# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Message from the codirectors</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision and objectives</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Management Team</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steering Committees</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organigram</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnerships... to support progress</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting edge research</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The PEP network: A high-yield investment</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countries in which PEP is active</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination Activities</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Research Projects</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed Research Projects</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Published Working Papers</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial statement</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Photos credits: Stephanie Colley, Peter Bennett, Neal MacMillan, Michael Cairns, N. McKee, IDRC
Since its establishment in 2002, the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) research network’s objective has been to increase the participation of local researchers and communities in efforts to combat poverty. Whether it is in the development of local, national or international policies or in international academic debates, PEP seeks to promote a leading role for key local stakeholders.

Among the 21 authors who contributed to the latest issue of the most prestigious scientific journal dealing with economic development, the Journal of Development Economics (April 2008), only one author actually resides in a developing country. Even more alarmingly, policy makers in developing countries often rely more on the advice of international experts rather than on those of economists who live and work in their country. Finally, on the ground, where poverty is experienced, local populations are often excluded in the formulation and implementation of policies to combat poverty in their communities.

The PEP Network aims to reduce financial, logistical, scientific and reputation barriers that prevent local researchers and communities from being more involved in national and international debates on poverty in developing countries. These barriers deprive local stakeholders of the tools they require to engage in social and political debates. In the same way, they lead local researchers to frequently choose to move to a developed country to pursue their research.

This year has been very active with substantial effort devoted to the preparation and development of a third phase of activity. Thanks to substantial financial support from the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), PEP now enters a new period of development over the next four years ending December 31, 2011. This phase will both consolidate the work already done and provide an opportunity to undertake new activities and projects.

New research programmes have emerged in addition to our core financial and scientific support programs. One example is the PIERI program, which will focus on the evaluation of the impacts of human capital investment policies in rural areas, and another is the PEP-OPHI program, which focuses on human capabilities and development. In addition, we are pleased to announce the establishment of the PEP School, which will progressively expand a series of training workshops in the analysis of poverty and economic policy for researchers in developing countries.

This year also featured an almost complete transfer of the administrative responsibilities from the Canadian office in Quebec City to the African office in Dakar. This constitutes an important step in the efforts of the PEP network to devolve its activities to Southern institutions and individuals. Also, the Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE), which this year successfully organized the 6th Annual General Meeting of the PEP Network in Lima, has agreed, under the direction of Martin Valdivia, to establish PEP’s new Latin American office.

The circle of PEP researchers continues to grow with the funding of 15 new projects, bringing the network to over one hundred projects since its creation just five years ago. These teams have contributed significantly to understanding on themes including the multiple dimensions of poverty, the poverty impacts of public spending and trade liberalization, and the differential impact of macroeconomic policies on women and men. PEP has supported efforts by local populations to take charge of the monitoring and analysis of poverty in their communities. PEP researchers have presented and discussed the results of their research work with policy makers, academics and others stakeholders at international conferences around the world and through the organization of national and regional events from the Philippines to Nigeria, and from Senegal to Uruguay.
Vision and objectives

An international network of researchers in developing countries who have the expertise, resources and reputation to participate in and contribute to national and international debates on economic policies related to poverty.

The PEP Network promotes the monitoring and measurement of poverty in its multiple dimensions. The causes and consequences of poverty are also analyzed in order to provide an empirical basis for policy makers to design and implement appropriate policies to combat poverty. For a more thorough analysis, the PEP Network supports research on the impact of past policies and those considered for the future. PEP researchers expand the frontiers of knowledge by developing new concepts and innovative methodologies to analyze poverty.

In pursuing this vision, the PEP Network provides a sophisticated program of scientific and financial support that systematically removes obstacles to state of the art research in developing countries. First of all, PEP addresses the lack of funding for research in developing countries, which leads the best and brightest local researchers all too often to move to developed countries. However, solving the funding issue is not always enough to convince local experts to pursue their research activities in their country, and it is in this regard that the PEP Network innovates in the support it provides. Indeed, a comprehensive scientific support strategy ensures that local researchers have access to advanced training and ongoing advice from and interaction with peers in both the South and North to remedy the lack of research infrastructure in their countries. The PEP Network also makes available the documentation and software necessary for the best possible analysis.

The objectives of the PEP Network are not only to conduct pertinent and rigorous research using cutting edge techniques, but every effort is also made to disseminate the results of this research to all those who are likely to make use of them: local decision makers, international institutions, NGOs, national and international researchers and other stakeholders.

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, the PEP Network is a permanent tool that enables researchers from the South to better participate and independently define the «poverty research agenda» and establish their scientific credibility both nationally and internationally.
The origins of the PEP Network go back to the Micro Impacts of Macroeconomics and Adjustment Policies program (MIMAP), which was launched by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in 1990 in the Philippines. The program aimed to improve capacities of researchers in developing countries in the measurement and analysis of the poverty impacts of macroeconomic and structural adjustment policies. The MIMAP program was subsequently extended to other countries in Asia and then Africa. As activities and needs grew, the MIMAP program turned into an international network enabling researchers, policy makers, non-governmental organizations and international experts to interact.

The experience gained over the years prompted the network to group most of its activities into three areas. Research aimed to develop and apply tools to monitor and measure poverty, as well as to analyze a wide range of issues related to poverty, were the focus of the «Poverty Monitoring, Measurement and Analysis» or PMMA subnetwork. Other researchers, who designed simulation models to analyze the impacts of macroeconomic policies on poverty, came together in the «Modeling and Policy Impact Analysis» or MPIA subnetwork. Finally, researchers who supported the development of poverty monitoring systems and local development at the community level formed the Community-Based Monitoring Systems subnetwork, commonly called CBMS.

In 2002, as a step toward transferring the leadership and management of these activities to developing countries, the IDRC conferred the management of the three subnetworks to a partnership consisting of an institution from the South and another one from the North. Thus, the Angelo King Institute (AKI), at De La Salle University in the Philippines, and the Inter-University Centre on Risk, Economic Policies and Employment (CIRPÉE), at Laval University in Canada, officially launched the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Research Network. The consolidation of the three subnetworks facilitates communication among them, promotes scientific exchanges and simplifies the organization of specialized activities. In pursuing the goal of devolving leadership of the PEP Network to individual and institutions in the South, an important part of the activities originally conducted in Canada have since been transferred to a new office located with the Consortium for Economic and Social Research (CRES) in Dakar, Senegal.

Since its inception, the PEP Network has made significant achievements in the pursuit of its objectives. Over one hundred research grants have been awarded to research teams in Africa, Asia and Latin America. These teams have examined a wide range of issues related to the development of policies to better combat poverty in their respective countries. The PEP Network has also facilitated numerous formal and informal exchanges between researchers, policymakers and other stakeholders on pressing issues linked to poverty. These exchanges have guided the research process, while also ensuring a wide dissemination of research findings and leading to follow-up collaborations. These collaborations have sought to facilitate a more systematic evidence-based approach to the design, implementation and impact assessment of poverty-related policies.

The CBMS subnetwork has supported the development of systems for monitoring poverty at the local level in twelve countries in Asia and Africa. It responds to the growing demand from national and local planners, academics and other partners to obtain recent, disaggregated and pertinent data for the monitoring and analysis of poverty. The subnetwork has also allowed local government and other stakeholders to become more involved in the design and implementation of programs that address their needs and to improve targeting. These projects have enabled the establishment of mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the impacts of various projects and programs to reduce poverty.

Through the MPIA subnetwork, PEP researchers have made substantial contributions to the simulation of the impacts on poverty of a wide variety of macroeconomic policies and shocks, such as: trade liberalization and reform, regional integration, health and education spending, agricultural reform, tax reform and the various motors of economic growth. Several of these studies have contributed to increasing the understanding of the differences of these impacts on men and women.

Researchers in the PMMA network have developed and implemented new analytical approaches that go beyond simple monetary poverty to take into account other dimensions of poverty such as education, health services, access to water and many other determinants of human well-being. The PMMA subnetwork has also provided important lessons on many other core issues such as the evaluation of the impacts of specific policies targeting the poor, the factors leading individual to fall into and escape poverty and the allocation of resources within households.
To encourage regional ownership of its activities, the PEP network favors a strong decentralisation of its management. To this end, regional offices in Africa, Asia and Latin America play a leading role. A North American office contributes to the coordination and scientific support activities. The collaboration of all these individuals and institutions, investing in the pursuit of PEP’s vision, creates a dynamic, mutually reinforcing and continually evolving management team.

PEP-North America
(Québec, Canada)
Inter-University Center on Risk, Economic Policies and Employment (CIRPÉE), Université Laval
John Cockburn, codirector
Jean-Yves Duclos, PMMA network leader
Bernard Decaluwé, MPIA network leader
Gaëtane Marcoux, financial administrator
Évelyne Joyal, secretary
Martine Frenette, secretary
Abdelkrim Araar, resource person
Ismaël Fofana, resource person
Sami Bibi, resource person
Erwin Corong, resource person
Habiba Djebarri, leader of the PIERI project

PEP-Asia
(Manila, Philippines)
Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies, De la Salle University
Celia M. Reyes, codirector and CBMS network leader
Anne Bernadette E. Mandap, administration and research officer
Kenneth C. Ilarde, research officer
Lani V. Garnace, senior researcher
Jasminda P. Asirot, senior database management specialist
Joel Bancolita, database management specialist and programmer
Juan Paulo M. Fajardo, research associate
Marsmath A. Baris, research associate
Lei-Ann Genevieve D. Burgos, administration

PEP-Africa
(Dakar, Sénégal)
Consortium for Economic and Social Research (CRES)
Abdoulaye Diagne, director
Aissatou Diop, administrator
Awa Diop, assistant administrator

PEP-Latin America
(Lima, Peru)
Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo
Martin Valdivia, director
PEP relies on a steering committee composed of three subcommittees corresponding to each of its three subnetworks (CBMS, PMMA and MPIA). This committee is responsible for providing advice to PEP management on scientific and strategic orientations, as well as on the selection of projects to support and the evaluation of research reports. Through the mediation of the subnetwork leaders, they are also called upon to provide advice and support to PEP researchers when required. The steering committee is composed of researchers recognized worldwide for their scientific expertise, social engagement and capacities to transmit their knowledge and experience.

**PMMA subnetwork**

- **Elias Ayuk**
  Senior program specialist, IDRC, Senegal
- **Jean-Yves Duclos**
  Full professor, Université Laval, Canada
- **Pramila Krishnan**
  Senior lecturer, University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
- **Swapna Mukhopadhyay**
  Associate researcher, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, India (president of steering committee)
- **Cosme Zinsou Vodonou**
  Director of demographic studies, National Institute of Statistics, Benin

**MPIA subnetwork**

- **Touhami Abdelkhalak**
  Full professor, Rabat-Instituts, Morocco
- **Ramon Clarete**
  Full professor, University of the Philippines, Philippines
- **Bernard Decaluwé**
  Full professor, Université Laval, Canada
- **Marzia Fontana**
  Fellow, Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom
- **Marie-Claude Martin**
  Senior program specialist, IDRC, Canada

**CBMS subnetwork**

- **Ponciano S. Intal Jr.**
  Executive director, Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies, Philippines
- **Nanak Kakwani**
  Professor of economics, University of New South Wales, Australia
- **Martha Melesse**
  Senior program officer, IDRC, Canada
- **Celia Reyes**
  Codirector of PEP and CBMS network leader, Angelo King Institute for Economic and Business Studies, De La Salle University, Philippines
- **Momar Sylla**
  Advisor to the director-general, National Agency for Statistics and Demographics, Senegal
Partnerships... to support progress

The IDRC, a partner from the beginning

Since its inception, the PEP Network has been able to count on solid financial and management support from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC) of Canada. The amounts and efforts invested by the IDRC have supported the whole scope of PEP’s activities. Over five years, 2002-2007, the IDRC has provided funding of nearly $10 million CA. This year, the IDRC agreed to provide a third phase of funding of $3 million CA for the period 2007-2011.

Reaching cruising speed with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)

In coordination with the IDRC, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has pledged to financially support the PEP Network for the next four years. The amount granted of $3 million CA will be devoted to the core activities pursued by the PEP Network.

A contribution with a big impact from the Australian government

In order to encourage more systematic evaluations of the impact of investments in human capital policies in rural areas, the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID) has funded a research program on the assessment of the impacts of economic policies (Policy Impact Evaluation Research Initiative / PIERI). This agreement, which is the first of its kind for PEP, was concluded in the summer of 2007 for a total of $1.1 million CA over a period of 3½ years. The agreement provides for the funding of six to eight research projects, the majority of which will involve the establishment of a policy experiment and a scientific analysis of its impacts.

A new research program in partnership with Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI)

The PEP Network has reached an agreement with OPHI to jointly provide financial and scientific support for research that will focus on the theme of poverty analysis in a multidimensional context. This project is rooted in the work of OPHI toward the implementation of the Sen capabilities approach in developing countries, as well as significant contributions by PEP in the multidimensional analysis of poverty. Both institutions will provide financial and scientific support together in order to award five research grants to competitively selected teams of developing country researchers.

Support to the PEP-GTAP South Asian Network of Economic Modelers (SANEM)

Based on a strong collaboration, PEP and the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) jointly support a network of researchers from South Asia. The network aims to foster, in the region, research in the areas of regional integration, local and multilateral trade liberalization, environment and poverty.

The United Nation Development Programme supports the CBMS subnetwork

The results of field surveys conducted through the CBMS tracking system has led to the awarding of grants funded by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Philippines. The CBMS subnetwork will manage these grants, which are designed to fund programs to reduce poverty at the village level.
Cutting edge research

The PEP network promotes research designed and implemented by local researchers as a means to ensure that this research address pressing and relevant poverty issues in their respective countries. Indeed, PEP researchers analysed a wide variety of subjects in the course of this year, among which several emerged repeatedly, often in very different and distant countries, which we present below.

THE PMMA SUBNETWORK
POVERTY MONITORING, MEASUREMENT AND ANALYSIS

Abdelkrim Araar, Jean-Yves Duclos and Sami Bibi

Multidimensional poverty: beyond a purely monetary vision of poverty

In adopting the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2000, the heads of the member states of the United Nations (UN) confirmed that poverty cannot be measured solely by income. In fact, poverty is also experienced in terms of lack of access to drinking water, health services, education and information, as well as life expectancy, infant and maternal mortality, rights and freedoms and security, to name but a few. Researchers of the PMMA subnetwork have been pioneers in the development and popularization of poverty measures to apprehend the multidimensional nature of poverty. Some PEP researchers have innovated by constructing composite indicators of living standards through approaches – such as factor analysis – which assigns weights to the various dimensions in a non-arbitrary way, contrary to the usual methods traditionally used. Others have sought not to synthesize the information into a single indicator, but rather to compare poverty between populations simultaneously in several dimensions. Two PMMA projects completed this year have shown that composite poverty indicators provide a very different profile of poverty than traditional monetary indicators. Other PMMA researchers have looked into the multidimensional poverty of children, one of whom evaluated the impact of improved access to health care for the survival of children from disadvantaged backgrounds.
Public spending, to the benefit of the poor?

PMMA researchers have also been very active in studying the poverty impacts of public spending, including:

- The contribution of public microcredit to poverty alleviation;
- The effects of the privatization of certain health care services on poverty;
- The potential to improve the targeting of food subsidies to maximize the poverty alleviation that they generate;
- Human capital investments, notably in education and health.

Some PMMA researchers have conducted innovative studies of the incidence of an increase in social spending, such as on education or health, to test whether it would benefit the poor more than the non-poor. This type of analysis is particularly relevant to policy makers who are seeking to better allocate the scarce resources available for social spending. Researchers in Peru examined the effects of training and recycling programs there on the participation of individuals in the labour market. They conclude that the poor are often excluded from these programs and that it is urgent to better understand the causes of this exclusion in order to address them.
This year researchers of the MPIA subnetwork continued their research on the poverty impacts of macroeconomic policies and other macroeconomic shocks. Two themes attracted particular attention: the differential impact on women and men of various macroeconomic policies, as well as the participation of the poorest in the benefits of trade liberalization and economic growth.

Do macroeconomic policies affect men and women differently?

Taking into account gender equity in economic analysis is a crucial issue today in the formulation of macro-economic policies for poverty reduction. This year, researchers and resource persons of the MPIA subnetwork have continued to make significant contributions to this debate.

A study on trade and tax reform in Pakistan showed the impacts on women, not only in terms of income but also infant mortality, literacy rates, and the allocation of food resources within the household. Another ongoing analysis goes beyond the immediate impacts to identify the different long-term effects of trade liberalization and fiscal reform in Bangladesh on men and women. In Uruguay, a third team of MPIA researchers is examining the information contained in a household survey in order to trace the effects of trade liberalization on women’s participation in the labour market and adjustments in the time they devote to their domestic chores. At the same time, MPIA resource persons pursue research in order to push further the techniques available to researchers, particularly regarding the impacts of trade liberalization and economic growth in Africa and Latin America, as well as tax reforms in North Africa.

The MPIA subnetwork
Modeling and policy impact analysis

Ismaël Fofana, Bernard Decaluwé and Erwin Corong

Liberalization and growth, what is in it for the poor?

In the face of rapid increases in international trade, governments and international agencies are increasingly concerned about the impacts of this «globalization» on their national economies and their populations. In this context, the establishment of a consensus on acceptable business practices is the focus of much debate, leading to important disagreements in the current round of negotiations at the World Trade Organization (WTO). While it is indisputable that the expansion of trade has promoted economic growth, the lack of convergence between the economies and the emergence of a widening gap between prosperous regions and other regions have been noted. This inequality in the distribution of the growth benefits has not only been noted between countries, but it has also applied within countries, creating increasingly large income differentials between rich and poor in many countries. While economic growth has undoubtedly contributed to the reduction of absolute poverty in a number of countries, it is clear that many have suffered.

In studying the links between trade, growth and poverty, there are many and varied policy and research issues. MPIA researchers have focused on many of these including:

• Case studies on the impacts of trade liberalization on inequality and poverty in specific countries.
• Understanding the relationship between trade and labour market conditions.
• Developing analytical techniques for integrating educational policies, technological progress and human and physical capital accumulation as the engines of economic growth.
• Refining analytical methods to capture the regional impacts and geographic distribution of economic growth.
• Studying the impact of sectoral trade policies, notably natural resources, agriculture and textiles.
Support to the subnetwork’s research activities

In partnership with national and local speakers, the CBMS subnetwork helps its researchers develop, test and institutionalize community systems to monitor poverty in developing countries. Current research topics are:

- New methodologies and tools
- The diagnosis of poverty
- Policy and program impact evaluation
- Improvement of local governance
- Gender-responsive budgeting by local authorities
- Adapting Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to local realities.

Local capacity building for improved governance

Technical collaborations by CBMS network researchers with national and local stakeholders in the CBMS sites in the development and pilot test of CBMS methodologies and instruments have equipped national and local planners and program implementers with greater knowledge and skills in data collection, processing and analysis. This in turn has established a support mechanism for local government units in delivering more efficiently their responsibilities and accountabilities in line with decentralization. In particular, CBMS is now being considered as a vital tool for local governments in making informed-decisions with respect to policy and program development in their respective localities.

Policies and programs based on pertinent data

Decisions on planning are more informed and resource allocation at the local level, including monitoring of development programs, reflects the needs of the community. With the data generated from the local monitoring systems, developed and refined under PEP, developing country researchers were able to show the important role of local level statistics as a vital empirical tool in the design of poverty reduction programs, targeting of its beneficiaries and in monitoring the impacts of programs over time.

Future Directions

The CBMS subnetwork will continue to pursue its commitment to scaling up poverty reduction initiatives through evidence-based policymaking and program implementation. In particular, this will be made possible through development of better analytical tools and policy research and analyses to address emerging development challenges. PEP will also continue to support technical collaborations between CBMS researchers and national or local stakeholders particularly with respect to the adoption of CBMS methodologies and instruments for planning and budgeting, improving local governance, program targeting and impact monitoring, and in monitoring the achievement of the millennium development goals (MDGs) at the local level. Forthcoming is the development of an online CBMS database.
The PEP network: A high-yield investment

An essential financial support
Researchers in developing countries are faced with a cruel lack of funding to pursue their research. As a result, they must devote their energies to other source of income or move to a developed country where scientific research is better funded. In this context, the financial support of the PEP Network, through its research grants and consulting contracts, plays a leading role in the creation of a dynamic research environment in developing countries. The PEP Network also seeks to devolve to the South as much as possible of its administrative activities, such as project management, translation, editing, and so on.

Notoriety
The PEP Network also promotes economic research in developing countries by strengthening the reputation of their researchers. Based on precise criteria and with the advice of its steering committee, the PEP network selects research projects that can demonstrate a clear scientific contribution, policy relevance, coherency with the research themes of the PEP Network and efficient dissemination of results. Researchers then benefit from intensive scientific support and interaction throughout the research process. This emphasis on quality and relevance establishes the PEP Network among world leaders in poverty research. This worldwide recognition inevitably enhances the expertise and reputation of researchers who are part of it.

In tune with national priorities
The PEP Network only sponsors research projects submitted by researchers originating from and residing in a developing country. In this way, the PEP Network seeks to promote research that responds to the needs of their countries and takes account of local realities. Accordingly, results are more compelling and more in tune with the local context. In addition, given their constant presence in the country, local researchers are better able to influence national debates as they arise.

A Win-Win Formula
Ultimately, research carried out in developing countries contribute to the scientific independence of these countries, allowing local experts to develop and investing their knowledge in the well being of their community. Researchers also benefit from being part of PEP Network, which contributes to their efforts to understand and combat poverty.

« Before joining the PEP network, you would have no results if you searched for my name on Google. Today it is different. I am now known throughout the world for my research on poverty and this, thanks to the PEP network. I am proud of this. »
Milu Muyanga, Kenya
## Countries in which PEP is active

As an international research network with an international reputation for its expertise, PEP attracts researchers from throughout the developing world. Below is a list of countries in which PEP has supported research teams to date.

### Latin America (15)

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### West and North Africa (18)

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### East and South Africa (13)

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### Asia (34)

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<td>Viet Nam</td>
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General meeting

The 6th Annual General Meeting of the PEP Network took place in Lima, Peru from June 11 to 16, 2007. The Grupo de Análisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) and the Universidad del Pacifico were the hosts of this event, which attracted 275 participants. Among the participants were 124 PEP researchers from around the World, as well as a strong Peruvian showing of 60 researchers and 90 representatives of governments, international institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

PEP researchers presented the results of their research and new proposals, in front of their peers, resource persons and other invitees. The general meeting also included two days of policy conferences on two different themes: «Trade and Poverty» coorganized and funded by the Inter-American Development Bank, and «In Pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals: A Global Perspective», organized in collaboration with the Network on Inequality and Poverty (NIP) of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA), funded by the United Nations Development Programme and the Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF), and sponsored by the Ministry of Economy and Finance of Peru (MEF). Communications were presented by policy makers and researchers from Peru and around the world. The proceedings of these two conferences will be published shortly to launch a new series of PEP «research reports» that will each bring together several studies on key topics. Participating researchers also benefited from two parallel two-day advanced training workshops on “growth and poverty” and “poverty dynamics”.

National and regional events

The CBMS subnetwork organized an international conference from November 15th to 17th, 2006 at the Heritage Hotel in Pasay City. The theme of the conference was “Improving Governance and Poverty Reduction through the CBMS”. The conference was coupled with the Fourth National Conference of the CBMS subnetwork. More than 250 delegates, including 20 foreign researchers and other stakeholders, attended the meeting. The assistance was also composed of 150 planners, policy makers and other political leaders, as well as representatives of 80 government agencies and non-governmental organizations, academic and research institutions, national agencies and development partners. The conference was a forum for the exchange of experiences between practitioners of the CBMS system, analysts and political leaders, local planners and other development partners from Asia, Africa, France, United States and Australia.

On November 28, 2006 in Bangkok, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) organized an experts meeting on the theme of localizing the Millenium Development Goals (MDGs) through community-based monitoring systems (CBMS). Many experts contributed to this event, notably the chair of the UN ESCAP poverty committee, Honorable Datu Zamzamin Ampatuan, and the Honorable Governor Joel Reyes of Palawan province in the Philippines. Mr. Ampatuan, previously the Lead Convenor of the Phillipine National Anti-Poverty Commission, is now the administrator for the Southern Philippines Development Authority (SPDA).

The African office of the PEP Network organized with the Consortium for Economic and Social Research (CRES) an information and awareness seminar on the Integration of the gender perspectives in the analysis and formulation of economic growth and poverty reduction policies in Africa. The meeting was held on November 29, 2006 at the University Cheikh Anta Diop of Dakar, Senegal, and was chaired by Mrs. Aida Mbodj, then Minister of Women, Family, Women’s Entrepreneurship and Social Development of Senegal. Participation was excellent, as several managers and professionals from national and international institutions. At the end of the meeting, a firm commitment was made to establish a formal framework, bringing together various stakeholders involved in gender and development issues, for reflection and exchange.

Dialogue and interaction with policy makers, practitioners, donors and other stakeholders is an essential element in a research process that is relevant to the needs of the poorest. To this end, the PEP Network offers, among other things, financial and logistical support to its researchers for the organization of national conferences. In the course of the year, several PEP researchers organized such events to present their research results. Maria Ines Terra Ortiz, a professor and researcher at the University of Republica, Montevideo, Uruguay held a conference at the Central Bank of Uruguay to present the results of her team’s research on «Social Security Reform in Argentina: Impacts Poverty, Inequality and Vulnerability. The conference was held on December 12, 2006 and
brought together a diverse audience made up of students, professionals, government officials, policy makers, politicians and journalists. The main conclusions of the conference were broadcast and published by the media. Meanwhile, Manson Nwafor organized on March 16, 2007 a panel discussion on «the Impact of trade liberalization on poverty in Nigeria» in Abuja, Nigeria. Among the guests were policy makers and other national and regional stakeholders including representatives of the tariff review panel from the Ministry of Finance, the National Program to Combat Poverty and the Chamber of Commerce in Abuja. In Lomé, Togo, Boévi Kouglo Lawson-Body organized a conference on May 16, 2007 to disseminate the results of his team’s PEP study «Comparative analysis of the state of poverty and inequality in Togo: a multidimensional approach based on the index of wealth.» This high-profile activity brought together more than 150 participants, including speakers from academic and government institutions, as well as representatives of NGOs and many journalists.

On the invitation of the Lesotho Council of Non-Government Organizations (LCN), the PEP network conducted a training workshop on the CBMS methodology on March 12-16, 2007 in Lesotho, South Africa. The workshop brought together 30 participants from a variety of agencies, including the LCN and local institutions such as Blue Cross Resource Centre, Anti Drug Abuse Association of Lesotho, NGO Coalition on the Rights of the Child, Lesotho National Federation of the Disabled, Lesotho Young Christian Students, Highlands Church Action Group and Lesotho Durham Link.

**International Conferences**

Sharing research results is one of the fundamental objectives of the PEP Network, which spares no effort to provide support to all activities in connection with this goal. An important element of this strategy is the support provided to facilitate the participation of PEP researchers to international conferences. This contributes to the international visibility of the PEP network and its researchers. Several researchers presented their research this year:

- The annual conference of the Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSEA) in Oxford, UK (Luc Nembot, Paul Ningaye and Sadio Diallo Souleymane)
- The annual conference of the Canadian Economics Association (CEA) in Halifax in Canada (Erwin Corong, Deanna M. Dolor, Milu Muyanga and Sudip K. Sinha).

**Publications**

To ensure an optimal dissemination of the results of studies conducted by PEP researchers, several types of publications are promoted. A biannual newsletter, entitled PEP-Talk, is composed of articles present research findings and other information related to the activities of the PEP network. This newsletter is distributed through a mailing list with over 5000 subscribers. The CBMS subnetwork also publishes a quarterly newsletter featuring highlights of recent research findings of CBMS country projects, as well as snapshots of completed, on-going and upcoming network activities. The PEP network also widely publicizes books and working papers based on research it supports. The PEP web site is also a dissemination tool that is easily accessible to all.
### New Research Projects

**PMMA**  
Dynamique de la pauvreté au Bénin : Approche par l’analyse des processus stochastiques de type markovien  
Assogba Hodonou, Benin

The Dynamic Labor Market Performance of Rural Migrants in Urban China  
Dandan Zhang, China

Intergenerational Poverty Transfer: Evidence from Kenya  
Milu Muyanga, Kenya

Spatial Inequality, Polarization and Poverty in Nigeria  
Taiwo Timothy Awoyemi, Nigeria

Analysis of Impact of Remittance on Poverty and Inequality in Nigeria  
Chukwuone Nnaemeka, Nigeria

Connecting Rural Communities for Development: an Impact Evaluation of a Rural Roads Program in Peru  
Paola Vargas, Peru

Hung Thai Pham, Vietnam

Family Allowances and Child School Attendance: an Ex-ante Evaluation of Alternative Schemes in Uruguay  
Andrea Vigorito, Uruguay

**CBMS**  
A Local Poverty Monitoring System for Tana River District  
African Institute for Health and Development, Kenya

Community-Based Monitoring System for Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Development and Sanitation in Lusaka Province  
Zambia Research and Development Centre, Zambia

**MPIA**  
Taxation Reforms: A CGE-Microsimulation Analysis for Pakistan  
Vaqar Ahmed, Pakistan

The Impacts of Income Transfer programs on Income Distribution and Poverty in Brazil: an Integrated Microsimulation and Computable General Equilibrium Analysis  
Samir Cury, Brazil

Agricultural Trade Liberalization, Productivity Growth and poverty Alleviation: a Dynamic General Equilibrium Analysis  
Nadia Belhaj Hassine, Tunisia

Assessing the impact of the 2006 Tax Reform on poverty and inequality in Uruguay  
Cecilia Liambi, Uruguay

Trade liberalization, labour allocation and gender inequality: The case of Vietnam  
Thi Thu Tra Pham, Vietnam

### Completed Research Projects

**PMMA**  
Why Do Women Have Longer Unemployment Durations than Men in Post-Restructuring Urban China?  
Fenglian Du, China

Measuring Rural Poverty in China: a Case Study Approach  
Xiuqing Wang, China

Multidimensional Analysis of Poverty in Ghana Using Fuzzy Sets  
Kojo Appiah-Kubi, Ghana

Free Primary Education in Kenya: An Impact Evaluation Using Propensity Score Matching  
Milu Muyanga, Kenya

Measurement and Sources of Income Inequality in Rural and Urban Households in Nigeria  
Abayomi Samuel Oyekale, Nigeria

Profil de la pauvreté infantile dans les pays de l’UEMOA : une analyse comparative basée sur l’approche multidimensionnelle de la pauvreté  
Kossi Agbeviade Djoke, Togo

Analyse multidimensionnelle de la pauvreté en Tunisie entre 1988 et 2001 par une approche non-monétaire  
Mohamed Ayadi, Tunisia

**MPIA**  
Social Security Reform in Argentina: Impact on Poverty, Income Inequality and Vulnerability  
Maria Laura Alzuza, Argentina

Tax Reform, Income Distribution and Poverty in Brazil: An Applied General Equilibrium Analysis  
Joaquim Bento De Souza Ferreira Filho, Brazil

Ouverture commerciale, et pauvreté en Côte d’Ivoire : analyse à l’aide d’un modèle EGC micro simulé  
Solleymane Sadio Diallo, Ivory Coast

Urban Informal Sector and Poverty - Effects of Trade Reform and Capital Mobility in India?  
Sugata Marjit, India

A CGE Approach To Modeling Health  
Nitesh Sahay, India

Fiscal Policy Design in South Africa: An Intertemporal CGE Model with Perfect Foresight  
Ramos Mabugu, South Africa
Published Working Papers

CBMS Subnetwork
Community-Based Monitoring Systems


Asante, F. and Oduro, O. (2007) Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) for Local Governance in Ghana: Results from a Case Study in Dangme West District. Published as part of CBMS: Looking Beyond Poverty Monitoring- Proceedings of the 2006-CBMS Network Meeting in Ethiopia


(Also available in French)


PMMA Subnetwork
Poverty Monitoring, Measurement and Analysis

2007-27
Xiuqing Wang, Shujie Yao, Juan Liu, Xian Xin, Xiumei Liu, Wenjuan Ren
Measuring Rural Poverty in China: A Case Study Approach

2007-23
Fenglian Du, Jian-chun Yang, Xiao-Yuan Dong
Why Do Women Have Longer Unemployment Durations than Men in Post-Restructuring Urban China?

2007-21
Kojo Appiah-Kubi, Edward Amanning-Ampomah, Christian Ahortor
Multi-Dimensional Analysis of Poverty in Ghana Using Fuzzy Sets Theory

2007-20
Milu Muyanga, Miltone Ayieko, Mary Bundi
Transient and Chronic Rural Household Poverty: Evidence from Kenya

2007-18
Ajitava Raychaudhuri, Sudip Kumar Sinha, Poulomi Roy
Is the Value Added Tax Reform in India Poverty-Improving? An Analysis of Data from Two Major States

2007-12
Oumar Diop Diagne, Ousmane Faye, Salimata Faye
Le noyau dur de la pauvreté au Sénégal

2007-11
Shi Li, Pingping Wang and Ximing Yue
The Causes of Chronic and Transient Poverty and Their Implications for Poverty Reduction Policy in Rural China

2007-11
Nakar Djindil Syntiche, Tabo Symphonier Ndang, Toinar Mogota Anatole
A qui profitent les dépenses sociales au Tchad? Une analyse d’incidence à partir des données d’enquête

2007-10
Boevi Kouglo Lawson Body, Kokou Baininganti, Etsri Homevoh, Etsi Adjo Lamadokou
Analyse comparative de l’état de pauvreté et d’inégalité au Togo: une approche multidimensionnelle basée sur l’indice de richesse

2007-08
Abdelkrim Araar
Poverty, Inequality and Stochastic Dominance, Theory and Practice: The Case of Burkina Faso

2007-07
Sangui Wang, Dwayne Benjamin, Loren Brandt, John Giles, Yingxing Li, Yun Li
Inequality and Poverty in China during Reform

2007-06
Frikkie Booysen, Ronelle Burger, Gideon Du Rand, Michael von Maltitz and Servaas Van der Berg
Trends in Poverty and Inequality in Seven African Countries

2007-05
Mohamed Ayadi, AbdelRahmen El Lahga, Naouel Chtioui
Pauvreté et inégalités en Tunisie : une approche non monétaire

2007-04
Luc Nembot Ndeffo, Ngangue Ngwen, Pierre Joubert Nguetse Tegoum, Cyrille Bergaly Kamdem et Marianne Makoudem
Impact des échelles d’équivalence sur la répartition spatiale de la pauvreté au Cameroun : une approche dynamique

2007-03
Ningaye, Paul, Hilaire Nkengfack, Marie Antoinette Simonet and Lauretine Yemata
Diversité ethno-culturelle et différentiel de pauvreté multidimensionnelle au Cameroun

2007-02
Borel Anicet Foko Tagne, Francis Ndém and Rosine Tchakoté
Pauvreté et inégalités des conditions de vie au Cameroun : une approche micro multidimensionnelle

2006-20
Oyekale, Abayomi Samuel, Adetola Ibibunni Adeoti, Tolulope Olayemii Oyekale
Measurement and Sources of Income Inequality among Rural and Urban Households in Nigeria

2006-17
Ichoku Ementa Hyacinth, William Fonta
The Redistributive Effects of Healthcare Financing in Nigeria
MPIA Subnetwork Modeling and Policy Impact Analysis

2007-26
Joaquim Bento de Souza Ferreira Filho, Carlton Vieira dos Santos and Sandra Maria do Prado Lima
Tax Reform, Income Distribution and Poverty in Brazil: An Applied General Equilibrium Analysis

2007-19
Ramos Mabugu, Margaret Chitiga
Poverty and Inequality Impacts of Trade Policy Reforms in South Africa

2007-16
Manson Nwafor, Adeola Adenikinju and Kanayo Ogujiuba
The Impacts of Trade Liberalization on Poverty in Nigeria: Dynamic Simulations in a CGE Model

2007-15
Abdoulaye Diagne, François Joseph Cabral, Fatou Cissé, Mamadou Dansokho, Samba Ba
Politiques commerciales, intégration régionale, pauvreté et distribution de revenus au Sénégal

2007-14
Rim Chatti, AbdelRahmen El Lahga
A Note on the Contribution of Sectoral Natural Population Growth to the Aggregate Poverty Change: Evidence from Bangladesh, Mongolia and Nicaragua

2007-13
Rizwana Siddiqui
Modelling Gender Dimensions of the Impact of Economic Reforms in Pakistan

2007-09
Sugata Marjit, Saibal Kar
The Urban Informal Sector and Poverty: Effects of Trade Reform and Capital Mobility in India

2007-01
Mabugu, Ramos, Margaret Chitiga
Textiles Protection and Poverty in South Africa

2006-18
Chitiga, Margaret, Ramos Mabugu
Does Trade Liberalisation Lead to Poverty Alleviation? A CGE Microsimulation Approach for Zimbabwe

BOOKS
# FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FINANCIAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30 2007

## PEP NETWORK

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