

I.S.E.O. SUMMER SCHOOL 2021

The Post Pandemic World Economy

- PROGRAM* -

■ SUNDAY 20TH JUNE

6.00 – 8.00 p.m. Course and participants' introduction
Digital wine tasting by Berlucchi winery



■ MONDAY 21ST JUNE

2.00 – 4.00 p.m. Lecture: MICHAEL SPENCE, Nobel in Economics 2001, New York University
"THE POST RECOVERY DECADE IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY"



5.00 – 7.00 p.m. Lecture: BINA AGARWAL, The University of Manchester
"GENDER INEQUALITIES AND POST-COVID RECOVERY: CHALLENGING THE FAMILY IN THEORY AND POLICY"

■ TUESDAY 22ND JUNE

2.30 – 4.30 p.m. Lecture: JOSEPH STIGLITZ, Nobel in Economics 2001, Columbia University
"THE ECONOMICS OF COVID-19 AND THE POST-COVID ECONOMY"



6.00 – 8.00 p.m. Lecture: RICCARDO VALENTINI, Nobel for Peace 2007 with IPCC, Università della Toscana

■ WEDNESDAY 23RD JUNE

5.00–5.45 p.m. "YOUR LECTURE/1"



5.45–6.15 p.m. Live Virtual Tour to Museum of Santa Giulia, Brescia

6.15–7.00 p.m. "YOUR LECTURE/2"



■ THURSDAY 24TH JUNE

3.00 – 5.00 p.m. Lecture: ANGUS DEATON, Nobel in Economics 2015, Princeton University
Public Lecture promoted with the University of Brescia, Faculty of Economics
"WIDENING HEALTH AND EDUCATIONAL INEQUALITIES IN THE US BEFORE AND DURING THE PANDEMIC"



■ FRIDAY 25TH JUNE

2.00 – 4.00 p.m. Lecture: MICHAEL KREMER, Nobel in Economics 2019, Chicago University
"VACCINE POLICY AND PANDEMICS"



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- SPEAKERS BIOGRAPHIES -



BINA AGARWAL

Bina Agarwal is Professor of Development Economics and Environment at the University of Manchester, UK. Prior to this, she was Director and Professor of Economics at the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi. Educated at the Universities of Cambridge and Delhi, she has held distinguished teaching and research positions at Cambridge, Harvard, Princeton, Michigan, Minnesota, and the New York University School of Law.



Agarwal has been President of the International Society for Ecological Economics, Vice-President of the International Economic Association, and President of the International Association for Feminist Economics. She has served on the Boards of many UN and other International organisations. She holds honorary doctorates from ISS The Hague and the University of Antwerp. She is an international member of the Accademia Nazionale dei Lincei, Italy, and The World Academy of Sciences.

Bina Agarwal's research is both theoretical and empirical in scope and interdisciplinary. Her publications include 14 books (8 authored) and over 90 professional papers on subjects such as property and land rights; environment and development; the political economy of gender; poverty and inequality; and agrarian Institutions and technology. Her work on women's land rights and environmental issues has had global impact. In 2005 she led a successful civil society campaign to amend India's Hindu inheritance law.

Her books include the award-winning *A Field of One's Own* (Cambridge University Press, 1994), *Gender and Green Governance* (Oxford University Press, 2010), and *Gender Challenges*, a three-volume compendium of her selected papers (OUP, 2016). This year a volume of her selected papers entitled *Gender Inequalities in Developing Economies* in Italian translation was published by Il Mulino.

Agarwal has received multiple awards, including several book prizes; a Padma Shri from the President of India in 2008; the Leontief Prize 2010 for "advancing the frontiers of economic thought"; the Order of Agricultural Merit, France, 2017; the **Louis Malassis Scientific Prize 2017**; and the International Balzan Prize 2017 "for challenging established premises in economics and the social sciences by using an innovative gender perspective".

ANGUS DEATON

Nobel Laureate in Economics 2015

Angus Deaton, born in 1945, in full Sir Angus Stewart Deaton, British American economist who received the 2015 Nobel Prize for Economics. His fundamental contributions to the theory of consumption, savings, and the measurement of economic well-being transformed the field of applied and development economics.



Deaton received a B.A. (1967), an M.A. (1971), and a Ph.D. (1974), each in economics, from the University of Cambridge. He worked as a professor of econometrics at the University of Bristol from 1976 until 1983 while serving as a visiting professor at Princeton University in 1979–80. In 1980 he became a permanent member of the faculty at Princeton.

Deaton's first major contribution to the field of development economics was his analysis of the evolution of consumer demand in the United Kingdom over the first 70 years of the 20th century, using a novel way of modeling consumer demand. For this work he became the first recipient of the Frisch Medal in 1978, an award given every two years by the Econometric Society to the author of an applied economics paper published in the economics journal *Econometrica*. In 1980 he extended this work with his colleague John Muellbauer and came up with a model of consumer demand that was simple to estimate and relied on more-realistic assumptions than the existing models at the time. This new model, which they called An Almost Ideal Demand System, quickly became the benchmark model for economists who wanted to study consumer behaviour empirically.

Deaton is a Senior Scholar and the Dwight D. Eisenhower Professor of Economics and International Affairs Emeritus at the Princeton School of Public and International Affairs and the Economics Department at Princeton University. He was also a member of the Chief Economist's Advisory Council of the World Bank and a senior research scientist for the Gallup Organization. Deaton served as the president of the American Economic Association in 2009 and was awarded the BBVA Foundation Frontiers of Knowledge Award in 2011, a prize that acknowledged his fundamental contributions to the field. In 2015 he received the Nobel Prize for Economics "for his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare." The following year he was made a knight bachelor.

Affiliation at the time of the award: Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, USA

Prize motivation: "for his analysis of consumption, poverty, and welfare"

MICHAEL KREMER

Nobel Laureate in Economics 2019



Michael Kremer, born in 1964, directs the Development Innovation Lab at the University of Chicago, where he is a University Professor.

He is the joint winner of Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel (Economics Nobel Prize) 2019, for an “experimental approach to alleviating global poverty”. He is also a recipient of a MacArthur Fellowship, a

Member of the National Academy of Sciences, a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a recipient of a Presidential Faculty Fellowship, and was a World Economic Forum Young Global Leader. He is a co-founder of BREAD, the association of development economists.

He received his PhD in Economics from Harvard University, and was the Gates Professor of Developing Societies in the Department of Economics at Harvard University from 2003 to 2020.

Michael’s work focuses on innovation, including in education, health, water, finance and agriculture in developing countries; he has also done work in the application of behavioral economics, and political economy to development economics issues. He has written multiple papers on incentives around innovation, including on patent buy-outs, Advance Market Commitments, and approaches to funding social innovation.

An innovator and social entrepreneur, Michael remains active in translating his academic work into programs that have impacted millions of lives around the world. His work on Advance Market Commitments for vaccines was instrumental in the development of a new pneumococcal vaccine, tackling a leading cause of infant morbidity and mortality. The vaccine has now been rolled out in 60 developing countries. Drawing on his work on school-based deworming, he co-founded Deworm the World. As part of Evidence Action, it now brings deworming to over 150 million children annually. His work on safe drinking water led to the Dispensers for Safe Water Program, which reaches 4 million people via the NGO Evidence Action. He is a co-founder and board member of Precision Agriculture for Development, which leverages digital technology to improve productivity and incomes for small-holder farmers in developing countries. He founded WorldTeach, which placed more than 7,500 volunteers as teachers in developing countries from 1987 to 2019. Michael is a co-founder and serves as Scientific Director of USAID’s Development Innovation Ventures (DIV), an open, tiered, evidenced-based fund that supports innovation for development.

Affiliation at the time of the award: Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

Prize motivation: "for their experimental approach to alleviating global poverty"

MICHAEL SPENCE

Nobel Laureate in Economics 2001

Michael Spence, born in 1943, is an American-born and Canadian-raised economist. Spence has a BA in Philosophy from Princeton University, a BA/MA in Mathematics from Oxford University and earned his PhD in Economics from Harvard University.



Spence is a professor of economics at the Stern School of Business at New York University, Professor Emeritus of Management in the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University, a Senior Fellow of the Hoover Institution at Stanford and a Distinguished Visiting Fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations. He has also served as the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences at Harvard and the Dean of the Stanford Business School.

Professor Spence, whose main interest focuses on economic policy in emerging markets, the economics of information, and the impact of leadership on economic growth, was chairman of the independent Commission on Growth and Development (2006 - 2010), a global policy group focused on strategies for producing rapid and sustainable economic growth, and reducing poverty.

In 2001, Spence received, along with George A. Akerlof and Joseph E. Stiglitz, the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences. It was awarded to them for their work on the dynamics of information flows and market development. Spence has furthermore been awarded the John Kenneth Galbraith Prize for excellence in teaching and the John Bates Clark medal for "significant contribution to economic thought and knowledge."

Amongst his other achievements, Spence is the author of the book *The Next Convergence: The Future of Economic Growth in a Multispeed World* (Ferrar, Straus and Giroux, May 2011).

Affiliation at the time of the award: Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA

Prize motivation: "for their analyses of markets with asymmetric information"

JOSEPH STIGLITZ

Nobel Laureate in Economics 2001

Joseph E. Stiglitz was born in 1943. A graduate of Amherst College, he received his PHD from MIT in 1967, became a full professor at Yale in 1970, and in 1979 was awarded the John Bates Clark Award, given biennially by the American Economic Association to the economist under 40 who has made the most significant contribution to the field.



He has taught at Princeton, Stanford, MIT and was the Drummond Professor and a fellow of All Souls College, Oxford. He is now University Professor at Columbia University in New York. He is also the Co-Founder and Co-President of the Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia and Chief Economist of the Roosevelt Institute.

In 2001, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Economics for his analyses of markets with asymmetric information, and he was a lead author of the 1995 Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which shared the 2007 Nobel Peace Prize. In 2011, Time named Stiglitz one of the 100 most influential people in the world. Stiglitz was a member of the Council of Economic Advisers from 1993–95, during the Clinton administration, and served as CEA chairman from 1995–97. He then became Chief Economist and Senior Vice-President of the World Bank from 1997–2000. In 2008 he was asked by the French President Nicolas Sarkozy to chair the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress, which released its final report in September 2009 (published as *Mismeasuring Our Lives*).

He now chairs a High Level Expert Group at the OECD attempting to further advance these ideas. In 2009 he was appointed by the President of the United Nations General Assembly as chair of the Commission of Experts on Reform of the International Financial and Monetary System, which also released its report in September 2009 (published as *The Stiglitz Report*). Since the 2008 financial crisis, he has played an important role in the creation of the Institute for New Economic Thinking (INET), which seeks to reform the discipline, so it is better equipped to find solutions to the great challenges of the 21st century.

Affiliation at the time of the award: Columbia University, New York, NY, USA

Prize motivation: "for their analyses of markets with asymmetric information"

RICCARDO VALENTINI

Nobel Laureate for Peace 2007 with Ipcc



Riccardo Valentini was born in 1959. He participated to the Ipcc (Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change) assessment of Land Use Change and Forestry as co-leading author: in 2007 he won the Nobel Peace Prize with Ipcc "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change". He also was involved in negotiations for the Kyoto Protocol. He was member of the scientific committee of the Global Carbon Project, member of the Advisory board of the Max Plank Institute of Biogeochemistry in Jena, chairman of the Global Terrestrial Observation System. He obtained an ERC (European Research Council) Senior Advanced Grant concerning the role of African tropical forests in the global greenhouse gas balance. He coordinated the Ipcc chapter Europe of the 5th report on Climate Impacts and Adaptation.

Prof. Valentini published in total 258 publications; he led a wide team of post-docs in Italy and he is currently running a scientific team of about 20 people both as students and post-docs in Russia. In the last 10 years Prof. Valentini hosted in his lab several post-docs who are today excellent scientists in an established stage of career.

Prof. Valentini got a degree in Physics from the University of Rome "La Sapienza": prior to become professor, in 1987 he became researcher at the University of Tuscia, Faculty of Agriculture working on plants - climate interactions, with emphasis on water relations and photosynthesis. He spent one year at Stanford University working on a new instrument to measure ecosystem fluxes of carbon dioxide, water vapor and energy continuously (24 hours) on multiyear time scale, integrating spatial scale of few kilometres.

Valentini led a European project which placed 15 flux towers in several European forests. As result of this project the first paper combining all the observation on carbon budget of the European forests has been published in Nature. The paper was the most cited paper in ecology in 2003 and today scores more than 900 citations.

Later on, together with Dennis Baldocchi of University of Berkeley, he coordinated a global network of flux towers placed in several ecosystem of the world (Fluxnet) that today counts more than 600 towers placed in several ecosystem of the world.

Affiliation at the time of the award: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), Geneva, Switzerland

Prize motivation: "for their efforts to build up and disseminate greater knowledge about man-made climate change, and to lay the foundations for the measures that are needed to counteract such change"