
Awards and Medals Competition Report

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Introduction

The Awards and Medals Competition is a competitive funding mechanism established by mutual cooperation between the Global Development Network (GDN) and the Government of Japan. The main goal of the initiative is to raise interest in and foster new knowledge on development issues among social science researchers throughout the developing world. Since 2000, 1,537 scholars representing over 100 countries have participated, and more than \$1,000,000¹ has been distributed in awards and travel to finalists and winners. This report describes the competition, profiles the participants, and discusses the outcomes obtained since inception, including the allocation of funds by the winners of the most important awards. Detailed information on the guidelines, topics, finalists and winners, review committees in each year, and selected abstracts, is presented in five appendixes.

Description of the competition

The Awards and Medals competition has three different components: The Most Innovative Development Project Award, the Outstanding Research Award, and the Medals for Outstanding Research on Development. Guidelines for the competition are presented in Appendix 1.

The Japanese Awards

The Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project carries cash prizes for the three institutions which present the best on-going **development projects**. An Award of \$100,000 is given to the institution whose project holds the greatest promise for benefiting the poor in developing and transition countries, while the institutions of the other two finalists receive prizes of \$10,000 each to support their initiatives.

The Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development carries cash prizes for the three institutions which submit the best **research proposals** in one of five topic areas determined every year for the competition. A grant of \$100,000 is given to the institution whose proposed research holds the greatest promise for improving understanding of development, while two prizes of \$10,000 are given to the institutions of the other two finalists to continue work in the corresponding research areas.

The Government of Japan has generously provided funding for the Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project and the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development.

The Medals

The Medals for Outstanding Research on Development carry cash prizes for the authors of **completed research papers** in each of the five topic areas selected every year. Two prize medals (one for \$10,000 and another for \$5,000) are granted in each case.

Funding for the Medals for Outstanding Research on Development has been provided by the Government of Japan and other agencies, including in the current year, the Merck Corporation, the Government of Italy, the World Bank, and the Government of India.

The five topic areas for each year's research award and medals are related to the topic of the current year's GDN Annual Conference (see Table I). In addition to the cash prizes, all finalists in the medals and Japanese Awards are invited to present their work at the conference. Moreover, many other

¹ Unless otherwise indicated all financial amounts are in US dollars.

applicants are also invited to attend that conference at GDN expense. During the event, the winners of each category are selected and announced in an Award ceremony.

Topics relevant for the research submissions

Underlying the selection of each competition's (and conference's) topic has been GDN's concern about the imbalance in the distribution of knowledge between developed and developing countries, the non-transferability of much knowledge within the social sciences, and the relative absence of important research efforts that adopt a multi-disciplinary approach. Thus, every year, the main topic for the research competition has been selected primarily in order to tackle these concerns. Table I presents the five categories under each of the main topics described below. Appendix 2 provides a full description of each of the categories.

In the first year the topic was "Beyond Economics: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Development", which was also the topic of the Second GDN Annual Conference held in Tokyo in December 2000. Very interesting submissions were received for this competition in all the different categories, a few examples of which may demonstrate the flavor of the competition. Devanathan Parathasarathy submitted research showing how "collective action overcomes problems of institutional access to information, credit, and problems of seed supply" in the Indian semi-arid tropics. Sergei Guriev provided insight on why Russian workers do not migrate, thus leading to a geographical segmentation of the country's labor market. Jeanine Anderson received the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research to continue research on 1,000 peri-urban households in Lima, in order to identify "ways in which adults transmit advantages and disadvantages to children of both genders, and the conditions under which young men and women start their own domestic life-cycles".

Table I: Topics and categories

Conference	Topic Categories
<p>"Beyond Economics: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Development" Tokyo, December 11-13, 2000</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Escaping Poverty 2. Institutional Foundation of Market Economy 3. Gender and Development 4. Environment and Social Stability 5. Science and Technology for Development
<p>"Blending Local and Global Knowledge" Rio de Janeiro, December 9-12, 2001</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Infrastructure and Development 2. Rural Development and Poverty Reduction 3. Management and Delivery of Urban System 4. HIV/AIDS and Delivery of Health Systems 5. Governance and Development
<p>"Globalization and Equity" Cairo, January 18-21, 2003</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth, Inequality and Poverty 2. Trade and Foreign Direct Investment 3. Education, Knowledge and Technology 4. Financial Markets 5. Health, Environment and Development
<p>"Understanding Reform" New Delhi, January 28-30, 2004</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pro-market Reform and the Poor 2. Agriculture Reform and Rural Development in the Lowest Income Countries 3. Reforms, Interest Groups and Civil Society 4. Market Reforms and the New Role of the State 5. Reform, the External Environment, and the Role of International and Regional Institutions

Source: GDN

The topic of the second competition (and of the Rio de Janeiro conference in December 2001), "Blending Local and Global Knowledge" again attracted important research. Ela Bablik Sutcliffe, for example, shed light on how to improve urban rail infrastructure in developing countries (particularly Turkey), based on the experience of 8 developed economies. Teuea Toatu explored the fundamental constraints imposed by the local institutional environment, underlying the ambiguous economic performance of Pacific Island countries. Radhika Mohit considered

alternative solutions for secure land tenure in South East Asia, taking into account the particular cultural features of low-income communities in Thailand.

The third topic of the Award competition was “Globalization and Equity” in accordance with the Cairo conference held in January 2003. Outstanding submissions were received again for this broad topic which comprised the challenging categories of Growth, Inequality and Poverty, Education and Technology, Trade, Health, and Financial Markets. As an example, Sophiane Ghali examined the ability of Tunisian firms to invent and innovate in comparison to their competitors. Roberto Duncan explored the implications of dollarization on the volatility of the main macroeconomic variables in an emerging small open economy that faces terms-of-trade shocks. Tadesse Gole discussed the challenges and opportunities derived from a proposed management approach incorporating issues of conservation and use of coffee genetic resources in Ethiopia. A complete list of the finalists and winners’s submissions in the first three rounds of the competition is presented in Appendix 3.

The topic of this year’s competition is “Understanding Reform” in accordance with next January’s conference in New Delhi. This theme involves one of the most pressing problems confronting developing countries, i.e., an understanding of the factors which produce, block or facilitate, and determine the outcomes of economic and political reform efforts. GDN has been undertaking an aggressive advertising strategy of this competition in order to increase response rates from researchers in less well-connected countries and in under-represented disciplines.

The selection process

For each category of awards, the selection process consists of a multi-level evaluation.

The Japanese Awards

After a preliminary assessment by the GDN Secretariat, submissions for the Japanese Most Innovative Development Project Award are reviewed by a committee established by an independent organization. In the first level evaluation this committee chooses the ten best projects. These are then assessed with input from field staff and narrowed down to five semi-finalists. In the final stage an independent evaluator visits all five sites and reports to the selection committee for the Project Award, who chooses the three finalists. The short-listed candidates present their work at the corresponding Annual Development Conference, where the committee chooses and announces the winner. The committee considers the substantive and operational merits of the submissions but also takes into account the potential for expansion into other settings and countries. The winner is asked to report on the use of the prize and display the project’s activities at a subsequent GDN annual meeting. In the first three years of the competition, the institution which organized the selection process at its first and second levels has been Ashoka. As regards the Selection Committees, its members have included such prominent personalities as the World Bank President James Wolfensohn, the Asian Development Bank President Tadao Chino, the Japan Bank for International Cooperation Institute Executive Director Keiichi Tango, and the African Capacity Building Foundation Executive Secretary Soumana Sako.

As regards the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research, submissions are reviewed by a committee in each of the five categories. Each review committee selects one semi-finalist. These are then reviewed by independent experts who submit a short list of three candidates to GDN. Short-listed candidates present their work at the Annual Conference, where a selection committee for research submissions choose and announce the successful candidate. In selecting the Award winner, the committee considers the overall academic quality of the proposal, the likelihood of successful completion of the work, the contribution to development knowledge, and the importance of the results for policy development. The Award winner is invited to a subsequent GDN annual meeting to provide a presentation on the completed research. Among the institutions which organized the selection process for research submissions at its first two levels have been the Ronald Coase Institute, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the Institute of Developing Economies (IDE). In addition, outstanding scholars have served on the Selection Committees in different years, including Nobel Laureates Joseph Stiglitz and Amartya Sen, World Bank

Chief Economist and Senior Vice President Nicholas Stern, and the president of the Policy Research Institute of the Japan Ministry of Finance and former chief economist of the World Bank's East Asia Region Masahiro Kawai.

The Research Medals

In the case of the Research Medals, submissions are reviewed by the same committees of independent experts in each topic area, as is the case of the Japanese Award for Outstanding Research. For each category, the corresponding experts submit a short list of five candidates to GDN. Like in the case of the Awards, short-listed candidates present their work at the Annual Conference, where the selection committee for research submissions (same as for the Award for Outstanding Research) selects and announces the first and second place Medal winners. In selecting the winners, the substantive contribution of the research to its particular field is emphasized.

More information on the names of the organizing institutions for first and second- level evaluations as well as the members of the selection committees is provided in Appendix 4.

Participants

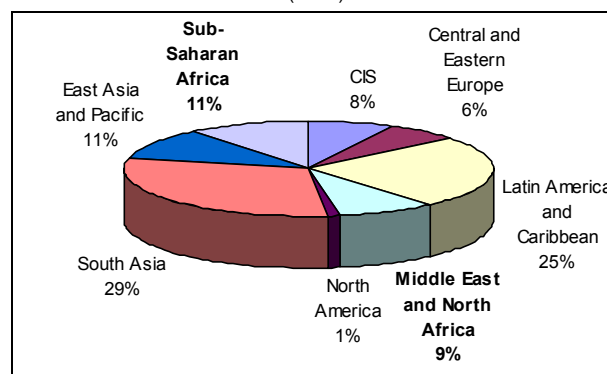
One of the most rewarding features of the competition is its geographical comprehensiveness. Table II provides information on the number of applicants participating each year since its inception, as well as the number of countries represented. It is worth mentioning that, although a decrease occurred in 2001 relative to 2000, this reflected a greater awareness of the high standards of the competition and the introduction of a new eligibility requirement that made it restricted to residents of developing countries only (see Appendix 1 for more details).

Table II: Participants 2000-2002

Year	2000	2001	2002
Number of Applicants	784	351	402
Number of Countries Represented	93	73	80

Source: GDN

Graph I: Regional distribution of finalists and winners (00-02)



Source: GDN

Graph I provides information on the regional distribution of the competition finalists and winners in the past three years. As it is evident from the graph, GDN has been successful in its objective of promoting high-quality research throughout the developing world, including regions traditionally underrepresented in academia like Africa and the Middle East, which together account for almost 20% of the awardees.

Also worth stressing is the diversity of the researchers who have joined this competition since 2000. While several of them are affiliated to different social science departments in institutions of higher education, many others occupy positions in regional agencies, governmental bureaus, NGOs and more

policy-oriented think-tanks. In addition, several have been consultants at Multilateral Organizations and members of Advisory Boards for foreign governments.

Getting such scholars involved in the clarification of and solution to the developing world's most pressing problems constitutes a wonderful achievement of this initiative. But, as is evident in the next section, even more rewarding is the fact that their work is actually producing a difference.

Outcomes

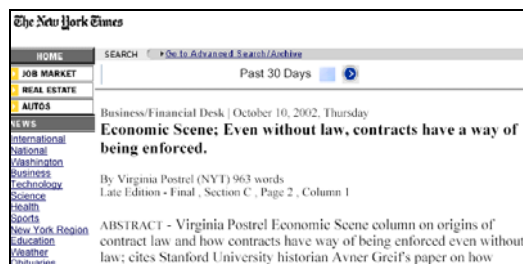
The results of this competition have been very positive. While it would be impossible to list all the beneficial implications generated by GDN awardees' work, the following highlights illustrate the nature of their achievements.

First, it is noteworthy that the work of many GDN finalists and winners has received attention from important media, such as *The New York Times*, *The Economist*, *TIME* magazine, and top national newspapers, TV channels, and radio stations in their home countries.

As regards development projects that have received the Japanese Award, in a recent edition, *TIME Europe* presented the programs undertaken by the Barka Foundation (Poland), and nominated the institution—a GDN finalist—for the award of “European Heroes”. Similarly, in a study by the Planning Commission of India and the UNDP, the Rogi Kalyan Samiti Project (India) has been rated as one of the greatest administrative initiatives in that country. It received similarly high ratings by leading business magazines, newspapers and the electronic media.

Finalists and winners of the Japanese Outstanding Research on Development Award caught the public eye in many occasions. Martin Medina (Mexico), a finalist in last year's competition and also a medal recipient in the previous year for his work on best practices for solid waste management, received attention from the San Diego Union Tribune, where part of his work was published, and from the University of California Center for US-Mexican Studies (UCMEXUS), which is preparing a feature article on it. He was also interviewed by a Tijuana, Mexico TV Channel on his work. Another finalist, Comfort Hassan (Nigeria), held an advocacy workshop in her country which was reported in the Nigerian national newspaper *The Guardian*. Jeanine Anderson (Peru) and Javier Escobal and Maximo Torero (Peru), who shared the Award in 2000, received significant recognition in their home country. The main national newspaper, *El Comercio*, published an article on the two Peruvian awards immediately after the awardees returned from the Tokyo

Picture 1: Media Impact of selected works



conference, and a national business association of exporters (ANEX), organized a special ceremony of recognition for them.

Medal finalists and winners have been just as prominent in the media. Under the title “Economic Scene; Even Without Law, Contracts Can Be Enforced” *The New York Times* refers to the work of one of GDN awardees, Sergei Guriev (Russia), dealing with the payments that illegal migrants promise traffickers who arrange long-term moves. *The Economist* recently published two articles on water privatization based on the research paper by Ernesto Shargordsky and his team (Argentina), which won a research medal at GDN’s last Annual Conference. Reports in national newspapers include references in *El Mercurio* (Chile), *Business Standard* (India), *The Kathmandu Post* (Nepal), and *El Universal* (Mexico), among many others. Finally, several finalists in all categories have been interviewed by different media channels to speak not specifically on their work, but on the overall opportunity that the GDN competition has meant for developing country institutions.

In addition to the media, dissemination of many of the works which were granted a GDN award has been accomplished by other channels.

It is noteworthy that two finalists of the Japanese Development Project Award disseminated their initiatives through the creation of documentaries. Gram Vikas, the institution which received the award in 2001, used part of the funds to produce a film titled “100%”, which is based on its initiatives in poor rural communities in India. CHF (Community-Habitat-Finance) Romania’s “Integrated NGO and Economic Development Project” was featured in a documentary produced by *Visionaries* and broadcast on American Public Television.

In addition, many medal finalists and winners disseminated their research in academic workshops and conferences held at national and international levels. Tatineni A. Bhavani (India), for instance, presented the results of her study on technological change in small enterprises at prominent academic environments, including the Conference on “New Economy in Development” organized by the World Institute for Development Economics Research in Helsinki. Vonthanak Saphonn (Cambodia), who was awarded a research medal at the Rio Conference for his work on HIV prevalence indicators, had an interview about his work published by the UCLA School of Public Health. Dominique Van De Walle and Dileni Gunewardena had the opportunity to present their work on the sources of ethnic inequality in Vietnam at important forums, including the World Bank, Delta in Paris, and the University of Toulouse. Their results, moreover, were featured in the World Development Report 2001, and replications of their methodology were written up in World Bank reports with wide circulation.

On top of all this, many of the research proposals and papers submitted, respectively, for the Japanese Outstanding Research Award and the Medals (or close versions of them) have been published in renowned academic journals or as books. Some of these are listed in Table III.

As regards dissemination in policy environments, GDN finalists and winners have often been successful in getting policy makers directly exposed to their work. Most of them have presented their ideas to relevant stakeholders at seminars and workshops organized by their institutions, country governmental bureaus, and even international organizations.

Finalists of the Japanese Outstanding Research Award were particularly active in disseminating their research. Apart from holding an advocacy workshop, Comfort Hassan’s institution produced a policy brief based on her work, and has started distributing 500 copies among relevant stakeholders. Martin Medina presented his research in prominent international circles, like the “International Seminar on Integrated and Sustainable Solid Waste Management in Latin America” held in Brazil (2000), and an international workshop of the Collaborative Working Group on Waste Management in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (2003). While Jeanine Anderson’s large research initiative (Peru) is yet to be completed, she has already published a “popular” version in the book “Leonardo Prado: su historia, su palabra”

(Leonardo Prado: its history, its word), which has been widely used in meetings with government representatives, particularly from the Ministry of Woman and Social Development.

Table III: Literature References for selected awardees' submissions and their revised versions

Japanese Award on Outstanding Research on Development			
Author	Country	Paper Title	Reference
Martin Medina	Mexico	Municipal Solid Waste Management in Developing Countries: lessons learned and proposals for improvement	In: Saskia Sassen and Peter Marcotullio, eds, <i>Human Resource System Challenge VII: Human Settlement Development</i> . Oxford, UK: Eolss Publishers
Jeanine Anderson	Peru	"Accumulating Advantage and Disadvantage: Urban Poverty Dynamics in Peru"	DPU University College London, Working Paper (forthcoming, August 2003)
Javier Escobal and Maximo Torero	Peru	"Adverse Geography and Differences in Welfare in Peru"	In: Kanbur Ravi and Tony Venables, eds. <i>Regional Disparities in Human Development</i> UN WIDER, 2003.
Outstanding Research on Development Medals			
Author	Country	Paper Title	Reference
Juan Pablo Montero	Chile	A Market-Based Environmental Policy: Experiment In Chile	<i>Journal of Law and Economics</i> , (2002) v.45: 267-287
Roberto Duncan	Chile	Exploring the Implications of Official Dollarization on Macroeconomic Volatility	Central Bank of Chile Working paper 200, February
Shyamal Chowdhury	Bangladesh	Attaining Universal Access: Public-Private Partnership and Business-NGO Partnership	ZEF Discussion Paper on Development Policy No. 48, Bonn University, 2002
Boyan Belev	Bulgaria	Privatization in Egypt and Tunisia: Liberal Outcomes And/Or Liberal Policies?	<i>Mediterranean Politics</i> , Volume 6, Issue 3, Year 2001.
Vonthanak Saphorn	Cambodia	"How Well Do Antenatal Clinic (ANC) Attendees Represent The General Population? A Comparison Of HIV Prevalence From ANC Sentinel Surveillance Sites With A Population-Based Survey Of Women Aged 15-49 In Cambodia"	<i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> (2002 Apr; 31(2):449-55)
Juan Camilo Cardenas	Colombia	Real Wealth and Experimental Cooperation: Evidence from Field Experiments	<i>Journal of Development Economics</i> , Vol.70, (2003): 263-289
Tatineni Bhavani	India	Towards Developing an Analytical Framework to Study Technological Change in the Small Units of the Developing Nations	Working Papers Series No E/216/2001, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi
Rajat Acharya	India	<i>International Trade, Wage Inequality and The Developing Economy: A general Equilibrium Approach</i>	Springer-Verlag, Heidelberg, 2003.
Nisha Taneja	India	Characteristics of India's formal and Informal Trading with Nepal	<i>Indian Economic Review</i> , Delhi School of Economics, India, with S. Pohit, September, 2002
Gana Pati Ojha	Nepal	Partnership in Agricultural Extension: Lessons from Chitwan, Nepal	Agriculture Research and Extension Network, Paper 114, July 2001. Overseas Development Institute, London
Dominique Van De Walle and Dileni Gunewardena	Sri Lanka	Sources of Ethnic Inequality in Vietnam	<i>Journal of Development Economics</i> , 65 (1):177-207

Source: GDN

As regards some of the medal winners, Martin Gonzalez Eiras (Argentina) will present his research on the effect of contingent credit lines on banks' liquidity demands at a seminar in his country's Central Bank. Gana Pati Ojha (Nepal) presented his work on partnerships in agricultural extension at the Asian Development Bank, Manila, as well as at his country's Department of Agriculture. Juan Camilo Cardenas (Colombia) presented his research on how wealth and inequality can affect the effectiveness of self-governed solutions to commons dilemmas at workshops sponsored by the World Bank in his country, with attendance of politicians and policy-makers. Boyan Belev (Bulgaria) held interviews with

policy-makers when conducting research on the political control of economic opening and privatization in Egypt and Tunisia, and also held a presentation that was attended by numerous stakeholders from the political arena. Mark Napier (South Africa) disseminated his research on environmental technologies in his country by distributing copies of his final publication among decision makers at national, provincial, and local government levels.

All these efforts have had some very concrete outcomes in terms of policy decisions and implementation.

Picture II: Development Projects



*Top: Barka Foundation's Socio-educational Program.
Bottom: Capacity-building activities organized by Gram Vikas
Source: Barka Foundation and Gram Vikas*

As regards the institutions which competed for the Most Innovative Development Project Award, the "Rural Health and Environment Program", implemented by Gram Vikas in Samiapalli, India, originally targeted specifically at water and sanitation, has evolved to enable the creation of a village organization, controlled, operated and managed by the people themselves. Within this framework, ambitious programs have been successfully undertaken, including the organization of savings and credit groups and the construction of disaster proof houses for all the families. Gram Vikas has been able to influence the design of public policies in terms of rural water supply, as part of the National Core Team for Sector Reform in Water. The Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) Project, consisting of management of public hospitals through community participation, also had important policy implications in India. Policy makers all over the country have accepted RKS as a highly successful and replicable administrative model and several Chief Ministers have implemented it in their respective states. Apart from this, the Prime Minister's Office took keen interest in promoting it in the earthquake affected regions of Gujarat State, where all hospitals

constructed with the Prime Minister's relief fund used the RKS model for their management. As regards CHF/Romania's "Integrated NGO and Economic Development", this methodology has served as the foundation for USAID's key local development strategies in Romania and Bosnia & Herzegovina. On a practical level, this has included the formation of a national legal and regulatory advisory group to key line Ministries, formation of a national coalition of microfinance implementers to work towards normalizing the industry, and creation of a national network of grass-roots business associations to more effectively advocate and lobby for the needs of micro, small, and medium enterprises. In Bosnia, 20 municipalities have initiated concrete public-private partnership with key local constituencies, and have begun to advocate for dramatic reform in higher levels of Bosnian government, with great success. Finally, the various programs carried out by the Barka Foundation in Poland have had outstanding policy impact. In particular, the Barka Kofoed School (for long term unemployed and homeless people) caught the attention of Minister Hausner, and encouraged him to create a team to formulate a social policy piece of legislation based on the project. The law has been accepted by the Legislative Power already and will go into effect soon.

For the Japanese Research Award finalists, policy impact has also been very significant. Martin Medina took part in important action-oriented projects. The most remarkable of them were "Poverty Alleviation and Capacity Building" organized by the World Bank in Gambia, and "Yamuca Action Plan", financed by the Japanese Bank for International Cooperation, to improve the quality of the water of the Yamuca

river, India. Jeanine Anderson has opened a channel of policy connections involving the World Bank and ODI-DFID (United Kingdom Department for International Development), as her publication is one in a field of about 20 longitudinal studies that are being reviewed for lessons about poverty alleviation and mobility out of poverty. Javier Escobal and Maximo Torero have been invited by the World Bank to develop a concept paper based on results from the GDN funded project, to be used in a collaborative research initiative with the Peruvian government on poverty reduction in rural areas.

Some of the most noteworthy achievements by medal finalists include the following. Nisha Taneja (India), a GDN finalist in the Tokyo conference for her work on India's informal trade with Nepal, was appointed a member of the Committee on Cross Border Trade set up by the Ministry of Commerce of India. Moreover, the final report of that committee noted many of the factors mentioned in her research, and suggested several measures to deal with them. In addition, Gana Pati Ojha (Nepal) was a consultant on Nepal's 10th Five Year Plan (2002-7), which incorporated partnership procedures and programs based on his work. Marek Dabrowski (Poland) and his colleagues' work reflected and stimulated, to a certain extent, the debate on the optimal exchange rate regimes in transition economies. Juan Pablo Montero (Chile) participated in the elaboration of a first draft of legislation, which incorporated some of the ideas supported by his work on air pollution.

In addition to these important achievements, involvement in GDN competitions has generated access to additional funding sources for many of the awardees.

While more detailed financial information on the Japanese Awards' winners is provided in the following section, it is worth noting that some of the finalists also succeeded in generating additional support. Comfort Hassan, for example, was approached by representatives from the World Bank, Ford Foundation, and Economic Commission for Africa after her presentation at the GDN Annual Conference in Cairo and asked to send a full report on the research project for consideration of support.

Similar opportunities emerged for several medal winners. Marcelo Delajara (Argentina), who was a finalist for his paper on the relation between inequality and health, had the opportunity to meet the research director of PAHO (Pan American Health Organization) and has since then exchanged information with him. He thinks that because of his involvement in the competition he was invited to an important event organized by the Fogarty Foundation to discuss research opportunities in Health Economics. Santiago Cueto (Peru) got support from the Ford Foundation (\$19,000) to expand the research work that won him a GDN medal. After obtaining the GDN medal, Nisha Taneja (India) was also able to get funding from the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI), to extend her work both on scope and geographical extension. Juan Pablo Montero (Chile) pointed out that the GDN medal allowed him to concentrate on his research project and helped him obtain a new research grant from the Fund of the National Commission for Research (Fondecyt). Finally, GDN awards have generated important opportunities for young researchers. Roberto Duncan (Chile) regards his Research Medal as an important personal achievement, after which his paper has been accepted to be presented in international conferences in the US and Europe. He also expects that it will be important in his future application for a PHD program in the US.

Japanese Awards' winners: use of funds

This section summarizes information relative to the allocation of funds granted to the winners of the Japanese Awards in the first two rounds of the competition. The list of these awardees is presented in Table IV and an abstract of their (and also third round winners') work is provided in Appendix 5.

Table IV: Winners of the Japanese Awards

Category	Year	Prize Amount	Author/ Institution	Proposal/ Project Title
Most Innovative Development Project	First	125,000	S.R. Mohanty, Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)	"Rogi Kalyan Samiti-Management of Public Hospitals Through Community Participation"
	Second	125,000	Joe Madiath, Gram Vikas,	"Rural Health and Environment Programme"
Outstanding Research on Development Award	First*	62,500	Jeanine Anderson, Catholic University of Peru.	"Genders and Generations in Urban Shantytown Development"
		62,500	Máximo Torero and Javier Escobal, GRADE	"How to Face An Adverse Geography?: The Role of Private and Public Assets"
	Second	125,000	Wilson Wasike and Mwangi S. Kimenyi, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis	"Road Infrastructure Policies in Kenya: Historical Trends and current Challenges"

*First Prize was shared between two winners in this year.

Source: GDN

As regards the Most Innovative Development Project category, the award to Rogi Kalyan Samiti has been deposited in the Relief Fund of the State of Madhya Pradesh and used to promulgate and replicate the concept of community participation in the management of public hospitals throughout the state. To date approximately \$1 million (not including in-kind contributions) has been spent in transforming existing hospitals since the pilot project began in Indore in 1994.

In the case of Gram Vikas, represented by Joe Madiath, funds were allocated to dissemination and staff and community members capacity-building, with the objective of scaling up the whole project. As mentioned in the previous section, dissemination was made possible through the creation of a film, titled "100%". The film was completed in March 2003 and had a budget of approximately \$12,600. As regards capacity building activities, about \$12,500 were allocated to training programs, while approximately \$14,500 were devoted to mobilization and follow-up. The remaining 70% of the funds have yet to be spent. The overall receipts of Gram Vikas for 2002-03 were \$3.3 million, 75% of which have been spent.

As regards the winners of the Outstanding Research in Development Award, the first year's First Prize was split between Jeanine Anderson, from the Catholic University of Peru, and Javier Escobal and Maximo Torero, from GRADE (Group of Analysis for Development).

Jeanine Anderson reported the allocation of \$52,500 to cover the costs of fieldwork and data collection and \$10,000 to her salary as principal. These funds were administered by a local NGO as overhead expenses (5%) were much less than in her base institution, the Catholic University of Peru. Additional support for the project was obtained from the Mac Arthur Foundation—her salary of \$18,000 in 2001—and the Rockefeller Foundation—part of her salary in 2003-04 to analyze the collected data. Moreover, this work is part of a collaborative project with 3 other institutions on the Persistence of Poverty and Inequality in Peru and South Africa that has received \$600,000 for longitudinal and panel research on urban and rural poverty. Additional funding (including GDN funds) represented a very significant contribution to the research project, as the annual research budget of the Social Science Department at the Catholic University of Peru is relatively small at \$370,000.

In the case of Javier Escobal and Maximo Torero, from GRADE, funds were allotted to salaries and data gathering activities. Additional funding from the World Bank (\$17,000) was obtained for a related research initiative. GRADE's annual budget is \$1,374,922.

Wilson Wasike and Mwangi Kimenyi, the winners in the second year, have used their funds to further develop the research methodology, run a methodology workshop with policymakers and other stakeholders, and conduct data collection and analysis. Fourteen background papers have been written and they are entering the report writing stage. Over half of the funds (\$73,802) have been used.

Moreover, they received additional funding for the project from DFID (UK Department for International Development) and ACBF (African Capacity building Foundation) to the amount of \$35,420. The Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis's annual budget is approximately \$1,650,000.

Conclusion

The GDN Award competition has met and exceeded its initial objectives. It has been an effective mechanism to encourage high-quality research in developing and transition countries. It has reached out and brought together researchers and development practitioners from every corner of the globe. It has rewarded and encouraged deserving, often little-known researchers. As many of the participants have stated, the competition has encouraged them to continue their research, has given more visibility to their work, and has made them feel part of a broader community of development researchers. There has also been wide dissemination, in many different forms, of the output of the researchers and development experts involved in the competition. There is strong evidence of important impact in many cases as well as acknowledgement that winning the award has helped attract other funds to the research or project.

Appendix 1: Guidelines

In order to meet more adequately the spirit of this competition, guidelines have changed during the four years since inception. Below is a brief description of the guidelines' evolution as well as a presentation of this year's complete guidelines.

Evolution

Most Innovative Development Project Award

Originally, the Award consisted of a prize of 125,000 for the individual, group, or institution whose project held the greatest promise of benefiting the poor in developing countries. In the third competition, this amount was changed to 100,000, but cash prizes of 10,000 were established for the other two finalists. In the on-going competition only submissions from institutions are requested, in order to make even clearer that the funds must be used for the continuation of the presented project.

In terms of the eligibility criteria, in 2000 guidelines the Award was open to all development practitioners. A restriction was added in 2001, limiting the date of implementation to avoid entries from too recent projects or just project ideas. Another restriction was incorporated in 2002, to limit the eligibility criteria to projects implemented in Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean and the transitional economies of Europe and Central Asia. The Pacific Islands were added in 2003.

As regards the selection criteria and selection process, only minor changes have been introduced. After the first year, the issue of whether the project helped people help themselves was placed among the most important criteria. In the third year, the selection committee reserved the right not to give out one or more prizes.

Research Awards:

Guidelines for the research awards, i.e. the Award for Outstanding Research on Development and the Medals on Research on Development, used to be presented in a single document until the current year. Separate guidelines for each of the categories were prepared this year, in order to prevent participants from missing the sometimes slight differences between them.

As regards the Award for Outstanding Research, a change in the prize amount was introduced after the third year. The first prize was lowered to \$100,000 but, like in the case of the Most Innovative Project Award, cash prizes of \$10,000 were established for the other two finalists. In addition, while in previous years candidates were requested to submit a completed paper together with their proposals, this year this requirement has been eliminated. Instead of this, participants are requested to list in their proposal bibliography, examples of their previous research on similar issues. Also noteworthy is the fact that this year, it has been made explicit in the guidelines that the funds are granted in order to continue research on the submitted topics, and cannot be applied to other initiatives.

In terms of the eligibility criteria, important changes have been introduced since 2000, when the Award was open to all development researchers. Since 2001, candidates must be citizens or permanent residents from developing countries, must not be staff of multilateral organizations, and must not be past winners with a similar proposal. In addition, since the third year the first author of the proposal must reside in a developing country, as well as at least 50% of the team members. Since the current year, finally, past winners are not eligible to apply in the three years subsequent to their successful research proposal, and the proposal must not be receiving or scheduled to receive funds from other sources unless it is clearly explained how the Award would provide additional funds necessary for completion of the project.

The eligibility criteria for the Medals had a very similar evolution. From being open to all citizens and permanent residents in developing countries in 2000, since 2001 the author must reside in a developing country, staff of multilateral organizations are not eligible, and past winners cannot apply with the same paper.

As regards the Award proposal guidelines, a few minor changes were introduced along the four years since inception. This year's guidelines describe in further detail how the proposal is expected to be organized and presented. As for the Medals, since this year one of the restrictions has been loosened, in order to allow submissions of papers that are as old as almost 20 months (versus one year in previous competitions).

Finally, like in the case of the Most Innovative Development Project Award, since the third year the selection committee reserves the right not to give out one or more prizes, both for the Award and the Medals.

Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project

The Award

The Japanese Award for the Most Innovative Development Project carries cash prizes of \$120,000 plus travel expenses to the GDN Fifth Annual Development Conference. An Award of \$100,000 will be given to the institution whose project holds the greatest promise for benefiting the poor in developing and transition countries. Criteria include the degree of innovation and the potential for broad application of the project in other countries. The institutions of the two other finalists will receive prizes of \$10,000 each. In addition, several other applicants will be invited at GDN expense to attend the Conference. Funding for the Award is generously provided by the Government of Japan. The deadline for submitting the application form, abstract, and full project description is July 31, 2003.

Eligibility Criteria

- The Award is open to all development projects in Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America and the Caribbean, Pacific Islands, and the transitional economies of Europe and Central Asia.
- The project must have been implemented before December 31, 2001.
- Applicants from previous years (except finalists) may reapply, but they must update the application.
- Finalists from previous years cannot submit for the subsequent 3 years. After that time they may resubmit only if there have been significant new developments to the project. Submissions concerning a more recently implemented project or only a project idea will not be considered.

The Project Description:

The project description must include:

- A detailed description of the project's design and implementation.
- A list and brief description of the roles of the senior personnel of the institution.
- An assessment of the project's progress to date, including its impact on intended beneficiaries.
- A proposal for the expansion of the project.
- A list of the organizations participating in the project and their respective contributions.
- An applicant may not submit more than one application.
- Only one application per project should be submitted.
- Submissions should not exceed 10,000 words. Type should be 12 font with 1.5 line spacing.
- Submitted proposals should have the proper naming convention. Example...
- Lastname_paper.doc or Lastname_paper.pdf

Submissions must be in English.

Selection Criteria

Most Important Criteria

- Social Impact of the Idea on Development Issues: What development idea is this project addressing? Is it a fundamental aspect of poverty alleviation and development in the short and long term? How does the institution assess this impact?
- Cost Performance: How many people are/will be affected by this project? To what degree?
- Creativity / Innovativeness: How is your project (or what aspect of your project, including its methodology) is new in your field?
- Vision, Goal setting, Problem solving.
- Replicability: How easily can the project be replicated in other countries, regions, cultures?
- Capacity Building: Is one of the fundamental goals of the project to help people help themselves? Has the targeted population demonstrated an increase in skill development or an increased willingness to learn new skills?

Secondary Criteria

- Local Ownership. Has local ownership of the project been obtained? Or is there a plan to transfer ownership?
- What are the clear prospects for the project's expansion using the resources obtained from the award?
- Has the project already been effective to the extent possible? Has the project already provided some impact to development?

The Application Process

Please fill out and submit the application form, a 200 to 300 word summary of the project, and a full description of the project by July 31, 2003.

All applicants must apply using the on-line process. http://www.bellanet.org/opa_gdn2003/

If you are not able to submit your application through the website, please contact us at gdni@gdnet.org with the Award title in the subject line.

The Selection Process

After a preliminary assessment by the GDN Secretariat, the submissions will be reviewed by a committee established by an independent organization. The names of three finalists will be announced by November 15, 2003.

Short-listed candidates will present their work at the GDN Fifth Annual Development Conference to be held in New Delhi, India in mid-January 2004. Travel and expenses of one project representative for each short-listed candidate will be covered by GDN.

The Selection Committee for the Award will consider the substantive and operational merits of the submissions but will also take into account the potential for expansion into other settings and countries.

The Selection Committee will select and announce the winner at the Conference. The Committee reserves the right not to give out one or more prizes.

The winner will be asked to report on the use of the prize and display the project's activities at a subsequent GDN annual meeting.

Selection Committee

The Selection Committee for this year's competition is not yet determined. The selection committee of the previous competition consisted of Mamphela Rampole, World Bank (chair); Mervat Badawi, Arab

Fund for Social and Economic Development, Kuwait; Keiichi Tango, Japan Bank for International Cooperation; Rohinton Medhora, International Development Research Centre, Canada; and Ruben Suarez, Pan-American Health Organization, USA.

Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development

The Award

The Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development carries cash prizes of \$120,000 plus travel expenses to the Global Development Network's Fifth Annual Development Conference. An Award of \$100,000 will be given to the institution whose proposed research in one of the five topic areas (described below) holds the greatest promise for improving our understanding of development. Two prizes of \$10,000 will be given to the institutions of the other two finalists to continue work in the chosen research area. In addition, several other applicants will be invited at GDN expense to attend the Conference. The Award funds will be used to support the undertaking of the submitted research proposal. Funding for the Award is generously provided by the Government of Japan. The deadline for submitting the application form, abstract, and full proposal is August 25, 2003.

The competition rules and guidelines are described in detail below. Please read carefully as there have been some changes from last year's competition.

Eligibility Criteria:

- The Award is open only to citizens and permanent residents of developing and transition countries.
- The principal investigator of the proposal must currently reside in a developing or transition country. If there is more than one researcher, at least 50% of the researchers (including the principal investigator) must currently reside in a developing or transition country.
- Staff members of multilateral organizations are not eligible to apply for the Award.
- Past Award winners and finalists are not eligible to apply with the same or similar research proposal.
- Past Award winners are not eligible to apply in the 3 years subsequent to their successful proposal.
- The proposal must not be receiving or scheduled to receive funds from another source unless it is clearly explained how the Award would provide additional funds necessary for completion of the project.

The Research Proposal:

Research proposals for the Award will be considered in the 5 following categories:

1. Pro-market Reform and the Poor
2. Agriculture Reform and Rural Development in the Lowest Income Countries
3. Reforms, Interest Groups and Civil Society
4. Market Reforms and the New Role of the State
5. Reform, the External Environment, and the Role of International and Regional Institutions

See below for a more detailed description of these topics.

The Application Process

Deadline: August 25, 2003. Submit application form, a 200-300 word abstract of the proposed future research, and the full proposal.

Note: For a proposal with more than one researcher, only the principal investigator should submit an application. However, the institutional affiliation, position, e-mail address, citizenship and current residence of each co-researcher must also be included in the application.

Guidelines:

- Applicants must indicate the category under which the paper is being submitted. Applications that do not fall within one of the five categories will not be considered.
- An applicant may submit more than one application.
- An application can be submitted by one or more researchers. In cases with more than one researcher, all researchers must meet the eligibility criteria.
- The research proposal must follow the presentation given below. It must be between 4,000 and 8,000 words. Type should be 12 font with 1.5 line spacing.
- Submitted proposals should have the proper naming convention. Example: Lastname_paper.doc or Lastname_paper.pdf
- Proposals must be submitted in English.

All applicants must apply using the on-line process. http://www.bellanet.org/opa_gdn2003/
If you are not able to submit your application through the website, please contact us at gdni@gdnet.org, with the Award title in the subject line.

Presentation of Research Proposal

- Justification for the study
- Objectives of the study and analytical framework
- Main testable hypotheses
- Methodology, including data sources
- Research output and policy relevance
- Bibliography
 - Examples of previous work on similar issues by the author(s) should be included and listed separately
- The research team
 - Composition
 - CVs of all researchers, including citizenship, countries of residence and e-mails
 - Why is the research team well suited for undertaking this proposal?
- Research Institution
 - Brief background of the research institution(s) and research facilities
- Budget
 - Give details of main expenditures
 - Indicate other sources of funding, if relevant

The Selection Process

The submissions will be reviewed by independent experts who will submit a short list of three candidates to GDN. These will be announced by November 15, 2003.

Short-listed candidates for the Award will present their work at the GDN Fifth Annual Conference in New Delhi, India in mid-January, 2004. Travel and expenses for one researcher of each short-listed submission will be covered by GDN.

A Selection Committee will select and announce the successful candidate at the Conference. In selecting the Award winner, the committee will consider the overall academic quality of the proposal, the likelihood of successful completion of the work, the contribution to development knowledge, and the importance of the results for policy development. The Award winner will be invited to a subsequent

GDN annual meeting where s/he will provide a presentation on the completed research. The Selection Committee reserves the right not to award one or more prizes.

Selection Committee

The Selection Committee for this year's competition is not yet determined. The Selection Committee of last year's competition consisted of Nicholas Stern, World Bank (Chair); Nancy Birdsall, Center for Global Development, USA; Andrea Cornia, University of Florence, Italy; Masahiro Kawai, Ministry of Finance, Japan; José María Fanelli, CEDES, Argentina; and Fernando Loayza, La Paz, Bolivia.

Medals for Outstanding Research on Development

The Medals

The Medals for Outstanding Research on Development carry cash prizes of \$75,000 plus travel expenses to the Global Development Network's Fifth Annual Development Conference.

Two prize medals—one for \$10,000 plus travel and another for \$5,000 plus travel—will be granted for completed research papers in each of five topic areas corresponding to the themes of the Fifth Annual Conference of the Global Development Network, described below. In addition, several other applicants will be invited at GDN expense to attend the Conference. Funding for the Medals is generously provided by the Government of Japan, Merck Corporation, Government of Italy, World Bank, and the Government of India. The Medals will be awarded based upon the degree of innovation and the quality of content. The deadline for submitting the application form, abstract, and completed paper for the Medals is August 25, 2003.

The competition rules and guidelines are described in detail below. Please read carefully as there have been some changes from last year's competition.

Eligibility Criteria

- The Medals are open only to citizens and permanent residents of developing and transition countries.
- The principal researcher must currently reside in a developing or transition country. If there is more than one researcher, at least 50% of the researchers (including the principal researcher) must currently reside in a developing or transition country.
- Staff members of multilateral organizations are not eligible to apply for the Medals.
- Past Medal winners and finalists are not eligible to apply with the same or similar paper.

The Research Paper

Research papers for the Medals will be considered in the following categories:

1. Pro-market Reform and the Poor
2. Agriculture Reform and Rural Development in the Lowest Income Countries
3. Reforms, Interest Groups and Civil Society
4. Market Reforms and the New Role of the State
5. Reform, the External Environment, and the Role of International and Regional Institutions

See below for a more detailed description of these topics.

The Application Process

Deadline: August 25, 2003. Submit application form, a 200 to 300 word abstract, and completed research paper.

Note: For a paper with more than one author, only the principal author should submit an application. However, the institutional affiliation, position, e-mail address, citizenship and current residence of each co-author must also be included in the application.

Guidelines

- Applications must indicate the category under which the paper is being submitted. Applications that do not fall within one of the five categories will not be considered.
- An application can only be submitted under one category.
- An applicant may submit more than one application.
- A paper can be submitted by one or more authors. In cases of papers written by more than one author, all authors must meet the eligibility criteria.
- Papers must be between 6,000 to 12,000 words. Type should be 12 font with 1.5 line spacing.
- Submitted proposals should have the proper naming convention. Example: Lastname_paper.doc or Lastname_paper.pdf
- Papers must be submitted in English.
- Papers for the Medal competition must not have been published before December 31, 2001.

All applicants must apply using the on-line process. http://www.bellanet.org/opa_gdn2003/
If you are not able to submit your application through the website, please contact us at gdni@gdnet.org, with the Medal title in the subject line.

The Selection Process

The submissions will be reviewed by independent experts in each topic area. For each category, the corresponding experts will submit a short list of 5 candidates to GDN. These will be announced by November 15, 2003.

Short-listed candidates for the Medals will present their work at the GDN Fifth Annual Conference in New Delhi, India in mid-January, 2004. Travel and expenses for one principal researcher of each short-listed submission will be covered by GDN.

A Selection Committee will select and announce the first and second place Medal winners at the Conference. In selecting the Medal winners, the substantive contribution of the research to its particular field will be emphasized. The Selection Committee reserves the right not to award one or both medals in any category.

Selection Committee

The Selection Committee for this year's competition is not yet determined. The Selection Committee of last year's competition consisted of Nicholas Stern, World Bank (Chair); Nancy Birdsall, Center for Global Development, USA; Andrea Cornia, University of Florence, Italy; Masahiro Kawai, Ministry of Finance, Japan; José María Fanelli, CEDES, Argentina; and Fernando Loayza, La Paz, Bolivia.

Appendix 2: Description of Topics

First Awards and Medals Competition: “Beyond Economics: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Development”

Escaping poverty

Some households have escaped poverty; others have fallen into or remained in poverty. Some countries have lifted their populations out of poverty; others have become poorer or remained poor. Research papers on this category should try to explain how households or countries have managed to move out of poverty. Factors such as household or country characteristics, policies, structural features, external shocks, public spending on health, education and so on are likely to be relevant. Case studies, econometric analysis of cross-section or panel data, as well as theoretical contributions are welcome. Special weight will be given to papers that explore the issue in a dynamic context.

Building the institutional foundations of a market economy

The recent experience of the transition economies has underscored the critical importance of institutions. They are no less important in other stages of development. Research papers in this category should seek to identify the role of institutions in different settings. In this context, institutions include legal systems, competition policy, bankruptcy laws, financial systems, property rights, and so on. Case studies, econometric analysis, and theoretical contributions are welcome.

Gender and Development

The pace, level and nature of economic development can influence gender relations and gender disparities. Moreover, gender roles and relations can influence the pace and direction of development as well as condition the impact that other inputs have on development. Research papers in this category should seek to elucidate one or more aspects of the links between gender and development. Macro or micro level investigations, based either on quantitative or qualitative methods, are welcomed.

Environmental and Social Sustainability

While pro-market economic reforms usually lead to better economic performance, their environmental and social effects are more controversial, particularly at local levels. Changes in the composition and level of production patterns can have significant environmental and social consequences that can offset partially or completely the positive effects on the average income levels of a community. Research papers in this category should analyze both quantitatively and qualitatively the environmental and social sustainability at the local level of major changes in production patterns in developing countries. Special weight will be given to investigation that emphasizes practical solutions to conflicts between the various goals.

Science and Technology for Development

Long-run growth and development is highly dependent on the ability of a country's work force to adapt existing technologies and innovate new technologies to fit the domestic conditions. Technological advancement will depend on factors as varied as the quantity and quality of science education, the technical and physical infrastructure, and the ability to capture the returns to successful adaptation and innovation. Moreover, the state and advancement of science and technology in general in a country is increasingly dependent on the ability to use information technology to capture, create, and disseminate knowledge. Research papers in this category should analyze the factors that have increased the technological capacity of some developing countries, allowing them to compete in global markets. Special weight will be given to papers that show links or synergies between advances in the use and adaptation of information technology and advances in the use and adaptation of other forms of technology. Papers can have either a micro (industry or sector) or a macro (economy wide) focus.

Second Awards and Medals Competition: "Blending Local and Global Knowledge"

Infrastructure for Development

The relationship of infrastructure and socio-economic progress is one of the least understood elements of the development process. Around the world, governments are transforming their roles from the exclusive financiers and providers of infrastructure services to the facilitators and regulators of services provided by private firms. The primary motivation is that private sector participation in infrastructure can improve the quality and quantity of infrastructure services, while reducing the burden on constrained public finances. Many questions remain to be answered or empirically documented. When does infrastructure creation lead the development process and when is it a necessary byproduct? What types of infrastructure should be provided by governments and what left to the private sector? In the former case what changes have helped improve public sector provision? In the latter case what has been the experience with private sector provision? How should different types of infrastructure be regulated based on actual experience? How much of the private sector's provision has been through improvements in the operation of indigenous firms? How has public disclosure of good quality information helped improve the design of policies, incentives, investment programs, and monitoring and evaluation programs?

Research papers in this category should explain the relationship between infrastructure creation and socio-economic development. Factors such as the private-public allocation of infrastructure provision, regulation of infrastructure services, the stage of development, and the distribution of income and wealth are likely to be important. Case studies at the local or national level, econometric analysis of cross-section or panel data, and theoretical contributions are welcome. Studies that contain results with policy relevance at the local, regional, or national level are particularly encouraged.

Rural Development and Poverty Reduction

While socio-economic development is generally associated with massive migrations from rural areas to the city, the reality is that few low-income countries have managed to achieve rapid nonagricultural growth without corresponding rapid agricultural growth. Most of the developing countries that grew rapidly during the 1980s experienced rapid agricultural growth in the preceding years. Moreover, despite urbanization, nearly three-quarters of the poor will continue to live in rural areas well into the next century, so it is crucial to address rural poverty now.

Research papers in this category should examine the link between rural development strategies and projects and poverty reduction in rural areas. Topics of interest include the effects on rural poverty of:

increases in agricultural productivity; liberalization of agricultural product markets at the national or international levels; diffusion of sustainable farming practices; development of rural labor, land, and financial markets; rural infrastructure; and the evolution and role of rural community institutions. Case studies at the project or policy levels are welcome as is quantitative analysis of cross-sectional or panel data. Papers that emphasize the link between farm and non-farm activities are particularly encouraged.

Management and Delivery of Urban Services

In many countries the number and even the share of the poor living in urban and peri-urban areas is increasing. In general, the urban poor lack basic infrastructure and social services—safe water, sanitation, electricity connection, health facilities, et cetera. The proliferation of slums results in squalid and unhealthful living conditions and reduces residents' productivity and employment options. Communities themselves are becoming less tolerant of their exclusion from basic services, and central and local governments are increasingly aware of the economic, political, and environmental issues created by such inequities.

Research papers in this category should analyze the policies, programs, and projects that lead to a more efficient management and equitable delivery of urban services. Factors that are likely to be of relevance are land tenure, regulatory reforms, pricing and monitoring policies for cost recovery, financing options including micro-finance for end users, long-term sustainability, the interface of policies targeting urban poor with those targeting rural poor, and the role of NGOs and community organizations. Case studies at the project, program, or policy levels are welcome as are comparative studies of different experiences. Research papers that emphasize the roles of municipal governments, the private sectors, and community groups are particularly welcome.

HIV/AIDS and Delivery of Health Services

Beyond its health dimensions, HIV/AIDS is a development problem. This epidemic threatens the economic and social growth and stability of many nations. In addition to the extraordinary human suffering it causes, HIV/AIDS poses serious problems to many countries' health and productivity as well as to their fabric of family and community life. In many cases, HIV/AIDS disproportionately drains the resources of fragile health systems, compromising health care services for overall community needs. In addition, HIV/AIDS leads to increased prevalence and incidence of other diseases, including tuberculosis, sexually transmitted diseases, and other opportunistic infections.

Research papers in this category should focus on: (i) the delivery of health services for the prevention of HIV/AIDS and treatment of HIV/AIDS and related opportunistic infections in a situation of severely limited resources for health in general; or (ii) the delivery of health services in general in a situation in which high prevalence of HIV/AIDS is putting new demands on a severely limited health budget and infrastructure. Particular attention should be paid to the distinction between prevention and treatment as well as public sector versus private sector delivery. Studies may focus on one or several countries. Macro or micro level investigations, based either on quantitative or qualitative methods, are welcomed. Studies that contain results with policy relevance at the local, regional, or national level are particularly encouraged.

Governance and Development

Governance has become a key concept in the international development debate over the past ten years. There is a growing recognition that 'getting the rules right' is at least a requisite of development, if not a precondition. It is also clear that good policies will rarely bear fruit in situations of poor governance. Nevertheless, our understanding on key policy questions remains unsatisfactory. What rules affecting governance matter most? When, why and how do these rules make a difference to the way a country develops? What deficiencies in political arrangements make conflict more likely? What are the roles of civil society and the private sector in defining governance?

Research papers in this category will address the relationship between governance and socio-economic development. Case studies, statistical analyses and conceptual papers are welcome, with either a micro or a macro level focus. Special consideration will be given to papers that explore the links between institutional features and development in a dynamic context.

Third Awards and Medals Competition: “Globalization and Equity”

Growth, Inequality, and Poverty

Many studies note that countries that become more open or 'globalized' have faster growth. Nevertheless, there are often strong societal reactions against globalization, particularly when it is believed that the benefits from globalization are not shared in an equitable manner. What is the impact of globalization on inequality with respect to both income and access to resources, including education and health? How do differences in the level and depreciation of human capital—caused by diseases and early mortality—affect the ability of a country to benefit from the global economy with respect to economic growth, poverty reduction, and inequality? Does empirical evidence support the thesis that high inequality inhibits economic growth? Are there adverse effects on the poor in general and/or specific groups in society, including women and indigenous peoples? How do different groups in society adapt to the new globalized reality? Can safety nets and redistributive policies reduce the impact on groups negatively affected by globalization?

Submissions in this category should be based on empirical studies at the global, country, or community level. Papers that attempt to identify human capital constraints for globalization and papers that compare the costs and benefits to the poor and specific groups in society before and after globalization are also encouraged.

Trade and Foreign Direct Investment

Trade and foreign direct investment (FDI) are among the primary channels through which countries participate in the global economy. What are the socio-economic and political factors that have resulted in a more or less successful opening of the economy with respect to trade and/or FDI? When does opening lead to a reliance on 'historic' comparative advantage (production of raw materials) versus dynamic, knowledge-based growth? How important are initial conditions versus the specific policies that are followed? Are there different stages that a country must go through? What are the consequences of new global institutions and new rules of the game for countries that opened up in the late 20th or early 21st centuries?

Research papers in this category can be national level case studies or cross-country comparisons. Submissions of the experience of specific industries after opening of the economy will also be accepted

if they are put in the context of country-wide socio-economic and political factors. Studies should contain policy suggestions at the national, regional, or global levels.

Education, Knowledge, and Technology

Education, knowledge, and technology have always been important components of development, but in a globalized, high-tech world they are essential. The types of knowledge and technical skills that the citizens of a country need are changing rapidly. Are educational systems able to respond quickly and appropriately to these new requirements? Are improvements in knowledge and skills shared widely and equitably by different groups of people? Is the distribution of the benefits of globalization and new technologies inequitable in countries in which education is provided inequitably? If so, what policies and strategies can be pursued to overcome this deficiency? Similarly, what strategies for the development and diffusion of new technologies are most successful in a globalized world? How does differential access to technology among countries and/or the implementation of international conventions on technological advancement affect development across countries?

Submissions in this category can be at either the macro or micro level. Analysis of innovative policy reform in the areas of education and/or technology is particularly welcome, as are studies that attempt to show the relationship between educational reform and technological adaptation and use.

Financial Markets

One of the most controversial aspects of globalization is the opening and development of capital and financial markets. It is also one of the most far reaching, affecting all segments of society. In many cases political and social forces have dominated textbook model economic forces in the access to and reallocation of finance unleashed by the liberalization of capital markets. What can be done to foster the development of improved access to financial services for small businesses and consumers in an era of globalization? How can the benefits of liberalization of international capital flows be realized while preserving the integrity and stability of domestic financial markets through appropriate regulation? And how can the international financial institutions better help to reduce the risks of contagion while not adding to moral hazard?

Research papers in this category can focus on the local, national, or international level. Case studies of the performance of specific markets before and after liberalization of international capital flows are welcome. Note that all submissions should be related to the direct and indirect effects of the liberalization of international capital flows on domestic capital markets.

Health, Environment, and Development

The interaction between development and health and environmental outcomes are not well-defined within the scientific community and among civil society in general and are greatly in need of further analysis. Does globalization have adverse or positive impacts on health and the environment? Do the health and environmental effects of globalization follow any trends over time? What are the impacts of the various components of globalization—increased trade flows, more foreign direct investment, greater capital mobility, changing production patterns, more labor migration—on human health and the environment at the industry, local, and country levels? What is the role of international institutions or

other associations in the provision of global public goods to improve human health and the environment in a globalizing world?

Submissions in this category can focus on (i) direct impacts of globalization on human health; (ii) direct impacts of globalization on the environment; (iii) the effects on human health through the environmental nexus; and/or (iv) the effects of globalization on the equity of health outcomes and/or environmental impacts. They can be at either the local, national, or international level. Empirical micro level studies are particularly encouraged. Empirical studies that compare the situation before and after a country enters strongly into the global society or between similar countries with different policies towards globalization are also welcome.

Fourth Awards and Medals Competition: “Understanding Reform”

Pro-market Reform and the Poor

Major pro-market reform programs in developing and transition countries are inevitably going to have income distribution effects of various magnitudes. Even in successful reforms some income classes or groups, including women, are likely to be affected negatively in the short-run. In contrast to richer income classes or groups, poorer income classes and minority and marginalized groups are often unable to protect themselves from the costs of reform as well as quickly adjust to the benefits of a reform. Moreover, reform in social sectors like health and education may lead to higher quality services, but they may become unaffordable to the poor. This may lead such groups to try and block reforms but, more importantly, may lead to unacceptable levels of deprivation and suffering. Accordingly, for both humanitarian and strategic reasons, governments may need to provide social safety nets and special health and education programs to protect members of poorer income groups, marginalized groups, and women—as well as to enable them to benefit from the changes induced by the reform. The situation becomes even more complicated when governments undertake reforms in times of extreme budgetary pressures.

Nevertheless, in the long run, a successful reform program should generate more income and employment opportunities for the poor as well as reduce restrictions to job mobility. However, this is also likely to be dependent on policies that allow poor or marginalized groups to develop the capacities and capabilities to take advantage of the opportunities available in a market oriented economy.

Submissions in this theme should address one or more of the following questions: (i) How do major pro-market reforms in developing and transition countries affect the poor in the short-run and/or long-run? (ii) What policies or practices will increase the benefits to the poor in the short-run and long-run? (iii) How are effective safety nets developed that protect the poor from the short-run adverse effects of major market reforms? (iv) What types of social sector reforms, particularly in education and health, are more likely to benefit the poor and help them successfully adjust to major markets reforms? (v) What public goods should be provided by governments in order for the poor to benefit from pro-market reforms? Submitted papers can be either qualitative or quantitative, as well as country studies or cross-country analysis.

Agriculture Reform and Rural Development in the Lowest Income Countries

The majority of the poor in most of the lowest income countries live in rural areas and earn their living from agriculture. Consequently, agriculture reform and rural development usually affect the poor (and

poorest of the poor) disproportionately. Critics often argue that agriculture market liberalization results in uneven competition both between developing and developed countries, who have numerous ways of subsidizing their producers, and between small and large farmers in the developing countries. That is, to be able to compete in the international market place, it is often necessary to take advantage of economies of scale in agricultural production, putting the livelihood of small farmers at risk.

Consequently, there are many important and interesting questions linked to this area: What are the impacts of agriculture reform on production, wage and rural employment generation in the lowest income countries? Who are the beneficiaries of agriculture price liberalization? What has happened to the prices and availability of food and non-food items to the poor? Do reforms help in the adoption of modern technologies in agriculture? How can rural producers in the lowest income countries compete with highly subsidized producers from rich countries? Does liberalization harm the environment by, for example, encouraging mono-cropping and the use of large amounts of fertilizers and pesticides? What is the relationship between the liberalization of agriculture markets and the use of phyto-sanitary measures by developed countries? What are the effects of the liberalization of agricultural markets on the social and cultural structures of rural areas?

Submissions in this category should analyze the relationship between large-scale agricultural liberalization programs and the impact on smallholders and/or the poor in general in the lowest income countries. (See below for list of eligible countries.) They can investigate both short-run and medium-run impacts and the long-run impact on rural development. In all cases, studies that use micro-level data to analyze the impact and distributional effects of the liberalization of agricultural markets are particularly encouraged.

Reforms, Interest Groups and Civil Society

Pro-market reform in any particular country is a product of the interaction among the state, civil societies and interest groups. Reform programs that have substantial benefits to a country as a whole may have negative consequences for certain influential groups. In many cases the biggest obstacle to reform appears to be the interest groups that prevent policy changes, block their implementation, or capture the reform and divert it to their own interests. For these reasons, reforms often are stalled until there is a large social, economic or political crisis.

In addition, since very often reforms include not only economic reform but also political reform, reform process also shapes the civil societies and generates different interest groups. New coalitions may prevent further reform or divert it from its intended purpose. Often a reform does well in the early years, but when it becomes obsolete it is not possible to change it or move ahead.

Submissions in this category should analyze one of the following: (i) How interest groups block and/or capture pro-market reforms; (ii) How new interest groups are created and behave as the reform process continues; (iii) How elements of civil society attempt to block the power of entrenched interest groups in order to promote, stop, or modify reform programs; (iv) Policies and processes that restrict the ability of interest groups to block and/or capture reforms; (v) How countries are able (or not able) to move on to the next stage of the reform process when original reforms are obsolete or need to be built upon; and (vi) The relationship between crisis and reform throughout the reform process. Theoretical, cross-country and country specific analysis is welcome. Papers that focus on the political and social aspects of interest group creation and behavior are particularly encouraged.

Market Reforms and the New Role of the State

The reform movement towards more reliance on market forces has redefined the role of the state in the process of socio-economic development. The state is increasingly moving out of the role of the provision of goods—or massively in the case of transition economies—and increasing its role as regulator. Of course, the success of such a movement is greatly dependent on the private sector filling the void left by the state. The challenge to the state is how to promote the private sector without making it dependent on the state. Moreover, the ability of the state to promote the private sector is very much circumscribed by the new international economic architecture. Industrial policies that were historically followed by the wealthier countries of the world are now restricted by international agreements.

Every government undertaking a major pro-market reform program will face many serious questions and challenges as to how it should redefine itself. What markets should be privatized and how? Do new supervisory institutions need to be created or existing ones strengthened? What reforms are needed in the legal system and how are they made credible? How does it promote the entry of the private sector into areas formerly filled by the state? What is the role of the state in social sectors such as education and health? What is the role of industrial policy?

Submissions in this category can focus on the new role of the state in the context of countries undergoing major market reforms with respect to the regulation of private markets, reform of the legal and judicial systems to promote the private sector, the role of the state in the social sectors, and the use of industrial policy for promotion of the private sector. Papers that emphasize one or more of the following themes are particularly encouraged: (i) Efficient provision of the private sector of goods formerly provided by the state; (ii) The ability of the state to support the development of private sector activities without creating new dependencies; (iii) Legal and judiciary reform in support of more reliance on market institutions; and (iv) Reform of social sectors in support of pro-market reforms.

Reform, the External Environment, and the Role of International and Regional Institutions

The composition and success of reform programs in developing and transition countries are often very much circumscribed by the external environment in which countries are positioned. Reforms that appear sensible in a world of perfectly competitive and flexible markets with small or no transaction costs may have little chance of success in a world replete with trade barriers, poor infrastructure, and the need for large investments in human capital. At the same time, the pressures associated with the phenomenon called 'globalization' are often forcing countries to reform while restricting the ability of late developers to follow alternative tracks of development. Moreover, globalization forces, such as rapid changes in capital flows, may be causing increased instability in reforming countries at a time when the exact opposite is greatly needed. Rather than promote market reform, domestic fiscal and monetary policy are often relegated to ensuring that there are no large macroeconomic imbalances that would set off strong external reactions.

Global and regional institutions such as the International Financial Institutions are often seen as playing a large, if often contentious, role in the reform process of many nations and the creation of the 'external' playing field. Similarly, other global institutions such as the WTO directly or indirectly help shape reform programs in many countries. Finally, both independently and in response to these efforts, international civil society groups (often represented by NGOs) often have a strong impact on reform programs, especially with respect to environmental, social, and cultural issues.

Submissions in this category can either be: (i) Qualitative or quantitative analysis of the role of international and regional institutions, including international civil society, in a reforming world, (ii) Analysis of the success of different domestic strategies in confronting the external environment and

making the society and economy less vulnerable to external shocks when undertaking pro-market reforms; and (iii) The role of traditional macroeconomic policies in the context of market reform and external pressures. Particular emphasis should be placed on contradictions facing a reforming government when confronted with the realities of its concrete external situation and the pressures of globalization. Country case studies are particularly encouraged.

* Submissions in the category of Agricultural Reform and Rural Development in the Lowest Income Countries are restricted to research on the following list of lowest income countries. For papers that cover more than one country, at least two-thirds of the countries must be on this list:

Afghanistan, Albania, Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Republic of), Congo (Democratic Republic of), Cote D'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Gambia, Ghana, Georgia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kiribati, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Nicaragua Niger, Nigeria, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Togo, Tonga, Uganda, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Appendix 3: Finalists, winners and paper/ project titles

Finalists of the First Awards and Medals Competition: “Beyond Economics: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Development”

Most Innovative Development Project

Position	Author	Work Title
First	S.R. Mohanty	“Rogi Kalyan Samiti-Management of Public Hospitals Through Community Participation”
Finalist	Safiqul Islam	“Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee Education Programme”
Finalist	Madhav Chavan	“Pratham: Education Initiative”

Outstanding Research on Development Award

Position	Author	Work Title
First Place – tied	Jeanine Anderson	“Genders and Generations in Urban Shantytown Development”
First Place – tied	Máximo Torero and Javier Escobal	“How to Face An Adverse Geography?: The Role of Private and Public Assets”
Finalist	Oliver Coomes, Yoshito Takasaki, and Bradford L. Barham	“Wealth Accumulation and Activity Choice Evolution Among Amazonian Forest Peasant Households”

Medals for Outstanding Research on Development

Category	Position	Author	Work Title
Escaping Poverty	First Place	Dileni Gunewardena	“Sources of Ethnic Inequality in Viet Nam”
	Second Place	Devanathan Parathasarathy	“Building Social Capital: Collective Action, Adoption of Agricultural Innovations, and Poverty Reduction in the Indian Semi-Arid Tropics”
	Finalist	Xiaobo Zhang	How Does Public Spending Affect Growth and Poverty: The Experience of China
	Finalist	Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis	Sources of Growth in South Asian Countries
	Finalist	Jyotsna Jalan	Geographic Poverty Traps? A Micro Model of Consumption Growth in Rural China
Institutional Foundation of Market Economy	First Place	Sergei Guriev	“Why Russian Workers do no Move: Attachment of Workers Through In-Kind Payments”
	Second Place	Yulia Kosykh	“Contract Enforcement in Transition”
	Finalist	Ekaterina Zhuravskaya	Capture of Bankruptcy: Theory and Evidence from Russia
	Finalist	Wojciech Maliszewski	Central Bank Independence in Transition Economies
Gender and Development	Finalist	Nisha Taneja	India’s Informal Trade with Nepal: A Qualitative Assessment
	First Place	Ashima Goyal,	“Developing Women: How Technology Can Help”
	Second Place	Lorelei Crisologo Mendoza	“Gender, Households, and Markets: Inherited Land and Labour Force Participation of Rural Households in the Cordillera Region, Philippines”
	Finalist	Jahangir Alam	Self-Sustainability of Micro-Finance Institutions - A Critical Evaluation of the Performance of Grameen Bank of

			Bangladesh
	Finalist	Olena Nizalova	Economic and Social Consequences of Maternity Protection: A Cross Country Analysis
	Finalist	Aysit Tansel	Wage Earners, Self-Employed and Gender in the Informal Sector in Turkey
Environmental and Social Stability	First Place	Juan Camilo Cardenas	"Real Wealth and Experimental Cooperation: Evidence from Field Experiments"
	Second Place	Bernard Okumu	"Technology and Policy Impacts on Economic Performance, Nutrient Flows and Soil Erosion at Watershed Level: The Case of Ginchi in Ethiopia"
	Finalist	Akramul Islam	Tuberculosis control by community health workers in Bangladesh: is this more cost-effective?
	Finalist	Sauwalak Kittiprapas	Conflict management for environmental and social sustainability
	Finalist	Anqing Shi	The Impact of Population Growth on Global Carbon Dioxide Emissions, 1971-1996: Kyoto Revisited
Science and Technology for Development	First Place	Florence Wambugu	"Biotechnology to Benefit Small-Scale Banana Producers in Kenya"
	Second Place	Aradhna Aggarwal	"Liberalization, Outward Orientation and in-House R&D Activity of Multinational and Local Firms: A Quantitative Exploration for Indian Manufacturing"
	Finalist	Volodymyr Ryaboshlyk	DISCRETE MODELING of Technological progress IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, the CASE OF UKRAINE
	Finalist	Oumar Makalou	Conflict and Development: The Role of Information Systems Technology to Address Complex Issues
	Finalist	Najib Harabi	Innovation Through Vertical Relations Between Firms, Suppliers and Customers: Lessons from Germany

Finalists of the Second Awards and Medals Competition: "Blending Local and Global Knowledge"

Most Innovative Development Project

Position	Author	Work Title
First	Joe Madiath	"Rural Health and Environment Programme"
Finalist	Harley Henriques do Nascimento	Support Group for the Prevention of AIDS - Bahia, Brazil, "Institutional Strategies for the Tackling of AIDS in Bahia, Northeast of Brazil"
Finalist	Jesse Culain Fripp	CHF/Romania, "Integrated NGO and Economic Development Project"

Outstanding Research on Development Award

Position	Author	Work Title
First	Wilson S.K.; Wasike and Mwangi S. Kimenyi	(Paper) "Road Infrastructure Policies in Kenya: Historical Trends and current Challenges"
Finalist	Bhim Adhikari	"Property Rights and Natural Resource: Socio-Economic Heterogeneity and Distributional Implications of Common Property Resource Management"
Finalist	Christian Arandel	"The Zabbaleen Environmental and Development Program: An Evaluation"

Medals for Outstanding Research on Development

Category	Position	Author	Work Title
Infrastructure and Development	First Place	Javier A. Escobal, ,	The Benefits Of Roads In Rural Peru: A Transaction Costs Approach
	Second Place	Ela Babalik Sutcliffe	Urban Rail Systems: A Planning Framework To Increase Their Success
	Finalist	Nagesh Kumar	"Infrastructure Availability, Foreign Direct Investment Inflows And Their Export Orientation: A Cross Country Exploration"
	Finalist	Shyamal Chowdhury	"Provision Of Telecom Using Business-NGO Partnership: Village Pay Phone Program In Bangladesh As A Case Study"
	Finalist	Alberto Pasco-Font, Maximo Torero and Enrique Schorth	"Are Telephone Consumer Better After The Privatization Of Communications In Peru?"
Rural Development and Poverty Reduction	First Place	Mohamed Abdelbasset Chemingui and Chokri Thabet,,	Internal And External Reforms In Agricultural Policy In Tunisia And Poverty In Rural Area
	Second Place	Arjunan Subramanian	"Are Income-Calorie Elasticity Estimates Really High In Developing Countries?"
	Finalist	Sudha Vasan	"Policy, Practice And Process: Understanding Policy Implementation"
	Finalist	Abay Asfaw	"Is Consumption Insured Against Illness?: Evidence On Vulnerability To Health Shocks In Rural Ethiopia"
	Finalist	Raghav Gaiha	"Are DAC Targets Of Poverty Reduction Useful?"
Management and Delivery of Urban Systems	First Place	Sameh Wahba	From Land Distribution To Integrated Development: The Evolution And Impact Of Shelter And Poverty Alleviation Strategies In Marginalized Settlements In Nouakchott, Mauritania
	Second Place	Patricia Avila Garcia	"Urban Poverty And Water Management In Mexico"
	Finalist	Radhika Savant Mohit	"An Even Playing Field: Security Of Tenure And The Urban Poor In Bangkok, Thailand"
	Finalist	Anna Marie A. Karaos	"Can Privatization Work For The Poor?"
	Finalist	Martin Medina	"Scavenger Cooperatives In Asia And Latin America"
HIV/ AIDS and the Delivery of the Health System	First Place	Vonthanak Saphonn, Leng Bun Hor, Sun Penh Ly, and Samrith Chhuon,	"How Well Do Antenatal Clinic (ANC) Attendees Represent The General Population? A Comparison Of HIV Prevalence From ANC Sentinel Surveillance Sites With A Population-Based Survey Of Women Aged 15-49 In Cambodia"
	Second Place	Fred T. Muwanga	"Private Sector Response To HIV/AIDS At Workplace In Swaziland"
	Finalist	Uday Kumar	"Decentralizing Of Health Policy And Planning Using Participatory Rural Appraisal"
	Finalist	Hongie Liu, Xiao Jing Li and Erjian Ma	"Stigma, Delayed Treatment And Spousal Notification Among Male STD Patients In China"
	Finalist	Simon M Agwale	"Analyses Of HIV-1 Drug-Resistance In Nigeria Before The Introduction Of Massive Antiretroviral Therapy"
Governance and Development	First Place	Santhakumar Velappan Nair	"Impact Of Citizens' Response To Weak Governance"
	Second Place	Ashima Goyal	"Governing A Democracy: Constrained Discretion For Development"
	Finalist	Teuea Toatu	"Unraveling The Pacific Paradox"
	Finalist	Mark Napier and Anastasia Lungu Mulenga	"Environmental Technologies In South Africa: Pathways Towards Sustainable Innovation In Human Settlements?"
	Finalist	Boyan Belev	"Forcing Freedom: Political Control Of Economic Opening And Privatization In Egypt And Tunisia"

Finalists of the Third Awards and Medals Competition: “Globalization and Equity”

Most Innovative Development Project

Position	Author	Work Title
First	Vera Cordeiro	Associação Saúde Criança Renascer
Finalist	Poomima Chikarmane	Kagad Kach Patra Kashtakari Panchayat
Finalist	Tomasz Sadowski	Barka Foundation for Mutual Help

Outstanding Research on Development Award

Position	Author	Work Title
First	Jaime Saavedra	The Economics of Social Exclusion in Peru: An Invisible Wall?
Finalist	Martin Medina-Martinez of	"Protecting Health and the Environment in Third World Cities: Lessons learned from Best Practices in Community-Based Municipal Solid Waste Management"
Finalist	Comfort Hassan	"Social Impact of International Trade and Multinational Corporations Activities on the People of the Niger Delta of Nigeria: A Comparative Analysis by Gender"

Medals for Outstanding Research on Development

Category	Position	Author	Work Title
Growth, Inequality and Poverty	First Place	Rajat Acharyya	"Globalization and Wage Inequality: A Simple General Equilibrium Approach"
	Second Place	David Mayer	Global Divergence
	Finalist	Francesco Pastore and Alina Verashchagina	The Distribution of Wages in Belarus
	Finalist	Jorge Garza Rodríguez	The Determinants of Poverty in Mexico
	Finalist	Martín Rozada	Why have poverty and income inequality increased so much? Argentina 1991-2002
Trade and Foreign Direct Investment	First Place	Rashmi Banga	"The Differential Impact of Japanese and US Foreign Direct Investments on Exports of Indian Manufacturing"
	Second Place	Marko Simoneti	"Efficiency of Mass Privatization and Government-Led Restructuring: Owner vs. seller Effects on Performance of Companies in Slovenia"
	Finalist	Amit K Biswas	Preferential Trade, Mis-invoicing and Capital Flight
	Finalist	Rongxing Guo	Cultural Similarity and International Trade- Evidence from the US and Chinese Panel Data
	Finalist	Sebastian Claro	Tariff and FDI Liberalization: What to expect from China's entry into the WTO?
Education, Knowledge and Technology	First Place	Santiago Cueto	"Opportunities to Learn and Achievement in Mathematics in a Sample of Sixth Grade Students in Lima, Peru"
	Second Place	Tatineni A. Bhavani	"A study of Technological Change in the Small Enterprises of a Developing Economy: Analytical Examination"
	Finalist	Gana Pati Ojha	Partnership In Agricultural Extension: Lessons From Chitwan, Nepal
	Finalist	Sofiane Ghali	An Analysis of the Tunisian Firms' Competitiveness: A patent Approach
	Finalist	Sarquis J. B. Sarquis and Jorge Saba	Human Capital, External Effects And Technical Change

		Arbache	
Financial Markets	First Place	Martin Gonzalez-Eiras	"The Effect of Contingent Credit Lines on Banks' Liquidity Demands"
	Second Place	Roberto Duncan	"Exploring the Implications of Official Dollarization on Macroeconomic Volatility"
	Finalist	Marek Dąbrowski	Is there a room for national monetary policy in the era of globalization?
	Finalist	Pablo Neumeyer	Business Cycles in Emerging Economies: The Role of Interest Rates
	Finalist	Wasseem Michel Mina	Contract Enforcement, Institutional Stability, and the Level and Maturity of International Debt
Health, Environment and Development	First Place	Juan-Pablo Montero	"Market-Based Policies for Urban Air Pollution with Evidence from Santiago, Chile"
	Second Place	Ernesto Schargrotsky	"Water for Life: The Impact of Privatization of Water Services on Child Mortality"
	Finalist	Iryna Piontkivska	Is Economic Growth A Cause Of Or Cure For The Environmental Pollution: Testing The Environmental Kuznets Curve Hypothesis
	Finalist	Marcelo Delajara	Inequality and Health: The Missing Link
	Finalist	Tadesse Woldemariam Gole	Conservation and use of coffee genetic resources in Ethiopia: challenges and opportunities in the context current global situations

Appendix 4: Review committees

Below are the names of the institutions which organized the selection process at its first and second levels, and the names of the members of the selection committees. It is worth noting that in the third competition, the selection committee had ten members. This is because, apart from the senior scholar in each of the five categories, a mid-career scholar was incorporated.

First Awards and Medals Competition: “Beyond Economics: Multidisciplinary Approaches to Development”

First Level and Second Level, organizing institutions:

- **Most Innovative Project:** Ashoka
- **Research Awards:**
 - INTECH (Institute for new Technologies), The Hague, Netherlands (Science and Technology)
 - PRMPO (Policy Reduction and Economic Management Poverty Division), World Bank (Escaping Poverty)
 - Ronald Coase Institute, St. Louis, USA (Institutional Foundations of a Market Economy)
 - PRMGE (Poverty Reduction and Economic Management), Gender Division, World Bank (Gender and Development)
 - DECRG (Development Economics Research Group), World Bank (Environmental and Social Sustainability)

Selection Committee

Most Innovative Development Project

- **Chair:** James Wolfensohn - World Bank
- **Members:**
 - Willem Buiter - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
 - Tadao Chino - Asian Development Bank
 - Eduardo Lora - Inter-American Development Bank
 - Hiroshi Yasuda - Japan Bank for International Cooperation

Research Awards

- **Chair:** Joseph E. Stiglitz – Brookings Institution
- **Members:**
 - Nancy Birdsall - Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, USA
 - Francois Bourguignon - Département et Laboratoire d'Economie Théorique et Appliquée (DELTA), France
 - Takatoshi Ito - Deputy Vice Minister, Ministry of Finance, Japan
 - Amartya Sen - Cambridge University, UK

Second Awards and Medals Competition: “Blending Local and Global Knowledge”

First Level and Second Level, organizing institutions:

- **Most Innovative Project:** Ashoka
- **Research Awards:**
 - Department of Applied Economic Analysis, Universidad de Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain (Infrastructure and Development)

- International Food Policy Research Institute, USA (Rural Development and Poverty Reduction)
- The Urban Institute, USA (Management and Delivery of Urban Services)
- National Institute of Health (NIH), USA (HIV and Delivery of Health Services)
- Center for the Study of Globalization and Regionalization, University of Warwick, UK (Governance and Development)

Selection Committee

Most Innovative Development Project

- **Chair:** Gobind Nankani - World Bank
- **Members:**
 - Koji Fujimoto - Japan Bank for International Development
 - Poul Engberg-Pedersen -Center for Development Research, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Denmark
 - Soumana Sako - African Capacity Building Foundation, Zimbabwe
 - Eduardo Fernandez-Arias - Inter-American Development Bank

Research Awards

- **Chair:** Nicolas Stern – World Bank
- **Members:**
 - Nancy Birdsall - Center for Global Development, USA (Governance and Development)
 - Francois Bouguignon - DELTA, France (Rural Development and Poverty Reduction)
 - Masahiro Kawai - Ministry of Finance, Japan (Infrastructure and Development)
 - Sergio Magalhaes - State Government of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Management and Delivery of Urban Service)
 - Nkandu P Luo University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe (HIV/AIDS and Delivery of Health Service)

Third Awards and Medals Competition: “Globalization and Equity”

First Level and Second Level, organizing institutions:

- **Most Innovative Project:** Ashoka
- **Research Awards:**
 - American University, USA (Financial Markets)
 - Center for Global Development, USA (Education, Knowledge, and Technology)
 - Independent Development European Association (IDE), Belgium (Growth, Inequality, and Poverty)
 - Institute of Developing Economies, Japan (Trade and Foreign Direct Investment)
 - National Institute of Health (NIH), USA (Health, Environment, and Development)

Selection Committee

Most Innovative Development Project

- **Chair:** Mamphela Rampole - World Bank
- **Members:**
 - Mervat Badawi – Arab Fund for Social and Economic Development, Kuwait
 - Keiichi Tango – Japan Bank for International Cooperation
 - Rohinton Medhora – International Development Research Centre, Canada

- Ruben Suarez – Pan American Health Organization, USA

Research Awards

- **Chair:** Nicolas Stern – World Bank
- **Members by category:**
 - Growth, Inequality and Poverty:
 - 1) Andrea Cornia - University of Florence, Italy
 - 2) Dante Contreras
 - Trade and Foreign Direct investment
 - 1) Masahiro Hawai - Ministry of Finance, Japan
 - 2) Jarko Fidrmuc
 - Education, Knowledge and Technology
 - 1) Nancy Birdsall - Center for Global Development, USA
 - 2) Zigic Kresimir
 - Financial Markets
 - 1) José María Fanelli - CEDES, Argentina
 - 2) Melvin Ayogu
 - Health, Environment and Development
 - 1) Fernando Loayza - La Paz, Bolivia
 - 2) Delampady Narayana

Appendix 5: Japanese Awards' winners (abstracts)

“Rogi Kalyan Samiti-Management of Public Hospitals through Community Participation”, R.R Mohanty, RKS (Most Innovative Development Project, 2000)

Ironically, it was the plague scare of 1994 that woke up the sleeping health behemoth of the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. As the panic of an impending epidemic swept across western and central India, the District Magistrate of Indore S.R. Mohanty, 35 combined with the people of the industrial town devised an innovative plan to overhaul the health delivery system of the town to restore people's faith. The seven story, 1000 bed Maharaja Yashwant Rao Hospital had never been cleaned in nearly half a century of its existence. IN the tow months that it took to completely refurbish the hospital from scratch, the germ of a new idea was born. The government hospital was handed over to a committee of people's representatives called the Rogi Kalayan Samiti (RKS) to bring about a permanence in maintenance and augmentation of facilities. People's participation with only very basic control in the hands of the state apparatus proved so successful that it was replicated in each of the 61 districts in the state, covering as many district hospitals and 450 smaller primary and community health centers. Today more than Rs 370 million has been collected and spent by various RKS bodies for improving facilities in these hospitals in the state, which is many times more than the state could put into the system. Mohanty feels people essentially want to help themselves and good governance is about showing them the way and not interfering.

"Rural Health and Environment Programme" Joe Madiath, Gram Vikas, India (Most Innovative Development Project, 2001)

Gram Vikas has implemented the Rural Health and Environment Programme in Samiapalli village in Ganjam district of Orissa. Through the implementation of this programme, the villagers have realized their latent abilities to plan and manage village development programmes, and the village today serves as a model for convergent collective action among poor rural communities in Orissa.

Samiapalli has 76 dalit (Scheduled Caste) families, 74 of them living below the Poverty Line, making it a very poor village. 70 families depend on daily wage labour for a living. Though 56 families own land (with 54 of them owning less than 5 acres) the quality of soil and availability of water for irrigation has hampered the prospects of any sustainable farming.

Beginning with water and sanitation, the programme has enabled the creation of a village level organization, controlled, operated and managed by the people themselves. This organization has, today, replaced Gram Vikas as the villagers' interface with the outside world. The village also has a corpus fund, raised and owned by themselves, which has grown from the initial size of Rs.80,000 to about Rs.300,000 today. In addition, the women of the village have come together to save more than Rs.90,000 in their three savings and credit groups.

The development saga of the village did not stop with this. Once pushed, they refused to stop. To improve the quality of their lives, they decided that they needed better houses. Armed with a loan support arranged by Gram Vikas (of Rs.22500 per house of at least 41sq.m each) and their own labour and dedication, all the families in the village today own a permanent, disaster proof house. Their investment paid rich dividends in October 1999 when a killer super cyclone devastated every other village in the area, the houses of Samiapalli were left undamaged.

Summary of financial investments made in Samiapalli Cost of Infrastructure Creation External Finance - Grants Rs. 778,632 External Finance - Loans Rs. 1,327,500 Community Contribution Rs. 1,292,000 Total Rs. 3,398,132 Community Capital Corpus Fund - value as on June 30, 2001 Rs. 308,423 Savings group fund Rs. 89,231 Total Rs. 397,654 Total community fund generated Rs. 1,689,654 Community funds as a proportion of external grants 217%

“Associação Saúde Criança Renascer” Vera Cordeiro, Associação Saúde Criança, Brazil (Most Innovative Development Project 2002)

The project is called Associação Saúde Criança Renascer (ASCR). It was the perception of Dr. Vera Cordeiro, a physician at Pediatrics Unit of the Lagoa public hospital in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that healing children from a very poor environment and placing them back in the very same miserable environment that they came from was not serving the purpose. It became very clear to her that most of the illnesses were not caused by biological factors only but were mostly triggered by the suffering of not having the most elementary ingredients to allow a healthy life. Dr. Cordeiro's project is to provide not only hospital treatment to children but to allow that the healed child will also find a different environment upon his return home. The project provides families with health care, housing improvement, psychological and psychiatric counseling and vocational training. Its main goal is to build the road for the families to become self-sufficient and to be able to live on their own resources and to keep and care for a healthy family environment. It is certainly not the purpose of the Association to interfere with the role of public hospitals, but to create permanent support groups to supplement hospital care, focusing on factors that are not directly connected to medical treatment. The ASCR was founded by Dr. Vera Cordeiro in 1991 and has been replicated in 11 different hospitals in Brazil.

“Genders and Generations in Urban Shantytown Development”, Jeanine Anderson, Catholic University of Peru (Outstanding Research on Development Award 2000)

This research effort focuses on a peri-urban community of 1,000 households in Lima, Peru. It highlights the complex interaction of processes over time: individual life-cycles, the developmental cycle of domestic groups, the conversion of a shantytown into a normal urban neighborhood under the aegis of development projects and government policies, and the shifting national context. These many processes define fields of opportunities and restrictions that affect the relations among men and women, parents and children. The research also explores the various guises of the gender system of urban poor communities, establishing differences in the response of different aspects of that system to the pressures in play. The next stage requires going back to the sample households, local organizations, and outside actors for a third round of interviews and observation. This will provide a deeper understanding of the effects of time and the importance of intentional change relative to “natural” processes at the household, community and national levels. Several lines of analysis will be pursued, including the ways in which adults transmit advantages and disadvantages to children of both genders, the conditions under which young men and women start their own domestic life-cycles, and the continuing effects of community development projects, national policies, and anti-poverty initiatives..

“How to Face An Adverse Geography?: The Role of Private and Public Assets”, Javier Escobal and Maximo Torero, GRADE (Outstanding Research on Development Award 2000)

In previous research efforts, we have shown that what seem to be sizable geographic differences in poverty rates in Peru can be almost fully explained when one takes into account the spatial concentration of households with readily observable non-geographic characteristics, in particular public and private assets. This does not mean that geography is not important but that its influence on

poverty, expenditure level, and growth differential comes about through a spatially uneven provision of public infrastructure. However, the exact type, critical amount, and combination of public and private assets needed to overcome poverty have not been sufficiently studied. Research in this area can contribute significantly to more effectively targeted programs to fight poverty. We think of at least three types of public goods and services: a) "traditional infrastructure" such as transportation, sewer systems, water, electricity which do not generate positive network externalities; b) "human-capital-generating public services" that are capable of creating mobile private assets, such as schooling and health services and c) "information and communication technologies", such as telephone or Internet, all of which generate network externalities. The purpose of this research effort is to evaluate, using household and communal level surveys, the differential impact on poverty of each of these types of investments, as well as the interaction effect between the so called traditional infrastructure and those that generate network externalities. In addition, given the indivisible and irreversible nature of most of these investments, we intend to evaluate the critical mass of investments of each type required to create the externalities and positive spillovers over private assets for effective poverty reduction strategies.

"Infrastructure Service Entitlements and Urban Poverty: Improving Policy for Alternative Delivery in Kenya" Wilson .S.K. Wasike and Mwangi S. Kimenyi, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (Outstanding Research on Development Award 2001)

In most developing economies, such as Kenya, small-scale private providers of infrastructure services are proving to be more responsive than utilities to needs of poor consumers. They might be delivering water services by tanker, transport services by minivan, or electricity through mini-grids or household solar panels. They make their services affordable to the poor by using cheaper technology or permitting flexible payment. Regulating the quality of alternative providers is difficult, because they are diverse, numerous, and often outside the formal sector. Indeed, regulation of such micro-infrastructure providers is often limited to construction standards, through licensing requirements, and enforcement is often weak. A policy of active encouragement is rare. Most aspects of price and quality are left to market forces, but this means that alternative providers can be harmful for customers' safety and the environment. Some attempts at self-regulation by providers are evident, possibly to enhance reputation (but possibly also to organize cartels).

The purpose of this research effort on Micro-Infrastructure Growth, Regulation and Competition (the "MIG Project") is to assess the extent of alternative, small-scale infrastructure delivery through micro-providers as well as to identify and examine the critical analytical and policy issues involved in improving access to infrastructure services through small-scale/decentralized provision mechanisms. The specific objectives of the study are:

- to document the current micro-infrastructure regulatory framework and identify the competition issues;
- to identify the constraints and opportunities on both government and the private sector in providing micro-infrastructure services;
- to relate these (constraints & opportunities) to the Local Government Act and Bylaws, and any other relevant legislation; and
- to develop recommendations to government for improved infrastructure provision for low-income households.

The backdrop is the changing context of Kenya infrastructure development, shaped by inefficiency in major utility provision and the more immediate impacts of government policies, contained in the Kenya

Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, on expanding household access and connectivity especially for the increasing urban poor.

"The Economics of Social Exclusion in Peru: An Invisible Wall?" Jaime Saavedra, Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE), Peru (Outstanding Research on Development Award 2002)

Peru is a country where social exclusion is very profound but at the same time very subtle. Sociological and anthropological evidence suggest that there are several mechanisms through which ethnic and racial discrimination affect the lives of a large part of the population. However, precise measurements of the extent to which the potentially excluded groups are affected, are almost nonexistent. In Peru the majority of the urban population has a mixed background, and most of them will be mestizos. However, this mixed population is and is perceived as highly heterogeneous. Our initial research in this field has shown that even among mestizos, different racial backgrounds have important implications over socioeconomic outcomes, in particular over earnings. We know much less about the specific exclusion mechanisms. This proposal is based on the idea that there are social exclusion mechanisms related to ethnic and racial differences that have effects on the access and accumulation to different public and private assets, and that exclusion also affects the returns to some of those assets in the labor market, with crucial implications over poverty and well being. In this proposal we set the plan to continue the analysis of a data set constructed to approximate the ethnic heterogeneity in Peruvian urban areas. Our data includes self-reported discrimination events, race, mother tongue of the parents, language spoken at home and at school; and education and origin of the previous generation among others. We will analyze the relation between ethnic and racial heterogeneity and occupational segregation, access to education and to social networks. Additionally, we propose the collection and analysis of a new data set that will allow us to explore the extent to which there are exclusion mechanisms operating in the hiring process in the urban labor market.