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IIEP's Monthly Newsletter: *July 2015*

Event Recap:
The 2015 Internet Governance Forum - USA

The Internet Governance Forum - USA 2015 kicked off with keynote addresses from Larry Strickling, Vint Cerf, and Steve

In the News

Welcome to Ambassador Reuben Brigety, Dean of the Elliott School of International Affairs! Amb. Brigety joins the Elliott School from positions as the U.S. Representative to both the <u>U.S. Mission to the African Union</u> and the <u>United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.</u> Learn more about the appointment via <u>GWToday's announcement!</u>

The Internet is continually shaped by a numerous and diverse set of policymakers, civil society members, users, norms, communities, and programs that impact the way the web is used and managed. Because its scope is so large and ever-evolving, the Internet faces challenges of accessibility and openness. For the second year in a row IIEP (with leadership from Prof. Susan Aaronson and Kyle Renner) and the DC Chapter of The Internet Society (in particular David Vyorst) helped convene a diverse and representative group of U.S. stakeholders at the Internet Governance Forum – USA 2015 (available to watch via LiveStream) to discuss the most relevant topics of Internet governance and share their ideas with others who are actively shaping the Internet.

Questions covered over eight different panels and by numerous keynote speakers at our July 16th event included: How do we find a balance between protecting free speech and protecting individuals from damaging hate speech – and who should find the answer? What are the short- and long-term impacts of technologies like bitcoin and e-commerce, and how should we respond to such dramatic innovation? How should governments manage encryption – and should there be backdoors?

Kicking off the day, "Father of the Internet" Vint Cerf, ICANN Chairman Steve Crocker, and Larry Strickling of the NTIA addressed IGF-USA 2015, discussing issues of universal access, the importance of bringing the multistakeholder community together, and the evolution of the Internet over time. At the conception of the Internet, Vint Cerf remarked that "it was a bunch of American engineers supported by the Defense Department." Today, access to the Internet is absolutely necessary to access economic opportunities – and Steve Crocker listed architectural, participatory, and informational openness as vital.

During breakout panel sessions, academics, journalists, and policymakers talked digital trade (in a session organized by Prof. Susan Aaronson), the Internet of Things (IoT), cybersecurity, ICANN accountability, digital rights, multistakeholder engagement, innovation, and "trolls" online. For a more detailed recap of IGF-USA 2015 and highlights from various panel sessions, visit our blog at internationaleconpolicy.com.

If you want to catch more breakout sessions, each panel is available to watch online along with photo highlights and a full event agenda. We would like to thank the attendees, speakers, organizers, and volunteers who made the IGF-USA 2015 a success!

For complete coverage and Live Stream video of last year's IGF-USA 2014, please visit the conference page at IGF-USA.org. To

Kennedy, it is vital for countries to have a level of receptiveness to advocacy and to promote policy that generates more economic, social, and informational openness. Pointing to the United States as an example, he stressed that Turkey, in particular, should foster an atmosphere of collaboration and diversity.

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Remi Jedwab's work was the focus of a research highlight from the American Economic Association that looked at the relationship between democracy and ethnic favoritism. In many cases, leaders in developing nations distribute resources for infrastructure based on the ethnic identity of a group. Professor Jedwab found strong evidence, however, that democracy can play a major role in combating this.

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In a Huffington Post blog piece, Mary Ellsberg wrote about the Global Women's Institute's work with Malala Yousafzai to bring her messages on peace and women's education to the classrooms of girls across the world. Explaining how Malala's voice can provide girls a unique perspective, Ellsberg said that that "Malala still has much to teach the world."

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Professor Sabina Alkire was cited in a Deseret News piece highlighting the Multidimensional Poverty Index and the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative's 2015 Global Report. Alkire was also cited in several Spanish language pieces examining the impacts
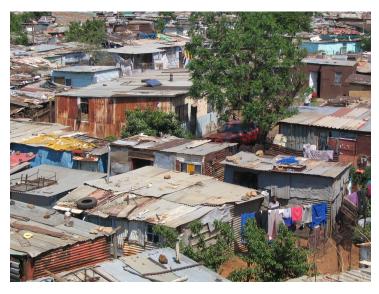
Faculty Summer Travels:
James Foster

Multidimensional poverty methodologies can be used to target aspects of poverty like education and sanitation.

Professor James Foster recently traveled to Cape Town, South Africa to give a keynote address to leaders and academics working on shaping policy reforms that better target poverty. Sharing his work on multidimensional poverty measurements, Professor Foster explained how looking through different lenses of poverty can help leaders identify the social programs and policies most needed in their economic development agendas. Professor Foster spoke in July at this Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) event in Cape Town, South Africa, hosted by the World Bank, that brought policymakers, academics, civil society representatives, and development partners together to find ways to bridge the gap "From Evidence to Policy" with innovation. The World Bank hosts frequent learning events that provide a venue for local policymakers to interact with economists, find ways to better measure their country's developmental success, and create new pathways to reform.

Professor Foster helped representatives from South Africa understand the ways that a variety of policy areas interact to create poverty and inequality. Using multidimensional poverty measures to look at shared prosperity and inclusive growth, policymakers can look at the changes in wealth among all areas of society. At the event, Professor Foster explained that to measure poverty, we have to ask two questions: "Who is poor?" and "How much total poverty

poverty rates in Colombia.

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Data from the Indeed Hiring Lab found that more and more Greeks are looking for jobs abroad. Tara Sinclair analyzed the numbers and spoke with the New York Times on the implications of these trends for the global economy - and the potential of a Greek economic recovery. She found that Greeks working in fields like dentistry, engineering, and computer science were beginning to search with increased frequency for jobs elsewhere, particularly in Europe. Such a large exit of workers would only serve to worsen the country's economic crisis, as Sinclair explained.

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Sustainable Development Forum:
Why Investing in Nature Makes Economic Sense

Monday, September 14th
Elliott School of International Affairs, 1957 E Street NW
Washington, D.C.
Lindner Commons, 602

What is the role of nature in cities? How can business and government leaders align environmental stewardship with economic growth? The Institute for International Economic Policy's Marcus King and the Nature Conservancy's Mark Tercek and Rob McDonald

Using traditional headcount ratios, economists and governments effectively "cherry pick the richest poor" and often fail to look deeply enough at 3 major dimensions of poverty: education, health, and standard of living. Even if global *monetary poverty* were to disappear, this would not signal an end to poverty, Foster explained. In actuality, approximately 1.6 billion people are multidimensionally poor - meeting 33% or more of the Multidimensional Poverty Index's indicators. Incorporating important factors like deprivations, basic social services, and human and social rights, leaders like those participating in the Cape Town learning event can better identify the areas in which governments must target poverty and coordinate policy changes.

As Foster outlined, incorporating these new criteria into policy agendas will require the resolve and determination of developing countries themselves. His trip to Cape Town was just one in a series of trips Professor Foster and Sabina Alkire, his co-author in creating the Alkire-Foster Method, have taken to interact with national governments regarding their poverty-fighting strategies.

In the past months, Professor Foster has several to meet with leaders and help them incorporate the Alkire-Foster Method into their development agenda. Sabina Alkire, Director of the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and IIEP faculty member, has taken similar trips to work with Latin and South American nations regarding their understanding and adoption of multidimensional poverty measures. In nations like Colombia, the Alkire-Foster method has been used to reduce the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) and target aspects of poverty like healthcare, education, and other public services. Between 2011 and 2015, more than 4 million Colombians were lifted out of poverty.

In September, Foster and Alkire's book on multidimensional poverty and analysis will launch in the United States. The opportunities our faculty members have to reach out to development strategists and policymakers across the world are remarkable, and their research continues to make lasting impacts on the international fight against poverty and other areas of international economic policy.

use natural resources to both impact the bottom line and benefit society, and how ecosystem services and natural infrastructure can enhance cities and neighborhoods. The panel will bring diverse policy backgrounds to the forum challenging conventional thinking about the importance of environmental resources and economics as key tools in creating a sustainable world.

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