

Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy

Outputs:

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Front cover

Tanzania, Kibaha.
A woman waters
a field of sweet
potato plants, a
variety known as
Mataya, at the
Kibaha Root Crop
Research Station.

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Introduction

▲ A health worker discussing food and nutrition with a young mother while on a home visit in Djibouti.

In much writing about development, policy and practice are portrayed as if they are joined at the hip. Policy shapes practice, while learning from practice informs policy processes. In this portrayal, practice is usually understood to refer to development practice, or how development programmes and projects are implemented.

There is another important but less commonly invoked aspect of the policy – practice dyad, and this relates to the practices and routines associated with policy processes. These practices and routines vary depending on national or institutional context. One critical aspect of difference is how these practices and routines interface with the shifting sands of knowledge and evidence.

It is widely appreciated that politics plays a central role in driving policy. The needs to delineate the new regime from the old, to make a mark, or to lay the foundations for a political legacy, are as much a part of the policy dynamic as the desire to promote good change or do the right thing. And one of the central tensions in this heady mix politics and complex real-world problems is between action and reflection.

A major misconception associated with the evidence-based policy movement, particularly as it diffused to more complex social policy arenas like development, was of evidence as a kind of ‘plug and play’ commodity. In this view, research provides evidence of what works, and this evidence can then be easily and beneficially plugged into policy processes.

The latest tranche of outputs of the Strengthening Evidence-Based Policy programme, described in this catalogue, challenge this ‘plug and play’ view of evidence-based policy. Specifically they demonstrate that in the complex, dynamic and contested policy areas addressed by the programme – including sexuality, conflict, hunger, the caring economy, green transformation and the changing geo-politics of development – evidence only comes alive and has meaning in the context of context. This is certainly not to dismiss the notion of evidence-based policy. Rather, as amply illustrated by the outputs in this catalogue, the experience of this programme suggests that evidence without reflection can do little to improve the practice of development policy.

James Sumberg
Grant Director, July 2015

Reducing Hunger and Undernutrition

Mapping Value Chains for Nutrient-Dense Foods in Tanzania

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

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 76

This Evidence Report details the findings of an analysis of value chains for several nutrient-dense foods in Tanzania. It rapidly assesses the potential of ten commodities to contribute to reducing undernutrition and identifies three with particularly high potential. It then systematically examines issues at the various stages of these value chains, in order to identify barriers that inhibit the extent to which the product is likely to mitigate micronutrient undernutrition. The report recommends options for development agencies, governments, public–private partnerships and other development actors seeking to strengthen the linkage between agricultural activities and nutrition outcomes.

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

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

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 90

There is an urgent need to reduce alarming rates of undernutrition in Tanzania. This Evidence Report analyses options for policies and interventions to improve the functioning of markets that deliver nutrient-dense foods. Currently, a set of constraints inhibit businesses from making nutrient-dense foods that reach the poor. These constraints affect businesses across the spectrum, from small enterprises to large corporations, and impact on a range of food products. This report examines the case for why government and development actors in Tanzania should act to overcome these constraints.

Ensuring that Food Fortification will Reach the Poor in Tanzania

Ewan Robinson and Martha Nyagaya

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 72

Tanzania has introduced a mandatory food fortification programme to tackle the country's high rates of undernutrition. Experience from other countries shows that fortification can add vital micronutrients into commonly eaten foods at a low cost. However, getting food-processing companies to comply with the programme will be a major challenge, and this will be even more difficult in the informal markets used by poor people, who are most vulnerable to

/// Your effort in reducing hunger and nutrition is very valuable. More input is needed to sensitise the government to integrate nutrition activities in regular health system activities, especially in their budgets. ///

HEALTH PROFESSIONAL, TANZANIA

undernutrition. This Policy Briefing recommends that stakeholders in government and development partners need to implement specific, evidence-based approaches to cover these markets.

Better Nutrition for the Poor through Informal Markets

Ewan Robinson and John Humphrey

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 89

In the fight against undernutrition, policymakers are seeking to use markets to increase access to nutrient-rich foods. Yet ensuring food reaches those most affected by undernutrition requires shaping the markets and businesses from which they source food. Poor people in rural and urban areas tend to buy food – including the foods most important for nutrition – not from large businesses, but from small enterprises and informal markets. To make a difference in these markets, development actors have to work differently. Experiences of past programmes highlight the importance of building the capacity of informal businesses, capitalising on their flexibility and building consumer trust.

▼ Vegetable stalls outside Kariakoo market, the largest in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.



The Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI 2013): Measuring the Political Commitment to Reduce Hunger and Undernutrition in Developing Countries

Dolf J.H. te Lintelo, Lawrence J. Haddad, Rajith Lakshman and Karine Gatellier

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 78

This Evidence Report presents the Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) 2013. It seeks to: (1) rank governments on their political commitment to tackling hunger and undernutrition;

Very useful studies have emerged from IDS, the results of which will hopefully be put to good use by governments.

PUBLIC POLICY PROFESSIONAL, INDIA

(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, first launched in April 2013, and incorporates new data collated until December 2013.

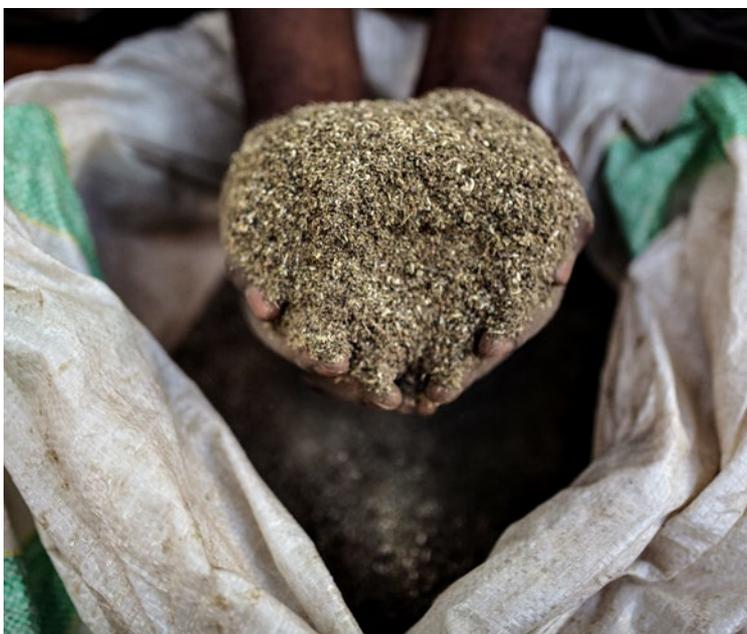
The HANCI Donor Index 2013: Measuring Donors' Political Commitment to Reduce Hunger and Undernutrition in Developing Countries

Rajith Lakshman and Dolf J.H. te Lintelo

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 99

This Evidence Report presents the Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) 2013 for donor countries. The HANCI Donor Index has been

Graduate student David Ngunga holds a scoop of dried cassava tops at the Sokoine University of Agriculture.



IDS' work on hunger and nutrition is very timely now and relevant.

RESEARCHER/LECTURER, GHANA

created to: rank donor governments on their political commitment to tackling hunger and undernutrition in developing countries; measure what donors achieve and where they fail in addressing hunger and undernutrition, thereby providing greater transparency and public accountability; praise donor governments where due, and highlight areas for improvement; support civil society to reinforce and stimulate additional commitment towards reducing hunger and undernutrition; and assess whether improving donor commitment levels leads to a reduction in hunger and undernutrition.

A Mixed-Method Impact Evaluation Design of a Mobile Phone Application for Nutrition Service Delivery in Indonesia

Inka Barnett and Barbara Befani, with Sigit Sulisty, Yosellina and Melani O'Leary

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 79

Child undernutrition remains one of the most devastating realities in many parts of the world. The use of mobile phone technology may offer innovative opportunities to tackle persistently high levels of child undernutrition. Despite the enthusiasm for using mobile phones for nutrition service delivery, a recent review found very few studies that critically assessed their application. A major shortcoming of the existing studies was that they were all based on small one-off pilot projects and integration into national nutrition strategies or programmes was minimal or non-existent. Together with World Vision Indonesia and World Vision Canada, we aim to address this evidence gap.

Business and International Development: Is Systemic Change Part of the Business Approach?

Jodie Thorpe

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 92

Systems thinking has started to appear within the discourse around 'business and development', as governments, donors and NGOs are increasingly seeking to leverage private initiatives to have broad impacts on development goals. While business and development encompasses a broad range of activities, one prominent area of focus is around 'pro-poor business'. This is an approach that involves redesigning business models and processes to improve the lives of the poor as producers linked to value chains, as consumers of essential goods and services that are made available to previously underserved markets, or as employees.

Addressing and Mitigating Violence

Roots and Routes of Political Violence in Kenya's Civil and Political Society: A Case Study of Marsabit County

Patta Scott-Villiers, Tom Ondicho, Grace Lubaale, Diana Ndung'u, Nathaniel Kabala and Marjoke Oosterom

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 71

Struggles to influence the balance of power and the distribution of economic resources in Kenya have a long history of violence: national and local, actual and threatened, physical and psychological. Somewhat controlled by sophisticated legal, administrative and political institutions and strongly tempered by a deep fund of intercommunity cooperation, violence has been kept in check, but remains persistent. This Evidence Report uses a definition of political settlements to frame the inquiry. The study aims to show one manifestation of how the political settlement in Kenya is upheld by a variety of interlinked forms of 'normal' violence, themselves linked to economic dependencies.

Toward Effective Violence Mitigation: Transforming Political Settlements

Markus Schultze-Kraft and Scott Hinkle

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 101

Recognising the centrality of violence in the development process (though not subscribing to the notion that conflict and violence are development in reverse), in 2012–14 a group of researchers at the Institute of Development Studies engaged in depth with the complex and thorny questions of how 'new' forms of violence in the developing world – as opposed to 'traditional' civil or intra-state war – should be understood; and through which policies they could best be prevented and/or mitigated. The result of this endeavour is a series of evidence-based reports that were produced in collaboration with Southern partners in a sample of four violence-affected countries in Africa: Nigeria (Niger Delta), Sierra Leone, Egypt and Kenya (Marsabit County).

Agency and Citizenship in a Context of Gender-based Violence

Thea Shahrokh and Joanna Wheeler

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 73

This pilot evaluation explores how citizenship and agency among social activists can be fostered in contexts of urban violence at the local level. The focus of the pilot is to understand how a sense of democratic citizenship and the ability to act on that citizenship at the local level can contribute to reducing different types of urban violence and promote security,



and how becoming an activist against violence can contribute to constructing a sense of citizenship. The case study for this analysis is based in the informal settlement of Khayelitsha, Cape Town, and focuses on community activism against gender-based violence.

▲ Kenya, Turkana District, Rift Valley Province. A Nilotic Turkana herdsman carries an AK-47 Kalashnikov rifle as he watches over his camels grazing in the Kenyan-Ugandan border region.

The Underside of Political Settlements: Violence in Egypt and Kenya

Marjoke Oosterom and Rosemary McGee

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 62

Understanding political settlements is important for addressing and mitigating violence. This Policy Briefing is based on case studies from Egypt and Kenya which confirm that political settlements that only focus on formal actors and spaces at the national level are crucially flawed. Beyond this confirmation, the research also demonstrates that the viability of political settlements can be shaped by local-level dynamics and determined by citizens, who might rekindle the violence if excluded from the settlement. To be stable, political arrangements and leaders need to enjoy legitimacy and credibility conferred by citizens. Proponents of political settlements ignore citizen-level dynamics at their peril.

Key Challenges of Security Provision in Rapidly Urbanising Contexts: Evidence from Kathmandu Valley and Terai Regions of Nepal

Jaideep Gupte and Subindra Bogati

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 69

We know that urban violence not only affects people's health and wellbeing, it has a devastating impact on the social fabric and economic prospects of entire cities. It can also set recursive cycles of



▲ A man shouts during a demonstration in Tahrir Square in Cairo, Egypt, against President Mohamed Morsi and the Islamist-led assembly. Thousands of people gathered to protest after the assembly pushed through approval of a new constitution that was itself a bid to end the crisis.

vulnerability in motion – violence-affected individuals find it increasingly harder to be gainfully employed, while poverty is sustained through intergenerational transfers. However, the mechanisms through which violent crime and urbanisation are interconnected are not straightforward. While higher rates of violent crime are generally seen in the larger urban centres, not all urban centres experience similar degrees of violence.

Civil Unrest and Government Transfers in India

Patricia Justino

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 108

This Evidence Report investigates empirically the role of government expenditure on social services in mitigating and preventing civil unrest (riots) in India. The empirical analysis makes use of a unique longitudinal data set compiled across the 16 largest Indian states for the period 1960–2011. The data set contains disaggregated information on government expenditure on a variety of social services, levels of rioting, measures of inequality and poverty, and other relevant social, economic and political variables. India was chosen as a case study because it is a particularly good example of a society characterised by a high propensity for civil unrest, and where demand for government provision of public goods and services is high.

Do Government Transfers Reduce Conflict?

Patricia Justino

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 90

How can we mitigate civil unrest before it results in the breakdown of social order? Not all forms of civil unrest escalate into violence, but why do some deteriorate and others do not? Social conflicts have been solved through fiscal policy and the provision of public goods and services over the centuries. Data from India, too, show that government expenditure on social services has had a significant effect on reducing riots across the country. These findings have

important lessons for other countries where social order breaks down frequently, but large-scale conflict may be avoidable.

Mitigating ‘Non-Conflict’ Violence by Creating Peaceful Political Settlements

Markus Schultze-Kraft

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 81

Understanding and addressing ‘non-conflict’ violence is a key challenge for development. Different types of ‘non-conflict’ violence, such as homicide, massacres, armed robbery and gender-based violence, which occur outside of armed conflict contexts involving state or other parties, are not only reflections of social problems like youth unemployment and gang culture. They should not be unlinked from political processes. Given the weakness of formal institutions and the strength of hybrid political orders in most violence-affected settings in the developing world, the political settlements approach helps to understand the political factors that underpin and drive ‘non-conflict’ violence; and develop policy responses that tackle the roots of the problem, not just its symptoms.

Getting Real About an Illicit ‘External Stressor’: Transnational Cocaine Trafficking through West Africa

Markus Schultze-Kraft

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 72

Concerns over West Africa’s increasingly prominent role as transshipment point of South American cocaine en route to Europe are mounting. Gathering pace in the mid-2000s, large-scale drug trafficking has been associated with recent episodes of political instability and violence in Guinea-Bissau, Guinea and Mali. It is also perceived as a serious threat to democratic institutions, governance and development in other, more stable countries of the region, such as Ghana; and as potentially contributing to reversing the hard-won end to the armed conflicts that ravaged Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea-Bissau and Côte d’Ivoire in the 1990s and 2000s.

Cross-border Violence as an External Stress: Policy Responses to Cross-border Dynamics on the Border between Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia

Jeremy Allouche and Janet Adama Mohammed

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 77

One of the key issues identified in the new policy literature on external stress is the incidence of cross-border violence and the current lack of efficient and permanent mechanisms supported by international organisations, governments and civil society to deal with the violence. The focus of this Evidence Report is the border region between Côte d’Ivoire and Liberia. The protracted violence which

has affected the region for many years stems from the internal conflicts which afflicted both countries at different times, and which had regional dynamics and implications. In 2012–13 the region experienced a resurgence of cross-border violence linked to the 2011 electoral and political crisis in Côte d'Ivoire.

External Stresses in West Africa: Cross-border Violence and Cocaine Trafficking

Jason Collodi

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 60

The 2011 *World Development Report* on conflict, security and development highlights the centrality of 'external stresses' for generating insecurity and increasing the risk of violence in fragile areas. West African states are particularly vulnerable, with serious concerns around cross-border violence and illicit drug-trafficking. Policy responses need to: tackle the region's recent legacy of conflict and violent upheaval; address weak governance and entrenched corruption; improve regional cooperation; and support border and outlying communities that have been marginalised by insecurity, poverty and unemployment.

On a Wing and a Prayer? Challenges for Reducing Armed Violence

Jeremy Lind

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 61

Most deaths due to violence now occur outside traditional conflict settings. In these contexts, violence is complex and often hard to understand, linked to a variety of conditions, situations and trends which are deeply embedded and difficult to shift without considerable investment, contextual knowledge and risk. Development is indispensable to reducing armed violence, while aid efforts are expected to be informed by rigorous evidence and qualify as good value for money. Therefore, defining and determining success in this field is urgently needed. This Policy Briefing explores the challenges of generating better evidence as well as how to respond to complexity, proposing where efforts should be focused.

Sustainable Development Goals Must Consider Security, Justice and Inequality to Achieve Social Justice

Jeremy Allouche

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 88

Security and social justice have a crucial role to play in the newly proposed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The goals, which aim to establish a safe, sustainable and just society for all, require a truly transformative approach, one that places inclusivity, safety, equity and justice at the centre of a global pursuit for sustainable development. However, some United Nations member states are reluctant to securitise the sustainability agenda, and are advocating against their inclusion in the SDGs.

The reality is that insecurity and inequality are at the crossroad of security and sustainability, making them significant issues to overcome.

Does War Empower Women? Evidence from Timor Leste

Patricia Justino, Marinella Leone and Paola Salardi

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 121

Conflicts may change the material conditions and the incentives individuals face through death, displacement and other consequences of violence. Being a victim of a war can also profoundly change individual beliefs, values and preferences (Bellows and Miguel 2009). Several counts have linked violent conflicts – including the two World Wars – to changes in the roles of women, as well as social norms and beliefs towards gender roles within societies. The aim of this Evidence Report is to investigate the medium- and long-term consequences of a long-lasting conflict – the Timor Leste conflict – on various dimensions of women's empowerment.

Understanding 'Urban Youth' and the Challenges they face in Sub-Saharan Africa: Unemployment, Food Insecurity and Violent Crime

Jaideep Gupte, Dolf J.H. te Lintelo and Inka Barnett

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 81

Much of Africa is urbanising fast and its young population is projected to constitute the largest labour force in the world. While urbanisation can be linked closely with economic development, we also know that it is the least developed countries that have younger populations than the rest of the world. This duality implies that understanding the nature of risks and vulnerabilities faced by urban youth, how they are impacted by them, as well as how they respond to and may be resilient against them, continue to be important questions for furthering development in sub-Saharan Africa.

Tackling Urban Violence in Mumbai and Cape Town through Citizen Engagement and Community Action

Jaideep Gupte, Thea Shahrokh and Joanna Wheeler

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 71

Urban violence is an urgent and growing problem in many cities across the world. It comes in a multitude of forms such as gender-based violence, gangs and drug-related violence, police violence, religious riots, vigilante groups, and others. This Policy Briefing focuses on gender-based violence in Cape Town, South Africa, and juvenile crime in Mumbai, India, to explore how those living with this violence may be enabled to address it themselves. Those living in poverty find a variety of responses to violence and this briefing shares evidence of how citizens can contribute both independently and through collective action to building safer communities.

Empowerment of Women and Girls

Unpaid Care Work Programme: Uganda Country Progress Report (2012–2014)

Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed and Hellen Malinga Apila

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 126

Uganda is one of three focus countries within the Unpaid Care Work (UCW) programme of the Accountable Grant. The Institute of Development Studies is partnering with ActionAid International to

/// The work of IDS is thorough and it has bridged the gap of practice and concept. ///

ADVOCATE/ACTIVIST, NEPAL

help each of the three country programmes involved to develop and implement an advocacy strategy to make unpaid care work more visible in public policy, as well as to integrate unpaid care issues into each country's programming. IDS' UCW programme uses an action learning methodology to look at what works and

does not work in making the care economy more visible. Further, it aims to track and capture changes in policy and practice in order to improve understanding around the uptake of evidence. This Evidence Report covers the progress of the programme in Uganda over the first two and a half years of the four-year programme.

Gender-Equitable Public Investment: How Time-Use Surveys Can Help

Marzia Fontana

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 82

Macroeconomic policy often fails to recognise the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work on

women, and as a result reinforces both gender and income inequalities. By providing detailed information on how this burden is unequally distributed across gender, class, ethnicity and other socioeconomic characteristics, time-use data can help in guiding more equitable allocations of public resources and promoting government budget priorities that recognise the importance of unpaid work, both for the economy and for human wellbeing.

Balancing Paid Work and Unpaid Care Work to Achieve Women's Economic Empowerment

Deepta Chopra

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 83

It is widely known that women's economic empowerment can lead to economic growth. However, it is important to understand women's economic empowerment as not simply about labour force participation, but also about the choice to work, the choice of sector, location and working hours. This Policy Briefing looks at the interactions between the market and the household and the consequences of unpaid care work on the type, location and nature of paid work that women and girls can undertake, thereby impacting their economic empowerment. Further, it outlines policy actions that can help prevent women from being forced into making choices that have negative social, economic and political outcomes.



► Women with their babies waiting to see the nurse at the Kroo Bay Community Health Centre in Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Maternal Mental Health in the Context of Community-based Home Visiting in a Re-engineered Primary Health Care System: A Case Study of the Philani Mentor Mothers Programme

Mark Tomlinson

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 67

This Evidence Report constitutes a briefing summary of the case study of a maternal mental health intervention in South Africa, the Philani Mentor Mothers Programme. The summary describes the context of global health, mental health in South Africa, and a case study of a generalist health intervention (with a maternal mental health component) by a South African non-governmental organisation, Philani, within the current fluid South African health system. It analyses what the Philani experience has to offer in terms of lessons to surmount the significant obstacles to holistic and equitable health care delivery that exist in South Africa and elsewhere.

Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights and Information and Communications Technologies: A Policy Review and Case Study from South Africa

Linda Waldman and Marion Stevens

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 113

This Evidence Report explores the intersection between sexual and reproductive health and technological means of enhancing health. South Africa has a high teenage pregnancy rate. The drivers of teenage pregnancy include uneven gender relations, poor access to health services and a lack of knowledge about sexual reproduction, contraception and poverty. Poverty and place of residence also affect pregnancy and health outcomes. Women and girls living in low-income residential areas have little or no access to comprehensive sexual and reproductive health services, including sexual, reproductive and maternal health. Women and girls located in rural, peri-urban and informal settlement contexts also experience technology deficits, including low levels of mobile phone ownership, poor network coverage, weak satellite signals and insufficient bandwidth.

When the Hen Crows: Obstacles that Prevent Indigenous Women from Influencing Health-care Policies – A Case Study of Shillong, Meghalaya, India

Pauline Oosterhoff, Lipekho Saprii, Darisuk Kharlyngdoh and Sandra Albert

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 119

Meghalaya is a landlocked and largely agrarian state in northeast India with an approximate population of three million. Various government surveys report that roughly half the state lives below the poverty line. Most people live in rural areas, but in recent years Meghalaya has experienced rapid population growth and urbanisation. Despite living in a matrilineal society,

SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

<http://interactions.eldis.org/unpaid-care-work/social-protection>

This database covers 50 countries and 263 state-owned public policies and programmes on social protection. It highlights which ones take unpaid care work into consideration and the extent to which they recognise women's unpaid care work, reduce the drudgery associated with performing care and/or redistribute responsibilities for care.

when it comes to health and education, women in Meghalaya lag behind their peers in other north-eastern states. One of the reasons for the women's low status is the position of Khasi women in their communities – they do not participate in traditional political decision-making, which historically is a male domain. There is an old saying among Khasis: 'Ynda kynih ka 'iar kynthei, la wai ka pyrthei' or 'When the hen crows the world is coming to an end'. It is taken to mean that if women take part in politics, the world is doomed.

Men in Collective Action on SGBV in Kenya: A Case Study

Jerker Edström, Chimaraoke Izugbara, Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed and Phil E. Otieno, with Mia Granvik and Sarah Matindi

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 70

This Evidence Report examines the ways in which collective action and the involvement of men may influence the prospects of effectively changing community perceptions and values regarding sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and how it may strengthen the overall response to the problem in Kenya. The broader aim is to help improve information access and to inform the strategies of relevant actors (including activists and policymakers) addressing this issue, with meaningful male engagement, and to facilitate the forging and strengthening of strategic alliances for gender justice and ending SGBV in Kenya.

IDS is a recognised leader in terms of research analysis and advocacy on the empowerment of women and girls.

PROGRAMME/PROJECT MANAGER, FRANCE

Turning the Tide: The Role of Collective Action for Addressing Structural and Gender-based Violence in South Africa

Elizabeth Mills, Thea Shahrokh, Joanna Wheeler, Gill Black, Rukia Cornelius and Lucinda van den Heever

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 118

The case study discussed in this Evidence Report explores the value and limitations of collective action in challenging the community, political, social and economic institutions that reinforce harmful masculinities and gender norms related to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). As such, the concept of structural violence is used to locate SGBV in a social, economic and political context that draws histories of entrenched inequalities in South Africa into the present. The research findings reinforce a relational and constructed understanding of gender emphasising that gender norms can be reconfigured and positively transformed.

Engaging Men and Boys to End Sexual and Gender-based Violence in Sierra Leone: A Stakeholder Mapping Report, June 2014

Zahrah Nesbitt-Ahmed, Elizabeth Mills and Jenny Diggins

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 110

Increasingly, engaging with men and boys has emerged as a vital strategy adopted by non-governmental organisations, national governments, women's organisations and international agencies for ending sexual and gender-based violence and

achieving gender equality, including in refugee and post-conflict settings. While SGBV is a global problem, recent research in West Africa suggests that this problem becomes particularly acute in post-conflict countries. In Sierra Leone it is widely estimated that during its 1991–2002 civil war, up to 250,000 women and girls were subjected to some form of SGBV. In order to gain a deeper understanding of the role of men and boys in addressing SGBV, IDS and MAGE–SL held two stakeholder workshops and a series of interviews in Sierra Leone.

MASVAW Movement Mapping Report: Movement Mapping and Critical Reflection with Activists of the Men's Action to Stop Violence Against Women (MASVAW) Campaign, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, August 2014

Thea Shahrokh with Jerker Edström, Mahendra Kumar and Satish Kumar Singh

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 107

Engaging men and boys in addressing gender-based violence (GBV) has grown in attention over the past 20 years. However, the emerging field predominantly focuses on the issues as a problem of individuals, neglecting the role of the institutions and policies that shape norms of gender inequality and perpetuate violent power asymmetries between men and women in people's everyday lives. Men's engagement in addressing GBV has therefore tended to be relatively depoliticised, focusing predominantly on individuals' attitude and behaviour change, and less on accountability of the structures that uphold patriarchal power relations and male supremacy, such as macroeconomic policies and the governance cultures of many formal and informal institutions.

Coming Together to End Gender Violence: Report of Deliberative Engagements with Stakeholders on the Issue of Collective Action to Address Sexual and Gender-based Violence, and the Role of Men and Boys, October 2014, Cape Town, South Africa

Rukia Cornelius, Thea Shahrokh and Elizabeth Mills

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 112

Sexual and gender-based violence – physical, psychological, sexual, economic, socio-cultural – is a conspicuous and widespread violation of human rights. In South Africa, this violence pervades the political, economic and social structures of society and is driven by strongly patriarchal social norms and complex and intersectional power inequalities, including those of gender, race, class and sexuality. Gender inequality can therefore be understood as legitimating violence, as well as being further established by the use of such violence. Intervening in this relationship presents a complex challenge.



► First day of 16 days of activism against gender violence. Pader, Uganda.



Pro-Poor Electricity Provision

Strengthening the Poverty Impact of Renewable Electricity Investments: Summary of E-Discussion

Ana Pueyo

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 82

On 19 and 20 March 2014, IDS convened an e-discussion on 'strengthening the poverty impact of renewable electricity investments'. The event sought to instigate a global dialogue on what is required to maximise the poverty impact of clean electricity investments. This note summarises the contributions made by different participants in the e-discussion. It generalises the points most commonly raised around each thread and reflects specific points of strong consensus or contestation, but without identifying specific contributors by name. It also provides a project team reflection on how valuable the event was for our research and why.

Maximisation of Benefits for the Poor of Investments in Renewable Electricity: A Policy Tool for Project Planning

Ana Pueyo, Stephen Spratt and Samantha DeMartino

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 86

Energy poverty is a major development issue: nearly 1.2 billion people, or close to one-fifth of the world's population, have no access to electricity. Close to 85 per cent of them live in rural areas. After falling out of favour in the 1980s, electrification is again seen as central to poverty reduction efforts. Electricity

improves users' quality of life and can enable income generation when used for productive activities, hence supporting an escape from the poverty trap. Where generation comes from renewable sources, it also makes a positive contribution to low-carbon development; for many, this is a classic 'win-win' situation. This Evidence Report uses the evidence collected through a comprehensive literature review to develop a policy tool to maximise the poverty impact of electrification projects.

What Explains the Allocation of Aid and Private Investment for Electrification?

Ana Pueyo, Pedro Orraca and Rachel Godfrey-Wood

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 123

This Evidence Report aims to inform policy looking to step up investment in the electricity sector of developing countries and align it to other development goals such as universal access to energy or sustainability. Three questions guide the analysis: (1) How and why has private and donor finance for electrification changed across time? (2) What are the different motivations of private investors and donors as regards who and what gets financed? (3) Are sustainability and equitable access priorities for private and donor investment? These questions are addressed by describing finance flows during the period 1990–2010 and performing an econometric analysis to explain inter-country allocation.

▲ Students at work under solar lamps donated by an NGO to allow them to study at night in their village in Natore District, Bangladesh.

Rising Powers in International Development

Development Banks from the BRICS

Barbara Barone and Stephen Spratt

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 111

The BRIC acronym was created at the beginning of the 2000s to represent a group of four fast-growing economies – Brazil, Russia, India and China – and was changed to BRICS in December 2010 with the inclusion of South Africa. At its fifth annual summit in Durban at the end of March 2013, the group announced the future establishment of a New Development Bank to meet infrastructure investment needs in the developing world. At their sixth annual summit in Fortaleza the

following year, the BRICS finally agreed on the broader arrangements for the bank – an initial US\$50bn fund – and coupled this achievement with the launch of the Contingency Reserve Arrangement – US\$100bn to be accessed to alleviate members' financial difficulties. The Bank will start lending in 2016.

Brazil's Engagement in International Development Cooperation: The State of the Debate

Iara Costa Leite, Bianca Suyama, Laura Trajber Waisbich and Melissa Pomeroy, with Jennifer Constantine, Lizbeth Navas-Alemán, Alex Shankland and Musab Younis

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 59

The international development cooperation architecture has changed dramatically over the past decade. The global context, characterised by a lingering financial crisis and the emergence of new powers, has brought South-South Development Cooperation to the core of international development debate. The growing influence of emerging countries, such as the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa), as development cooperation providers requires a deeper understanding of how and to what extent these countries are promoting sustainable and inclusive development by cooperating with partners in the global South. Brazil is in the spotlight and Brazilian cooperation, in all its different modalities, has risen to unprecedented levels in recent years.

The Russian Federation's International Development Assistance Programme: A State of the Debate Report

Marina Larionova, Mark Rakhmangulov and Marc P. Berenson

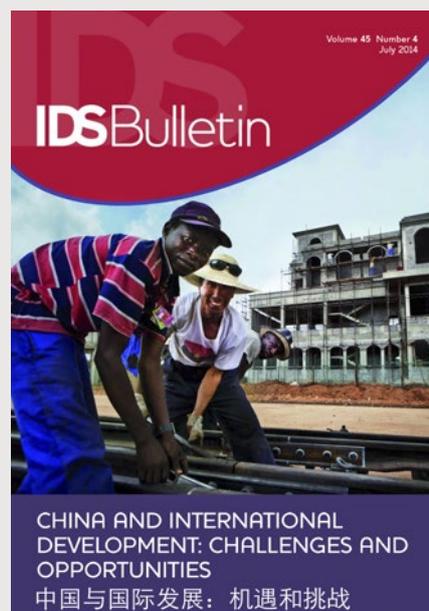
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 88

Russia is unique among emerging donors for being a 're-emerging' donor: the Soviet Union was one of

// This is a very useful contribution and the timing is perfect. Congratulations to the IDS. //

PROFESSOR, BRAZIL

IDS BULLETIN CHINA AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES



www.ids.ac.uk/news/bulletin-45-4-launch

This ground-breaking *IDS Bulletin* was launched around the time of the VI BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil. It was the first *IDS Bulletin* to publish abstracts in both English and Chinese. The Rising Powers in International Development programme organised a breakfast meeting in the UK parliament, and a blog series (including one by IDS Director Melissa Leach and reviews by external bloggers), some of which were republished/translated elsewhere. The programme organised a well-attended seminar at IDS, and the Bulletin was also launched in Beijing at an event hosted by our partners the China International Development Research Network at their 13th Public Event.

the largest donor countries in the world, and Russia's period as an aid recipient was relatively brief. This Evidence Report discusses Russia's growing role as a 're-emerging' development cooperation partner, its increasing leadership in multilateral initiatives and the changing domestic policy landscape in Russia. It is unlikely that the global development cooperation agenda can be defined without strong participation by Russia, both as an individual actor and as a member of the G8, G20 and BRICS. It is therefore crucial for established donor countries to develop a clear understanding of Russian priorities.

Indian Development Cooperation: The State of the Debate

Sachin Chaturvedi, Anuradha Chenoy, Deepta Chopra, Anuradha Joshi and Khush Hal Lagdhyan

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 95

India's recent development cooperation activities with the South have provoked global curiosity. Two factors shape this interest. First, the strong growth of some countries such as India, China and Brazil has occurred precisely while much of the West is in recession; and Western contributions to international development have consequently slowed down. Second, in this new economic climate, the rising powers are playing an increasingly important role in shaping norms, governance and institutions. In this changing landscape, India is becoming an important player.

Learning from India's Development Cooperation

Sachin Chaturvedi, Anuradha Chenoy, Deepta Chopra, Anuradha Joshi and Khush Hal Lagdhyan

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 70

In recent years, India has substantially increased the levels of its development cooperation. It has streamlined its development cooperation activities and put the principles of South-South Cooperation, including respect for national sovereignty, national ownership and independence, non-conditionality and mutual benefit, into action. India now needs to strengthen and harmonise its institutional mechanisms for development cooperation through clear policy statements. In addition to national foreign policy and economic interests, accountability – to both Indian citizens and recipient countries – should become a cornerstone for planning future development cooperation.

China's Engagement in International Development Cooperation: The State of the Debate

Yanbing Zhang, Jing Gu and Yunnan Chen

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 116

This Evidence Report aims to investigate the recent evolution of China's discourse on development and aid.



International Development Cooperation: The State of the Debate

IDS hosted a roundtable event at Chatham House in October 2014 on 'International Development Cooperation: The State of the Debate in China, India and Brazil', where the Rising Powers in International Development programme launched their flagship State of the Debate Evidence Reports. The focus was on these countries' individual approaches to international development and their impact on development policy, regionally and beyond, with discussants from Chatham House.

More precisely, how do China's policymakers and influential scholars understand and debate China's role in the field of international development aid, specifically in the context of China as a 'rising power'? However, to reflect upon Chinese discourse in this manner is contrary to the Chinese perspective itself, where development and aid are rarely referred to in relation to each other. Instead, in the Chinese mind-set, to this day, national development and foreign aid seem to be two unrelated issues.

Understanding China's Approaches to International Development

Jing Gu, Yunnan Chen and Yanbing Zhang

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 75

China's impressive economic growth and increasing development activities overseas, particularly in the African continent, have spurred intense debate and criticism over its role as a rising power in international development. China is viewed in the West both as a threat, but also as a valuable potential partner in development cooperation. However, differences between Western and Chinese conceptions of foreign aid and development have complicated cooperation and understanding of China's development and aid structures. Further knowledge of these differences is needed, in order to evaluate their implications for low-income countries, and for potential trilateral cooperation.

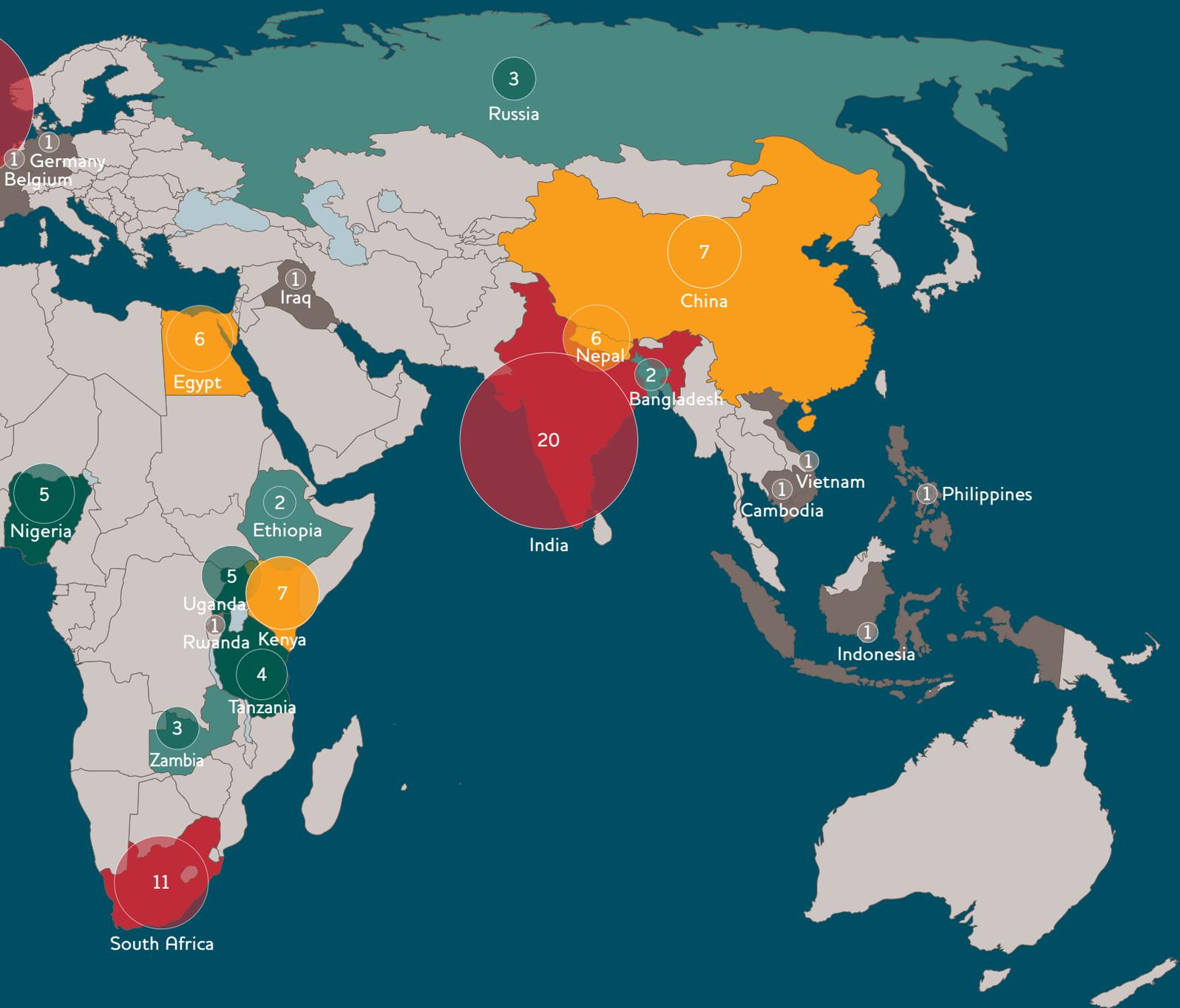
Rising Powers in International Development continues on page 16

Programme Partners 2012–2015



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

- 1
- 2–3
- 4–5
- 6–9
- 10+





▲ A food storage warehouse in Bamako, Mali, stocked with rice imported from China.

Rising Powers in International Development: The State of the Debate in South Africa

Neuma Grobbelaar
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 91

South Africa occupies an interesting position in the international development debate. On the one hand, as Africa’s most developed, diversified and, until recently, largest economy representing close to one-third of sub-Saharan Africa’s gross domestic product, it is an active player in numerous global governance and development fora, it maintains an extensive development partnership with the rest of Africa and is a member of the group of emerging countries, the BRICS Forum. Yet, on the other hand, it positions itself within the developing world, insisting that South Africa is itself a developing state despite its wealth relative to the rest of the continent and other developing countries.

Understanding South Africa’s Role in Achieving Regional and Global Development Progress

Neuma Grobbelaar and Yunnan Chen
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 64

As Africa’s most diversified, developed and (until recently) largest economy, South Africa occupies a unique position in the international development debate. It is an active player in global governance

and development fora, maintains an extensive development partnership with its region, and is a member of the BRICS Forum of emerging powers (along with Brazil, Russia, India and China). The 2009 announcement of a new South African Development Partnership Agency (SADPA) has also generated interest among traditional donors to work more closely with South Africa in regional development.

Beyond the New Deal: Global Collaboration and Peacebuilding with BRICS Countries

Jeremy Allouche and Jeremy Lind
IDS POLICY BRIEFING 59

Development in fragile and conflict-affected contexts is both complex and contested. The New Deal for Engagement with Fragile States, endorsed by 35 countries and six organisations, is the current focus of efforts to harmonise aid approaches. Yet, BRICS countries are charting their own individual approaches for promoting development and peacebuilding in conflict-affected states. This Policy Briefing examines opportunities for Western donors to deepen collaboration with BRICS countries, and suggests that focusing on peacebuilding, aligning financial assistance in post-conflict reconstruction, and furthering cooperation in peacekeeping are all entry points to extend cooperation beyond the New Deal.

Is China's Role in African Fragile States Exploitative or Developmental?

Jing Gu and Rhiannon McCluskey, with support from Ferdinand Mugumo Mushi

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 91

China's increasing engagement in Africa has generated heated debates over the extent to which its activities are exploitative or developmental. There is particular concern over China's impact on governance in fragile states. However, these debates often make generalisations and leave out African agency. This Policy Briefing takes a closer look at Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, and finds that there is a large gap between China's policy and practice. It finds that the ways in which African actors promote, respond to and negotiate its engagement is crucial in shaping the extent to which China contributes to development.

Realising the Potential of Civil Society-led South-South Development Cooperation

Tshidi Moilwa

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 84

Civil society organisations from the BRICS countries and Mexico are leading a huge range of South-South Development Cooperation initiatives. New research shows how these initiatives are promoting social accountability, supporting post-disaster reconstruction and effectively sharing rural and urban development knowledge. Given this experience and expertise, these organisations have a significant role to play in the post-2015 development cooperation landscape as envisaged by the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation and other global policy initiatives.

Five Fingers or One Hand? The BRICS in Development Cooperation

Yunnan Chen

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 69

The BRICS countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) are increasingly prominent in development cooperation activities in low-income countries in Africa and worldwide, presenting a potential alternative to the development aid model of traditional donors. However, there are significant differences as well as overlaps between them, which need further attention in future engagement. This Policy Briefing summarises the findings from five IDS State of the Debate reports, outlining the contested and shifting discourse on development within and between the BRICS states, and the significant recent changes in the BRICS development cooperation framework.

Building Mutual Understanding for Effective Development

Gerald Bloom, Rômulo Paes de Sousa, Yogan Pillay, Zhang Xiulan and Jennifer Constantine

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 66

In recent years, a number of countries, referred to collectively as the rising powers, have achieved rapid economic growth and increased political influence. In many cases their experience challenges received wisdom on inclusive development. Research funded by traditional development donors has tended to focus on their own aid recipients. Policy analysts in the rising powers have faced several challenges in generating systematic learning from their countries' rapidly changing development experiences. This has created a knowledge-sharing gap. The IDS Rising Powers in International Development programme invited highly experienced policymakers and analysts to review important development experiences from their countries, creating new opportunities for mutual learning.

Senior International Associate Report (Ambuj Sagar): Meeting Multiple Energy Challenges: Lessons from India

Ambuj Sagar

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 93

The Rising Powers in International Development (RPID) programme includes a provision for drawing on the experience of senior policymakers and policy advisers. This 'Senior International Associates' scheme is an effective way of injecting policy experience from the rising powers directly into the work of the RPID. One of the key lines of work of the RPID is concerned with climate change policies in China, India, Brazil and South Africa. The BRICS Summit and the BRICS Academic Forum held this year in Brazil are particularly concerned with such sustainability issues. This Evidence Report shows how the RPID contributed to these debates and tapped the rich experience of Professor Ambuj Sagar, a senior international associate from India.

/// I think your work is excellent, and the quality of the research is very high. I appreciate the Rising Powers initiative very much. ///

RESEARCHER/LECTURER, IRELAND

Sexuality, Poverty and Law

Negotiating Public and Legal Spaces: The Emergence of an LGBT Movement in Vietnam

Pauline Oosterhoff, Tu-Anh Hoang and Trang Thu Quach
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 74

Vietnam's laws, policies and decrees do not explicitly discriminate against lesbian, gay, bisexual and

// I have always recognised IDS as leading research in English in the area of sexual rights. //

RESEARCHER/LECTURER, MEXICO

transgender (LGBT) individuals but their rights are not legally protected and they are socially marginalised. In order to understand how LGBT civil society organisations can affect legal and social change with regard to the laws that regulate sexual norms and unions, this empirical study explores the following two examples of collective action in Vietnam: (1) the mobilisation strategies of civil society organisations to hold gay pride events, and (2) collective action to legalise same-sex ceremonies and marriages.

Research Methods and Visualisation Tools for Online LGBT Communities

Pauline Oosterhoff
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 89

Field research among geographically dispersed communities is time-consuming and costly.

When people are stigmatised, field research has additional ethical and logistical problems. In many countries lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people are both geographically dispersed and stigmatised. Online research methods and tools are therefore particularly interesting instruments for researchers and activists who work with LGBT communities. This Evidence Report outlines the main steps and considerations for choosing research methods and data visualisation among LGBT individuals in resource-poor settings.

Policy Audit: Sexuality and Disability in Policies Affecting Chinese People with Disabilities

Zhen Li and He Xiaopei
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 103

This Evidence Report examines the cultural, political and economic spheres in China from the perspective of people with disabilities. Through a series of case studies we argue that the heteronormative assumptions that underpin disability policies do not recognise the sexual desires and sexual needs of people with disabilities. Therefore, laws, families and society at large treat sexual behaviours among people with disabilities as abnormal, and the disabled as people who need to be arrested, invisible and even criminalised. Not only do the current laws and regulations fail to recognise people with disabilities as sexual beings and as having sexual needs, they also give power to guardians to have complete authority to control the sexuality of people with disabilities, all in the name of care, responsibility and law.

Same-sex Sexualities, Gender Variance, Economy and Livelihood in Nepal: Exclusions, Subjectivity and Development

Daniel Coyle and Paul Boyce
IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 109

This Evidence Report explores the relationship between socioeconomic opportunity and exclusion in relation to minority gender and sexualities in Nepal. The study aims to advance empirically grounded insights and recommendations to address the socioeconomic conditions of sexuality and gender minority peoples, in respect of varied aspects of life experience, subjectivity, self-identity and livelihood. Based on fieldwork conducted in Kathmandu, Nepal, between November 2013 and June 2014, the study recounts experiences of socioeconomic marginalisation and opportunity as encountered and created by people who experience themselves as being different from socially normative conventions of sexuality and gender.

THE SEXUALITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE TOOLKIT: UPDATE

www.spl.ids.ac.uk/toolkit

Over the past year we have continued to develop our unique, free, interactive toolkit for sexuality and social justice that shares learning on strategy to strengthen rights and improve the lives of those marginalised because of their sexuality. New content includes all the legal case studies, policy audits, literature reviews, and synthesis report undertaken as part of the Sexuality, Poverty and Law programme, plus a section containing insightful practical resources to address sexuality through sport and play and challenge stereotypes and stigma through sport. The site continues to grow as we add new resources and tools suggested by the wider community working on these issues.

How Filipino LBTs Cope with Economic Disadvantage

GALANG Philippines, Inc

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 120

After decades as the so-called 'sick man of Asia', the Philippines has adopted the export-driven model of economic development followed by wealthier Asian countries and has begun to address the pervasive corruption that has perennially deterred investment. Unfortunately, economic growth has not trickled down to the millions of Filipinos living in poverty and nor has it resulted in job creation. It is in the slums of Metro Manila, far from the buzzing finance district, where GALANG Philippines' constituency of lesbians, bisexual women and trans men (LBTs) struggle against oppressive poverty in the face of the additional burdens of social ostracisation and bigotry. In this Evidence Report, GALANG seeks to identify strategies in which Filipino LBTs cope with workplace discrimination and the severe lack of gainful employment opportunities in the country.

Sex Workers, Empowerment and Poverty Alleviation in Ethiopia

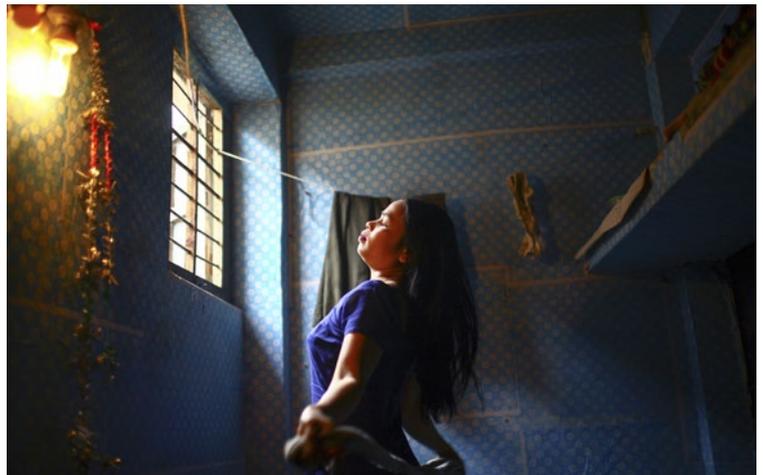
Cheryl Overs

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 80

This Evidence Report explores economic, legal and social issues that affect sex workers, with a particular focus on the role of poverty in sex workers' lives and the potential for poverty alleviation policies and programmes to help lift as many sex workers as possible out of poverty in order to reduce the exploitation, illness and violence associated with their work. In surveys, sex workers overwhelmingly indicate they would like another occupation, particularly in very poor countries. This has been taken to mean that relieving the poverty of individual sex workers will lead them to stop or reduce sex work. However, the validity of this logic and



▲ Men are able to be themselves at a Naz drop-in centre in Delhi, India, as part of the Men Who Have Sex With Men programme.



the benefits, costs and consequences (intended and unintended) of poverty alleviation in the context of sex work have not been tested or even well documented.

▲ A young bonded sex worker (Chhukri) in a brothel in Faridpur, Bangladesh, drying her hair.

Livelihood, Exclusion and Opportunity: Socioeconomic Welfare among Gender and Sexuality Non-normative People in India

Pawan Dhall and Paul Boyce

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 106

This Evidence Report explores the socioeconomic experiences of gender and sexuality minority peoples in India, especially in respect of ways in which sexual and gender 'difference'

may be correlated to economic hardship and restricted opportunities for livelihood in the context of Indian socioeconomic 'modernity'. Growth of economic opportunity through neoliberal models

of economic expansion is typically achieved via the extension of economic opportunity for some people amidst the endurance of ongoing socioeconomic precarity for most others. In this report we consider these issues in the context of livelihood, poverty, economic opportunity and restraint in the lives of gender and sexuality non-conforming people in India, with a specific focus on the eastern Indian states of Odisha and Manipur.

/// I very often look at the publications by the IDS and its partners on sexuality, law and development and I think they are very useful to my work. ///

PROGRAMME OFFICER, CHINA

/// IDS has taken leadership in bringing pacesetters, ground-breaking activists and experts together to create evidence-based data on sexuality, law and development... it is commendable how you have bridged the gap between academicians, researchers and activists, often bringing all these professionals to around the same table to develop resources that influence programming at all levels. ///

PROGRAMME/PROJECT MANAGER, NIGERIA

Thinking about Emerging Issues

The Political Economy of Low-carbon Investments: Insights from the Wind and Solar Power Sectors in India

Chetan Krishna, Ambuj D. Sagar and Stephen Spratt

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 104

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.

What Drives Wind and Solar Energy Investment in India and China?

Stephen Spratt, Wenjuan Dong and Chetan Krishna

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 87

This research is motivated by the need to transform the basis of energy systems from fossil fuels to renewable sources. As well as the imperative of climate change, this transformation is needed to create development trajectories for economies that are genuinely sustainable over the long term. Our objectives are therefore both environmental and developmental. Understanding what drove

low-carbon investments in the past is the key to identifying the drivers of investment in the future. In this regard, low-carbon investment decisions are not technical questions of optimal asset allocation. Rather, understanding these decisions requires an approach rooted in political economy, which assesses the motivations and incentives of the different actors involved, and how these interact.

Creating Alliances for Renewable Energy Investment: Lessons from China and India

Stephen Spratt

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 67

‘Alliances’ of public and private actors can play a crucial role in accelerating the transition to sustainable energy systems, and these groupings can be ‘engineered’. Based on research findings from India and China this research concludes that achieving a global energy transition will be best served if countries forge alliances to support specialisation where they have a comparative advantage. Large emerging economies should create low-cost manufacturing industries based on growing domestic demand; smaller developing countries should create alliances to install the cheapest renewable power and develop off-grid production capacity; and alliances in developed countries should support research and development into new, low-cost renewable technologies.

Scenarios of Waste and Resource Management: for Cities in India and Elsewhere

Ashish Chaturvedi, Koneru Vijayalakshmi and Saksham Nijhawan

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 114

Rising prosperity around the globe – welcome and overdue in many respects – has certain undesirable consequences. It leads to an increase in the demand for raw materials, putting pressure on our limited natural resources. At the same time, due to dominant linear economic models of make-use-throw, increasing prosperity also leads to generation of waste. Rising quantities of waste are a global challenge. The challenge manifests itself most visibly in large cities around the world but is more acutely felt in developing countries. Dealing effectively with rapidly increasing amounts of waste is a complex management challenge. Environmental, business, political and social considerations play a role. This Evidence Report suggests a framework for working through these complexities.



➤ A worker at the Suntech factory in Jiangsu Province, China, assembles a solar panel.

Managing the Emerging Waste Crisis in Developing Countries' Large Cities

Emilie Wilson

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 86

Rising prosperity around the globe is both welcome and, in many countries, long overdue. However, it brings with it a number of undesirable consequences, such as an increased demand for raw materials, which puts pressure on limited natural resources, and the generation of waste, due to dominant linear economic models of 'make-use-throw'. The circular economy model proposes a move towards the complete elimination of waste by bringing resources embedded in products back into the production process through repair, re-use and recycling. This Policy Briefing identifies some of the key challenges and opportunities for transitioning waste management into resource management, which engages both the formal and informal sector and provides livelihoods for the urban poor.

Non-Communicable Disease and Development: Future Pathways

Hayley MacGregor, Steven Lally, Gerry Bloom, Mark Davies, Spencer Henson, Andrés Mejía Acosta, Keetie Roelen and Martina Ulrichs

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 100

From a biomedical perspective, non-communicable disease (NCD) is not a new problem, particularly in the global North. However, awareness of the increasing burden from these conditions in low- and middle-income countries has only recently emerged in the arena of development policy and practice. In September 2011, the United Nations convened a summit on NCD, only the second such meeting ever to address a disease matter. However, despite a declaration reiterating the importance of NCD, few concrete actions emerged. The focus of the meeting was only on the conditions included in the World Health Organization's core definition of NCD, diseases which share a defined set of individual-level risk factors and collectively constitute a substantial proportion of the disease burden: cardiovascular disease, chronic respiratory diseases, certain cancers and diabetes.

Responding to the Threat of Nutrition-related Non-Communicable Disease

Jeff Knezovich and Hayley MacGregor

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 65

Shifts in society, demography, technology and the environment are significantly impacting the global burden of disease, with non-communicable disease on the rise. Almost half of all deaths attributable to NCD have nutrition as the predominant risk factor (cardiovascular diseases and diabetes). This Policy Briefing provides an overview of policy



options that have been or could be adopted across a number of sectors, specifically health systems, social protection, food, agriculture and nutrition, and governance. It recommends that the international development community pay greater attention to the undermining effect of NCD, and develop cross-sectoral policy responses to respond to this growing threat.

▲ A young man looks for recyclable material at the biggest rubbish dump in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

The Potential and Limits of the 'Resilience Agenda' in Peri-urban Contexts

Christophe Béné, Terry Cannon, Jaideep Gupte, Lyla Mehta and Thomas Tanner

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 63

Today, it is acknowledged that peri-urban space plays a critical and increasing role in relation to urban expansion. Yet this role is still poorly understood and peri-urban areas are rarely recognised in the different relevant decision-making spheres, leading to the political and economic marginalisation of peri-urban residents, who are often among the poor. Two policy-relevant questions emerge from this. What can the resilience narrative, which is increasingly used in the context of urbanisation, offer to address this disconnect? And what do policies that foster resilience in peri-urban spaces look like? A recent study led by IDS Fellows attempted to answer these questions.

Review of Strategic Foresight in International Development

Kate Bingley

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 94

The purpose of this Evidence Report is to provide an overview of the published and grey literatures relating to the use of foresight-type approaches and techniques in policy-related work in international development. The review is guided by questions around who has used foresight approaches, the kinds of issues



▲ An 'Info lady' in Gaibanda, Bangladesh, shows a video to a farmer that advises on how to increase yields and the manufacture of homemade pesticide.

foresight approaches have been used to address, which techniques have been most commonly used, what evidence there is that the results of foresight initiatives have been used and/or have been useful, and the level of resources devoted to foresight exercises.

Using Foresight to Cope with Uncertainty

Kate Bingley

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 74

In an increasingly uncertain world where resources are limited, foresight thinking and approaches provide a critical way for governments and communities to understand and plan for the future. Using foresight techniques can contribute to the development of policies that are robust and fit for purpose. Foresight practitioners have an important role to play in the design and implementation of these processes. However, more needs to be done to ensure that such initiatives are properly supported and the capacity of policy thinktanks and foresight practitioners strengthened in developing country contexts. Increasingly, foresight processes should harness advances in information and communications technology to facilitate broader citizen participation in policymaking.

The Future of Knowledge Sharing in a Digital Age: Exploring Impacts and Policy Implications for Development

Jon Gregson, John M. Brownlee, Rachel Playforth and Nason Bimbe

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 125

We live in a Digital Age that gives us instant access to information at greater and greater volumes. The rapid growth of digital content and tools is already

changing how we create, consume and distribute knowledge. Even though globally participation in the Digital Age remains uneven, more and more people are accessing and contributing digital content every day. Over the next 15 years, developing countries are likely to experience sweeping changes in how states and societies engage with knowledge. These changes hold the potential to improve people's lives by making information more available, increasing avenues for political and economic engagement, and making government more transparent and responsive. But they also carry dangers of a growing knowledge divide influenced by technology access, threats to privacy, and the potential loss of diversity of knowledge.

Knowledge Sharing and Development in a Digital Age

Nason Bimbe, John M. Brownlee, Jon Gregson and Rachel Playforth

IDS POLICY BRIEFING 87

Digital technologies are reaching ever further into remote parts of the world, changing how people access, use, and create information and knowledge. These changes may improve people's lives by making information more available, increasing avenues for political and economic engagement, and making governments more transparent and responsive. However, they also carry dangers of growing digital divides, threats to privacy, and the potential loss of diversity of knowledge. Governments, development agencies and civil society organisations need to work together to make knowledge more inclusive and open. This calls for investment in information and communications technology infrastructure, information professionals, and search and discovery tools.

Where Next for Social Protection?

Stephen Devereux, Keetie Roelen and Martina Ulrichs

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 124

The rapid ascendancy of social protection up the development policy agenda in the past 10–15 years raises questions about whether its current prominence will be sustained, or whether it will turn out to be just another development fad that declines and ultimately disappears. If social protection does remain high on the agenda, what trajectory will it follow, which actors will drive it forward and what will be the main issues and challenges it faces? This project attempted to find some answers, under the broad question: Where next for social protection?

Brazil Public Opinion Monitor: Causes of Poverty Survey Results

Spencer Henson

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 83

The Brazil Public Opinion Monitor is a longitudinal panel of 2,672 opinion leaders from across Brazil.

It aims to provide an ongoing monitor of opinions and perspectives on the economic and social development of Brazil, and on Brazil's place in the wider world. A particular sub-theme is Brazil's relations with other emerging and developing economies in South America and globally. The current survey was undertaken in December 2013. Of the 2,672 members of the panel, 1,294 returned the fully completed questionnaire. A summary of the results is provided in the report.

India Public Opinion Monitor: Causes of Poverty Survey Results

Spencer Henson

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 84

The India Public Opinion Monitor is a longitudinal panel of 3,022 opinion leaders from across India that aims to provide an ongoing monitor of opinions and perspectives on the economic and social development of India, and on India's place in the wider world. A particular sub-theme is India's relations with other emerging and developing economies in South Asia and globally. The current survey was undertaken in December 2013. Of the 3,022 members of the panel, 1,543 returned the fully completed questionnaire. A summary of the results is provided in the report.

South Africa Public Opinion Monitor: Causes of Poverty Survey Results

Spencer Henson

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 85

The South Africa Public Opinion Monitor is a longitudinal panel of 2,526 opinion leaders from across South Africa that aims to provide an ongoing monitor of opinions and perspectives on the economic and social development of South Africa, and on South Africa's place in the wider world. A particular sub-theme is South Africa's relations with other emerging and developing economies in sub-Saharan Africa and globally. The current survey was undertaken in December 2013. Of the 2,526 members of the panel, 1,876 returned the fully completed questionnaire. A summary of the results is provided in the report.

Tracking Research and Policy Conversations in Online Spaces

Alistair Scott and Tamlyn Munslow

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 122

Monitoring the effectiveness of research communication can be challenging, but it is essential in order to assess the influence of research-based evidence on policy decisions in the real world. The sheer number of different actors and activities involved in global knowledge-sharing is vast, so

the terrain is extremely complex. Even deciding what to monitor and how to go about it can be less than straightforward, and when this has been determined, weak or limited monitoring data can still be a significant obstacle. However, changes in online communications over recent years present new opportunities for monitoring. This Evidence Report attempts to address some of the challenges of monitoring by exploring opportunities presented by online and social media.

Mobile Phones for Real-time Nutrition Surveillance: Approaches, Challenges and Opportunities for Data Presentation and Dissemination

Inka Barnett and Duncan Edwards

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 75

Child undernutrition remains devastatingly high in many low- and middle-income countries. Poor nutrition in early childhood (often combined with ill health) has been shown to increase the risk for early mortality, can have long-term and often irreversible effects on physical growth, cognitive and social development, and increases susceptibility to non-communicable diseases in adulthood. Effective nutrition surveillance mechanisms are essential if governments and other agencies are to capture undernutrition in its early stages, track undernutrition trends and inform timely decision-making. The aim of this Evidence Report is to review and discuss approaches, opportunities and challenges in the aggregation, presentation and dissemination of data collected in a mobile phone-based nutrition surveillance system.

A Review of Tax Experiments: from the Lab to the Field

Giulia Mascagni

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 97

Tax revenue mobilisation is attracting increasing attention among researchers and policymakers in developed and developing countries alike. There is widespread recognition that increasing tax revenues should be at the core of development strategies, with the aim of reducing dependence on foreign aid, increasing domestic resources to finance development plans, and stimulating transparency and accountability in government-citizen relations. The recent global financial crisis has certainly given momentum to the issue. On the one hand, it made fiscal matters central to the policy debate in developed countries, which resulted in a higher priority in the development debate as well. On the other hand, it made the possibility of scaled-down aid more concrete.

Rapid Response Briefings

Addressing Sexual Violence in and beyond the ‘Warzone’

Pauline Oosterhoff, Elizabeth Mills and Marjoke Oosterom

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 7

Conflict-related sexual violence remains pervasive across the globe, and its widespread use has been reported in Rwanda, Liberia, Northern Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, Iraq, Libya and Syria. As world leaders prepare to gather in London for the Global Summit on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict, it is important that they focus their attention on the multiple forms of sexual violence that occur in all conflict and conflict-affected settings, not just on its use as a ‘weapon of war’. This will be critical to ensuring that access to care and support for all survivors of sexual violence is improved and that these essential resources are delivered across state, humanitarian and development agencies, avoiding the creation of parallel and hierarchical support systems.

Including People with Disabilities in Emergency Relief Efforts

Pauline Oosterhoff and Maria Kett

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 8

The World Health Organization estimates that around 15 per cent of the world’s population, or one billion people, have some form of disability. According to the United Nations Development Programme, 80 per cent live in poor countries, where communities are already more vulnerable to disasters and crises such as the current Ebola epidemic,

with people with disabilities often disproportionately affected. More must be done to ensure the needs and rights of people with disabilities are fully recognised in disaster risk reduction and emergency responses. Accelerating progress will require inclusive humanitarian programming and the use of technological solutions to be effectively promoted and incentivised, and people with disabilities and their organisations to be involved from the outset in the design and implementation of policies and programmes.

Understanding the Rising Powers’ Contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals

Jenny Constantine and Márcio Pontual

IDS RAPID RESPONSE BRIEFING 9

Rising powers such as Brazil, India and China have been criticised for being obstructive in the negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. The start of the United Nations negotiations saw high expectations for the role of these countries in shaping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This leadership has not materialised. However, what appears to be a confrontational style of diplomacy is in fact an assertive affirmation of long-standing principles. Rapid and real progress is being made both in these countries’ national frameworks and their international commitments to making the SDGs a reality, and a more nuanced understanding of these countries’ positions in the post-2015 process is required.

Coinciding with the Global Summit on Ending Sexual Violence in Conflict, IDS released *Addressing Sexual Violence in and beyond the ‘Warzone’*, part of the Rapid Response Briefing series that provides detailed analysis in response to emerging global events. The briefing called for greater recognition of the multifaceted and complex nature of these horrific crimes – and not solely to see rape as a ‘weapon of war’. The briefing, a cross-institutional collaboration, stressed the need to see sexual violence as occurring in multiple forms in all conflict and conflict-affected settings. This includes domestic violence, and sexual assaults in places to which conflict migrants flee – not only camps, but also cities and urban centres. *The Economist* cited IDS on another key point in the briefing – namely that aid agencies should seek to improve local systems for handling sexual violence, rather than trying to build parallel structures. Since its release, the briefing has been downloaded over 4,000 times.

Including People with Disabilities in Emergency Relief Efforts argues that more needs to be done to ensure that the needs and rights of the one billion people worldwide with disabilities are better reflected in emergency relief efforts. Particularly as 80 per cent of those one billion are living in poorer countries, which are more vulnerable to disasters and where people with disabilities are disproportionately affected. The Rapid Response Briefing was written by IDS Research Fellow Pauline Oosterhoff and Leonard Cheshire Disability and Inclusive Development Centre (LCDIDC) Assistant Director Maria Kett. It was published to coincide with the UK Department for International Development’s new disability framework and the ten year anniversary of the Indian Ocean tsunami. The timely release and partnership between IDS and LCDIDC in producing the briefing has helped extend the reach and successful uptake of the briefing and led to over 4,200 downloads to date.

Centre for Development Impact (CDI) Practice Papers

Improving Co-benefits and ‘Triple Win’ Impacts from Climate Action: The Role of Guidance Tools

Lars Otto Naess, Markus Hagemann, Blane Harvey, Sarah Hendel-Blackford, Niklas Höhne and Frauke Urban

CDI PRACTICE PAPER 7

This CDI Practice Paper addresses the role of tools in supporting interventions to achieve the ‘triple wins’ of adaptation, mitigation and development. Over recent years there has been a proliferation of guidance tools to support adaptation or mitigation, increasingly in a development context, but little work on the role tools play in helping to bridge the gap between these three areas in practice. Based on a review of tools in view of ‘climate compatible development’, the paper suggests key considerations for how tools could help achieve ‘triple wins’.

Assessing Impact in Dynamic and Complex Environments: Systemic Action Research and Participatory Systemic Inquiry

Danny Burns

CDI PRACTICE PAPER 8

This CDI Practice Paper is about the uses of Systemic Action Research (SAR) and Participatory Systemic Inquiry (PSI) for impact assessment. SAR is an action research methodology which embeds design, planning, action and evaluation into a single process. It is an iterative learning process which supports real-time assessment across social systems. SAR can be embedded within programmes or layered into programmes later on in their development. PSI is a shorter process, which allows a system to be mapped as a baseline against which changes in the dynamics of the system can be assessed. PSI can underpin an action research process or it can be carried out as a process in its own right.

Improving Quality: Current Evidence on What Affects the Quality of Commissioned Evaluations

Rob Lloyd and Florian Schatz

CDI PRACTICE PAPER 9

With the increase in resources that organisations are dedicating to evaluation the issue of evaluation quality has risen up the agenda and a growing number of commissioners are now looking at how to ensure the studies they commission are of sufficient quality. While a plethora of evaluation quality standards exist

that identify the factors that shape quality, most are experiential rather than based on research evidence. Particularly in the context of commissioning and implementing evaluation in bilateral donors, there has been limited empirical research on identifying the factors that underlie evaluation quality. Drawing on the findings of two recent studies into the quality of evaluations and other recent work in this area, this CDI Practice Paper starts to fill this gap in evidence.

Straus-in-the-wind, Hoops and Smoking Guns: What can Process Tracing Offer to Impact Evaluation?

Melanie Punton and Katharina Welle

CDI PRACTICE PAPER 10

This CDI Practice Paper explains the methodological and theoretical foundations of process tracing, and discusses its potential application in international development impact evaluations. It draws on two early applications of process tracing for assessing impact in international development interventions: Oxfam Great Britain’s contribution to advancing universal health care in Ghana, and the impact of the Hunger And Nutrition Commitment Index (HANCI) on policy change in Tanzania. In a companion to this paper, Practice Paper 10 Annex describes the main steps in applying process tracing and provides some examples of how these steps might be applied in practice.

Exciting work on techniques new to development evaluation.

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Applying Process Tracing in Five Steps

Melanie Punton and Katharina Welle

CDI PRACTICE PAPER 10 ANNEX

This Practice Paper Annex is the companion to CDI Practice Paper 10, both of which focus on process tracing. CDI Practice Paper 10 discusses what process tracing can offer to impact evaluation and draws on two early applications of process tracing for assessing impact in international development interventions as case studies. This annex describes the main steps in applying process tracing, as adapted from a recent book by Derek Beach and Rasmus Brun Pedersen: *Process-Tracing Methods: Foundations and Guidelines* (2013). It also provides some examples of how these

steps might be applied in practice, drawing on the case study of the Universal Health Care Campaign evaluation, as discussed in CDI Practice Paper 10.

Tax Experiments in Developing Countries: A Critical Review and Reflections on Feasibility

Giulia Mascagni

CDI PRACTICE PAPER 11

This CDI Practice Paper provides a critical assessment of the literature on tax experiments to date. It examines the main conceptual, methodological and data-related challenges, and provides practical reflections on how to move forward in low- and middle-income countries where this type of research is still underdeveloped. It offers a guide for practitioners on the main challenges in quantitative research on tax compliance and on the methods used to tackle them, which may be of interest for evaluation research more generally.

Improving the Practice of Value for Money Assessment

Julian Barr and Angela Christie

CDI PRACTICE PAPER 12

This CDI Practice Paper brings together recent work at Itad to examine the origins of the concept of value for money (VFM) in the performance audit of public expenditure and its increasing prominence as a tool applied to support the management of publicly funded international development. It considers similarities and differences between VFM audit and evaluation, and identifies opportunities to strengthen the practice of both. The paper outlines the challenge of using VFM concepts to improve development impact and proposes a VFM diagnostic tool to help meet this challenge, drawing on practice examples from the past three years to illustrate its use.

Practice Paper in Briefs

Ebola and Lessons for Development

Amber Huff

IDS PRACTICE PAPER IN BRIEF 16

As the Ebola crisis continues to unfold across West Africa and the international community belatedly responds, broader questions arise beyond the immediate challenges on the ground. These fundamentally challenge our understanding of 'development' as framed and practised in past decades. In order to understand the causes and consequences of this particular outbreak, and to foster resilience, our attention must turn to why these outbreaks occur, why they have such devastating impacts in some situations and not others, and what responsibility 'development' may bear.

Global Governance and the Limits of Health Security

Stefan Elbe and Anne Roemer-Mahler

IDS PRACTICE PAPER IN BRIEF 17

The Ebola outbreak in West Africa has exposed the limits of the current approach to the global governance of infectious diseases, which mixes public health and security interests. International efforts to strengthen 'health security' quickly faltered when confronted with weak national health systems. Costly attempts by Western governments to strengthen global health security by developing new medical countermeasures, though important, did not yield a single, effective, widely available treatment or vaccine before the outbreak occurred. In the end, governments could only try to get 'ahead' of the disease via a heavily militarised response that came too late for the thousands

who have already died, that remains of uncertain sustainability, and that raises profound challenges for already stretched armed forces.

Strengthening Health Systems for Resilience

Gerald Bloom, Hayley MacGregor, Andrew McKenzie and Emmanuel Sokpo

IDS PRACTICE PAPER IN BRIEF 18

In countries with high levels of poverty or instability and with poor health system management and governance, people are highly vulnerable to shocks associated with ill health, including major epidemics. An effective health system can help build their resilience by reducing exposure to infection and minimising the impact of sickness on livelihoods and economic development. There is broad consensus on the key elements of such a health system: measures to protect public health, access to safe and effective basic health services, hospital back-up and a capacity to respond to major health shocks. The creation of such systems requires sustained efforts to strengthen state oversight of the health sector and to build effective partnerships for public health and service delivery.

Return of the Rebel: Legacies of War and Reconstruction in West Africa's Ebola Epidemic

Jeremy Lind and Johnny Ndebe

IDS PRACTICE PAPER IN BRIEF 19

The spread of Ebola in West Africa centres on a region with a shared recent history of transnational civil war and internationally led post-conflict reconstruction efforts. This legacy of conflict and shortcomings in the reconstruction efforts are key

to understanding how the virus has spread. The dynamics of warfare tied into and accentuated the state's remoteness from many people. Ebola has simply unmasked persisting deep public suspicion and mistrust of the state, laying bare the limits of post-conflict reconstruction to transform state-society relations. The reconstruction emphasis on rehabilitating pre-existing governance structures – such as the paramount chieftancy in Sierra Leone – did not redress deeply rooted social inequalities, with the result that many people have been marginalised.

Ebola, Politics and Ecology: Beyond the 'Outbreak Narrative'

Amber Huff and Tom Winnebah

IDS PRACTICE PAPER IN BRIEF 20

The origin of the Ebola outbreak in West Africa has been traced to the likely confluence of a virus, a bat, a two-year-old child and an underequipped rural health centre. Understanding how these factors may have

combined in south-eastern Guinea near the end of 2013 requires us to rethink elements of the familiar Ebola 'outbreak narrative', as propagated by the international media, in a deeper political, economic and ecological context. This includes examining the social, ecological and epidemiological evidence and questioning long-held and misplaced assumptions about rural resource users, rural livelihoods, deforestation and environmental change, and the role of development in both the current crisis and in realising a more resilient future.

Ebola and Extractive Industry

Jeremy Allouche

IDS PRACTICE PAPER IN BRIEF 21

The economic effects of the Ebola health crisis are slowly unfolding as the virus continues to affect Sierra Leone, Liberia and Guinea. The most important sector is mining as these three countries share a rich iron ore geological beltway. The macroeconomic impacts of the crisis came into sharp focus when London Mining,

Ebola and Lessons for Development

The West African Ebola epidemic has represented an unprecedented health and humanitarian crisis due to the speed of the epidemic's escalation, the number of people affected and its broad geographic scope.

The Ebola and Lessons for Development Initiative was a key initiative that aimed to engage policymakers and practitioners. IDS argued that the community needs to ask deep questions about how the current development model has contributed to shaping the magnitude of today's crisis.

Through the publication of nine thematic briefing papers, the convening of a high-level launch event hosted by the Wellcome Trust, and a coordinated media and communications strategy, the IDS initiative, *Ebola and Lessons for Development: Inequality, Structural Violence and Infectious Disease* offers critique on the current model of development. The briefings called for an urgent need to look beyond the immediate, on-the-ground concerns of disease control and containment to consider the bigger and broader questions about international development.

With extensive coverage in the media, IDS has been influential in global discussions around the response to the Ebola outbreak, and more widely questions the current framework for development. There has been significant media engagement from a variety of outlets including the BBC, *The Guardian*, Open Democracy and SciDev, where they have published quotes, interviews and editorials from IDS. The coverage also extends to IDS' blog where IDS researchers and partners have written on a range of themes from strengthening health systems to integrating science, policy and politics.

This initiative has engaged a number of global organisations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Mission for Ebola Emergency Response (UNMEER), the Wellcome Trust and bilateral aid agencies.



▲ Sierra Leone, Freetown. A burial, at the King Tom cemetery, of a person who is suspected to have died from Ebola into one of a group of pre-dug graves.

Sierra Leone's second largest iron ore producer, suspended its activities. Ebola is also having a devastating impact on the informal mining sector, which provides a livelihood to some of the country's poorest people. However, how the effects of mining have left countries vulnerable to the Ebola crisis also deserves attention. Large-scale mining creates social and ecological disruptions that could encourage the emergence and spread of disease.

Urbanisation, the Peri-urban Growth and Zoonotic Disease

Linda Waldman

IDS PRACTICE PAPER IN BRIEF 22

Ebola has had significant, negative effects in the rapidly expanding, unregulated areas of peri-urban and urban West Africa. The residents of these areas maintain vital connections with rural populations while intermingling with and living in close proximity to urban and elite populations. These interconnections fuel the spread of Ebola. The degradation of natural resources, temporary housing, inadequate water supplies, hazardous conditions and dense concentrations of people in peri-urban areas exacerbate the potential for zoonotic disease spread. Yet the peri-urban remains largely unacknowledged and under-addressed in development.

The Pathology of Inequality: Gender and Ebola in West Africa

Jennifer Diggins and Elizabeth Mills

IDS PRACTICE PAPER IN BRIEF 23

The international response to Ebola has been decried for being 'too slow, too little, too late'. As well as racing to respond, we need to consider what has

happened over the past decades to leave exposed fault lines that enabled Ebola to move so rapidly across boundaries of people's bodies, villages, towns and countries. Gender is important to these fault lines in two related spheres. Women and men are differentially affected by Ebola, with women in the region taking on particular roles and responsibilities as they care for the ill and bury the dead, and as they navigate ever-diminishing livelihood options and increasingly limited health resources available to pregnant women. Furthermore, structural preconditions in 'development' itself have deepened these gendered fault lines.

Local Engagement in Ebola Outbreaks and Beyond in Sierra Leone

Pauline Oosterhoff and Annie Wilkinson

IDS PRACTICE PAPER IN BRIEF 24

Containment strategies for Ebola rupture fundamental features of social, political and religious life. Control efforts that involve local people and appreciate their perspectives, social structures and institutions are therefore vital. Unfortunately such approaches have not been widespread in West Africa where response strategies have been predominantly top-down. Authoritarian tactics have had questionable effect, potentially worsening the epidemic and contributing to social and economic burdens. Failure to involve local people and their concerns is often justified by budgetary and practical restraints such as lack of time and resources. However, some of the current Ebola responses reflect problematic assumptions about local ignorance and capability.

New Approaches in Impact

Workshop Report: Framing Ethics in Impact Evaluation: Where Are We? Which Route Should We Take?

Chris Barnett and Tamlyn Munslow

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 98

This was an interactive workshop – supported by the Institute of Development Studies' Department for International Development Accountable Grant and the University of East Anglia – with a view to opening up the debate on ethics in impact evaluation to a wider audience in 2015. Our working assumption is that ethics, while well established in social science research (through standards, codes and institutions), is generally undervalued in impact evaluation. The workshop set out to explore the landscape of ethical practice as it currently exists, with a particular focus on the concerns of practitioners presently involved in implementing impact evaluations.

Process Tracing: The Potential and Pitfalls for Impact Evaluation in International Development. Summary of a Workshop held on 7 May 2014

Chris Barnett and Tamlyn Munslow

IDS EVIDENCE REPORT 102

In international development there is increasing pressure to demonstrate that aid spending is making a difference. In short, that it is having an 'impact'. During the past decade, there has been a rapid rise in the use of experimental and quasi-experimental evaluation designs – viewed by some as the 'gold standard' in evaluation methodologies. Such designs are based on a counterfactual logic of assessing causation/attribution; an approach that requires large-n studies and quantitative datasets in order to test the statistical difference in outcomes between the treatment and a properly constructed comparison group (the control). There is now, however, a growing interest in exploring alternative, yet still robust, approaches to impact evaluation.

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 journal, the *IDS Bulletin*. Individually-themed issues bring together the latest thinking and research from programmes and events at IDS for an audience of development practitioners, policymakers and researchers.

Through the IDS online bookshop at www.ntd.co.uk/idsbookshop/ books written by IDS Researchers for external publishers are also available for purchase.

As well as publications, IDS produces many other resources such as videos, podcasts and blogs. To receive e-updates on all our research publications, sign-up through www.ids.ac.uk/e-alert-signup.

IDS Bulletin to go Open Access in 2016

IDS is pleased to announce that its journal, the *IDS Bulletin*, is to be relaunched from January 2016 as a gold open access publication.

The IDS flagship journal is currently published in partnership with Wiley Blackwell, but with the expiry of the current agreement at the end of 2015, IDS has decided to bring the *Bulletin* back in-house and make all content freely downloadable and published under a Creative Commons license.

The entire back catalogue, going back almost half a century, will also be digitised and shared without restriction from 2016 onwards.

The relaunch is planned to coincide with IDS' 50th anniversary celebrations. Since 1968, the *IDS Bulletin* has been an integral part of IDS' research dissemination strategy, covering the major themes and influencing debates within international development.

By going open access the *IDS Bulletin* is able to reach more Southern and worldwide readers and contributors, with immediately free downloadable articles, allowing some re-use of material. We want to retain our existing readers and find new ones, whether students, policy actors or academic researchers, or anyone interested in the cutting-edge debates around international development.

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