Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy

IDS Institute of Development Studies

Contents

Introduction

▲ Electricity pylons in the Western Desert, Egypt.

Knowledge and evidence are important elements of all policy processes. While the availability of more or higher quality evidence does not guarantee better policy processes, it is difficult to imagine how development policy and outcomes can be improved without it.

In addition to a myriad of development problems, the increasing recognition of diversity, complexity and context means that policy-relevant knowledge and evidence must address different scales of analysis, speak to different audiences and be accessible in a variety of formats.

This brochure presents selected outputs from the first two years of an IDS programme entitled Strengthening Evidence-based Policy funded through an Accountable Grant from the UK Department for International Development (DFID). Work under this grant addresses six major policy themes:

1. Reducing Hunger and Undernutrition
2. Addressing and Mitigating Violence
3. Empowerment of Women and Girls
4. Pro-Poor Electricity Provision
5. Rising Powers in International Development
6. Sexuality, Poverty and Law

In addition, there is a cross-cutting theme focusing on Foresight, Impact Assessment and Rapid Response.

Work under this grant privileges the review and synthesis of existing knowledge and evidence over new primary research. The *modus operandi* is one of 'co-construction': a broad range of partners have played critical roles in the conception, generation and dissemination of these outputs. Beyond publication, IDS and its partners are actively working to integrate these outputs, and the lessons and recommendations that emerge from them, into policy processes at local, national and global scales.

All outputs from this grant, including those that will be produced in the coming two years, are available through the IDS website (**www.ids.ac.uk)** and through OpenDocs, the IDS institutional repository (**http://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/**). If you would like to stay abreast of developments in relation to this work, you can sign up to the IDS newsletter at **www.ids.ac.uk/e-alert-signup**.

James Sumberg
Grant Director, May 2014

Reducing Hunger and Undernutrition

The Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI 2012): Measuring the Political Commitment to Reduce Hunger and Undernutrition in Developing Countries

Dolf J.H. te Lintelo, Lawrence J. Haddad, Rajith Lakshman and Karine Gatellier
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 25

The Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) was launched in April 2013 to: (1) rank governments on their political commitment to tackling hunger and undernutrition; (2) measure what governments achieve and where they fail in addressing hunger and undernutrition – providing greater transparency and public accountability; (3) praise governments where due, and highlight areas for improvement; (4) support civil society to reinforce and stimulate additional commitment towards accelerating the reduction of hunger and undernutrition; and (5) assess whether improving commitment levels lead to a reduction in hunger and undernutrition.

The HANCI Donor Index 2012: Measuring Donors' Political Commitment to Reduce Hunger and Undernutrition in Developing Countries

Dolf J.H. te Lintelo, Lawrence J. Haddad and Rajith Lakshman
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 26

Following a first phase of research that focused on developing countries, this second phase of the Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) scrutinises donor government commitment to reducing hunger and undernutrition in developing countries. The HANCI Donor Index uniquely compares 23 donor countries for their relative performance in key areas contributing to hunger and undernutrition reduction.

Using Mobile Phones for Nutrition Surveillance: A Review of Evidence

Inka Barnett and Jose V. Gallegos
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 1

Nutrition surveillance – or the systematic and periodic collection of information on nutrition – is vital to the capacity of governments and other agencies to track their progress towards reducing undernutrition, to promoting the accountability of their actions, and to improving their ability to respond promptly to rapid changes in nutrition status brought about by food price volatility and other shocks.

What is Business and Development? An Annotated Bibliography

Mahsa Yeganeh, Paola Velasco Herrejon, Noshua Watson, Stephen Spratt and Xavier Cirera
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 4

This annotated bibliography provides an exhaustive collection of resources on the topic of Business and Development. It includes sections on Private Sector Investment for Development (encouraging business investment in developing countries), Leveraging Private Sector Finance for Development, Influencing Private Sector Strategies for Development and Measuring and Evaluating Development.

THE HUNGER AND NUTRITION COMMITMENT INDEX

www.hancindex.org

The Hunger and Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) ranks governments on their political commitment to tackling hunger and undernutrition. The index is a tool to provide greater transparency and public accountability by measuring what governments achieve, and where they fail, in addressing hunger and undernutrition. It can enable civil society to put pressure on governments and international policymakers to do better, and also encourage governments to evaluate their own efforts and to prioritise appropriate action.

▲ Women selling vegetables.

Strengthening Agri-food Value Chains for Nutrition: Mapping Value Chains for Nutrient-Dense Foods in Ghana

Henry Anim-Somuah, Spencer Henson, John Humphrey and Ewan Robinson

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 2

By providing evidence on value chains, this report assesses the potential of a number of products to contribute to reducing undernutrition in Ghana. It analyses the challenges that inhibit these products from having greater impact and identifies options for development agencies, public–private partnerships and others to help address these challenges.

▟▛ I read the Ghana value chain mapping report with gusto. It is one of the first papers I have seen that offers some real specifics on how to make food systems more nutrition-sensitive. Really refreshing and a great addition to my library. ▟▛

JANICE MEERMAN, INDEPENDENT CONSULTANT (CURRENTLY FAO, WORLD BANK AND UNSCN).

Policy Guidelines: Enhancing Markets for Nutrient-Dense Foods in Ghana

Henry Anim-Somuah, Spencer Henson, John Humphrey and Ewan Robinson

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 28

This report analyses policy options for promoting nutrient-dense foods to reduce undernutrition in Ghana. Markets have great potential for providing nutrient-dense foods, but they are commonly inhibited by a number of market failures. Imperfect information, bounded rationality, uncertainty and opportunistic behaviour lead businesses to underinvest in nutritious foods. Policy interventions can help overcome these problems.

The Role of Businesses in Providing Nutrient-Rich Foods for the Poor: A Case Study in Tanzania

Mar Maestre, Ewan Robinson, John Humphrey and Spencer Henson

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 52

This case study of a Tanzanian food-processing business analyses the potential of mid-sized businesses to contribute to tackling undernutrition. Particularly among young children and pregnant

mothers, undernutrition has lifelong consequences and impedes individuals' health, wellbeing and life chances. Providing nutrients through food is one way to reduce undernutrition, in conjunction with improvements in health and sanitation.

The Role of Businesses in Providing Nutrient-Rich Foods for the Poor: Two Case Studies in Nigeria

Ndidi Nwuneli, Ewan Robinson, John Humphrey and Spencer Henson
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 64

This report presents case studies of two Nigerian food-processing businesses and analyses their efforts to produce nutrient-rich foods for undernourished populations. It provides lessons for other businesses, and for donors, government agencies and NGOs that are committed to working with the private sector to tackle nutritional deficiencies.

Mapping Value Chains for Nutrient-Dense Foods in Nigeria

Ewan Robinson, Ndidi Nwuneli, Spencer Henson and John Humphrey
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 65

This report details the findings of an analysis of value chains for several nutrient-dense foods in Nigeria. It assesses the potential of a number of products to contribute to reducing undernutrition in Nigeria. It identifies key barriers that restrict these products' impact and identifies options for development agencies, public–private partnerships and others to respond.

Policy Options to Enhance Markets for Nutrient-Dense Foods in Nigeria

Ewan Robinson, Isaac O. Akinyele, John Humphrey and Spencer Henson
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 66

This report analyses policy options for reducing undernutrition in Nigeria by improving the functioning of markets and the private sector in providing food. The report identifies specific constraints that inhibit businesses from providing these foods, and reviews experiences with five policy strategies to address this problem. The analysis reveals that particular food-based strategies have been successful when they have overcome or circumvented key market constraints.

Is Nutrition Losing Out in African Agricultural Policies? Evidence from Nigeria

Ewan Robinson and John Humphrey
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 52

Agricultural policies in many African countries focus on industrialising food value chains and substituting domestic products for imported ones. Yet experience in Nigeria shows that, by focusing on staple crops and

I used the IDS report Policy Options to Enhance Markets for Nutrient-Dense Foods in Nigeria while writing a guidance note for stakeholders from the National Food Fortification Alliance in Tanzania and to inform Irish Aid programming decisions around food fortification. The lessons about food fortification in Nigeria are especially timely and useful here, where government, donors and the private sector are actively developing programmes. The partners are aware of IDS' work and are keen to engage further.
MARTHA NYAGAYA, IRISH AID

neglecting vegetables; pulses and animal proteins, these policies are missing opportunities to address micronutrient undernutrition. Before restricting imported foods, agricultural policies need to build the capacity of domestic value chains to provide high-quality produce, while also strengthening regulatory institutions. This will require long-term commitment, but failure to act could jeopardise progress on undernutrition.

Non-Profit Food Distribution: Working with Businesses to Reduce Undernutrition in Nigeria

Ewan Robinson and John Humphrey
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 50

In Nigeria, undernutrition is causing vast social and economic damage. To address this, poor people must have better access to a diet rich in essential nutrients. Markets are a key source of food for a growing number of poor people, but a number of constraints prevent businesses from providing nutrition-rich foods that reach the poorest communities. In the short term, supporting non-profit distribution systems is the most effective way to work with businesses to improve the diets of poor people. However, undernutrition is so widespread that non-profit distribution cannot reach all those affected. Policymakers and donors need to increase and sustain public funding for non-profit distribution while exploring other ways to bridge the gap.

▼ Bangladeshi women deliberating about political commitment.

Addressing and Mitigating Violence

Nigeria's Post-1999 Political Settlement and Violence Mitigation in the Niger Delta
Markus Schultze-Kraft (with the collaboration of Ike Okonta, Cassandra Biggs and E. Chizoba Unaeze)
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 5

Almost 15 years after transitioning to civilian-electoral rule, Nigeria is still wrestling with the legacy of a protracted period of military government and the 'resource curse' associated with its huge oil wealth. This report analyses the nature and evolution of violence in the Niger Delta since the late 1990s, and the responses to it by the Nigerian state and international players, by using the 'political settlement' approach. This is based on the observation that elites, both Nigerian and international, have significant responsibility for, and are important actors in, the violence and large-scale organised criminal activities in the Niger Delta.

Elites, Oil and Violence Mitigation in the Niger Delta
Markus Schultze-Kraft
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 35

The crisis in the oil-rich Niger Delta in Nigeria is one of the world's forgotten conflicts, in which thousands have been killed and the country's vital oil industry has been hit hard. In the past 20 years, environmental destruction, youth unemployment, poverty and organised crime (such as massive oil theft) in the Niger Delta have persisted or even increased. A bolder, longer-term approach to building lasting peace in the Niger Delta is urgently needed, in which Nigeria's elite and their international partners commit to building a pro-development political settlement through far-reaching governance reforms.

Unemployment, Service Provision and Violence Reduction Policies in Urban Maharashtra
Jean-Pierre Tranchant
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 17

This report analyses the relationship between violence and economic vulnerability among urban populations in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It draws on: the results of a large-scale household and neighbourhood survey in urban Maharashtra conducted by Gupte *et al.* in 2010; a policy roundtable held in January 2013 in Mumbai involving key actors of slum and violence-reduction policies; a series of participatory exercises on the issue of safety in slum areas in Mumbai; and an extensive review of existing academic literature and policy documents.

Policing Urban Violence: Lessons from South Asia
Jaideep Gupte
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 57

Well-managed urban economies have the potential to provide a route out of poverty; however, poor urban communities are disproportionately affected by violence, making the provision of effective and sustainable security in urban centres a key issue in developing countries. IDS research in South Asia shows that urban insecurity tends to receive an overtly militaristic response. While urban police forces continue to play a central role in creating safe and secure urban environments, it is also evident however, that sustainable security results from wider collaborations between state and non-state actors.

Missing the Point: Violence Reduction and Policy Misadventures in Nairobi's Poor Neighbourhoods
Mutuma Ruteere, Patrick Mutahi, Becky Mitchell and Jeremy Lind
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 39

Violence and crime are part of everyday life in many of Nairobi's poor urban neighbourhoods. While wealthier enclaves of the city are heavily guarded by private security firms, violence and protection provided through criminal organisations and vigilante groups have become commonplace in the poor neighbourhoods.

Making the Urban Poor Safer: Lessons from Nairobi and Maharashtra
Jean-Pierre Tranchant
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 47

Mumbai and Nairobi have acutely unequal urban development, with respectively 40 per cent and 60 per cent of their urban population living in slums. Urban violence is deeply rooted in the multiple vulnerabilities experienced by slum-dwellers, such as lack of steady income, lack of access to amenities and lack of connection to state resources. Yet security provision fails to address violence in this broader social and economic context, while efforts at tackling urban vulnerability often do not address its links with violence and physical insecurity.

// Interesting paper – thanks for sharing. Half of Nairobi's residents living on one per cent of the city's land is particularly striking. **//**
ELDIS COMMUNITIES CONFLICT AND SECURITY READER'S GROUP (COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE)

Settling After the Revolts? Egypt's Political Settlements and Violent Transition

Mariz Tadros

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 57

This report presents the case study of Egypt, a country that between January 2011 and July 2013 witnessed two regime overthrows following mass uprisings of a scale unprecedented in the region. While the country has not fallen into a state of civil war such as Syria, it has nevertheless been experiencing rising levels of violence since the revolution of January 2011.

'External Stresses' and Violence Mitigation in Fragile Contexts: Setting the Stage for Policy Analysis

Markus Schultze-Kraft

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 36

Following on from the World Bank's *World Development Report 2011* on conflict, security and development, a debate has emerged about the role of so-called 'external stresses' in generating 'new' forms of violence and insecurity in poor and fragile countries. The Bank posits that the combination of internal stresses (e.g. low income levels, high youth unemployment) and external stresses (e.g. cross-border conflict spillovers, illicit drug trafficking) heightens the risk of different forms of violence, which are not confined to inter-state and civil war but range from communal conflicts to criminal violence and terrorism.

Is it the Right Time for the International Community to Exit Sierra Leone?

Jeremy Allouche (with the collaboration of Cassandra Biggs, Ngolo Katta and James Vincent)

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 38

A glance at key indicators – in terms of growth forecast and stable elections – will project Sierra Leone as a model for a successful post-conflict state. However, a detailed analysis of the country's socioeconomic trends, its political institutions and the logic and dynamics of violence show a more disturbing picture where Sierra Leone today shares similar conditions with the Sierra Leone before the outbreak of the civil war.

// … your excellent pieces on Sierra Leone's political settlement, which rightly brought into sharp focus the justifiably frustrated expectations – particularly of young people – following the failures of the international community's much-vaulted peace dividend. //

EMMA BROADBENT, UNIVERSITY OF LOUGHBOROUGH

Undercurrents of Violence: Why Sierra Leone's Political Settlement is Not Working

Jeremy Allouche

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 48

Debates over violence, security, humanitarian and development imperatives have long been polarised. However, as seen in Syria and Mali, the question is not simply whether one should intervene but rather how and for whose benefit. In this context, a closer look at the case of Sierra Leone – touted in many circles as a success story – yields interesting insights into the limits of its political settlement. Pro-poor development outcomes need to be at the heart of any negotiated political settlement. Failure to address fundamental issues around access to power, accountability regarding control of natural resources, and extreme poverty itself has resulted in marginalisation and disenfranchisement, and new forms of violence.

// I find the report inspiring and have also forwarded it to other colleagues and partners. //

SASKIA MARIJNISSEN, UNDP

Understanding and Tackling Violence Outside of Armed Conflict Settings

Jeremy Lind and Becky Mitchell

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 37

Understanding and tackling violence that occurs outside of armed conflict settings is essential to improving the wellbeing of some of the world's poorest communities. Whilst advances have been made in terms of designing policies that address violence in fragile or conflict-affected countries, progress has been slower in relation to dealing with violence happening outside of these settings. New forms of violence, such as organised crime and political instability, often arise in states which have undergone rapid economic growth and social transformation. These forms of violence are difficult to address because they are part of the very structures and processes that drive and shape development.

A New Deal? Development and Security in a Changing World

Jeremy Allouche and Jeremy Lind

Development policy and practice in fragile and conflict-affected areas needs to be rethought. A growing proportion of aid budgets is going to fragile and conflict-affected states and conflict prevention is becoming an important focus of aid spend even in countries that are not affected by widespread violence. Thus, there is a rationale for development and security being increasingly brought together. The issue is how to do this most effectively to promote the security of the poor. Development stakeholders need to invest more in understanding local realities, politics and power. This report proposes a 'new deal' based on concepts of entrustment and brokerage to help them do so.

Empowerment of Women and Girls

A Feminist Political Economy Analysis of Public Policies Related to Care: A Thematic Review
Deepta Chopra (with Alexandra Wanjiku Kelbert and Padmini Iyer)
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 9

Unpaid care work is directly linked to the economic empowerment of women and girls. There is a large and robust body of evidence about the extent of unpaid care work that women and girls do, and its contributions to both the economy and human development outcomes. But is this evidence being used to inform public policy?

Country Progress Report (2012–2013): Nigeria
Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed and Deepta Chopra
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 46

IDS is partnering with ActionAid International to help each of the four ActionAid countries to develop and implement an advocacy strategy on making unpaid care work visible in public policy, as well as integrate unpaid care work issues into each country's programming. This report covers the progress of the programme in Nigeria over the first year and a half of the four-year programme.

Unpaid Care Work Programme: Nepal Progress Report (2012–13)
Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed and Deepta Chopra
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 54

This report covers the progress of the programme in Nepal over the first year and a half of the four-year programme. For a programme aimed at influencing national policy, it is critical to understand the political economy context of Nepal.

Towards Gender Equality with Care-Sensitive Social Protection

Deepta Chopra

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 49

Unpaid care work and social protection are intrinsically linked. Women and girls' uptake of social protection provisions is affected by their unpaid care work responsibilities. Conversely these essential provisions can help alleviate the drudgery and burden that unpaid care work places upon them. Yet despite the considerable body of research evidence that demonstrates these clear connections, unpaid care work remains largely invisible in social protection policies and programming. In order to address this challenge, policies must recognise the value of women's work, shift the burden of care work away from women and families and improve access to the vital services that will help improve women and girls' wellbeing.

Connecting Unpaid Care Work and Childhood Development for Gains in Women and Children's Rights

Deepta Chopra

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 51

Women's rights and children's rights directly influence each other, yet there have been few successes at tackling the agendas collaboratively thus limiting the quality of policy and practice in both areas. Integrating unpaid care concerns into early childhood development policies has the potential to positively reinforce both women's and children's rights. Addressing this challenge involves recognising the value of unpaid care work in relation to childcare, redistributing childcare responsibilities from women to men, and recognising that responsibility for children goes beyond the immediate family to the collective community and the state.

Database of Collective Actors Involving Men Tackling Gender-Based Violence in Public Space in Post-Mubarak Egypt

Mariz Tadros

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 14

There is a growing literature on the importance of engaging men and boys in interventions on gender-based violence (GBV), and the benefits that this engagement brings. The work on collective action in the face of gender-based violence seeks to understand the extent to which GBV can become a community issue that engages men in challenging and confronting violent and abusive behaviour towards women, and through which notions of masculinity, manhood and identity are broached. This report reviews interventions involving men, collective action and gender-based violence in Egypt.

Reclaiming the Streets for Women's Dignity: Effective Initiatives in the Struggle against Gender-Based Violence in between Egypt's Two Revolutions

Mariz Tadros

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 48

This report is about the struggle to combat gender-based violence in public space in Egypt through the sustained collective action of vigilante groups who organically formed to respond to the increasing encroachment on women in public space from 2011 onwards. The study examines the emergence of a distinct form of collective action (informal youth-led activism aimed at addressing sexual violence in public space) at a very distinct historical juncture in the country's history.

INTERACTIONS WEBSITE: EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

http://interactions.eldis.org/

The Interactions website provides real-time research on the empowerment of women and girls. Categorised into three main themes (gender-based violence, urbanisation and health, and unpaid care work), this website provides access to a wealth of resources including key issues guides, policy findings, country profiles, case studies, photo stories and blogs. It is based on a collaborative research programme with partners from across the world, led by the Institute of Development Studies.

The Shifting Roles of Men in Collective Action on SGBV in Kenya: Report of a Movement and Influence Mapping Workshop, Nairobi, 3–5 July 2013

Jerker Edström, Caroline Murgor and Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed, with Philip E. Otieno and Chimaraoke Izugbara
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 62

In order to improve our understanding and knowledge of shifting roles of men in movements to address sexual and gender-based violence through

➤ Promoting healthy eating in Khayelitsha, Cape Town.

➤ The living environment of Khayelitsha, Cape Town.

collective action in Kenya, Men for Gender Equality Now, the African Population and Health Research Center and the Institute of Development Studies joined together to engage with multiple actors in Kenya for collective learning through a movement and influence mapping workshop.

A Case Study of Community-Level Intervention for Non-Communicable Diseases in Khayelitsha, Cape Town

Thandi R. Puoane, Lungiswa Tsolekile and David Sanders
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 27

Non-communicable diseases (NCD) have become a major cause of mortality globally, but especially in low- and middle-income countries, where nearly 80 per cent of all NCD-related deaths occur. This case study looks at the town of Khayelitsha in South Africa, focusing in particular on the health of women and girls in a rapidly urbanising setting.

The Health of Women and Girls in Urban Areas with a Focus on Kenya and South Africa: A Review

Kate Hawkins, Hayley MacGregor and Rose Oronje
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 42

This thematic review focuses on a range of health challenges faced in particular by women and girls living in low-income urban settlements in expanding cities in Kenya and South Africa. The review was preceded by a literature search (using keywords to reflect the thematic focus) of key databases of published literature, as well as a search for grey literature and documents describing interventions aimed at addressing these health challenges.

'WHO CARES' ANIMATED FILM

www.youtube.com/watch?v=VVW858gQHoE

The film 'Who Cares' takes a unique approach to presenting research on unpaid care work linking women and girls' economic empowerment and their human rights. The story follows a woman caregiver, living in poverty, throughout her daily journey as she struggles against the drudgery associated with unequal care responsibilities. Unpaid care work underpins the wellbeing of all societies, rich and poor, but is unrecognised and undervalued by policymakers and legislators. This animation highlights the need for policy change that

recognises the role of women and girls in the provision of unpaid care; reduces the drudgery of unpaid care; and redistributes unpaid care work (from women to men, and from the family to communities and the state), thus laying the basis for true gender equality. The animation complements a United Nations special report on extreme poverty and human rights, and highlights key findings from research on the empowerment of women and girls.

Pro-Poor Electricity Provision

The Evidence of Benefits for Poor People of Electricity Provision: Scoping Note and Review Protocol

Matthew Lockwood and Ana Pueyo

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 22

This document sets out the background and context for a review to be undertaken by IDS assessing the extent and quality of the evidence base for the relationships between low carbon electricity capacity and benefits for poor people. It delineates the boundaries of the study and highlights some of the relevant issues and the types of evidence available. It identifies the different kinds of electricity interventions and the kinds of developmental outcomes to be considered.

The Evidence of Benefits for Poor People of Increased Renewable Electricity Capacity: Literature Review

Ana Pueyo, Francisco Gonzalez, Chris Dent and Samantha DeMartino

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 31

Lack of access to electricity is seen as a major constraint to economic growth and increased welfare in developing countries. In 2010 nearly 1.3 billion people (close to one-fifth of the global population) did not have access to electricity, with most of them in India, South East Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. In this report, the Institute of Development Studies has conducted a review of the evidence that investments in electricity-generating capacity have benefits for poor people, and what factors influence that relationship.

Real Time Monitoring Technologies for Pro-Poor Access to Electricity

Ana Pueyo

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 12

Existing literature strongly and consistently reports the high upfront cost of energy technology hardware as one of the main demand-side barriers to increased use of modern energy services by the poor. Existing literature also shows that lack of control over monthly bills and unawareness of consumption levels lead to inefficient and sometimes insufficient electricity consumption patterns by the poor.

KEY ISSUES GUIDE ON PRO-POOR ELECTRICITY PROVISIONS

Stephen Spratt

http://eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/climate-change/key-issues/pro-poor-electricity-provision

Energy poverty is a major development issue: nearly 1.3 billion people, close to one-fifth of the world's population, have no access to electricity. We also face the pressing need to decarbonise existing energy systems to address climate change. Therefore, making progress on both objectives requires a sharp increase in renewable electricity production, both on and off-grid. It is within this context that this Key Issues Guide explores the potential poverty impacts of increasing renewable energy capacity in developing countries.

Programme Partners

Russia 4

UK 6

Lebanon 1

Iraq 1

Palestinian Territories 1

Libya 1

Egypt 5

Mexico 1

Sudan 1

China 8

Nepal 5

Bangladesh 2

India 15

Vietnam 1

Cambodia 1

Philippines 1

Sierra Leone 2

Côte d'Ivoire 1

Ghana 1

Nigeria 5

South Sudan 1

Ethiopia 4

Uganda 4

Kenya 6

DR Congo 1

Rwanda 2

Burundi 1

Tanzania 3

Indonesia 2

Zambia 1

Malawi 1

Brazil 7

South Africa 14
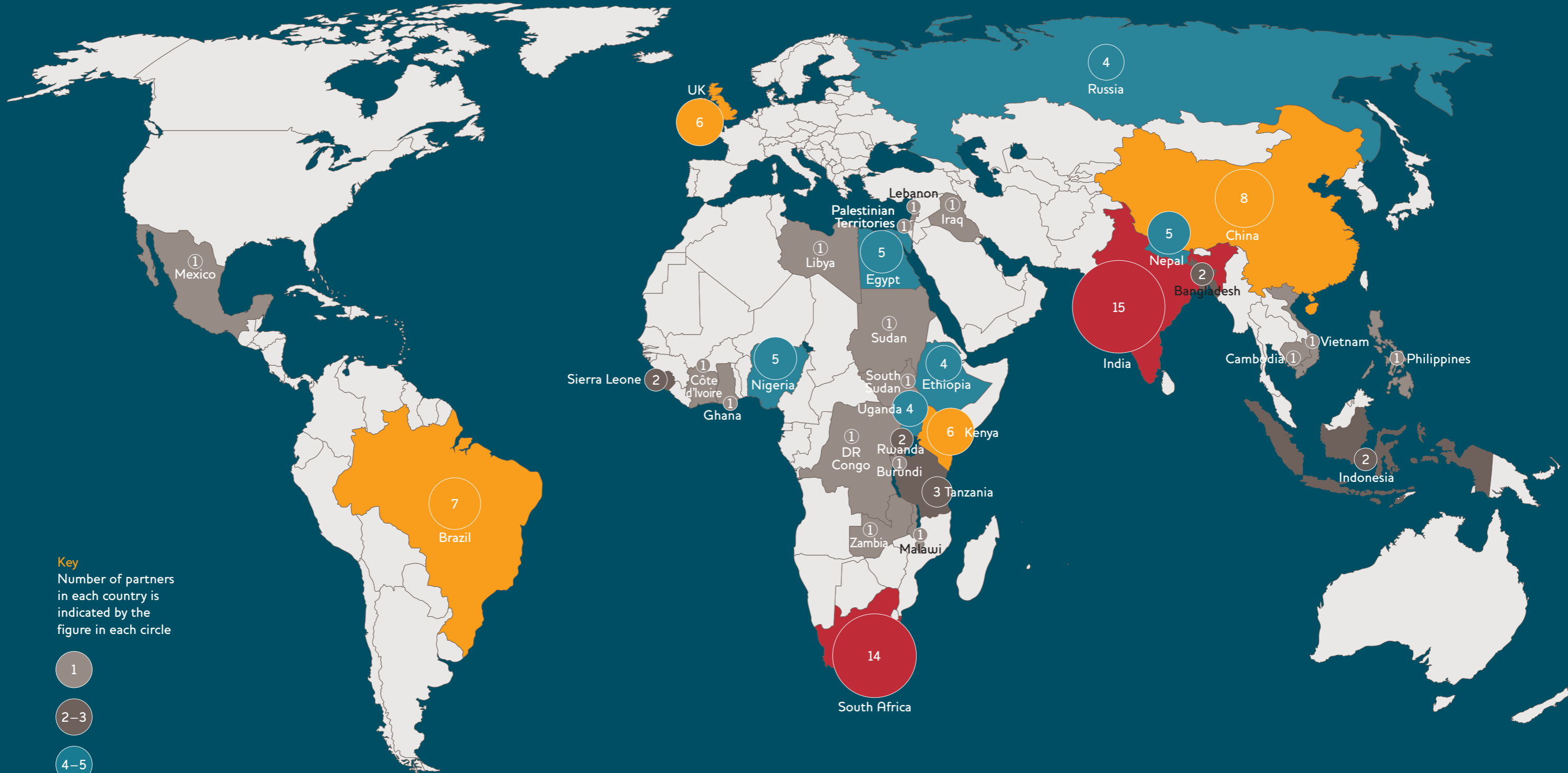
Key

Number of partners in each country is indicated by the figure in each circle

1

2–3

4–5

6–9

10+

Rising Powers in International Development

The Economic Engagement Footprint of Rising Powers in Sub-Saharan Africa: An Analysis of Trade, Foreign Direct Investment and Aid Flows

Xavier Cirera

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 43

Rising powers such as Brazil, China, India, South Africa, the Gulf states or Turkey have entered the development arena through their expanding relationships with low-income countries. One region where this engagement has been increasing more significantly is sub-Saharan Africa. Estimates suggest that over the last decade both trade and foreign direct investment from emerging economies to Africa ballooned. The objective of this report is to understand and measure the engagement of rising powers in sub-Saharan Africa.

Does China's Economic Rise Help or Hinder the Development of its Neighbours?

Mai Fujita

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 45

The impact of China's rapid economic growth is felt globally via international trade. Particularly among China's less-developed neighbours trying to develop their own industries, one of the most pressing questions is: does China's economic rise help or hinder the industrial development of its neighbours? Recent literature argues that the answer to this question depends to a considerable extent on the status of the country. According to these authors, Asia's more advanced nations benefit from the complementary effects of Chinese industrialisation.

Building Relationships in Development Cooperation: Traditional Donors and the Rising Powers

Rosalind Eyben

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 36

Staff working in development agencies from traditional donor countries in the North need to be aware of the ways in which their actions are understood by their counterparts in the rising powers. IDS research reveals concerns amongst the rising powers over the historical baggage associated with Northern donor states. As such, the recommendations in this brief focus on the need for development cooperation to centre on building relationships to ensure the sustainability of cooperation, rather than focusing on short-term goals. Traditional donors must consciously change their behaviour, including through a commitment to mutual learning.

➤ Woman against colourful background.

RISING POWERS IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: RESOURCE GUIDE AND AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/rising-powers-in-international-development#.U34RjYdOWYU

Some of the BRICS/rising powers – such as China, Brazil and India – are considered to have achieved considerable social development gains in their home countries, which has led researchers, practitioners and policymakers to analyse ways of learning from these countries' experiences and applying these lessons elsewhere. This guide looks at research outputs that examine the role and impact of the BRICS and rising countries, particularly in low-income countries in Africa, and explores how we can extract lessons from their success towards achieving significant poverty reduction and positive developmental gains. This guide is produced by the Eldis team in IDS Knowledge Services, in association with the Rising Powers in International Development Programme at the Institute of Development Studies.

Musab Younis with Jennifer Constantine, Akansha Yadav, Elise Wach, Lizbeth Navas-Alemán and Alex Shankland

www.eldis.org/go/topics/resource-guides/rising-powers-in-international-development&id=64542&type=Document

This annotated bibliography is intended for a global audience of policymakers, students, academics and researchers. It should enable quick and easy familiarisation with the major English-language literature on the rising powers' impacts on development, with links to websites and summaries for reference.
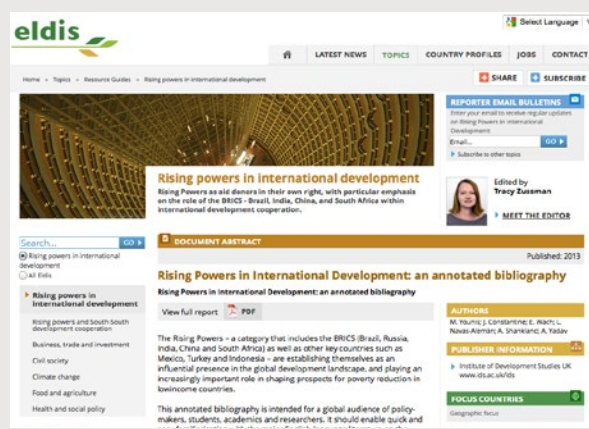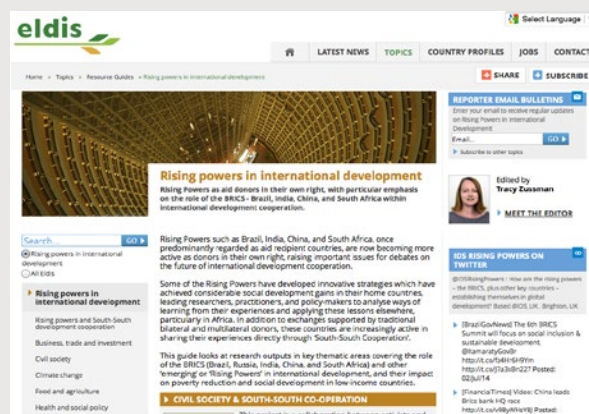
What is the Economic Engagement Footprint of Rising Powers in Africa?

Xavier Cirera and Musab Younis
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 41

The role of rising powers has become increasingly important in international development. Some of these countries base their development assistance strategy on the 'South–South Cooperation' framework, centred on a notion of equal partner relationships and extending cooperation beyond aid flows. Our research shows that rising powers' economic engagement with countries in sub-Saharan Africa is not that different to that of OECD countries in relation to sector and country allocations of aid, trade and foreign direct investment. As such, the 'South–South' Cooperation framework does not yet appear to be distinctive when looking at aggregate economic flows.

Promoting Greater Cooperation Between Russia and OECD Donors

Marc P. Berenson, Marina Larionova and Mark Rakhmangulov, with support from Musab Younis
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 53

Russia is unique amongst the BRICS group for being a 're-emerging' donor. The USSR was one of the largest donor countries in the world. After a relatively brief period as a net aid recipient during the 1990s, Russia has once again become a significant provider of development assistance. A number of new opportunities now exist to promote greater cooperation in this field between Russia and traditional donors. It is unlikely that any future global development cooperation agendas can be defined without strong Russian participation. It is therefore crucial for established donor countries to develop a clear understanding of Russian priorities, as well as identify areas for further collaboration.

The BRICS and the International Development System: Challenge and Convergence?

Li Xiaoyun and Richard Carey
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 58

This Evidence Report focuses on a distinct phenomenon – the BRICS Summits, as an ongoing new global governance process, spanning both economic and security issues, launched as a geopolitical initiative by Russia in 2006 at the level of foreign ministers. The authors look at this BRICS Summit process as part of the broadening of the global governance system created following the Second World War, in which United States leadership and hegemony has been a vital element, to a polycentric global governance system that is now evolving fast but with a future still undetermined.

➤ Workers walking.

The BRICS and the International Development System: Challenge and Convergence?

Richard Carey and Li Xiaoyun, with support from Musab Younis

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 55

The sustained growth of rising powers, including the grouping known as the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) is reshaping global governance arrangements. Annual BRICS Summits and inter-ministerial meetings seek to reform existing international financial and economic institutions and promote a multipolar system of global order. The BRICS are also gaining prominence amongst 'emerging donors', building on a tradition of South-South Development Cooperation, which has grown outside the framework of the OECD Development Assistance Committee. As Southern donors become major players, and with the potentially significant role of a new BRICS Development Bank, what might a polycentric international development system look like and what are the policy implications?

Brazil's International Development Cooperation at a Crossroads

Musab Younis, Emilie Wilson and Alex Shankland

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 56

This briefing outlines the key findings of the State of the Debate report on Brazil's development cooperation policy. Brazil has engaged in South-South Development Cooperation since the 1960s, but the scale and nature of its activities have changed dramatically in the last decade, leading to a number of practical challenges. A recent announcement that technical cooperation and trade promotion will be merged into a single government agency has sparked a welcome policy debate, but the likely effects of such a major policy shift remain unclear.

Evaluating Social Protection Policies: Lessons from Brazil

Rômulo Paes de Sousa

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 34

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is considered a valuable mechanism for improving the quality of public policy and has become politically important for policymakers. However, few studies have covered the process of designing and implementing the administrative structures required for effective M&E. Pioneering approaches to evaluating social protection policies by Brazil's Secretariat of Evaluation and Information Management provide key lessons around effective M&E systems. These include the importance of timing evaluations so that they contribute to decision-making processes, ensuring qualified researchers both commission and conduct the evaluations, and developing a reporting system which both handles feedback sensitively and remains transparent about results.

Evaluating Experimental Policymaking: Lessons from China's Rural Health Reforms

Zhang Xiulan

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 46

In recent years, much attention has been paid to the Chinese government's experimental approach to developing policy, but few detailed evaluations of the effectiveness of the approach exist. The development of a rural health insurance system in China provides a test case to examine how experimental policy development can work in social and health policy. Faced with the need for multiple simultaneous reforms, which interact in complex ways, policy experimentation may be a way to 'implement the un-implementable' – even in contexts of low and varying implementation capacity.

Who Shapes Climate Action in India? Insights from the Wind and Solar Energy Sectors

Ankur Chaudhary, Ankita Narain, Chetan Krishna and Ambuj Sagar

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 56

Within this report, we specifically take an actor-centred perspective – focusing on players not just within the government but also private sector and civil society – to better understand the influence of such actors in shaping climate change action within India. Through this analysis, we aim to explore the underlying domestic political economy as well as the international linkages shaping climate action.

How does the Global Power Shift affect the Low Carbon Transformation?

Hubert Schmitz

Two transformations are likely to dominate the first half of the twenty-first century. One is the shift in economic power from the West (North America and Western Europe) to the East (China and the East Asian production system). The second is the transition from a high to low carbon economy. The first shift is at an advanced stage; the second at an early stage. The purpose of this report is to discuss how the first shift affects the second.

Sexuality, Poverty and Law

Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights of Women Living with HIV in South Africa

Alexandra Muller and Hayley MacGregor
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 3

South Africa's constitutional and legal framework reflects the country's commitment to women's sexual and reproductive health and rights in line with international commitments. Nevertheless, women's rights are still abused and overlooked. Numerous policies detail the provision of services around sexual and gender-based violence; fertility; maternal, perinatal and newborn health; sexually transmitted infections (including HIV); and cancers of the reproductive system. However, these policies exist in a social climate of extreme inequality, with high rates of poverty and unemployment.

A Progressive Constitution Meets Lived Reality: Sexuality and the Law in South Africa

Tessa Lewin, Kerry Williams and Kylie Thomas
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 7

This report examines two cases of homophobic hate crime in post-apartheid South Africa. It illuminates how activists have used the legal system to address the violence faced by many lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or intersex (LGBTQI) South Africans. Drawing on court transcripts, the experience of the lawyer in one of the cases and on interviews conducted with activists in South Africa, the report also draws attention to some of the challenges faced by those seeking to secure justice for LGBTQI people.

Development, Discourse and Law: Transgender and Same-Sex Sexualities in Nepal

Paul Boyce and Daniel Coyle
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 13

This report presents research conducted in Nepal between November 2012 and January 2013 aimed at exploring the legal, social and economic context pertaining to sexual and gender minority rights. The research explored recent legal reform in Nepal, the wider socioeconomic and social context of legal reform, and included work with sexual and gender minority persons, aimed at understanding their life experiences.

Politically Motivated Sexual Assault and the Law in Violent Transitions: A Case Study from Egypt

Mariz Tadros
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 8

This case study is about the use of sexual violence against women and men in order to deter the opposition from engaging in protests and demonstrations in a context of a country in transition, Egypt. The report draws on primary and secondary data in both Arabic and English. In order to understand the dynamics of politically motivated sexual assault, five in-depth interviews were conducted with women and men who have been the victim of various forms of physical and sexual assault.

> **❝❝IDS is a huge resource, and the sexuality, poverty and law work is important in monitoring development and leading positive innovation.❞❞**
> SHAMIRA MEGHANI, UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

The Implications of the Anti-Homosexuality Bill 2009 on Uganda's Legal System

Adrian Jjuuko and Francis Tumwesige
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 44

Uganda's Anti-Homosexuality Bill 2009 was controversial right from the time of its inception, and its tabling in Uganda's parliament in October 2009 was both welcomed and vehemently opposed. The provisions of the Bill pose a threat to the fundamental rights and freedoms of all persons in Uganda regardless of their sexual orientation, but far more so for gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons.

▼ Human rights abuses of detention centre inmates were documented and investigated by local and international agencies.

From Sex Work to Entertainment and Trafficking: Implications of a Paradigm Shift for Sexuality, Law and Activism in Cambodia
Cheryl Overs
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 23

At the behest of the US government, policy and legislation were introduced in Cambodia in 2008–9 that made virtually all activities associated with commercial sex illegal. This case study describes and examines the impact of the changes brought about by the law focusing particularly on conditions in the entertainment venues; the role of the many national and international policies and institutions that aim to help sex workers; and the opportunities for sex workers to develop, articulate and advance demands.

Sexuality and the Law: Case Studies from Cambodia, Egypt, Nepal and South Africa: Synthesis
Linda Waldman and Cheryl Overs
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 49

This report provides a synthesis of five case studies on the relationship between sexuality and law. The IDS Sexuality and Law work aims to identify policy

options and strategies for activist engagement with law and to inform the realisation of sexual rights. The work is particularly concerned with people negatively affected by laws on sex, gender and sexuality; with gaps in policy and inadequate implementation of laws that negatively affect people and their sexuality; and with lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex and queer activism around legal and human rights issues.

'Marriage Above All Else': The Push for Heterosexual, Nuclear Families in the Making of South Africa's *White Paper on Families*
Tanya Charles
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 41

This report comments on the policymaking processes that led to the development of the *White Paper on Families* as it exists in its current iteration (November 2013). The report highlights the power dynamics that have led to the inclusion and exclusion of specific content and language, particularly around the notion of what constitutes a family in contemporary South Africa.

▼ Urban sprawl, Haiti.

Policy Audit: Social Protection Policies and Urban Poor LBTs in the Philippines
GALANG Philippines, Inc.
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 21

LGBT discourses worldwide have tended to focus on marriage equality at the expense of other equally pressing but sometimes 'less sexy' concerns such as gender-based discrimination and violence, and poverty among sexual minorities. GALANG's work with lesbians, bisexual women, and trans men (LBTs) living in urban slums indicates that while marriage is of course an important issue, it is hardly foremost in the minds of many Filipino LBTs who are systematically deprived of decent jobs, humane housing conditions, and adequate health care.

Policy Audit: A Heteronormativity Audit of RMSA – A Higher Education Programme in Indian Schools
Nirantar, a Centre for Gender and Education, India
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 47

This report shares the findings of a sexuality and gender audit of a national government programme to strengthen secondary school education in India (i.e. the last four years of schooling). This report contributes to a new and emerging area of knowledge, and demonstrates how development policy and programme audits through the lens of sexuality and gender can be undertaken.

A Critical Analysis of Public Policies on Education and LGBT Rights in Brazil
Ilana Mountian
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 61

This audit analyses key aspects of public policies in education and sexuality in Brazil, which have been designed as part of the wider programme Brazil Without Homophobia (BWH – *Programa Brasil sem Homofobia*), launched in 2004. This report presents an analysis of public education policies and considers where these policies intersect with programmes aimed at preventing and reducing discrimination and violence against LGBT people.

Literature Review on Sexuality and Poverty
Pauline Oosterhoff, Linda Waldman and Dee Olerenshaw
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 55

At present, awareness of sexuality is largely absent from the development agenda, despite a small number of committed players in this area, and there is limited understanding of why sexuality might be important in relation to poverty and development. There is a substantial and growing body of work related to poverty; sexuality; and HIV and AIDS prevention, treatment and care, but there is limited

SEXUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE: A TOOLKIT

www.spl.ids.ac.uk/toolkit
Unique, free, interactive toolkit for sexuality and social justice that shares learning on strategies to strengthen rights and improve the lives of those marginalised because of their sexuality.

evidence available on sexuality and poverty. The objective of this review is to assess the nature of the association between sexuality and poverty as evidenced in the available literature.

Sexuality and Poverty Synthesis Report
Kate Hawkins, Stephen Wood, Tanya Charles, Xiaopei He, Zhen Li, Anne Lim, Ilana Mountian and Jaya Sharma
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 53

This report synthesises learning from sexuality and poverty audits carried out under the Sexuality, Poverty and Law theme. The sexuality and poverty audits which were conducted for this project purposely set out to interrogate sites of development policy that were not explicitly linked to sexuality.

Thinking about Emerging Issues

The Climate Change – Migration – Urbanisation Nexus: Workshop Report
Christophe Béné
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 15

The concept of the 'Climate Change – Migration – Urbanisation' nexus emerged from the recognition that climate change, migration, and urbanisation are closely and intimately linked together, and can potentially become sources of vulnerability. Addressing this 'Climate Change – Migration – Urbanisation' nexus requires consideration of social, political, and economic driving forces, including rural-to-urban migration, reshaping of urban space, changing livelihoods, and wealth inequalities.

Indian Public Opinion Monitor: Baseline Survey Results
Spencer Henson
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 29

The Indian Public Opinion Monitor is a longitudinal panel of 3,022 opinion leaders from across India that aims to provide an ongoing monitor of opinions and perspectives on the economic and social development of India, and on India's place in the wider world. A particular sub-theme is India's relations with other emerging and developing economies in South Asia and globally. The current survey was undertaken in July 2013.

South Africa Public Opinion Monitor: Baseline Survey Results
Spencer Henson
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 30

The South Africa Public Opinion Monitor is a longitudinal panel of 2,526 opinion leaders from across South Africa that aims to provide an ongoing

▼ Rising river and destroyed livelihoods.

monitor of opinions and perspectives on the economic and social development of South Africa and its place in the wider world. A particular sub-theme is South Africa's relations with other emerging and developing economies in South Asia and globally. The current survey was undertaken in July 2013.

Brazil Public Opinion Monitor: Baseline Survey Results
Spencer Henson
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 32

The Brazil Public Opinion Monitor is a longitudinal panel of 2,672 opinion leaders from across Brazil that aims to provide an ongoing monitor of opinions and perspectives on the economic and social development of Brazil, and on Brazil's place in the wider world. A particular sub-theme is Brazil's relations with other emerging and developing economies in South America and globally. The current survey was undertaken over the period August to September 2013.

E-health and M-health in Bangladesh: Opportunities and Challenges
Tanvir Ahmed, Gerald Bloom, Mohammad Iqbal, Henry Lucas, Sabrina Rasheed, Linda Waldman, Azfar Sadun Khan, Rubana Islam and Abbas Bhuiya
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 60

There is growing enthusiasm amongst analysts of global health for the possibilities opened up by the rapid spread of mobile phone coverage. This includes substantially increasing access to health-related information and advice and to expert medical consultations. This report presents a snapshot of how information and communication technologies are influencing health system development in Bangladesh.

Exploring the Potential and Limits of the Resilience Agenda in Rapidly Urbanising Contexts
Christophe Béné, Terry Cannon, Jaideep Gupte, Lyla Mehta and Thomas Tanner
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 63

The project 'Exploring the Potential and Limits of the Resilience Agenda in Rapidly Urbanising Contexts' aims to analyse the emergence of the concept of 'urban resilience' in the literature, and to assess the potential and limitations of this concept as an element of policy narrative, especially in the context of rapid urbanisation processes.

Rapid Response Briefings

After Meles: Implications for Ethiopia's Development

Mulugeta Handino, Jeremy Lind and Berouk Mesfin

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 1

The death of Meles Zenawi in August 2012 has raised a number of questions about Ethiopia's political stability and development trajectory. Meles built up a complex web of relationships that conjoined domestic political forces with foreign investors, leading the country towards impressive rates of growth and substantial achievement of some development indicators. Under his rule Ethiopia's national image began a slow transformation from famine-plagued nation to a fast-growing country which was at the heart of a new global realpolitik in Africa. The challenge now is whether Ethiopia's institutions, dominated at all levels by a single party, can transition to greater pluralism and, if so, will this enable the country to approach middle-income status by 2025.

Zoonoses – From Panic to Planning

Dynamic Drivers of Disease in Africa Consortium, with contributions from Delia Grace, Catherine Holley, Kate Jones, Melissa Leach, Naomi Marks, Ian Scoones, Sue Welburn and James Wood

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 2

Over two-thirds of all human infectious diseases have their origins in animals. The rate at which these zoonotic diseases have appeared in people has increased over the past 40 years, with at least 43 newly identified outbreaks since 2004. In 2012, outbreaks included ebola in Uganda, yellow fever in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and Rift Valley fever in Mauritania. Zoonotic diseases have a huge impact – and a disproportionate one on the poorest people in the poorest countries. In low-income countries, 20 per cent of human sickness and death is due to zoonoses. A new, integrated 'One Health' approach to zoonoses that moves away from top-down disease-focused intervention is urgently required.

What Next for the BRICS Bank?

Noshua Watson, Musab Younis and Stephen Spratt

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 3

A new development bank to be created by the rising powers of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) is intended to promote greater cooperation between developing countries,

and address what is seen by many as a history of misguidance and underinvestment by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. However, several questions remain about the establishment of the BRICS bank and its potential impact on future development cooperation. The timeframe for its creation is still uncertain and economic and political links between the BRICS countries need to be strengthened in order for them to agree a clear development agenda to underpin the new institution.

Churning Waters: Strategic Shifts in the Nile Basin

Wondwosen Michago Seide and Jeremy Lind

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 4

The diplomatic rift between Ethiopia and Egypt over the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam's (GERD) construction shines an important light on how a

▲ A boy watches as water is pumped from the Nile river into irrigation channels in the town of Kerma, Sudan.

wider re-balancing of power is occurring within the Nile Basin. This briefing considers the impact of the diplomatic rift between Egypt and Ethiopia in the Nile Basin on broader development in the region and the possible diplomatic and developmental scenarios that could emerge as construction of the GERD progresses.

Promoting and Protecting Religious Diversity in the Middle East

Mariz Tadros

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 5

The Arab world has been in the throes of a tumultuous reconfiguration of domestic and regional powers unprecedented since the aftermath of World War One when new countries were being carved out of old empires. Yet, in countries that have experienced regime ruptures, participation in liberation struggles has not translated into power-sharing for the politically marginalised. The question of how to promote and protect diversity in the region is a pressing one. Particularly at a time when Syria – a country with a high level of religious and ethnic heterogeneity – is on the brink of political reconfiguration. Inclusive policies will be essential to ensure the prospects of advancing holistic human development and real exercise of citizenship

Will Changes to the International Tax System Benefit Low-Income Countries?

Mick Moore

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 6

In recent months tax has climbed up the political agenda in ways that would have been unthinkable only a couple of years ago. Creating a fairer international tax system was a central ambition of both the Lough Erne declaration and the Leaders Declaration that came out of the respective G8 and G20 meetings in 2013. Yet several questions remain about how this rhetoric will be translated into reality. Does the political will exist to drive through these proposed changes? Do poorer nations have the resources and capacity to benefit from these initiatives? What more can low-income countries do themselves to create national tax systems that are more efficient, effective and fair?

Centre for Development Impact (CDI) Practice Papers

Improving the Evaluability of INGO Empowerment and Accountability Programmes
Cathy Shutt and Rosie McGee
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 1

This CDI Practice Paper is based on an analysis of international NGO (INGO) evaluation practice in empowerment and accountability programmes commissioned by CARE UK, Christian Aid, Plan UK and World Vision UK. It reviews evaluation debates and their implications for INGOs.

Natural Experiments: An Under-Appreciated Evaluation Resource?
Michael Loevinsohn
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 2

Natural experiments are observational studies of sharp, well-defined but unplanned changes. In this CDI Practice Paper Michael Loevinsohn explores some of the roles that natural experiments have played in evaluation and considers their potential and limitations, and the prospects for their wider use.

Implementing Development Evaluations under Severe Resource Constraints
Richard Longhurst
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 3

The methodology for most agency evaluations is based on interviews, a review of available programme literature and possibly a quick visit to one programme site. This means that the results of the evaluations are heavily dependent on the experience and judgement of the evaluator, the opinions received, and level of support from the commissioner. This CDI Practice Paper reviews how to make the best of such a situation, drawing on lessons learned from techniques of better resourced evaluations and other techniques that have been used.

Impact Evaluation when N=1
Edoardo Masset
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 4

A common presumption holds that when there is only one unit of observation, causality cannot be established and impact evaluation methods do not apply. This CDI Practice Paper shows that, under some circumstances, methods to access impact when there is only one unit of observation *are*

◄ Kamala Phakarin standing near her wind turbine, Nepal.

possible, and that we should try to create the right conditions for these 'experiments' to take place rather than neglect them.

Multiple Pathways to Policy Impact: Testing an Uptake Theory with QCA
Barbara Befani
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 5

Policy impact is a complex process influenced by multiple factors. An intermediate step in this process is policy uptake, or the adoption of measures by policymakers that reflect research findings and recommendations. This CDI Practice Paper proposes a 'broad-brush' theory of policy uptake (more precisely of 'advocacy uptake') and then tests it using two methods: (1) a type of statistical analysis, and (2) a variant of Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA).

Evaluating Outside the Box: Mixing Methods in Analysing Social Protection Programmes
Keetie Roelen and Stephen Devereux
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 6

This CDI Practice Paper reflects on the methodological implications of operationalising an expanded framework for evaluating social protection programmes. It builds on IDS Working Paper 431 (Devereux *et al.* 2013) that critiques mainstream approaches to impact evaluations and proposes an alternative framework that (1) assesses a broader range of impacts, and (2) uses a broader range of methods in a more holistic way.

New Approaches in Impact

Impact, Innovation and Learning: Towards a Research and Practice Agenda for the Future – Event Report
Barbara Befani
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 18

This report brings together notes and highlights from the International Workshop organised by IDS in Brighton on 26–27 March 2013. The event served as a launch platform for the Centre for Development Impact (CDI), a joint venture between IDS and Itad. The main focus in this workshop report was to share background information about the workshop (participants, programme), as well as its purpose and highlights from the technical discussions.

ABOUT INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

The Institute of Development Studies (IDS) is a leading global institution for development research, teaching and learning, and impact and communications, based at the University of Sussex. Our vision is a world in which poverty does not exist, social justice prevails and sustainable economic growth is focused on improving human wellbeing. We believe that research knowledge can drive the change that must happen in order for this vision to be realised. For more information go to: **www.ids.ac.uk**.

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