

MAKING EVIDENCE MATTER

International Initiative for Impact Evaluation



Annual Report 2011



International Initiative for Impact Evaluation



Making Evidence Matter

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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 increase the use of evidence to inform policy, increase development effectiveness and improve lives.

ABOUT 3ie



Howard White
3ie Executive Director

Executive Director's View

Rigorous evidence from a 3ie-supported impact evaluation in rural Mozambique shows that children who attend preschool are more likely to enrol in primary school and are significantly better equipped to learn than children not enrolled in preschool. Moreover, preschool had positive effects on the child's entire family. Parents are more likely to work and some older siblings are able to go to school themselves.

These are important findings. There is little evidence on the impact of early learning interventions in sub-Saharan Africa, a continent where the majority of children under the age of five do not grow or learn to their full potential. But what is truly encouraging about the results of this impact evaluation is that it helped support lasting policy changes in Mozambique.

The Ministry of Education in Mozambique is now planning to extend community-based preschools to 600 communities. Early childhood education was included in the country's Strategic Plan for Education 2012-16. Finally, the government of Mozambique has also created a national Early Childhood Development Commission.

While Mozambique is an instance of positive findings spurring fresh policies, in Ghana new evidence from a 3ie-funded study halted the scale-up of a programme that was not working. In this case, an impact evaluation of an 'improved' cook stove

design in rural Ghana was unable to measure a significant reduction in the use of fuelwood and exposure to carbon monoxide.

Finally, in West Bengal, India, the government has adopted policy recommendations from a 3ie-funded study to make access to water for small farmers using electric pumps for irrigation less costly – by reducing the connection fee and removing licensing requirements.

This kind of successful translation of evidence is realising 3ie's vision of 'improving lives with impact evaluation'. The results from the first impact evaluations commissioned by 3ie are now generating evidence for policymaking, and some can already demonstrate policy influence. Such milestones made 2011 an exciting year of growth and consolidation for our young organisation.

Although 3ie is less than four years old, we have made rapid strides in implementing all five components of our strategic vision. We are contributing to the **generation of new evidence of what works in development; synthesis and dissemination of this evidence; capacity to produce and use impact evaluations; the promotion of a culture of evidence-based policymaking; and building our own institutional capacity.** I pick my highlights for the year here.

In 2011, we designed a new grant programme to fill gaps in our knowledge of what works in specific sectors. In conjunction with the UK Department for International Development, we launched the first thematic window, the Social Protection

Thematic Window. Under this window, we are funding ten high quality impact evaluations of public works programmes, cash transfers and youth training programmes. Clusters of evidence from these evaluations will provide valuable insights for policymakers.

We have also moved forward with the Policy Window, which funds impact evaluations commissioned by policymakers and programme managers. We continue to experiment with different means of using this window to strengthen the role of developing country policymakers in impact evaluation. We have already made grants for impact evaluations in India, China, Ecuador, the Philippines and South Africa.

3ie's systematic review programme has also continued to drive the organisation's mission of producing externally valid and policy relevant evidence. Apart from funding several new systematic reviews in a range of sectors, 3ie's London office is the secretariat of the new International Development Coordinating Group of the Campbell Collaboration. We also launched a systematic review database which contains over 200 summaries of systematic reviews.

As more evidence is generated, the development community needs to turn its attention to the use of that evidence. At the 2011 3ie conference in Cuernavaca, Mexico, researchers highlighted the major challenge of communicating evaluation findings to policymakers. How do we bridge the gap between researchers and policymakers?

The answer is not simple. But ongoing communications throughout the evaluation process is critical for reducing the divide between learners and doers. We work closely with our grantees to ensure that 3ie-funded research does not just end up on a shelf. We encourage and build the capacity of grantees to communicate and disseminate findings to policymakers throughout the evaluation process. 3ie-supported research teams are now crafting policy influence plans, which are carefully monitored, to meet this goal

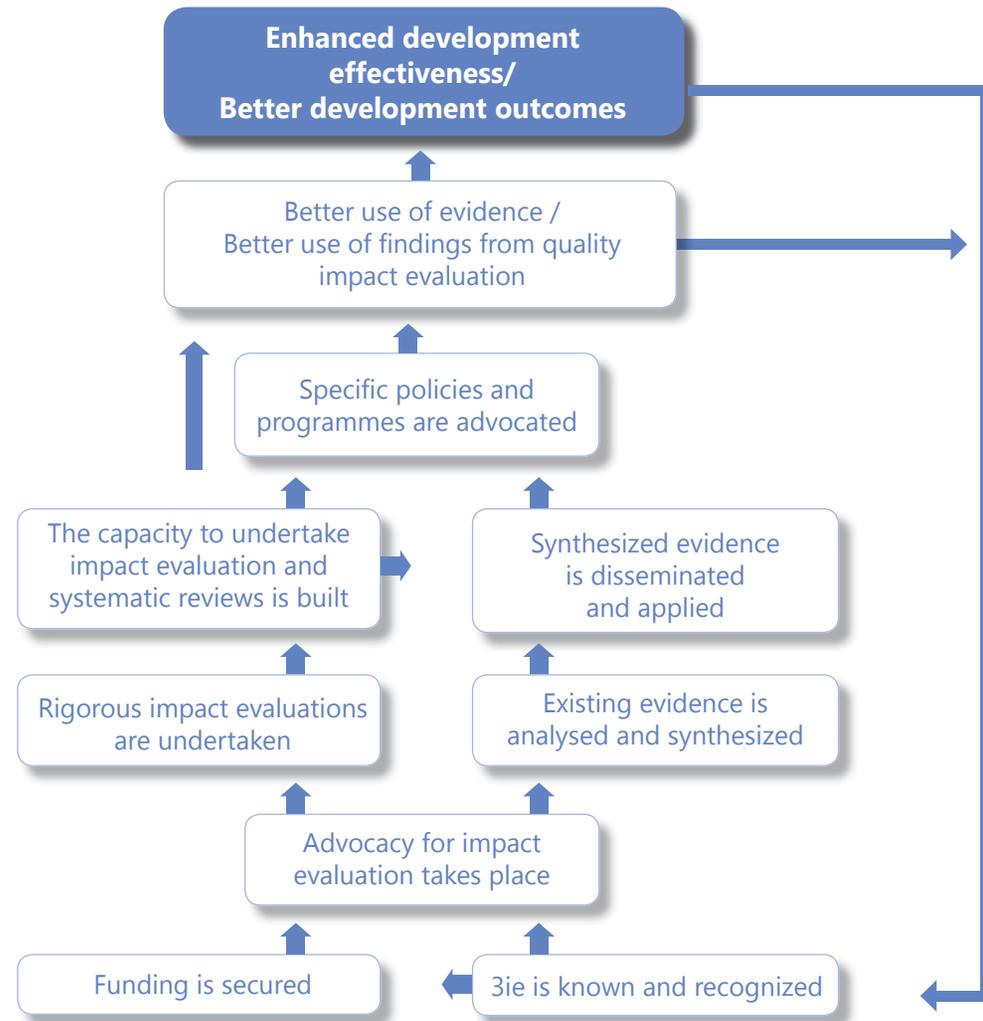
We are well aware that the results of an evaluation can just as easily be ignored while designing a policy or a programme. We cannot always prevent this from happening. But we can and do appeal to policymakers to stay committed to using the results of evaluations. It is only then that high-quality impact evaluations and systematic reviews will improve the lives of the poor.

While a lot has been done in 2011, 3ie is poised to do much more in 2012. Our grant windows will continue to fund many more high-quality impact evaluations and systematic reviews in diverse sectors. We will continue to work on building capacity for conducting high-quality and influential studies. More than anything else, we look forward to effective policies that improve lives based on the evidence from 3ie-supported research.





3ie's Theory of Change



WHAT WE DO

GENERATE EVIDENCE

We work directly with researchers to fill the evidence gap by funding studies and helping other institutions carry out high quality impact evaluations. We uncover what works in international development, what does not work, and at what cost.

SYNTHESISE EVIDENCE

We make it easier for policymakers and programme managers to get a handle on what is working. We also make it easier for researchers to see where evidence is most needed, directing the community towards value-added research opportunities.

PROMOTE THE USE OF EVIDENCE

We provide incentives for researchers to follow their studies through to policy influence, helping each of our funded studies to support a decision by a policymaker or programme manager that will change lives for the better.







GENERATING EVIDENCE

3ie-FUNDED COMPLETED STUDY

Learning and Growing in the Shadow of HIV/AIDS: A Prospective Randomized Evaluation of the Effects of Escolinhas on Young Children in Mozambique

Principal Investigators

Sebastian Martinez, IDB; Sophie Naudeau, World Bank; Vitor Pereira, Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro

Key Finding

A preschool programme in Mozambique resulted in an increase in primary school enrollment and an improvement of cognitive, fine motor and socio-emotional dimensions of child development. Also, the programme had a positive impact on the enrollment of older siblings.

Policy Outcome

The Government of Mozambique is scaling up community-based schools approach to 600 communities.



Funding Impact Evaluations

In 2011, we continued to fund impact evaluations through our different grant windows. The highpoint of the year was the completion of impact evaluations funded in earlier grant rounds. Evidence from some of these impact evaluations has already supported policy change.

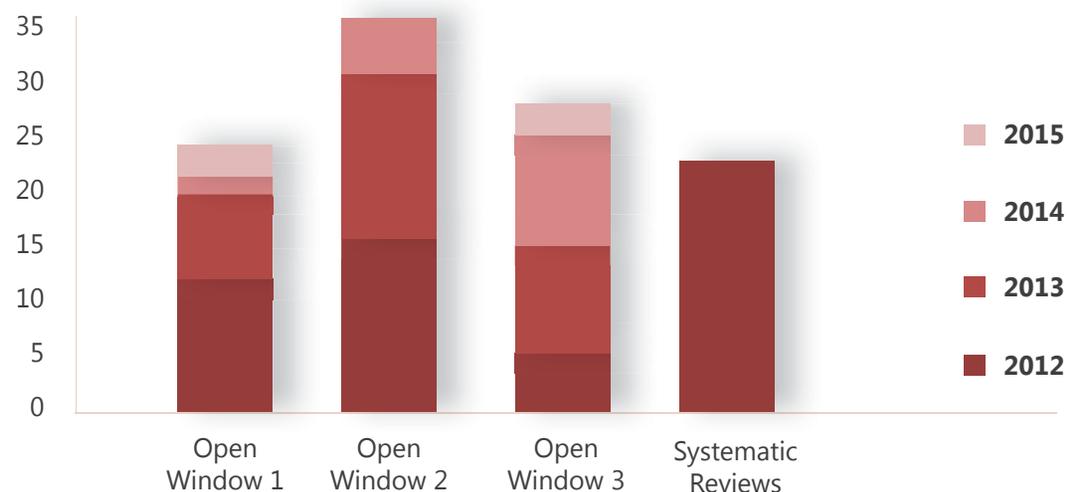
Open Window

3ie's Open Window, which funds impact evaluations of social and economic development interventions in low and middle-income countries with geographic or sectoral restrictions, has made 70 awards to date.

Completed impact evaluations under the first of the Open Window rounds provide important evidence for policymaking. Some have already influenced policy.

- An evaluation of Save the Children's preschool programmes in Mozambique showed that participant children were 24 percent more likely to enroll in primary school and were significantly better equipped to learn. As a result of the findings, the Ministry of Education in Mozambique is now planning to extend community-based preschools to 600 communities. The government of Mozambique has created a national early childhood development commission. Early childhood education was also included in the country's Strategic Plan for Education 2012-2016.

Evidence (Study Reports) we expect in the coming years



- An impact evaluation of a cook stove design in Ghana found no significant positive impact on fuel wood use or exposure to smoke fumes. Consequently, the implementing NGO decided against the expensive rollout of this design for cook stoves.

In addition to this growing body of evidence about what works in development, 3ie is also gathering a wealth of information about what works in conducting impact evaluations. 3ie has initiated a research project to extract and compile many of the lessons learned while carrying out impact evaluations. The report, which will be published in 2012, will be a valuable resource for evaluators.

During the year, 3ie continued to provide quality assurance for all its funded research. Grantees are usually asked to strengthen their study designed based on comments from external experts.

3ie-FUNDED COMPLETED STUDY

Paying for Performance in China's Battle against Anaemia

Principal Investigators

Linxiu Zhang, Chinese Academy of Sciences;
Scott Rozelle, Stanford University; Yaojing Shi,
Northwest University, Xi'an, Shaanxi

Key Finding

Financial incentives along with complementary information on anemia given to school principals was moderately effective in reducing anemia rates among children in rural China.





Annette Brown

Deputy Director - Advancement and Impact Evaluation Services, 3ie Washington, DC

I really appreciate the opportunities for innovation that a small and still fairly new organisation provides. New ideas are always welcome. My work at 3ie draws on the full range of my past experience while also teaching me something new every day.

I am proud of the advances that Howard and I were able to make in the Policy Window (PW) grant programme during 2011. We faced many challenges with PW1, and we learned from those challenges to redesign the programme significantly. Progress is still slow, which is the nature of the programme, but by the end of the year, we had enrolled or begun discussions with roughly ten different countries for PW1 and PW2. Both the government agencies and the research teams involved in PW2 have responded positively. As we continue to learn, I look forward to involving more low and middle income government agencies into the Policy Window to build their capacity to commission and use impact evaluations.

Social Protection Thematic Window

3ie launched its first Thematic Window in 2011, as part of its on-going drive to gather a body of evidence on what works in particular sectors. This first Thematic Window is dedicated to social protection.

Funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Social Protection Thematic Window aims to bridge the knowledge gap in the area of social protection. In addition to funding, DFID provided significant technical inputs in the design of the window, a collaborative model we hope to continue in subsequent grant programmes.

This window will fund 10 impact evaluations in three subsectors of social protection: public works programmes, cash transfers and youth training programmes. We received a total of 220 expressions of interest. Following the review process, we invited the research teams for 82 expressions of interest to submit full proposals.

Policy Window

In 2011, 3ie launched its second Policy Window after a significant redesign of the programme based on the lessons learned from the first round. The Policy Window funds impact evaluations commissioned by policymakers and programme managers who implement development interventions.



Under the new policy window programme, researchers have to compete to be matched with the participating agency. 3ie awards a preparation grant to the selected research team to work directly with the agency in identifying the programme(s) to be evaluated, agreeing on adaptations to the implementation if necessary, and designing the impact evaluation. Proposed designs are rigorously reviewed to assure quality, but with the intent to award at least one impact evaluation for each participating Policy Window country or agency. For some Policy Window 2 grants 3ie only accepts bids from local researchers, encouraging them to link up with international experts as needed. In this way, 3ie is making good on its commitment to increasing the capacity of local research institutes.

Our first signed preparation grant under the second round of the Policy Window was for the Indian NGO Breakthrough, to evaluate a programme to combat early marriage.

3ie-FUNDED COMPLETED STUDY

No margin, no mission? Evaluating the role of incentives in the distribution of public goods in Zambia

Principal Investigators

Nava Ashraf , Harvard Business School; Oriana Bandiera, London School of Economics; Kelsey Jack, Population Services International, Zambia

Key Finding

In Zambia social recognition was more effective than cash incentives in getting hair dressers to sell female condoms. However, total sales remained very low so the intervention is unlikely to make an important contribution to reducing HIV prevalence.





Preventing child marriage through the Policy Window

Parsuram Mistry got his daughter Mamata married off when she was just 14 years old. "This is the way of life in a village. I was afraid of what the villagers would say if I did not get her married early", says Parsuram who is from Kaiyyan village in Gaya, India.

Mamata is just one of the many girls in India who enter marriages before they reach adulthood. Nearly seven in 100 women in India still get married before they turn 18 (Times of India, 10 February, 2012). According to a UNICEF (2009) report, almost half of women in India aged 20-24 years were married before they turned 18, the legal marriageable age.

Educating a girl is often seen as a burden for parents in many parts of rural India. It is considered a bad investment since the benefits will only be received by the girl's future husband or in-laws. Many girls also drop out of school at an early age because they are required to take care of their siblings.

Child marriage in India is most common in areas where poverty is prevalent and daughters are regarded as a financial burden. It is associated with a host of social ills including domestic violence, sexual abuse, social isolation, persistent gender inequality, and abbreviated education which contributes to sustained poverty. Additionally, child marriage leads to premature sexual initiation and pregnancy which is associated with obstetric fistula, and maternal and child mortality (International Center for Research on Women, 2007).



Measure twice, Build once

Breakthrough is a global human rights organisation that works to inspire people to fight for dignity, equality, and justice. Breakthrough's New Delhi office is preparing to introduce a campaign to combat child marriage in two states in India. The campaign will use media, leadership training, and community mobilisation to reduce the prevalence of child marriage in these states. One of the biggest hindrances to eliminating child marriage is cultural inertia. Thus Breakthrough's approach targets community leaders in order to change perceptions of marriage at a societal level.

3ie has commissioned Catalyst Management Services, an Indian research firm, to design an impact evaluation of this intervention. Catalyst is now working with Breakthrough to design an evaluation that will answer some crucial questions such as: Can media campaigns and community-leader trainings change perceptions towards marriage? Do altered perceptions change behaviour and reduce incidence of early childhood marriage? Do late marriages result in more years of education for young girls?

3ie-FUNDED COMPLETED STUDY

Improved cookstoves in the Tumu region of Ghana

Principal Investigators

David Levine, University of California, Berkeley;
Robert Van Buskirk, University of Vermont

Key Finding

The intervention did not lead to a significant reduction in the use of fuelwood or exposure to smoke fumes.

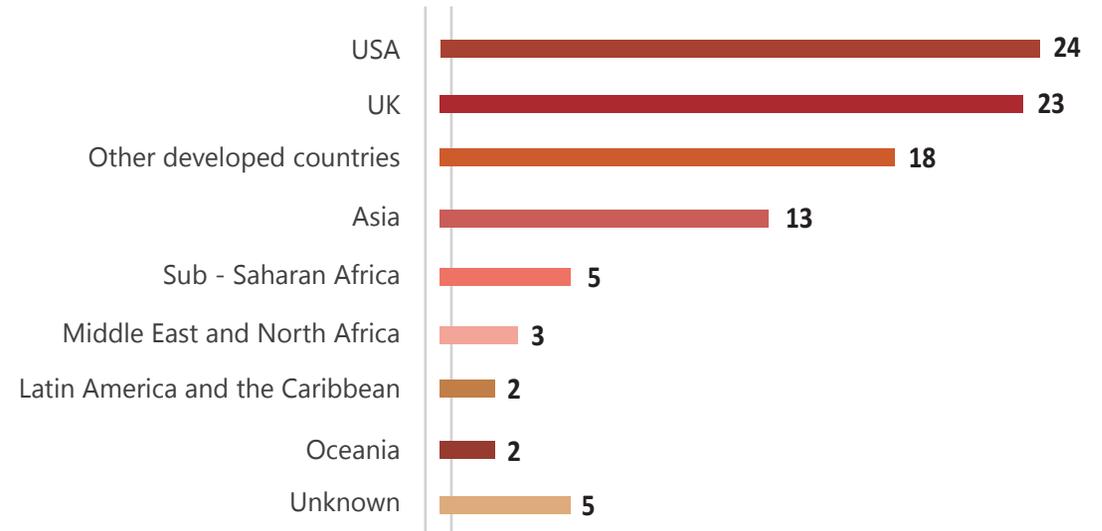
Policy Outcome

The implementing NGO decided against the expensive rollout of this design for cookstoves.

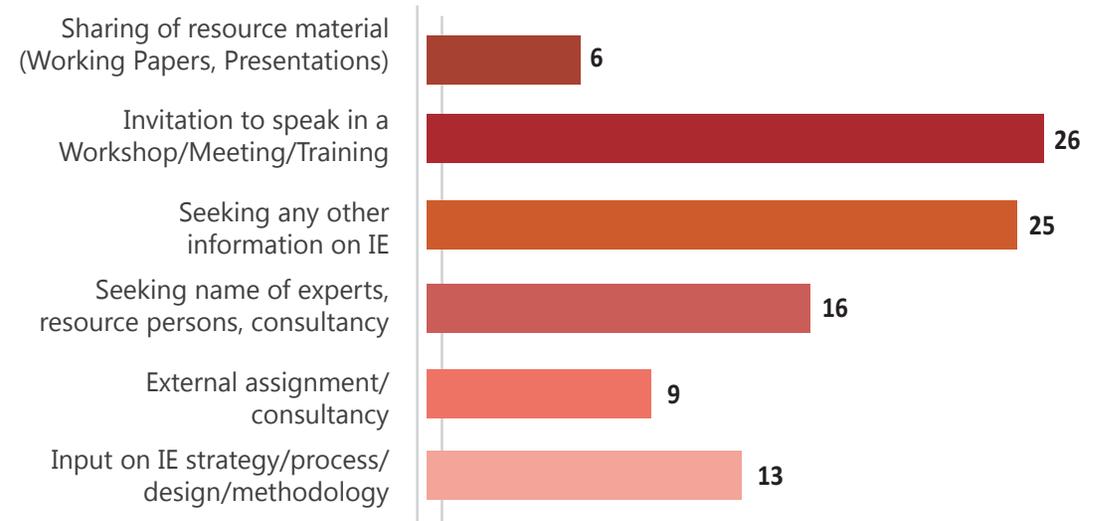




Quality assurance requests received, by geography



Quality assurance requests received, by type



Quality Assurance Services

In addition to funding research directly, 3ie provides quality assurance services to other agencies contracting or conducting their own studies. In 2011, 3ie received 95 requests for quality assurance services from 59 different organisations in 22 different countries.

With funding from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, 3ie has begun to provide quality assurance services and grants management support to a group of impact evaluations of combination prevention interventions for the reduction in HIV incidence in Africa. “The evaluations will be critical to U.S. efforts to maximise the impact and efficiency of investments in order to save as many lives as possible,” said a U.S. Department of State official involved in the project. In Tanzania, 3ie is advising a team from the Johns Hopkins University.

Another study, conducted by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, is an evaluation of programmes in Zambia and South Africa.

For each project, 3ie has conducted extensive reviews of the research proposals, with written comments and suggestions for improving the proposed studies. 3ie has also provided assistance on the overall guidance of the project through leadership of the Combination Prevention Group Executive Committee. Finally, 3ie is helping to set up an approach to overall management of grants in coordination with the U.S. Agency for International Development, the HIV Prevention Trials Network, FHI 360, and the National Institutes of Health.





Generating Evidence

an example

Going green: Evaluating the impact of payment for ecosystem services in Mexico

Destruction of forests adds almost six billion tons of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere each year. One tree can sequester a ton of carbon over its lifespan of 25-30 plus years.

Payments for ecosystem services (PES), which offer incentives to farmers or landowners in exchange for land use practices that protect or enhance environmental services, are thus seen as an appealing form of incentive-based conservation.

International climate change negotiations have given PES a big boost because they help countries fulfil their obligation towards Reducing Carbon Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD). Viewed as a market-based mechanism that is also 'pro-poor,' PES projects worth tens of millions of dollars have been implemented from South Africa and Costa Rica to New York.



3ie findings: PES works but has heterogeneous impacts

Preliminary findings from a 3ie funded impact evaluation of Mexico's PES programme reveal the complexities of implementing such schemes in a developing country.

Satellite data shows that PES on average reduced deforestation by 50% among land owners in Mexico. There also seems to be considerable heterogeneity in these effects. In the earliest years of the programme, it appeared to be more effective in preventing deforestation where poverty was lower.

PES IN MEXICO

Mexico's PES programme is one of the largest in the world, with approximately 2.27 million hectares of land entered into Mexico's programme of payments for ecosystem services – *Pago por Servicios Ambientales Hidrológicos* between 2003 and 2009. Under this programme, 5-year renewable contracts were signed with both individual and communal landowners for a portion of their property. They are offered a financial incentive for maintaining forest cover within that enrolled parcel but are allowed to make changes to land use in other parts of their property.





But the research project does not end with looking at just the environmental impact. Dr. Jennifer Alix-Garcia, the study's principal investigator said, "Our longstanding relationship with the implementing agency, CONAFOR [The National Forestry Commission of Mexico], permitted us to run an extensive field survey of programme participants and matched non-beneficiary applicants. The survey data will allow us to evaluate programme impacts on both socioeconomic and environmental dimensions and to assess possible trade-offs between the two. We are trying to study both the overall impact of the programme, as well as heterogeneity in those impacts across the income spectrum."

For example, if a landowner removes one parcel of land from production by enrolling it in the programme but shifts production to another parcel within its landholdings, a financial incentive may not help in reducing deforestation. Alternatively, the removal of multiple parcels of land from production or the introduction of payments could increase market prices and induce additional deforestation.

There is already some preliminary evidence indicating that both of these effects are at work in Mexico. "Poor households may have credit constraints, so payments may allow for the expansion of additional deforestation or for intensification. It is therefore crucial that we understand more about the credit and labour market effects of PES programmes. The different kinds of slippage effects have very different policy implications," Dr. Alix-Garcia said.

Policy implications

Mexico has developed a very large PES programme in a short time, providing an important global example that it can be done under future REDD agreements. Programme managers have also made frequent changes to the priority criteria in order to better target the programme. “PES is a difficult policy to implement because you need to target it well and carefully enforce contracts to make it cost effective. Mexico’s managers have demonstrated the type of adaptive management that is necessary to implement such a policy,” said Dr. Alix-Garcia

Implementing a PES programme can also be tricky if land ownership is still a complex issue. Not all the countries involved in REDD have a clear land tenure policy. If land is owned by the government, then offering incentives becomes difficult and other policies may be more appropriate.

“Developing countries adopting PES need to also consider their own local contexts. Rigidities in land, credit or labour markets can present a unique set of problems while implementing PES,” concludes Dr. Alix-Garcia.

The results of another, ongoing 3ie-funded evaluation of PES systems in Uganda, a context where land, credit and labour markets are less well developed, will shed more light on this crucial question.

PES IN UGANDA

Uganda’s National Environment Management Authority, the International Institute for Environment and Development and other local partners are providing financial incentives to local communities for conserving biodiversity in important forests located on privately owned land in western Uganda. This forest is important to Uganda because it provides a corridor for an endangered chimpanzee population. It has also acquired global importance for its role in storing and sequestering carbon and regulating the climate.





Banks for Kenya's rural poor: If you build it, will they come?

With fewer than 20 percent of households in sub-Saharan Africa accessing banking services, financial inclusion is an area of poverty programming that could help people cope with health-related, economic and environmental shocks, expand their economic opportunity, and improve the lives of their families.

3ie-funded research on both the supply of and demand for banking services in rural Kenya attempts to understand the factors hindering financial inclusion in rural Africa.

The project tested whether opening fees were a barrier to entry, and found that waiving fees increased account opening rates but usage did not increase by much. Other fees and lack of trust in the institution were commonly cited as reasons for disuse of accounts. In fact, entry costs (cost of acquiring info, opening fees, admin hassle of opening) explain only around 1/5th of low banking rates observed in the region.

Lack of trust was exacerbated during the study period, as one bank suffered an embezzlement scandal at its main branch and a month-long liquidity crisis which prevented customers from accessing their funds. The authors write that “Our results indicate that, once established, such mistrust sticks for a very long time, and limits the extent to which people seek out information about available financial services.”

Another experiment found that fear of losing collateral, more than aversion to fees, discouraged borrowing even when information was presented on the returns on investment of various activities.



The fact that these interventions did not succeed in increasing banking or borrowing rates is less important than what they tell us: simply expanding financial services is unlikely to significantly increase formal banking. Areas for focus should include quality of banking services, fees, institutional trust, and awareness of banking options and products. The authors also note that the issues raised in their study are quite pertinent to mobile banking, thus providing a rich source of investigation into an emerging hot topic of financial intervention.

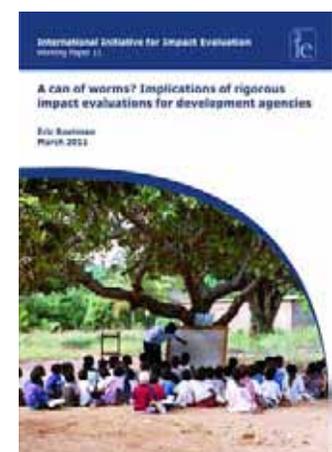
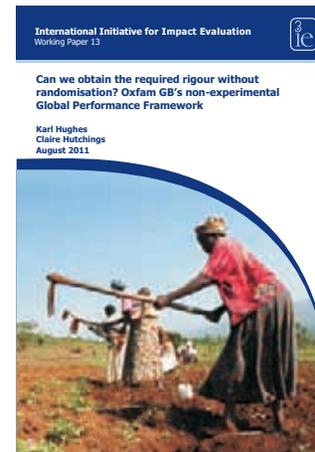
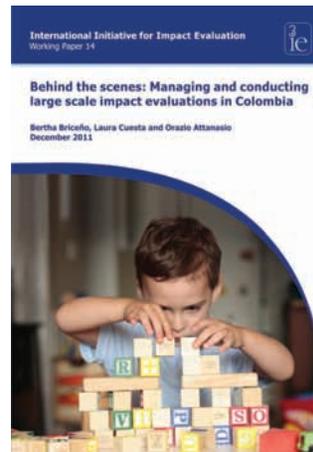


Publications

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

December 2011

Behind the scenes: managing and conducting large scale impact evaluations in Colombia



August 2011

Can we obtain the required rigour without randomisation?

April 2011

Sound expectations: from impact evaluations to policy change

March 2011

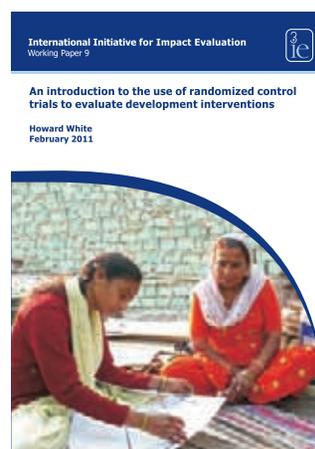
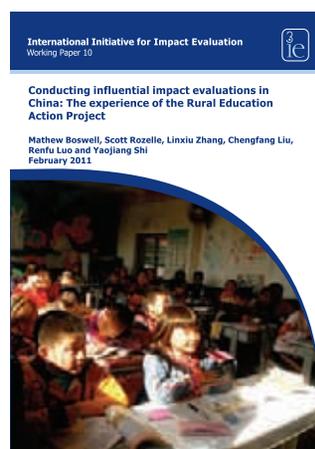
A can of worms? Implications of rigorous impact evaluations for development agencies

February 2011

Conducting influential impact evaluations in China: the experience of the Rural Education Action Project

February 2011

An introduction to the use of randomized control trials to evaluate development interventions



THE JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

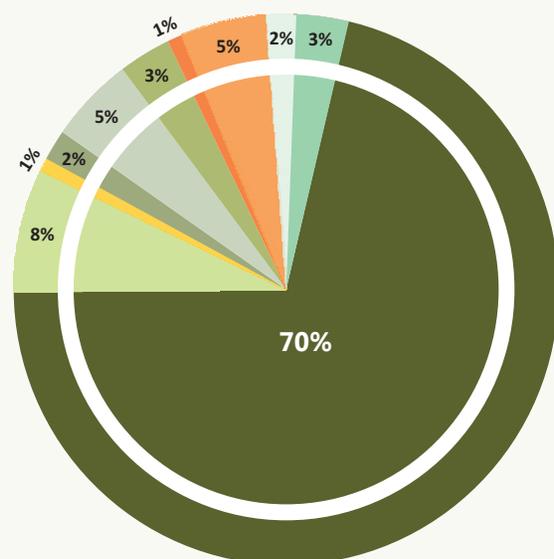
The Journal of Development Effectiveness, which prints papers reporting evidence of impact of development interventions. It also publishes papers of a more conceptual nature related to impact evaluation, as well as papers covering practical aspects of conducting impact studies.





SYNTHESISING EVIDENCE

3ie Systematic Review Database, by sector



- Agriculture and Rural development
- Economic Policy
- Education
- Environment and Disaster Management
- Finance
- Health, Nutrition and Population
- Multi-Sector
- Public Sector Management
- Social Protection
- Water and Sanitation

Systematic Reviews

Closing the gap between evidence and policy

For many policy questions, there is no better source of rigorous evidence than a systematic review. Promoting the use and production of high quality systematic reviews is an important part of 3ie's overall strategy to promote evidence-based policy in international development, and ultimately improve the lives of people in low- and middle-income countries. By collecting, assessing and synthesizing evidence in a systematic and transparent way, systematic reviews assist policymakers in taking decisions based on high quality evidence of what works. 3ie has made major contributions to this end in 2011, and has laid the foundations for further high quality systematic reviews in the future.

Gathering the evidence

In September 2011, 3ie launched the first systematic review database in international development to provide user-friendly access for decision makers.

"Systematically summarised evidence is crucial for designing effective policies that have an impact on people. This database is an easily accessible resource for policymakers and researchers who can now do a quick check to see what works, what doesn't, why and in what contexts," said Howard White, 3ie Executive Director.

Through the database 3ie makes evidence from systematic reviews easily available to policymakers. It can also help avoid duplication of efforts, and ensure that future systematic reviews build on existing work.

The database provides a 'one-stop shop' for policymakers, practitioners and researchers looking for systematic reviews focusing on social and economic development interventions in low- and middle-income countries. It provides user-friendly summaries and an assessment of the quality of existing reviews to assist users in determining the reliability of the review findings. The database has nearly 200 summaries of systematic reviews and protocols, covering a wide range of sectors, including agriculture, education, environment, nutrition and health. We continue to expand the database as more reviews become available.

The database is partly funded by the Department for International Development (DFID) in the UK.

Supporting high quality systematic reviews

3ie has partnered with the Campbell Collaboration to establish the International Development Coordinating Group (IDCG). The group prepares, updates and disseminates systematic reviews of high policy-relevance focusing on social and economic development interventions in low- and middle-income countries. Through the IDCG we provide quality assurance services and technical support to authors and commissioners of systematic reviews. The Campbell Collaboration offers regular training to build capacity to produce reviews.



Birte Snilstveit
Evaluation Officer, 3ie London

A lot of money has been spent on sub-optimal programmes; with lives on the line, we can ill-afford this. I appreciate that 3ie promotes evidence-informed policies which deliver better outcomes for the poor in low- and middle-income countries. 3ie brings together a lot of talented people from across the world and it is exciting being part of developing what is still a relatively new initiative together with such great people.

I am so proud of the Systematic Review database that we launched this year. While we will continue to improve the database and associated products such as the gap maps, the database is now available as a resource for researchers, policymakers and practitioners. This is a valuable contribution.



The IDCG is supported by an international network of researchers, policymakers and practitioners who are interested in systematic reviews as a tool for evidence-based international development policy and practice. The group is currently supporting 15 teams conducting systematic reviews across a range of sectors. This includes a review of the relative effectiveness and cost effectiveness of conditional versus unconditional cash transfers in improving education, a review of the evidence on the effect of deworming on school attendance and cognition, reviews of interventions to improve the electoral system and social accountability initiatives, and a review on the effects of land property rights interventions.

More information about the IDCG can be found here: http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/international_development/index.php

Generating new evidence

3ie coordinated a joint call for reviews with DFID and AusAID to strengthen the international community's capacity for evidence-based policymaking. Thirty-nine awards for new systematic reviews investigating evidence in the fields of education, health, social protection, social inclusion, governance, fragile states, disasters, the environment, agriculture, economic development, and aid effectiveness were announced in June 2011. The reviews address critical issues such as: What is the impact of initiatives to reduce sexual and gender-based violence in conflict and post-conflict situations? Are programmes to help street children effective? Under what circumstances or conditions do farmers adopt new technologies?

Evaluating the impact of daycare on children in developing countries

As more women join the labour force in developing countries, the demand for daycare services is on the rise. Traditionally the primary care giver, the mother, now has the option of leaving the children at a daycare while she goes to work. This has enabled her to contribute to the family income, and hence, buy more nutritious food. But it also means that she has less time for her children. On the other hand, the child interacts with other children at the daycare which contributes to his/her development. However, the child is also exposed to communicable diseases. So what is the impact of daycare on children?

3ie systematically reviewed evidence from impact evaluations of programmes in Latin America providing formal out-of-home care for children under the age of five. Overall, it was found that daycare programmes have a positive impact on child development. The impact on health and nutrition was less clear, due in part to fewer available studies.

More research is needed to answer these questions comprehensively. Moreover, the impact of daycare programmes is determined by the difference between the quality of care provided in the daycare setting and that of alternative forms of care children would have received in the absence of daycare, which is often ignored in impact evaluations.





3ie systematic review on willingness to pay for clean water

Diarrhoeal diseases kill two million children every year despite the availability of effective and inexpensive technologies to improve water quality and limit the spread of pathogens. There is growing literature on the effectiveness of such technologies (including 3ie's in-house systematic review: Waddington et al., 2009) but important gaps remain in understanding the demand for these products and the adoption decision.

A new 3ie systematic review summarised the evidence on the willingness to pay for cleaner water. Willingness to pay can be measured by price randomisations that induce people to reveal their valuation in real purchase decisions or by other methods such as contingent valuation exercises in hypothetical situations and discrete choice analysis. The review conducted a systematic search for experimental evidence on willingness to pay for cleaner water, finding that willingness to pay is often less than the cost of these technologies and demand is very sensitive to price. Existing evidence suggests that positive prices do not effectively target products to those who need them the most and that positive prices are a key barrier to realising potential gains associated with water treatment.



Policy implications

The evidence suggests that consumers are unlikely to pay much for cleaner water, as opposed to paying for access to water. Policymakers will have to decide whether some of the potential rationales offered either by public finance theory (such as epidemiological externalities or learning spillovers) or from health economics (cost-benefit analysis, for example) justify subsidies. While there is a strong a priori case for subsidising water treatment on these grounds, existing evidence on those questions is limited and we would suggest that future research focus on these issues of optimal public policy.

Given the evidence of low valuation for water quality, despite the impact of water-borne disease on child health, the challenge for research and policy is to identify innovative service delivery models and technological innovations that drive prices down and make public subsidies more feasible.







PROMOTING THE USE OF EVIDENCE



Conferences

Cuernavaca conference: Moving from learning to doing

For two days in 2011 from June 15 to 17, the city of Cuernavaca in Mexico became the locus of heated discussions on how best to use evidence and look beyond the existing tensions between learners and doers or researchers and policymakers. The setting was 3ie's conference "Mind the Gap: From Evidence to Policy Impact." Over 400 policymakers, practitioners and researchers – mainly from Latin America, Africa and Asia – called for a stronger commitment to use evidence.

While most participants recognised a real shift in the political discourse and demand for evidence, Ruth Levine, Director of the Global Development and Population Programme at The William And Flora Hewlett Foundation, stressed that "there is still a pronounced hunger for success stories but a tendency to choke on failure."

Governments and implementing agencies are not prepared to respond to the 'bad news' and be very transparent.

So how do we bridge the divide? Levine made some concrete suggestions in her opening remarks, which proposed to:

- Agree on common standards of transparency to manage vulnerability of policymakers
- Build in strong process evaluation to accompany rigorous impact evaluation
- Use instruments that incentivise learning
- Establish an “evaluation registry” building on the experience of the medical sector

A major challenge highlighted throughout the conference was about knowing how to communicate evaluation findings to policymakers and more specifically when the evaluation shows that a programme has “no effect”. The Chairman and University of California at Berkeley Professor Paul Gertler addressed this issue and provided five important elements that can help researchers engage with policymakers:

- Using rigorous methods is essential for the robustness and credibility of the findings.
- Involving policymakers from the outset. “Policymakers need to be at the table when researchers start designing the evaluation,” said Gertler.
- Finding a positive action that policymakers can apply. More important than finding whether a programme works or not, it is important to compare various versions of the programmes to understand which strategy works better.
- Conducting more multi-site evaluations. These not only increase the validity of the findings, but also allow researchers to shift their message from the failed performance in a particular location, to the fact that a particular programme design does not work anywhere.

HIGH SATISFACTION OF PARTICIPANTS

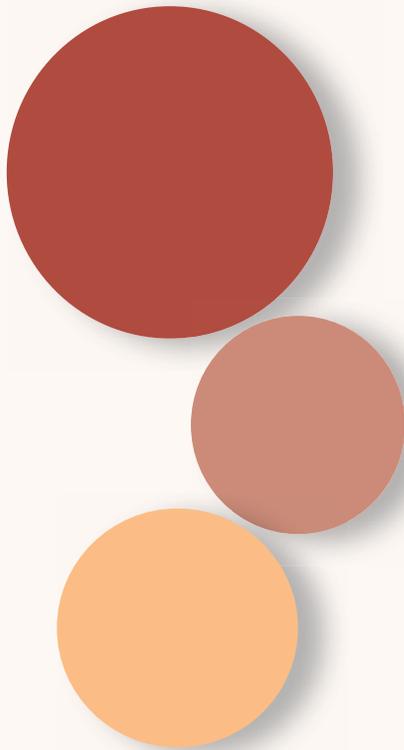
Over 97% of respondents surveyed agreed or strongly agreed that the Cuernavaca conference was worth attending and that they would recommend colleagues to attend a similar event.

About 70% have been able to apply what they learned to their work.

Over 90% mentioned that the conference helped clarify their understanding of what impact evaluation means. It also prompted some to learn more and read several papers or apply new methodologies.

Change in attitude. Some respondents indicated that they have changed their attitude towards the kind of methodology they would apply and they are now thinking of applying mixed methods or quasi-experimental designs. Some are discussing different approaches to help their organisation conduct/manage impact evaluations.

Participation in 3ie Events, 2011



- **5496** Total participants
- **2020** Developing Country Participants
- **2594** Policy makers /Program Managers

- Tell policymakers that they can and should take credit for initiating a rigorous study which exposes failure that they can act upon.

Latin American countries have been championing the use of evidence to improve the effectiveness of their social policies. Drawing from those examples, the speakers recognised that this was part of a growing movement towards accountability and institutionalisation of evaluation in the region. The former Planning Minister of Chile, Felipe Kast concluded that this movement is partly due to the fact that “people don’t believe in politicians anymore. Since the credibility is so low, politicians must use good evidence to convince citizens that programmes are working”. The Executive Secretary of Mexico’s National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL), Gonzalo Hernandez-Licon, also talked about a real change in agencies’ behaviour and that “citizens are demanding evidence”.

Demand-generation workshops

While 3ie’s grant windows increase the supply of rigorous impact evaluations of development interventions, we also conduct workshops around the world to increase the understanding, receptivity and demand among policymakers for such evidence. In 2011, we conducted 21 demand-generation workshops from Tunisia to the Philippines and the United States, reaching 1,253 policymakers, 521 of whom were from developing countries.

Monitoring and building capacity to influence policy

Building the capacity of researchers in the area of policy influence is another important activity, which can affect the uptake of evaluation results. 3ie is partnering with the Overseas Development Institute (ODI), a leading UK think tank on international development, to organise a series of communications for policy influence clinics for its grantees to share experiences and use new tools to plan their policy engagement. The first clinic took place in Cuernavaca, Mexico, for Latin American grantees in July 2011 and two more clinics have been organised for African and Asian grantees in 2012.

3ie has made an effort to move beyond simple dissemination, requiring all grantees to engage with key stakeholders and policymakers from the outset and report back to 3ie on their policy influence activities. An international consortium of regional and global organisations will be providing additional monitoring of policy influence activities, and advisory support to help maximise the uptake of the evaluation findings and potential policy impact.

Promoting better use of evidence: a commitment to evaluation indicator

The reality is that policy decisions are based as much on what is popular than on what is effective. Lessons learned from evaluations are often ignored and not taken into account when designing or implementing a programme or a policy. There are many examples where a programme was shown to have no impact but was expanded, or where an intervention had positive impact and was terminated.

Evidence Matters provides important policy-relevant messages from systematic reviews. The series, launched in 2011, aims to help decision-makers and practitioners design more effective interventions and policies.

Evidence matters
Issue 1, November 2011

Zero child hunger: breaking the cycle of malnutrition

Policy implications

- Nutrition-focused agricultural interventions alone will not reach an impact. Such initiatives are short-term and cannot address the root causes – longer-term inter-generational issues such as chronic poverty and unequal health.
- Continuing detailed information about what interventions of interest and where they live, their characteristics, how to reach them, and how to ensure they participate in the right programme is essential if initiatives are to succeed.
- Evidence reviews can help but it is not yet a proven solution. Many interventions in need of further testing of such initiatives. Questions that need to be addressed include: Do farmers accept the new technology? Does the technology increase productivity? Will consumers buy and eat the product?
- Increasing rural household income is crucial. Increasing it from one source may result in reduced income from other sources with no change in overall living power. Income-generation should aim to improve that overall living power. Recombination of new food crops may need to reduce or avoid soil erosion, particularly where food security is a

Hunger: the killer facts

Hunger is the most serious threat to the world's public health, according to the World Health Organization. Six million children die of hunger every year. Over 80 percent of children under five in countries such as Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Nepal, Niger and Nigeria are stunted (have low height for their age). Children that do survive are more likely to get heart disease, diabetes and suffer renal damage. Poor nutrition undermines school performance and later earning capacity and thus has a direct effect on productivity and economic growth. Africa, in particular, needs farm development.

There are improving income levels. The proportion of pre-school children stunted and underweight has risen since the 1990s, but elsewhere (except in parts of sub-Saharan Africa over the past few years, starting low early before) in Latin America since 1990. However, it has increased by 20 percent in Africa overall, where half of child deaths are linked to malnutrition.

Increasing food prices have exacerbated the vulnerability of poor people to malnutrition, particularly where food security is a

Nutrition-focused agricultural interventions have been pursued since the 1960s and enormous bio-fortification, home gardens, dairy and livestock development and aquaculture. There, lack of food access was the main issue, without access to food, poor people will still starve. Research in the 1990s found that raising seed is also crucial. Research now promotes bio-fortification to produce specific highly nutritious food items such as dairy, fish, or meat. Bio-fortification – breeding crops to increase their nutritional value either through conventional selective breeding or genetic engineering – is seen by some as more effective than asking farmers to S&B at the processing stage, given that poor people in remote areas rarely have access to commercially fortified foods.

This first issue of Evidence Matters focuses on three types of intervention. Drawing on the findings from a recent systematic review of agricultural programmes, aiming to improve the nutritional status of children, the first article whether increased household income and better diets can improve children's nutritional status, and if not why not.



To promote better use of evidence, 3ie will be piloting a Commitment to Evaluation indicator, which will score use of evidence and recognise progress and good practices from donor agencies, multilateral organisations, large foundations and governments.

This initiative follows the example of other successful attempts to use awards or indexes to focus the attention of policymakers on key issues and influence their practices. In developing this measure, 3ie will draw from the lessons learned by indexes such as the UN Development Programme's Human Development index, the Centre for Global Development's new Quality of ODA (QuODA) index or the Mexican National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (CONEVAL) annual award for good practices in social evaluation.

The donor indicator will be piloted with a peer review process for 3ie member organisations initially, with an eye to introducing the developing country component the following year.



Spotlight: Early childhood development in Mozambique

3ie's value chain was on display in the form of an evaluation of a Save the Children programme on early childhood development in rural Mozambique. The 3ie-funded randomised control trial, the first such evaluation of early childhood development programmes in Africa, showed that children who attended Save the Children's preschool programmes were 24 percent more likely to enrol in primary school and were significantly better equipped to learn than children not covered by the programme.

Conducted by World Bank researchers Sophie Naudeau and Sebastian Martinez, the study shows that children going to preschool are much more likely to show interest in mathematics and writing, recognise shapes, and show respect for other children, than those who are not. Preschool benefits can also benefit the wider family: parents of enrolled children are 26 percent likelier to work, while some older siblings are able to go to school themselves.

In addition to filling an important gap in the evidence base, the study is a model for aligning the interests of NGOs, researchers, funders and policymakers. Save the Children brought together the researchers, NGOs, universities and UN agencies to share information and approaches. Furthermore, they brought staff from the Ministries of Education, Women and Social Action and Health into the process from the evaluation design phase. Early engagement led to buy-in, and sharing results of the baseline study added to the credibility of the team and their research.

“Policymakers in developed countries are starting to have ‘impact evaluation envy’... The perception that exists today is that the focus on impact is more sustained in developing countries.”

Esther Duflo, MIT at the 3ie 2011 annual conference in Cuernavaca





Save the Children has hard evidence that it can use to raise funds and expand this model in Mozambique and elsewhere. To date, the programme has reached about 5,000 three to six year olds and their families.

The World Bank, which invested \$1.1billion from FY09 to FY11 in pre-primary education, has a workable model as well.

And the Government of Mozambique has an innovative model that it can take to scale. The study focused on 2,000 households in 76 rural communities of the Gaza province, which is close to Mozambique's capital Maputo, and has relatively higher human development indicators compared to the rest of the country. This implies an even more urgent need for preschool programmes in other parts of the country. Early childhood education is now a part of the Strategic Plan for Education 2012-16, and a new body called the Early Childhood Development Commission has been instituted.

*"Having participated in a seminar in Maputo at which the results of this study were presented, I am amazed by the effect that simple, modest Early Children Development programmes can have on children's performance in primary schools," said **H.E. Zeferino Martins, Minister of Education, Mozambique.** "The study, rare in Africa, has thrown light on the possibilities that we in developing countries can explore to give our children a much better future," he added.*



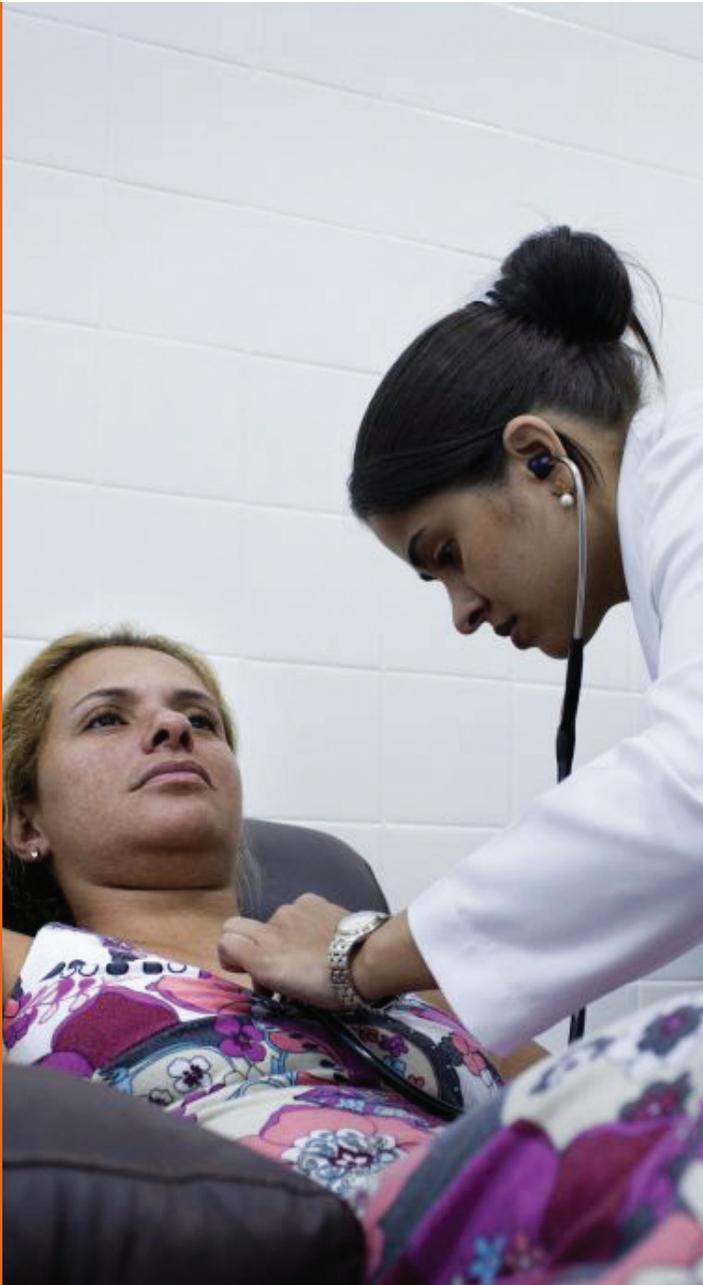
Documenting successful policy influence

Evidence by itself does not influence policy. It's what people do with evidence that changes the world. Learning from experience and experimentation – and then using that knowledge to improve, expand or enhance development interventions is the change 3ie seeks to catalyse.

To that end, 3ie has studied the experiences of impact evaluations that have seen some level of success at influencing subsequent policy decisions. In much the same way that 3ie-funded impact evaluations seek to understand what works and why, our examinations of these policy experiences are an attempt to build the knowledge base of all who desire to see their research taken up by policymakers and codified in new, expanded or reformed development interventions.

These Evidence-to-Policy Case Studies, which will be published in 2012, will highlight successes, failures and challenges with transforming evidence into policy.





Bolsa familia, the case of Brazil

One of the world's largest conditional cash transfer programmes, Bolsa Família, reaches 48.7 million people in Brazil (over 25% of the country's population) with subsidies that are tied to health- and education-related conditions. Prior to the evaluation, there was widespread scepticism that Bolsa Família was an efficient use of public funds. Opposition to the programme ranged from those who question cash transfers as a viable way to move people out of poverty to those who objected to the large year-on-year expenditures.

Findings from the evaluation were distributed to the media and made publicly available, but the emphasis was on working with the implementing agencies and decision-makers in seminars. Finally, the data was made available so that the academic community could review both methodologies and findings.

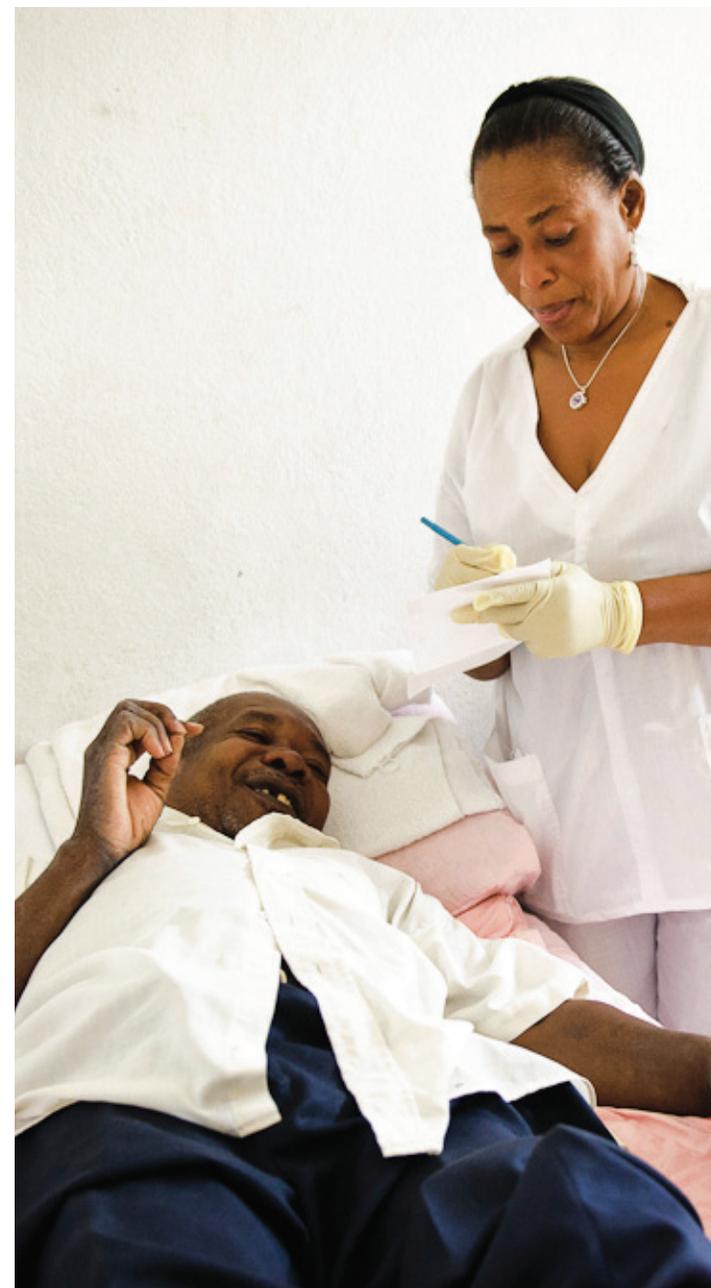
Programmatic improvements attributed in part to the evaluation include tightening monitoring that the conditions for payments were met, expanding the programme to reach the most vulnerable, and an extension of the programme to cover children up to the age of 17.

Significantly, six months after the findings were made public there was a major shift in the government's attitude and commitment to increase funding and to expand coverage. According to policymakers, the evaluation had revealed that although households were still in poverty, the programme helped relieve negative coping strategies and increase school attendance rates.



Most significantly, the impact evaluations succeeded not only in silencing the criticism of the programme but turned critics into advocates for the continuation of conditional cash transfers.

In addition, the evaluation process was used to increase exposure and legitimacy for a new evaluation department within the government of Brazil, which bodes well for additional evidence-based policy decisions in that country's future.





Looking ahead

New windows planned for 2012

In addition to the Social Protection Thematic Window, which will see first disbursements made in 2012, 3ie plans to continue its work in demand-led impact evaluation in the form of the Policy Window. Funds have also been earmarked for a fourth Open Window.

3ie will launch two new programmes in 2012 within Impact Evaluation Services, the suite of public services that 3ie provides to researchers to improve the quality of the evidence from impact evaluations and to policymakers to increase the use of evidence in policymaking. In the first quarter of 2012, 3ie will launch the **Replication Programme**, which will fund and publicise replication studies of published impact evaluations of development programmes. These replication studies will be internal replications, meaning that the researchers will use the data from the original study in order to check validity and robustness of the estimations and findings. For published impact evaluations revealed to have valid and robust findings, the replication programme will lend additional credibility to these findings for use in policymaking. For impact evaluations revealed to have invalid or non-robust findings, the replication programme will caution policymakers to the use of the findings. The more general benefit of the programme, though, will be improved incentives for all impact evaluators to conduct careful analysis leading to credible findings in the first place.

Throughout 2012, 3ie will be developing the online **Registry of Impact Evaluations in International Development**, with a planned launch date near the end of the year. The registry will collect and report the basic features, with specific information about what will be measured and tested, for planned and ongoing impact evaluations of development programmes. The registry will increase the quality of evidence for policymaking in two ways. First, the public record of the analysis plans will help researchers to avoid their own “researcher bias”, that is, the tendency to analyse data consistent with the researchers’ preconceived notions or desired findings. It will also help researchers avoid “reporting bias” whereby they only report the findings that they think others will find the most interesting or compelling. Second, the registry will facilitate and improve the aggregation or synthesis of findings across different studies. This second purpose relates to what is often called “publication bias”, that is, that study findings are only published if they are considered novel or interesting. The registry will not prevent publication bias, but will allow systematic reviewers, or even policymakers who are reviewing the body of research on a programme, to see what studies were started and then never completed or never published.

The registry directly complements the 3ie Impact Evaluation Database, and together the two will provide researchers and policymakers with a catalogue of planned, ongoing, and completed impact evaluations of development programmes, including those conducted for and published by implementing agencies as well as those written for academic journals.



Bindu Joy
Administrative Assistant, 3ie Delhi

3ie is an extremely inspiring workplace. Everyone here is so hard working and passionate that I feel inspired to do my bit for achieving 3ie’s goals.

Dr. White has been a very inspiring leader. He leads by example and motivates all the staff to do their very best.

I feel quite proud of the fact that I joined 3ie as soon as it was set up. It has been great watching the organisation evolve and grow in such a short span of time.





FINANCIAL REPORT



Financial Report

Income (grants, conference income, service income and others) for 2010 and 2011

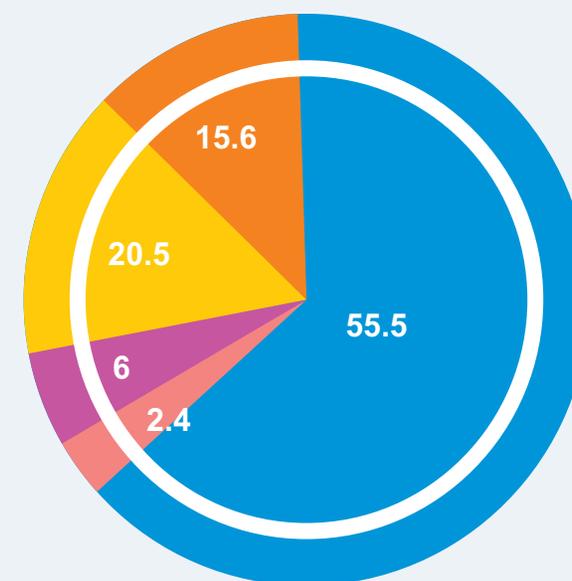
Income (US\$ millions)			
	2010	2011	Total
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	1.50	24.24	25.74
Department for International Development, UK	0.07	13.45	13.52
The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation	4.00	2.00	6.00
Australian Agency for International Development	0.50	1.00	1.50
Canadian International Development Agency	1.77	0.05	1.82
Danish International Development Agency	-	0.04	0.04
Inter American Development Bank	-	0.10	0.10
United States Agency for International Development	-	0.10	0.10
International Development Research Center	-	0.10	0.10
Millennium Challenge Corporation	0.10	-	0.10
Irish Aid	0.10	-	0.10
Others	0.04	0.26	0.30
Discount on Grants Receivable	0.37	(0.86)	(0.49)
Total	8.45	40.48	48.93

Expenditure for 2010 and 2011

	2010		2011	
	US\$	Percent	US\$	Percent
Grants	9,174,693	80.0%	6,180,644	57.8%
Open Window	9,033,007	78.7%	5,926,782	55.5%
Synthetic reviews	57,412	0.5%	135,652	1.3%
Policy Windows	-	0.0%	87,250	0.8%
WSS & Exp. sharing	49,274	0.4%	25,960	0.2%
Proposal Preparation Grants	35,000	0.3%	5,000	0.0%
Advocacy	65,938	0.6%	643,848	6.0%
Workshops and conferences	38,734	0.3%	594,327	5.6%
Printing/Publications	23,078	0.2%	42,714	0.4%
IT support for Web Site	4,126	0.0%	6,807	0.1%
Professional fee	1,252,870	10.9%	1,670,788	15.6%
Auditing & Accounting	66,627	0.6%	63,648	0.6%
Consulting Fee	624,184	5.4%	626,801	5.9%
Legal	61,707	0.5%	91,112	0.9%
GDN Services	498,600	4.3%	868,819	8.1%
Training/Development	1,751	0.0%	20,408	0.2%
Operational expenses	979,872	8.5%	2,191,612	20.5%
Salaries & benefits	525,529	4.6%	1,506,536	14.1%
Board expenses	37,000	0.3%	42,000	0.4%
Travel	339,154	3.0%	437,072	4.1%
Amortization	18,365	0.2%	36,728	0.3%
Office expenses	59,825	0.5%	169,276	1.6%
Total	11,473,372	100.0%	10,686,893	100.0%

Expenditure by activities (2011)

Open Window	55.5
Other grants	2.4
Advocacy	6.0
Operational expenses	20.5
Professional fee	15.6
	100.0



Note: * US\$594K was spent in 2011 in Workshop and Conference is for Cuernavaca Conference

* Board expenses are only fee payments not meeting related expenses



Financial position

Assets	2010 (US\$)	2011(US\$)
Held in Citibank Checking, Savings & Investment Accounts	8,808,900	22,863,636
Accrued Interest	11,365	-
Grants Receivable	16,401,056	33,216,715
Discount on Grants Receivable	(199,133)	(1,059,866)
Software & Equipment & Others	94,924	58,696
Total	25,117,112	55,079,181

Liabilities and Net Assets	2010 (US\$)	2011(US\$)
Accrued Expenses	309,511	471,190
Unrestricted Net Assets	8,605,678	22,451,142
Temporarily Restricted Net Assets	16,201,923	32,156,849
Total	25,117,112	55,079,181

Note: 1. Accounts are prepared on accrual basis.

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

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



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University of California, Berkeley

Sulley Gariba*

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Gonzalo Hernandez Licona

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the UN Population Fund

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President, Global Development Network

Thilde Stevens*

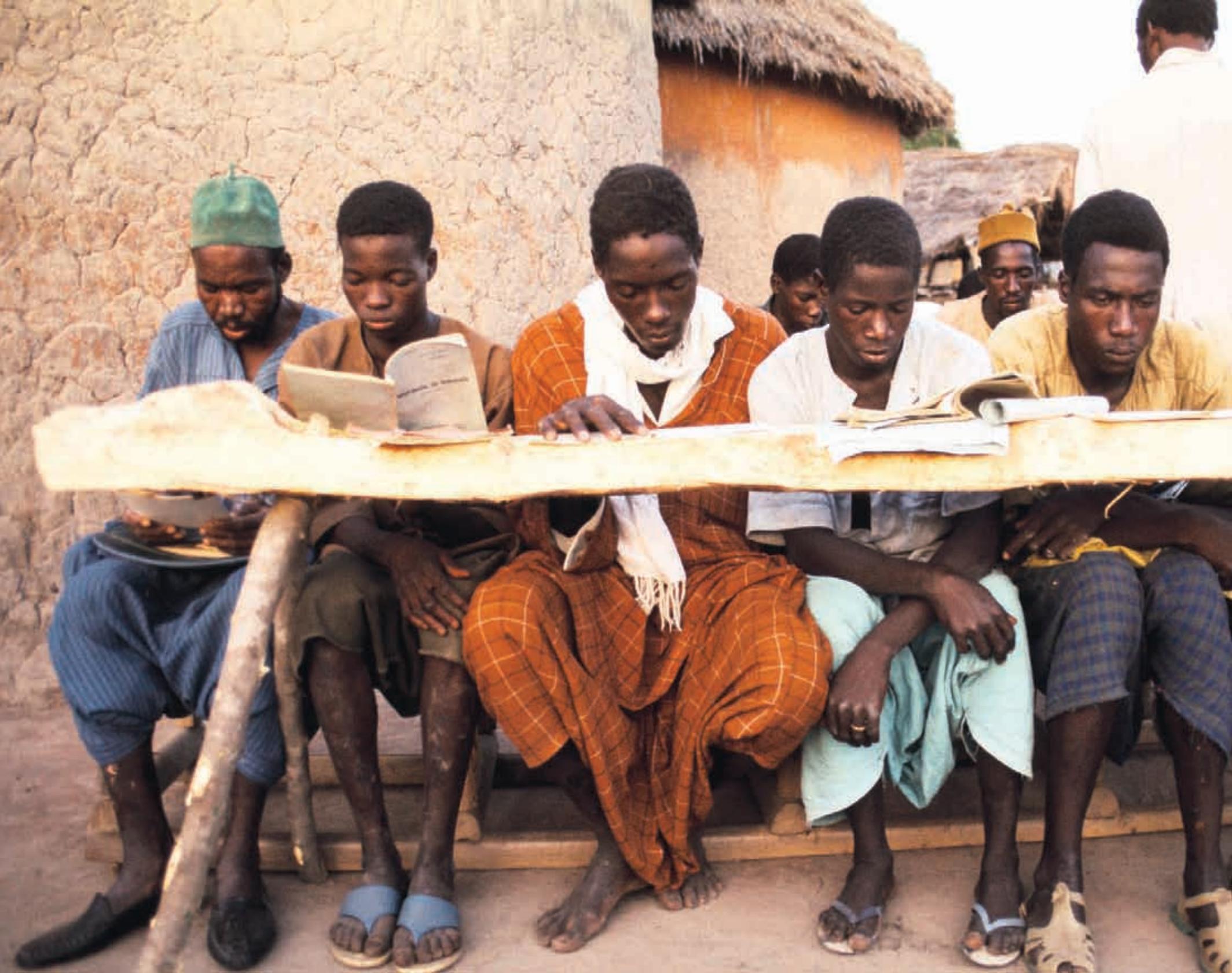
Director of Strategic Information and Monitoring Support,
South African Department of Social Development

Christopher Whitty†

Chief Scientific Advisor and Director of Research &
Evidence at the UK Department for International
Development

* Term ending 31 May, 2012

† Joined October, 2011





**MEMBERS, ASSOCIATE MEMBERS
& PARTNERS**



Members

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

For more information, please visit www.3ieimpact.org/joining

Membership benefits

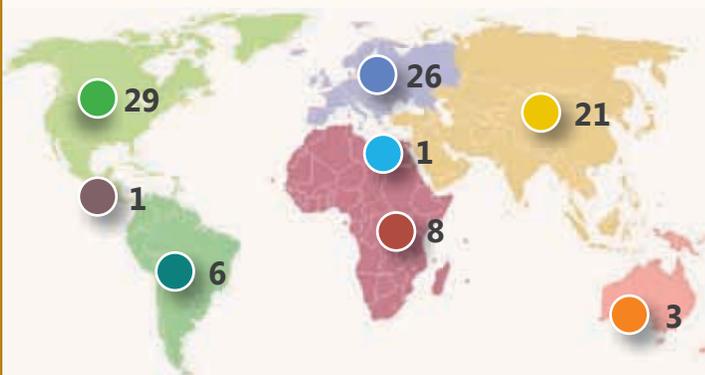
- Commitment to evaluation: Send signal of commitment to results agenda and use of evidence.
- Commitment to sharing knowledge: Agency seen to be supporting the production of knowledge of what works in development and sharing it as a global public good.
- Steer 3ie: Through the annual Members' Conference, members play a key role in determining the strategic direction of 3ie.
- Quality assurance services: Members are given free or lower cost access to technical quality assurance services provided through 3ie.

- Priority funding: Research proposals from Members receive an additional 5% score in the review process. If selected, the projects enjoy substantial quality peer advice throughout the project period, as well as support for communications and policy influence.
- Branding and promotion: Publications, calls for proposals, job advertisements and impact evaluation related events and projects of members are regularly promoted in 3ie news update, events, our website and other 3ie platforms.

19 Members

- AusAID, Australian Agency for International Development
- BMGF, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- CIDA, Canadian International Development Agency
- CONEVAL, Mexico
- DANIDA, Danish International Development Agency
- DfID, Department for International Development
- Poverty Eradication Unit of the Prime Minister's Office, Government of Fiji
- Inter-American Development Bank
- Irish Aid
- Millennium Challenge Cooperation
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands
- NORAD, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- Planning Commission, Pakistan
- Prime Minister's Office, Uganda
- Save the Children, USA
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- The William and Flora Hewlett Foundation
- USAID, The U.S. Agency for International Development

3ie Associate Members



- Asia
- Europe
- North America
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- Central America & the Caribbean
- Middle East & North Africa
- South America
- Australia & Oceania

Associate Members

Associate members are agencies undertaking rigorous impact evaluation. To maintain membership, associate members are required to submit a study for inclusion in our impact evaluation database within two years of joining, and in each subsequent two-year period.

The criteria for associate membership were revised in the year 2011. One of the criteria was that all organisations applying for Associate Membership need to submit at least two research studies with the Principal Researcher being a staff member.

Associate membership benefits

- Priority funding: Research proposals from Associate Members receive an additional 5% score in the review process. If selected, the projects enjoy substantial quality peer advice throughout the project period, as well as support for communication and policy influence
- Nomination for expert panel: Associate Members may nominate a staff member to be considered for 3ie's expert panels, which will be a remunerated position for undertaking peer reviews of proposals and reports.

- Emerging community of practice: Associate members will benefit from being part of an emerging community of practice that promotes and improves the theory, practice and utilisation of impact evaluations.
- Branding and promotion: Publications, calls for proposals, job advertisements and impact evaluation related events and projects of associate members are regularly promoted in 3ie news updates, events, our website and other 3ie platforms.

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

95 Associate members, as of 31 December, 2011

Latin America

- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab , [J-PAL, Latin America]
- Center of Implementation of Public Policies for Equity and Growth [CIPPEC]
- Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México [ITAM]

Africa

- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab - Africa J-PAL

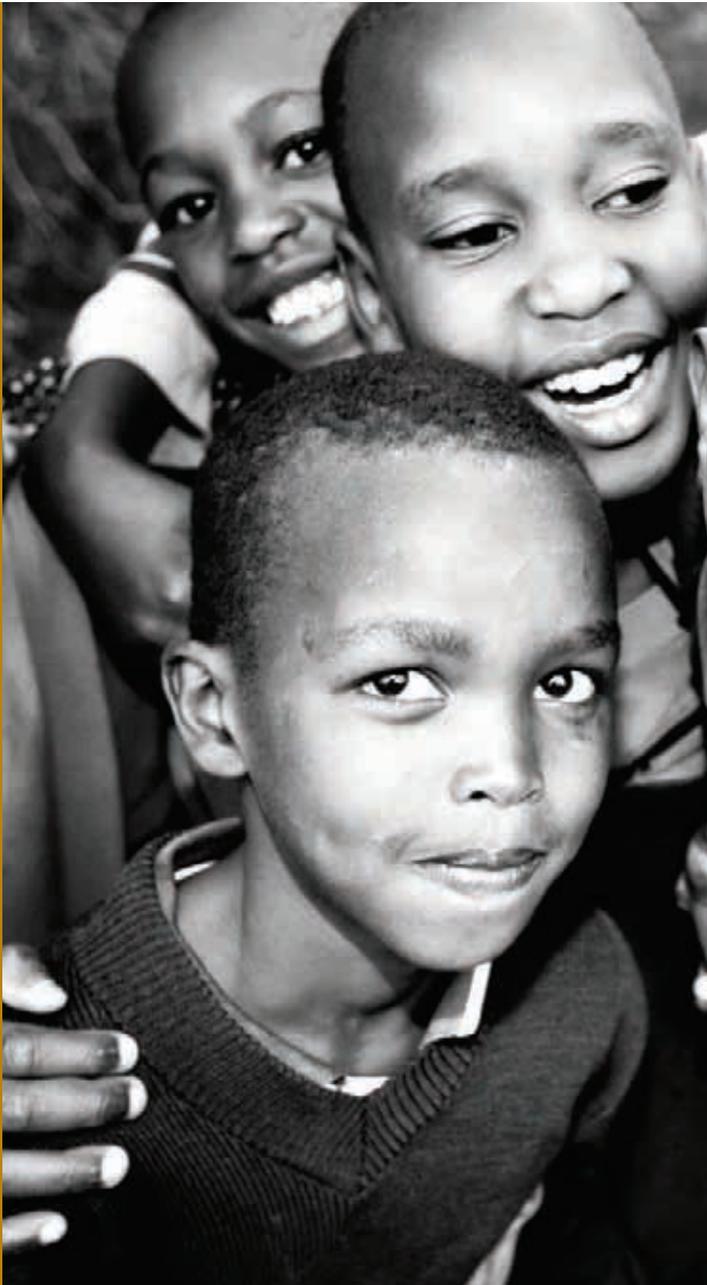
- Centre for Poverty Analysis [CEPA]
- Centre for the Study of African Economies [CSAE]
- Institute of Policy Analysis and Research (IPAR)-Rwanda
- Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública (National Institute of Public Health) [INSP]
- National Programme for Food Security, Nigeria

Asia

- Center for Economic Research, Pakistan [CERP]
- Centre for Integrated Rural Development for Asia and the Pacific [CIRDAP]
- China Health Economics Institute [CHEI]
- Domrei Research and Consulting
- Indian School of Business [ISB]
- Institute of Public Health, Bangalore
- J-PAL South Asia at IFMR [J-PAL]
- Nepal School of Social Work

OECD

- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab - Europe [J-PAL]
- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab - USA [J-PAL]
- Amsterdam Institute for International Development [AIID]



- Impact, a part of the University of Aberdeen [IMMPACT]
- Center of Evaluation for Global Action (CEGA) University of California, Berkeley
- International Development Department - University of Birmingham [IDD]
- Development Economics Research Group, Copenhagen University [DERG]
- International Food Policy Research Institute [IFPRI]
- London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine [LSHTM]
- Oxford Policy Management [OPM]
- The HealthBridge Foundation of Canada
- Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health [JSHPS]
- Family Services Research Center, Medical University of South Carolina
- CSDS Columbia Univ [CSDS]
- Sydney School of Public Health [SSPH]
- School of International Development, University of East Anglia [DEV]
- University of Groningen, CDS
- Earth Institute, Columbia University
- University of New South Wales [UNSW]
- University of Alabama at Birmingham [UAB]
- Global Health Group, University of California, San Francisco, USA
- Department of Agrarian Reform-Bureau of Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Development [DAR-BARBD]
- Group for the Analysis of Development [GRADE]

- Innovations for Poverty Action [IPA]
- Institute for the Study of Labor [IZA]
- Institute of Social Studies [ISS]
- International HIV AIDS Alliance
- National Council of Applied Economic Research [NCAER]
- PATH
- Population Council, West Asia and North Africa Regional Office
- Institute of Development Studies [IDS]
- Policy Studies Institute [PSI]
- Centre for Health, Science & Social Research [CHESSORE]
- Direction Générale de l'Evaluation des Programmes de Développement [DGEPD]
- The Youth Employment Network [YEN]
- Center for Research on Economic Development [CEDE]
- National Opinion Research Center [NORC]
- Carolina Population Center [CPC]
- Evidence for Development [EFD]
- Fondation Ensemble
- International Literacy Institute [ILI]
- Center for International Development [CID]



- Center for New Institutional Social Sciences [CNISS]
- Kyiv Economics Institute
- RAND
- Institute of Health Management Research [IHMR]
- SSA- TC Fund- Technical Services Agency
- Project OKURASE
- Rural Education Action Project [REAP]
- Valid International
- International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research [ICDDR]
- Schneider Institutes for Health Policy [SIHP]

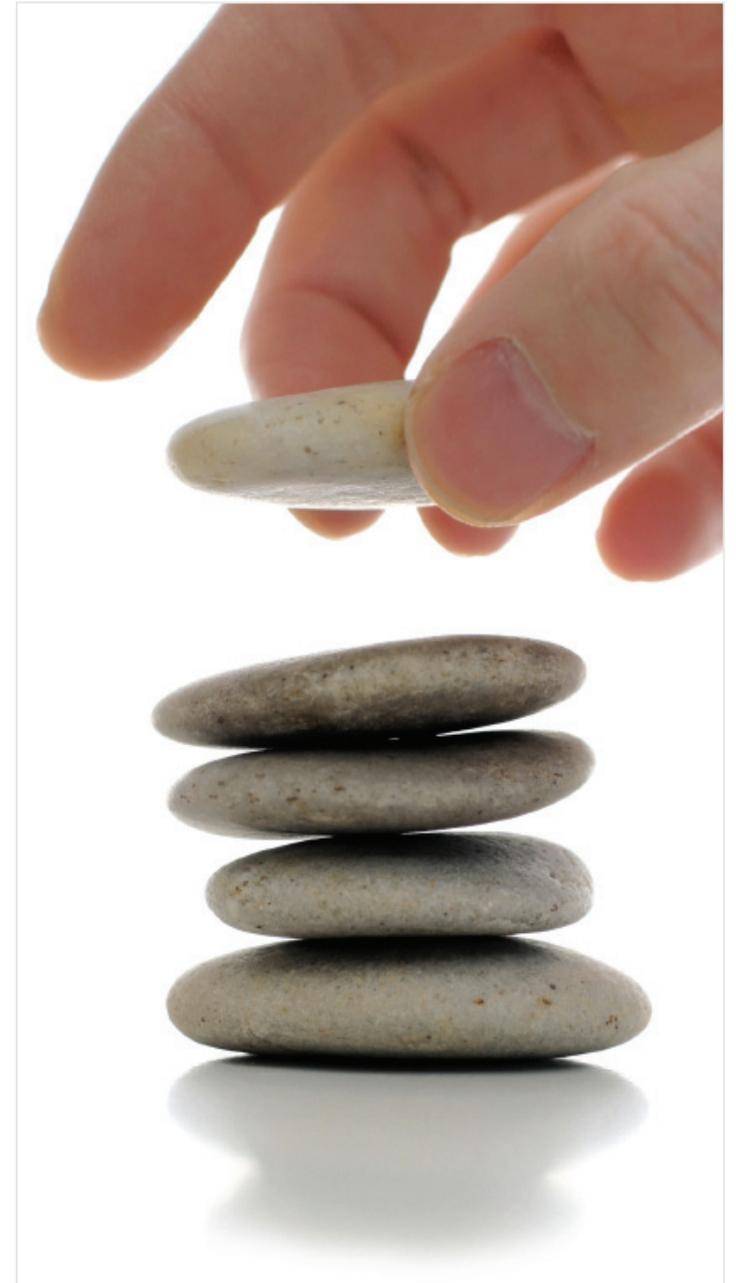


- The Social Research Unit [SRU]
- Soul Foundation
- Institute for Training & Social Research [ITSR]
- Institute for Financial Management and Research [IFMR]
- Institute for Housing and Urban Development Studies [HIS]
- ARCO Action Research for Co-Development [ARCO]
- Development Analytics S.A.
- Policy Research Ltd.
- Centre for Research, Innovation and Training [CRIT]
- Center for Community Based Research [CCBR]
- Centre for Studies in Social Sciences Calcutta
- CENPAP Research and Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.
- School of Public Health, Universidad de Antioquia
- Institute for Fiscal Studies [IFS]
- Mother and Infant Research Activities
- International Centre of Water for Food Security, Charles Sturt University [IC WATER]
- Development Assistance Research Associates [DARA]
- Tamas Consultants Inc [TAMAS]
- Committee on Sustainability Assessment [COSA]
- NEERMAN

- The Institute for Poverty Alleviation and International Development (IPAID)
- CODESPA FOUNDATION
- Sightsavers
- PREVIVA
- Public Policy Centre
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8 Partners

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



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LIST OF FUNDED STUDIES



Catalogue of 3ie Funded Impact Evaluations and Systematic Reviews

ie Impact Evaluations

sr Systematic Reviews

Agriculture

- ie** Impact of the irrigation improvement component of Agricultural Sector Program Loan, Thailand
- ie** Monitoring and assessing the impacts of KickStart's low cost farm equipment on poverty reduction in Africa
- ie** Enhancing food production and food security through improved inputs: an evaluation of Tanzania's National Agricultural Input Voucher Scheme with a focus on impacts
- ie** Sustainability of impact: a biofortification program to reduce vitamin A deficiency in Uganda
- ie** A randomized evaluation of the effects of an agricultural insurance program on rural household's behaviour: evidence from China

- ie Smallholder farmer' access to weather securities: impact on consumption and production decisions, India
- ie Effects of debt relief on the portfolios, consumption and welfare of the rural poor of Andhra Pradesh, India
- ie Seeing is believing? Evidence from a demonstration plot experiment in Mozambique
- ie Poverty and empowerment impacts of the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project, India
- ie Index-insurance in Gujarat, India
- ie Making networks work for policy: evidence from agricultural technology adoption in Malawi
- ie Assessing the impacts of farmer field schools on excessive fertilizer use in China
- ie Impact assessment of credit program for the tenant farmers, Bangladesh
- sr The impact of agricultural extension services
- sr The impact of farmer field schools: a systematic review

Early childhood education

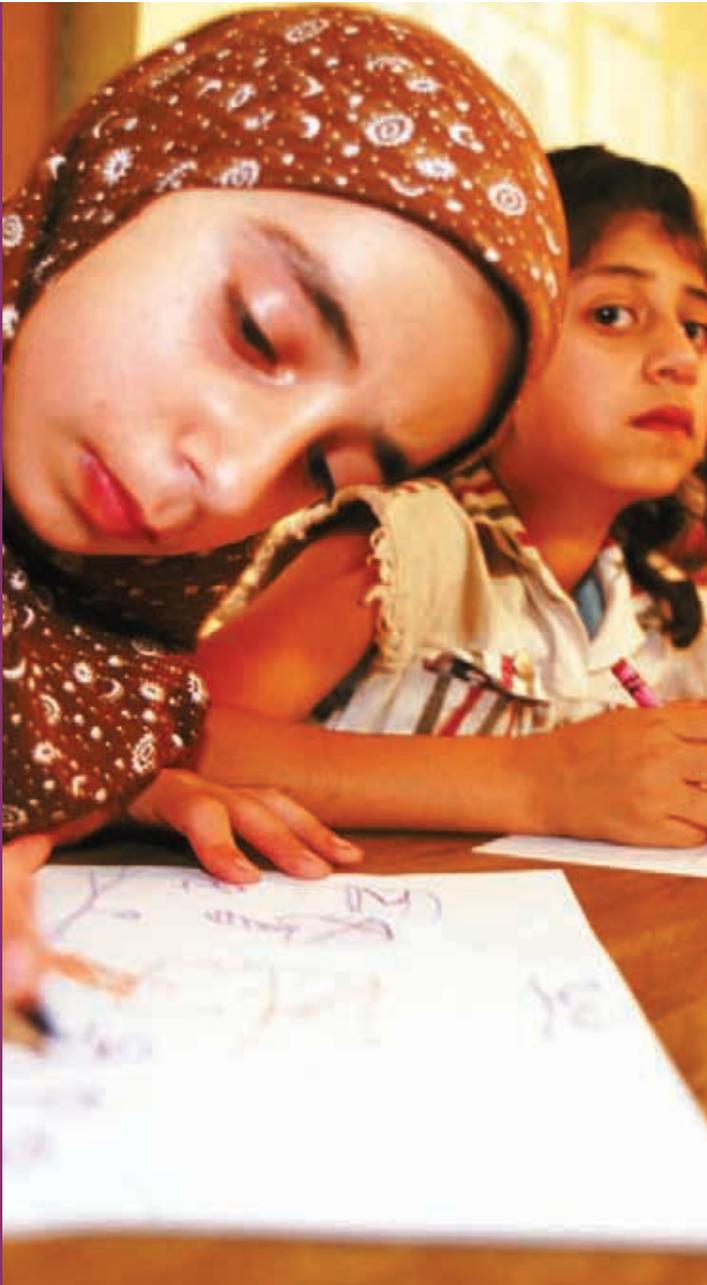
- ie The impact of day care on maternal labour supply and child development in Mexico



- ie Alternative models of early child care: daily center-based care versus parental training, Brazil
- ie Estimating the effects of a low-cost early stimulation and parenting education program in Mexico
- sr The impact of daycare programs on child health, nutrition and development in developing countries: A systematic review

Education and labour

- ie Estimating the impact and cost-effectiveness of expanding secondary education in Ghana
- ie Vocational education in Kenya: a randomized evaluation



- ie Understanding the long term impacts of a schooling conditional cash transfer program, Malawi
- ie Assessing medium-term impacts of conditional cash transfers on children and young adults in rural Nicaragua
- ie Removing higher education barriers to entry: test training & savings promotion, Chile
- ie Investment in vocational vs. general schooling: evaluating China's expansion of vocational education and laying the foundation for further vocational education evaluation
- ie The impact of mother's literacy and participation programs on child learning, India
- ie Female empowerment and occupational impacts of vocational training in the day-to-day life of the oases: evidence from a randomised evaluation in rural Mauritania
- ie Support to graduate students and researchers in Mexico
- ie Elucidating avenues for corruption: micronutrient fortification strategies in India's midday meals program
- sr The effects of K-12 school enrollment policies in developing countries

Environment and natural resources

- ie Improved cook stoves in the Tumu region of Ghana
- ie Testing the effectiveness of payments for ecosystem services to enhance conservation in productive landscapes in Uganda: a prospective randomized evaluation

- ie Environmental and socioeconomic impacts of Mexico's payments for ecosystem services program
- ie Is Tanzania's participatory forest management program a triple win? Understanding causal pathways for livelihoods, governance and forest condition impacts

Financial and private sector development

- ie Enabling microenterprise development in sub-Saharan Africa through the provision of financial services, Kenya
- ie Enabling micro-savings through bank-linked mobile phones and mobile banking in Sri Lanka
- ie Targeting the ultra poor: an impact evaluation of the BRAC's graduation model in Ghana
- ie Micro entrepreneurship support program in Chile: impact evaluation
- ie Can microfinance foster entrepreneurship in poor communities? A randomized experiment in Egypt
- ie The economics and psychology of long-term savings and pensions: A randomized experiment among low-income entrepreneurs in Maharashtra, India



- ie Providing collateral and improving product market access for smallholder farmers: a randomised evaluation of inventory credit in Sierra Leone
- ie Credit guarantees in Mexico
- ie Evaluating the returns to rural banking: village and household evidence from southern India
- ie The impact of business training services of TYM fund in Vietnam
- sf The effects of microcredit on women's control over household spending in developing countries



Governance

- ie Community driven development in Sierra Leone
- ie Does reconciliation affect conflict and development? Evidence from a field of experiment in Sierra Leone
- ie Aid and accountability: governance effects of a community driven reconstruction program in eastern Congo.
- ie Property tax experiment in Punjab, Pakistan
- ie An impact evaluation of information disclosure on elected representatives' performance: evidence from rural and urban India
- ie Improving Gujarat's industrial pollution inspection standards, India
- ie Staff recruitment and retention in post-conflict Uganda
- sr Interventions to promote social cohesion in sub-saharan Africa
- sr What are the impacts of interventions to reduce violent crime in developing countries?

Health, nutrition, HIV

- ie Estimating the effectiveness of a food supplementation intervention integrated into an AIDS care and treatment program, Uganda
- ie Learning and growing in the shadow of HIV/AIDS: a prospective randomized evaluation of the effects of Escolinhas on young children in Mozambique
- ie Paying for performance in China's battle against anaemia



- ie X out TB : monitoring patient compliance with tuberculosis treatment regimens, Pakistan
- ie Impact of malaria control and enhanced literacy instruction on educational outcomes among Kenyan school children: a multi-sectoral, prospective, randomised evaluation
- ie Scaling up male circumcision service provision, Malawi
- ie The diffusion of health knowledge through social networks: an impact evaluation of health knowledge asymmetries on child health, Burkina Faso

- ie Improving maternal and child health in India: evaluating demand and supply side
- ie Thirty-five years later: evaluating effects of a quasi-random child health and family planning program in Bangladesh
- ie Fighting tuberculosis through community based counselors in northern Indian slums: a randomised evaluation of performance based incentives
- ie Evaluating the impact of supplying double fortified salt through the public distribution system on anemia in Bihar, India
- ie Cash transfers, health insurance and health outcomes in Ghana
- ie The SASA! Study: a cluster randomized controlled trial to assess the impact and cost effectiveness of a violence and HIV prevention programme in Kampala, Uganda
- sr Interventions to reduce the prevalence of female genital mutilation/cutting in African countries
- sr School feeding for improving the physical and psychosocial health of disadvantaged students
- sr Community-based intervention packages for reducing maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality and improving neonatal outcomes
- sr Behavior change interventions to prevent HIV among women living in low and middle income countries: A systematic review



- sr What are the impacts of community based rehabilitation for people with physical and mental disabilities?
- sr Conditional and unconditional cash transfers for health and nutritional outcomes in poor families in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review

Social development, gender, family planning

- ie Age at marriage, women's education, and mother and child outcomes in Bangladesh
- ie No margin, no mission? Evaluating the role of incentives in the distribution of public goods, Zambia
- ie Man to man: can education pave the way for male involvement in family planning, Zambia

Social protection

- ie An impact evaluation of the unconditional cash transfer program: evidence from the Indonesian Large Scale Social Assistance
- ie A youth wage subsidy experiment for South Africa
- ie Improving targeting in conditional cash transfer programs: a randomized evaluation of targeting methods in Indonesia's CCT program
- ie Impact evaluation of the non-contributory social pension program 70 y Más. Mexico

- ie Building a brighter future: a randomized experiment of slum housing upgrading in Mexico
- sr Slum upgrading strategies and their effects on health and social outcomes
- sr Interventions for promoting reintegration and reducing harmful behaviour and lifestyles in street-connected children and young people

Telecommunications

- sr What are the impacts of ICT provision, such as mobile phones, laptops and community-based computer access, in rural areas?

Trade

- sr What are the effects of free trade zones on employment and wages?

Water and sanitation

- ie Chlorine dispensers: scaling for results, Kenya
- ie Courting safe behaviors: testing courtyard-based safe water and hygiene interventions in urban Bangladesh



- ie Impact of metering of agricultural tube wells on groundwater use and informal groundwater irrigation services markets in West Bengal, India
- ie Assessing the effectiveness of improved sanitation on diarrhoea, nutritional status and helminth infection, a cluster randomized controlled field trial in Orissa, India
- sr Willingness to pay for cleaner water in less developed countries: systematic review of experimental evidence
- sr Water, sanitation and hygiene interventions to combat childhood diarrhoea in developing countries

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