

**International Initiative for Impact Evaluation**



# **PROVIDING EVIDENCE TO INFLUENCE POLICY**

**Annual Report 2010**





**International Initiative for Impact Evaluation**



**PROVIDING  
EVIDENCE  
TO INFLUENCE  
POLICY**

Annual Report 2010



## High-quality impact

evaluations measure the net change in outcomes that can be attributed to a specific programme. Impact studies help inform policy as to what works, what does not, and why.

## Our vision

Improving lives through impact evaluation

## Our mission

Impact policy and programmes to increase development effectiveness through better use of evidence in developing countries

## Our values

Making a difference

Striving for excellence

Transparency in all our operations

Participatory decision-making

Building strong reciprocal relationships to further the agenda for the use of evidence in policy making, programme design and implementation

# Annual Report

2010



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## About 3ie





**“With good evaluation, it is possible to stop doing the things that don’t work and do more of the things that do. The best evaluation is independent. This principle is recognised in many areas of life: pupils are not allowed to mark their own exams and large companies must get their accounts independently audited”**

UK Conservative Party  
Green paper on development

### Message from Howard White, 3ie Executive Director

*What have we learned?*

Inadequate housing is a threat to the health and lives of the children of 600 million slum dwellers living across the world. Traditional solutions prescribed for improving children's health include school feeding programmes, fortified food and nutritional counselling. But are these the only ways of tackling the serious problem of malnutrition and child mortality?

In Mexico, an impact evaluation found that substituting dirt floors of houses with cement floors reduced the incidence of diarrhoea by half and anaemia by over 80 percent. This in turn significantly improved children's learning ability. The replacement of flooring proved to be a simple and reliable way of reducing the incidence of disease among children and improving overall well being in the slums. The research team showed that under certain conditions, in particular in urban areas where households have access to safe water supplies, such interventions can be more cost-effective than early childhood development and nutrition interventions.

This evidence provided a spur to the Mexican government. The government's flagship programme Piso Firme "Firm Floor" that offered concrete cement flooring to poor families was scaled-up. What began as a local initiative in the state of Coahuila became a full-fledged programme adopted by the federal government. Piso Firme is today benefiting over 300,000 families and aims to reach three million homes.

This is just one example of how a rigorous impact evaluation can translate into policy change and improve people's lives. Impact evaluations are giving key insights in many other areas. Kenya and China are two other examples where a health intervention is contributing to improved educational outcomes.



Three million Kenyan children are being dewormed this year as a result of a study which proved that deworming is the most cost-effective way of increasing primary school attendance in rural Kenya. Preliminary findings in China show that four dollars of multivitamins with iron supplements can turn a 'C' student into a 'B' student. Policy makers around the world have now started recognising the importance of learning from experience, and basing their decisions on the evidence of what works and what doesn't for achieving the Millennium Development Goals and bringing a positive change to people's lives.

Just recently, USAID launched a new evaluation policy that encourages impact evaluation for each major development objective in a country programme. This policy requires agencies to spend three percent for each USAID funded programme on independent evaluation.

The UK Department for International Development now requires rigorous impact evaluations of its funded programmes and all new proposals need to include a statement of existing evidence in the sector which justifies the intervention. Other donors have also been moving in the same direction and are funding more impact evaluations and systematic reviews to ensure more cost effective solutions to critical development problems.

The focus now is on creating a new mindset and renewing a commitment to results, so that we spend the money committed to the poor on policies that work.

This year, 3ie has made some important contributions in building an evidence base of what works in development, why and at what cost. This report highlights some of the key achievements. The growing awareness and demand for 3ie grants and services have been overwhelming. Over US\$28 million has been committed and US\$ 8 million already disbursed towards the conduct of high quality

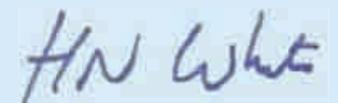
impact evaluations in a wide-range of areas including agriculture and rural development, environment and disaster management, health and nutrition, private sector development and social protection.

Interesting findings are now starting to emerge from our funded research and this report highlights what we have learned so far on farmers field schools in Asia and Africa, voter education in India, social cohesion in Sierra Leone and globally, and the fight against anaemia in China.

Changing practices and mindsets does not happen overnight. That is why we are working in close partnership with developing country governments and practitioners who take the lead in designing and implementing development programmes.

The focus of our work is increasingly looking at multiple ways of ensuring research has a policy impact. 3ie will continue to experiment in this field and engage policy makers and programme managers. This year, we piloted a new Policy Window to identify priority interventions that decision makers wanted evaluated, which were then matched with proposals from researchers.

3ie is now planning to launch a thematic window on social protection. We will be engaging in different fora with various actors and influencers to change the way researchers engage with policy makers and development practitioners, as well as the way decision makers design their policies and programmes. I invite you to participate in our conference on impact evaluation "Mind the gap: From policy to impact" in Mexico in June 15-17, 2011. This will be an important learning space to adopt new approaches in the way we do development work.



### What we do and how we work

3ie funds quality studies that will have a real policy impact and affect many lives. In terms of standards, this means only studies that are built around a credible counterfactual with an evaluation design based on the underlying programme theory to learn what works and why, and at what cost.

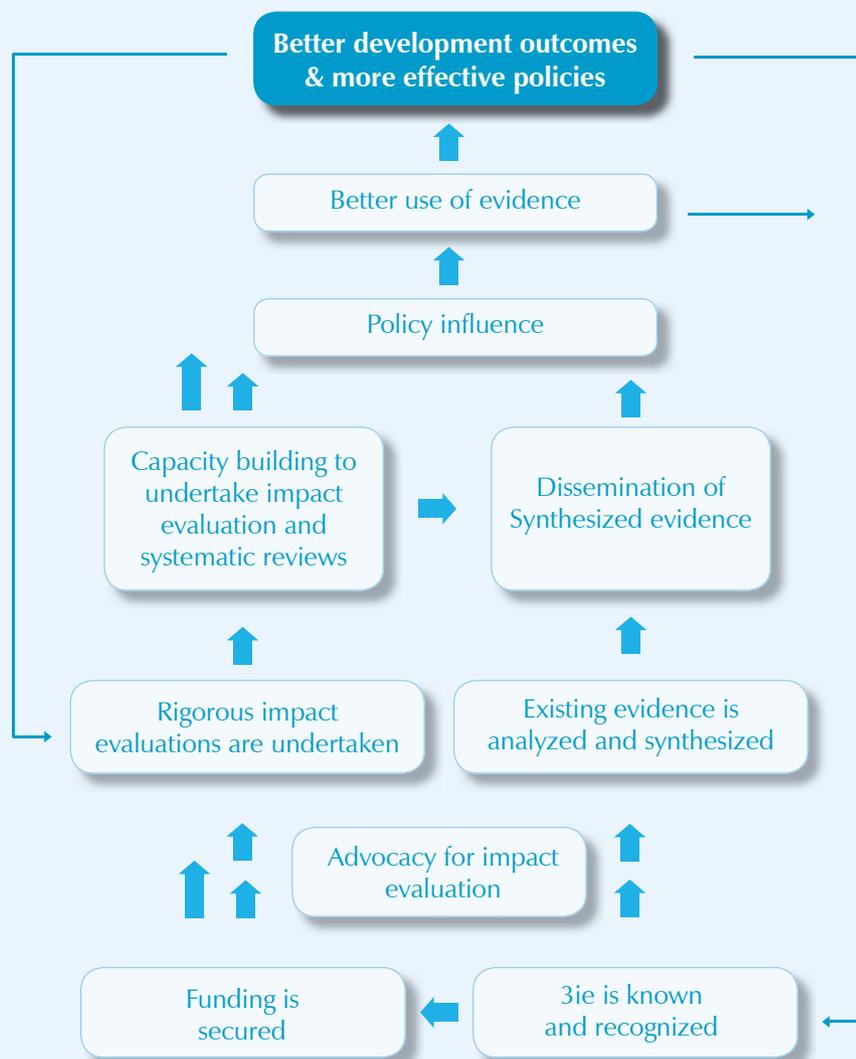
We encourage studies which utilise innovative methodologies, or delve into crucial evaluation questions which have not been previously researched. Priority is given to proposals responding to a clear demand from policy makers. Grantees are expected to ensure full cooperation from implementing agencies and other interested actors.

#### The strategic components of our programme are:

- Generating new evidence of what works
- Synthesizing and disseminating this evidence
- Building a culture of evidence based policy-making
- Developing capacity to produce and use impact evaluations
- Developing 3ie's institutional capacity, governance and management systems



## Theory of change



## How will success be measured?

An increase in the number of low and middle income countries with on-going impact evaluations

Cases in which policy, programme or project design demonstrably affected by findings from 3ie funded impact evaluation

Institutions taking action to improve their evaluation culture with 3ie assistance

Policy makers reporting having been influenced by 3ie funded evidence

Increase in media coverage, citations and number of 3ie funded studies published

An increase in the proportion of funded studies with developing country researcher and/or implementing agency engagement

An increase in the percentage of applications from low and middle income countries

An increase in the percentage of participants reporting a satisfactory capacity to produce and use impact studies following 3ie training

## About 3ie

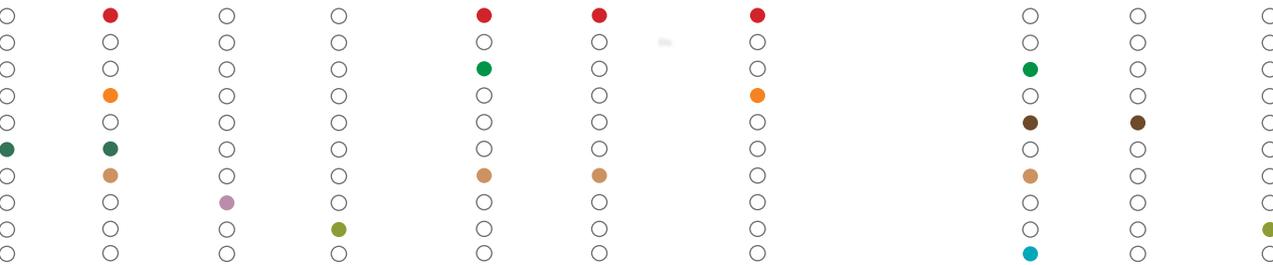
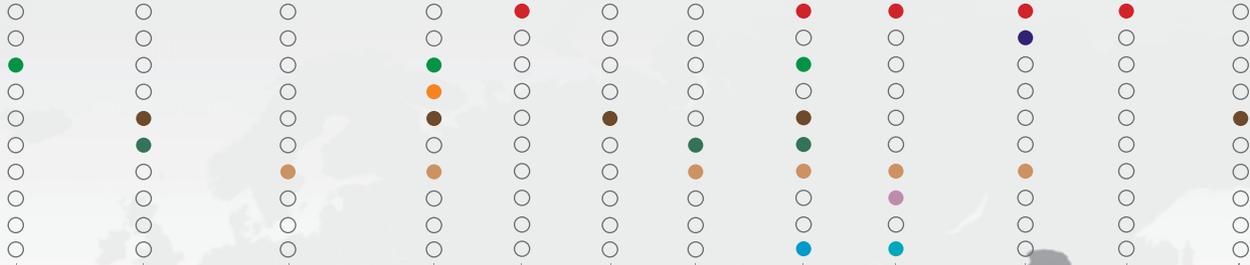
## 3ie around the world

### Map of funded projects

3ie has committed a total of US\$ 26.5 million to undertake 72 new impact studies with potential for high policy impact.



1 Mauritania 3 Sierra Leone 1 Burkina Faso 4 Ghana 1 Niger 1 Egypt 2 Pakistan 15 India 4 Bangladesh 4 China 1 Thailand 1 Vietnam



1 Congo 5 Uganda 2 Zambia 1 South Africa 3 Malawi 2 Mozambique 2 United Republic of Tanzania 4 Kenya 1 Sri Lanka 2 Indonesia

## 2010 in review





**“While you can bridge the evidence gap by funding high-quality research by renowned impact evaluators, you cannot fill the gap in a sustainable manner without investing in the capacity to both carry out and utilize impact evaluations”**

Gonzalo Hernandez Licona,  
Executive Secretary of the Consejo Nacional de  
Evaluacion, Mexico

## 3ie in numbers

### Funding actionable research

- US\$ **28 million** committed to undertake **72** new impact studies with potential for high policy impact
- Over **50** new systematic reviews and **10** new impact studies to be completed by early 2012
- A joint AusAID - DFID – 3ie call for up to **59** new Systematic Reviews managed at the end of 2010
- High standard publications launched including the Journal of Development Effectiveness, a series of working papers and impact evaluation briefs

### Informing policy and building capacity

- Over **900** policy makers, researchers and practitioners participated in 3ie workshops or trainings, and **2,000** attended presentations made by 3ie staff at various events
- A network of **over 100 members and partners**
- An **expert roster of about 200 leading researchers** on impact evaluation and an **online database of over 250 impact studies**
- **Over 5,000 subscribers** to 3ie's bi-monthly news update and **800 members on the 3ie social network**
- **Over 300 unique visits per day** to [www.3ieimpact.org](http://www.3ieimpact.org)

## Funding actionable research

An additional 52 awards were made under 3ie's Open Window, bringing the total number of ongoing impact evaluation studies to 72. The awards fund impact evaluations of development interventions in low and middle income countries. In the third round of the Open Window, announced in November, 3ie received nearly five times as many applications as in the first round in 2009. Half of the selected grants were in the area of agriculture and rural development.

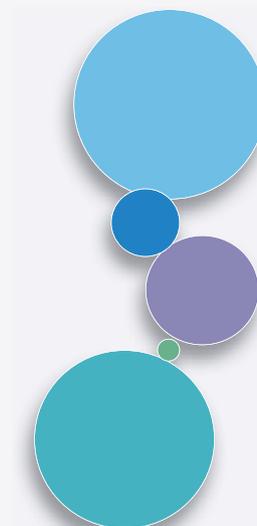
Open Window grants have become increasingly competitive. While twenty percent of the first round applications were funded, only seven percent of full applications were financed in the last round. The regional focus of 3ie studies was largely Africa for round 1 and 2 while round 3 was more evenly distributed between Africa (37 percent of studies) and South Asia (36 percent). This was mainly due to additional DFID funding for studies based in India, and the fact that the number of grants to South Asia more than doubled.

The percentage of applications on agriculture has steadily increased in each round. Health and nutrition studies also constitute a large number of both grants and applications.

An innovative pilot grant scheme - the Policy Window - called for policy makers and programme managers from developing countries to identify priority interventions and flagship programmes, which would benefit from a quality evaluation of their impacts. Grants have been awarded to evaluate: staff recruitment and retention in post-conflict Uganda; Mexican schemes for both post-graduate scholarships and performance-linked awards to researchers; and a credit guarantee programme in Mexico.

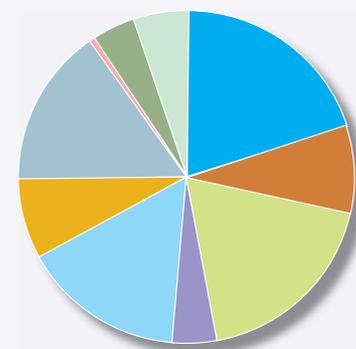
### Awards by regions

<b>37%</b>	Africa
<b>9%</b>	East Asia and Pacific
<b>16%</b>	Latin America and Caribbean
<b>2%</b>	Middle east and North Africa
<b>36%</b>	South Asia



### Awards by sectors

<b>20%</b>	Agriculture, food security, rural development
<b>8%</b>	Early Childhood Education
<b>19%</b>	Education and labour
<b>4%</b>	Environment and natural resources
<b>16%</b>	Financial and private sector development
<b>8%</b>	Governance
<b>16%</b>	Health, nutrition, HIV
<b>0%</b>	Social development. Gender, family planning
<b>4%</b>	Social protection
<b>5%</b>	Water and sanitation



“Only by engaging policy makers from the outset in the evaluation process, will we achieve a greater policy impact”, said 3ie Executive Director, Howard White.

Building on the lessons learned, new mechanisms have been put in place to ensure a larger number of flagship interventions get funded. The second round of the Policy Window will be launched in early 2011.

To facilitate access to evidence that is valid beyond the context of a single project, 3ie has also expanded its Systematic Review programme which focuses on synthesizing existing evidence in international development.

The programme has supported 11 reviews, four of which are completed. The commissioned reviews are in diverse areas such as increasing primary school enrolment, reducing female genital mutilation and building social cohesion in Africa.

For Chris Whitty, DFID Chief Scientist on Systematic Reviews, **“Good evidence laid out systematically and fairly, has to be the basis for improving policy making in international development.** Systematic reviews are a rigorous way to pull together the evidence we need to act to improve the lives of the poorest.”

3ie provided quality assurance for DFID’s pilot systematic reviews and has managed a joint AusAID-DFID-3ie call for proposals for up to 59 new reviews, to be announced in early 2011. 3ie is also supporting the Private Infrastructure Development Group in conducting its own systematic reviews. There will be close to 50 completed reviews by early 2012.

In partnership with the Campbell Collaboration, 3ie has also established the International Development Coordinating Group to promote the quantity and quality of systematic reviews in international development, and to build capacity and demand for such reviews by policy makers in developing countries.

## Informing the policy debate

Evidence can influence policy, particularly if policy-makers and programme implementers are engaged in the evaluation process from the outset. 3ie is not only investing resources in communicating what works and what does not work, but is also actively advocating for development effectiveness. In practice, this means ensuring that the evidence produced by 3ie funded studies is used to improve policies and programmes.

By engaging our grantees in developing policy influence plans and building the capacity of researchers in how to influence policy, as well as learning from case studies and experience sharing, 3ie strives to put people's lives at center stage.

This effort has helped establish the organisation as a leading actor in the field of development evaluation. The increasing demand for advisory services and the large number of grant applications partly prove the growing recognition for 3ie in international development circles. The organisation has also been mentioned in several fora, including the UK Conservative Party Green Paper on international development.

Throughout the year, 3ie organised several platforms for discussion, feedback and experience sharing. A workshop was held in partnership with the Centre for Global Development "Closing the Evaluation Gap" in May in Washington D.C. Over 100 leading researchers and practitioners discussed the implications of existing research on conditional cash transfers (CCTs) and recommended ways for the development community to improve impact evaluations of interventions, like CCTs, in the future.



## 2010 in review

Over 180 academics and policy makers from the UK, US, Mexico and South Africa also participated in the conference 'Toward an evidence based development policy', co-organised with the London International Development Centre. To engage more closely with the community of evaluators in India, 3ie hosts a monthly seminar series in Delhi, which has included presentations on impact evaluations in the area of health, microfinance, micro-insurance, water and sanitation and disaster management. This effort has contributed to a growing number of applications and awards involving Indian institutions and programmes.

The Journal of Development Effectiveness, 3ie's journal published by Francis and Taylor, has been very successful in terms of both subscriptions and downloads with about 4,000 article downloads in 2010. The articles "The impact of conditional cash transfers on child nutrition" by Jef L. Leroy, Marie Ruel and Ellen Verhofstadt; and "Effectiveness and sustainability of water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions in combating diarrhoea" by Hugh Waddington and Birte Snilstveit were the most downloaded. Overall, there has been an increase of over 85 percent of article downloads this year.



## Building capacity to conduct impact evaluation

3ie is encouraging international collaborative research, including South-South partnerships, to develop the skills and experience of researchers in developing countries. Over 40 percent of the principal investigators involved in 3ie funded projects are from developing country research institutes.

The technical team directly engages with policy makers, programme managers and researchers through trainings and speaking events. This year, around 2,000 policy makers, researchers and practitioners from Benin, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Ireland, Italy, Pakistan, Philippines, Netherlands, New Zealand, South Africa, UK, US and Zambia have either listened to a presentation made by 3ie or participated in one of our trainings.

Last April, 3ie in partnership with InterAction organised an impact evaluation design clinic for 50 representatives from NGOs and US government agencies. For the Rockefeller Foundation Managing Director for Evaluation, Nancy Mac Pherson, **“The Impact Evaluation Clinic organized by 3ie and InterAction provided useful, practical and applied knowledge about impact evaluation to help our grantees make informed choices about impact evaluation methods and approaches appropriate for their context and situation”**.

Following the training, over 70 percent of participants reported that they felt confident to share their learning on impact evaluation and the majority felt the need to invest more in building their NGOs’ capacity to evaluate impact.





As a result, InterAction is planning additional support activities to strengthen their members' capacity to evaluate impact. A training of trainers is now being designed to expand coverage of these clinics. In collaboration with DFID, a workshop was also held in July with 3ie's grantees working in India, which included participants from leading institutions, such as J-PAL, MIT, IFPRI, Delhi School of Economics, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the International Water Management Institute.

"I am an M&E practitioner and look forward to gaining information and knowledge regarding what works, where, why and also answers to the how?" commented a survey respondent.

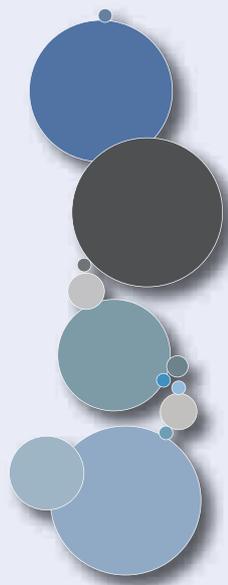
The organisation now has a network of over 100 members and partners and is actively engaged in developing a community of practice and online impact evaluation resources. An expert roster of about 200 leading researchers on impact evaluation and an online database of over 250 impact studies are continuously being updated.

In addition, 3ie's technical team responded to about 100 queries for technical assistance this year from a range of development agencies. These mainly included requests for guidance and advisory support for commissioning or conducting an evaluation, acting as external reviewers of concept notes and papers, reviewing the validity of technical findings, and matching experts to specific projects. A senior DFID official reported that, "The support 3ie provided in quality assuring an impact evaluation was invaluable. The advice was provided quickly and efficiently. 3ie was also flexible in terms of conducting additional analysis as the need for these arose".

## Impact studies in 3ie database by regions



## Impact studies in 3ie database by sectors



- 1 % Agriculture and Rural Development
- 20 % Education
- 2 % Environment and Disaster Management
- 1 % Energy
- 15 % Finance
- 5 % Health Nutrition and Population
- 1 % Information and Communication Technology
- 19 % Multisector
- 1 % Private Sector Development
- 10 % Public Sector Management
- 20 % Social Protection
- 1 % Urban Development
- 5 % Water and sanitation

# Themes and projects in focus





“It (impact evaluation) is going to be policy relevant when it gets internalized inside the organizations doing development. There is no way you can compel someone to love you. There is no way you can compel someone to adopt impact evaluation as a way of doing this. You need to get people to believe it. I think that impact evaluation is going to have more policy traction when it actually has more internal traction with organizations, both NGOs, government, private, all kinds of organizations that are doing development”

Professor Lant Pritchett presenting at a 3ie clinic in Delhi.

## THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

### Sector overview

Agriculture remains the main source of income for around 2.5 billion people and plays an important role in both poverty reduction and economic growth. However, despite evidence that investment in agriculture has beneficial impacts on agricultural growth and poverty reduction (Green et al., 2005; UN, 2008; Fan and Rao, 2003), there has been a decline or stagnation in public expenditure on agriculture in most developing countries since 1980. The share of agriculture in official development assistance declined sharply over the past two decades from a high of about 18 percent in 1979 to 3.5 percent in 2004 (World Bank, 2008)

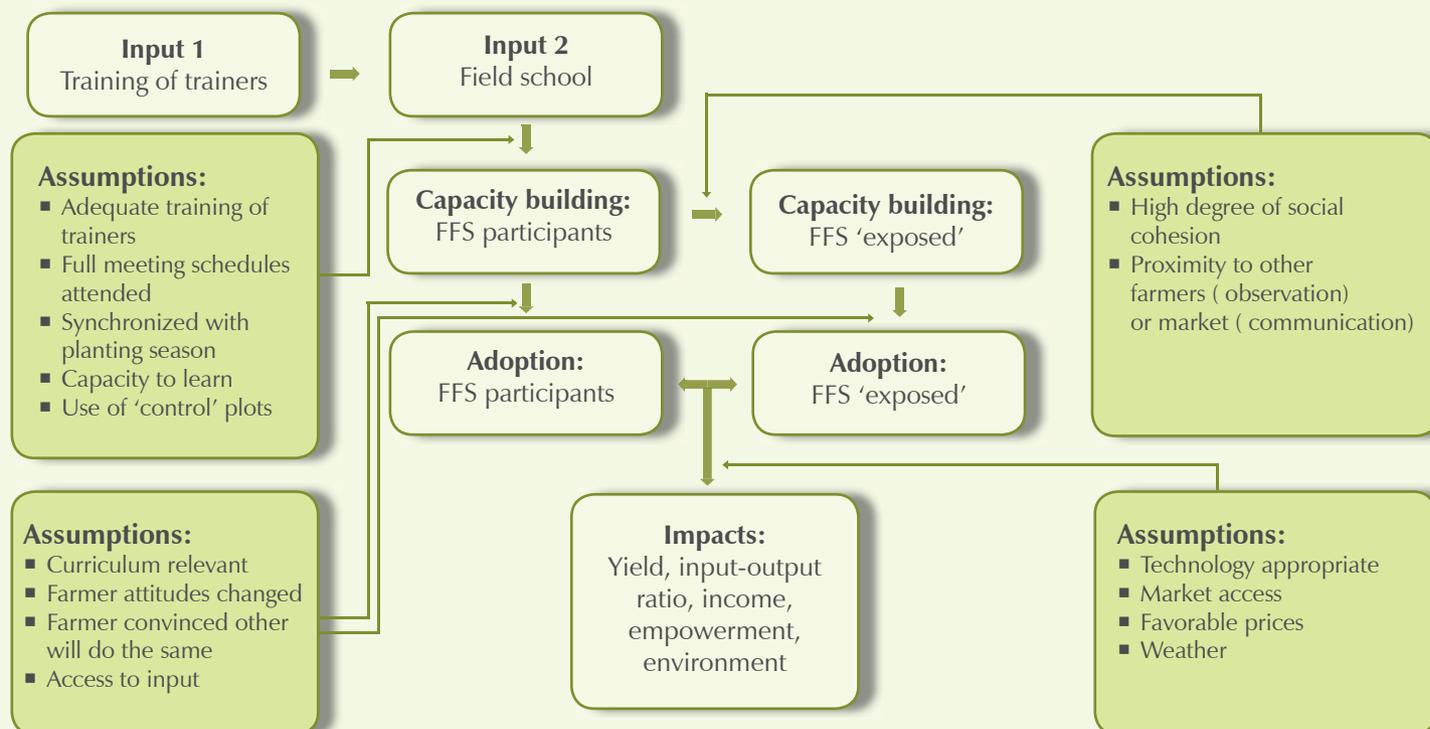
In recent years many Sub-Saharan African countries have pledged to increase government support to agriculture. However, many African governments are operating in an environment of scarce public resources, and so far only a few states have met the spending targets set by the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the Maputo declaration (IFPRI, 2009).



Agricultural extension and advisory services can play an important role in agricultural development and contribute to improving the welfare of farmers and other people living in rural areas. Since the emergence of the farmer field school approach in Indonesia in the late 1980s, this approach to extension has become increasingly widespread and has been introduced in around 80 countries (van den Berg and Jiggins, 2007).

It was originally developed to curtail the extensive use of pesticide and its effects on farmers' health and the rural environment. A typical farmer field school would have 25 to 30 farmers participating in a field based season-long training programme delivered by a facilitator, with weekly meetings near the farmers plots. The training programmes rely heavily on learning by doing. Participating farmers are encouraged to share their knowledge and promote new practices with other farmers in their local community.

## Theory based approach: Farmers Field School



## Themes and projects in focus

### Agriculture

#### The Systematic Review funded by 3ie

An upcoming review examines the effectiveness of the farmer field school approach to extension in Bangladesh, Cameroon, China, Indonesia, Kenya, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Thailand, Uganda, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

Preliminary results of the study show that farmers field schools help improve farmers' knowledge. It can also have a positive impact on the adoption of improved farming practices such as reduced spending on environmentally damaging pesticides among field school graduates.

In addition, agriculture yield for farmer graduates appears to have significantly increased in the majority of the reviewed studies. However, there are limited transfers of technology between the farmers benefiting from the intervention and other exposed farmers in the community. Adoption rates and agriculture outcomes for these exposed farmers typically remain unchanged. The agriculture outcomes for those 'exposed farmers' remain limited. This is a serious concern since diffusion is key for the sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the programmes.



#### **Review team:**

Hugh Waddington, Birte Snilstveit, Howard White, Jock Anderson, Jorge Hombrados and Martina Vojtkova

## Case of China

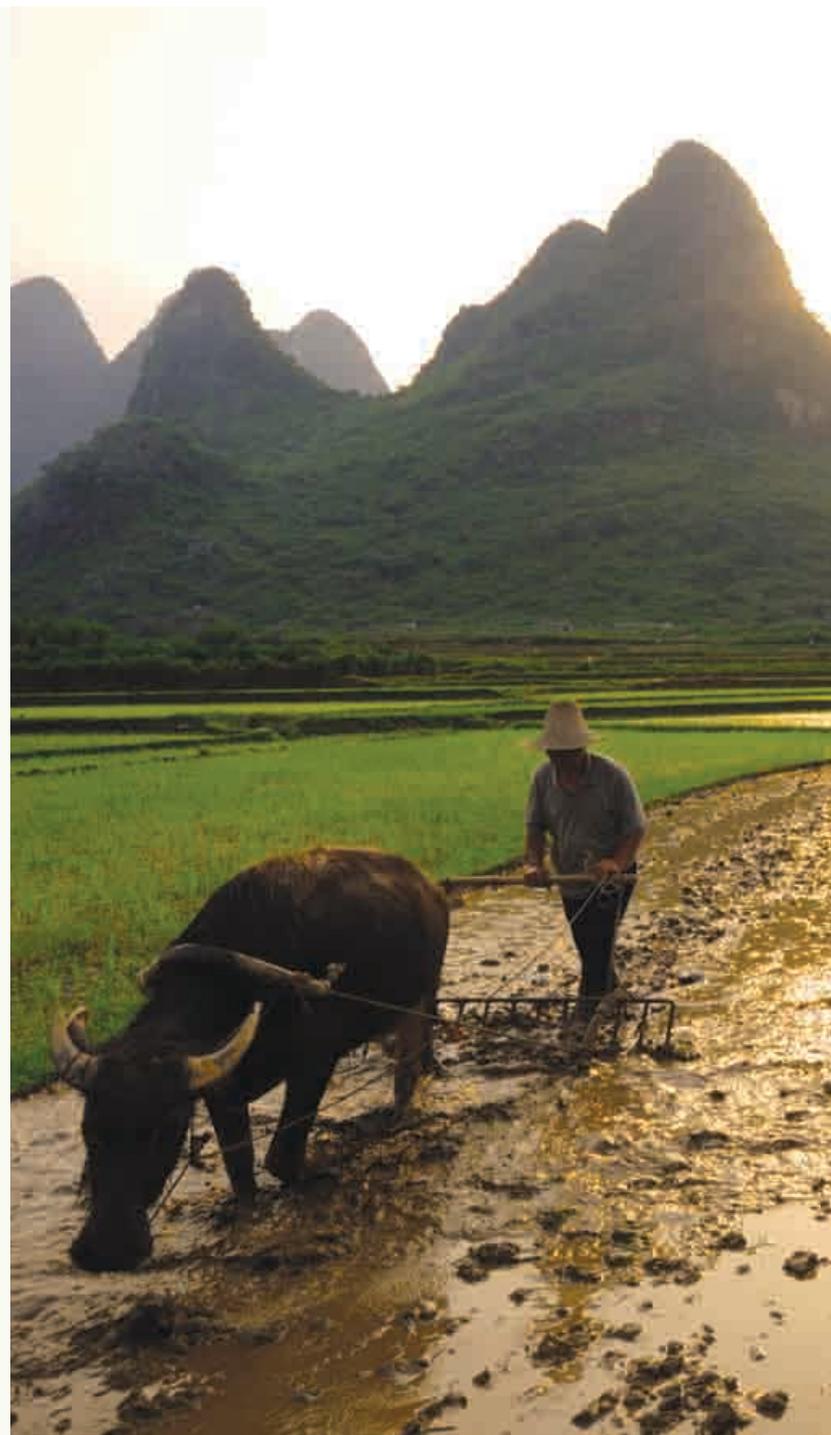
China is the largest user of fertilizers in the world. However, the current utilization rate of nitrogen fertilizers is leading to serious environmental problems, including nitrogen leaching in the ground and greenhouse effects. Improved nitrogen management is therefore important for both climate change and agricultural sustainability (IPCC, 2007).

In China, the problem is compounded by the lack of knowledge amongst farmers about the negative effects of excessive fertilizer use. Moreover, the public agricultural extension system has been ineffective at delivering fertilizer training and know-how to farmers.

The Chinese government has now begun to address this problem through Farmer Field Schools. The goal is to provide farmer graduates with crop-management skills, learning capabilities and communication skills. 3ie is funding a randomized controlled trial in 48 villages in the provinces of Beijing and Hunan to evaluate the effectiveness of Farmer Field School training. The study will also evaluate effects on farmer incomes, knowledge and adoption of environmentally friendly farming practices.

### **Research team**

Krishna Kumar from RAND; Dr Fusuo Zhang from Chinese Agricultural University (CAU); Dr. Jikun Huang from CCAP; Ms Mary Fu from Pardee RAND Graduate School; Dr. Nicholas Burger from RAND; Dr. Puyun Yang from National Agro-technical Extension and Service Center (NATESC); Dr. Ruifa Hu from CCAP; Dr. Xiangping Jia from CCAP.



## VOTERS EDUCATION IN INDIA

### Sector overview

Political corruption and lack of accountability among politicians is a serious concern across the world. Nearly a quarter of the 543 elected members of the Indian Parliament have been charged with crimes, including rape and murder (Association for Democratic Reforms, 2009). While citizens may look upon politicians with suspicion, there is often minimal or no information about the extent to which elected representatives are fulfilling their responsibilities.

In this context, education campaigns for voters are being increasingly seen as a key method of empowering citizens in a democracy and demanding more effective leadership. A preliminary study in Uttar Pradesh, India (Banerjee et.al, 2009) showed that voters changed their evaluative criteria about candidates beyond caste and ethnicity to look at criminal records.

### How helpful are elected officials

Evidence from a baseline survey in Delhi  
(Source: J-PAL, 2010)

Problem	Percent Resolved Satisfactorily
Ration Cards	19.2
Hospital	20.4
Education	28.8
Sanitation	32.6
Water	48.1
Electricity	29.8

## Diary from the field

It is quite a daunting task to conduct a survey in an urban slum to assess the performance of local politicians. Deepanshu Sharma, lead surveyor for the J-PAL research team in Delhi recounts an instance of being ‘kicked out’ of a slum by the Pradhan (local leader) of the locality. “After he kicked us out, we moved to an adjoining slum but the same Pradhan arrived there and we were again asked to leave. We somehow got the survey done but it took a lot to convince the Pradhan. The biggest lesson we learnt here was patience,” said Sharma.

Similarly for Satark Nagrik Sanghatan, the NGO implementing the voter education campaign in Delhi, it has been a rough road. “Most report cards show that politicians have performed negatively. Also, it is not unusual to be threatened with defamation suits. But since the data for the report cards has been extracted from government records, they don’t have a case here,” said Bharadwaj.

Another surveyor Radha Gupta recalls how she had to once conduct a survey in a household of three single women, one of whom was mentally challenged. The women were very poor and had been starving for three days. “The kitchen utensils were just lying around unused and clean. I had to choke back my tears while conducting the survey,” said Gupta.

As incentive for people to participate in the survey, the research team offers a mobile-recharge coupon of 30 Indian Rupees (equivalent to 67 cents). “I wondered how a mobile recharge coupon would help these women. But they were quite pleased because they hoped to sell the coupon and buy a kilo of wheat,” said Gupta.



## Themes and projects in focus

### Democratic governance

## The evaluation funded by 3ie and DFID

There is a need for more evidence to ascertain the role information can play in ensuring democracy works. This impact study will evaluate the effect of Pre-Election Voter Awareness Campaigns involving randomized control trials in the urban slums of Delhi and the villages of Rajasthan, India. The research team J-PAL and its NGO partners Satark Nagrik Sanghatan in Delhi and Prayatn in Rajasthan are using the innovative concept of 'report cards' to generate awareness on the performance of elected representatives. These report cards give an objective profile of the candidate in terms of education, criminal record, assembly or parliament meeting attendance and performance in terms of expenditure on public works like toilets, roads, schools and electricity. For the Delhi project, the report cards have been published in widely circulated newspapers Hindustan Dainik and Hindustan Times.

“We ensure that there is mass distribution of these report cards and that people are exposed to information about their representatives. Publishing in a newspaper lends legitimacy to these report cards,” explained Aparna Krishnan, Executive Director of J-PAL South Asia.



Baseline surveys in Delhi clearly illustrate the dismal provision of public services in the slums of Delhi. The most serious problems for citizens appear to be with sanitation, open drainage and crime, particularly theft.

While public services remain poor, public funds often stay unutilised. The NGO Satark Nagrik Sangathan found that 53 of the 70 Members of the Delhi Legislative Assembly elected in 2008 had not fully used their local area development funds. “Most people are not aware that their elected representatives have a budget of up to Rupees 2 crore (equivalent to US\$ 442,625) for their welfare. Information is a powerful tool and in this case lack of information has worked in the favour of politicians,” said Anjali Bhardwaj, Director of Satark Nagrik Sangathan. The NGO has been using the Right to Information Act to secure government data for generating report cards – an idea that emerged from community meetings.

For Rajasthan, the candidate report cards have been printed on wall calendars. The awareness campaign also uses street theatre to communicate to the village residents. The main focus of the Rajasthan campaign is on the implementation of the Indian Government’s flagship public works programme, the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA). The study also takes a close look at the issue of gender bias in voter education campaigns.

Preliminary findings show that the campaigns motivated more people to contest as candidates, and women in particular were more inclined to run for the election. While it seems to have discouraged incumbents to run, female incumbents were more encouraged to contest. The perception of women candidates improved especially amongst men.

“These findings are promising. They show that people are willing to update who they vote for based on information they get. What is significant is that such projects make a difference in women’s belief that they can also enter politics,” said lead investigator Dr. Rohini Pande from Harvard University.



***Investigators:***

Bibhu Prasad Mohapatra from India Development Foundation; Rohini Pande from Harvard University; Abhijit Banerjee from Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Esther Duflo from Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Clement Imbert from Paris School of Economics.

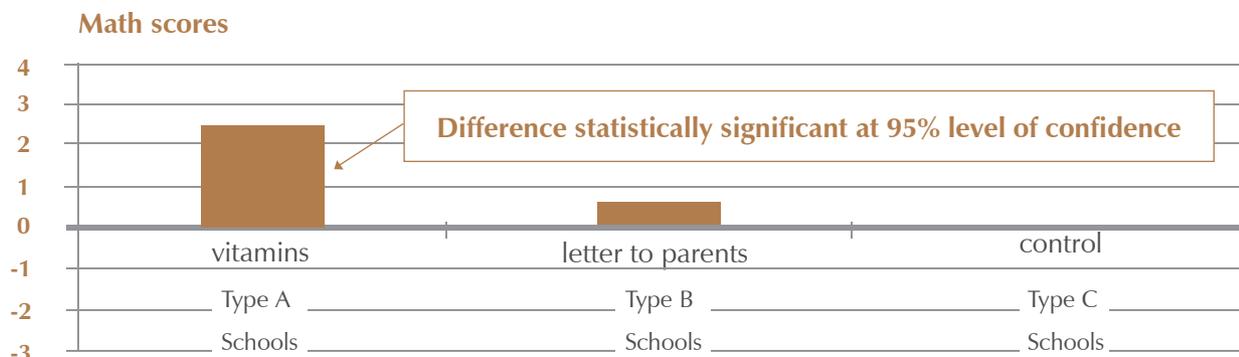
## CHINA'S BATTLE AGAINST ANEMIA

### Sector overview

Iron deficiency anemia affects hundreds of millions of people worldwide, mostly in developing countries (Yip, 2001). In the rural provinces of western China, more than one-third of elementary school children suffer from anemia. In some counties anemia rates are nearly 80 percent. The implications for education are clear. Anemia leads to learning problems associated with poor school attendance, bad behaviour and overall poor educational performance. In addition, it affects children's educational performance and impacts grades, attendance and attainment (Halterman et al., 2001; Stoltzfus, 2001; Stoltzfus et al., 2001; Miguel and Kremer, 2004; Bobonis et al., 2006).

Young children at elementary schools across the poor parts of rural China suffer from some of the most basic health problems. 34 percent have iron deficiency anemia. 10 percent are nearsighted but do not have glasses and in many places more than 40 percent are infected with intestinal worms (The Rural Education Action Project - REAP, <http://reap.stanford.edu/> - a group of researchers from the Freeman Spogli Institute and the Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2008). Without a solid education, these rural children will become trapped in low-skill jobs, continuing the cycle of poverty. Feasible, low cost solutions to these basic health problems exist, but are not being implemented.

### More importantly, we also found positive effects on Standardized Math test Scores in vitamin intervention school



However, no statistically significant effect on math test score by providing information to the parents

## View point by Scott Rozelle and Linxiu Zhang

*Scott Rozelle, REAP Co-Director and Professor at Stanford University, an economist who has studied rural China for 25 years. Linxiu Zhang, REAP Director and Professor in the Chinese Academy of Sciences*

Four dollars of multivitamins can turn a 'C' student into a 'B' student. The effects we are seeing are much larger than what's been recorded for many other high-profile education interventions, such as class size reductions. Vitamins are also cheaper than building more classrooms and training more teachers.

Chinese leaders at the provincial and even national level have now taken notice. The governor of Shaanxi Province, in the northwest of China, ordered a new experiment and requested that REAP be on hand to evaluate it. Elite government leaders, including the Premier, Vice Premier and members of the State Council, have ordered the Ministry of Education to take action on the issue and develop plans for improving nutrition and health in rural schools. China's twelfth five year plan provides increased funds for childhood nutrition programmes and provincial authorities in Shaanxi, Ningxia, and Gansu have recently launched major nutritional campaigns.

How is it that REAP was the first to identify anemia as a problem? It was only possible because our research team was willing to leave our offices and work in some of the poorest areas of the world. In the past four years, REAP has spent a lot of time in the backwaters of China's vast hinterland, mostly in remote mountains and stark deserts, working closely with educators, doctors, parents, students, and others.



## Themes and projects in focus

### Health and education

REAP's strategic location in the Chinese Academy of Sciences provides access to the best available expertise in designing promising policy experiments. Through its team, the project has also developed a network of partners, including the School of Education, the Department of Economics, and the Center for Health Policy, as well as other groups from leading universities, research centres, NGOs, and corporations.

Our work does not stop after the numbers are crunched. Through our collaborators in the Chinese Academy of Sciences, we are directly engaging with the office of China's State Council, China's highest governing body in the field to disseminate our findings. In the past year, six different policy briefs based on REAP's research have been read and acted on by the Premier and his staff. We are constantly reminding ourselves that we are committed to informing policy, evaluating policy, and changing policy. So one of our main tasks in designing a study is to make sure it is policy relevant.

The battle against anemia is not the only area in which REAP has made a contribution. A recent REAP study found that China's rapidly proliferating migrant schools — mostly unregulated institutions that serve the children of China's millions of rural-to-urban migrants — encompass the lowest performing group of students in the entire country. REAP has also discovered that scholarships in China are allocated in a way that induces children to select lower ranking schools and undesirable majors. Another study revealed that more than two-thirds of China's rural pre-school children do not have the basic competencies necessary to compete in the nation's challenging elementary school curriculum.



## The evaluation funded by 3ie

REAP ran a randomised control trial in which students in 24 schools received one over-the-counter multivitamin with iron per day for five months. Evaluative tests revealed that anemia rates fell sharply and, interestingly, standardized test scores rose.

This is a large scale field experiment, run collaboratively with local and regional educational agencies to examine the incentives to school principals in China's rural primary schools in combating anaemia. One of the key treatments is looking at how incentives can be designed to induce local educators to solve anaemia and improve educational outcomes.

The evaluation will provide evidence on the effectiveness, including cost-effectiveness, of using Pay for Performance incentive mechanisms.

### ***Investigators:***

Linxiu Zhang from Chinese Academy of Sciences, Scott Rozelle from Stanford University, and Yaojiang Shi from Northwest University, Xi'an, Shaanxi.



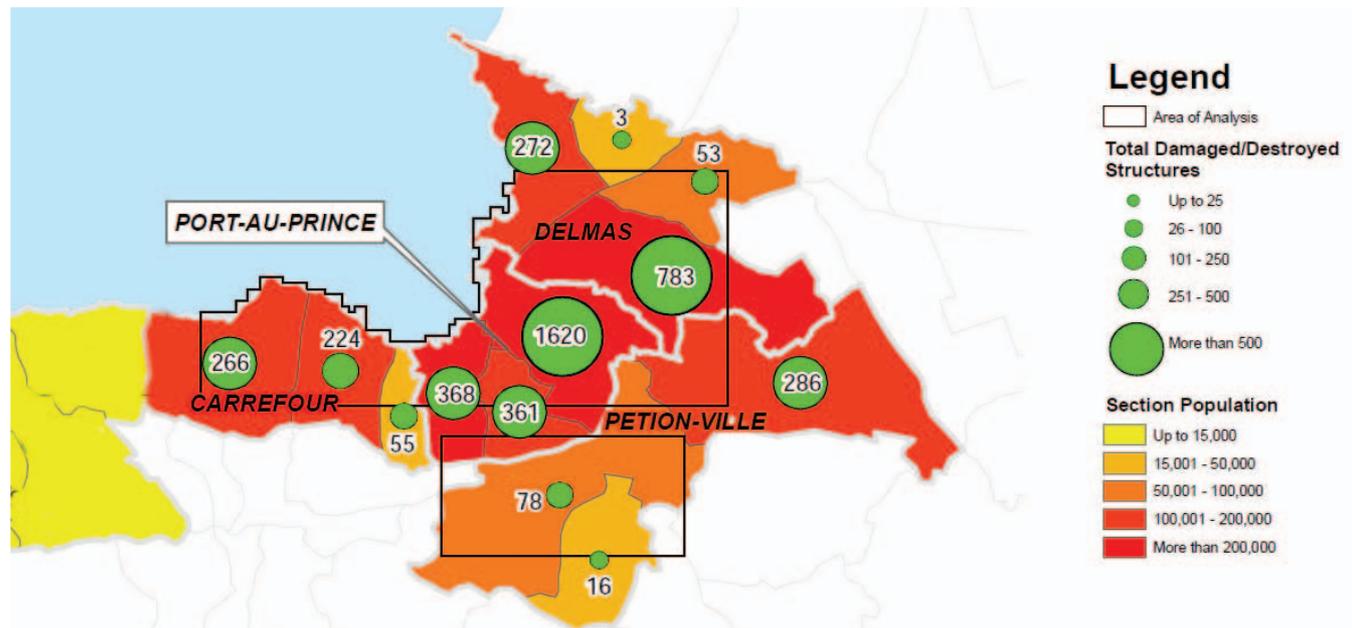
## Themes and projects in focus

### Post disaster response

## HAITI ONE YEAR ON

### Sector overview

Annual global losses from natural disasters could triple to \$185 billion by the end of this century, even without calculating the impact of climate change (World Bank and UN 2010). The number of people exposed to storms and earthquakes in large cities could double to 1.5 billion by 2050. Poorer countries suffer disproportionately high levels of disaster loss and are often less able to recover from disaster impacts or to mobilize the assets necessary to buffer disaster losses, through insurance or social protection from governments. As a result, disaster impacts are both a cause and a consequence of poverty in developing countries (UN 2009).



Haiti January 2010 Damage Assessment Map

Source: Reproduction of the European Union 2010. Producer: Joint Research Centre

## View point on evaluating response to post disaster recovery by Alison Buttenheim

*Alison Buttenheim, Robert Wood Johnson Health & Society Scholar, University of Pennsylvania*

One year after Haiti's devastating earthquake, an estimated 1 million people are still living under tents or tarpaulins and rubble still clogs Port-au-Prince. As the relief effort has transitioned to longer-term recovery, efforts are underway to rebuild infrastructure, establish more secure and stable housing, reopen schools and hospitals, and identify feasible livelihoods and development strategies. All of this has been done in the context of civil and political unrest, severe weather, and a horrendous cholera epidemic.

Haiti's reconstruction and recovery process will take decades. It will consume billions of dollars of aid. It will require the involvement of every government sector in the country, and many local and international humanitarian and development NGOs. As practitioners and evaluators, we would like to say with confidence, "Here's what works. We have learned from prior disasters." We would like to help affected communities in Haiti leverage their existing expertise and capital in pursuit of a successful recovery.

Our ability to make such statements in Haiti, or in Pakistan which is still struggling with the aftermath of severe flooding last summer, or in the tsunami-affected countries of the Indian Ocean, is quite limited.



## Themes and projects in focus

### Post disaster response

There have unfortunately been few impact evaluations of post-disaster relief and recovery programmes to draw upon. Until very recently, the humanitarian and development communities have not prioritized rigorous evaluation of post-disaster recovery programmes, nor undertaken systematic learning that can be transferred from one post-disaster setting to another. In short — we don't know what works.

Should residents be relocated or allowed to stay in place? Should residents rebuild their own homes or be provided with prefabricated structures? How should financing work? How much attention do we really need to pay to title and tenure issues? What materials, safety, and quality standards should be used? More questions are raised on issues of livelihood recovery, mental health services, and rebuilding of infrastructure in post disaster context.





“Build back better” is often the motto of post-disaster reconstruction efforts. How can the international community best help the people of Haiti build back better? Yes, money will help. So will expertise in creating transparent, corruption-free, well-targeted recovery programmes. But Haiti also deserves a reconstruction process that is based on the best available evidence from prior disasters, and that has rigorous evaluation built in (and funded) from Day One, so that programmes can be modified and improved over time. These evaluations may involve testing different kinds of programmes on different groups; or conducting detailed interviews with beneficiaries to learn about their specific experiences; or reviewing administrative data to assess programme effectiveness. Whatever the evaluation methodology, the results should be able to provide convincing evidence of what is working and what needs to change.

There is growing interest in the theory and practice of impact assessment in the humanitarian context (Proudlock, et al., 2009) and a recent study commissioned by 3ie provides a set of guiding principles and analytic frameworks to apply to evaluation of recovery programmes (Buttenheim, 2010). Those principles and frameworks are now being used in Haiti as Unicef launches an innovative population-representative survey as part of its Interagency Real-Time Evaluation.

The reconstruction of Haiti will be both a daunting undertaking and a tremendous investment. Might it also be an opportunity—the glimmer of a silver lining in the dark clouds of destruction—to rebuild a more prosperous, equitable, and resilient country? It’s a compelling vision, but one that requires important work right now, in the earliest stages of reconstruction, to build evaluation and an evidence-driven approach into the region’s recovery.

## COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT

### Sector overview

The role of social cohesion in promoting sustainable development has received a lot of attention in recent years. Studies have suggested a causal link between social cohesion and economic growth and welfare outcomes (Knack and Keefer, 1997; Narayan and Pritchett 1997).

‘Voices of the Poor’, a large participatory research project which analysed the views of 60,000 poor people in sixty countries, found that social cohesion is important not just for its instrumental value in improving economic development, but as an end in itself. Poverty manifests itself in many non-material outcomes, such as feelings of powerlessness, lack of voice, exclusion, break-down of the social fabric, dependency and shame (Narayan et al. 2000). Social cohesion is therefore important in improving people’s wellbeing and helping them gain access to resources.

As a result, governments, multilateral organisations such as the World Bank and other international agencies have encouraged interventions to promote social cohesion through community driven development and reconstruction, and education curriculum interventions.



## Findings from a funded study in Sierra Leone

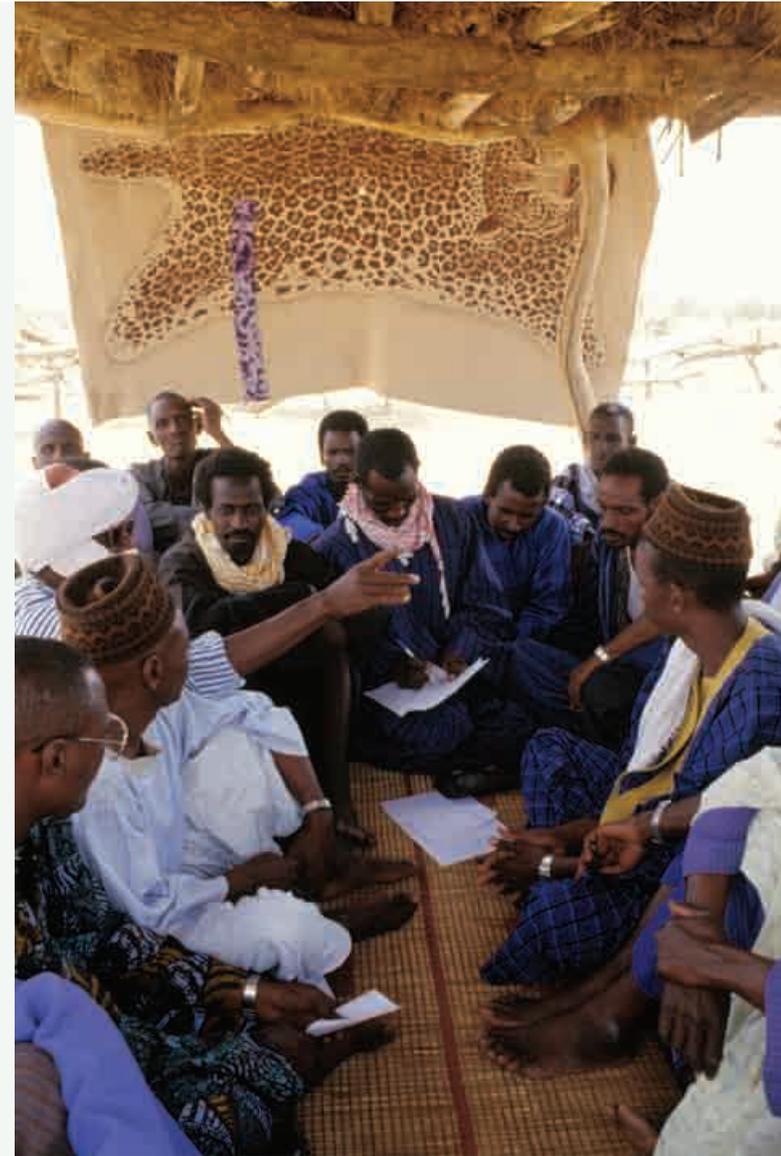
GoBifo means “go forward” in Krio. It is also the name of a community driven development (CDD) pilot project in Sierra Leone that seeks to build social capital, trust and capacity for collective action in the communities where it works.

This community driven development project is aimed at strengthening local institutions to make them more democratic, inclusive of marginalised groups, and enhance the capacity of communities to engage in collective action. By randomly assigning project participation across a large pool of eligible communities and following those communities over four years, the evaluation found that the programme had an impact on the community’s welfare. Treatment communities had more village assets of higher quality than in control areas. Similarly, beneficiaries had more household assets. More market activities – new businesses, more traders and goods for sale - were also available in their villages.

While GoBifo was successful in increasing community members trust of local councilors, it did not change people’s willingness to contribute to the community’s public good. It also did not empower women and young people to participate in the community decision making.

While women were encouraged to participate in meetings, and serve on the Village Development Committee, women were no more likely to speak up in a general community meeting.

Overall, the experience in Sierra Leone suggests that community driven development can deliver small scale local public goods in an equitable, accountable and cost effective way. However, it is not an effective driver for institutional and social change.



### **Research team:**

Katherine Caser from Brown University, Rachel Glennerster from Jameel Abdul Latif Poverty Action Lab; and Edward Miguel; from University of California, Berkeley.

## Themes and projects in focus

### Social cohesion

#### The review funded by 3ie

The review examines interventions to promote social cohesion in sub-Saharan Africa and investigates whether social cohesion can be fostered through development projects and programmes.

In sub-Saharan Africa, evidence on the impact of community driven development and reconstruction, such as social fund projects, suggests that while these programmes may increase trust among community members, they may even harm inter-group relations. Amongst some of the reasons identified is the limited ability of the programmes to promote meaningful, broad-based participation by community members.

The review concludes that we need more evidence to show how improved participatory processes in both the design and implementation of community driven development and reconstruction programmes can have a beneficial impact in building social cohesion.



On the other hand, curriculum interventions show a positive impact on promoting social cohesion. However, the evidence is more limited in this area and comes from studies evaluating the effectiveness of programmes with very different characteristics. Besides, all the studies included an element of short-term group based education to change participants' beliefs, attitudes and behaviours.

The review also recommends more and better designed impact studies to provide more insights on how to design effective social cohesion programmes.

**Review team:**

Elisabeth King, Cyrus Samii and Birte Snilstveit.



# Learning and improving



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$$\begin{array}{r} 25 \\ + 6 \\ \hline \end{array}$$



## Learning and improving

Are we providing the right guidelines and information to our applicants? Is our review process perceived as transparent and fair? To help us find out what our applicants think about our grant application process, we conducted a satisfaction survey after each round. The survey was sent to all applicants that submitted a proposal.

What we've learned in both rounds is that the **overall satisfaction of applicants is high**. 50 percent of respondents said they were satisfied or extremely satisfied in round 2 and 3 and over a third were neutral.



In both cases, the majority of the respondents found the **review process transparent, rigorous and fair**. When respondents were asked to compare the 3ie grant process with other grant-making institutions, the **large majority rated 3ie better or similar to other** grant makers.

While responses were overwhelmingly positive, we have taken into consideration the negative feedback received from some applicants. A few respondents in the second round had not received a reply to their queries sent either before, during or after the application process. More specific complaints included that the review process favoured randomised control trial designs. Some respondents also asked to receive the individual reviewer reports and breakdown of scores by category. Others felt that the feedback report did not provide clear justifications as to why the proposal was rejected.

We have learned from the feedback received from our applicants and have taken a few steps to improve our grant management process. **An online grant application system was launched** for our Open Window Round 3.



## Learning and improving

To further streamline the application and review process, we introduced a **preliminary screening step** where applicants were requested to first submit an expression of interest (EOI) form. In the last round, **over 88 percent of applicants thought that having a two stage application process with an initial screening was a good idea. 95 percent were also satisfied by their experience in using 3ie's new online grant management system.**

Under Open Window Round 3, we have been improving our review process whereby a shortlist of proposals reviewed by technical internal and external reviewers was then screened by a panel of policy makers to select proposals with high policy relevance.





This additional screening step was set to reduce the bias that technical experts may have to experimental designs in the final selection. Nevertheless, we learned that policy-makers may bring their own sectoral and regional biases. For the next round, we will have a mixed panel, with both technical experts and policy-makers.

In addition, a new Policy Window was launched to select priority interventions to be evaluated on grounds of policy relevance and potential policy impact.

Consolidated review reports including feedback from all four reviewers and the average score for each category is now being shared with each applicant who passed the first screening process. The quality of each report is being improved and will include the distribution of scores and names of reviewers. Clarity will also be provided in cases where the proposal was technically fundable and the review feedback positive, but did not make the final selection.

# Financial report 2009-2010





## Grants received in 2009 and 2010

Grants (US\$ millions)			
Signed agreements	Received in 2009	Received in 2010	Total
Gates Foundation	4.00	5.00	9.00
DFID	3.91	3.06	6.97
Hewlett Foundation	2.00	2.00	4.00
AusAid	0.42	1.42	1.84
Netherlands	0.43	0.52	0.95
CIDA	0.00	0.58	0.58
DANIDA	0.42	0.00	0.42
NORAD	0.20	0.10	0.30
AfDB	0.20	0.00	0.20
MCC	0.10	0.10	0.20
SIDA	0.15	0.00	0.15
Irish Aid	0.00	0.10	0.10
Save the Children (US)	0.03	0.01	0.04
US INGO consortium	0.02	0.00	0.02
Others	0.00	0.02	0.02
IRC	0.01	0.00	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.89</b>	<b>12.91</b>	<b>24.80</b>



## Expenditure 2010

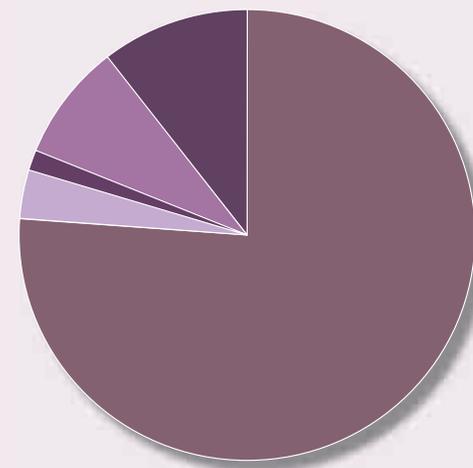
Expenditure	2009		2010	
	US\$	Percent	US\$	Percent
<b>Grants</b>	<b>2,024,041</b>	<b>46.6%</b>	<b>9,174,693</b>	<b>80.0%</b>
Open Window	1,903,662	43.8%	8,761,067	76.4%
Synthetic Reviews	90,379	2.1%	373,626	3.3%
Proposal Preparation Grants	30,000	0.7%	40,000	0.3%
<b>Advocacy *</b>	<b>949,884</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>65,938</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Workshops and Conferences**	944,883	21.7%	38,734	0.3%
Printing	3,026	0.1%	23,078	0.2%
IT support for Web Site	1,975	0.0%	4,126	0.0%
<b>Professional fee</b>	<b>666,742</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>1,253,722</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
Auditing & Accounting	28,742	0.7%	67,480	0.6%
Consulting Fee	233,911	5.4%	624,184	5.4%
Legal	30,160	0.7%	61,707	0.5%
GDN Services	372,849	8.6%	498,600	4.3%
Training/Development	1,080	0.0%	1,751	0.0%
<b>Operational expenses</b>	<b>704,845</b>	<b>16.2%</b>	<b>975,920</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
Salaries & Benefits	373,573	8.6%	546,764	4.8%
Board Expenses ***	-	-	42,200	0.4%
Travel	325,109	7.5%	333,954	2.9%
Amortization	-	-	18,365	0.2%
Office Expenses	6,163	0.1%	34,637	0.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,345,512</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>11,470,273</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

### Notes:

- \* Does not include travel related to workshops & conferences.
- \*\* US\$944K was spent in 2009 for Cairo Conference.
- \*\*\* Board expenses are only fee payments not meeting related expenses.

## Expenditure by activities (2010)

- 76.4%** Open Window
- 3.6%** Other Grants
- 0.6%** Advocacy
- 8.5%** Operational Expenses
- 10.9%** Professional Fee



Assets	2009 (US\$)	2010 (US\$)
Held in Citibank Checking, Savings & Investment Accounts	7,481,687	8,808,899
Accrued Interest	17,218	11,365
Grants Receivable	21,263,763	16,401,056
Discount on Grants Receivable	(572,188)	(199,133)
Software & Equipment	-	91,825
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,190,480</b>	<b>25,114,012</b>

Liabilities and Net Assets	2009 (US\$)	2010 (US\$)
Accrued Expenses	193,294	303,313
Grants Payable	163,089	
Beginning Net Assets	17,014,585	27,834,096
Change in Net Assets	10,819,512	(3,023,397)
<b>Total</b>	<b>28,190,480</b>	<b>25,114,012</b>

**Notes:** (1) Accounts prepared on actual basis. (2) Assets: grants receivable is undisbursed portion of unrestricted funds in signed grant agreements, with discount on grants receivable adjusting to present value using 3.25% discount rate. (3) Operational expenditures are not all overhead, including also staff time and other expenditures such as travel related to achieving 3ie objectives related to promoting the capacity to produce and use impact evaluations.



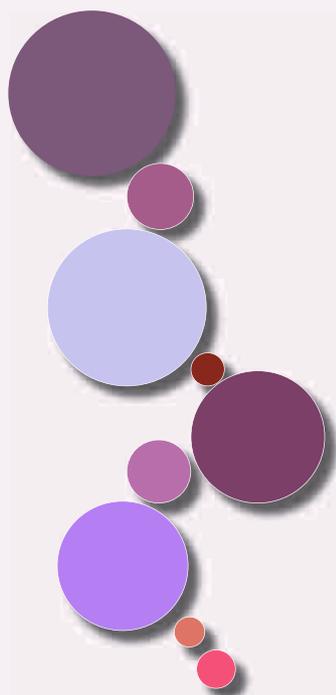
## Awards made in 2010

Sector	Total	Percent
Agriculture, Food Security, Rural Development	4,967,861	20%
Early Childhood Education	2,073,737	8%
Education and Labour	4,573,907	19%
Environment and Natural Resources	1,073,123	4%
Financial and Private Sector Development	3,824,728	15%
Governance	1,919,740	8%
Health, Nutrition, HIV	3,853,873	16%
Social Development, Gender, Family Planning	102,992	0%
Social Protection	1,028,603	4%
Water and Sanitation	1,294,282	5%
<b>Total Awards Made in 2010</b>	<b>24,712,846</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Note:** Budgets for awards under Policy Window 1 are estimates as budgets are being finalized



## Grant awards by sectors



<b>20 %</b>	Agriculture, food security, rural development
<b>8 %</b>	Early Childhood Education
<b>19 %</b>	Education and labour
<b>4 %</b>	Environment and natural resources
<b>16 %</b>	Financial and private sector development
<b>8 %</b>	Governance
<b>16 %</b>	Health, nutrition, HIV
<b>0 %</b>	Social development. Gender, family planning
<b>4 %</b>	Social protection
<b>5 %</b>	Water and sanitation



**Our Members,  
Associate Members  
and Partners**





**“We will also offer full support to the recently established International Initiative on Impact Evaluation (3ie), an exciting global centre of expertise. We will commit up to £10 million per year to the 3ie to commission impact evaluations of programmes supported by multilateral aid projects that DFID gives money to. We will volunteer bilateral DFID projects to be evaluated by the 3ie, and actively encourage all multilateral projects to which DFID gives money to have their programmes evaluated by the 3ie.”**

UK Conservative Party  
Green paper on development

## **How to join**

3ie is a membership based organization. Members benefit from contributing to 3ie by showing their commitment to evaluation and evidence based policy. They play a key role in determining the strategic direction of 3ie and are given priority for funding and quality assurance services. For more information on benefits and application visit: [www.3ieimpact.org/joining/](http://www.3ieimpact.org/joining/)

- Full membership is open to institutions which implement development programmes, with an annual expenditure of at least US\$1 million on such programs. Membership forms can be downloaded at: [www.3ieimpact.org/joining/](http://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/](http://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. To become a partner organization send a proposal to the Executive Director at: [3ie@3ieimpact.org](mailto:3ie@3ieimpact.org)
- Individuals are also welcome to sign-up for our news list-serv to receive updates on 3ie and impact evaluation at: [www.3ieimpact.org/mailling](http://www.3ieimpact.org/mailling)

## 21 Members

- AfDB, African Development Bank
- AUSAID, Australian Government Overseas 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
- Irish Aid
- Millennium Challenge Cooperation
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
- NORAD, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- Partners in Health
- Planning Commission, Pakistan
- Prime Minister's Office, Uganda
- Save the Children US
- SIDA, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
- USAID, The U.S. Agency for International Development
- Women for Women International



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- Action Research for Co-Development (ARCO), Italy
- Agric Link Multipurpose Cooperative Society Limited, Nigeria
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- Carolina Population Center (CPC), USA
- CENPAP Research and Consultancy Pvt. Ltd. (CENPAP), India
- Center for Economic Research (CERP), Pakistan
- Center for International Development (CID), USA
- Center of Evaluation for Global Action (CEGA), USA
- Centre for Community Based Research (CCBR), Canada
- Centre for Development Studies (CDS), India
- Centre for Health, Science and Social Research (CHESSORE), Zambia
- Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific, Bangladesh
- Centre for Microfinance at the Institute for Financial Management and Research, India
- Center for New Institutional Social Sciences (CNISS), USA University
- Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA), Sri Lanka
- Centre for Research, Innovation and Training, Nepal
- Centre for Studies in Social Sciences (CSSScal), India
- Centre for the Study of African Economies, United Kingdom
- Centre of Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth (CIPPEC), Argentina
- 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 Analytics S.A., Honduras
- Development Assistance Research Associates (DARA), Spain
- Development Economics Research Group (DERG), Copenhagen University, Denmark
- Direction Generale l' Evaluation des Programmes de Development (DGEPD), Niger
- Domrei Research and Consulting, Cambodia
- Earth Institute, Columbia University (EI), USA
- EJODEC CC, South Africa
- Evidence for Development (EvD), UK
- Family Services Research Center, Medical University of South Carolina (FSRC), USA
- Fondation Ensemble, France;
- Group for the Analysis of Development (GRADE), Peru
- HealthBridge, Canada
- Impact, a part of the University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom
- Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA), USA
- Institute for Fiscal Studies, UK
- Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies, The Netherlands
- Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA), Germany
- Institute for Training & Social Research (ITSR), Bangladesh
- Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, UK
- Institute of Economic and Social Research (INESOR), Zambia
- Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), India
- Institute of Policy Studies (IPS), Sri Lanka
- Institute of Social Studies (ISS), Netherlands
- Institute of Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), Ghana
- Instituto Nacional de Salud Publica, Mexico

- Instituto Tecnológico Autonomo de Mexico (ITAM), Mexico
- International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (ICDDR), Bangladesh
- International Centre of Water for Food Security, Charles Sturt University (Australia)
- International Development Department, University of Birmingham (IDD), UK
- International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), USA
- International HIV AIDS Alliance, United Kingdom
- International Literacy Institute, University of Pennsylvania, USA
- Ipact, a part of the University of Aberdeen, United Kingdom
- 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
- Mother and Infant Research Activities (MIRA), Nepal
- 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
- Policy Research (PR), Nigeria
- 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
- School of International Development, University of East Anglia, UK School of Public Health, Universidad de Antioquia (UDEA), Colombia
- Sydney School of Public Health (SSPH)
- Tamas Consultants Inc (TAMAS), Canada
- 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
- University of Groningen, Centre for Development Studies (CDS), Netherlands
- University of New South Wales (UNSW), Australia

## 8 Partners

- I-K-Mediary Network
- Impact Evaluation Network
- InterAction
- London International Development Centre
- Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network
- Poverty and Economic Policy Research Network
- The Campbell Collaboration
- The Youth Employment Network

# Our Board





## Our Board

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**Lyn Squire,**

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the Global Development Network

**Thilde Stevens,**

Director of Strategic Information and Monitoring support at the South  
African Department of Social Development

## List of funded studies





## Agriculture, Food Security, Rural Development

### **Impact of the irrigation improvement component of Agricultural Sector Program Loan**

**Researchers:** Nipont Dilokkunanant, Boontham Phonyiam, Sompit Punyaratabandhu, and Tiwaporn Sutthiwongse from the Centre for Project and Programme Evaluation, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Royal Thai Government, Somporn Hanpongpanth, Freelance consultant and Richard Palmer-Jones from the School of International Development, University of East Anglia

**Sector:** Rural development

**Country/Region:** Thailand/ East Asia and the Pacific

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Monitoring and Assessing the Impacts of KickStart's Low Cost Farm Equipment on Poverty Reduction in Africa**

**Researchers:** Ephraim Nkonya, Manohar Sharma, John Pender and Lora Iannotti from International Food Policy Research Institute

**Sector:** Rural development

**Country/Region:** Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Enhancing Food Production and Food Security Through Improved Inputs: An Evaluation of Tanzania's National Agricultural Input Voucher Scheme with A Focus on Gender Impacts**

**Researchers:** Nancy S. Padian from Center of Evaluation for Global Action; Madhur Gautam from Africa Region-Agriculture and Rural Development, World Bank; Mbette Mshindo Msolla from Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives

**Sector:** Agriculture and rural development

**Country/Region:** Tanzania / Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Sustainability Of Impact: A Biofortification Program To Reduce Vitamin A Deficiency In Uganda**

**Researchers:** Daniel O. Gilligan from International Food Policy Research Institute; Scott C. McNiven from University of California at Davis; Charles Musoke from International Potato Center; Christine Hotz from International Food Policy Research Institute/Harvest Plus; Geoffrey Kiguli, Consultant

**Sector:** Agriculture and rural development

**Country/Region:** Uganda/Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **A Randomized Evaluation Of The Effects Of An Agricultural Insurance Program On Rural Household's Behaviour: Evidence from China**

**Researchers:** Alain de Janvry, University of California at Berkeley

**Sector:** Agriculture

**Country/Region:** China/ East Asia

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Smallholder Farmer' Access To Weather Securities: Impact On Consumption And Production Decisions**

**Researchers:** Alok Shukla, Mangesh Patankar, Anupama James and Priya Rampal from Centre for Insurance and Risk Management, Institute for Financial Management and

**Research;** Ruth Vargas Hill, Miguel Robles, Yanyan Liu and Maximo Torero from IFPRI

**Sector:** Agriculture and Climate

**Country/Region:** India / South Asia

**Open Window Round 2 - 3ie and DFID funded study**

### **Effects of debt relief on the portfolios, consumption and welfare of the rural poor of Andhra Pradesh**

**Researchers:** Ethan Ligon and Stephen Astrachan from the Centre of Evaluation for Global Action, University of California, Berkeley

**Sector:** Agriculture and Rural Development- Rural Livelihood

**Country/Region:** India, South Asia

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Seeing in believing? Evidence from a Demonstration Plot Experiment in Mozambique**

**Researchers:** Florence Kondylis from Development Impact Evaluation, the World Bank and John Bunge from the World Bank and the University of London

**Sector:** Agriculture and Rural Development- Ext- Agricultural Extension

**Country/Region:** Mozambique, Africa

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Poverty and Empowerment Impacts of the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project**

**Researchers:** Vijayendra Rao and Upamanyu Datta from the World Bank, Paromita Sanyal from the Wesleyan University

**Sector:** Agriculture and Rural Development- Rural Livelihood

**Country/Region:** India, South Asia

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Index-Insurance in Gujarat**

**Researchers:** Shawn Cole from the Harvard Business School, Jeremy Tobacman from Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania and Raghavendra Chattopadhyay from the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta

**Sector:** Agriculture and Rural Development- Weather Insurance

**Country/Region:** India, South Asia

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Making Networks Work for Policy: Evidence from Agricultural Technology Adoption in Malawi**

**Researchers:** Lori Beaman from Northwestern University and Innovations for Poverty Action

**Sector:** Agriculture

**Country/Region:** Malawi, Africa

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Assessing the Impacts of Farmer Field Schools on Excessive Fertilizer Use in China**

**Researchers:** Krishna Kumar and Nicholas Burger from RAND; Fusuo Zhang from Chinese Agricultural University; Jikun Huang, Ruifa Hu and Xiangping Jia from Centre for Chinese Agriculture Policy; Mary Fu from Pardee RAND Graduate School; Puyun Yang from National Agro-technical Extension and Service Center

**Sector:** Agriculture

**Country/Region:** China, East Asia

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Impact assessment of credit program for the tenant farmers**

**Researchers:** Chowdhury Jalal, Mahabub Hossain and Syed Masud Ahmed from BRAC

**Sector:** Agriculture

**Country/Region:** Bangladesh/Asia

**Open Window Round 3 – 3ie and DFID funded study**

## **Early Childhood Education**

### **The Impact of Day Care on Maternal Labour Supply and Child Development in Mexico**

**Researchers:** Jef L Leroy from Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública, Paul Gertler from University of California Berkeley and Sebastian Martinez from World Bank.

**Sector:** Early Childhood Education

**Country/Region:** Mexico/Latin America and the Caribbean

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Alternative Models Of Early Child Care: Daily Center-Based Care Versus Parental Training**

**Researchers:** Pedro Carneiro from University College London; Orazio Attanasio from Institute for Fiscal Studies and Ricardo Paes de Barros from Instituto de Pesquisa Economica Aplicada

**Sector:** Early Childhood Development

**Country/Region:** Brazil / Latin America

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Estimating the effects of a low-cost early stimulation and parenting education program in Mexico**

**Researchers:** David Evans from the World Bank

**Sector:** Early Childhood Education

**Country/Region:** Mexico, Latin America

**Open Window Round 3**

## **Education and labour**

### **Estimating the Impact and Cost-Effectiveness of Expanding Secondary Education in Ghana**

**Researchers:** Esther Duflo from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pascaline Dupas from University of California Los

Angeles and Michael Kremer from Harvard University

**Sector:** Education

**Country/Region:** Ghana/Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Vocational Education in Kenya: A Randomized Evaluation**

**Researchers:** Edward Miguel from University of California, Berkeley, Isaac Mbiti from Southern Methodist University and Michael Kremer from Harvard University

**Sector:** Education

**Country/Region:** Kenya/Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Understanding the Long Term Impacts of a Schooling Conditional Cash Transfer Program**

**Researchers:** Sarah Baird and Sangeeta Mookherji from George Washington University; Ephraim Chirwa from University of Malawi, Chancellor College; Craig McIntosh from University of California, San Diego; Berk Ozler from World Bank

**Sector:** Education/Conditional Cash Transfers

**Country/Region:** Malawi / Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Assessing Medium-Term Impacts Of Conditional Cash Transfers On Children And Young Adults In Rural Nicaragua**

**Researchers:** Tania Barham from University of Colorado at Boulder; John Maluccio from Middlebury College; Karen Macours from John Hopkins University; Ferdinando Regalia from InterAmerican Development Bank; Veronica Aguilera and Miriam Enoe Moncada from Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Rurales y Urbanos de Nicaragua

**Sector:** Education and Conditional Cash Transfers

**Country/Region:** Nicaragua / Latin America

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Removing Higher Education Barriers to Entry: Test Training & Savings Promotion**

**Researchers:** Francisco Gallego and Felipe Kast from Pontificia Católica Universidad de Chile; Abhijit Banerjee from MIT Department of Economics/Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab

**Sector:** Education

**Country/Region:** Chile/ Latin America

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Investment in Vocational vs. General Schooling: Evaluating China's Expansion of Vocational Education and Laying the Foundation for Further Vocational Education Evaluation**

**Researchers:** Scott Rozelle from Stanford University; Albert Park from Oxford University; Sangui Wang from Renmin University of China ; Linkiu Zhang from Chinese Academy of Sciences ; Wang Rong, Yingquan Song and Prashant Loyalka from Peking University; Yaojiang Shi from Northwest University of Xian

**Sector:** Education

**Country/Region:** China/East Asia

**Open Window Round 2**

### **The Impact Of Mother's Literacy And Participation Programs On Child Learning**

**Researchers:** Rukmini Banerji from Pratham Education Foundation; Sakshi Kapoor from ASER; James Berry from Cornell University; Marc Shotland from Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab; Annie Duflo from Innovations for Poverty Action

**Sector:** Education

**Country/Region:** India/South Asia

**Open Window Round 2 - 3ie and DFID funded study**

### **Female empowerment and Occupational Impacts of Vocational Training in the day-to-day life of the oases: Evidence from a Randomised evaluation in rural Mauritania**

**Researchers:** Vera Chiodi from Paris School of Economics; Ahmedou Haouba from Nouakchott University-Faculte des Sciences et Techniques; Clara Delavallade from Cape Town University; William Pariente from Universite Catholique de Louvain.

**Sector:** Labour

**Country/Region:** Mauritania, Africa

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Support to graduate students and researchers in Mexico**

**Researchers:** Enrique Seira from the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de Mexico, Sebastian Galiani from Washington University in St. Louis, and Jonathan Levin from Stanford University at California.

**Sector:** Education

**Country/Region:** Mexico, Latin America

**Policy Window Round 1**

### **Elucidating Avenues for Corruption: Micronutrient Fortification Strategies in India's Midday Meals Program**

**Researchers:** Gauri Kartini Shastry from Wellesley College; Aditi Tandon from Naandi Foundation; James Berry from Cornell University.

**Sector:** Education

**Country/Region:** India, South Asia

**Open Window Round 3 – 3ie and DFID funded study**

## **Environment and natural resources**

### **Improved Cook stoves in the Tumu region of Ghana**

**Researchers:** David Levine, University of California, Berkeley and Robert Van Buskirk from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley

**Sector:** Environment and natural resources

**Country/Region:** Ghana/Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Testing The Effectiveness Of Payments For Ecosystem Services To Enhance Conservation In Productive Landscapes In Uganda; A Prospective Randomized Evaluation**

**Researchers:** David Hafashimana from National Forestry Resources Research Institute, Uganda; Seema Jayachandran and Charlotte Stanton from Stanford University; Joost de Laat from University of Quebec at Montreal and World Bank; Tobias Kalenscher from University of Amsterdam

**Sector:** Environment and Natural Resources

**Country/Region:** Uganda / Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Environmental And Socioeconomic Impacts Of Mexico's Payments For Ecosystem Services Program**

**Researchers:** Jennifer Alix-Garcia and Volker Radeloff from University of Wisconsin-Madison; Elizabeth Shapiro from University of California Berkeley; Katharine R.E. Sims from Amherst College

**Sector:** Environment and Natural Resources

**Country/Region:** Mexico / Latin America

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Is Tanzania's Participatory Forest Management Program a Triple Win? Understanding Causal Pathways for Livelihoods, Governance and Forest Condition Impacts**

**Researchers:** Lauren Persha and Arun Agarwal from the University of Michigan, and Charles Meshack from Tanzania Forest Conservation Group

**Sector:** Environment and Natural Resources

**Country/Region:** Tanzania, Africa

**Open Window Round 3**

## **Financial and private sector development**

### **Enabling Microenterprise Development in sub-Saharan Africa through the Provision of Financial Services**

**Researchers:** Pascaline Dupas from University of California, Los Angeles and Jonathan Robinson from University of California, Santa Cruz

**Sector:** Financial and private sector development

**Country/Region:** Kenya/Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Enabling Micro-savings Through Bank-Linked Mobile Phones and Mobile Banking in Sri Lanka**

**Researchers:** Christopher Woodruff from University of Warwick; Suresh de Mel from University of Peradeniya/Kandy Consulting Group; Craig McIntosh from UC San Diego

**Sector:** Microfinance

**Country/Region:** Sri Lanka/ Asia

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Targeting the Ultra Poor: an impact evaluation of the BRAC's Graduation Model in Ghana**

**Researchers:** Robert Osei from Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research, University of Ghana; Dean Karlan from Yale University

**Sector:** Microfinance

**Country/Region:** Ghana/West Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Micro Entrepreneurship Support Program In Chile: Impact Evaluation**

**Researchers:** Claudia Martinez A, Esteban Puentes and Jaime Ruiz-Tagle from Centro de Microdatos, Universidad de Chile

**Sector:** Micro-entrepreneurship/ Small business development

**Country/Region:** Chile/ Latin America

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Can Microfinance Foster Entrepreneurship in Poor Communities? A Randomized Experiment in Egypt**

**Researchers:** David McKenzie, Innovations for Poverty Action and World Bank and Tara Vishwanath from World Bank;

**Sector:** Microfinance

**Country/Region:** Egypt/Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **The Economics and Psychology of Long-term Savings and Pensions: A Randomized Experiment Among Low-income Entrepreneurs in Maharashtra, India**

**Researchers:** Karna Basu from Hunter College, City University; Shailendra Bisht from ICFAI Business School

**Sector:** Microfinance

**Country/Region:** India/South Asia

**Open Window Round 2 - 3ie and DFID funded study**

### **Providing Collateral and Improving Product Market Access for Smallholder Farmers: A Randomised Evaluation of Inventory Credit in Sierra Leone**

**Researchers:** Tavneet Suri and Rachel Glennerster from Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lorenzo Casaburi from Harvard University; Sullay Kamara from Center for Economic and Social Policy Research

**Sector:** Microfinance

**Country/Region:** Sierra Leone, Africa

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Credit guarantees in Mexico**

**Researchers:** Enrique Seira from the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México and Christopher Woodruff from the University of Warwick.

**Sector:** Microfinance

**Country/Region:** Mexico, Latin America

**Policy Window Round 1**

### **Evaluating the Returns to Rural Banking: Village and Household Evidence from Southern India**

**Researchers:** Rohini Pande from Harvard University; Ajay Tannirkulam from the Institute for Financial Management and Research

**Sector:** Microfinance

**Country/Region:** India, South Asia

**Open Window Round 3 – 3ie and DFID funded study**

### **The impact of business training services of TYM fund in Vietnam**

**Researchers:** Erwin Bulte from Wageningen University, Robert Lensink from University of Groningen, Thi Hong Nhung Vu from Can Tho University and Thi Ngoc Linh Duong from TYM fund.

**Sector:** Financial and private sector development

**Country/Region:** Vietnam/Asia

**Open Window Round 3 – 3ie and DFID funded study**

## **Governance**

### **Community Driven Development in Sierra Leone**

**Researchers:** Edward Miguel from University of California, Berkeley and Rachel Glennerster from Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab

**Sector:** Public sector governance

**Country/Region:** Sierra Leone/Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Does reconciliation affect conflict and development? Evidence from a field of experiment in Sierra Leone**

**Researchers:** Oeindrila Dube from New York University; Bilal Siddiqi from CSAE, University of Oxford

**Sector:** Governance

**Country/Region:** Sierra Leone, Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Aid And Accountability: Governance Effects Of A Community-Driven Reconstruction Program In Eastern Congo.**

**Researchers:** Macartan Humphreys from Columbia University

**Sector:** Public Sector Management

**Country/Region:** Democratic Republic of Congo, Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Property Tax Experiment in Punjab, Pakistan**

**Researchers:** Asim Khwaja from Harvard University; Ben Olken from MIT; Adnan Khan from Queen's University

**Sector:** Governance

**Country/Region:** Pakistan/South Asia

**Open Window Round 2**

### **An Impact Evaluation Of Information Disclosure On Elected Representatives' Performance: Evidence From Rural And Urban India**

**Researchers:** Bibhu Prasad Mohapatra from India Development Foundation; Rohini Pande from Harvard University; Abhijit Banerjee and Esther Duflo from Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Clement Imbert from Paris School of Economics

**Sector:** Governance

**Country/Region:** India / South Asia

**Open Window Round 2 - 3ie and DFID funded study**

### **Improving Gujarat's industrial pollution inspection standards**

**Researchers:** Esther Duflo, Michael Greenstone and Nicholas Ryan from J-PAL/ MIT Department of Economics; Rohini Pande from J-PAL/ Harvard Kennedy School; N.S. Varandani from LD College of Engineering

**Sector:** Governance

**Country/Region:** India/South Asia

**Open Window Round 2 - 3ie and DFID funded study**

### **Staff recruitment and retention in post-conflict Uganda**

**Researchers:** Timothy Lubanga from the Office of the Prime Minister in Uganda; Sarah Ssewanyanya from the Economic Policy Research Centre; and James Muwonge from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics

**Sector:** Governance

**Country/Region:** Uganda, Africa

**Policy Window Round 1**

## **Health, nutrition, HIV**

### **Estimating the Effectiveness of a Food Supplementation**

#### **Intervention Integrated into an AIDS Care and Treatment Program**

**Researchers:** Robert Ochai from The AIDS Support Organization, Uganda, Suneetha Kadiyala and Rahul Rawat from International Food Policy Research Institute

**Sector:** Health/HIV

**Country/Region:** Uganda/Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Learning and Growing in the Shadow of HIV/AIDS: A**

#### **Prospective Randomized Evaluation of the Effects of Escolinhas on Young Children in Mozambique**

**Researchers:** Damião Mungoi, Domingos Mahangue, Arsénia Rodriguez, Jodie Fonseca, Chloe O'Gara, Pablo Stansbery and Pablo Stansbery from Save the Children, Barbara Bruns, Sebastian Martinez, Sophie Naudeau and Vitor Pereira from World Bank

**Sector:** Health/HIV

**Country/Region:** Mozambique/Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Paying For Performance in China's Battle Against Anaemia**

**Researchers:** Linxiu Zhang from Chinese Academy of Sciences, Scott Rozelle from Stanford University, and Yaojiang Shi from Northwest University, Xi'an, Shaanxi

**Sector:** Health

**Country/Region:** China/East Asia and the Pacific

**Open Window Round 1**

### **X out TB : Monitoring Patient Compliance with Tuberculosis Treatment Regimens**

**Researchers:** Aamir J. Khan, Shama Mohammed, Adnan Khan and Saira Khowaja from InterActive Research and Development, Jose Gomez-Marquez from Innovations in International Health and Noor Ahmad Baloch from National TB Control Programme

**Sector:** Health/HIV

**Country/Region:** Pakistan/South Asia

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Impact Of Malaria Control And Enhanced Literacy Instruction On Educational Outcomes Among Kenyan School Children: A Multi-Sectoral, Prospective, Randomised Evaluation**

**Researchers:** Simon Brooker from Kenya Medical Research Institute and London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Hellen Inyega from Department of Education, Communication and Technology, College of Education and External Studies, University of Nairobi; Benson Estambale from Institute of Infectious and Tropical Diseases, University of Nairobi; Kiambo Njagi from Division of Malaria Control, Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation, Nairobi; Caroline Jones from KEMRI- Wellcome Trust Research Programme, Kilifi, and LSHTM; Catherine Goodman from KEMRI- Wellcome Trust Research Programme, Nairobi, and LSHTM; Matthew Jukes from Harvard Graduate School of Education.

**Sector:** Health/HIV

**Country/Region:** Kenya / Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Scaling up Male Circumcision Service Provision**

**Researchers:** Rebecca Thornton from University of Michigan; Brendan Hayes from Banja La Mstogolo, Malawi; Jobiba Chinkhumba from College of Medicine, Malawi  
Research organisation: The Regents of the University of Michigan

**Sector:** Health/HIV

**Country/Region:** Malawi / Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **The Diffusion Of Health Knowledge Through Social Networks: An Impact Evaluation Of Health Knowledge Asymmetries On Child Health**

**Researchers:** Marie Ruel and Andrew Dillon from International Food Policy Research Institute; Jennifer Nielsen and Victoria Quinn from Helen Keller International/HQ; Abdoulaye Pedehombga from Helen Keller International/Burkina

**Sector:** Health

**Country/Region:** Burkina Faso/Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Improving Maternal And Child Health In India: Evaluating Demand And Supply Side**

**Researchers:** Manoj Mohanan from Duke University; Grant Miller from Stanford University; Gerard La Forgia from World Bank, SARHN, Kultar Singh and Swapnil Shekhar from Sambodhi Research & Communications PVT.LTD; Jyoti Tewari from DFID India

**Sector:** Health

**Country/Region:** India/ South Asia

**Open Window Round 2 - 3ie and DFID funded study**

### **Thirty-Five Years Later: Evaluating Effects of a Quasi-Random Child Health and Family Planning Program in Bangladesh**

**Researchers:** Tania Barham and Jane Menken from University of Colorado at Boulder; Abdur Razzaque from ICDDR, Bangladesh; Randall Kuhm from University of Denver.

**Sector:** Health

**Country/Region:** Bangladesh, South Asia

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Fighting Tuberculosis through Community Based Counselors in Northern Indian Slums: A Randomised Evaluation of Performance Based Incentives**

**Researchers:** Clara Delavallade from University of Cape Town; Ipsita Parida from J-Pal South Asia at IFMR; Thomas Bossuroy from University of Cape Town; Vincent Pons from Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

**Sector:** Health

**Country/Region:** India, South Asia

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Evaluating the Impact of Supplying Double Fortified Salt through the Public Distribution System on Anemia in Bihar, India**

**Researchers:** Esther Duflo and Abhijit Banerjee from Massachusetts Institute of Technology; N.K.Mishra from State Health Society; Sharon Barnhardt from Institute of Financial Management and Research.

**Sector:** Health

**Country/Region:** India, South Asia.

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Cash Transfers, Health Insurance and Health Outcomes in Ghana**

**Researchers:** Sudhanshu Handa from the University of North Carolina, Ernest Aryeetey, Isaac Osei-Akoto and Robert Osei Darko from University of Ghana-ISSER

**Sector:** Health, Nutrition and Population

**Country/Region:** Ghana, Africa

**Open Window Round 3 - 3ie and DFID funded study**

### **The SASA! Study: a cluster randomized controlled trial to assess the impact and cost effectiveness of a violence and HIV prevention programme in Kampala**

**Researchers:** Charlotte Watts from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and Lori Michau from Raising Voices

**Sector:** Health/HIV

**Country/Region:** Uganda/ Africa

**Open Window Round 3 – 3ie and DFID funded study**

## **Social development, gender, family planning**

### **Age at Marriage, Women's Education, and Mother and Child Outcomes in Bangladesh**

**Researchers:** Rachel Glennerster from Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, Erica Field from Harvard University and Shahana Nazneen Sayeed from Save the Children, USA

**Sector:** Social development, Gender and Inclusion

**Country/Region:** Bangladesh/South Asia

**Open Window Round 1**

### **No margin, No mission? Evaluating the Role of Incentives in the Distribution of Public Goods**

**Researchers:** Nava Ashraf from Harvard Business School and Oriana Bandiera from London School of Economics

**Sector:** Social development, gender and inclusion

**Country/Region:** Zambia/Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### **Man to Man: Can Education Pave the Way for Male involvement in Family Planning**

**Researchers:** Alessandra Voena from Stanford University, Department of Economics; Dr. Erica Field from Harvard University, Department of Economics; Nava Ashraf from Harvard Business School.

**Sector:** Social Development, Gender and Family

**Country/Region:** Zambia, Africa

**Open Window Round 3**

## **Social protection**

### **An Impact Evaluation of the Unconditional Cash Transfer Program: Evidence from the Indonesian Large Scale Social Assistance**

**Researchers:** Sudarno Sumarto and Asep Suryahadi from the SMERU Research Institute, and Samuel Bazzi from the University of California, San Diego

**Sector:** Social protection and risk management

**Country/Region:** Indonesia/East Asia and the Pacific

**Open Window Round 1**

### **A youth wage subsidy experiment for South Africa**

**Researchers:** Neil Rankin Coordinator AMERU from African Microeconomic Research Unit, University of the Witwatersrand, Professor James Levinsohn, J. Ira and Nicki Harris, Family Professor of Public Policy from University of Michigan; David Faulkner Director: Macroeconomic Policy from National Treasury, Republic of South Africa

**Sector:** Social Protection, Labour

**Country/Region:** South Africa/Africa

**Open Window Round 2**

### **Improving Targeting in Conditional Cash Transfer Programs: A Randomized Evaluation of Targeting Methods in Indonesia's CCT program**

**Researchers:** Rema Hanna from Harvard University, Abhijit Banerjee and Ben Olken from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Vivi Alatas from the World Bank- Jakarta office.

**Sector:** Social Protection

**Country/Region:** Indonesia, East Asia

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Impact Evaluation of the Non-Contributory Social Pension Program 70 y más**

**Researchers:** Gustavo Angeles Tagliaferro and Martha Maria Tellez Rojo Solis from National Institute of Public Health, Mexico

**Sector:** Social Protection

**Country/Region:** Mexico, Latin America

**Open Window Round 3**

### **Building a Brighter Future: A Randomized Experiment of Slum-Housing Upgrading in Mexico**

**Researchers:** Paul Gertler from the University of California, Berkeley, Sebastian Galiani from the Washington University in St. Louis, Sebastian Martinez from the World Bank and Raimundo Undurraga from Centro de Investigación Social, UnTecho Para Mi País

**Sector:** Urban Development

**Country/Region:** Mexico/Latin America and the Caribbean

**Open Window Round 1**

## Water and sanitation

### Chlorine Dispensers: Scaling for Results

**Researchers:** Vivian Hoffmann from Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab, Amrita Ahuja and Michael Kremer from Harvard University, Fabian Omoding Esamai from Moi University, Kenya, Edward Miguel and Clair Null from University of California, Berkeley

**Sector:** Water and Sanitation

**Country/Region:** Kenya/Africa

**Open Window Round 1**

### Courting Safe Behaviors: Testing Courtyard-based Safe Water and Hygiene Interventions in Urban Bangladesh

**Researchers:** David Levine from University of California, Berkeley; Stephen Luby, Leanne Unicomb and Minhaj Mahmud from ICDDR

**Sector:** Water and Sanitation

**Country/Region:** Bangladesh/South Asia

**Open Window Round 2**

### Impact of metering of agricultural tube wells on groundwater use and informal groundwater irrigation services markets in West Bengal, India

**Researchers:** Aditi Mukherji, Tushaar Shah and Dennis Wichelns from International Water Management Institute; Abhijit Banerji and J.V. Meenakshi from Delhi School of Economics

**Sector:** Water and Sanitation

**Country/Region:** India/South Asia

**Open Window Round 2- 3ie and DFID funded study**

### Assessing the Effectiveness of improved sanitation on Diarrhoea, Nutritional Status and Helminth Infection, A cluster Randomized Controlled Field Trial in Orissa, India

**Researchers:** Thomas F. Clasen and Sandy Cairncross from London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

**Sector:** Water and Sanitation

**Country/Region:** India/South Asia

**Open Window Round 2 - 3ie and DFID funded study**

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## Contacts

**International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)**

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