



## Sunday, January 24

- 14.00 - 16.30** Guided tour to Cholula (15 minutes from Puebla by bus).  
Starting point will be Hotel Quinta Real
- 16.30 - 17.30** Registration at the lobby of Hotel Quinta Real. Please remind that you must make your check in at the front desk as you arrive
- 17.30 - 19.00** Welcome drinks and snacks in the main courtyard Las Novicias of Hotel Quinta Real, accompanied with live traditional music of Mexico

## Monday, January 25

- 08.00 - 09.00** Conference registration for late arrivals
- 09.00 - 09.20** Plenary. Welcome, objectives and process  
Room: La Concepción  
Ignacia Fernández, Rimisp
- 09.20 - 11.20** Plenary. Scene setting: Trends and regional patterns of territorial inequality  
**Vietnam's evolving poverty map: Patterns and implications for policy**  
Peter Lanjouw
- Africa's growth resurgence and spatial inequality-Highlights from the African Economic**  
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  
Moderator: Alain de Janvry
- 11.20 - 11.40** Coffee
- 11.40 - 13.40** Plenary. Opening roundtable - Conference expectations and why the topic matters  
Rosario Robles Berlanga, **Minister of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development (TBC)**  
Tatyana Orozco, **Director of Social Prosperity, Colombia**  
Leona Archarya, **Deputy Director-General, Rural Enterprise Infrastructure Development, Department Rural Development and Land Reform, Republic of South Africa**  
Pierre Alarie, **Canadian Ambassador to Mexico**  
Alain de Janvry, **Professor, University of California, Berkeley**  
Moderador: Julio Berdegú
- 13.40 - 15.00** Lunch



**15.00 -16.00**

**Parallel Sessions**

1. Trends and regional patterns of territorial inequality (1 of 2)	2. Decentralization and devolution	3. Developing places – experiences from practice (1 of 2)
Room: La Concepción	Room: Cholula	Room: Acatlán
<p><b>Spatial and territorial inequality in Brazil (2000/2010)</b> Arilson Favareto</p>	<p><b>The governance challenge in rural-urban territories: The case of Mexico (Title TBC)</b> Enrique González Tiburcio</p>	<p><b>Rural economic development in Canada with an emphasis on the Western Canada landscape</b> Daphne Meredith and Brenda LePage</p>
<p><b>New strategies of territorial approach in Africa</b> John Igué</p>	<p><b>Devolution and territorial development inequalities: The Kenyan experience</b> Peter Wanyande</p>	<p><b>European Union policies for territorial development in rural areas: Lessons and challenges</b> Núria Tello Clusella</p>
<p><b>Spatiality of territorial inequality of China</b> Yehua Dennis Wei</p>	<p><b>Strategy for a fiscally responsible and effective decentralization in Chile</b> Emilio Pineda</p>	<p><b>Rural development – A new vision in a post conflict country: The case of Colombia</b> Angela Penagos</p>
<p><b>Differentiation of rural poverty and its reduction strategies in China</b> Yansui Liu</p>	<p><b>Fiscal decentralization and multidimensional poverty reduction at municipal level in Colombia: A spatial approach</b> Juan Mauricio Ramírez</p>	<p><b>Lessons from Alberta Women Entrepreneurs ‘Growth Excelerator Program’</b> Karen Hughes</p>
Facilitator: Shantong Li	Facilitator: Tomás Rosada	Facilitator: Maria José Uribe

**16.00 -16.15**

**Coffee**



**16.15 - 17.45** Discussion Groups

**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?**

Moderator: Jikun Huang

**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?**

Moderator: John M. Bryden

**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?**

Moderator: Arilson Favareto

**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?**

Moderator: Ignacia Fernández

**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?**

Moderator: Emilio Pineda

**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?**

Moderator: Gustavo Gordillo

**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?**

Moderator: Sonia Molodecky

**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?**

Moderator: Riccardo Crescenzi

**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?**

Moderator: Álvaro Paz



Tuesday, January 26

**08.15 - 09.00**

**Plenary. Panel observations from Day 1**

Facilitador: Gustavo Gordillo

**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 Berdegú

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	5. Institutions, governance and political economy of territorial development (1 of 2)	6. Territorial economic development, innovation and private investment (1 of 2)
<p>Room: La Concepción</p> <p><b>The role of small and medium-size cities in regional development and poverty reduction in Indonesia</b> Wahya Mulyana</p> <p><b>The impact of small and intermediate urban centers on rural wellbeing in Mexico</b> Isidro Soloaga</p> <p><b>Secondary towns, growth and poverty reduction- a migrant's perspective from Tanzania</b> Luc Christiaensen</p> <p><b>Challenging inequality at the edge of change: Spatial inequality, equitable development, and urban-rural linkages</b> Don Chen</p> <p>Facilitator: Marie-Alexandra Kurth</p>	<p>Room: Cholula</p> <p><b>Causes and consequences of medium and long term territorial inequalities in a European context, with a focus on rural regions</b> John Bryden</p> <p><b>Governing chaos: Rural reforms, political transformations, economic adaptations and criminal cartels in the Mexican countryside (1991-2015)</b> Gustavo Gordillo</p> <p><b>Challenges for the implementation of territorial policies in small countries: The experience of El Salvador</b> Alexander Segovia</p> <p><b>Rural development and indigenous communities in traditional settlement areas</b> José Enrique Garcilazo</p> <p>Facilitator: John Scott</p>	<p>Room: Acatlán</p> <p><b>Foreign Investments and the territorial dynamics of innovation in Chile, Colombia and Mexico</b> Riccardo Crescenzi</p> <p><b>Are the most productive regions necessarily the most successful?</b> Mark Partridge</p> <p><b>Democratizing productivity: Mexico's strategy to boost growth inclusively</b> Ernesto López Córdova</p> <p>Facilitator: Peter Wanyande</p>



**12.00 - 13.30** Discussion Groups

**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?**

Moderator: Lochner Marais

**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?**

Moderator: Peter Lanjouw

**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?**

Moderator: Alain de Janvry

**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?**

Moderator: Javier Escobal

**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?**

Moderator: Stephen McGurk

**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?**

Moderator: Norma Vidal

**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?**

Moderator: Federico Burone

**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?**

Moderator: Cassio Luiselli

**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?**

Moderator: Daphne Meredith

**13.30 - 15.00** Lunch



**15.00 - 16.00** Parallel Sessions

7. Migration and territorial development	8. Territorial social inclusion policies	9. Trends and regional patterns of territorial inequality (2 of 2)
<p>Room: La Concepción</p> <p><b>Is migration welfare-enhancing? The impacts of economic and forced migration</b>            Laura Montenegro Helfer</p> <p><b>Level of development at place of origin and welfare outcomes at destination: Internal immigrants in Mexico</b>            Chiara Cazzuffi</p> <p><b>Welcome to Canada's West: New demographic and economic realities of increased migration to rural western and northern regions</b>            Lori Wilkinson</p> <p><b>Rural-Urban linkages, migration and inequality in Vietnam's economic transformation</b>            Anh Tuan Nguyen Do</p> <p>Facilitator: Forhad Shilpi</p>	<p>Room: CHolula</p> <p><b>Interventions for the eradication of poverty: The case of Colombia 2010-2014</b>            Tatyana Orozco</p> <p><b>Peru's social inclusion and development strategy and its focus on the territory</b>            Norma Vidal</p> <p><b>Financial inclusion, social programs and territorial gaps</b>            Carolina Trivelli</p> <p>Facilitator: Maria Concepcion Steta</p>	<p>Room: Acatlán</p> <p><b>The trend of regional income disparity in China</b>            Shantong Li</p> <p><b>Patterns of territorial development and inequality from South Africa's periphery: evidence from the Free State Province</b>            Lochner Marais</p> <p><b>The need for a paradigm shift towards territorial development in sub-Saharan Africa</b>            Bruno Losch</p> <p><b>Demographic change, city governance devolution and the impacts of population decline</b>            Philip McCann</p> <p>Facilitator: Felicity Proctor</p>

**16.00 - 16.15** Coffee



**16.15 - 17.45** Discussion Groups

**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?**

Moderator: Antonio Yunez Naude

**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?**

Moderator: Abebe Shimeles

**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?**

Moderator: Luc Christiaensen

**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?**

Moderator: Francesca Lamanna

**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. What does the theory say? What is the evidence? What is being done and can be done?**

Moderator: HS Dillon

**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?**

Moderator: Ivana Fertziger

**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?**

Moderator: Julio Berdegué

**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?**

Moderator: Yehua Dennis Wei

**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?**

Moderator: José Enrique Garcilazo

**18.30 - 19.30** Walking tour from Hotel Quinta Real to Hotel Casa Reyna exploring historical buildings

**19.30 - 22.00** Conference dinner at Patio Rojo of Hotel Casa Reyna

Address: Privada 2 Oriente 1007, 72000 Historical Center, Puebla, Mexico.  
Phone: +52 222 232 0032



Wednesday, January 27

**09.00 - 09.45** Plenary. Panel observations from Day 2

Facilitator: Chiara Cazzuffi

**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, Institute of Peruvian Studies

**10.15 - 10.30** Coffee

**10.30 - 11.30** Parallel Sessions

10. Territorial economic development, innovation and private investment (2 of 2)	11. Institutions, governance and political economy of territorial development (2 of 2)	12. Developing places – experiences from practice (2 of 2)
<p>Room: La Concepción</p> <p><b>Sectoral growth linkages and the role of infrastructure: revisiting the sources of nonfarm development in the rural Philippines</b> Nobu Fuwa</p> <p><b>Transport costs, agricultural specialization and rural-urban transformation: evidence from a large transport investment (Jamuna Bridge) in Bangladesh</b> Forhad Shilpi</p> <p><b>Food systems at the rural-urban interface</b> Felicity Proctor</p> <p><b>African rural and urban household food purchases from supermarkets versus traditional retailers in South Africa – differentiated over mega-cities, small-cities, and rural towns</b> Tom Reardon</p> <p>Facilitator: Abraham Sarfo</p>	<p>Room: Cholula</p> <p><b>Property rights reform and territorial development in Mexico</b> Alain de Janvry</p> <p><b>Territories of water (in)security: The political economy of water governance reform and its implications for territorial inequality</b> Helle Ravnborg</p> <p><b>Political economy of territorial inequalities in Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Mexico</b> John Scott</p> <p>Facilitator: Nipon Poapongsakorn</p>	<p>Room: Acatlán</p> <p><b>Regional policy in the Republic of Korea: Principles and experiences</b> Taeyung Kim and Junghwan Lim</p> <p><b>The territorial inequality and concentration of wealth are factors that hinder sustainable development in El Salvador</b> Enrique Merlos</p> <p><b>An entrepreneurial approach to job creation in rural Canada</b> Lori Ries</p> <p><b>Indigenous participation in resource extraction: A paradigm shift</b> Sonia Molodecky</p> <p>Facilitator: Leona Archarya</p>



11.30 - 13.00 Discussion Groups

**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?**

Moderator: Enrique Merlos

**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?**

Moderator: Bruno Losch

**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?**

Moderator: Isidro Soloaga

**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?**

Moderator: Mark Partridge

**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?**

Moderator: Yansui Liu

**11.3. Building social capital and territorial development coalitions are 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?**

Moderator: Carolina Trivelli

**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?**

Moderator: Brenda LePage

**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?**

Moderator: Petri Rinne

**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?**

Moderator: Clinton Heimann

13.00 - 14.30 Lunch

14.30 - 15.15 Plenary. Panel observations from morning session Day 3

Facilitator: Arilson Favareto

15.15 - 16.45 Panel. Closing roundtable

Don Chen, **Director, Equitable Development, Ford Foundation**

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

Peter Lanjouw, **Professor, Free University, Amsterdam, The Netherlands**

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

Daphne Meredith, **Deputy Minister, Western Economic Diversification Canada**

Carolina Trivelli, **Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Peru**

Moderator: Felicity Proctor, Rimisp

16.45 - 17.00 Closing remarks and next steps, Julio Berdegué, Rimisp



	Sunday, January 24	Monday, January 25	Tuesday, January 26	Wednesday, January 27
08.00 - 09.00		Conference registration for late arrivals	Plenary. Panel observations from Day 1	
09.00 - 10.00		Plenary. Welcome, objectives and process	Plenary. Developing places - experiences from practice	Plenary. Panel observations from Day 2
10.00 - 11.00		Plenary. Scene setting: Trends and regional patterns of territorial inequality		Rimisp. Celebration of 30 years and a look into the future
11.00 - 12.00		Coffee	Parallel Session	Parallel Session
12.00 - 13.00		Plenary. Opening roundtable - Conference expectations and why the topic matters	Discussion Groups	Discussion Groups
13.00 - 14.00		Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
14.00 - 15.00	Guided tour to Cholula			Plenary. Panel observations from morning session Day 3
15.00 - 16.00		Parallel Session	Parallel Session	Panel. Closing roundtable
16.00 - 17.00		Coffee	Coffee	
17.00 - 18.00	Registration	Discussion Groups	Discussion Groups	Closing remarks and next steps
	Welcome cocktail party			
18.00 - 19.00			Walking guided tour in Puebla	
19.00 - 22.00			Dinner	