

International Conference on Territorial Inequality and Development. Puebla Mexico

25-27
January 2016

January
24

Pre Conference

15.00 -17.00

Registration

17.30 -19.00

Welcome drinks and small snacks

January
25
day 1

08.00 - 09.00

Registration

09.00 - 09.20

Plenary: Welcome, objectives and process

09.20 - 11.20

Plenary: Scene setting: Trends and regional patterns of territorial inequality

Demographic change, city governance devolution and the impacts of population decline

Phil McCann

Africa's growth resurgence and spatial inequality--Highlights from the African Economic Outlook 2015

Steve Kayizzi-Mugerwa

Fostering inclusive rural transformation in China and other developing countries in Asia

Jikun Huang

Polarization and segregation of income distribution in Peru: Exploring uneven geographical trajectories

Javier Escobal

11.20 - 11.40

Coffee

11.40 - 13.40

Plenary: Opening roundtable – Conference expectations and why the topic matters

Keynote Address

Minister Luis Videgaray, Minister of Finance, Mexico

Panel

Minister Luis Videgaray, Minister of Finance, Mexico

Tatyana Orozco, Director, Department of Social Prosperity, Colombia

Arsenio Balisacan, Socioeconomic Planning Secretary, Philippines

Peter Lanjouw, Free University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Pierre Alarie, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico

International Conference on Territorial Inequality and Development. Puebla Mexico

25-27
january 2016

January
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day 1

13.40 -15.00

Lunch

15.00 -16.00

Parallel Sessions

1 Trends and regional patterns of territorial inequality (1 of 2)

Spatial and territorial inequality in Brazil (2000/2010)

Arlison Favareto

New strategies of territorial approach in Africa

John Igué

Spatiality of territorial inequality of China

Yehua Dennis Wei

Differentiation of rural poverty and its reduction strategies in China

Yansui Liu

2 Decentralization and devolution

Fiscal decentralization and multidimensional poverty reduction at municipal level in Colombia: A spatial approach

Juan Mauricio Ramírez

Devolution and territorial development inequalities: The Kenyan experience

Peter Wanyande

Strategy for a fiscally responsible and effective decentralization in Chile

Emilio Pineda

3 Developing places – experiences from practice (1 of 2)

Rural economic development in Canada with an emphasis on the Western Canada landscape

Daphne Meredith and Brenda LePage

European Union policies for territorial development in rural areas: Lessons and challenges

Núria Tello Clusella

Rural development – A new vision in a post conflict country: The case of Colombia

Angela Penagos

Lessons from Alberta Women Entrepreneurs 'Growth Excelsior Program'

Karen Hughes

16.00 - 16.15

Coffee

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16.15 - 17.45

Discussion Groups (X3 tables)

1.1 Regional and territorial inequalities are on the rise in developed and developing countries. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

1.2 Regional and territorial inequality cannot be avoided in early stages of national development. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

1.3. Lagging regions and territories have the greatest need for territorial development policies, and yet often have the weakest response capacity to the extent that some claim that place-based development in those cases is a waste of money. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

2.1 Different government agencies and levels of government can be effectively coordinated in the territory. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

2.2 Fiscal decentralization without better national-regional-local coordination is not conducive to territorial development. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

2.3 Local governments are considered essential players in place-based policies, and yet in most developing countries the majority of them are weak. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

3.1 Territorial development programs can promote economic development that expands the opportunities of marginalized groups such as women and indigenous peoples. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

3.2 Territorial development programs only work well if the private sector is actively involved. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

3.3. In countries coming out of long periods of violent conflict, some territories find themselves receiving top priority but, at the same time, with a far weaker response capacity because they were the theatres where the conflict played out. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

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day 2

08.15 - 09.00

Plenary: Panel observations from Day 1

09.00 - 10.30

Plenary: Developing places – experiences from practice

How a food company can interact with and impact on rural development through sourcing of agricultural materials: The case of Nestlé
Hans Joehr

The contribution of mining to local and regional economies in Canada and the role of Impact Benefit Agreements
Pierre Gratton

Fifteen years of territorial development in Latin America
Julio Berdegue

Moderator: Abebe Shimeles, Development Research Department, African Development Bank

10.30 - 11.00

Coffee

11.00 - 12.00

Parallel Sessions

4 Urbanization patterns and rural-urban linkages

The role of small and medium-size cities in regional development and poverty reduction in Indonesia
Wahya Mulyana

The impact of small and intermediate urban centers on rural wellbeing in Mexico
Isidro Soloaga

5 Institutions, governance and political economy of territorial development (1 of 2)

Causes and consequences of medium and long term territorial inequalities in a European context, with a focus on rural regions
John Bryden

Governing chaos: Rural reforms, political transformations, economic adaptations and criminal cartels in the Mexican countryside (1991-2015)
Gustavo Gordillo

6 Developing places – experiences from practice (1 of 2)

Foreign Investments and the territorial dynamics of innovation in Chile, Colombia and Mexico
Riccardo Crescenzi

Are the most productive regions necessarily the most successful?
Mark Partridge

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Secondary towns, growth and poverty reduction– a migrant’s perspective from Tanzania

Luc Christiansen

Challenges for the implementation of territorial policies in small countries: The experience of El Salvador

Alexander Segovia

Mexico's program to democratize productivity (Title TBC)

Ernesto López Córdova

Ford Foundation’s new equitable urbanization and “just places” initiatives (Title TBC)

Don Chen

Rural development and indigenous communities in traditional settlement areas

José Enrique Garcilazo

12.00 - 13.30

Discussion Groups (X3 tables)

4.1 The hierarchy and the geography of the urban system shape the development of territories. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

4.2 Growth of small and medium cities and better rural-urban linkages are effective means to greater economic growth and faster urban and rural poverty reduction. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

5.1 "Space-blind" sectorial policies are a major source of territorial inequalities. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

5.2 Social conflict over access to and the use of natural resources is a major threat to regional and territorial development. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

6.1 Foreign investment is a main driver of regional and territorial social and economic development. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

6.2 Local populations should have a greater say in regulating large public and private investments that can have major impacts on local well-being and livelihood strategies. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

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Discussion Groups (X3 tables)

4.3 Rural-urban economic differentials inevitably lead to steep inequalities and social tension. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

5.3. The effectiveness of place-based policies is limited by institutional environments that constrain the participation of local actors in setting priorities and allocating resources and holding decision-makers and managers accountable. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

6.3 Natural resource-based regional and territorial development can reduce territorial inequalities. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

13.30 - 15.00

Lunch

15.00 - 16.00

Parallel Sessions

7 Migration and territorial development

Is migration welfare-enhancing? The impacts of economic and forced migration

Ana María Ibáñez

Level of development at place of origin and welfare outcomes at destination: Internal immigrants in Mexico

Chiara Cazzuffi

8 Territorial social inclusion policies

Interventions for the eradication of poverty: The case of Colombia 2010-2014

Tatyana Orozco

Social inclusion and territorial inequality in Peru (title TBC)

Norma Vidal

9 Trends and regional patterns of territorial inequality (2 of 2)

Vietnam's evolving poverty map: Patterns and implications for policy

Peter Lanjouw

Patterns of territorial development and inequality from South Africa's periphery

Lochner Marais

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Welcome to Canada's West: New demographic and economic realities of increased migration to rural western and northern regions

Lori Wilkinson

Rural-Urban linkages, migration and inequality in Vietnam's economic transformation

Anh Tuan Nguyen Do

Financial inclusion, social programs and territorial gaps

Carolina Trivelli

The need for a paradigm shift towards territorial development in sub-Saharan Africa

Bruno Losch

The trend of regional income disparity in China

Shantong Li

16.00 - 16.15

Coffee

16.15 - 17.45

Discussion Groups (X3 tables)

7.1 Migration reduces territorial inequalities without worsening the condition of territories of origin. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

7.2 Lower transport costs and the spread of new communication and information technologies are changing the patterns of trans-border migration (where to, for how long, and doing what), but have no distributional impacts on the territories of origin of the migrant. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

8.1 The effects of linking social protection (e.g., cash transfers) and economic development policies, can only be realized in the context of territorial development and not at the individual household level. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

8.2 Rural territories with very low population densities, large distances to cities, and very high levels of poverty, cannot benefit from territorial development programs.

9.1 Structural change includes a new spatial organization of people and economic activity and new development constraints and opportunities. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

9.2 Agglomeration of economic activity is accompanied by agglomeration of poverty. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

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Discussion Groups (X3 tables)

7.3 Slowing down migration from certain regions or territories can be a legitimate policy objective under some circumstances, yet it is difficult to achieve. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

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8.3. The poorest of the poor often have difficulties in participating in and benefiting from territorial development programs, whose design principles could well exclude these people. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

9.3. Coordinating sectorial and place-based policies is a challenge all over the world. What does the theory say about this challenge? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

19.30

Conference Dinner

January
27
day 3

09.00 - 09.45

Plenary: Panel observations from Day 2

09.45 - 10.15

Rimisp: Celebration of 30 years and a look into the future

Ignacia Fernández, Executive Director, Rimisp

Federico Burone, Regional Director, International Development Research Centre

Alain de Janvry, Professor, Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California, Berkeley

Tomás Rosada, Regional Economist Latin America and the Caribbean, International Fund for Agricultural Development

Carolina Trivelli, Researcher, Institute of Peruvian Studies

10.15 - 10.30

Coffee

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10.30 - 11.30

Parallel Sessions

10 Territorial economic development, innovation and private investment (2 of 2)

Sectoral growth linkages and the role of infrastructure: revisiting the sources of nonfarm development in the rural Philippines

Arsenio Balisacan and Nobu Fuwa

Transport costs, agricultural specialization and rural-urban transformation: evidence from a large transport investment (Jamuna Bridge) in Bangladesh

Forhad Shilpi

Food systems at the rural-urban interface

Felicity Proctor

African rural and urban household food purchases from supermarkets versus traditional retailers in South Africa – differentiated over mega-cities, small cities, and rural towns

Tom Reardon

11 Institutions, governance and political economy of territorial development (2 of 2)

Property rights reform and territorial development in Mexico

Alain de Janvry

Territories of water (in)security: The political economy of water governance reform and its implications for territorial inequality

Helle Ravnborg

Political economy of territorial inequalities in Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Mexico

John Scott

12 Developing places – experiences from practice (2 of 2)

Regional policy in the Republic of Korea: Principles and experiences

Taebyung Kim and Jung-hwan Lim

The territorial inequality and concentration of wealth are factors that hinder sustainable development in El Salvador

Enrique Merlos

An entrepreneurial approach to job creation in rural Canada

Lori Ries

Indigenous participation in resource extraction: A paradigm shift

Sonia Molodecky

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11.30 - 13.00

Discussion Groups (X3 tables)

10.1 The transformation of agri-food systems relies on strong urban-rural linkages and, in turn, contributes to strengthening them. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

10.2 The social and economic structures and institutions of each territory, condition their development trajectory and the effectiveness of national development policies. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

10.3 In lagging territories there are limits to the level of private investment in the absence of public investment that improves the business environment. Yet, such public investment can be captured by elites and lead to rent-seeking behavior. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

11.1 The excessive concentration of economic and political power, and not only market forces (e.g. agglomeration economies), explain regional and territorial inequalities. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

11.2 Institutional changes to improve land and water markets can reduce inequalities between and within territories. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

11.3. Building social capital and territorial development coalitions is an essential condition of territorial development. However, the greater the levels of economic and political inequality, the more difficult this is to achieve. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

12.1 Territorial development programs need to be substantially different when implemented in places with large indigenous populations. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

12.2 Community-led local development initiatives can effectively drive inclusive economic growth and the territorial level. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

12.3 Strategic investments in infrastructure and services are a condition for successful economic development of territories, but they not always result in broad-based prosperity. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?

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13.00 - 14.30

Lunch

14.30 - 15.15

Plenary: Panel observations from morning session Day 3

15.15 - 16.45

Panel: Closing roundtable

Stephen McGurk, Acting Vice-President, Program and Partnership
Branch, IDRC

Alain de Janvry, University of California, Berkeley

Carolina Trivelli, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Peru

Don Chen, Director of Metropolitan Opportunity, Ford Foundation

Daphne Meredith, Deputy Minister, Western Economic Diversification
Canada

Josué Dione, Senior Advisor of the Commissioner for Rural Economy and
Agriculture, African Union Commission

Moderator: **Felicity Proctor**, Rimisp

16.45 - 17.00

Closing remarks and next steps