

**Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University**  
**International Conference on**  
**Asian Economic Development 2020(AED2020)**  
**July 21-23, 2020**

**Call-for-abstracts:**

**“Gender equality and poverty reduction”**

Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. While the number of people living in extreme poverty dropped by more than half between 1990 and 2015, too many are still struggling for the most basic human needs.

Rapid growth in countries such as China and India has lifted millions out of poverty, but progress has been uneven. Women are more likely to be poor than men because they have less paid work, education, and own less property. Progress has also been limited in other regions, such as South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, which account for 80 percent of those living in extreme poverty. New threats brought on by climate change, conflict and food insecurity, mean even more work is needed to bring people out of poverty. (UN, 2020).

Poverty reduction and sustainable development are inseparable and poverty reduction is the premise for sustainable development. (Liu, Yu, Wang, 2015). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a bold commitment to finish what we started, and end poverty in all forms and dimensions by 2030. SDG 1 is no poverty that means end poverty in all its forms everywhere. However, the world is not on the track to end the poverty by 2030. 55% of the world’s population still have no access to social protection. 736 million people lived in extreme poverty in 2015 out of which 413 million were in sub-Saharan Africa,<sup>1</sup> and are struggling to fulfil the most basic needs like health, education, and access to water and sanitation.

There are different definitions of poverty, although the poverty headcount is the most common tool for measuring poverty, there are two other factors to consider: poverty depth and poverty severity (Yoshino, Taghizadeh-Hesary and Otsuka, 2017). Poverty depth is also described as the poverty gap and indicates how far, on average, the poor are from the poverty line. According to the World Bank (2016a), the poverty gap at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line of \$1.90 a day (counting the non-poor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. Poverty severity, which is shown as a

---

<sup>1</sup> [https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/E\\_Infographic\\_01.pdf](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2019/07/E_Infographic_01.pdf)

squared poverty gap, represents the mean of the squared distance below the poverty line as a proportion of the poverty line (Yoshino, Taghizadeh-Hesary, Otsuka, 2018).

Given the aforementioned situation, if we plan to achieve no poverty target in line with the SDGs, governments need to reconsider their policies and economies need to allocate their resources for this aim.

With this background, *Chiang Mai University* invites submissions of original, unpublished thematic or case studies economic studies for eradication of poverty for achieving inclusive sustainable growth.

Papers may deal with but not be limited to the following:

- Educational expansion and poverty reduction
- Human capital and poverty eradication
- Financial development and poverty reduction
- Financial inclusion and poverty reduction
- The impact of microfinance on poverty reduction
- International remittances and poverty reduction
- Urbanization and poverty reduction
- Climate change and poverty
- Productivity growth and poverty reduction
- How to alleviate energy and food poverty?

### Submission Procedure

Contributors should submit their **extended abstract** in English by **15 May 2020**. The deadline is not extendable. The abstract should be about 1,000 words, including the title, name of author(s), affiliation(s), research background, motivation, and methodology, and expected policy implications. Abstracts should be submitted to [warattaya.ch@cmu.ac.th](mailto:warattaya.ch@cmu.ac.th). Successful applicants will be notified by **20 May 2020**.

Selected applicants must submit their full paper by **July 15 2020**. The paper should be **8,000-10,000 words** in length, including references, and should have the following structure:

- Chapter title
- Author info (including co-authors): name, affiliation, address, and e-mail)
- Abstract (150-250 words)
- Keywords or keyword phrases (4-8 words)

- JEL classification code(s)
- Introduction
- Main text (split into various sections with heads and subheads chosen by authors)
- Conclusion and policy recommendations
- References (up to 50)
- Index terms (1-2 per manuscript page, highlight in green)

Accepted abstracts will be invited to present their full papers at AED 2020 conference. Authors are responsible for their travel costs. Chiang Mai University will provide accommodation and food for selected number of accepted papers' authors during the conference.

Accepted papers will be invited to be submitted to a special issue of a journal or an edited volume of book, after the conference.

**Date of conference:**

July 20-23, 2020

**Location:**

Faculty of Economics, Chiang Mai University, Thailand

**Questions or inquiries may be directed to the managing editors of book:**

**Nisit Panthamit** and **Farhad Taghizadeh-Hesary**

The organizing/scientific committee of this project includes (alphabetically):

**Nisit Panthamit**, Chiang Mai University, Thailand  
**Pairaj Piboonrungraj**, Chiang Mai University, Thailand  
**Waarattaya Chinnakum**, Chiang Mai University, Thailand  
**Chukiet Chaiboonsri**, Chiang Mai University, Thailand  
**Peter J Morgan**, Asian Development Bank Institute  
**Pitchaya Sirivunnabood**, Asian Development Bank Institute  
**Farhad Taghizadeh-Hesary**, Tokai University, Japan  
**Naoto Yoshikawa**, Tokai University, Japan  
**Naoyuki Yoshino**, Asian Development Bank Institute

**Reference:**

ADB. (2015). Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger. *Asia Development Bank*. Manila.

Qian-Qian Liu, Man Yu, Xiao-Lin Wang (2015). Poverty reduction within the framework of SDGs and Post-2015 Development Agenda, *Advances in Climate Change Research*,6 (1): 67-73.

Yoshino, N., F. Taghizadeh-Hesary, and M. Otsuka. 2017. International Remittances and Poverty Reduction: Evidence from Asian Developing Countries. ADBI Working Paper 759. Tokyo: Asian

Development Bank Institute. Available: <https://www.adb.org/publications/international-remittances-and-poverty-reduction>

Yoshino, N., F. Taghizadeh-Hesary, and M. Otsuka. 2018. Impact of International Remittances on Poverty Reduction: Case of Developing Asia. *Global Solutions Journal*. 1:1-90-96 May 2018

UN (2020). <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/> (accessed March 10, 2020)

World Bank (2016). PovcalNet: An Online Analysis Tool for Global Poverty Monitoring. *World Bank*. Available at <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx> (accessed March 10, 2020).

World Bank (2016). Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2016 Taking on Inequality. *World Bank*. 35-52.