International Initiative for Impact Evaluation

ANNUAL REPORT 2012

Evaluating Impact, Improving Lives

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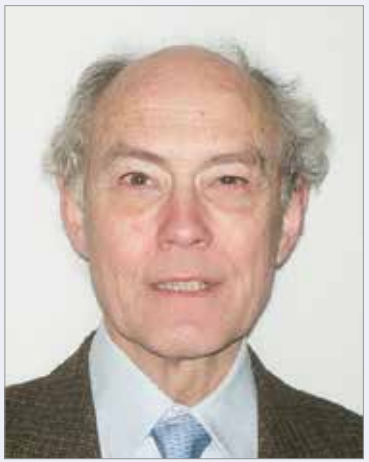
ABOUT 3ie

3ie funds impact evaluations and systematic reviews that generate high-quality evidence on what works in development and why, and at what cost. The core mission is to improve lives through impact evaluation by increasing the use of evidence to inform policy and increase development effectiveness.

CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD



- Richard Manning
Chairman, 3ie Board of Commissioners

I am writing this as the incoming Chair of the Board of 3ie, a position to which I was elected in mid-2012. I would like to pay tribute to my predecessor as Chair, Paul Gertler, and to all the Commissioners who have served 3ie since its inception.

I was involved when I was the Chair of the Development Assistance Committee of OECD, with the initiative launched by the Center for Global Development (CGD) that led to the establishment of 3ie. As a former member of a large national aid agency, I was strongly convinced of the need for more rigorous and policy-relevant evaluation of the impact of development programmes, and was particularly keen to see increasing emphasis on evaluations led by the countries implementing these programmes; but I had an open mind on the case for setting up a new international entity to pursue this vision.

It has therefore been a particular pleasure, on returning to this field six years after CGD published the report 'When will we ever learn?' to find that 3ie has already developed an impressive track record in support of its key objective of 'improving lives through impact evaluation'. This report gives a sense of the many channels through which 3ie is working to this end, from commissioning studies on specific issues to replicating existing studies to check their quality and relevance, from systematic reviews of evidence

to peer- learning among developing countries, from quality assurance for some very high-profile programmes to a new Registry of International Development Impact Evaluations.

It is an impressive portfolio for what is still a very new institution, and a great credit to the work of our Executive Director, Howard White and his energetic and diverse team in Delhi, London and Washington.

I also know from my first Board meeting last October that I am supported by an absolutely first-class group of Commissioners, who bring practical experience of what is needed to ensure the quality and relevance of impact evaluation and to build the capacity of Southern institutions to make full use of this instrument. In 2013, the Board will be working with Howard and his team to put in place a Strategy for 3ie for the years 2014 to 2017. As this report shows, we have an excellent foundation on which to build.

I warmly commend this report to you.

Richard Manning

- Howard White
3ie Executive Director

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A wage subsidy scheme in South Africa gave youth vouchers to be redeemed by the firms employing them. The voucher worked at increasing employment – those who received the voucher had a 25% greater chance of being employed than those without it. But very few of the firms employing a young person with a voucher actually bothered to cash it in.

An impact evaluation of a programme to promote use of female condoms using social marketing in Lusaka, Zambia, found that, social recognition was a much stronger incentive for hairdressing salon workers to sell the condoms than a cash incentive. But overall average sales were just one pack a month.

In both the above cases, what turned out to be the most important findings from the evaluations was not the initial focus of the study.

And often the puzzle to be answered is low take up of the intervention. Fewer than 10% of households sent their children to a childcare scheme in Mexico despite having registered. Around half of the households in northern Ghana abandoned improved cookstoves provided to them by the time of an eight month follow up survey. In Kenya, a programme opened bank

accounts for rural residents, paying the opening fee and depositing the minimum balance. Around one-third of intended beneficiaries did not even use the account to take out the money put in there for them. Fewer than 20 per cent actively used the account, and just three per cent applied for a loan from the bank where the account was held.

All these examples from 3ie supported studies show that impact evaluations need to go beyond just measuring the average treatment effect. They must identify and answer the fundamental, policy relevant questions. Did people know about the intervention? Were they interested in it and did they participate in the programme? Was it implemented properly and in a cost effective manner? Did the programme produce the expected outputs in a timely manner?

As final reports from 3ie financed studies have started to land on my desk during the last year it is clear that 3ie needs to work with the authors of the over 100 on-going studies to ensure that these questions are answered. Many of the studies have policy relevant findings but I see that we still face a challenge in ensuring that all 3ie-funded studies conduct and present their analysis in the most policy-relevant way.

Since 3ie started just over four years ago, we have been working hard to improve our processes to meet this challenge. 3ie's rigorous external and internal review process ensures the quality and relevance of studies. Our Policy Influence Plan and reporting, required from all grantees, is, I think, unique amongst grant-making bodies in promoting and monitoring the use of evidence from funded studies.

In the next few years, the evidence from 3ie suported studies will lay a firm foundation of credible evidence for designing and building effective policies and programmes that can really make a difference to people's lives. We have already made a good start to this mission. But 3ie is much more than a grant making body. We engage in a broad range of activities to raise the quality of impact evaluation, and the use of evidence from these studies.

One such activity is extending our review services to other agencies, for example the DFID-funded independent evaluation of the Millennium Villages Project.

Our commitment to raising the quality of evidence is reflected in the pioneering work being done through 3ie's Replication programme. Under this programme,

researchers obtain the data used in well-known, influential impact evaluations, seeking to reproduce the results and test their robustness to different estimation approaches, samples and so on. Knowing that studies may be replicated should encourage greater rigour and transparency in the conduct of impact evaluation. Studies are listed as 'unable to replicate' if the original researchers are unwilling to share the data. To facilitate data sharing 3ie also awards small data preparation grants to the original researchers of studies selected for replication.

Greater transparency is also encouraged by our new Registry of International Development Impact Evaluations (RIDIE), which will be launched this year. By encouraging registration of the planned analysis, researchers will be less able to mine their data for the result they are after.

3ie also supports conceptual work to improve the quality of impact evaluations and the way they are conducted. We have been making available several useful resources on our website, which was re-launched with a new look in May 2012. Contributions from experts are published through our Working Paper series, and the *Journal of Development Effectiveness*.

To promote use, 3ie is engaging more and more with policymakers. The growing number of Policy Window grants is a primary vehicle for this engagement. We also build on this engagement with 3ie's own impact evaluation workshops for policymakers, and presentations at many international events at which key decision-makers are present.

I was very pleased at the good turnout from all eleven invited countries at 3ie's High Level Developing Country

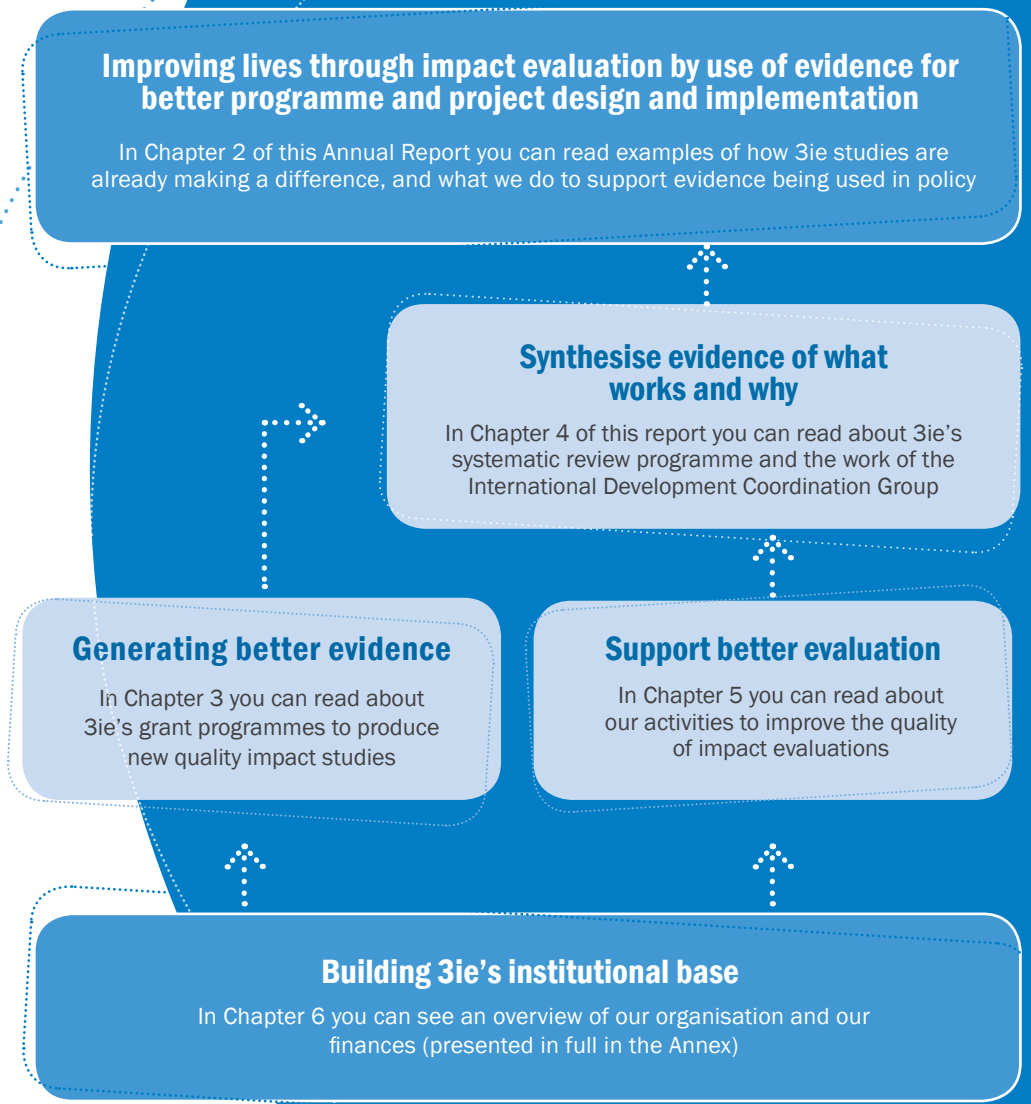
Consultation in Rome, in April 2012, which showed the growing recognition of 3ie's role in finding ways for evidence to influence policy. For me this was an important event to listen to what it is our key stakeholders want from us. We have developed the Commitment to Evaluation initiative (c2e) as a peer learning platform in accordance with the recommendations made at the Rome meeting.

Another very positive development in 2012 was the more active engagement of 3ie's members in their governance role. This role is one channel through which Southern voice is increased in 3ie. It is also in keeping with the original vision for the organisation to answer questions of interest to developing country policy makers. 3ie's Policy Window which funds impact evaluations commissioned by policymakers is a medium for achieving this goal. Our growing number of Thematic Windows, several of which are currently at the planning stage,also start with a broad consultation process with key stakeholders with an emphasis on those from developing countries.

2012 has been a very good year for 3ie. As the evidence of what works, why and for how much begins to build up, I am confident that 2013 will move us closer to our vision of 'improving lives though impact evaluation'.

Howard White

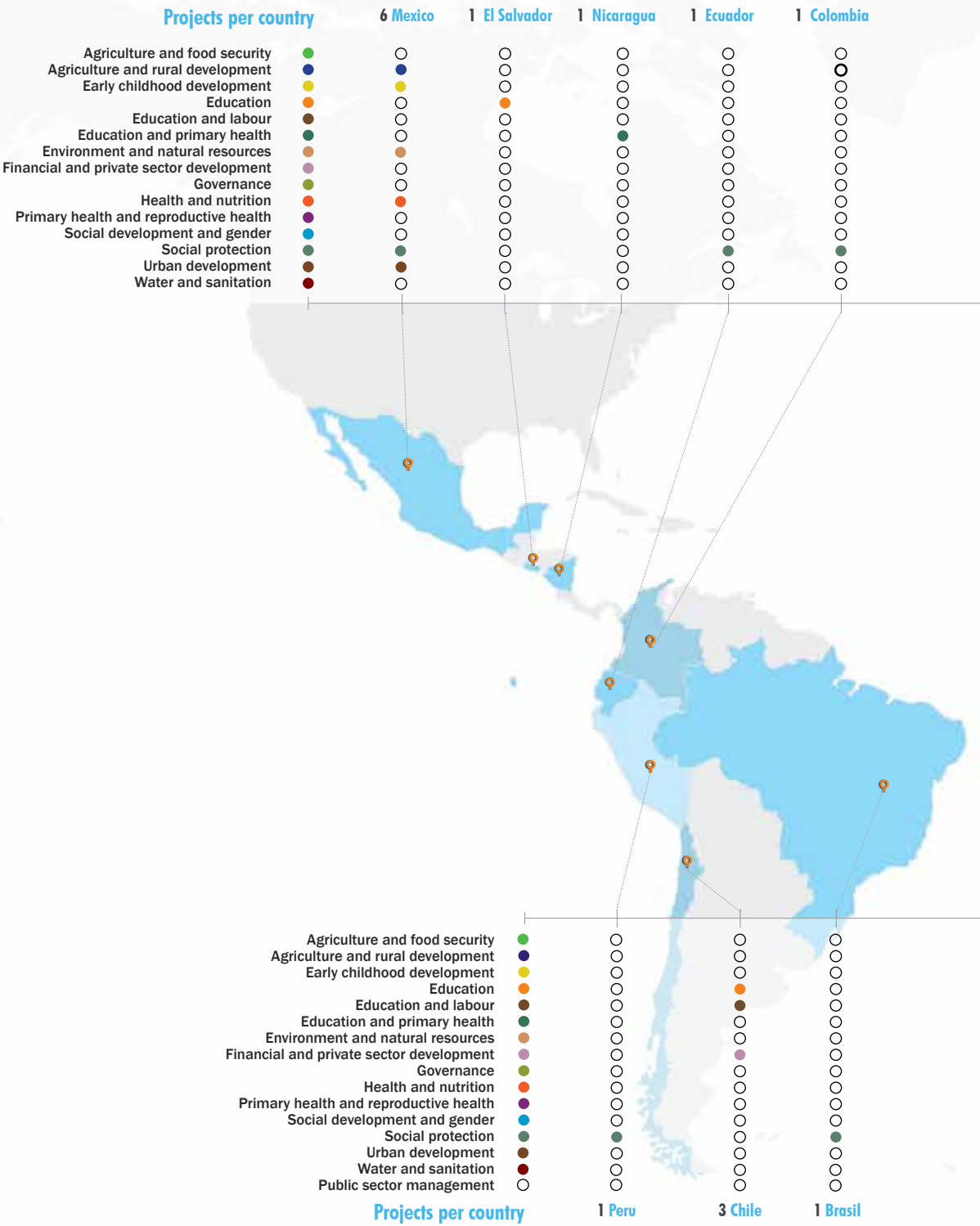
How 3ie Works

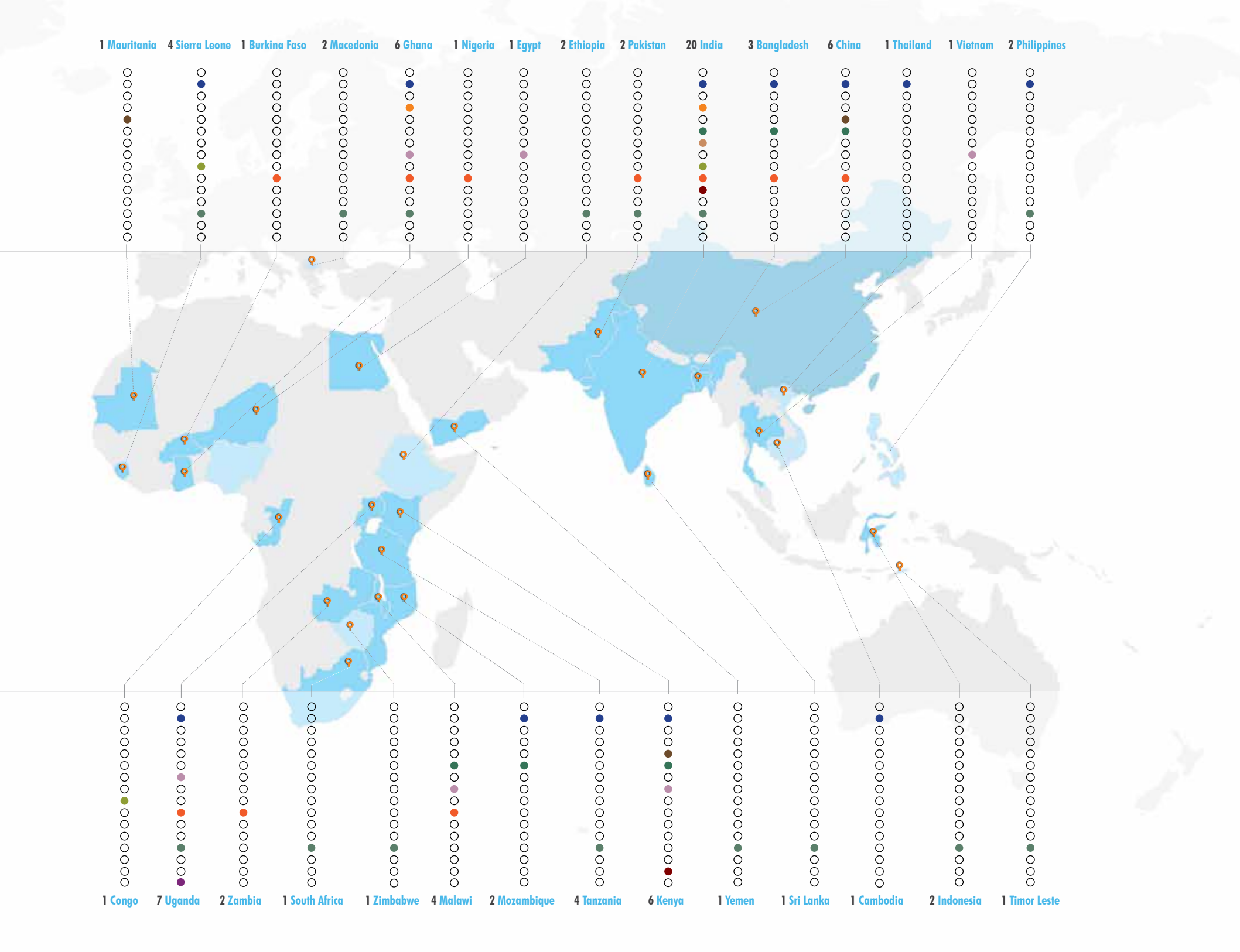


3ie around the world

Map of funded projects

3ie has committed a total of US$ 43.81 million for 112 signed grant agreements with potential for high policy impact.




1 Mauritania
4 Sierra Leone
1 Burkina Faso
2 Macedonia
6 Ghana
1 Nigeria
1 Egypt
2 Ethiopia
2 Pakistan
20 India
3 Bangladesh
6 China
1 Thailand
1 Vietnam
2 Philippines
1 Congo
7 Uganda
2 Zambia
1 South Africa
1 Zimbabwe
4 Malawi
2 Mozambique
4 Tanzania
6 Kenya
1 Yemen
1 Sri Lanka
1 Cambodia
2 Indonesia
1 Timor Leste

INFLUENCING POLICY

Getting evidence into use

In 2011,we saw success in the use of evidence from 3ie supported studies to scale up successful programmes (preschools in rural Mozambique), to halt the roll out of failed programmes (cook stoves in northern Ghana) and to change policy (agricultural water pricing for farmers in West Bengal, India).

The year 2012 provided more examples of evidence informing policy. A 3ie supported impact evaluation in Indonesia showed that when the community identified the people who were to receive targeted conditional cash transfers, it increased acceptance of the programme. As a result of these findings, the Indonesian government now has the beneficiary list produced by the proxy means test verified by the community.

In the Indian state of Gujarat, independent audits of emissions from industrial plants produced more accurate reports and prompted firms to reduce emissions. The scheme is being adopted by the pollution regulator, and other Indian states have expressed an interest in adopting the approach.

In China, government has incorporated secondary level scholarships into state policy, following a 3ie-study showing the positive effect of such scholarships on poorer students. Also, in China, marketing of agricultural insurance has been modified in accordance with study findings. Based on study findings the insurance company has incorporated financial literacy information into its insurance flyers, and now offers a menu of contracts to improve take up of the insurance.

Finally, a study of a wage subsidy in South Africa, which had a lower than expected effect, has been prominently discussed in parliament, the press and the government's annual budget review. Findings from an evaluation comparing conditional and unconditional cash transfers in Malawi has informed the design of similar programmes in South Africa and Tanzania, and another transfer programme in Malawi.

To capture these stories, and to assist research teams in their approach to making evidence available to policy makers, 3ie carries out a range of activities:

- *Policy Influence Plans* (PIPs) help researchers lay out their policy engagement strategy. It underscores the need to engage with stakeholders from the outset and make sure the study is asking questions that will help frame better policies. Mapping stakeholders, gaining early buy-in, identifying risks to and strategies for policy engagement are important components of the theory of change for policy influence.

- 3ie's online *Policy Impact Toolkit* gives guidance to researchers on how to write the Policy Influence Plans. The toolkit was cited in the *Guardian* newspaper (January 7, 2013) for providing information on "policy influencing strategies with the aim of equipping communicators with the proper knowledge and tools that policy work require."

- *Policy Influence Monitoring* (PIM): a consortium of regional think tanks, led by Overseas Development Institute (ODI) and consisting of CIPPEC (Latin America), Comms Consult (Africa) and CEPA (South Asia), is helping 3ie monitor policy influence of its grants made under the Open and Thematic Windows.

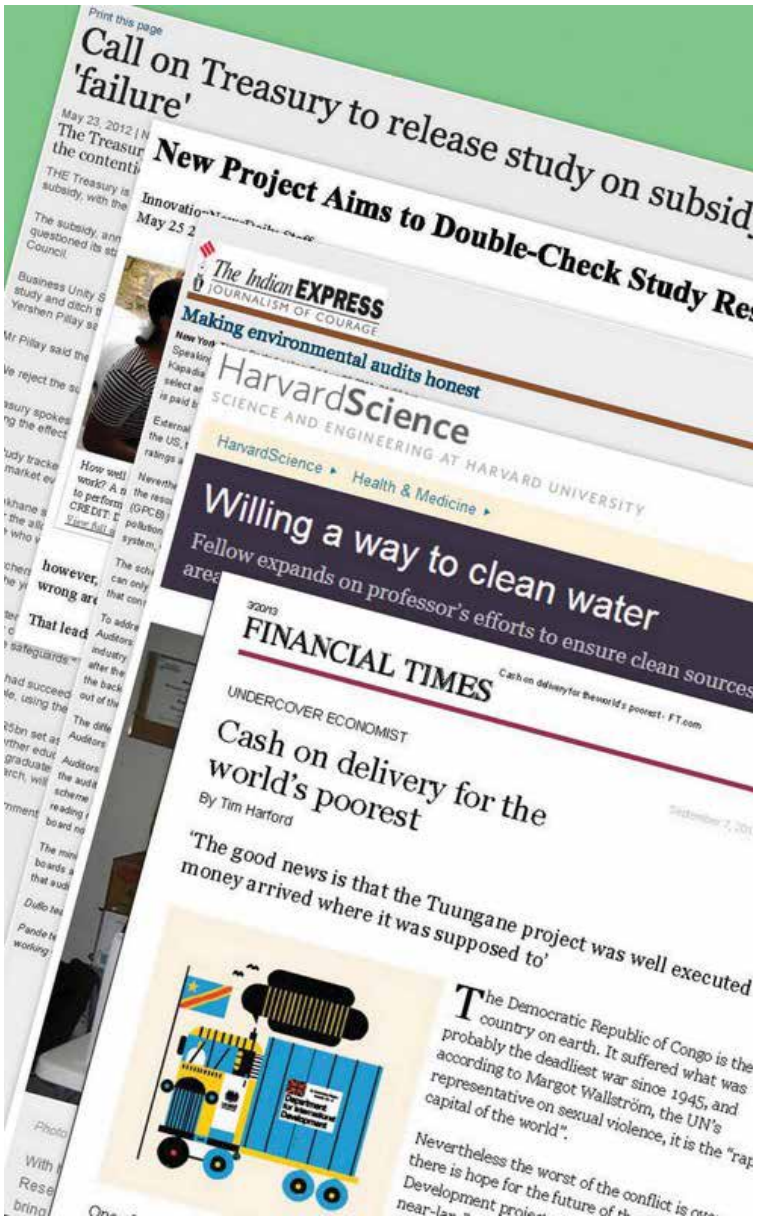
- 3ie published two *case studies of policy influence* emerging from the impact evaluation study findings of conditional cash transfer programmes in Latin America as a precursor to case studies of our own programmes to be undertaken in 2013.

- *Policy Influence Clinics* are an opportunity for researchers and policymakers to share experiences and get introduced to research communications and policy engagement strategies. In 2012, 3ie held two clinics, one each in Italy and Sri Lanka for 3ie grantees. Together the clinics hosted around 40 participants. An abridged version of the clinic was held in December 2012 at the Dhaka Colloquium for producers and users of systematic reviews. Over 90 percent of participants agreed that the knowledge and skills gained will improve their performance and productivity, and they were inspired to try new ideas, methods and practices in their work.

3ie in the news

3ie works to raise the awareness of key stakeholders, both policymakers and the public in general, of the importance of evidence. To this end, media recognition of 3ie supported activities is important.

The 3ie supported study of the Youth Wage Subsidy Experiment in South Africa received wide-spread coverage in the mainstream media. The *Financial Mail* (May, 2012) in South Africa carried an opinion piece



which pointed out that the programme is unlikely to reduce unemployment. *Business Day* called on the government to release the findings of this pilot study in an article entitled 'Call on Treasury to release study on subsidy failure'. The mention of the research findings in Parliament by the South African Minister of Finance, also received coverage on national radio. Finally, the study was mentioned in the Budget Review, one of the most important policy documents released by the South African government every year.

Among other 3ie studies that received media attention was the Tuungane project in the Democratic Republic of Congo. In an article in the *Financial Times* (September, 2012) Tim Harford, columnist and author of *Undercover Economist,* highlighted the evaluation findings of the Community Driven Development (CDD) programme.

Caixin, an English publication in China, highlighted findings from a 3ie funded study on the country's vocational education programme. The findings are particularly relevant in China where dropout rates are high in rural areas. *Liaowang*, a Chinese publication, interviewed Linxiu Zhang, vice-dean of the Chinese Centre for Agricultural Policy, who is on the research team of this study. In the interview, Zhang pitched for more government investment in vocational education.

Esther Duflo and Rohini Pande who worked on Improving Gujarat's Industrial Pollution Inspection Standards, pitched for independent audits in an Op-ed in the *Indian Express* (August, 2011). "Audits can work, but only if the scheme is designed so that the auditors' loyalties lie not with the industries they audit, but with the greater public," they said.

The Promises of Preschool in Africa, an impact evaluation of a preschool programme in Mozambique that was then rolled out nationally, received attention in on-line news service *Finchannel* (February, 2012), which highlighted the study findings.

The study on 'Chlorine Dispensers: Scaling for Results' was featured prominently on *wash funders. org*. 'Water in the Time of Cholera: Haiti's Most Urgent Health Problem', a programme on *National Public Radio*, also cited the study. The *Harvard Gazette* (February,2012) carried a story on the study, 'Willing a way to clean water'.

3ie's Replication Programme, launched in 2012,was picked up in David Roodman's blog 'Which Studies Should Someone be paid to Re-examine?' The *Innovation News Daily* ran a story titled 'New Project Aims to Double-Check Study Results'. The replication programme also featured prominently in the World Bank's *Development Impact* blog, which frequently cites blogs on the 3ie website.

3ie's grant announcements particularly Open Window 4 and Systematic Review 5 were featured prominently in the online development journal *devex.com*. Among the events, the Early Childhood Development conference and the Dhaka Colloquium on Systematic Reviews in International Development all received wide coverage.

The organisation's profile on social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter grew significantly during the year. 3ie's Facebook page now has 900 followers (up from 320) while its Twitter handle (@3ienews) is followed by 1,500 people as compared to 800 the year before. 3ie's monthly newsletter has over 9,600 subscribers.

Building the Commitment to Evaluation: learning from evaluation practices of 3ie members

3ie's work on Commitment to Evaluation (c2e) is intended to translate the growing focus on results into more systematic use of evidence in policymaking.

The reality is that often lessons learnt from evaluations are not taken into account by implementing agencies when designing or implementing a programme and the same mistakes are repeated time and again. There are many cases where a programme was shown to have no impact and was yet expanded, or cases where the programme was shown to have positive impacts but was nevertheless terminated.

To address this issue and help build a culture of evaluation use, 3ie is piloting a voluntary peer learning mechanism to learn from evaluation practices of its members and encourage the uptake of evidence in development policies and programmes.

The conceptual framework for the peer learning emerged from two exploratory papers commissioned in 2012, and draws on lessons learnt from other initiatives including Center for Global Development's QuODA index, Transparency International's corruption perception index, OECD DAC peer review mechanism, CONEVAL award for good evaluation practices and others. An advisory working group with high level representatives from DFID, Norad, OECD, Uganda Office of the Prime Minister, CONEVAL in Mexico, World Bank Independent Evaluation Group, China Agriculture University, and Center for Global Development were also consulted.

The Office of the Prime Minister in Uganda hosted the first pilot peer learning during its evaluation week in March, 2013. The objectives of this pilot were to promote good practice and methods, and generate a common framework to measure the production and use of high quality evidence to inform effective development policies.

"Development discourse has witnessed a paradigm shift in the last decade with the emphasis on the need for evidence-based policymaking, and 3ie has been one of the biggest proponents of this approach.

Annually millions of dollars are spent in development research, but interest in study findings remains limited. Not surprisingly we have but a few instances of research feeding into policy. Something is amiss! We can ill-afford to waste resources on populist programmes that do not deliver.

I am delighted that at 3ie I have the opportunity to work on innovative ideas aimed at developing incentives and tools that will make researchers 'policy entrepreneurs', and contribute to development policies that effectively fulfill the mandate of poverty alleviation.

With over a 100 projects globally there are challenges galore, especially when 3ie compels me to ask myself everyday "How will this improve the lives of the people we are working for?"

3ie has widened my horizon and contributed immensely to my growth as a developmental professional, challenging me to new ideas and approaches to address global poverty."

-Stuti Tripathi
Senior Policy Officer,
3ie New Delhi

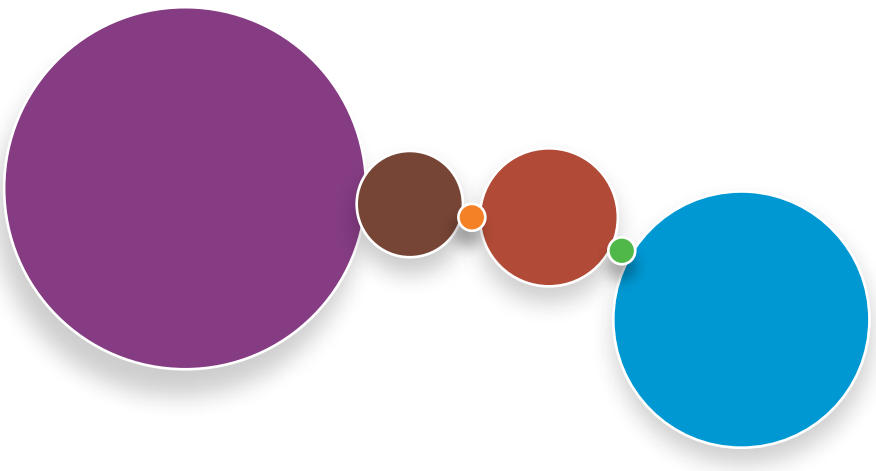
GENERATING BETTER EVIDENCE

New grants in 2012

3ie's fourth Open Window received more than 600 expressions of interest and received 279 high quality full proposals. Of these, 20 have provisionally been selected for funding, seven of which are in low-income countries. Five of the 20 proposals focus on agriculture and social protection/development respectively and four relate to health.

The window shows continued growing interest and awareness of 3ie and its work with the continuing growth in applications allowing us to ensure high quality.

Chart 1 : Regional distribution of 3ie's Open Window grants, 2009-12



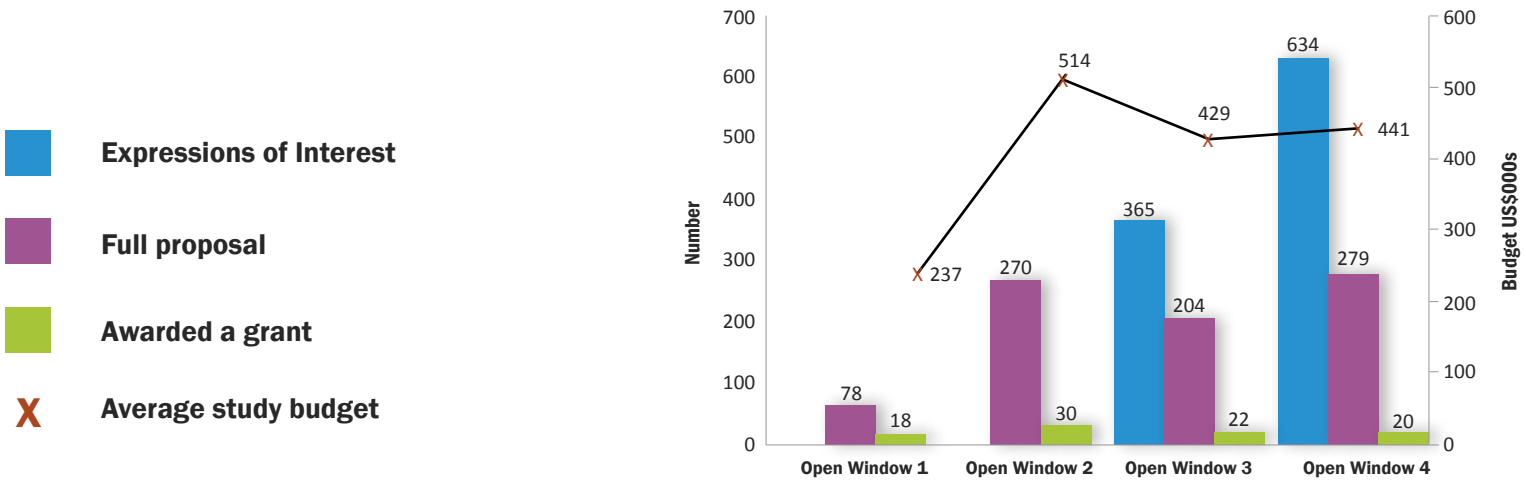
41 %	sub- Saharan Africa
12 %	East Asia and Pacific
1 %	Europe and Central Asia
15.6 %	Latin America and Carribean
1 %	Middle East and North Africa
28.9 %	South Asia

3ie's fourth Open Window adjusted our scoring scheme to give greater weight to proposals articulating a robust theory of change and strong formative research. Our post-selection period has also been marked by a greater emphasis on ensuring higher technical quality. We also continue to ensure that grantees and implementing agencies take joint ownership of evaluations and their results.

Building a critical mass of evidence

3ie is currently supporting 129 impact evaluations across its various grant windows. This figure includes grants made under its four Open Windows, the Social Protection Thematic Window (10 grants) and the Policy Window. Three new thematic windows are in their early stages–agricultural innovation, medical male circumcision and HIV/AIDS self-testing. We are also planning two other thematic windows, one on climate change adaptation and mitigation evaluations and another on impact evaluations of humanitarian assistance.

Chart 2: Expressions of interest, number of funded proposals and average grant size (in USD '000), 3ie's Open Window, 2009-12

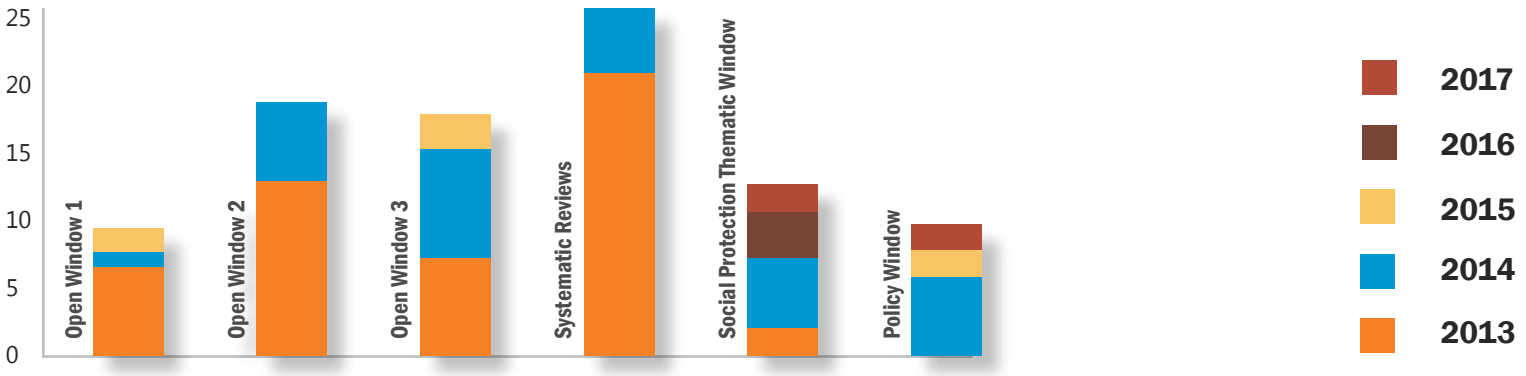


Strengthening credibility, increasing impact

2012 was exciting for the evaluation team as 3ie's early grants started to bear fruit. We received eight final evaluation study reports, and a further eight draft final reports. We expect to receive about 20 more completed studies during 2013.

As the number of supported grants has increased, the evaluation office has also grown in size. We added two talented evaluation specialists to the team and continue to look for good talent from around the world.

Evidence (study reports) we expect in the coming years



Enhancing capacity and relevance

In its fourth Open Window, 3ie continued to emphasise substantive involvement from developing country researchers. Each funded evaluation under Open Window 4 had an average of three principal investigators from developing countries, a marked departure from earlier windows.

Engaging with governments

In 2012, 3ie increased its reach amongst developing country governments through the Policy Window. In early 2013, we will have 22 developing country implementing agencies that are Policy Window signatories.

Looking forward

The evaluation office at 3ie continues to grow from strength to strength. The team plays a critical role in 3ie's theory of change – producing high quality impact evaluations that are credible and can be used to influence policy – with seriousness and focus. The emphasis on self and professional development will allow the evaluation office to sustain and grow in this role as the organisation evolves.

3ie supported impact evaluations in focus

Youth wage subsidy experiment in South Africa

A youth wage subsidy experiment for South Africa

Researchers: James Levinsohn, Neil Rankin, Gareth Roberts and Volker Schöer

The Catch 22 situation of no job in the formal sector without experience, and no experience without a job applies the world over. A 3ie supported study in South Africa sought to cut this vicious circle by providing unemployed youth with a voucher to be cashed in by the firm which employed them, i.e. a wage subsidy targeted at unemployed youth. The theory of change was that once employed, the youth could show they were good employees and so would stay in the job beyond the duration of the subsidy.

The subsidy was capped at an amount equivalent to half the wage, or 833 ZAR per month, and could be claimed for up to a maximum of 5,000 ZAR, that is for around five to six months. The study picked just over 4,000 Africans aged between 20 and 24 from three regions – the Johannesburg metropolitan area in Gauteng province; the eThekwini (greater Durban) metropolitan area of KwaZulu-Natal province (which includes some rural areas); and the urban area of Polokwane and surrounding rural areas of the Limpopo province. Half of these youth were randomly assigned the voucher.

The scheme had an impact: Youth with the voucher were about 7 percentage points more likely to be employed than those without. Approximately one-third of those without the voucher were in employment, so the 7 percentage points means the voucher increased the chances of being employed by about 25%. And, as suggested by the theory of change, this impact persisted beyond the period of the voucher – that is, youth who had had a voucher were still more likely to be in employment two years later and had on average 45 days more work experience than those without the voucher.

But the curious thing is that most firms employing youth with a voucher actually did not bother to cash it in. Interviews with firms indicate low value of the voucher, administrative hassle of redeeming it and scepticism about the legitimacy of the project, as reasons for this apparently odd behaviour. But since youth with a voucher were more likely to be employed than those without, the voucher evidently acted as a signal for the person's employability or changed a person's perceptions of potential success in the labour market, enabling them to get jobs they would not otherwise have gotten. Future research might explore other, more cost effective, signalling mechanisms and might explore how job information and outcomes are related.

This study was conducted by researchers at the University of Witwatersrand in collaboration with government officials from the Presidency, the National Treasury and the Department of Labour. It is an encouraging example of a government being involved in an experimental pilot of a programme which was being considered at the policy level. The results of the study have featured in the national press, discussed in Parliament and cited in the government's annual Budget Review.

Regulating pollution in Gujarat

Truth Telling by Third Party Audits and the Response of Polluting Firms: Experimental Evidence from India

Researchers: Esther Duflo, Michael Greenstone, Rohini Pande and Nicholas Ryan

How accurate and credible is an environmental audit if the auditor is chosen and paid for by the firm being audited? A new 3ie supported impact evaluation of an environmental audit scheme in Gujarat, India, provides a clear answer: such an arrangement encourages corruption and misreporting of industrial plant emissions. Independent audits on the other hand produce more accurate reports and prompt firms to curtail pollution.

In response to these findings, the Gujarat Pollution Control Board is changing its regulations to ensure that audits are independent.

The impact evaluation

This Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab led study in Gujarat is the first randomised controlled trial conducted on an environmental regulation. It examines the impact of reforming the system of environmental audits for industrial plants.

The trial involved a sample 473 audit-eligible plants in Ahmedabad and Surat in which 233 were exposed to the new system and the remaining acted as the control group. In the control group, plants remained in the status quo system, directly choosing and paying their third party auditors. In the treatment group, auditors were randomly assigned to the plant and were paid a fixed fee from a central pool of funds. In addition, their audit reports were subjected to random back-checks by independent agencies. In the second year, auditors working in the treatment group were paid a bonus for accurate reporting.

The results

The study produces clear, actionable findings:

- The existing system was corrupted. Auditors working under the standard scheme were systematically under-reporting pollution readings, readings being grouped just below the threshold above which firms would be charged.
- Auditors in the modified scheme reported much more accurately, as measured by comparisons of auditor reports and independent back-checks, showing many more firms to be above the threshold.
- Plants that were part of the improved audit scheme reduced their pollution emissions.

Policy implications

This is a landmark study for several reasons. The evaluation was timely because Gujarat's pollution regulator urgently needed rigorous analysis to decide on how to make the environmental audit scheme an effective enforcement mechanism. A few years ago, industry associations in Gujarat filed a case in the High Court to throw out the environmental audit scheme because the Gujarat Pollution Control Board was purportedly not following up on the audit reports and the scheme was not taken seriously by anyone. From the regulator's point of view, inaccurate audit reports were not a good basis for enforcing regulations. Although the High Court did not see merit in the industry lobby's case, it did see value in examining the audit scheme to find out where it was going wrong.

According to Hardik Shah, Member Secretary of the Gujarat Pollution Control Board, "this evaluation has not only revealed the flaws in the environment audit scheme but also offered us ways to strengthen the system. We now have much needed evidence to go ahead and amend the scheme". Shah has been instrumental in getting the evaluation findings used in Gujarat.

Based on the evaluation, the Gujarat pollution regulator made three recommendations to its Board members, all of which were accepted.

1. Auditors should be randomly assigned to firms through a software programme.
2. Standard rates should be fixed for auditors' fees. There will however be differential slabs for the fees depending on the size of the industrial plant.
3. The audits will be subject to random back-checks.

As one of India's fastest growing industrial states in India, the actions of the Gujarat Pollution Control Board could influence environment regulators in other states to adopt the revised independent audit scheme.

Currently Gujarat is the only state in India that has implemented the environmental audit scheme along with inspections of industrial plants to monitor pollution. The rest of India mainly relies on inspections as the only enforcement mechanism for keeping a tab on pollution levels.

Shah said that after hearing about Gujarat's experience, the pollution control boards in several states have expressed interest in taking up third-party environmental audits. The central government's Ministry of Environment and Forests is also considering changes to its Environmental Impact Assessment programme.

A successful environmental audit scheme in Gujarat, based on the evidence from the study, could be the stimulus needed for more effective environment regulation throughout India.

Evaluating the impact of "bottom-up" approaches to development

3ie supported studies in focus

Effects of a Community Driven Reconstruction Program in Democratic Republic of Congo

Researchers: Macartan Humphreys, Raul Sanchez de la Sierra and Peter van der Windt

The GoBifo Project Evaluation Report: Assessing the Impacts of Community Driven Development in Sierra Leone

Researchers: Katherine Casey, Rachel Glennerster and Edward Miguel

Interventions to Promote Social Cohesion in sub-Saharan Africa – a Systematic Review

Researchers: Elisabeth King, Cyrus Samii and Birte Snilstveit

Does community driven development really work? Does putting communities in charge of identifying and managing development programmes build social cohesion and local accountability, and enhance community capacity to undertake such programmes in the future?

The growth in donor support for such programmes rests on the belief that they are effective. Between 2002 and 2008, the World Bank gave $1.3 billion per year in loans to community driven development projects.

3ie supported impact evaluations in Democratic Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone show that community driven development is a reasonable approach for delivering small scale local public goods in an equitable manner but it does not lead to institutional, social and behavioural changes.

The GoBifo programme in Sierra Leone established village development committees, helped communities draw up development plans, providing them with funds as well as training to implement their own development projects. While the programme was successful in creating local public goods in a cost-effective and transparent manner, it did not lead to collective action outside the scope of the project. There were no effects on other proxy indicators of social capital such as trust, access to information, inclusion and participation.

The results are not very different with the Tuungane programme in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The election of village committees as well as training in leadership, good governance and social inclusion did not lead to behavioural changes among participants of the programme. When confronted with a new collective decision-making problem, communities in Tuungane areas were no more likely to use elections than those in non Tuungane areas. While people in the Tuungane areas were more likely to complain when funds are misused by leaders, the overall levels of transparency in managing funds were similar in both groups.

These new findings corroborate the evidence from an earlier 3ie supported systematic review (2010) on interventions to promote social cohesion in sub-Saharan Africa which summarized evidence on the effectiveness of interventions in countries including Zambia, Malawi, Benin and Kenya.The review concludes that these programmes have only weakly positive impacts on social cohesion.

Empowering women ?

An important aspect of community driven development is the emphasis on the greater role of women in decision-making. Most programmes try to empower women through a gender parity requirement in the membership of project committees to encourage their participation in decision-making. However, the two 3ie supported evaluations find that this approach makes no difference in empowering women.

Facilitators of the GoBifo programme in Sierra Leone encouraged women to participate in meetings and required them to serve on Village Development Committees. But women who were part of the GoBifo programme were no more likely to speak up in a general community meeting than those who were not part of the programme. Similarly in DRC, even without having the gender parity requirement, women comprise approximately 30 per cent of the committee members. Yet there is no evidence of positive changes in attitudes towards the roles and responsibilities of women.

Impact on welfare

The development projects supported through community driven development interventions include the construction of schools, roads, water supply and sanitation works and health facilities. But the impact of such development projects on economic outcomes is not consistent. The Tuungane programme in DRC was associated with poorer performance on some indicators of wealth, such as household income and quality of housing. It is however likely that the period in which the research was conducted was too short for economic effects to kick in.

The story is different in Sierra Leone. The GoBifo programme had positive effects on economic welfare, household assets, entrepreneurship and market activities.

Answering the why question

So why don't community driven development programmes work in building social capital? The researchers involved in the 3ie-funded studies believe that the answer to this question lies in the re-examination of the designs of the programmes and the theory of change underlying the community driven development model.

Are community driven development programmes pitched at the right level to bring about change in governance structures? The interventions in DRC and Sierra Leone were implemented at the village level and it could well be that governance problems are more muted at local levels than at higher levels.

There is also the broader question of whether it is possible to change power structures in the short-duration of a project, given that power relations are perpetuated over decades and centuries. The participatory model of these programmes is based on the assumption that "all community members enter the decision-making sphere on an equal footing, and can agree on a common interest without intra-community conflicts" (Vajja and White, 2008). But this ideal and harmonious way of functioning is not how it plays out in reality.

-Thomas de Hoop
Evaluation Specialist,
3ie New Delhi

"Every day I continue to be excited by the fascinating work environment of the 3ie office in New Delhi. Working at the intersection of research and policy has provided me with several new insights about the role impact evaluations can play in the real world outside academia. At the same time, my work at 3ie draws extensively on the impact evaluation knowledge I gained during my PhD. I feel inspired by the possibility to contribute to the research design of the impact evaluation of the Millennium Villages Project in Northern Ghana. High-quality evidence on the cost-effectiveness of this intervention is truly needed.

I am also proud of the selection of studies we are funding under Open Window 4. I am confident that these high-quality studies will contribute to improved decision-making by policymakers in developing countries. I look forward to working with several of these policymakers under the Policy Window to commission impact evaluations of flagship programmes in low and middle income countries."

Having worked in the health sector earlier 3ie was a completely new experience for me. But in time, this organisation has become the biggest learning platform for me.

I strongly believe that 3ie is able to demonstrate an independent capability in guiding and mentoring impact evaluations.

I like 3ie's networked approach, which brings together multi-disciplinary research teams from across the world as our "grantees". My job at 3ie entails interaction with different research groups and this turns out to be the most interesting ingredient of my work here. It is really fascinating to see all the research concepts that I have studied being put to actual use with the promise of great results.

The work culture and environment that this organisation has to offer is diverse and I must congratulate 3ie for that. Personal as well as professional development is encouraged as well as channeled in the right direction here.

-Ashima Mohan
Program Associate,
3ie New Delhi

SYNTHESISING EVIDENCE

Synthesising Evidence

Systematic reviews examine the existing evidence on a particular intervention or programme in low and middle income countries.

3ie's systematic review team supports the production and dissemination of reviews in user friendly and policy relevant formulations. We fund and quality assure systematic reviews and maintain an open access systematic reviews database. We also work on gap-maps and methodological developments.

Our main achievements in 2012 were:

- The fourth and fifth calls for proposals for systematic reviews in international development, conducted with the generous support of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the Millennium Challenge Corporation, Population Services International, Sightsavers, and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). We are funding 16 new reviews across a range of topics, including the effectiveness of agriculture interventions in Africa; impacts of interventions to improve labour market outcomes of youth; interventions to reduce youth involvement in gangs; payment for environmental services and de-centralised forest management; and behaviour change communications strategies embedded in social marketing programmes.

- We published thee new systematic reviews on: the effects of interventions to promote enrolment in primary and secondary education; interventions to prevent female genital mutilation/cutting in Africa; and willingness to pay for clean water.

Dhaka Colloquium on Systematic Reviews in International Development

- Continued support to the Campbell Collaboration International Development Coordinating Group (IDCG), whose secretariat comprises members from 3ie and the University of Ottawa. IDCG now has 23 on-going reviews across topics relating to poverty alleviation, governance, small and medium enterprises, agricultural development, equitable access to justice, education, health and nutrition. An additional 15 review titles have been registered in 2012.

- In collaboration with ICDDR,B, BRAC and the Campbell Collaboration, we co-organised a successful Colloquium on Systematic Reviews in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The 3-day event provided a mixture of systematic review training and presentations of reviews for 150 participants from 30 countries. The presentations are available on the 3ie website. We continued to add to the database of systematic reviews, which now comprises summaries and quality appraisals of over 200 reviews on international development topics across economic, social development and public health.

- The 3ie systematic review team contributed to a special issue of the *Journal of Development Effectiveness* on Systematic Reviews, comprising a selection of methodological contributions, opinion pieces and examples of state of the art reviews.

3ie supported systematic reviews in focus

Interventions in Developing Nations for Improving Primary and Secondary School Enrolment of Children: A Systematic Review

by Anthony Petrosino, Claire Morgan, Trevor Fronius, Emily Tanner-Smith, Robert Boruch

This report by Anthony Petrosino et al provides the first systematic review of randomized controlled trials and quasi-experiments of interventions in developing nations to get children into school (enrolment) and keep them there (attendance, persistence, continuation). It also examines supplemental outcomes focused on learning. The review is based on a comprehensive search for high quality impact evaluations in the published and unpublished literature, with intervention effect sizes synthesised using meta-analysis. The review includes over 70 high quality impact evaluations.

Interventions that address getting children into school, and keeping them there, have, on average, positive effects; this is also true of learning outcomes reported within those same studies. The types of interventions included in the review are broad, ranging from health and nutrition (e.g. vitamin supplementation, de-worming, school meals), infrastructure (e.g. school building and repair), assistance to teachers (teaching aids, teacher incentives), economic programmes (e.g. CCTs, user fees, vouchers) to provision of information (e.g. report cards and information on returns to education). Effects represent around 10% average increases in enrolment due to the intervention, compared to the control/comparison group across the studies. Effects on other outcomes range between three and nine per cent increases. The review critically appraises and synthesises the evidence to inform the next wave of funding, intervention and evaluation efforts in this area.

Interventions to Reduce the Prevalence of Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting in African Countries

by Rigmor C. Berg, Eva Denison

This systematic review answered two research questions. First, 'what is the effectiveness of interventions designed to reduce the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) compared to no or other active intervention?' The authors found only eight effectiveness studies which were of sufficient quality to be included in the review. These eight studies involved 7,042 participants residing in seven different African countries: Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Somalia/Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal. The quality assessment resulted in a final decision of weak study quality for all eight studies, making clear policy conclusions regarding effects difficult to draw. Results suggested effects were limited, although they pointed to potential advantageous developments, such as positive changes in attitudes and knowledge regarding FGM/C, as a result of the FGM/C abandonment interventions.

The second research question asked: 'how do factors related to the continuance and discontinuance of FGM/C help explain the effectiveness of interventions designed to reduce the prevalence of FGM/C?' The main factors that support FGM/C are tradition, religion, and reduction of women's sexual desire. Factors hindering FGM/C are medical complications and prevention of sexual satisfaction. The synthesis concluded that interventions were based on a general theory that dissemination of information improves cognitions about FGM/C, but the success of interventions was contingent upon a range of contextual factors which were not always considered in implementation.

Willingness to Pay for Cleaner Water in Less developed countries

by Clair Null, Michael Kremer, Edward Miguel, Jorge Garcia Hombrados, Robyn Meeks and Alix Peterson Zwane

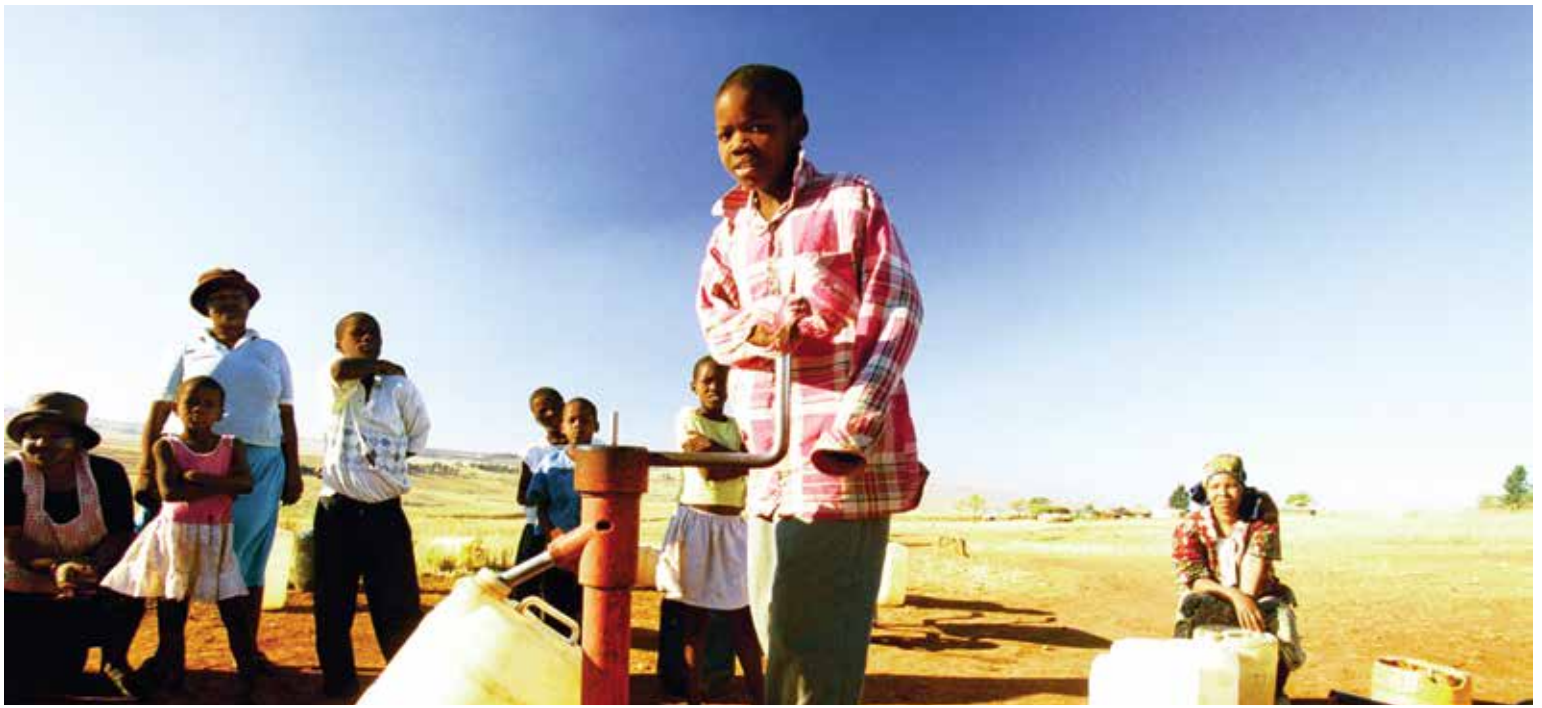
Treating water can reduce the prevalence of diarrhoea by up to 70%. Although there are several inexpensive water treatment technologies available, statistics show that every 15 seconds a child dies due to waterborne diseases. Over 700 million people worldwide still lack access to safe drinking water.

While there is a lot of research on the effectiveness of water treatment technologies, we urgently need to build on our understanding of the factors that contribute to the demand for and adoption of these products. But are people willing to pay for clean water? Is pricing the only factor influencing how people view its benefits?

The authors focused on studies that directly measured willingness to pay for water treatment based on real (rather than hypothetical) purchase decisions. The review includes evidence from trials in Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya and Zambia.

The key policy messages from the review are as follows:

- Many people are not willing to pay for safe drinking water. Even paying a small fee puts people off using water treatment technologies.
- Understanding why people are not keen to pay, and how much they might pay if they had the right information, could help overcome these barriers.
- Subsidising the costs of water treatment technologies can improve their uptake, but large subsidies are required.
- Cheaper and innovative technologies and distribution models may encourage people to change their behaviour and start using water treatment technologies which would improve their health.



I am proud to be a 3ie staff member. 3ie is an organisation which is constantly striving to build better systems for improving the lives of poor people. It is a matter of great credit to 3ie that our Delhi, London and Washington offices have people from diverse nationalities. I am proud to be part of an organisation that has such a multicultural environment.

In 2012, I helped organise two funding calls on systematic reviews and two international conferences, one of which was the Dhaka Colloquium. The feedback from some of the Dhaka Colloquium participants shows that 3ie has created a strong impression by having the first ever Systematic Review conference in a developing country. I think we have enthused people in the right direction. From 3ie's perspective, those of us who organised and attended the Dhaka Colloquium have come back with tremendous amount of energy to work even harder because we now know that our efforts can yield great results.

2012 has been a very successful year for 3ie. We can see this reflected in 3ie's stronger financial standing and also in the way teams across offices have worked together and derived great job satisfaction. All my teammates work very hard and put in lots of extra hours. I am inspired by the level of commitment and dedication of 3ie staff. We all feel committed to work even harder.

-Ami Bhavsar
Research Assistant,
3ie London

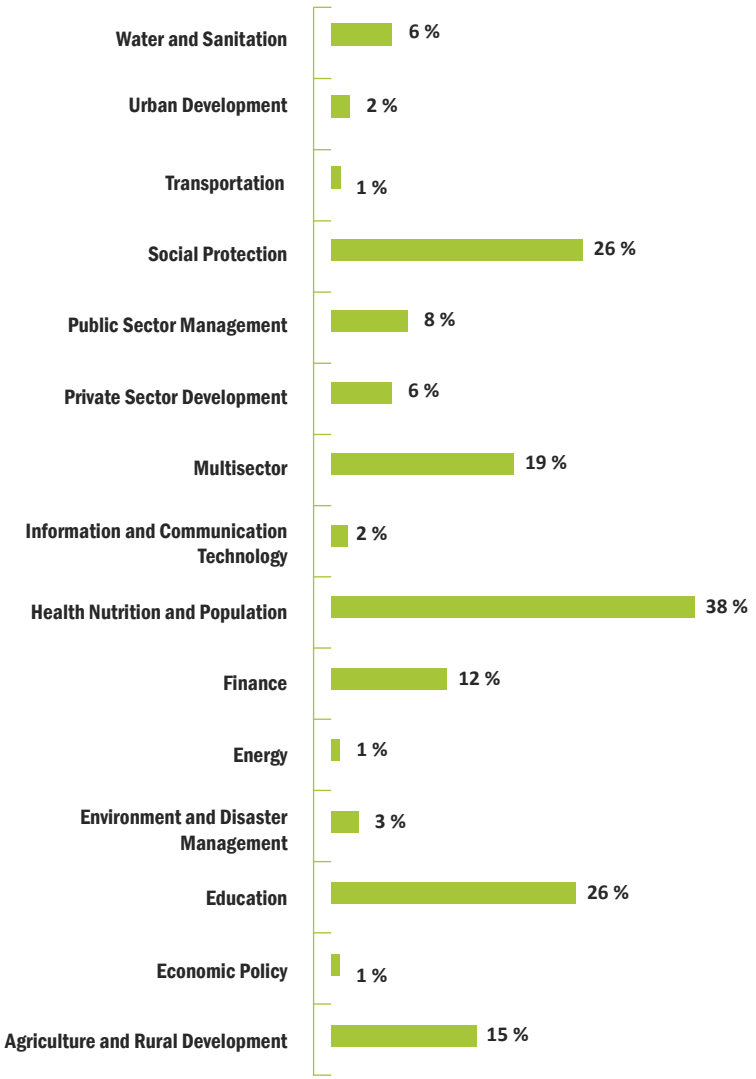
SUPPORTING BETTER EVALUATION

3ie's evidence for HIV prevention programme

2012 saw significant growth in 3ie's activities to promote better evidence for HIV prevention. Based on the successful quality assurance services provided to the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation under the HIV Combination Prevention grant, the foundation awarded 3ie a new grant to design and implement two thematic windows for primary studies related to HIV prevention innovations. These windows were launched in early 2013.

Thematic Window 2 (TW2), HIV Oral self-testing, will produce evidence on how the new HIV oral self-testing kits may be used to increase knowledge of status in ways that encourage use of counselling and linkage to treatment while avoiding

Impact studies in 3ie database by sector



negative consequences. 3ie Evaluation Specialist, Dr. Eric Djimeu Woube, met with Government of Kenya officials in late 2012 to discuss the primary evaluation questions for TW2, which will initially only cover Kenya. As a result of those and other meetings, 3ie has designed the window to solicit applications in two phases—the first phase will produce the necessary formative evidence for designing the pilot interventions to be implemented and evaluated under the second phase.

Thematic Window 3 (TW3), Demand for Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision, is designed to spur innovative ideas for increasing the demand for male circumcision among adult men in eastern and southern Africa. The window will fund both the implementation of pilot interventions and the rapid impact evaluations of those interventions. The primary benefit of TW3 will be new evidence that both donors and governments can use immediately to help design programs. A side benefit of the window will be multiple new rapid impact evaluations that can inform the development of these evaluation methodologies.

Impact Evaluation Services: better evidence for development

Impact Evaluation Services is the umbrella for 3ie's programmes designed to improve the quality of studies and credibility of evidence from all impact evaluations, not just those funded by 3ie. Several of these programmes are relatively new at 3ie and made key advances in 2012. The Registry for International Development Impact Evaluations (RIDIE) will be a web-based service that will allow researchers and evaluators to record their hypotheses and methodologies in advance of the analysis to help reduce researcher bias and reporting bias. In addition, the registry will be a place where systematic reviewers can find unpublished studies and thus reduce publication bias. In 2012, 3ie signed a contract with the RAND Corporation to design, build, and operate the registry for three years. Two task forces, each including a range of stakeholders, met in the fall of 2012 to contribute to the design of RIDIE. 3ie also liaised with other groups planning registries related to research in the social sciences with a view to ensuring that all the registries are interoperable. RIDIE will be launched during 2013.

REPLICATING WORMS

The seminal article "Worms: Identifying Impacts on Education and Health in the Presence of Treatment Externalities" by Edward Miguel and Michael Kremer has been hugely influential in policy circles, both in Kenya, where the study was conducted, and internationally. Nobel laureate Robert Mundell has stated that "Deworming is an overlooked intervention deserving of greater attention and resources. This simple, cheap investment can mean a child is healthier and spends more time in school." At the same time, a recent systematic review of deworming studies, including the Miguel and Kremer paper, concluded "it is probably misleading to justify contemporary deworming programmes based on evidence of consistent benefit on nutrition, haemoglobin, school attendance or school performance as there is simply insufficient reliable information to know whether this is so." 3ie-funded replication researchers Alexander Aiken and Calum Davey from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine will conduct a pure replication of the original research using the Miguel and Kremer data as well as examine the robustness of the results by "reframing the analysis of these data in an 'epidemiological' format". This replication study draws attention to the nature of impact evaluation research, which bridges many different fields of analysis to tackle complicated questions of development.

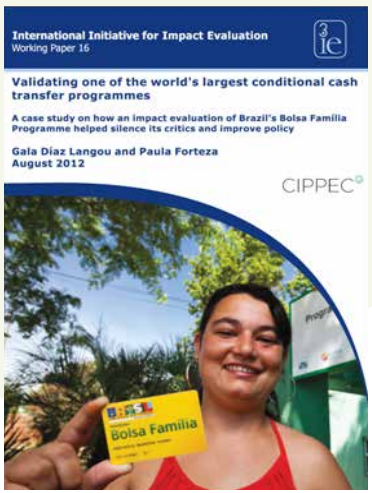
The Replication Programme was launched in 2012 with the publication of the first Candidate Studies List and the release of Replication Window 1 (RW1). Prior to the formal launch of the programme, 3ie commissioned two replication studies to serve as pilots. The experience of the pilot studies along with the publicity from the launch revealed a large amount of both interest and anxiety around replication among development researchers. 3ie responded by developing a policy document for the communications between replication researchers and original authors. It is the objective of the 3ie programme not just to increase the number of replication studies, but also to change the often contentious environment surrounding replication, so that the needs of policymakers and programme managers for high-quality evidence come first. Under RW1, 3ie received 15 applications and made five awards to conduct replication studies. In addition, four in-house replication studies were initiated. See the box for an example of one of the studies funded under RW1.

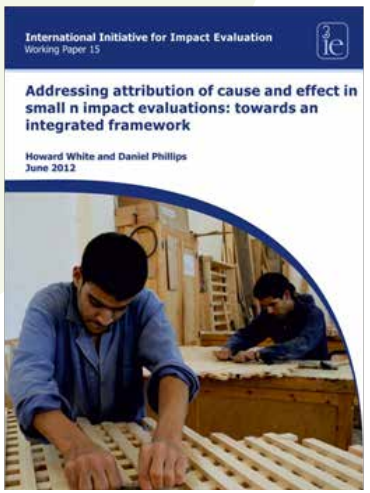
In recognition of the objectives of the replication programme, an anonymous donor made a grant to 3ie in 2012 to expand the programme and to launch a related funding window to encourage the public release of data. Thanks to this new funding, 3ie launched the Data Preparation and Release Window (DPRW) in 2012. This funding programme gives small grants to authors of published impact evaluations to prepare their raw data and necessary coding documentation for public release. For now, the window is restricted to original authors of and datasets from the articles on the Candidates Studies List. 3ie's activities to promote greater data transparency and availability will grow in 2013 with the launch of a public archive for impact evaluation data and documentation, available for all impact evaluation datasets, not just those funded by 3ie. The grant from the anonymous donor will also fund the establishment of the 3ie Replication Working Paper Series and Replication Window 2 (RW2), both to be launched in early 2013.

Professional services: direct assistance to our stakeholders

In 2012, 3ie's technical staff continued to respond to requests for quality assurance and other professional services. For example, 3ie formed a peer review panel to assist the UK Department for International Development review and improve the impact evaluation design and research tools for the independent evaluation of the Millennium Villages Project.

3ie Publications





3ie Working Papers typically cover conceptual issues related to impact evaluation to help advance thinking on conducting impact evaluations. The Working Papers may also include findings from specific studies or systematic reviews in order to illustrate broader points about conducting policy-relevant impact evaluations or easing the evidence-to-policy process. The Working Papers published in 2012 include:

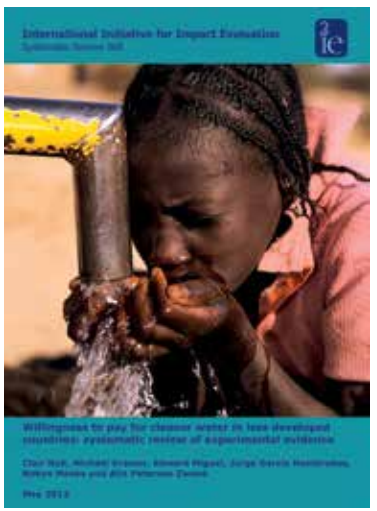
From impact evaluations to paradigm shift: a case study of the Buenos Aires Ciudadanía Porteña conditional cash transfer programme by Gabriela Agosto, Eduardo Nuñez, Horacio Citarroni, Irma Briasco and Nicolás Garcette,August 2012

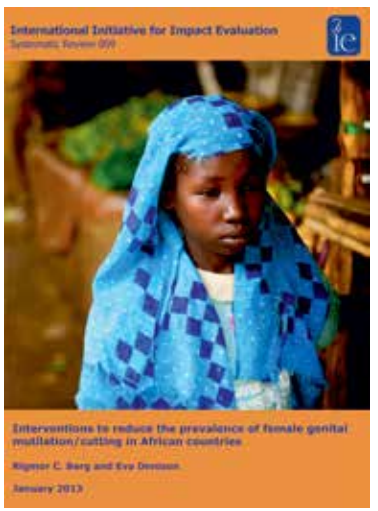
Validating one of the world's largest conditional cash transfer programmes: A case study on how an impact evaluation of Brazil's Bolsa Família Programme helped silence its critics and improve policy by Gala Díaz Langou and Paula Forteza,August 2012

Addressing attribution of cause and effect in small n impact evaluations: towards an integrated framework by Howard White and Daniel Phillips,June 2012

THE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

3ie houses the Journal of Development Effectiveness, which prints papers reporting evidence of impact of development interventions. It also publishes papers of a more conceptual nature related to impact evaluation, as well as papers covering practical aspects of conducting impact studies.





Despite the significant progress achieved in the treatment of HIV/AIDS, HIV infections cannot be cured. As a result, effective behavioural, biomedical, and structural interventions to prevent further inflections should be the most important tools to control the epidemic. My work at 3ie focuses on improving the quality of impact evaluations of HIV prevention interventions, in particular of a few very large combination prevention evaluation studies funded by the United States Government and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. For this work, I contribute my own technical assistance, coordinate the work of external expert advisors, and liaise with the funders and the research teams.

I have found this work to be very exciting and rewarding. Together with Annette Brown and our external experts namely Jere R. Behrman and Rebecca L. Thornton, we have been involved in key discussions with some of the most influential funders of HIV/AIDS programs in the world both about what evidence to date should be used to support the design of combination prevention HIV programs and about how we can rigorously evaluate these programs to determine not just effectiveness, but also cost effectiveness, in reducing HIV incidence. Our inputs have made a difference. For instance, one research team changed the composition of combination prevention interventions. The research teams integrated the private costs in the economic evaluation of interventions. I am proud of this contribution. We look forward to continuing to provide technical input during the implementation phase to ensure that these studies will generate high quality evidence.

-Eric Djimeu
Evaluation Specialist, HIV/AIDS,
3ie Washington

BUILDING 3ie

Building 3ie

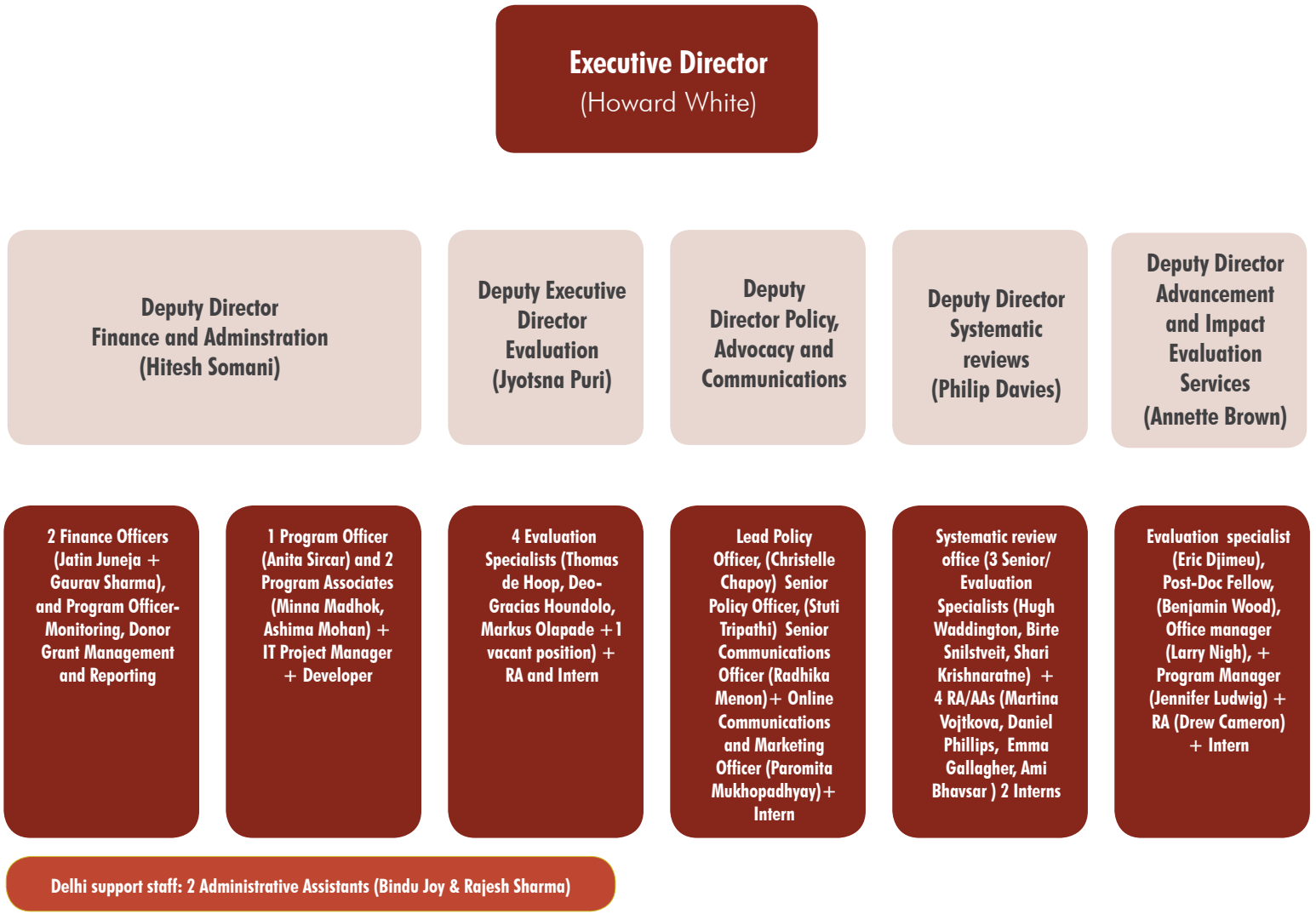
3ie's 34 staff members (as of 31st January, 2013) are spread across three offices. As a registered non-profit in the United States, we have an office in Washington D.C. headed by Dr. Annette Brown, who oversees Advancement and Impact Evaluation Services. In Delhi, the 3ie Programme is run by the Global Development Network, with Dr. Jyotsna Puri leading the team as well as heading the Evaluation Office. Dr. Phil Davies heads the systematic review team in our London office, hosted by the London International Development Centre.

As on 31st December 2012, 3ie's assets stood at US$ 72.70 million, comprising US$ 33.42 million in cash balances, US$ 38.33 million as grants receivable i.e. undisbursed balances in signed grant agreements and US$ 0.95 million in other receivables, fixed assets and deposits. 3ie has liability of expense payable of US$ 0.48 million. The undisbursed grants commitment of 3ie on signed grant agreements signed by 3ie with sub grantees is US$15.34 million as of December 31, 2012.

The income for the year 2012 is US$29.90 million comprising of multiyear grants from various donors. The expenses for the year 2012 are US$12.28 million of which grant disbursements account for 53.7 percent. The other major categories of expenses were salaries at 16.7 percent, Global Development Network management fees at 7.8 percent, consultancy fees at 6.9 percent and travel at 6.3 percent.

The detailed financial statements are available in Annex 5.

3ie Organogram



I have been associated with 3ie for two and a half years and I really enjoy working here. This is because of the sound working environment at 3ie. 3ie was fairly new when I joined the finance office, which gave me an opportunity to use my professional expertise for 3ie's growth. I like the open door policy followed at 3ie, allowing us to reach out to senior management to address any concerns we may have.

The management here is always keen to hear our feedback and they make the necessary amendments whenever needed. Being a finance person, I have to deal with numbers on a daily basis, but here I got the opportunity to understand the meaning of impact evaluation and how this affects the life of people.

-Jatin Juneja
Finance Officer,
3ie New Delhi

ANNEXES

Annex 1

3ie Board of Commissioners

Richard Manning, Board Chair
Chair of the Institute of Development Studies, UK
Vice-Chair, BBC World Service Trust
Senior Research Associate, Centre for the Study of African Economies at Oxford Studies

Daniel Kress
Deputy Director and Chief Economist, Policy Analysis and Financing,
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Christopher Whitty
Chief Scientific Advisor and Director, Research and Evidence,
UK Department for International Development

Geoffrey Deakin
Independent Consultant, International Development,
Governance and Philanthropy

Gonzalo Hernández Licona
Executive Secretary, National Evaluation Council (CONEVAL)

Ian Goldman
Deputy Director General, Head of evaluation and research,
South African Presidency's Department of Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

Jeannie Annan
Director of Research and Evaluation, International Rescue Committee

Miguel Szekely
Chief, Regional Development Unity of the Office of the President, Mexico

Nafis Sadik
Special Advisor to UN Secretary-General
Special Envoy for HIV/AIDS, Asia and the Pacific

Oumoul Ba Tall
Secretary General,Association Mauritanienne de Suivi-Evaluation
(Mauritania National Evaluation Association), Mauritania

Uma Lele
Development Economist, India

Annex 2

Members

3ie Membership is open to agencies which implement social and economic development programmes in low and middle income countries, with an annual expenditure of at least US$ 1 million on such programmes and which are committed to the rigorous evaluation of the programmes they support.

23 Members (as of 31st December, 2012)

- AusAID, Australian Agency for International Development
- BMGF, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- CIDA, Canadian International Development Agency
- CONEVAL, Mexico
- DANIDA, Danish International Development Agency
- DFID, Department of International Development
- Higher Education for Development
- IPPF, International Planned Parenthood Federation
- Karnataka, Evaluation Authority, Government of Karnataka
- Millennium Challenge Co-operation
- National Planning Department, Government of Colombia
- NORAD, Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation
- Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda
- Planning Commission, Pakistan
- Policy and Operations Evaluation Department (IOB), Netherlands

- Population Services International
- Poverty Eradication Unit of the Prime Minister's Office, Government of Fiji
- Save the Children, USA
- SIDA, Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency
- Sightsavers
- The Presidency, South Africa
- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
- USAID, The U.S. Agency for International Development

Annex 3

Associate Members

For more information on 3ie associate membership, please visit www.3ieimpact.org

102 Associate Members (as of 31st December, 2012)

Latin America

- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab , (J-PAL, Latin America)
- Center for Research on Economic Development (CEDE)

- Center of Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth (CIPPEC)
- Development Analytics S.A.
- Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE)
- Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública (National Institute of Public Health) (INSP)
- Instituto Tecnologico Autonomo de Mexico (ITAM)
- PREVIVA
- School of Public Health, Universidad de Antioquia

OECD

- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab - Europe (J-PAL)
- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab - USA (J-PAL)
- Amsterdam Institute for International Development (AIID)
- ARCO Action Research for Co-Development (ARCO)
- Carolina Population Center (CPC)
- Center for Community Based Research (CCBR)
- Center for International Development (CID)
- Center for New Institutional Social Sciences (CNISS)
- Center of Evaluation for Global Action (CEGA)
- University of California, Berkeley
- Centre for the Study of African Economies (CSAE)
- CODESPA FOUNDATION
- Committee on Sustainability Assessment (COSA)
- CSDS Columbia Univ (CSDS)
- Development Assistance Research Associates (DARA)
- Development Economics Research Group, Copenhagen University (DERG)
- Earth Institute, Columbia University
- Evidence for Development (EFD)
- Family Services Research Center, Medical University of South Carolina
- Fondation Ensemble
- Foundation Escalera
- Global Health Group, University of California, San Francisco, USA
- Immpact, a part of the University of Aberdeen (IMMPACT)
- Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)
- Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS)
- Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies (HIS)
- Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA)
- Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
- Institute of Social Studies (ISS)
- International Centre of Water for Food Security, Charles Sturt University (IC WATER)

- International Development Department - University of Birmingham (IDD)
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)
- International HIV AIDS Alliance
- International Literacy Institute (ILI)
- Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JSHPS)
- Kyiv Economics Institute
- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)
- Mercy Corps
- National Opinion Research Center (NORC)
- Oxford Policy Management (OPM)
- PATH
- Policy Studies Institute (PSI)

- Public Policy Centre
- RAND
- Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (RWI)
- Rural Education Action Project (REAP)
- Schneider Institutes for Health Policy (SIHP)
- School of International Development, University of East Anglia (DEV)
- Sightsavers
- Sydney School of Public Health (SSPH)
- Tamas Consultants Inc (TAMAS)
- The Health Bridge Foundation of Canada
- The Social Research Unit (SRU)
- The Youth Employment Network (YEN)

- University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB)
- University of Groningen, CDS
- University of New South Wales (UNSW)
- Valid International

Asia

- CENPAP Research and Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.
- Center for Economic Research, Pakistan (CERP)
- Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)
- Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA)

- Centre for Research & Development
- Centre for Research, Innovation and Training (CRIT)
- Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta
- China Health Economics Institute (CHEI)
- Department of Agrarian Reform-Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development (DAR-BARBD)
- Domrei Research and Consulting
- Idinsight
- Indian School of Business (ISB)
- Institute for Financial Management and Research (IFMR)
- Institute for Training & Social Research (ITSR)
- Institute of Health Management Research (IHMR)
- Institute of Public Health, Bangalore

- International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (ICDDR)
- J-PAL South Asia at IFMR (J-PAL)
- Mother and Infant Research Activities
- National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)
- NEERMAN
- Nepal School of Social Work
- SSA- TC Fund- Technical Services Agency
- The Institute for Poverty Alleviation and International Development (IPAID)

Africa

- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (Africa J-PAL)
- Centre for Health, Science & Social Research (CHESSORE)
- Direction Générale de l'Evaluation des Programmes de Développement (DGEPD)

- Global Agenda for Total Emanicipation (GATE)
- Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR)-Rwanda
- National Programme for Food Security, Nigeria
- Policy Research Ltd.
- Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Regional Office
- Project OKURASE
- Soul Foundation
- Women Youth and Children Upliftment Foundation
- Jhpiego

Partners

- Impact Evaluation Network
- Institute of Development Studies
- InterAction
- London International Development Centre (LIDC)
- PEGNet - Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network
- Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Research Network
- The Campbell Collaboration
- The Youth Employment Network (YEN)

Annex 4

List of funded studies completed in 2012

Impact Evaluation studies

An Impact Evaluation of the Unconditional Cash Transfer Program: evidence from the Indonesian Large Scale Social Assistance
Researchers: Samuel Bazzi, Sudarno Sumarto and Asep Suryahadi
Sector: Multisector, Social Protection, Conditional Cash Transfers, Social Assistance

Community Driven Development in Sierra Leone
Researchers: Katherine Casey, Rachel Glennerster and Edward Miguel
Sector: Community Driven Development

Impact of metering of agricultural tubewells on groundwater use and informal groundwater irrigation services markets in West Bengal, India
Researchers: JV Meenakshi, Abhijit Banerji, Aditi Mukherji and Anubhab Gupta
Sector: Agriculture and Rural Development, Energy, Irrigation & Drainage, Distribution & Transmission, Rural Electrification

Improved CookStoves in the Tumu region of Ghana
Researchers: Jason Burwen and David I. Levine
Sector: Agriculture and Rural Development, Environment and Disaster Management, Health Nutrition and Population, Pollution Control/ Waste Management, Preventive Health and Health Behavior

The Promise of Preschool in Africa: A Randomized Impact Evaluation of Early Childhood Development in Rural Mozambique
Researchers: Sebastian Martinez, Sophie Naudeau and Vitor Pereira
Sector: Education, Health Nutrition and Population, Pre-Primary and Primary Education, HIV/AIDS, Early Childhood Development Programs

No margin, No mission? Evaluating the Role of Incentives in the Distribution of Public Goods
Researchers: Nava Ashraf , Oriana Bandiera and Kelsey Jack
Sector: Health Nutrition and Population, HIV/AIDS, Preventive Health and Health Behavior, Sexual Behavior

Paying For Performance in China's Battle Against Anemia
Researchers: Linxiu Zhang, Scott Rozelle and Yaojing Shi
Sector: Education, Health Nutrition and Population, Pre-Primary and Primary Education, Child Nutrition

The Impact of Day Care on Maternal Labor Supply and Child Development in Mexico
Researchers: Jef L.Leroy, Paul Gertler and Sebastian Martinez
Sector: Health Nutrition and Population, Social Protection, Child Nutrition, Labor markets & Employment

Systematic Reviews

Interventions in Developing Nations for Improving Primary and Secondary School Enrollment of Children: a Systematic Review

Researchers: Anthony Petrosino, Emily Tanner-Smith, Claire Morgan, Trevor Fronius and Robert F. Boruch

Sector: Education

Willingness to pay for cleaner water in less developed countries: systematic review of experimental evidence

Researchers: Clair Null, Michael Kremer, Edward Miguel, Jorge Garcia Hombrados, Robyn Meeks and Alix Peterson Zwane

Sector: Water Supply and Sanitation Reform, Specific Diseases (Diarrhoea)

Effectiveness of Interventions Designed to Prevent Female Genital Mutilation/Cutting***:*** a Systematic Review

Researchers: Rigmor C. Berg and Eva Denison

Sector: Primary Health- including reproductive health

Annex 5

Financial Report

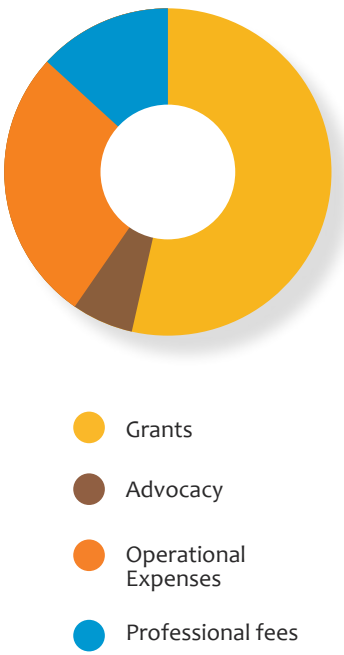
Income (Grants, Conference Income, Service Income and Others) for 2011 and 2012

Income (US$ millions)			
Particulars	**2011**	**2012**	**Total**
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	24.24	8.00	32.24
Department for International Development, UK	13.45	14.80	28.24
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	2.00	4.00	6.00
Australian Agency for International Development	1.00	0.80	1.80
Canadian International Development Agency	0.05	0.37	0.41
Danish International Development Agency	0.04	0.36	0.40
Inter American Development Bank	0.10	-	0.10
United States Agency for International Development	0.10	0.16	0.26
International Development Research Center	0.10	-	0.10
Millennium Challenge Corporation	-	0.10	0.10
Swedish International Development Agency	-	0.45	0.45
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	-	0.20	0.20
Others	0.26	0.53	0.79
Discount on Grants Receivable	(0.86)	0.13	(0.73)
Total	40.48	29.90	70.38

Expenditure for 2011 and 2012

	2011		2012	
	US$	Percent	US$	Percent
Grants	**61,80,644**	**57.8**	**65,97,473**	**53.7**
Open Window	59,26,782	55.5	28,41,625	23.1
Synthetic reviews	1,35,652	1.3	3,20,227	2.6
Policy Windows	87,250	0.8	11,91,651	9.7
WSS & Exp. sharing	25,960	0.2	-	0.0
Proposal Preparation Grants	5,000	0.0	-	0.0
Social Protection Thematic Window	-	0.0	11,91,249	9.7
HIV/AIDS Combination Prevention	-	0.0	10,52,721	8.6
Advocacy	**6,43,848**	**6.0**	**5,74,514**	**4.7**
Policy Influence and Monitoring	-	0.0	3,33,336	2.7
Workshops and conferences	5,94,327	5.6	1,72,186	1.4
Printing/Publications	42,714	0.4	15,407	0.1
IT support for Web Site	6,807	0.1	53,585	0.4
Professional fees	**16,70,788**	**15.6**	**19,52,597**	**15.9**
Auditing & Accounting	63,648	0.6	60,001	0.5
Consulting Fees	6,26,801	5.9	8,45,706	6.9
Legal	91,112	0.9	87,644	0.7
GDN Services	8,68,819	8.1	9,58,523	7.8
Training/Development	20,408	0.2	723	0.0
Operational expenses	**21,91,612**	**20.5**	**31,52,421**	**25.7**
Salaries & benefits	15,06,536	14.1	20,49,396	16.7
Board honorarium	42,000	0.4	37,000	0.3
Travel	4,37,072	4.1	7,78,183	6.3
Amortization	36,728	0.3	38,309	0.3
Office expenses	1,69,276	1.6	2,49,533	2.0
Total	**1,06,86,893**	**100**	**1,22,77,005**	**100**

Expenditure by activities (2012)	
Grants	53.7
Advocacy	4.7
Operational Expenses	25.7
Professional fees	15.9
	100



Financial Position (US$)

Assets	2011	2012
Held in Citibank Checking, Savings & Investment Accounts	2,28,63,636	3,34,21,636
Grants Receivable	3,32,16,715	3,92,56,102
Discount on Grants Receivable	(10,59,866)	(9,27,256)
Other Receivables	-	9,18,896
Software & Equipment & Others	58,696	36,324
Total	**5,50,79,181**	**7,27,05,702**

Liabilities and Net Assets	2011	2012
Accrued Expenses	4,71,190	4,76,191
Unrestricted Net Assets	2,24,51,142	3,39,00,665
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	3,21,56,849	3,83,28,846
Total	**5,50,79,181**	**7,27,05,702**

Notes:

1. Accounts are prepared on accrual basis.
2. Assets: Grants receivable is undisbursed portion of funds in signed grant agreements, with discount on grants receivable adjusting to present value using 3.25% discount rate.
3. Operational expenditure are not all overhead, including also staff time and other expenditure such as travel related to achieving 3ie objectives to promoting the capacity to produce and use impact evaluations.
4. Value of outstanding grant commitments to grantees in 2011 was US$ 14,686,066 and in 2012 was US$ 20,186,266

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