

2018-2019 ANNUAL REPORT



**Building a world with more
evidence and less poverty**



A lottery for IPA's Graduating to Resilience project, organized in a host community in the district of Kamwenge, Uganda in December 2018. Credit: Aude Guerrucci

04

Letter from Annie & Dean

06

What We Do

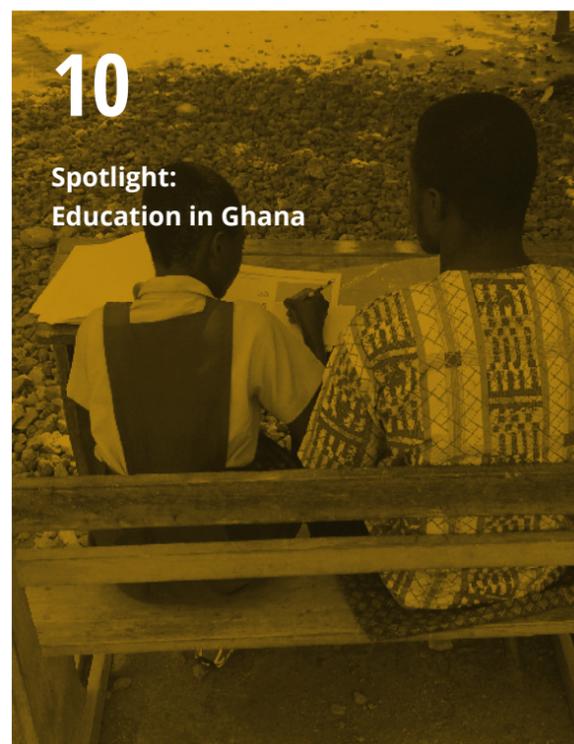
08

Policy Influence



10

Spotlight: Education in Ghana



14

The Limited Effects of WASH Interventions in Rural Kenya

16

Improving Security with Intensified City Presence in Bogotá, Colombia

18

Benchmarking Cash to a Standard Development Program in Rwanda



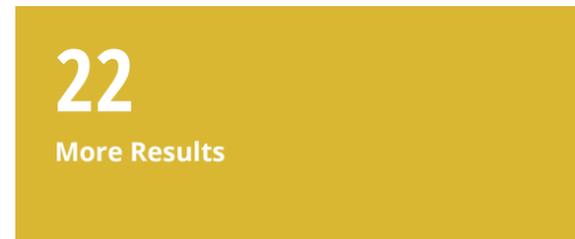
20

The Challenge of Eradicating Child Labor in the Philippines



22

More Results



24

Behind the Data



26

Our Supporters



28

Financials, Leadership, & Offices



Designer: Push10

Editor: Laura Burke

Writers and Contributors: John Branch, Laura Burke, Shahana Hirji, Heidi McAnnally-Linz, Jeffrey Mosenkis, Bethany Park, Rebecca Smith, Cara Vu

Cover

Aaron, an enumerator, teaches a faith leader how to use a smartphone as part of IPA's evaluation of the Becoming One program in the district of Kamwenge, Uganda. Becoming One is a couples counseling program conducted by faith leaders to encourage behavior change that may prevent intimate partner violence. Credit: Aude Guerrucci

Back

Two members of a team of IPA surveyors—team leader Jackie and enumerator Alice—walk in the district of Kamwenge, Uganda. Credit: Aude Guerrucci

A Letter from Annie & Dean

DEAR FRIENDS,

Last year was a time of both growth and reflection at IPA. Amidst the exciting developments—from starting a new unit that advises organizations on gathering and using data and right-fit evidence, to supporting various government agencies to apply evidence to their programs—we also paused, reflected, and articulated an ambitious strategy to make a bigger impact in the years to come. Here are some highlights of IPA's accomplishments last year, which were made possible by the world-class researchers, organizations, and funders we are proud to call our partners.

We generated more evidence to share with the world. Generating rigorous evidence with a network of renowned researchers and partners remains the cornerstone of what we do. Last year, we started 98 new studies and continued our efforts to share research findings and promote the use of evidence through 66 events around the world.

Governments, NGOs, and private enterprises used rigorous evidence from IPA-implemented evaluations to inform and improve their programs. These impacts included institution-wide shifts, scale-ups, and programmatic changes. For example, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) cited IPA research in its decision to shift from traditional microfinance to the Graduation Approach and to building more inclusive markets; the World Health Organization (WHO) issued a new guideline citing IPA research in a recommendation to offer a career ladder to practicing community health workers; and Peru's MineduLAB, an embedded evidence lab within the Ministry of Education launched by IPA and our partners at J-PAL, scaled up a campaign that helped schools use maintenance funds as intended.

“ We launched the Right-Fit Evidence (RFE) Unit and continued to share critical measurement tools through the Poverty Probability Index® (PPI®).

We launched the Right-Fit Evidence (RFE) Unit. Built on the principles outlined in *The Goldilocks Challenge* by Mary Kay Gugerty and Dean Karlan, the RFE unit provides resources and consulting services to organizations, donors, and governments in designing and supporting cost-effective, appropriately-sized monitoring & evaluation (M&E) systems.

We influenced global debates and communicated key findings to a global audience. Our work was featured multiple times in *The New York Times* and *NPR*, and in other respected news outlets including *The Atlantic*, *Vox*, and *WIRED*. Several of these media stories focused on a Rwanda study that benchmarked cash transfers to a more standard development program (see feature on pages 18-19).



A surveyor works with a study participant as part of IPA's evaluation of the impact of a pension program on senior citizens' well-being in Paraguay. Credit: IPA Paraguay

We continued to share critical measurement tools through the Poverty Probability Index® (PPI®), the simple and low-cost poverty measurement tool that made its new home at IPA in 2016 and is used by more than 600 organizations around the world. Last year, IPA released 10 new PPIs, helping organizations integrate objective poverty data into their assessments and strategic decision-making.

Finally, we took stock and planned for the years to come. Last year was a time of reflection, feedback gathering, learning from our past, and articulating a path forward. This process culminated in the release of our 2025 Strategic Ambition, where we lay out an ambitious plan that rests on three pillars: creating stronger evidence, sharing evidence strategically, and equipping decision-makers to use evidence. Our vision, to build a world with less poverty, remains stronger than ever, and we are hopeful that this new strategy will enable us to more fully realize this vision.

“ We released our 2025 Strategic Ambition, where we laid out an ambitious plan that rests on three pillars: create stronger evidence, share evidence strategically, and equip decision-makers to use evidence.

As always, all of this work happens because of you: the researchers, organizations, and funders who make it all possible. We are deeply appreciative of your partnership and hope you will continue to join us as we forge ahead in achieving our vision of a world with more evidence and less poverty.



Annie Duflo
Executive Director



Dean Karlan
Founder

IN THE MEDIA

Last year, our work was featured in many respected national and international news outlets.



What We Do

We create and share evidence, while equipping decision-makers to use evidence to reduce poverty.



Photo: Qualitative surveys conducted during IPA's impact evaluation of land allocation programs in Myanmar. Credit: Michelle Korte

With a long-term field presence in 21 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, IPA leads the field of development in cutting-edge research quality and innovation. We test promising ideas across contexts and along the path to scale, proactively engage key decision-makers throughout the research process, share findings with the right people at the right time, and equip partners with the skills and tools they need to co-create and use data and evidence.

Since our founding in 2002, our research has led to better programs and policies that have made a positive impact on hundreds of millions of people's lives worldwide.

How do we build a world with less poverty?

 **Create Stronger Evidence**
To deepen public knowledge on how to reduce poverty

 **Share Evidence Strategically**
To influence conversations & inform decisions

 **Equip Decision-Makers to Use Evidence**
To improve the lives of the global poor

RIGHT-FIT EVIDENCE

Complementing our randomized evaluation work, IPA's new Right-Fit Evidence unit provides resources and consulting services to organizations, donors, and governments to support them in designing a learning agenda, collecting the right M&E data, and putting the findings into action.

IPA's work in M&E employs four key principles, known as the "CART" principles:



CREDIBLE

Collect high-quality data and analyze the data accurately.



ACTIONABLE

Commit to act on the data you collect.



RESPONSIBLE

Ensure the benefits of data collection outweigh the costs.



TRANSPORTABLE

Collect data that generate knowledge for other programs.

OUR WORK AT A GLANCE

21

Country Programs

8

Program Areas

700+

Partners

600+

Researchers in our network

800+

Evaluations to date in 51 countries

16

Years of generating evidence and moving evidence to policy

IPA's Policy Influence

Last year, IPA collaborated with government partners in 21 countries to create and apply evidence. Here are some highlights.

OUR GLOBAL IMPACT

Advancing a Research Agenda on Financial Inclusion and Climate Resilience

In May of 2018, IPA's Financial Inclusion Program, Mercy Corps, and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) organized a roundtable in Washington, D.C. on financial inclusion and resilience to climate variability. The event brought together researchers, donors, and practitioners to advance a research agenda aimed at discovering effective ways to strengthen vulnerable households' ability to mitigate, cope, and recover from unexpected emergencies and stresses such as natural disasters or humanitarian crises without compromising their future welfare. Attendees took stock of existing evidence, identified important gaps, and prioritized open research questions. Insights from the event were incorporated into an evidence brief IPA published later in the year.



Evidence-Informed Policies for Mexico City's Police Force



Fostering Dialogue Between Researchers and Decision-makers for SME Development



Ministry of Education Scales Up a Program to Reduce School Dropout



Promoting Effective Poverty Measurement With the PPI®



IPA Wins Outstanding NGO Award

Embedded Advice for Two Government Ministries on Employment Programming



Convening Decision-Makers Around Evidence in Health

Research to Influence Supreme Court Reforms

MEXICO

IPA Mexico is engaged in several ongoing projects with the Secretariat of Public Safety (SSC) of Mexico City. Researchers with the Yale School of Management and IPA first worked with the SSC to study a procedural justice training program for officers that the city is now planning to scale. In 2018, the research team started two new studies addressing the new government's policy priorities of focused deterrence and problem-oriented policing and is working to strengthen the use of crime data using CompStat. Two IPA staff are embedded within the SSC to support these projects.

PERU

Peru's Ministry of Education scaled up a telenovela-video information campaign to all full-day public secondary schools in Peru based on rigorous evidence that it reduced school dropout rates. The innovative information campaign was evaluated at scale through MineduLAB—a research and policy partnership between IPA, J-PAL, and the Ministry of Education. The program now reaches over 2,000 public secondary schools.

COLOMBIA

IPA's Small & Medium Enterprises (SME) program hosted a series of roundtables in Lima, Peru, Bogotá, Colombia, and Accra, Ghana in August and September. The events aimed to identify the challenges and opportunities for applying evidence to policies, products, and services targeted at SME growth and explored where further research is needed. The exchanges between researchers, high-level policymakers, and representatives from the private sector surfaced openings for research and policy collaborations that are driving the SME Program's current priorities.

SIERRA LEONE

IPA received the 2018 "Outstanding International NGO of the Year" award in November at the Sierra Leone Business, CEO, Leadership and NGO Awards in Freetown. The award was given "in recognition of [IPA's] demonstrated support and commitment, through professional services, best practices and sound management principles, excellence, innovation and effectiveness in improving the lives of the poor and those most vulnerable in local communities in Sierra Leone."

BURKINA FASO, KENYA

The Poverty Probability Index® (PPI®), an easy-to-use poverty measurement tool, made its home at IPA in 2016. IPA released new PPIs using its new construction methodology for 10 countries in late 2017 and 2018. In Kenya and Burkina Faso, IPA hosted launch events for the new PPIs. The events, which garnered national media attention in both countries, introduced existing and potential users to the new PPI, explained how it can be used to drive organizational decisions, and shared tips and tools for using it most effectively.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

IPA is partnering with researchers, the government of Côte d'Ivoire, the World Bank and the Agence Française de Développement to support evidence-informed decision-making in the government's employment programming. An IPA staff member embedded in the Ministry of Youth & Employment and the Ministry of Employment and Social Protection is sharing relevant global research findings in a series of policy notes and building the ministry's capacity to use evidence in employment program design.

ZAMBIA

In March of 2018, the Zambian Ministry of Health, with support from USAID, the UK Department for International Development, and Population Council, convened the first national Evidence for Impact research symposium in Lusaka. IPA presented strategies for fostering evidence-informed decision-making in the health sector and shared results and policy lessons from our health research in Zambia. Over 300 participants from government and civil society attended, and the event built momentum for co-creating evidence with policymakers, local academics, and the National Health Research Authority.

PHILIPPINES

IPA Philippines is working with researchers and policymakers to evaluate the impacts and strengthen the implementation of reforms undertaken by the Supreme Court of the Philippines. The reforms, which include the introduction of new technologies and procedures, aim to increase the judiciary's efficiency and reduce a backlog of cases.



SPOTLIGHT / EDUCATION IN GHANA

Improving Learning with Effective and Scalable Solutions: A Decade of Partnership

IPA Ghana has a long history of collaborating with researchers, the Ministry of Education (MoE), and its implementing arm, the Ghana Education Service (GES). Together, we have developed scalable ways to improve the quality of education in Ghana, using evidence to inform program design and to test solutions at scale.

A TCAI school in Ghana. Credit: Jessica Kiessel



2018
A targeted instruction classroom from the STARS project. Credit: IPA Ghana

▲ 2008 *First partnership between Ghana's Ministry of Education and IPA*

When IPA Ghana was a fledgling office, researchers partnered with GES to measure the short- and long-term impacts of providing full, needs-based scholarships to secondary school students through the Ghana Secondary Education Program. **This research helped establish a relationship with the Ministry of Education and more than ten years later, researchers continue to evaluate the impact of the program—both on recipients and on their children.**

With researchers Esther Duflo, Pascaline Dupas, and Michael Kremer

▲ 2010 *IPA partnered with the Ministry of Education to develop and evaluate a targeted instruction program in Ghana's public primary schools*

Building on previous research from India and Kenya, internal IPA researchers worked with the Ministry of Education and the Ghana Education Service to develop and evaluate a targeted instruction model in Ghana. **This project engaged decision-makers through**

a consultative process and demonstrated that targeted instruction can work in Ghana, laying the groundwork for a future opportunity to adapt the program and evaluate it at scale.

With researchers Annie Duflo, Jessica Kiessel, and Adrienne Lucas

“*IPA has been a distinct partner to the Ministry of Education in generating evidence for decision-making. It's a rich partnership that has deepened over time, and I look forward to IPA facilitating deeper evidence generation and better utilization of data to inform decision-making in Ghana's education sector in the years to come.*

CYNTHIA BOSUMTWI-SAM
Former Acting Executive Secretary, Ghana's National Inspectorate Board



2018
Annie Dufflo, IPA Executive Director (left), Madeleen Husselman, IPA Ghana Country Director (center background), and Enoch Cobbinah, Chief Director, Ministry of Education, Ghana, at Education Evidence Day in May 2018. Credit: John Denanyoh

▲ 2013

IPA ran a pre-primary education scoping study in four different African cities, including Accra

This project allowed IPA to begin engaging with Ghanaian educators in early childhood education (ECE) and ultimately helped IPA become a visible key partner in Ghana's ECE research and programming, **setting the stage for future partnerships described below.**

With researchers Kelly Bidwell and Loïc Watine

▲ 2015-2018

Building a body of evidence on ECE in Ghana

With implementing partners and researchers, IPA worked closely with the government on several ECE projects, including:

- A mentoring and pre-service training program for student teachers learning to teach kindergarten. **The evidence from this evaluation has been used to inform the content and design of Sabre Education's pre-service teacher training program.**
- A scalable and affordable in-service teacher training and coaching model called Quality Preschool for Ghana. Through a participatory process that included

regular steering committee meetings, the research team engaged policymakers throughout the lifespan of the study. **The education ministry used the results from the evaluation to inform the design of a policy framework on school-based in-service training for kindergarten teachers.**

- Lively Minds' play-based community-led preschool program. We are currently discussing the implications of the study on policy and program development.

With researchers Sharon Wolf, J. Lawrence Aber, Jere R. Behrman, Sonya Krutikova, and Orazio Attanasio

▲ 2017

IPA signed an MOU with the Ghana Education Service

IPA Ghana signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ghana Education Service to formalize our partnership in developing rigorous evaluations of proposed education programs, provide credible empirical evidence from research programs to inform policy decisions, and collaborate on capacity-building of staff in research and evaluation processes. **The MOU formalized an existing partnership of co-creating evidence for the education sector.**

▲ 2017 & 2018

IPA co-organized Ghana Education Evidence Summit and Education Evidence Day with the Ministry of Education

IPA co-organized two major events with the Ministry of Education on the latest education evidence and its relevance to Ghana. In 2018, Evidence Day opened the ministry's annual education sector review. During this event, IPA convened workshops to share lessons among Ministries of Education from Zambia, Peru, and Côte d'Ivoire. **These learning events further strengthened the Ghanaian education sector's commitment to generating and using evidence.**

▲ 2018-2019

Ministry-led targeted instruction program adapted for evaluation at scale

Building on the previous evaluation and partnership, the Strengthening Teacher Accountability to Reach All Students project brings together government, development partners, and researchers to design a refined targeted instruction curriculum, train teachers, implement it at scale within the existing government systems, and monitor the program through a participatory process. **We expect that with positive results, the evaluation will lead to the scale-up of this model within the Ghanaian education system.**

With researchers Adrienne Lucas, Sabrin Beg, and Anne Fitzpatrick

WHAT'S NEXT?

IPA is supporting the Ministry of Education to strengthen its embedded evidence capacity.

This project will equip staff to leverage data for improved accountability and decision-making and generate and apply evidence to policy and implementation decisions.

WHAT WE'VE LEARNED

Government ownership of evidence generation and evidence-informed decision-making is possible when we:

1

Support country-led priorities

2

Facilitate an intentional and collaborative process of program design

3

Strengthen partnerships to implement within the government system

4

Ensure continuous dialogue among partners

Aligning policy relevance with research goals and timelines is possible when we:

Reach out and partner with the policy community before the intervention or evaluation is designed and engage decision-makers throughout the lifecycle of a study and beyond.

Co-creating evidence with decision-makers can be a painstaking process, but over time it leads to a culture of evidence generation and evidence-informed decision-making, in addition to policy changes and programming design.

The Limited Effects of WASH Interventions in Rural Kenya

Water, sanitation, hygiene, and nutrition interventions were designed to reduce diarrhea and promote child health, but only the nutrition intervention made an impact, raising questions about what works.

Water-frugal handwashing stations were one of the interventions used in the study. Promoters added soap to the soapy water container quarterly. Credit: Amy Pickering

Researchers: Clair Null, Amy Pickering, Christine Stewart, Holly Dentz, Benjamin Arnold, Charles Arnold, Jade Benjamin-Chung, et. al.

Diarrheal diseases are a leading cause of death for children in the developing world, killing nearly half a million children under the age of five each year. Even when diarrheal episodes are not fatal, illness early in life can have long-term effects on child growth and development. Given the established benefits of safe drinking water, handwashing with soap, and using an improved latrine, many organizations implement water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programs in rural areas of many low-income countries as a way to improve child health. Evidence on the relative health benefits of these interventions has been lacking, however.

IPA-Kenya worked with researchers to conduct a large-scale randomized evaluation of the impacts of water, sanitation, hygiene, and nutrition interventions delivered alone and in combination. The WASH intervention was comprised of behavioral messaging and simple technological interventions, including chlorination for treating household drinking water, improved pit latrines and tools for disposing of child and animal feces, and handwashing stations with soapy water. The nutrition intervention included counseling from community health promoters and nutritional supplements for undernourished children.

After two years, researchers found that adherence was high and drinking water quality improved, but the WASH interventions were insufficient to reduce diarrhea or improve child growth. The nutrition intervention modestly improved children's growth. None of the interventions improved measures of child development two years after intervention delivery began. A sister-trial in Bangladesh, conducted at the same time, also had limited impacts.

Overall, the findings call into question the ability of large-scale water, sanitation, and handwashing interventions to reduce diarrhea or improve children's growth or development in similar contexts.



A chlorine dispenser used as part of the WASH interventions. Credit: Amy Pickering

WHY SO LITTLE IMPACT?

The approaches that were tested had been carefully piloted and appeared to hold much promise, and the results were disappointing to many who work in the sector. What could have gone wrong? A couple of possible leads:

Chlorine didn't kill all types of parasites

A very common parasite infecting kids in the comparison group was *Giardia*—39 percent of kids had it. However, none of the interventions reduced *Giardia*. Another common parasite called *Ascaris* infected 23 percent of comparison-group kids. The water treatment reduced *Ascaris* by 18 percent and the water treatment combined with handwashing reduced it by 22 percent. In other words, the water treatment intervention was effective at killing some parasites that infect kids, but not all of them.

Treating water killed bacteria, but kids were still exposed to it

The water treatment reduced *E. coli* in drinking water, but children under age two still had high levels of fecal bacteria on their hands and toys. "One overlooked source may be animal feces, particularly from chickens that roam in and out of most houses," said lead researcher Clair Null of Mathematica. Null pointed out the household environment is generally very contaminated and "young children are constantly putting things in their mouths."

"These results were disappointing, but they tell us we really need to investigate other innovative approaches to reduce child exposure to fecal contamination because what we're doing might not be working," Null said.



Improving Security with Intensified City Presence in Bogotá, Colombia

Doubling police patrols and cleaning up streets in high-crime areas reduced crime on streets that received the services, but most crime shifted to nearby areas.

Police patrols from the Metropolitan Police of Bogotá gather in the Simón Bolívar public park. Credit: Metropolitan Police of Bogotá

Researchers: Chris Blattman, Donald Green, Daniel Ortega, Santiago Tobón

In Bogotá, Colombia, security has improved in recent years, but crime remains a major concern for city residents. When a new mayor took office in 2016, he promised to confront crime and violence on the city's highest-crime streets. The city then had to decide on its strategy.

Many cities around the world tackle crime by concentrating their personnel and resources on the highest crime blocks, often called "hot spots." While most U.S. cities rely on hot spot policing, it's not clear if it works in all contexts: increasing police presence in the highest-crime areas may simply drive crime to nearby areas, leaving overall crime levels unchanged.

In Bogotá, the city decided to partner with researchers to measure the impact of doubling police patrols and increasing municipal clean-ups on the highest-crime streets on crime. They wanted to see not only if crime went down on those streets, but if it went up on nearby streets. After working with police to identify 1,919 of the highest-crime blocks in Bogotá, researchers randomly assigned the blocks to either receive intensified police patrols, municipal clean-ups, both, or neither.

After eight months, researchers found a large improvement in security: crime went down on blocks that received both clean-ups and extra police patrols, but not when they only got one or the other.



Officials from the Bogotá Mayor's Office and volunteer citizens clean and paint a street in downtown Bogotá. Credit: The Bogotá Mayor's Office

Most crime, particularly property crime, appears to have shifted to nearby streets. There is some evidence, however, that violent crimes, especially homicides and rapes, decreased citywide as a result of the intervention.

These findings suggest that different types of crime respond differently to different place-based tactics,

and cities may find it effective to match their tactics with the specific types of crime they are trying to reduce. In Bogotá, intensified city presence seems to have been most effective at deterring violent crimes, especially homicides and sexual assaults, which in the view of a policymaker could be the most important to prevent. More evidence from a larger-scale study is needed on this topic, however.

POLICY INFLUENCE & NEXT STEPS

The mayor's office is using evidence from the evaluation to inform its policies and is also testing related approaches—such as using predictive policing or installing public surveillance cameras—to discover their effect on crime.

Researchers are also building on this work elsewhere in Colombia. In partnership with the City of Medellín and community officials, researchers are introducing a co-designed program of intensified government outreach and service delivery to test the impact of increased municipal governance on the roles and legitimacy of local gangs and the state. Results are expected in 2020.



Benchmarking Cash to a Standard Development Program in Rwanda

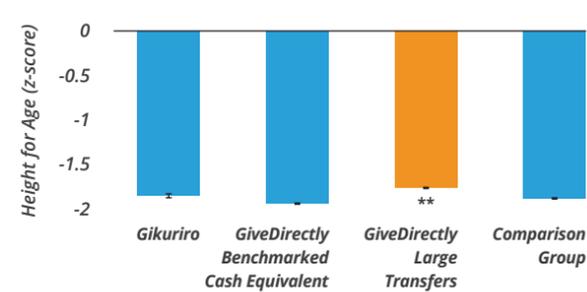
A nutrition and WASH program went head-to-head with an equivalent amount of cash, but neither reached the goal of improving indicators of child health during the study period.

Study participants gather for an explanation of GiveDirectly's program in Nyabihu district in Rwanda. Credit: Daniel Handel



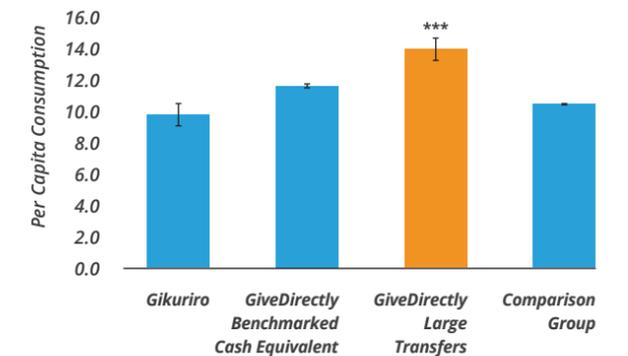
Household enrollment into a household grant program in Kayanza district in Rwanda. Credit: Daniel Handel

Large Transfers Improved Height-for-Age



** Statistically significant at 5%

Large Transfers Improved Consumption



*** Statistically significant at 1%

Researchers: Craig McIntosh, Andrew Zeitlin

Providing cash grants to the poor with no conditions on how the money can be spent was once a radical idea, but recent research has found that unconditional cash transfers can have important welfare benefits for poor households, such as increasing income, assets, psychological well-being, and women's empowerment. Little research exists, however, on the relative impact and cost-effectiveness of giving people cash compared to a more standard set of goods and services.

IPA-Rwanda worked with researchers to conduct a randomized evaluation that compared the impacts of an integrated nutrition and WASH program, funded by USAID, and a cash transfer of equivalent cost (a cost to

USAID of \$142 per household, with \$114 transferred). Researchers measured impacts on household dietary diversity, child and maternal anemia, child growth, value of household wealth, and household consumption, as well as other secondary outcomes.

After approximately one year, the nutrition and WASH program had a positive impact on savings, a secondary outcome, but did not impact child health or any other main outcomes. The equivalent amount of cash allowed households to pay down debt and boosted productive and consumption asset investment but had no impact on the main outcomes of interest either.

The research team also tested the impact of a larger transfer to examine if it's more cost-effective to give larger amounts of money to fewer people or to spread out the money to more people. The large cash transfer—of more than \$500 per household—had a wide range of benefits: it not only increased consumption, house values, savings, and assets, but improved household dietary diversity and height-for-age, and appeared to also decrease child mortality.

Together, the findings suggest larger investments, at least when it comes to cash grants, may be needed to reduce child malnutrition over a short time-horizon.

POLICY INFLUENCE

Following the release of the results, USAID reported that it has used the results from the study to inform its water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions.

IPA presented the results to the Rwandan government before the public release, and as of early 2019, IPA was following up with the government's nutrition lead consultant as they were building their new national strategy.



The Challenge of Eradicating Child Labor in the Philippines

Giving poor families an asset and training to start a business improved their food security and increased their incomes, but brought more children into work.

A woman and child in a sari-sari store, or neighborhood convenience store, in the Philippines. Credit: Peter Srouji

Researchers: Eric Edmonds and Caroline Theoharides

Around the world, 152 million children are engaged in child labor, and in the Philippines many of the children working illegally are in occupations that pose a threat to their health and safety. Because poverty is considered to be the root cause of child labor, policymakers have aimed to reduce child labor by improving the economic welfare of poor households that are using or vulnerable to using child labor. In the Philippines, an IPA research team worked with the government to test the impact of providing poor households (that have any children engaged in child labor) with a one-time productive asset transfer equivalent to US\$518, along with a short business training.

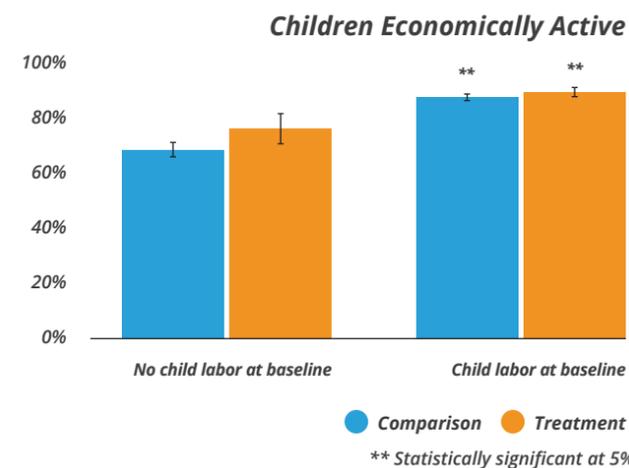
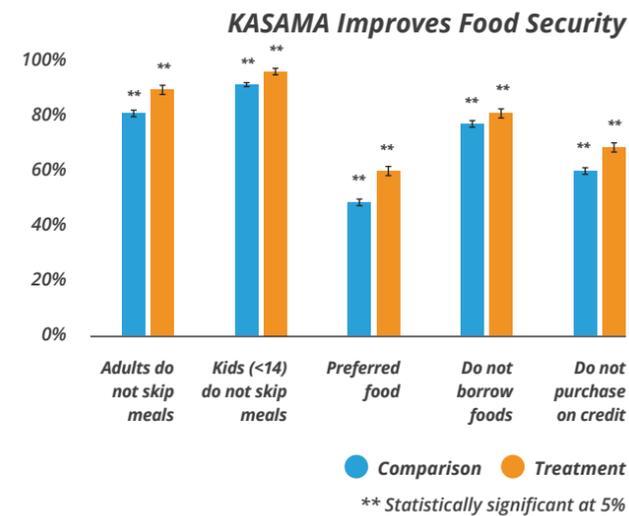
About 18 months after the program started, preliminary results find that the asset and training increased household business activity and had a positive rate of return on family-firm generated income. The

program also increased food security and improved some measures of child welfare, including children's life satisfaction. However, the program also had the unexpected consequence of increasing child labor as a result of the work opportunities of the new business, specifically for children who had not worked before and for children whose families already had at least one business before the program started. These new working children did not experience the improvements in life satisfaction that their previously working siblings experienced as a result of the program.

Overall, these findings raise questions about the value of providing a productive asset transfer to families in order to reduce child labor. Yet they also highlight the value of this program in ameliorating poverty, enhancing food security, and improving the life satisfaction of children already engaged in child labor.



A woman in a sari-sari store, or neighborhood convenience store, in the Philippines. Credit: Eric Edmonds



POLICY IMPACT

The Philippines Department of Labor and Employment (DOLE) reported that they are working on improving their program as a result of the findings from the evaluation. Since one of the findings showed that the program draws in children to work from households who did not have any children working before, they plan to broaden their child labor advocacy component to include all targeted livelihood beneficiaries of the DOLE, regardless of whether they are identified as parents of child laborers. All beneficiary households will sign a written document stating they will not have their children engaged in child labor. They also reported they are in the process of improving and standardizing their child labor orientation module since the study found that the information presented did not appear to be salient.

More Results from Around the Globe

HEALTH

Uganda

A bottom-up community monitoring program fell short of improving child health in Uganda

Researchers: Doug Parkerson, Dan Posner, Pia Raffler

Previous research in Uganda found that having community members monitor health service providers improved the delivery of health services, leading to a substantial drop in child mortality. Ten years later, IPA-Uganda worked with researchers to conduct a large-scale randomized evaluation of a similar program called Accountability Can Transform Health. **The evaluation found that the program marginally improved the quality of treatment patients received and increased patient satisfaction nearly two years after the program began, but the changes were not driven by increased monitoring or bottom-up pressure by community members.** Moreover, the program did not affect how often people sought healthcare, nor did it improve child health.



showed no changes in profits. The findings suggest that priority-setting and stress management techniques, taught using CBT, can improve well-being and firm outcomes for female owners in male-dominated sectors, though longer-term research will be needed.

HEALTH

Sierra Leone

Simple bracelets increased immunization rates in Sierra Leone, at a cost of just \$1 per child

Researcher: Anne Karing

Childhood immunization is one of the most cost-effective ways of reducing child mortality. While more children are getting vaccinated than before, many children in low-income countries are not completing the first-year series of vaccinations. In Sierra Leone, IPA worked with researchers to evaluate the impact of social incentives—in the form of highly visible bracelets for children—on adherence to children's immunization schedules. The bracelets make it highly salient whether the immunization schedule is unfinished and if other children have received immunizations that one's own child has missed. **The study found the signal provided by the bracelets increased timely and complete vaccination by 14 percentage points at a cost of US\$1 per child, with impacts persisting 12 months after the program rollout.** The most effective bracelet was color-coded to show if a child had completed all five vaccines on time.

AGRICULTURE

Ghana

Rainfall insurance and agricultural extension services led to better farming practices, but had limited impacts on farmer welfare in Ghana

Researchers: Mathias Fosu, Dean Karlan, Shashidhara Kolavalli, Christopher Udry

In northern Ghana, where agricultural productivity is low, previous research found that offering farmers rainfall insurance led them to invest more in their farms. Building on that evidence, researchers evaluated the impact of access to rainfall insurance either coupled with or compared to tailored extension advice, weather forecasts, and improved access to inputs. **Preliminary results indicate that extension program led to increases in farmers' knowledge and improved farming practices, that these changes increased yields and earnings, but only by a small amount (reducing farm costs by about 3 percent while leaving levels of output unchanged).** There is no evidence that access to the commercially-available rainfall insurance in Ghana changed input choices on farms. Further, overall demand for rainfall insurance was low. Some evidence suggests an underlying problem may be poor-quality seeds, and follow-up research investigating this question is currently underway.



Field work conducted during the DIRT (Disseminating Innovative Resources and Technologies) evaluation in northern Ghana. Credit: Mohammed Ibrahim

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Uganda

In Uganda, a nine-year study found that start-up grants for young men and women offered more of a jump-start than a lift out of poverty.

Researchers: Chris Blattman, Nathan Fiala, Sebastian Martinez

Little evidence exists on the long-term effects of cash transfers, particularly as a way to spur entrepreneurship and increase earnings. In Uganda, researchers conducted a nine-year randomized evaluation of a government self-employment program that provided cash grants of about \$400 per person to groups of young adults to start a skilled trade. **For the first several years, grant recipients were more likely to practice a skilled trade and their earnings were much higher than that of those who had not received the money. At the nine-year mark, cash recipients still owned more assets such as livestock or improved housing, but non-recipients had caught up in hours worked and earnings.** The grant had some positive impacts on health outcomes for the children of women who had received the grant, but not for the children of male grant recipients. These results suggest start-up grants provide more of a jumpstart than a sustained lift out of poverty for young men and women in this context.

FINANCIAL INCLUSION & HEALTH

Kenya

For high-risk women in Kenya, labeled mobile savings accounts increased savings, reduced transactional sex, and improved health outcomes.

Researchers: Kelly Jones, Erick Gong

Many poor women around the world rely on sexual partners for the purpose of financial assistance, particularly when faced with financial setbacks. In Kenya it is estimated that about 20 percent of sexual relationships are formed for the purpose of financial assistance. Providing these women with appropriate financial tools has the potential to reduce transactional sex as a coping strategy, and reduce exposure to sexually transmitted infections. Building on previous evidence on the impacts of digital finance, IPA-Kenya worked with researchers to evaluate the impact of providing high-risk women in rural and urban areas of western Kenya with mobile savings accounts labeled for emergency expenses and individual goals. **The evaluation found that the labeled mobile savings accounts led to an increase in savings, reductions in transactional sex as a risk-coping response to adverse events, and a decrease in symptoms of sexually transmitted infections.**

Behind the Data

IPA's ability to collect high-quality data rests on the quality of our dedicated staff in the field. Behind every number, every result, is a painstaking (often years-long) process that involves traveling, searching, interviewing, entering, storing (then repeating), and eventually, analyzing and publishing. Who are the people and what are the stories behind the data? Here are a couple from studies featured in these pages.



Fatu Conteh

Research Associate, IPA-Sierra Leone

Social Incentives project, with IPA since 2009

As Fatu highlights, IPA field staff sometimes have to improvise to come up with culturally appropriate ways to improve implementation or data collection (study featured on p. 22).

What was the most interesting and/or challenging part of working on the bracelets for immunization study?

So, the “social incentives” in this study were colored bracelets that indicated where a child was in their vaccination schedule. But we quickly realized that mothers, even though they were given a card with the official name of the vaccine, wouldn't necessarily remember the medical name of the vaccine.

In Sierra Leone, we use songs to teach children—in schools, teachers come up with songs to help kids learn and the clinics already had songs with hygiene tips. So we came up with a song based on our implementation guideline set to the local creole language to remind the mothers of what the different colors meant.

Bracelet Song

Yellow for number 1

Green for number 5

But you for cam when the nurse tell you kombra yeri nor

Yellow for number 1

Green for number 5

But you for cam when the nurse tell you Mama yeri nor

Yellow for number 1

Green for number 5

But you for cam when the nurse tell you papa yeri nor

Yellow for number 1

Green for number 5

But you for cam when the nurse tell you neighba yeri nor

Sometimes we'd be walking through the villages and hear the song being sung!

Similarly we had to adjust on our data collection side. We learned not to ask what vaccinations the child had most recently had, but where on the body the vaccination was—left arm, right arm, leg—and then we would know which one it was.

What made an impression on you during the field work?

One thing that made an impression was how much mothers want to get their children vaccinated and the trouble they go through to do it. We saw them traveling far and staying overnight in the town where the clinic is to be there in the morning. But to complete a full vaccination sequence requires multiple visits—it could be as many as six visits before the baby is 15 months old, so even though they really wanted to get their children fully vaccinated, many don't complete them all.

Fatu Conteh has been working with IPA-Sierra Leone for almost ten years, supporting the implementation and management of research projects as well as policy engagement with government ministries and development partners. Before joining IPA, Fatu worked as a registered nurse in hospitals in Sierra Leone and a health officer at a charity that works with street children. She also worked as a field research staff for several years at the Government Statistics Office in Sierra Leone. Fatu graduated as a State Registered Nurse from the National School of Nursing in Freetown and has a BA in Development from the University of Makeni Northern Sierra Leone.



Leodomir Mfura

Senior Research and Policy Associate, IPA-Rwanda

Cash Benchmarking project, with IPA since 2014

When you are in the thick of data collection in a remote mountainous village, you don't expect your work to make international headlines, as Leodomir recounts (study featured on p. 18). But for him, that wasn't even the best part.



The IPA-Sierra Leone field team (with Fatu in the center). Credit: Fatu Conteh



Enumerators take anthropometric measurements of a child as part of the Cash Benchmarking evaluation in Rwanda. Credit: Leodomir Mfura

What was the most interesting and/or challenging part of working on the cash benchmarking study?

The most interesting part of working on this study was getting to know the real living conditions at the village level. A big challenge we overcame was finding the participants in hilly and mountainous areas with altitude between 1,500 to 1,800 meters, bad road conditions, inaccessible areas whereby an enumerator could walk three hours one way to get to the study participants.

What made an impression on you during the field work?

One thing that I didn't expect was how the leaders in the villages were reluctant to [the idea of disbursing] cash. Local leaders told me that the cash could never have an impact when it's not controlled closely.

Another thing I was surprised by was how almost every mother in the communities we visited—not only those in the sample—wanted their kids to get screened for malnutrition, as we were equipped with anthropometrics materials and anemia testing machines.

What's most rewarding about your job?

When you are out in communities collecting data and having sleepless nights, you don't realize that your work can be recognized at the international level with study articles covered in international media. But that is not the most exciting part. Being part of a team that is influencing policy worldwide to save the lives of vulnerable populations is truly the most rewarding part of my job.

Leodomir Mfura has been working with IPA-Rwanda for five years, providing support on two cash benchmarking evaluations and a community-based health and sanitation study. Prior to joining IPA, Leo managed field work for a water, sanitation, and hygiene research project led by Emory University. He also worked for seven years with different governmental and non-governmental organizations across Rwanda. Leodomir has a diploma in environmental health sciences from the University of Rwanda, a BA in Public Health from Université Ouverte in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and is currently pursuing an MPH from Mount Kenya University.

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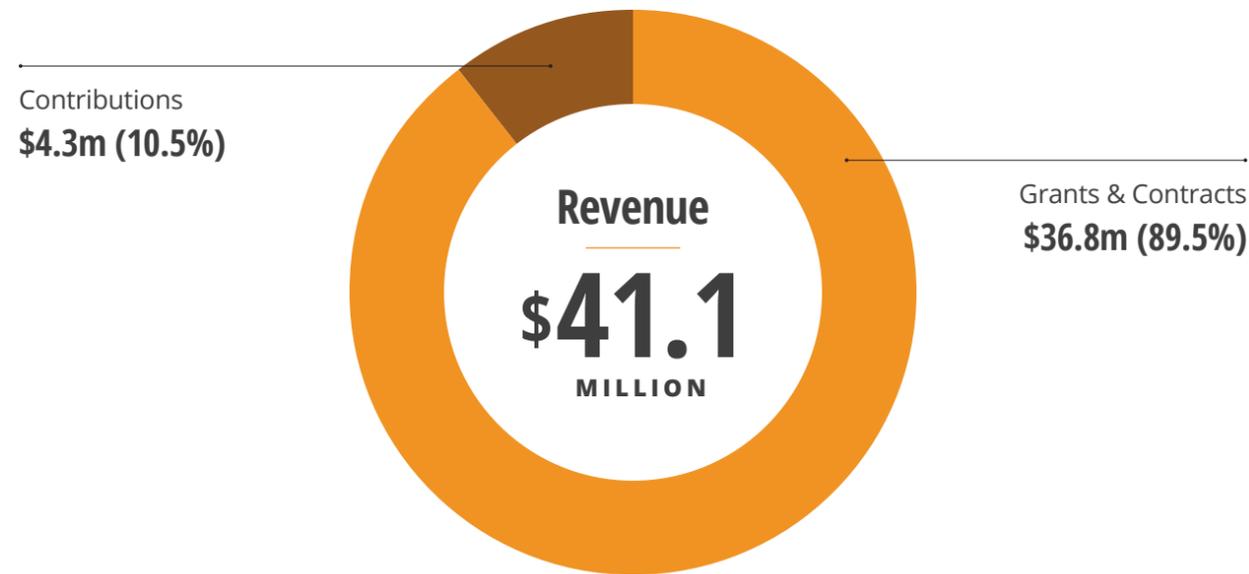
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End of 2017 / **\$0.07 million**
 End of 2018 / **\$1.24 million**
 Change in Net Assets / **\$1.17 million**



IPA's 2018 fiscal year covered January 1 to December 31, 2018. Percentages are calculated using exact amounts rather than rounded amounts. See our audited financials at: poverty-action.org/financials

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Marius Ogoukonle Chabi, Country Director
Quartier Ouaga 2000, Lot 53
Parcelle 01, Section A
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso
info-burkinafaso@poverty-action.org

Côte d'Ivoire

Marius Ogoukonle Chabi, Country Director
Villa Veronique, House number 167, Ilot 14,
Lot 77
Quartier Val Doyen, Cocody
Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire
infos.ipaci@gmail.com

Ghana

Madeleen Husselman, Country Director
HN8 Saflo Street, Abelemkpe, Accra, Ghana
info-ghana@poverty-action.org

Liberia

Arja Dayal, Country Director
Khalil Building, 3rd Floor
Tubman Boulevard
Monrovia, Liberia
info-liberia@poverty-action.org

Mali

Marius Ogoukonle Chabi, Country Director
Quartier Baco-djicoroni Golf
Rue 804, Porte: 688
Bamako, Mali
info-mali@poverty-action.org

Sierra Leone

Arja Dayal, Country Director
20B Wilkinson Rd, 3rd Floor
Freetown, Sierra Leone
info-sierraleone@poverty-action.org

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Phebeans Oriaro Weya, Country Director
Sandalwood Lane, off Riverside Drive
Nairobi, Kenya
info-kenya@poverty-action.org

Malawi

Patrick Baxter, Country Representative
Area 47, Sector 3, Plot 249
P.O. Box 31093, Lilongwe 3
Lilongwe, Malawi
info-malawi@poverty-action.org

Rwanda

Doug Kirke-Smith, Country Director
Plot 1123, KK23/KK387
Kicukiro, Kigali, Rwanda
info-rwanda@poverty-action.org

Tanzania

Rachel Steinacher, Country Director
Regent Business Park
P.O. Box 23408, 3rd Floor, Wing-B
Plot 172, Chwaku Road
Mikocheni, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
info-tanzania@poverty-action.org

Uganda

Carin Mirowitz, Country Director
Plot 21 Kanjokya Street
P.O. Box 40260, Nakawa
Kamwokya, Kampala, Uganda
info-uganda@poverty-action.org

Zambia

Anjali Widge, Country Director
Plot 26, Mwambula Street
Jesmondine, Lusaka, Zambia
info-zambia@poverty-action.org

ASIA

Bangladesh

Ashraf Haque, Country Representative
Apt. #6B, House #35, Road #7, Block G
Banani, Dhaka-1213, Bangladesh
info-bangladesh@poverty-action.org

Myanmar

Ricardo Morel, Country Director
7th Floor, No. 49 Kyun Taw Street
Sanchaung Township, Yangon, Myanmar
info-myanmar@poverty-action.org

Philippines

Nassreena Sampaco-Baddir, Country Director
Unit B 8th Floor Belvedere Tower
San Miguel Avenue, Ortigas Center
Pasig City, 1605, Philippines
info-philippines@poverty-action.org

LATIN AMERICA

Colombia

Kyle Holloway, Country Director
Calle 98 No. 22-64 Of 307
Bogotá, Colombia
info-colombia@poverty-action.org

Dominican Republic

Kyle Holloway, Country Director
Calle César Nicolás Penson No. 83
Sector Gascue, Santo Domingo
República Dominicana
info-colombia@poverty-action.org

Mexico

Odette Gonzalez Carrillo, Country Representative
WeWork Torre Latino, Paseo De La Reforma
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MEX_Info@poverty-action.org

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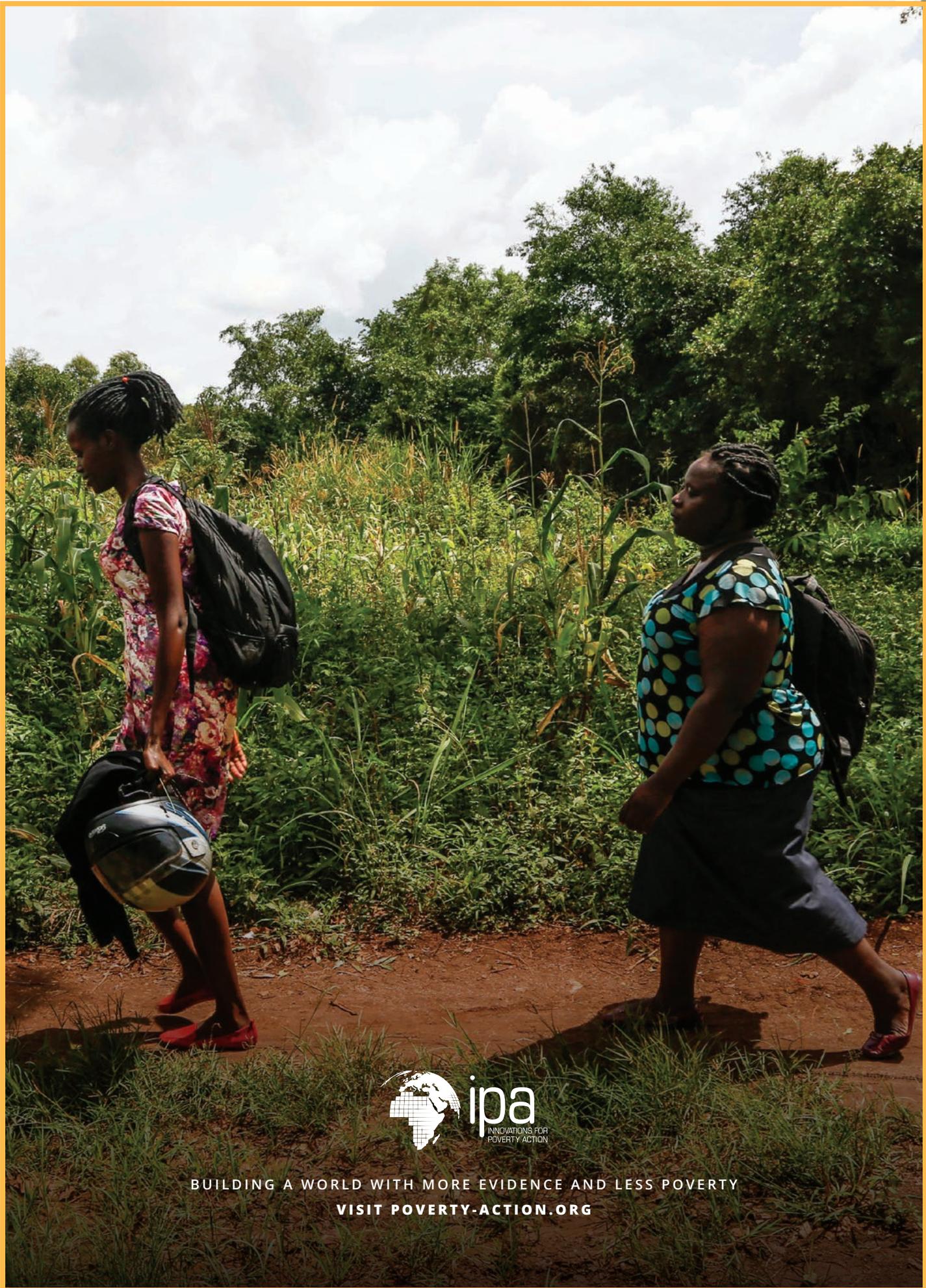
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