



AgEcon SEARCH
RESEARCH IN AGRICULTURAL & APPLIED ECONOMICS

The World's Largest Open Access Agricultural & Applied Economics Digital Library

This document is discoverable and free to researchers across the globe due to the work of AgEcon Search.

Help ensure our sustainability.

Give to AgEcon Search

AgEcon Search

<http://ageconsearch.umn.edu>

aesearch@umn.edu

*Papers downloaded from **AgEcon Search** may be used for non-commercial purposes and personal study only. No other use, including posting to another Internet site, is permitted without permission from the copyright owner (not AgEcon Search), or as allowed under the provisions of Fair Use, U.S. Copyright Act, Title 17 U.S.C.*



zef
Center for
Development Research
University of Bonn

Working Paper 188

JOACHIM VON BRAUN

AI and Robotics:
Implications for Poverty and
Marginalization



ZEF Working Paper Series, ISSN 1864-6638
Center for Development Research, University of Bonn
Editors: Christian Borgemeister, Joachim von Braun, Manfred Denich, Till Stellmacher
and Eva Youkhana

Authors' addresses

Dr. Joachim von Braun
Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn,
Genscherallee 3
53113 Bonn, Germany
Tel. 0049 (0)228-73 1800: Fax 0228-731972
E-mail: jvonbraun@uni-bonn.de
www.zef.de

AI and Robotics Implications for the Poor

Joachim von Braun

Abstract

Artificial intelligence and robotics (AI/R) have the potential to result in great change of livelihoods. While individual impacts of AI/R on, for instance, employment, have been subject to a lot of research, how AI/R may affect the poor is scarce. This paper aims to draw attention to how AI/R may impact the poor and marginalized and highlights research needs. A thought experiment compares the future situation of the poor in an AI/R scenario to a scenario without AI/R. A framework is established that depicts poverty and marginality conditions of health, education, public services, work, small businesses including farming as well as voice and empowerment of the poor. This conceptual framework identifies points of entry of AI/R, and is complemented by a more detailed discussion of the way in which changes through AI/R in these areas may relate positively or adversely to the livelihood of the poor. This paper concludes that empirical scenarios and modelling analyses are needed to better understand the different components in the emerging technological and institutional AI/R innovations and identify how they will shape the livelihoods of poor households and communities.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, robotics, research and development, marginality, relative deprivation

JEL codes: O3, O33, I3, P46

1 Introduction

Artificial intelligence based on the utilization of big data, machine learning, and applications in robot technologies will have far-reaching implications for economies, the fabrics of society and culture. It can be expected that artificial intelligence and robotics (AI/R) offer opportunities but also have adverse effects for the poor segments of societies and the effects will differ for specific applications of AI/R. The implications of AI/R for poverty and marginalization are so far not much studied, but are important for ethical considerations and AI/R related policies.

A framework of opportunities and risks is considered here for conceptualizing this review. The thought experiment shall aim to compare the future situation of the poor without AI/R versus with AI/R. In other words, in order to derive potential implications for the poor, a theoretical framework is needed that captures the structural and dynamic factors shaping incomes and livelihood capabilities of the poor without AI/R and that identifies points of entry of AI/R as well as their impact on poor households and communities. Such a framework is outlined in Section 2. There are several caveats to such framing. For instance, the field of AI/R is quickly developing bringing about changes of limited predictability. Uncertainties furthermore surround potentially changing regulatory regimes and policies that will frame AI/R innovations and applications.¹ It is important to also stress that “the poor” are not at all a uniform set of people but that this descriptor denotes a highly diverse group whose composition changes over time, for which reason the AI/R impacts on diverse groups of the poor will differ. Poverty and inequality effects will also be context-specific across countries, partly depending on infrastructures. AI/R may theoretically reduce poverty while increasing inequality or vice versa.

Key areas particularly relevant for poor people’s livelihood in that they are likely to be significantly impacted by AI/R in the medium and long term are *education, health, financial and public services, employment, small businesses incl. farming, natural resources management, voice and empowerment*. These key areas form the structure of this review. In the final section, some policy measures will be discussed that might contribute to pro-poor AI/R innovations and applications.

¹ It is important to highlight that access to ICTs supporting infrastructure for the poor (incl. network coverage, speed, costs) is very unequal. The Pontifical Academy of Sciences addressed this issue in a conference: *Connectivity as a Human Right*, 10 October 2017, Scripta Varia 140, Vatican City, 2018. Further information on costs and connectivity are, for instance, available regarding the network speed by country (SPEEDTEST n.d.), the expansion of the 4G coverage (McKetta 2018)), the Price Index (ITU 2019), and further figures on global digitalization (Kemp 2018). Moreover, the gender bias has to be kept in mind when reflecting on benefits and challenges of AI/R for the poor and marginalized. Research found that women have less access to ICTs, especially in areas where many of the poor live. Compared to men, women in South Asia are 26% less likely to own a mobile phone and 70% less likely to use mobile internet. In Sub-Saharan Africa, the shares are 14% and 34%, respectively (GSMA 2018).

2 A framework of AI/R impacts on the poor and marginalized

There has been significant progress in the reduction of poverty in the developing world over the past few decades. In 1990, 36% of the world's people lived in poverty (income of less than US\$1.90 a day in 2011 purchasing power parity (PPP)). By 2015, that share had declined to 10%. The number of people living in extreme poverty stood at 736 million in 2015, indicating a decrease from nearly 2 billion in 1990 (World Bank 2018). This progress is the result of various factors, including economic growth reaching the poor and, in many countries, an increase in attention to social protection policies. The capacities to design and implement social protection policies have become more widespread over the past two decades, thus contributing to a more effective poverty reduction. This review of potential AI/R impacts on the poor pays particular attention to Sub-Saharan Africa because the region currently accounts for most of the world's poorest, whose absolute number in Sub-Saharan Africa is increasing (World Bank 2018). At the same time, Sub-Saharan Africa has the world's youngest population being home to over 200 million young people (aged between 15 and 24 years) who can quickly learn and adapt to new technologies such as AI/R.

Being poor is not defined just by lack of income. Critical for well-being are access to education, to basic utilities, health care, nutrition, and security.² In Sub-Saharan Africa, low levels of consumption and high levels of food insecurity are often accompanied by challenges in nonmonetary dimensions. Poverty is to a great extent a matter of structural forces such as exclusion, discrimination and the deprivation of rights, governance deficiencies and corruption, and the forces of ecological change that increase the vulnerability of the poor as many of them depend on natural resources living at the margins in rural areas or in high-risk margins of urban areas. These aspects are captured by the concept of marginality.³ Marginality encompasses broader approaches such as relative deprivation and social exclusion or the capabilities approach. Furthermore, relative deprivation builds on the idea that the value of objective circumstances depends on subjective comparisons (Stark and Bloom 1985). The relative deprivation concept adds an important dimension to absolute poverty concepts because it involves comparisons with other people. AI/R may change the patterns of comparing one group of people with "others". Such comparisons may include the comparison of people aided by robotics with others not having access to a specific robotics aid, or even a direct comparison of people and robots, for instance when robots take on tasks, which had previously been taken care of by low-income workers. Certainly, AI/R will change patterns of relative deprivation.

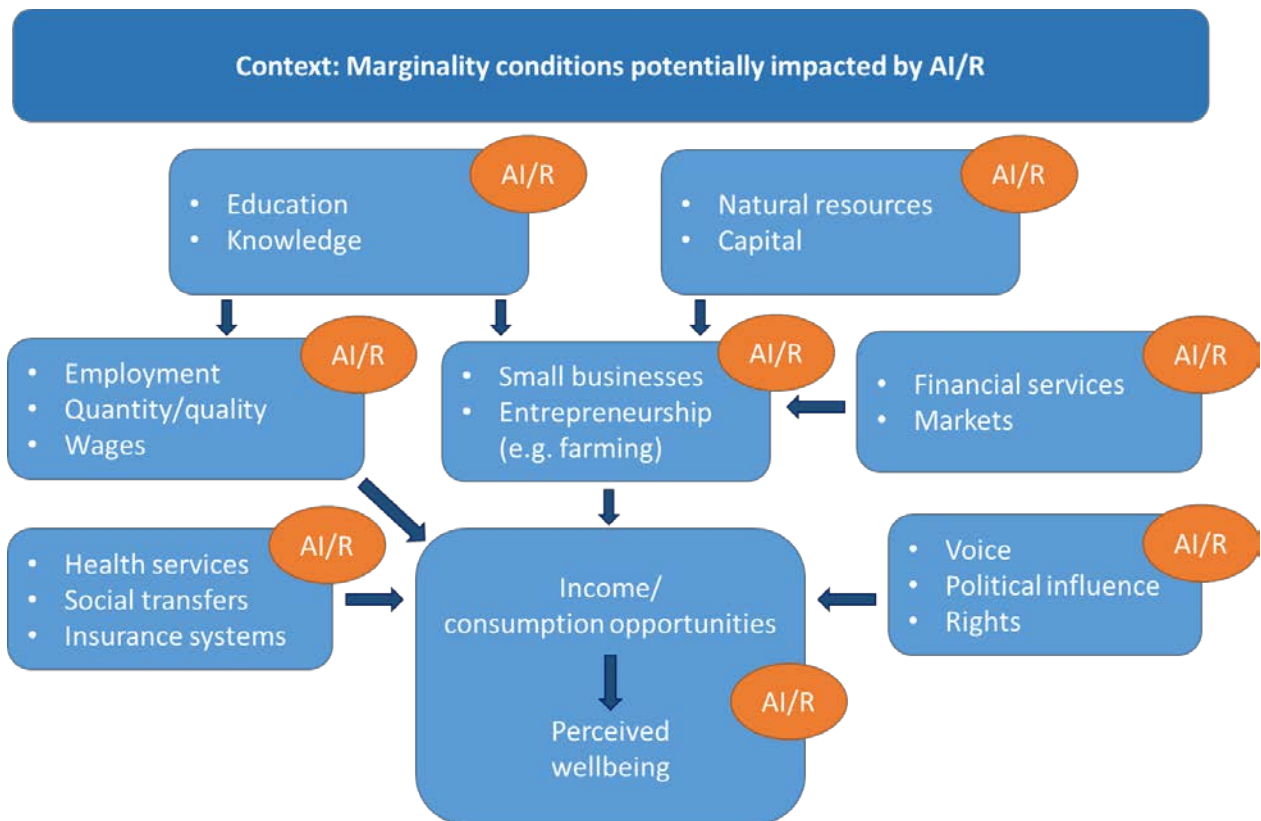
2.1 A framework

Following the above-mentioned framing, Figure 1 outlines a set of factors influencing poor households and their members' wellbeing. Each of these factors as well as the forces determining marginality may be impacted by AI/R as depicted within the building blocks of Figure 1. There are many potential points of entry for AI/R on the different dimensions of this framework. Naturally, these emerging, disruptive technologies bring about both opportunities and risks for poor households.

² Such a multidimensional view of poverty has been adopted by the World Bank and it is found that, "[a]t the global level, the share of poor according to a multidimensional definition that includes consumption, education, and access to basic infrastructure is approximately 50 percent higher than when relying solely on monetary poverty" (World Bank 2018, p. 9).

³ Marginality can be defined as "an involuntary position and condition of an individual or group at the margins of social, political, economic, ecological, and biophysical systems, that prevent them from access to resources, assets, services, restraining freedom of choice, preventing the development of capabilities, and eventually causing extreme poverty" (von Braun and Gatzweiler 2014).

Figure 1: Framework for assessing the impacts of AI/R on poor people



Source: designed by author

Walking through the framework of Figure 1 starting in the middle, the influence of **employment and small businesses and entrepreneurship**, respectively, on the **income and consumption opportunities** are of significance. Mobility costs in general will be reduced and opportunities for mobility may also improve for the poor. Labor tends to be the most important asset of the poor. Thus, employment and small enterprise opportunities have a key influence on income and consumption of poor households. One of the great concerns about robotics expresses a labor-force perspective and worries about the potential employment effects. Theoretically, this concern may be derived from the classical model designed by Arthur Lewis (1954; cf. Polanyi Levitt 2008). Lewis' model assumes an unlimited supply of unskilled labor while the opportunity cost of labor determines wages in the modern sector. More specifically, the model supposes a traditional working environment of peasants, artisanal producers, and domestic servants, which is subjected to population pressures. This situation in the traditional sector grants the modern sector "unlimited supplies" of labor, with the wage exceeding the subsistence level only by a small margin. As the modern sector expands, employment and output as well as the share of profits in national income rise. At a certain point, the surplus labor from the traditional sector is exhausted, which leads to the wage rate increasing as productivity further rises. Within the context of AI/R technologies, however, this so-called Lewis inflection point may no longer be reached in emerging economies if there were to evolve an unlimited "robot reserve army" which competes with the labor force of the poor (Schlogl and Sumner 2018). Anxieties result from this scenario.

As a prerequisite for improved access to remunerative employment and business opportunities, **education and knowledge** of poor people are essential. Improving households' education and knowledge base does not only affect the quantity and quality of work but also their wages. Furthermore, **natural resources and capital** play an important role in shaping business opportunities and entrepreneurship. AI/R is likely to have deep impacts on these linkages.

Improving poor people's **access to services and markets**, such as financial, health, and insurance services or social transfers, is another driving factor in increasing and stabilizing poor households' income and consumption opportunities and their wellbeing. AI/R may influence these service sectors and their operations, for instance, by lowering access barriers.

As mentioned above, how (poor) people perceive their situation is heavily influenced by how they view themselves in relation to others, i.e. by how they assess their relative deprivation. By strengthening people's **voice and political influence**, their perceptions as well as their actual wellbeing can be positively influenced. AI/R contributions could be immense in improving accountability and transparency of governments for their citizens, thus ensuring greater service delivery and empowering local development actors and policy makers.

2.2 Opportunities of data and information systems about poverty

The lack of reliable data in developing countries is a major obstacle to planning and investment in sustainable development, food security, and disaster relief. Poverty data, for example, is typically scarce, sparse in coverage, and labor-intensive to obtain. Remote-sensing data such as high-resolution satellite imagery, on the other hand, is becoming increasingly available and inexpensive. An important contribution of AI to poverty reduction is the enhanced capability to **identify the poor**. Data and innovative machine learning-based identification strategies already are advancing to provide a more up-to-date and well-defined information base compared to traditional household surveys or indicator systems (e.g., Zurutuza 2018). For instance, night time lights are substantially correlated with economic wealth. In addition, automated processes can be used to identify - based on satellite images - the roof material, source of light, and access to water sources, to derive households' economic situation. Such data may enable timely interventions by providing real-time alerts to take timely actions.

Mirza (2018) outlines the processing of data on poverty in a "Knowledge Discovery in Databases" for a data mining approach. Jean et al. (2016) propose a machine learning approach to extract large-scale socioeconomic indicators from high-resolution satellite imagery. They suggest a learning approach in which nighttime light intensities are used as a data-rich proxy and train a model to predict nighttime lights from daytime imagery simultaneously with learning features that are useful for poverty prediction. The model applies filters that identify different terrains and structures, including roads, buildings, and farmlands. These learned features are informative for poverty mapping and approach the predictive performance of household survey data collected in the field.

Jean et al. (2016) demonstrate the usefulness of AI for estimating consumption expenditure and asset wealth from high-resolution satellite imagery. Using survey and satellite data from five African countries—Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, and Rwanda— they show how a convolutional neural network can be trained to identify image features that can explain up to 75% of the variation in local-level economic outcomes. This could transform how to track and target poverty in developing countries (Jean et al., 2016, p. 790). In addition, accurately mapping populations can inform infrastructure planning. Facebook, for instance, has set itself the goal to develop the most detailed population density maps by using satellite imagery, machine learning algorithms, and population statistics (Bonafilia et al. 2019). Maps for Africa have already been completed⁴ and maps for the rest of the world are expected to be added in the near future (Singh 2019). Such information can help to ensure that connectivity and other infrastructure reaches the entire population even in remote, sparsely populated areas.

⁴ Available at <https://data.humdata.org/dataset/highresolutionpopulationdensitymaps>

3 Education and knowledge links with AI/R

AI/R may be of great benefit to the poor to the extent that these technologies enhance their access to education and knowledge, upskill their capabilities in the labor market, and increase their income earning capabilities in small businesses and farming. However, education systems tend to directly and indirectly exclude or marginalize the poor: directly through school fees or low quality education in poor communities, and indirectly through a lack of time on the part of the children and other constraints on the part of the parents in poor communities. Time constraints arise for millions of children that work besides participating in schooling; when excessive time is spent at work, education suffers and life-time earnings are reduced as Mussa (2018) shows for cohorts of rural child laborers in Ethiopia. The inequalities tend to grow with levels of education, i.e. secondary and tertiary levels. Girls remain underrepresented in these levels leading to gender gaps (von Braun 2018). Digital literacy constraints may additionally inhibit the acquisition of skills by use of interactive distance learning systems empowered by AI. Still there are new opportunities through AI/R in education which foster the inclusion of the poor.

Du Boulay et al. (2018) argue that AI technologies can assist both educators and learners by providing personalized support for students, offering tools for teachers to increase their awareness, and freeing up time to provide nuanced, individualized support. Nye (2015) reviews intelligent tutoring systems (ITS) targeting the developing world. An interesting example from Kenya is the “Kio Kit” (BRCK n.d.), a fully integrated education platform designed in Kenya which turns a school room into a digital classroom using tablet computers, wireless tablet charging and securing the tablets in a hardened, water-resistant, lockable case. Such education platforms empowered by AI when accessible by the poor in marginal rural areas could make a big difference in the future. However, barriers to use ITS need to be addressed, including students’ basic computing skills and factors like hardware sharing, mobile-dominant computing, data costs, electrical reliability, internet infrastructure, language, and culture (Nye 2015).

AI-assisted translation and speech recognition may hold great potential for the poor by overcoming barriers of language and illiteracy. Google’s speech-to-text service, for instance, uses neural network models to convert audio to text, including several languages of relevance to the poor, such as Swahili, Zulu, Cantonese, Mandarin, and several Indian languages (Google Cloud 2019). These technologies could substantially increase access to information and services for disadvantaged groups. For now, the data requirements to train machine learning algorithms or neural networks still pose an obstacle to including less commonly spoken languages. However, as more and more written and spoken material is being digitalized and made accessible online, big data analytics will become increasingly efficient and further improve over time.

4 Health services for the poor facilitated by AI/R

The poor have difficulties to claim their rights to public services. The health sector is particularly interesting for AI/R applications, given the ongoing digitalization of all types of health data and health information. The long-term potential for advancing the field of digital health and precision and personalized medicine can be immense when AI/R supported medical and public health decision-making reduces costs (Ciechanover 2019). Yet, these innovations still tend to be far from reaching the poor. Fernandez-Luque and Imran (2018) find that while there are many examples of the use of artificial intelligence in **health services and humanitarian assistance**, they are largely limited to outbreak detection while their application in low-income countries or areas in crisis is under-researched. The International Telecommunication Union (ITU 2018) has established a new Focus Group on "Artificial Intelligence for Health" (FG-AI4H, 2019) in partnership with the World Health Organization (WHO). The governance and delivery of health and care services are usually the responsibility of a government – even when delivered through private providers and health insurance systems. Standardized assessment frameworks with open benchmarks for the evaluation of AI-based methods for health, such as AI-based diagnosis, triage or treatment decisions, are under consideration; as these developments bring down costs, they may enhance poor people's access to health services.

There are clear advantages for **worker health** from AI/R, for instance, when unhealthy work tasks can be handed over to robots. Pesticide spraying in fields is an important example, including the drone-based detection and mapping of insect infestations at micro level for optimal targeting. A similar safety-enhancing example is the employment of AI technology to improve the safety of mining workers by reducing their intensity of work and exposure to risky assignments.

Another important area of application with particular relevance to the poor is the detection and prevention of **malnutrition**, which is one of the leading causes of infant mortality in developing countries. Khare et al. (2017) designed a prediction model for malnutrition based on a machine learning approach, using the available features in the Indian Demographic and Health Survey (IDHS) dataset. Their findings suggest that this approach identifies some important features that had not been detected by the existing literature. Another example is the Child Growth Monitor app developed by the German NGO Welthungerhilfe which identifies malnutrition in children using inbuilt infrared cameras for scanning and machine learning to correlate the scan with anthropometric measures (Welthungerhilfe 2018). The app was pre-tested in India and the results are promising. It may replace the manual measures of weight and height, which are costly, slow, and often inaccurate. Apps also offer targeted nutritional advice directly to households. Numerous nutrition apps already exist which monitor food intake and provide dietary recommendations to its users. One available feature of these apps, which is enabled through deep learning, is the tracking of macronutrient content by taking a photo of the meal to be consumed. In the future, these apps may be used for personalized dietary advice and tailored health messages also in developing countries. In this way, smartphone apps can be a low-cost intervention for improving dietary quality and health even in remote areas with limited access to dieticians or health workers.

AI-enabled **diagnostic tools** could improve health services in remote areas (Wood et al. 2019). These technologies could support self-diagnosis or assist health workers. For example, researchers at Stanford University have trained an algorithm to diagnose skin cancer from images (Kubota 2017). AI-technologies also enable a faster detection of emerging epidemics such as Ebola or Zika (Wood et al. 2019). It will be important to ensure that AI technologies are adapted to poor people's needs and characteristics. Research has shown that using training data from specific population groups may exclude some social groups (Gershgorin 2018). Moreover, diagnostic tools will only be useful if they are complemented with improved access to treatment for the poor.

5 AI-assisted services and social transfers

A large share of the poor lack access to formal financial services such as banking, credit or insurance. In 2017, only one third of adults in rural Sub-Saharan Africa owned a bank account and only 5% held a loan from a formal financial institution (World Bank 2019a). Similarly, only few smallholders in the region held crop insurance in 2016 (Hess and Hazle 2016). AI could assist in particular in facilitating access to credit and insurance for the poor.

Banks are often reluctant to provide **loans** to low-income households because they are unable to assess the risk of loan default. AI-based systems can assist in credit-scoring by using data collected by mobile phones, such as call-detail records, social network analytics techniques or credit and debit account information of customers (Óskarsdóttir et al. 2019), and combining them with agronomic, environmental, economic, and satellite data. M-Pesa (M is for mobile, “pesa” is Swahili for “money”) is a noted mobile finance application, which started in Kenya in 2007. M-Pesa allows people from all around the country, even in the most remote areas, to transfer money directly, saving considerable amounts of time and money. In 2018, about 70% of the adult population of Kenya was registered. While M-Pesa is not AI based, it facilitates recording even small business and farm performance and financial transactions including productivity, expenses and revenues, and thus facilitates that customers can build their credit profiles. This big data combined with machine learning contributes to obtaining reliable data based on which lending decisions for small borrowers can be made.

AI could also assist in the provision of **insurance** to a large number of dispersed, low-income customers by providing high-quality data, minimizing uncovered basis risk and lowering cost delivery mechanisms. In view of climate change and the related increase in weather risks, important areas are weather services and weather risk insurances building upon AI-enhanced weather observation and monitoring at pixel levels.⁵ For instance, index-based insurance using remote-sensing data has shown to be promising as a means of providing crop insurance products in areas and to customers that were previously out of reach (De Leeuw et al. 2014; Coleman et al. 2017). AI can also help to monitor or develop efficient index-based insurances for pastoralists by predicting livestock mortality sufficiently in advance to ensure ex-ante asset protection insurance.

In recent years, **social protection programs** including cash transfers to the poor, some of them implemented with certain conditions such as children’s school participation, and labor-intensive public works programs (PWPs) have expanded in many countries. By combining different datasets, machine learning can contribute to increasing the efficiency of targeting social interventions and improving the identification of the extent of humanitarian responses in the course of crises. For instance, PWPs benefits are sometimes obscured such that PWPs become deficient, e.g. when not targeting the intended beneficiaries or due to leakages related to corruption. The main objective of PWPs is to provide social protection to the working-age poor by transferring cash or in-kind to beneficiaries to protect households’ consumption while at the same time promoting savings and investments in productive assets, the generation of public goods, and the provision of trainings to support rural transformation. AI-based tools can enable real-time monitoring by facilitating the collection, processing, management, validation, and dissemination of data for operations, accountability, and policy decision making. In the case of vast PWPs in India, the development of a management information system (MIS) to support program processes and structures ensured more reliable and on-time management of big data that come from multiple sites and levels of program implementation, thus minimizing errors, frauds, and corruption (Subbarao et al. 2013).

⁵ Aerobotics (South Africa) is an example for machine learning on aerial imagery to identify problems in crop yields (World Wide Web Foundation 2017).

6 AI/R effects for the poor in employment, small business, and smallholder farming

The impact of AI/R on employment is perhaps the most widely debated issue when it comes to distributional effects of these technologies.⁶ The main concern relates to the loss of jobs for low-skilled labor, which is of particular relevance to the poor. The capacity to work is the key asset of the poor, be it in the labor market, or as small entrepreneurs in the service sector, or in the small-farm sector.

Emerging economies face a challenge of **employment** generation. Advances in industrial automation and labor saving technologies could further exacerbate this trend. Schlogl and Sumner (2018), in adaptation of the above-mentioned Lewis model of economic development, use a framework in which the potential for automation creates “unlimited supplies of artificial labor” particularly in the agricultural and industrial sectors due to technological feasibility. This is likely to push labor into the service sector, leading to a further expansion of the already large and low-productive service-sector employment. Gries and Naudé (2018) assess these issues by incorporating AI-facilitated automation with modelling to allow for demand-side constraints and thereby finding less adverse effects for employment. Acemoglu and Restrepo (2017) distinguish two potential effects. First, robots may displace and thereby reduce the demand for labor (displacement effect). Through linkages within global value chains, workers in low-income countries may also be affected by robots in higher-income markets, which could reduce the need for outsourcing such jobs to low-wage countries overseas. As a result, low-skill, labor-intensive industrialization, as observed in many East Asian countries, may no longer be a promising development model. Second, robot use could increase the demand for labor either by reducing the cost of production which leads to industry expansion (price-productivity effect) or by increasing total output overall (scale-productivity effect). The key question from a poverty and distributional perspective will be which jobs are replaced and which are generated. Policies should aim at providing the necessary social security measures for affected workers while investing in the development of the necessary skills to take advantage of new jobs created. This is easier said than done especially for the poor who start often from a very low level of education.

Small businesses can grow rapidly thanks to digital opportunities, expanding their boundaries and reshaping traditional production patterns. The rise of digital platform firms means that technological effects reach more people faster than before. Technology is changing the skills that employers seek. Ernst et al. (2018) point out that opportunities in terms of increases in productivity can ensue, including for developing countries, given the vastly reduced costs of capital that some applications have demonstrated and the potential for productivity increases, especially among low-skilled workers. Makridakis (2017) argues that significant competitive advantages will accrue to those utilizing the Internet widely and willing to take entrepreneurial risks in order to turn innovative products/services into commercial success stories.

A large proportion of the poor live on **small farms**, particularly in Africa and South and East Asia. Digital technologies, services, and tools can offer many opportunities for smallholder farmers to make more informed decisions, and to increase productivity and incomes. Key benefits of digitalization include greater access to information and other services including finance, links to markets, a sustainable increase in productivity, and better informed policies.⁷ Examples are:

- Land ownership certification: In many developing countries, land rights are unclear and contested. Smartphones, cameras or drones, which can capture geospatial and topographical

⁶ See, for instance, Acemoglu and Restrepo (2017); Chiacchio et al. (2018); Frank et al (2019); Korinek (2019); Korinek and Stiglitz (2017), also published in Agrawal et al. (2019); and Marin (2018).

⁷ A study on 81 countries revealed significant positive effects of an increase in ICTs adoption on agricultural productivity already at the early stages of digitization (Torero and von Braun 2005; Lio and Liu 2006). Substantial progress was made in this regard in the past decade.

data – using, for example, Global Positioning Systems and global navigation satellite systems – are therefore useful tools for land mapping and land tenure programs. If this geospatial data and land transaction history is saved through blockchain technology, land registries could become extremely robust.

- Precision technologies: including big data, satellite imagery, sensors, robotics, drones, etc.⁸ For instance, in South Africa, the drone startup Aerobotics is using drone technology and AI to assist farmers in optimizing their yields, thereby greatly contributing to cost reduction. In Kenya, AI and big data analytics provide useful information about farming trends and productivity based on data that is generated through soil analysis. Another AI-assisted application is image recognition to diagnose plant diseases, to offer information about treatments, and to monitor the spread of diseases based on photos of the plant taken with a smartphone.
- Farm machineries: tractors mounted with sensors and connected to mobile platforms allow users to remotely capture farm information related to soil, water, and crop conditions, to calibrate usage of inputs accordingly, and to monitor progress. Innovative models such as “uberization” of tractors and farm machinery, which make farm machinery available on rent and make mechanization more effective and affordable for the farmers, are gaining popularity in developing countries.
- Innovations in irrigation and energy: Solar-driven micro irrigation systems can help reduce energy costs and when connected to the grid, allowing farmers to benefit from selling generated surplus energy. AI/R complex system-based algorithms help to build efficient water systems for communal irrigation or optimization of water resources, distribution, and infrastructure planning, for instance.
- ICTs platforms connecting buyers and sellers: a virtual market platform in India, enhancing farmers’ access to critical information related to weather, soil health, market prices, and finance. This enables farmers to plan their farming activities, project the potential output and hence bargain for better prices. The data collected by such platforms can be analyzed using AI tools in order to inform decision-making, for instance on which crops to plant depending on demand or price trends or on government investments in logistics infrastructure.

The challenge lies in the effectiveness of these technologies in addressing the field level issues and making these applications user friendly for poor farmers. Hence, the focus needs to be on integrating several of these applications in user-friendly platforms designed with in-built data interpretation and predetermined actions to equip users with end-to-end solutions.

⁸ This section draws on Ganguly et al. (2017),

7 Voice and empowerment

To the extent that AI/R take functions that are currently occupied by poor and marginalized people, these technologies may have adverse effects for their rights and entitlements, and – by extrapolation – their capacities to influence social and economic policies may suffer. However, if new AI/R functions were usable or even come under control of marginalized and poor people, they might become more empowered. The latter *direct* effect will be more likely if collective actions by the poor are facilitating access at scale to specific AI/R applications such as AI-facilitated land rights, or R-facilitated drone technologies reducing hazardous work on farms.

Yet, so far, there remain huge digital gaps between the rich and the poor, and it may remain the same in the field of AI/R applications for long, thus limiting direct benefits of AI/R for the poor. More impactful may be *indirect effects* of AI on voice and empowerment through social media, given the weight of poor populations in political decision making, including elections or protest movements. The World Wide Web Foundation (2017) emphasizes that “... AI present a tremendous set of opportunities and challenges to human well-being [but] there is also concern that AI programs and decision-making systems supported by AI may include human biases, leading to further discrimination and marginalization” (p.3). Indeed, algorithms and neural networks are not neutral, but are shaped by the data used for training. Caliskan et al. (2017) show that machine learning can take on biases, for example with regard to race or gender when trained with standard textual data from the web. As a result, AI-enabled technologies risk reinforcing existing inequality. There are initiatives that aim to change this, such as the “Whose Knowledge?” initiative which defines itself as a “... global campaign to center the knowledge of marginalized communities ... on the internet.”⁹ They work particularly with women, people of color, communities like Dalits in India, and others to create and improve related content.

Regarding privacy and access to information rights, the poor are particularly threatened because of their current lack of power and voice. **New forms of regulating the digital economy** are called for that ensure proper data protection and privacy, and help share the benefits of productivity growth through a combination of profit sharing, (digital) capital taxation, and a reduction in working time. Investments in skills need to be enhanced, and the enabling business environment strengthened to include the poorer and more vulnerable groups (World Bank 2017).

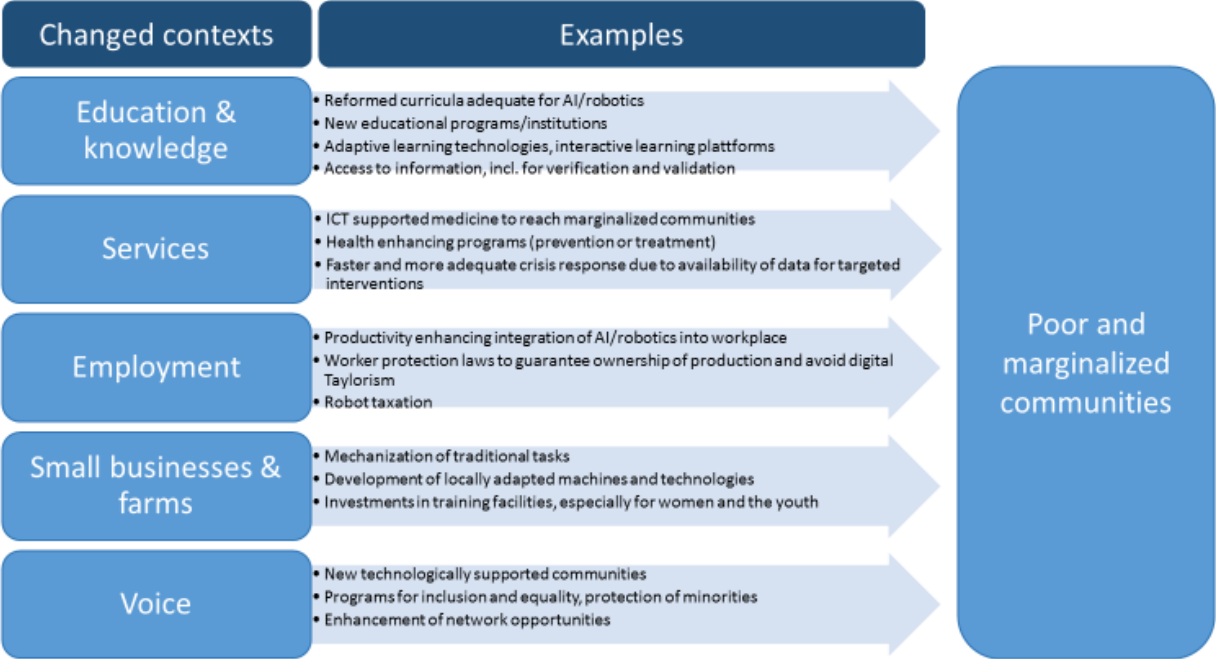
Another important dimension to consider is the impact of AI on human autonomy or agency as information provision and decision-making is handed over to seemingly intelligent machines. This may be a particular concern for the poor and disadvantaged who often have limited access to alternative information sources.

⁹ <https://whoseknowledge.org/>

8 Policy conclusions

A broadly based **policy agenda** will be needed to include the poor and marginalized in opportunities of AI/R and to shield them from adverse effects. A policy framework is presented in Figure 2. For each of the five areas of influence that were identified in Figure 1 earlier, a set of possible action is listed. For instance in health, AI/R-supported precision medicine may be an example in the long run. In the labor market, a digital and robot tax may theoretically be considered. Bruun and Duka (2018) present a means to mitigate future technological unemployment through the introduction of a basic income scheme, accompanied by reforms in school curricula and retraining programs.

Figure 2: Policy action options for pro poor AI/R



Source: designed by author

The EU Parliament’s European Economic and Social Committee (EESC) declared, “Given the danger of social polarisation in the digital transformation, the EESC is calling on the EU institutions to begin a debate on financing public budgets and social protection systems in an economy with increasing numbers of robots, as taxation on labour is still the main source of tax revenue in Europe. In order to apply the principle of fairness, this debate should consider the redistribution of the benefits of digitalization” (Art. 1.13).

AI/R risks for employment and the poor calls for investing in human capital in order to build the skills in demand in the labor market. In addition, governments need to enhance social protection and extend it to all people in society, irrespective of the terms on which they work. To fund these investments in human capital and social protection, the tax base would have to increase, and that is a serious constraint for low-income countries. At the same time, the development of AI/R technologies compatible to the needs of the poor needs to be on the agenda of social businesses and NGOs. There is a need for more collaboration of AI/R specialists with social scientists to arrive at pro-poor AI/R.

To conclude, there are opportunities and risks of AI/R for the poor and marginalized. AI/R are not neutral in terms of their poverty and distributional effects. Research on the distributional implications of AI/R are not getting sufficient attention. The AI/R opportunities are mainly expected by richer

segments of society but as this situation is changing, for instance with employment in the banking sector, the attention to distributional effects of AI/R will increase. Empirical scenarios and modelling analyses are needed to better understand the different components in the emerging technological and institutional AI/R innovations and identify how they will shape the livelihoods of poor households and communities. Fascination with AI/R must not divert attention from poverty and marginality, but explicitly pay attention to the outcomes for the poor, and focus on inclusive artificial intelligence and robotics.

9 Bibliography

- Acemoglu, Daron and Restrepo, Pascual (2017). Robots and jobs: evidence from US labor markets. NBER Working Paper, 23285. <https://www.nber.org/papers/w23285.pdf>
- Agrawal, Ajay, Gans, Joshua, and Goldfarb, Avi (2019). *The Economics of Artificial Intelligence*. Chicago: NBER and University of Chicago Press.
- Bonafilia, Derrick, Gill, James, Kirsanov, Danil, and Sundram, Jason (2019). Mapping for humanitarian aid and development with weakly and semi-supervised learning. Retrieved on November 11, 2019, from <https://ai.facebook.com/blog/mapping-the-world-to-help-aid-workers-with-weakly-semi-supervised-learning/>
- BRCK (n.d.). Hardware, software and connectivity tools to enable learning. Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from BRCK at <https://www.brck.com/education/>
- Bruun, Edvard P. G., and Duka, Alban (2018). Artificial Intelligence, Jobs and the Future of Work: Racing with the Machines. *Basic Income Studies*, 13(2), N.PAG. <https://doi.org/10.1515/bis-2018-0018>
- Coleman, Emily, Dick, William, Gilliams, Sven, Piccard, Isabelle, Rispoli, Francseco, and Stoppa, Andrea (2017). Remote Sensing for index insurance: An overview of findings and lessons learned for smallholder agriculture. Rome: International Fund of Agricultural Development (IFAD).
- Caliskan, Aylin, Bryson, Joanna J., and Narayanan, Arvind (2017). Semantics derived automatically from language corpora contain human-like biases. *Science*, 356 (6334), pp. 183-186. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aal4230>
- Ciechanover, Aaron (2019). The revolution of personalized medicine – are we going to cure all diseases and at what price? Concept Note of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences-Summit on The Revolution of Personalized Medicine, held at the Vatican on April 8-9, 2019. <http://www.pas.va/content/accademia/en/events/2019/medicine.html>
- Chiacchio, Francesco, Petropoulos, Georgios, and Pichler, David (2018). The impact of industrial robots on EU employment and wages: A local labour market approach. *Bruegl Working Paper*, 25186(2), 1-33. http://bruegel.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Working-Paper-AB_25042018.pdf
- De Leeuw, Jan et al. (2014). The Potential and Uptake of Remote Sensing in Insurance: A Review *Remote Sens.* 6(11), 10888-10912. <https://doi.org/10.3390/rs61110888>
- Du Boulay, B. and Poulouvasilis, Alexandra and Holmes, W. and Mavrikis, M. (2018) Artificial intelligence and big data to close the achievement gap. In: Luckin, R. (ed.) *Enhancing Learning and Teaching with Technology: What the research says*. UCL IoE Press. ISBN 9781782772262. <http://eprints.bbk.ac.uk/20288/>
- EESC (2018). Opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee on 'Artificial intelligence: anticipating its impacts on work to ensure a fair transition' (own-initiative opinion, EESC 2018/01473). Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from EUR-Lex at https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=uriserv:OJ.C_.2018.440.01.0001.01.ENG&toc=OJ:C:2018:440:TOC
- Ernst, Ekkehard, Merola, Rossana, and Samaan, Daniel (2018). The economics of artificial intelligence: Implications for the future of work. ILO Future of Work Research Paper Series, 5 https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---cabinet/documents/publication/wcms_647306.pdf
- Fernandez-Luque, Luis, and Imran, Muhammad (2018). Humanitarian health computing using artificial intelligence and social media: A narrative literature review. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, 114, 136-142. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijmedinf.2018.01.015>

- Frank, Morgan R. et al. (2019). Toward understanding the impact of artificial intelligence on labor. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* Apr 2019, 116 (14), 6531-6539. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1900949116>
- Ganguly, Kavary, Gulati, Ashok and von Braun, Joachim (2017). Innovations spearheading the next transformations in India's agriculture. ZEF, ICRIER, PARI Working paper, 159. <https://doi.org/10.22004/ag.econ.259006>
- Gershgorn, Dave (2018, Sept 6). If AI is going to be the world's doctor, it needs better textbooks. Retrieved on November 11, 2019, from Prescription AI: The algorithm will see you now at <https://qz.com/1367177/if-ai-is-going-to-be-the-worlds-doctor-it-needs-better-textbooks/>
- Google Cloud (2019, June 18). AI & Machine Learning Products: Cloud Speech-to-Text: Language support. Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from Google Cloud <https://cloud.google.com/speech-to-text/docs/languages>
- GSMA (2018). *The Mobile Gender Gap Report 2018*, London: GSM Association.
- Gries, Thomas and Naudé, Wim (2018). Artificial Intelligence, Jobs, Inequality and Productivity: Does Aggregate Demand Matter? IZA DP, 12005, 1-36. Retrieved on January 21, 2019, from <http://ftp.iza.org/dp12005.pdf>
- Hess, Ulrich, and Hazell, Peter (2016). *Innovations and Emerging Trends in Agricultural Insurance: How can we transfer natural risks out of rural livelihoods to empower and protect people?* Bonn and Eschborn: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ).
- ITU (2018). Focus Group on "Artificial Intelligence for Health". Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from ITU: Committed to connecting the world, at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-T/focusgroups/ai4h/Pages/default.aspx>
- ITU (2019). ICT Statistics Home Page. Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from ITU: Committed to connecting the world, at <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/default.aspx>
- Jean, Neal, Burke, Marshall, Xie, Michael, Davis, W. Matthew, Lobell, David .B., and Ermon, Stefan (2016). Combining satellite imagery and machine learning to predict poverty. *Science*, 353(6301), 790-794. <https://doi.org/10.1126/science.aaf7894>
- Kemp, Simon (2018, Jan 30). *Global digital report 2018*. Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from We Are Social at <https://wearesocial.com/blog/2018/01/global-digital-report-2018>
- Khare, Sangita, Kavyashree, S., Gupta, Deepa, and Jyotishi, Amalendu (2017). Investigation of Nutritional Status of Children based on Machine Learning Techniques using Indian Demographic and Health Survey Data. *Procedia Computer Science*, 115, 338-349. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.procs.2017.09.087>
- Korinek, Anton (2019). *Labor in the Age of Automation and Artificial Intelligence*. Econfip Research Brief, <https://econfip.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/6.Labor-in-the-Age-of-Automation-and-Artificial-Intelligence.pdf>
- Korinek, Anton and Stiglitz, Joseph E. (2017). *Artificial Intelligence and Its Implications for Income Distribution and Unemployment*, NBER Working Paper 24174, <https://www.nber.org/papers/w24174>
- Kubota, Taylor. (2018, May 03). Artificial intelligence used to identify skin cancer. Retrieved from <https://news.stanford.edu/2017/01/25/artificial-intelligence-used-identify-skin-cancer/>
- Lewis, W. Arthur. (1954). Economic development with unlimited supplies of labour. *The Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies*. 22(2), 139-191. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9957.1954.tb00021.x>
- Lio, Monchi, and Liu, Meng-Chun (2006)., ICT and Agricultural Productivity: Evidence from Cross-Country Data. *Agricultural Economics*, 34(3), 221–228. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1574-0864.2006.00120.x>

- Makridakis, Spyros (2017). The forthcoming Artificial Intelligence (AI) revolution: Its impact on society and firms. *Futures*, 90, 46-60. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.futures.2017.03.006>.
- Marin, Dalia (2018). Global value chains, the rise of the robots and human capital. *Wirtschaftsdienst* 98(1): 46-49. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10273-018-2276-9>
- McKetta, Isla (2018, Dec 10). The world's Internet in 2018: Faster, modernizing and always on. Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from SPEEDTEST at <https://www.speedtest.net/insights/blog/2018-internet-speeds-global>
- Mirza, Ahmad Haidar (2018). Poverty Data Model as Decision Tools in Planning Policy Development. *Scientific Journal of Informatics*, 5(1), 39. <https://doi.org/10.15294/sji.v5i1.14022>.
- Mussa, Essa (2018). Long-term effects of childhood work on human capital formation, migration decisions, and earnings in rural Ethiopia. Doctoral Thesis at Faculty of Agriculture, University of Bonn.
- Nye, Benjamin D. (2015). Intelligent tutoring systems by and for the developing world: A review of trends and approaches for educational technology in a global context. *International Journal of Artificial Intelligence in Education*, 25(2), 177-203. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40593-014-0028-6>
- Óskarsdóttir, María, Bravo, Cristián, Sarraute, Carlos, Vanthienen, Jan, and Baesens, Bart, (2019). The value of big data for credit scoring: Enhancing financial inclusion using mobile phone data and social network analytics. *Applied Soft Computing*, 74, 26-39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asoc.2018.10.004>
- Polany Levitt, Kari (2008). W. Arthur Lewis: Pioneer of Development Economics. *UN Chronicle*, XLV(1). Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from UN Chronicle at <https://unchronicle.un.org/article/w-arthur-lewis-pioneer-development-economics>
- Singh, Ishveena (2019, April 23). Facebook's highly-accurate Africa population maps are available for free download. Retrieved on November 11, 2019, from GEO NEWS at <https://geoawesomeness.com/facebooks-highly-accurate-africa-population-maps-are-available-for-free-download/>
- SPEEDTEST (n.d.). Speedtest Global Index. Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from SPEEDTEST at <https://www.speedtest.net/global-index>
- Stark, Oded, and David E. Bloom (1985). The New Economics of Labor Migration. *The American Economic Review*, 75(2), 173-178. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1805591>
- Subbarao, Kalanidhi, del Ninno, Carlo, Andrews, Colin, and Rodríguez-Alas, Claudia (2013). *Public Works as a Safety Net: Design, Evidence, and Implementation*. Washington, DC: The World Bank. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-0-8213-8968-3>.
- Torero, Maximo, and von Braun, Joachim (Eds.) (2006). *Information and communication technology for development and poverty reduction: The potential of telecommunications*. Baltimore, Maryland, USA: The Johns Hopkins University Press.
- von Braun, Joachim (2018). Rural Girls: Equal Partners on the Path to Employment. Retrieved on November 11, 2019, from The Chicago Council at <https://digital.thechicagocouncil.org/girls-rural-economies-2018-report/von-braun-151YF-25398G.html>
- von Braun, Joachim, and Gatzweiler, Franz (Eds.) (2014). *Marginality – Addressing the Nexus of Poverty, Exclusion and Ecology*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-94-007-7061-4>
- Welthungerhilfe (2018). Child Growth Monitor App detects Hunger. Retrieved on November 11, 2019, from Welthungerhilfe at <https://childgrowthmonitor.org/> and Welthungerhilfe 20.03.2018 | Blog at <https://www.welthungerhilfe.org/news/latest-articles/child-growth-monitor-mobile-app-detects-hunger/>
- Wood, Christopher S. et al. (2019). Taking connected mobile-health diagnostics of infectious diseases to the field. *Nature*, 566, 467-474, <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-019-0956-2>

- World Bank (2017). G20 NOTE: Technology and Jobs in the Developing World. Retrieved on November 11, 2019, from https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-berlin/documents/genericdocument/wcms_556987.pdf
- World Bank (2018). Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1330-6>.
- World Bank (2019). World Development Report 2019: The changing nature of work. <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1328-3>
- World Bank (2019a). The Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring financial inclusion and the Fintech Revolution, <https://doi.org/10.1596/978-1-4648-1259-0>.
- World Wide Web Foundation (2017). Artificial intelligence: Starting the policy dialogue in Africa. Retrieved on February 25, 2019, from <https://webfoundation.org/research/artificial-intelligence-starting-the-policy-dialogue-in-africa/>
- Zurutuza, Naroa (2018, May 2). Information poverty and algorithmic equity: Bringing advances in AI to the most vulnerable. Retrieved on November 15, 2019, from ITU News at <https://news.itu.int/information-poverty-and-algorithmic-equity-bringing-advances-in-ai-to-the-most-vulnerable/>

1. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Solvay Gerke (2005). Closing the Digital Divide: Southeast Asia's Path Towards a Knowledge Society.
2. Bhuiyan, Shajahan and Hans-Dieter Evers (2005). Social Capital and Sustainable Development: Theories and Concepts.
3. Schetter, Conrad (2005). Ethnicity and the Political Reconstruction of Afghanistan.
4. Kassahun, Samson (2005). Social Capital and Community Efficacy. In Poor Localities of Addis Ababa Ethiopia.
5. Fuest, Veronika (2005). Policies, Practices and Outcomes of Demand-oriented Community Water Supply in Ghana: The National Community Water and Sanitation Programme 1994 – 2004.
6. Menkhoff, Thomas and Hans-Dieter Evers (2005). Strategic Groups in a Knowledge Society: Knowledge Elites as Drivers of Biotechnology Development in Singapore.
7. Mollinga, Peter P. (2005). The Water Resources Policy Process in India: Centralisation, Polarisation and New Demands on Governance.
8. Evers, Hans-Dieter (2005). Wissen ist Macht: Experten als Strategische Gruppe.
- 8.a Evers, Hans-Dieter and Solvay Gerke (2005). Knowledge is Power: Experts as Strategic Group.
9. Fuest, Veronika (2005). Partnerschaft, Patronage oder Paternalismus? Eine empirische Analyse der Praxis universitärer Forschungs Kooperation mit Entwicklungsländern.
10. Laube, Wolfram (2005). Promise and Perils of Water Reform: Perspectives from Northern Ghana.
11. Mollinga, Peter P. (2004). Sleeping with the Enemy: Dichotomies and Polarisation in Indian Policy Debates on the Environmental and Social Effects of Irrigation.
12. Wall, Caleb (2006). Knowledge for Development: Local and External Knowledge in Development Research.
13. Laube, Wolfram and Eva Youkhana (2006). Cultural, Socio-Economic and Political Constraints for Virtual Water Trade: Perspectives from the Volta Basin, West Africa.
14. Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2006). Singapore: The Knowledge-Hub in the Straits of Malacca.
15. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Caleb Wall (2006). Knowledge Loss: Managing Local Knowledge in Rural Uzbekistan.
16. Youkhana, Eva; Lautze, J. and B. Barry (2006). Changing Interfaces in Volta Basin Water Management: Customary, National and Transboundary.
17. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Solvay Gerke (2006). The Strategic Importance of the Straits of Malacca for World Trade and Regional Development.
18. Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2006). Defining Knowledge in Germany and Singapore: Do the Country-Specific Definitions of Knowledge Converge?
19. Mollinga, Peter M. (2007). Water Policy – Water Politics: Social Engineering and Strategic Action in Water Sector Reform.
20. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Anna-Katharina Hornidge (2007). Knowledge Hubs Along the Straits of Malacca.
21. Sultana, Nayeem (2007). Trans-National Identities, Modes of Networking and Integration in a Multi-Cultural Society. A Study of Migrant Bangladeshis in Peninsular Malaysia.
22. Yalcin, Resul and Peter M. Mollinga (2007). Institutional Transformation in Uzbekistan's Agricultural and Water Resources Administration: The Creation of a New Bureaucracy.
23. Menkhoff, T.; Loh, P. H. M.; Chua, S. B.; Evers, H.-D. and Chay Yue Wah (2007). Riau Vegetables for Singapore Consumers: A Collaborative Knowledge-Transfer Project Across the Straits of Malacca.
24. Evers, Hans-Dieter and Solvay Gerke (2007). Social and Cultural Dimensions of Market Expansion.
25. Obeng, G. Y.; Evers, H.-D.; Akuffo, F. O., Braimah, I. and A. Brew-Hammond (2007). Solar PV Rural Electrification and Energy-Poverty Assessment in Ghana: A Principal Component Analysis.

26. Eguavoen, Irit; E. Youkhana (2008). Small Towns Face Big Challenge. The Management of Piped Systems after the Water Sector Reform in Ghana.
27. Evers, Hans-Dieter (2008). Knowledge Hubs and Knowledge Clusters: Designing a Knowledge Architecture for Development
28. Ampomah, Ben Y.; Adjei, B. and E. Youkhana (2008). The Transboundary Water Resources Management Regime of the Volta Basin.
29. Saravanan.V.S.; McDonald, Geoffrey T. and Peter P. Mollinga (2008). Critical Review of Integrated Water Resources Management: Moving Beyond Polarised Discourse.
30. Laube, Wolfram; Awo, Martha and Benjamin Schraven (2008). Erratic Rains and Erratic Markets: Environmental change, economic globalisation and the expansion of shallow groundwater irrigation in West Africa.
31. Mollinga, Peter P. (2008). For a Political Sociology of Water Resources Management.
32. Hauck, Jennifer; Youkhana, Eva (2008). Histories of water and fisheries management in Northern Ghana.
33. Mollinga, Peter P. (2008). The Rational Organisation of Dissent. Boundary concepts, boundary objects and boundary settings in the interdisciplinary study of natural resources management.
34. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Gerke, Solvay (2009). Strategic Group Analysis.
35. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Benedikter, Simon (2009). Strategic Group Formation in the Mekong Delta - The Development of a Modern Hydraulic Society.
36. Obeng, George Yaw; Evers, Hans-Dieter (2009). Solar PV Rural Electrification and Energy-Poverty: A Review and Conceptual Framework With Reference to Ghana.
37. Scholtes, Fabian (2009). Analysing and explaining power in a capability perspective.
38. Eguavoen, Irit (2009). The Acquisition of Water Storage Facilities in the Abay River Basin, Ethiopia.
39. Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Mehmood Ul Hassan; Mollinga, Peter P. (2009). 'Follow the Innovation' – A joint experimentation and learning approach to transdisciplinary innovation research.
40. Scholtes, Fabian (2009). How does moral knowledge matter in development practice, and how can it be researched?
41. Laube, Wolfram (2009). Creative Bureaucracy: Balancing power in irrigation administration in northern Ghana.
42. Laube, Wolfram (2009). Changing the Course of History? Implementing water reforms in Ghana and South Africa.
43. Scholtes, Fabian (2009). Status quo and prospects of smallholders in the Brazilian sugarcane and ethanol sector: Lessons for development and poverty reduction.
44. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Genschick, Sven; Schraven, Benjamin (2009). Constructing Epistemic Landscapes: Methods of GIS-Based Mapping.
45. Saravanan V.S. (2009). Integration of Policies in Framing Water Management Problem: Analysing Policy Processes using a Bayesian Network.
46. Saravanan V.S. (2009). Dancing to the Tune of Democracy: Agents Negotiating Power to Decentralise Water Management.
47. Huu, Pham Cong; Rhlers, Eckart; Saravanan, V. Subramanian (2009). Dyke System Planing: Theory and Practice in Can Tho City, Vietnam.
48. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Bauer, Tatjana (2009). Emerging Epistemic Landscapes: Knowledge Clusters in Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong Delta.
49. Reis, Nadine; Mollinga, Peter P. (2009). Microcredit for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation in the Mekong Delta. Policy implementation between the needs for clean water and 'beautiful latrines'.
50. Gerke, Solvay; Ehlert, Judith (2009). Local Knowledge as Strategic Resource: Fishery in the Seasonal Floodplains of the Mekong Delta, Vietnam

51. Schraven, Benjamin; Eguavoen, Irit; Manske, Günther (2009). Doctoral degrees for capacity development: Results from a survey among African BiGS-DR alumni.
52. Nguyen, Loan (2010). Legal Framework of the Water Sector in Vietnam.
53. Nguyen, Loan (2010). Problems of Law Enforcement in Vietnam. The Case of Wastewater Management in Can Tho City.
54. Oberkircher, Lisa et al. (2010). Rethinking Water Management in Khorezm, Uzbekistan. Concepts and Recommendations.
55. Waibel, Gabi (2010). State Management in Transition: Understanding Water Resources Management in Vietnam.
56. Saravanan V.S.; Mollinga, Peter P. (2010). Water Pollution and Human Health. Transdisciplinary Research on Risk Governance in a Complex Society.
57. Vormoor, Klaus (2010). Water Engineering, Agricultural Development and Socio-Economic Trends in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam.
58. Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Kurfürst, Sandra (2010). Envisioning the Future, Conceptualising Public Space. Hanoi and Singapore Negotiating Spaces for Negotiation.
59. Mollinga, Peter P. (2010). Transdisciplinary Method for Water Pollution and Human Health Research.
60. Youkhana, Eva (2010). Gender and the development of handicraft production in rural Yucatán/Mexico.
61. Naz, Farhat; Saravanan V. Subramanian (2010). Water Management across Space and Time in India.
62. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Nordin, Ramli, Nienkemoer, Pamela (2010). Knowledge Cluster Formation in Peninsular Malaysia: The Emergence of an Epistemic Landscape.
63. Mehmood Ul Hassan; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2010). 'Follow the Innovation' – The second year of a joint experimentation and learning approach to transdisciplinary research in Uzbekistan.
64. Mollinga, Peter P. (2010). Boundary concepts for interdisciplinary analysis of irrigation water management in South Asia.
65. Noelle-Karimi, Christine (2006). Village Institutions in the Perception of National and International Actors in Afghanistan. **(Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 1)**
66. Kuzmits, Bernd (2006). Cross-bordering Water Management in Central Asia. **(Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 2)**
67. Schetter, Conrad; Glassner, Rainer; Karokhail, Masood (2006). Understanding Local Violence. Security Arrangements in Kandahar, Kunduz and Paktia. **(Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 3)**
68. Shah, Usman (2007). Livelihoods in the Asqalan and Sufi-Qarayateem Canal Irrigation Systems in the Kunduz River Basin. **(Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 4)**
69. ter Steege, Bernie (2007). Infrastructure and Water Distribution in the Asqalan and Sufi-Qarayateem Canal Irrigation Systems in the Kunduz River Basin. **(Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 5)**
70. Mielke, Katja (2007). On The Concept of 'Village' in Northeastern Afghanistan. Explorations from Kunduz Province. **(Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 6)**
71. Mielke, Katja; Glassner, Rainer; Schetter, Conrad; Yarash, Nasratullah (2007). Local Governance in Warsaj and Farkhar Districts. **(Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 7)**
72. Meininghaus, Esther (2007). Legal Pluralism in Afghanistan. **(Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 8)**
73. Yarash, Nasratullah; Smith, Paul; Mielke, Katja (2010). The fuel economy of mountain villages in Ishkamish and Burka (Northeast Afghanistan). Rural subsistence and urban marketing patterns. **(Amu Darya Project Working Paper No. 9)**
74. Oberkircher, Lisa (2011). 'Stay – We Will Serve You Plov!'. Puzzles and pitfalls of water research in rural Uzbekistan.
75. Shtaltovna, Anastasiya; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Mollinga, Peter P. (2011). The Reinvention of Agricultural Service Organisations in Uzbekistan – a Machine-Tractor Park in the Khorezm Region.

76. Stellmacher, Till; Grote, Ulrike (2011). Forest Coffee Certification in Ethiopia: Economic Boon or Ecological Bane?
77. Gatzweiler, Franz W.; Baumüller, Heike; Ladenburger, Christine; von Braun, Joachim (2011). Marginality. Addressing the roots causes of extreme poverty.
78. Mielke, Katja; Schetter, Conrad; Wilde, Andreas (2011). Dimensions of Social Order: Empirical Fact, Analytical Framework and Boundary Concept.
79. Yarash, Nasratullah; Mielke, Katja (2011). The Social Order of the Bazaar: Socio-economic embedding of Retail and Trade in Kunduz and Imam Sahib
80. Baumüller, Heike; Ladenburger, Christine; von Braun, Joachim (2011). Innovative business approaches for the reduction of extreme poverty and marginality?
81. Ziai, Aram (2011). Some reflections on the concept of 'development'.
82. Saravanan V.S., Mollinga, Peter P. (2011). The Environment and Human Health - An Agenda for Research.
83. Eguavoen, Irit; Tesfai, Weyni (2011). Rebuilding livelihoods after dam-induced relocation in Koga, Blue Nile basin, Ethiopia.
84. Eguavoen, I., Sisay Demeku Derib et al. (2011). Digging, damming or diverting? Small-scale irrigation in the Blue Nile basin, Ethiopia.
85. Genschick, Sven (2011). Pangasius at risk - Governance in farming and processing, and the role of different capital.
86. Quy-Hanh Nguyen, Hans-Dieter Evers (2011). Farmers as knowledge brokers: Analysing three cases from Vietnam's Mekong Delta.
87. Poos, Wolf Henrik (2011). The local governance of social security in rural Surkhondarya, Uzbekistan. Post-Soviet community, state and social order.
88. Graw, Valerie; Ladenburger, Christine (2012). Mapping Marginality Hotspots. Geographical Targeting for Poverty Reduction.
89. Gerke, Solvay; Evers, Hans-Dieter (2012). Looking East, looking West: Penang as a Knowledge Hub.
90. Turaeva, Rano (2012). Innovation policies in Uzbekistan: Path taken by ZEFa project on innovations in the sphere of agriculture.
91. Gleisberg-Gerber, Katrin (2012). Livelihoods and land management in the Ioba Province in south-western Burkina Faso.
92. Hiemenz, Ulrich (2012). The Politics of the Fight Against Food Price Volatility – Where do we stand and where are we heading?
93. Baumüller, Heike (2012). Facilitating agricultural technology adoption among the poor: The role of service delivery through mobile phones.
94. Akpabio, Emmanuel M.; Saravanan V.S. (2012). Water Supply and Sanitation Practices in Nigeria: Applying Local Ecological Knowledge to Understand Complexity.
95. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Nordin, Ramli (2012). The Symbolic Universe of Cyberjaya, Malaysia.
96. Akpabio, Emmanuel M. (2012). Water Supply and Sanitation Services Sector in Nigeria: The Policy Trend and Practice Constraints.
97. Boboyorov, Hafiz (2012). Masters and Networks of Knowledge Production and Transfer in the Cotton Sector of Southern Tajikistan.
98. Van Assche, Kristof; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2012). Knowledge in rural transitions - formal and informal underpinnings of land governance in Khorezm.
99. Eguavoen, Irit (2012). Blessing and destruction. Climate change and trajectories of blame in Northern Ghana.
100. Callo-Concha, Daniel; Gaiser, Thomas and Ewert, Frank (2012). Farming and cropping systems in the West African Sudanian Savanna. WASCAL research area: Northern Ghana, Southwest Burkina Faso and Northern Benin.

101. Sow, Papa (2012). Uncertainties and conflicting environmental adaptation strategies in the region of the Pink Lake, Senegal.
102. Tan, Siwei (2012). Reconsidering the Vietnamese development vision of “industrialisation and modernisation by 2020”.
103. Ziai, Aram (2012). Postcolonial perspectives on ‘development’.
104. Kelboro, Girma; Stellmacher, Till (2012). Contesting the National Park theorem? Governance and land use in Nech Sar National Park, Ethiopia.
105. Kotsila, Panagiota (2012). “Health is gold”: Institutional structures and the realities of health access in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam.
106. Mandler, Andreas (2013). Knowledge and Governance Arrangements in Agricultural Production: Negotiating Access to Arable Land in Zarafshan Valley, Tajikistan.
107. Tsegai, Daniel; McBain, Florence; Tischbein, Bernhard (2013). Water, sanitation and hygiene: the missing link with agriculture.
108. Pangaribowo, Evita Hanie; Gerber, Nicolas; Torero, Maximo (2013). Food and Nutrition Security Indicators: A Review.
109. von Braun, Joachim; Gerber, Nicolas; Mirzabaev, Alisher; Nkonya Ephraim (2013). The Economics of Land Degradation.
110. Stellmacher, Till (2013). Local forest governance in Ethiopia: Between legal pluralism and livelihood realities.
111. Evers, Hans-Dieter; Purwaningrum, Farah (2013). Japanese Automobile Conglomerates in Indonesia: Knowledge Transfer within an Industrial Cluster in the Jakarta Metropolitan Area.
112. Waibel, Gabi; Benedikter, Simon (2013). The formation water user groups in a nexus of central directives and local administration in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam.
113. Ayaribilla Akudugu, Jonas; Laube, Wolfram (2013). Implementing Local Economic Development in Ghana: Multiple Actors and Rationalities.
114. Malek, Mohammad Abdul; Hossain, Md. Amzad; Saha, Ratnajit; Gatzweiler, Franz W. (2013). Mapping marginality hotspots and agricultural potentials in Bangladesh.
115. Siriwardane, Rapti; Winands, Sarah (2013). Between hope and hype: Traditional knowledge(s) held by marginal communities.
116. Nguyen, Thi Phuong Loan (2013). The Legal Framework of Vietnam’s Water Sector: Update 2013.
117. Shtaltovna, Anastasiya (2013). Knowledge gaps and rural development in Tajikistan. Agricultural advisory services as a panacea?
118. Van Assche, Kristof; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Shtaltovna, Anastasiya; Boboyorov, Hafiz (2013). Epistemic cultures, knowledge cultures and the transition of agricultural expertise. Rural development in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Georgia.
119. Schädler, Manuel; Gatzweiler, Franz W. (2013). Institutional Environments for Enabling Agricultural Technology Innovations: The role of Land Rights in Ethiopia, Ghana, India and Bangladesh.
120. Eguavo, Irit; Schulz, Karsten; de Wit, Sara; Weisser, Florian; Müller-Mahn, Detlef (2013). Political dimensions of climate change adaptation. Conceptual reflections and African examples.
121. Feuer, Hart Nadav; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina; Schetter, Conrad (2013). Rebuilding Knowledge. Opportunities and risks for higher education in post-conflict regions.
122. Dörendahl, Esther I. (2013). Boundary work and water resources. Towards improved management and research practice?
123. Baumüller, Heike (2013). Mobile Technology Trends and their Potential for Agricultural Development
124. Saravanan, V.S. (2013). “Blame it on the community, immunize the state and the international agencies.” An assessment of water supply and sanitation programs in India.

125. Ariff, Syamimi; Evers, Hans-Dieter; Ndah, Anthony Banyouko; Purwaningrum, Farah (2014). Governing Knowledge for Development: Knowledge Clusters in Brunei Darussalam and Malaysia.
126. Bao, Chao; Jia, Lili (2014). Residential fresh water demand in China. A panel data analysis.
127. Siriwardane, Rapti (2014). War, Migration and Modernity: The Micro-politics of the Hijab in Northeastern Sri Lanka.
128. Kirui, Oliver Kiptoo; Mirzabaev, Alisher (2014). Economics of Land Degradation in Eastern Africa.
129. Evers, Hans-Dieter (2014). Governing Maritime Space: The South China Sea as a Mediterranean Cultural Area.
130. Saravanan, V. S.; Mavalankar, D.; Kulkarni, S.; Nussbaum, S.; Weigelt, M. (2014). Metabolized-water breeding diseases in urban India: Socio-spatiality of water problems and health burden in Ahmedabad.
131. Zulfiqar, Ali; Mujeri, Mustafa K.; Badrun Nessa, Ahmed (2014). Extreme Poverty and Marginality in Bangladesh: Review of Extreme Poverty Focused Innovative Programmes.
132. Schwachula, Anna; Vila Seoane, Maximiliano; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2014). Science, technology and innovation in the context of development. An overview of concepts and corresponding policies recommended by international organizations.
133. Callo-Concha, Daniel (2014). Approaches to managing disturbance and change: Resilience, vulnerability and adaptability.
134. Mc Bain, Florence (2014). Health insurance and health environment: India's subsidized health insurance in a context of limited water and sanitation services.
135. Mirzabaev, Alisher; Guta, Dawit; Goedecke, Jann; Gaur, Varun; Börner, Jan; Virchow, Detlef; Denich, Manfred; von Braun, Joachim (2014). Bioenergy, Food Security and Poverty Reduction: Mitigating tradeoffs and promoting synergies along the Water-Energy-Food Security Nexus.
136. Iskandar, Deden Dinar; Gatzweiler, Franz (2014). An optimization model for technology adoption of marginalized smallholders: Theoretical support for matching technological and institutional innovations.
137. Bühler, Dorothee; Grote, Ulrike; Hartje, Rebecca; Ker, Bopha; Lam, Do Truong; Nguyen, Loc Duc; Nguyen, Trung Thanh; Tong, Kimsun (2015). Rural Livelihood Strategies in Cambodia: Evidence from a household survey in Stung Treng.
138. Amankwah, Kwadwo; Shtaltovna, Anastasiya; Kelboro, Girma; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2015). A Critical Review of the Follow-the-Innovation Approach: Stakeholder collaboration and agricultural innovation development.
139. Wiesmann, Doris; Biesalski, Hans Konrad; von Grebmer, Klaus; Bernstein, Jill (2015). Methodological review and revision of the Global Hunger Index.
140. Eguavo, Irit; Wahren, Julia (2015). Climate change adaptation in Burkina Faso: aid dependency and obstacles to political participation. Adaptation au changement climatique au Burkina Faso: la dépendance à l'aide et les obstacles à la participation politique.
141. Youkhana, Eva. Postponed to 2016 (147).
142. Von Braun, Joachim; Kalkuhl, Matthias (2015). International Science and Policy Interaction for Improved Food and Nutrition Security: toward an International Panel on Food and Nutrition (IPFN).
143. Mohr, Anna; Beuchelt, Tina; Schneider, Rafaël; Virchow, Detlef (2015). A rights-based food security principle for biomass sustainability standards and certification systems.
144. Husmann, Christine; von Braun, Joachim; Badiane, Ousmane; Akinbamijo, Yemi; Fatunbi, Oluwole Abiodun; Virchow, Detlef (2015). Tapping Potentials of Innovation for Food Security and Sustainable Agricultural Growth: An Africa-Wide Perspective.
145. Laube, Wolfram (2015). Changing Aspirations, Cultural Models of Success, and Social Mobility in Northern Ghana.
146. Narayanan, Sudha; Gerber, Nicolas (2016). Social Safety Nets for Food and Nutritional Security in India.

147. Youkhana, Eva (2016). Migrants' religious spaces and the power of Christian Saints – the Latin American Virgin of Cisne in Spain.
148. Grote, Ulrike; Neubacher, Frank (2016). Rural Crime in Developing Countries: Theoretical Framework, Empirical Findings, Research Needs.
149. Sharma, Rasadhika; Nguyen, Thanh Tung; Grote, Ulrike; Nguyen, Trung Thanh. Changing Livelihoods in Rural Cambodia: Evidence from panel household data in Stung Treng.
150. Kavegue, Afi; Eguavoen, Irit (2016). The experience and impact of urban floods and pollution in Ebo Town, Greater Banjul Area, in The Gambia.
151. Mbaye, Linguère Mously; Zimmermann, Klaus F. (2016). Natural Disasters and Human Mobility.
152. Gulati, Ashok; Manchanda, Stuti; Kacker, Rakesh (2016). Harvesting Solar Power in India.
153. Laube, Wolfram; Awo, Martha; Derbile, Emmanuel (2017). Smallholder Integration into the Global Shea Nut Commodity Chain in Northern Ghana. Promoting poverty reduction or continuing exploitation?
154. Attemene, Pauline; Eguavoen, Irit (2017). Effects of sustainability communication on environments and rural livelihoods.
155. Von Braun, Joachim; Kofol, Chiara (2017). Expanding Youth Employment in the Arab Region and Africa.
156. Beuchelt, Tina (2017). Buying green and social from abroad: Are biomass-focused voluntary sustainability standards useful for European public procurement?
157. Bekchanov, Maksud (2017). Potentials of Waste and Wastewater Resources Recovery and Re-use (RRR) Options for Improving Water, Energy and Nutrition Security.
158. Leta, Gerba; Kelboro, Girma; Stellmacher, Till; Hornidge, Anna-Katharina (2017). The agricultural extension system in Ethiopia: operational setup, challenges and opportunities.
159. Ganguly, Kavery; Gulati, Ashok; von Braun, Joachim (2017). Innovations spearheading the next transformations in India's agriculture.
160. Gebreselassie, Samuel; Haile Mekbib G.; Kalkuhl, Matthias (2017). The Wheat Sector in Ethiopia: Current Status and Key Challenges for Future Value Chain Development.
161. Jemal, Omarsherif Mohammed, Callo-Concha, Daniel (2017). Potential of Agroforestry for Food and Nutrition Security of Small-scale Farming Households.
162. Berga, Helen; Ringler, Claudia; Bryan, Elizabeth; El Didi, Hagar; Elnasikh Sara (2017). Addressing Transboundary Cooperation in the Eastern Nile through the Water-Energy-Food Nexus. Insights from an E-survey and Key Informant Interviews.
163. Bekchanov, Maksud (2017). Enabling Environment for Waste and Wastewater Recycling and Reuse Options in South Asia: the case of Sri Lanka.
164. Kirui, Oliver Kiptoo; Kozicka, Martha (2018). Vocational Education and Training for Farmers and Other Actors in the Agri-Food Value Chain in Africa.
165. Christinck, Anja; Rattunde, Fred; Kergna, Alpha; Mulinge, Wellington; Weltzien, Eva (2018). Identifying Options for the Development of Sustainable Seed Systems - Insights from Kenya and Mali.
166. Tambo, Justice A. (2018). Recognizing and rewarding farmers' creativity through contests: experiences and insights from four African countries.
167. von Braun, Joachim (2018). Innovations to Overcome the Increasingly Complex Problems of Hunger.
168. Bechanov, Maksud; Evia, Pablo (2018). Resources Recovery and Reuse in Sanitation and Wastewater Systems: Options and Investment Climate in South and Southeast Asian Countries.
169. Kirui, Oliver K.; von Braun, Joachim (2018). Mechanization in African Agriculture: A Continental Overview on Patterns and Dynamics.
170. Beuchelt, Tina; Sarah Nischalke (2018). Adding a gender lens in quantitative development research on food and non-food biomass production: A guide for sex-disaggregated data collection

- 171.** Daum, Thomas (2018). Of Bulls and Bulbs: Aspirations and perceptions of rural youth in Zambia.
- 172.** Salvatierra-Rojas, Ana; Torres-Toledo, Victor; Mrabet, Farah; Müller, Joachim (2018). Improving milk value chains through solar milk cooling.
- 173.** Desalegn, Gashaw; Ali, Seid Nuru (2018). Review of the Impact of Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) on Rural Welfare in Ethiopia.
- 174.** Muli, Celestine; Gerber, Nicolas; Sakketa, Tekalign Gutu; Mirzabaev, Alisher (2018). Ecosystem tipping points due to variable water availability and cascading effects on food security in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- 175.** Njiraini, Georgina; Ngigi, Marther; Baraké, Evelyn (2018). Women in African Agriculture: Integrating Women into Value Chains to Build a Stronger Sector.
- 176.** Bekchanov, Maksud; Evia, Pablo; Hasan, Mohammad Monirul; Adhikari, Narayan; Gondhalekar, Daphne (2018). Institutional framework and financial arrangements for supporting the adoption of Resource Recovery Reuse technologies in South Asia.
- 177.** Mirzabaev, Alisher; Njiraini, Georgina Wambui; Gebremariam, Gebrelibanos; Jourdain, Damien; Magaia, Emílio; Julio, Felita; Mosse, Gerivásia; Mutondo, João; Mungatana, Eric (2019). Transboundary Water Resources for People and Nature: Challenges and Opportunities in the Olifants River Basin.
- 178.** Gupta, Anil; Shinde, Chintan; Dey, Anamika; Patel, Ramesh; Patel, Chetan; Kumar, Vipin; Patel, Mahesh (2019). Honey Bee Network in Africa: Co-creating a Grassroots Innovation Ecosystem in Africa.
- 179.** Kabran, Estelle Gnankon; Eguavoén, Irit (2019). Ferry transportation in Abidjan: Establishment, operation and sustainability of a paratransit system.
- 180.** Sakketa, Tekalign Gutu; von Braun, Joachim (2019). Labor-intensive public works programs in sub-Saharan Africa: Experiences and implications for employment policies.
- 181.** Legesse, Ermias Engida; Srivastava, Amit; Kuhn, Arnim; Gaiser, Thomas (2019). Household income implications of improved fertilizer accessibility and lower use inefficiency: Long-term scenarios for Ethiopia.
- 182.** Daum, Thomas; Capezzone, Filippo; Birner, Regina (2019). The forgotten agriculture-nutrition link: Estimating the energy requirements of different farming technologies in rural Zambia with time-use data.
- 183.** Ganguly, Kavery; Gulati, Ashok; von Braun, Joachim (2019). Making Skill Development Aspirational: Indian Agriculture and Food Sector.
- 184.** Gulati, Ashok; Juneja, Ritika (2019). Agricultural Credit System in India: Evolution, Effectiveness and Innovations.
- 185.** Chaudhry, Rabia (2019). "An island of excellence?" How the Pakistan military reflects on its presence in the development sector.
- 186.** Mai Le, Quyen; Kelboro, Girma (2019). When heritage goes ways apart: Heritagization and local involvement at the Complex of Monuments in Hue, Vietnam.
- 187.** Eguavoén, Irit; Attemene, Pauline; Kouame, Fulgence; Konan, Eugène Kouadio; Madhy, Chérif Aidara; Gleisberg-Gerber, Katrin (2019). Dernier refuge ou presque d'opportunités? Démographie et conditions de vie à Adjahui-Coubé, une habitation spontanée à Abidjan.
- 188.** Von Braun, Joachim (2019). AI and Robotics Implications for the Poor.

<http://www.zef.de/workingpapers.html>

ZEF Development Studies

edited by
Solvay Gerke and Hans-Dieter Evers

Center for Development Research (ZEF),
University of Bonn

Shahjahan H. Bhuiyan

Benefits of Social Capital. Urban Solid Waste Management in Bangladesh

Vol. 1, 2005, 288 p., 19.90 EUR, br. ISBN 3-8258-8382-5

Veronika Fuest

Demand-oriented Community Water Supply in Ghana. Policies, Practices and Outcomes

Vol. 2, 2006, 160 p., 19.90 EUR, br. ISBN 3-8258-9669-2

Anna-Katharina Hornidge

Knowledge Society. Vision and Social Construction of Reality in Germany and Singapore

Vol. 3, 2007, 200 p., 19.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-0701-6

Wolfram Laube

Changing Natural Resource Regimes in Northern Ghana. Actors, Structures and Institutions

Vol. 4, 2007, 392 p., 34.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-0641-5

Lirong Liu

Wirtschaftliche Freiheit und Wachstum. Eine internationale vergleichende Studie

Vol. 5, 2007, 200 p., 19.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-0701-6

Phuc Xuan To

Forest Property in the Vietnamese Uplands. An Ethnography of Forest Relations in Three Dao Villages

Vol. 6, 2007, 296 p., 29.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-0773-3

Caleb R.L. Wall, Peter P. Mollinga (Eds.)

Fieldwork in Difficult Environments.

Methodology as Boundary Work in Development Research

Vol. 7, 2008, 192 p., 19.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-1383-3

Solvay Gerke, Hans-Dieter Evers, Anna-K. Hornidge (Eds.)

The Straits of Malacca. Knowledge and Diversity

Vol. 8, 2008, 240 p., 29.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-1383-3

Caleb Wall

Argorods of Western Uzbekistan. Knowledge Control and Agriculture in Khorezm

Vol. 9, 2008, 384 p., 29.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-1426-7

Irit Eguavoen

The Political Ecology of Household Water in Northern Ghana

Vol. 10, 2008, 328 p., 34.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-1613-1

Charlotte van der Schaaf

Institutional Change and Irrigation Management in Burkina Faso. Flowing Structures and Concrete Struggles

Vol. 11, 2009, 344 p., 34.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-1624-7

Nayeem Sultana

The Bangladeshi Diaspora in Peninsular Malaysia. Organizational Structure, Survival Strategies and Networks

Vol. 12, 2009, 368 p., 34.90 EUR, br. ISBN 978-3-8258-1629-2

Peter P. Mollinga, Anjali Bhat, Saravanan V.S. (Eds.)

When Policy Meets Reality. Political Dynamics and the Practice of Integration in Water Resources Management Reform

Vol. 13, 2010, 216 p., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-10672-8

Irit Eguavoën, Wolfram Laube (Eds.)
Negotiating Local Governance. Natural Resources Management at the Interface of Communities and the State
Vol. 14, 2010, 248 p., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-10673-5

William Tsuma
Gold Mining in Ghana. Actors, Alliances and Power
Vol. 15, 2010, 256 p., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-10811-1

Thim Ly
Planning the Lower Mekong Basin: Social Intervention in the Se San River
Vol. 16, 2010, 240 p., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-10834-0

Tatjana Bauer
The Challenge of Knowledge Sharing - Practices of the Vietnamese Science Community in Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong Delta
Vol. 17, 2011, 304 p., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90121-7

Pham Cong Huu
Floods and Farmers - Politics, Economics and Environmental Impacts of Dyke Construction in the Mekong Delta / Vietnam
Vol. 18, 2012, 200 p., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90167-5

Judith Ehlert
Beautiful Floods - Environmental Knowledge and Agrarian Change in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam
Vol. 19, 2012, 256 S., 29,90 EUR, br, ISBN 978-3-643-90195-8

Nadine Reis
Tracing and Making the State - Policy practices and domestic water supply in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam
Vol. 20, 2012, 272 S., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90196-5

Martha A. Awo
Marketing and Market Queens - A study of tomato farmers in the Upper East region of Ghana
Vol. 21, 2012, 192 S., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90234-4

Asghar Tahmasebi
Pastoral Vulnerability to Socio-political and Climate Stresses - The Shahsevan of North Iran
Vol. 22, 2013, 192 S., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90357-0

Anastasiya Shtaltovna
Servicing Transformation - Agricultural Service Organisations and Agrarian Change in Post-Soviet Uzbekistan
Vol. 23, 2013, 216 S., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90358-7

Hafiz Boboyorov
Collective Identities and Patronage Networks in Southern Tajikistan
Vol. 24, 2013, 304 S., 34.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90382-2

Simon Benedikter
The Vietnamese Hydrocracy and the Mekong Delta. Water Resources Development from State Socialism to Bureaucratic Capitalism
Vol. 25, 2014, 330 S., 39.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90437-9

Sven Genschick
Aqua-`culture`. Socio-cultural peculiarities, practical senses, and missing sustainability in Pangasius aquaculture in the Mekong Delta, Vietnam.
Vol. 26, 2014, 262 S., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90485-0

Farah Purwaningrum
Knowledge Governance in an Industrial Cluster. The Collaboration between Academia-Industry-Government in Indonesia.
Vol. 27, 2014, 296 S., 39.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-3-643-90508-6

Panagiota Kotsila
*Socio-political and Cultural Determinants of
Diarrheal Disease in the Mekong Delta.
From Discourse to Incidence*
Vol. 28, 2014, 376 S., 39.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-
3-643-90562-8

Huynh Thi Phuong Linh
*State-Society Interaction in Vietnam.
The Everyday Dialogue of Local Irrigation
Management in the Mekong Delta*
Vol. 29, 2016, 304 S., 39.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-
3-643-90719-6

Siwei Tan
*Space and Environment in the Industrialising
Mekong Delta.
A socio-spatial analysis of wastewater
management in Vietnam*
Vol. 30, 2016, 240 S., 29.90 EUR, br., ISBN 978-
3-643-90746-2

<http://www.lit-verlag.de/reihe/zef>



zef

Center for
Development Research
University of Bonn

Working Paper Series

Authors: Joachim von Braun
Contacts: jvonbraun@uni-bonn.de
Photo: Till Ludwig and This is Engineering (CC BY-NC-ND 2.0)

Published by:
Zentrum für Entwicklungsforschung (ZEF)
Center for Development Research
Genscherallee 3
D – 53113 Bonn
Germany
Phone: +49-228-73-1861
Fax: +49-228-73-1869
E-Mail: presse.zef@uni-bonn.de
www.zef.de