

EXTERNAL REVIEW OF IDRC'S GLOBALIZATION, GROWTH AND POVERTY PROGRAM INITIATIVE

FINAL REPORT
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Acronyms

ARTNET	Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CBMS	Community-Based Monitoring System
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfers
CDRF	Competition, Regulation and Development Forum
CGE	Computable General Equilibrium
CIES	Consortio de Investigación Económica y Social
CRED	Competition Research for Economic Development
CUTS	Consumers Unity and Trust Society
DfID	Department for International Development
ECLAC	UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ER	English-language respondent
ERT	External Review Team
ESRF	The Economic and Social Research Foundation
EU	Evaluation Unit (IDRC)
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FR	French-language respondent
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GGP	Globalization, Growth and Poverty
HDCN	Human Development Capability Network
ICN	International Competition Network
IDRC	International Development Research Center Evaluating Tax and Benefits in Latin America (Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, México and Uruguay)
LATINMOD	
LATN	Latin American Trade Network
MERCONET	Mercosur Economic Research Network
MERCOSUR	Regional Trade Agreement among Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay
MIMAP	Micro Impacts of Macro and Adjustment Policies
MPIA	Modeling and Policy Impact Analysis
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NIDP	Non-Income Dimensions of Poverty
NTA	National Transfer Accounts
ODI	Overseas Development Institute
OPHI	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative
PAD	Project Approval Document (IDRC)
PCD	Peace, Conflict and Development
PEP	Poverty and Economic Policy
PI	Program Initiative (IDRC)
PIERI	Policy Impact Evaluation Research Initiative
PMMA	Poverty Monitoring, Measurement and Analysis
R2P	Research to Policy
RP	Research Project (IDRC)
rPRC	Rolling Project Completion Report (IDRC)

RSP	Research Support Project (IDRC)
SADRN	Southern African Development Research Network
TEC	Trade Employment and Competitiveness
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNPFA	United Nations Population Fund
VERN	Vietnam Economic Research Network
WRC	Women's Rights and Citizenship

Glossary of web analytics terms used in the report

Bounce Rate	Percentage of visits where the user looks only at a single page before exiting. The average bounce rate for IDRC is 68%.
	Cookie A cookie is a piece of data that a website stores in a users browser to help maintain consistent web experiences across multiple visits. The GGP web site might generate a unique ID number for each visitor and store the ID number on each user's machine using a cookie file.
IP address	A unique Internet address used to communicate over the Internet across multiple networks
Page Views	Every time a web page is loaded or refreshed in a browser a page view is registered for the host website. If a user navigates to a different page and then returns to the original page, a second page view will be recorded as well. A Unique Page View aggregates page views that are generated by the same user during the same session. A Unique Page View represents the number of sessions during which that page was viewed one or more times.
Robots (or spiders)	These are devices which roam the internet to seek out new material and update existing material held in the data base of a particular search engine.
Search Engine Indexer	A search engine indexer is a mathematical procedure used to analyse the contents of a web page which has been found by a search engine spider or robot.
Visits	A visit is defined as a single user session where a user interacts with a given web site. A session typically (but not always) expires after 30 minutes of inactivity. After expiration if the same browser loads the previous website, a new visit will be registered.
Visitors	A visitor (or unique visitor) is defined as a single browser which has loaded a given website within a specified period (typically 2 years). A visitor may have several visits (encounters with a website) over a long period, but will only register as a single visitor.

Executive Summary

i. The purpose of this review is (a) to assess the extent to which the GGP Program Initiative is meeting its objectives and aims, to evaluate how risks to the achievement of the program objectives were identified and managed, and to identify any evolution in objectives; (b) to document the results of the program and analyse their influence, and (c) to describe and analyse the program's main findings on the research questions and themes as outlined in the program's prospectus and strategy.

ii. GGP is IDRC's flagship economics program and during the period covered by this evaluation (April 2006-July 2009), it had two distinctive features: a very broad range of research and the dominance of one project (Poverty and Economic Policy network [PEP]) in its funding allocation. The evaluation methodology used by the External Review Team (ERT) combined a variety of methods, including desk reviews of documents, face-to-face/skype interviews of informants and site visits, in order to analyse data from many different sources, including a bibliometric review, website monitoring and an on-line survey. The collection of information was guided by a set of linked matrices which mapped GGP objectives and expected GGP outputs into a set of questions and associated indicators. A sample of 17 projects was purposively selected for detailed review, while a further four projects were briefly examined during site visits. One methodological contribution of this review is the elaboration of an integrated framework to analyze the internet reach of a Program Initiative.

iii. A review of all Project Abstracts and PADs indicated that GGP projects have generally been well designed to meet the program's objectives. The main challenge has been in project implementation. GGP funds research through several modalities, of which multicountry projects are by far the most important. Multicountry networks, which tend to be regionally based, have generally functioned well with significant individual and organizational capacity building, and in some cases, effective policy influencing. The experience of time-bound multicountry projects has been more mixed. Some have succeeded in developing a common methodology and overcoming the problems of applying it to data sets drawn from different countries. Others have found this challenge too great and have operated as a set of single country projects that were largely self-contained. GGP should re-consider the principles behind the construction of time-bound multicountry projects. Innovative research may be developed and disseminated as effectively by undertaking it well in a single country at first, after which it can be scaled up and applied elsewhere. Furthermore, there are increasing opportunities to carry out rigorous, comparative empirical research **within** countries using subnational data.

iv. In general, GGP has made progress towards its four objectives. The work on labour markets is particularly valuable for attaining the first objective, since increasing employment and/or real wages are the main transmission mechanisms for converting faster economic growth into poverty reduction. As regards the second objective, GGP has sought to integrate two strands of research previously funded by IDRC: international trade and domestic/regional responses to globalization, and the effects of adjustment and structural reform on the poor. IDRC has a strong international reputation for its competition research and GGP has funded several innovative projects in this area. Progress towards the third objective has been mostly concerned with broadening and deepening the concept of human well-being adopted by policy makers. This includes attempts to operationalize Sen's framework, as well as other work focussed on multidimensional poverty. This research also constitutes an advance towards the fourth objective as an increasing number of GGP projects make reference to non-income dimensions of poverty and use panel data to study income dynamics. The importance of political economy considerations is acknowledged in several trade projects where there is more emphasis by GGP on understanding the policy process than in previous IDRC programs in this area. As regards the subsidiarity issue, one of the trade networks (MERCUNET) examines the role of regional integration in a globalised world. However, with the significant exception of CBMS's work in PEP, there is little evidence of research at the subnational level in the sample projects. This is the case even where the research questions warranted such a disaggregated analysis.

v. Examination of PADs reveals that GGP staff are aware of the multiple sources of risk which may affect project performance and take steps to mitigate it where possible. These steps include conducting extended dialogues with high-risk applicants before a proposal is approved and using RSPs as venture capital projects. One type of risk which is difficult to identify *ex ante*, but which can have serious consequences *ex post*, is the unexpected departure of key staff in partner organizations before a project has been completed. This might be addressed by requiring all project proposals to include a contingency plan which would describe what measures would be put in place to ensure continuity of the project in the event of key researchers leaving before the project was completed. The ERT's assessment of GGP's research findings was limited by the lack of final research outputs for several projects either because they were still ongoing, or because of lags in publication. Nevertheless, it considers that the quality of research is uneven across themes and regions. There is evidence of very good quality work in some projects, while in others the findings are unclear or overly descriptive, which reflects poor research design and weak project implementation. Although GGP has made strenuous efforts to communicate the results of its research, it needs to be more proactive with respect to bridging the research community it supports and the policy community it aims to reach. In particular, it should experiment with new mechanisms of communicating research, such as the electronic media, and move beyond end-of-project workshops as the standard mechanism for disseminating research findings. In this regard, the results of the ERT's website monitoring exercise and website survey are revealing. While these findings should be treated very cautiously owing to data limitations, they suggest that neither the breadth nor the depth of reach by the GGP website has changed significantly in the last three years. Around half the survey respondents visited the GGP website for the first time when they agreed to participate in the survey. Nearly two-thirds of English-language respondents and over half of French-language respondents had not downloaded any items from the GGP website in the last year.

vi. As regards capacity building, GGP has assisted individuals acquire research skills in several ways. The funding of training courses, workshops, study visits and mentoring by Northern professionals have all been valuable. It is also clear that much research in GGP's portfolio would not have been done at all in the absence of IDRC support. This implies that much 'learning-by-doing' among Southern researchers would have been lost without GGP. The experience with research institution building is more complex. In some regions, there is little firm evidence that GGP has built the capacity of research institutions, such as universities and research think-tanks, particularly in their ability to deliver high quality policy-oriented research. In contrast, there is clear evidence of organizational capacity building in the networks that GGP has supported, such as MERCONET and LATN. GGP has demonstrated a willingness to involve research partners that are either new to GGP or to IDRC. This openness should be maintained in order to extend the success of earlier IDRC programs in building capacity among new beneficiary organisations, especially those that have not yet received significant support from donors, but which show great promise. Measuring the impact of research on policy is notoriously difficult, but there is evidence that GGP has succeeded on several occasions in expanding policy capacities, broadening policy horizons and affecting policy regimes. Notwithstanding these successes, there are several aspects of the research-to-policy interface that remain problematic. Monitoring and evaluating research impact on policy has not been consistently undertaken across projects, while potential research users have not always become involved at an early stage of a project's life-cycle.

vii. As pre-GGP projects reach completion, so opportunities arise to give the program a stronger sense of strategic direction. Two areas merit consideration: sharpening the program's focus and exploiting knowledge spill-overs. IDRC is a relatively small player in a very large global research industry, so GGP's funding of economic and social research is likely to have greater impact if it is not widely and thinly spread. The program might prioritise work on labour markets (to which some social protection research could be more closely associated) and link trade and competition research more closely. Management should be alert to the generation of knowledge spill-overs between projects which can be internalized within GGP by ensuring information feedback into the design of future research. Examples of such spillovers are identified in this report.

1 Review Objectives

1 The purpose of the review is

- i To assess the extent to which the program is meeting its objectives and aims, to evaluate how risks to the achievement of the program objectives were identified and managed, and to identify any evolution in objectives.
- ii To document the results of the program and analyse their influence.
- iii To describe and analyse the program's main findings on the research questions and themes as outlined in the program's prospectus and strategy.

A more detailed statement of the review's objectives is given in annex A.

2 Distinctive features of GGP during the evaluation period

2 The GGP Program Initiative was established in April 2006. During the period covered by this evaluation (April 2006-July 2009), it had two distinctive features. Firstly, a very broad range of research was carried out under its roof. The program encompasses seven thematic areas which extend from agrifood markets to social protection (see annex B). This variety is the result of several factors. As IDRC's flagship economics program, GGP has faced continuous pressure to respond to the changing concerns of the Canadian and international policy communities. Program staff have also had to balance the thematic priorities of a global research initiative with local and regional preoccupations. On the whole, the demand-driven nature of the research program has allowed the emergence of research projects that are closely aligned with Southern research interests and with issues of local and regional policy concern. This focus has aided the uptake and impact of research projects, and has allowed GGP to exploit synergies between thematic and regional priorities. Finally, a broad research agenda is partly the result of some funding decisions being made to help fill gaps in the existing literature. As a consequence, it is likely that certain project activities may be more closely related to research work conducted outside GGP and IDRC than to other projects funded by the PI.

3 Whether this heterogeneous portfolio of research projects constitutes a strength or a weakness depends on how a program initiative (PI) is regarded. At one extreme, there is a tight view in which priorities are narrowly defined from above, projects are expected to generate knowledge spill-overs amongst themselves which are captured within the PI, and a particular sequence of research activities is expected to unfold over time. At the other extreme, there is a loose view which espouses broad and flexible priorities, has no particular expectations regarding inter-project spill-overs or research sequences, and encourages the emergence of a project portfolio which is largely shaped by the decentralised demands of Southern researchers and by regional concerns. The ERT understands that IDRC's view is that while a program may exhibit considerable breadth of coverage in its early years, particularly if it inherits a legacy of ongoing projects, it is expected that over time the focus of the program will become sharper. It is this view which underlies the current evaluation¹.

4 Secondly, starting in FY 2007/2008, one project in GGP's portfolio has received a very much larger funding allocation than any other. As of March 31, 2009, the Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) network was allocated CAD 6 million which represents nearly one fifth (18.6%) of total approved spending by this program on research projects at this date. The next highest allocation by GGP was to the Human Development and Capability Network, which amounted to just over CAD 2 million or 6.6% of total approved spending. Furthermore, PEP is due to receive an additional CAD 10 million from sources

¹ When GGP was established in April 2006, the management team was drawn largely from IDRC staff who had previously worked for TEC and/or MIMAP. The new program took over 16 ongoing research projects from TEC and 5 ongoing projects from MIMAP.

outside GGP before the end of 2012. It is important to be aware that PEP is an outlier at the top end of GGP's spending distribution. This project was subject to a detailed external review in 2007 and the ERT has drawn on the findings of the review in this evaluation of GGP.

5 While the breadth of research activities funded by GGP has made it difficult for the program to occupy a distinctive *intellectual* niche in the development economics research landscape, it certainly fills a distinctive *institutional* niche. Few, if any, Northern donors have a mandate to fund rigorous economic research on the South, in the South and primarily for the South. Such a focus has never been more important given the growing inter-connectedness of national economies and the rise of global challenges to economic policy makers.

3 Methodology

3.1 Review design, methods and process

6 The review methodology was developed during and immediately after the Orientation Workshop held by IDRC in Ottawa on February 10-12, 2009. The analytical framework for assessing GGP is composed of three linked evaluation matrices:

- i The *Program matrix* was the main instrument for evaluating the GGP (see Annex C). Part A of this matrix maps each GGP objective into a set of questions and associated indicators/evidence, while also identifying relevant data sources and methods. Part B of the matrix maps expected GGP outputs and outcomes into a set of questions and associated indicators/evidence, while also identifying relevant data sources and methods. The Program matrix was complemented by a much shorter, summary list of questions used for interviews with program level informants and for scoring the design of each GGP project (see List of Questions for Level 1 analysis in Annex C).
- ii The *Project matrix* was similar (although not identical) to the Program matrix, but was applied only to those individual GGP projects selected in the sample (see Annex C).
- iii The *Network module* complemented the project matrix. It was applied only to the subset of sample projects which are multi-/single country networks (see Annex C).

7 In practice, it proved impossible to answer some of the more ambitious questions in the program matrix, such as those associated with the use of the 'willingness-to-pay' criterion.

3.2 Data sources

3.2.1 Program level

8 **GGP Corporate and Program Level Documents:** in advance of the Orientation Workshop, the Evaluation Unit (EU) provided the External Review Team (ERT) with a CD containing material on IDRC's corporate strategy, the origins/rationale of the Program Initiatives (PI) system, GGP project abstracts and a spreadsheet with data on GGP's project portfolio. During the workshop, the ERT requested additional information on the distribution of GGP projects by budget size, funding allocations across thematic clusters with and without PEP, and estimated rejection rates of applications to GGP for funding.

9 **GGP Website monitoring and user survey:** given the growth of the Internet as a medium for attracting research proposals, a device for disseminating research results and a space for exerting policy influence, it was decided to collect two sets of data on users of the GGP website. Firstly, information was retrieved on the number of unique visitors, unique page views and time spent per visit on the GGP website between April 2006 and March 2009 using a customised proprietary software application installed by

IDRC in 2004². For comparative purposes, the same information was collected for the WRC and PCD program initiatives over the same period (see annex J). Secondly, since IDRC has neither configured their site nor fashioned the Google Analytics package to track downloads, the ERT designed a simple questionnaire for visitors to the GGP website after consulting IDRC's Communications Unit and the EU (see annex K). The survey, which ran from June 10 – July 27, collected information on visitors to, and downloads from the GGP site (see annex L).

10 Program level informants: a list of individuals who provided the ERT with program level information is given in annex F.

3.2.2 Project level

11 Project sample selection: the selection of projects for detailed review turned out to be a three stage process. In the first stage, which took place in February 2009 during the Orientation Workshop, an initial set of 17 projects was chosen (see annex D). The second stage occurred in March 2009 during the GGP Team Retreat to which the ERT was invited³. At this event, GGP staff provided additional information on certain projects, as a result of which small changes were made to the size and composition of the original sample. The third stage resulted from the outbreak of swine flu in Mexico in May 2009. One ERT member (CS) had planned to travel to Mexico for site visits, but was forced to change his itinerary as all UK insurance companies withdrew travel insurance cover from the country. Instead, CS travelled to Peru where two of his projects had activities. While in Lima and San Salvador, he collected information on four other GGP projects outside the original sample. These are referred to as 'non-sample projects'.

12 GGP Project Level Documents: once the project sample had been finalized in stage two, the GGP secretariat prepared a second CD containing IDRC material on the selected projects. This information included PADs, trip reports, rPCRs and Final Technical Reports. The ERT also accessed a large quantity of sample project outputs, such as working/discussion papers, journal articles, books, training materials and policy briefs. These items were downloaded from partner organization websites or supplied directly to ERT members by project leaders via e-mail or during site visits.

13 Site visits: the ERT visited the sites of twenty projects in nine countries of the South and met with Northern resource persons in Canada, USA, UK and Switzerland (Annex E).

14 Project level informants: a list of individuals who provided the ERT with project level information is given in annex F.

3.3 Ethical considerations

15 This report contains no direct quotations from informants whose confidentiality has been maintained. Likewise, all respondents to the GGP website survey remain anonymous.

3.4 Strengths/limitations of the methodology

16 Overall, the ERT is satisfied that its chosen methodology was appropriate to the task at hand. However, the detailed structure of the evaluation matrices was rather ambitious given the resources available to the team. Furthermore, and with the benefit of hindsight, the ERT regrets that it was required to select the sample of GGP projects for detailed study at such an early stage of the evaluation process. The analysis of GGP's internet reach uses a novel framework which may have wider application to

² A glossary of website monitoring terms is provided at the beginning of this report, while further details of the 2004 software application are given in annex J.

³ This was held in Ottawa on March 30-April 1, 2009.

IDRC's future evaluation work. Nevertheless, certain features of the software applications IDRC had in place when the External Review was conducted, including the way this software was configured to track web metrics, together with several in-house constraints on using this software, have limited the application of this framework in this review⁴. Despite these limitations, valuable experience was gained from this pilot exercise. Experience has shown that the best way of raising the quality of an evidence-base is to start using the data which exist. This prompts a discussion of its strengths and weaknesses, and raises questions about what information should be collected, how it should be collected, by whom and to what purpose. The end result is a superior set of 'fit-for-purpose' indicators derived from statistics having wider coverage, greater accuracy and improved timeliness for monitoring and evaluation.

4 Findings and conclusions

4.1 Assessment of progress towards meeting program objectives and of success in managing risk

4.1.1 Support Modalities

17 GGP has used four modes for funding research projects in the current phase: i) multi country networks; ii) single country networks; iii) time-bound multi country projects, and iv) time-bound single country projects. Out of total funding, 47 per cent of funds are allocated to projects which are multi country networks, 38 per cent to projects which are time-bound multicountry projects, 6 per cent to projects which are single country networks, and 9 per cent to projects which are time-bound single country projects (see annex D). Clearly, single country projects, whether as part of a network or as a time-bound project, were a relatively minor part of the GGP portfolio, and the bulk of the funding went to multi-country projects.

18 Among multi-country projects, both networks and time-bound projects were important in the GGP portfolio. The networks that IDRC in general supports are forums comprising both organizations and individuals that are "dedicated to building relationships, sharing tasks and working together on development issues of common interest" (IDRC,2006:1). The networks that GGP supports have had a long and stable relationship with IDRC that pre-dated GGP. These networks were both of the 'skill-building' and 'policy advocacy' types. Most of these networks are regionally based, such as LATN in Latin America and SADN in Southern Africa. By and large, these networks have functioned well, with significant individual and organizational capacity building, and in some cases, effective policy influencing. By supporting these networks, often in weak and fragmented institutional environments where limited interaction between researchers and policy makers across countries was taking place, IDRC has contributed to the creation of regional public goods, with strong positive spillover effects in knowledge generation and translation into policy in the region..

19 Time-bound multicountry projects have also led to the creation of linkages between researchers and stakeholders across countries. However, by and large, these linkages have been ad hoc and often left to the discretion of the project leaders in country teams. This contrasts with the formal nature of inter-linkages between the members of a network. The advantage of time-bound multi-country projects from GGP's perspective has been that these have allowed GGP more flexibility and not tied it to long-term support of the researchers in the different country teams which would have occurred if they were part of a network. However, in practice, the lead institution in the project and some partner institutions have tended to receive several rounds of GGP and pre-GGP funding in a set of repeated relationships. The ad hoc nature of the linkages, often initiated at GGP's behest, has been a strong negative feature of multi-country projects. Typically, these have not led to dynamic and enduring collaborations between the different country teams, have compromised the quality of the research undertaken in the projects and led to limited

⁴ This issue is discussed further in paragraphs 69-73 and in annex J.

capacity building. That said, there are important exceptions to this generalisation. In both projects 103847 and 103908, which have been completed, project leaders took great pains over several months to develop a common methodology and to overcome the problems of applying it to data sets drawn from different countries. Similar efforts have been made in project 104026 which is still in progress.

4.1.2 Alignment of projects to program objectives

20 All Project Abstracts and PADs were reviewed to assess whether projects were initially well aligned to GGP objectives. This exercise allowed the ERT to distinguish between projects which failed to meet GGP objectives because they were not designed to do so, and projects which were aligned to these objectives, but experienced failures in implementation.

21 This assessment of project alignment was conducted by one team member (KS) to ensure consistency in the scoring of projects. Projects were rated on a scale from 1 to 5: 1 indicating a very weak alignment with GGP objectives, and 5 indicating a very strong alignment. The average score was 4.1 and the standard deviation was 0.9. These results suggest that, in general, GGP projects have been well aligned to meet overall objectives. Average project scores by region are shown in Table 1. Disaggregation of the project alignment data by year indicates a small decline in the average annual alignment score and a small increase in the dispersion of annual score values between 2006 and 2009. However, given the unavoidable presence of measurement error in the figures, the ERT considers that these changes are not statistically significant.

Table 1: Alignment of research projects to GGP program objectives			
Region	No of projects	Mean score	Standard Deviation
Global	10	4.5	0.7
Asia	8	4.0	1.2
Latin America & Caribbean	8	4.1	0.4
Middle East and North Africa	6	3.8	1.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	13	3.8	1.0
Overall	45	4.1	0.9
Notes			
1 = Very weak alignment with GGP objectives ; 2 = Weak alignment ; 3 = Average alignment ; 4 = Strong alignment; 5 = Very strong alignment			

22 Evolution of objectives: in a research context, three years is a relatively short period and it would be unusual for a research program’s objectives to change over this time. What might change are (i) the priority assigned to one objective rather than to another, and (ii) the ‘goodness-of-fit’ between the program portfolio and PI objectives as pre-GGP projects are completed. The ERT found no evidence of a change in GGP’s research priorities during the evaluation period, while the results of its attempt to track changes in the ‘goodness-of-fit’ between the program portfolio and PI objectives are presented in paragraph 21.

4.1.3 Objective 1: To provide solid, locally grounded evidence on the patterns and drivers of inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction

23 The design of an effective inclusive growth strategy to reduce poverty requires detailed knowledge of the local specific conditions, in which the populations evolve, as well as the hindrances and the challenges they face. Economic research can help generate knowledge that is useful for policymakers in the design of policies that would help translate economic growth into less inequality and less poverty. Several GGP-funded projects have initiated research activities in order to meet the program’s first objective. Referring to the PADs, 40 out of the 108 projects (RP and RSP) that were active between 2006

and 2009 had objective 1 as the main research objective, while 32 other projects had objective 1 as their second or third research objective.

24 In some cases, the research questions were defined by the researchers in close consultations with stakeholders (policymakers and NGOs). This approach has proved to be useful since it made it possible for the stakeholders to be involved in the initial stage of the research, and for the researchers to work on some issues that are to some extent relevant for policy making.

25 Most of these research activities are microeconomic by nature, as opposed to macroeconomic, since they rely on existing micro-level (household and firm) data to analyze a host of issues, like the determinants of labor market outcomes and the impacts of microfinance on poverty. One should note that in most cases, GGP did not fund the collection of new datasets. One exception to this microeconomic characteristic of the studies in this group is the project 104442 on the impacts of Asian Drivers that aims at understanding the implications of growth in Asian countries (mostly China and India) on African economies. Its research activities relied mostly on aggregate data. The project was funded in partnership with other donors to analyze the impacts of Asian countries' outward FDI on African economies (employment, trade, etc.) and the best policy responses of the latter countries to mitigate any negative impacts on the wellbeing of their populations.

26 The ability of GGP-funded projects to tap into the increasing number of micro-datasets collected in different countries by their statistical agencies is a positive development, as this data would have probably been left under-exploited, i.e. used for cross-tabulation analyses only.

27 Labor market issues have received significant attention among the research questions studied in order to meet GGP's first objective. This strategy seems to be appropriate. Indeed, as the poor derive their income from use of their most abundant factor (labor), their participation in the labor market offers a significant route to escape poverty. Inclusive growth will contribute to poverty reduction through its impact on the quantity and the quality of jobs that are available to the poor..

28 This type of research is all the more important in the context of Africa for example, where more knowledge is available on the determinants of labor supply than on the drivers of labor demand. Project 104443 has contributed to the understanding of, among other topics, (i) the relationship between firms' characteristics and job matching; (ii) the labor market frictions explaining the high level of unemployment among the youth; and (iii) the labor market performance of exporting firms in South Africa. The same research project activities have helped to generate knowledge about three other African countries, Ghana, Tanzania and Madagascar. The researchers have shed some light on several issues like the determinants of the returns to education, the impact of higher education on labor productivity, and the importance and contribution of vocational training to the wellbeing of the poor segment of the population.

29 An interesting characteristic of that project is its multi-country nature where four African countries (Ghana, Madagascar, South Africa and Tanzania) were involved in poverty-focused research on labor market issues in their respective economies. Unfortunately, because of the differences in the level of development of these countries, the issues analyzed were not comparable and the researchers were not able to provide a cross-analysis of their findings. Nevertheless, project 104443 has been a good experience as it had made it possible for researchers from different countries to work in collaboration on the same topic using similar technical methods. This collaboration has been facilitated by the approach used whereby more experienced researchers residing in Northern countries were involved, as co-authors, in the project with young African researchers. Given the weak research facilities in Africa and the huge need for capacity building, the involvement in the projects of more experienced researchers from Northern countries has benefited the young African researchers through their numerous interactions with their partners.

30 The modality adopted in project 104443 is different from the one used in other projects, like the Tanzanian project on the Micro-level Perspective on growth (103883), which is a single-country project. The latter project aimed at, among other objectives, understanding the main obstacles to productivity growth and export diversification, and at identifying the prospects of rural-urban linkages in the Tanzanian economy. In comparison to the previous project, researchers in the Tanzanian project did not have many opportunities to interact with more experienced researchers. Most of their interactions were limited to the comments they received from external reviewers on their proposals and on the drafts of their reports. In contrast to researchers in the previous project, they did not have the ability to present their research methods and results in international forums where they could have obtained better feedback. This has some implications for capacity building that will be discussed later in this report. It is not clear whether the isolation in which the researchers in the Tanzanian project operated was responsible for the leadership problem they encountered. Indeed, the project leader was not able to persuade some of the team members to complete their research papers by taking into consideration the significant comments made by the external reviewers. Only four of the seven initially expected papers had been completed with an acceptable quality.

31 It is important to note that the isolation referred to above is not restricted to single-country projects. The multi-country project on microfinance in Central Africa operated in a similar format, where most of the interactions the researchers had with external reviewers on their topics were through the comments they received on their proposals. It is not clear whether the delay in the implementation of the project was related to the numerous rounds of comments and revisions or to the experience of the research team. Indeed, the research team in Cameroon that one ERT member visited was composed of a significant number of junior researchers. Would a partnership with more experienced researchers that is similar to the one in project 104443 be more efficient for the Microfinance project? This counterfactual question cannot be answered.

4.1.4 Objective 2: To inform policy-makers and civil society actors of the opportunities and challenges to reduce inequality and poverty through appropriate trade strategies and properly regulated markets

32 As developing countries increasingly integrate into the world economy and deregulate domestic markets, there is need for high quality policy relevant economic research that examines the conditions under which globalization delivers inclusive growth. Economic research can also analyse what type of market institutions are most likely to bring about welfare enhancing economic reforms, and how and under what conditions non-economic institutions may work with or against economic institutions in their effects on pro-poor growth.

33 Under Objective 2, GGP research focused on the equity and poverty implications of alternate trade, competition and regulatory policy scenarios, and non-economic institutions that may mediate between growth, equity and poverty. The research undertaken under this objective largely built on the successful pre-GGP phases of TEC and MIMAP. However, there has been a conscious attempt in GGP to integrate the research on international trade relations and domestic and regional responses to globalization undertaken in TEC with the research on the effects of adjustment and reforms on the poor undertaken in MIMAP. In addition, GGP has maintained its support for the large international networks of trade policy experts and stakeholders such as LATN in Latin America and ARTNET in Asia.

34 GGP has carved out a niche for itself globally in competition research. International experts that the ERT interviewed were unanimous in their admiration of IDRC's contribution in this area, and that much of the research on competition and development would not have occurred without IDRC's early lead in creating a global pool of Southern and Northern researchers working together in this theme. IDRC has supported the pre-International Competition Network (ICN) Forum on Competition and Development for some years, and the forum has been well attended by representatives from Competition Authorities and

academics from Southern countries, along with leading academics working on competition from Northern institutions. Support for the Pre-ICN Forum was important both from networking and capacity building perspectives as it allowed Competition Authorities from advanced market and developing countries to exchange ideas and experiences with competition policies in an informal manner, and enabled competition authorities in developing countries to learn from the experiences of advanced economies where there has been an extensive and long history of pro-competition policies. It also allowed a frank discussion of some contentious issues which would not have occurred within the more formal confines of the ICN (such as for example the debates that occurred in the 2009 Forum around the mergers of major banks in the UK and the bailout / subsidization of the automobile industry by US and European countries).

35 GGP has mounted innovative projects in the area of competition policy such as the Competition Research for Economic Development (CRED), a project targeted to competition authorities, and the Competition, Regulation and Development Forum (CDRF) where the call for proposals asked for papers addressing different issues of implementation around competition and regulatory regimes in developing countries. . Both used open responsive mode mechanisms to draw in a wide network of researchers and practitioners from different continents. The research in CDRF was disseminated in highly effective ways, via well written and widely circulated policy briefs, newspaper articles and stakeholder symposiums.

36 In the area of trade related capacity building, IDRC has supported networks such as LATN to allow developing countries to position themselves effectively in international trade negotiations. The creation of these networks was seen as crucial in the pre-GGP phase to deliver a more development oriented multilateral trade regime, given the weak capacities of developing countries in trade negotiations. External evaluations of these networks have concluded that these networks have largely achieved the objective of trade related capacity building (Macadar,2003). In addition, the quality of research undertaken by networks such as MERCUNET and ARTNET has been consistently good. For example, MERCUNET was assessed in 2007 and the review team ‘found the quality of the research output to be consistently high in both their qualitative and quantitative evaluations’ (McMahon and Porta, 2007:4). The main challenge to MERCUNET has arisen from the transformation of the global and regional trade environment in Latin America since the 1990s when MERCOSUR was the fastest growing regional integration project in the world. In recent years and for a variety of reasons, several of the organization’s members have eschewed pursuing deeper integration within MERCOSUR in favour of signing bilateral trade agreements with non-member countries of the region and with the North⁵. Furthermore, its two most powerful members (Argentina and Brazil) appear to have adopted contrary positions regarding the resumption of multilateral trade negotiations as part of the Doha Round. Under these circumstances, it is not clear that it makes sense for GGP to continue to support two separate trade networks in Latin America: MERCUNET and LATN.

37 One weakness in the areas of competition and trade research is that rarely have multicountry projects been mounted where trade and competition issues have been looked at simultaneously rather than in isolation. Trade and competition/regulatory issues are two sides of the same coin – the former exposes domestic firms to increasing external competition and the latter exposes the same firms to internal competition. Since trade reforms and domestic deregulation often go hand in hand, it is important to understand when external and internal forces of competition complement each other in their welfare effects. One of the few projects that attempt to bring together these two strands of research is Project 104007 which attempts to understand the domestic and external constraints to service sector liberalization and proposes an innovative method of measuring restrictiveness in services trade.

38 A few projects have sought to examine the effects of non-economic institutions on efficiency (where markets fail or are absent) and on equity. The gender impact of tax policy was explored in project 103908, while the consequences for small farmers of government intervention in food markets was analyzed in

⁵ Both Paraguay and Uruguay have signed free trade agreements (FTA) with Chile. Uruguay has also signed an FTA with Mexico and is negotiating another with Colombia. In addition, Uruguay has made two bilateral agreements with the US: one for trade and the other for investment.

project 103847. Human welfare is crucially affected by different types of (dis)empowerment which are embodied in the ways different institutions work. The study of women's (dis)empowerment is a research priority of project 104071. However, in recent years there has been an explosion of economic research on non-market institutions. This includes work on how social networks and norms affect labour market behavior and on whether the form and functioning of political institutions can explain why the effects of growth on poverty vary widely across countries for the same set of economic institutions. There is insufficient evidence that GGP has picked up on some of these challenging research questions in the projects that it has supported..

4.1.5 Objective 3: To develop policy analyses, proposals and recommendations which allow the design of equitable and effective social protection systems

39 Social protection (SP) is a large topic with macroeconomic and microeconomic dimensions, both of which are addressed by different projects in GGP's portfolio. Thus, the program faces a challenge of how to bring together, or at least attempt to link, the macroeconomic work on SP which it funds, such as the construction of National Transfer Accounts, with the microeconomic work undertaken by PEP, HDCN, LATINMOD and the minimum wage project in Central America. This section of the report examines five projects in the ERT sample (Nos 103908, 104231, 104071, 101378 and 104243) to discover how research can improve the design of social protection systems by enhancing our understanding of *what* needs protection, *who* needs protection and *how* protection is delivered.

40 Protection of what ? The work of project 104071 on operationalizing Sen's framework based on capabilities and functionings has made, and continues to make, a valuable contribution to broadening and deepening the concept of human well-being adopted by policy makers. This research has led, *inter alia*, to a collaboration with the CBMS sub-network of PEP (101378) to measure the 'missing dimensions of poverty' in the Philippines. Capitalising on such knowledge spill-overs between projects is exactly what GGP should be promoting as the program matures.

41 Protection of whom ? Enriching the concept of poverty beyond income or consumption suggests that the extremely poor are those who suffer deprivation on several dimensions of human existence simultaneously. The work of projects 101378 and 104071 on measuring and operationalizing multidimensional poverty has produced important insights into the relationship between the definition of poverty and the identification of target groups for policy. However, these sophisticated methodologies still require policy-makers to take key decisions before they are operational. Thus, the Alkire-Foster index of multidimensional poverty provides no guidance as to *how many* dimensions of poverty should be chosen, nor (given the number of dimensions selected) *which* dimensions should be included in the index⁶. As a result, the estimate of multidimensional poverty for Indonesia in 2000 ranges from 49.2% (for any two dimensions) to 1.7% (for all five dimensions).

42 There is a growing consensus that social protection policies should be forward-looking because of the existence of poverty traps and welfare irreversibilities, as well as backward-looking⁷. However, 'vulnerability' needs to be carefully defined and use of the term to guide targeting may require new means of identifying beneficiaries and new systems for delivering benefits. The ERT's sample of GGP projects contributed less to this research frontier on social protection. A site search of PEP identified 9 documents with 'vulnerability' in the title, but six of these related to readings used at training events or workshops. No working papers (WPs) in PMMA, MPIA or CBMS had vulnerability in the title. However, some of CBMS's work is clearly forward-looking and a 2006 WP set out an early warning system for monitoring drought and ethnic conflict in a district of Kenya. A site search of the Oxford Poverty & Human

⁶ If there are five dimensions and policy makers decide to include two of them in the index, they will need to choose between ten versions of this index (Alkire and Foster. 2008),

⁷ 'Forward-looking' means identifying those at risk of becoming poor in the future, while 'backward-looking' means identifying those who are now poor, or who were poor in the recent past.

Development Initiative (OPHI) which hosts HDCN (project 104071) did not identify any documents with ‘vulnerability’ in the title. Nevertheless, a four city pilot study of multidimensional poverty and vulnerability is currently being undertaken by OPHI.

43 Protection how ? Social protection policies are designed to reduce the risk of a shock occurring and/or to reduce the cost inflicted by a shock when it does occur. Formulating an appropriate mix of policy instruments for a specific context depends on the extent/nature of expected shocks, the coverage and robustness of private coping mechanisms, the fiscal cost of interventions and the administrative competence of central and local government.

44 Achieving a better understanding of the trade-offs which may exist between different elements in an overall portfolio of social protection policies is important for designing good policy. Do private remittances to poor households decline if conditional cash transfers (CCTs) are introduced ? Does food aid lower farm-gate food prices, thereby reducing local supply and increasing future vulnerability ? Does the introduction of a minimum wage lift some workers out of poverty, but drop other workers below the poverty line ? Research on social protection should shed light on the extent and nature of possible trade-offs between private and public safety-nets, short- vs long-term outcomes, and insider vs outsider effects.

45 Evidence from our sample of projects on how to deliver social protection was mixed. Notwithstanding its title, project 103908 was exclusively concerned with the gender incidence of taxation (direct and indirect) rather than with social protection. Negative taxes were excluded, so conditional cash transfers (CCTs) were outside the scope of the project. Project 104231 promises to generate some extremely interesting results once private remittances (both intra-national and international) have been incorporated into the system of National Transfer Accounts. These results will be of great interest to those designing social protection policies in developing countries over the next 10-15 years.

46 The findings of project 104243 will also be highly relevant for policy-makers. Minimum wage legislation is often promoted as a device to reduce poverty and improve the lot of lowest paid workers. However, by constructing a unique panel data set of households and individual workers in three Central American countries, this research should be able to answer the following question: does the introduction of an effective minimum wage improve the welfare of those formal sector workers who retain their jobs, but reduce the welfare of formal sector workers who either become unemployed, or enter the informal sector where their entry may reduce the wage of other informal sector workers ? Whatever the answer turns out to be, it should have a profound effect on the use of minimum wage legislation as a policy of social protection in the region.

4.1.6 Objective 4: To enrich policy analyses with an enhanced understanding of (i) the dynamics and non-income dimensions of poverty and inequality; (ii) the political economy of pro-equity reforms, and (iii) the appropriate levels of pro-equity policy interventions

4.1.6.1 Dynamics and non-income dimensions of poverty and inequality

47 Definitions: a broad view of ‘dynamics’ would encompass any analysis which measured changes over time using either historical time series or future projections. This would include comparing cross-sectional data in different years, dynamic CGE modelling and conducting microsimulations. All these approaches are represented in GGP projects. A narrow definition of ‘dynamics’ would restrict the term to research based on panel data⁸. Many of the central questions in poverty analysis, such as what determines who escapes from poverty and who falls into poverty, can only be answered with panel data. For this reason, a narrow definition of dynamics is adopted here. Non-income dimensions of poverty include

⁸ Panel data refer to observations made on the same units (individuals, households or firms) in different time periods.

traditional measures of human well-being, such as health status and educational attainment, as well as novel measures, such as autonomy, aspiration and shame, which are derived from the work of Sen (1987) and others (Narayan, 2000a;2000b).

48 Table H1 in annex H provides a summary view of the use of panel data and the inclusion of non-income dimensions of poverty (NIDP) among the ERT's sample of GGP projects. It shows that 38% of projects have a component based on panel data, while 19% incorporate NIDP. While the latter figure may appear low, it should not obscure the fact that the work on multidimensional poverty being undertaken by projects 104071 and 101378 is at the research frontier in this area. Furthermore, GGP's support to the *Q-squared* initiative which combines qualitative and quantitative approaches to the study of poverty has resulted in several innovatory studies.

49 Overall, the evidence suggests that GGP is meeting objective 4. One criticism which might be levied is that more attention could be paid to covering both demand and supply in the design of certain projects. Thus, project 104243 has collected very rich data on a panel of individual workers and households in three Central American countries, but did not obtain information from any firms. Since the purpose of the research is to assess the impact of introducing/raising the minimum wage, it would have been useful to trace the behavioural response of both employers and employees in the relevant industries. Including an establishment panel might also have allowed a better understanding of the microeconomics of growth, ie. which firms grow/which don't and why⁹.

4.1.6.2 Political economy of pro-equity reforms

50 A stronger emphasis on understanding the policy process is a characteristic of the GGP program that differentiates it to a large extent from TEC and MIMAP. This embedding of political economy considerations has increased the relevance of the research findings for policy makers. In addition, mainstream economists who often shy away from engaging in political economy analysis have benefited from the collaborations and interactions they have had with non-economists. Examples of this are projects 104010 and 104083 where economists worked with lawyers, political scientists and sociologists. In the first project, researchers sought to understand why competition laws were unevenly implemented across countries, while in the second, they examined cross-country variations in labour institutions and their impact on firm/industry adjustment across East Asia. Project 104245 has also provided an opportunity for economists and lawyers to work together.

4.1.6.3 Subsidiarity and pro-equity policy interventions

51 The *raison d'être* of MERCONET (105028) has been to identify and examine efficiency- and/or growth-enhancing policy interventions in trade or investment at a sub-regional level in a globalised world¹⁰. However, it has been less directly concerned with exploring the equity effects of such interventions.

52 With the significant exception of CBMS's work in PEP, there is little evidence of research at the subnational level in the sample projects. This is the case even where the research questions warranted such a disaggregated analysis. For example, in project 104437, the analysis of stagnant employment growth in formal manufacturing (relative to informal manufacturing) could have looked at state-level variations in

⁹ One reason for not creating an establishment panel might have been the difficulty of selecting a representative sample of informal sector firms and tracking them over time. Locating a satisfactory sample frame for the informal sector is notoriously difficult, while the attrition rate from a sample of informal sector firms is likely to be high. Nevertheless, even information drawn from a censored sample, ie. restricted to formal sector firms, might have been revealing.

¹⁰ The four member countries of Mercosur are Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay.

labour institutions, which are arguably the single most important determinant of formal versus informal employment growth in India.

4.1.7 Risk management

53 Examination of PADs reveals that GGP staff are aware of the multiple sources of risk which may affect project performance. Any concerns over the academic quality, policy relevance or feasibility of otherwise promising initial proposals are assessed through dialogue with the applicants. This process often leads to the re-submission of a revised, and improved, application. Quality control is exercised through the use of independent referees in the selection process and technical advisory panels are sometimes established for the duration of the project¹¹.

54 Research Support Projects (RSPs) are another device for mitigating the risk of funding low quality research in a new area. RSPs usually involve a lower level of expenditure over a shorter period of time than a research project (RP), so failure is less costly. They can provide seed money to pave the way for future research, as in the case of RSP 104013 that led to the co-funding of project 104442 with other donors. Small grants have been made to African researchers to write concept notes on particular issues in order to gauge their understanding of the topic and of appropriate research methodology. PEP has also funded the elaboration of preliminary research proposals to screen out weak applicants.

55 GGP management faced a particular set of risks which arose from implementing a global research program with defined thematic priorities in heterogenous regions. These risks included the possibility that research quality might not be adequate and that “knowledge and learning may not be effectively captured, documented and disseminated within the organization and with stakeholders” (IDRC 2008). However, the ERT considers that GGP staff have addressed these potential risks very effectively by (i) monitoring research quality periodically via site visits, rPCRs and trip reports; (ii) using informal peer reviews; (iii) providing mentoring in selected projects, and (iv) making ongoing investments in proven partner organisations. Risks that projects would be misaligned to PI objectives or that sufficient demand for research on GPP’s thematic priorities would not exist were largely addressed by innovative and sophisticated mechanisms to identify new themes and knowledge gaps. These included the competitive allocation of grants, responsive mode funding and the identification of new research partners.

56 One type of risk which is difficult to identify ex ante, but which can have serious consequences ex post is the unexpected departure of key staff in partner organizations before a project has been completed¹². Incentives could be included in project contracts to encourage project staff to remain in their posts for the duration of a project¹³. However, such a move might well have unintended and possibly perverse effects, while also damaging relations between IDRC and partner organizations. Furthermore, it is not generally desirable to inhibit the mobility of researchers. IDRC should take pleasure from seeing young professionals associated with its projects develop their careers. A more feasible and positive approach to managing the risks associated with the unforeseen departure of key staff might be to require all project leaders to include a contingency plan in the project proposal. This is discussed further in paragraph 119.

¹¹ A panel of three outside experts was appointed to an advisory panel for project 103908.

¹² It is unclear how widespread this problem is. However, sample projects affected by the departure of key personnel and/or the movement of researchers between institutions included 104231 and 103908.

¹³ For example, 5% of total project funding might be made contingent on the initial project leader still being in place three months before the project completion date.

4.2 Assessment of results

4.2.1 Research findings

57 Relevance of bibliometric searches: citation counts and the number of article/working paper downloads are commonly used in the North as measures of the quantity and quality of research outputs. However, for the purposes of this evaluation, such measures are of limited value for two reasons. Firstly, the lag between submitting a journal article or a book manuscript and actual publication can be up to two years. If the research on which the article or book is based takes two years to complete, then there will be a gap of four to five years between starting a project and seeing the results appear in a peer-reviewed publication. Given that our evaluation period starts in April 2006, it is clear that even the most outstanding GGP research is unlikely to be fully, or even partially, reflected in such publications by mid-2009.

58 The existence of such lags can lead to errors of commission as well as to errors of omission. Several GGP projects in operation between 2006 and 2009 had started before GGP was established and often with the support of other funding agencies. As a result, some publications identified by bibliometric search engines during this period are based on research by the same authors in the same areas as that of a GGP-funded project, but on closer examination turn out to be the result of work completed before 2006 which was not supported by GGP¹⁴.

59 Secondly, much GGP-funded research may never be intended to result in academic publications, such as journal articles or books with a global readership. Rather, the work is directed at a national, or even sub-national, Southern audience in general, or to policy-makers in particular. This seems to be the case for much of CBMS's work. If this material is not uploaded as a working/discussion paper, it will not be picked up by Google Scholar, RePEC or SSRN. Consequently, a whole swathe of GGP project outputs, including newspaper/magazine articles (written by researchers to popularize their findings), workshop/conference papers (which are not subsequently published), training materials, and reports submitted to governments, NGOs or international organizations fall outside the reach of bibliometric search engines.

60 An exception is PEP owing to its size and steady stream of publications since 2006. In comparison to the other projects, papers produced by PEP researchers have received more attention in the professional journals. As of June 2009, fifteen PEP papers have been published, or are forthcoming in refereed journals, while several PEP-funded papers have been cited and downloaded on the Internet (see annex I).

61 Expert Review: given the limitations of bibliometric methods in assessing the quality of GGP research, the ERT read a substantial proportion of the research outputs of the sample projects to assess their quality in terms of originality, rigour and policy relevance. For many sample projects, final research outputs were not available, either because the project had not ended or because of significant delays in the project time-table. This has limited the overall assessment of the quality of GGP research outputs.

62 The ERT concluded that the quality of research is mixed and uneven across themes and regions. There is evidence of some very good quality research, such as project 104443 which generated results

¹⁴ This may be illustrated with two examples from GGP's agrifood industry thematic area. A Google Scholar search in August 2009 produced six citations for Vorley et al (2007). While several contributors to this volume participated in project 103847, all of the research undertaken for this book, as well as the book's publication costs, were funded by DfID. Similarly, the LogEc software tool which provides access and usage statistics for the RePEc data set indicates that by July 31, 2009, a working paper on the marketing of Chinese horticultural crops written by (among others) Jikun Huang and Thomas Reardon (co-directors of project 103847) had been downloaded eight times, while the abstract had been viewed 38 times. However, this working paper was first presented at the annual meeting of the International Association of Agricultural Economists in August 2006, which was less than one month after project 103847 was approved by GGP.

that have been published in the working papers series of northern institutions, thereby increasing the chance of publication in refereed journals. A major output of project 103847 has been the detailed mapping and analysis of the marketing channels for specific foodstuffs by different groups of farmers in different countries. Another project which made a methodological contribution was the Philippines component of project 104083 which proposed a measure of disadvantaged labor that takes into account casual and vulnerable full-time workers, and not just the unemployed. Thumbnail sketches of all the sample projects, which include an assessment of research quality, are provided in annex G.

63 The research undertaken in the four networks included in the sample projects – HDCN, MERCOSUR, PEP and VERN – has generally been high quality in terms of originality and methodological rigour. For example, in HDCN, as the single most important group committed to developing and operationalizing Sen’s capabilities and functionings agenda, OPHI has shifted the research frontier in several areas. The group developed novel indices of well-/ill-being, including corruption, (in)equality of opportunity, economic mobility and multidimensional welfare.

64 In some sample projects, there was a lack of clear research findings and coherence in the key policy messages emanating from the projects, in part due to poor research design and weak implementation of the projects. This was particularly observed in time-bound multi-country projects, where frequently there were weak links in terms of methodology and research questions and a lack of shared intellectual purpose across the country teams in the project.

65 A weakness of some of the outputs that the ERT reviewed was their exploratory and descriptive nature. These papers had limited academic value, other than providing some basic information for policy-makers. The quality of some of these papers could have been enhanced by a closer attention to methodology and the use of an analytical framework. In other cases, researchers seem to apply sophisticated methodologies without understanding their context and relevance to the research questions. Stronger mentoring of these researchers by the principal investigator and the use of expert reviewers might have helped avoid some of these weaknesses.

4.2.2 Dissemination and communication of research findings

66 Project level: the primary mechanism for disseminating research findings has been end-of-project workshops, involving key stakeholders such as policy makers, civil society, academics and representatives from donor agencies. Examples include projects 104437, 103847 and 104443¹⁵. Other mechanisms for disseminating research findings, such as policy briefs and electronic media, have been less frequently used. However, when policy briefs have been produced to a professional standard, as in project 104075, they have been very effective in reaching target audiences. Project 104443 communicated its results through newspapers, radio and television, while also making their research papers and policy briefs available on the Internet.

67 It appears that disseminating research findings to policy makers may be easier in relatively poor countries because the annual flow of policy-relevant research outputs is less. In Tanzania, project 103883 has been successful in communicating its results to civil servants, thanks in part to a collaboration with a non-profit organization which has much experience in this field¹⁶. By contrast, project 104443 found it more difficult to attract the attention of policy makers in South Africa where establishing a network with government officials requires much effort because of the relatively large number of research outputs.

68 Program level: several vehicles of communication have been used at the program level to disseminate research findings. These include books targeted at academic and policy audiences, such as the In Focus volume on competition policy, the outputs of the Research to Policy pilot project and the creation of direct links to policy-makers through projects such as CRED. These mechanisms for communicating research findings have generally been successful in reaching target audiences, while they have also raised the profile of GGP and IDRC in the policy community.

69 Internet reach: given the growing importance of the world-wide-web as a device for disseminating research results, the remainder of this section outlines a simple framework for analysing the communication and distribution of research findings via e-mail and the GGP website. Then, two sets of results are summarised: (i) monthly time series for indicators used to monitor visits to the GGP website between April 2006 and March 2009, and (ii) the findings of an online survey conducted in June-July 2009. Both exercises were designed to measure the breadth and depth of GGP's reach via the internet. More details of the website monitoring and the website survey procedures and results are given in annexes J, K and L.

70 Breadth of reach refers to coverage of the user population and can be measured in two ways. *Outward breadth of reach* is shown by instruments or actions which are initiated by GGP staff and whose primary purpose is to facilitate outward communication of research findings by IDRC to its global community of users via the internet. An example would be the size of an e-distribution list compiled to update subscribers on new GGP publications¹⁷. *Inward breadth of reach* is revealed by instruments or actions which are initiated by users and whose primary purpose is to discover the results of GGP-funded

¹⁵ The India Labour and Employment Report (Project 104437) was presented to a wide range of senior government officials, economic advisors and leading economists in Delhi. The Regoverning Markets project (103847) discussed their findings at an international conference held in Beijing in 2008 with over 130 participants from 31 countries. Project 104443 held two national workshops in each of the four participating countries to discuss their findings.

¹⁶ The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) in Tanzania has a long tradition of engaging in policy dialogue with the Government and other stakeholders on public policy issues.

¹⁷ GGP has four electronic mailing lists, of which two are used to communicate with project leaders and one provides information to users of competition research (CRED). Subscribers to the fourth list (*ggp-website-updates-dl*), which was created in May 2009, receive a monthly e-mail citing the new information that has been added to the GGP website since the last update. This includes references to publications, project profiles, upcoming events and other news.

research via the internet. An example would be the number of unique visitors to the GGP website¹⁸. These two types of reach are often reciprocal and some arbitrariness may be involved in categorising a particular action as ‘inward’ or ‘outward’. Thus, users might request GGP staff to add their names to an e-distribution list and such a request could legitimately be considered a measure of ‘inward breadth of reach’. However, this does not alter the fact that the primary purpose of GGP staff in compiling such a list is to facilitate outward communication with its users. It is helpful to have separate breadth of reach indicators for distinct sub-populations, such as visitors to the GGP website from government agencies (in North and South) and from NGOs. However, although Google Analytics can provide such disaggregated information, IDRC does not currently utilize it, so the review team had to rely on its online survey for details of visitors’ provenance.

71 Depth of reach refers to the intensity of inward and outward communication between GGP staff and the consumers of its research over a given period via the internet. Indicators of *inward depth of reach* include the average number of GGP website pages viewed per visitor and the average time spent on the site per visitor. Neither of these indicators is entirely satisfactory. Viewing many pages of a website or spending a long time there may indicate that a visitor is having difficulties navigating the site or is continually frustrated in the search for information. Additional indicators of vertical reach may be available from other sources. The number of GGP publication references per subscriber to its *ggp-website-updates-dl* list per year is an indicator of annual changes in *outward depth of reach*. The average number of items downloaded from the GGP website in the last 12 months by GGP survey respondents would be an indicator of *inward depth of reach*. The framework used to analyze reach is summarized in Table 2.

	Outward Reach		Inward Reach	
	Indicators	Data Source	Indicators	Data Source
Horizontal Reach (Breadth)	Size of GGP’s website updates list (<i>ggp-website-updates-dl</i>)	<i>GGP administrative records</i>	Number of requests to be added to <i>ggp-website-updates-dl</i> list in last year	<i>GGP administrative records</i>
	-	<i>Website monitoring</i>	Number of unique visitors to the GGP website	<i>Website monitoring</i>
	Number of website surveys conducted in last year	<i>GGP website survey</i>	Occupational/organizational representation among GGP survey respondents	<i>GGP website survey</i>
Vertical Reach (Depth)	Number of publication references per subscriber to <i>ggp-website-updates-dl</i> list per year	<i>GGP administrative records</i>	-	<i>GGP administrative records</i>
	-	<i>Website monitoring</i>	-Average time spent on the site per visitor -Average number of pages viewed per visitor	<i>Website monitoring</i>
	-	<i>GGP website survey</i>	-Frequency with which survey respondents visit the GGP website -Number of items downloaded by GGP survey respondents in last year	<i>GGP website survey</i>

¹⁸ Of course, not all visitors to the GGP website are motivated primarily by an interest in GGP-funded research. This is discussed further in annex L.

72 Monitoring the GGP website: the purpose of collecting these data was to answer two questions: (i) how has the reach of GGP through its website changed over its first three years of operation ? , and (ii) how does the website reach of GGP compare with that of its sister programs in SEP over this period ? Owing to a variety of methodological problems associated with website monitoring, it was very difficult to answer these questions satisfactorily. As a result, the ERT's findings in this area should be treated with great caution. However, they may serve to focus attention on how to improve the use of web data to monitor and evaluate IDRC's Program Initiatives in the future. Monthly time series for the number of pages viewed on, and the number of unique visitors to the GGP, PCD and WRC websites are shown in annex J.

73 Bearing in mind the caveats expressed in the previous paragraph, the main conclusions from this analysis are that neither the breadth nor the depth of reach by the GGP website has changed significantly in the last three years, at least as measured by the available subset of the indicators listed in Table 2. This result compares well with PCD which exhibited significant declining trends for both the number of page views and the number of unique visitors per month over this period. WRC performed more strongly than either GGP or PCD. Its depth (but not its breadth) of reach increased significantly between 2006 and 2009. The figures relating to the duration of visits to the three homepages are of limited value because they exclude time spent on all other pages of each site and are only available for two years. Nevertheless, they show that GGP exhibited the largest proportional increase in average homepage viewing time among the three programs during the same three month period in 2008 and in 2009, although this was from a low base. Between Feb 1, 2008 and May 10, 2009, visits to the GGP homepage were shorter than to other SEP program homepages, but were broadly similar in duration to IDRC homepage visits.

74 GGP website survey: the ERT collaborated with IDRC's Communications Unit in the design and implementation of a GGP website survey which ran from June 10 to July 27, 2009. The purpose of the survey was to measure certain aspects of GGP's internet reach which it was not possible to estimate through IDRC's current system of website monitoring. The questionnaire, which is attached as annex K, contained nine questions whose relationship to the measures of reach described in paragraphs 65 and 66 is as follows: (i) *inward breadth of reach* (Q8,Q2,Q3,Q7); (ii) *inward depth of reach* (Q1,Q4,Q5,Q6). The final question (Q9) invited respondents to comment on the GGP website.

75 The survey sample size was 143, of which 42 respondents (29%) completed the questionnaire in French and 101 respondents (71%) completed the English version. A description of the design and implementation of the survey may be found in annex L together with a more detailed presentation of the results.

76 The findings of the survey suggest that

- i a French language website is crucial for maintaining GGP's horizontal reach into West and Central Africa.
- ii IDRC's domestic constituency showed a strong interest in GGP's work¹⁹.
- iii Around half the respondents visited the GGP website for the first time when they agreed to participate in the survey. This is surprising, given that the majority of respondents were most likely drawn from *IDRC Bulletin* subscribers and GGP team contacts.
- iv GGP has achieved a rough balance of inward horizontal reach between the demand and supply sides of the market for research outputs.
- v Representatives of the media are noticeably absent as a source of demand from both English-language respondents (ERs) and French-language respondents (FRs).
- vi Nearly two-thirds of ERs and over half of FRs had not downloaded any items from the GGP website in the last year.

¹⁹ Canada accounted for the largest number of responses from a single country or 31% of all survey respondents.

- vii Top thematic areas for downloads were Social Protection, Agrifood Markets and Trade Policy Investment and Economic Integration.
- viii Sub-Saharan Africa was the top region for downloads among both ERs and FRs.
- ix Most survey respondents were not only unfamiliar with the GGP website, but also with the websites of GGP partners.

77 Conducting the survey was a useful learning experience, but it showed how difficult it is to obtain a large, representative sample of website users in a short space of time. Some suggestions are made in paragraph 122 to avoid in future two methodological problems encountered by the ERT's survey: (i) changes in the sample frame during the course of the survey, and (ii) bias arising from the self-selection of respondents into the sample.

78 A complete assessment of GGP's internet reach would require not only an examination of monitoring data for GGP's Ottawa-based website, but also an evaluation of all the websites of GGP's many partner organizations. Such an exercise would require time and resources beyond those available to the ERT when conducting this review. Nevertheless, the team acknowledges that GGP's support for its partners' efforts to undertake their own dissemination and outreach activities is as important as communication/outreach work conducted directly by GGP itself, including through its own website.

4.2.3 Capacity building

79 Types of capacity building: it is useful to distinguish between the accumulation of research-specific human capital by individuals and building the institutional capacity of research organizations. Note that IDRC identifies 'expanding policy capacities' as one of the channels through which research can affect policy. This creates a risk of overlap, which hopefully has been avoided, between material presented in this section and material included in section 4.2.4

80 Building capacity of individual researchers: the GGP program has assisted individuals acquire research skills in several different ways. Some projects regularly provide short face-to-face training courses and workshops in the South. In the case of PEP, these are timed to take place just before the network meetings which are held every 18 months²⁰. Drawing on this experience, PEP recently launched a PEP School which offers training programs on techniques and tools for the analysis of poverty and economic policy. This annual six-month program includes distance learning, training workshops and technical support. PEP also organizes study visits to the North by Southern researchers. Several individuals have worked on their projects for several weeks at the University of Laval under the supervision of PEP resource persons.

81 Other projects include a mentoring component. A US academic associated with project 104243 offers remote technical support to Central American researchers in addition to providing assistance during regular visits to research sites. Project 103908 had an advisory panel composed of three Northern experts who made methodological contributions to the research and participated in team meetings. Project 104026 also has such a panel composed of experts in microfinance who are based in Africa and Canada. Project 103862 had established academics in Canada and the Netherlands mentor and work with early career researchers in Vietnam. This has been largely successful in developing the capacity of these researchers to undertake sophisticated econometric analysis and to conduct independent research.

82 One important channel for building the capacity of individual researchers is the process of 'learning-by-doing' which is common to all projects. Southern researchers acquire capacity simply as a result of doing research. This raises the following question: is there any evidence among our project sample to suggest that an absence of GGP support would have resulted in certain research not being undertaken with

²⁰ Different subnetworks of PEP, such as CBMS, also organize a variety of training events tailored to different audiences which are held at different times in different countries.

the consequent loss of individual capacity building associated with ‘learning-by-doing’ ? This is not an easy question to answer, but there are several projects in the sample where it is highly likely that without IDRC support the breadth and depth of research would have been severely curtailed. In project 103847, an entire component of the research would have been dropped in the absence of GGP funding. All the econometric analysis based on the farmer surveys was funded exclusively by IDRC and this was probably the richest component for generating skill-acquisition by researchers through learning-by-doing. Since most work in applied economics requires competence in econometrics, GGP’s decision to support this component has allowed a group of young researchers in eight countries to take a crucial step on the path to becoming professional economists. Something similar occurred in projects 104443, 103883, and 104026, where researchers indicated that without GGP support the research would not have been undertaken because of the lack of alternative funding.

83 All researchers interviewed in African-based projects said that IDRC funding helped them improve their research capacity. Even in relatively advanced countries like South Africa, the researchers mentioned that working on the project improved their research skills. GGP-funded projects have been important in breaking researchers’ isolation as they have been able to interact with colleagues in other countries, travel overseas and participate in international conferences where they have been exposed to new techniques in their fields. Furthermore, the strategy of working with more skilled researchers from the North has proved useful not only in increasing the skills of young researchers in the South, but also in getting the work completed.

84 In summary, while GGP offers a broad range of activities to build the capacity of individual researchers, there appears to be little or no information available as to which of these activities are most effective and how they can best be combined in optimal sequences²¹.

85 Building capacity of research organizations: the institutional capacity to undertake high quality research over an extended period which has an impact on policy has several components. These include the abilities to identify promising research topics, frame solid research proposals, raise adequate funding, assemble competent research teams, manage research projects efficiently, produce results on time, disseminate research findings widely and implement an effective ‘influencing’ strategy. It is rare to find Southern (and indeed Northern) research organizations which score highly on all these abilities. The ERT project sample provides both general and specific findings in this area.

86 General findings: in some cases, GGP has required funding applicants to form consortia which then propose comparative projects (104243,104442,104446). This research format has obliged organizations in different (often neighbouring) countries to work together which has stimulated some growth of institutional capacity. However, this funding modality has costs as well as benefits for the organizations and individuals involved. No doubt the intention is to pull up weaker institutions and researchers by partnering them with stronger ones. However, obliging stronger Southern organizations to adopt a research design which taxes them (via payments in researchers’ time, in institutional resources and in higher research transactions costs) in an attempt to pull up weaker organizations, introduces a disincentive for the former group. Given the fragility of some stronger Southern institutions, there is a risk that imposing a multi-country framework may drag them down, ie. reduce the quality of research they might have produced on their own, by more than their weaker partners are pulled up. In any case, this promotion of multicountry collaborative research suggests that IDRC has an implicit model of economic research technology transfer (from North to South and from stronger to weaker Southern partners) which could usefully be made explicit to all parties concerned in the interests of transparency. Once this is done, it should be easier to assess the relative merits of this model compared with alternatives, such as funding single country projects followed by replication (possibly on a larger scale) elsewhere if the initial research proves successful. This approach allows second-generation countries included in the scale-up to benefit from learning-by-going generated by the single first-generation country, thereby avoiding a situation in

²¹ Note that GGP does not fund Southern researchers to receive postgraduate training in the North (MSc, PhD).

which three or four countries all make the same mistakes when initiating research in a new area.

87 In some regions, there is little firm evidence that GGP has been able to build the capacity of research institutions such as universities and research think-tanks, particularly in their ability to deliver high quality policy-oriented research. This is partly due to the small stream of funding that GGP offered to these research institutions as compared to the large volume of funds received from donor agencies such as DFID and the World Bank. This has meant that GGP has had limited leverage in some regions to influence the research management structures and practices of Southern research institutions. Perhaps because of this limited influence, GGP has followed a risk-averse strategy for the most part in these regions and has tended to work with well established Southern institutions which receive significant amounts of donor and national government funds in any case. There is little evidence in the sample projects of GGP's attempt to work with less recognized institutions, such as those located outside the capital cities of Southern countries²². These institutions are potentially high risk, but could offer a higher return to GGP funding with respect to institutional capacity building as well as drawing a wider set of Southern researchers into the GGP fold. In fact, it appears that GGP is more open to 'new blood' than the sample projects suggest (see paragraph 110), so this finding may be the result of sampling error. By contrast to the limited evidence on capacity building of 'brick and mortar' research institutions, there is clear evidence of organizational capacity building in the networks that GGP has supported such as MERCONET and LATN.

88 Another weakness in the area of institutional capacity building concerns the nature of GGP's links with certain institutions. IDRC has relied heavily on one or two key individuals with whom it has built a long-term and often personalized relationship over the years. As a consequence, GGP's connection to the institutions in which these individuals are employed has been fragile and subject to possible disruption in the event that these individuals are no longer employed by these institutions.

89 In some countries, NGOs exist which undertake little or no research themselves, but which provide a nexus between producers and consumers of research to disseminate findings and influence policy makers, eg. CIES in Peru. Fulfilling such a role requires different skills from those of a research organization. So, where such organizations exist and perform well, do GGP projects need to become heavily involved in activities downstream of research itself? Such activities have an opportunity cost (in terms of research time foregone) which may be high if the organization has a comparative disadvantage in conducting this kind of work.

90 **Specific findings:** HDCN has made energetic and persistent efforts to identify and support Southern partners who could develop into regional hubs to promote Sen's research agenda. However, with the possible exception of Latin America, this has so far proved to be difficult.

91 CUTS has drawn together a wide set of researchers working on competition policy in developing and developed countries via the imaginative use of responsive mode funding tailored to address specific research themes in the Competition, Regulation and Development Forum (Project 104010). The opportunity for researchers in Africa and Asia to collaborate and exchange ideas and matters of policy concern on competition probably would not have occurred without GGP support.

92 GGP has supported the creation of a network of early career researchers in Vietnam skilled in the use of modern economic methods, some of whom now have the ability to publish in internationally recognised peer-reviewed journals. This exposure to modern methods among a large group of economists in Vietnam has proved invaluable to policy-makers as the country made the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy.

²² Note that CIES, a research consortium in Peru which receives IDRC support but not through GGP, has several institutional members located outside Lima.

93 The officials of host institutions in Africa have all been supportive of GGP-funded projects which they have seen as beneficial to them. They have benefited from the financial resources that made it possible to purchase equipment, and provide funding for students as research assistants. The institutions have also benefited from higher visibility through the involvement of researchers in policy dialogue with government officials and stakeholders. The appearance of researchers in the local media (newspapers, radio and television) has been appreciated by these institutions. In project 104443, some researchers have reported that senior management at their university have been strongly supportive of the involvement of their staff in collaborative multi-country research activities with other African countries.

4.2.4 Policy influence

94 IDRC recognizes three ways in which research can affect policy (Carden,2009):

- i **Expanding policy capacities:** Research can strengthen the policy community's collective ability to assess and communicate innovative ideas, and develop new talent for doing issues-based research and analysis, and for applying incoming research advice²³.
- ii **Broadening policy horizons:** Research can introduce new ideas to the agenda, ensure that knowledge is provided to decision-makers in a form they can use, and nourish dialogues among researchers and decision-makers.
- iii **Affecting policy regimes:** Research findings can modify the development of laws, regulations, programs, or structures for decision making.

This section presents and assesses evidence from the project sample of each of these types of policy influence.

95 Expanding policy capacities: project 103908 significantly enhanced the capacity of country teams in Argentina, Mexico, India and South Africa to conduct a gendered analysis of taxation. At the start, few local researchers had been exposed to gendered analysis of fiscal policies, while at the end, a global network of well-trained researchers was in place.. GGP has supported the emergence of a new generation of Western-trained economists in Vietnam through applied research and on-the-job training supplied by project 103862. During this phase, increased interaction and debate has taken place between researchers, officials, and policy makers, including members of the Committee of Economic Affairs (Vietnam) of the National Legislative Assembly. The imaginative use of a RSP (project 104075) to provide support to researchers in this project to communicate effectively with the policy community was invaluable in this respect.

96 Project 103883 is helping identify priority actions for accelerating broad based growth in Tanzania. Following a recent National Policy Workshop, the Department of Economics received requests for further information from policymakers, academics and practitioners, many of whom were outside the university's usual networks. PEP's (101378) achievements in expanding policy capacities were recently assessed (Ward et al,2007). Since that date, the CBMS subnetwork has continued to work very closely with policy makers in a growing number of countries to develop innovative, policy-relevant poverty monitoring methodologies at local and national level. Several former PEP researchers in Africa have been asked by other international agencies to run training workshops on poverty analysis. Furthermore, the launch of a new PEP-AusAID program entitled Policy Impact Evaluation Research Initiative (PIERI) is building capacity in an area for which there is rapidly rising demand by policy-makers.

97 Broadening policy horizons: project 103908 has influenced global debates on gender equality. Following a presentation of research findings at the UN in New York, the team was invited by UNDP to co-publish a global policy brief. In addition, policy makers in several countries, including India, have been made aware of the importance of considering the gender dimension of tax reforms. Evidence gathered through project 104442 has been used to foster policy dialogues at national and regional levels in Sub-

²³ Creating these new capabilities is often treated as 'capacity building' in other frameworks.

Saharan Africa which aim to formulate appropriate policy responses to the rise of China. However, it is not clear whether these initiatives were instrumental in the creation of special organisms by several African countries to monitor their relations with China. Project 104437 has raised the profile of intergenerational equity issues and the impact of aging populations on the donors' agenda. Its research findings informed a recent ECLA report (2008) and have been discussed at meetings with the World Bank and UN Population Fund (UNPFA). GGP researchers on competition policy associated with projects 104241, 103430 and 104181 have presented their work at annual conferences of the International Competition Network (ICN). The ICN conference is the main global forum of national authorities on competition. GGP has also supported pre-ICN forums on competition and development which have had a strong participation and interest from developing country delegates.

98 Project 104071 has begun to implement empirical applications of the capability approach. The first nationally representative sample survey of the "missing dimensions" work of OPHI is being conducted by the Government of Chile. In Asia, the Prime Minister of Bhutan recently launched the Gross National Happiness index that uses the Alkire-Foster multidimensional measure of poverty which was developed by the same project. Policy-makers' awareness of what the transformation of agrifood markets in developing countries implies for social equity has been significantly enhanced by project 103847. The high profile treatment of this topic in the World Development Report 2008 was largely informed by working papers authored by members of the project's team. Donor agencies in the Global Donor Platform have identified the role of supermarkets as one of their priority themes.

99 The support provided by the Overseas Development Institute (ODI) to project 103883 has helped Tanzanian researchers acquire the skills needed to translate knowledge into policy. Some of these researchers learnt much from this experience and are now sufficiently confident to be able to transmit their new skills to others. It is less clear whether the support provided by ODI enhanced the knowledge translation capacity of the Economic and Social Research Forum, which was supporting the lead institution, the University of Dar Es Salaam, in the communication of the research findings. Project 104443 has led to the development of a new project with South Africa's National Treasury (Ministry of Finance) to assess the impact of a youth wage subsidy on unemployment and poverty using experimental methods. The skills acquired by the South African researchers during the project and the workshops that they have organized have strengthened links between policy-makers and the research community.

100 Affecting policy regimes: research supported by several GGP projects (104241,103430 and 104181) has informed the reform of laws, agencies and practices in developing countries, such as Uzbekistan, to defend and promote market competition and increase consumer welfare. In several countries, including South Africa, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Turkey, project 103847's multi-stakeholder, chain-wide learning meetings turned out to be the first time a national debate on agrifood markets had taken place that engaged all key actors. The process was welcomed by participants who appreciated the use of independent moderators and the creation of a neutral space for dialogue. This project's research findings have informed changes to regulations and programs. The national teams have contributed to several policy processes including legislative reforms in Mexico, Indonesia and the Philippines.

101 Weaknesses in the research to policy interface: notwithstanding these successful examples of GGP projects influencing policy, there are several aspects of the research to policy interface that remain problematic for the program as a whole. Firstly, GGP has not implemented monitoring and evaluation of policy impact consistently across the projects that it has funded. Consequently, it has not been able to produce a robust evidence base of where and under what conditions the research it has funded has made a difference and where it has not. While the attribution problem remains, the ERT considers that there is more that GGP could do by way of impact monitoring at the project level. Some specific suggestions to this effect are contained in paragraph 117.

102 Secondly, in some of the projects that it has funded, it has followed the traditional model of first producing the research, and then communicating the findings of the research to key stakeholders. Such a linear process has important shortcomings, and it is generally agreed that the most effective policy influencing occurs with the engagement of research user communities at an early stage of a project's life-course.

103 Thirdly, not enough attention has been paid to the incentives faced by researchers to engage in the effective communication of their findings to policy makers. Possible channels for disseminating results include the creative use of RSPs to support researchers engage in policy influencing after the research is complete.

104 Finally, most projects have used workshops as the main mechanism of communicating research findings, and there has been limited use of other mechanisms of communicating research, such as policy briefs, dedicated web-pages on GGP projects that Southern institutions have undertaken, films and videos and the use of media such as newspapers and television to publicise research findings. As a consequence, in some of the sample projects, the reach of the research that GGP has funded has been limited to a fairly narrow sub-set of the policy community and of civil society²⁴.

105 It is difficult to generalize about the precise balance which a program should strike between using the electronic media and other mechanisms for communicating research findings and exerting policy influence. This is an empirical question on which stakeholders' views should be sought and these views are likely to vary across regions and projects. What should be stressed is that different means of communication are complements as well as substitutes in the consumption of information. This is relevant to the distinction between *informing* stakeholders that new research results are available and actually *disseminating* those results. The former may include e-mailing those on a circulation list, while the latter may include downloading a working paper from a website²⁵. This illustrates how different forms of electronic communication may complement each other. There may also be opportunities for GGP and its partner organizations to exploit more fully the complementarities existing between the electronic media as a whole and more traditional forms of communication. End-of-project workshops should include a short session at which partner organizations guide stakeholders through their own and GGP's websites to indicate where and how material can be downloaded.

5 Recommendations

5.1 General recommendations

106 Strategic direction of GGP: as pre-GGP projects reach completion, so opportunities arise to give the program a stronger sense of strategic direction. Two areas merit particular consideration: sharpening the program's intellectual focus and exploiting knowledge spill-overs. GGP should be more sharply and narrowly focused during the next stage of its life-cycle. As a relatively small player in a very large global research industry, IDRC's funding of economic and social research is likely to have greater impact if it is not widely and thinly spread. After careful consideration, the ERT recommends that GGP prioritise

²⁴ Two GGP projects supported by the R2P RSP (103883 and 103862) as well as the CDRF(104010) have communicated their findings outside of normal workshop channels.

²⁵ This combination is already used by GGP. In countries where access to mobile phones is much more widespread than access to computers, many of which may be infected with viruses and other types of malware, there may be a case for informing key stakeholders by text message of the policy implications of new research results, eg. those living in rural areas or with poor internet coverage.

- i Analyzing labour markets as the key transmission mechanism linking growth to poverty reduction. Some social protection work could be linked more closely to labour market issues.
- ii Linking trade and competition research more closely than has happened in the past. This could be done by funding joint programs of research between GGP-supported trade networks, such as ARTNET, MERCUNET and LATN, and the research organizations working on competition issues, such as CUTS).

107 Knowledge spill-overs: management should be alert to the generation of knowledge spill-overs between projects which can be internalized within GGP by ensuring information feedback into the design of future research. For example, GGP could enhance its contribution to improving the design of social protection systems by exploiting a potential spill-over between two of its current projects. Future work in project 104231 could include micro-simulations to calculate the net discounted lifetime benefits from the state received by individuals born into different cohorts and different income deciles in different countries. This would complement the NTA methodology which is entirely based on cross-sectional analysis. A tax/benefit model exists for Brazil which also has a system of National Transfer Accounts. So, perhaps Brazil could be brought into LATINMOD (105400) to pilot this combined approach. This could be the first step in a closer collaboration between NTA and LATINMOD in the future. There may also be an opportunity for involving LATINMOD in any extension of the work begun by project 103908 on gender and taxation. Sharpening the research focus and exploiting knowledge spill-overs between projects should give GGP a stronger sense of strategic direction.

108 Design and implementation of multi-country projects: there needs to be a reconsideration of the principles behind the construction of time-bound multicountry research projects. While the emphasis on comparative projects, often pairing strong Southern research institutions with weaker ones, has been well-intentioned, in practice several of these multi-country projects have operated as a set of single country projects that were almost completely self-contained. Consequently, there has been little coherence between the different country elements within each multi-country project, and only limited interaction and collaboration between the researchers of different country teams. This has led to these projects under-achieving both in terms of output quality and capacity building of individual researchers.

109 More care needs to be given to the design of these projects and in their implementation. For example, are the research questions amenable to comparative methods and can the methodologies be adequately implemented in all the countries to be studied? Is there sufficient interaction between research teams across countries, so that the research questions and approach of the project are commonly shared and understood by all researchers, and not just by the project leaders of country teams? Have start-of-project and mid-term workshops been held to develop a common methodology and to address the problems which arise when applying it to different country data sets? While the *ex ante* assessment of GGP projects by the ERT indicates that projects have been selected for funding which are closely aligned to GGP objectives (see paragraph 19), poor implementation and inadequate attention to research design has meant that some of GGP's multi-country projects have not achieved the desired results.

110 Identifying new partners: GGP has demonstrated a willingness to involve research partners that are either new to GGP or to IDRC. A recent analysis showed that 39 per cent of GGP projects included institutional partners that had not worked previously with TEC, MIMAP or GGP itself, while 17 per cent of the portfolio included partners that had not worked with IDRC before. Working with new research partners offers two clear benefits. Firstly, new partners may be more open to new ideas, and as a result, offer more opportunities for GGP to influence the research agenda in themes aligned to program objectives. Secondly, there is greater scope for GGP to bring about genuine organizational capacity building in new institutional partners that are less established research institutions. GGP can extend the success of earlier IDRC programs in building capacity by working with new institutional partners, especially those that have not yet received significant support from donors, but which show much promise.

111 Research Support Projects (RSPs): management should consider making more extensive use of RSPs in original and innovative ways, both prior to the initiation of a project and after its completion. In the project inception phase, RSPs can act as venture capital funds to test out new ideas and research questions, explore partnerships with new institutions, and strengthen time-bound multicountry projects by funding a preparatory stage to explore the feasibility/implications of comparative work based on a common methodology. In the post-completion stage, RSPs should be strategically used to further overall program objectives, whether as an incentive for researchers to communicate their findings, or to allow the possibility of research outputs being converted to research monographs from reputable publishers. Post-project completion RSPs should be used selectively and be performance-based. Researchers should only be offered this additional funding when the project has met its objectives satisfactorily.

112 Responsive Mode Funding: management needs to build on the success of projects such as the Competition, Regulation and Development Forum and Competition Research for Economic Development and use competitive open call responsive mode funding mechanisms more systematically in non-network research projects²⁶. Greater emphasis on open call responsive mode funding will increase the pool of researchers that are engaged in GGP research, ensure transparency in the allocation of research funds, allow the research agenda to be more demand driven, and bring in new research ideas and innovative methodologies.

113 Bridging Research and Policy: GGP needs to be more proactive with respect to bridging the research community it supports and the policy community it aims to reach. It should experiment with new mechanisms of communicating research, such as the electronic media (including films, videos and e-policy briefs), and move beyond end-of-project workshops as the standard mechanism for disseminating research findings. Building on the success of the R2P RSP, it should strengthen the capacity of research organizations and individual researchers to engage in effective communication of their research.

114 Improving the dissemination of research over the internet: while the findings of the website monitoring exercise should be treated very cautiously owing to data limitations, they suggest that GGP's internet reach has not changed significantly since 2006. Furthermore, the on-line survey results indicate that GGP's web site is not widely known, even among those familiar with IDRC's work. GGP management, together with senior staff of partner organizations, should review whether the opportunities for disseminating and discussing the program's research findings over the internet (including e-mail, website downloads and e-bulletin boards) are being used to best effect. As a first step, it would be useful to pool information on how website traffic is monitored by different organizations and to discuss what use is made of these monitoring data to improve the dissemination of research to stakeholders. More specific recommendations regarding the GGP website are made in paragraphs 121-122.

115 Working at the Sub-National Level: GGP should encourage projects that examine the drivers of growth and poverty across sub-national entities, such as provinces or districts, especially in geographically large countries, such as India, and China. The literature shows there is significant within-country variation in Asia and Latin America which has generated considerable policy interest, particularly where substantive decentralization of the public sector has occurred. The availability of data-sets at regional and sub-regional level allows for the analysis of GGP themes using a more spatially disaggregated approach. The ERT believes that such sub-national analysis may allow GGP to avoid some of the methodological challenges it has faced in several of the multi-country projects.

5.2 Specific recommendations

116 Risk management: it was suggested in section 4.1.7 that one way to manage the risks associated with the unforeseen departure of key staff might be to require all project leaders to include a contingency

²⁶ Responsive mode funding was also used in project 104026, although to what effect it is too early to say. This funding mechanism is common in the commissioning of projects by networks.

plan (amounting to no more than half a page) in the project proposal. This would describe what measures would be put in place to ensure continuity of the project in the event of the leader's unexpected departure before the project was completed. These measures might include naming an alternate leader who would take (and had agreed to take) responsibility for the project and/or requiring the first-choice leader to give a written undertaking that were he/she to leave, efforts would be made to continue providing some input until project completion. At the very least, such an exercise would force project leaders to think through in advance the full implications of their departure and to remind them of their responsibilities. Having a plan in place at the start of a project should provide IDRC with some assurance that, were such a contingency to arise, any disruption would be minimized.

117 Research Impact Plans should be standard elements in research proposals and be included in the assessment process. These plans should (i) identify the beneficiaries of the research; (ii) assess the potential impact of their research on policy and practice, and (iii) outline the engagement, communications and research uptake activities to be undertaken by the researchers. Communications should be properly resourced in research budgets, with a rule of thumb being that at least 10 per cent of total resources be dedicated to communication activities.

118 Research capacity building in Sub-Saharan Africa: it is important that IDRC continue to support research capacity building in Sub-Saharan Africa for two reasons. Firstly, the region needs more assistance in this area than other regions. Secondly, capacity building takes time with long-term pay-offs. Therefore, it is a good investment to expand the opportunities for researchers in SSA to interact with more experienced academics. This requires increased funding for local researchers to attend international conferences/ technical workshops, and to visit established research institutions in Africa and the North.

119 Rural poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa: given the prevalence of poverty in rural areas, and the priorities of GGP, more resources should be devoted to studying rural poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa. Additional research is needed to understand better how agriculture and rural non-farm employment can contribute more to reducing poverty in the region. As a first step, GGP management might explore the possibility of collaboration with IDRC's Rural Poverty and Environment Program which has projects in 17 Sub-Saharan African countries.

120 Merger of Latin American trade networks: in the light of the analysis provided in paragraph 36, consideration should be given to merging MERCUNET with LATN to form a single Latin American trade network. This network might give more attention to the political economy of trade policy and to the regional implications of the 'new' economic geography.

121 Website monitoring: in the light of the findings reported in section 3.2.2, IDRC should improve the system of GGP website monitoring by (i) measuring the duration of each visit to the whole site and not just to the homepage; (ii) establishing whether a visit results in a download; (iii) recording the frequency with which different items are downloaded, and (iii) requesting basic information, such as an e-mail address, from a random sample of visitors downloading material.

122 Website survey design: GGP re-designed its website earlier this year and plans to maintain, if not extend, the resources available on-line. Under these circumstances, the ERT suggests that the program establishes a more adequate sample frame to collect survey information from actual and potential users of its material. If GGP website monitoring was improved, then the e-mail addresses of those downloading material could serve as the sample frame for designing a stratified random sample to canvass the opinions of this group of users. This would avoid the two problems encountered by the ERT's survey: (i) changes in the sample frame during the course of the survey, and (ii) bias arising from the self-selection of respondents into the sample.

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Annex A: Detailed statement of review objectives

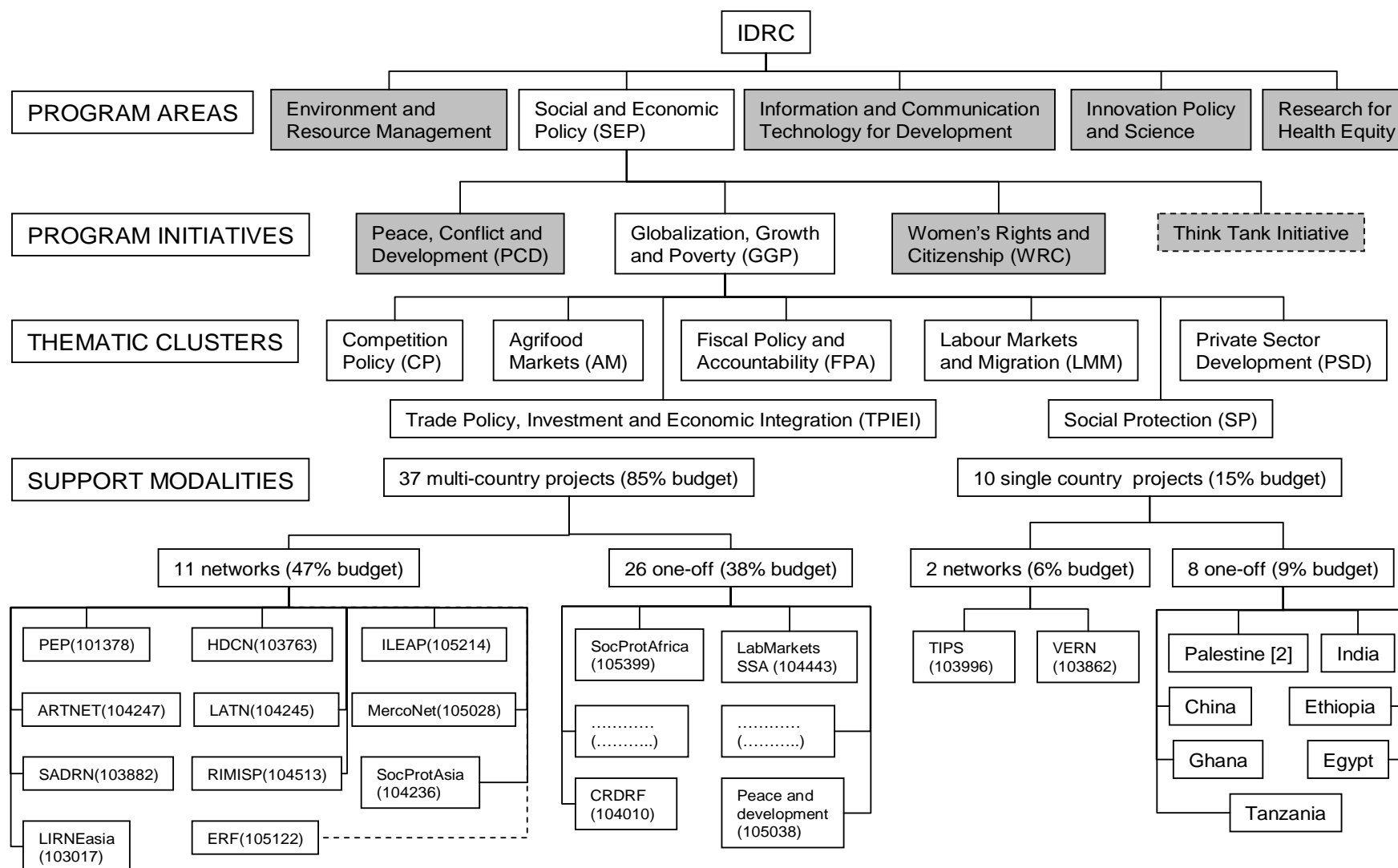
- 1** The purpose of the review is to assess the extent to which the program is meeting its objectives and aims, assess how risks to the achievement of the program objectives were identified and managed, as set out in its prospectus /strategy, and identify any evolution in objectives. Specifically, the review will
 - i Describe and assess the progress of the program towards reaching its objectives
 - ii Identify any evolution in program objectives and/or in interpretation of program objectives, and any adaptations that the program is making to changing contexts, opportunities and constraints.
 - iii Assess the appropriateness of the risk identification process and the effectiveness of the risk mitigation strategies put in place to support the achievement of program objectives.

- 2** The review will also document the results of the program (i.e., outputs, reach, outcomes, and main research findings) and analyse their influence. Specifically, the review will
 - i Review the program's outputs to date, and comment on their quality as perceived by the appropriate sectoral/regional experts, intended audiences, users and/or stakeholders.
 - ii Describe and analyze the influence of the program through its outcomes and the sustainability of those outcomes; the program's reach ; the strategies which contributed to the outcomes; and any constraining or facilitating factors or risks (internal/external to the program, internal/external to IDRC).

- 3** Analyzing the program's influence should take into account the following:
 - i The effectiveness of the program at promoting the dissemination, communication and utilization of research findings.
 - ii The contributions of the program to building or strengthening capacities of researchers, organizations, research users and institutions.
 - iii The contributions of the program to influencing policies.
 - iv The influence on technology development, adoption or adaptation.
 - v Any changes in relationships, actions or behaviours of project partners and other project stakeholders, including any relationships that the program affected which contributed to development results.
 - vi Changes in state, such as improvements in the health status of a particular social group.
 - vii Any contributions of the program to a greater understanding and consideration of the inclusion of gendered perspectives in research and development processes.

- 4** Finally, the review will describe and analyse the program's main findings on the research questions and themes as outlined in the program's prospectus /strategy. Specifically, it will
 - i Identify what conclusions can be drawn from the project's research findings and any contacted research, working papers and/or synthesis work conducted by the program and/or its partners.
 - ii Assess the overall quality of the research findings and their contribution to international, policy, and academic debates, discourse, and/or understanding of the topics under study.
 - iii Comment on whether, and in what ways, the program occupies a niche in the field(s) in which it operates.
 - iv If appropriate, identify any particularly innovative methodologies or research findings.

Annex B: Program architecture of GGP



Annex C: Evaluation instruments

- C.1 GGP External Review - Program Evaluation Matrix
- C.2 GGP External Review – Light Review Instrument at Program Level
- C.3 GGP External Review - Project Evaluation Matrix
- C.4 GGP External Review – Module on Networks

C.1: GGP EXTERNAL REVIEW - PROGRAM EVALUATION MATRIX

A. ASSESSING THE ACHIEVEMENT/EVOLUTION OF OBJECTIVES AND THE IDENTIFICATION/MANAGEMENT OF RISK

Objective	Questions	Indicators/evidence	Data sources & methods	Rev. resp.
<p>1. To provide solid, locally grounded evidence on the patterns and drivers of inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, in order to enable governments and non-government actors in developing countries to design suitable policies and programs</p>	<p><u>Progress towards objective 1</u></p> <p>-What has been learnt from GGP research about the determinants of growth, and the different transmission mechanisms which convert rising per capita income into a reduction in poverty and/or a decline in income inequality ?</p>	<p><u>Proximate determinants</u></p> <p><u>Fundamental determinants</u></p> <p><u>Macro determinants</u></p> <p><u>Micro determinants</u></p> <p><u>Transmission mechanisms</u></p>	<p>Research reports and publications</p>	<p>YD</p>
	<p><u>Evolution of objective 1</u></p> <p>-Has objective 1 changed/evolved over time ? If so,</p> <p>-When did it change ?</p> <p>-Why did it change ?</p> <p>-How did it change ?</p> <p>-What are the implications of any changes for GGP ?</p> <p>-If objective 1 remained unchanged, was this appropriate ?</p>		<p>-Program level documentation in IDRC files</p> <p>-Interviews with key informants (GGP staff, partner organizations, stakeholders, policy makers, etc)</p> <p>-Focus group discussions with key stakeholders</p> <p>-Other information gathered during site visits</p>	
	<p><u>Identification/management of risk associated with objective 1</u></p> <p>-Which sources of risk were identified & assessed in advance ?</p> <p>-With benefit of hindsight, which sources of risk were not identified nor assessed ? Why were they overlooked ?</p>		<p>-As for evolution of objective 1</p> <p>-Program Approval Documents (PADs)</p>	

	<p>-What ex ante measures were taken to reduce anticipated risks ?</p> <p>-With benefit of hindsight, what ex ante measures might have been taken, but were not ? Why were they not taken ?</p> <p>- What ex post measures were taken to mitigate the adverse consequences of negative shocks ?</p> <p>-With benefit of hindsight, what ex post measures might have been taken, but were not ? Why were they not taken ?</p> <p>- What ex post measures were adopted to take advantage of unexpected opportunities created by positive shocks ?</p>		<p>-Trip Reports</p> <p>-Rolling Project Completion Reports (PCRs)</p>	
<p>2. To inform policy-makers and civil society actors of the opportunities and challenges to reduce inequality and poverty through appropriate trade strategies and by situating markets (domestically and internationally) within proper contexts of rules and regulations</p>	<p><u>Progress towards objective 2</u></p> <p>- What has been learnt from GGP research about the opportunities for, and the challenges to, reducing inequality and poverty through appropriate trade strategies ?</p> <p>-What has been learnt from GGP research about the opportunities for, and the challenges to, reducing inequality and poverty by situating markets globally, regionally and domestically within proper contexts of rules and regulations ?</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Challenges</p> <p>Global rules/regulation</p> <p>Regional rules/regulation</p> <p>Domestic rules/regulation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National • Provincial • Local (district, town/city) 	<p>Research reports and publications</p>	<p>KS</p>
	<p><u>Evolution of objective 2</u></p> <p>-Questions as for objective 1 above</p>		<p>-As for evolution of objective 1</p>	
	<p><u>Identification/management of risk associated with objective 2</u></p> <p>-Questions as for objective 1 above</p>		<p>-As for the identification/management of risk associated with objective 1</p>	

3. To develop policy analyses, proposals and recommendations which enable governments and non-government actors in developing countries to design equitable and effective social protection systems	<u>Progress towards objective 3</u> -What has been learnt from GGP research which would enable governments and non-government actors in developing countries to design more equitable and effective social protection systems ? -	-Evidence of relevant policy analysis, policy proposals/recommendations, and policy design - Research findings have clear policy implications -National and regional level fora and workshops attract a range of policy-makers - Uptake of policy recommendations by governments and donors -Researchers seconded to relevant government agency in latter stages, or at the end of research period	-Research reports and publications -Policy briefs	CS
	<u>Evolution of objective 3</u> -Questions as for objective 1 above		-As for evolution of objective 1	
	<u>Identification/management of risk associated with objective 3</u> -Questions as for objective 1 above		-As for the identification/ management of risk associated with objective 1	
4. To enrich policy analyses conducted by researchers in developing countries with enhanced understanding of dynamics and non-income dimensions of poverty and inequality, the political economic implications of effecting pro-equity reforms, and the appropriate levels (local, national, international) of pro-equity policy	<u>Progress towards objective 4</u> 4.1. Has GGP research enriched policy analysis through an enhanced understanding of income/consumption dynamics ? -What are the key factors explaining ▪ Which individuals/households escape from income poverty over time and which factors prevent them from doing so ? ▪ Which individuals/households fall into income poverty over time and which factors prevent them from doing so ? -Which of these factors can be affected by policy either directly or indirectly ? -What evidence does GGP provide for or against the existence of different types of 'poverty trap' ? Do certain policies create poverty traps by levying marginal tax rates above 100% for some beneficiaries ? What are the policy implications of such traps, if they exist ? 4.2. Has GGP research enriched policy analysis through an enhanced understanding of the non-income dimensions of poverty and inequality ?	-Econometric evidence from household panel data -Transition/mobility matrices combined with qualitative data	Research reports and publications	All

<p>interventions</p>	<p>-Are income and non-income dimensions of welfare becoming more or less closely associated over time ?</p> <p>4.3. Has GGP research enriched policy analysis through an enhanced understanding of the political economy of implementing pro-equity reforms ?</p> <p>-How does the inclusion of political economy considerations affect the design of targeted anti-poverty programs ? For example, in order to assemble and sustain a diverse political coalition which has the required incentives to, and is capable of, implementing a targeted anti-poverty program, it may be necessary to allow some leakage to the non-poor.</p> <p>4.4. Has GGP research enriched policy analysis through an enhanced understanding of the appropriate levels (local, national, international) for different pro-equity policy interventions ?</p> <p>-What light does GGP research shed on the distributional impact (on income poverty/inequality, access to more and better public services among low income groups) of greater fiscal decentralization ?</p>	<p>-Econometric evidence from household and/or district panel data</p> <p>-Measure the type I and type II errors associated with targeted programs. - Identify the winners and losers from these targeting errors -Explain the distribution of gains/losses a/c to political economy analysis</p> <p>-Evidence on distributional outcomes from comparing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regions/districts before/after decentralization • Regions/districts with/without decentralization (non-randomized) • Regions/districts with/without decentralization (randomized) 		
	<p><u>Evolution of objective 4</u></p> <p>-Questions as for objective 1 above</p>		<p>-As for evolution of objective 1</p>	
	<p><u>Identification/management of risk associated with objective 4</u></p> <p>-Questions as for objective 1 above</p>		<p>-As for the identification/management of risk associated with objective 1</p>	

B. ASSESSING RESULTS				
Type of result	Questions	Indicators/evidence	Data sources & methods	Rev. resp.
1. Research findings	<p><u>Knowledge creation</u></p> <p>-What are the main conclusions of the research ?</p> <p>-What has been learnt from GGP research that is new ?</p> <p><u>Quantity of outputs</u></p> <p>-What tangible outputs has GGP produced ?</p> <p><u>Quality of outputs</u></p> <p>-What is the quality of these outputs as perceived by members of the External Review Team, appropriate sectoral/regional experts, intended audiences, users and/or stakeholders ?</p> <p><u>Informal use of 'willingness-to-pay' criterion (TO BE CONFIRMED)</u></p> <p>-What is the maximum annual subscription you (or your organization) would have been willing to pay to receive GGP outputs over the last three years ?</p>	<p>List conclusions relating to Objective A.1</p> <p>List conclusions relating to Objective A.2</p> <p>List conclusions relating to Objective A.3</p> <p>List conclusions relating to Objective A.4</p> <p>Cite evidence of new <u>data</u></p> <p>Cite evidence of new <u>methods</u></p> <p>Cite evidence of new <u>findings</u></p> <p>List of research reports and publications, websites and electronic lists produced, conferences, workshops and their proceedings, etc</p> <p>'Quality' to be measured by</p> <p>i. Scientific merit in the field. - Citation indices of selected publications</p> <p>ii. Relevance/appropriateness to intended users</p> <p>iii. Contribution to meeting GGP objectives.</p>	<p>Research reports and publications</p> <p>-Interviews with appropriate sectoral/regional experts -Discussions among members of the External Review Team (ERT)</p> <p>ERT discussions + interviews and/or focus group meetings with experts, target audiences and stakeholders</p> <p>Contingent valuation exercise with selected consumers of GGP research outputs (TBC)</p>	All

<p>2. Dissemination and communication of research findings</p>	<p><u>Dissemination/communication</u></p> <p>-Were research findings widely disseminated ? If so, what were the main methods of dissemination ? If not, why not ?</p> <p>-Were any target audiences missed/only partly covered ? If so, why ? Have measures been taken to improve future coverage of target audiences ?</p> <p>-Were non-target audiences covered ? If so, why ? Have measures been taken to avoid this happening in future ?</p> <p><u>Reach</u></p> <p>-Were potential consumers of research (policy makers, civil society organizations, etc) involved in the design of GGP (selecting objectives, setting priorities, etc) ? If so, how and when ? If not, why not ?</p> <p>-Any examples of feedback from research consumers into GGP, eg. changes in objectives, areas of inquiry or dissemination methods ?</p>	<p>Evidence of global, regional and national dissemination:</p> <p>i. Electronic indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - size of e-mailing list(s) for distributing soft copies of outputs as of June 30, 2006/ 07/ 08/ 09, disaggregated by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - geographic region - free vs for payment - response to specific requests vs routine mailing - #website hits/user type, # website hits/user location, # website downloads (free/for payment) /user type , # website downloads (free/for payment) /user location) <p>ii. Hard copy indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - size of mailing list(s) for distributing hard copies of outputs as of June 30, 2006/ 07/ 08/ 09, disaggregated by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - geographic region - free vs for payment - response to specific requests vs routine mailing. <p>To be decided (TBD)</p> <p>To be decided (TBD)</p>	<p>GGP and partner websites</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>-Interviews with key informants (GGP staff, partner organizations, stakeholders, policy makers, etc)</p> <p>-Focus group discussions with key stakeholders</p> <p>-Other information gathered during site visits</p>	<p>All</p>
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<p>3. Capacity building</p>	<p><u>Individual researchers</u></p> <p>-Have researchers learnt how to identify research topics and frame a research proposal more effectively as a result of GGP support ?</p> <p>-Have researchers learnt to master and apply new analytical techniques as a result of GGP support ? If so, has this been the result of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i Receiving a period of full-time training in researcher's home country/abroad, eg. attending a course/workshop ? ii Receiving mentoring from a more senior professional either remotely (e-mail exchanges) or through study visits by the researcher ? iii Learning-by-doing during the research process itself ? <p>-Have researchers learnt how to collect and analyze primary and secondary data more effectively as a result of GGP support ?</p> <p>-As a result of GGP support, have researchers learnt how to present their results more effectively to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. an academic readership (conference papers, journal articles, books) ii. a wider audience/readership (policy briefs, newspaper articles, media interviews) <p>- Following GGP support, have researchers acquired other skills as a result of 'learning-by-doing-research', such as managing their research time more efficiently or coping with unexpected disruptions to their work plans ?</p> <p>-As a result of GGP support, have researchers learnt how to influence policy more effectively through formal/informal channels ?</p> <p><u>Research organizations</u></p> <p>-Have research organizations learnt how to identify promising research topics and frame a research proposal more effectively as a result of GGP support ?</p> <p>-Have research organizations learnt how to identify and assemble more effective research teams (including the choice of research partners) as a result of GGP support ?</p>	<p>Evidence of research proposals submitted post-1/4/06 which have benefited from an individual's participation in GGP</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Evidence of research topics identified and research proposals submitted post-1/4/06 which have benefited from an organization's participation in GGP</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p>	<p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p>	<p>All</p>
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	<p>-Have research organizations learnt how to manage research projects more effectively and produce results on time as a result of GGP support ?</p> <p>-Has there been a widening and/or deepening of analytical skills among staff at research organizations receiving GGP support ?</p> <p>-Have organizations receiving GGP support learned to disseminate research findings more effectively to different audiences ?</p> <p>-As a result of GGP support, have research organizations learnt how to influence policy more effectively through formal/informal channels ?</p> <p>-Have research organizations become more 'sustainable' as a result of GGP support ? Do they find it easier to raise funds, recruit good staff and get a hearing from policy makers ?</p>	<p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p>	<p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p>	
4. Policy influence	<p>Have beneficiary organizations been able and willing to use the findings of GGP-funded research to</p> <p>i Have a greater impact on the policy agenda through changing priorities and/or introducing new issues ? If 'yes', why has this happened, eg. knowledge was provided to decision-makers in a form they could understand/use, GGP projects nourished dialogues among researchers and decision-makers. If 'no', what were the reasons ?</p> <p>ii Improve policy design and formulation ? Did findings of GGP-funded research lead directly or indirectly to a change in laws, regulations, programs or structures ?</p> <p>iii Simulate or forecast policy impact through macro, micro or macro-micro modelling ?</p> <p>iv Facilitate or accelerate policy implementation ? Were GGP outputs decisive in</p> <p>a initiating the execution of policies which had been agreed in principle by decision-makers, but never implemented ?</p> <p>b restoring the implementation of policies which had 'stalled' ?</p> <p>v Strengthen policy monitoring through generating more appropriate indicators, or by identifying new causal linkages between inputs, outputs and outcomes ?</p>	<p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p> <p>Examples from sample projects</p>	<p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p> <p>Project sample</p>	All

	vi Introduce rigorous impact evaluation based on counterfactual analysis ?	Examples from sample projects	Project sample	
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Definition of terms in the evaluation matrix

1. ‘Patterns and drivers of inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction’

‘Drivers of growth’ are understood to be the *determinants of growth*. These may be proximate (investment rate) or more fundamental (geography, institutions), macro (investment rate) or micro (property rights in land).

Reference to ‘patterns of inclusive growth’ implies that *different transmission mechanisms exist for converting rising per capita income into a reduction in poverty and/or a decline in income inequality*. In one case, growth may be led by labour-intensive exports which increases employment and/or the unskilled wage. This improves the primary (size) distribution of income through the operation of the labour market with little explicit redistribution by the state. In another case, growth may also be led by exports which are intensive in the use of physical capital and/or natural resources. If (i) the ownership of these assets is unequally distributed, and/or (ii) the second-round effects of export growth (particularly the employment multiplier) are weak, then growth will only be inclusive if the state explicitly redistributes primary income through fiscal policy.

C.2: GGP EXTERNAL REVIEW – LIGHT REVIEW INSTRUMENT AT PROGRAM LEVEL			
<u>Relationship to GGP External Review Evaluation Matrix</u>	<u>Questions</u>	<u>Data Sources and Methods</u>	<u>Resp.</u>
<i>Assessing the Achievement of Objectives</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To what extent were GGP projects well-designed (as evident in project abstracts) to meet overall GGP objectives? (score of 1 to 5: 1 poor and 5 outstanding) ▪ To what extent has GGP program achieved its stated objectives? (scoring of 1 to 5: 1 not achieved, 5 fully achieved) 	<p>GGP Project Abstracts</p> <p>Interviews with Program level Informants (sample from initial list supplied by GGP team), document review from project sample</p>	<p>KS</p> <p>All</p>
<i>Assessing Results</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is the quality of GGP outputs? ▪ To what extent has GGP research produced new findings? ▪ How significant are these findings? ▪ How well have these findings been communicated? ▪ How effective been has the research and policy interface of the GGP program? (scores of 1 to 5: 1 poor and 5 outstanding) ▪ Please also provide ONE example of a successful/high-performing project, ONE example of an average project and ONE example of an unsuccessful/disappointing project along each of the dimensions above. 	<p>Interviews with Program level Informants (sample from initial list supplied by GGP team)</p>	<p>All</p>

C.3: GGP EXTERNAL REVIEW - PROJECT EVALUATION MATRIX

Performance area	Questions	Indicators/ evidence	Data sources and methods	
1. Assess the extent to which the project is meeting the program's objectives and is addressing risks				
Objectives	Where did the idea of the project originate from?	Rating of stakeholders, statement from project documents - Check for alignment of objectives with initial PI objectives as defined in the prospectus	PAD, interviews with project PO and project leaders	
	What are the project specific objectives?			
	Did the project emanate from previous activities performed within the PI ?		Interviews with PO, PL and key informants, PAD, Other project documents	
	What is the rate of rejection of proposals received ? How many successful proposals were re-submitted versions of an earlier application ?			
	What progress has been made in meeting the original objectives?			
Evolution of objectives	Have one or more of the project objectives changed/evolved over time ? If yes,			
	When did they change ?			
	Why did they change ?			
	How did they change ?			
	To which extent the changes were compatible with GGP initial objectives			
Identification/ management of risk associated with project objectives	Did you ex ante identify any potential hurdle to the achievement of the project objectives? If yes,		Interviews with PO, PL and key informants, PAD, Other project documents	
	What measures were taken to reduce these risks			
	Did any unforeseen positive or negative event arise during the project realization? If yes,		Interviews with PO, PL and key informants, PAD, Other project documents	
	What ex post measures were taken to mitigate the adverse consequences of negative shocks ? Or..			
	How did you take advantage of the positive unforeseen events?			

2. Analysis of the project's results and influence			
Project's outputs	What are the main tangible project's outputs to date?	Evidence based on the list of project output including (websites, conferences and workshop)	Project documents, Interviews, Websites, and others
	Written output ?		
	Other outputs ?		
Research findings	What are the major research conclusions of this research project	Evidence from project outputs	Project output samples, interviews with PO, PL and others
	To which extent the findings fit with the program objectives		
	Who can use these research findings, and how?		
Output quality	What is the quality of each output as perceived by:	Evidence from project outputs	Project output samples, interviews with PO, PL, Google search and others
	- Members of the External Review Team?		
	- Bibliometric review of written output: Citations in scholarly and non-scholarly publications, etc.		
	-Appropriate sectoral/regional experts?		
	-Intended audiences, users and/or stakeholders ?		
	Do you have any peer-reviewing mechanism of the research output?	Evidence based on any peer review mechanism and analysis of the review reports	
	To which extent do the research finding contribute to:	Analysis of the quality of the outputs; Evidence from interviews with stakeholders	Project output samples, interviews with PO, PL and others
	Academic debates?		
	International policy?		
	Better understanding of the topic?		
To which extent the research finding contribute to methodological innovations in their fields?			

Output dissemination	How did the project disseminate the research findings?	Hard copy indicators, Electronic indicators, Numbers of attendees to dissemination conferences	Project output samples, Project documents, and interviews with PO, PL, and other key informants
	Who were the main targeted audiences of each output?	Clear identification of users	
	Who received the written research output (policymakers, civil society actors, other researchers)		
	Have there been any efforts in communicating the research output to policymakers and civil society actors? If no Why?	Evidence from interviews	
	What were the major constraints in disseminating the research outputs?		
Policy influence	To which extent the research activities or outputs influence policy design? By impacting on the policy agenda through changing priorities and/or introducing new issues?	Evidence from project outputs	Interviews with PO, PL, Policymakers, Donators and civil society actors
	By improving policy design and formulation, or changing laws, regulations, programs or structures ?		
	By helping in policy analysis through an increased use of computer-based models		
	By improving the speed of policy reform and implementation		
	By strengthening policy monitoring through better indicators, and better understanding of the causal links between policy and social outcome ?		
Capacity building	To which extent did the project contribute to capacity building or strengthening?		
Researchers	Have the research activities helped the researchers improve their capacity to formulate good policy research questions and proposals?	Evidence from examples provided by stakeholders	Interviews with PO, PL, Individual Researchers Policymakers
	Have the research activities helped the researchers improve their analytical capacity for answering their research questions?		
	Have the research activities helped the researchers improve the required methodological skills ?		
	Have the research activities helped the researchers improve their writing and presentation skills for various audiences (academic journals, policy brief, policy forums, etc.?)		
	What were the key challenges or opportunities that affect the development of research capacity of individual researcher?		
	What were the explicit or implicit objectives related to research capacity building of the projects?	Evidence from examples provided by stakeholders	Interviews with PO, PL, Individual Researchers and Organization Leaders
	To what extent these objectives have been achieved ?		
	What changes in research capacities at individual or organizational		

Institutions	level have occurred since the inception of the project?		
	What other unplanned capacity development results have been achieved?		
	What types of support did the project provide to individuals researchers or research teams and to the organization departments?		
	To what extent did the project help the organization improve their skills in identifying relevant research topics?		
	To what extent did the project help the organization improve their research management skills?		
	To what extent did the project help the organization engage more with policymakers and civil society in public policy debate?		
	To what extent the project was instrumental for the organization to obtain additional support from other donors?		
	To what extent did the improvement in research capacity spill over non-project individual researchers or teams ?		
	To what extent did the project contribute to strengthening collaboration among researchers and developing networks		
	What issues or challenges related to research capacity building need further exploration for future projects?		
Counterfactual	<p>If GGP had not funded this project, would.....</p> <p>a None of the project's activities (outputs) have been undertaken (generated) ^{a/} ?</p> <p>b Some of the project's activities (outputs) have been undertaken (generated) ^{b/} ? Which ?</p> <p>c All of the project's activities (outputs) have been undertaken (generated) ^{c/} ?</p>		Interviews with partner organizations

Notes:

^{a/} Implies (i) that no other funding sources could have been found to substitute for at least part of GGP's grant, and (ii) that no project outputs would have been generated. Ask informant if there really would have been no project outputs if GGP had rejected this proposal. Possibly there would have been some outputs because some might have been financed by other projects or from other sources. In either of these last two cases, the relevant counterfactual is that 'some project activities would have been undertaken'.

^{b/} Check whether total project spending would have fallen by the full amount of GGP funding, or whether other funding sources are likely to have covered part of GGP's contribution. If the latter, which project outputs would have been generated ?

^{c/} Implies that other funding sources could have been found to substitute for all of GGP's grant. Ask informant if project outputs would have been the same. Possibly not, since GGP support is not just financial, but also strategic (vision) and intellectual.

C.4: GGP EXTERNAL REVIEW – MODULE ON NETWORKS

AREA	QUESTIONS	DATA SOURCES AND METHODS
<i>A. HISTORY AND BACKGROUND</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Which year did the network come into existence? 2. How did it come into existence? What were the major reasons for its formation? (e.g. research production, capacity building, policy influencing) 3. Since which year has it received IDRC financial support? 	PADs, past external evaluations, network website, key informant interviews with network coordinators.
<i>B. STRUCTURE</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. How many members does the network currently have? 5. How many members did it have five years back? [indicate year ?] 6. What is the current turn-over rate (= % of current members who were members 2 years ago) ? 7. What are the selection criteria for membership? Can both individuals and organisations join? 8. How many applications for membership were refused in the last 2 years and why ? 9. How many members left the network in the last 2 years and why ? 10. What are the disciplinary (e.g. economics, political science) backgrounds of the members? (Give approximate proportions) 11. Which country/countries are the network members from? 12. Where is the hub (institutional ‘home’) of the network? Has there been a change in the hub’s location in the past five years? 13. What is the primary objective of the network – is it skill building or public advocacy? 	Network website, past external evaluations, key informant interviews with network coordinators.
<i>C. RELATIONSHIP TO GGP</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 14. How many projects (phases) since the network’s formation has been funded by MIMAP, TEC and GGP? 15. What has been the total amount of GGP and pre-GGP funding to date? 16. Which of the four objectives of GGP are addressed by the network’s activities? 17. Which thematic clusters are addressed by the network’s research? 18. Why did the network approach GGP for funding? 19. Does the network wish to approach GGP for further funding in the future? Why or why not? 20. How are projects selected for funding? (both overall and in relation to the GGP program) 21. How do the network coordinators ensure that the projects funded are aligned with GGP objectives? 	PADs, GGP project portfolio documents, key informant interviews with POs, key informant interviews with network coordinators.
<i>D. RESEARCH PRODUCTION</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 22. How many research papers have members of the network produced in the past five years? 23. How many of these can be linked to GGP funding? 24. How many of these have been published in peer reviewed journals, chapters in books, and other equivalent publication outlets? 	Network website, past external evaluations, key informant interviews with POs, key informant interviews with network coordinators.

	<p>25. How do the network coordinators monitor quality of the research?</p> <p>26. Are there mechanisms or means of support for members of network to convert their research papers to standard academic publications? What are these?</p>	
<i>E. CAPACITY BUILDING</i>	<p>27. What is the proportion of early career researchers (ECRs)²⁷ in the network? Which country/countries are they from?</p> <p>28. What is the average number of years an ECR stays with the network?</p> <p>29. How do the network coordinators identify promising ECRs?</p> <p>30. How many ECRs are involved in the GGP program?</p> <p>31. What types of training (e.g. methodology workshops, short courses) are provided to these ECRs?</p> <p>32. What types of mentoring are provided to these ECRs? Who provides the mentoring?</p> <p>33. What have been the key benefits for ERCs to be members of the network?</p>	<p>Key informant interviews with POs, key informant interviews with network coordinators, focus group discussion with ECRs.</p>
<i>F. POLICY INFLUENCING</i>	<p>34. Does the network have a website? Who maintains it? How frequently is it updated? Does the website have an interactive component? (e.g. blog)</p> <p>35. Does the network have an email distribution list for research papers/events? 33. How many individuals/organisations are in this list? What are their backgrounds? (e.g. academic, civil society, policy community, lay persons)</p> <p>36. How frequent are postings in the email distribution list?</p> <p>37. Does the network publish policy briefs? If so, how frequently, and in what format? To whom are these policy briefs targeted? (e.g. national policy community, regional policy community, donors)</p> <p>38. How many workshops does the network hold in a given year? Who attends the workshops?</p> <p>39. Does the network have any formal (eg.questionnaires) or informal (eg.ad hoc meetings) mechanisms to capture feedback from policy makers on the relevance/usefulness of network activities/outputs to them ?</p> <p>40. What have been the major successes of the network with respect to policy influencing in the past five years? Are these successes related to research undertaken for the GGP program?</p>	<p>Network website, key informant interviews with POs, key informant interviews with network coordinators, key informant interviews with policy-makers in 'policy success' countries.</p>

²⁷ An early career researcher is an individual employed in a university, research institution or policy think-tank who has been an academic post (whether permanent or temporary) for five years or less.

Annex D: Project sampling procedure

This appendix explains the sampling procedure used to construct the project sample, and describes the key characteristics of the sample.

D.1 Sample selection criteria: the sampling procedure was designed to select a set of projects that could provide the most information on evaluating the results of the program with respect to: i) research outputs; ii) outcomes and reach, iii) research findings. Given that GGP is a relatively young program, there were few projects far advanced in their life-cycles to provide sufficient information on all three above dimensions. In our initial sample, we **purposively** selected eleven research projects that were due for completion from 1st December 2008 to 31st December 2009, which would provide us with **information rich case-studies** on all important aspects of project evaluation – significance of research findings, effectiveness of dissemination and communication of research findings, capacity building and policy influencing.

D.2 These projects were mostly single country or time-bound multicountry projects. Single country and multi-country networks were under-represented. However, about 53 per cent of GGP funds are allocated to projects undertaken by networks, whether single or multi country. By their very nature, networks are ongoing and projects undertaken by networks are a part of a set of repeated relationships between IDRC and the network. Therefore, the stipulated completion date of the project would not be an accurate reflection of this on-going relationship. Furthermore, since these projects were **renewals** of earlier projects, including them in the sample should capture the co-movement of GGP and its associated networks, which would not be possible if the sample was restricted to projects that have been completed or nearing completion.

D.3 Consequently, the original sample was expanded to include four projects from three multi country and one single country networks which have received substantial funding from GGP. These are the Mercosur, HDCN and PEP networks and VERN which is based in Vietnam. Mercosur is based in the Latin American region while HDCN and PEP are global networks. We also included 2 research support projects (RSPs) which capture more accurately the dissemination, policy influence, and scoping and environment mapping efforts of GGP which the standard research projects may not. The final list of 17 projects is shown in Table D.1.

D.4 Sample Characteristics: our sample matches well with the GGP population of projects with respect to GGP funding by project type. In the GGP project population, 47 per cent of funds are allocated to projects which are multi country networks, 38 per cent to projects which are multi country one-off projects, 6 per cent to projects which are single country networks, and 9 per cent to projects which are time-bound single country projects (Figure D.1). In our sample, 60 per cent of total funds are being allocated to projects which are multi country networks, 34 per cent to projects which are time-bound multicountry projects, 5 per cent to projects which are single country networks, and 1 per cent to projects which are time-bound single country projects (Figure D.2)²⁸. The larger representation of multi country networks in our sample as compared to the population can be explained by the inclusion of the PEP network in our sample, as the PEP network itself absorbs 18.5 per cent of total GGP funding, and is the single most important project by funding allocation by a significant margin in the GGP portfolio.

²⁸ We confine our characterisation of the sample to the 15 research projects, given the small amount of funding associated with the 2 RSPs.

D.5 Examining the characteristics of the sample in relation to the population by distribution of projects by thematic cluster, we see that for the population, 11 per cent of GGP funding goes to Labour Markets and Migration, 10 per cent to Private Sector Development, 2 per cent to Agrifood Markets, 7 per cent to Competition Policy, 26 per cent to Trade, Investment and Economic Integration, 8 per cent to Fiscal Policy and Accountability, and 28 per cent to Social Protection (Figure D.3). For the sample, 10 per cent of total GGP funding for the 17 projects goes to Labour Markets and Migration, 7 per cent to Private Sector Development, 3 per cent to Agrifood Markets, 1 per cent to Competition Policy, 15 per cent to Trade, Investment and Economic Integration, 26 per cent to Fiscal Policy and Accountability, and 38 per cent to Social Protection (Figure D.4). Again, the over-representation of the two thematic clusters: Fiscal Policy and Accountability, and Social Protection can be explained by the inclusion of PEP in our sample as research in the latter network is ascribed to these two thematic clusters.

D.6 Our sample research projects also cover the main regions of GGP activity – with 6 Global Projects, 5 from Sub-Saharan Africa, 3 from Asia, 1 from Middle East & North Africa and 2 from Latin America. Our sample projects span all four objectives of the GGP program. Except for the networks (which have dates of completion stretching all the way to 2013 in one case), all projects in the sample are between 18 to 60 months long. The selected projects, therefore, form a representative sample of the GGP project portfolio by all important criteria of the GGP project portfolio.

Figure D,1: GGP Funding by Project Type, Population

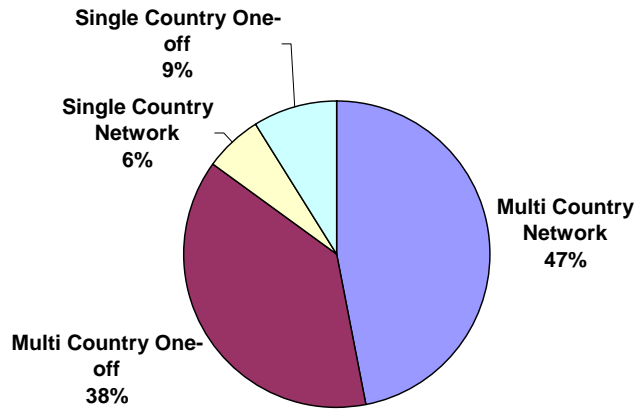


Figure D.2: GGP Funding by Project Type, Sample

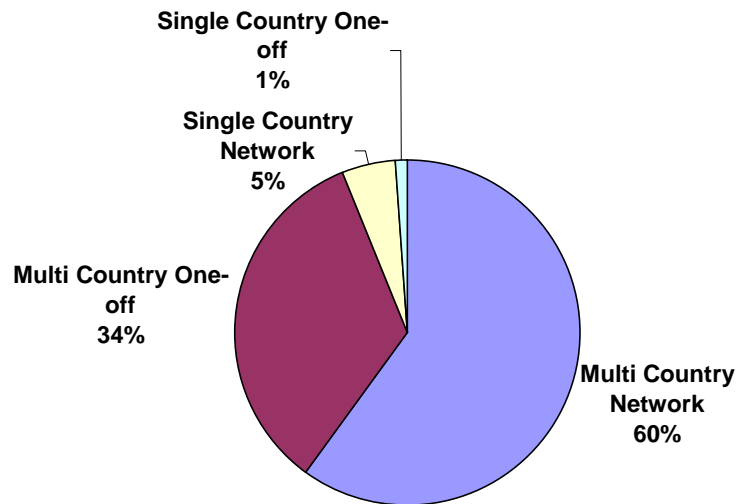


Figure D.3: GGP Funding By Thematic Cluster, Population

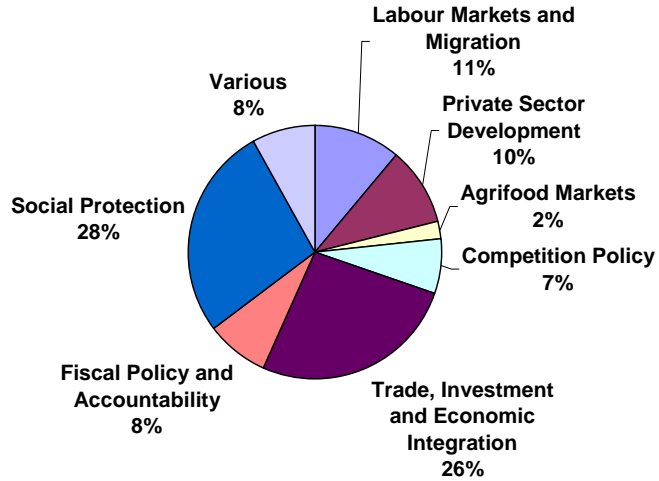


Figure D.4: GGP Funding by Thematic Cluster, Sample

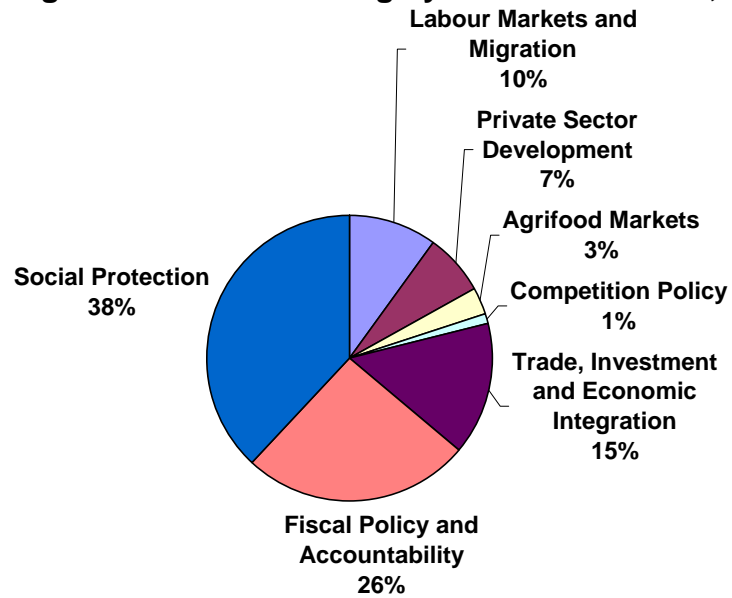


Table D.1: List of Sample Projects

Sample No	Project Title	Multi or single country? One off or network?	Project Number	GGP funding	Planned Completion Date	Region	GGP Objective	Theme	Team member responsible
TIME-BOUND MULTICOUNTRY PROJECTS									
1	Modernizing Agrifood Markets : Including Small Producers in Dynamic Markets	MCO	103847	677200	08/12/2008	Global	1,4	AM, PSD	CS
2	Gender and Taxation : Improving Revenue Generation and Social Protection in Developing Countries	MCO	103908	671100	01/02/2009	Global	3, 4	FPA	CS
3	Microfinance Institutions and Poverty Reduction in Central Africa	MCO	104026	526650	06/02/2009	SSA	2, 1,3	PSD, SP	YD
4	Competition, Regulation and Development Research Forum : Implementation Issues in Developing Countries	MCO	104010	195200	28/02/2009	Global	2, 4	CP	KS
5	Globalization, Adjustment and the Challenge of Inclusive Growth (Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam)	MCO	104083	479500	07/04/2009	Asia	1, 4	LMM, TPIEI	KS
6	Impact of China on sub-Saharan Africa : Country Case Studies	MCO	104442	699400	18/07/2009	SSA	1, 4	TPIEI	YD
7	Improving Labour Market Outcomes for the Poor in Sub-Saharan Africa	MCO	104443	717400	01/10/2009	SSA	1, 4	LMM	YD
8	Intergenerational Transfers, Population Aging and Social Protection	MCO	104231	531100	01/11/2009	LAC	3, 4	SP, FPA	CS
9	Formal and Informal Employment Growth in Manufacturing (Bangladesh and India)	MCO	104437	257300	19/12/2009	Asia	1,4	LMM	KS
10	Promoting Trade in Services in MENA	MCO	104007	336300	19/01/2009	MENA	2, 1, 4	TPIEI, PSD	KS

MULTICOUNTRY NETWORK PROJECTS									
11	Mercosur: Economic Research and Integration. Phase IV	MCN	105028	812800		LAC	1, 2, 4	TPIEI	CS
12	Human Development and Capability Network - Phase III	MCN	104071	2157500	01/10/2010	Global	3, 4	SP	CS
13	Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Networks Project	MCN	101378	6000000	01/01/2013	Global	3, 4	SP, FPA	YD
TIME-BOUND SINGLE COUNTRY PROJECTS									
14	Micro Level Perspectives on Growth (Tanzania)	SCO	103883	193000	04/12/2008	SSA	1, 2	AM, PSD	YD
SINGLE COUNTRY NETWORK PROJECTS									
15	Viet Nam Economic Research Network (VERN) - Phase II	SCN	103862	775300	01/10/2010	Asia	1,2,3,4	TPIEI, LMM, PSD	KS
RESEARCH SUPPORT PROJECTS									
16	Research to Policy Support Program on Globalization, Growth and Poverty Issues : Pilot Phase	RSP	104075	299775	19/06/2009	Global	n-a	R2P, KT	KS
17	Impact of the Asian Drivers on Sub- Saharan Africa	RSP	104013	89300	25/03/2007	SSA/global	1, 2	TPIEI	YD

Annex E: Site visits by external review team

Month	Chris Scott	Kunal Sen	Yazid Dissou
June		<p>June 2-3: Zurich – Pre-ICN Forum (Project No. 104007)</p> <p>June 23-24: Manila, The Philippines (Project No. 104083)</p> <p>June 25-26: Hanoi, Vietnam (Project Nos. 103862, 104075 and 104083)</p>	<p>June 5: Quebec City, Canada (Project No. 101378)</p>
July	<p>July 2-3: Lima, Peru (Project Nos 104234 & 104446)</p> <p>July 6-7: Lima, Peru (Projects Nos 104245 & 104071)</p> <p>July 9-10: San Salvador, El Salvador (Project Nos 104071 & 104243)</p> <p>July 14-16: Washington, DC (Project Nos 103908 & 104243)</p> <p>July 23-24: Oxford and London (Project Nos 104071 & 103847)</p>	<p>July 29: Jaipur, India (Project No. 104010)</p> <p>July 30-31: Delhi, India (Project No. 104437)</p>	<p>July 9-10: Johannesburg and Pretoria, South Africa (Project No.104443)</p> <p>July 13-14: Dar es Salam, Tanzania Project No. 103883)</p> <p>July 16-17: Yaoundé, Cameroon (Project No.104026)</p> <p>July 20-21: Nairobi, Kenya (Project Nos 104103 and 104442)</p>

Annex F: List of persons interviewed

F.1: Program Informants

Andrés Rius	Program Leader GGP, IDRC
Connie Freeman	Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa, IDRC
Brent Herbert-Copley	Director, Social and Economic Policy Program Area, IDRC
Edgard Rodriguez	Senior Program Specialist GGP, IDRC
Evan Due	Senior Program Specialist GGP, IDRC
Jim Smith	Former advisor to IDRC
Phil Evans	Consultant
Simon Evenett	University of Saint Gallen
Susan Joeques	Senior Program Specialist GGP, IDRC

F.2: Project Informants

Adolf Mkenda	Head of Department, Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Alakh Sharma	Institute for Human Development (IHD), Delhi
Alan Fairlie	Department of Economics, Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima, Peru
Alvaro Trigueros	Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social
Argüello	(FUSADES), San Salvador, El Salvador
Ana Lilian Vega	Departamento de Economía, Universidad Centroamericana ‘José Simeón Cañas’, San Salvador, El Salvador
Andres Rius	IDRC
Arnaldo Pellini	Overseas Development Institute (ODI), Manila
Basil Jones	IDRC
Bernard Decaluwé	Department of Economics, Laval University, Quebec City
Bill Vorley	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), London, UK
Boniface Epo Ngah	PEP-funded research student, University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Caren Grown	Department of Economics, American University, Washington DC, USA
Christian Emini	Prime Minister of Cameroon’s Office
Christian Zano Akomo	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Cu Chi Loi	Vietnam Institute for Economics (VIE), Hanoi
David Faulker	Director of Macro Policy, National Treasury, Pretoria, South Africa
Debkusum Das	IHD, Delhi
Devendra Kodwani	Open University, UK
Dinh Hien Mien	Central Institute for Economic Management (CIEM), Hanoi
Do Hai Nam	President, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences, Hanoi
Edgard Rodriguez	IDRC
Elias Ayuk	IDRC
Emily Christi A. Cabegin	De La Salle Uni., Manila

Enrique Mendoza	Overseas Development Institute (ODI), London
Evan Due	IDRC
Fouda Owoundi	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Francis Baye Menjo	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Francis Njikam	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Ousmanou	
Gérard Tchouassi	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Godius Kahyarara	Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Henri Ngoa Tabi	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Irene Alenga	Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF), Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Javier Iguíñiz	Department of Economics, Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima, Peru
Javier Portocarrero	Consorcio de Investigacion Economica y Social (CIES), Lima, Peru
Maisch	
John Cockburn	Department of Economics, Laval University, Quebec City
Jorge Sibal	University of Philippines, Manila
José Rodriguez	Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Económicas, Políticas y Antropológicas, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima, Peru
Juan José Martinez	Business Regulation Evaluation Group (BREG), Lima, Peru
K.P. Kannan	National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector, Delhi
Khalid Sekkat	Economic Research Foundation, Cairo
Lahcen Achy	National Institute for Statistics and Applied Economics (INSEA), Rabat
Lawrence B. Dacuycuy	De La Salle University, Manila
Longinus Rutasitara	Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Magloire-Louis Bikomen	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Mahendra Dev	Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, Delhi
Martin Valdivia	Grupo de Analisis para el Desarrollo (GRADE) and PEP, Lima, Peru
Naila Kabeer	Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex
Nehemiah E. Osoro	Department of Economics, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Neil Rankin	Wits University, Johannesburg, South Africa
Nguyen Chien Thang	VIE, Hanoi
Nguyen Lan Huong	Institute of Labour Science and Social Affairs, Hanoi
Nguyen Minh Son	Economic Committee of National Assembly, Hanoi
Nguyen Ngoc Anh	Development and Policies Research Centre (DEPOCEN), Hanoi
Nguyen Thang	Centre of Analysis and Forecasting (CAF), Hanoi
Nguyen Thi Thu Hang	CAF, Hanoi
Nicola Jones	ODI, London
Olu Ajakaye	African Economic Research Council, Nairobi, Kenya
Patrice B. Ongono	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Pham Thien Hoang	CIEM, Hanoi
Pham Thien Hoang	CIEM, Hanoi
Phil Evans	Consultant, Bristol
Ponciano Intal Jr.	De La Salle University, Manila

Pradeep Mehta	Consumer Unity and Trust Society (CUTS), Jaipur
Romaine Ngo Nguenda	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Sabine Patricia	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Moungou Mbenda	
Sandip Sarkar	IHD, Delhi
Sandra Kendo	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Satyaki Roy	IHD, Delhi
Serge Benjamin	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Noumo Foko	
Sabina Alkire	Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), Oxford, UK
Servus Sagday	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Siddhartha Mitra	CUTS, Jaipur
Syrie Galex Soh	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
T C A Raghavan	Business Line, Delhi
Thomas (Tim)	Department of Economics, University of Maryland Baltimore County,
Gindling	Baltimore, Maryland, USA
Tran Dinh Thien	VIE, Hanoi
Tran Quoc Thang	Ministry of Planning and Implementation, Hanoi
Tu Thuy Anh	Foreign Trade University, Hanoi
Udai Mehta	CUTS, Jaipur
Urbain Thiery Yogo	University of Yaounde II, Yaounde, Cameroon
Valpy Fitzgerald	Director, Department of International Development, Oxford University, Oxford, UK
Vanessa Weyrauch	Centre for the Implementation of Public Policies Promoting Equity and Growth (CIPPEC), Buenos Aires
Vijay Singh	CUTS, Jaipur
Vikash Batham	CUTS, Jaipur
Volker Schoer	Department of Economics, Wits University, Johannesburg, South Africa
Winfred M. Villamil	De La Salle University, Manila
Zaid Bakht	Bangladesh Institute for Development Studies, Dhaka

Annex G: Thumb-nail sketches of sample projects

G.1 Time-bound multicountry projects

103847 Regoverning Markets: this project examined the re-shaping of food and agricultural value chains by the private sector in eight countries (China, Indonesia, South Africa, Turkey, India, Poland, Mexico and Zambia) after the withdrawal of the state from agricultural marketing in the 1990s. It is one of the most ambitious international research projects conducted in this area. A major contribution of the project is the detailed mapping of the marketing channels for specific foodstuffs by different groups of farmers in each country. This shows that small farmers are not necessarily excluded from food market restructuring, particularly if they have managed to accumulate non-land assets. Other novel findings include the evidence relating to supermarkets. In general, the importance of these organizations has grown, but their market penetration still varies widely between commodities and between countries.

103908 Gender and Taxation - Improving Revenue Generation and Social Protection in Developing Countries: the objective of this project was to analyze the gender impact of direct and indirect taxation in seven countries (Kenya, South Africa, Mexico, Argentina, India, Morocco and the UK). The findings will appear in a book which is due to be published by Routledge next year (Grown and Valodia [eds], 2010)²⁹. The main contribution of this project is twofold. Firstly, it is a bold attempt to integrate ideas from the Convention on the Elimination of All Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) with the more conventional principles of vertical and horizontal equity when assessing a tax system. Secondly, the empirical work reveals clearly the limits placed on this type of research by the nature of existing survey data. In order to measure the incidence of indirect taxes on men and women, it is necessary to disaggregate household consumption expenditure to discover who consumes what. Unfortunately, standard survey data does not allow such disaggregation. The researchers were aware of this problem at an early stage of the project and spent much time trying to resolve it. However, in the end they were forced to undertake the analysis using a dual typology of households based on employment categories and sex composition. The project found that there was not much explicit gender bias in tax legislation, but that tax incidence was sometimes implicitly gendered³⁰. The tax reforms which are simulated for each country to assess their impact on different groups of households might be more easily analyzed by the LATINMOD methodology.

104231 Intergenerational Transfers, Population Aging and Social Protection: understanding the causes and consequences of changes in fertility and mortality was a high research priority at the birth of development economics in the 1950s and 1960s. However, the fundamental importance of the demographic transition for public policy in the South has been relatively neglected more recently. Project 104231 has sparked an interesting and very important (for policy) analytical debate on the research frontier between proponents of the ‘demographic dividend’ and the ‘induced accumulation’ schools. The former see a declining dependency ratio, which characterizes many low income countries, as an opportunity for increasing investment, because each worker has to support the consumption of fewer old persons and children who are outside the labour force. This opportunity is termed the ‘demographic dividend’. Conversely, an aging population resulting from declining fertility and longer life expectancy, which characterizes many middle/high income countries, is viewed as a threat both to economic growth and to pay-as-you-go state pension schemes. By contrast, the ‘induced accumulation’ school argues that a decline in fertility prompts, among other things, a rise in human capital formation as parents choose to raise fewer, but higher quality children. This may raise labour productivity and wages sufficiently to offset the negative impact of a rising dependency ratio. Which of these two views turns out to be closer to the

²⁹ The documentation held by IDRC on this project includes workshop presentations by country teams, methodological notes, transcripts of methodological discussions among team members, and technical reports. However, this material makes little reference to research findings.

³⁰ This occurred in Ghana, where a higher percentage of women grow crops that are not eligible for tax concessions.

truth is of great significance for the design of social protection policies in the South. In addition to innovative modelling, project 104231 has generated some high quality empirical work with some important findings. These include evidence for six Latin American countries that expansion of the social security system has led to earlier retirement, while public transfers to the elderly in the region are much higher than those to children compared to other NTA countries. On average, the fiscal impact of population ageing will be as great in Latin America as in Europe, although this impact will vary between countries with pension reforms and health care obligations playing a large role.

104437 Formal and Informal Employment Growth in Manufacturing in South Asia: the objective of this project was to understand the factors that drove employment growth in the formal and informal manufacturing sectors of India and Bangladesh, and analyse why there was a ‘missing middle’ in the size distribution of manufacturing firms. The project built on an earlier IDRC supported project that examined the problem of persistent dualism in Indian manufacturing. In the current project, a comparative dimension was brought in with the inclusion of Bangladesh and the research was extended to look at several case-studies of industries where such dualism may exist. It is premature to assess the quality of the findings as no final research outputs were available to the ERT. However, poor synchronization between the India and Bangladesh country teams, and lack of fit of the industry case-studies with the overall research questions suggests that the project may not be able to generate significant research findings over and above what has been found in the earlier project.

104083 Globalization, Adjustment and the Challenge of Inclusive Growth : this is a three country project, led by the Angelo King Institute in The Philippines. The overall objective of the project was to undertake policy oriented research that could help in the design of policies for furthering inclusive growth in Indonesia, The Philippines and Vietnam. The project undertook the analysis at the macro, industry and firm levels, with particular focus on the role of labour institutions in industry and firm adjustment to external shocks. The multidisciplinary of the research teams and the engagement of business associations, trade unions, and government officials at an early stage of the project life-course were strengths of the project. The Philippines component of project made an important methodological contribution in proposing a measure of disadvantaged labour which took into account casual and vulnerable full-time workers and not just the unemployed. However, the lack of integration between different components of the project within and across country teams compromised to a large extent the overall coherence of the research outputs and the policy messages emanating from the research.

104010 Competition, Regulation and Development Research Forum (CDRF): this was an open call responsive mode funding mechanism led by a research and advocacy organization, CUTS, where the call asked for papers addressing different issues of implementation around competition and regulatory regimes in developing countries. A set of papers were produced in two volumes, one as an e-publication and other by an academic publisher. Though the quality of the papers were uneven, the project’s strengths were to create a virtual network of researchers working on competition issues in Africa and Asia, and to disseminate the research in highly effective ways, via well written policy briefs, newspaper articles and a stakeholder symposium (with a webcast).

104007 Promoting Trade in Services in the Middle East and North Africa: Pilot Project: the project’s objectives were to undertake research on the design of regulatory regimes for selected services in Morocco, Egypt, Jordan and Lebanon. The project was led by the Economic Research Forum, Cairo. The methodological contribution of the project was to construct new indices of service sector restrictiveness in the MENA region. The project was, however, marred by lack of coordination and shared intellectual purpose between the lead research institution and other research partners, and this may have led to an under-achievement of the project with respect to research outcomes.

104443 Improving Labor Market Outcomes for the Poor in Sub-Saharan Africa: the objective of the project was to contribute to a better understanding of the link between economic growth and labor market outcomes in four Sub-Sahara African countries and to assess how public policy can improve these

outcomes for the poor. The project was successful in producing eleven out of the twelve initially planned papers. From a strictly academic point of view, the quality of the papers is mixed. There are some good papers that have already been published in the working papers series of northern institutions and that have high chance of being published in refereed journals. At the same time, some papers are exploratory and relatively descriptive. Nevertheless, this descriptive nature does not diminish their usefulness for policy making as they provide interesting insights on labour market issues.

104026 Microfinance Institutions and Poverty Reduction in Central Africa: the objective of this project was to analyze the extent to which micro finance can contribute to poverty reduction in four Central African countries (Cameroon, Chad, Congo and Gabon). The project aimed at studying in each of these countries the determinants of the demand and the supply of microfinance for the poor and at analyzing the changes in regulatory frameworks that would improve the efficiency of micro-finance institutions in increasing growth and reducing poverty. An interesting characteristic of this project is the common methodological approach used in the four countries that will facilitate a cross-country comparison of the results. It is too early to make a judgment on the quality of the research output of this project, since there has been a significant delay in its execution because of several reasons among which are the long round of exchanges between the researchers and the external reviewers, and the delay in the field collection of data. Nevertheless, the single paper (from a team in Cameroon) that was completed by July 2009 was awarded the second best paper at an international conference in Sherbrook Canada. It is difficult to make any inference on the quality of the remaining papers based on that single example.

104442 Impact of China on Sub-Saharan Africa: Country Case Studies: this project aims to provide a detailed analysis of the impacts of the growing economic relationships between China and Sub-Sahara African countries and to examine the related opportunities and the challenges as well as the best policy responses to deal with them. The project is co-funded by the Rockefeller Foundation and is run by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) in Kenya. The project is a follow-up to an initial funding provided through a previous IDRC funding (project 104103) that helped to develop a series of framework papers and policy workshops on the impacts of Asian Drivers on Sub-Saharan Africa. As of July 2009, twenty-one of the twenty-eight scoping studies that have been initially planned have been produced. Twenty in-depth papers, instead of the fifteen initially planned, are scheduled to be produced through a competitive process like the one used for the scoping studies. There is no major issue on the quality of the output produced, as AERC is a reference and a well respected institution in Africa through its management of the research activities. Even though the scoping papers produced are exploratory and to some extent descriptive by nature, they provide some interesting information on the nature of the growing and diverse economic relationships between China and Sub-Sahara African countries.

G.2 Multicountry network projects

104071 Human Development and Capability Network - Phase III: as the single most important group committed to developing and operationalizing Sen's 'capabilities and functionings' agenda, OPHI has shifted the research frontier in several areas. Some members of the group have developed novel indices of well-/ill-being, including corruption, (in)equality of opportunity and economic mobility and multidimensional welfare. Other researchers have concentrated on developing instruments to collect the data (on autonomy, aspiration and shame) required by these new methodologies. Considerable progress has been made and the new instruments are shortly to be fielded in the Philippines and in several Latin American countries.

105028 Mercosur - Economic Research and Integration. Phase IV: the Mercosur Economic Research Network (MERCUNET) was created in 1998 to undertake economic research which would inform the MERCOSUR integration process. It has received four grants from IDRC, three of which were made under TEC, while the current one was approved by GGP. The network was assessed in 2007 and the review team 'found the quality of the research output to be consistently high in both their qualitative and quantitative evaluations' (McMahon and Porta, 2007:4). However, MERCUNET (MN) was judged to

have performed less well with regard to its contribution to the MERCOSUR policy process and in disseminating its findings beyond academic stakeholders. The design and implementation of the Phase IV proposal indicates that the network has attempted to respond to these criticisms and is committed to addressing these weaknesses. Early in 2009, MN ran an on-line survey of its stakeholders to identify research priorities, while it recently launched a bi-monthly newsletter (*Sumatoria*) to improve communication with its user groups. Four books were published in 2009 from research carried out in 2007-08.

101378 Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Network: Phase III: this network project aims to understand better the poverty impacts of macroeconomic policies with a special emphasis on the relationship between growth and poverty with economic models. It also seeks to provide some analysis on the non-monetary aspects of poverty and on the impacts of public spending on poverty. The PEP network has established a solid reputation as an institution capable of delivering high quality research and of providing solid training on methodological skills required for poverty analysis. Despite, its performance on the quality of research and in capacity building, there is much room for improvement in the dissemination of the finding of its research to policy makers. The writing and the diffusion of policy briefs, which is a convenient mean to disseminate research findings to policy makers is not systematically used by PEP researchers.

G.3 Time-bound single country projects

103883 Micro Level Perspectives on Growth in Tanzania (Research Project): this project aimed to analyze the critical constraints to growth at the micro-level in Tanzania. Its objectives ranged from the study of the determinants of the productivity of export crops to the analysis of the opportunities to reduce poverty through job creation in the manufacturing sector. The quality of the output of this project was mixed, as only four papers out of the seven that were initially planned have been considered as good by the external reviewers. These papers are scheduled to be published in a book. Nevertheless, the project was very successful at disseminating the finding of its research activities to stakeholders.

G.4 Single country network projects

103862 Vietnam Economic Research Network Phase II: VERN Phase II follows on from the first phase of the project and from earlier IDRC initiatives to support research capacity building in Vietnam. The current phase of the network has attempted to align the research undertaken in the network to GGP objectives, and to a large extent, this has been successful. Particular emphasis in the research has been on competition, regulatory and investment issues and distributional implications of trade liberalization. VERN is an excellent example of the double benefit of a well functioning network. Firstly, significant individual research capacity building has resulted from teaming researchers in Vietnam with each other and with established Northern academics. This has occurred in an environment where institutional and organizational capacities were weak and fragmented. However, with the exception of the hub institution in the network (CAF), little organizational capacity building has taken place. Secondly, this network has produced high quality research which is viewed in a positive light by important stakeholders, such as the Economic Committee of the National Assembly.

G.5 Research support projects

104075 Research to Policy (R2P) Support Program: this was a pilot project to provide knowledge translation support to two GGP projects (103862 (VERN) and 103883 (MLPG)) and two pre-GGP projects (103369 and 103072). The Overseas Development Institute (ODI) was in charge of implementing the project, though CIPPEC, based in Buenos Aires, was also used for the Latin American Trade and Gender Network Project (103369). R2P was a novel attempt by GGP management to address explicitly the research to policy interface by providing additional support to four research projects. The aim was to influence the policy process through training, technical assistance and funding for additional activities in

areas such as policy engagement and communications. The overall assessment of those who received this support was that the project developed their capacity to communicate their research effectively. However, an inflexible use of policy briefs as the primary mechanism to communicate research and inadequate attention to the incentive structures of Southern researchers to engage in policy influencing meant that R2P was not successful in all the contexts where knowledge translation support was provided.

Annex H: Use of panel data and inclusion of non-income dimensions of poverty

Project Title	Project Number	Panel data (Y/N)	Type of panel data	Inclusion of NIDP (Y/N)	Non-income dimensions	
Modernizing Agrifood Markets : Including Small Producers in Dynamic Markets	103847	N	-	N	-	
Gender and Taxation : Improving Revenue Generation and Social Protection in Developing Countries	103908	N	-	N	-	
Microfinance Institutions and Poverty Reduction in Central Africa	104026	N	-	N	-	
Competition, Regulation and Development Research Forum : Implementation Issues in Developing Countries	104010	N	-	N	-	
Globalization, Adjustment and the Challenge of Inclusive Growth (Indonesia, Philippines and Viet Nam)	104083	N	-	N	-	
Impact of China on sub-Saharan Africa : Country Case Studies	104442	N	-	N	-	
Improving Labour Market Outcomes for the Poor in Sub-Saharan Africa	104443	Y	Individuals Households	N	-	
Intergenerational Transfers, Population Aging and Social Protection	104231	N	[Projections to 2050]	Y	Health, education	
Formal and Informal Employment Growth in Manufacturing (Bangladesh and India)	104437	N	-	N	-	
Promoting Trade in Services in MENA	104007	N	-	N	-	
Mercosur: Economic Research and Integration. Phase IV	105028	N	-	N	-	
Human Development and Capability Network - Phase III	104071	Y	Individuals	Y	Autonomy, aspiration, shame	
Poverty and Economic Policy (PEP) Network Project	MPIA	101378	N	[Dynamic CGEs]	N	-
	PMMA	101378	Y ³²	Households	Y	Health, education
	CBMS	101378	Y ³³	Communities	Y ³⁴	Health, education, housing
Micro Level Perspectives on Growth (Tanzania)	103883	Y	Individuals	N	-	
Viet Nam Economic Research Network (VERN) - Phase II	103862	Y	Individuals	Y	Health, education	
Research to Policy Support Program on Globalization, Growth and Poverty Issues : Pilot Phase	104075	N	-	N	-	
Impact of the Asian Drivers on Sub-Saharan Africa	104013	N	-	N	-	
NON-SAMPLE PROJECTS						
Business Regulations Evaluation Group in Latin America	104234	Y	Firms	N	-	
Impact of Minimum Wage on the Labour Market in Central America : Comparative Analysis of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Nicaragua	104243	Y	Households Individuals	N	-	
Employment and Income in Bolivia, Paraguay and Peru : Analysis of the Links between Labour Demand and Supply	104446	Y	Households (including their business activities)	N	-	
Confronting New Demands : Inclusive Growth, Inclusive Trade	104245	N	-	N	-	

³¹ Micro panel data are defined as sets of observations on the same communities, households, individuals, firms/plants or service delivery units in different time periods .

³² Seven out of 47 current and recently completed projects (excluding national projects) appeared to use panel data, ie. 15%.

³³ Most CBMS projects involve the monitoring of communities over time

³⁴ Most CBMS projects include the measurement of several dimensions of deprivation.

Annex I: Bibliometric review of PEP's research output

1. Poverty Monitoring, Measurement and Analysis (PMMA)

Working Papers (2005-2009)

Year	Author	Title	Publication	Publisher	Google Scholar Cites	RePec (EconPapers) downloads (from - to)	SSRN downloads
2005	Bibi, Sami	Measuring Poverty in a Multidimensional Perspective: A Review of Literature	papers.ssrn.com		25	173 (2005/11 – 2009/04)	180
2005	Attanasso, Marie-Odile	Analysis of the Determinants of Monetary Poverty among Female-Headed Households in Benin	papers.ssrn.com		0	59 (2006/11 – 2009/05)	25
2005	Attanasso, Marie-Odile	Analyse des déterminants de la pauvreté monétaire des femmes chefs de ménage au Bénin	papers.ssrn.com		0	1 (2009/02 – 2009/05)	5
2005	Ki, Jean Bosco, Salimata Faye and Bocar Faye	Multidimensional Poverty in Senegal: A Non-monetary Basic Needs Approach	Reaching the MDGs: An International Perspective	Pep-net.org	1	98 (2006/11 – 2009/05)	62
2006	Oyekale, Abayomi Samuel, Adetola Ibidunni Adeoti, Tolulope Olayemi Oyekale	Measurement and Sources of Income Inequality among Rural and Urban Households in Nigeria	papers.ssrn.com		1	144 (2006/12 – 2009/05)	90
2006	Ichoku Ementa Hyacinth, William Fonta	The Distributional Impact of Healthcare Financing in Nigeria: A Case Study of Enugu State	papers.ssrn.com		1	249 (2006/10 – 2009/05)	64
2006	Atemnkeng Johannes, Tabi, Tafah Akwi, Peter Etoh Anzah	The Distributive Impact of Fiscal Policy in Cameroon : Tax and Benefit Incidence		Ideas.repec.org	1	127 (2006/07 – 2009/05)	74
2006	Malapit, Hazel Jean, Jade Eric Redoblado, Deanna Margaret Cabungcal-Dolor, Jasmin Suministrado	Labor supply responses to adverse shocks under credit constraints: Evidence from Bukidnon, Philippines	papers.ssrn.com		2	46 (2006/06 -2009/05)	32
2006	Ronconi, Lucas, Juan Sanguinetti, Sandra Fachelli, Virginia Casazza, Ignacio Franceschelli	Poverty and Employability Effects of Workfare Programs in Argentina	papers.ssrn.com		7	51 (2006/06 – 2009/05)	62

2006	Jadotte, Evans	Income Distribution and Poverty in the Republic of Haiti		Ideas.repec.org	1	313 (2006/06 – 2009/05)	-
2006	Araar, Abdelkrim and Jean-Yves Duclos	DAD: A Software for Poverty and Distributive Analysis				447 (2006/06 – 2009/05)	489
2007	Nguyen Viet Cuong, Minh Thu Pham, Nguyet Pham Minh, VU Thieu, Duong Toan	Poverty Targeting and Impact of a Governmental Micro-Credit Program in Vietnam	Pep-net.org		0	-	-
2007	Xiuqing WANG, Shujie YAO, Juan LIU, Xian XIN, Xiumei LIU, Wenjuan REN	Measuring Rural Poverty in China: A Case Study Approach	papers.ssrn.com		0	132 (2007/08 – 2009/05)	85
2007	Fenglian Du, Jian-chun Yang, Xiao-yuan Dong	Why Do Women Have Longer Unemployment Durations than Men in Post-Restructuring Urban China?	papers.ssrn.com		2	55 (2007/08 – 2009/05)	39
2007	Kojo Appiah-Kubi, Edward Amanning-Ampomah, Christian Ahoritor	Multi-Dimensional Analysis of Poverty in Ghana Using Fuzzy Sets Theory			-	157 (2007/08 – 2009/05)	89
2007	Milu Muyanga, Miltone Ayieko, Mary Bundi	Transient and Chronic Rural Household Poverty: Evidence from Kenya			-	71 (2007/05 – 2009/05)	52
2007	Ajitava Raychaudhuri, Sudip Kumar Sinha, Poulomi Roy	Is the Value Added Tax Reform in India Poverty-Improving? An Analysis of Data from Two Major States	papers.ssrn.com		0	197 (2007/05 – 2009/05)	133
2007	Oumar Diop Diagne, Ousmane Faye, Salimata Faye	Le noyau dur de la pauvreté au Sénégal The Hard Core of Poverty in Senegal			-	49 (2007/05 – 2009/05)	8 (French version) 3 (English version)
2007	Rim Chatti, AbdelRahmen El Lahga	A Note on the Contribution of Sectoral Natural Population Growth to the Aggregate Poverty Change: Evidence from Bangladesh, Mongolia and Nicaragua	papers.ssrn.com		0	21 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	18
2007	Shi Li, Pingping Wang and Ximing Yue	The Causes of Chronic and Transient Poverty and Their Implications for Poverty Reduction Policy in Rural China			-	-	-
2007	Nakar DJINDIL Syntiche, Tabo Symphorien NDANG, TOINAR Mogota Anatole	Who Benefits From Social Expenditures in Chad? An Incidence Analysis Using Survey Data A qui profitent les dépenses sociales au Tchad? Une analyse d'incidence à partir des données d'enquête			-	34 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	29 (English version) 45 (French version)

2007	Boèvi Kouglo LAWSON BODY, Kokou BANINGANTI, Etsri HOMEVOH, Etse Adjo LAMADOKOU	Analyse comparative de l'état de pauvreté et d'inégalité au Togo : une approche multidimensionnelle basée sur l'indice de richesse (Comparative Analysis of Poverty and Inequality in Togo: A Multidimensional Approach Based on a Wealth Index)	Ideas.repec.org		0	42 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	71
2007	Abdelkrim Araar	Poverty, Inequality and Stochastic Dominance, Theory and Practice: The Case of Burkina Faso	papers.ssrn.com		2	98 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	38
2007	Sangui Wang, Dwayne Benjamin, Loren Brandt, John Giles, Yingxing Li, Yun Li	Inequality and Poverty in China during Reform		Ideas.repec.org	2	192 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	0 (Date Posted: June 12, 2009)
2007	Frikkie Booyens, Ronelle Burger, Gideon Du Rand, Michael von Maltitz and Servaas Van der Berg	Trends in Poverty and Inequality in Seven African Countries	Third General Meeting of the Poverty and Economic Policy Network	Essa.org.za	3	128 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	-
2007	Mohamed Ayadi, AbdelRahmen El Lahga, Naouel Chtioui	Pauvreté et inégalités en Tunisie : Une approche non monétaire (Poverty in Tunisia: A Non-Monetary Approach)	Capabilityapproach.com		0	92 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	53 (French version) 13 (English version)
2007	Luc NEMBOT NDEFFO, Ngangué NGWEN, Pierre Joubert NGUETSE TEGOU, Cyrille Bergaly KAMDEM and Marianne MAKOUDEM	Impact des échelles d'équivalence sur la répartition spatiale de la pauvreté au Cameroun : Une approche dynamique (Impact of Equivalence Scales on the Spatial Distribution of Poverty in Cameroon : A Dynamic Approach)	papers.ssrn.com		0	16 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	29 (French version) 22 (English version)
2007	Ningaye, Paul, Hilaire Nkengfack, Marie Antoinette Simonet and Laurentine Yemata	Diversité ethno-culturelle et différentiel de pauvreté multidimensionnelle au Cameroun (Ethno-Cultural Diversity and Multidimensional Poverty Differentials in Cameroon)			-	25 (2007/05 – 2009/05)	55 (French version)
2007	Borel Anicet FOKO TAGNE, Francis Ndém and Rosine Tchakoté	Pauvreté et inégalités des conditions de vie au Cameroun : Une approche micro multidimensionnelle			-	57 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	60

2008	Nisha Arunatilake, Priyanka Jayawardena	Will Formula-Based Funding and Decentralized Management Improve School Level Resources in Sri Lanka?			-	15 (2008/11 – 2009/05)	6
2008	Verónica Frisancho, Dean Karlan, Martin Valdivia	Business Training for Microfinance Clients: How it Matters and for Whom?	papers.ssrn.com		0	59 (2008/09 – 2009/05)	38
2008	John E Ataguba, Hyacinth E Ichoku, William M. Fonta	Estimating the willingness to pay for community healthcare insurance in rural Nigeria	papers.ssrn.com		1	-	22
2008	Xiaohua LI, Yaohui Zhao, Lili LU	Effects of Education on Earnings Inequality in Urban China: 1988-2003	papers.ssrn.com		0	-	2
2008	Bernadette Kamgnia Dia, Simon Leunkeu Wangun, Christophe Tatsinkou and Josephine Afor	Bénéfices acquis et ciblage des pauvres dans les dépenses publiques de santé et d'éducation au Cameroun	papers.ssrn.com		0	21 (2008/07 – 2009/05)	11
2008	Arsène Kouadio, Vincent Monsan, Mamadou GBongue	Réformes de politique agricole et dynamique de la pauvreté alimentaire en Côte d'Ivoire (Agricultural Policy Reforms and Food Poverty Dynamics in Côte d'Ivoire)	papers.ssrn.com		0	19 (2008/07 – 2009/05)	7 (French version) 4 (English version)
2008	Damien Mededji	Dynamique de la pauvreté urbaine au Bénin: une analyse en termes d'entrées et sorties		Pep-net.org	0	8 (2008/06 – 2009/05)	8
2008	Dilini Gunewardena, Darshi Abeyrathna, Amalie Ellagala, Kamani Rajakaruna and Shobana Rajendran	Glass Ceilings, Sticky Floors or Sticky Doors? A Quantile Regression Approach to Exploring Gender Wage Gaps in Sri Lanka	papers.ssrn.com		1	26 (2008/04 – 2009/05)	28
2008	Jose Galdo, Miguel Jaramillo and Veronica Montalva	Household Wealth and Heterogeneous Impacts of a Market-Based Training Program: The Case of PROJOVEN in Peru	papers.ssrn.com		0	10 (2008/04 – 2009/05)	6
2008	Jane Kabubo-Mariara, Margaret M. Karienyeh and Francis K. Mwangi	Child Survival, Poverty and Policy Options from DHS Surveys in Kenya: 1993-2003			-	57 (2008/02 – 2009/05)	46
2009	Kossi Agbeviade DJOKE, Ayawo DJADOU, Amélie d'ALMEIDA, Rachidatou RUFFINO	Profil de la pauvreté infantile dans quatre pays de l'UEMOA : une analyse comparative basée sur l'approche multidimensionnelle de la pauvreté			-	-	-

2. Modeling and Policy Impact Analysis (MPIA)

Working Papers (2005-2009)

Year	Author	Title	Publication	Publisher	Google Scholar Cites	RePec (EconPapers) downloads (from - to)	SSRN downloads
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2005	Emini, Christian Arnault, John Cockburn and Bernard Decaluwe	The Poverty Impacts of the Doha Round in Cameroon: The Role of Tax Policy	World	papers.ssrn.com	18	86 (2005/08 – 2009/05)	91
2005	Cororaton, Caesar, John Cockburn and Erwin Corong	Doha Scenarios, Trade reforms and Poverty in the Philippines, A CGE Analysis	papers.ssrn.com		29	157 (2005/06 – 2009/05)	43
2005	Annabi, Nabil, Bazlul H. Khondker, Selim Raihan, John Cockburn and Bernard Decaluwe	Implications of WTO Agreements and Domestic Trade Policy Reforms for Poverty in Bangladesh : Short vs Long Run Impacts	papers.ssrn.com		13	69 (2006/07 – 2009/05)	49
2005	Chitiga, Margaret, Tonia Kandiero and Ramos Mabugu	Computable General Equilibrium Micro- simulation analysis of the Impact of Trade Policies on Poverty in Zimbabwe			-	56 (2007/11 – 2009/05)	42

2006	Chitiga, Margaret, Ramos Mabugu	Does Trade Liberalisation Lead to Poverty Alleviation? A CGE Microsimulation Approach for Zimbabwe (La libéralisation commerciale entraîne-t-elle un allègement de la pauvreté? Une micro simulation en équilibre général calculable pour le Zimbabwe)			-	56 (2006/12 – 2009/05)	47
2006	Abdelkhalek, Touhami	Libéralisation commerciale et pauvreté au Maroc : une analyse en équilibre général micro-simulé	papers.ssrn.com		0	95 (2006/06 – 2009/05)	106
2006	Cororaton, Caesar B.	The Impact of Trade Reform in the 1990s on Welfare and Poverty in the Philippines	papers.ssrn.com		1	47 (2006/05 – 2009/05)	32

2006	Cororaton, Caesar B. and Erwin L. Corong	Agriculture-sector policies and poverty in the Philippines: A computable general-equilibrium (CGE) analysis	papers.ssrn.com		3	259 (2006/05 – 2009/05)	-
2006	Bibi, Sami and Rim Chatti	Trade Liberalization and the Dynamics of Poverty in Tunisia: A Layered CGE Microsimulation Analysis (Libéralisation des échanges et dynamique de la pauvreté en Tunisie : Analyse avec une micro-simulation séquentielle)	Ideas.repec.org		0	133 (2006/05 – 2009/05)	74
2006	Terra, María Inés, Marisa Bucheli, Silvia Laens and Carmen Estrades	The Effects of Increasing Openness and Integration to the MERCOSUR on the Uruguayan Labour Market: A CGE Modelling Analysis	papers.ssrn.com			53 (2006/01 – 2009/05)	41
2006	Khondker, Bazlul, Mustafa Mujeri and Selim Raihan	Welfare and Poverty Impacts of Tariff Reforms in Bangladesh: A General Equilibrium Approach	papers.ssrn.com		0	120 (2006/04 – 2009/05)	-

2006	Annabi, Nabil, John Cockburn and Bernard Decaluwé	Functional Forms and Parametrization of CGE Models			-	300 (2006/04 – 2009/05)	184
2006	Chan, Nguyen and Tran Kim Dung	The Impact of Trade Liberalization on Household Welfare in Vietnam	papers.ssrn.com		1	149 (2006/03 – 2009/05)	94
2006	Pradhan, Basanta K. and Sahoo Amarendra	The Impact of Trade Liberalization on Household Welfare and Poverty in India	Policy and Economic Research Network MPIA Working Paper	Ideas.repec.org	10	196 (2006/01 – 2009/05)	-
2007	Rina Oktaviani, Dedi Budiman Hakim, Hermanto Siregar, Sahara Sahara	Impact of a Lower Oil Subsidy on Indonesian Macroeconomic Performance, Agricultural Sector and Poverty Incidences: A Recursive Dynamic Computable General Equilibrium Analysis			-	130 (2008/02 – 2009/05)	104

2007	Joaquim Bento de Souza Ferreira Filho, Carliton Vieira dos Santos and Sandra Maria do Prado Lima	Tax Reform, Income Distribution and Poverty in Brazil: An Applied General Equilibrium Analysis.		Idl-bnc.idrc.ca	0	141 (2007/09 – 2009/05)	47
2007	Ramos Mabugu, Margaret Chitiga	Poverty and Inequality Impacts of Trade Policy Reforms in South Africa	papers.ssrn.com		3	-	100
2007	Manson Nwafor, Adeola Adenikinju and Kanayo Ogujiuba	The Impacts of Trade Liberalization on Poverty in Nigeria: Dynamic Simulations in a CGE Model	Ideas.repec.org		0	171 (2007/05 – 2009/05)	1 (<i>Date Posted: June 12, 2009</i>)
2007	Abdoulaye DIAGNE, François Joseph CABRAL, Fatou CISSE, Mamadou DANSOKHO, Samba BA	Politiques commerciales, intégration régionale, pauvreté et distribution de revenus au Sénégal (Trade Policies, Regional Integration, Poverty and Income Distribution in Senegal)	papers.ssrn.com		1 (English version) 0 (French version)	39 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	41 (French version) 54 (English version)
2007	Rizwana Siddiqui	Modelling Gender Dimensions of the Impact of Economic Reforms in Pakistan	papers.ssrn.com		5	74 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	58
2007	Sugata Marjit, Saibal Kar	The Urban Informal Sector and Poverty : Effects of Trade Reform and Capital Mobility in India	papers.ssrn.com		4	132 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	105

2007	Mabugu, Ramos and Margaret Chitiga	Textiles Protection and Poverty in South Africa (La protection du secteur des textiles et la pauvreté en Afrique du Sud : une analyse en équilibre général calculable dynamique micro-simulé)			-	-	-
2008	Sara Wong, Ricardo Arguello, Ketty Rivera	Fiscal Policies and Increased Trade Openness: Poverty Impacts in Ecuador	Ideas.repec.org		0	7 (2009/02 – 2009/05)	4 (<i>Date Posted: May 27, 2009</i>)
2008	Christian Arnault Émini, Dorine Kanmi Feunou	Décomposition des effets des politiques économiques sur l'évolution de la pauvreté au Cameroun : Une analyse en équilibre général micro-simulé avec double calibration	Ideas.repec.org		0	8 (2009/04 – 2009/05)	19
2008	Rizwana Siddiqui, Abdul Razzaq Kemal, Rehana Siddiqui, Ali Kemal	Tariff Reduction, Fiscal Adjustment and Poverty in Pakistan: A CGE-Based Analysis			3	13 (2008/11 – 2009/05)	-
2008	María Inés Terra, Marisa Bucheli, Carmen Estrades	Trade Openness and Gender in Uruguay: a CGE Analysis	papers.ssrn.com		0	35 (2008/02 – 2009/05)	5 <i>(Date Posted: May 4, 2009)</i>
2008	Bernard Decaluwé, Epiphane Adjovi, Véronique Robichaud	Trade Policy and Poverty in Benin: A general Equilibrium Analysis	papers.ssrn.com		0	34 (2008/11 – 2009/05)	16
2008	Prakash Raj Sapkota, John Cockburn	Trade Liberalization and Poverty in Nepal: An Applied General Equilibrium Analysis	papers.ssrn.com		5	32 (2008/11 – 2009/05)	34
2008	Gustavo Yamada, Juan F. Castro, Arlette	Educational Attainment, Growth and Poverty Reduction within the MDG Framework:			-	43	52

	Beltrán, María A. Cárdenas	Simulations and Costing for the Peruvian Case				(2008/06 – 2009/05)	
2008	Mohamed Abdelbasset Chemingui, Chokri THABET	Agricultural Trade Liberalization and Poverty in Tunisia: Micro-simulation in a General Equilibrium Framework			-	32 (2008/04 – 2009/05)	28

3. Community-Based Monitoring System (CBMS)

Working Papers (2005-2009)

Year	Author	Title	Publication	Publisher	Google Scholar Cites	RePec (EconPapers) downloads (from - to)	SSRN downloads
2005	Vu Tuan Anh	Implementation of Poverty Reduction Policies in Ethnic Minority Region in Vietnam: Evidence from CBMS			-	-	-
2005	Momar Balle SYLLA	Estimation of Monetary Indicators of Poverty for Local Communities in Senegal			-	-	-
2005	Sudarno Sumarto, et al.	Community-Based Monitoring System in Indonesia: An Introduction			-	-	-
2005	Guntur Sugiyarto, et al	Using CBMS Data in CGE Modeling			-	-	-
2005	Phonesaly Souksavath	Results of the CBMS Pilot Survey in Lao			-	-	-
2005	Prosper Somda	The System of Follow-up of Poverty in the Department of Yako/Province of Passore in Burkina Faso			-	-	-
2005	Celia Reyes, et al	Building a National Data Repository: Construction through CBMS			-	-	-
2005	Markus Mayer and Hartmut Fuenfgeld	CBMS as a Measure for Peace-Building and Conflict Transformation: Suggestions from Case Studies in Batticaloa, Eastern Sri Lanka			-	-	-
2005	Oraphim Mathew	Community Level Statistics for Monitoring System in Thailand			-	-	-
2005	Nishara Fernando	Identifying the Urban Poor and Investigating Local level Poverty Dynamics through CBMS: A Case of Colombo			-	-	-
2005	Marie-Odile Attanasso	Revised Strategy for Pilot-testing and some Preliminary Results from CBMS Survey in Cotonou.			-	-	-
2005	Louis-Marie Asselin	Poverty Impact Assessment of Programs and			-	-	-

		Projects					
2005	Felix Asante	Ghana's Experience in CBMS data collection			-	-	-
2005	Daniel Suryadarma, Akmadi, Hastuti and Nina Toyamah	Objective Measures of Family Welfare for Individual Targeting: Results form Pilot Project on Community-Based Monitoring System in Indonesia		Pep-net.org	0	-	-
2005	National Statistics Center- Committee for Planning and Investment-Lao PDR	Community-based Monitoring System: Finding from the Pilot Survey in Sepon and Toomlan District			-	-	-
2005	Durr-e Nayab	Findings of the CBMS Pilot Study in Pakistan			-	-	-
2005	Bimbo Doria	Local Development Planning:A Sta. Elena CBMS Experience			-	-	-
2005	Louis-Marie Asselin and Vu Tuan Anh	Multidimensional Poverty Monitoring: A Methodology and Implementation in Vietnam		Vietnam's Socio Economic Development Review	2	-	-
2005	Siripala Hettige	Poverty Monitoring, Empowerment of Local Communities And Decentralized Planning in Sri Lanka			-	-	-
2005	Nou Keosothea and Chan Sophal	Working Towards a Commune-Based Poverty Monitoring System			-	-	-
2005	Celia Reyes, Debbie Budlender and Martha Melesse	Gender-Responsive Budgeting through the CBMS Lens			-	24 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	-
2005	Ranjan Kumar Guha	Poverty Profile of Five Wards under Muhammadpur Union			-	-	-
2005	Marie-Odile Attanasso	Revised Strategy for Pilot-testing and some Preliminary Results from CBMS Survey in Cotonou			-	-	-
2006	Vu Tuan Anh	Extending the CBMS Approach to Other Localities in Vietnam			-	-	-
2006	Vu Tuan Anh	Using Community-Based Poverty Monitoring Methodology for MDG Monitoring in Vietnam	Pep-net.org		0	-	-
2006	Vu Tuan Anh	Implementation of CBMS in Vietnam		Vietnam's Socio Economic Development Review	2	-	-
2006	Vilon Vipongxay	CBMS Results in Lao PDR: Comparing Toomlan and Sepone Districts			-	-	-
2006	Try Sothearith et al	Consolidating the Initial Gains of CBMS in Cambodia through Expansion and Capacity Building			-	-	-
2006	Daniel Suryadarma	Objective Measures of Family Welfare for Individual Targeting: Results from Pilot			0	-	-

		Project on Community-Based Monitoring System in Indonesia					
2006	Daniel Suryadarma, et. al	CBMS as a Targeting Tool of Poverty Reduction Programs: Experience from Indonesia			-	-	-
2006	Phonesaly Souksavath	Role of CBMS in National Poverty Monitoring in Lao PDR			-	-	-
2006	Michael Son	Socio-economic Determinants of the Nutritional Status of Children: An Ordered Probit Analysis			-	-	-
2006	Celia Reyes and Anne Bernadette Mandap	Scaling Up Poverty Reduction through CBMS			-	-	-
2006	Celia Reyes	Alternative Means Testing Options Using CBMS: The Case of the Philhealth Indigent Program		Dirp4.pids.gov.ph	1	20 (2007/04 – 2009/05)	-
2006	Aniceto Orbeta	Evidence-Based Planning and Budgeting Using CBMS Data: Some Initial Thoughts, Activities and Observations		Pep-net.org	1	-	-
2006	Julien Noumeton	Monitoring Urban Poverty: Case of the City of Cotonou in Benin			-	-	-
2006	Sussy Nchogu	An Early Warning System for Monitoring Drought and Ethnic Conflict in Tana River District, Kenya: A Tool for Poverty Alleviation			-	-	-

2006	Rangya Muro	Implementation of a Community-Based Poverty Monitoring System in Tanzania: A Proposal			-	-	-
2006	Rangya Muro	Implementation of a Community-Based Poverty Monitoring System in Tanzania			-	-	-
2006	Luis Fernando Lopez	Enhancing the SIF Information System in Colombia through the CBMS Approach			-	-	-
2006	Khanty Lokaphone	Monitoring the Country Profile of Lao PDR: Need for an Institutionalized System of Data Collection and Monitoring			-	-	-
2006	Moses Kobla Joshua	Use of CBMS for Governance in Ghana: A Case Study of Dangme West District			-	-	-
2006	Siripala Hettige	Community-Based Poverty Monitoring of Tsunami Affected Areas in Sri Lanka			-	-	-
2006	T. Chikumbirike	A Proposal to Expand Community-Based Monitoring and Research on Food Security and Social Welfare			-	-	-
2006	Joel Bancolita and Maria Norian Alvarado	Developing Composite Indices Using CBMS: Amalgating the Dimensions of Poverty			-	-	-
2006	Akhmadi et al.	Verifying the Accuracy of the Community-based Monitoring System in Targeting Poor Households: Verification Results in Two Sample Villages			-	-	-
2006	Victoria Bautista	Learning from CBMS Implementation: Selected Case Studies			-	-	-
2006	Momar Balle SYLLA	Le CBMS et La Budgetisation Sensible Au Genre Au Senegal: L'approche De La Phase Pilote			-	-	-
2006	Rolando Londonio	Harnessing Community Participation in Localizing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) Using CBMS			-	-	-
2006	Aniceto Orbeta, Jr	Evidence-Based Planning and Budgeting Using CBMS Data: Some Initial Thoughts, Activities and Observations			-	-	-
2006	Marie Odile Attanasso	Preliminary results for the Pilot Phase of Community Follow Up System of Poverty in Benin			-	-	-
2006	Ranjan Kumar Guha	Planning for Poverty Reduction at the Grassroots: Experience of LLPMS			-	-	-
2006	Muhammad Nazrul Islam	Institutionalizing Community Based Monitoring System: Lessons from LLPMS			-	-	-

2006	Felix Asante and Obena Oduro	Community Based Monitoring System (CBMS) for Local Governance in Ghana: Results from a Case Study in Dangme West District			-	-	-
2007	Vu Tuan Anh	Implementation of CBMS in Vietnam		Vietnam's Socio Economic Development Review	2	-	-
2007	Vu Thi Than	Using CBMS for Women's Advancement			-	-	-
2007	Try Sothearith	Working Towards a Nationwide Commune-Based Monitoring System for Cambodia			-	-	-
2007	Momar Balle SYLLA	Le CBMS et L'Enquete Budget-Temps Methodologie et Quelques Resultats			-	-	-
2007	Celia Reyes et al.	Community-Based Monitoring System in the Philippines			-	-	-
2007	Celia Reyes	Reaching the Poor through CBMS			-	-	-
2007	Rangya Muro	Implementation of Community-Based Poverty Monitoring System in Tanzania			-	-	-
2007	Malick Diop, El Hadj	L'utilisation des données Dans la gestion de la Commune de Tivaouane			-	-	-
2007	Keosiphandone Phosy	Uses of CBMS in the Planning and Monitoring Process in Saravan, Lao PDR			-	-	-
2007	Susan Eustace Bidya	Replication of CBMS in Dodoma Municipality: Towards Scaling Up and Institutionalization of the System in Tanzania			-	-	-
2007	Marie Odile Attanasso	Rapport Du Recensement Sur Les Conditions d' Existence des Menages de L' Arrondissement de Cotonou			-	-	-
2007	Marie Odile Attanasso	Rapport Du Recensement Sur Les Conditions d' Existence des Menages de L' Arrondissement D' Adogbe			-	-	-
2007	Felix Asante and Cynthia Tagoe	The Use of CBMS Approach in Data Collection and in Analyzing the MDGs at the Local Level			-	-	-
2008	Silumbe Richard, Lottie Musenga Sinyangwe and Chipakata Chulu	Use of CBMS for Poverty Reduction, Sustainable Development and Sanitation in Lusaka, Zambia			-	-	-
2008	Bwalya Kelvin Jospeh, Silumbe Richard and Chipakata Chulu	Design and Pilot Test of CBMS in Makishi and Mungule areas (Lusaka Province of Zambia)			-	-	-
2008	Lottie Musenga Sinyangwe Chipakata Chulu and Silumbe Richard	Analysis and Results of CBMS Data from the Pilot Sites in the Lusaka Province of Zambia			-	-	-

2008	Vu Tuan Anh	Regional Poverty Disparity in Vietnam			-	-	-
2008	Le Van Hoang	Implementation of Community-based Poverty Monitoring Survey in Hatay Province			-	-	-
2008	Rangya Kyulu Muro	Implementation of Community-based Monitoring System in Tanzania: Some Salient Uses in Dodoma Municipality			-	-	-
2008	African Institute for Health & Development	Local Poverty Monitoring System (LPMS) for Tana River District, Kenya			-	-	-
2008	Celia Reyes, Alellie Sobrevinas, Joel Bancolita and Jeremy de Jesus	Analysis of the Impact of Changes in the Prices of Rice and Fuel on Poverty in the Philippines	Dirp4.pids.gov.ph		0	14 (2009/04 - 2009/05)	-
2008	Felix A. Asante, Cynthia A. Tagoe and Alfred A. Boakye	Effects of Rising Food and Oil Prices on Rural Households in Ghana: A Case Study of Selected Communities in the Dangme West District Using CBMS Approach			-	-	-
2008	Try Sothearith and So Sovannarith	Impact of Hiked Prices of Food and Basic Commodities on Poverty in Cambodia: Empirical Evidences from CBMS Five Villages			-	-	-
2008	Dr. Somda Prosper, Dr. Konaté Lassina and M. Koné Michel	The Community Based Monitoring System in Commune of Yako Burkina Faso			-	-	-
2008	Ranjan Kumar Guha	Dimensions of Seasonal Poverty in Greater Rangpur: Learning from the Ground			-	-	-

4. External publications of PEP-supported research

Published in refereed Journals

- Belhaj Hassine, Nadia and Magda Kandil (2009) "Trade Liberalization, Agricultural Productivity and Poverty in the Mediterranean Region", *European Review of Agricultural Economics* 36, p:1-29.
- Siddiqui, Rizwana(2009)'Modeling Gender Effects of Pakistan's Trade Liberalization', *Feminist Economics*,15:3,287 – 321
- Gunewardena, Dileni et al. (2009), Glass Ceilings, Sticky Floors or Sticky Doors? A Quantile Regression Approach to Exploring Gender Wage Gaps in Sri Lanka, in Ravi Kanbur and Jan Svejnar (eds.), Labour Markets and Economic Development, Routledge Studies in Development Economics, Routledge, London, 592 pp.
- Du, Fenglian and Dong, Xiao-Yuan (2009), "Why Do Women Have Longer Durations of Unemployment than Men in Post-Restructuring Urban China?". *Cambridge Journal of Economics*, Vol. 33, Issue 2, pp. 233-252, 2009.

- Booyesen, Frikkie, Michael von Maltitz, Servaas van der Berg, Ronelle Burger and Gideon du Rand (2008), Using an Asset Index to Assess Trends in Poverty in Seven Sub-Saharan African Countries, *World Development*, Vol. 36, Issue 6, pp. 1113-1130.
- Chitiga, Margaret, Ramos Mabugu and Tonia Kandiero (2008), The Impact of Tariff Removal on Poverty in Zimbabwe: A Computable General Equilibrium Microsimulation, *Journal of Development Studies*, 43:6, 1105-1125.
- Cockburn, John, Erwin Corong and Caesar Cororaton (2008), Agricultural Sector Policies and Poverty in the Philippines: A CGE Analysis, *Asian Economic Journal*, vol. 22, No. 3.
- Cuong, Nguyen Viet (2008), Poverty Targeting and Impact of the National Micro-Credit Program in Vietnam, *The Developing Economies*, XLVI-2 (June 2008): 151-187

Forthcoming in refereed journals

- Arunatilake, N. and P. Jayawardena, (), Formula Funding and Decentralized Management of Schools - Has it Improved Resource Allocation in Schools in Sri Lanka?, *International Journal of Educational Development*
- Chemingui, Mohamed Abdelbasset and Chokri Thabet (2009), Agricultural Trade Liberalisation and Poverty in Tunisia: Micro-simulation in a General Equilibrium Framework, *Aussenwirtschaft*, 2009-I, March
- Gustavo Yamada and Juan F. Castro (), Educational attainment, growth and poverty reduction within the MDG framework: simulations and costing for the Peruvian case, *Journal of Economic Policy Reform*
- Belhaj Hassine, Nadia (2008), Trade, Human Capital, and Technology Diffusion in the Mediterranean Agricultural Sector, *Économie internationale*113, p. 115-142.
- Kar, Saibal and Sugata Marjit (), Urban Informal Sector and Poverty, *International Review of Economics and Finance*, forthcoming
- Malapit, Hazel Jean, Jade Eric Redoblado, Deanna Margaret Cabungcal-Dolor, and Jasmin Suministrado (2008), Labor supply responses to adverse shocks under credit constraints: Evidence from Bukidnon, Philippines, *Philippine Review of Economics and Finance*, December
- Ronconi, Lucas (2008), Poverty and Employability Effects of Workfare Programs in Argentina, *Economia*, forthcoming.
- Tabi Atemnkeng J., Angyie P. Etoh-Anzah and Akwi Tafah (), Who Benefits from Combined Tax and Public Expenditure Policies in Cameroon?, *Journal of Developing Areas*, Forthcoming

Annex J: Website reach of SEP Program Initiatives - GGP, WRC and PCD compared

J.1 Methodological background: the use of web analytics for monitoring internet reach raises several methodological issues. In principle, a wide range of potential indicators exist for monitoring traffic on a given website. These include the number of visits, visitors, page views and the bounce rate. Some of these indicators can be disaggregated, so that visitors can be broken down by geographic location and visits to different sub-sites within a given site can be identified. Since each of these indicators may be relevant to answering a different monitoring or evaluation question, it is helpful to work with a large set of indicators. However, in practice, the number of indicators available to the ERT for analyzing traffic on the websites of the three SEP Program Initiatives (GGP, WRC and PCD) was determined by three factors: (i) the software applications IDRC had in place when the External Review was conducted; (ii) the way this software had been configured to track web metrics, and (iii) the in-house constraints faced by IDRC on using this software.

J.2 Software used by IDRC to track web metrics: different software tools collect data in different ways, thereby producing different statistics for the ‘same’ indicator. The time series for page views and unique visitors over the period 2006-2009 which are presented in this appendix were generated by a customised proprietary software application installed by Tomoye for IDRC in 2004. This application uses server logs to track metrics and identifies unique visitors by their IP address. Unique visitors are defined over a period of one day. Using IP addresses to identify unique visitors gives rise to measurement error. If the same person uses a work PC and a home PC to visit the GGP website, there will be double counting, while if more than one person accesses the GGP website from an internet café, there is likely to be undercounting. A visitor session is considered to have ended when the visitor leaves the IDRC server or after no activity has been registered for a preset amount of time. The data presented in Figures J.1-J.3 are drawn from a centralised IDRC data set which has been disaggregated into three segments: the GGP, WMC and PCD websites. Various segmentation methods exist and each method will give different results. Page views include only the GGP homepage and its related ‘children’ pages. Filters for search engine indexers were applied to these time series, but internal traffic was not filtered out. The bounce rate was not included in the metrics tracked by the Tomoye software, nor was it possible to monitor which were the most frequented sites within GGP.

J.3 In February 2008, IDRC installed Google Analytics to monitor web traffic. This is a superior tool to the Tomoye application, but its full potential has not yet been exploited by IDRC, owing to a lack of resources and limited in-house expertise³⁵. The data on the average time spent on GGP, WRC and PCD homepages in 2008-09 presented in Table J.1 was collected by Google Analytics. Note that these figures only measure time spent by visitors on the GGP home page, not on the whole GGP website.

J.4 Website reach of GGP: Monthly time series for the number of pages viewed on, and the number of unique visitors to the GGP website are shown in Figures J.1 and J.2. These series, in common with the corresponding series for WRC and PCD, appear to be non-stationary, so any trend analysis should be viewed with caution. That said, both the GGP series appear to exhibit a modestly declining trend. Viewing fell by around 1,200 pages per month (using a linear trend) which is equivalent to an average monthly decline of 0.43% over the period. The number of unique visitors fell by around 20 per month, equivalent to an average monthly decline of around 0.5%. However, further analysis suggests that neither of these negative trends is statistically significant. Thus, it seems fair to conclude that the breadth of reach by the GGP website has not changed in the last three years. Since neither page viewing on, nor visitors to the GGP website exhibited a significant trend between 2006 and 2009, it is no surprise that the depth of reach

³⁵ Google Analytics (GA) is able to track downloads and distinguish the geographic location of users. However, IDRC has not yet configured their site or GA package to enable either of these functions to be performed.

indicator also remained unchanged over the period (Figure J.3).

J.5 Website reach of WRC: monthly time series for the number of pages viewed on, and the number of unique visitors to the WRC website are shown in Figures J.1 and J.2.. Page viewing exhibited a significant positive trend between 2006 and 2009. Around 1,200 additional pages were read each month which is equivalent to an average monthly increase of 1.9% over the period. By contrast, there was no evident trend in visitor numbers. This result implies that the depth of reach indicator of the WRC website exhibited a significant positive trend which is shown in Figure J.3. The average number of pages viewed per visitor rose by just over one-third of a page each month. This is equivalent to an average monthly increase of 1.7% over the period.

J.6 Website reach of PCD: monthly time series for the number of pages viewed on, and the number of unique visitors to the PCD website are shown in Figures J.1 and J.2. Both series exhibited declining trends between 2006 and 2009 which were statistically significant. Viewing fell by around 2,100 pages per month which is equivalent to an average monthly decline of 1.5% over the period. The number of unique visitors fell by around 123 per month, equivalent to an average monthly decline of around 4.2%. This sharp fall in visitor numbers resulted in the depth of reach indicator of the PCD website exhibiting a significant positive trend which is shown in Figure J.3. The average visitor viewed an additional 1.3 pages each month. This is equivalent to an average monthly increase of 2.7% over the period. However, closer examination of the data reveals that between April 2006 and April 2008 this indicator exhibited no evident trend at all. It was only in May 2008 that its value nearly doubled after which date the trend has been negative. It is unclear what caused the upward jump at this date.

J.7 Comparison of trends in website reach of SEP program initiatives: although the patterns of the three time series shown in Figures J.1-J.3 seem similar, closer inspection of the data reveals some differences. The results for GGP compare well with PCD which exhibited significant declining trends for both the number of page views and the number of unique visitors per month to its site over this period. However, WRC performed more strongly than either GGP or PCD. Monthly page views rose significantly, so that with monthly unique visitors fairly constant, depth of reach showed a significant positive trend between 2006 and 2009. The figures relating to the duration of visits to the three homepages are of limited value because they exclude time spent on all other pages of each site and are only available for two years (Table J.1). Nevertheless, they show that GGP exhibited the largest proportional increase in average homepage viewing time among the three programs during the same three month period in 2008 and in 2009, although this was from a low base. Between Feb 1, 2008 and May 10, 2009, visits to the GGP homepage were shorter than to other SEP program homepages, but were broadly similar in duration to IDRC homepage visits.

Figure J.1 Number of Page Views per Month on SEP Program Websites, April 2006-March 2009

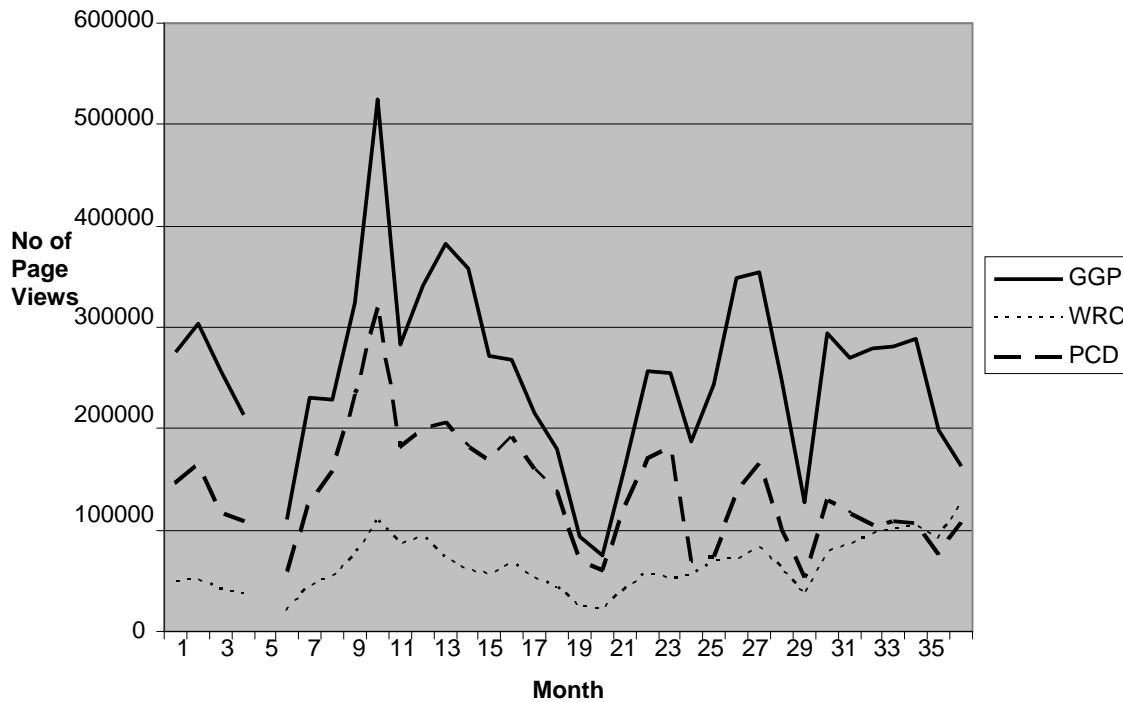
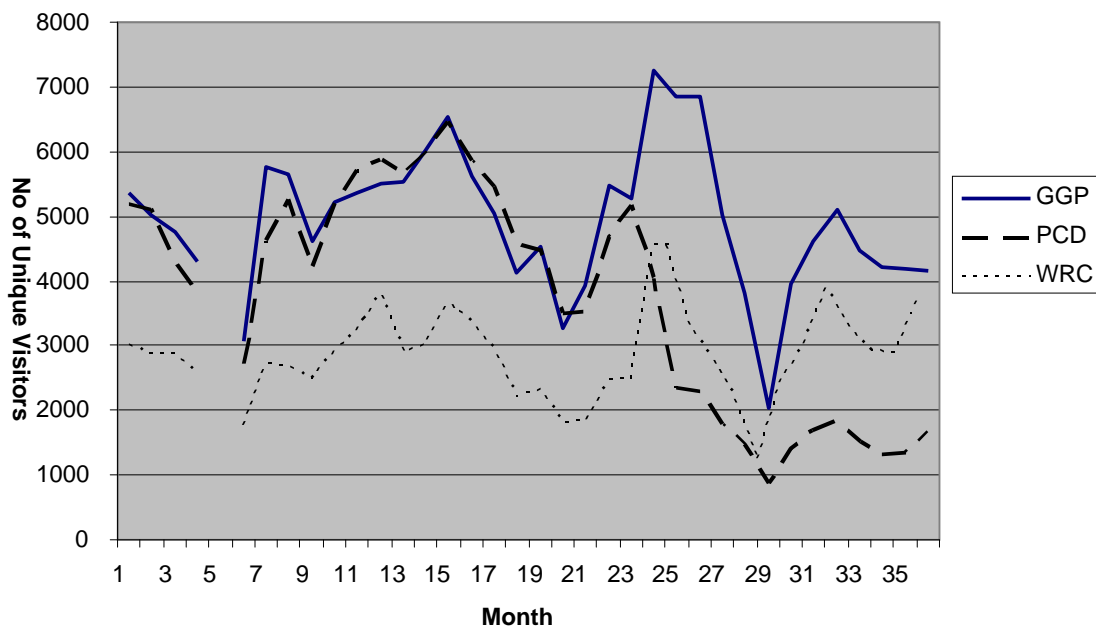


Figure J.2 Number of Unique Visitors per Month on SEP Program Websites, April 2006-March 2009



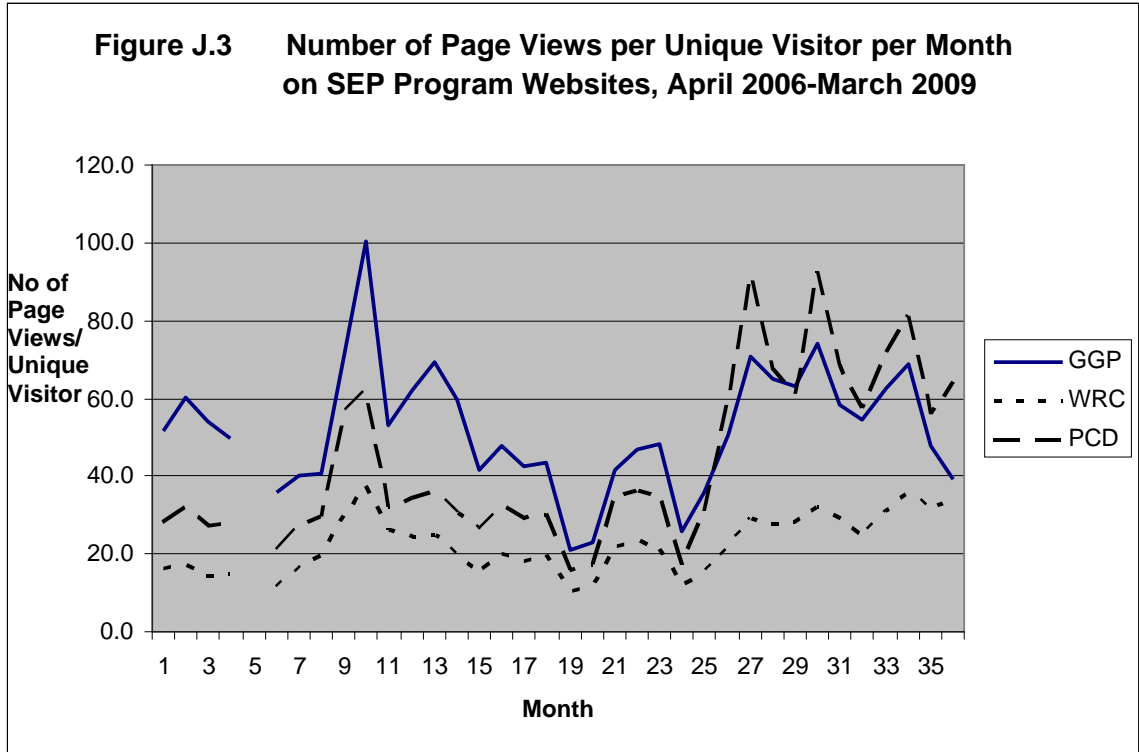


Table J.1: Average time spent on GGP, WRC and PCD homepages, 2008-09 (in minutes:seconds)

Home Page	Time Periods			
	Feb 1–Apr 30, 2008	Feb 1–Apr 30, 2009	% change, 2008-09	Feb 1,2008–May 10,2009
GGP	00:37	00:48	29.7	00:41
WRC	00:53	00:56	5.7	00:53
PCD	01:01	01:07	5.9	01:30
IDRC	-	-	-	00:51

Note: These figures refer to visits to home pages only, not to the whole site.

Annex K: Website User Survey Questionnaire

International Development Research Centre Globalization, Growth and Poverty (GGP) Program Initiative Web Survey

This document is an online questionnaire for visitors to the Globalization, Growth and Poverty (GGP) website.

The survey will overlay the GGP page on the user's initial visit.

This tool will allow for qualitative data from other sources to be quantified and validated. The purpose of the survey is to get a sense of who the site visitors are and why they are using the site.

Details

Duration of survey:	8-10 minutes
Language:	English and French
Survey timing:	May 18 – June 1, 2009
Type:	Interrupt on GGP page; when the user logs on to the GGP page, the survey will appear in the language the user has selected (English or French)

[Introduction text]

Hello,

The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) is conducting an external review of the Globalization, Growth and Poverty (GGP) Program Initiative and needs your help.

Please help us carry out this review by answering a few questions.

We greatly appreciate your time and value your feedback.

Thank you!

[LINK to SURVEY – in a new browser window]Start the web survey![/A]

or

[LINK to close window]Not at this time.[/A]

[Introduction]

Thank you for participating in this users' survey of the GGP website (http://www.idrc.ca/en/ev-90777-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html or http://www.idrc.ca/fr/ev-90777-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html).

The questionnaire will take approximately 8 minutes to complete. Any information you provide will be kept strictly confidential. Results will be summarized in group form only.

This survey requires you to be familiar with the GGP website. If you have never visited the site, you may do so by clicking on the link above. Please return afterward to complete the survey.

[START SURVEY in ENGLISH]

[START SURVEY in FRENCH]

1. In the past year, how often have you visited the GGP website?
 - a. This is my first visit
 - b. Once
 - c. A few times
 - d. Monthly
 - e. Weekly
 - f. Daily

2. We are trying to identify who uses the GGP website. Which of the following options best reflects who you are or who you work for ? Choose **ONE**.
 - a. Researcher (Canadian partner)
 - b. Researcher (foreign partner)
 - c. Researcher (fund seeker)
 - d. IDRC staff
 - e. Canadian government
 - f. Foreign government
 - g. NGO
 - h. Other international organization
 - i. Private sector
 - j. Academic institution
 - k. Media
 - l. Donor organization
 - m. General public
 - n. Other, please specify [_____]

3. What is your main purpose for visiting the GGP site? Check **ALL** that apply.
 - To learn about the projects funded by GGP
 - To discover the results of GGP-funded research
 - To find funding or grant opportunities
 - To obtain information on GGP's events
 - Other, please specify [_____]

4. How many items have you downloaded from the GGP website in the last 12 months ?
Choose **ONE**
 - None (pass to question 7)

- One item
 - 2 – 5 items
 - More than 5 items
5. If you have downloaded at least one item, please indicate the thematic area below which is most relevant to the document you have downloaded. Check **ALL** that apply.
- Agrifood Markets
 - Competition Policy
 - Fiscal Policy and Accountability
 - Labour Markets and Migration
 - Private Sector Development
 - Social Protection
 - Trade Policy, Investment and Economic Integration
 - Other, please specify [_____]
6. If you have downloaded at least one item, please indicate the relevant geographic area(s) below. Check **ALL** that apply.
- Global
 - Latin America and the Caribbean
 - Middle East and North Africa
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - South Asia
 - East Asia
7. Have you visited the website of a GGP partner in the last 12 months ? A GGP partner is an organization (in the North or South) which receives funds from GGP to undertake research and related activities.
- No
 - Visited, but not downloaded any material
 - Visited and downloaded material

8. In which country do you live ?

[drop-down list to select country of residence]

9. Do you have any suggestions or comments concerning the GGP website that you'd like to share with us?

[_____]

Thank you again for your time. IDRC appreciates your feedback!

Annex L: Website User Survey: Sampling Method and Results

L.1 Sampling method: the ERT collaborated with Kevin Conway of IDRC's IT support group in the design and implementation of a GGP website survey which ran from June 10 to July 27, 2009. In the first phase, a pop-up prompted visitors to www.idrc.ca/ggp and www.crdi.ca/mcp to take the survey. However, owing to technical problems, many GGP site visitors never saw the pop-up, so on June 15 there was a change in the way that visitors were notified of the survey³⁶. The pop-up was replaced by a link placed in the 'Features' box at the right hand side of the screen on both the IDRC home page and the GGP site. By the end of the second phase of the survey which ran from June 15 to June 29, 36 responses has been received. On June 30, the sample frame was widened by including an embedded link to the survey in the *IDRC Bulletin* which is sent to 14,500 people. The GGP team was also asked to send a similar notice to their own contacts list. When the survey closed on July 27, the sample size had reached 143, of which 42 respondents completed the survey in French and 101 respondents completed the version in English.

L.2 Thus, the survey sampled a mixed population consisting of (a) subscribers to the *IDRC Bulletin*; (b) GGP team contacts, and (c) visitors to the GGP web site. It is likely that most of those who completed the questionnaire were drawn from groups (a) and (b). All respondents were self-selected and their motives for participating in the survey ranged from public-spiritedness to explicit self-interest³⁷. Consequently, the sample may be biased in two ways. Firstly, respondents to the survey after the sample frame was changed on June 30 may not have been representative of the wider population of site visitors. Subscribers to the *IDRC Bulletin* or persons included on the GGP team's contact list may be assumed to have a greater interest in, and knowledge of IDRC and/or GGP than the average site visitor. Secondly, given the sample frame, respondents were not randomly selected. The distribution of respondents' personal characteristics (including motivation for completing the questionnaire) under self-selection is likely to differ from that when respondents are randomly selected. If the extent and nature of information provided in the questionnaire is determined by respondents' characteristics, self-selection introduces another possible source of bias.

L.3 Survey results: just under three-quarters of respondents (71%) chose to complete the questionnaire in English with the remainder selecting the French version (29%). English language responses (ERs) were split equally between residents in the North (51%) and South (49%), while French language responses (FRs) were more oriented towards the South (67% of responses). Sub-Saharan Africa accounted for nearly one fifth (19%) of ERs, but well over half (57%) of FRs. This suggests that a French language website is crucial for maintaining GGP's horizontal reach into West and Central Africa. Canada accounted for the largest number of responses (43) from a single country or 31% of all survey respondents³⁸. It is reassuring that IDRC's domestic constituency shows such an interest in GGP's work.

L.4 Half of ERs and nearly half of FRs (43%) visited the GGP website for the first time when they agreed to participate in the survey. These figures seem high, given that the majority of respondents were most likely drawn from *IDRC Bulletin* subscribers and GGP team contacts. However, it may simply indicate that it was subscribers with no previous knowledge of GGP who were most easily induced to participate in the survey because such participation was seen as a quick way to learn about the program. Whatever the reason, the survey results should be interpreted against a background in which half the respondents had very little prior information about GGP³⁹. That said, 16% of ERs and nearly one quarter (24%) of FRs visit the GGP website at least once per month.

³⁶ Many visitors to the GGP website had set their desktop browsers to block pop-ups. By June 15, there was only one response to the survey using the pop-up function.

³⁷ Some respondents expressed the hope that completing the survey might assist them secure funding from IDRC.

³⁸ At least two respondents resident in the South are Canadian citizens.

³⁹ Unless it is assumed that these first-time visitors to the website had previously obtained information about GGP from other sources.

L.5 Taking the answers to questions 2 and 3 together provides some insight into GGP stakeholder coverage through the internet. If, and it is a big if, the survey respondents are representative of website users, then the survey results suggest that GGP has achieved a rough balance of inward horizontal reach between the demand and supply sides of the market for research outputs. Roughly half of respondents are drawn from the research/academic community whose motives for visiting the site seem more closely associated with identifying funding opportunities (supply) than with discovering the results of GGP-funded research (demand)⁴⁰. Governments, NGOs, the general public and other organizations (including donors and the private sector) each make up around 11% of English language respondents. Taken together, this suggests that around 45% of ERs constitute a potential demand for GGP-funded research findings. Among FRs, the reach is tilted more towards the supply side as the research/academic community makes up a larger proportion of respondents. Representatives of the media are noticeably absent as a source of demand from both ERs and FRs.

L.6 Given the high proportion of respondents who were first-time-visitors to the GGP website, it is not surprising that nearly two-thirds of ERs (62%) and over half of FRs (55%) had not downloaded any items from the GGP website in the last year. However, a small minority (8% of ERs and 9% of FRs) downloaded more than five items over this period. Top thematic areas for downloads were Social Protection (55%), Agrifood Markets (40%) and Trade Policy Investment and Economic Integration (40%). In the case of Agrifood Markets, the econometric results of the research funded by GGP in project 103847 have not yet been published in journal articles or books. Therefore, the opportunity to download this material free of charge from the GGP website or via a link provided to the *Regoverning Markets* site is extremely valuable.

L.7 As regards geographical coverage, there was a low download of Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) material among ERs and a high download of Sub-Saharan African (SSA) material. Among FRs, Sub-Saharan Africa dominated downloads⁴¹. However, these figures are unweighted. If regional downloads were weighted by the number of items and/or by the number of pages per item, the results might differ. Finally, most survey respondents were not only unfamiliar with the GGP website, but also with the websites of GGP partners. Only 30% of ERs and 35% of FRs had visited a GGP partner site in the last 12 months.

L.8 Conducting the survey was a useful learning experience, but it showed how difficult it is to obtain a large, representative sample of website users in a short space of time. Some suggestions are made in paragraph 115 of the report to avoid in future two methodological problems encountered by the ERT's survey: (i) changes in the sample frame during the course of the survey, and (ii) bias arising from the self-selection of respondents into the sample.

L.9 More detailed responses to each question in the survey are shown in the following tables:

⁴⁰ The figure of 50% of respondents is calculated by adding those in the 'Others' category who defined themselves as research students to those self-identifying as 'Researchers' and 'Academic Institutions' in Table ?? of annex G. When asked about the main purpose of visiting the GGP site, 45% of ERs and 57% of FRs replied 'to find funding or grant opportunities' compared to 35% of ERs and 31% of FRs who mentioned 'to discover the results of GGP-funded research'.

⁴¹ These results reflect the geographic distribution of respondents. Of ERs, 2% lived in MENA and 19% lived in SSA. Of FRs, 58% lived in SSA.

Q1: In the past year, how often have you visited the Globalization Growth and Poverty website (www.idrc.ca/ggp)?				
	English language respondents		French language respondents	
Answer Options	Response Count	Response Percent	Response Count	Response Percent
This is my first visit	50	49.5%	18	42.9%
Once	8	7.9%	1	2.4%
A few times	27	26.7%	13	31.0%
Monthly	8	7.9%	6	14.3%
Weekly	8	7.9%	4	9.5%
Daily	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
<i>answered question</i>	101	100.0%	42	100.0%
<i>skipped question</i>	0		0	

Q2: We are trying to identify who uses the GGP website. Which of the following options best reflects who you are or who you work for?				
	English language respondents		French language respondents	
Answer Options	Response Count	Response Percent	Response Count	Response Percent
Researcher (Canadian partner)	7	6.9%	3	7.1%
Researcher (foreign partner)	3	3.0%	4	9.5%
Researcher (fund seeker)	13	12.9%	8	19.0%
IDRC staff	3	3.0%	1	2.4%
Canadian government	6	5.9%	1	2.4%
Foreign government (non-Canadian)	3	3.0%	1	2.4%
NGO	11	10.9%	1	2.4%
Other international organization	3	3.0%	1	2.4%
Private sector	7	6.9%	2	4.8%
Academic institution	20	19.8%	5	11.9%
Media	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Donor organization	1	1.0%	0	0.0%
General public	11	10.9%	6	14.3%
Other (please specify)	13	12.9%	9	21.4%
<i>answered question</i>	101	100.0%	42	100.0%
<i>skipped question</i>	0		0	

Q3: What is your main purpose for visiting the GGP website? Check ALL that apply.				
	English language respondents		French language respondents	
Answer Options	Response Count	Response Percent	Response Count	Response Percent
To learn about the projects funded by GGP	53	52.5%	20	47.6%
To discover the results of GGP-funded research	35	34.7%	13	31.0%
To find funding or grant opportunities	45	44.6%	24	57.1%
To obtain information on GGP's events	30	29.7%	26	61.9%
Other (please specify)	11	10.9%	8	19.0%
<i>answered question</i>	101		42	
<i>skipped question</i>	0		0	

Q4: How many items have you downloaded from the GGP website in the last 12 months?				
	English language respondents		French language respondents	
Answer Options	Response Count	Response Percent	Response Count	Response Percent
None (you will be directed to question Q7)	63	62.4%	23	54.8%
One item	6	5.9%	3	7.1%
2-5 items	24	23.8%	12	28.6%
More than 5 items	8	7.9%	4	9.5%
<i>answered question</i>	101	100.0%	42	100.0%
<i>skipped question</i>	0		0	

Q5: Please indicate the thematic areas below which are most relevant to the document(s) you downloaded. Check ALL that apply.

Answer Options	English language respondents		French language respondents	
	Response Count	Response Percent	Response Count	Response Percent
Agrifood Markets	15	39.5%	2	10.5%
Competition Policy	3	7.9%	3	15.8%
Fiscal Policy and Accountability	3	7.9%	4	21.1%
Labour Markets and Migration	8	21.1%	8	42.1%
Private Sector Development	11	28.9%	7	36.8%
Social Protection	21	55.3%	9	47.4%
Trade Policy, Investment and Economic Integration	15	39.5%	8	42.1%
Other (please specify)	6	15.8%	7	36.8%
<i>answered question</i>	38	100.0%	19	100.0%
<i>skipped question</i>	63		23	

Q6: If you have downloaded at least one item from the GGP website, please indicate the relevant geographic areas below. Check ALL that apply.				
	English language respondents		French language respondents	
Answer Options	Response Count	Response Percent	Response Count	Response Percent
Global	14	37.8%	4	21.1%
Latin America and the Caribbean	7	18.9%	2	10.5%
Middle East and North Africa	4	10.8%	3	15.8%
Sub-Saharan Africa	17	45.9%	17	89.5%
South Asia	14	37.8%	1	5.3%
East Asia	5	13.5%	1	5.3%
<i>answered question</i>	37	100.0%	19	100.0%
<i>skipped question</i>	64		23	

Q7: Have you visited the website of a GGP partner in the last 12 months? (A GGP partner is an organization in the North or South which receives funds from GGP to undertake research and related activities.)				
	English language respondents		French language respondents	
Answer Options	Response Count	Response Percent	Response Count	Response Percent
Did not visit a GGP partner site	69	70.4%	26	65.0%
Visited a GGP partner site, but not downloaded any material	24	24.5%	12	30.0%
Visited and downloaded material from a GGP partner site	5	5.1%	2	5.0%
<i>answered question</i>	98	100.0%	40	100.0%
<i>skipped question</i>	3		2	

Q8: Distribution of respondents by region							
		English language (EL) respondents			French language (FL) respondents		
		Response Count	Percent of EL responses	Percent of all responses	Response Count	Percent of FL responses	Percent of all responses
North	Canada	35	35.7	25.4	8	20.0	5.8
	Other	15	15.3	10.9	5	12.5	3.6
	Sub-total	50	51.0	36.2	13	32.5	9.4
South	LAC	12	12.2	8.7	0	0.0	0.0
	MENA	2	2.0	1.4	4	10.0	2.9
	SSA	19	19.4	13.8	23	57.5	16.7
	S.Asia	9	9.2	6.5	0	0.0	0.0
	E.Asia	6	6.1	4.3	0	0.0	0.0
	Sub-total	48	49.0	34.8	27	67.5	19.6
	Total responses	98	100%	71.0	40	100.0	29.0
	Skipped question	3			2		

Annex M: Reviewers' biographies

Chris Scott taught economics at the London School of Economics and Political Science (LSE) for twenty-five years and now works as an independent consultant. As an academic, he published work on a variety of topics (including land reform, rural labour markets, technological change in agriculture, poverty and inequality) based on research in Latin America. He was a staff member of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in the 1970s and a Lead Economist at the World Bank between 1999-2001. His recent work as a consultant includes writing a guide for UNDP on measuring democratic governance (2006), drafting the Government of Rwanda's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (2007), evaluating the Government of Uganda's Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) over a ten year period (2008) and advising the Vera Institute of Justice (New York) on elaborating a Rule-of-Law Index for the United Nations (2009).

Yazid Dissou is Associate Professor in the Economics Department of the University of Ottawa, Canada, where he teaches courses on development economics and international trade, and supervises the research of several graduate students. His current research includes analyzing the economic impact of foreign aid volatility in Africa and examining the effects of using market-based instruments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions at regional, international and household levels. He has published several articles in academic journals on the labor-market and sectoral effects of trade liberalization and the poverty impacts of fiscal policies in developing countries.

Kunal Sen is Professor of Development Economics and Policy in the Institute of Development Policy and Management (IDPM) at the University of Manchester, UK. His main research areas are finance and international trade. His current research examines the determinants of contract labour use in Indian manufacturing, state business relations and economic performance in Africa and India, and the political economy of Indian growth. Some of this research is being carried out within the DFID-UK funded Improving Institutions for Pro-poor Growth (IPPG) Research Program Consortium, of which he is the Joint Director and which is based at the University of Manchester. Past research has examined the interface between corporate finance and corporate governance, the impact of structural adjustment on investment and savings behaviour in developing countries, with particular reference to India; the determinants of rural poverty in India; the relationship between international trade and employment in developing countries; and the relationship between financial structure and international competitiveness. Professor Sen's recent books are *Trade Policy, Inequality and Performance in Indian Manufacturing*, London: Routledge 2008, *International Competitiveness, Investment and Finance: A Case-study of India* (with A.G. Kumar and R. Vaidya), London: Routledge 2003, and *Saving, Investment and Growth in India* (with P. Athukorala), Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002. He has also published over 40 articles in journals including *Public Choice*, *Review of Income and Wealth*, *Journal of Development Economics*, *Journal of Development Studies*, and *World Development*.

Annex L: IDRC Evaluation Unit Quality Assessment of this Report

Quality assessment: Globalization, Growth and Poverty Program Review. IDRC Evaluation Unit, December 2009.

This is the quality assessment framework that the EU will apply to the external review reports.

The report is given an overall rating of acceptable or unacceptable. A report is deemed unacceptable if one of the following conditions hold:

- If it does not adhere to the terms or reference (utility); or
- if it is deemed unacceptable on both accuracy and feasibility; or
- if it is deemed unacceptable on propriety issues.

See below for a fuller explanation of these terms.

Rating	Description
I. Report's utility: Does the report adhere to the terms of reference that were designed to support the evaluation's intended uses by its intended users?	
High	Satisfactorily addresses all of the review objectives - One reviewer noted, however that the External Review Team did not provide the same level of judgment for the achievement of Objectives 1-3 in the same way as Objective 4.
Medium	Satisfactorily addresses most of the review objectives
Unacceptable	Satisfactorily addresses few or none of the review objectives
II. Report's feasibility: Were the evaluation objectives identified? Was the design of the evaluation realistic, practical and adequate to respond to those evaluation questions?	
High	The report describes a design that responds to all of the evaluation objectives.
Medium	The report describes a design that responds to most of the evaluation objectives.
Unacceptable	The report describes a design that responds to only a few or none of the evaluation objectives.
III. Reports accuracy: Did the evaluation use appropriate tools and methods? Did the application of the tools and methods generate rigorous, valid and credible evidence that is presented in the report? Does the evidence substantiate the conclusions/ recommendations?	
High	Always uses appropriate tools and methods, and provides evidence to support its findings, conclusions and recommendations

Medium	Mostly uses appropriate tools and methods, and provides evidence to support its findings, conclusions and recommendations - All reviewers of the report coincided that there were limited instances where the External Review Team needed to better clarify findings and underpin them with evidence from interviews, secondary documents, etc.
Unacceptable	Uses few or no appropriate tools and methods, and rarely provides evidence to support its findings, conclusions and recommendations
III. Report's propriety: Did the content of the evaluation report raise ethical concerns (pertaining to the right of human subjects; respect for human dignity; the completion of a fair evaluation; disclosure of conflicts of interests, etc.)?	
Acceptable	The report raised no serious ethical concerns.
Unacceptable	The reports raised one or more serious ethical concerns.

Overall, this report is deemed: **Acceptable.**

Background:

The Evaluation Unit assesses the quality of all evaluation reports commissioned by the Centre. We use a form that is based on internationally-accepted criteria for evaluation quality: utility, feasibility, accuracy and propriety.

Utility: The framework for evaluation at IDRC is utility: evaluation should have a clear use and should respond to the needs of the user, whether the user is management, a program or a partner organization. IDRC's approach to evaluation prioritizes equally the use of rigorous methods and the utility of the evaluation process and findings. The intended uses of the evaluation and the questions to be answered guide the selection of the evaluative purpose (formative, summative, developmental), the appropriate type of data (quantitative, qualitative, mixed), design (naturalistic, experimental), and focus of the evaluation (processes, outcomes, impacts, cost-benefit, etc.)

Feasibility: A positive assessment of **feasibility** means that the methods and approaches are well matched to the questions and issues the evaluation set out to examine. Issues around resources, timing, perspectives represented, and information sources consulted can affect feasibility.

Accurate: Evaluation reports are deemed **accurate** when they present conclusions and recommendations that are supported by evidence that has been derived through the application of appropriate and solid methods.

Propriety: As seen in the questions in the chart, propriety issues could entail the right of human subjects; respect for human dignity; the completion of a fair evaluation; and disclosure of conflicts of interests. A "serious" propriety concern is one that undermines the credibility of the evaluation (e.g., an undisclosed conflict of interest).