

Development Economics Research Group (DERG)

INTRODUCTION

Finn Tarp
Department of Economics
Faculty of Social Sciences
University of Copenhagen (UCPH)



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Who We are and What We do?

- Founded in **1996**, DERG is a group of development economists based at the Department of Economics—sometimes out-posted in developing countries or international organisations (ex. WIDER)
- DERG includes **25 staff** at all academic levels from research assistants to professors
- DERG is **coordinated by** Finn Tarp, John Rand and Henrik Hansen
- DERG members **teach and train, and engage** in research, policy and practice in development economics in Denmark and partner countries (+ public debate)
- DERG depends on **external funding** for our activities

Research, Policy and Practice



- We work at the nexus of **research, policy and practice** and strive to stimulate ideas, subjecting them to in-depth analysis, generating evidence, mobilizing action and building capacity
- We contribute to the strategy of the **University of Copenhagen** (UCPH) in the shared search for solutions to complex global challenges as articulated in the **UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** approved by the UN General Assembly in September 2015

Teaching and Training

DERG staff are **responsible** for a range of regular BSc and MSc courses in Economics at the Department of Economics:

BSc level

- Development economics

MSc level

- Advanced development economics – Macro aspects
- Advanced development economics – Micro aspects

To this comes **supervision** of Bachelor and Master's theses as well as PhD supervision and the running of regular economic **seminar series**.

Importantly, DERC staff support the Faculty of Social Sciences **MSc in Global Development**

Country/Long Term Partnerships



Current Research Projects

**ETHIOPIA**

Building Resilience to Climate Change in Ethiopia: Exploring Options for Action

**MYANMAR**

Towards Inclusive Development in Myanmar

**MOZAMBIQUE**

Economic Development and Institutions (EDI) - Mozambique Institutional Diagnostic Tool

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

Southern Africa - Towards Inclusive Economic Development (SA-TIED)

**MOZAMBIQUE**

Inclusive Growth in Mozambique - Scaling-Up Research and Capacity

**TANZANIA**

Tanzania - Growth and Development Research Project (GDRP)

**MYANMAR**

REALM - REIntegration through Active Labour Market Reforms

**VIETNAM**

DERG Research in Vietnam



A decent life is a fundamental
human right

At DERC we promote quality
research, leading to robust and
sustainable development policy
to end poverty in all its forms.
Everywhere!

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

www.econ.ku.dk/derg

#DERGDK



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DERG YouTube Channel

Uploads ► PLAY ALL



What makes DERC Different?

1 view • 2 hours ago

Does Hope Matter to the Poor?

1 view • 3 hours ago

Does Contract Farming Work?

5 views • 3 hours ago

Master of Science (MSc) in Global Development

2 views • 1 day ago

Tanzania - Growth and Development Research ...

No views • 1 day ago

Myanmar – REALM – REintegration through Activ...

No views • 1 day ago

Stockholm Statement

Towards a new consensus on
the principles of policy-making
for the contemporary world

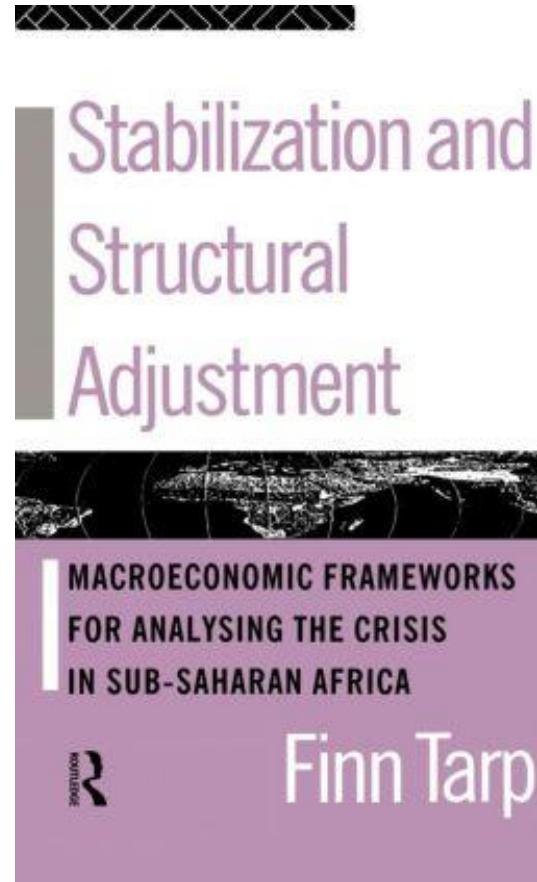
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Development Economics: 1945 to mid-1970s



- **World War II**
- **World Bank + IMF**
- **Foreign aid** (multi + bilateral)
- **Regional** development banks
- **Market failure** and focus on the state
- **Import substitution** + industrial policy
- Neoclassical **counter-revolution**/market fundamentalism
- International debt crisis and **economic collapse**

The Washington Consensus (WC) (John Williamson)

Ten broad sets of relatively specific policy recommendations:

1. **Fiscal policy** discipline, with avoidance of large fiscal deficits relative to GDP;
2. Redirection of public spending from subsidies ("especially indiscriminate subsidies") toward broad-based provision of key pro-growth, pro-poor services like primary education, **primary health care** and infrastructure investment;
3. **Tax reform**, broadening the tax base and adopting moderate marginal tax rates;
4. **Interest rates** that are market determined and positive (but moderate) in real terms;
5. Competitive **exchange rates**;
6. **Trade liberalization**: liberalization of imports, with particular emphasis on elimination of quantitative restrictions (licensing, etc.); any trade protection to be provided by low and relatively uniform **tariffs**;
7. Liberalization of inward **foreign direct investment**;
8. **Privatization** of **state enterprises**;
9. **Deregulation**: abolition of regulations that impede market entry or restrict competition, except for those justified on safety, environmental and consumer protection grounds, and prudential oversight of **financial institutions**;
10. Legal security for **property rights**.

1980s: A Lost Decade for Development (sub-Saharan Africa average annual change in pct 1980-89)

- **GDP per capita:** -1.1
- Gross domestic investment: -3.9
- Merchandise exports: -0.6
- Merchandise imports: -5.9
- **Inflation:** 19.0
- Terms of trade: -4.9
- Long term debt outstanding: 14.5
- **Population growth:** 3.2
- Plus debt service (percent of GNP): 1.4 (1965), 3.1 (1980), 5.9 (1989)



Post Washington Consensus Developments

- What happened?

<https://www.wider.unu.edu/sites/default/files/Publications/Working-paper/PDF/wp2017-169.pdf>

- Adjustment with a **human face**
- Increasing focus on **poverty** and **inequality**
- Gradual **paradigm shifting**
- **World Summit** for Social Development
in Copenhagen (1995) -> **MDGs**
- **Debt relief**



World Bank



- Chief Economist Joseph **Stiglitz** (1997-2000)
- Prof Kaushik **Basu** (2012-16)
- Council of Eminent Persons (**CEP**)
- A. **Sen**, J. **Stiglitz**, other former Chief Economists, Eric **Maskin**, Esther **Duflo**, Montek **Ahluwalia** and a handful more
- World **Development Reports**
- What to do about the WC? **Jim Yong Kim!**
- And what about the **SDGs**?

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Saltsjöbaden

- **Thirteen economists**, which included four former Chief Economists of the World Bank, met over two days at Saltsjöbaden, Sweden, on 16-17 September 2016, to discuss the challenges faced by today's **economic policy makers**
- The meeting was hosted by the Swedish International Development Agency **SIDA** and the **World Bank**



The Group

- Sabina Alkire (Oxford)
- Pranab Bardhan (Berkeley)
- Kaushik Basu (New York)
- Haroon Bhorat (Cape Town)
- Francois Bourguignon (Paris)
- Ashwini Deshpande (Delhi)
- Ravi Kanbur (Ithaca)
- Justin Yifu Lin (Beijing)
- Kalle Moene (Oslo)
- Jean-Philippe Platteau (Namur),
- Jaime Saavedra (Lima)
- Joseph Stiglitz (New York)
- Finn Tarp (Helsinki and Copenhagen)

8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

The challenge of development

It is now evident that some of the recommendations of more traditional economics were not valid. Policy makers cannot rely on simple policy guides such as holding the fiscal balance in check, using monetary policy to control inflation, providing macroeconomic stability, and then leaving it to the market to do the rest.

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8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

1**GDP growth is not an end in itself**

While policies to promote GDP growth are needed, that must not be an end in itself but a means to creating the resources needed to achieve a range of societal objectives, which include improved health, education, employment, security, as well as consumption.

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8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

2 Development has to be inclusive

Policy should help ensure that development is socially and economically inclusive, and does not leave behind groups of the population — whether identified by gender, ethnicity, or other social indicators.



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8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

3 Environmental sustainability is a requirement, not an option

Development policy-making must take environmental sustainability as a central objective.

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8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

4 The need to balance market, state, and community

Development policy has to build on a judicious balance among market, state, and community. It is important to recognize that markets are themselves social institutions which need a framework of efficient regulation to deliver on their promise of efficient economic allocation of resources.

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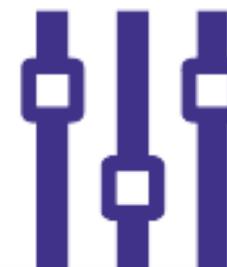


8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

5 Providing macroeconomic stability

Economies with greater stability succeed in having greater growth, with further enhancement of wellbeing. Macroeconomic stability entails managing policies to keep the economy on an even keel and paying attention to longer-term implications of today's policy actions, notably ensuring fiscal and external financial sustainability.

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8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

6 Attending to the impact of global technology and inequality

Automation, the rise in robotics and the globalization of the labour market not only displaces labour, it replaces the earnings of workers with higher profits for corporations and the owners of machines. These consequences are a concern that must be addressed without converting this into a global labour-versus-labour tussle.

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8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

7 Social norms and mindsets matter

Our values and culture are not just important in themselves, they also affect how an economy performs. A society in which people have trust in one another does better than one in which people do not.

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8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

8 The responsibility of the international community

Global forces increasingly frame the development policy options open to national governments. They present constraints and opportunities and are themselves, in turn, determined by actions in other countries.

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8 PRINCIPLES FOR DEVELOPMENT POLICY-MAKING

Looking forward

If countries follow pragmatic policies of balancing market, state, and community in addressing development challenges, and if the international community works together to relieve the constraints of global forces and take advantage of the new opportunities being afforded, the technological progress the world is experiencing can be translated into progress in wellbeing for all, including the most deprived.

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Conclusions

- **Traditional economic thinking** no longer applies
- **Inequality** within countries is threatening social cohesion and economic progress
- **Development** needs to be seen in a broader perspective in order to achieve more equitable and **sustainable** results
- **Trickle down alone** will not do the trick



Outreach

- Stockholm Statement translated into **22 languages**, including African languages such as Amharic and Kiswahili
- Since the release of the Stockholm Statement in late 2016, many different **media outlets** around the world have reported on the principles

The screenshot shows the Caixin website homepage. At the top, there are links for 'Caixin App', 'Newsletter', and a search icon. Below the header, the 'Caixin' logo is prominently displayed. A navigation bar includes 'Sections ▾', 'CX Tech', 'Podcast', and 'Latest'. On the left, social media icons for Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Email, and WeChat are visible. The main headline reads '13 Economists Caution Against 'Untenable Inequality'' by Zhang Lantai and Wu Gang, dated Nov 23, 2016 02:04 PM. The article summary states: 'Thirteen eminent economists recently issued a pointed reminder that while countries around the world had made rapid strides in development, they have left inequalities in their wake.'

The screenshot shows the The Guardian website homepage. At the top, there is a call to 'Support The Guardian' with options to 'Contribute' or 'Subscribe'. A 'Sign in' link is also present. The main navigation menu includes 'News', 'Opinion', 'Sport', 'Culture', and 'Lifestyle'. Below the menu, a horizontal bar lists categories: Australia, World, AU politics, Environment, Football, Indigenous Australia, Immigration, and More. A featured article is titled 'Groconomics Economic policy' with the subtitle 'It's time to focus on the redistribution of wealth to poorer workers'.

Økonomisk udvikling og god regeringsførelse

Thomas Markussen
DERG

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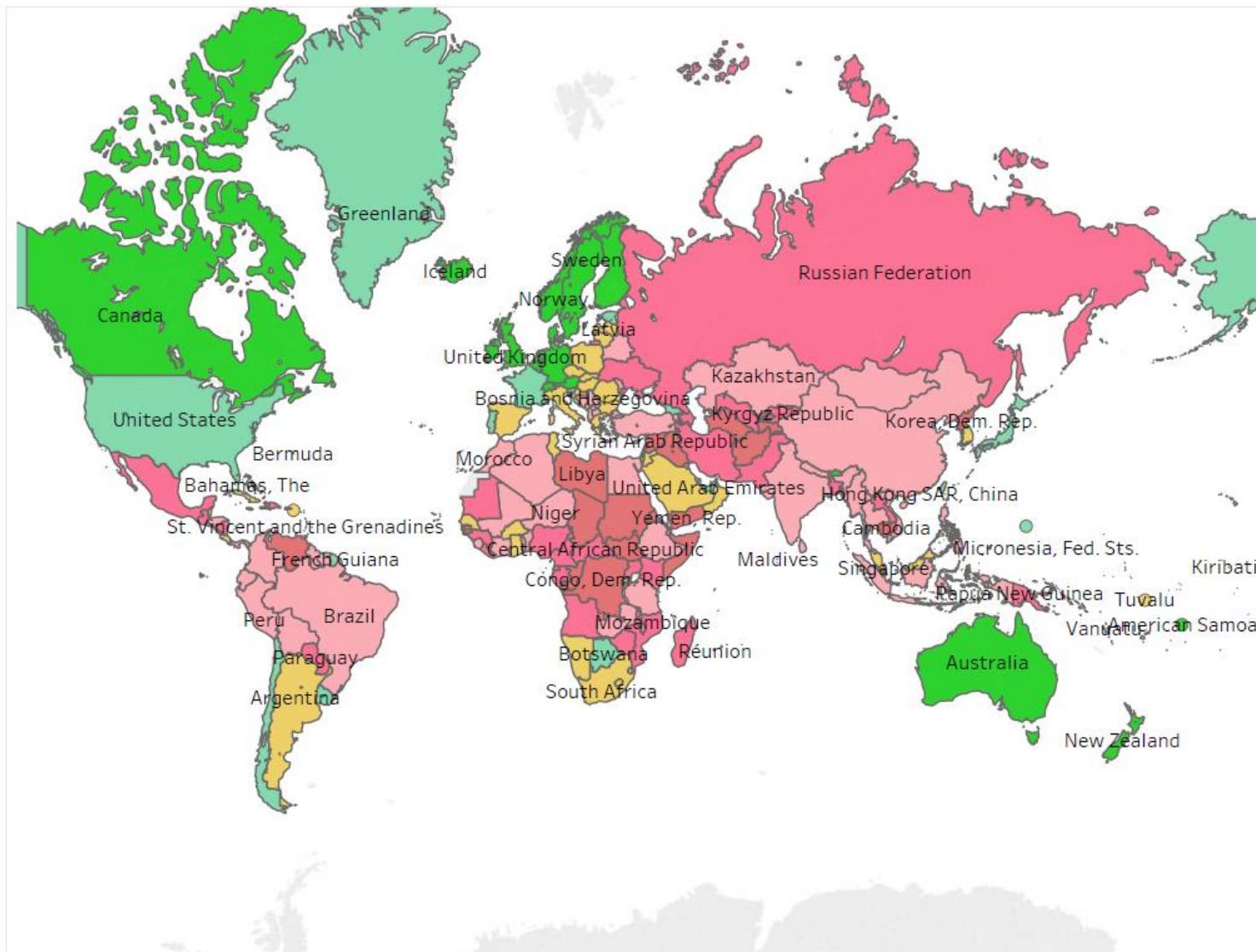


2018, Control of Corruption

Year
2018

- Indicator
- Voice and Accountability
 - Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism
 - Government Effectiveness
 - Regulatory Quality
 - Rule of Law
 - Control of Corruption

- Country
- Afghanistan
 - Albania
 - Algeria
 - American Samoa
 - Andorra
 - Angola
 - Anguilla
 - Antigua and Barbuda
 - Argentina
 - Armenia
 - Aruba
 - Australia
 - Austria
 - Azerbaijan
 - Bahamas, The
 - Bahrain
 - Bangladesh
 - Barbados
 - Belarus
 - Belgium
 - Belize



Percentile Range

0-10th

10-25th

25-50th

50-75th

75-90th

90-100th

over 100

Institutioner og udvikling – mikro- og makroniveau

- Analyser på makroniveau: giver overblik, men svært at udlede kausalsammenhænge og policy implikationer

⇒ Behov for analyser på mikroniveau

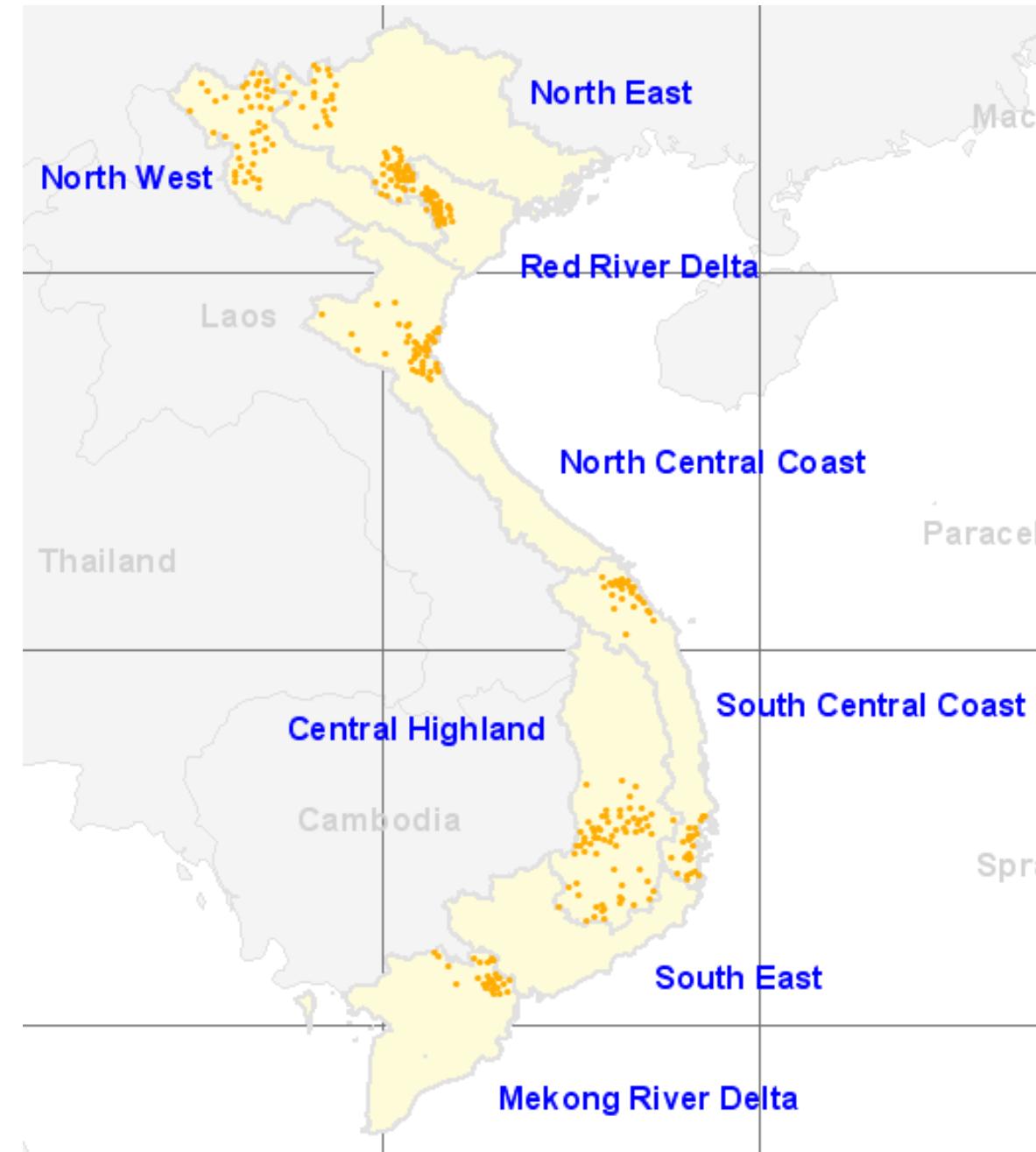
Eksempel:

Vietnam Access to Resources Household Survey
(VARHS)

- Effekter af “politiske forbindelser” på investering, ejendomsrettigheder, indkomst og adgang til lån



VARHS



Medlemskab af Kommunistpartiet og indkomst

	Income per capita, '000 VND (median)	
	2008	2016
Has no party members	10,204	20,321
Has party member in 2008 and 2016	25,631	34,707
Has party member in 2016, not in 2008 ("joiner")	15,543	27,447
Has party member in 2008, not in 2016 ("leaver")	18,446	25,247

Source: Markussen and Ngo 2019,
World Development

Politiske forbindelser og investering

Table 3

Investment and connections to officials.

	Dependent variable: $\ln(\text{total investment} + 1)$	
	(1)	(2)
Relative with public office	0.588 ^a (4.09)	0.461 ^b (2.35)
Age of head	0.056 ^a (2.59)	-0.013 (0.19)
Age of head, squared	-0.001 ^a (3.62)	0.000 (0.01)
Years of general education of head	-0.003 (0.20)	0.03 (0.81)
Female head	-0.494 ^a (3.97)	0.083 (0.22)

Source: Markussen and Tarp 2014, *Journal of Development Economics*

Konklusion

- Detaljerede mikroanalyser af regeringsførelse kan:
 - Vise skævheder i allokering af økonomiske ressourcer
 - Sætte regeringsførelse på dagsordenen
 - Indikere hvordan institutioner kan forbedres

Medlemskab af Kommunistpartiet og indkomst

Party membership, income and occupation.

	Income per capita, '000 VND (median)		Has member working for government or SOE	
	2008	2016	2008	2016
Has no party members	10,204	20,321	7.7	9.4
Has party member in 2008 <i>and</i> 2016	25,631	34,707	73.6	61.1
Has party member in 2016, <i>not</i> in 2008 ("joiner")	15,543	27,447	42.6	58.5
Has party member in 2008, <i>not</i> in 2016 ("leaver")	18,446	25,247	37.0	26.4

Source: Markussen and Ngo 2019,
World Development

Table 5
Determinants of household income.

	Dependent variable:					
	Per capita hh income, log					Per capita luxury food consumption, $\ln(x + 1)$
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Communist Party member in hh	0.306*** (0.031)	0.242*** (0.028)	0.093*** (0.032)	0.068** (0.032)	0.077* (0.039)	0.102*** (0.035)
Female hh head		0.045** (0.023)	0.083** (0.042)	0.071 (0.043)	0.076* (0.044)	0.01 (0.041)
Age of hh head		0.025*** (0.004)	0.022*** (0.006)	0.028*** (0.007)	0.03*** (0.007)	0.01 (0.006)
Age of hh head squared/1000		-0.209*** (0.035)	-0.219*** (0.058)	-0.268*** (0.060)	-0.284 (0.063)	-0.104* (0.056)
Years of schooling, mean among working age adults		0.064*** (0.004)	0.023*** (0.005)	0.027*** (0.005)	0.027*** (0.005)	0.025*** (0.005)
Kinh		0.355*** (0.038)				
Government or SOE worker in hh				0.169** (0.024)	0.175*** (0.024)	0.093*** (0.023)
Number of working age adults, log				-0.136*** (0.031)	-0.132*** (0.033)	-0.195*** (0.031)
Year fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Province fixed effects	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No
Household fixed effects	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Party leavers excluded	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
N	12,139	12,130	12,130	12,130	11,653	12,130

Note: Models 1 and 2 are random effects-, models 3–6 are fixed effects models. Standard errors, adjusted for commune level clustering, in parentheses. Model 5 excludes households who lose a party member during the survey period. Data for 2008–2016 used. * $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$. Level of analysis: Household.



UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

Strukturel transformation 2.0 (eller 3.0 eller 4.0)

John Rand

Økonomisk Eksploratorium #5 om udviklingsøkonomi

København 24. oktober 2019

Hvorfor er det interessant?

- **Beliggenheden og strukturen** på den globale industriproduktion har ændret sig markant i det nye årtusinde.
- Forarbejdede produkter produceres nu i højere grad i **udviklingslande**, og har afstedkommet et meget mere komplekst globalt værdikæde system (**Global Value Chains**)
- Tre ting har muliggjort denne strukturelle omlægning:
 - Faldende transport and kommunikations omkostninger
 - Afhængighed af **mindre sofistikerede** og dermed lettere adgang til inputs
 - Afhængighed af produktionsprocesser som i højere grad end tidligere kan udnytte "**economies of scale**" og som har **agglomerationsfordele**.
- Men skiftet har ikke været ligeligt fordelt
 - Østasien står i dag for mere 60% af værditilvæksten genereret af udviklingslande.
- Den "afrikanske" industriproduktion og deres andel af den totale eksport er faldet både i volumen og i diversitet and kompleksitet.
 - Netværks teorier (Hausmann and Hidalgo, Science 2007) forudsiger at dette har, og vil få, meget store udviklingsmæssige konsekvenser for Afrika på længere sigt, da der ligger meget læring i denne form for omlægning – det jeg kalder "**strukturel transformation 2.0 (eller 3.0 eller 4.0)**".

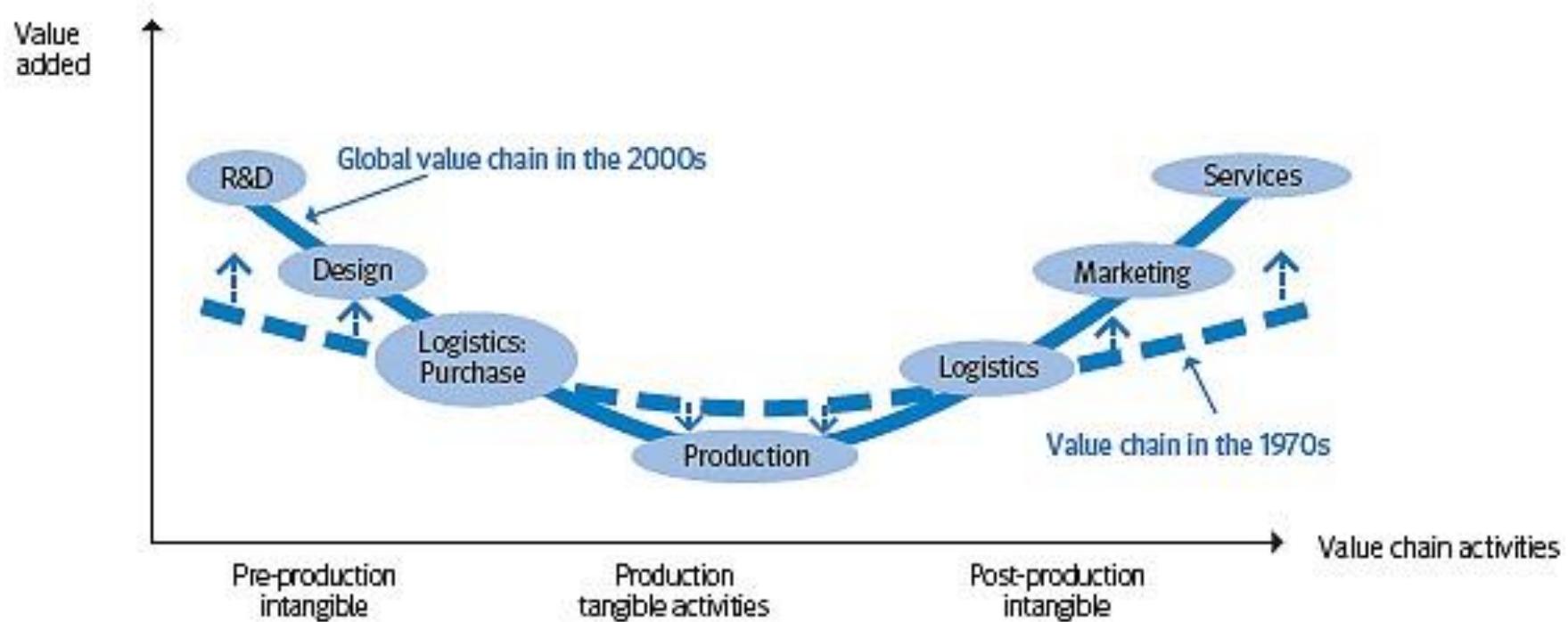


Hvad er det der sker i Afrika?

- Afrika har generelt haft svært ved at industrialisere og der har været meget lidt jobskabelse i forarbejdningssektoren.
 - Arbejdskraft er endda flyttet **fra højere til lavere value added** produktion (McMillan and Rodrik, 2011).
 - Den gennemsnitlige industriproduktion i Afrika's fattigste lande er lavere i dag (som andel af BNP) end det var i 1985 (Page, 2012).
- En form for strukturel ændring som skifter knappe ressourcer fra lav til høj produktive formal er presserende i Afrika (Newman mfl., 2018)
 - Spørgsmålet er om vækst kan skabes uden en strukturel omlægning?
- Kan (og skal) Afrika industrialisere?
 - Hvad kan accelerere skiftet af arbejdskraft fra lav produktive jobs I landbrug og den uformelle sektor, til mere produktive jobs in agro-business, forarbejdning og handlede services?



Meget har ændret sig – SMIL ☺



Men der er meget læring i forarbejdning (produktion).
Men hvilken type produktion er bedst i hvilken kontekst?
Kan vi identificere det?



Økonomisk Kompleksitet

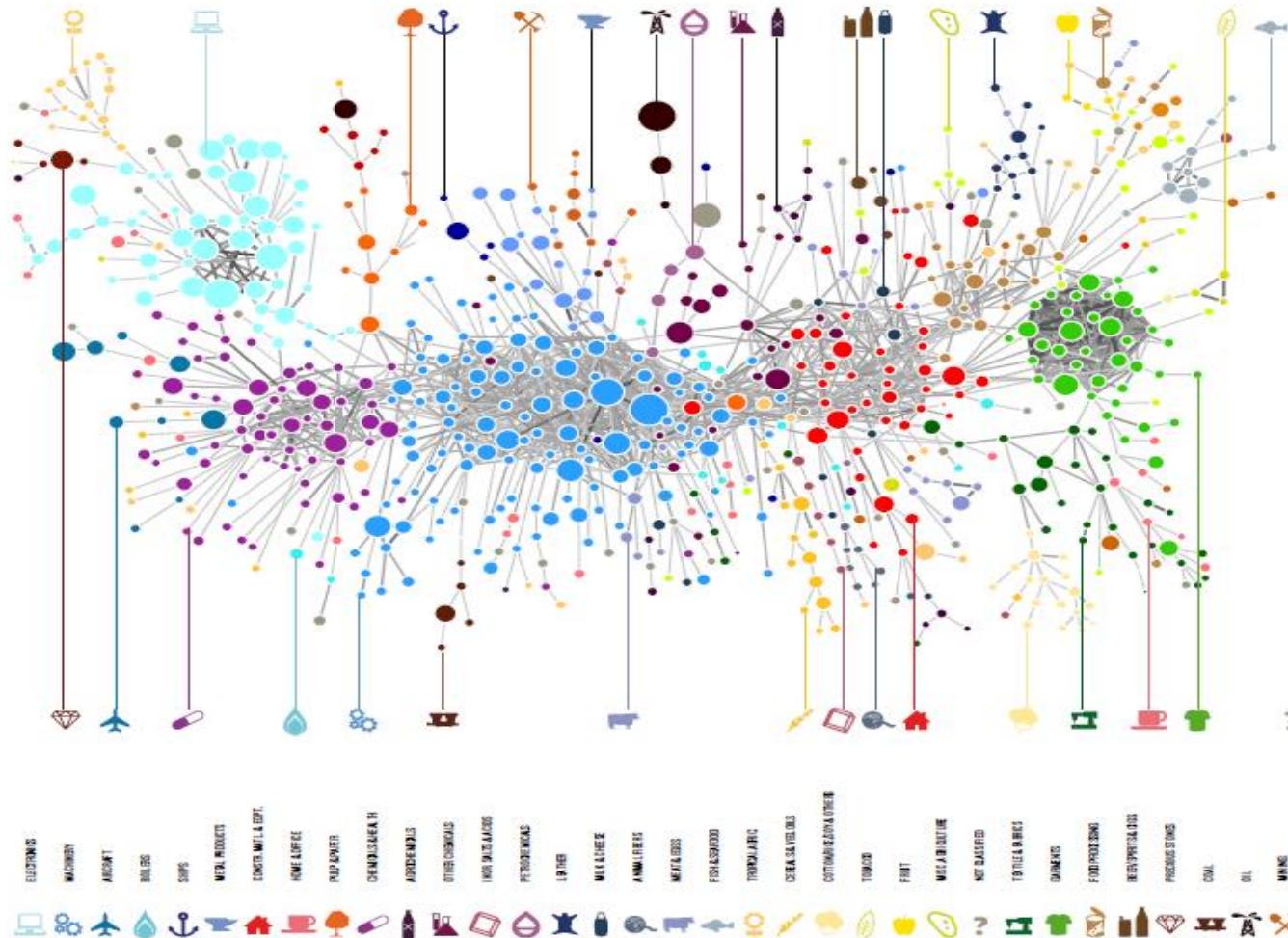
"Du er hvad du eksporterer" ☺

- Bygger på ideen om at det betyder noget hvad du eksporterer.
 - Positiv sammenhæng mellem hvor sofistikeret din eksport er og økonomisk vækst.
- Der er **positive "kontekst specifikke eksternaliteter" i hvert produceret produkt**, som giver mulighed for forskellige lærings "spillovers".
- Lande kan derfor strategisk leapfroge og opnå vækst hurtigere ved at **diversificere** og **opgradere** til mere sofistikerede produkter (selvom man ikke umiddelbart har en komparativ fordel heri).
- **Komparative fordele kan skabes/udvikles.** "*Technological capabilities can be acquired and can change what you export. There is no need to rely only on your natural endowments to guide export patterns*" Hausmann and Hidalgo (2007).
- POLITIK ANBEFALING: Fokuser også i højere kvalitets/produktivitetsprodukter - og ikke kun i produkter hvor du har komparative fordele.
- <http://atlas.media.mit.edu/en/>



Hvordan er et land komplekst?

► The product space.



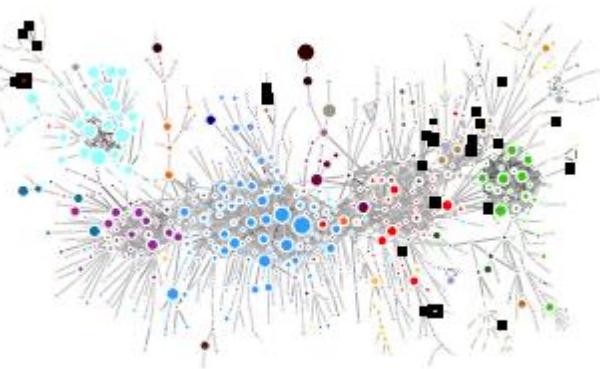
Kilde: Atlas of Economic Complexity



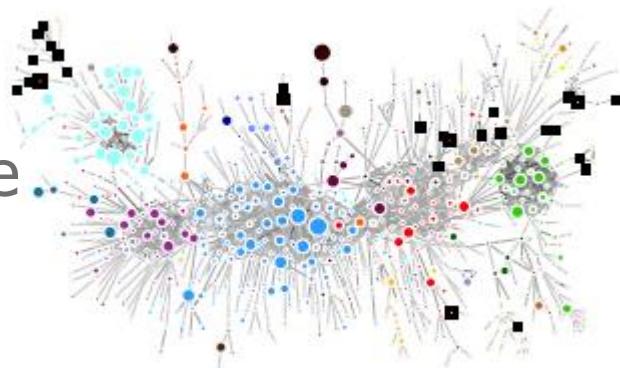
Ghana

Thailand

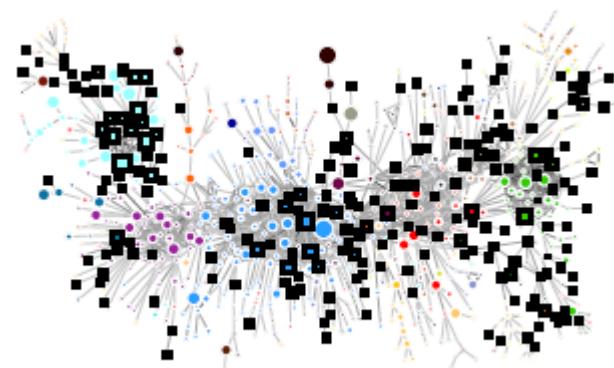
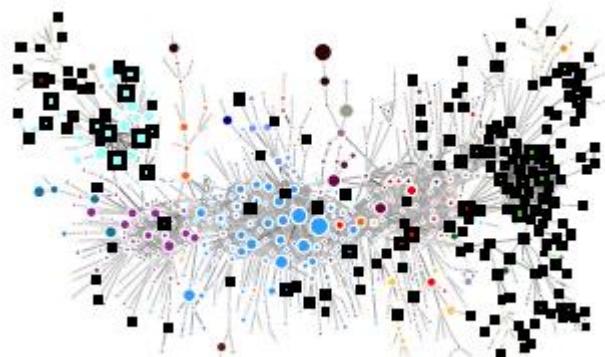
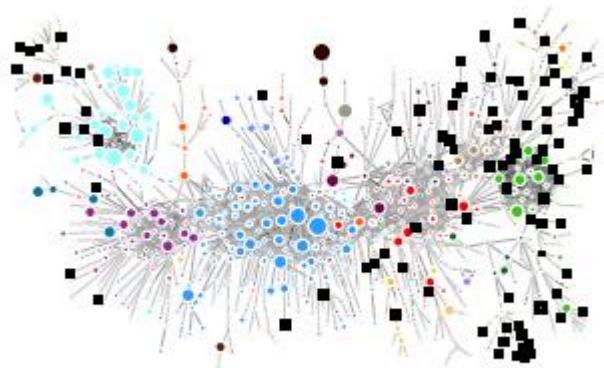
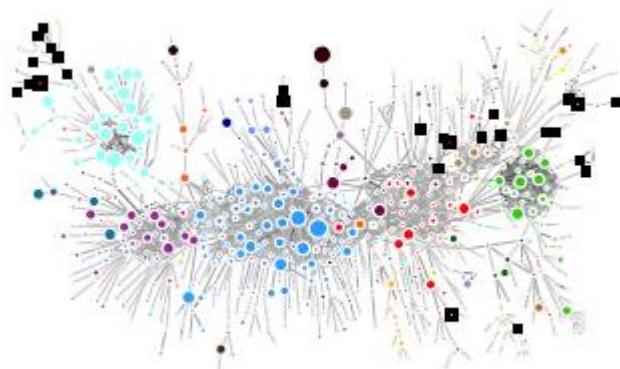
70erne



90erne



NU



Hvad kan man tage med fra teorien om Økonomisk Kompleksitet?

- **Specialisering** i få produkter er nok en dårlig ide.
- **Industripolitik** bliver lige pludselig et meget vigtigt værktøj indenfor udviklingsøkonomi.
- **At udpege vindere “picking winners”** er måske mindre vanskeligt end først antaget.
- **Handelspolitik** i rige (mere sofistikerede) lande bliver fundamental for spørgsmål relateret til global ulighed.
- Og det hele starter med ideen omkring **vigtigheden af eksternaliteter/spillover effekter i læring** (mellem produkter, mellem mennesker etc.)
- ...og dette arbejder jeg på at forstå bedre i en udviklingskontekst med brug af mikro data (census matched employer-employee data – svarende til at matche alle data fra det danske CVR and CPR register).



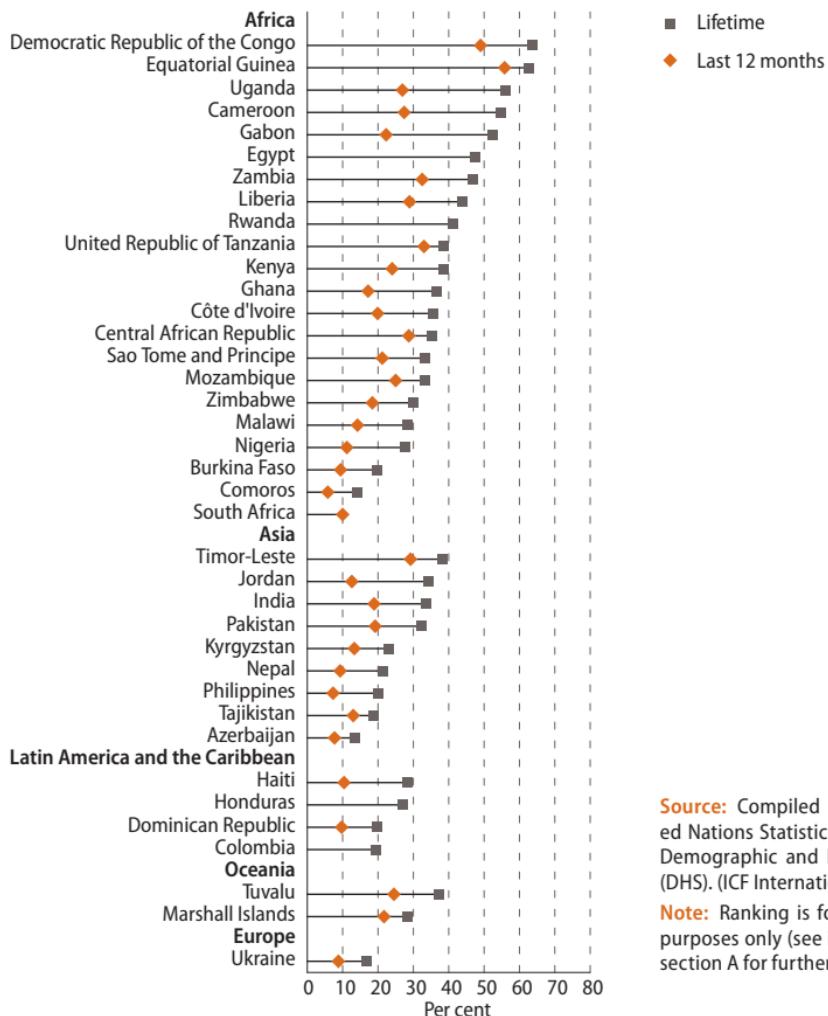
The abandonment of violence against women: Experimental evidence from Tanzania

Pablo Selaya

Økonomisk Eksploratorium
24. oktober 2019

Figure 6.1

**Proportion of women aged 15–49 years experiencing physical violence
(irrespective of the perpetrator) at least once in their lifetime and in the last
12 months, 1995–2013 (latest available)**

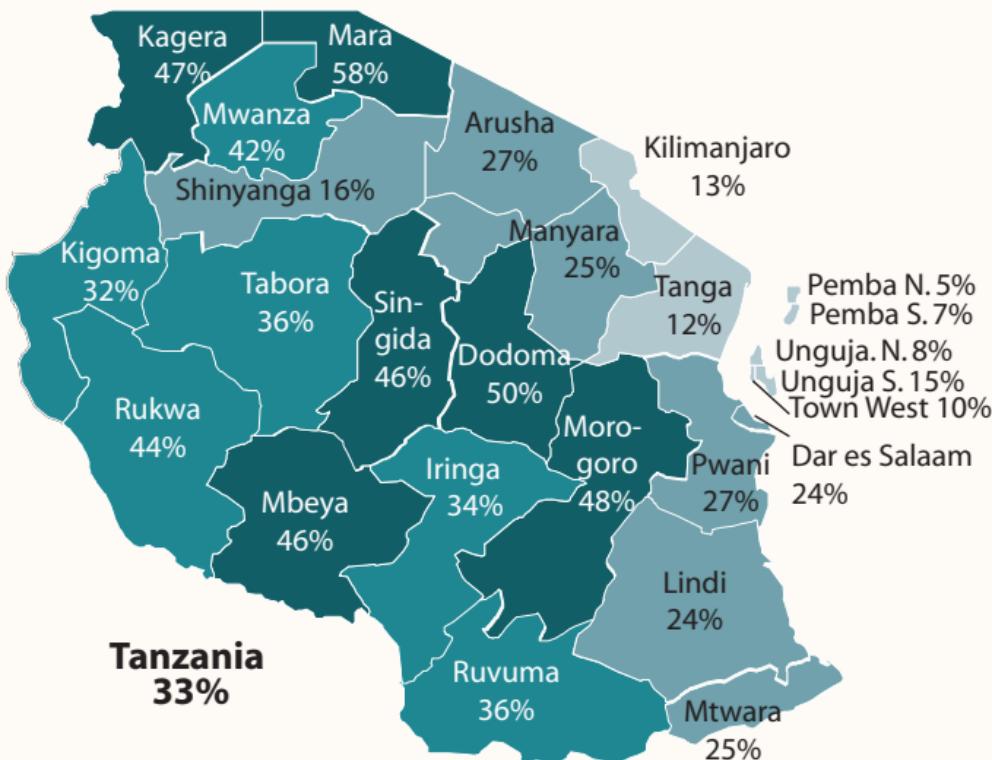


Source: Compiled by the United Nations Statistics Division from Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). (ICF International, 2014).

Note: Ranking is for presentation purposes only (see introduction to section A for further details).

Experience of Physical Violence in the Past 12 months (All Women)

*Percent of all women 15-49 who have
experienced physical violence in the past 12 months*



Violence against women in Tanzania

Ongoing research aimed at understanding:

- its causes
- the mechanisms that sustain this harmful maladaptation
- policies to abandon it

Documentary films on violence against women

In 2009, the Tanzanian Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children produced and broadcasted a documentary film showing severe cases of violence against:

- women
- albinos
- children

Did it work?

Documentary films

Non-fictional motion pictures "intended to document reality, primarily for the purposes of instruction, education, or maintaining a historical record."

Documentary films on violence against women:

- **information:** data, statistics, legal frames
- **emotional content:** increase awareness, sensitivity, solidarity

to inform and sensitize individuals and society:

- 1 deter perpetrators
- 2 encourage victims and survivors to resist and denounce



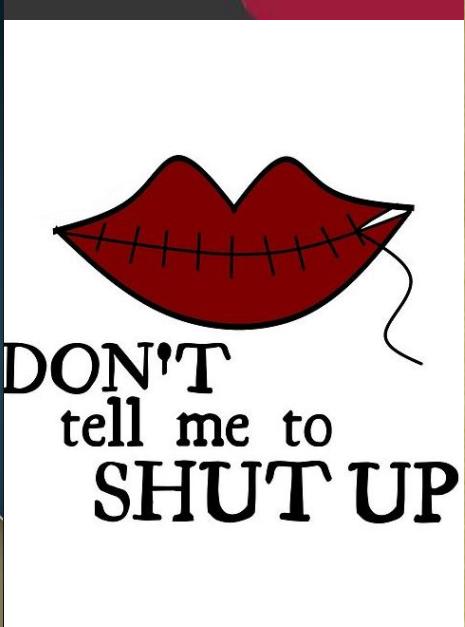
Documentary films on violence against women

Dox may work. Or not:

- may not be sufficiently convincing to perpetrators
- speaking up and about is difficult for victims and survivors

May even be harmful themselves:

- Harm to stop harm
- TV content rating systems: "Images not apt for all audiences"



BATTERED WOMEN'S SUPPORT SERVICES PRESENTS



“MAN UP.”

HE SHOULDN'T HAVE TO ACT SO TOUGH, BUT HE DOES HE'S CONSTANTLY BEING TOLD TO MAN UP.
“MANNING UP” IS A CRISIS IN MASCULINITY THAT CAUSES VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS
JUNE: INTERNATIONAL CALL TO ALL MEN TO END VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
WE'RE HELPING MEN OWN THEIR ROLE. THE VIOLENCE STOPS HERE.



MY STRENGTH IS NOT FOR HURTING.

MY STRENGTH IS NOT FOR HURTING.

So when she changed her mind,
I STOPPED.
Men can stop rape.

So when she was drunk,
I BACKED OFF.
Men can stop rape.

Rygning er årsag til
slagtilfælde og handicap

Rygestoplinien: 80 31 31 31
www.stoplinien.dk



La letra entra con sangre (Goya 1785)



Effects of dox on violence against women

We did a Randomized Control Trial (RCT):

- **Experimental treatment:** dox on violence against women
- **Placebo:** dox on violence against albino: exploit info content, isolate violent images
- **Control:** no dox

Sample: 480 participants

(40 W + 40 M in 6 villages by Bagamoyo and Mwanza)







Outcomes

- 1 Reporting of violence against women (women)
- 2 Justification of violence against women (women and men)

Do dox affect violence reporting and attitudes?

		(1) Any violence	(2) Violence index	(3) Any violence is justified	(4) Violence justification index
Women	Video 1 vs. No video	-0.20** (0.09)	-0.90** (0.41)	-0.07 (0.09)	-0.10 (0.35)
	Video 2 vs. No video	-0.16* (0.09)	-0.58 (0.43)	-0.01 (0.09)	0.05 (0.34)
	Video 1 vs. Video 2	-0.05 (0.09)	-0.26 (0.41)	-0.09 (0.09)	-0.27 (0.35)
	Video 1 vs. No video				
	Video 2 vs. No video				
	Video 1 vs. Video 2				
Men	Video 1 vs. No video	-0.06 (0.07)		-0.19** (0.09)	-0.46 (0.29)
	Video 2 vs. No video	-0.08 (0.06)		-0.14* (0.09)	-0.33 (0.28)
	Video 1 vs. Video 2	0.06 (0.06)		-0.06 (0.09)	-0.06 (0.28)
	Video 1 vs. No video				
	Video 2 vs. No video				
	Video 1 vs. Video 2				

Results

- 1 **Women report less** after seeing the documentary film
- 2 No effect on justification among women
- 3 **Men justify less** – detected also with albino dox

Conclusions and more work

- Violence against women is a maladaptation (Edgerton 1992).
- It is pervasive and persistent: associated with socio-economic and institutional limitations, but supported by *social norms* that become part of our *culture*.
- How to promote cultural change against harmful practices?
- A common tool – dox – has a mixture of effects (similar to visual cues in tobacco packs).
- Films work but they have to be re-designed to avoid the negative unintended consequences of dox (Vogt 2016, La Ferrara et al 2019).

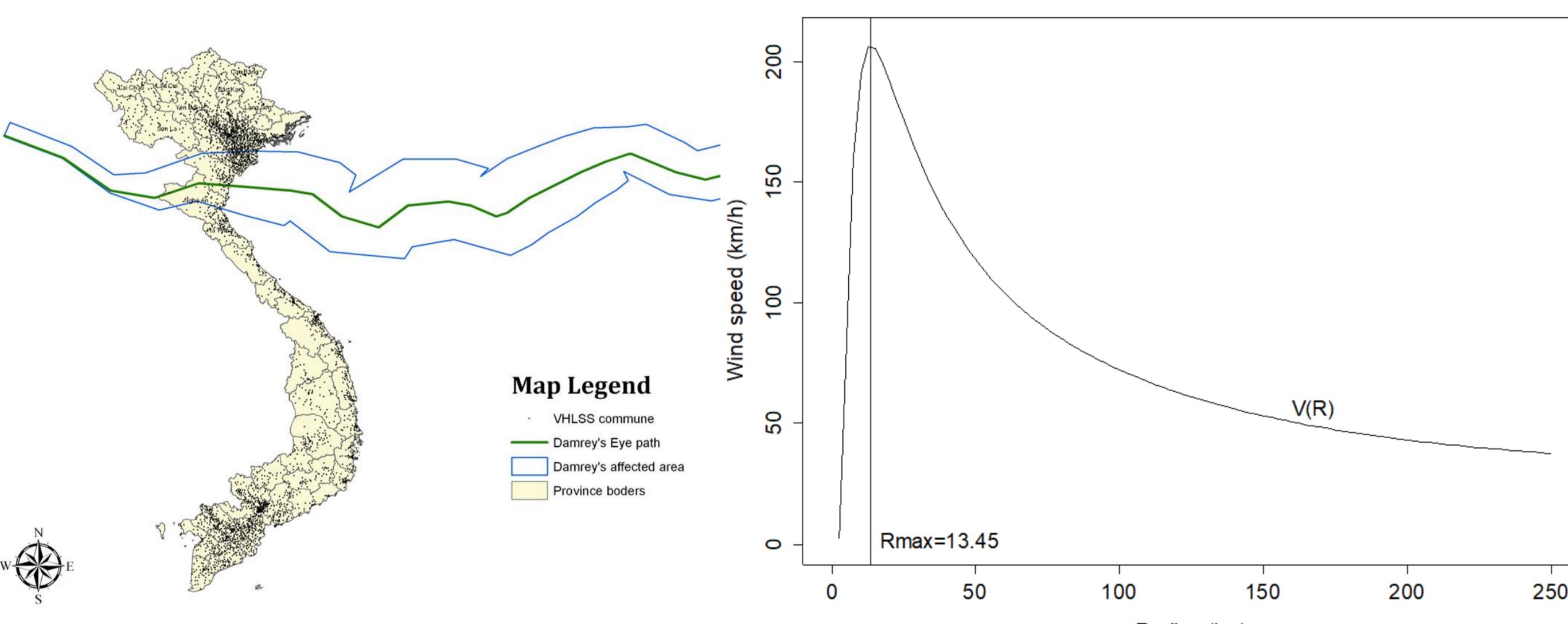
Effekten af tropiske storme: Tyfonen Damrey i Vietnam, 2005

Le Dang Trung og Henrik Hansen

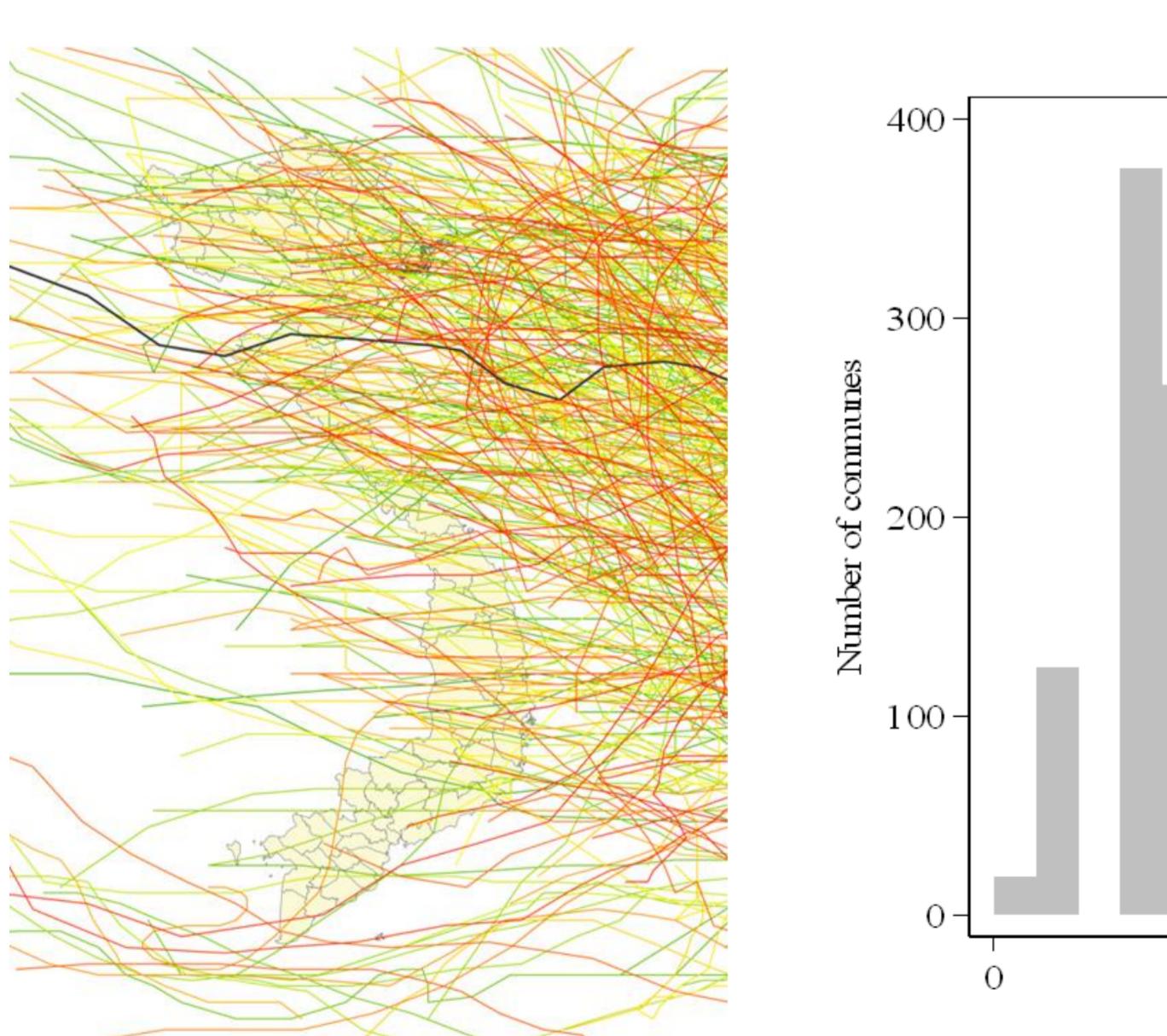
- Vi estimerer effekterne af tyfonen Damrey på husholdningerne i Vietnam.
- Ved hjælp af en vindhastighedsmodel identificerer vi berørte kommuner og geo-forbinde dem med tre runder af Vietnams levestandardundersøgelser.
- Vi formoder, at husholdninger lærer at tilpasse sig til tropiske storme, og vi vælger derfor en sammenligningsgruppe i upåvirkede kommuner ved at matche den historiske hyppighed af tropiske storme.
- Vi finder, at ris produktionen blev hårdt ramt, mens vi ikke finder signifikante effekter på husholdningernes samlede indkomst.
- Damrey beskadigede også huse og tvang husholdningerne til at øge reparationsudgifterne.
- Låntagning var en vigtig finansieringsmekanisme, mens familieoverførsler (remitter) ikke steg.



En vindhastighedsmodel kan identificere de berørte områder i Vietnam, selv om vi ikke var på stederne i 2005

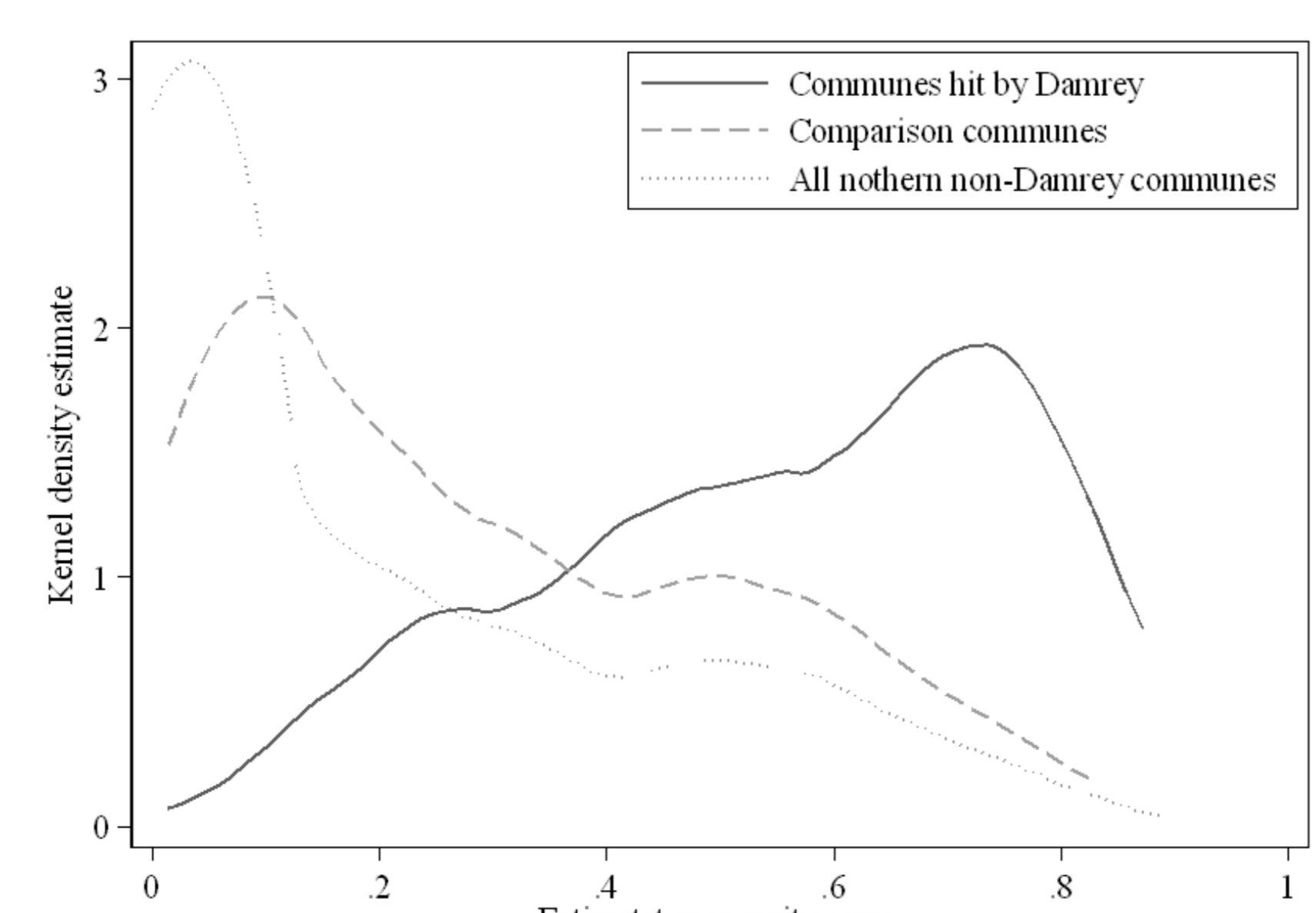
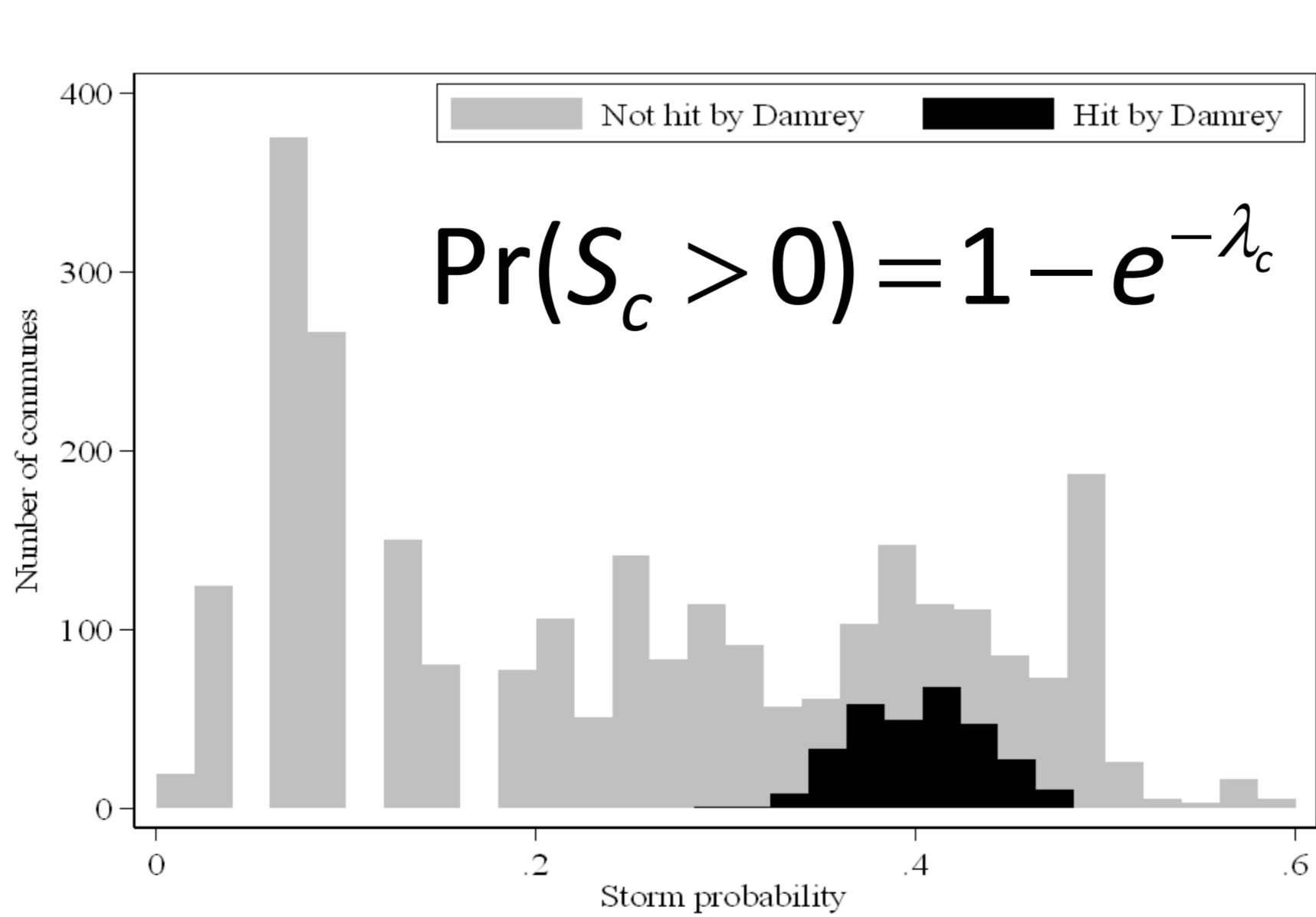


Men Vietnam har været ramt af 250 storme de seneste 50 år, så man skal tænke sig godt om når man vil evaluere effekten af Damrey



Vi bruger den estimerede sandsynlighed for at blive ramt af en storm til at udvælge sammenlignings-kommuner i Vietnam

Det udelukker ret mange kommuner



Vi sammenligner husholdninger i kommuner som blev ramt af Damrey med husholdninger i kommuner som ikke blev ramt, men som ligner de kommuner, der blev ramt...

Vi ser på ændringer fra 2004 til 2006 i ris produktion, indkomst, fødevareforbrug og reparation af husene
... dette er effekten af Damrey

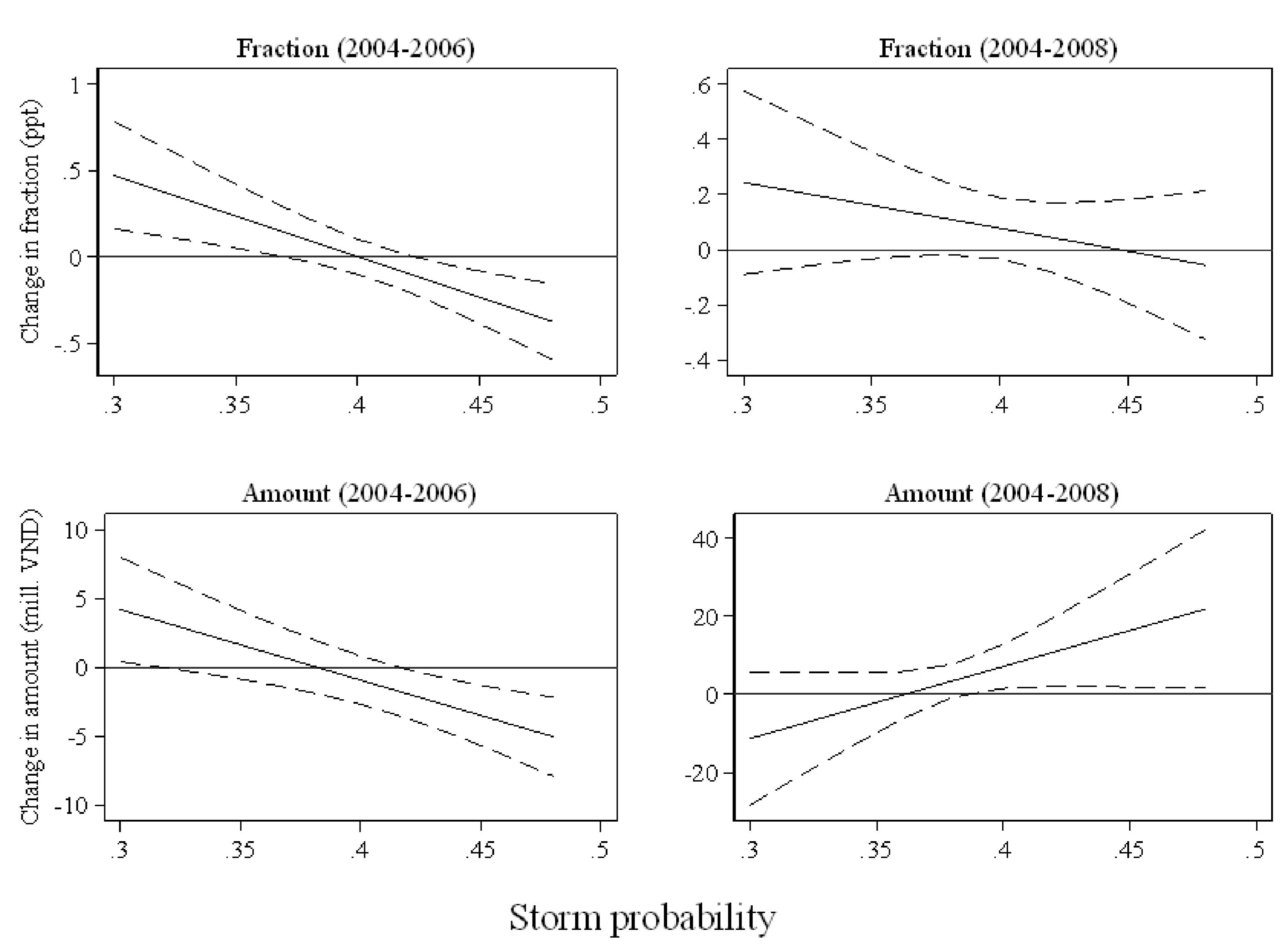
	Ramt af Damrey	Ikke ramt	Forskel i		
År	2004	2006	2004	2006	ændring
Ris produktion (kg/m²)	0.49	0.40	0.39	0.41	-0.12***
Indkomst (log)	9.70	9.76	9.77	9.86	-0.04
Fødevareforbrug (log)	8.57	8.82	8.64	8.89	-0.00
Hus-reparationsudgifter (millioner VND)	0.47	0.61	0.60	0.59	0.15
Andel med reparationer	0.18	0.22	0.19	0.13	0.10*

Vi ser også på hvor de fik penge fra: Remitter (penge fra familiemedlemmer andre steder i landet/udlandet) eller nye lån
... dette er reaktionen på Damrey

	2004-2006		2004-2008	
	DiD	Std. afv.	DiD	Std. afv.
Andel med overførsler	0.009	(0.018)	0.011	(0.019)
Andel med nye lån	-0.028	(0.055)	0.067	(0.058)
Overførsler (millioner VND)	0.779	(0.556)	0.126	(0.460)
Lån (millioner VND)	-0.973	(0.907)	8.721**	(3.928)

Det er interessant at overførslerne ikke stiger. Andre studier finder nemlig at de stiger efter naturkatastrofer. Vi mener, vores resultat skyldes at en storm (næsten) som Damrey kunne forventes i områderne.

Samtidig er der noget interessant med husholdningernes lån. Lån afhænger nemlig af i hvor høj grad husholdningerne er vant til storme





Can we help young workers find better jobs? Running experiments to understand what works

Paolo Falco

www.paolofalco.com

- ❖ Young workers in the developing world struggle to find good jobs
 - ❖ Available work is often informal, insecure, and badly paid



WHAT CAN WE DO TO MAKE THEIR JOB SEARCH MORE EFFECTIVE?



MONEY TO SEARCH
(A TRANSPORT SUBSIDY)



CLEARER CREDENTIALS
(CERTIFICATES, IMPROVED CVs, ETC.)

WE EVALUATED THE EFFECTS OF THESE INTERVENTIONS BY RUNNING AN EXPERIMENT

RESULTS

- ✓ Both programmes have positive short-term effects
- ✓ In the long run, giving workers clearer credentials improves their prospects
- ✓ The interventions are considerably cheaper than alternative policies



Source: Abebe, G., Caria, S., Fafchamps, M., Falco, P., Franklin, S. and Quinn, S. (2019). "Anonymity or distance? Job search and labour market exclusion in a growing African city", WP.



Building Resilience to Climate Change in Ethiopia: Exploring Options for Action



About

Collaborative research project between Development Economics Group (DERG) of Copenhagen University and Policy Studies Institute (PSI), Ethiopia

Project Life: Runs for five years, starting April 1, 2019 – ending March 31, 2024

Source of Funding: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark



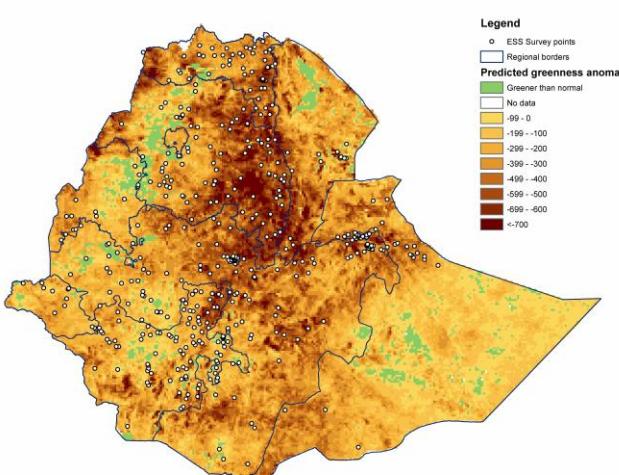
Overall aim:

To identify, evaluate and compare drivers of resilience to climate change in rural Ethiopia by examining actions taken at household and district/village level:

- Using existing survey data together with satellite measures of drought exposure and vegetation resilience
- Conducting a particularly targeted survey on resilience enhancing actions
- Analyzing the impacts of large scale interventions including the Ethiopian Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) and Sustainable Land Management Practices (SLMP)

The project has three long term objectives:

1. Increasing existing knowledge about the drivers of resilience in Ethiopia;
2. Improved policies relating to resilience and hence improvement in the living conditions of smallholder farmers in Ethiopia;
3. Mutual learning and enhanced local human and institutional capacity to analyze the issue of resilience;



How to define resilience?

IPCC (2012) – and others:

“Resilience is the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner”

How to identify resilience in practice?

- Analysing existing survey data in combination with satellite data on weather and climate
- Example of drought measure and survey points- see map on the left

Work packages:

- WP1: Identifying Resilience at Different Levels
- WP2: Identifying Resilience enhancing Local Innovative Actions
- WP3: Assessing the Impact of Local Innovative Actions identified in WP2
- WP4: Assessing the Impact of the Productive Safety Net Program on Household Resilience
- WP5: Evaluating the Effectiveness of Sustainable Land Management Practices (SLMP)