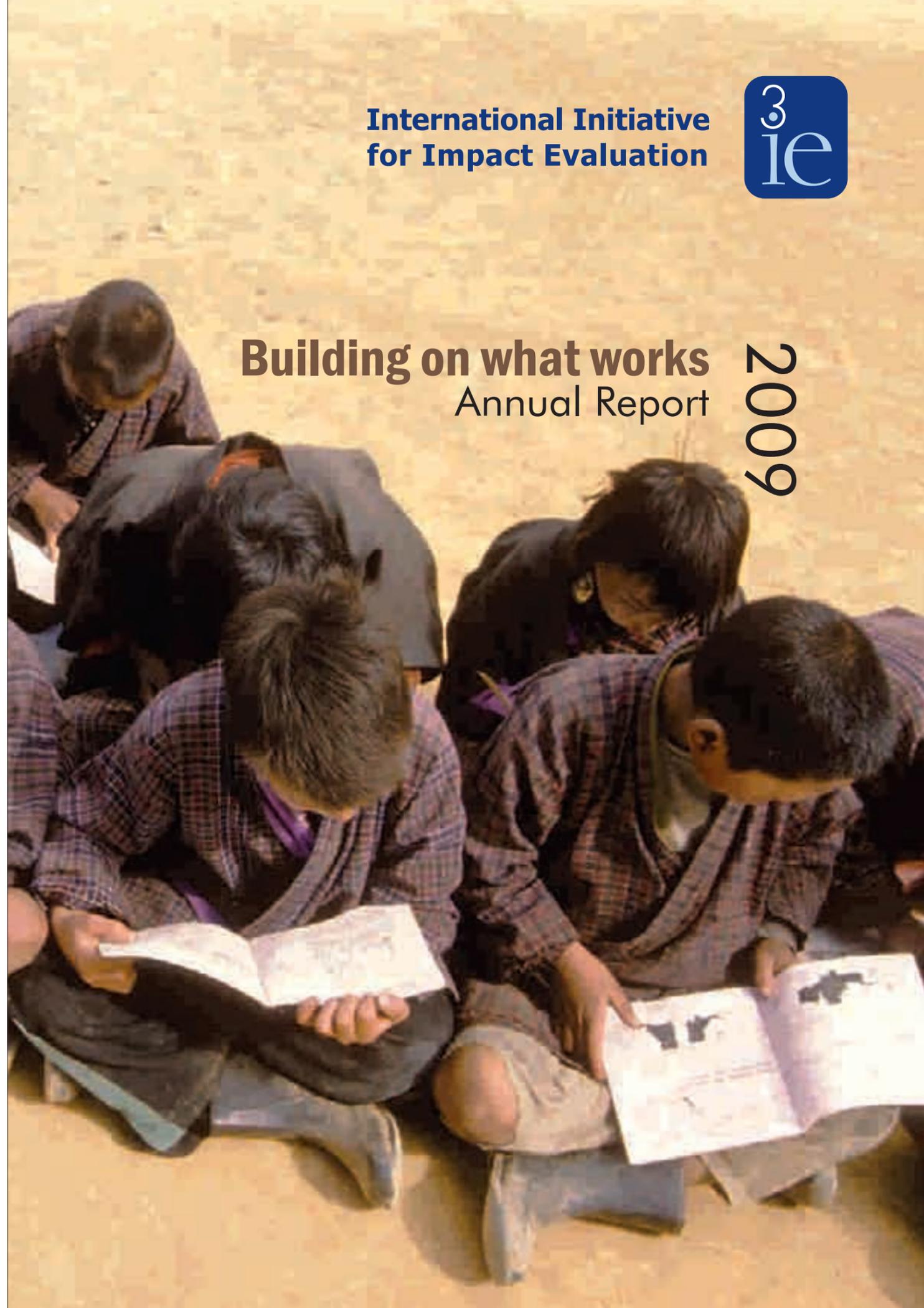


International Initiative
for Impact Evaluation



Building on what works
Annual Report

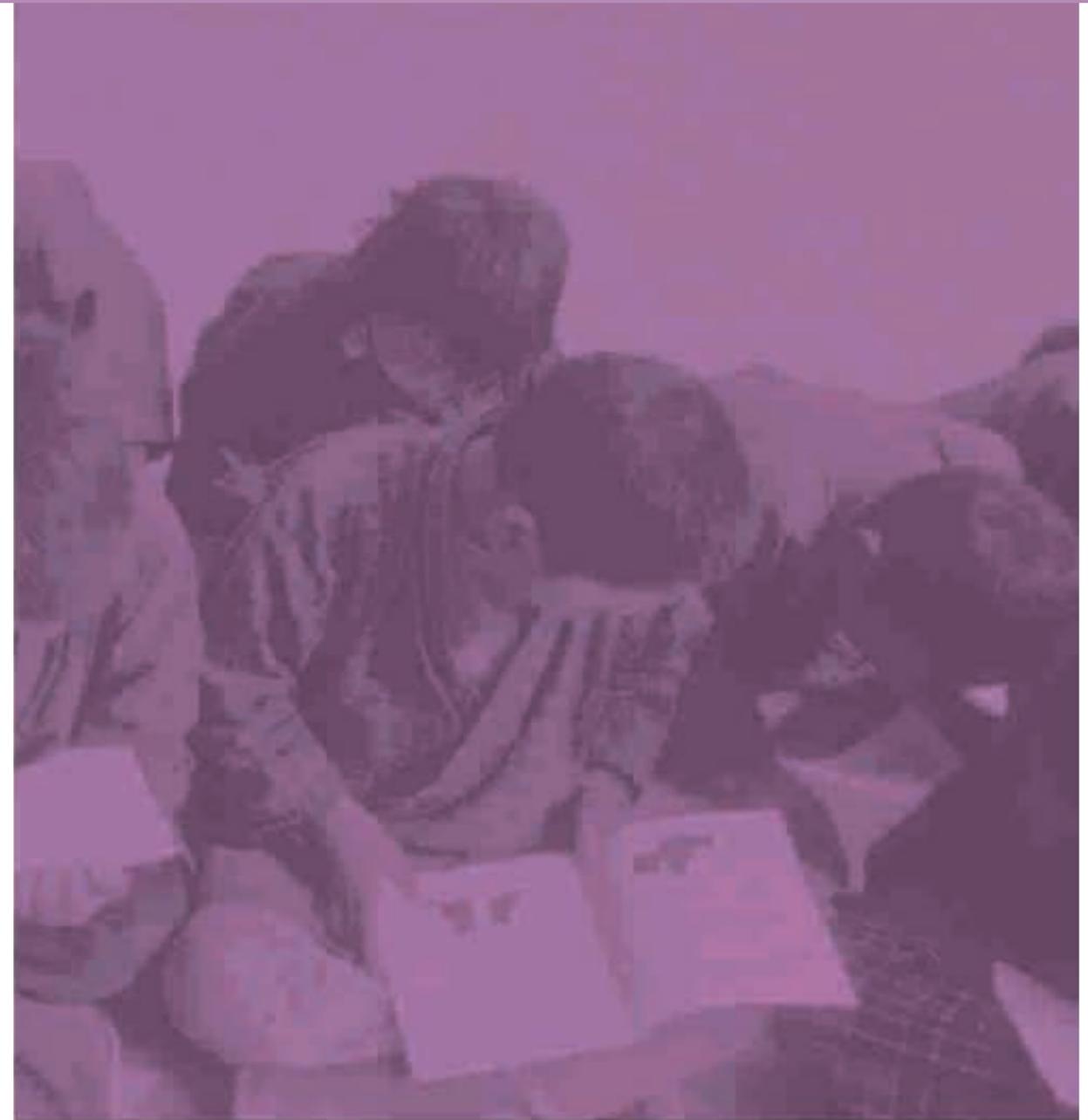
2009



Building on what works



High-quality impact evaluations measure the net change in outcomes that can be attributed to a specific program. It informs policy as to what works, what does not, and why.





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Our Mission

Impacting policies and programs to increase development effectiveness through better use of evidence in developing countries

To achieve our mission, we:

- Generate new evidence from impact evaluation
- Synthesize and disseminate existing evidence
- Build a culture of informed policy using new and existing evidence in the development and implementation of programs
- Develop the capacity to promote, use and undertake impact evaluations and systematic reviews

How we work

We believe in:

- Rigorous analysis
- Independence and objectivity
- Flexibility in methodological approach, using qualitative and quantitative methods
- Policy-relevance in selection of research topic and study design based on the specific context
- Developing country representation and involvement
- Promoting strict ethical standards in data collection

Our Board

- Chairman: **Paul Gertler**, Professor at University of California, Berkeley
- **Sulley Gariba**, Executive Director of the Institute for Policy Alternatives, Ghana, and former President of the International Development Evaluation Association
- **Gonzalo Hernandez Licona**, Executive Secretary of the Consejo Nacional de Evaluacion, Mexico
- **Karen Jorgensen**, Head of the Division of Development Co-operation Directorate at the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
- **Carol Medlin**, Senior Program Officer at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- **Nafis Sadik**, UN Special Envoy on HIV/AIDS in Asia and former head of the UN Population Fund
- **Lyn Squire**, Editor of the Middle East Development Journal and former President of the Global Development Network
- **Thilde Stevens**, Director of Strategic Information and Monitoring support at the South African Department of Social Development





What we do



3ie in numbers

As of Decembers 31, 2009

Funding research



- **18 evaluations** with potential for high policy impact funded
- **11 synthetic reviews** and **8 proposal preparation grants** funded
- **4** issues of the Journal of Development Effectiveness
- **2 synthetic reviews** completed
- **5 working papers**
- **1 study on institutionalizing evaluation**

Informing debate



- **Largest impact evaluation conference** ever organised with over **700 experts** – Cairo 2009
- **About 3,000 people** attending our conference, seminars and impact evaluations workshops and presentations.
- **More than a 100** features, news release and postings on key evaluation and development list serves
- **A news update every two months**
- **7 policy briefs**

Sharing knowledge



- **69 associate members**
- **20 members**
- **4 strategic partners**
- **First expert roster** on impact evaluation
- **An online database of over 150 impact studies**
- **Over 4.5 million hits and over 60,000 visits** on www.3ieimpact.org
- **Over 1,800 downloads** from 3ie website
- **More than 500** members on our social network
- **A mailing list of over 2,100 people**
- **8 staff and 2 full-time consultants**

Director's view



“We are now known as a key player in international evaluation circles.”

Billions of dollars are spent each year on development programs to improve the quality of life of poor people in the developing world. The last fifteen years have seen a growing demand to show results. And as many countries seem set not to reach the Millennium Development Goals we have to face the questions: which development programs work, which do not and how can we make them work better and more cost effectively?

3ie was created to help answer those questions. In our first year we have laid a solid foundation to build the evidence base and help policy makers and development agencies invest more in effective programs and less in interventions that do not work. We are now known as a key player in international evaluation circles. A major step in this direction was the conference 'Perspectives on Impact Evaluation' in Cairo last March, where, in partnership with the African Evaluation Association, the Network of Networks on Impact Evaluation, and UNICEF (Egypt), we succeeded in influencing the debate and promoting the value of evaluations aimed at determining the causal effects of programs to over 700 leading experts and practitioners. As our reputation grows, so do our resources. In the last 12 months we have mobilized resources for the coming four to five years: US\$50 million in signed agreements, but with the expectation that that figure will increase substantially over the next two years.

And we are already spending that money to improve the quantity and quality of evidence to inform policy. We have established a review process of our grants which conforms to international best practice. We have also initiated small grants to help developing country researchers design and carry out evaluation.

If most of our resources are devoted to financing new impact studies, 3ie is not just a grant making body. Our main rationale is to change policy to increase the impact of development spending. We already aim to achieve this is by encouraging more developing country-led applications and international partnerships of researchers. But in the coming year we will engage yet more closely with developing country policymakers around policy messages from study findings and to identify priority areas for new studies.

I am encouraged by a growing awareness of the importance of evidence for policy-making, with a number of countries, including China and India, taking steps to institutionalize evaluation. In such a climate, the future is promising for 3ie to take a big role in drawing on lessons learned and key insights to build on what works and provide solutions adapted to local realities. This Annual report explains how we are moving forward in this direction and constantly learning to do better.

What can we give the developing world for the New Year?

“The question we ask today is not whether our government is too big or too small, but whether it works, whether it helps families find jobs at a decent wage, care they can afford, a retirement that is dignified. Where the answer is yes, we intend to move forward. Where the answer is no, programs will end.” President Barak Obama, 20 January, 2009 Inaugural Address.

- **1 in 4 Mexican – 5 million families** – are now benefiting from the Progresa/oportunidades program following its proven success.
- Over **17 countries** from Latin America and around the world have then followed the Mexican experience and are now implementing similar programs. Bangladesh, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malawi, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, and Paraguay, as well as New York City have a Mexican model cash transfer program.
- In India, Pratham raised funding for a massive scale up of their “Read India” program, which already benefits **20 million children** based in part on strong evidence of effectiveness from a Jameel Poverty Action Lab impact study.
- **3 million** Kenyan children are being dewormed this year as a result of a study which proved deworming is the most cost-effective way of increasing education. The World Food Program has committed to add deworming to all their school feeding programs in areas that have high intestinal worm loads, and the microfinance organization SKS is due to launch a program to deworm **1 million** children in Andhra Pradesh.



2008-09 in brief



2008

“The global crisis is squeezing resources for all. It is an opportunity to seek innovative ways to finance development assistance and focusing resources on investments with known benefits. Impact evaluation is well situated for learning what works in development, why, why not, under which circumstances, and to what costs” Nick York, NONIE Chair and head of DFID's evaluation department.

2008

Howard White,
Executive Director of
3ie comes on board

3ie website launched

Partnership agreement with
the Global Development
Network (GDN) as 3ie host
institution.

Mar

Jul

Nov

Dec

First grant awarded by 3ie. The Institute of Statistical, Social & Economic Research in Ghana receives a proposal preparation grant to make a significant contribution to climate change policies and design a study on "The Impact of Energy Efficient Technology on Energy Consumption in Ghana".

The first batch of synthetic reviews awarded. The topics include: water quality, microfinance, school enrolment policies, day-care programs, social cohesion policies in Africa, community based interventions on maternal health, and behavioural mechanism to prevent HIV.

2009

Jan

Feb

Official launch of 3ie at the
10th annual global
development conference on
"Natural resources and
development" in Kuwait.

Mar

Apr

May

Jun

Aug

Oct

Nov

First Annual Members' Conference

Launch of the Delhi seminar series with Ms. Sunayana Walia from the International Center for Research on Women presenting her findings on Improving Reproductive Health of Married and Unmarried Youth in India.

3ie's Board of Commissioners is formed and meets for the first time.

First 3ie Synthetic Review shows hand-washing, sanitation and point of use treatment interventions are most effective in improving health outcomes. However, it is difficult to influence sustainable behaviour changes to ensure that water treatment at source translates into long-term health benefits.

New impact evaluation database and expert roster live on 3ieimpact.org

Over 700 policy makers, development practitioners and evaluators discussed how to address the evaluation gap at a global conference co-hosted by 3ie, AfREA, NONIE and UNICEF.

Launch of the first issue of the Journal of Development Effectiveness "The Journal of Development Effectiveness will help attain the potential for evaluative research to inform development policy making," said Martin Ravallion from the World Bank at the launch in Cairo.

3ie organized a session at the Campbell Collaboration Colloquium presenting new evidence on how better access to water and sanitation can save lives through better child health.

3ie announced its first round grants of US\$4.3 million for better evidence and development effectiveness. More than half of the 18 funded studies are in Africa featuring innovative and rigorous evaluation that tracks the impact of technology, in-kind and financial incentives, and the level of community participation on the effectiveness of interventions in education, health, agriculture, social protection, and environmental sectors.

Two synthetic reviews on slum upgrading interventions and genital mutilation awarded under the second round.

Second call for proposals under the Open Window is made, up to US\$10 million to be awarded in robust and innovative research.

2009

View point: Making evaluation valuable for leaders and citizens

“Policy-makers are experimenting with billions of people's lives on a daily basis without informed consent, and without rigorous evidence that what they do works, has no substantive adverse effects, and could not be achieved more efficiently”
Marie Gaarder, 3ie Deputy Director.



How can results be maximized given the scarce resources allocated to development interventions? And how to find new ways of improving performance to produce better results? These are key questions political leaders and development practitioners want answers to.

Today, success in improving the effectiveness of anti-poverty programs is crucial. **Policy makers around the world have now started recognizing the importance of learning from experience, and basing their decisions on the evidence of what works in order to improve the lives of millions of people.**

Mexico was the first country to introduce mandatory impact evaluation for all its social programs. This was, in part, a result of the lessons learnt from the first evaluation of the Government flagship program Progresa/ Oportunidades. The program provides cash transfers conditional upon regular school attendance, health clinic visits and nutritional support to children. By rigorously demonstrating success in reducing children's malnutrition rates and child labor, as well as increasing boys and girls' enrolment in secondary school through independent evaluations, the program survived a change of government and was scaled up.

A 3ie report on **“Institutionalizing Evaluation”** released at an international conference on evaluation hosted by the Indian Planning Commission concludes that there is no unique model for strengthening and institutionalizing a monitoring and evaluation system. It all depends on strong political will to ensure that results are being used to improve performance. It also requires having a clear powerful stakeholder, such as the Congress, the Ministry of Finance, or the President to champion the process.

The existence of a democratic system where citizens have the right to information and the right to participate in decision-making is another key factor.

In terms of structure, the oversight body should have a degree of independence, which translates into higher external credibility. There is a trade-off, however, as the gains from institutional independent may come at the cost of lower capabilities to enforce the adoption of the recommendations. This can be addressed with strong political and legal mandate, and by generating ownership of evaluation by the policy implementers.

Indeed, the sustainability and success of the Monitoring and Evaluation M&E system depends on its usage and its relevance to the client's interests and needs. Impact evaluation needs to be immersed into broader M&E systems with complimentary instruments. Evaluation needs to be an integral part of the programs since their inception.

Seven key measures for an effective evaluation framework

Institutionalizing Evaluation: A review of international experience (Bertha Briceno and Marie Gaarder, 2009)

- Focus on usage and clarity on a client or set of clients that are to be served, and what their interests are;
- Have a unique and broad legal mandate for evaluation;
- Immerse all impact evaluations into broader M&E systems with complimentary monitoring and evaluation instruments;
- Build local technical capacity among relevant Ministry officials, program implementers, and local researchers.
- Strengthen data collection and processing systems in order to ensure high quality of data;
- Ensure that evaluation is an integral part of programs since their inception;
- Guarantee full public disclosure through legislation on access to public information or transparency.

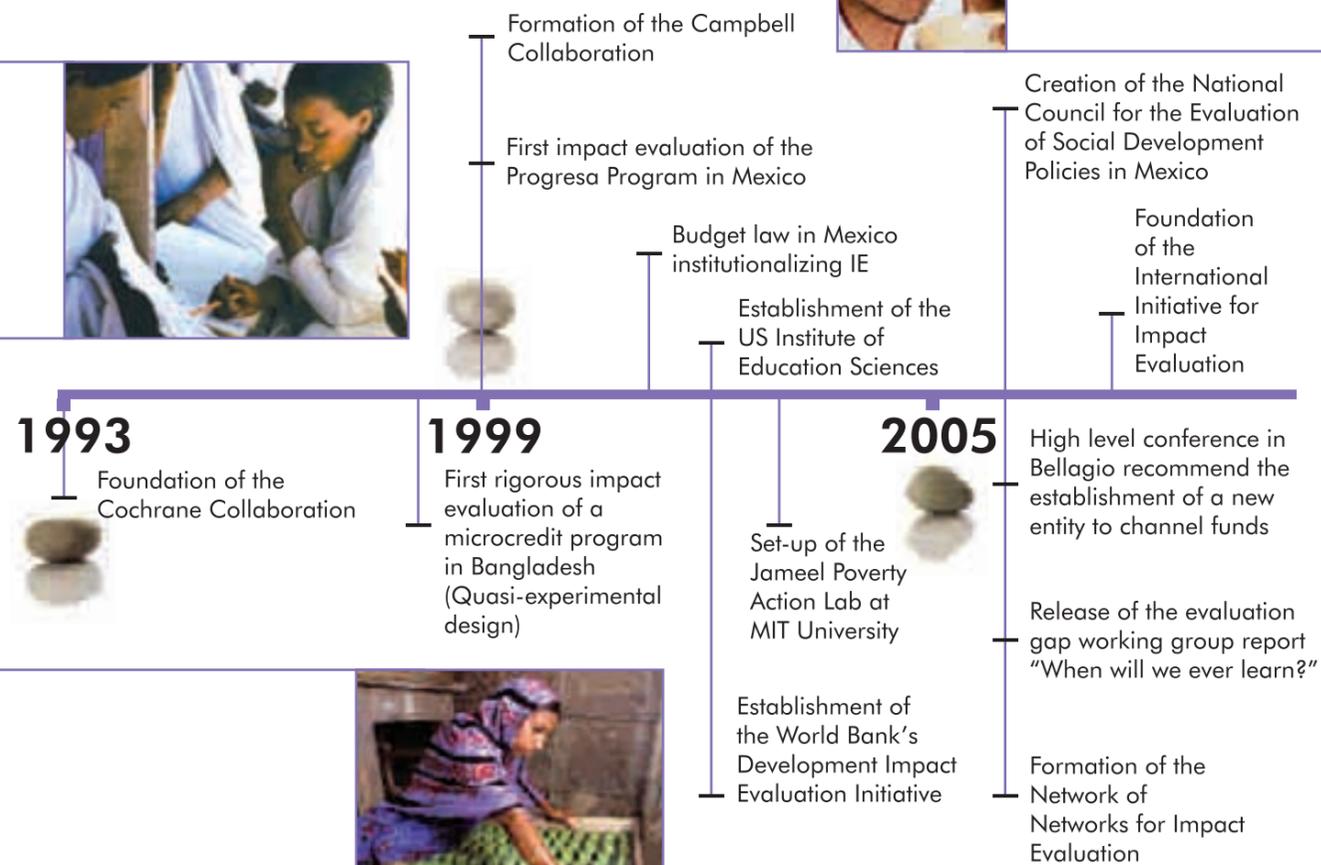
Building an evaluation culture takes time and the real challenge is to encourage policy makers and practitioners to evaluate the impact of their policies and programs and adopt informed policies and programs.



Milestones in the production and use of impact evaluation



OPERATIONS



Funding Research



Informing debate



Sharing knowledge



1. Funding Research

78 proposals received, reviewed by a panel of 11 reviewers of world class experience. 18 innovative and high quality studies awarded. More than half of the research projects in Africa. 11 Synthetic Reviews and additional quality assurance services.

How we work

3ie is about pioneering new approaches and funding quality studies that will have a real policy impact and affect many lives. 3ie encourages studies which utilize innovative methodologies, or apply quality impact evaluation to areas or questions which have not been the subject of previous research. Priority is given to proposals responding to a clear demand from policy makers and grantees are expected to ensure full cooperation from implementing agencies, and other interested actors.

3ie embraces a range of evaluation methods and approaches to address the evaluation gap. We are guided by a commitment to five core principles:

- ❑ **Rigorous analysis**
- ❑ **Independence and objectivity**
- ❑ **Flexibility in methodological approach, using qualitative and quantitative methods**
- ❑ **Policy-relevance in selection of research topic and study design based on the specific context**
- ❑ **Developing country representation and involvement**
- ❑ **Promoting strict ethical standards in data collection**

What we do

Primarily, 3ie operates as a grant program with different windows and request for proposals. We fund:

- ❑ **Impact evaluations** using new or existing data to evaluate the impact of social and economic development interventions in low and middle income countries. Impact evaluations are currently funded under the **Open Window**, which accepts proposals related to any sector. Future windows may be more targeted.
- ❑ **Proposal preparation grants** which help developing country institutions design high quality proposals with the technical assistance of an international expert in impact evaluation. Proposal Preparation Grants are reviewed on a continuous basis throughout the year.
- ❑ **Synthetic reviews** of social and economic development interventions in low and middle income countries which examine existing evidence on the impacts of a particular intervention or program. All reviews are carried out in accordance with Campbell Collaboration guidelines and procedures. Calls for proposals to conduct reviews are issued twice a year.
- ❑ Other calls for papers are made from time to time on specific themes.



1.1 Funding research to improve people's lives

“The increased emphasis on results - that is asking if development spending makes a difference to people's lives – boils down to using impact evaluations to inform policy and program design. Only quality impact evaluations which tackle attribution can say if an intervention worked, and why” Howard White, 3ie Executive Director.

This year, the first round of open window grants were awarded in June and 18 cutting edge research proposals were selected. Over half of them are based in Africa, a third in Asia and the remaining in Latin America. These cover a variety of sectors, including: agriculture, education, governance, health, microcredit, social protection and water.

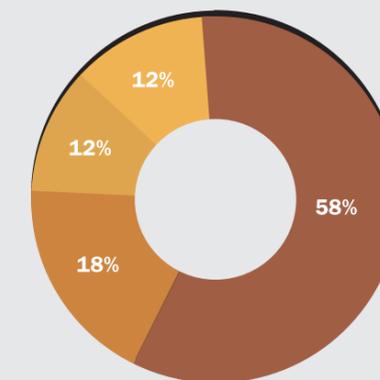


A young child shows his name to the teacher on the board at a Save the Children early childhood centre in Mozambique

Early Childhood Development Centres to provide access to critical healthcare and psychological support in Mozambique. Programs to provide care and protection to children at an early stage of life are critical in Africa where children face the risks of diseases, malnutrition, conflict and low-quality education. More than half a million children orphaned by HIV/AIDS have access to those centres. The findings will help inform the Government national strategy to strengthen children's learning and create a pre-primary school year for five-year-olds.

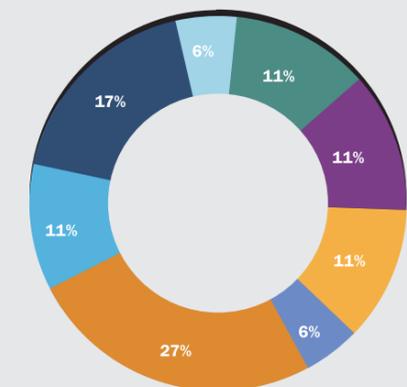
Lead researcher: Chloe OGara, Save the Children, US

Awards distributed by regions



Latin America Africa
South Asia East Asia and Pacific

Awards distributed by sectors



Agriculture Education Microcredit
Early Childhood Development Governance Social Protection
Health Water and Sanitation

Texting disease away in Pakistan. The treatment for tuberculosis is long, complicated and can cause uncomfortable side-effects. As a result, about 40 per cent of patients worldwide do not complete the full course of treatment and we are now facing the rapid emergence of drug resistant bacteria. A mobile phone based health project in Karachi will help monitor patients' compliance to Tuberculosis treatment by having them text their daily urine test results to a central database in exchange for phone credits.

Lead researcher: Shama Mohammed, InterActive Research and Development



Adolescent girls queuing for the distribution of cooking oil in Bangladesh

Distributing cooking oil to compensate for dowry to delay adolescent marriage in remote parts of Bangladesh. The intervention will involve 45,000 adolescent girls between the age of 10 and 17 and examine the effect of non-cash incentives on postponing the marriage and improving the girls' health and wellbeing. The effect of these incentives will be compared to those of community mobilization and educational support.

Lead researcher: Rachel Glennerster, Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab

Hairdressers distributing female condoms in HIV-stricken Zambia. In a country with one of the highest adult prevalence rate in the world of over 14 percent, non-profit and public organisations are increasingly relying on the service of community members to promote and deliver health goods. Barbers, hair stylists and other members are ideally positioned to become change agents and promote female condoms. The findings of the research will help design effective rewards and cash incentive schemes for community agents.

Lead researcher: Dr. Nava Ashraf, Harvard Business School

Improved cook stoves with a microchip inbuilt to monitor usage and reduce the rate of lower respiratory infections - biggest killer disease in North Ghana.

The intervention seeks to identify the impact of improved stoves on carbon emissions and health of the households.

Lead researchers: David Levine, Eugene E. and Catherine M. Trefeten, Regents of the University of California





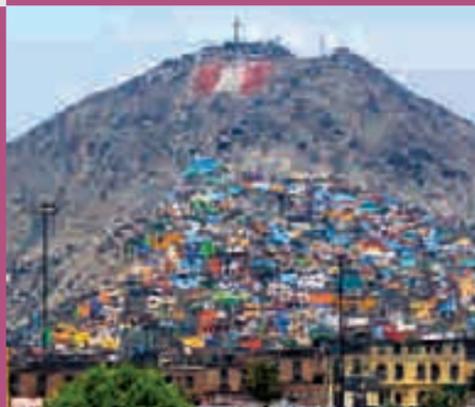
Reducing anemia of rural children in China through cash transfers. Up to 20 to 30 million children suffer from anemia in the country. A previous trial showed that providing multivitamins in schools reduces anemia, having substantial positive impact on learning outcomes at low cost. This new study, conducted in 72 schools will explore how the program can be taken to scale.
Lead researcher: Scott Rozelle, Rural Education Action Project, Stanford University

Eleven year old girl Wang Wanqing from the village of Suide in China's province of Northern Shaanxi lives with her parents and two brothers in a humble and old two-room house with mud walls carved out of the side of the hill. Wang Wanqing used to be anemic and has now recovered.



Analyzing the effects of Mexico's new daycare program. The research will examine the impact on employment and earnings of mothers and family members, and how daycare access affects the children's development.
Lead researcher: Paola Gadsden de la Peza, Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica, Mexico

600 students in Ghana to receive a 4-year scholarship to attend senior secondary school. Ghana set a goal to achieve universal access to senior secondary education by 2020. The project will track 1,800 students for 10 years with the help of cell-phones, and will help the government reshape the scholarship scheme and provide information about the benefits of scholarships on future labour market and health outcomes.
Lead researcher: Esther Duflo, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Innovations for Poverty Action Affiliate



High-quality low-cost housing provided to 400 slum dwellers in Peru. The research will evaluate whether slum-housing upgrading should be considered as a cost-effective policy to improve the living conditions, health and welfare of the poor.
Lead researcher: Paul Gertler, University of California, Berkley

Innovative evaluation to measure the level of participation in a community driven development pilot in post-conflict Sierra Leone. The evaluation will examine to what extent decisions in a community are participatory by offering a choice between public and private good gifts, and help the democratisation of decision making at the community level.
Lead researcher: Tristan Reed, Regents of the University of California



First assessment of Indonesia's unconditional cash transfer to help poor families recover from the massive reduction in fuel subsidies. A team of local researchers will fill the gap in understanding the effectiveness and impact of the policy.
Lead researcher: Sudarno Sumarto, SMERU Research Institute

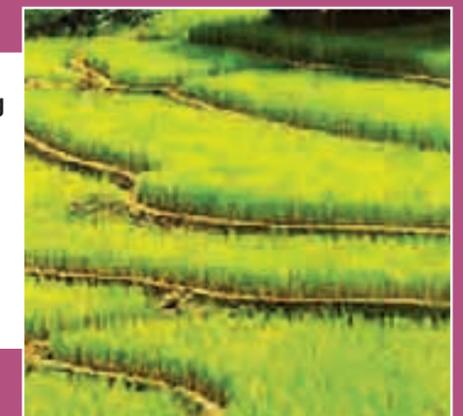
Scaling up of chlorine dispensers to reduce diarrhea in Kenya. Less than 10% of Kenyans are using chlorine for water treatment.
Lead researcher: Vivian Hoffmann, Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab



Estimating the effectiveness of a food supplementation intervention amongst people living with HIV in Uganda. Food and nutrition security are increasingly being recognized as fundamental to the prevention, care and treatment of HIV and AIDS. International Organizations such as WHO, UNAIDS, WFP and FAO have recommended integration of food assistance into AIDS care and treatment programs. This will be the first time such interventions get tested.
Lead researcher: Robert Ochai, The AIDS Support Organization, Uganda

600 micro-entrepreneurs in Western Kenya receiving access to financial services. The experiment will bring answers as to how do rural micro-enterprises function, and how can one identify savings and credit interventions to enable entrepreneurship and improve living standards in Africa.
Lead researcher: Pascaline Dupas, University of California, Los Angeles and Innovations for Poverty Action Affiliat

Using Geographical Information System (GIS) tracking to investigate the impact of the Thai Government irrigation projects in North-West Thailand. This will be the first rigorous impact evaluation done on irrigation
Lead researcher: Tiwaporn Sutthiwongse, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Royal Thai Government





Have your say voice from one of our grantees

“Separate funding for impact evaluations increases the probability of rigorous and objective research. Few organizations that fund programs are interested in “diverting” resources into good research design, analysis, and interpretation. A complementary mandate like 3ie’s is very important to improve the quality and utility of evidence, particularly in underserved regions and program areas. I hope also that 3ie will entertain innovative approaches to evaluation, embracing qualitative as well as quantitative designs, and helping the broader community improve qualitative methods and effective communication of results”

Chloe O’Gara, Save the Children



Rigorous assessment of micro-credits in Ecuador. Despite widespread enthusiasm about micro-credits, solid empirical evidence about its impact on economic development and poverty reduction is hard to come by. This project evaluates the mechanisms and impact of the government’s micro-credit program in Ecuador.

Lead researcher: Hessel Oosterbeek, University of Amsterdam

Low cost treadle pumps and other productive assets adapted for poor farmers in Africa. The research will increase the capacity of the NGO KickStart international to monitor and assess the impacts of its product on household income, education and the environment and will help develop a state-of-art impact assessment system for market-led and private sector poverty reduction programs.

Lead researcher: Martin J. Fisher, KickStart International

Surveying over 2,000 out-of-school youths to analyse the impacts of vocational trainings on employment, migration, fertility and other life outcomes. This will be the first randomized impact evaluation of its kind on vocational education, building on ten years of uniquely detailed educational, health and cognitive information for over 5,000 Kenyan adolescents contained in the Kenyan Life Panel Survey.

Lead researcher: Edward Miguel, Centre of Evaluation for Global Action

Viewpoint: Conditional Cash Transfers and health

Conditional Cash Transfer (CCTs) programs where governments transfer cash to households who meet certain conditions, including regular school attendance, and health check-ups for children at the clinic, are spreading rapidly throughout the developing world. Seven countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have implemented and evaluated CCT programs with health and nutrition components since 1997. These kind of interventions related to health behaviour have also been subject to recent evaluations in Asia, Africa and the Middle East will be the subject of a forthcoming paper in the Journal for Development Effectiveness.



The question that has emerged from this review is: **do conditional cash transfer interventions improve health and people’s nutritional outcomes, and which components of the programs, or combination thereof, are important in achieving these?** These impacts could be due to increased use of preventive and prenatal care services, increased immunization rates, improved quality of care, the purchase of higher quality of food and medicines, the investment in household materials and equipment that could reduce exposure to infections, improved psychological well-being of family members or increased knowledge in topics covered by the health information lectures (such as proper hygiene and food preparation, best practices for breastfeeding and treatment of diarrhoea). Understanding the role of such factors in influencing outcomes is critical for developing more effective programs.

There is strong evidence that financial incentives work to increase utilization of key health services by the poor. However, this increase in access to health services does not necessarily translate into improvements in the level of vaccination, nutritional status and, where we have data, adult health and morbidity and mortality. This puts into question the cost-effectiveness of encouraging utilization when services are of poor quality. However, recent findings from Mexico indicate that the beneficiaries are demanding better quality of services, forcing service providers to improve their performance.

Other studies from Mexico indicate that although the health benefits from increase use of healthcare services are mixed, there may be additional benefits resulting from the monetary transfers, including improved life style choices and mental health.

The second challenge is identifying the marginal benefit of conditioned over unconditioned transfers. If monitoring conditionality is costly, and complying with the co-responsibilities is time-consuming for the household, it is important to determine whether conditions are necessary to ensure the desired health-seeking behaviour. In some cases, it is probable that poverty was the entire problem and only increased income was needed, but this should be carefully considered in the design stage.

“This (experience) showed that a program to fight extreme poverty can be passed from one administration to another, and that it can even grow if it is based on systematic evaluations of empirical evidence and transparent, non-partisan operations... Today, thanks to Oportunidades, the Mexican government can make direct cash transfers to nearly all of the population living in extreme poverty”

Santiago Levy, Mexican economist, chief architect of the renowned Mexican program and Deputy Minister of Finance.

1.2 Boosting developing country-led evaluation through proposal preparation grants

Eight proposal preparation grants have been awarded this year.

We are committed to studying issues of interest to agencies and research institutions from developing countries and funding proposals led by their research teams. To support developing country institutions to develop quality proposals with the technical assistance of international impact evaluation experts, 3ie is providing proposal preparation grants at a flat rate of US\$5,000 and limited to one per institution. Proposals can be sent anytime. Eight proposal preparation grants have been awarded this year.

To boost developing country-led applications and ensure that they are successfully funded, our review process gives special weight to projects that include partners from developing country research institutions, policymakers and program managers.

Last November, we held a one day impact evaluation seminar in Bangkok for the staff of the Office of Agricultural Economics in Thailand and as a result the Office of Agricultural Economics submitted an application for a proposal preparation grants, choosing an expert from suggestions given by 3ie. Subsequently, they put forward a proposal for the first Open Window to evaluate a medium-scale irrigation program, which is now being funded by 3ie.



1.3 Promoting informed policies through synthetic reviews

Policy makers around the world have now started recognizing the importance of learning from experience, and basing their decisions on the evidence to improve the lives of fellow citizen. In the field of medicine, practitioners have a long history of systematically reviewing available evidence to give rigorous information on what works and what doesn't.

Increasingly, it is playing a big role in social policy. In the United States the What Works Clearing House summarizes evidence on education policy and programs. 3ie is partnering with the Campbell Collaboration in the production of synthetic reviews of development policies and programs in low and middle-income country.

Systematic reviews start with a comprehensive review of all available studies, grades them by quality criteria, only including in the review those which meet certain standards, and, where applicable, provide a consolidated estimate of the effectiveness of the intervention by pooling the results of all studies. Internationally the Campbell Collaboration promotes quality standards for systematic reviews in education, crime and justice and social welfare and all 3ie-supported reviews are carried out in accordance with the Campbell guidelines and procedures. In addition, we are proposing the creation of a new Campbell working group on international development and also exploring the use of mixed methods in synthetic reviews to make them more policy relevant.

Two call for proposals were launched this year, 11 studies have been selected and the first review on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Interventions to Combat Childhood Diarrhoea in Developing Countries was released in August.

The topics include: Agricultural extension services; the health and social effect of slum upgrading strategies; interventions designed to reduce female genital mutilation; social cohesion in Sub-Saharan Africa; school enrolment policies in developing countries; the impact of daycare programs on child health, nutrition and development; behaviour change interventions to prevent HIV among low-income girls; based intervention package for improving maternal health; microfinance; and water and sanitation. The third call for proposals will be made in early 2010.

Have your say: voice from one of our grantees

“ 3ie Synthetic Review grants are providing opportunities for important research to be completed so they can inform policy decisions by developing nations and guide investment decisions by international donor organizations. The assumption is that better evidence will lead to more informed decision-making, ultimately helping to implement and improve programs and policies for the very people who need them the most. Learning how to get reviews incorporated into budget decisions and research policy deliberations routinely is NOT easy, however. This requires a different kind of skill than producing reviews per se. Certainly, there are examples in which reviews have been influential, particularly in the health care sector “

Robert F. Boruch, Claire Morgan and Anthony Petrosino, WestEd, University of Pennsylvania.

Viewpoint: Water and sanitation to save lives

Every 15 seconds a child dies of waterborne diseases and every day 5,000 children succumb to preventable diseases caused by unsafe water and poor sanitation, such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery. Diarrhoea increases child malnutrition and premature death, and reduces school attendance.



One billion people across the world do not have access to safe drinking water, **2.5 billion** people are still without access to improved sanitation (United Nations, 2008). **One in two girls** drop-out of school because their school lacks separate toilets or access to clean water and **40 billion hours** are spent collecting water each year in Sub-Saharan Africa (DATA 2009 report). Many countries are off track with the water and sanitation targets of the Millennium Development Goals, especially for sanitation. Interventions to improve access to clean water and improved sanitation are therefore an important component of human development efforts in developing countries, and contribute to fostering better health outcomes, higher incomes, improved educational attainment and gender equity.



So, what is the most effective kind of intervention to reduce the prevalence of diarrhoea among children in developing countries? Are interventions providing water treatment at home – for example through water filters or disinfectants - or hygiene interventions such as hand-washing with soap are most cost-effective? Do water, sanitation and hygiene interventions complement or substitute each other when it comes to improving children's health?

Contrary to previous findings, the first review conducted by 3ie concludes that improving access to latrines is as effective as other water and sanitation interventions in combating diarrhoea.

Household water treatment interventions reduce diarrhoea disease among children by 42 percent on average. This is significantly more than interventions that provide a new or improve supply of water like a community hand pump or a well. Water supply projects do not appear to reduce diarrhoea related morbidity, although there are important benefits to improved water supply which are not assessed in the study, in particular time savings which are often especially beneficial for women and girls.

Overall, there is not enough evidence to prove that household water treatment intervention in the long run are sustainable. Overtime, the review suggests that impact of these interventions on **diarrhoea-related morbidity is only 20 per cent after a year.** Also the study shows that families are not filtering, boiling or disinfecting their water a year or more later. Therefore we need to know why people are not applying those safe practices in order to improve children's health and save lives. This will be particularly critical in case these interventions are to be effectively scaled-up.

In general, there are several shortcomings in impact evaluation coverage and design in particular of sanitation interventions. There is also virtually no evidence of how these interventions effect the performance in reaching other MDG targets as few studies look beyond health outcomes. Very few evaluations address the complementarities between water and sanitation interventions.



2. Informing debate



Communicating results and advocating for development effectiveness is at the core of what we do. But as we know, evidence does not speak for itself. To move the agenda forward and provide relevant and timely information to key decision makers, we publish new evidence to inform better policy making and programming. We also want to make sure that research translate into action, so we strive to build political buy-in from the start by developing strategic partnerships, networks and community of practice with leading actors.

This first year, we launched the Journal of Development Effectiveness and a series of publications that will bridge the information gap and provide real evidence and practical policy recommendations. We organized the largest international for a to put the need for more impact evaluations back onto the international agenda in the face of the global economic crisis and we have also engaged in about **60 international conferences, workshops and strategic meetings** to advocate for more impact evaluation, provide practical advice and share lessons learned. **About 3,000 people also attended our conference, seminars and impact evaluations workshops and presentations.**



2.1 Our Publications

Journal of Development Effectiveness



We publish high quality papers reporting evidence of the impact of projects, programs and policies in developing countries. The journal does not subscribe to any one approach to impact evaluation, but requires that the techniques employed be rigorously applied. JDEff has an explicit policy of 'learning from our mistakes', and welcomes papers that report interventions with no, or negative, impacts so as to discourage publication bias.

Selected articles include:

- ❑ Evaluating three stylised interventions by Martin Ravallion, Volume 1 Issue 3
- ❑ The impact of conditional cash transfer programmes on child nutrition: a review of evidence using a programme theory framework by Jef L. Leroy, Marie Ruel and Ellen Verhofstadt, Volume 1 Issue 2
- ❑ Toward a plurality of methods in project evaluation: a contextualised approach to understanding impact trajectories and efficacy by Michael Woolcock, Volume 1 Issue 1
- ❑ Impact evaluation of rural road projects by Dominique van de Walle, Volume 1 Issue 1

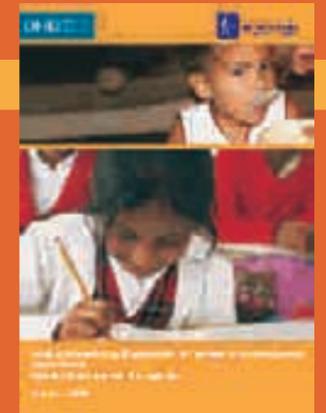


3ie Working Paper series

covers both conceptual issues related to impact evaluation and findings from specific studies or synthetic reviews.

3ie Enduring Questions briefs

analyze current policy issues and developments related to impact evaluation. The aim is to help policy makers and development practitioners improve development impact through better evidence.



We have also started publishing new studies, including our first synthetic review and a report on institutionalizing evaluation.

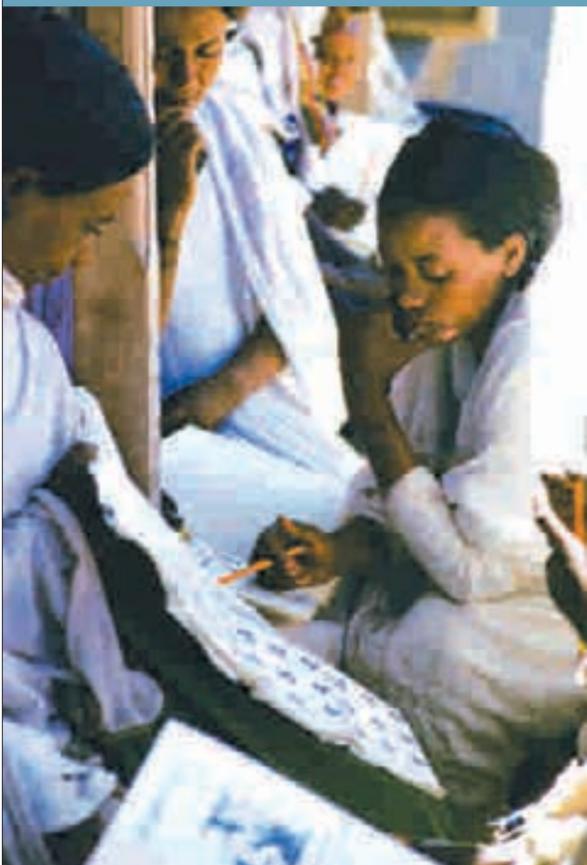


People realize that the effectiveness of the scheme is not really measured by the physical outputs that were supposed to be produced being produced, the very important question is what's the impact? If the purpose of education is to educate people, than did it have the effect intended in terms of producing a higher level of learning? Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

2.2 Sharing information and learning: our first conference on impact evaluation



“Reliable data management systems and quality evaluation are still a challenge in many developing countries; hence there is a need to close the gap between evaluators on the one hand and development practitioners and policy makers on the other”
Dr. Erma Manoncourt, Country Representative of UNICEF Egypt.

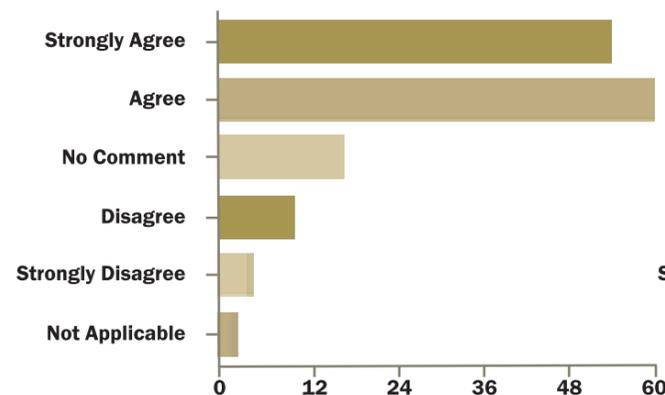


The Cairo conference on Development Effectiveness was one of our major milestones this year with more than 700 policy-makers and practitioners from across the globe. It brought people from diverse perspectives together to draw lessons learned and engage with different approaches within the real-world of political, financial, and time limitations. Organised in partnership with the African Evaluation Association (AfrEA), the Networks of Networks on Impact Evaluation (NONIE), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), we raised funds for 300 bursaries for developing country participants – two third coming from Africa – and coordinated the program and logistics.

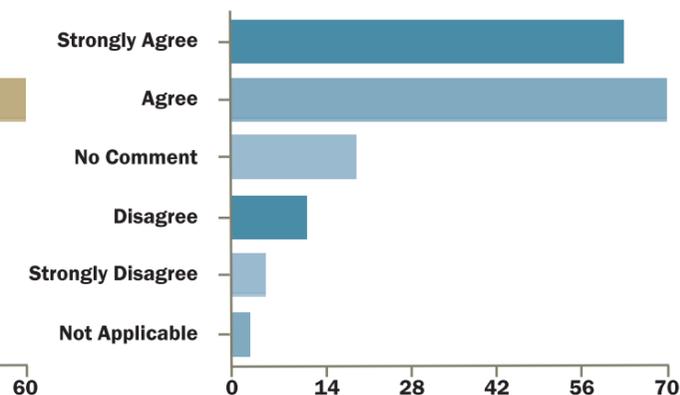
The conference included the launch of the Journal of Development Effectiveness; the release of the NONIE Guidance on Impact Evaluation which provides evaluators with a framework and a logic of the comparative advantages of tools and their uses for impact evaluation; and the official formalisation of the African Evaluation Association (AfrEA), which celebrated its tenth anniversary with the election of its new Board and President, Florence Etta.

The event was supported by the African Development Bank, the French Development Agency, Campbell Collaboration, UK Department for International Development, Ford Foundation, Dutch Ministry for Foreign Affairs, and the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development. A follow-up survey conducted six months after the conference to assess its impact showed that the majority of respondents found the content of the conference relevant to their work and **over 80 per cent found that the training provided during the pre-conference workshops has made a difference in their work.**

Plenary sessions have helped inform my thinking on impact



My use of the content has made a difference to my work



Have your say: voice from some of the participants

“I embarked on an impact evaluation opportunity with the Ministry of Local Governance in Egypt, as a result of the conference you held in Cairo. This will involve evaluate the impact of their micro loans to the poor in rural Egypt. We'll see how this will work out” **Mohamed El Komi.**

“Impact evaluation has now become the currency in Mexico... Policy evaluation generated interest because it is the key to sustainability. How can an incumbent party eliminate a program that has proven to be successful without harming their own reputation and risking the loss of support?” **Paul Gertler.**

“This conference was the epitome of partnership” **Florence Etta, President of AfrEA.**

“The most important is to put poor people first”, he stressed. “How they themselves learn and gain is an under-recognised externality of participatory evaluation processes. Many innovations in participatory methodologies are coming from Africa and Asia. These have their own rigour and credibility. Complementary or often alternative to other approaches, they can be win-wins – revealing unexpected realities, quantifying the qualitative, empowering poor participants through their own analysis, and providing policy-makers with a richer range of relevant and grounded insights” **Robert Chambers from the Institute of Development Studies.**

“The Cairo conference was excellent because it brought together the community of IE practitioners to compare notes and share ideas. But the next step in ramping up the number of impact evaluations is for donors and NGOs to begin including these methodologies in their projects. However, one conclusion of the conference was that more people need to be trained in impact evaluation” **Tim Magee, The Centre for Sustainable Development.**

2.3 Using new communications technologies to disseminate findings and build communities of practice

With new members joining daily, our Ning social networking site currently has over **500 members** from over **50 countries** ranging from the age of **20 to 75 plus**.

3ie is using an effective web-driven dissemination and knowledge service through our website, our social network, as well as postings on key evaluation list-serves and portals. Since January, **our 3ieimpact.org received over 4.5 million hits and over 1,800 downloads (as of December 2009)**. More than a **100 features, news releases and postings** on key evaluation and development list-serves were made to address key development questions and better inform the debate on development effectiveness.

The popularity of social networking sites such as Twitter, YouTube and Social Networks like Ning and Facebook has grown considerably and has become useful tools to disseminate real-time information and findings. The research community has been an active user of those new platforms and we have used those tools to bolster our dissemination strategy, generate networking opportunities between community of researchers and practitioners to create a Community of Evaluation Practitioners.

With new members joining daily, our Ning social networking site currently has over **500 members from over 50 countries** ranging from the age of 20 to 75 plus.

We also have a growing mailing list of over **2,100 people**, who we send a news update every two months.

2.4 3ie on the road to promote better evidence for better policies

Our technical team has been presenting papers and findings, and organising specific sessions in 60 international conferences, workshops and strategic meetings to build political support for better evidence and better policies. The main objectives of those road shows and regional tours have been to advocate and promote impact evaluation, and at the same time provide impact evaluation support to make alliances, build partnerships and increase our membership.

As a consequence of our close relationship with the Government of Uganda, one of our founding members, the Ministry of Finance agreed to host an impact evaluation workshop organised and facilitated by 3ie for government officials and researchers across key line ministries. It was then decided to prioritise impact evaluation and shift responsibilities from the Ministry of Finance to the Office of the Prime Minister. The Government has also submitted two grant proposals.

In Egypt, another example following the conference in Cairo is that one of our grantee

is now working with the Ministry of Local Governance in Egypt to help them design the evaluation of its micro-loans program in rural Egypt. We have also engaged with Information Decision Service Centre of the Cabinet Office to develop their capacity for performing impact evaluations.

Last May, we have received several expressions of interests from participants at our event at the Campbell Collaboration Annual Colloquium in Oslo and a proposal for conducting a review on Female Genital Mutilation was awarded in our second round of synthetic review. From Latin America, the Centre of Development studies at the Andes University in Colombia also became our associate member, and several Latin American researchers have expressed interest in publishing in the Journal of Development Effectiveness and two papers have already been submitted on account of the Latin-America tour led by our Deputy Director Marie Gaarder. We have also received proposals for our second Open Window call and requests for impact evaluation support.



3. Sharing knowledge

Understanding and championing the role of information in tackling development challenges is key. Part of our strategy is to strengthen the capacity of Southern institutions to conduct rigorous evaluations by providing them the right information support and the ability to make use of this information.

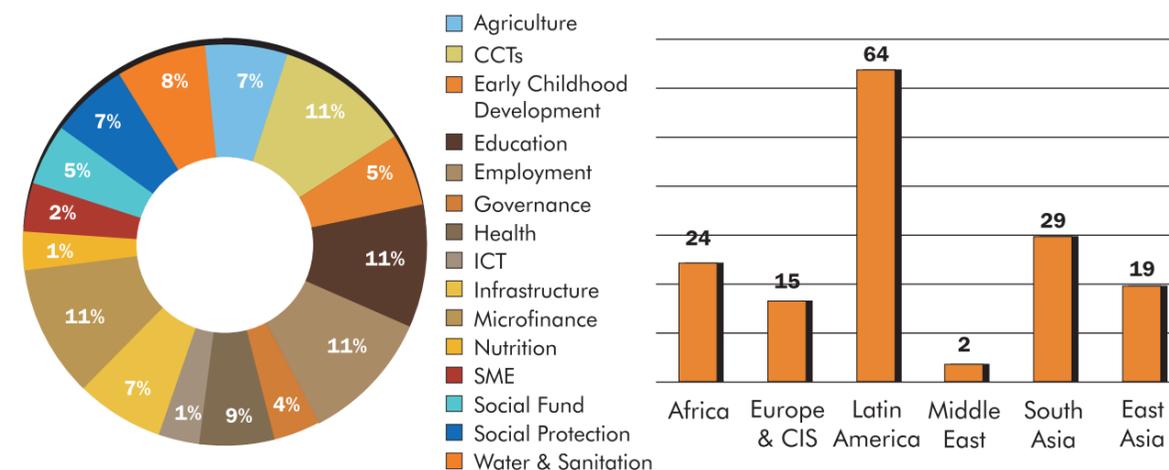


3.1 An impact evaluation database

We have developed and launched a comprehensive database (3ieimpact.org/database_of_impact_evaluation) tailored for researchers, practitioners and policy-makers who are looking for information on successful interventions. It covers over 150 impact evaluations conducted in low- and middle- income countries. It provides study findings and methodologies for both researchers, and program managers or policy makers, who need evidence on what works, in designing and implementing impact evaluations.



Impact studies featured by sectors and regions



A critical gap in building the evidence base of what works is the need for better knowledge sharing. Creation of a publicly accessible and on-line repository of studies, that provides short summaries of studies' methodology and findings, which is updated from results from new studies in a timely fashion is one step in bridging this gap, and more broadly in raising the awareness of results to inform policy design.

3.2 The first expert roster on impact evaluation at the click of a button

Starting with **60 leading experts**, 3ie has developed an online roster of first-class professionals from around the world with proven experience who will help practitioners and policy makers in designing and conducting impact evaluations of their programs. This directory is available at: 3ieimpact.org/expert_roster

It is the first roster in the field of evaluation available for free. All experts included in the roster have agreed to post their CVs and users are welcome to contact them directly.

3.3 Workshops and other capacity building activities

As part of our knowledge services, we run impact evaluation design clinics for government officials and researchers in seven countries this year including: Egypt, India, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Uganda and Zambia. Such events are highly in demand and provide a unique platform for programme managers to hone in on how to develop evaluation design to improve the effectiveness of their program.



We have also launched a monthly seminar series on impact evaluation hosted in our Delhi office to provide a forum for the local community of researchers and practitioners to share their findings and interact with experts whose work interfaces with theory and practice of evaluation.

The topics addressed included: Increasing the age of Marriage; Conducting a Theory Based Impact Evaluation, How to carry out systematic reviews, Use of quasi-experimental methods in impact evaluation. Speakers this year included researchers from the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), Population Foundation of India (PHI), World Bank, International Food Policy and Research Institute, Executive Director for National Council for the Evaluation of Social Policy (CONEVAL) Mexico, Indian Institute of Management, and the Development Evaluation Society of India.



Our Members, Associate Members And Partners



Members



Associate Members



Partners

How to join

As a new initiative, we already count 19 members, 69 associate members, and 4 partners, and hope to grow a solid support base for development effectiveness.

- ❑ **Full membership** is open to institutions which implement development programs. Membership forms can be downloaded at: www.3ieimpact.org/joining/
- ❑ **Associate members** is open to institutions, which conduct impact evaluation studies. Institutions eligible for full membership may also opt for associate membership for a period of two years. Associate membership form can be downloaded at: www.3ieimpact.org/joining/
- ❑ **Partners**, which are organizations, such as evaluation societies and advocacy groups, which share 3ie's commitment to promoting evidence-based policy making to enhance development effectiveness. If you wish to apply for to become a partner organization please write to the Executive Director, Howard White, on [3ie\(at\)3ieimpact.org](mailto:3ie(at)3ieimpact.org) to receive further details.

Benefits include: Discount rates for 3ie organized workshops and conferences; Research proposals from Associate Members receive an additional 5% score in the review process; Members, Associate Members and partners can participate in the selection of enduring questions that will determine the theme for the 3ie thematic windows; and priority is given over non-members in access to 3ie technical and networking support

Individuals are also welcomed to sign-up to our news list-serve to receive updates on 3ie and impact evaluation at: www.3ieimpact.org/mailling

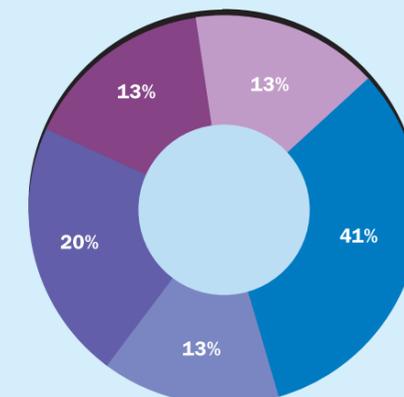
20 Members



AfDB, African Development Bank
 AUSAID, Australian Government Oversees Aid Program
 BMGF, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
 CIDA, Canadian International Development Agency
 CONEVAL, Mexico
 DANIDA, Danish International Development Agency
 DfID, Department for International Development
 Heifer International
 IRC, International Rescue Committee
 Millennium Challenge Cooperation
 Ministry of Finance, Uganda
 Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
 NORAD, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
 Partners in Health
 Planning Commission, Pakistan
 Save the Children US
 SIDA, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
 The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
 UN Foundation
 Women for Women International

Distribution of Membership

- Developing Countries
- Developed Countries
- Private Foundations
- NGOs
- International Organisations





69 Associate Members



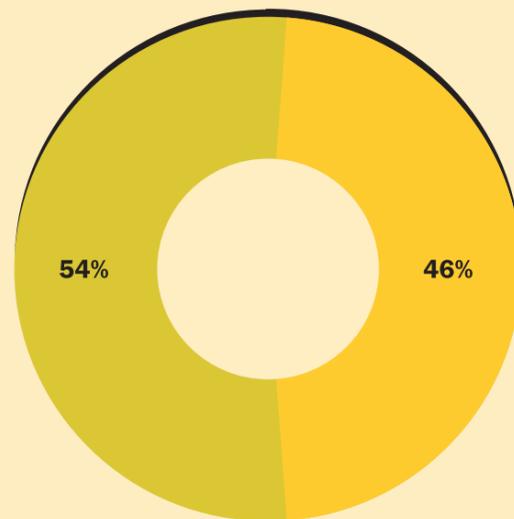
Agric Link Multipurpose Cooperative Society Limited, Nigeria
Amsterdam Institute for International Development, Netherlands
Canadian International Development Consultants (CIDC), Canada
Carolina Population Center (CPC), USA
Center of Evaluation for Global Action (CEGA), USA
Centre for Development Studies (CDS), India
Center for International Development (CID), USA
Center for Economic Research (CERP), Pakistan
Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, Bangladesh
Center for New Institutional Social Sciences (CNISS), USA
Centre for Health, Science and Social Research (CHESSORE), Zambia
Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), Sri Lanka
Centre for the Study of African Economies, United Kingdom
Centro de Estudios sobre Desarrollo Economico, Universidad de los Andes, Colombia
China Health Economics Institute (CHEI)
Columbia Center for the Study of Development Strategies, Columbia University (CSDS), USA
Department of Agrarian Reform-Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development (DAR-BARBD), Philippines
Development Economics Research Group (DERG), Copenhagen University, Denmark
Direction Generale l' Evaluation des Programmes de Development (DGEPD), Niger
Domrei Research and Consulting, Cambodia
EJODEC CC, South Africa
Evidence for Development (EvD), UK
Family Services Research Center, Medical University of South
Fondation Ensemble, France; Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE), Peru
HealthBridge, Canada

Ipact, a part of the University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom
Impact, a part of the University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom
Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA), USA
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK
Institute of economic and social research (INESOR), Zambia
Institute of Health Management Research (IHMR), India
Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica, Mexico
Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Sri Lanka
Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Netherlands
Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), Ghana
Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA), Germany
International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (ICDDR), Bangladesh
International Development Department, University of Birmingham (IDD), UK
Distribution of Associate Members
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA
International HIV AIDS Alliance, United Kingdom
International Literacy Institute, University of Pennsylvania, USA
Instituto Tecnologico Autonomo de Mexico (ITAM), Mexico
Jameel Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL), Europe
J-PAL Latin America, Chile
J-PAL South Asia, India
J-PAL USA
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JSHPS), USA
Kyiv Economics Institute, Ukraine
London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), United Kingdom
National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), India
National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD), India
National Opinion Research Center (NORC), USA
Oxford Policy Management (OPM), UK
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Pakistan
PATH, USA
Policy Studies Institute, (PSI), UK
Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Regional Office, Egypt
Project Okurase, Ghana
RAND, USA
REDIM, Kenya
Rural Education Action Project (REAP), USA
Schneider Institutes for Health Policy (SIHP), USA
Sydney School of Public Health (SSPH)
Technical Services Agency, National Council of Educational Research and Training (TSA-NCERT), India
The Social Research Unit, UK
The Soul Foundation, South Africa
The Youth Employment Network, Switzerland
To Excel Consulting Associates, Jordan
Valid International, UK



Learning And Improving **Our Operations**

Associate Members Distribution

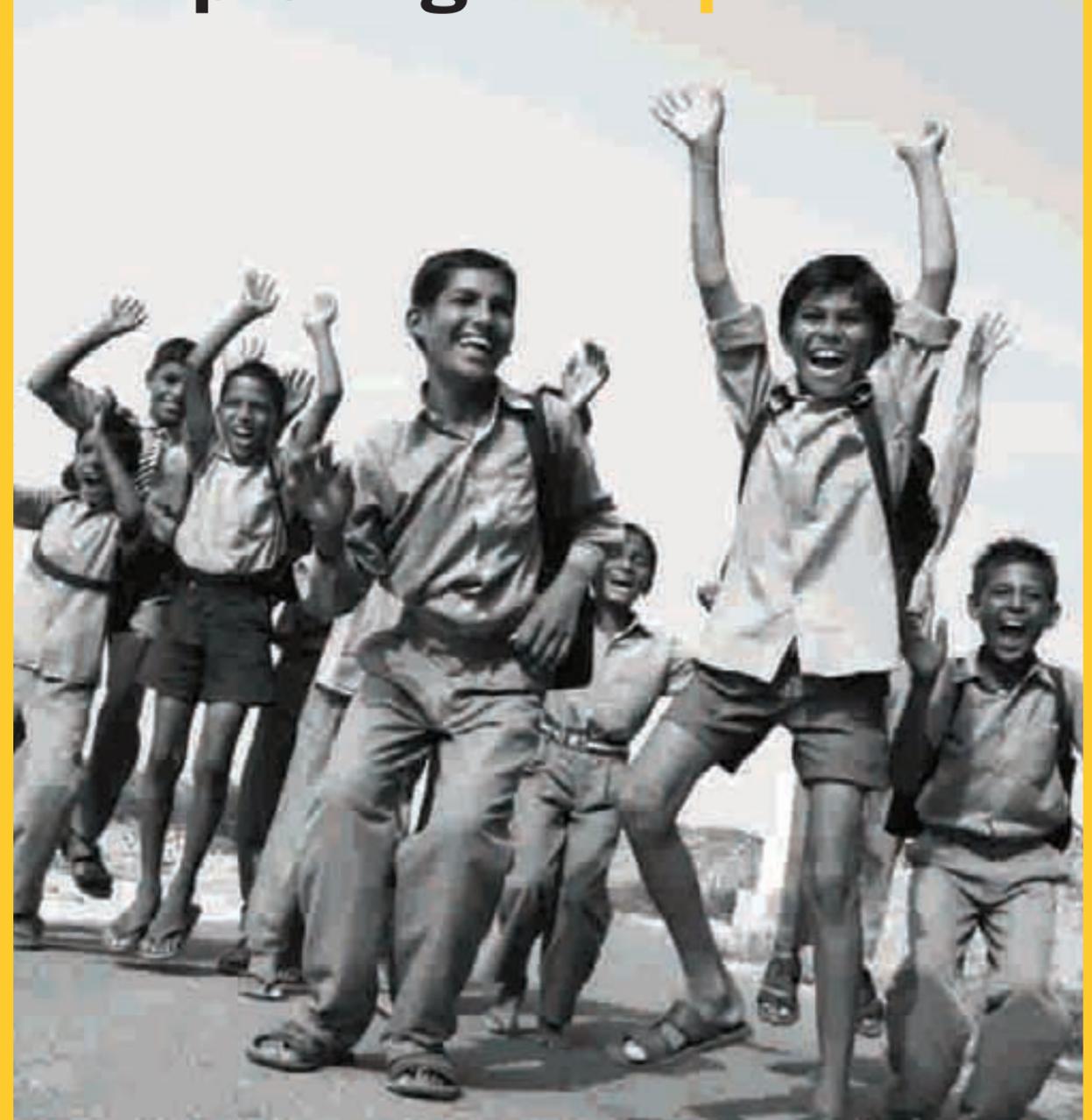


■ Developing Countries ■ Developed Countries



4 Partners

The Campbell Collaboration
PEGNet - Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network
Impact Evaluation Network
InterAction





Eighteen out of 79 proposals were accepted for funding under our first request for proposals, so how did we select these? How good was our review process?

For the first round of grants, each proposal was reviewed by two external reviewers and one internal reviewer, drawn from a roster of twenty international experts. The scores of these reviewers were submitted to a review panel of eleven experts. The bottom half of the scored proposals were screened out before the review meeting, which then ranked the remaining proposals. Based on this ranking, 3ie management made a recommendation for the 18 studies to be funded to the 3ie Board. Unsuccessful applicants were provided with a consolidated set of reviewer comments – as were successful applicants, so they could respond to any concerns raised by reviewers prior to initiating their study. This sharing of comments was praised by many of the teams as being 'very helpful' and 'not something we have experienced from other funding agencies'.

Panel participants, board members, and staff felt that the institution had established a good standard for its review procedures. However, management and the Board agreed to commission a report reviewing best practices in peer review from other research funding organizations: the U.S. National Institutes of Health (NIH), the U.K. Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) and the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC).

The main conclusion of this report was that 'the 3ie peer review process appears to follow many of the best practices developed by the other agencies reviewed in this study. For example, the process involves external reviewers, requires final approval by an external Board with oversight authority, and uses a set of review criteria that are clearly articulated.'

Therefore, a number of changes are being instituted in response to the report, and feedback received from reviewers and applicants. The number of external reviewers has been increased from 2 to 3. In addition, we have modified the criteria and the weighting scheme; improved the application form to allow applicants to give more detail of their plans; and developed a list of frequently asked questions now available online. We have also established an application 'hotline' for additional queries, and a post-application 'client satisfaction survey' will be sent to all applicants at the conclusion of the review process.

In addition, each study will have two external peer advisors to act both as advisors and sounding boards for the research teams, as well as quality assurers for the various reports, questionnaires and data-sets that the study produces. One of the two advisors will preferably be from the country in which the study is taking place to help promote policy dialogue around the study findings.

Have your say: voice from grant applicants and reviewers

“ I wish that the application process was slightly more interactive, though. It seems that many of the concerns that are raised by the reviewers could have been easily addressed, but there was not enough room in the application to do so ” An applicant

Selected 3ie Performance Indicators

Performance Indicators

2009
2008-2009
Target
Achieved
(As of December 31)

Inputs

Total expenditure (US\$)	3.97	3.68
Total cumulative signed commitments (US\$)	n.a.	63.72
No. of staff employed	8	8 & 2 full-time consultants
No. of members	12	20
No. of Associate Members	50	69

Outputs

Total no. of Calls For Proposals	7	4
Total no. of proposals received	265	356
No. of proposals received from developing country institutions	100	110
No. of Synthetic Reviews awarded	4	11
No. of Open Window grants awarded	32-40	18
Percentage of grants made to developing country institutions	40%	26%
No. of evaluations of national flagship programs	n.a.	3
Completed grants (approved final reports)	10	2
No. of policy briefs produced	20	7
No. of news updates sent	10	10
No. of website visits	50,000	61,865
No. of subscribers to 3ie news	1,000	2,144
Total no. of events where 3ie presented and organised a session or workshop	n.a.	67

Performance Indicators

2009
2008-2009
Target
Achieved
(As of December 31)

Intermediate outcomes

Percentage of participants responding that the training provided during the pre-conference workshops has made a difference in their work	80%	n.a.
No. of citations and references to 3ie-funded studies	20	n.a.

Impacts

Media coverage: no. of press reports of 3ie events and activities	n.a.	n.a.
No. of instances of resource allocation to programs or program components affected by proven success or failure	n.a.	n.a.
No. of policy-makers reporting they have been influenced by 3ie activities or studies	n.a.	n.a.





Financial Report 2008 – 09



1. Income 2008 – 13

Income (US\$ millions)

Signed agreements	Received in 2009*	Balance	Total
Gates	4.00	17.00	21.00
DFID	3.91	16.20	20.11
Netherlands	0.43	0.96	1.39
DANIDA	0.42	1.12	1.54
NORAD	0.20	0.40	0.60
Save the Children (US)	0.03	0.08	0.11
IRC	0.01	0.08	0.09
US INGO consortium	0.02	0.08	0.10
AfDB	0.20	0	0.20
AusAid	0.42	3.42	3.84
SIDA	0.15	0.29	0.44
Hewlett**	2.00	11.00	13.00
MCC	0.10	0.40	0.50
Total	11.89	51.03	62.92
Agreements pending signature			
UN Foundation	0.10	0.80	0.90
CIDA	0.55	2.20	2.75
Total	0.65	3.00	3.65

Note: * Does not include US\$5.9 million received from CGD held by them from earlier contributions for 3ie.

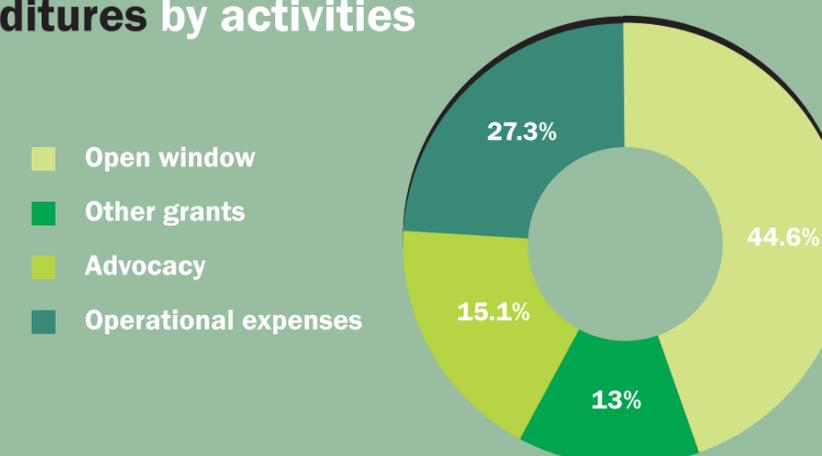
** Hewlett has signed an agreement for US\$2 million in 2010, with a plan to sign further annual agreements in subsequent years

2. Expenditure 2009 (Provisional)

Expenditure in USD for 2008-09

	US\$ millions	Percent
Grants	2,123,970	57.6
o/w Open Window	1,644,723	44.6
Synthetic reviews	449,247	12.2
Proposal Preparation Grants	30,000	0.8
Advocacy	556,338	15.1
o/w Workshops and conferences	372,271	10.1
Board expenses	99,559	2.7
Materials and equipment	6,049	0.2
GDN service payment	496,830	13.5
Review process expenses	28,666	0.8
Operational expenses	1,003,375	27.3
o/w Salaries and benefits	372,271	10.1
Board expenses	99,559	2.7
Materials and equipment	6,049	0.2
GDN service payment	496,830	13.5
Review process expenses	28,666	0.8
Total	3,683,683	100.0

Expenditures by activities



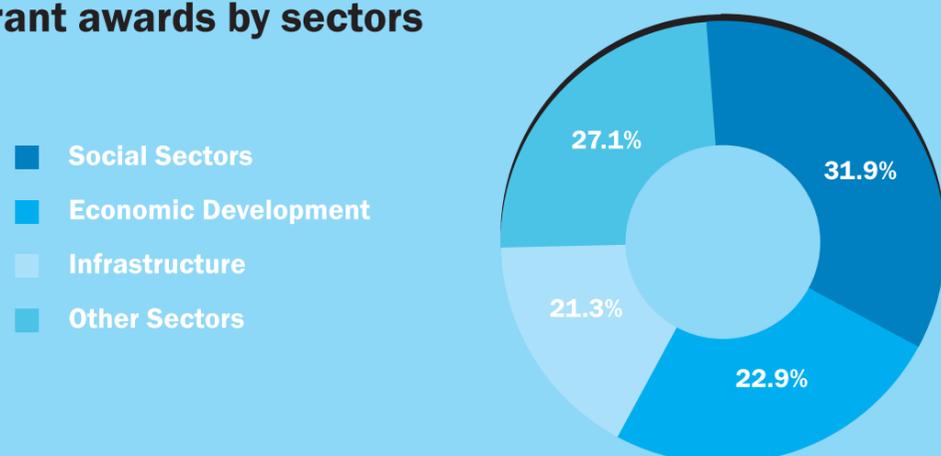
3. Awards Made In 2009*

Grants by sector

	US\$	Percent
Social sectors	1,440,601	31.9
o/w Health	987,898	21.9
Education	452,703	10.0
Economic development	1,035,552	22.9
o/w Agriculture	673,164	14.9
Financial services	362,388	8.0
Infrastructure	962,040	21.3
o/w Water supply and sanitation	525,190	11.6
Urban development	436,850	9
Other sectors	1,223,261	27.1
o/w Governance	200,911	4.4
Environment	103,797	2.3
Multi sector	774,653	17.1
Other	143,900	3.2
Total	4,661,454	100.0



Grant awards by sectors



Note: * includes one Proposal Preparation Grant made in 2008

Photo credits

Cover: Curt Carnemark Bhutan/ World Bank
Contents: Ray Witlin/ World Bank
Pg 1: NREGA India(left)
Pg 2: NREGA India
Pg 4: Save the Children Mozambique
Pg 5: Bill Lyons/ World Bank
Pg 8: Centre for Development Research
Pg 10: World Bank
Pg 11: UNDP Afghanistan
Pg 12: Save the children Mozambique
Pg 13: NREGA India
Pg 14: Save the children Mozambique
Pg 15: Bill Lyons Republic of Yemen 2002/ World Bank
Pg 16: David Levine
Pg 17: Libby Abbott(above), David Levine(below)
Pg 18: REAP China, Mexico, istockphoto/ Yory Frenklakh Lima Peru
Pg 19: Centre for Development Research, 3ie
Pg 20: Centre for Development Research
Pg 21: Curt Carnemark/ World Bank
Pg 22: UNDP Laos (left)
Pg 23: UNDP Bangladesh (centre)
Pg 24: Arne Hoel/ World Bank
Pg 25: NREGA India
Pg 26: UNDP Timor Leste(above) and Centre for Development Research(below)
Pg 28: Ray Witlin/ World Bank
Pg 29: Centre for Development Research
Pg 30: Centre for Development Research
Pg 31: UNDP Timor Leste
Pg 32: Eric Miller/ World Bank
Pg 33: UNDP Cambodia
Pg 34: 3ie
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Pg 36: UNDP Cambodia
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Pg 41: NREGA India
Pg 42: Alan Gignoux/ World Bank
Pg 45: Save the children Mozambique
Pg 46: UNDP Maldives
Pg 47: Ray Witlin/ World Bank
Pg 51: UNDP Indonesia



International Initiative for Impact Evaluation

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