

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation



Annual report 2013

Evidence • Influence • Impact





Managing editor

Beryl Leach

Assistant managing editor

Kanika Jha

Production manager

Lorna Fray

Copy editor

Ali Brownlie Bojang

Proofreader

James Middleton

Design

John F McGill

Printer

VIA Interactive

Cover photo

M Yousuf Tushar/United Nations

Contributions from

Ami Bhavsar

Anna Heard

Annette N Brown

Ashima Mohan

Benjamin DK Wood

Bharat Dhody

Birte Snilstveit

Daniel Phillips

Déo-Gracias Houndolo

Ditto Joy

Drew Cameron

Emma Gallagher

Eric Djimeu Wouabe

Gaurav Sharma

Heather Lanthorn

Hitesh Somani

Howard White

Hugh Waddington

Jennifer Ludwig

Jennifer Stevenson

Jyotsna Puri

Larry Nigh

Mark Oldenbeuving

Markus Olapade

Martina Vojtkova

Minna Madhok

Nancy Diaz

Paromita Mukhopadhyay

Philip Davies

Radhika Menon

Rajesh Sharma

Shagun Sabarwal

and

Stuti Tripathi

Suggested citation

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), 2014.

Evidence, influence, impact: annual report 2013.

New Delhi: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie)

© International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie), 2014

About 3ie

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

Contents

About 3ie	1	1 Building 3ie	17
Abbreviations and acronyms	4	The work of 3ie's programme, finance and reporting, information technology and administration office	17
Chair's foreword	6	Membership and funding	18
Letter from the executive director	8	2 Producing better evidence	21
How 3ie works	10	Impact evaluations	21
3ie around the world	12	HIV/AIDS evidence programme	22
3ie highlights from 2013	14	Policy window	24
		3ie-supported impact evaluations in focus	25
		Systematic reviews and synthesised evidence	28
		Quality assurance services	28
		3 Supporting better evaluation	33
		Impact evaluation services	33
		Replication programme	33
		Registry for International Development Impact Evaluations	34
		Bursary programme	34
		Professional services	36
		4 Increasing knowledge translation and brokering	39
		Knowledge-sharing through the 3ie website	39
		Evidence Q&As	39
		3ie seminars and events	40
		3ie staff participation in demand-generation events	40
		Building policymakers' capacity to use evidence	42
		3ie in the news	42
		Associate members' newsletter	44
		3ie publications	44
		5 Improving evidence-informed policymaking and practice	47
		Promoting the use of evidence in policy and practice	47
		Policy influence stories	48

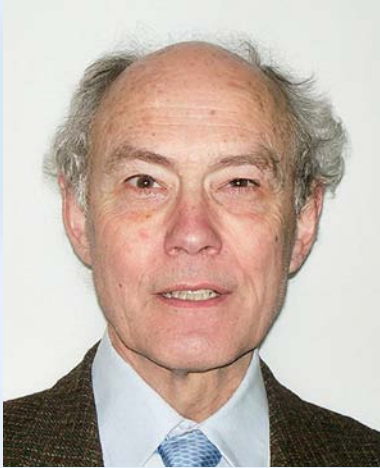
Appendix A: 3ie organogram	50
Appendix B: 3ie staff	52
Executive Director	52
Advancement and Impact Evaluation Services Office, Washington, DC, USA	52
Evaluation Office, New Delhi, India	53
Policy, Advocacy and Communication Office, New Delhi, India	53
Programme, Finance, Reporting, Information Technology and Administration Office, New Delhi, India	54
Systematic Review Office, London, UK	54
Appendix C: 3ie board of commissioners	55
Appendix D: 3ie affiliates	56
Members	56
Associate members	57
Partners	59
Appendix E: 3ie publications	60
Impact evaluations	60
Systematic reviews	61
Working papers	61
Appendix F: 3ie seminars	62
New Delhi: 3ie Delhi seminar series	62
London: 3ie-London International Development Centre seminar series	63
Washington: 3ie-International Food Policy Research Institute seminar series	65
Appendix G: 3ie financial report	66
Financial report	66
Income for 2012 and 2013	66
Expenditure for 2012 and 2013	67
Expenditure by activities (2013)	68
Financial position	68

Abbreviations and acronyms

3DE	demand driven evaluations for decisions
AfrEA	African Evaluation Association
AGRA	Alliance for the Green Revolution in Africa
AIDS	acquired immune deficiency syndrome
BMGF	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
CCT	conditional cash transfer
CLEAR	Regional Centers for Learning on Evaluation and Results
Danida	Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs
DFAT	Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade
DFID	Department for International Development
DGW	demand generation workshops
HIV	human immunodeficiency virus
IDCG	International Development Coordinating Group
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
L&MICs	low- and middle-income countries
MVP	Millennium Villages Project
NASCOP	National AIDS and STI Control Programme
NONIE	Network of Networks for Impact Evaluation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PACO	Policy, advocacy and communication office
POFROITA	Programme, finance and reporting, information technology and administration office
RIDIE	Registry for International Development Impact Evaluations
PIM	policy influencing monitoring
PIP	policy influence plan
STI	sexually transmitted infections
UCT	unconditional cash transfer
VMMC	voluntary medical male circumcision



Chair's foreword



Richard Manning
Chair
3ie Board of Commissioners

The year 2013 marked important progress by 3ie, as it continues to develop from energetic start-up to widely valued provider of high-quality evidence on what works in development and why, and at what cost.

Over 90 peer-reviewed publications from 3ie-funded research were published in journals and 26 3ie-funded impact evaluations were available on the 3ie website, both record figures, and a further three systematic reviews were published. New products, such as replication studies, the Registry for International Development Impact Evaluations, and gap maps moved from concept to reality. Membership, particularly from the global South, increased. A new, more comprehensive, approach to supporting Southern members received support from a bilateral donor, in a move that I hope can be replicated in an increasing number of our members.

I encourage readers of this report to note also the rapidly increasing number of cases where 3ie-funded studies are having an impact on development policy and on the delivery of programmes, from conditional cash transfers in rural Nicaragua to agricultural insurance in China.

In October 2013, the Board of Commissioners, meeting in Delhi, agreed a forward strategy for 3ie over the period to 2016. This builds on 3ie's achievements to date, while shaping our programme to improve impact on policy and services to our members.

We are also seeking to broaden financial support to 3ie by engaging with a wider range of funders. I am hopeful that this can be achieved for thematic work, and very probably for work with specific Southern members. However, although in the past we could rely on a strong cushion of unrestricted finance for open windows and for the services that 3ie provides for the international impact evaluation community, access to such finance is falling. 3ie will therefore need to look creatively at how to market such programmes to its financing partners.

This report shows the huge distance that 3ie has travelled since its inception in 2008. Over that entire period, 3ie's Executive Director Howard White has driven the development of 3ie with skill, drive and professionalism.

On our visit to Delhi, board members were able to see at first-hand how effectively his management style across 3ie has given responsibility and recognition to staff at every level. My own visits with Howard over the past year have reinforced my admiration for his energy, advocacy and persistence in support of 3ie's mission.

Howard's term as executive director reaches completion at the end of 2014. I should like to put on record on behalf of the Board of Commissioners our admiration for his exceptional contribution to making 3ie what it is. His successor will inherit a vibrant and creative organisation and a strong pipeline of work in progress.

We cannot be at all complacent about the extent to which programmes of economic and social development are designed in the light of solid evidence of what works and what does not. But I believe that 3ie is well-positioned, working with the wider impact evaluation community, to make a real difference to the quality of future such programmes, and so to the lives of millions of poor people across the world.

Richard Manning

Letter from the executive director



Howard White
3ie Executive Director

3ie should fund studies, not to get them published in academic journals, but to improve the design and implementation of policies and programmes, and so improve lives. This line has been my mantra throughout my time at 3ie. Indeed, it was the line I took when interviewed for the job as 3ie's founding executive director. So, are 3ie studies improving policies? And is there really a trade-off between that and publishing in academic journals?

3ie grantees are required to complete a policy influence plan (PIP), which describes the policy context and expected policy outcomes from their studies. As the study progresses, they have to submit PIP reports on their stakeholder engagement. We know that some grantees grumble about these bureaucratic requirements, but they are an essential part of 3ie's accountability to our funders and increase our ability to raise more funds and so make more grants.

It is because of the PIP reports that we know that 3ie grantees are meeting with literally thousands of policymakers from hundreds of agencies around the world. 3ie grantees are interviewed by TV and radio, quoted in the press, engage with a wide range of social media and are publishing large numbers of academic papers.

Most important, the findings of 3ie-funded studies are being used to inform policy change. This includes expanding successful programmes, closing unsuccessful ones, changing their design to make them work better and informing the design of other programmes.

Working with 3ie grantees can change the culture of the use of evidence, agencies commissioning further studies and setting up monitoring and evaluation units and systems. This year's annual report gives many examples of such policy influence stories.

Is there conflict between our grantees publishing papers and influencing policy? Yes and no. 'No' for two reasons. First, a very striking finding from our policy monitoring is that policy influence happens mostly long before there is a final report, let alone a published academic paper. Successful policy engagement generally occurs throughout the life of the evaluation. And second, because our grantees, and 3ie, really do need the affirmation of quality, and thus credibility, which comes from being able to publish in top journals.

But the answer is also 'yes' for two reasons. It is certainly not 3ie's theory of change that publishing in academic journals is a direct route to policy change. Although there are some exceptions, academic publication is usually neither necessary, and certainly not sufficient, to catch the attention of policymakers and have them change their ways.

More seriously, the needs of academic publication may clash with the information needs of policymakers, causing academics to neglect analysis that would be useful. We have seen cases where researchers focus on a particular aspect of their findings, while missing the clear headline finding of interest to policymakers; or where there is clearly a question needing answering for policy purposes to which the research team remain oblivious.

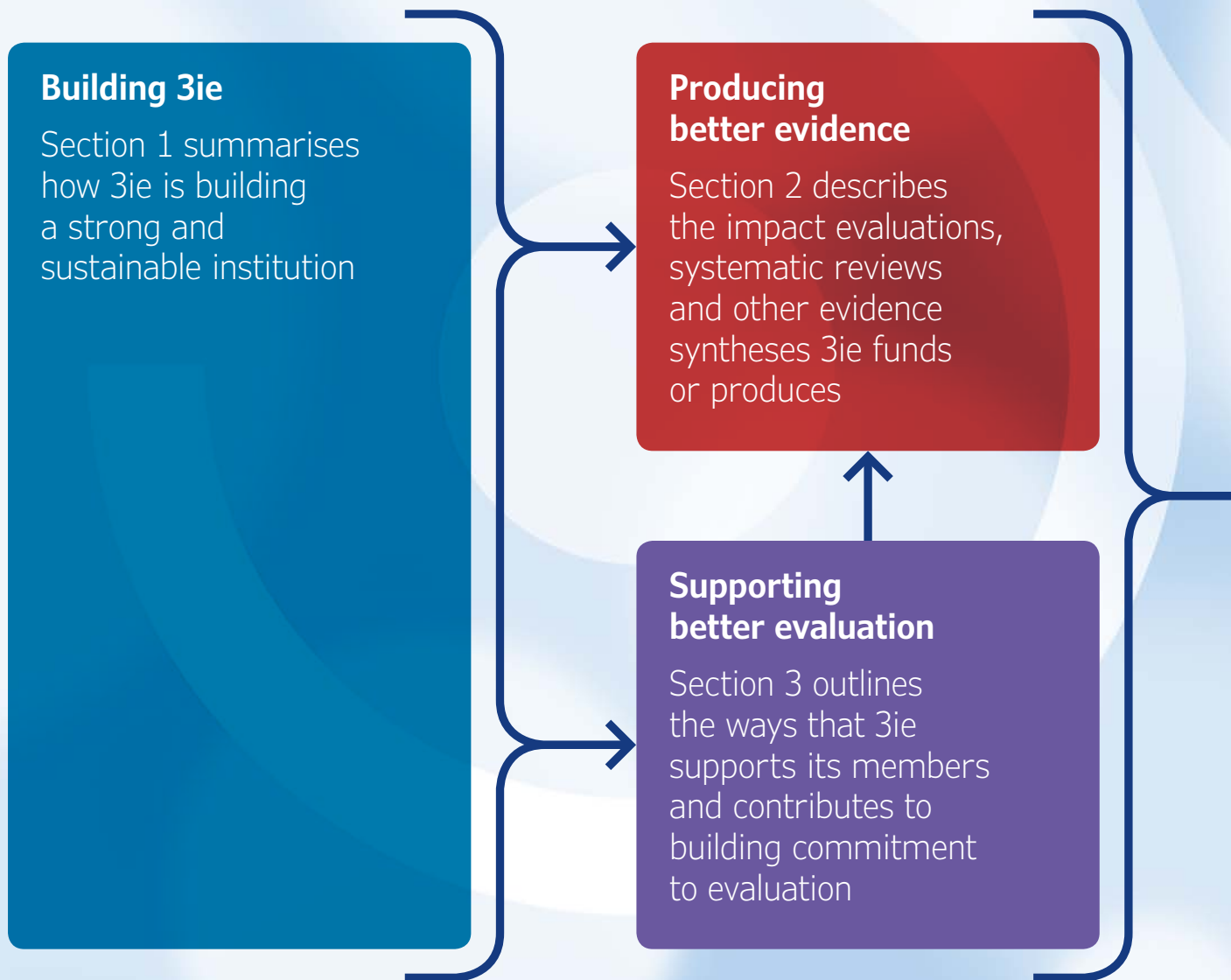
3ie has made great strides in supporting teams that bridge the divide between research and policy, but we need to continue to do it more and to do it better. Doing so is about the product and the process. Through our policy influence plans, we will continue to support processes by which the findings from 3ie-supported studies are made available to policymakers in accessible formats. And we will continue to work with research teams to ensure that studies answer policy-relevant questions, analysing and reporting their findings in a way that is most meaningful from a policy perspective.

Our success to date has been greatest in influencing programmes that are the subject of 3ie-funded impact evaluations. Evidence reviews, such as our systematic reviews, should have more scope for policy influence than single studies. In the coming year, 3ie will work with review study teams to enhance their policy engagement. Doing so will be a step towards ramping up 3ie's own engagement in regional and global development dialogues.

These efforts are among the steps we are taking to make 3ie the knowledge portal of choice for policymakers around the world. Future annual reports will provide more detail on these activities. I hope and believe that the success they are having in improving policies and programmes is contributing to improving lives.

Howard White

How 3ie works



Increasing knowledge translation and brokering

Section 4 describes the integrated communication, knowledge production and translation and brokering activities that 3ie is involved in

Improving lives through better evaluation and evidence

Section 5 showcases 3ie-funded studies that have influenced policy, as well as how 3ie has supported policy engagement

Projects per country

- Agriculture and rural development
- Economic policy
- Education
- Education and primary health
- Environment and disaster management
- Financial and private sector development
- Governance
- Health, nutrition and population
- Social protection
- Urban development
- Water and sanitation



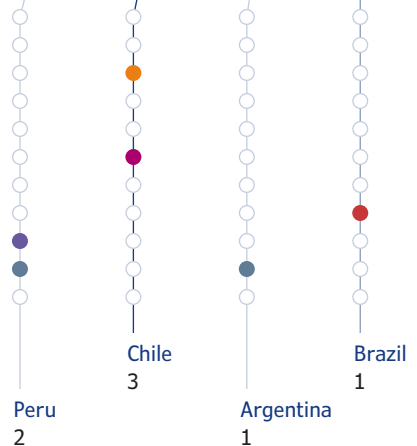
3ie around the world

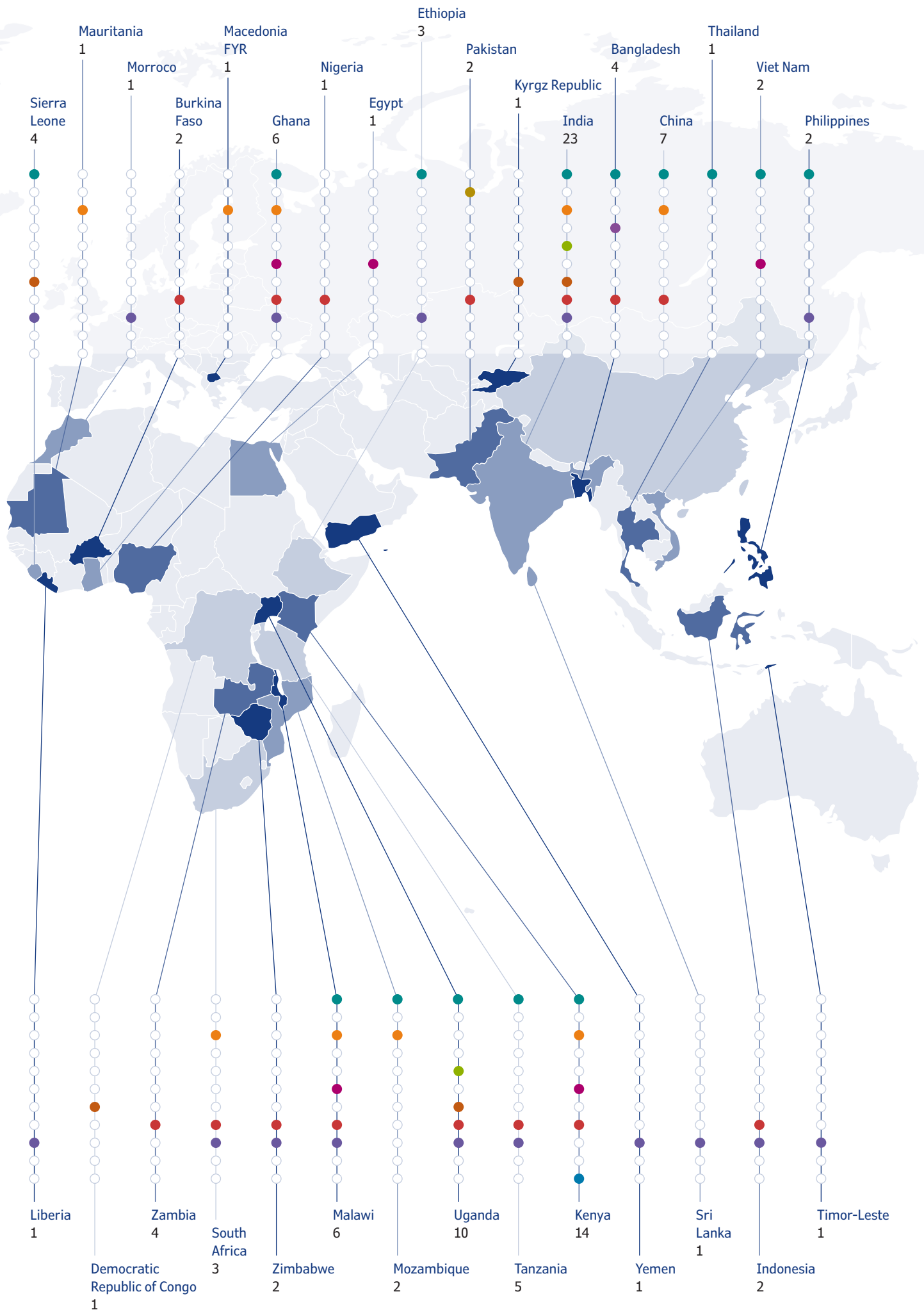
Map of funded projects

3ie has committed a total of US\$66.6 million for 150 signed grant agreements, up until December 2013.

Projects per country

- Agriculture and rural development
- Economic Policy
- Education
- Education and primary health
- Environment and disaster management
- Financial and private sector development
- Governance
- Health, nutrition and population
- Social protection
- Urban development
- Water and sanitation





3ie highlights from 2013

Thirty-six new impact evaluation grants and **five new systematic review grants** were awarded.

By the end of 2013, **26 impact evaluations, four systematic reviews, four working papers** and **one policy brief** were available on the 3ie website.

Membership increased to **29**, with **71 per cent** of new members **from developing countries**.

Four new funding windows on transparency and accountability and agricultural innovations, **two thematic windows** under 3ie's HIV/AIDS programme were launched, and work progressed on **three more thematic windows** that will be launched in 2014.

The HIV/AIDS evidence programme continued to grow, with **new grant awards** from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to provide evidence for the **HIV/AIDS treatment** cascade, and expansion of voluntary medical male circumcision and self-testing windows to more countries in Africa.

Funding was obtained from the Australian government

for 3ie's first country policy window in the Philippines.

The first 3ie-produced systematic synthesis of evidence

– on school enrolment and schooling outcomes – was published.

To date, there are **94 peer-reviewed publications** from 3ie-funded research.

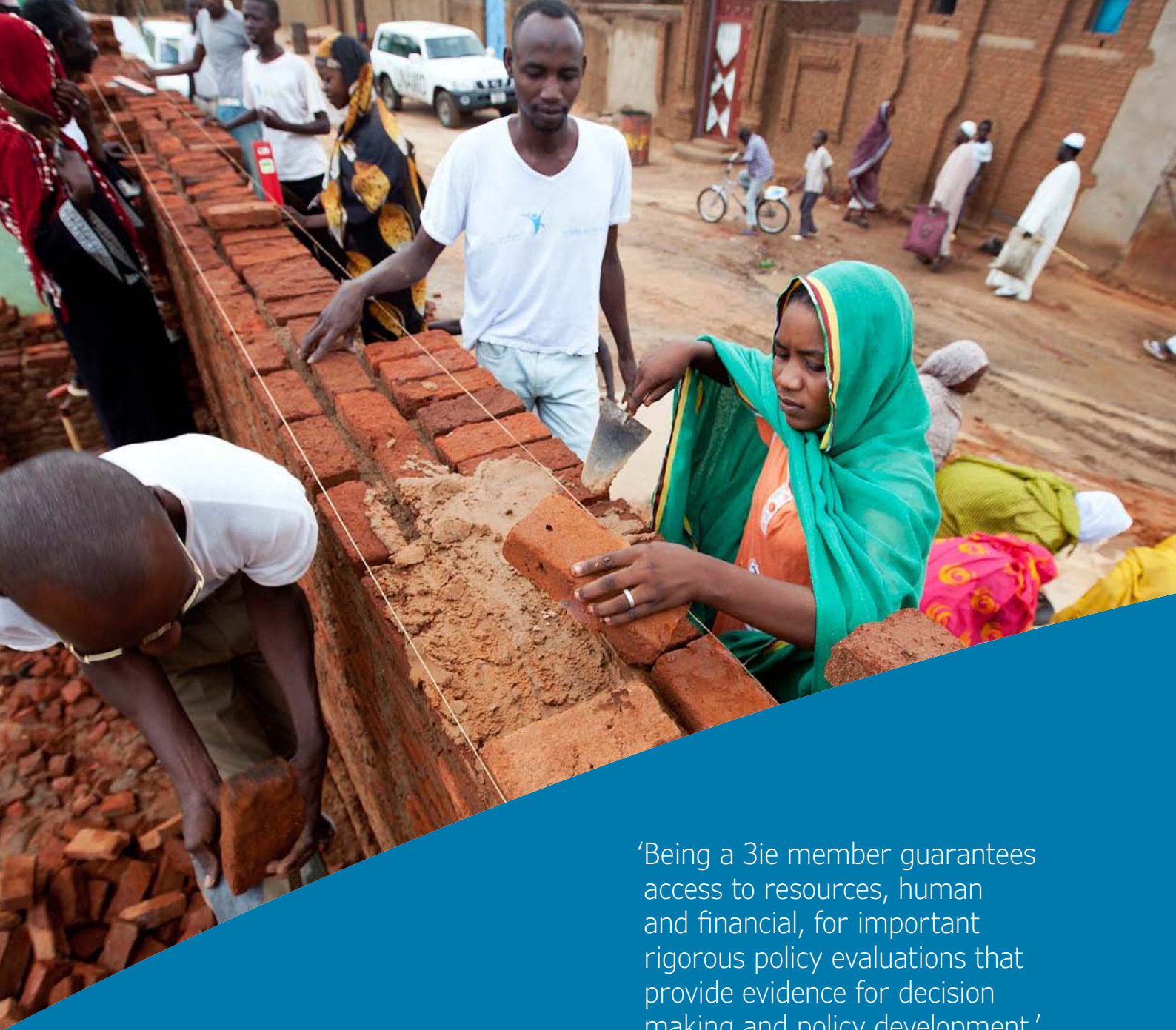
Sixty bursaries were awarded

to build researcher capacity through training, conferences and meetings.

3ie's **new approach** to supporting member countries to improve evaluation capacity was **successfully undertaken in Colombia.**

New project partnerships included becoming an **inaugural partner** in the Global Open Knowledge Hub initiative, and a **main partner** in the African Collaboration to enhance research use in public policy.

Annual income, including newly signed agreements, was **US\$31.8 million**, bringing 3ie's cumulative income since 2008 to **US\$144.6 million.**



'Being a 3ie member guarantees access to resources, human and financial, for important rigorous policy evaluations that provide evidence for decision making and policy development.'

Albert K Byamugisha PhD
Commissioner, Monitoring and Evaluation,
Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda

1 Building 3ie

3ie was established in 2008 as a global grant-making agency with the mission to increase the production and use of rigorous evidence from impact evaluations and systematic reviews of development programmes. The vision for 3ie's creation stemmed from an influential report published in 2006¹ that identified a significant evidence gap. 3ie has grown since then to have over 40 staff in its three offices in New Delhi, London and Washington, DC (see Appendix A for the 3ie organogram and Appendix B for a list of staff).

The work of 3ie's programme, finance and reporting, information technology and administration office

As 3ie has grown, so too have its administrative, grant management and finance capacities. The programme, finance and reporting, information technology and administration office (POFROITA) ensures the continued relevance, effectiveness and efficiency of 3ie as an institution and the sustainability of its funding. These responsibilities are managed by teams that provide an effective and efficient institutional foundation for all 3ie's work.

POFROITA is largely responsible for developing and maintaining robust and reliable internal and external reporting systems, through which information flows across all 3ie's offices and to grantees and donors.

In 2013, POFROITA made a number of notable advances in organising and sustaining 3ie's growth and strengthening its overall infrastructure. During the year this work included:

- The programme team was involved in managing approximately 120 active impact evaluation grants and receiving or processing an equal number of grant deliverables during the year.
- The finance team verified the supporting documents for every dollar of the US\$19.4 million spent by 3ie during 2013. In a typical month, the finance officers reviewed and processed 160 payment claims. In 2013, 3ie received a clean audit report. 3ie auditors found no material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in internal controls.
- The reporting team sent out quarterly narrative reports on 3ie activities to all donors, 3ie members and commissioners, semi-annual associate members' newsletters to associate members, and 18 donor-specific reports. The office also prepared various internal management information system reports.



Minna Madhok
Programme Associate,
New Delhi

It has been over four years since I joined 3ie, initially on a two-month consultancy. It was the ethos and the friendly, multicultural work environment that made me stay on.

The programme team is the indefatigable hub of 3ie. We pride ourselves on being the repository of all grant-related information. Our work entails monitoring, coordinating and communicating with external and internal stakeholders to ensure an efficient and timely execution of all 3ie grant cycles.

2013 has been a year of consolidation for our team to make sure that we follow through with the processes and procedures established in previous years.

It is matter of great pride to see 3ie as a recognised leader in the field of evidence-based development.

- 3ie hired a dedicated information technology manager to cater for the evolving computer-based technical needs of the organisation and to strengthen its core operations around online grant management systems. This included enhancements in the form of automated reminders, reporting and data transmission security.
- The administration team continued to ensure the smooth functioning of the Delhi office, including managing the logistics of the October 2013 board meeting and the May 2013 annual staff meeting.

Membership and funding

3ie's members are our primary governing body and are responsible for electing the 3ie board. The annual members' conference, held in 2013 in April in London, is an opportunity for member agencies to exchange their experiences with evidence-based development. During 2013, seven new agencies joined 3ie, bringing the total membership to 29 agencies. Five of these seven new members are from low- and middle-income countries (L&MICs). A full list of members is given in Appendix D.

The continued expansion of 3ie's grant programme was supported with generous contributions from our donor members. The agricultural innovations thematic window was supported with US\$10.8 million from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), and the UK Department for International Development (DFID).

BMGF also committed a further US\$11.9 million to 3ie's HIV/AIDS programme, and DFID committed US\$1 million to a thematic window on transparency and accountability in natural resource management, and US\$0.1 million for scoping work for a humanitarian interventions thematic window. The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Danida) provided US\$0.4 million for the launch of the climate change thematic window and the Australian Department for Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) signed an agreement for US\$3.6 million to support 3ie's first country policy window in the Philippines.

Core support for 3ie was received from BMGF, DFID and the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation under existing grant agreements.



The value of 3ie membership in Uganda

'Being a member of 3ie provides one an opportunity to network with other partner country members, evaluation associations and organisations like CLEAR, NONIE, AfrEA, World Bank IEG and OECD-DAC, international experts and resource persons and with the 3ie family and associates. Through these networks, a member is able to share experiences, learn from others, get access to funding, grant, training and other available opportunities and develop his/her evaluation systems and activities as a result.

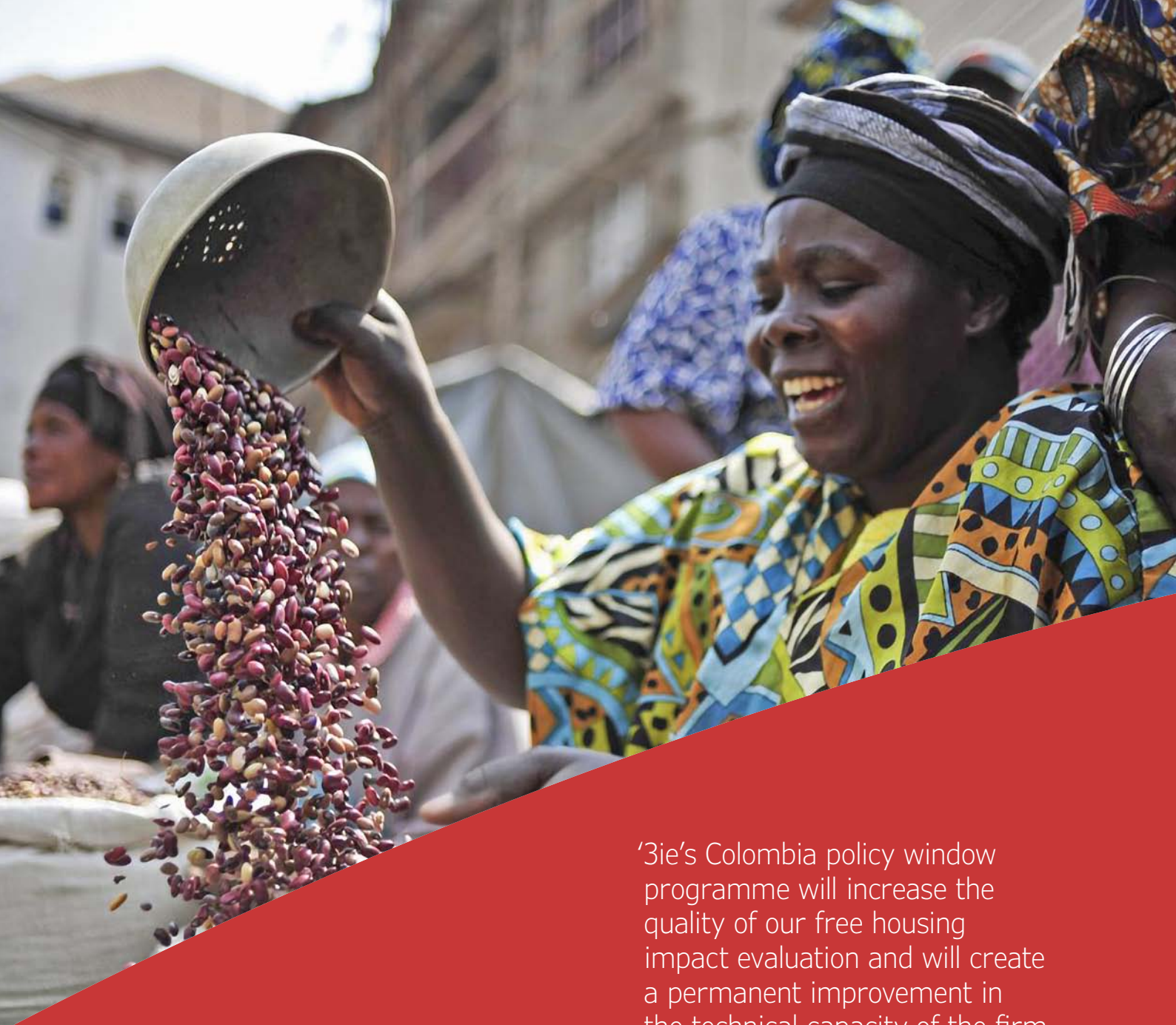
Additionally, 3ie provides technical support and capacity development to its members through a wide range of activities, from tailor-made, targeted training programmes to sponsoring staff from member countries, to structured courses offered by internationally renowned training institutions on development evaluation.

At least 20 technical officers from Uganda have benefited from this training. Technical support is also provided in reviewing evaluation products, systematic reviews, quality control and supporting the development of systems. In addition, 3ie supports advocacy and provides enormous access to information through the materials it sends and makes available on the website. Its support for advocacy has helped Uganda expeditiously develop its National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy, which was recently approved by Cabinet.

Furthermore, being a 3ie member guarantees access to resources, human and financial, for important rigorous policy evaluations that provide evidence for decision making and policy development.'

Albert K Byamugisha PhD

Commissioner, Monitoring and Evaluation Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda



'3ie's Colombia policy window programme will increase the quality of our free housing impact evaluation and will create a permanent improvement in the technical capacity of the firm involved in evaluating the impact of the programme.'

Orlando Gracia
Director, SINERGIA

2 Producing better evidence

Impact evaluations

Of the total of 131 grants 3ie has awarded for impact evaluations in 41 countries, 36 were awarded in 2013. Around two-thirds of the studies have been funded under the 3ie's open window funding facility, down from over 80 per cent at the beginning of 2013.

Nine impact evaluation grants were closed during 2013, bringing the number of completed studies available on the 3ie website to 18.

With no new open window calls for proposals launched in 2013, the focus was on building grant making through the thematic and policy windows.

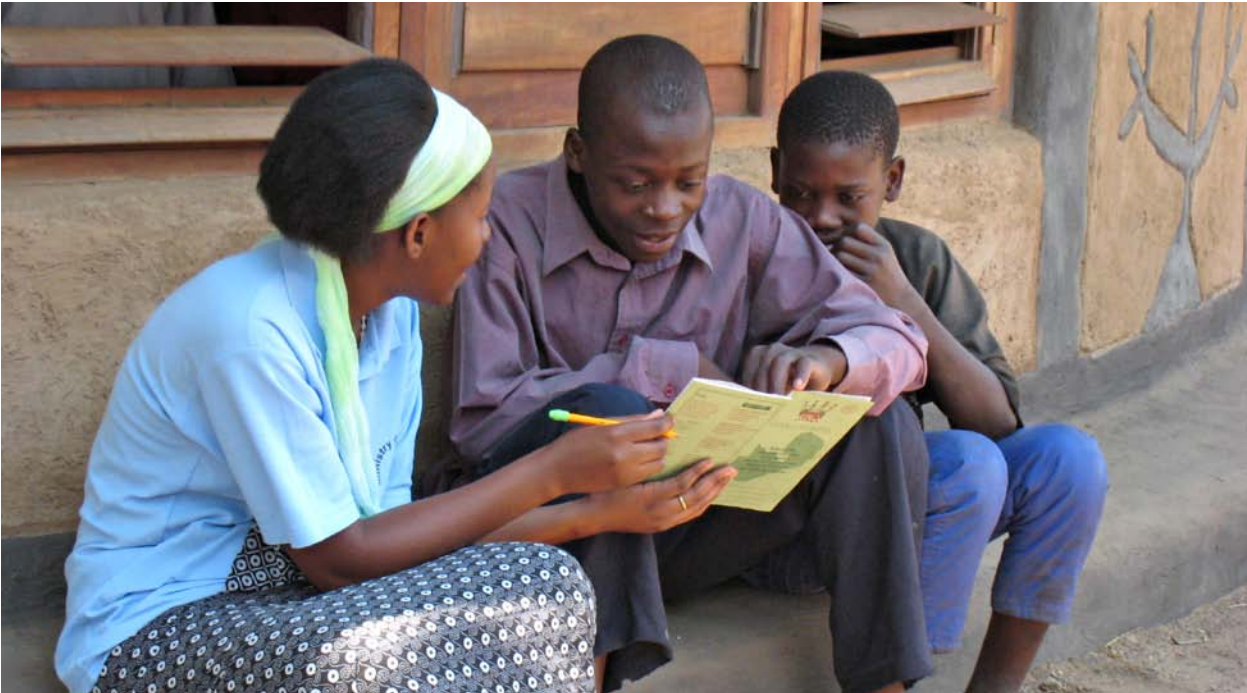
3ie's agricultural innovations thematic window

3ie's agricultural innovations thematic window brings together AGRA and IFAD, with support from BMGF and DFID, to undertake up to 40 new impact evaluations of agricultural interventions in Africa and Asia. A workshop in Nairobi identified four priority questions related to market access, seed systems, soil health and effective information dissemination. The ten research teams that were awarded thematic window preparation grants met with AGRA and IFAD programme staff in matchmaking events held in Rome, Nairobi and Accra, and then travelled to various countries to meet with government and implementing agency staff.

Thematic window

Thematic windows typically start with a consultative process that includes a scoping study, laying out the landscape of what is known and identifying priority policy questions. Although thematic windows are conducted in response to donor demand, this consultation process gives developing country stakeholders a voice in setting the questions. 3ie launched four new thematic windows in 2013:

- Three impact evaluation proposals will be funded under the **transparency and accountability** thematic window;
- The **agricultural innovations** thematic window was launched in August. Over 40 research teams applied to the request for qualifications, of which ten were provided thematic window preparation grants to work with Alliance for the Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in preparing proposals (see box, left);
- Two thematic windows were launched under 3ie's HIV/AIDS programme, supported by BMGF, with six grants awarded for studies of oral self-testing and seven of voluntary medical male circumcision; and
- In addition, scoping and methods papers were commissioned for a **humanitarian interventions** thematic window.



HIV/AIDS evidence programme

HIV/AIDS oral self-testing evidence programme

3ie awarded grants for six formative research studies for the first phase of the HIV/AIDS oral self-testing evidence programme. The studies will focus on the following areas:

- acceptability and accuracy in an unsupervised environment
- product packaging and labelling for appropriate shipping, storage and use, and client approval
- potential users and how to use messaging to increase uptake
- possible outlets for distribution
- ways to ensure linkage to care, both for pre- and post-test counselling, as well as confirmatory testing and, if eligible, treatment
- potential for social harms – ideas ranging from emotional distress to coercion were assessed.

In August 2013, grantees met with officials from the Kenyan National AIDS and STI Control Programme (NASCO) to present their projects, working with study teams to identify areas of collaboration.

3ie also hosted a pre-completion workshop for the six grantees during the International Conference on AIDS and sexually transmitted infections (STIs) in Africa in December 2013. The results of the six formative research studies will inform the design and evaluation of phase two pilot interventions.

Increasing demand for voluntary medical male circumcision

3ie also awarded seven grants for pilot interventions – and rapid impact evaluations of those interventions – to increase demand for voluntary medical male circumcision (VMCC) among adult men in Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and South Africa. Interventions to be evaluated include using: financial and in-kind incentives, both fixed and lotteries; messaging (SMS and paper) to promote VMCC and answer questions; peers or partners to help recruit men; recruitment through sports; and vouchers.

Many of the partnerships forged by study teams across institutions were initiated at a matchmaking event at the eastern and southern regional meeting on demand creation for VMCC (see box, opposite).

Participants at the matchmaking event on demand creation for voluntary medical male circumcision held in Lusaka, Zambia.



Matchmaking event on demand creation for voluntary medical male circumcision

3ie hosted its first matchmaking event in April 2013 in Lusaka, Zambia, to help participants identify partners with whom to collaborate on proposals for 3ie's HIV evidence programme for increasing the demand for VMMC.

A broader objective was to provide a forum for participants with diverse perspectives and backgrounds to share knowledge, experiences and ideas for the overall benefit of the innovation process supported by the grant window. Participants included impact evaluation and qualitative researchers, VMMC programme implementers, marketing professionals and ministry representatives from 14 African governments.

The main activity at the workshop was a poster competition. Participants were divided into predetermined teams charged with designing demand-creation interventions and corresponding impact evaluation designs.

Participants and other attendees were encouraged to view each other's ideas, ask questions and vote on the most innovative idea, best impact evaluation design and best poster. Later in the day, participants took part in a speed dating exercise that allowed them to interact with those they had not met previously.

The success of the event resulted in 20 applications for the 3ie grant window.



Policy window

Policy window grants are commissioned in response to requests from policymakers or implementers of development interventions seeking evidence pertinent to their work.

In 2013, 3ie funded four new impact evaluations under policy window 2. These studies will investigate: an innovative school-based awareness programme to promote gender equality and tackle the problem of sex-selective abortions in India; a game-based computer remedial tutoring programme in China designed to increase learning in maths and Chinese; a skills-training programme for communities in Uganda to design their own technologies for improving livelihoods; and three separate interventions aimed at improving early-grade reading in poor communities of South Africa.

A new agreement was signed with the Australian government to support 3ie's first new country policy window in the Philippines.

Building evaluation capacity through expert advisors

In working with developing country policymakers' requests under the policy window, 3ie recognised the need to make the window's approach more responsive to countries that already commission their own impact evaluations, but in an environment of limited local research capacity to conduct them.

Working closely with the government of Colombia, 3ie developed a new format, where the grant supports an internationally recognised impact evaluation specialist to serve as an expert advisor to the local research organisation conducting a government-commissioned impact evaluation.

The first expert advisor for Colombia, Dr Jose Galdo from Carleton University, is assisting a Colombian firm with their evaluation of the government's family housing subsidy in-kind (100,000 free housing units) project. An advisor will start working on a second evaluation on a mandatory Colombian healthcare plan, focusing on the increase in population coverage and upgrade of health technologies in 2014.

3ie-supported impact evaluations in focus



Improving targeting in conditional cash transfer (CCT) programmes: a randomised evaluation of targeting methods in Indonesia's CCT programme

Research team

Vivi Alatas, Abhijit Banerjee, Rema Hanna, Ben Olken, Matt Wai-poi, Ririn Purnamasari

Context

Targeted social programmes can have mis-targeting rates of up to 50 per cent, which means that many social programmes designed to help the poor never even reach them.

Impact evaluation

The three targeting methods investigated were:

- proxy means testing
- self targeting methodologies
- community inclusion methods, where the community is involved in determining who is poor.

The investigators chose to study the efficacy and cost effectiveness of these methods in identifying the poor to target for Indonesia's conditional cash programme – *Program Keluarga Harapan* (PKH).

The 600 villages were randomly assigned to one of the three targeting methods to determine their relative effectiveness in identifying people below the poverty line (the eligibility criteria for the CCT) and the level of acceptance of each targeting method among the population.

Findings

The study produced the following findings:

- Self targeting was the most effective mechanism for identifying the poor followed by proxy means testing. But community-based targeting led to allocations that were closer to the community's subjective beliefs on welfare.
- The villages using community-based targeting were the most satisfied with the programme, followed by proxy means testing and then self targeting.
- Community-based targeting was found to be much cheaper than self targeting, which was still cheaper than proxy means targeting.

Policy influence

The government of Indonesia adopted study recommendations to improve its targeting methods and arrive at a unified targeting system for its flagship programmes. The government now allows villages to hold community meetings and suggest replacements to existing lists of welfare recipients in order to foster social acceptance of the new targeting lists.



A randomised evaluation of the effects of an agricultural insurance programme on rural households' behaviour: evidence from China

Research team

Alain de Janvry, Jing Cai, Elisabeth Sadoulet

Context

Given the frequency of natural disasters in China and that 65 per cent of the population is dependent on agriculture, programmes that shield farmers from production risks are a priority. The government offers subsidies on insurance packages for farmers, amounting to about 70 per cent of the insurance cost. Nonetheless, uptake remains low at about 15 per cent. This is the first impact evaluation of agricultural insurance in China using a randomised controlled trial.

Impact evaluation

The study estimated the effect of the insurance packages among all those exposed to them. Random assignment of different price schemes allowed the authors to estimate a demand curve for insurance.

With the demand curve, the effects of training and the social network could be expressed in terms of premium changes. Random allocation of participants into a group that either had to opt in or out of insurance allowed statements about the importance of default options for take-up.

In addition, variation in the contractual options available, as well as the amount of subsidy, offered further insights for take-up decisions.

Findings

The study produced the following findings:

- Financial education about insurance increased take-up by 15 per cent;
- There were large spillover effects of this education equal to 50 per cent of the direct training effect, which was equivalent to take-up gains from reducing premiums by 15 per cent;
- Having an above median share of friends who received insurance payouts increased the likelihood of adoption to the equivalent of reducing premium costs by 35 per cent; and
- Offering a menu of insurance contract options instead of one increased take-up by 30 per cent.

With regards to the impact of insurance provision on farmer behaviour, the researchers found some evidence suggesting that it increased investment in production, but this was not concrete.

Policy influence

Based on the findings of this study, the People's Insurance Company of China incorporated financial literacy information into its insurance flyers, and started offering a menu of contracts to improve take-up of the insurance.



Assessing medium-term impacts of conditional cash transfers on children and young adults in rural Nicaragua

Research team

Tania Barham, John A Maluccio, Karen Macours, Ferdinando Regalia, Veronica Aguilera and Miriam Enoe Moncada

Context

Although the short-term impacts of such CCTs have been studied extensively, little attention has been paid to their longer-term effects.

Impact evaluation

Red de Protección Social, a CCT programme in Nicaragua, targeted rural households in impoverished regions and had two household-level transfers, one for health and nutrition and, in households with eligible school-aged children, one for schooling. Each of two experimental groups received monetary benefits for only three years, and the programme was randomly phased in, with the early treatment group starting in 2000 and the late treatment group in 2003.

Since both experimental groups eventually received programme benefits, the authors examined the differential effect of the timing of the programme. For some analysis and outcomes, where suitable, they also used non-experimental methods to determine the absolute effect.

Findings

The study produced the following findings:

- For boys aged 9–12 in 2000, the short-term programme effect of a half-grade increase in schooling was sustained into early adulthood, seven years after the end of the programme.
- There were significant and substantial gains in maths and language achievement scores, approximately a one-quarter standard deviation increase in learning outcomes for the young men. These gains in achievement yielded dividends in the labour market.
- In terms of the timing of the programme, boys exposed in utero and during the first two years of life had better cognitive outcomes when they were 10 years old than those exposed afterwards. However, there were no differential impacts on anthropometrics, despite short-term differences resulting from the programme, demonstrating that complete catch-up in anthropometrics was possible.

Policy influence

The study resulted in El Centro de Investigación y Acción Educativa Social (CIASES), an NGO in Nicaragua, expanding an early childhood programme it was implementing to target children aged 0–6, rather than just 3–5. Another programme in Nicaragua, *Consejos Infantiles*, expanded to include pregnant women, following the recommendations of this study.



Déo-Gracias Houndolo
Evaluation Specialist,
New Delhi

Working at 3ie as an Impact Evaluation Specialist is an exceptional professional experience for me. In my day-to-day technical reviews and management of evaluation grants. I am always sharpening my knowledge and skills with respect to impact evaluation design, implementing challenges and reporting. This makes our work unique and very exciting, as we strive for the finest possible quality for our studies. Thanks to all my colleagues and the extraordinarily diverse, multicultural and effective working environment we work in.

I am particularly proud that in 2013 we initiated a scoping and methodology study, among other activities, to push the frontiers with respect to the quality and rigour of impact evaluations in the humanitarian assistance field.

3ie is a real melting pot, where staff interact with researchers, government officials and other policymakers in a commitment to contribute to poverty eradication.

Systematic reviews and synthesised evidence

3ie is a leader in the funding and production of high-quality systematic reviews, and other rigorous evidence reviews and syntheses, to help fill the gap in evidence needed to inform development policymaking and practice. 3ie also provides quality assurance services for reviews funded by various other donors, as well as capacity-building expertise and training through a variety of well-established channels. It also houses the secretariat for the Campbell Collaboration's International Development Coordinating Group (IDCG).

Ongoing and completed 3ie-funded systematic reviews

In 2013, 3ie published three new systematic reviews:

- Slum upgrading strategies involving physical environment and infrastructure interventions and their effects on health and socio-economic outcomes;
- Interventions for promoting reintegration and reducing harmful behaviour and lifestyles in street-connected children and young people; and
- The impact of export processing zones on employment, wages and labour conditions in developing countries.

There are currently 20 ongoing reviews from the first five rounds of calls for proposals.

Funding call for systematic review proposals

In July, 3ie ran a call for proposals to fund up to six systematic reviews on policy-relevant questions about agriculture, property rights and land policy, and climate change. Four grants will be made.

Quality assurance services

In 2013, 3ie provided quality assurance and technical support for 35 systematic reviews, including 22 reviews commissioned by 3ie (the remaining 13 reviews were commissioned by other organisations). Thirty-two of these 35 reviews were quality assured through the IDCG.



Philip Davies
Deputy Director,
Systematic Reviews
London

I am the Deputy Director responsible for the Systematic Reviews Office in London. I joined 3ie in March 2012. 3ie gives me the opportunity to enhance the effectiveness of interventions in international development by the use of high-quality evidence.

In addition to leading 3ie's Systematic Reviews Programme, I work with colleagues across 3ie to provide technical support for impact evaluations and to increase the demand for high-quality evidence in international development.

I also direct part of 3ie's training and professional development of senior policymakers and development practitioners from L&MICs.

Working at 3ie is an exciting and fulfilling way to improve the quality of evidence for decision making in international development. It is a joy and privilege to work with so many excellent colleagues at 3ie, who are all committed to 3ie's mission of improving lives through impact evaluation and systematic reviews of evidence.

Evidence gap maps: a tool for strengthening evidence-informed policymaking and promoting strategic research agendas

3ie evidence gap maps are an innovative addition to the tools available to support evidence-informed policymaking. Gap maps present a visual overview of existing systematic reviews or impact evaluations in a sector or sub-sector, schematically representing the types of interventions evaluated and outcomes reported.

3ie gap maps enable policymakers and practitioners to explore the findings of the existing evidence. They include an assessment of the quality of the studies that generate these findings through links to user-friendly summaries on the 3ie evidence database. The gap maps identify and visually display key gaps, where little or no evidence from impact evaluations and systematic reviews is available and where future research should be focused.

3ie continued expanding its capacity to produce and update gap maps.

Evidence gap maps on maternal health and HIV/AIDS were made available on the 3ie website. 3ie and World Bank staff co-authored a World Bank working paper² that provides an introduction to evidence gap maps.



Quality education for all children? What works in education in developing countries

What are the most effective ways of getting children into school, keeping them there and ensuring that they learn?

The 3ie working paper by Shari Krishnaratne, Howard White and Ella Carpenter (2013³), drew on a 3ie-funded systematic review of evidence of impact evaluations (Petrosino and colleagues, 2012⁴) to begin to answer that question. The working paper contextualised the evidence presented in that review and provided an accessible, policy-relevant presentation of the effects of interventions on the demand and supply sides. The following are the working paper's key policy messages:

- Development interventions are not only getting more children into school and keeping them there, but are also helping children to learn more.
- Some interventions work better than others, and different interventions are more effective for different outcomes. What works to get children into school does not work at helping them learn once they are there.

- Conditional cash transfers increase school enrolment and attendance, but have no overall impact on children's test scores.
- School fee subsidies improve enrolment and progress in school, while merit-based scholarships increase learning.
- Distributing teaching and learning aids in school has no impact on children's school attendance and language test scores. However, computer-based learning offered in addition to the regular school curriculum has positive impacts on maths test scores.

Doing a cost-benefit analysis of programmes would allow policymakers to compare programmes more easily, and also make informed choices about which interventions to launch.

A policy brief associated with this working paper was also published in 2013, which distils policy-relevant messages on the impact of education interventions that address both demand- and supply-side challenges.



Martina Vojtkova
Evaluation Specialist,
London

I have seen 3ie grow from an organisation of seven people to a successful international organisation that helps improve the quality and availability of evidence and facilitates evidence-based decision making in international development.

Over the past three and a half years, I have produced and supported several systematic reviews, helped build 3ie's systematic review evidence database, and helped establish, lead and manage the IDCG, which prepares, updates and disseminates systematic reviews of development interventions.

I have also developed a systematic review evidence gap map of interventions to prevent, or address, HIV/AIDS in L&MICs. The success of the gap maps with policymakers and practitioners, such as UNAIDS, is one of the greatest achievements of my career and certainly an important step towards 3ie's goal of bridging the gap between evidence and policy.

It has been exciting to contribute to 3ie's mission to improve lives through better evidence, and I look forward to future opportunities to generate high-quality evidence that can make a difference.

Cash transfers: to condition or not condition?

Cash transfer programmes are a popular tool for social protection in developing countries where they aim, among other things, to improve education outcomes. The debate over whether these programmes should be conditional has been at the forefront of recent global policy discussions.

A systematic review conducted by Sarah Baird and colleagues⁵, and supported by 3ie through IDCG, aimed to assess the relative effectiveness of conditional (CCT) and unconditional (UCT) cash transfer programmes in improving schooling outcomes to inform the debate concerning the design of cash transfer programmes. The review examined evidence from 35 studies, including 5 UCTs, 26 CCTs and 4 studies that directly compare CCTs with UCTs.

The review produced the following policy messages:

- CCTs and UCTs improve enrolment in and attendance at school, with CCTs producing a bigger effect;
- Programmes that rigorously monitor and enforce conditions have a substantially larger effect on enrolment than those programmes with minimal monitoring and enforcement; and
- There is limited evidence on whether CCTs and UCTs affect test scores. The few studies that measure this outcome do not identify consistent effects on test scores for either programme, and the authors conclude effects on student achievement are small at best.

The review authors also state that, in order for systematic reviews and meta-analyses to be useful tools, researchers need to do a more thorough job of reporting details of the study design, as well as reporting the numbers necessary for effect-size calculation.



'A lot of time and money is spent on unsuccessful or inefficient development programmes simply because we lack evidence of what works. With the [impact assessment] training, I've gained knowledge and information that will help to improve my skills and capacity, which I can share with my colleagues.'

Ia Gabunia

Project manager

Civil Society Institute, Georgia

Participant in October 2013

RIPA International impact assessment

3 Supporting better evaluation

Impact evaluation services

Impact evaluation services are the umbrella for 3ie's programmes designed to improve the quality of studies and credibility of evidence from all impact evaluations, not just those funded by 3ie.

Replication programme

3ie's replication programme raises the quality of impact evaluation evidence for policymaking directly – by funding replication studies of influential impact evaluations – and indirectly by changing the incentives for researchers as they conduct new impact evaluations. Five new replication study grants were awarded in 2013 under replication window 2, bringing the total of ongoing 3ie-supported replications studies to 13, including in-house studies.

Testing underlying mechanisms as part of replication

Access to media is spreading around the world. Although there are several theories for how media might influence behaviour, there is limited research on this relationship in L&MICs. Robert Jensen and Emily Oster's paper *The power of TV: cable television and women's status in rural India* reported that the spread of cable TV corresponded to changes in women's status, including decreases in the acceptability of domestic violence, fertility and son preference, and increases in autonomy.

In the first 3ie-supported replication study, Vegard Iversen and Richard Palmer-Jones argue that the underlying mechanisms are more complex than implied by the original study.

Their analysis of Jensen and Oster's study data reveals that variations in TV viewing habits influenced the outcomes of interest in these rural Indian communities, and education played a role as well. They also show that cable TV access increased female autonomy specifically for households that did not own TVs.

By clarifying the mechanisms for how increasing cable TV coverage influenced local attitudes, the Iversen and Palmer-Jones replication paper will help policymakers understand whether cable TV can bring about desired socio-economic change. This paper will be published on the 3ie website in 2014, along with Jensen and Oster's reply.



Registry for International Development Impact Evaluations

3ie launched the Registry for International Development Impact Evaluations (RIDIE) in September 2013. Designed in partnership with the RAND Corporation, RIDIE is a prospective registry where researchers record information about their evaluation designs before conducting analysis. This will serve to avoid undesirable duplication of effort, as well as to indicate where information gaps are largest – both of which are also crucial in light of resource constraints for programmes in developing countries.

The RIDIE website includes not only detailed instructions for researchers, but also sections to help users, such as journal editors and funders, use the registry for their needs. RIDIE will serve as a source of information for policymakers and programme managers who want to know what evidence should be available in the future.



Bursary programme

3ie's bursary programme provides funding for researchers and policymakers living in L&MICs to attend trainings and conferences related to impact evaluation and systematic review. The bursary programme aims to build the capacity of individual researchers and their respective institutions.

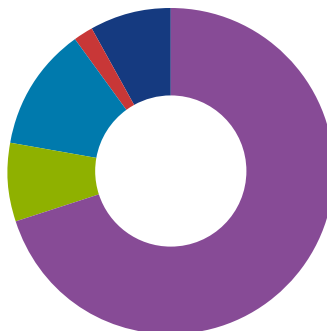
During 2013, 3ie committed funding for 60 awards for 12 trainings, conferences and meetings. These events included short courses hosted by the Institute for Development Studies, the University of East Anglia and RIPA International, and technical trainings hosted by CLEAR, the Campbell Collaboration Colloquium and the Cochrane Collaboration Colloquium. Participants came from 29 countries across Africa, Asia, Central America, Eurasia, and South America (see Figure 1).

Awards are made both on a competitive basis and as a member benefit available to 3ie's developing country member agencies. We received an average of 90 applications in response to each open call.

Figure 1
Bursary programme
participants by region
in 2013

Note: Certain courses were limited to participants from specific regions

Sub-Saharan Africa	70%
East Asia and Pacific	8%
Latin America and Caribbean	12%
Eurasia	2%
South Asia	8%



3ie bursary programme makes a difference

'Let me kindly express my gratitude to the 3ie team for giving an exceptional opportunity to attend such an interesting training course.

Capacity building in impact assessment is an important and exciting chance, not only for me but for my organisation as well. A lot of time and money is spent on unsuccessful or inefficient development programmes simply because we lack evidence of what works. With the training, I've gained knowledge and information that will much help to improve my skills and capacity, which I can share with my colleagues.

That in turn benefits the Civil Society Institute's organisational capacity of impact evaluation to identify the most effective, efficient and value-for-money policy initiatives.

Special thanks to Dr Davies for such an interesting module and way of communication. Everything was planned and organised beautifully. And last, but not the least, my exceptional gratitude to you for being so responsive and helpful. I hope our cooperation will last in future.'

Ia Gabunia

Project manager
 Civil Society Institute, Georgia
 Participant in October 2013
 RIPA International impact assessment



Professional services

3ie increasingly provides professional services for members and other stakeholders. For USAID we provided peer review groups to comment on impact evaluation designs for commissioned studies in the democracy and governance sector. We conducted similar reviews in the health sector for the demand-driven evaluations for decisions (3DE) initiative implemented by IDinsight for the government of Zambia.

Reviews such as these help stakeholders improve the quality of commissioned impact evaluations before the studies begin. For the Netherlands, 3ie is providing an advisory group member for two series of impact evaluations related to civil society organisations and private-sector initiatives to support agricultural development. Ongoing long-term quality assurance engagements included the Millennium Villages Project (MVP) impact evaluation in northern Ghana for DFID (see box, opposite), the Plantwise impact evaluation in Kenya for CABI, and HIV combination prevention trials in Africa for BMGF.

In addition to quality assurance assistance, 3ie also conducted several workshops and public lectures, mostly as professional services for our members as part of their membership benefits. These included a three-day workshop, embedding a series of public lectures for Norad in Oslo, impact evaluation design clinics in Johannesburg for the government of South Africa, a public lecture for an international conference of USAID officers, and a seminar for SINERGIA staff in Colombia, among others.



Benjamin DK Wood
Evaluation Specialist,
Replication,
Washington, DC

I never thought replication research would become so important to my career. Like many graduate students, I started my research by replicating studies. Now I manage 3ie's replication programme. From co-designing the replication programme, to blogging about strengthening evidence through replication, my work revolves around replication research. And with the recent launch of replication window 2, overseeing the replication research of others is featuring more prominently in my job.

As an applied economist conducting policy-relevant development research, I believe in 3ie's mission to increase development effectiveness through better use of evidence. My personal research agenda focuses on agriculture and poverty alleviation in the developing world – themes central to my replication study of Ashraf *et al.*'s paper *Finding missing markets (and a disturbing epilogue): evidence from an export crop adoption and marketing intervention in Kenya*. Being able to intertwine my research interests with my responsibilities at 3ie is a great perk.

Professional services: peer review of the evaluation of the Millennium Villages Project in Ghana

The Millennium Villages Project (MVP) was launched in Kenya in 2004, and Ethiopia in 2005, expanding to 10 countries in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2006. The rationale for the MVP is that a big push of integrated community-led development programmes will enable communities to break out of the poverty track. The MVP's supporters claim the approach is working. But critics – including Michael Clemens and Gabriel Demombynes writing in 3ie's *Journal of Development Effectiveness* – maintain that the MVP model is not proven, as there has been no rigorous impact evaluation.

To address these concerns, DFID agreed in 2011 to provide a grant of £11.5 million to implement a new millennium village in northern Ghana, but it would be conditional on a rigorous impact evaluation being included in the programme. DFID turned to 3ie to ensure the quality of the evaluation, which is being undertaken by Itad, the Institute of Development Studies, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and PDA Ghana.

3ie formed a peer review group in response to DFID's request for professional services. The group includes international experts Chris Udry and Robert Osei who, together with 3ie's own evaluation team, reviewed the evaluation design and survey instruments and will review all future deliverables. To date, the review process has supported a more rigorous exposition of the theory of change and, linking design and data collection to that theory, improvements in the survey instruments. This has drawn attention to potential problems arising from the difference in the timing of data collection in project and comparison villages at baseline.



3ie seeks to be a leading knowledge broker of quality evidence and to provide thought leadership that contribute to meeting the ongoing challenges of promoting evidence-informed policy and practice.

4 Increasing knowledge translation and brokering

3ie is committed to becoming a leading knowledge broker for policy-relevant evidence about what works and how, and why it works in international development. Work towards that ambitious objective continued in 2013, with growth and strengthening in all aspects of 3ie's knowledge services and communication activities.

Knowledge-sharing through the 3ie website

The 3ie website has steadily grown as a knowledge portal over the year. More content has been added, including new 3ie publications and more pages about ongoing programming and grants that 3ie is implementing itself. Intensive development was carried out to enhance accessibility.

3ie evidence portal

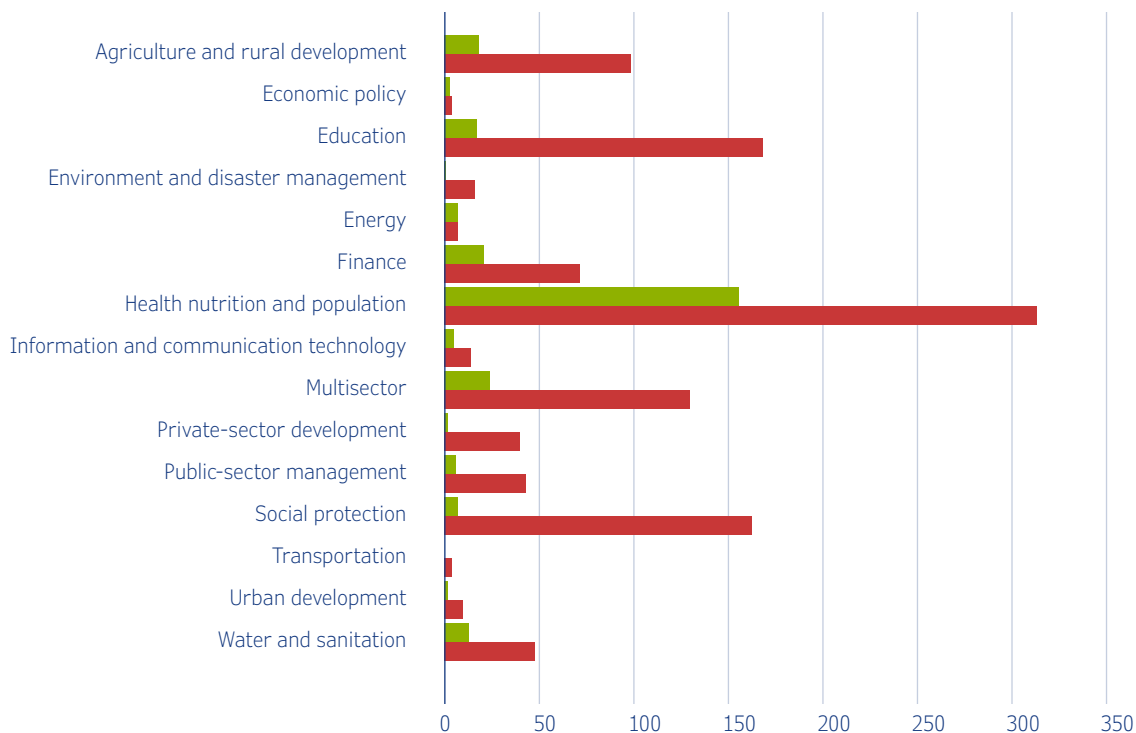
3ie is striving to create and maintain a comprehensive database of records of rigorously designed impact evaluations and systematic reviews of development programmes, including ones not funded by 3ie. To be included in the 3ie database, these evaluations and reviews must also meet stringent criteria for inclusion.

During 2013, 3ie conducted a systematic search and screening process covering over 45 online databases, search engines, journal collections and websites, based on a screening protocol that is available on 3ie's website. As a result, nearly 1,800 new records of completed impact evaluations were identified that are being added to the database, bringing the total number of impact evaluations conducted in more than 115 developing countries to 2,500. There are also currently 230 systematic reviews in the database.

Evidence Q&As

3ie ran open tenders for qualified research teams to produce content for a new knowledge product 3ie started developing during 2013. The pilot model is a simple question and answer (Q&A) format that will take users through successively more detailed layers of accessible, summarised evidence on a subject. The emphasis will be on presenting evidence that is most useful in policy and practice decision making, using language and presentation that is accessible to and understood by non-specialists. A team at the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute will produce a Q&A on immunisation and a team led by Oxford Policy Management will produce one on early childhood development.

Figure 2
Distribution of
impact evaluations and
systematic reviews
in the evidence portal
by sector



Evidence Matters: 3ie in the blogosphere

3ie redesigned and relaunched its blog site with a fresh look and feel, and a new name, *Evidence Matters*. 3ie staff continued to share their expertise, views and experiences on a range of important topics related to the generation and use of evidence in policymaking. This new blog site gives 3ie staff a regular platform for starting new dialogues and contributing to existing debates, as well as offering ways to address enduring development challenges. By the end of 2013, the site featured 30 blogs.

3ie joins global open knowledge initiative

In November, 3ie was selected to become one of nine inaugural partners in the DFID-funded and Institute of Development Studies-led Global Open Knowledge Hub project. Through this innovative initiative, 3ie and the other partners are building a new technical platform for open content sharing and exchange. This will be a first of its kind open system in the development sector based on the partnership model. Most importantly, the Global Knowledge Hub will build critical capacity for dealing with the editorial and technical challenges of implementing emerging open approaches.

3ie seminars and events

3ie offices are located in major policy-making cities, where decisions about development policies, practice and funding are being debated and decided that affect billions of people living in L&MICs. To reach important policy actors and contribute to evidence-informed debates, each office runs a regular seminar series. 3ie also organised one-day conferences in Delhi and Washington. Details of 3ie seminars in New Delhi, London and Washington are in Appendix F.

3ie staff participation in demand-generation events

3ie staff participated in 128 external events (both 3ie-sponsored and non-3ie sponsored) throughout the year. They promoted the use of evidence in decision making and practice to diverse audiences that included high-level policymakers and programme managers.



Left (left to right): SK Rao (director general, Administrative Staff College of India), Jyotsna Puri (deputy executive director and head of evaluation, 3ie), Howard White (executive director, 3ie) and Ajay Chibber (director-general, Independent Evaluation Office, government of India)

Right (left to right): Bidisha Chaudhuri (research consultant and additional secretary, Planning Department, government of Karnataka), Rakesh Verma (principal secretary, Planning Department, government of Rajasthan), Mhonbeno Patton (commissioner and secretary, Planning and Coordination Department, government of Nagaland) and Howard White (executive director, 3ie)



Figure 3
3ie staff participation in external events

Seminars and conferences undertaken by 3ie staff	Number of events organised/attended by 3ie	91
	Number of events organised in the developing countries	46
Demand-generation workshops (DGWs) undertaken by 3ie staff	Number of DGWs	37
	Total number of participants in DGWs	1,835
	Number of development agencies/government institutions that participated in DGWs	813
	Number of policymakers/ programme managers addressed in DGWs	1,134
	Number of developing country participants in DGWs	1,120

Creating demand for evidence: 3ie hosts its first regional conference in New Delhi

3ie, in collaboration with the Administrative Staff College of India, hosted its first South Asian regional conference **Measuring results: International and South Asian experiences in impact evaluations** in New Delhi in October 2013. Ajay Chibber, director-general of the new Independent Evaluation Office of the government of India, was the chief guest and keynote speaker at this event.

There were several additional distinguished speakers at the conference, including representatives from DFID, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, CONEVAL Mexico, UN Women, officials from the central and state governments in India, the health minister from the government of the Maldives, officials at the World Bank as well as development NGO practitioners from IDinsight, Breakthrough and the Public Health Foundation of India. They spoke of the challenges and opportunities in conducting impact evaluations, impact evaluation as a decision-making tool and the need to commit to evidence-based policymaking in South Asia.

The event received extensive coverage in the media, including a discussion on the evaluation of social-sector programmes on Indian television channel *Rajya Sabha TV*. Indian national daily *The Hindu* and leading business newspaper *Mint* also carried features on the conference.



Building policymakers' capacity to use evidence

Throughout 2013, 3ie continued its collaboration with RIPA International, a global training and consultancy company, to provide professional development courses for senior civil servants from L&MICs. Three of these courses were on impact evaluation and assessment, and two were on the analysis and use of evidence.

In July, the African Collaboration to Enhance Research Use in Public Policy project was awarded one of five grants from DFID under its new Building Capacity for Utilisation of Research Evidence (BCURE) programme. As a project partner and member of the project advisory group, 3ie is providing technical support in design and implementation, as well as experts for the training and professional development components of the project, which will be implemented in Malawi and South Africa between 2013 and 2016.

3ie in the news

A number of 3ie-supported studies were prominently featured in the media, as well as interviews with members of senior management.

The Economist (October 2013) featured a study demonstrating the positive impact of cash transfers on the empowerment of adolescent girls in Malawi, while reviewing the debate on cash transfers.

The Guardian (January 2013) cited the 3ie Policy Influence Toolkit in an article on the ways development professionals can enhance their communication strategy.

The Guardian (February 2013) also carried a story on the impact of a school-based malaria programmes in checking the disease in Kenya.



The Huffington Post (May 2013) featured a story, Chlorine Dispensers: Scaling for Results, highlighting the importance of a clean-water delivery mechanism that reached five million people. 3ie had supported the evaluation that led to the scaling-up of the programme.

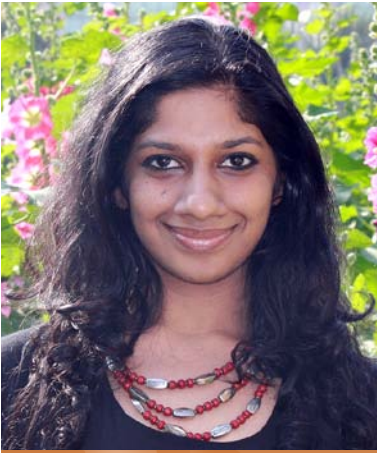
A study supported by 3ie on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) was mentioned in an op-ed article in *The Hindu* (May 2013) written by Indian Minister of Rural Development Jairam Ramesh and Neelakshi Mann, a consultant with the ministry.

The Times of India (December 2013) highlighted the findings of an impact evaluation on the *Cheeranjivi* programme on maternal and child health in the state of Gujarat, India.

3ie's senior management was also cited and interviewed in the media. *Nature* magazine (January 2013) quoted Executive Director Howard White in an article on research techniques to assess aid effectiveness. *Governance Now* (March 2013), a New Delhi-based news magazine, carried an interview with him where he spoke of the importance of impact evaluations for a country like India, and he appeared on Indian national television on *The Big Picture*.

ABC Radio's *Rear Vision* programme featured Howard White on the Story of Aid and how impact evaluations are changing the way donors view aid. Deputy Executive Director Jyotsna Puri was part of an online discussion on impact evaluation on *The Guardian's* Global Development Professionals Network. Deputy Director and Head of the London office Philip Davies was cited in an article on adapting to the realities of getting science into policy on science and development news and analysis website *SciDevNet*.

Findings from the Quality education for all children? What works in education in developing countries working paper were highlighted in Howard White's blog on *The Guardian's Poverty Matters* site. The study was also picked up by DFID's research for development online portal and the Health & Education & Advice Resource Team.



Radhika Menon
Senior Communication
Officer, New Delhi

When I joined 3ie four years ago, it was a fledgling organisation waiting to take flight. Back then, there were just two of us working on every aspect of communication. In the last four years, the team has not just expanded but has also radically changed its approach. From a traditional communication unit, we have evolved into the sophisticated policy, advocacy and communication office (PACO) that is well integrated into the theory of change of the organisation.

PACO's work reflects 3ie's identity as a grant maker as well as a knowledge broker. Our website contains more than just organisational information – it has been carefully designed and built to be a knowledge portal. We are also working closely with researchers to ensure that research evidence does not just get shelved in academic journals but is used to design effective policies and programmes that will eventually improve the lives of people living in poverty. Personally, I feel privileged to be part of the inspiring 3ie story.

Engaging with 3ie communities

3ie seeks to be a leading knowledge broker of quality evidence and to provide thought leadership in contributing to the ongoing challenges in promoting evidence-informed policy and practice. 3ie continued to publish its bimonthly electronic newsletter, which remained its main means for disseminating information about its activities. Subscription increased by over 3,500 to reach more than 10,500 people, with over 40 per cent of new subscribers in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Recognising that social media are an increasingly effective means of communicating with key audiences and communities, 3ie devoted staff time to maintaining and expanding the 3ie Facebook page, as well as putting out more information regularly through Twitter. Both these media afford 3ie with a more real-time and two-way means for engaging with community members. These efforts resulted in a 55 per cent increase in Facebook followers ('likes' totalling 1,609 by the end of 2013) and a 37 per cent increase in Twitter to 2,385 followers.

Associate members' newsletter

3ie is committed to providing a regular means for its associate members to share information with each other as an emerging community of practice. 3ie publishes this electronic newsletter twice a year. The content is provided mainly by the associate members themselves, and any timely information about 3ie activities may also be included.

3ie publications

During the current strategy period, 3ie has emphasised making knowledge products accessible and tailored to audience needs. Flagship policy-relevant products, like the *Quality education for all children? What works in education in developing countries, Working Paper 20* (see box on p.30), is one such example of 3ie's value-added knowledge production by synthesising evidence on pressing development themes and presenting it in simple, accessible formats and language.

3ie impact evaluations, systematic reviews, working papers and briefs may be downloaded from the website. A full list of 19 impact evaluation reports, four systematic reviews and four working papers published in 2013 can be found in Appendix E.

Figure 4
Publications from 3ie-funded research

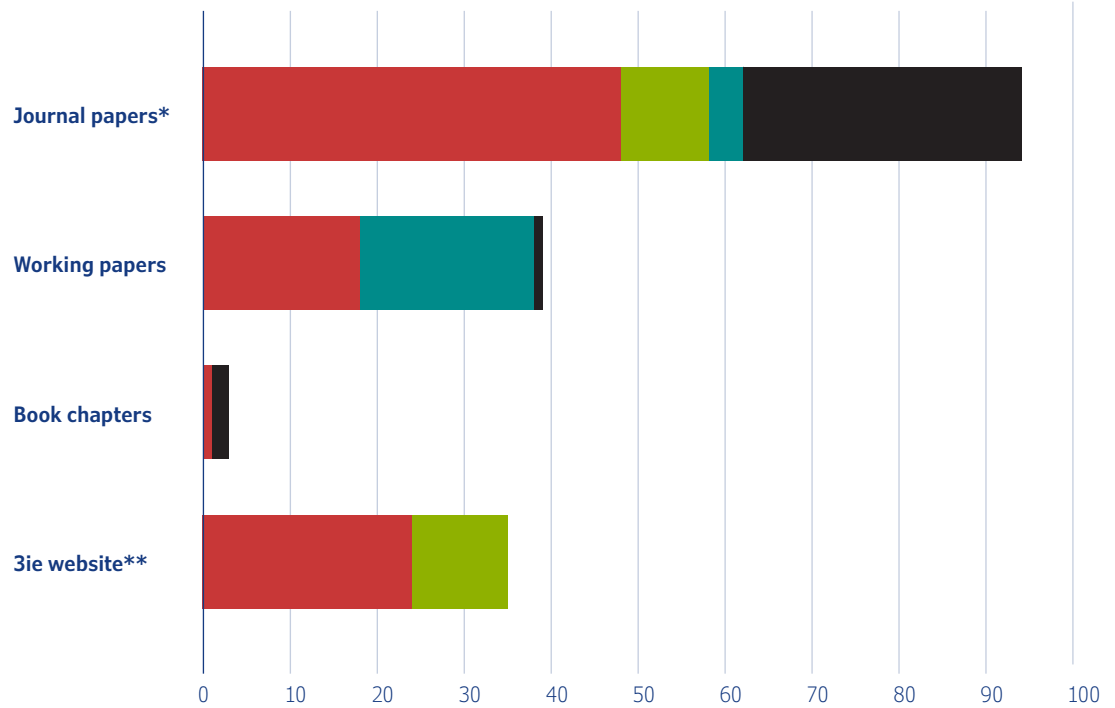
3ie staff***
3ie working papers
Other 3ie-funded work
3ie-funded systematic reviews
3ie-funded impact evaluations

Notes

*Includes Cochrane and Campbell Libraries

**3ie report or report in 3ie database

***Not listed elsewhere

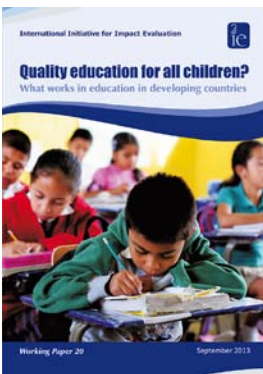
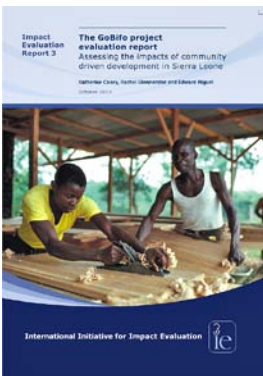


Publications from 3ie-funded research

To date, there are more than 170 publications arising from 3ie-funded research, over half of which are journal papers. Primary studies have been published in a wide range of journals, including the *Lancet* and the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*.

Journal of Development Effectiveness

3ie houses the *Journal of Development Effectiveness*, published by Taylor and Francis under the Routledge imprint. The journal publishes papers reporting evidence of impact of development interventions. Two journal papers written by 3ie staff were cited among the top 25 most read articles of 2013 of Routledge Development Studies journal articles.





Following a 3ie-funded study of their slum upgrading programme, Un Techo para mi País (TECHO) in Mexico, an initiative that provides housing to slum dwellers across Latin America, has now set up its own monitoring and evaluation unit, and intends to conduct impact evaluations of all its programmes in future.

5 Improving evidence-informed policymaking and practice

Promoting the use of evidence in policy and practice

Producing high-quality evidence that is useful to development policymakers and practitioners is central to 3ie's mission. To that end, 3ie requires all impact evaluation and systematic review grantees to submit policy influence plans, and to report regularly on implementation of these plans.

In 2013, the 3ie policy influence monitoring (PIM) started engaging more directly selected impact evaluation teams about their policy engagement plans (see box, below). 3ie also started a reflection and learning process to change and strengthen how 3ie works with research teams on policy influence.

Monitoring and learning from policy influencing

One of 3ie's main objectives is to ensure that the research it funds has a high likelihood of influencing policy. To help understand how well it is reaching this objective, 3ie is implementing the policy influence monitoring (PIM) project globally, in collaboration with a consortium of regional organisations: the Centro de Implementación de Políticas Públicas para la Equidad y el Crecimiento in Latin America, the Centre for Poverty Analysis in South Asia, CommsConsult in Africa and the managing partner, Overseas Development Institute in East Asia.

The project uses 3ie's policy influence plan framework to track stakeholder engagement in a large number of impact evaluations. The PIM project provides a unique opportunity to learn how researchers in different contexts engage with and influence the policy-making process and development practice.

The main published outputs of the project will include a series of case studies and stories of change, which will describe and analyse the factors that contributed to the varied degree of success with which the study teams achieved their policy influence objectives in L&MIC contexts.



Policy influence stories

Throughout the year, 3ie-funded study teams reported examples of successful engagement, where studies had informed national policies and the designs of other programmes, helped change the culture of evidence-informed decision making, led to modifying unsuccessful or failing programmes, or resulted in scaling up successful ones.

Changing the culture of the use of evidence

Improving transparency and accountability in public expenditure in India

Information on the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), India's largest social protection programme, can be instrumental in reducing information asymmetries between politicians and their constituents. Motivated by the study findings of an evaluation of a voter education campaign, the Ministry of Rural Development has invited study researchers to develop data visualisation software. The software will facilitate the use of MGNREGA data and make them available to the district administration and civil society organisations to enhance monitoring of MGNREGA.

Strengthening delivery of slum upgrading programmes in Latin America

Following a 3ie-funded study of its slum upgrading programme, Un Techo para mi País (TECHO) in Mexico, an initiative that provides housing to slum dwellers across Latin America, has now set up its own monitoring and evaluation unit, and intends to conduct impact evaluations of all its programmes in future. The 3ie-funded study provided support for TECHO's plan to broaden its work in slums beyond housing provision.

Monitoring take-up of inventory credit schemes in Sierra Leone

Inventory credit can be an important instrument in helping farmers benefit from large inter-seasonal volatility of agricultural prices. This 3ie-funded study evaluates the impact of an inventory credit scheme implemented by the National Programme Coordinating Unit (NPCU) at the Ministry of Agriculture, Sierra Leone. The study finds low take-up of the intervention in the first year, prompting a rethink on programme design among various stakeholders, including the NPCU, which plans to continue monitoring take-up and product usage in targeted communities.



Informing other programme designs

Cash transfer programme in Malawi incubates other programmes

A study evaluated the impact of providing cash transfers, both conditionally on schooling and unconditionally on the health, education, wage and employment opportunities, empowerment, and parenting practices of young unmarried women in Malawi. The findings have informed two World Bank-supported government programmes, a school bursary programme and a pilot cash transfer programme for students in need.

DFID, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education Science and Technology in Malawi, is introducing a national cash transfer programme for parents of girls in order to improve transition rates from primary to secondary schools and address adolescent pregnancy and marriage. In addition, the International Rescue Committee is using findings to design the Girl Empower programme in Ethiopia and Liberia.

Redesigning programmes

Subsidising agricultural inputs in Tanzania

Agriculture in Tanzania accounts for 27 per cent of GDP. A recent study by the Center for Effective Global Action evaluated the impact of the National Agriculture Input Voucher Scheme (NAIVS) on farm income and productivity on the one hand and household food consumption and security on the other, with a special focus on gender. Preliminary results from the study are being used to inform the next iteration of NAIVS. The team participated in the public expenditure review of NAIVS. Using data from the baseline and follow-up survey, they provided insights on targeting and the cost-effectiveness of the programme.

Keeping children in school in China

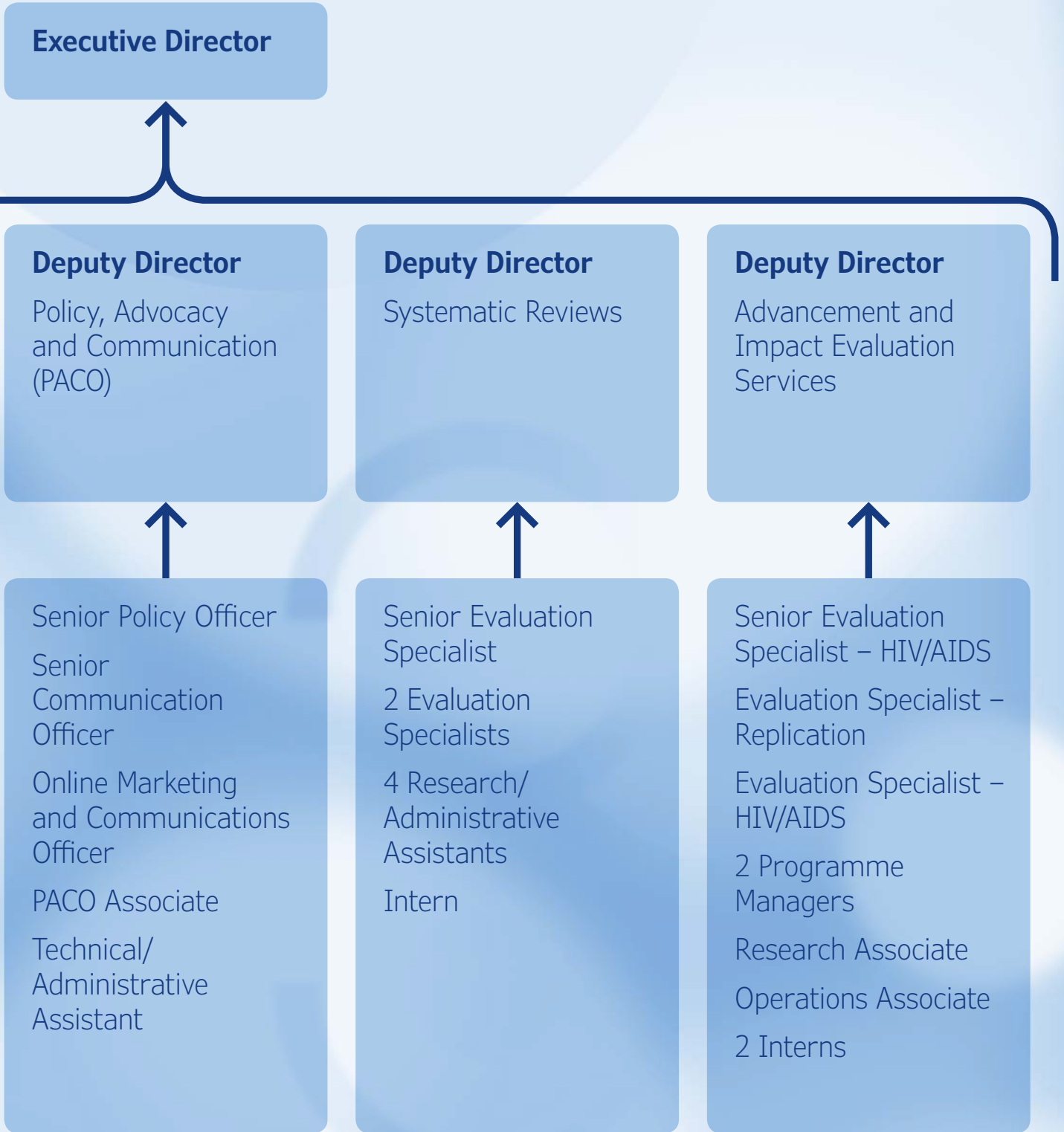
Results from an evaluation of a rural education action project in China offer some encouraging news for policymakers in the sector. The study finds that giving financial aid to poor students in junior high schools has a significant impact on their test scores and improves chances of matriculation to high school. Although China has been providing financial aid for high schools since 2009, early commitment for financial aid is a critical input in achieving desirable educational outcomes. The Chinese State Council recently announced several reforms to their financial aid policies, in line with the study findings.

Appendix A

3ie organogram*



*As of December 2013



Appendix B

3ie staff

3ie has evolved a clear organisational structure headed by the executive director, with a team of five deputy directors and staffing organised by offices of specialised teams. 3ie staff are located in New Delhi, London and Washington, DC.

Executive Director **Howard White**

Advancement and Impact Evaluation Services Office **Washington, DC, USA**

This office is responsible for advancement and providing professional services to members. The team manages the HIV combination prevention grant and two HIV/AIDS thematic windows, as well as the replication programme. The team is responsible for managing the RIDIE and the Repository of Impact Evaluations (RIE).

Annette N Brown

Deputy Director

Advancement and Impact Evaluation Services

Anna Heard

Senior Evaluation Specialist

HIV/AIDS Programme

Benjamin DK Wood

Evaluation Specialist

Replication

Eric Djimeu

Evaluation Specialist

HIV/AIDS Programme

Jennifer Ludwig

Programme Manager

Nancy Diaz

Programme Manager

HIV/AIDS Programme

Drew Cameron

Research Associate

Larry Nigh

Operations Associate

Evaluation Office New Delhi, India

This office is responsible for developing new grant windows for impact evaluations and reviewing and quality assuring all of 3ie-funded impact evaluations and conducting in-house evaluations.

Jyotsna (Jo) Puri
Deputy Executive Director
Evaluation

Déo-Gracias Houndolo
Evaluation Specialist

Heather Lanthorn
Evaluation Specialist

Markus Olapade
Evaluation Specialist

Shagun Sabarwal
Evaluation Specialist

Mark Oldenbeuving
Research Associate

Bharat Dhody
Research Assistant

Policy, Advocacy and Communication Office New Delhi, India

The office is responsible for policy influence approaches, tools, plans and learning; knowledge translation and brokering; advocating for evidence-informed policymaking and practice, and for supporting and monitoring 3ie-funded researchers' policy influence plans. The team is responsible for 3ie's communication, including the production of knowledge and communication products.

Beryl Leach
Deputy Director
Policy, Advocacy and Communication

Radhika Menon
Senior Communication Officer

Stuti Tripathi
Senior Policy Officer

Paromita Mukhopadhyay
Online Marketing and Communications Officer

Kanika Jha
Policy, Advocacy and Communication Associate

Rajesh Sharma
Technical and Administrative Assistant

**Programme, Finance, Reporting,
Information Technology
and Administration Office**
New Delhi, India

The team is responsible for managing 3ie's administrative, reporting, grant management, information technology and finance requirements and processes, as well as membership administration.

Hitesh Somani

Deputy Director
Finance, Reporting, IT and Administration

Charu Kanwar

Project Manager
Information Technology

Ditto Joy

Programme Officer
Monitoring, Donor Grant Management
and Reporting

Gaurav Sharma

Finance Officer

Jatin Juneja

Finance Officer

Ashima Mohan

Programme Associate

Minna Madhok

Programme Associate

Ramanand Tiwari

Programme Associate

Bindu Joy

Executive Assistant

Systematic Review Office
London, UK

The team is based in the offices of the London International Development Centre, University College of London. It is responsible for managing and quality assuring 3ie-funded systematic reviews, as well as a number of non-3ie-funded reviews. The team also produces in-house reviews, synthesis studies and evidence gap maps. The office is the secretariat for the IDCG. Staff regularly provide expertise as trainers in capacity-building programmes.

Philip Davies

Deputy Director
Systematic Reviews

Hugh Waddington

Senior Evaluation Specialist

Birte Snilstveit

Evaluation Specialist

Martina Vojtkova

Evaluation Specialist

Ami Bhavsar

Research Assistant

Daniel Phillips

Research Assistant

Emma Gallagher

Research Assistant

Jennifer Stevenson

Research Assistant

Appendix C

3ie board of commissioners*

Richard Manning **Chair**

Chair
The Institute of Development Studies, UK

Vice-Chair
BBC Media Action

Senior Research Associate
Centre for the Study of African Economies
at Oxford Studies

Jeannie Annan

Director of Research and Evaluation
International Rescue Committee

Oumoul Ba Tall Khayri

Secretary-General
Association Mauritanienne de Suivi-Evaluation
(Mauritanian National Evaluation Association)
Mauritania

Geoffrey Deakin

Independent consultant, international
development, governance and philanthropy

Ian Goldman

Deputy Director-General
Head of Evaluation and Research
South African Presidency's Department of
Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

Gonzalo Hernández Licona

Executive Secretary
National Evaluation Council (CONEVAL)

Uma Lele

Development economist
India

David Roodman**

Institutional representative

Senior Economic Advisor
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

Nafis Sadik

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

Miguel Szekely

Chief
Regional Development Unit
of the Office of the President
Mexico

Christopher Whitty

Institutional representative

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

*Board members as of December 2013.

**David Roodman replaced Daniel Kress, Deputy Director and Chief Economist, Policy Analysis and Financing, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, as of September 2013.

Appendix D

3ie affiliates

3ie membership is open to agencies that implement social and economic development programmes in L&MICs, with an annual expenditure of at least US\$ 1 million on such programmes, and which are committed to the rigorous evaluation of the programmes they support. As of the end of 2013, 3ie had 29 members.

3ie has focused its efforts on increasing developing country membership over the past year. To support this effort, 3ie has built an attractive set of member benefits, which include free and discounted professional services and, for L&MIC members, bursaries for staff to attend relevant international events and exclusive access to policy window grants.

Members

African Development Bank (AfDB)
American Institutes for Research (AIR)
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF)
BRAC (formerly Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee)
Danish International Development Agency (Danida)
Department for International Development (DFID)
Department of Education in the Philippines
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia (DFAT)
Department of Health, government of Kerala
Higher Education for Development (HED)
International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)

Karnataka Evaluation Authority, government of Karnataka, India
Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion (MIDIS), Peru
National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), Mexico
National Planning Department, government of Colombia
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)
Planning Commission Pakistan
Population Services International (PSI)
Poverty Eradication Unit of the Prime Minister's Office, government of Fiji
Public Policies Evaluation Bureau of the Office of the Prime Minister, Benin
Save the Children, USA
Sightsavers
Swedish International Development Agency (Sida)
The Presidency, South Africa
The Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda
US Agency for International Development (USAID)
West African Development Bank/
Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD)
William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

One of 3ie's key membership objectives was to increase the number of developing country members and in 2013 this was significantly progressed. Of the new members joining last year, 71 per cent were from developing countries, bringing their overall membership representation to 41 per cent.

Associate members*

Associate members are institutions that form a community of development experts committed to improving lives through impact evaluation. All associate member institutions benefit from close association, networking and support from 3ie.

In 2013, 3ie had 109 associate members.

Africa

Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL Africa)
Centre for Health, Science and Social Research (CHESSORE)
Direction Générale de l'Évaluation des Programmes de Développement (DGEPPD)
Global Agenda for Total Emancipation (GATE)
Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR)
National Programme for Food Security Policy Research Ltd, Nigeria
Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Regional Office
Project OKURASE
S.O.U.L Foundation
Women Youth and Children Upliftment Foundation
ESIPPS International Ltd

Asia

Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL South Asia at IMFR)
CENPAP Research and Consultancy Pvt Ltd
Center for Economic Research, Pakistan (CERP)
Centre on Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific (CIRDAP)
Centre for Poverty Analysis (CEPA)
Centre for Research and Development, Shree Saraswathi Thyagaraja College
Centre for Research, Innovation and Training (CRIT)
Centre for Studies in Social Sciences
China Health Economics Institute (CHEI)
Department of Agrarian Reform-Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development (DAR-BARBD)
Domrei Research and Consulting
IDinsight
Indian School of Business (ISB)
India Development Foundation
Institute for Financial Management and Research (IFMR)
Institute for Poverty Alleviation and International Development (IPAID)
Institute for Training and Social Research (ITSR), Bangladesh
Institute of Health Management Research (IHMR), India
Institute of Public Health (IPH), India
International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research (iccdr,b), Bangladesh
Mother and Infant Research Activities (MIRA)
National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)
Network for Engineering, Economics, Research and Management (NEERMAN)
Nepal School of Social Work
SSA-TCF Technical Services Agency

*Associate members as of 31 December 2013.

Latin America

Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab,
(J-PAL Latin America)
Center for Research on Economic Development
(CEDE)
Center for the Implementation of Public Policies
Promoting Equity and Growth (CIPPEC)
Development Analytics SA
Econometría SA
Group for the Analysis of Development
(GRADE)
Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública
(National Institute of Public Health) (INSP)
Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México
(ITAM)
PREVIVA School of Public Health,
Universidad de Antioquia

OECD

Action Research for CO-Development (ARCO)
Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab Europe
(J-PAL)
Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab North
America (J-PAL)
Amsterdam Institute for International
Development (AIID)
Carolina Population Center (CPC)
Center for Community Based Research (CCBR)
Centre for Development Studies (CDS),
University of Groningen
Center for International Development (CID)
Center for New Institutional Social Sciences
(CNISS)
Center for Effective Global Action (CEGA)
University of California, Berkeley
Centre for the Study of African Economies
(CSAE)
CODESPA Foundation

Committee on Sustainability Assessment
(COSA)
Columbia Center for the Study
of Development Strategies (CSDS)
Development Assistance Research Associates
(DARA)
Development Economics Research Group
(DERG), University of Copenhagen
The Earth Institute, Columbia University
Evidence for Development (EFD)
Family Services Research Center, Medical
University of South Carolina
Fondation Ensemble
Foundation Escalera
Global Health Group, University of California
HealthBridge
Initiative for maternal mortality
programme assessment (Immpact),
University of Aberdeen
Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA)
Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS)
Institute for Housing and Urban
Development Studies (IHS)
Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA)
Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
Institute of Social Studies (ISS)
International Centre of Water for Food
Security, Charles Sturt University
International Development Department (IDD),
University of Birmingham
International Food Policy Research Institute
(IFPRI)
International HIV/AIDS Alliance
International Literacy Institute (ILI),
UNESCO
Jhpiego Corporation

Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health (JSHPS)
 Kyiv Economics Institute (KEI)
 London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine (LSHTM)
 Mercy Corps
 National Opinion Research Center (NORC), University of Chicago
 Oxford Policy Management (OPM)
 PATH
 Policy Studies Institute (PSI)
 Public Policy Centre (CENPO), Romania
 RAND Corporation
 Research and Evaluation Bureau, Kent State University
 Rheinisch-Westfälisches Institut für Wirtschaftsforschung (RWI)
 Rockwool Foundation
 Rural Education Action Program (REAP)
 Schneider Institutes for Health Policy (SIHP)
 School of International Development, University of East Anglia (DEV)
 Sightsavers
 Social Research Unit (SRU)
 Sydney School of Public Health (SSPH)
 Tamas Consultants Inc (TAMAS)
 University of Alabama at Birmingham (UAB)
 University of New South Wales (UNSW)
 University of Notre Dame Initiative for Global Development
 Valid International
 Youth Employment Network (YEN), International Labour Organization

Partners

We work closely with evaluation societies and advocacy groups that share our commitment to promoting evidence-based policymaking to enhance development effectiveness.

Our global network of partners has enabled us to explore alternative ideas and new perspectives on development issues. It has also helped us bring credible evidence to influential audiences and bring about policy change. These partners include:

Administrative Staff College of India
 The Campbell Collaboration
 Impact Evaluation Network (IEN)
 Innovations for Poverty Action
 Institute of Applied Manpower Research (IAMR)
 Institute of Development Studies (IDS)
 InterAction
 London International Development Centre (LIDC)
 Poverty Reduction, Equity and Growth Network (PEGNet)
 Poverty and Economic Policy Research Network (PEP)
 Symbiosis School of Economics
 Youth Employment Network (YEN), International Labour Organization

Appendix E

3ie publications

Impact evaluations

The promise of preschool in Africa: A randomised impact evaluation of early childhood development in rural Mozambique, 3ie Impact Evaluation Report 1.

Martinez, S, Naudeau, S and Pereira, V (2012)

A rapid assessment randomised-controlled trial of improved cookstoves in rural Ghana, 3ie Impact Evaluation Report 2.

Burwen, J and Levine, DI (2012)

The GoBifo project evaluation report: Assessing the impacts of community-driven development in Sierra Leone, 3ie Impact Evaluation Report 3.

Casey, K, Glennerster, R and Miguel, E (2013)

Does marginal cost pricing of electricity affect groundwater pumping behaviour of farmers? Evidence from India, 3ie Impact Evaluation Report 4.

Meenakshi, JV, Banerji, A, Mukherji, A and Gupta, A (2013)

Paying for performance in China's battle against anaemia, 3ie Impact Evaluation Report 8.

Zhang, L, Rozelle, S and Shi, Y (2013)

No margin, no mission? Evaluating the role of incentives in the distribution of public goods in Zambia, 3ie Impact Evaluation Report 9.

Ashraf, N, Bandier, O and Jack, K (2013)

Truth-telling by third-party audits and the response of polluting firms: Experimental evidence from India, 3ie Impact Evaluation Report 10.

Dufo, E, Greenstone, M, Pande, R and Ryan, N (2013)

Improving Targeting in Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes: A Randomized Evaluation of Targeting Methods in Indonesia's CCT programme, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Alatas, V, Banerjee, A, Hanna, R, Olken, B, Wai-poi, M and Purnamasari, R (2013)

Impact evaluation of the non-contributory social pension programme 70 y más in Mexico, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Rodríguez, A, Espinoza, B, Tamayo, K, Pereda, P, Góngora, V, Tagliaferro, G and Solís, M (2013)

Providing collateral and improving product market access for smallholder farmers: a randomised evaluation of inventory credit in Sierra Leone, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Casaburi, L, Glennerster, R, Suri, T and Kamara, S (2013)

Evaluating Indonesia's unconditional cash transfer programme, 2005–2006, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Bazzi, S, Sumarto, S and Suryahadi, A (2012)

Social and economic impacts of Tuungane: final report on the effects of a community driven reconstruction program in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Humphreys, M, Sierra, RS and Windt, P (2013)

Impact Evaluation of Mae Lao Irrigation improvement project, Thailand, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Palmer-Jones, R, Dilokkunanant, N, Phonyiam, B, Punyaratabandhu, S, Sutthiwongse, T and Hanpongpanth, S (2012)

Shelter from the storm: upgrading housing infrastructure in Latin American slums, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Galiani, S, Gertler, P, Cooper, R, Martinez, S, Ross, A and Undurraga, R (2013)

The impact of daycare on maternal labour supply and child development in Mexico, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Angeles, G, Gadsden, P, Galiani, S, Gertler, P, Herrera, A, Kariger, P and Seira, E (2012)

Do piped water and flush toilets prevent child diarrhea in rural Philippines? 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Capuno, JJ, Tan, C and Fabella, V (2013)

The impact of water supply and sanitation on child health: evidence from Egypt, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Roushdy, R, Sieverding, M and Radwan, H (2013)

Impact of water and sanitation interventions on childhood diarrhea: evidence from Bangladesh, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Begum, S, Ahmed, M and Sen, B (2013)

Scaling up male circumcision service provision: results from a randomised evaluation, 3ie Grantee Final Report.

Thornton, R, Chinkhumba, J, Godlonton, S, and Pierotti, R (2013)

Systematic reviews

Interventions to reduce the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting in African countries, 3ie Systematic Review 9.

Berg, RC and Denison, E (2013)

The impact of export processing zones on employment, wages and labour conditions in developing countries, 3ie Grantee Final Systematic Review.

Cirera, X and Lakshman, R (2013)

Interventions in developing nations for improving primary and secondary school enrolment of children: a systematic review, 3ie Grantee Final Systematic Review.

Petrosino, A, Morgan, C, Fronius, T, Tanner-Smith, E and Boruch, R (2012)

Slum upgrading strategies involving physical environment and infrastructure interventions and their effects on health and socio-economic outcomes, 3ie Grantee Final Systematic Review.

Turley, R, Saith, R, Bhan, N, Rehfuess, E, Carter, B (2013)

Working papers

Quality education for all children? What works in education in developing countries, 3ie Working Paper 20.

Krishnaratne, S, White, H, Carpenter, E (2013)

Promoting commitment to evaluate, 3ie Working Paper 19.

Székely, M (2013)

Building on what works: commitment to evaluation (c2e) indicator, 3ie Working Paper 18.

Levine, CJ and Chapoy, C (2013)

From impact evaluations to paradigm shift: A case study of the Buenos Aires Ciudadanía Porteña conditional cash transfer programme, Working Paper 17.

Agosto, G, Nuñez, E, Citarroni, H, Briasco, I and Garcette, N (2013)

Appendix F

3ie seminars



New Delhi: 3ie Delhi seminar series

The 3ie Delhi seminar series focuses on examining evidence from impact evaluations of development interventions in a wide variety of sectors.

Rainfall insurance and agricultural and financial decisions: evidence from a series of experiments in India

by Shawn Cole, associate professor, Harvard Business School, 17 December 2013

Systematic reviews: what have we learned so far?

An overview of the evidence by Howard White, executive director, 3ie, 24 October 2013

Teaching quality counts: how student outcomes relate to quality of teaching in private and public schools in India

by Renu Singh, country director, Young Lives India, 6 September 2013

Age at marriage, women's education, and mother and child outcomes in Bangladesh

by Rachel Glennerster, executive director, Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL) at MIT, 16 July 2013

The impact of mother literacy and participation program on child learning

by Marc Shotland, J-PAL and Faiyaz Ahmed, Pratham, 21 June 2013

An evaluation of the impact of expanding Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana: a field experiment in Karnataka

by Professor Anup Malani, University of Chicago, 14 June 2013

Lessons from the field: making impact evaluations work on the ground

by Déo-Gracias Houndolo, impact evaluation specialist, 3ie and Radhika Menon, senior communication officer, 3ie, 13 May 2013

Evaluating the effect of peer-based financial education on savings and financial decision making among foreign domestic workers in Singapore

by Dr Rashmi Barua, assistant professor, Department of Economics, Singapore Management University, 12 April 2013

Shame or subsidy: what explains the impact of India's total sanitation campaign?

by Sumeet Patil, CEO and research director, NEERMAN (Network for Engineering, Economics, Research, and Management), 14 February 2013

Achieving better pregnancy, newborn health and healthy behaviour among the rural poor in India: evidence from a large-scale randomly placed project

by Dr Arnab Acharya, professor and vice-dean, Jindal School of Government and Public Policy, 8 February 2013



London: 3ie-London International Development Centre seminar series

The 3ie-LIDC seminar series 'What Works In International Development' has been running on a monthly basis since early 2011. These seminars attract a large and diverse audience of academics, donors, policymakers and development practitioners, including participants from DFID and international NGOs such as Save the Children, Oxfam, the Fair Trade Foundation and Sightsavers.

The seminar series features 3ie-funded research, as well as presentations from other sources. The seminars present the results of impact evaluations and systematic reviews, as well as methodological contributions. The series has been a good platform for researchers to get feedback on their work, for NGOs to share practical difficulties they experience with using evidence, and for policymakers to make better-informed decisions.

In 2013, there were nine seminars on HIV/AIDS (in the celebration of HIV/AIDS International Day), maternal health, conditional and unconditional transfers, food assistance and nutrition, technical and vocational education and training, early childhood development, getting evidence into policy, and publication bias.

In April, 3ie hosted a public lecture by Professor Chris Whitty on 'What evidence-based development has to learn from evidence-based medicine', and one by Howard White on 'What we have learned from 3ie's experience in evidence-based development'. A video recording of this lecture is available at: <http://www.3ieimpact.org/en/blog/2013/04/23/watch-video-3ie-public-lecture/>.

What we know and don't know about HIV/AIDS intervention effectiveness: a systematic review evidence gap map

by Martina Vojtkova, Systematic Reviews Programme, 3ie, 2 December 2013

Systematic review of demand-side financing for maternal health: examining evidence on effectiveness, feasibility, appropriateness and meaningfulness

by Susan F Murray and Ben Hunter, King's College London, 28 November 2013

Relative effectiveness of conditional and unconditional cash transfers for schooling outcomes in developing countries: a systematic review

by Berk Ozler, University of Otago,
17 October 2013

The impact of a food assistance program on nutritional status, disease progression, and food security among people living with HIV in Uganda

by Dr Suneetha Kadiyala, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, 26 September 2013

The trouble with TVET: some limitations of the technical and vocational education and training literature from low- and middle-income countries

by Janice Tripney, EPPI-Centre, Social Science Research Unit, Institute of Education, 20 June 2013

The design and impact of early childhood interventions: evidence from a randomized intervention in Colombia

by Emla Fitzsimons, programme director, Centre for Evaluation of Development Policy, Institute for Fiscal Studies, 24 April 2013

Getting evidence into policy: politics and institutions

by Justin Parkhurst, senior lecturer, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine and head of GRIP-Health (Getting Research into Policy in Health), 19 March 2013

Getting evidence into policy

by Dr Philip Davies, deputy director, 3ie, 20 February 2013

Publication bias in systematic reviews in international development: evidence from a systematic review on the impact of farmer field schools in low- and middle-income countries

by Hugh Waddington, senior evaluation officer, 3ie, 24 January 2013



Washington: 3ie-International Food Policy Research Institute seminar series

The 3ie-International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) seminar series is designed to highlight innovative papers on impact evaluation and facilitate discussion of new impact evaluation research. The seminars are held on the first Thursday of each month at IFPRI's Washington, DC headquarters.

The impact of cash and food transfers: evidence from a randomized intervention in Niger

Speaker: John Hoddinott, IFPRI, 5 December 2013

How price sensitive is primary and secondary school enrollment? Evidence from nationwide tuition fee reforms in South Africa

Speaker: Robert Garlick, World Bank Development Research Group, 10 October 2013

Shelter from the storm: upgrading housing infrastructure in Latin American slums

Speaker: Sebastian Galiani, University of Maryland, 5 September 2013

Scaling up what works: experimental evidence on external validity in Kenyan education

Speaker: Justin Sandefur, Center for Global Development, 9 May 2013

Empowering adolescent girls: evidence from a randomized control trial in Uganda

Speaker: Markus Goldstein, World Bank, 11 April 2013

Does information technology flatten interest articulation? Evidence from Uganda

Speaker: Guy Grossman, University of Pennsylvania, 14 March 2013

Promoting democracy in fragile states: insights from a field experiment in Liberia

Speaker: Cyrus Samii, New York University, 8 March 2013

The impact of the Kenya cash transfer for orphans and vulnerable children (CT-OVC) programme on productive activities and labor allocation

Speaker: Paul Winters, American University, 31 January 2013

Appendix G

3ie financial report

Financial report

3ie is a 501 (c) (3) not-for-profit corporation registered under the Delaware laws in the United States.

As of 31 December 2013, 3ie's assets stood at US\$88.05 million, comprising US\$47.90 million in cash balances, US\$39.93 million as grants receivable, i.e. undisbursed balances in signed grant agreements, and US\$0.22 million in other receivables, fixed assets and deposits. 3ie has liability towards grants and expenses payable of US\$3.49 million. The undisbursed grants commitment of 3ie on signed grant agreements signed by 3ie with sub-grantees was US\$29.52 million as of 31 December 2013.

The income for the year 2013 was US\$31.71 million, comprising multi-year grants from various donors, service income and interest income. The expenses for the year 2013 were US\$19.38 million, of which grant disbursements accounted for 68.6 per cent. The other major categories of expenses were salaries at 14.0 per cent, Global Development Network management fees at 5.1 per cent, Policy Influence and Monitoring at 2.4 per cent and travel at 3.4 per cent.

Income for 2012 and 2013

Grants, conference income, service income and others

Notes

1 Board expenses are only fee payments not meeting related expenses.

2 Accounts are prepared on accrual basis.

3 Assets: Grants receivable is undisbursed portion of funds in signed grant agreements, with discount on grants receivable adjusting to present value using 3.25% discount rate.

4 Operational expenditures are not all overhead, including also staff time and other expenditure, such as travel related to achieving 3ie objectives to promote the capacity to produce and use impact evaluations.

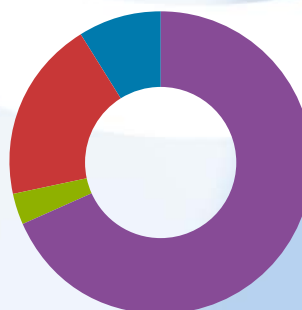
Particulars	US\$ millions		
	2012	2013	Total
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	8.00	14.90	22.89
Department for International Development, UK	14.80	12.38	27.18
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	4.00	—	4.00
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT)	0.80	3.52	4.32
Canadian International Development Agency	0.37	(0.01)	0.36
Danish International Development Agency	0.36	0.41	0.78
United States Agency for International Development	0.16	0.32	0.48
Millennium Challenge Corporation	0.10	—	0.10
Swedish International Development Agency	0.45	—	0.45
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation	0.20	0.10	0.30
Others	0.53	0.23	0.76
Discount on grants receivable	0.13	(0.14)	(0.01)
Total	29.90	31.71	61.61

Expenditure for 2012 and 2013

	2012		2013	
	US\$	%	US\$	%
Grants	6,597,473	53.7%	13,295,930	68.6%
Open Window	2,841,625	23.1%	5,358,732	27.7%
Synthetic reviews	320,227	2.6%	507,617	2.6%
Policy windows	1,191,651	9.7%	1,044,333	5.4%
Social Protection Thematic Window	1,191,249	9.7%	602,649	3.1%
HIV/AIDS combination prevention	1,052,721	8.6%	5,104,986	26.3%
HIV self testing & voluntary medical male circumcision thematic windows	—	0.0%	670,413	3.5%
Other grants	—	0.0%	7,200	0.0%
Advocacy	574,514	4.7%	623,866	3.2%
Policy influence and monitoring	333,336	2.7%	462,667	2.4%
Workshops and conferences	172,186	1.4%	138,520	0.7%
Printing/publications	15,407	0.1%	22,679	0.1%
IT support for website	53,585	0.4%	—	0.0%
Professional fees	1,952,597	15.9%	1,682,353	8.7%
Auditing and accounting	60,001	0.5%	53,711	0.3%
Consulting fees	845,706	6.9%	575,835	3.0%
Legal	87,644	0.7%	42,288	0.2%
GDN services	958,523	7.8%	994,996	5.1%
Training/development	723	0.0%	15,523	0.1%
Operational expenses	3,152,421	25.7%	3,773,046	19.5%
Salaries and benefits	2,049,396	16.7%	2,711,470	14.0%
Board honorarium	37,000	0.3%	42,000	0.2%
Travel	778,183	6.3%	664,000	3.4%
Amortisation	38,309	0.3%	22,641	0.1%
Office expenses	249,533	2.0%	332,935	1.7%
Total	12,277,005	100.0%	19,375,195	100.0%

Expenditure by activities (2013)

Grants	68.6%
Advocacy	3.2%
Operational expenses	19.5%
Professional fees	8.7%
Total	100.0%



Financial position

	2012	2013
Assets	US\$	US\$
Held in Citibank checking, savings and investment accounts	33,421,636	47,899,892
Grants receivable	39,256,102	40,997,600
Discount on grants receivable	(927,256)	(1,064,446)
Other receivables	918,896	198,191
Software and equipment and others	36,324	19,456
Total	72,705,702	88,050,693

	2012	2013
Liabilities and net assets	US\$	US\$
Accrued expenses	476,191	3,485,685
Unrestricted net assets	33,900,665	30,466,845
Temporarily restricted net assets	38,328,846	54,098,163
Total	72,705,702	88,050,693

End notes

- 1
Evaluation Gap Working Group (2006). *When will we ever learn? Improving lives through impact evaluation*. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.
- 2
Evidence gap maps – a tool for promoting evidence-informed policy and prioritizing future research, *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper WPS6725*. Snilstveit, B, Vojtkova, M, Bhavsar, A and Gaarder, M, 2013. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- 3
Quality education for all children? What works in education in developing countries, *3ie Working Paper 20*. Krishnaratne, S, White, H and Carpenter, E, 2013. New Delhi: International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie).
- 4
Interventions in Developing Nations for Improving Primary and Secondary School Enrollment of Children: A Systematic Review Petrosino, A, Morgan, C, Fronius, TA, Tanner-Smith, EE, Boruch, RF. *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2012:19.
- 5
Baird, S, Ferreira, FHG, Özler, B and Woolcock, M, 2013. *Relative effectiveness of conditional and unconditional cash transfers for schooling outcomes in developing countries: a systematic review*. *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2013: 8, pp. 1–124.

Photo credits

- Cover: M Yousuf Tushar/United Nations
Inside cover: F Noy/UNHCR
p.5: F Noy/UNHCR
p.6: Anon
p.8: Rajesh Sharma/3ie
p.16: Albert González Farran/African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur
p.18: Anon
p.19: FAO/European Commission DG Echo
p.20: Neil Palmer/CIAT
p.22: Lubuto library project
p.23: Anon
p.24: Peter Morgan/Flickr
p.25: Jurist Tan
p.26: Remko Tanis/Flickr
p.27: Feed my starving children
p.28: Rajesh Sharma/3ie
p.29: Anon
p.30: Simon D McCourtie/World Bank
p.31: Anon
p.32: Kimlog Meng/Majority World
p.34: Saikat Mojumder/UN Women
p.36: Arne Hoel/World Bank
p.37: Eric Djimeu Wouabe/3ie
p.38: Internews Europe
p.41: Raja photographer
p.42: Erik Törner/IM Individuell Människohjälp
p.43 (left): Gaganjit Singh/UN Women
p.43 (right): Pippa Ranger/DFID
p.44: Rajesh Sharma/3ie
p.46: Al Jazeera English
p.48: UN Women Asia & Pacific
p.49 (left): Erik Törner/IM Individuell Människohjälp
p.49 (right): Florence Sipalla/International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
p.62: Rajesh Sharma/3ie
p.63: London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
p.65: Center for Global Development

3ie Washington

1625 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Suite 450
Washington, DC 20036
USA

3ieus@3ieimpact.org
Tel: +1 202 629 3939

3ie Delhi

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation
c/o Global Development Network
2nd Floor, West Wing, ISID Complex
Plot No. 4, Vasant Kunj Institutional Area
New Delhi – 110070
India

3ie@3ieimpact.org
Tel: +91 11 4323 9494

3ie London

London International Development Centre
36 Gordon Square
London WC1H 0PD
UK

3ieuk@3ieimpact.org
Tel: +44 207 958 8351/8350

www.3ieimpact.org

