Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy

Outputs: April 2015 – December 2016

Contents

Introduction

This is the third and final brochure describing the outputs of the Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy programme (earlier brochures can be found below). Over 57 months this programme generated and synthesised policy-relevant evidence, and contributed to policy processes around seven major themes, including: food and nutrition; addressing and mitigating violence; empowerment of women and girls; pro-poor electricity provision; rising powers in international development; sexuality, law and development; and policy anticipation, response and evaluation. During the last nine months of the programme additional work was undertaken in a number of other areas.

Some would argue that we have entered into a 'post-truth era'. This is intimately tied to the programme's central concern with evidence – what it is, how it is synthesised and presented, and where it is lacking – and the roles it plays in public policy to reduce poverty and inequality, and promote sustainable development.

It is not that we previously believed we operated in a 'truth era' or that expert advice was or should be beyond question. Indeed, the theory of change that underpinned the Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy programme made explicit our appreciation of the politics of knowledge, and its implications for the policy process. To one degree or another, everything about evidence is political. But this recognition does not lead us to throw our hands into the air, or to despair of any possibility that research and new knowledge creation can contribute to better development policy and outcomes. Rather it makes us all the more aware of the opportunities and dangers associated with the different pathways to policy change, and how the politics of evidence play out – and can be influenced – in these different pathways.

For scientific study and evidence of what works to continue to be relevant and effective we must rededicate ourselves to critical reflection, methodological appropriateness, participation, partnership and creative engagement, and a heightened awareness of the evolving politics of knowledge – what at IDS we call 'engaged excellence'. The outputs described in this brochure, and the demonstrable policy impacts they have already had, help point the way.

Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy: Outputs November 2012 – March 2014

Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy: Outputs April 2014 – March 2015

James Sumberg
Grant Director, February 2017

Reducing Hunger and Undernutrition

Promoting Biofortified Crops for Nutrition: Lessons from Orange-fleshed Sweet Potato (OFSP) in Tanzania

Betty Waized, Daniel Ndyetabula, Anna Temu, Ewan Robinson and Spencer Henson

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 127

This case study examines the outcomes of interventions in Tanzania that have promoted the production and consumption of orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) – a biofortified crop – with the objective of reducing vitamin A deficiencies. The report contributes to policy efforts to promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture by providing lessons for the introduction of biofortified crops in Tanzania and elsewhere. The case study is particularly instructive because OFSP has been a flagship of biofortification efforts, and because Tanzania appeared to have high potential for uptake of the crop. The country is a major producer of sweet potato, although the vast majority of production is of the nutrient-poor white-fleshed varieties.

Improving the Nutritional Quality of Food Markets through the Informal Sector: Lessons from Case Studies in Other Sectors

Ewan Robinson and Noburu Yoshida

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 171

Policymakers in a number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa are seeking to work with food markets and food businesses as part of efforts to reduce undernutrition. These market-based approaches include national fortification programmes, public food distribution systems, new product development and the promotion of biofortified crops. Food markets have clear potential to improve diets, including those of many low-income populations. However, current market-based approaches generally fail to engage a large and critical portion of these markets: informal businesses – particularly food traders, processors and retailers. It is the informal sector that supplies much of the food purchased by the poor, delivering products to the locations where they live, typically at very low prices. However, food in informal markets is often not sufficiently nutrient-rich and can be unsafe.

Business and its Role in Improving Nutrition: Opportunities, Challenges and Solutions for Nigeria. Case Studies and Key Messages from the Workshop

Kat Pittore and Philip Reed

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 174

This workshop report presents the findings from a workshop held by IDS in partnership with the Scaling Up Nutrition Business Network (SUN-BN) in Abuja, Nigeria on 14 October 2015. The workshop convened individuals from the private sector, civil society, the donor community and government to discuss the opportunities, challenges and potential impacts of using market-based solutions to improve nutrition. This workshop report focuses on the initial day of the workshop, when IDS research findings were presented and key case studies were discussed and analysed. The outcomes of this workshop were used to inform the discussions on day two, which sought to understand how the SUN-BN and business actors might be able to find solutions to the key problems identified.

Business and its Role in Improving Nutrition: Opportunities, Challenges and Solutions for Ghana. Case Studies and Key Messages from the Workshop

Kat Pittore and Richmond Aryeetey

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 178

This Evidence Report presents the findings from a workshop held by IDS in partnership with the Ghana School of Public Health in Accra, on 11 and 12 November. The workshop convened individuals from the private sector, civil society, the donor community and government to discuss the opportunities, challenges and potential impacts of using market-based solutions to improve nutrition, and attempted to develop some concrete ways forward. This was the third in a series of workshops held in Tanzania, Nigeria and Ghana, aiming to share research findings in all three countries where the primary research for the project was conducted.

"We coordinated members for participation in HANCI, including MPs. We looked at the outcomes with the MPs. We worked with MPs to champion the findings from HANCI. We discussed HANCI with media, other players in Zambia and the general public. We talked a lot about HANCI and the need to demand for services from their leaders, and the need to make leaders commit."

FORMER COUNTRY COORDINATOR, ZAMBIA CIVIL SOCIETY SCALING UP NUTRITION ALLIANCE (CSO-SUN)

How Can We Use Markets to Reach the Poor With Nutritious Foods?

Kat Pittore

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 116

To effectively reach poor people, nutritious food must be affordable, available in the market, safe, and must contain the nutrients which it claims to have. Ensuring that nutritious food can reach the most vulnerable cannot be addressed by an individual business or value chain, but rather must be addressed through influencing the market system more broadly. Findings from Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania on how and where value chains and markets might be made more nutrition sensitive and improve access to nutritious foods for the poorest and most vulnerable communities show that markets face many challenges in bringing nutritious foods to the poorest and most vulnerable.

Addressing Market Constraints to Providing Nutrient-Rich Foods: An Exploration of Market Systems Approaches

Jodie Thorpe and Philip Reed

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 172

This Evidence Report asks how a market systems approach could be applied to improve poor households' access to nutrient-dense foods. By 'market systems approach' we mean methods that identify and address underlying constraints in market transactions, their supporting functions and the institutional environment in which markets operate, and which are preventing markets from delivering desired outcomes. The report builds on a developing body of research on value chain approaches to nutrition, which has highlighted challenges in developing commercially viable business models that can deliver affordable, available, appropriate and acceptable foods. It explores how market systems approaches could be used to improve the diagnosis of constraints preventing a market from achieving these outcomes, and to develop interventions that change the way the market system works.

Markets for Nutrient-rich Foods: Policy Synthesis from Three Country Studies

John Humphrey and Ewan Robinson

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 161

This Evidence Report examines the potential for and limitations of promoting business and market-based approaches to reducing undernutrition through increasing the availability and accessibility of nutrient-rich foods for the undernourished. There is an increasing emphasis by development agencies on the benefits of involving the private sector in strategies to increase food production and consumption and tackle undernutrition. Recognising this trend, the report analyses the effectiveness of market-based approaches in meeting the challenge of micronutrient malnutrition through the provision of nutrient-rich foods to populations at risk of undernourishment. By examining how markets in particular countries operate in practice, the report identifies the situations where market-based approaches are likely to be successful in producing sustainable and effective reductions in undernutrition, and also where they are not.

Working with Business Towards Systemic Change in Markets

Jodie Thorpe

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 97

Donors, governments, civil society and companies are making significant investments in creating or supporting new business models with the aim of contributing to international development goals. Despite isolated success stories, there is growing concern that such efforts have failed to create widespread, lasting change beyond the immediate intervention. Based on an analysis of nine pro-poor business case studies, this Policy Briefing helps those supporting new business models, such as donors, non-governmental organisations and governments,

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CASE STUDY | **STRENGTHENING AGRI-FOOD VALUE CHAINS FOR NUTRITION**

IDS research unearthed why and how a value chain approach to fortification can break down, resulting in nutritious food not reaching the poorest people. The image below is extracted from an infographic, entitled 'Can the private sector tackle undernutrition amongst the world's poorest people?' The infographic should be read in conjunction with the Policy Briefing *How Can We Use Markets to Reach the Poor with Nutritious Foods?* and other materials associated with the research, which focused on Ghana, Nigeria and Tanzania.

Tackling malnutrition through market-based solutions often fails to reach the poorest people

MANDATORY AND LARGE-SCALE FORTIFICATION

Mandatory fortification of basic foods such as cooking oil and flour is seen as one cost-effective approach to addressing chronic vitamin and mineral deficiencies, especially amongst the poorest. Making it mandatory aims to circumvent low demand and competition from lower cost, unfortified products.

This approach relies on a value chain involving producers, processors, retailers and consumers.

OUR RESEARCH unearthed why and how a value chain approach to fortification can break down, resulting in nutritious food not reaching the poorest people.

www.ids.ac.uk/publication/can-the-private-sector-tackle-undernutrition-amongst-the-poorest-people

consider how to move beyond simply supporting individual company value chains, to drive change in broader market systems.

Food, Markets and Nutrition: Maximising the Impacts of Private Sector Engagement in Tanzania. Case Studies and Key Messages from the Workshop

Ewan Robinson and Kat Pittore
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 141

This report summarises the findings of a workshop for representatives of the Tanzanian government, development partners, civil society and private sector organisations, hosted by IDS on 30 March 2015. The workshop focused on strengthening the impacts of market-based approaches for improving nutrition in Tanzania, including improving ongoing initiatives and developing the next generation of programmes and supportive policies. Drawing on IDS research, it provided an overview of the key constraints facing markets and nutrition and the options to address them. It provided participants with an opportunity to undertake a market systems analysis of real case studies from Tanzania.

Business, State and Society: Changing Perspectives, Roles and Approaches

Edited by Jodie Thorpe and Elise Wach
IDS BULLETIN 46.3

The debate on the role of business and markets in development has a long history, marked by divergent and strongly held perspectives, but also shifts in dominant thinking about what is feasible and desirable. While only two decades ago debates were about the state vs the market, there is currently broad consensus that both are essential. The articles in this *IDS Bulletin* reflect shifting understandings of the roles of business, markets and the state in development. They assess the conditions under which new relationships between business and development actors are likely to be effective in addressing key constraints to development. They explore how transformations towards new systems that achieve goals of economic prosperity, environmental sustainability and human wellbeing may take place. And they also raise some questions about what the end goal of business and development is, and whether current goals are 'fit for purpose'.

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The Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI 2014): Measuring the Political Commitment to Reduce Hunger and Undernutrition in Developing Countries
Dolf J.H. te Lintelo and Rajith W.D. Lakshman
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 150

This report presents the Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) 2014. It seeks 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 leads to a reduction in hunger and undernutrition. The report builds on the HANCI 2012 and the HANCI 2013 (launched in 2014) by incorporating new data collated for the period January to December 2014.

Unravelling Commitment? An Empirical Assessment of Political Commitment to Reduce Hunger and Undernutrition in Five High Burden Countries
Dolf J.H. te Lintelo and Rajith W.D. Lakshman
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 138

In recent years, the global hunger and nutrition community has increasingly come to view political commitment as an essential ingredient for pushing food and nutrition security higher up public

policy agendas. In response, commitment metrics and scorecard tools to assess levels of political commitment have proliferated. They enhance accountability of governments, donors, civil society and private sector organisations for actions addressing hunger and nutrition. International organisations and aid donors also use these tools to make decisions on funding and programmatic action. These metrics have focused on operationalising the concept of political commitment to enable its measurement. Yet many inadvertently conflate commitment to address food security with commitment to tackle nutrition security; and commitment to fight hunger with commitment to combat undernutrition.

Assessing the Policy Impact of 'Indicators': A Process-Tracing Study of the Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI)
Dolf J.H. te Lintelo, Tamlyn Munslow, Rajith W.D. Lakshman and Kat Pittore
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 185

In recent years, the global literature on reducing hunger and malnutrition has come to view progress as much an outcome of a political process as of (nutrition) technical interventions. Political commitment is now seen as an essential ingredient for bringing food and nutrition security higher up on public policy agendas. As a consequence, a range of new indicators and scorecard tools have proliferated seeking to promote accountability and transparency of policy, legal and spending efforts and outcomes in the battle to reduce hunger and malnutrition. This report innovatively applies a process-tracing

| CASE STUDY | MOBILE PHONES HELP TO TACKLE CHILD UNDERNUTRITION: THE CASE OF REAL-TIME NUTRITION MONITORING IN INDONESIA |

Mobile phone technology may offer innovative opportunities to strengthen community-based nutrition monitoring and make it more effective for tackling child malnutrition. Despite the global enthusiasm for using mobile phones for nutrition, there are only very few studies that have critically assessed their application. IDS successfully evaluated the piloting of a mobile phone application for community-based growth monitoring in 14 sites in Indonesia, together with World Vision Indonesia as the implementing partner. The mobile phone significantly improved the accuracy and timeliness of growth monitoring as well as the responsiveness to the data at community level.

The success of the pilot caught the attention of several new funders (HSBC, UNICEF) and the Minister of Health of Indonesia, who presented the findings at the World Health Assembly in May 2016 as one of Indonesia's health innovations. The mobile phone application was scaled-up to 500 additional sites across Indonesia earlier this year. The current governor has started preparations to roll-out the application all over Jakarta, and also to link it up to Jakarta's Smart City platform.

All publications resulting from this pilot have been highly successful and were downloaded more than 1,600 times each:

- Mixed-Method Impact Evaluation of a Mobile Phone Application for Nutrition Monitoring in Indonesia
- Designing a Mixed-Method Impact Evaluation for a Mobile Phone Application for Nutrition Service Delivery in Indonesia
- Using Mobile Phones for Nutrition Surveillance: A Review of Evidence

◁ A health-care worker checks 20-year-old Dian's two-month-old baby daughter, Raiysa, as they attend the Posyandu Mawar 2 health centre.

approach to understand the policy impact of indicators and contributes to debates about assessing the impact of development research. It focuses on the case of the Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index.

Mixed-Method Impact Evaluation of a Mobile Phone Application for Nutrition Monitoring in Indonesia

Inka Barnett, Yosellina, Sigit Sulistyo, Barbara Befani, Kencana KariSari, Shumona Sharmin and Devianna Dewi
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 200

Child malnutrition (includes both under- and overweight) remains a challenge. Routine growth monitoring is a common practice that aims to: detect children at risk of malnutrition; direct essential resources when children have growth faltering; track nutrition trends; determine eligibility for counselling and other specific services; and help to make child malnutrition more visible to the child's caregivers, the community and government. The quality and usefulness of growth monitoring is often limited by poor data quality, long delays between data collection and dissemination that prevent timely response, and shortcomings in the interpretation and use of the data. The use of mobile phone technology may offer innovative opportunities to strengthen community-based growth monitoring and make it more effective for tackling child malnutrition.

Multi-level Advocacy for Nutrition

Dolf J.H. te Lintelo, Nick Nisbett and Kat Pittore
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 211

Over the past decade, nutrition has received strong global attention as a development problem. Concerted efforts by international donors, philanthropic foundations, national and international non-government organisations and civil society have pushed nutrition further up global and national policy agendas. This has led to growing convergence on goals, strategies and interventions to tackle undernutrition, seeking to support country-owned, country-led strategies for addressing undernutrition. Policy advocacy has played a critical role in getting to this stage; it has raised awareness among key stakeholders of the underlying and immediate causes (direct and indirect) of malnutrition and its human, economic and other consequences. Advocacy is hence seen as essential for strengthening and supporting actions towards sustained political commitment, and effective multi-stakeholder and multi-level governance for nutrition.

What are the Challenges and Opportunities for Multi-level Advocacy for Nutrition?

Dolf J.H. te Lintelo, Nick Nisbett and Kat Pittore
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 129

Over the last decade, policy advocacy has made critical contributions towards the development of nutrition policies, laws and strategies in many countries with high burdens of malnutrition. Translating and safeguarding these policy achievements into results on the ground requires nutrition advocacy to be pursued across administrative levels and throughout the policy cycle. However, such multi-level advocacy (MLA) is often limited and poorly documented. In order to strengthen and support MLA for nutrition, the challenges and opportunities must be understood.

Addressing and Mitigating Violence

Can Targeted Transition Services for Young Offenders Foster Pro-Social Attitudes and Behaviours in Urban Settings? Evidence from the Evaluation of the Kherwadi Social Welfare Association's Yuva Parivartan Programme

Jaideep Gupte, Jean-Pierre Tranchant and Becky Mitchell
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 136

In Maharashtra, state-sponsored programmes that support school dropouts and young offenders in finding employment and integrating into society are severely limited by a lack of resources and capacity. While several government-sponsored schemes do exist, in reality, however, support for school dropouts is largely provided on an *ad hoc* basis, and predominantly by non-governmental organisations. In this context, we conducted a mixed-methods evaluation of Kherwadi Social Welfare Association's Yuva Parivartan programme. This is one of the largest non-governmental interventions directed towards school dropouts and juvenile offenders. The overarching evaluation question adopted was 'Can targeted preventive action and access to employment for school dropouts act as a preventive measure against delinquency and crime?'

Green Development, Natural Resource Financialization and Emerging Conflict in Southern Africa with Examples from Implementation Contexts in Madagascar, Tanzania and South Africa

Amber Huff
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 148

In recent years, widespread uncertainty around global economic and environmental futures has contributed to growing advocacy for a global 'greening' of the economy involving the coordinated establishment of pro-environment economic policies and programmes around the world. Following the dominant framings favoured by the United Nations and partners, the term 'green economy' refers to a flexible policy toolkit that includes recommendations for environmental regulations, market-based and financial instruments, and voluntary initiatives to promote capitalisation of pro-environment goods and services and stimulate green economic growth.

Understanding Relationships between the Green Economy, Resource Financialization and Conflict

Amber Huff
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 95

A key aspect of the United Nations' sustainable development approach centres on creating markets for financialized 'natural capital' products, particularly in resource-rich, lower-income countries. The appeal of this comes from a set of policy promises termed the 'triple-win': achieving environmental sustainability, socially inclusive economic growth and poverty alleviation. Yet, these policies are controversial for many reasons, including their potential to foster inequitable property regimes, leading to increased potential for conflict. There is a need to understand the context and relationships among the green economy, resource financialization and emerging areas of conflict within the Southern African region. This will be pivotal in achieving sustainable policy reform and coordinated action.

CASE STUDY | **CHALLENGES FOR REDUCING ARMED VIOLENCE: TOWARDS EFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT RESPONSES**

The Addressing and Mitigating Violence theme held a one-day international conference at Goodenough College, London, in November 2015, to mark the end of the four-year programme. The conference aimed to debate evidence of 'newer' forms of violence, how these enmesh with 'development' in particular political contexts, and, hence, what might be done through aid and other efforts to address and mitigate their impacts.

Bringing together academics, practitioners, policymakers and activists, the conference presented research evidence from varied locations revealing multiple pathways of change, from an interdisciplinary perspective. The ensuing discussions addressed key emerging questions and issues, and considered their implications in specific geographies. By unpacking assumptions, questioning simplistic prescriptions and debating alternatives about the challenges for reducing armed violence, it was hoped that this debate will lead to practical considerations for policymakers, practitioners and researchers, and will provide the basis for open and balanced debate about future options.

Following his attendance at the conference, Duncan Green, Oxfam, published a blog entitled 'What can violence/conflict people learn from the governance debate (and vice versa)? Report back on a day discussing new IDS research', voicing his impressions about the event.

http://oxfamblogs.org/fp2p/what-can-violenceconflict-people-learn-from-the-governance-debate-and-vice-versa-report-back-on-a-day-discussing-new-ids-research/

◄ Somalia, Dhobley. Fighters from the Kenyan-backed Ras Kamboni militia, an anti-Al-Shabaab force.

Black Sands, Green Plans and Conflict: Structural Adjustment, Sectoral Reforms and the Mining-Conservation-Conflict Nexus in Southern Madagascar

Amber Huff

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 183

This report is a policy analysis of international investments in Madagascar's natural resources at the thematic intersection of extractive development, land reform, environmental preservation and conflict. After introducing the national and policy context, the report focuses on two recent mineral sands (locally known as *fasymainty*, or 'black sands' in southwestern Madagascar) development projects, the QMM (QIT Madagascar Minerals) Rio Tinto mining complex near Fort Dauphin in the southeast of the country and the Toliara Sands development north of the city of Toliara in southwestern Madagascar. This report uses analysis of these cases to identify factors at policy level that are implicated in the emergence and escalation of civil unrest and conflict in the context of joint resource development and environmental preservation projects in Madagascar.

Tangled Ties: Al-Shabaab and Political Volatility in Kenya

Jeremy Lind, Patrick Mutahi and Marjoke Oosterom

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 130

In recent years, a spate of attacks has destabilised a swathe of Kenya's peripheral counties as well as bringing terror to its capital, Nairobi. As violent insecurity spreads, it has fomented fear and stoked

❚❚ *I was really impressed by the depth of your understanding – the Kenya situation. I believe there is much we can do together that can be of mutual benefit to both our work.* **❚❚**

HUSSEIN KHALID, HAKI AFRICA

ethnic and regional divisions, precipitating security crackdowns and roiling the country's infamously tumultuous politics. These developments belie sweeping constitutional reforms that have taken place to address and prevent violence in Kenya. Since Kenya stepped up its military involvement in Somalia in 2011, ostensibly to buffer the country from violence wrought by Al-Shabaab – the Somalia-based jihadi organisation – attacks have multiplied, ranging from the September 2013 siege of Nairobi's Westgate shopping centre, to village massacres, to the targeted killings of police and religious figures.

Towards Conflict-sensitive Regional Integration in East Africa

Alan Nicol

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 100

Regional integration and development in East Africa have been portrayed as inextricably linked. Integration involving investment in trade and transport corridors to move goods, services and people between coast and resource-rich hinterlands is seen as part of development and economic growth, even peace-

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building. However, top-down implementation and assumptions about development 'trickle-down' pose questions, including how growth 'corridors' might exacerbate violence. Equitable, sustainable and conflict-sensitive processes must start with a better understanding of socio-political context; focus more on local integration; and establish ways of tracking and monitoring development impacts over time.

Beyond Borders: The End of the Mano River War(s)?

Jeremy Allouche, Matthew Benson and Freida M'Cormack

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 188

The Mano River sub-region, which includes Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Côte d'Ivoire, has experienced decades of violent upheavals and political instability. This notably includes civil wars in Liberia, Sierra Leone and Côte d'Ivoire. While these have generally been analysed as a series of discrete wars, some specialists have interpreted them as part of a regional conflict system. The Mano River War concept usefully captures the interconnectivity of the peoples and countries in the Mano River Basin and details how the Liberian, Sierra Leonean and Ivoirian civil wars relate. Despite the cessation of large-scale conflict in the region, there is nevertheless still some debate as to whether the Mano River War really has concluded. The aim of this report is to consider the extent to which we can conclude that the Mano River War has indeed ended, and to reflect on the legacies, imaginaries and trajectories of this particular space over the past 25 years.

The Violent Politics of Informal Work, and How Young People Navigate Them: A Conceptual Framework

Marjoke A. Oosterom with Caroline Kache, Daniel Mususa and Lloyd Pswarayi

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 198

This report explores the linkages between young people's economic engagement and their social and political engagement in contexts of violence in Africa. The enquiry started from the assumption that, in the everyday lives of young people in Africa, engagement in formal or informal livelihood activities is rarely separated from their social lives and politics, especially the politics that operate in the local economy. As young people are embedded in social and, possibly, also in political relationships, the ways in which they pursue opportunities for work will depend not only on their skills and demand for labour, but on their navigation of the political actors that shape the nature of the local labour market and economy. These issues become all the more complex in settings that are in the middle of, or recovering from, violent conflict; or are otherwise affected by high levels of violence.

Reducing Violence in a Time of Global Uncertainty: Insights from the Institute of Development Studies Addressing and Mitigating Violence Programme

Jeremy Lind, Becky Mitchell and Brigitte Rohwerder

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 197

This Evidence Report details key insights from the IDS Addressing and Mitigating Violence programme, which involved detailed political analysis of dynamics

➤ Madagascar, Ilakaka. A chain of men dig out the topsoil to a depth of about 25 metres which is where the sapphires are found.

of violence as well as efforts to reduce and prevent violent conflict across a number of countries and areas in sub-Saharan Africa, the Middle East and South Asia. In particular, the evidence highlighted here is from violent settings that do not neatly fit categories of 'war' or 'peace'. The findings of these studies, published as a series of open-access reports, Policy Briefings and blogs, were discussed by conflict and security experts as well as thinkers from aid and advocacy organisations at a consultative session in London in November 2015. This report uses evidence from the programme to critically reflect on policy and programming policy approaches for reducing violence.

Reducing Violence in a Time of Global Uncertainty

Jason Collodi, Jeremy Lind, Becky Mitchell and Brigitte Rohwerder

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 122

The new Sustainable Development Goal to reduce armed violence is a welcome commitment but the prescriptive nature of its approach is problematic – there is 'no one size fits all'. Rather, focus needs to be on how violence operates in particular settings. Evidence from IDS' Addressing and Mitigating Violence programme highlights the need to pursue bespoke approaches to tackling violence. We must recognise how different types of violence interlink and reinforce each other; how transnational and local-level actors involved with violence connect and operate; and how democratic spaces, and agency, need support and consideration for the pursuit of peaceful outcomes.

Violence and Violence Reduction Efforts in Kenya, Uganda, Ghana and Ivory Coast: Insights and Lessons towards Achieving SDG 16

Amber Huff, Caitriona Dowd, Awino Okech, Alfred Muteru, Thea Shahrokh, Patrick Zadi Zadi, Seidu Mahama Alidu and Jeremy Allouche

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 210

This report develops evidence-based insights into contextual dimensions of violence and practices on reducing violence, from multiple perspectives and at multiple levels of governance. In presenting our analytic narrative we are particularly interested, first, in the intersection of three crucial dimensions of violence over time: (1) the incidence, types and overarching patterns of violence documented in and across the focal countries and regions, including sub-national and international geographies of violence; (2) key actors and institutions implicated in trajectories of violence and peace; and (3) processes of political change, including (but not limited to) violence reduction efforts. Second, our cross-regional analysis assesses the role of trans-border, cross-regional and international processes in spanning systems of violence and mitigation.

CASE STUDY | **SECURITY IN THE VERNACULAR AND PEACEBUILDING AT INSURGENT MARGINS**

Addressing and Mitigating Violence (AMV) research is to be published in a special issue of the journal *Peacebuilding* in late 2017. This issue, co-edited by Jeremy Lind and Robin Luckham, highlights a number of the outputs published over the four-year AMV programme, and will be entitled 'Security in the Vernacular and Peacebuilding at Insurgent Margins: Rethinking Violence Reduction'.

Where is the Money? Donor Funding for Conflict and Violence Prevention in Eastern Africa

Patrick Mutahi and Mutuma Ruteere

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 217

In 2014, Kenya and Uganda were two of the top three recipients of official development assistance in Africa. The funding focused on education, health care, infrastructure, entrepreneurship development, HIV/AIDS treatment, conflict prevention and relief from natural crises such as droughts, famines or earthquakes. Such a mixed bag of funding priorities points to the variegated nature of the development agenda of both the funding actors and the recipient countries. This broad scope, however, obscures the recent shifts and developments with regard to the major challenge of violence and conflict facing the region, and the growing importance of this field for donors and national governments. This study seeks to critically examine the shifts and trends in current donor funding in Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan aimed at reducing violence and conflict.

Ruptures and Ripple Effects in the Middle East and Beyond

Edited by Mariz Tadros and Jan Selby

IDS BULLETIN 47.3

Perhaps more than any other region or any other period of post-Cold War history, the Middle East since the Arab Spring constitutes a significant challenge to established ideas about development and its relationship with conflict. The failure of democracy movements, the collapse and rebirth of authoritarian regimes, the regional conflagration around Syria, new experiments with Islamism, and the return of geopolitics all, in one way or another, challenge these established ideas. The Middle East has always been something of an outlier within development thinking and practice: both the discipline of development studies and development policy have always taken sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Latin America as their central reference points, not the Middle East. But with so much international attention currently on the Middle East, it is worthwhile examining what recent trends and events there tell us about development and the role of conflict therein; this is what is done in this *IDS Bulletin*.

Empowerment of Women and Girls

'Who Cares': Reflections on the International-level Advocacy Work of the Unpaid Care Work Programme (2012–2015)

Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed and Deepta Chopra
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 157

At the end of September 2015, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be launched. Building on the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which were officially established in 2000, the SDGs will potentially have 17 goals – one of which was explicitly absent from the MDGs: the unpaid care work of women and girls. The inclusion of unpaid care work in the final outcome document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals, which was made possible through the collective efforts of researchers, women's rights organisations, activists and supportive policymakers, reveals just one of the ways in which unpaid care work is increasingly, albeit slowly, being recognised in development discourse, programmes and policies.

Redistributing Unpaid Care Work – Why Tax Matters for Women's Rights

Kate Donald and Rachel Moussié
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 109

Globally, women perform the great majority of unpaid care work. This unjust distribution of labour has profound impacts on women's human rights and is both a product and a driver of gender inequality. Despite the obligations of the State to ensure economic policies are non-discriminatory and prioritise human rights, today regressive tax policies and underfunded public services perpetuate women's disproportionate responsibility for care. Because tax policies play a crucial role in

determining inequalities of all kinds, progressive national tax reforms and improvements in global governance accountability are vital if we are to effect positive change and achieve the new Sustainable Development Goals, including the target on unpaid care work.

Connecting Unpaid and Paid Care Work to Progress Gender Equality

Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 130

Globally, paid care work is a fast-growing sector of the market economy. Yet, it remains undervalued by governments and citizens in both monetary and societal terms which has damaging implications for women's economic empowerment and gender relations more broadly. Making the gendered connections between paid and unpaid care work is critical in order to help to shape new political responses to Sustainable Development Goal 5's targets on unpaid care and domestic work. Without reinforcing care work as 'women's work', such responses should promote decent work in the care sector, invest in care workers, and acknowledge the global dimension of care work.

The Global Importance of Including Mental Health Carers in Policy

Gael Robertson
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 117

Globally, there is growing awareness of the need to prioritise mental health as a development issue, with a historic step achieved by the inclusion of mental health in the Sustainable Development Goals. Less understood is the impact that providing care for people who are struggling with mental illness has on those who provide it. Drawing from the experiences of an organisation who works with mental health carers, this briefing highlights the importance of widening the global mental health agenda to include local carers' voices, greater government investment in mental health with social protection schemes for carers, flexible paid employment arrangements, and innovative mental health care actions.

Constitutional Reforms and Access to HIV Services for Women in Low-resource Settings in Nairobi, Kenya

Pauline Oosterhoff and Emily Kageha Igonya
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 137

After more than two decades of agitation for a new Constitution, the violence that followed Kenya's 2007 presidential elections finally led to a reform movement

▼ Nigeria, Lagos. A mother breastfeeds her daughter beneath a plastic sheet to protect her on a rainy day. She is waiting in a canoe, on the lagoon, for her husband to return from a fishing trip in order to sell the catch.

to overhaul the way the country was governed. On 4 August 2010, voters approved a new Constitution by a clear majority, reflecting a widespread desire for change. The devolution of health services began in 2013 with the election of governors and county principals. Devolution potentially has wide-ranging implications for Kenya's health sector, which is already failing on several levels. Four years after the approval of the new Constitution, this case study examines: the difficulties that poor women and girls living in slum areas face in getting access to HIV services, including anti-retroviral treatment; their perception of how devolution has affected HIV and other health-related services; and their ability to participate in political decision-making and to bring about change at the local level.

Impact of Community-led Total Sanitation on Women's Health in Urban Slums: A Case Study from Kalyani Municipality

Preetha Prabhakaran, Kamal Kar, Lyla Mehta and Sayantan R. Chowdhury
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 194

This Evidence Report seeks to understand the health and other impacts of slum women's access to sanitation through the Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach. It also examines the process through which open defecation free (ODF) status was attained in two different slum colonies, the resulting health impacts and the collective action that took place around both sanitation and other development benefits. The study was conducted in the slums of Kalyani, a Municipality town located 55km north of Kolkata, the capital city of West Bengal state in India. From an area plagued with rampant open defecation, the slums of Kalyani were transformed into the first ODF town in India in 2009. This was achieved through the CLTS model that focused on motivating the community to undertake collective behaviour change to achieve 'total' sanitation and an ODF environment.

Improving Access to Health for Women and Girls in Low-income Urban Settlements

Leah Murphy
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 110

The world is becoming increasingly urbanised. Over one third of urban dwellers now reside in low-income urban settlements, where living conditions are often inadequate and there exist multiple barriers to access to health services for women and girls. Based on six case studies and a thematic review examining women's and girls' access to health in low-income urban settlements, IDS researchers and partners call for decision-makers to take a broader approach to address the social, structural and economic determinants of health, and to ensure community involvement in interventions with genuine gender inclusivity.

Engaging Men for Effective Activism against Sexual and Gender-based Violence

Catherine Müller and Thea Shahrokh
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 108

Men are becoming ever more visible as integral partners in tackling sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), holding themselves, peers and power-holders accountable for maintaining harmful gender norms that perpetuate violence. To maximise the potential of working with men to ensure inclusion, and sustainability in the response to SGBV, the global programme on Effective Organised Activism against Gender-based Violence highlights the importance of addressing the underlying structural causes of violence. It calls for efforts to address these challenges by applying gendered context and power analysis in understanding and identifying barriers to address SGBV, engaging men in prevention and response not just as 'protectors' of women, and building a shared agenda between individuals, communities and networks involving men and women.

Towards More Inclusive Strategies to Address Gender-based Violence

Thea Shahrokh
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 104

Sexual and gender-based violence is persistent and devastating, rooted deeply in the lives of men, women, boys and girls globally. Gendered violence does not exist in isolation, and is intertwined with other forms of power, privilege and social exclusion. Processes of marginalisation, unhelpful binary views and institutional discrimination only serve to create, embed, and exacerbate SGBV. Understanding and sharing lessons around the complex social differences that surround SGBV is vital if change is going to happen, and this is particularly with reference to collective action and the role of men and boys. Taking an 'intersectional analysis' approach can help to realise the tangled nature of SGBV and how cross-movement alliance building and the sharing of best practice is crucial in tackling this violence.

Building Alliances to Address Sexual and Gender-based Violence

Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 105

It is now widely accepted that effective strategies to end sexual and gender-based violence must engage with men and boys. In practice, however, the relationship between traditional women's rights movements and organisations working on engaging men and boys is an uneasy one. There is a necessity to understand these tensions between women's movements and work with men. We must address feminist concerns about the exclusion of women's

> **❝ I think we've seen a renewed attention on microeconomic and macroeconomic policies and how they are having an impact on women's rights in different contexts. As advocates we rely on strong evidence, and what is produced by IDS for its programmes is much more robust and comprehensive than we as NGOs can produce. This work is of high value because it's evidence-based and accessible. I really appreciate the short briefings. ❞**
>
> **GENDER ADVISER, CHRISTIAN AID**

rights, moving away from the 'men as protectors' approach and take seriously concerns of lack of funding in specific areas. Alongside this, exploring opportunities for learning across movements will be integral to building better alliances in the future.

The New 'MASVAW Men': Strategies, Dynamics and Deepening Engagements. A Case Study of a Networked Approach to Challenging Patriarchy Across Institutions in Uttar Pradesh

Jerker Edström, Thea Shahrokh and Satish Kumar Singh
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 143

Uttar Pradesh is ranked second among Indian states in 'crimes against women', which includes rape, abduction, dowry-related deaths, mental and physical torture and sexual harassment. The majority of such crimes against women are committed by family members, but this gendered violence and inequality also permeates the broader economy, systems and structures that govern everyday life. During the past

CASE STUDY	INTERACTIONS FOR GENDER JUSTICE: EXPLORING THEMATIC INTERCONNECTIONS BETWEEN IDS GENDER JUSTICE RESEARCH

Economic empowerment | Gender, conflict & violence | Health & SRHR | Unpaid care work | Masculinities & patriarchy | Public, political & digital participation | Sexuality & poverty

The Interactions website was relaunched in January 2017, to provide insight into the interconnections between seven thematic areas of research explored through the Accountable Grant programme: women's economic empowerment; gender, conflict and violence; health and SRHR; unpaid care work; masculinities and patriarchy; public, political and digital participation; and sexuality and poverty. In addition to highlighting research and resources from each of the seven themes, the website shows how the thematic areas relate to each other, and how the research explores and learns from these interconnections.

http://interactions.ids.ac.uk/

10–15 years, the issue of gender equality has been raised by civil society and government, and there have been some positive changes too. Yet, there is increasing fear among some men about decreasing opportunities as a result of women's empowerment, reflected in the evolution of 'men's rights' organisations, with anti-feminist agendas. Bucking this trend, since 2002, a growing group of men have built an engagement for addressing gender-based violence, in Men's Action to Stop Violence Against Women, or MASVAW.

'They Call Me Warrior': The Legacy of Conflict and the Struggle to End Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Sierra Leone
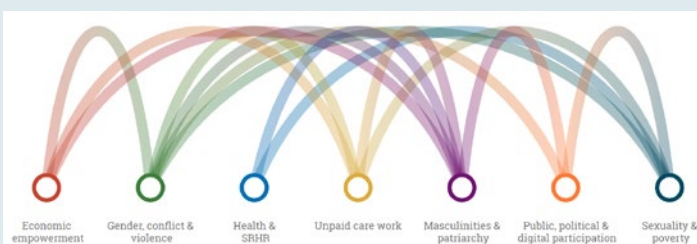
Elizabeth Mills, Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed, Jennifer Diggins and Tamba David Mackieu
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 155

A relatively small country with just over 6 million people, Sierra Leone has been the focus of considerable public and policy attention because of the recent Ebola epidemic and, before that, the decade-long civil war. Given the concern with finding ways to 'build Sierra Leone differently' in the post-Ebola context, this report considers some of the legacies of the country's history. It focuses on gender and the emergence of a dynamic network of actors that reveal not only the country's history of violence but also its capacity for 'rebuilding differently' to foster resilience and create long-term social transformation. This report focuses on one particularly pernicious form of violence – sexual and gender-based violence – as it is, and was, experienced by men and women.

Therapeutic Activism: Men of Hope Refugee Association Uganda Breaking the Silence over Male Rape in Conflict-related Sexual Violence

Jerker Edström, Chris Dolan and Thea Shahrokh, with Onen David
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 182

Men's experiences as victims of sexual and gender-based violence remain little recognised in research, policy or practice. Mainstream narratives generally continue to depict men as perpetrators of violence and women as victims. Yet, having been linked to forced migration in contexts of armed conflict, sexual violence against men is slowly becoming recognised as far more widespread than was previously thought. Responding to this, IDS approached the Refugee Law Project and Men of Hope Refugee Association Uganda in order to jointly design and carry out a study on collective action among male survivors of conflict-related sexual violence. This report explores one central question addressed by the study: 'despite the odds stacked against them, what makes it possible for male survivors of conflict-related sexual violence to organise and become activists, challenging discriminatory social and gender norms?'

◄ Ghana. Electricity installation engineer in a rural community.

Pro-Poor Electricity Provision

Pro-Poor Access to Green Electricity in Kenya
Ana Pueyo
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 135

Is Kenya on track to follow an electrification strategy that is green and pro-poor? What are the main challenges to following this path? The two questions guiding this study are particularly relevant in a country with exceptional renewable energy resources, but where 80 per cent of the population lacks access to electricity and 50 per cent lives in poverty. This study looks at four particular issues relating to access to green electricity for the poor: accessibility; commercial viability for project developers; financial sustainability for the State; and affordability. We will focus on grid electricity and mini-grids. For grid-connected generation, once electricity is fed to the grid, the issues of accessibility and affordability for the poor depend on national policies determining who gets electricity and at what price, making it impossible to differentiate between green and non-green electricity. However, our study will show whether or not on-grid renewable generation can be financially sustainable in Kenya while providing affordable fees.

Financing Universal Access to Electricity
Ana Pueyo
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 99

The recent emphasis on the provision of modern energy services as an important ingredient for development has improved finance availability for the goal of Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL). However, existing financial flows are still insufficient to meet the target of universal access of sustainable energy by 2030 and often ignore poor people, who cannot afford the service, or those renewable energy technologies that cannot offer high rates of return. Drawing on a large dataset of official development assistance and private investment for electrification between 1990 and 2012, our research has looked at the factors that explain donor and private finance in the electricity sector of developing countries. What lessons can be taken and shared with policymakers to avoid past mistakes and target countries and technologies that have been neglected in previous efforts?

Cost and Returns of Renewable Energy in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Comparison of Kenya and Ghana
Ana Pueyo, Simon Bawakyillenuo and Helen Osiolo
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 190

The allocation of finance for the provision of green electricity in sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) should be informed by two questions. Which generation technologies are financially viable? And which generation technologies are affordable? Our analysis addresses these for Kenya and Ghana by calculating the levelised cost of energy and internal rate of return for a portfolio of renewable energy (RE) technologies under different scenarios. Our results show better fundamentals in Kenya for the successful implementation of renewable energy projects. Ghana's renewable electricity (except hydro) is expensive in comparison and offers lower returns. This is mainly due to high financing costs and lower-quality RE resources. The role of public finance and public–private partnership is particularly highlighted as a way forward to improve the financial performance of renewable energy in SSA.

Rising Powers in International Development

Businesses from the Rising Powers: Traditional or Progressive Development Partners for Africa?

Lizbeth Navas-Alemán

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 156

Expectations about the role of businesses as development actors have become almost unrecognisable from the ones summarised by Milton Friedman: 'The only social responsibility of business is to increase its profits'. Despite Friedman's relative abruptness, the role of business in contributing to the overall economic growth of a given country cannot be overstated. Businesses create employment, a taxation base for the state, generate innovation and provide goods and services for the population. No country has been able to develop (including the BRICS – Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – and other rising powers) without a vibrant and competitive business sector. However, there is growing pressure on businesses nowadays to go well beyond their contribution to overall economic growth and become directly involved in poverty alleviation schemes, environmental regeneration activities and even the promotion of human rights.

Do Businesses from the BRICS Contribute to Development in Africa?

Lizbeth Navas-Alemán

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 102

As businesses from emerging economies become more globalised, expectations are raised about their role as responsible corporate citizens and development actors when operating in low-income countries. While businesses from the global North have been the usual targets for praise or criticism with regards to their contributions (or lack thereof) to African development, little is known about the development contribution of firms from the BRICS. It is important

to explore a variety of activities of these firms in Africa, which they consider to be developmental, and the justification behind them. In this context, there is a need to ask and understand how these firms view their own role as development partners for Africa.

Civil Society from the BRICS: Emerging Roles in the New International Development Landscape

Adele Poskitt, Alex Shankland and Katia Taela

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 173

There is a burgeoning literature on the (re)emergence of the BRICS countries as significant actors in international development. To date, however, most attention has focused on the government-to-government relations established through state-led South–South Development Cooperation and the BRICS' engagements in multilateral processes. Much has also been written about the growing presence of businesses from the BRICS (especially China) in poorer countries. By comparison with this growing literature on governments and businesses, remarkably little attention has been paid to the roles played by civil society actors from the BRICS countries by researchers from outside those countries themselves.

The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank: What Can It Learn From, and Perhaps Teach To, the Multilateral Development Banks?

Stephany Griffith-Jones, Xiaoyun Li and Stephen Spratt

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 179

A striking phenomenon of recent global economic change is the emergence of new development actors, with alternative development experiences and development financing capacity. These actors are now creating collective institutional capacity with the aim of contributing to other countries' development. They are also increasingly influencing the path of global development. One of the most important examples is the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The AIIB has a number of important features which distinguish it from existing institutions. Most of its capital is provided by emerging and developing governments, for example. Also, the composition of its membership means that it is likely to mainstream the alternative development experiences of these members, as well as emerging countries' knowledge of the development process more generally. The AIIB therefore has much to contribute to our understanding of development in general, and development financing in particular.

The MOU signed by the Development Research Center of the State Council and IDS has laid a solid foundation to broaden and further our cooperation in the future… I believe that the cooperation between our two institutions will be productive and fruitful with joint efforts.

ZHANG LAIMING, VICE PRESIDENT, DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH CENTER OF THE STATE COUNCIL, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

What Can the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank Learn from Other Development Banks?

Stephany Griffith-Jones, Xiaoyun Li, Jing Gu and Stephen Spratt
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 113

Global development has reached a critical turning point. In addition to achieving middle-income status, several recipient countries are now also becoming donors and lenders to other developing countries. China in particular has rapidly expanded its development finance programme and launched new multilateral initiatives. A key example is the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, a new public development bank that although has developed economies, like the UK, as members, derives most of its capital from emerging or developing economies. The AIIB has a unique opportunity to learn from the positive experiences and mistakes of other public development banks such as the World Bank and European Investment Bank. It can also contribute to our understanding of development finance by bringing a different set of experiences and knowledge to those which underpin these institutions.

Building Mutual Learning between the Rising Powers

Jennifer Constantine, Gerald Bloom and Alex Shankland
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 202

This Evidence Report provides a summary account of the Mutual Learning research initiative at IDS, carried out from 2012 to 2014 as part of the Rising Powers in International Development programme. It offers an explanation for the growing interest in mutual learning as a way of engaging with 'rising powers' – such as the BRICS – in international development cooperation, and showcases some of the work carried out under the Mutual Learning component, including the Senior International Associates fellowship programme. It synthesises the IDS approach to mutual learning, as well as some of the challenges and opportunities presented by mutual – or multidirectional – learning in an increasingly multipolar world.

▲ India, Bangalore, Karnataka. A construction worker in 'Electronics City', an industrial complex that has been hugely successful in attracting foreign investment.

Towards Mutual Learning with the Rising Powers

Jennifer Constantine, Gerald Bloom and Alex Shankland
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 123

Mutual learning is emerging as a new way of talking about the 'how' of development cooperation, particularly in contexts of rapid change, with countries increasingly recognising that they have much to learn from each other's experience. Achieving the promise of universal development within the ambitious and complex framework of the Global Goals agreed in 2015 will require much more systematic and strategic efforts to learn from and share the development policy innovations of rising powers such as China and Brazil. This should include bringing them into dialogue with the experiences of other countries through more structured processes of mutual learning.

Centre for Rising Powers and Global Development: Training Course on International Development and Global Health Strategy

Jing Gu, Gerry Bloom, Alex Shankland and Louise Oakley, supported by the China UK Global Health Support Programme (GHSP)
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 193

The Centre for Rising Powers and Global Development delivers intensive training courses for government officials and development professionals to explore the theories,

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CASE STUDY **CENTRE FOR RISING POWERS AND GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT (CRPD) IS SEEN AS THE PREFERRED 'PLACE TO GO' FOR RESEARCH INTO CHINA'S ROLE IN GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT**

A series of senior delegations of Chinese policymakers and academics have visited CRPD over the past six months to engage with our researchers as they explore China's role in global development. This has included various roundtable meetings with representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, the China Institute of International Studies, the Development Research Center of the State Council, the Development Research Centre of Fujian Province, and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Topics discussed included how China can learn from UK development cooperation experience; possibilities for trilateral cooperation with China, UK and Asia; reform of global governance; China's presidency of the G20; and social protection and social innovation. CRPD is currently exploring possibilities to deepen these connections through joint research and learning exchanges. The Chinese government is currently focusing on its growing role in global development and governance.

policies and practices of international development cooperation, particularly relating to the growing role of the rising powers in global development. These short training courses are tailored to the needs of the institution, with varying thematic foci. This course was developed to focus on the history, theory and practice of international development, the theory and evolution of health development assistance, and global health.

The BRICS in International Development: The New Landscape

Richard Carey and Xiaoyun Li
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 189

This Evidence Report provides a summary account of the role of the BRICS in shaping the current global development landscape. It first looks at the origin of the BRICS as a political association, then considers their economic trajectories in the first decade and a half of the new century, followed by an investigation of the political and global governance implications of the involvement of the BRICS in the new economic and political geographies unfolding in the multipolar world of today. Finally, the report considers the BRICS as a vector in the evolving development cooperation scene.

Understanding the BRICS Evolving Influence and Role in Global Governance and Development

Richard Carey and Xiaoyun Li
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 119

The BRICS Summit process was inaugurated in 2009 as a signal that the global governance system of the future would need to be constituted to reflect a politically diverse, multipolar world. At this same moment, the crisis-driven creation of the G20 Leaders forum put the evolution of such a new global governance system on fast forward. As the G20 and BRICS Summits of 2016 approach, understanding the role and influence of the rising powers and the related structures and associations which have been formed and promoted will be key to mapping and accelerating future global development and cooperation progress.

CASE STUDY | THE BRICS IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Building on four years of research coming out of the Rising Powers in International Development programme, CRPD recently published *The BRICS in International Development*, edited by Jing Gu, Alex Shankland and Anuradha Chenoy, and published by Palgrave Macmillan. The book has been launched at a series of international events, including at the BRICS Academic Forum in Goa, at the OECD in Paris, and with the Royal Society held at Westminster, with further events planned in Beijing and Sussex later this year.

A Prognosis and Diagnosis for China and the 2016 G20: The Politics of a New Global Economic Geography

Stephen Chan
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 169

The early Chinese Communist regime depicted T'ao Ch'ien as a people's poet, an ascetic recluse who embraced poverty and a peasant's life. In fact, he rose as high as provincial governor, and his verses about labour, poverty and gallons of wine were often metaphors. He was not rich but was what one might call 'low gentry', able to view at first hand the wealth of those above him, sometimes to taste it. But he never forgot his start in life. The tension between necessity and virtue, one a material absolute (eat or die), and the other an aspirational normative condition (to be virtuous is to be happy), has run through all of China's development assistance to the surrounding world. Often, the two would establish contradictions in how China approached especially the developing world. The aim of this report, however, is to argue that – for 2016 – the China that will greet the states of the G20 will be a China that aims to change the material world. It will deploy a vocabulary of virtue.

China's Development Finance: Ambition, Impact and Transparency

Jiajun Xu and Richard Carey
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 92

In a context of lagging reform in the Bretton Woods institutions, China has brought the debate on its role as a rising power in global economic governance onto the front pages, notably with the divided response of 'the West' to membership in the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, which is to be headquartered in Beijing. This Policy Briefing argues that China's rise as a development financer has reached the point where it now has basic interests and responsibilities in the systemic functioning of global development financing. Yet there is still a long way to go before Chinese policymakers see transparency of China's development finance outflows and impacts as an area for win-win advances.

China's Comprehensive Strategic and Cooperative Partnership with Africa
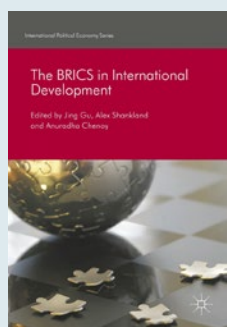
Richard Carey and Xiaoyun Li
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 111

Convened in South Africa in December 2015, the 6th Meeting of the Forum on China–Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) culminated in the Johannesburg Action Plan under the theme 'China–Africa Progressing Together: Win-Win Cooperation for Common Development'. An accompanying declaration upgraded FOCAC to a 'new type of comprehensive strategic and cooperative partnership', linking Africa's transformation aspirations to China's own ongoing transformation. This *IDS Policy Briefing* investigates the content of the Johannesburg Action Plan; examines its geopolitical, intellectual and systemic dimensions; and identifies wider policy implications.

◄ Zambia, Kitwe, Copperbelt Province. The NFCA, a Chinese company, owns and operates several mines and plants in the Copperbelt, implementing China's 'going abroad' strategy.

China as a Development Actor in Southeast Asia

Neil Renwick

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 187

This Evidence Report identifies and explains the central factors driving China's policies towards Southeast Asia. It examines China's foreign relations through the perspective of foreign policy. In this context, as the title indicates, the report gathers together and evaluates the evidence on China's role as a development actor in this neighbouring region. The study aims to contribute to evidence-based policy deliberation, formulation and implementation. It finds that, since the accession of President Xi Jinping, Southeast Asia has gained additional importance for Chinese foreign relations as a key region in China's new 'neighbourhood policy' and the twenty-first century Maritime Silk Road initiative.

Can China's Bold New Plans Make the Difference in Pakistan?

Stephen Chan

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 121

Ever since the 1955 Bandung Conference of Afro-Asian states, China has been active in civil engineering projects around the world, especially in Africa, as a sign of its commitment to the world emerging from colonialism. In 2016, there are three key differences: (1) these projects have spread well beyond Africa; (2) infrastructure and a huge range of community facilities are now being built alongside roads and railways; and (3) projects are now less about redressing colonialism and more about China becoming a major player in the world. When it comes to Pakistan, will Chinese plans help it to both develop and move away from rebellion and fundamentalism? How much will these plans take into consideration the magnitude of the

social problems in the provinces where their roads and railways cut through? There is a risk that the new provisions could become targets of insurrection instead of benefiting the local communities.

Is Indian Development Cooperation Taking a New Direction Under Modi?

Supriya Roychoudhury in collaboration with Anuradha Chenoy, Deepta Chopra and Anuradha Joshi

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 94

Rising powers such as the BRICS are taking independent stands and changing the discourse on development cooperation in international fora. India has played a key role in driving this, most recently contributing to the establishment of the BRICS Development Bank and being nominated to host its first presidency. At home, a new Development Partnership Administration signals a commitment to a more coherent and consistent implementation of development cooperation. However, the recently elected Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)-led coalition government has yet to articulate a clear development policy despite election pledges to strengthen India's position as world leader, and Prime Minister Narendra Modi's proactive foreign policy engagement. India needs to move on from the rhetoric of South-South Cooperation and *ad hoc* decisions based on high-level bilateral visits, to a more concrete development agenda.

National Development Banks in the BRICS: Lessons for the Post-2015 Development Finance Framework

Stephen Spratt and Barbara Barone

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 93

In 2015, the framework to succeed the Millennium Development Goals will be agreed. As described in the

▲ Brazil, Caetite, Bahia State. Workers prepare wind turbine blades to be hoisted onto a new tower in a Renova Energia wind-turbine park.

outcome document of the United Nations Rio+20 conference, *The Future We Want,* the mobilisation and effective use of stable, sufficient and suitable development finance must be a crucial part of this framework. While there is now broad agreement that National Development Banks (NDBs) have the potential to contribute positively to development objectives, it is less clear how this can best be done in practice. As a contribution to this debate, this Policy Briefing summarises research on the experience of NDBs in the BRICS countries.

Rising Powers, Lowering Emissions?
Peter Newell, Marcus Power and Harriet Bulkeley
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 115

The importance of ensuring that African countries can meet their rising energy needs in a low-carbon way that also benefits the poor, is widely accepted. The so-called 'rising powers', such as China, Brazil and India are already investing in energy infrastructure in Africa, and these countries could support transitions to low-carbon development since they are currently some of the world's largest investors in solar, wind, hydropower and biofuels. Yet, critically, the energy needs of poorer groups are not currently shaping policy and investment decisions and so energy access considerations are not being adequately addressed where low-carbon energy transitions are emerging. Northern donors have a role to play both as knowledge and financial brokers between rising powers and African countries, and in targeting investment towards small-scale and community-managed renewable energy systems, which would directly help the poor majority that are off-grid.

The Role of Business in Driving and Shaping Renewable Energy Policies in China
Wei Shen
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 166

This report investigates the role of business actors in shaping China's renewable energy policy process and

governance. It finds that with the tremendous growth of renewable industry over the past two decades, a new government–business coalition is taking shape in China. Business actors such as the manufacturers of wind turbine or solar PV and investors in renewable energy projects play a key role in this coalition. The coalition has been exerting notable influence successfully at both the policymaking and policy implementation stages to advance its strategic preference for the continuous expansion of renewable industries, mainly by accommodating conflicts or scepticism from actors outside the coalition and integrating other major social actors' interests both at national and local level, namely the grid companies and local state officers. Consequently, its influence has generated profound impact on the speed, scale and quality of China's renewable energy development.

A New Era for China's Renewable Energy Development? External Shocks, Internal Struggles and Policy Changes
Wei Shen
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 196

As the world's largest greenhouse gas polluter, China's annual emissions accounted for almost 30 per cent of the world's total emissions in 2014 – more than the United States (15 per cent) and the European Union (10 per cent) combined. China's efforts to curb its soaring emissions will play a decisive role in containing temperature rise and in preventing the catastrophic consequences of climate change. In recent years, the Chinese government has paid greater attention to climate change. President Xi Jinping's attendance at the COP21 conference in Paris was a first by a Chinese leader. This Evidence Report investigates the changes in China's wind and solar energy policies, and argues that since late 2012 a new policy paradigm has been taking shape within the Chinese renewable energy policy community due to a series of external and internal shocks. These policy changes will have a tremendous impact on how China is going to further develop its renewable energy sector.

Political Economy of Climate-relevant Policies: the Case of Renewable Energy in South Africa
Mike Morris and Lucy Martin
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 128

Integrated energy (electricity generation) policy is by no means a settled issue in the post-apartheid era in South Africa. The policy framework is predicated on the need for new and additional energy generation capacity. It assumes that coal will continue to remain the dominant source for electricity generation, but accepts that future energy generation will require an energy mix rather than primarily depending on a single form of electricity generation. In the past decade,

however, the policy space has become increasingly fluid and contested by a variety of vested interests, as renewable energy (wind and solar power) has gained a serious foothold and has been championed by a variety of private and public sector actors.

Who Drives Climate-relevant Policies in Brazil?

Roberto Schaeffer, André F.P. Lucena, Régis Rathmann, Alexandre Szklo, Rafael Soria and Mauro Chavez-Rodriguez
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 132

In this report, the central question of our research is who drives/obstructs climate-relevant policies in Brazil, paying special attention to renewable energy policies, climate policies and politics. We aim to identify the actors (in government, the private sector and civil society) who drive, or obstruct, efforts to reduce the carbon intensity of Brazil's energy mix. The hypothesis here is that the actors who drive climate policies in Brazil are not specifically concerned with global climate change itself, but with economic, social or even political issues, such as energy security, job creation, competitiveness, promoting national industries, and gaining political power domestically or internationally. In that sense, climate change mitigation can be regarded as a co-benefit of other policies (energy policies included) that may have very different objectives.

Who Drives Climate-relevant Policy Implementation in China?

Yixin Dai
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 134

Climate change is emerging as one of the biggest challenges confronting the sustainability of our planet, affecting the development prospects of both developed and developing countries. In China, climate policy formulation is centralised and most policy decisions are taken by the national government. Since 2006, the Chinese government has promoted the concept of 'climate friendly development'. Accepted as a part of the basic national development strategy at the central level, this concept emphasises balancing the twin goals of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preserving economic growth rate. Most existing studies focus on analysing the policy development and formulation at the central level. However, developing a comprehensive understanding of climate change policy requires dealing with aspects of policy formulation as well as policy implementation.

Who Drives Climate-relevant Policies in the Rising Powers?

Hubert Schmitz
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 180

The future of human life on our planet is influenced increasingly by what goes on in the rising powers. This report presents a political economy analysis of their policies, comparing China, India, Brazil and

> **" I really trust what is labelled as 'IDS'. It has credibility. It is truly international in scope, comprehensive and unique, and cross-cutting both regionally and in terms of issues… And of course, it's based on evidence. "**
> **RESEARCH ANALYST, BRAZILIAN CENTER FOR ANALYSIS AND PLANNING**

South Africa. The importance of these countries for global climate deals is undisputed. What is less clear is the domestic politics behind their global positioning. Who drives – or obstructs – the adoption of climate-relevant policies in their own countries? This report analyses the question by focusing on renewable energy policies. The political economy approach adopted in the report rests on four critical steps: (1) recognising that no single actor has the political and financial resources to bring about the required transformations; (2) recognising that in government, civil society and business actors seek to drive or block these transformations; (3) the need to focus attention on alliances across these categories; and (4) including actors with different motives helps to understand and accelerate transformations.

China's Emergence as a Global Recycling Hub – What Does it Mean for Circular Economy Approaches Elsewhere?

Ashish Chaturvedi and Nicole McMurray
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 146

This Evidence Report investigates how China's rise as a global recycling hub affects other countries' prospects for moving towards a circular economy. This question has received little, if any, attention in the burgeoning literature on sustainability. There is substantial literature on global resource depletion, on the need to overcome the throwaway economy and on national and local attempts to move towards a circular economy. There is, however, little analysis of how the global trade in recycled materials, which is increasingly dominated by China, affects other countries' attempts to build a circular economy.

CASE STUDY | **CRPD-AUTHORED ARTICLE IS AMONG MOST DOWNLOADED ARTICLES FROM *WORLD DEVELOPMENT* JOURNAL**

The article *Chinese State Capitalism? Rethinking the Role of the State and Business in Chinese Development Cooperation in Africa,* published in May 2016 in the journal 'China and Brazil in African Agriculture', is among the most downloaded *World Development* articles since June 2016. The study examines Chinese state–business relations and argues that China's involvement in Africa is more complex than often portrayed. It aims to build a closer understanding of the diverse factors that influence the Chinese state–business relations as it is implemented in Africa. This article focuses on how state–business interactions influence agricultural development outcomes, using six case studies from Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

Programme Partners 2012–2016

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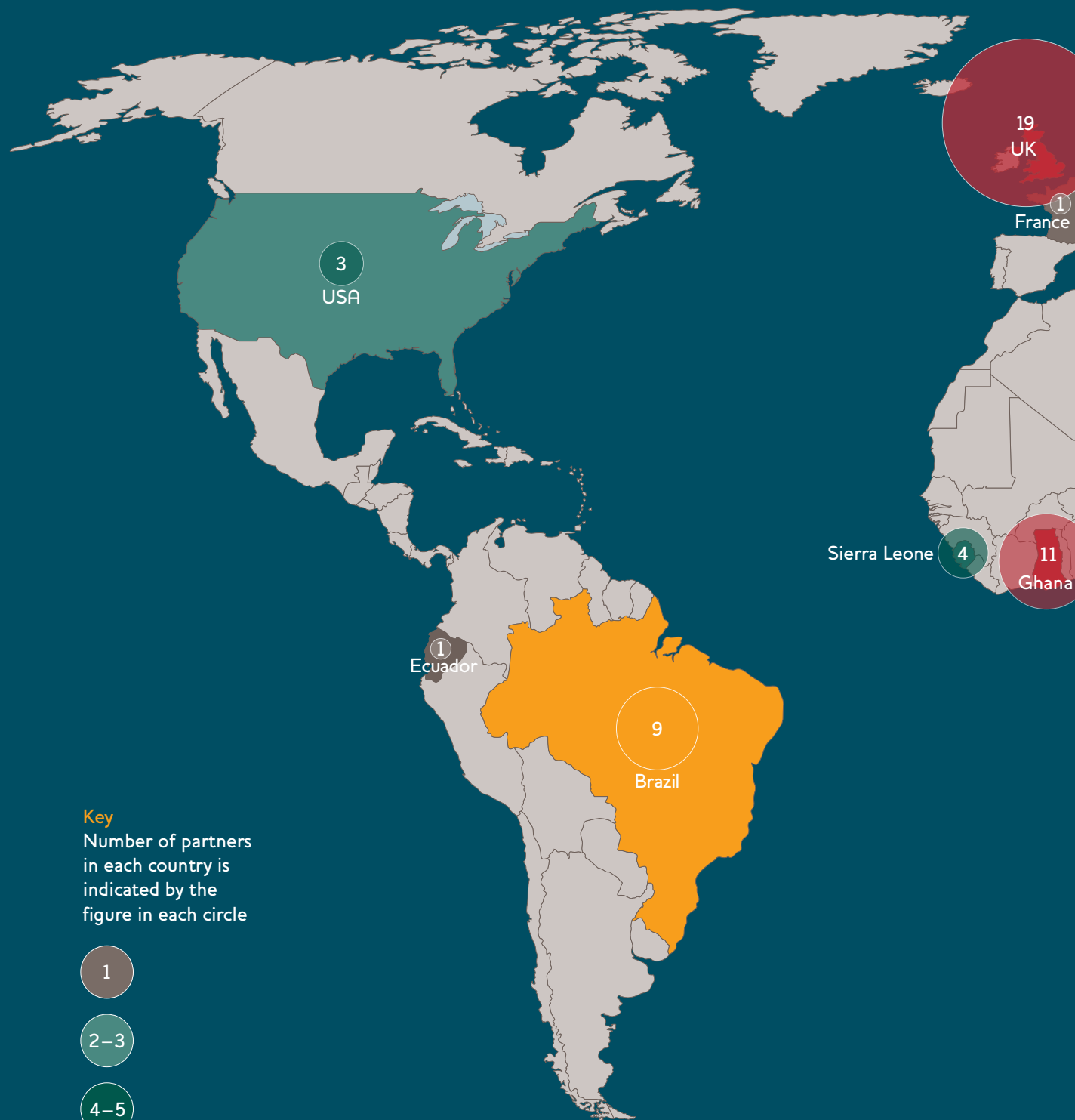
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Number of partners
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Russia 3

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Lebanon 1

Iraq 1

Egypt 8

China 11

Nepal 7

Bangladesh 2

India 23

Vietnam 2

Cambodia 1

Philippines 1

Nigeria 7

Ethiopia 3

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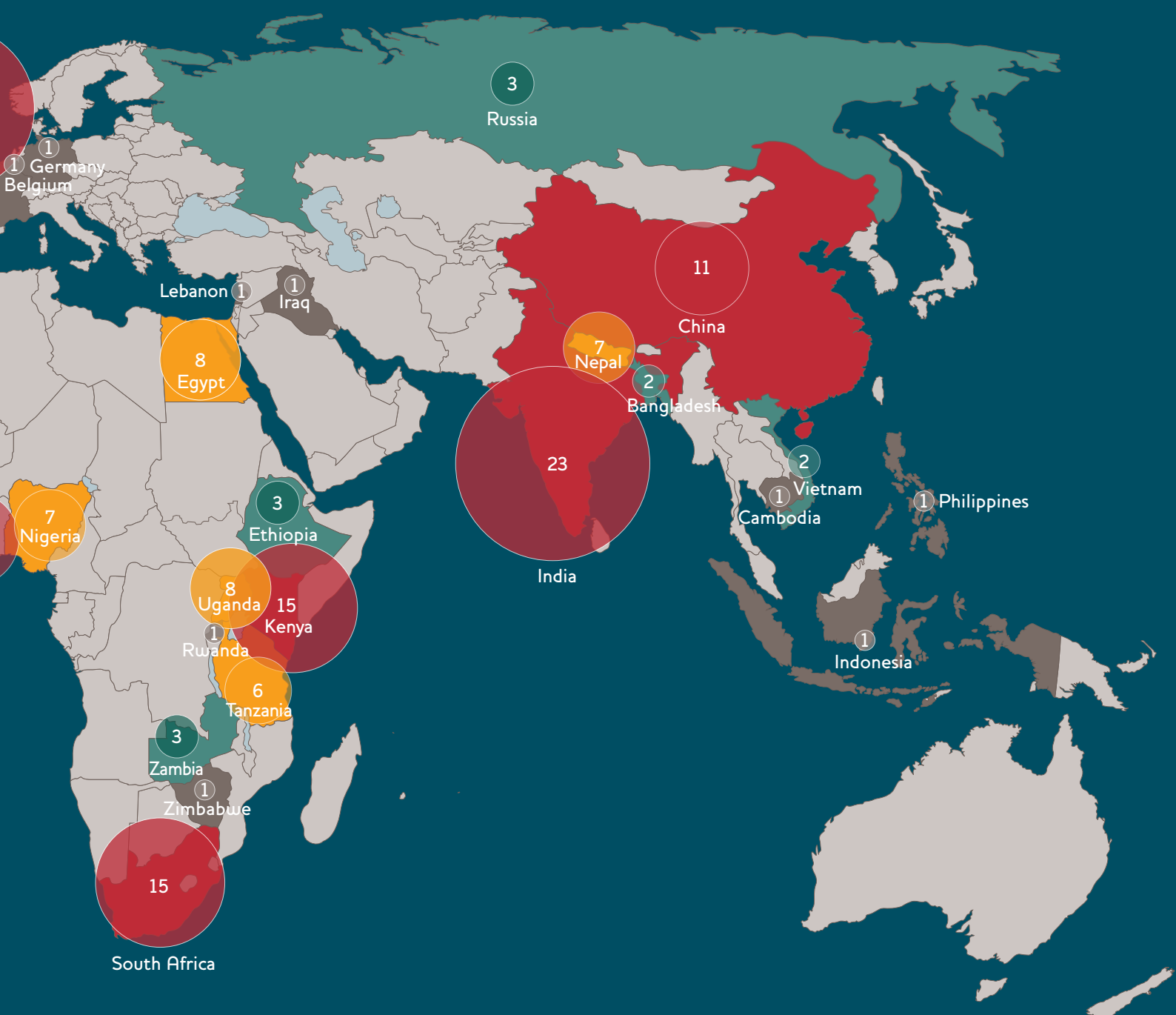
Tanzania 6

Zambia 3

Zimbabwe 1

Indonesia 1

South Africa 15

Sexuality, Poverty and Law

▲ India, Chennai, Tamil Nadu. A transgender prostitute prepares for work at a brothel in Chennai.

Transgender at Work: Livelihoods for Transgender People in Vietnam

Tu-Anh Hoang and Pauline Oosterhoff
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 167

The laws in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam promote equality for all citizens and refer to 'persons' rather than 'men' or 'women'. However, because of traditional gender norms, transgender people in Vietnam are facing severe stigma and discrimination in public, in schools, at home and in the workplace. Parents, teachers and policemen are among the most common perpetrators. Before 1975, homosexuality and transgenderism were considered 'social diseases', 'social evils', and were targets for elimination in government health and public policies; after 1975, there was a higher emphasis on this as the public saw them as remnants of American neo-colonialism. People who were found to practice same-sex sex could be sent to an education centre.

Developing More Effective Strategies for Sex Work, Law and Poverty

Cheryl Overs
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 101

The welfare of female sex workers in low-income countries has attracted significant attention in recent years. In line with human rights and development goals, advocacy focuses on decriminalisation of sex

" *The Sexuality, Poverty and Law research that I have used in my work does a fantastic job of clarifying the linkages between on-the-ground reality and policy and law. The work is an interrogation of issues that have not gained much attention, or continue to be sidelined in most parts of the world; LGBT, sex work, trans persons. Due to the contribution of writers in different countries, one can find analysis and language that is deeply rooted in the context under examination. This is very important for anyone seeking to develop contextually relevant knowledge.* **"**

LAME OLEBILE, CONSULTANT, HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST

work, attaining economic rights, ending violence and improving sexual and reproductive health. Recent studies by the IDS Sexuality, Poverty and Law programme have highlighted many of these issues and placed them within the wider context and discussion around sexuality and development. We call for further research and action in three key areas, where evidence is needed to drive feasible, effective and measurable initiatives that benefit sex workers, even in unfavourable legal, economic and social conditions.

Sexuality and Social Justice: What's Law Got to Do with It? International Symposium Workshop Report

Kay Lalor, Polly Haste and Chloe Vaast
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 145

In March 2015, the Sexuality, Poverty and Law programme at IDS brought together over 60 activists, lawyers, researchers and international advocates to critically assess the scope of law and legal activism for achieving social justice for those marginalised because of their sexual or gender non-conformity. Delegates represented a broad range of expertise in the field of sexuality, gender identity, rights and social justice. They included a number of leading lawyers and activists involved in litigating cases of sexual and gender rights in countries such as Uganda, Malaysia, the United Kingdom, Argentina and Botswana. Lawyers and activists shared their experiences of working within this fast developing area of domestic and international law.

## Gender, Sexuality and Social Justice: What's Law Got to Do with It?

Kay Lalor, Elizabeth Mills, Arturo Sánchez García and Polly Haste
EDITED COLLECTION

The contributions to this Edited Collection reveal the complexity of the deceptively simple question posed by its title: *Gender, Sexuality and Social Justice: What's Law Got to Do with It?* Many of those involved in this publication are directly involved in and affected by the issues to which the Edited Collection's title speaks. From activists working with women in Assam's tea gardens in India or young lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender leaders in Vietnam, to lawyers fighting the Anti-Homosexuality Bill in Uganda or the criminalisation of cross-dressing in Malaysia, to academics carefully re-reading Islamic Sharia or researchers assessing HIV prevention programmes in South Africa, the contributors to this Collection have first-hand knowledge and experience of the complexities of gender, sexuality and social justice. The product of this vast array of experience is a series of conversations that decisively indicate that the question of law's relation to sexuality, gender and social justice does not have a single, simple answer.

CASE STUDY | **ILLUMINATING AVENUES TO ADVANCE SEXUALITY AND GENDER JUSTICE**
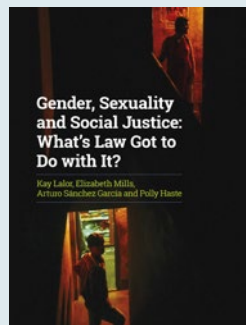
Sexual and gender justice may refer to the law but this is far from all it encompasses. The multiple pathways through which sexual and gender justice can be approached demand that we assess both the scope and the limitations of the legal processes and policy frameworks upon which we are often reliant. The Edited Collection from IDS entitled *Gender, Sexuality and Social Justice: What's Law Got to Do with It?* sets out to do just this and calls for 'other ways of thinking' about ways to advance sexuality and gender justice.

The Edited Collection represents a unique multidisciplinary collaboration, bringing together critical theory, practical lessons and accounts of activists, academics and legal practitioners working to advance sexual and gender justice in over 20 countries that span almost every continent in the world.

The Collection stems from the 2015 UK Symposium 'Sexuality and Social Justice: What's Law Got to Do with It?', where contributors met with colleagues and friends to share their views on, challenges to, and imaginaries of justice. The resulting publication is a testament to those dialogues and highlights the contrasts between human rights legal frameworks (and an international network of activists in dialogue around these frameworks) and the implementation of effective human rights protection through law, policy and political action.

The authors hope the Collection sparks a broader dialogue among those working to advance sexuality and gender justice – a dialogue where there is scope to speak in new ways and participate in conversations beyond the academic or the political narratives that currently dominate sexuality, gender and legal landscapes.

www.ids.ac.uk/publication/gender-sexuality-and-social-justice-what-s-law-got-to-do-with-it

Religion, Gender and Sexuality Workshop Report: 1–5 June 2015, Garden Court Hotel, Eastgate, Johannesburg

Bianca Marks with Tanya Charles, Elizabeth Mills and Haley McEwen
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 162

Religious doctrine shapes and informs decision-making at the individual and collective levels, and sexuality and gender rights advocates must therefore work with faith-based organisations and religious activists to challenge harmful and discriminatory sexuality and gender norms and practices. The Religion, Gender and Sexuality workshop provided a space for faith leaders and

those engaging with faith institutions to discuss successes, challenges and learning around sexual diversity and gender justice. In sharing their knowledge and experience, and through a range of facilitated discussions on the themes discussed in this report, the participants were able to collectively build on their knowledge, skills and awareness linked to gender and sexuality.

BOOSHTEE! Survival and Resilience in Ethiopia
Cheryl Overs
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 129

Although homosexuality is illegal in Ethiopia, same-sex behaviour is not prosecuted because the government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia views homosexuality as a low law enforcement priority. While this may suggest at first glance that the situation for same-sex attracted men is better in Ethiopia than in other countries that retain laws against homosexuality, in reality the illegality of same-sex relations functions throughout Ethiopian society to drive and justify social and economic exclusion and human rights abuses of same-sex attracted people. There is a powerful synergy between church and state and sections of the church are occupied with promulgating extreme

❝❝The work of the Sexuality, Poverty and Law programme has been very helpful, particularly the 'leave no one behind' paper and country case studies – we make great use of them, especially in our communication with other stakeholders… IDS work is sophisticated and communicates academic concepts clearly. The research is context-specific and comprehensive.❝❝
INTERNATIONAL POLICY OFFICER, STONEWALL

homophobia by associating homosexuality with taboo superstition, undesirable foreign influence, child abuse and prostitution.

Sexuality, Poverty and Politics in Rwanda
Polly Haste and Gatete, T.K.
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 131

Recent legislative developments in Africa have focused international attention on the legal status of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) people in the continent. Attempts by various African governments to revise or introduce new legislation

▼ Venezuela, Caracas. A man entering the courtrooms of the Special Tribunals of Violence Against Women in the buildings of the Supreme Court in Venezuela.

on same-sex sexual conduct and marriage, and the response of the international community, has sparked extensive coverage of the associated political, social and cultural controversies. Away from the headlines are several African countries that have never criminalised same-sex sexual conduct and that are outliers to the apparent 'trend' of homophobia and of discriminatory legislation in the continent. One of these is Rwanda. This study explores Rwanda's relatively progressive position on LGBT-related issues and its implications for Rwandan civil society.

Sexuality, Development and Non-conforming Desire in the Arab World: The Case of Lebanon and Egypt

M.S. Mohamed
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 158

In many developing countries, sexual rights are commonly depicted as trivial concerns pertaining to wealthy citizens of a 'developed' Western world. The 'developing' world is often thought to have more pressing problems to deal with, such as poverty, violence and corruption. This report focuses on the rights of sexual and gender nonconformists in Egypt and Lebanon. It explores the somewhat similar social attitudes towards sexual and gender nonconformity and follows the divergent trajectories of both countries with regards to sexual rights activism. The report attributes this divergence to differences in socio-political conditions in each country that have allowed for the development of a somewhat organised, selectively functional sexual rights movement in one context, while encouraging the open oppression of almost all forms of sexual dissent in another.

## Living on the Periphery: The *Khawaja Siras* of Pakistan

Aimen Majeedullah
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 165

Academic literature suggests that development is inherently heteronormative in its narratives, policies and practices: as a result, 'heterosexuality is normalized, naturalized, and privileged in societies of the global South, in the international development field, and in colonial and post/neo-colonial narratives of the so-called Third World or global South' (Lind 2010). Thus, people with non-conforming gender and sexual identities living in poverty are rendered invisible in development. In an attempt to counter this invisibility, this report investigates the experiences of exclusion encountered by *Khawaja Siras*, a gender and sexual minority in Pakistan. It also investigates the role of a

CASE STUDY **VITAL NEW RESOURCE ON SEX WORK LAW WILL HELP SEX WORKERS GLOBALLY TO REALISE THEIR RIGHTS**
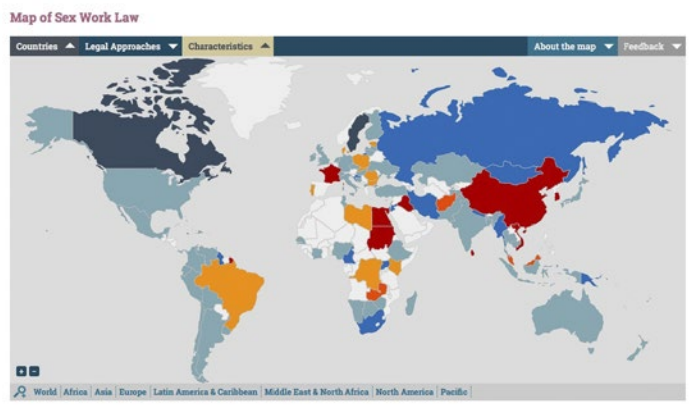
A new Sex Work Law Map, developed by the Sexuality, Poverty and Law programme at IDS, launched in September 2015, provides a global perspective on female sex work by displaying a detailed summary of the laws, regulations and policies in over 75 countries.

The interactive Map reveals trends and information that will benefit sexuality activists, human rights defenders, those with an interest in sustainable development and public health, journalists, legal practitioners, policy analysts and academics. For example, it shows that in many countries sex work is criminalised, not by laws that mention prostitution, but by less defined laws against public disorder, vagrancy and loitering. This kind of information has important implications for those working to develop feasible reforms that will reduce the risks and challenges faced by sex workers.

The Map was immediately highlighted by *the Guardian* newspaper and has received positive attention on social media from target activists and organisations.

http://spl.ids.ac.uk/sexworklaw

gender identity-based programme in bringing about changes in their experience of exclusion.

'Leave No One Behind': Gender, Sexuality and the Sustainable Development Goals

Elizabeth Mills
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 154

In an unprecedented move to eradicate disease, poverty and hunger, world leaders joined together in 2000 to sign into life the hotly contested but broadly agreed upon Millennium Development Goal framework. In 2015, as the MDGs come to an end, a new generation of world leaders – government officials, donors and civil society organisations – have joined forces to articulate their vision for a future where all people can contribute to, and benefit from, an inclusive

▲ Uganda, Kampala. 25-year-old Kim was evicted by his landlord and severely beaten by members of the local community. The police intervened and he was arrested and charged with 'homosexuality'.

development framework. Across the documents and consultations, these leaders have emphasised a central message: 'leave no one behind'. If the global commitment to eradicate inequality for all people is truly unequivocal, as leaders claim it to be, the implementation of these Sustainable Development Goals needs to take into account the voices of those people who, because of their sexual orientation or gender identity and expression, have historically been excluded from the benefits of development policies and programmes.

Gender, Sexuality and the Sustainable Development Goals: A Meta-Analysis of Mechanisms of Exclusion and Avenues for Inclusive Development
Aimen Majeedullah, Kimberley Wied and Elizabeth Mills
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 206
To date, the Sexuality, Poverty and Law programme has produced over 40 policy and research

publications, two toolkits and one interactive map. Of these resources, the programme has worked with local and national activists and academics to generate 18 empirical studies to document the impact of discriminatory laws and policies on the lives and livelihoods of people marginalised on the basis of their gender identity and/or sexuality. These studies include five policy audits, six poverty case studies and seven legal case studies, and they draw on original research in South Africa, Rwanda, Ethiopia, Egypt, Brazil, India, Nepal, Vietnam, the Philippines, Cambodia, Pakistan and Lebanon. This report is based on a meta-analysis of the 18 empirical studies. Through this analysis, we traced the programme's overarching findings against the Sustainable Development Goals.

Avenues for Donors to Promote Sexuality and Gender Justice
Polly Haste, Cheryl Overs and Elizabeth Mills
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 120
Donor agencies agree that addressing discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and/or gender identity (SOGI) is not only an important human rights issue but is also integral to efforts to alleviate poverty and promote sustainable development. However, with limited support and evidence of what works, and even hostility from many governments, incorporating SOGI issues into the day-to-day development work of country offices, NGO partners and diplomatic missions presents many challenges. Nonetheless, progress is being made. Investment in leadership, clear policies and training, effective coordination across agencies and sectors, and a stronger evidence base are among the crucial steps to positive change.

Migration, Mobility and Marginalisation: Consequences for Sexual and Gender Minorities
Stephen Wood
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 118
As a strategy to avoid discrimination, violence and economic marginalisation, sexual and gender non-conforming people often turn to migration as a route to achieve independence and build social capital. Recent studies by the IDS Sexuality, Poverty and Law programme demonstrate that while migration can provide liberation from some experiences of marginalisation and an ability to contribute economically towards family households, for many it leads to a precarious existence. To ensure these groups are not 'left behind' in development, policymakers and aid programming must recognise and address marginalisation of these groups as part of overall strategies to reduce risks of migration.

Thinking about Emerging Issues

Inequality: Trends, Harms and New Agendas
Patricia Justino and Mick Moore
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 144

The notion that inequality matters has spread and gained currency over the last years. After decades of neglect, inequality is finally 'in from the cold', and firmly at the centre of research and policy agendas. This renewed interest in inequality is a response to increases in income and wealth inequality observed in a significant number of industrialised and developing countries. That trend is not universal. The most significant exceptions seem to be in Latin America. This has traditionally been a region of high inequality. Yet in recent years, income inequality has diminished in several countries in the region, including Brazil. Elsewhere, the evidence – which is often patchy and of limited reliability – points to an overall growth in income and wealth inequalities within nations since the late 1970s, with no sign of curtailment.

Whose Security? Building Inclusive and Secure Societies in an Unequal and Insecure World
Robin Luckham
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 151

Development researchers, governance specialists, security and international relations analysts are cartographers of the modern world. Their job is to untangle the tangled, yet in doing so they all too often make flat all that is high and rolling. This report considers one particular piece of map-making: the interface between security and development. It tries to render visible some of the bumps, joins and turnings which lie beneath the maps. It starts by arguing for a historical perspective. The theory and practice of security is like that of development issued from the historical transformations which gave rise to the post-Second World War world order. Since the end of the Cold War they have increasingly intertwined and security has been mainstreamed into development. Yet neither security nor development has fully extricated itself from the violent and extractive relationships which developed in the colonial period and continue in many respects to this day.

Accelerating Sustainability: Why Political Economy Matters
Hubert Schmitz and Ian Scoones
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 152

Accelerating sustainability is a challenge that defines our era and is a central theme of IDS research. This report brings together what we can learn from development studies and from sustainability studies to understand this challenge and move forward. Our starting point is that sustainability is a problem of success resulting from the reduction of poverty and increasing prosperity of ever more people. Understanding where, how and why such rises in living standard occurred was a central concern of IDS in its first 50 years. We argue that this development era of IDS needs to give way to a sustainability era for the next 50 years in which accelerating sustainability is the central concern.

CASE STUDY | **IDS RESEARCH HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF FORESIGHT FOR DEVELOPMENT**

New analysis from IDS highlights just how vital foresight initiatives are in helping policymakers and local communities plan effectively for the future in an increasingly uncertain world.

Looking to the future is – or certainly should be – at the core of development studies. Yet foresight approaches and methods do not figure prominently in policy-oriented development research. IDS researchers have been working to understand why this is and to draw attention to the opportunities and challenges associated with the wide range of foresight approaches and methods that can help individuals and groups to think about and prepare for different possible futures.

A series of linked publications (listed within this section) emanating from the Policy Anticipation, Response and Evaluation strand of work provide an overview of the foresight techniques and approaches that are currently being used in connection with international development. They also examine what more can be done to support and expand these initiatives, particularly in developing countries.

In September 2016, the four years of work on foresight supported by the Department for International Development culminated in an *IDS Bulletin* issue entitled 'Foresight in International Development'. The Bulletin issue, which draws directly on the work described above, argues that foresight approaches should be at the centre of development research and questions why they are not.

http://bulletin.ids.ac.uk/idsbo/issue/view/218

The Political Economy of Low-Carbon Investment: the Role of Coalitions and Alignments of Interest in the Green Transformation in China

Wenjuan Dong, Ye Qi and Stephen Spratt
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 160

This Evidence Report is part of a two-part study focusing on the wind and solar power sectors in China and India, which aims to find and compare drivers for investment in renewable energy. This report takes the example of China. The primary motivation behind this research is the need to accelerate the supply of renewable energy because of the important role that it plays in mitigating climate change and in fostering sustainable development. Understanding past drivers for low-carbon investment can help us identify those for the future, and what could accelerate such investment. Investment in renewable energy can be modelled as a problem of technical asset allocation or optimisation at the firm or sectoral level, but is not entirely explained by this approach – the context in which actors are involved, their motivations and the wider systems in which they operate must also be taken into account.

Big Data and International Development: Impacts, Scenarios and Policy Options

Stephen Spratt and Justin Baker
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 163

Many people are excited about data, particularly when those data are big. Big data, we are told, will be the fuel that drives the next industrial revolution, radically reshaping economic structures, employment patterns and reaching into every aspect of economic and social life. The numbers are certainly impressive. In 1946, one of the first computers weighed 30 tonnes and could do 500 calculations per second. Today, IBM's 'Watson' supercomputer can process 500 gigabytes of data per second. Every day, 39 per cent of the global population use the internet. Ninety per cent of data in existence were created in the past two years, and the quantity is doubling every two years. These changes are already having major effects and will continue to do so. Beyond that little is clear, however. In the world of data, size obviously matters. But how much will it matter in the end, in what ways will these effects be felt and by whom. Perhaps most importantly, what can be done to influence this?

Ensuring Developing Countries Benefit from Big Data

Stephen Spratt
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 107

Big data is already creating a big impact. Some herald it as the new 'data revolution', others worry it is a tool for manipulation, while many in development cite it as key to successfully implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Major decisions on big data are being taken now, but much more needs to be done to ensure the risks are minimised and the benefits shared equitably and not just among rich individuals, corporations and developed nations.

Cities, Violence and Order: the Challenges and Complex Taxonomy of Security Provision in Cities of Tomorrow

Jaideep Gupte, with Steve Commins
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 175

How will security in cities be understood in the future? For whom will it be provided? What are the ways by which urban security provision will be governed? And, what impact will violence and order in cities have on the processes of state-building in fragile contexts in the future? These questions are uppermost in the minds of policymakers and academics. A growing body of evidence underlines the heterogeneity of security processes and outcomes, both within and between cities. Notwithstanding these recent advances, contemporary paradigms of urban development do not substantively account for the ways in which the social, political, economic and physical aspects of urban form interact and shape the mechanics of security provision in cities. There is a perceptible gap in development policy, compromising the manner in which international donors, multilateral agencies, national and sub-national policymakers respond to urban challenges today.

The Role of Cities and Urbanisation in Achieving Development Goals

Gordon McGranahan
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 192

The world is in the midst of a long and uneven urban transition, with the great majority of urbanisation and urban population growth now occurring in parts of Asia and Africa. Urbanisation has profound effects on local rural and urban economies, life chances and environments, though much depends on how it is handled. The stereotypical view is that cities and urbanisation are economically advantageous but socially and environmentally deleterious. This Evidence Report follows other recent research in contradicting this oversimplified view. It explores how urbanisation and cities can contribute to the three global goals identified by IDS as priorities for the post-2015 period: reducing economic inequalities; creating more secure and inclusive societies; and accelerating the transition to sustainability.

The Future of Social Protection – Where Next?

Stephen Devereux, Keetie Roelen and Martina Ulrichs
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 106

Social protection is one of the success stories of development policy in the early twenty-first century,

leading to questions about its future direction. Evidence suggests that social protection is likely to experience further expansion in the future, becoming a response to income inequality and social inequities as well as to poverty and vulnerability. It will become increasingly systems-based, with national governance receiving more attention, and it will continue to be shaped by economic shocks and political crises. Ultimately, however, the direction of social protection will vary across countries and evolve over time, as capacities to deliver fluctuate and as governments and political ideologies change. In light of these developments, the Centre for Social Protection has identified several important recommendations for policymakers.

Rethinking Approaches to Peace-Building and Political Settlements in an Increasingly Urbanised World

Jaideep Gupte

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 112

Violence in cities significantly compromises development and can have detrimental consequences for peace-building and political settlements in both conflict and non-conflict settings. A majority of the world's most fragile and conflict-affected countries are rapidly urbanising, while much of the global burden of armed violence can be directly or indirectly linked to cities. As such, urban environments interact with the mechanics of security provision in significant and complex ways. Implementing effective violence mitigation strategies therefore requires stakeholders to acknowledge varying types of urban violence, understand how these interact with the mechanics of security provision, and thereby bring a spatially relevant, city-specific thinking to the wider understandings of the arrangements by which political power is organised and exercised.

Edible Insects and the Future of Food: A Foresight Scenario Exercise on Entomophagy and Global Food Security

Dominic Glover and Alexandra Sexton

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 149

This document reports on the findings of a small project in which we used the tools of Foresight to think about the potential of edible insects to contribute to global food security in a future global food system. Researchers have identified more than 1,900 species of insect that feature in human diets around the world. Edible insect species in general are found to be good sources of healthy protein together with some fat and dietary fibre, along with useful quantities of important micronutrients. It has been proposed that edible insects could make a significant

△ Bangkok, Thailand. Plate of crispy deep-fried insects and frog.

contribution to global food security in the future. To consider the potential contributions of edible insects in the future global food system, we undertook three activities: a literature review; an online guided discussion with stakeholders, incorporating a questionnaire; and a Foresight scenario exercise.

Edible Insects and the Future of Food

Dominic Glover and Alexandra Sexton

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 114

Some experts think that edible insects could be a good option for sustainable protein production and consumption, and one of the keys to global food security in a world of nine billion people or more. We used the methods of Foresight to explore the potential of insect-eating within four different future scenarios. Interestingly, edible insects featured as a plausible part of all four imagined futures. This suggests that eating insects might become mainstream in a few decades. However, questions remain about the economic viability and food safety of insect-based foods. Research into these questions is necessary and justified.

Integrating Sustainable Development: A Foresight Analysis of Interactions Among Competing Development Challenges

Dominic Glover and Kevin Hernandez

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 204

This Evidence Report explores the interactions among three key goals of international development policy and practice, namely reducing inequalities, accelerating sustainability and building secure and inclusive societies. Development scholars convened in three deliberative workshops to explore these themes individually as well as their interactions, using an adapted Foresight method of scenario-building. The report presents the future scenarios generated during each workshop, which exposed potential

tensions and conflicts, as well as complementary and mutually reinforcing dynamics, that may be expected to emerge between the three themes in the future. Key insights and lessons for development research, policy and practice are identified and summarised.

Achieving Diverse Development Goals: How can Different Goals be Pursued Together?

Dominic Glover and Kevin Hernandez
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 125

In 2015, the international community adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals to focus development policy globally. The Goals range across diverse fields of public policy from industry, finance and agriculture to education, sanitation, social protection and environmental stewardship. How should actors from public, private and community sectors strive to ensure that the SDGs are all pursued together and with equal vigour, rather than piecemeal? Development professionals based at IDS and the University of Sussex explored these questions using Foresight methods. Their deliberations shed light on the challenges of creating a future for humanity that will be more sustainable, secure, inclusive and egalitarian.

Foresight in International Development

Edited by Gioel Gioacchino and James Sumberg
IDS BULLETIN 47.4

This issue of the *IDS Bulletin* focuses on the role of Foresight in policy-oriented international development research and seeks to draw attention to the opportunities and challenges associated with the wide range of Foresight approaches and methods that help individuals and groups to think about and prepare for different possible futures. Looking to the future is – or certainly should be – at the core of development studies. While the benefit of 'looking back to look forward' is well recognised, Foresight is more akin to 'looking forward to look forward'. It is striking that Foresight approaches and methods do not figure prominently in policy-oriented development research. Why might this be so? This *IDS Bulletin* suggests two possible explanations.

Foresight Methods: A Guide to Easily Accessible Toolkits

Gioel Gioacchino
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 195

This Evidence Report provides an introduction to a number of easily accessible toolkits relating to the use of Foresight and Futures approaches and methods in development-oriented research and planning. Firstly, the report provides a selection of introductory readings on Foresight. Following this,

21 easily accessible Foresight and Futures toolkits are introduced. Together, these toolkits cover a wide variety of approaches and methods, although scenarios are central to many of them.

PDS 'To Go'? 'Portability' of Rights through Real-time Monitoring: the Centralised Online Real-time Electronic PDS in Chhattisgarh, India

Anuradha Joshi, Dipa Sinha and Biraj Patnaik with Vaibhav Raaj, Vanita Falcao, Sonal Matharu and Ana Abbas
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 133

Information and communications technology (ICT)-based reforms are increasingly being used to improve the delivery of public services. These reforms have taken the form of crowd-sourcing information (election monitoring), using ICTs to increase efficiency (e.g. computerised land registry systems), and connecting users to providers (e.g. mobile phone-based health services). These different approaches attempt to improve delivery through either (a) improving the quality of information, (b) reducing corruption, or (c) making access more convenient and simple. The main question which the research reported here addressed was: through what processes, and under what conditions, do real-time monitoring technology-based reforms strengthen accountability and affect the delivery of public services?

A Real-time Web Application for Tracking Twitter Exchanges about Research

Alistair Scott
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 177

Understanding how people engage with research is an increasingly important issue, and not just for researchers. Funders, the media, politicians and ultimately the wider public are increasingly concerned about value for money and maximising the impact of research investment. But establishing what kind of impact research actually has is no trivial task. A good place to start, however, is to try to learn something about how the ideas contained within research are being discussed in the wider world. In the online world, public spaces have long been used as arenas for introducing, discussing and commenting on research. The proliferation of platforms and services to support online debate, and especially the rise of social media networks, has meant that exchanges between people in the digital world are increasingly leaving information-rich electronic trails behind them. In principle it is now possible to capture and analyse some of these trails and to use this analysis to shed light on how people engage with research ideas in social spaces.

Testing TwitterWeave: An Application of the New IDS Web Tool for Tracking Research

Alistair Scott

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 191

Understanding how people engage with research is a key issue for researchers, donors and anyone concerned with research impact, but observing this type of engagement is not easy. However, thanks to today's widespread use of social media, it is now possible in principle to capture some of this engagement. To enable people to do this, a software application, 'TwitterWeave', was recently developed as part of the IDS programme on Strengthening Evidence-based Policy. This free-to-use web application allows users to track not only what is being said on Twitter about a particular topic, but also who is saying it. Many Twitter-tracking tools exist, but the innovative feature of TwitterWeave is the way it organises and displays Twitter information into visualisations of chronological threads of related tweets, retweets and replies.

Real-time Monitoring in Disease Outbreaks: Strengths, Weaknesses and Future Potential

Ben Ramalingam

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 181

This Evidence Report analyses the potential contribution of epidemic real-time monitoring (ERTM) initiatives to enhancing and augmenting disease surveillance systems in developing countries. It gathers and synthesises existing evidence from literature on infectious diseases, case study evaluations and expert viewpoints about how a range of ERTM initiatives have been used for, and added value to, epidemic early warning and early response efforts. By drawing on a range of insights from academic literature, organisational evaluations and practitioner perspectives, the study aims to provide a rounded picture of the potential as well as the limitations of real-time data for epidemic disease responses.

Mutual Learning for Change: An Assessment of the SIA Programme of the Rising Powers Programme

Shandana Khan Mohmand and Tamlyn Munslow

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 147

The Senior International Associates (SIA) programme is part of the Rising Powers in International Development programme at IDS, under which senior policy actors in the BRICS countries, specifically India, China and Brazil, have come to IDS to advance mutual learning since 2012. This assessment seeks to understand how mutual learning has occurred, what this has looked like in practice, and the activities that both the SIAs and wider programme staff at IDS have been involved in as a result of the programme. A core

| CASE STUDY | TWITTERWEAVE: NEW IDS WEB APP TRACKS RESEARCH MESSAGES |

TwitterWeave – **www.twitterweave.org** – is our new web application (app) for tracking exchanges about research on Twitter in real-time. Launched in March 2016 and free to use, TwitterWeave is designed for researchers, communicators, campaigners and anyone who wants to learn more about how people engage with research.

There is increasing pressure on researchers from donors and the wider public to demonstrate the impact of research. But as we know, impact is often extremely hard to prove. TwitterWeave does not claim to solve this problem, but by revealing how people and institutions engage with research it can support efforts to show impact. It also offers a type of alternative metric because unlike most other approaches to metrics it doesn't focus on downloads or citations, but on the people who are engaging with the research.

A public good: While much of Twitter's online chatter is publicly available, social media data can be highly challenging and time-consuming to collate and interpret. Powerful social media monitoring services which try to address these issues already exist, but if they're any good they tend to be expensive. A licence for such systems can easily cost around £10,000 per year and even if you can afford the price, the sheer power and complexity of these systems means that mastering them can be a slow process. By comparison, TwitterWeave is simple to use and comes with no fees at all.

concern of the assessment is to move beyond the counting and listing of outputs – the number of IDS Policy Briefings and Evidence Reports produced as a result of the programme – to instead understand the less tangible and visible outcomes of this programme.

Sexuality, Poverty and the Law: A Case Study Approach for Exploring Avenues of Change

Elizabeth Mills and Tamlyn Munslow

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 153

There is increasing pressure in international development to demonstrate that aid spending has an impact. This includes spending on policy research. The concept of practice-based evidence accepts that the world is a complicated, messy place that

cannot be easily controlled. Those promoting its use suggest that it can provide additional insight about impact. This report explores the challenge of using practice-based evidence gathered with civil society organisations – and agencies that support them – to learn more about the impact of policy-related work. Specifically, it uses the work undertaken in the Sexuality, Poverty and Law programme at IDS, and focuses on one case study that looked at sex workers' experiences of economic empowerment programmes in Ethiopia.

The Potential of M-health for Improved Data Use: Workshop Report

Tamlyn Munslow, Inka Barnett and Deviana Dewi
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 201

IDS, in partnership with World Vision Indonesia, are exploring whether a recently implemented nutrition surveillance intervention, known as M-health, is being used to improve community-based data collection on nutrition. The M-health mobile phone application has been integrated into the Indonesian national nutrition service delivery through the community-based health service called 'posyandu'. Established in 1986, the posyandu is Indonesia's main national community nutrition programme. It functions at the village level, enabling communities to access primary health care. In the period 2013–15, researchers at IDS worked with World Vision Indonesia to assess whether data produced through mobile phone technology might trigger faster response by nutrition stakeholders. This short report supports ongoing work and focuses on how posyandu-level data might be used by different stakeholders.

The UN at 70, and the UK. Development Cooperation, Humanitarian Action, and Peace and Security: Lessons from Experience and Policy Recommendations

Edited by Richard Jolly and Michael Askwith
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 205

2015 marked the 70th anniversary of the UN, a good moment for reflection about the strengths, weaknesses and priorities for change needed in the world's most all-embracing international organisation which had already existed for over three times longer than the League of Nations. Such reflections are needed from each of the UN's member countries – and in this IDS Evidence Report, they are insider reflections by UK citizens who have in different ways spent much or all of their careers working for or closely with the organisation, often in many parts of the world. The three Witness Seminars organised in May and October 2015 and January 2016 capture both personal experiences in a wide diversity of

countries and situations, and informed thinking about the international organisation, both of its past and its future. Most of the pieces end with recommendations about ways to strengthen the UN – and, in particular, ways in which the United Kingdom as a major funder and permanent member of the Security Council, could use its influence and resources to help the UN better to adapt to meet future challenges.

Questioning Three Fundamental Assumptions in Financial Inclusion

Philip Mader
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 176

Financial inclusion has rapidly ascended global development policy agendas. Between 2 billion and 2.5 billion adults worldwide do not use formal financial services, which a multifaceted coalition of actors is committed to changing. For the World Bank, 'financial inclusion represents a core topic, given its implications for reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity'. Such views are widely echoed by other international bodies such as the United Nations organisations, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and the G20, and numerous governments around the world are implementing or developing financial inclusion strategies. This report investigates a number of assumptions which are commonly held by proponents of financial inclusion, and discusses the consequences of these assumptions.

Annotated Bibliography – Evaluating Impact Investing

Justin Flynn and Jeremy Young
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 164

'Impact' in impact investing has been touted as bringing a new dimension to investing, going beyond investment's traditional 'risk' and 'return' dimensions, and even becoming a new paradigm in solving society's problems. Yet, there has been a growing body of literature in the past few years calling for increased scrutiny of the sector so that the nature of ventures can be improved and so that a more significant positive change can be brought to the beneficiaries ultimately targeted by impact investments, namely communities, households and individuals. In this sense, evaluation of impact investing must go beyond the function that most often underpins it, namely accountability. We created this annotated bibliography because we wanted to bring the literature on both 'impact investing' and 'evaluation' into one place – and in doing so, further encourage debate on the role of evaluation in understanding and measuring the social and environmental dimensions of such investments.

Rapid Response Briefings

Understanding Insurgent Margins in Kenya, Nigeria and Mali

Jeremy Lind and Caitriona Dowd

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 10

In recent years, violent insurgency has gripped the margins of Kenya, Mali and Nigeria. Militant Islamist groups have attacked civilian populations, state security personnel and political-administrative officials, spreading insecurity across large areas and exploiting the mistrust between societies at the margins and central authorities. More attention needs to be focused on the role of local political, economic and social conditions in the areas where attacks are taking place, and a long-term solution to addressing violence in each country must involve resolving long-standing political grievances, a legacy of past state violence towards minority populations, and intra-regional inequality.

Tackling Gun Violence in India

Robert Muggah and Jaideep Gupte

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 11

Gun-related violence has far-reaching adverse impacts on all levels of society. In addition to murder and injury, gun violence can exacerbate cycles of highly localised urban poverty, inequality and vulnerability. India has the second largest number of homicides in the world but the issue is little discussed – in contrast to well-known gun violence in the Americas and Africa – and is absent from public security and development agendas. With criminal violence generating at least ten times more deaths and injuries in India than terrorism and conflict, there is an urgent need to re-orient policies towards preventative frameworks and to focus efforts on rapidly growing mid-size cities suffering from under-resourced police forces and rising youth unemployment.

Examining the Implications of PrEP as HIV Prevention for Sex Workers

Cheryl Overs and Kate Hawkins

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 12

A new way to prevent HIV, known as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), can provide protection where condoms are not used. Integrating it into HIV and sexual health programming for various communities has become a focus of researchers and health and development agencies. However, PrEP raises important challenges in the context of female sex work. To protect sexual and reproductive health and avoid pregnancy, PrEP must be used with condoms but that may be difficult where clients perceive PrEP as an alternative. Frequent HIV testing and medicalisation of HIV prevention in low-income settings presents challenges for those who lack the rights and power needed to make informed health-related decisions. Policymakers and HIV agencies have a short window in which to ensure that PrEP complements existing programming and plan ways to avert potential negative impacts.

Can Digital Jobs Solve Africa's Unemployment Crisis?

Ben Ramalingam

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 13

Africa has the youngest population in the world, with 200 million people aged between 15 and 24, a figure projected to double by 2045. As young people look to enter the workforce in Africa many are likely to face unemployment or underemployment, suffering from unsafe, insecure, part-time, poorly paid work. Industry analysts, government ministers and donors alike see information technology as contributing to African growth and as a major opportunity for employment for young people in the future. For this to become a reality and not a mirage, there are many challenges that must be overcome, including developing skills to create African digital jobs that design and engineer solutions rather than simply servicing the lower-skilled delivery end of the global digital market. Countries will also need to build on their existing

▼ Tanzania, Musoma. Nuns join students for a computer class at St. Anthony Vocational Training Centre.

capabilities to respond to and create digital demand, and find other ways of dealing with the discrepancy between record high numbers of job market entrants versus likely rates of new job creation.

What Role Does the European Union Play in International Development?

Simon Maxwell
IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 14

As a body of 28 member states and with a combined GDP of close to US$20tn, greater than that of the US, the actions of the European Union have the potential to impact heavily – either negatively or positively – on international development cooperation. Ahead of the EU referendum in the UK, this briefing argues neither for nor against membership of the EU, but presents information about the EU's current role in development, to help inform considered debate.

Is Porn the New Sex Education?

Pauline Oosterhoff, Luke Gilder and Catherine Mueller
IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 15

Over the past 15 years, internet pornography has become the predominant channel through which young people learn about sex, not just in the developed world, but increasingly in developing countries too. In many developing countries, traditional gatekeepers of sex education, such as governments, religious leaders and parents, still attempt to keep sexuality out of the public sphere. But they are mainly effective only at preventing sex education in the classroom, leaving young people to learn about sex online. There, genuine sex educators compete for their audience against widespread amateur and professional pornography and the new gatekeepers such as Facebook enforcing self-determined censorship, banning even simple information including guides to breast self-examination.

What does the End of Africa's Boom Mean for Universal Health Coverage?

Giuliano Russo
IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 16

Achieving universal health coverage by 2030, as stated in UN Global Goal 3, will require substantial increases in health spending and the proportion funded through taxation or social insurance to make health care affordable for all. Not only will institutions need to be established to ensure sustainable arrangements for social finance, it will also be vital to ensure that health financing is resilient to economic and other shocks if Global Goal 3 is to be realised. This presents a major challenge in Africa, where an economic downturn is projected in a number of resource-dependent countries, such as Mozambique and Guinea Bissau and where countries such as Sierra Leone have weakened health systems. The response to these challenges by governments and development partners will have important effects on how well people, and the health services on which they rely, cope in the short term and longer-term evolution of health coverage.

Blockchain for Development: Disentangling Hype from Reality

Kevin Hernandez and Ben Ramalingam
IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 17

The potential use of the blockchain (the distributed ledger technology that underpins bitcoin) to tackle development and societal issues has received a lot of attention in the media, books from notable technology thinkers, and in reports from the likes of the IMF, the UN, and the UK Government's Chief Scientific Advisor. Some of its advocates argue that within 20 years this technology will disrupt the world more profoundly than the Internet has and will foster a world where powerful financial [and other] intermediaries are replaced by distributed networks, everyone is banked, and all transactions are transparent among many other things. Will all these hopes be realised? Probably not. However, the blockchain does have the potential to add value to development programmes and initiatives in a variety of ways, if its utilisation is undertaken in a strategic, creative and robust fashion. This Rapid Response Briefing aims to help policymakers navigate the hype and potential pitfalls around this technology and to explore and realise potential benefits.

CASE STUDY | **IMPLICATIONS OF PrEP MEDICATION AS HIV PREVENTION FOR SEX WORKERS**

The Rapid Response Briefing *Examining the Implications of PrEP as HIV Prevention for Sex Workers* calls for PrEP to complement rather than undermine existing prevention programmes and condom use, to protect the health of sex workers.

While many including UNAIDS are heralding the HIV prevention drug as the new first line of defence for HIV-negative people, a new IDS briefing highlights that sex workers and NGOs who work with them are worried that the medication could be pushed on them and drive demand for condomless sex.

Since it was published the briefing has helped raise awareness of PrEP in relation to broader women's health and rights issues. The briefing led to a packed seminar involving over 15 key health-focused organisations and created momentum for a live Twitter chat which reached approximately 29,000 Twitter users.

www.ids.ac.uk/publication/examining-the-implications-of-prep-as-hiv-prevention-for-sex-workers

CDI Practice Papers

Qualitative Comparative Analysis: A Valuable Approach to Add to the Evaluator's 'Toolbox'? Lessons from Recent Applications
Florian Schatz and Katharina Welle
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 13

A heightened focus on demonstrating development results has increased the stakes for evaluating impact, while the more complex objectives and designs of international aid programmes make it ever more challenging to attribute effects to a particular intervention. Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) is part of a new generation of approaches that go beyond the standard counterfactual logic in assessing causality and impact. Based on the lessons from three diverse applications of QCA, this CDI Practice Paper reflects on the potential of this approach for the impact evaluation toolbox.

Balancing Inclusiveness, Rigour and Feasibility: Insights from Participatory Impact Evaluations in Ghana and Vietnam
Adinda Van Hemelrijck and Irene Guijt
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 14
This paper explores how impact evaluation can live

up to standards broader than statistical rigour in ways that address challenges of complexity and enable stakeholders to engage meaningfully. A Participatory Impact Assessment and Learning Approach (PIALA) was piloted to assess and debate the impacts on rural poverty of two government programmes in Vietnam and Ghana funded by the International Fund for Agricultural Development. We discuss the trade-offs between rigour, inclusiveness and feasibility encountered in these two pilots. Trade-offs occur in every impact evaluation aiming for more than reductionist rigour, but the pilots suggest that they can be reduced by building sufficient research and learning capacity.

Bridging the Gap: Synthesising Evidence from Secondary Quantitative and Primary Qualitative Data
Keetie Roelen
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 15
There is widespread recognition that mixed-methods approaches are a 'platinum standard' in research and evaluation and that the expanding availability of secondary quantitative data creates

▲ Mali. A health worker explaining the correct nutrition for children at different stages of growth while giving a talk at a mother and baby clinic.

unprecedented opportunities for studying poverty and evaluating poverty reduction programmes. At the same time, this expanding availability of secondary quantitative data presents methodological shortcomings that are underexplored. This paper explores the 'matching problem' and a participatory tool for overcoming this challenge in a bid to offer wider reflections about the combination of secondary and primary data as well as quantitative and qualitative data in mixed-methods studies and evaluation. It does so in reference to research on child poverty in Burundi, Ethiopia and Vietnam.

Using Participatory Statistics to Examine the Impact of Interventions to Eradicate Slavery: Lessons from the Field

Pauline Oosterhoff, Sowmyaa Bharadwaj, Danny Burns, Aruna Mohan Raj, Rituu B. Nanda and Pradeep Narayanan
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 16

This CDI Practice Paper reflects on the use of participatory statistics to assess the impact of interventions to eradicate slavery and bonded labour. It deals with: (1) the challenges of estimating changes in the magnitude of various forms of slavery; (2) the potential of combining participatory approaches

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CASE STUDY | **BUILDING NEW EVALUATION COALITIONS**

As part of the International Year of Evaluation, CDI co-hosted a major international conference held at Wilton Park on 'New Frontiers for Evaluation in an Era of Market-Oriented Development'. The meeting provided an opportunity to identify good impact evaluation practices and to build new evaluation coalitions for market-oriented development initiatives. Participants included researchers, evaluators, investors and Heads of Evaluation for most major donor organisations, whose contributions to the end-of-event assessment indicated that they considered it to be a major success. The event led to a follow-up high-level panel discussion on 'evaluation and market-orientated development' held at the IDEAS Global Assembly, in Bangkok.

Visit the CDI website to access a range of outputs produced in connection with the event, including:

- **Literature review and annotated bibliography** of literature on 'measurement and impact investing'
- **Pre-positioning paper** on *Development Evaluation in Transition* by Professor R. Picciotto, King's College London
- **Wilton Park report** on *New Frontiers for Evaluation in an Era of Market-Oriented Development*
- **Seven short YouTube videos** of the event

www.cdimpact.org/publications

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with statistical principles to generate robust data for assessing impact of slavery eradication; and (3) the practical and ethical questions in relation to working with people living within a context of modern slavery. The paper draws lessons from the realities of using participatory statistics to support the evaluation of a slavery eradication programme in North India.

Building Evaluability Assessments into Institutional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Frameworks

Richard Longhurst, Peter Wichmand and Burt Perrin
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 17

This CDI Practice Paper discusses how evaluability assessments (EAs) can support the choice of evaluation approaches for determining impact, drawing on recent experiences of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour of the International Labour Office. These experiences focused on developing a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation strategy such that some elements of an EA were built into the system and could be deployed at most points in the programming cycle, in particular to address which questions are important for the evaluation. When used in conjunction with other criteria, this allows for a more informed choice of the evaluation method and related impact.

Reflections from a Realist Evaluation in Progress: Scaling Ladders and Stitching Theory

Melanie Punton, Isabel Vogel and Rob Lloyd
CDI PRACTICE PAPER 18

Realist evaluation provides valuable insights into how and why programmes lead to change, and can generate transferable lessons to help practitioners roll out or scale up an intervention. However, as yet there are few standards and guidelines governing what counts as a 'good' realist evaluation. This CDI Practice Paper reflects on the first year of a three-year realist impact evaluation, examining the Building Capacity to Use Research Evidence programme funded by the UK Department for International Development. It describes some of the challenges faced and lessons learned, providing insights into the potential value of realist approaches within international development.

◀ Bangladesh, Bogura. A man stands on the prow of his canoe looking over a flooded village.

New Approaches in Impact

Event Report: Right or Wrong? What Values Inform Modern Impact Evaluation?

Tamlyn Munslow and Chris Barnett
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 139

This workshop was supported by IDS' Department for International Development Accountable Grant, with a view to start a dialogue around the use and application of ethics in impact evaluation. The event was hosted by the Centre for Development Impact (CDI), a joint initiative between IDS, Itad and the University of East Anglia. Its objective was to open up the debate on ethics and explore how it can become more relevant to the field of impact evaluation. This follows on from an earlier framing event held at IDS in July 2014: 'Framing Ethics in Impact Evaluation: Where Are We and Which Route Should We Take?'

Background Report: Right or Wrong? What Values Inform Modern Impact Evaluation?

Tamlyn Munslow and Kate Hale
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 140

This background report supported an event hosted in January 2015 by the CDI, with the objective of opening up the debate on ethics and exploring how it can become more relevant to the field of impact evaluation. In this Evidence Report, we discuss some of the limitations of current ethical debates in the field of impact evaluation, and evaluation more broadly, reflected in the interview data reported. Firstly, we argue that evaluation is different to research, being inherently about resource use decisions, and often politicised in some way because significant interests

are at stake. An approach that is primarily about the 'protection of the subject' – as borrowed from research – underplays the potential role of ethics in the value judgements made by evaluators, as well as evaluation's broader ethical role in society. And secondly, we argue that the reality of evaluation ethics is ultimately achieved through a series of value judgements that are 'situated in practice' and are not guided solely by ethical principles.

Inclusion, Ethics and Evaluation: Panel Discussion

Tamlyn Munslow
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 199

This panel discussion is supported by IDS' DFID Accountable Grant, with a view to continue a dialogue around the use and application of ethics in impact evaluation. The event was hosted by the CDI. It builds on previous research conducted by the CDI to open up debate on ethics within the field of impact evaluation. Preliminary work by the CDI looks at the conduct of evaluators, which is presumed to be guided by moral and ethical principles and guidelines. But who these moral principles relate to and whether they go far enough is subject to increasing debate. Does current practice urge evaluators to consider the inherent complexity of different situations, practices and beliefs? Are evaluators properly incorporating diverse – and underprivileged – perspectives in evaluation? The panel discussion makes a modest contribution to these questions by considering the issue of inclusion in evaluation; specifically, in which contexts is inclusion more or less possible?

Business, Markets and the State

State–Business Relations Beyond Growth: Bringing in Development

Seife Ayele, Philip Mader and Jodie Thorpe with Jing Gu, Mar Maestre Morales, and Philip Reed

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 215

The signatories of the UN Sustainable Development Goals have called on a wide range of businesses 'to apply their creativity and innovation' to address sustainable development challenges. Yet the role of business in contributing to development depends profoundly on its interaction with the state. This report asks how states and businesses interact in different contexts to shape development outcomes. It makes the case for analysing state–business relations beyond economic impacts, by considering the implications of these interactions for three defining challenges of the early twenty-first century – namely inequality, exclusion and environmental degradation. Through a review of four case studies from Chile, Tanzania, India and Ethiopia, the report explores the actors, structures and processes of state–business relations, along with development outcomes achieved. We employ the concept of 'negotiation' as a metaphor to describe the ongoing interaction that is state–business relations, in order to move the frame of analysis towards a goal-oriented process and to highlight the importance of power and interests in relation to these goals.

How do States and Businesses Relate for Sustainable Development?

Philip Mader, Jodie Thorpe and Seife Ayele

IDS POLICY BRIEFING

The Sustainable Development Goals depend more than previous goals on the ways in which states and businesses engage with one another. While state–business interactions take many forms, they inherently involve an ongoing process of negotiation through which states and businesses pursue their interests. Successfully accelerating sustainability, generating inclusion or reducing inequalities will depend in part on whether state–business negotiations build on and support interdependences, create trust, and develop shared ideas about challenges and potential solutions, as well as on the way in which formal and informal institutional arrangements work. However, the diversity of state–business relations cautions against the idea that effective state–business relations can be transplanted from one context to another, and calls for more attention to be paid to understanding how these negotiations play out in practice. The factors that determine the nature and outcomes of state–business relations are not yet well-enough understood, particularly in relation to goals beyond economic growth, where trade-offs often become more apparent.

Centre for Rising Powers and Global Development

China–UK–Africa Trilateral Cooperation on Trade and Investment: Prospects and Challenges for the Partnership for Africa's Development

Jing Gu, Peter Holmes, Jim Rollo and Sabrina Snell with Max Mendez-Parra, Trudi Hartzenberg, Miriam Omolo and Maddalena Procopio

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 218

This study was conducted in the context of the China–UK Cooperation on African Trade and Investment for Poverty Reduction. It focuses on the evolution of bilateral relations between China and the UK towards trilateral relations with Africa and on building a framework for future cooperation. Special attention is given to infrastructure, agriculture and trade facilitation. It analyses the current engagement of Kenya and South Africa with the UK and China.

Main findings and recommendations are that South Africa and Kenya should be linked more to global value chains and to raise the awareness of it as a possible outsourcing destination. Reducing non-tariff barriers between the countries could generate positive impact for local livelihoods and welfare-enhancing effects. Sharing more information and enhancing transparency is recommended for further success in the trilateral cooperation.

Strengthening International Disaster Risk Reduction through Collaboration with China

Neil Renwick

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 127

Natural disasters hit developing countries particularly hard. Worldwide, the incidence and

intensity of such disasters remain substantial. There were 6,873 natural disasters worldwide between 1994 and 2013, with 1.35 million lives lost (around 68,000 lives on average annually). Some 218 million people were affected by natural disasters on average per annum during this period. China's history of catastrophic and major natural disasters has led it to reform its disaster risk reduction (DRR) and disaster response systems. China is opening-up to international dialogue, cooperation and coordination regionally and globally. China's arrival on the international DRR landscape offers the international community new opportunities for closer policy cooperation with a particular focus on knowledge and skills exchange, international coordination and technical research collaboration.

Digital and Technology

The Impact of Digital Technology on Economic Growth and Productivity, and its Implications for Employment and Equality: An Evidence Review

Kevin Hernandez, Becky Faith, Pedro Prieto Martín and Ben Ramalingam

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 207

As digital technology has begun to 'eat the world' it has also influenced the way that humans interact and transact with each other. Thus, it has inevitably had an effect on global, regional, national and local economies. This Evidence Report reviews the literature assessing the economic impact of digital technologies – namely information communication technology (ICT) – on economies and people. In terms of the economic effects of digital technology on economies, this literature review summarises its relationship with economic growth and productivity. Although increases in ICT infrastructure/equipment investment and increased ICT adoption tend to be strongly correlated with economic growth and productivity, causality is yet to be resolved, and the potential for endogenous, simultaneous and reverse causality remains. The review also summarises the literature concerning the effects of digital technology on employment and inequality.

The Contribution of Digital Technology to Citizenship, Accountability and Rights: An Evidence Review

Rajika Seth, Becky Faith, Pedro Prieto Martín and Ben Ramalingam

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 208

The use of digital technologies has risen dramatically in the past century, building excitement among governments and technology experts about applying technology to improve accountability, transparency and the effectiveness of authorities. The use of technology in development, and specifically its potential to close the gap between citizen voice and state responsiveness, holds great promise. Emergent conceptions such as e-governance are considered to have the power to inspire new tools and practices for citizenship, as well as to make existing practices more effective. While the use of digital technologies has made communication with citizens much easier, an increased and empowered citizen participation, by which citizens are able to hold governments accountable, remains still a distant dream. This report is an attempt to see the extent to which digital technologies can enable citizens and state agencies to increase the flow of information, challenge powerful interests, increase levels of institutional responsiveness and protect citizens' rights, therefore making it imperative to examine the connection between the role of citizen participation in monitoring the enforcement of rights and in demanding public scrutiny and transparency.

The Impact of Digital Technology on Environmental Sustainability and Resilience: An Evidence Review

Brigitte Rudram, Becky Faith, Pedro Prieto Martín and Ben Ramalingam

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 209

Striving for 'environmental sustainability and resilience' (ESR) is postulated as a crucial, universal and global challenge of the twenty-first century. Today, this challenge has to be addressed in a world that is dynamic in its societal, economic and political constituents, heightened by increased interconnectedness resulting from globalisation. From a developing country perspective these issues need to be reconciled alongside developmental priorities, producing ongoing controversies and contradictions. This is further compounded by the fundamental matter of climate change. Undeniably the multitude of dimensions interlinked to achieving ESR are inherently complex and dynamic, inter-related across geographies of scale, space and place. Hence recent academic literature depicts the necessity of a systems-based approach in effectively conceptualising the field in the future. It is proposed that to account for the competing challenges and complexity, radical rethinking and innovation of approaches are required.

This standpoint contrasts strongly with conventional development approaches, which predominantly focus on 'palliative care'. One area from which relevant innovation stems is the digital sector.

The Contribution of Digital Technologies to Service Delivery: An Evidence Review

Shumona Sharmin, Becky Faith, Pedro Prieto Martín and Ben Ramalingam
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 221

The explosion in digital connectivity, globalisation and the rapid growth in digital technologies over the last two decades has revolutionised the way that businesses perform and compete globally. Governments around the world have been put under strong pressure to transform themselves into electronic governments, in recognition of the efficiencies brought about by the appropriate use of information communication technologies in businesses and the need for development. The aim has been to maximise the state's capacity to serve its stakeholders: namely citizens, business, employees and other government and non-government agencies. The scope of this report is to understand the impact of digital technologies

and e-government on two areas of service delivery, namely health and nutrition, and education in developing countries.

The State of Digital Development: What Does the Evidence Tell Us?

Becky Faith, Kevin Hernandez, Pedro Prieto Martín, Ben Ramalingam and Tony Roberts
IDS REPORT

This report provides an overview and synthesis of four Evidence Reports on different areas of digital development, including: economy, government and service delivery, citizenship and accountability, and environment and sustainability. The report includes an overview of general trends in digital development, highlighting usage patterns and trajectories. Key findings include the central importance of addressing digital inequalities, gender-based dynamics and disparities around technology access and use; the importance of privacy and surveillance; how to engage with emerging 'frontier' technologies; and the vital need for 'analogue complements' to underpin successful digital development processes. The report concludes with recommendations to strengthen evidence, policy and practice in digital development.

Engaged Excellence

Interrogating an Engaged Excellence Approach to Research

Katy Oswald
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 214

In recent years several debates have emerged about how to make academic research more 'engaged'. The motivation for these debates has varied from a recognition that engagement can help increase the impact of research, to normative arguments that research needs to engage with those it seeks to help or change, and epistemological arguments that the multifaceted nature of truth necessitates the engagement of multiple perspectives. This report will outline these debates, drawing out some of the emerging epistemological, normative and pragmatic arguments for what the Institute of Development Studies has now come to call 'engaged excellence'. It will then consider what these arguments mean for the four pillars of engaged excellence that we have identified at IDS – delivering high-quality research; mobilising impact-orientated evidence; co-constructing knowledge; and building enduring partnerships – while emphasising their interdependence. Within these pillars, the cross-

cutting themes of ethics, and teaching and learning will also be explored.

Engaged Excellence

Editors: Melissa Leach, John Gaventa and Katy Oswald
IDS BULLETIN 47.6

Who defines what good quality research is? How, why and who should we co-construct knowledge with? What counts as impact? How do we build enduring partnerships? The articles in this *IDS Bulletin* aim to answer these questions based on IDS' approach of 'engaged excellence'. This is where the high quality of work (excellence) is dependent upon it linking to and involving those who are at the heart of the change we wish to see (engaged). Acknowledging the worldwide struggle of researchers, policymakers and practitioners to create knowledge that is both rigorous in its own right while being relevant and useful to those whose lives and futures are potentially affected by new evidence, insights and concepts, engaged excellence combines conceptually and empirically innovative research with extensive engagement with particular countries and people through IDS' practices, partners and students.

Equality, Security and Sustainability

Equality, Security and Sustainability: In Search of Virtuous Circles

Stephen Spratt

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 219

Many people and institutions are conducting research on inequality, security, or environmental sustainability. Some are looking at two of these issues together. None, to our knowledge, are examining all three simultaneously, or looking in detail at the interactions between them. This matters. Of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

nine relate directly to these subjects, and eight have strong indirect linkages. Crucially, while each SDG can be considered on its own terms, they should really be viewed as interdependent objectives: the level and nature of growth and industrialisation, for example, is inextricably linked with environment goals. The same is true of the three objectives that form the title of this report. From a development perspective, the aim is not to foster societies that are equal or secure or sustainable, but to understand the pathways that could potentially lead to societies with all of these characteristics.

Inclusive Urbanisation and Cities

Inclusive Urbanisation and Cities in the 21st Century

Eric Kasper, Gordon McGranahan, Dolf J.H. te Lintelo, Jaideep Gupte, Jean-Pierre Tranchant, Rajith Lakshman and Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 220

In academic and policy discourse, urbanisation and cities are currently receiving a great deal of attention, and rightly so. Both have been central to the enormous transformation the world has been going through these past few centuries. Many parts of the world have experienced and are experiencing an urban transformation. While these processes have taken distinct regional forms across Latin America, East and South Asia, and Africa, it is clear that, globally, the urban transformation has coincided with major societal and ecological changes. Some of these developments have been heralded as progress while others, such as entrenching inequalities and accelerating climate change, are alarming. It is important to explore how cities and urbanisation can be made to contribute more to human wellbeing and to international and local development goals.

This report is particularly concerned with whether and under what conditions more inclusive urbanisation and cities can support these development goals.

Creating Safe and Inclusive Cities that Leave No One Behind

Jaideep Gupte

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 128

Half of humanity now lives in urban areas, and a growing number of cities are leading the way in generating global GDP. However, cities have increasingly become key loci of violence over the last 50 years, which particularly affects the most marginalised. Creating safe cities which adhere to the principles of the New Urban Agenda will require fostering urban safety through inclusive policies and practices that secure, but do not securitise, urban spaces. This involves using innovative measures to accurately understand people's vulnerabilities, supporting evidence-gathering from small and medium-sized towns alongside larger cities, and analysing safe and resilient urban spaces alongside more fragile ones.

New Directions in Gender and Sexuality

Reframing Gender Justice in an Unequal, Volatile World: IDS' Directions for Future Research on Gender and Sexuality in Development

Jerker Edström, Deepta Chopra, Catherine Müller, Sohela Nazneen, Pauline Oosterhoff, Stephen Wood and Elena Zambelli, with Adrian Bannister, Paola Brambilla and Peter Mason

IDS REPORT

At a time of major changes in global trends and shifts in international development, including the establishment of the global Goals for Sustainable Development in Agenda 2030, the Gender and Sexuality Cluster at IDS engaged in consultations with partners, networks, external experts and policymakers over nine months in

2016. Exploring shifts in gender and sexuality in the context of trends and development challenges, this document outlines IDS' directions for future research on gender and sexuality in an increasingly unequal and volatile world. New directions for engaged research are proposed in the areas of: (i) securing women's social and economic empowerment; (ii) men and masculinities for equality, peace and justice; (iii) sexuality, poverty and inclusion; and (iv) gender, sexuality and digital development. Underpinned by fundamental principles of Agenda 2030 – indivisibility, universality and inclusivity – new areas for exploration and means of cross-pollination between different areas are also proposed.

New Frontiers in Evaluation

Gauging Demand for Evidence and Accountability in Impact Investing by using Twitter Social Network Analysis: A Methodology
Peter O'Flynn and Chris Barnett
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 213

This report explains the methodology used to analyse the demand for evidence and accountability within the impact investment market. Social network analysis (SNA), qualitative interviews and ego network analysis were used to explore actors within this market (or system), drawing on data from Twitter to consider connections, influence and conversations about social impact. To date, all data collection for the Twitter SNA has been completed from 10 May 2016 to 18 July 2016, and a Policy Briefing has been produced from the initial findings (IDS Policy Briefing 126). Qualitative interviews and ego network analysis as part of the second half of the research are ongoing. A longer report regarding the main analysis and findings is also planned.

Towards Greater Effectiveness and Accountability in Impact Investing
Peter O'Flynn and Chris Barnett
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 126

Impact investing – investing for social and environmental returns alongside financial returns – is a growing phenomenon in financial markets. However, concerns exist regarding the demand for robust impact evidence and accountability for impact claims when compared to a public sector aid model. Drawing from social network analysis on Twitter, preliminary findings indicate the scope and scale of influential actors within this investing network. They reveal a need for asset owners, fund managers and other intermediaries to foster greater collaboration; facilitate greater thought-leadership on evidence and impact measurement and to address the power asymmetries between investors, investees and the global South.

Youth Employment

'Leave No One Behind': The Post-2015 Universality Agenda and Youth Employment
Ross Wignall
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 212

This report aims to present a clear road map for implementing the new universal agenda of the UN in terms of youth employment. It examines what this might mean for the global youth employment agenda, specifically focusing on a cross-cultural comparison of what young people are actually doing in terms of work and employment. This analysis poses significant questions for a youth employment policy focus that is currently promoting the 'double universal' of both youth and employment as 'black box' forms of transformation. However, as social scientists have shown, the category of 'Youth' itself is frequently left undefined and unclear, more often than not focusing solely on young men and their hazardous behaviour, ignoring girls, sexual minorities, intra-group diversity and quite often the positive impact of what youth are already doing. At the same time, despite a policy surge, ideas around 'employment' through development are also ill-defined and lacking context, with evidence emerging of the increasing gap between jobs people can do and the array of jobs available.

Failing Young People? Addressing the Supply-side Bias and Individualisation in Youth Employment Programming
Justin Flynn, Philip Mader and Marjoke Oosterom with Santiago Ripoll
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 216

International development actors increasingly focus on youth employment as a key development challenge. The recognition of high rates of unemployment, underemployment and job insecurity among young people around the world has led to a plethora of youth employment interventions, as well as often problematic discourses about youth 'dividends' and 'bulges', which instrumentalise young people and paint them as security threats. This report problematises and critiques some of the currently predominant models for getting young people into work. Examining the current state of play of donor policies, the report critiques the supply-side bias built into the majority of approaches, and aims to advance an understanding of the demand-side and structural constraints. If supply-side approaches are not matched by measures to address these constraints, it argues, interventions risk adversely incorporating young people into the economy. The report also develops a critique of the overall narrow economic and individualistic approach currently adopted, building on the concept of social navigation.

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

IDS publishes in-house many freely downloadable Working Papers, Practice Papers, Research and Evidence Reports, Policy Briefings and Rapid Response Briefings, covering all development themes from IDS research.

IDS also publishes six issues each year of our flagship publication, the *IDS Bulletin*, an open access, peer-review journal exploring emerging international development challenges. Progressive economic, social and political change for everyone needs new kinds of action and relationships, shaped by new kinds of research and engagement. The *IDS Bulletin* aims to transform development knowledge through its unique thematic issues developed by global learning partnerships that bridge academic, practice and policy discourse.

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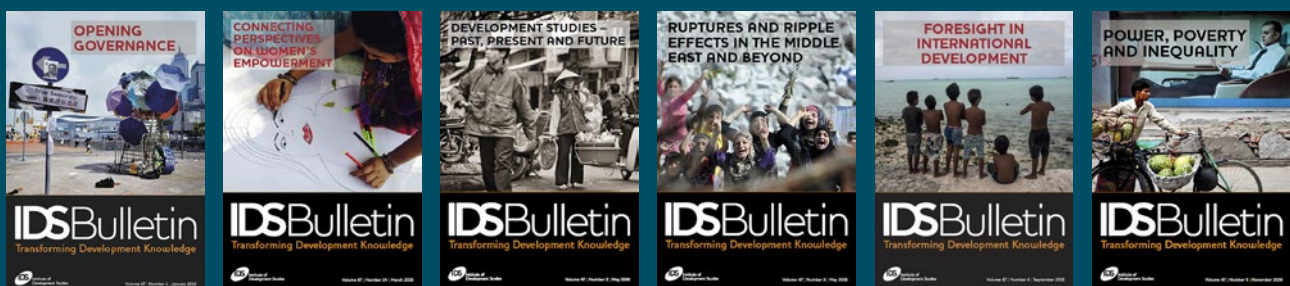
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