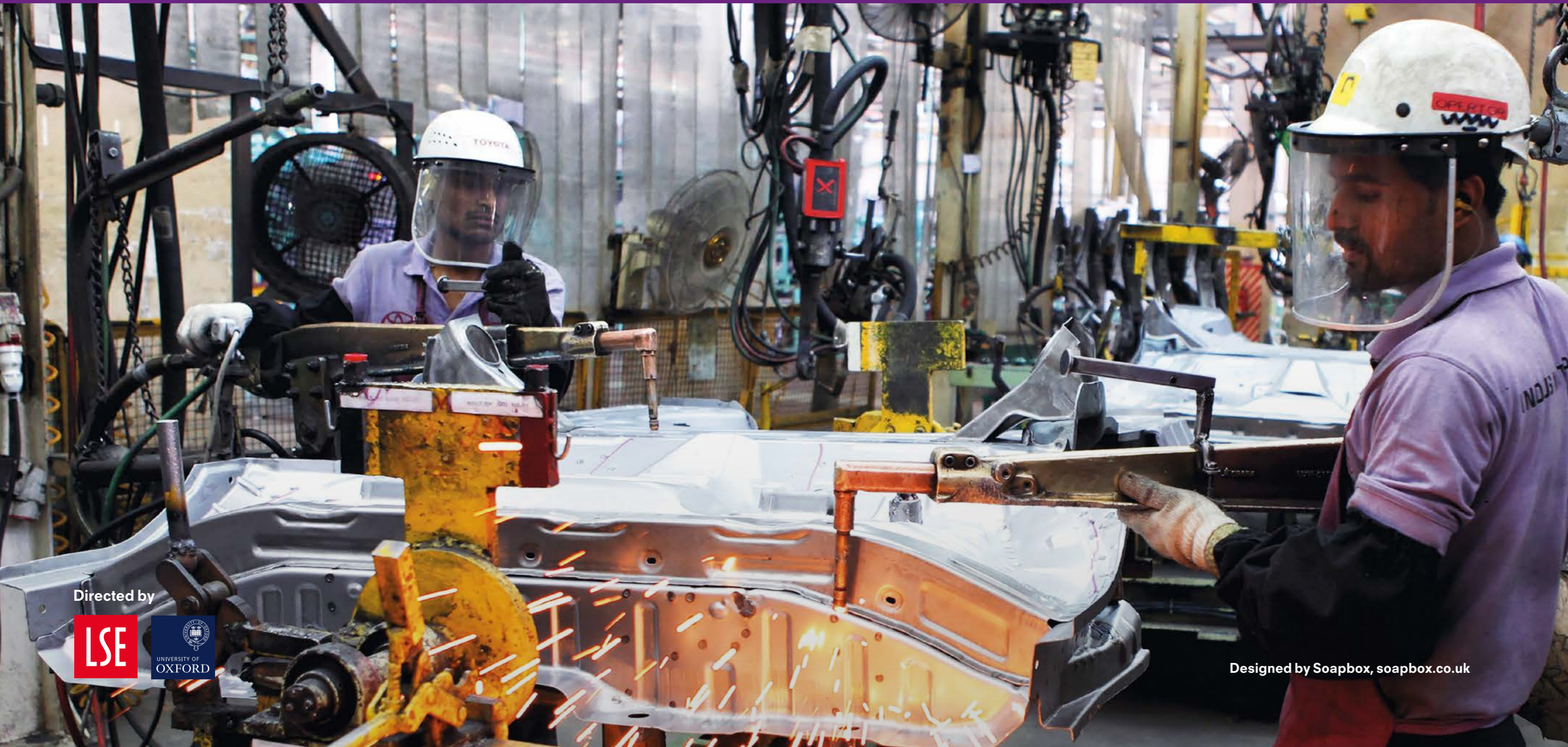


Annual Report

IGC
International
Growth Centre

2017-2018



Directed by



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Our model is built on deep engagement in partner countries, pathbreaking research, and collaboration with policymakers.

Our research themes



ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic growth is the only route to achieving sustained reductions in extreme poverty. Yet there remain many unanswered policy questions on how to promote economic growth in developing countries. The IGC works with policymakers to find answers to these questions.

FIRMS

Strong firms form the core of economic activity and create productive jobs. For developing economies to grow, so must the opportunities for their businesses and entrepreneurs.

CITIES

Emerging cities have the potential to be either the greatest drivers of growth or the largest group of missed opportunities for the developing world.

ENERGY

Much of the developing world remains unconnected to reliable energy access, despite its potentially transformative effects.

STATE

At the centre of poverty reduction efforts must be an able and reliable government. It is critical to increase the resources and effectiveness of governments.

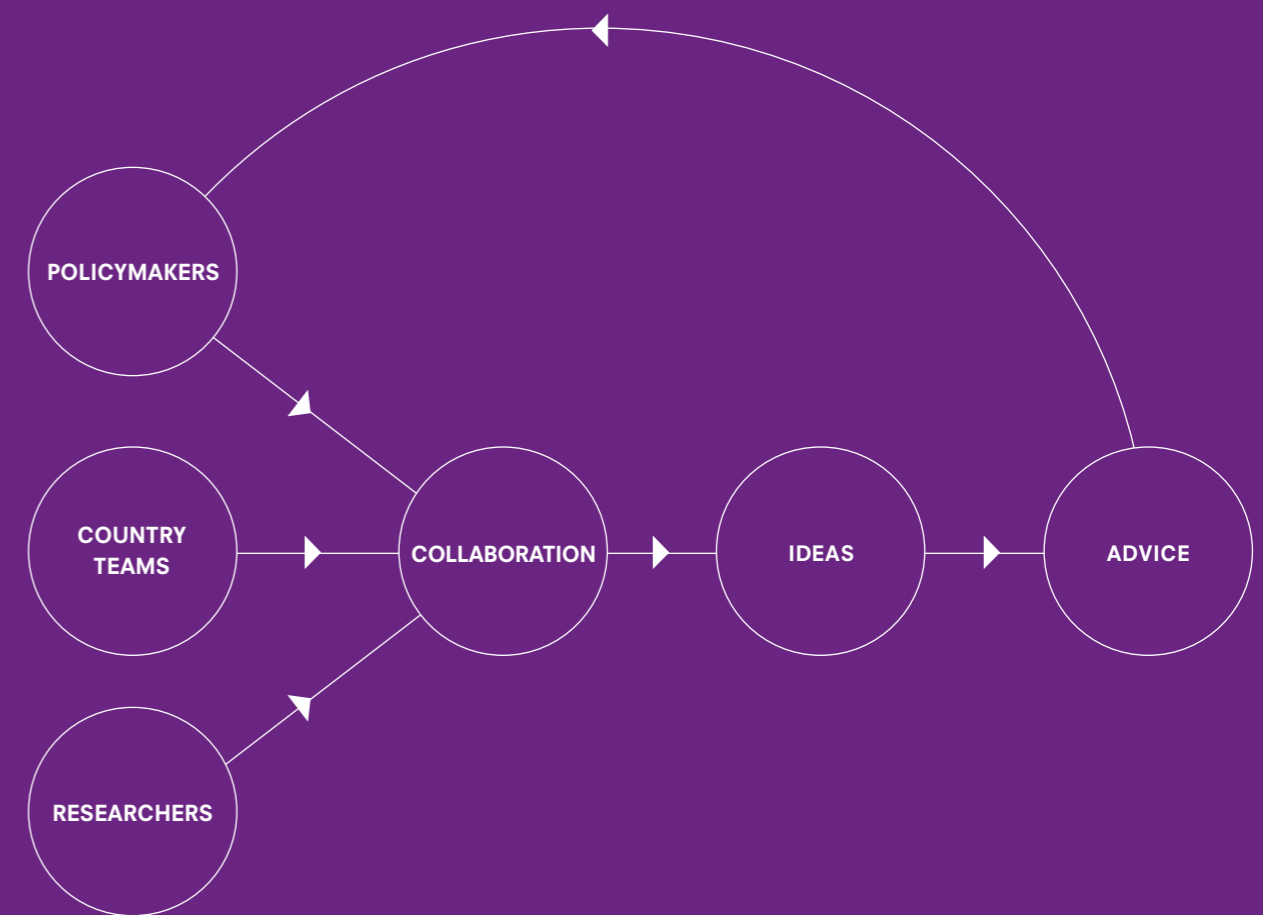
A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

The IGC approach builds collaboration in all aspects of policymaking and research – identifying growth challenges, commissioning research that addresses policymaker needs, and advising on policy implementation.

Central to this collaboration are our country teams who work with policymakers to identify key growth challenges and country priorities, liaising throughout the policymaking and research process. This allows for responsiveness in country and strong, lasting relationships with decision makers.

Engaging policy stakeholders from the beginning ensures that demand-led research feeds directly into policymaking. This approach is guided by the principle that for research to foster policy impact, it must be conceived, developed, and embedded within local policy contexts.

Our approach



POLICYMAKERS

Hundreds of senior policymakers from IGC partner countries.

COUNTRY TEAMS

Fourteen country programmes in South Asia and Africa.

RESEARCHERS

Over 1,000 top researchers from over 100 institutions.

IDEAS

Research generates new knowledge and ideas to help answer policy questions.

ADVICE

Researchers and country teams engage policymakers and the wider community with pro-growth policy ideas.

The International Growth Centre (IGC) aims to promote sustainable growth in developing countries by providing demand-led policy advice based on frontier research.

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Reflecting on a year of new initiatives and strong policy engagement.

Jonathan Leape, Executive Director, International Growth Centre

"International support will be needed, but the chances of success are higher if the country and its people are in the driver's seat."

This quote from Donald Kaberuka, former President of the African Development Bank and Rwandan Finance Minister, referred to countries' transitions out of fragility as we launched the *LSE-Oxford Commission on State Fragility, Growth and Development's* report earlier this year.

Putting governments in the driver's seat has been a core feature of the IGC's model from the outset. We work hand-in-hand with governments to enhance their ability to address key growth challenges, collaborating to identify knowledge gaps, developing research to address these needs, and using this evidence to inform better policies. Central to our mission is the belief that economic development and growth are the building blocks of prosperity in developing countries, and the only route to achieving sustained poverty reduction.

This year, we responded to pressing policy priorities and increased focus on countries affected by fragility – expanding our work to new places including Jordan and Somaliland. These engagements, alongside the wide reach of our initiative *Cities that Work*, have seen us influencing policy in 22 countries.

In 2017–18, the IGC had 165 independently-audited cases of policy

impact, where projects had significant influence on policy discussions and decisions – demonstrating our continued focus on responding directly to policymaker demands, based on strong, established relationships.

We are also working with new partners: the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation awarded the IGC a \$4.2 million grant for an exciting three-year research, policy engagement, and capacity-building programme based in Bihar, India, and UN-Habitat will collaborate with *Cities that Work* to develop the Foreign and Commonwealth Office's Global Future Cities Programme (see pg 17).

The recommendations of the *LSE-Oxford Fragility Commission* – chaired by former Prime Minister David Cameron – have received widespread attention. Engagement with key stakeholders has included testimony before the US Senate and ongoing discussions with heads of state, the World Bank, and the IMF. The IGC will continue working directly with governments facing fragility and global actors through our new *Reducing Fragilities* initiative.

We also continue our research and policy engagement on what we see as the four drivers of inclusive growth: productive firms, functioning cities, accessible and sustainable energy, and effective states.

On firms, we have been evaluating the performance of the Thilawa Special Economic Zone near Yangon and

identifying how it can increase its economic impact. Building on our longstanding relationship with the East African Community (EAC), we are supporting Rwanda and Uganda in evaluating the effectiveness of the EAC's Common External Tariff.

On urbanisation, *Cities that Work* is supporting the City of Kigali Advisory Committee, which IGC Director Paul Collier was invited to chair (see pg 11). In Addis Ababa, we're studying the causes of the city's low employment rate to inform policies to improve it.

In energy, our research in Kenya has shown the socioeconomic impacts of rural electrification may be limited and found low household demand for electricity. Projects in India and Tanzania are seeking to understand why willingness to pay for electricity is so low in many countries.

In state effectiveness, we've assessed the impact of strategies incentivising consumers and firms in Rwanda to comply with Value Added Tax (see pg 9). A series of projects in the lead-up to Sierra Leone's 2018 general elections aimed to increase transparency, voter knowledge, and voter engagement (see pg 6).

As we deepen our engagements in different countries and expand our areas of work, we continue to improve our model, learning valuable lessons from a decade of bringing policymakers and researchers together to support economic growth.

Some milestones in our research and policy impact this year.

June 2017

Launch of VoxDev.org
We launch VoxDev.org – our online platform for accessible analysis of development issues – with the Centre for Economic Policy Research (CEPR) and the Private Enterprise Development in Low-Income Countries (PEDL) programme.

September 2017

PEGNet Award
An IGC project examining performance-based incentives for Pakistani tax collectors wins the Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network (PEGNet) 'Best Practice Award' for effective interaction between research and practice.

March 2018

Political corruption and roads
An IGC study of political corruption, published in the *Journal of Development Economics*, finds that political interference in India raises road construction costs and increases the likelihood that roads are not built at all.

August 2017

Engagement with Zambia Cabinet Office
IGC Zambia kicks off its Cabinet Office Seminar Series to support the country's Permanent Secretaries in prioritisation of key development challenges, with the aim of better coordinated policy implementation.

November 2017

Gates Foundation partnership
The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation awards a \$4.2 million grant to IGC for a new programme based in Bihar, India, funding new research and supporting greater use of evidence in policymaking for sustainable poverty alleviation.

April 2018

Global Future Cities
Our *Cities that Work* (CtW) initiative begins a new partnership with UN-Habitat to develop the Foreign Commonwealth Office's Global Future Cities Programme. As part of this role, CtW will be analysing urban policy in 19 cities across the world.

September 2017

Uganda Forum with Prime Minister Rugunda
IGC Uganda co-hosts a high-level Economic Growth Forum with Uganda's Ministry of Finance, which was attended by Ugandan Prime Minister Ruhakana Rugunda. The event is focused on policies to reinvigorate the national economy.

March 2018

Long-term impact of management practices
We publish our growth brief on management practices authored by Nick Bloom, Leonie Dressel, and Emilie Yam. New results reveal that introducing management practices to Indian firms had lasting effects on firm performance eight years later.

April 2018

Fragility Commission report
The LSE-Oxford Fragility Commission launches its report *Escaping the fragility trap* at a Center for Global Development event in Washington, DC, with Commission Chair David Cameron and Co-Chair Donald Kaberuka.

The IGC runs 12 country programmes and has ongoing engagements in a further six countries on key government priorities.

265

Active projects
2017-18

The IGC promotes sustainable growth in developing countries by providing demand-led policy advice based on frontier research. The IGC directs a global network of world-renowned researchers and in-country teams in Africa and South Asia and works closely with partner governments to generate high quality research and policy advice on key growth challenges.

In 2017-18 our research projects influenced policymaking in areas such as flexible microfinance loans (Bangladesh), civil servant productivity (Ethiopia), special economic zones (Myanmar), Value Added Tax (Rwanda), election debates (Sierra Leone), rural electrification (Tanzania), and income inequality (Zambia).

Ghana

An IGC study analysed the effects of illegal small-scale gold mining, showing it will cost \$250 million to reclaim lands and water bodies destroyed by it. Widespread media coverage of the results has drawn significant policymaker attention to the problem.

Myanmar

IGC researchers, in partnership with the Thilawa Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Management Committee, are evaluating the performance of the Thilawa SEZ, located on the outskirts of Yangon, and identifying ways the zone can increase its impact.

Mozambique

IGC responded to a looming crisis when the global price for 'pigeon peas' – a major export to India – collapsed, jeopardising the livelihoods of thousands of farmers. IGC convened Mozambican and Indian officials and mobilised stakeholders to act.

Pakistan

Continuing IGC's work with the Government of Punjab to maximise the opportunities presented by the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), researchers identified priority sectors for agricultural trade to enhance Pakistan's exports to China.

Zambia

Two IGC studies analysed the relationship between growth, inequality, and poverty in Zambia, finding that while recent growth rates have been relatively strong, the country still struggles with high levels of poverty and inequality.

Kenya

An IGC experiment analysed the effects of connecting hundreds of rural households to the national electrical grid, revealing it had limited economic and social impacts on households.



22

Countries where
IGC influenced
policy in 2017-18

Political debates can increase government transparency and accountability.



State Sierra Leone

Political debates can increase transparency, voter knowledge of candidates, and voter engagement – potentially leading to more transparent, accountable government institutions that are more effective at delivering public services. In 2012, an IGC study in the lead-up to elections in Sierra Leone found that political debates between members of parliament (MPs) influenced voter behaviour and public spending decisions. Subsequent projects explored how to scale up these types of debates and better inform political candidates on voters' preferences and key economic issues. As a result of IGC engagements with senior policymakers, Sierra Leone's two main political parties participated in debates in the run-up to the 2018 general elections.

A 2012 IGC study found political debates between MPs increased voter knowledge of candidates' priorities, which in turn influenced voting behaviour. Additionally, candidates elected to constituencies where debates were screened spent more on development projects than MPs in other constituencies. Following these research results, Sierra Leone's National Electoral Commission, the Political Parties Registration Commission, and major political parties partnered with IGC researchers to assess the feasibility of scaling up interparty MP debates in the run-up to the 2018 general elections.

Researchers: Katherine Casey, Rachel Glennerster, Abou Bakarr Kamara, Niccoló Meriggi | **Partner Organisations:** Search for Common Ground, National Electoral Commission, Political Parties Registration Commission, IPA

Another project was also set up to assess the effectiveness of holding intraparty debates (within individual parties) to inform voters – this included setting up town hall meetings with informative debates between aspiring candidates broadcasted on local radio and voter reports compiling local voters' MP preferences for the parliamentary elections. Through these projects, the IGC established relationships with senior party officials and encouraged their participation in both intraparty and interparty debates.

The IGC also held the workshop *Economic challenges political party manifestos must address* in July 2017 to support political parties to develop their manifestos in areas such as private sector development, trade, mining, urbanisation, regional and sub-regional considerations, the labour market, and human development.

Directly resulting from the workshop, the newly elected President's manifesto detailed a new direction for business and employment through increasing access to finance, reducing the cost of doing business, promoting entrepreneurship, and developing infrastructure.

Stemming from these projects, the NEC also requested IGC develop and evaluate an outreach campaign using SMS to encourage voter turnout, which was rolled out before the March elections.

In 2012, an IGC study found that political debates between MPs influenced voter behaviour and public spending decisions.



Flexible microfinance loans can support SME growth.



Firms Bangladesh

Researchers: Marianna Battaglia, Selim Gulesci, Andreas Madestam
Partner Organisation: BRAC

Research shows low levels of demand for microfinance loans and such loans have failed to produce substantial increases in business growth for firm borrowers and consumption for household borrowers. An IGC project in Bangladesh evaluated a new flexible loan contract offered by BRAC, an international NGO, and found that making repayment more flexible for borrowers improved the effectiveness of microfinance loans, both in terms of business outcomes and reduced default rates. As a result of this research, BRAC has introduced a flexible loan contract for clients with a good credit history.

BRAC's microfinance programme was interested in piloting new flexible microfinancing products in Bangladesh and understanding the benefits for borrowers who are facing genuine constraints in repaying their loans on time. Following a previous partnership in Uganda, the IGC was well placed to support BRAC with the design, monitoring, and evaluation of the product.

Through the study, a new flexible contract was randomly offered to two types of BRAC borrowers: small loan and small and medium enterprise (SME) loan clients across 25 BRAC branches – 57% of small loan clients and 54% of SME clients took up the contract. The contract allowed borrowers to delay up to two repayments

and extend their loan cycle to 14 months, instead of the standard 12. Researchers surveyed the entire group of eligible clients to monitor both the direct effects of taking up the new loan contract and the effects it had on the types of borrowers who apply for new BRAC loans.

The research found that increasing repayment flexibility improved the effectiveness of microfinance loans in terms of business outcomes and reduced default rates, creating a 'win-win' situation for both the lender and borrower. For small loan clients, it led to increases in their business productivity and investment in their business assets. SME clients were more likely to expand their workforce, which implies microfinance flexibility could help generate employment within the SME sector. It was further found that these flexible loans were attractive to productive entrepreneurs who want to expand their businesses.

Overall, the results imply that microfinance clients not only value flexibility, but flexible products can allow entrepreneurs to overcome market volatility due to seasonal effects or cash flows in the early stages of setting up a business. On the basis of the findings, BRAC has introduced a new flexible loan contract under their seasonal loan scheme. A flexible loan is also being offered to BRAC's ultra-poor beneficiaries.



Percentage of microfinance clients who took up flexible contracts when offered

Consumer incentives can improve tax compliance in Rwanda.



State Rwanda

Researchers: Nada Eissa, Francois Gerard, Anders Jensen, Joana Naritomi, Andrew Zeitlin
Partner Organisation: Rwanda Revenue Authority

Improving tax collection is vital for developing countries to have the revenue needed to provide public services. Value Added Tax (VAT) is one of the main sources of tax revenue in Rwanda, but levels of compliance remain low despite the introduction of electronic billing machines (EBMs) for businesses. Two IGC projects examined the effectiveness of using audits and consumer incentives to drive compliance. Both projects find consumers can play a role in increasing use of VAT receipts, though the design of incentives is important. As a result of this research, the Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) is shifting its emphasis from punishment to incentive measures and is considering piloting a VAT rebate scheme.

In 2013, the Rwandan government mandated VAT-registered firms to use certified EBMs that specify the correct tax amount and sends transactional data to the RRA in real time. Although the policy has resulted in some increases in compliance and VAT revenues, evasion is still a significant problem due to businesses not recording all transactions and few consumers asking for receipts.

The IGC projects, developed in collaboration with the RRA, looked at two different approaches to increasing VAT compliance. The first project

evaluates the effectiveness of 'mystery shopper' audits of firms and penalties for non-compliance. The second project investigated consumer-based enforcement that incentivises customers to ask for official purchase receipts – such as VAT rebates and receipt lotteries, where EBM receipts become lottery tickets for cash prizes.

Early findings from the first 'mystery shopper' project – where customers specifically asked for an EBM receipt from stores – indicated receipts are being issued for less than 25% of transactions. The second project found that although low awareness of EBM receipts and potential 'price penalties' (i.e., price increases when customers ask for receipts) constrains consumers' ability to enforce compliance, they do show a willingness to participate in well advertised schemes with a sufficiently high reward.

Following the presentation of this research, the Commissioner General suggested the RRA should shift its approach toward using incentives. The RRA also expressed their interest in piloting the VAT rebate scheme outlined in the research findings with IGC support and reforming the current EBM lottery in the future.



Receipts are being issued for less than

of transactions

Commission on State Fragility, Growth and Development

It’s time for a new approach. Unless we do better at helping fragile states we won’t tackle extreme poverty – and we won’t deal with problems like terrorism, trafficking, and migration that affect us all. We have to help these states build themselves up, rather than try to work around them.

”

David Cameron, Commission Chair

The Fragility Commission, established in March 2017 under the auspices of the IGC, aims to guide policy to address state fragility. It is chaired by former UK Prime Minister David Cameron and co-chaired by former African Development Bank President Donald Kaberuka and IGC Research and Policy Director Adnan Khan. Professors Paul Collier and Tim Besley serve as Academic Directors.

The Commission’s final report *Escaping the fragility trap* was launched in April 2018 at an event at the Center for Global Development in Washington, featuring a conversation with Mr Cameron and Dr Kaberuka. The report argues a new global approach is needed in states affected by conflict and instability – one that focuses greater attention on delivering basic security and jobs.

Through six evidence sessions and a consultation phase, the Commission heard from governments, academics, donors, multilateral organisations, and private sector that current approaches to conflict and fragility are not fit for purpose. Many countries are stuck in a cycle of fragility where fractured societies have distrusted institutions, which worsen weak governance and economies, insecurity, and vulnerability to shocks.

The report found that in fragile situations, the international community too often lays out unachievable objectives, with unrealistic timetables, based on Western models, rather than responding to domestic priorities. Domestic and international actors should be guided by greater realism about what can be achieved in the context of fragility.

The report’s findings were also presented at a roundtable chaired by Mr Cameron at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in London with senior officials including Rwandan President Paul Kagame, and during a panel at the IMF/World Bank Spring Meetings’ main programme featuring Professor Collier, World Bank

CEO Kristalina Georgieva, and IMF Deputy Managing Director Tao Zhang.

The Commission continues to discuss its findings and recommendations directly with governments in countries facing fragility, donors, and multilateral organisations. As part of this work, Mr Cameron testified in front of the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee in March 2018. In the coming year, the IGC will build on the work of the Commission through its new *Reducing Fragilities* initiative – aimed at influencing global and national policies and filling knowledge gaps on state fragility.



Photo: Donald Kaberuka, David Cameron, and moderator Lesley Wroughton at the report launch event.

Cities that Work

Many times, research has been academic without direct reference to the implementation processes and the challenges that go with that, and Cities that Work is trying to address that gap and bring the research closer to practical application.

”

Jennifer Musisi, Executive Director of the Kampala Capital City Authority and Cities that Work Council Member

Cities that Work (CtW), launched in 2017, brings together a network of policymakers, researchers, and urban practitioners in developing and applying a practical synthesis of knowledge to guide urban policy.

This year, CtW supported engagements across a number of IGC countries through city-specific reports and workshops, including in Kampala, Freetown, and Kigali, and also in non-IGC cities, including Kabul, Hargeisa, and Cape Town.

CtW also worked closely with the World Bank and UN-Habitat on events and reports to influence policy and donor agendas. It produced new policy content on housing finance, revenue collection, and urban transportation.

This year’s highlights include:

- Professor Sir Paul Collier, CtW Council Member, was invited to chair the City of Kigali Advisory Committee, established at the request of President Paul Kagame. CtW is providing urban policy evidence for discussion and supports the Committee’s quarterly meetings.
- Jennifer Musisi, Executive Director of the Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) and Cities that Work Council Member, delivered the opening talk at the World Urban Forum in February 2018 on enhancing municipal finances. CtW is also working with the World Bank on the upcoming

Sierra Leone Economic Report on Freetown to be presented to President Julius Maada Bio.

- The Somaliland Ministry of Interior invited Astrid Haas, CtW Manager, to co-chair their municipal finance task-force to look at reforming the municipal finance system in Hargeisa.

In the coming year, CtW is partnering with UN-Habitat for the UK Foreign and Commonwealth Office’s Global Future Cities Programme that will support prosperity-enhancing interventions in 19 middle-income cities.



Photo: Jennifer Musisi speaks on a panel at the World Urban Forum.

The initiative is led by a Council chaired by Professor Ed Glaeser. Current council members include Professor Sir Paul Collier, Cape Town Mayor Patricia de Lille, CEO of the Urban Unit in the Government of Punjab Nasir Javed, Executive Director of the KCCA Jennifer Musisi, and Professor Tony Venables.

Solar power can enhance household wellbeing.



**Energy
Tanzania**

Researchers: Anna Margret Aevardottir, Nicholas Barton and Tessa Bold
Partner Organisation: GiveWatts

For the next 30 years, 530 million people in sub-Saharan Africa will live without grid-supplied electricity. Solar power is being promoted as an alternative requiring minimal investment. This IGC project studied how access to basic solar power affects household wellbeing. Findings show solar lamps, provided by the non-profit GiveWatts, reduced household spending on lighting, fuel, and mobile phone charging, and increased household labour participation and income. GiveWatts will benefit from the results as it formulates its pricing and distribution strategy, and results were also discussed with government officials.

Due to slow progress in expanding national electrical grids in Africa, solar power is being promoted by many as a decentralised and clean solution for rural areas requiring minimal infrastructure investments. This approach has become increasingly feasible in recent years as the cost of solar power has decreased dramatically. This study is the first to provide experimental evidence on the impact of solar power on households, and to estimate willingness-to-pay for solar energy.

In a randomised experiment, households in rural Tanzania were offered the chance to purchase solar-powered lamps with solar panels. The lamps, offered on credit, provided enough power to charge a mobile phone.

Subsidy vouchers, ranging from 0 to 100%, were also randomly distributed. Researchers examined how price, liquidity constraints, and information influenced the households' decision to adopt this renewable energy source, and how energy access influences household outcomes such as incomes and labour force participation.

Findings showed owning a solar lamp decreased household spending on lighting and mobile phone charging. The savings over two years would be enough to pay for the lamp, without taking any other benefits into account. More reliable access to mobile phones also increased use of mobile money, adults worked more outside of the house, and households reported feeling happier with their life situation. While solar lamps may be a cost-effective way to improve welfare, the study also found only a few households were willing to purchase the lamps at full cost. Understanding why willingness-to-pay for electricity is so low is an important topic for further research.

Results are helping inform GiveWatts' pricing and distribution strategy and were discussed at the Energy and Education Seminar, co-hosted by IGC Tanzania and the President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Governance (PO-RALG) in June 2017. The event was attended by high-level officials from PO-RALG, the Ministry of Finance, the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), the Rural Electrification Agency, and aid organisations.

Solar lamps reduced household spending on lighting, fuel, and mobile phone charging, and increased household labour participation and income.



Image credit: GiveWatts



Image credit: Getty | Amir Qureshi

IGC in numbers


Since our founding in 2009, the IGC has had impressive impact from its research and policy engagement.

Since 2009


1,077

 Research projects commissioned

646


 High-impact projects*

1,864


 Academics in our research network

In 2017-18

165

 High-impact projects*


29%

 Percentage of high-impact projects involving changes in policy or a policy decision


665

 Global media mentions

22

 Countries where we had policy impact

+307K

 People accessed our website www.theigc.org

*High-impact projects have significantly impacted policy discussions or decisions, based on IGC's rigorous evaluation criteria and independently audited by external evaluators.

The IGC held over 50 events in 2017–18, ranging from in-country research dissemination discussions and capacity building workshops, to research and policy conferences with a global reach. Here are some highlights.

State Fragility, Growth and Development: Bangladesh's Progress Dhaka, Bangladesh, 27 April 2017

Former UK Prime Minister David Cameron participated in a roundtable discussion in Dhaka hosted by IGC Bangladesh in his capacity as Chair of the LSE-Oxford Fragility Commission. The roundtable aimed to understand and draw lessons from the 'Bangladesh paradox' – a term illustrating that despite weak political institutions, the country has managed to maintain impressive economic growth rates of over 6% per year over the last two decades.

Ethiopian Economic Association Annual Conference Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 20–22 July 2017

IGC partnered with the Ethiopian Economic Association (EEA) to host the organisation's annual conference, with the Ethiopian Prime Minister opening the conference and IGC Ethiopia Country Director Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse giving the welcoming address. The conference was attended by thousands of participants from government, international and local researchers, donors, and other stakeholders to explore key development issues relevant to the Ethiopian economy.

Uganda High-Level Economic Growth Forum Kampala, Uganda, 14–15 September 2017

The IGC co-hosted an Economic Growth Forum with the Ministry of Finance to discuss key growth challenges, learn from policy experiences in other countries, and identify a set of policy actions to drive accelerated and inclusive growth in Uganda. The event was attended by Ugandan Prime Minister Ruhakana Rugunda. The Ministry, supported by the IGC, developed an action plan of policy recommendations following from the event, with short-term recommendations flagged for inclusion in the current budget cycle.

Advancing gender equality London, UK, 7 March 2018

Ahead of International Women's Day, IGC convened a high-level discussion exploring what needs to happen to ensure that global leaders, civil society, and the private sector unite forces to eliminate gender inequality. Danish Minister for Development Cooperation Ulla Tornaes gave the keynote address, and the panel featured the Canadian High Commissioner to the UK Janice Charette and LSE Director Minouche Shafik.



The IGC has been majority funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) since its founding. We also receive funding for our research and policy engagement work from the following organisations.

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

The IGC's India-Central and India-Bihar country programmes merged this year under a partnership with the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The new initiative engages with government, research institutes, and other institutions in Bihar to build a strong, sustainable ecosystem of research and monitoring and evaluation in the state, through an ambitious programme of capacity building and research.

The Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation supports the IGC's partnership with the Government of Sierra Leone to build a more resilient national health system in the wake of the Ebola crisis through revising their national strategic plan for a cadre of community health workers. IGC has worked closely with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation to ensure both the revision of Sierra Leone's Community Health Workers Policy and Programme are evidence-based.

British Academy and LSE Knowledge Exchange and Impact (KEI) Fund

The LSE-Oxford Commission on State Fragility, Growth and Development is funded from the LSE KEI Fund and the British Academy's Sustainable Development Programme through the Global Challenges Research Fund. The Commission was established in March 2017 to guide policy to address state fragility (see pg 10 for more on the Commission).

UN-Habitat

The IGC's Cities that Work initiative is acting as a knowledge partner to UN-Habitat in delivering on the Strategic Development Phase of the Foreign Commonwealth Office's Global Future Cities Programme. Cities that Work is providing a comprehensive knowledge base for analysing policy interventions for growth in 19 middle-income cities, drawing on cross-country experience and cutting edge-economic research.

Our staff – Steering Group and Senior Management

The IGC is a partnership of the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) and the University of Oxford, led by a Steering Group of top international researchers and a Senior Management Team based at LSE.

Steering Group

Professor Robin Burgess

IGC Director

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Professor Sir Paul Collier

IGC Director

University of Oxford

Professor Chang-Tai Hsieh

University of Chicago

Professor Jonathan Leape

Executive Director

Professor John Sutton

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Professor Tony Venables

University of Oxford

Senior Management Team

Professor Jonathan Leape

Executive Director

Dr Adnan Khan

Research and Policy Director

Sarah Lyness

Evaluation and
Communications Director

Jo Underwood

Chief Administrative Officer

Mike Cole

Chief Finance Officer

Our staff – Research Programme Directors

The IGC's research programmes are led by 13 Research Programme Directors who are world-renowned specialists in one of the IGC's four research themes: State, Firms, Cities, and Energy.

State

Professor Oriana Bandiera

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Professor Eliana La Ferrara

Bocconi University

Professor Gerard Padró i Miquel

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Firms

Professor Nicholas Bloom

Stanford University

Professor Dave Donaldson

Stanford University

Professor Greg Fischer

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Professor Imran Rasul

University College London

Professor Eric Verhoogen

Columbia University

Professor Christopher Woodruff

University of Oxford

Cities

Professor Gharad Bryan

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Professor Edward Glaeser

Harvard University

Energy

Professor Michael Greenstone

University of Chicago

Professor Nicholas Ryan

Yale University

Our staff – Country Directors and Lead Academics

IGC in-country programmes are led by Country Directors working with dedicated Lead Academics, supported by locally-based Country Economists. They are based in the offices of think tanks or government bodies of the relevant country.

Bangladesh

Dr Sultan Hafeez Rahman

Country Director

Professor Wahiduddin Mahmud

Country Advisor

Professor Mushfiq Mobarak

IGC Lead Academic

Yale University

Professor Fahad Khalil

IGC Lead Academic

University of Washington

Professor Dilip Mookherjee

IGC Lead Academic

Boston University

Liberia and Sierra Leone

Herbert M'cleod

Country Director

Professor Jonas Hjort

IGC Lead Academic

Columbia University

Professor Katherine Casey

IGC Lead Academic

Stanford University

Professor Eric Werker

Senior Advisor

Simon Fraser University

Mozambique

Dr Claudio Frischtak

Country Director

Professor Sandra Sequeira

IGC Lead Academic

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Professor Pedro Vicente

IGC Lead Academic

Universidade Nova de Lisboa

Myanmar

Dr Ian Porter

Country Director

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IGC Lead Academic

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

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Country Director

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Resident Director

Professor Ali Cheema

IGC Lead Academic

Lahore University of

Management Sciences

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Harvard University

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Country Director

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IGC Lead Academic

Georgetown University

Tanzania

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Country Director

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IGC Lead Academic

University of Oxford

Uganda

Dr Richard Newfarmer

Country Director

Professor Tessa Bold

IGC Lead Academic

Stockholm University

Professor Nada Eissa

IGC Lead Academic

Georgetown University

Professor Jakob Svensson

IGC Lead Academic

Stockholm University

Zambia

Dr Anand Rajaram

Country Director

Professor Nava Ashraf

IGC Lead Academic

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Professor Kelsey Jack

IGC Lead Academic

Tufts University

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The IGC directs a global network of world-leading researchers and in-country teams in Africa and South Asia and works closely with partner governments to generate high quality research and policy advice on key growth challenges. Based at LSE and in partnership with the University of Oxford, the IGC is majority funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID).



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