

Annual Report

2016–2017



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.

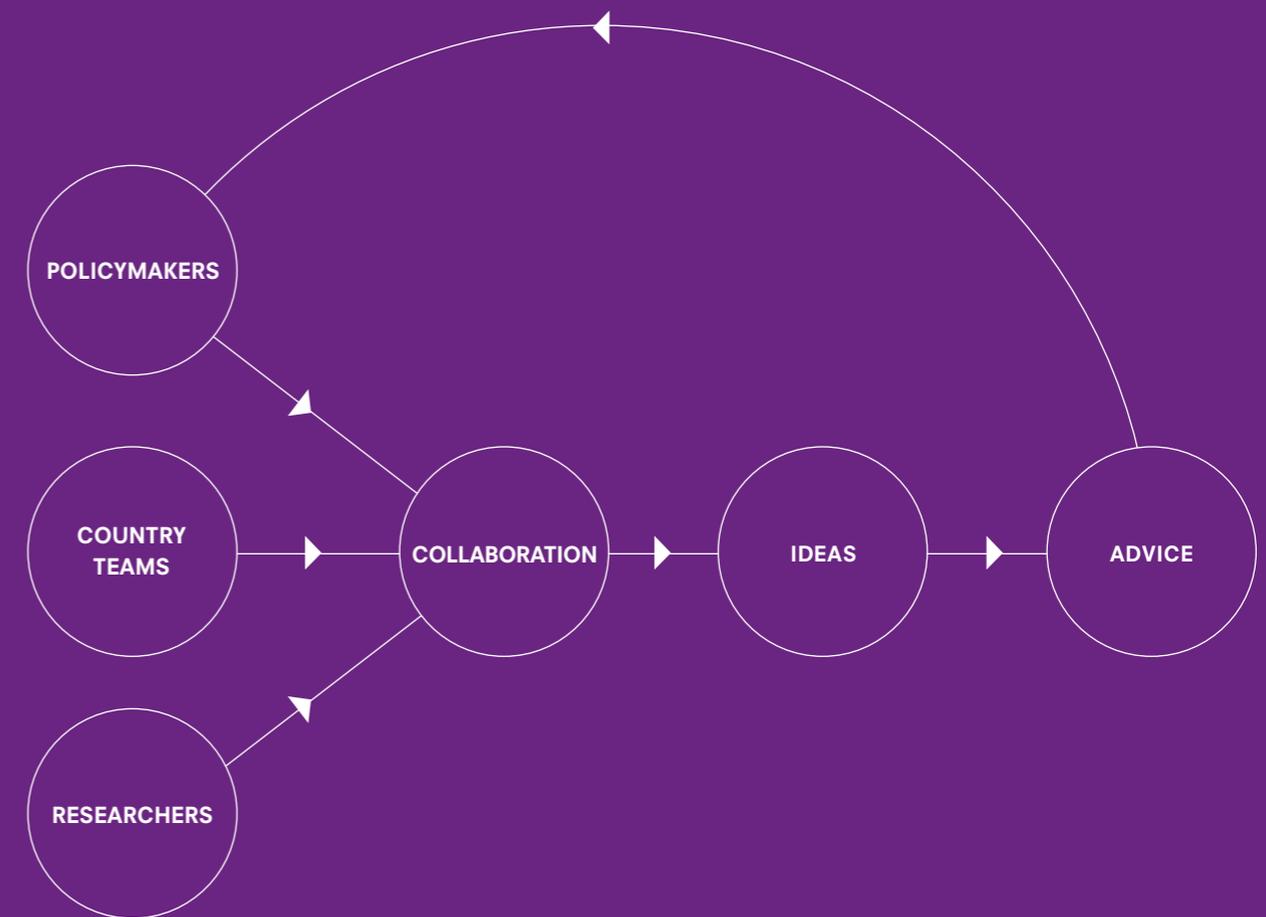
A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

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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171

High-impact projects this year

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The IGC is led by a Steering Group of top researchers from around the world, supported by teams in Africa, South Asia, and London.

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PROMOTING WOMEN IN FIRMS

Promoting more women to management positions could improve productivity in garment firms.



Jonathan Leape
Executive Director
International Growth Centre

The need is pressing for developing country governments to reduce their reliance on aid and build their own paths out of poverty.



Countries are redefining their role in a new global environment where scepticism about the benefits of global trade and foreign aid is growing, along with calls to close borders. The need is pressing for developing country governments to reduce their reliance on aid and build their own paths out of poverty.

To support our partners in building paths to prosperity, IGC engages at the heart of government. We collaborate closely with policymakers to identify critical gaps in policy knowledge, develop new research to address these needs, and apply this evidence to policy decisions.

This year, we achieved a new milestone in policy impact, with a total of 171 projects having a significant influence on policy discussions and decisions, up from 128 cases last year – reflecting the strength of our partnerships with policymakers and the quality and relevance of our research.

We are also translating our collaborative model into global influence in new ways, launching two initiatives to amplify our work in helping policymakers address state fragility and develop cities that catalyse growth.

With the global community grappling with a migration crisis and the

catastrophic effects of conflict in places like Syria and South Sudan, we recognise that extreme poverty cannot be eliminated without addressing fragility.

We launched the *LSE-Oxford Commission on State Fragility, Growth and Development*, chaired by former UK Prime Minister David Cameron, to set out a new policy framework to guide national policy and international engagement on state fragility, drawing on a series of evidence sessions and reports.

We set up the new initiative *Cities that Work* to bring together cutting-edge urban research and the practical insights of policymakers and practitioners to identify key policy lessons for developing country cities.

More broadly, we continue our research and policy engagement on the four key drivers of inclusive growth – productive firms, functioning cities, accessible and sustainable energy, and effective states.

Our work on firms focuses on supporting job creation through policies to raise productivity and expand high value-added activities. In Rwanda, our research demonstrating the key role of imported inputs in making domestic firms competitive helped inform the new Made in Rwanda initiative.

On cities, our research in Lusaka created a GIS data set linking water disruptions to health and employment indicators, shedding new light on last mile problems in water and sanitation. A project in Addis Ababa is assessing how job-search support can help match up businesses and young job-seekers (see pg 6).

In energy, our research has shown how better monitoring of pollution emissions in India can help reduce emissions and lower compliance costs to firms. In Africa, we're helping cities weigh the cost-benefit of introducing low-carbon measures to reduce emissions (see pg 8).

Underpinning this is our work on state effectiveness, focusing on how governments can best raise the revenues and deliver the services necessary for growth. In Ghana, we're working closely with the Civil Service to understand the links between management practices and productivity in the public sector and integrating these learnings into training and human resource policies (see pg 9).

We are excited to see how our long-term research and policy partnerships are helping governments make the policy decisions that will support sustained and inclusive economic growth and lift millions out of poverty.

Some of our most memorable achievements this year in using our evidence to impact policy nationally and globally.

April 2016 Taxing to develop

Our growth brief on innovative tax policies for developing countries is published, authored by Henrik Kleven, Adnan Khan, and Upaasna Kaul, along with an accompanying opinion piece in the *Financial Times*.

May 2016 Signing of Kampala Declaration

City leaders from 13 countries adopt the *Kampala Declaration on Building Inclusive Growth and Liveability in African Cities*, which we played a key role in developing. It sets the policy priorities for cities in East, Central, and Southern Africa.

June 2016 Growth Week 2016

We host our annual Growth Week conference, bringing together nearly 300 policymakers, academics, and international organisations to share innovative growth ideas, discuss policy implications, and develop new research projects.

June 2016 Regional trade integration

Our research on the benefits of the East African Community (EAC) for its member countries is featured in the *Economist*. Results show the EAC customs union has increased bilateral trade among members by 213% on average.

January 2017 Cities that Work initiative

Our new initiative *Cities that Work* is established. It synthesises research and the practical knowledge of policymakers/practitioners to provide clear policy solutions to the pressing issues governments face in rapidly growing cities.

February 2017 Benefits of exporting

Our randomised experiment on how exporting impacts small firms is published in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*. Results show Egyptian rug companies produce higher quality rugs and see a 26% increase in profitability when given the opportunity to export.

March 2017 Launch of Fragility Commission

Former UK Prime Minister David Cameron launches the *LSE-Oxford Commission on State Fragility, Growth and Development*, which he is chairing, at an evening event at the LSE.

March 2017 57 new research projects

We commission 57 new research projects across our four thematic areas – firms, cities, energy, and state effectiveness – with potential for both high academic and high policy impact.

March 2017 Opening of Kenya office

Our newest country programme launches in Nairobi, Kenya, with an event showcasing our research on foreign direct investment, small and medium enterprises, firm growth, and trade in East Africa.

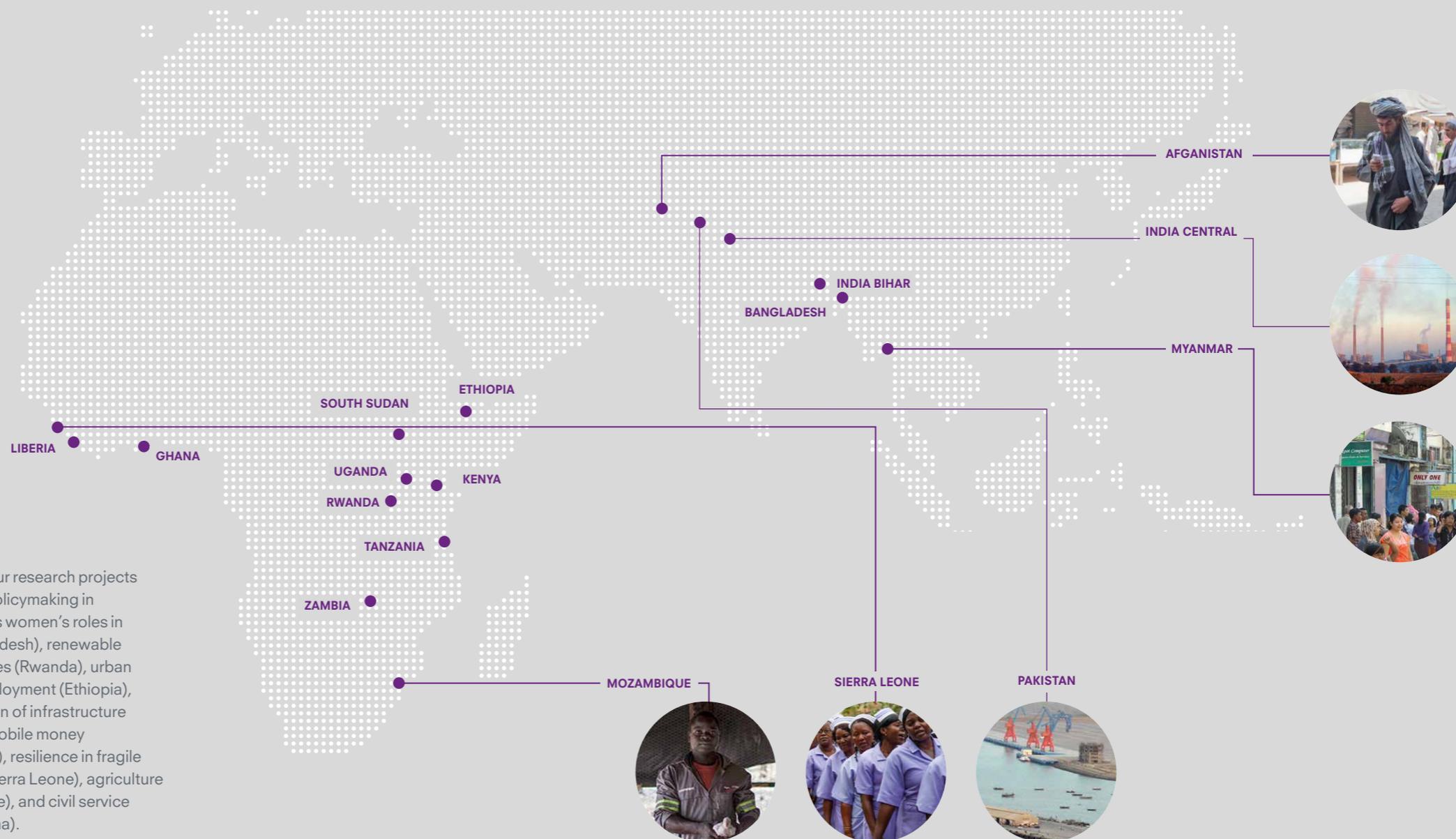
The IGC runs 14 country programmes and has ongoing engagements in a further three countries on key government priorities.

335

Active projects 2016-17

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-renown 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 2016-17 our research projects influenced policymaking in areas such as women's roles in firms (Bangladesh), renewable energy in cities (Rwanda), urban youth unemployment (Ethiopia), modernisation of infrastructure (Pakistan), mobile money (Afghanistan), resilience in fragile situations (Sierra Leone), agriculture (Mozambique), and civil service reform (Ghana).



Afghanistan

IGC is collaborating with the government to analyse the effectiveness of paying government employees electronically through mobile phones.

India Central

IGC researchers are conducting a randomised experiment to assess if improving the monitoring of pollution emissions for firms in Gujarat has an impact on reducing emissions.

Mozambique

An IGC study recommended actions for the government and private sector to increase investment in the poultry sector. Results were presented at a national poultry meeting led by President Filipe Nyusi.

Myanmar

Responding to a request from the Ministry of Planning and Finance, the IGC recommended strategies for creating jobs and reducing inflation, two of the country's main economic concerns.

Pakistan

The IGC advised the Government of Punjab on how it can update its growth strategy to reap the most benefits from the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor initiative.

Sierra Leone

Through a Rockefeller Foundation grant, the IGC is continuing its collaboration with the government in developing a community health worker programme that contributes to a resilient national health system.

Job-search support could help more young people find permanent jobs in cities.

Cities Ethiopia

Researchers: Girum Abebe, Stefano Caria, Marcel Fafchamps, Paolo Falco, Simon Franklin, Simon Quinn
Partner Organisation: Ethiopia Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs

In Africa, where young people often struggle to find good jobs, the cost of searching for jobs and lack of information can prevent businesses from matching up successfully with young job-seekers. A randomised evaluation of two job-search programmes for young people in Addis Ababa aimed to address this problem. Findings suggest that young job-seekers who attend job application workshops or receive transport subsidies to travel to interviews are more likely to get a permanent job than those who did not.

As the urban population continues to grow rapidly in Africa, the number of young people looking for formal jobs is increasing. In particular, this presents a challenge for policymakers where poorly-educated young people with little work experience, often women who have left school early, struggle to find work.

Through the project, one group of young job-seekers was offered job application training at a workshop and the other group was offered transport subsidies to attend interviews. Both groups were compared against a control group who did not receive training or subsidies.

Eight months after the end of the programme, individuals invited to the job application workshop are nearly 60% more likely to have permanent employment and 31% more likely to have formal employment compared to individuals in the control group. The group receiving transport subsidies are 25% more likely to have formal employment.

The results indicate that transport subsidies allow job-seekers to search for work more intensively and the application training in particular was effective in enabling less educated workers to better communicate their skills to employers. However, there was not a clear link between the quality of the candidate, as measured by their education level, and their success in the job market. Further work is required to determine whether the programmes have a positive effect on matching job-seekers with businesses.

Engagement with policymakers on preliminary findings of this project continues, including with the Ethiopia Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The findings have also directly influenced a labour market component of the World Bank's social safety net programme in Ethiopia.

Receiving job application training



More likely to have permanent employment

Receiving transport subsidies



More likely to have formal employment



Low carbon measures could dramatically reduce emissions and pay for themselves.



Energy Rwanda

Researchers: Sarah Colenbrander, Andy Gouldson, Herman Musahara
Partner Organisations: Rwanda Ministry of Infrastructure, Rwanda Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, City of Kigali

Across the developing world, city authorities face rapidly growing energy demand and climate change adaptation needs, but often lack the expertise to identify the best policy measures. This project forecasted Kigali's future energy needs, and assessed its options for low carbon energy development. The report was well received by policymakers, resulting in continued collaboration with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA) to action the findings.

Researchers found that if current trends continue to 2032, Rwanda would see total energy use and emissions in Kigali rising by over 185%.

The study delivered an evidence-based, prioritised list of economical low carbon interventions for government by evaluating the performance and scope for deploying energy efficient, renewable energy, and low carbon measures across the electricity, commercial, residential, transport, and waste sectors.

Researchers estimate that Kigali could by 2032 reduce emissions by 39% – relative to business as usual levels – by exploiting cost-effective measures that would pay for themselves in commercial terms. This would require an investment of \$921 million but would cut Kigali's annual energy bills by \$173 million, paying back the investment in a little over five years.

The Director of Climate Change at REMA described the research as “vital” to the government's national development plan, and there was high-level interest in the calculation of the City Energy Bill. Collaboration with REMA is on-going, with the agency reviewing the study's models and comparing them to their internal models and projections, and a high-level workshop has been proposed by REMA to validate the research findings.

Implementing low carbon measures



Potential reduction in emissions in Kigali by 2032



Understanding links between management practices and productivity is crucial to reforming public sector.



State Ghana

Researchers: Imran Rasul, Daniel Rogger, Martin Williams

The effective functioning of the public sector is crucial for economic growth. This project, requested by the Head of Ghana's Civil Service, assessed the link between management practices and productivity in the public sector to inform reforms. The study found that granting civil servants more autonomy is associated with more effective public organisations, but management practices related to providing incentives or stricter monitoring of employees are associated with less effective organisations. The findings are already being used by the Civil Service to influence management and human resource policies.

An effective bureaucracy is crucial for public service delivery, which in turn impacts the productivity of the manufacturing sector, the agricultural sector, and human capital.

Granting civil servants more autonomy is associated with more effective organisations

IGC researchers surveyed nearly 3,000 civil servants and assessed over 3,600 projects across every ministry and department in Ghana's central government to study the link between management and productivity in the public sector.

The study found large differences in management practices and project completion rates across organisations within Ghana's public sector. It also found that granting civil servants more autonomy is associated with more effective bureaucracies (i.e., more projects being completed).

Surprisingly, researchers found that management practices related to providing incentives or stricter monitoring of employees are associated with less effective bureaucracy. The researchers had previously found the same pattern in a study of Nigeria's Federal Civil Service, suggesting that the focus of civil service reforms on introducing stronger incentives for civil servants could backfire.

Ghana's Head of Civil Service stated that the government is already using the evidence to influence policy on management and human resource practices, and implementing a training programme based on the findings of this study.

A follow-on IGC project is using the project findings to further design a training programme to improve the productivity of civil service employees and evaluate its impact on participants.



Number of civil servants surveyed



Number of projects assessed across every ministry and department in central government

Commission on State Fragility, Growth and Development

We can't tackle global poverty or, indeed, improve our own security at home, unless we address the challenges caused by state fragility. The Commission aims to generate innovative ideas to help tackle state fragility and state failure, and I am delighted to be working with such a talented team of people.

”

David Cameron, Commission Chair

Violent disorder stemming from state fragility has led to the current migration crisis where 65 million people globally – including 11 million Syrians – have fled their homes, becoming either internally displaced or refugees, the highest number since 1945.

The IGC launched the *LSE-Oxford Commission on State Fragility, Growth and Development* in March 2017 to generate policy recommendations for governments, international donors, and NGOs to better support economic growth in countries facing fragility and conflict. It will focus on the underlying causes of state fragility – when countries are failing, or are at risk of failing, with respect to political authority

and legitimacy, and providing basic services such as health, education, security, and rule of law – and analyse an extensive evidence base to form its recommendations.

The Commission is chaired by former UK Prime Minister David Cameron. Former African Development Bank President Donald Kaberuka and IGC Research and Policy Director Adnan Khan serve as co-chairs, and Professors Sir Paul Collier and Tim Besley serve as its academic directors. Throughout 2017, the Commission is drawing on evidence given in sessions by policymakers, business leaders, academics, and other practitioners with expertise in fragile

and conflict situations to address the following key dimensions of fragility:

- Building legitimate government
- Generating effective state capacity
- Promoting private sector development
- Establishing security and reducing conflict
- Building resilience to shocks

The commission is also encouraging new research by highlighting critical areas of knowledge that are missing. It will produce a final report detailing key findings and policy recommendations in 2018 that will be presented at a number of global events. The findings of the Commission will also feed directly into IGC's work in fragile and conflict situations.

65 million

Global number of refugees and internally displaced people, including 11 million Syrians



Cities that Work

Cities that Work is an attempt to empower [developing country] governments to be part of a solution to make this urban magic that brings people out of poverty and gives them a brighter future.

”

Ed Glaeser, Council Chair

By 2050, the urban population in Africa is expected to triple. Policymakers across the developing world are at a critical juncture, where well-implemented, evidence-based urban policies have the potential to unlock a process of sustainable economic growth that can rapidly lift millions out of poverty.

The IGC launched its Cities that Work initiative in 2017 to build on our work to translate economic research and practical insight into clear urban policy guidance.

Cities that Work combines new evidence and analysis of urban economics with the hard-won knowledge of urban planning practitioners and policymakers. Its aim is to

develop a policy-focused synthesis of research, and a global network of individuals with a shared vision for urban policy.

Research results and the practical knowledge of practitioners and policymakers are synthesised and presented in a manner that can inform decision making in four key areas:

1. Urban land use
2. Housing and infrastructure
3. Firms and employment in cities
4. Municipal finance and urban governance

This synthesis of knowledge forms the basis of three key tools for policymakers:

- Policy workshops allowing policymakers and researchers to collaborate in further developing this policy-orientated body of knowledge.
- A policy-friendly, web-based tool setting out practical knowledge organised according to specific challenges policymakers face.
- A series of targeted IGC publications on particular urbanisation issues that highlight how this new synthesis of knowledge can help policymakers.

Cities that Work will also support executive training opportunities that will bring together the ideas and experiences of urban policymakers and leading researchers from across the world.



The initiative is led by a Council chaired by Professor Ed Glaeser. Current council members are Professor Sir Paul Collier, Professor Tony Venables, Mayor of Cape Town Patricia de Lille, and Executive Director of the Kampala Capital City Authority Jennifer Musisi.

Promoting more women to management positions could improve productivity in garment firms.

Firms Bangladesh

Researchers: Christopher Woodruff
Partner Organisation: Innovations for Poverty Action

Within Bangladesh's garment sector, women make up 80% of workers but less than 10% of managers. Researchers piloted a study that provided training to employees and evaluated their rates of promotion and performance as managers. They found female trainees are as or more effective managers than the male trainees, but promotion rates for the female trainees are significantly lower (55%) than for male trainees (85%). This research has led to the funding of a project to support the promotion of women, and a training programme being taken up by garment companies.

Garment production accounts for 80% of Bangladesh's exports and 13% of its GDP. This study, a randomised controlled trial, was a pilot for a larger research project examining women's inclusion in management positions in Bangladesh's apparel sector and the first of its kind in the country.

In addition to the results outlined above, there was some indication that female managers reduce worker absenteeism and increase efficiency slightly, while male managers have relatively lower rates of quality defects.

In 2016, this study led to researchers' engagement with key private sector firms and international organisations, including with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Better Work programme. This

engagement led to the funding of a new project, a 'Female Promotion Toolkit' to assist garment factories to promote and retain female talent. If successful, the programme will be scaled-up by Better Work.

The IFC and Better Work Bangladesh are also rolling out a tailored training programme which draws from the training intervention used in the study. Similarly, there are two firms, including EcoTex, one of Bangladesh's larger garment firms with 60 production lines, that have voluntarily incorporated the training programme as part of their standard management practice.

Within Bangladesh's garment sector, women make up 80% of workers but less than 10% of managers





Image credit: Getty

IGC in numbers

The IGC was founded in 2009 and since then has seen impressive impact and growth across a range of activities. We present below some of IGC's top achievements in numbers.

Since our founding

996

Research projects commissioned

481

High-impact projects*

1,742

Academics in our research network

In 2016-17

171

High-impact projects*

34%

Increase in high impact projects over last year

+250K

People accessed our website www.theigc.org

408

Global media mentions

*High-impact projects have significantly impacted policy discussions or decisions, based on IGC's rigorous evaluation criteria.

The IGC held over 60 events in 2016–17, ranging from in-country research dissemination discussions and capacity building workshops, to research and policy conferences with a global reach. Here are some highlights.



East and Central African Cities Development Forum
Kampala, Uganda, 24–25 May 2016

The IGC co-hosted a panel at the first East and Central African Cities Development Forum, which brought together city leaders from 13 African countries. The IGC played a key role in drafting the primary policy commitment from the event: the *Kampala Declaration on Building Inclusive Growth and Liveability in African Cities*, which sets the policy priorities for cities in East, Central, and Southern Africa.

South Sudanese Young Leaders Forum
Nairobi, Kenya, 9–10 January 2017

The IGC brought together over 50 young leaders representing a cross-section of South Sudanese ethnic groups, and representing government, NGOs, media, and academia, to determine what role they can play in mitigating ethnic violence in the country, particularly within their ethnic groups. Co-hosted with the USAID-funded VISTAS programme, the event established the South Sudanese Young Leaders Forum (SSYLF) to continue this dialogue.

FDI, SMEs, firm growth, and trade in East Africa
Nairobi, Kenya, 29 March 2017

The IGC launched its Kenya country programme at an event focused on firms, foreign direct investment, and trade in East Africa. Some of the policy issues highlighted at the event include the constraints to the growth of small and medium enterprises, and the role of technology in the growth of firms in Kenya and the wider region. Our research on how structural transformation in East Africa can be promoted was also showcased.



Transforming a broken refugee system – public lecture
London, UK, 29 March 2017

Presenting their new book at an IGC public lecture at the LSE, Professors Sir Paul Collier and Alexander Betts discussed how the world is facing its greatest refugee crisis since the Second World War, yet the institutions responding to it remain virtually unchanged. They argued international policymakers should be focusing on delivering humane, effective, and sustainable outcomes both for Europe and countries bordering conflict zones.

Growth Week 2016
London, UK, 1–3 June 2016

The IGC hosted its annual Growth Week conference on 1–3 June 2016 at the LSE. The event, which brought together close to 300 attendees including policymakers, academics, and representatives from the private sector, NGOs and multilaterals, research organisations, and the media, aimed to set research agendas with policymakers from IGC countries, and initiate projects through active collaboration between policymakers and researchers.

The three-day event covered each of the IGC’s four core themes through several research and policy sessions. Additionally, two public lectures were held – one focused on industrial development in China and Africa with Professors Chang-Tai Hsieh and John Sutton, and the other focused on key challenges in fragile states led by Professor Sir Paul Collier and Professor Tim Besley.

Networking opportunities at the conference allowed for learning and coordination across countries and sectors. Growth Week 2016 also introduced new sessions featuring young, promising economists. Matchmaking of researchers and policymakers led to direct discussion of project development in over a dozen different cases. For example, a project in Myanmar examining the country’s electrification plan and a portfolio of work with tax authorities in Zambia on tax revenue generation stemmed from initial engagements at Growth Week.



Image credit: Stephen Swann

Our staff – Steering Group and Senior Management

The IGC is managed by a Steering Group of top researchers from around the world.

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 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

Hugh Cole

Country Programme Director

Jo Underwood

Chief Administrative Officer

Mike Cole

Chief Finance Officer

Our staff – Research Programme Directors

The IGC's research programmes are led by 15 Research Programme Directors who are each, respectively, 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 Andrés Rodríguez-Clare

University of California – Berkeley

Professor Tavneet Suri

*Massachusetts Institute
of Technology*

Professor Christopher Udry

Yale University

Professor Eric Verhoogen

Columbia University

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

All IGC country engagements are led by a country leadership team. Our country programmes include a Country Director working with dedicated Lead Academics, supported by locally-based Country Economists.

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

Ethiopia

Dr Alamayehu Seyoum Taffesse

Country Director

Professor Douglas Gollin

IGC Lead Academic

University of Oxford

Professor Pramila Krishnan

IGC Lead Academic

University of Oxford

Ghana

Dr Nii Sowa

Country Director

Dr Sam Mensah

Resident Country Director

Professor David Lagakos

IGC Lead Academic

University of California – San Diego

Professor Christopher Udry

IGC Lead Academic

Yale University

India – Bihar

Professor Anjan Mukherji

Country Director

Dr Shaibal Gupta

Country Co-Director

Professor Maitreesh Ghatak

IGC Lead Academic

*London School of Economics
and Political Science*

Professor Ashok Kotwal

IGC Lead Academic

University of British Columbia

India – Central

Dr Pronab Sen

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Professor Dilip Mookherjee

IGC Lead Academic

Boston University

Professor Eswar Prasad

IGC Lead Academic

Cornell University

Kenya

Dr Kamal Bhattacharya

Country Director

Professor Tavneet Suri

IGC Lead Academic

*Massachusetts Institute
of Technology*

Liberia

Herbert M'cleod

Country Director

Professor Eric Werker

IGC Senior Advisor

Simon Fraser University

Professor Jonas Hjort

IGC Lead Academic

Columbia 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

Rocco Macchiavello

IGC Lead Academic

University of Warwick

Pakistan

Professor Ijaz Nabi

Country Director

Professor Naved Hamid

Resident Director

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*Lahore University of
Management Sciences*

Professor Asim Khwaja

IGC Lead Academic

Harvard University

Rwanda

Dr Richard Newfarmer

Country Director

Professor Andrew Zeitlin

IGC Lead Academic

Georgetown University

Sierra Leone

Herbert M'cleod

Country Director

Professor Rachel Glennerster

Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty

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South Sudan

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Senior Advisor

Peter Biar Ajak

Senior Advisor

Professor Nada Eissa

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Professor Jakob Svensson
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Dr Robert Liebenthal
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Anadolu Agency | Getty Images

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Kampala Capital City Authority

The International Growth Centre (IGC) aims to promote sustainable growth in developing countries by providing demand-led policy advice based on frontier research. 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 funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

