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New Research Programme Consortia on Effective and Fragile States, and Taxation

Call for Expressions of Interest (EOI)

The Department for International Development (DFID) seeks service providers for several new Research Programmes. The purpose of the programmes is to generate new policy-relevant knowledge that will help DFID and the wider development community to eradicate world poverty. It is expected that contracts will be awarded for management of four Research Programme Consortia (RPCs) on the themes of 'Effective' and 'Fragile' states, and on taxation. The RPCs will work closely together, recognising the importance and inter-connection between these research efforts.

For more details, including contract notices, application forms and terms of reference, see the links on the DFID website:

- **Effective Tax for Effective States**
- **States Delivering for Poor People**
- **Livelihoods, Social Protection and Basic Services in Fragile and Conflict Affected Situations**
- **Governance, Security and Justice in Conflict Affected Situations**

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New Projects

Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC)

This project aims to improve international knowledge on the assessment of climate impacts and risks, and develop practical approaches to climate change adaptation. It will develop and share internationally China's experience of integrating climate adaptation into the development process, in order to reduce China's, and other countries', vulnerability to climate change.

Off Grid Electricity Generation Research

Urban centres usually have access to centralised electricity networks whilst rural areas do not. Many developing countries have in the past concentrated on large-scale capital projects serving industrial markets (e.g. smelting) or centralised urban networks, which often bypass rural communities. This project will address rural electricity generation, or electricity coupled with complementary energy vectors such as heat and energy storage, and stimulate local service provision and the development and exploitation of local skills.

Living with Environmental Change (LWEC)

DFID will join forces with the other Living With Environmental Change partner organisations to develop and implement a 10-year national and international programme. We will work with the partners to design a set of common strategic objectives and build and implement a research and knowledge-exchange strategy based on the policy needs of each of the countries of the UK and their world-leading strengths in both research and policy development.

Environmental Research Funders Forum (ERFF)

The purpose of the Environment Research Funders' Forum is to make the best possible use of public funding for environmental research, monitoring (observation) and survey, and associated policy, regulation and training. It seeks to achieve this by bringing together the UK's major public-sector sponsors of environmental science to enable them to make more effective use of funding in cooperation than they can separately.

Crosscutting Disability Research Programme

This programme will investigate how disability interacts with other factors influencing poverty and establish parameters for mainstreaming disability into research, including how to promote the uptake of knowledge on disability with developing-country policymakers and international organisations working in development. We will integrate disability as a crosscutting research issue in at least six (primarily DFID) research programmes to investigate how disability interacts with other factors influencing poverty.

Domestic Resource Mobilisation North–South Institute (Phase 2) (DRM)

The overall purpose of this research is to enable Sub-Saharan African countries to enhance their mobilization of domestic financial resources to finance domestic development priorities. Phase 2 of the project is intended to build on the analytical work done in Phase 1, and to address the key questions through a country-focused approach via five in-depth country case studies on DRM in Burundi, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda.

Global Transport Knowledge Partnership Phase 2 (gTKP2)

Transport is fundamental to facilitating growth and achieving the MDGs, but information on transport is not generally fully available or easily accessible to users in developing countries. This second phase of gTKP will improve take-up, exchange and application of appropriate knowledge about transport by decision-makers, practitioners and other transport stakeholders, especially in poorer countries.

Knowledge for Change Programme: Phase 2 (KCP 2)

KCP2 aims to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development by generating and applying analytical tools, data, research findings and policy advice. It will be an effective, transparent and efficient vehicle for pooling intellectual and financial resources and generating new knowledge in support of the Bank's mission. It's three main funding categories (i) poverty dynamics and delivery of basic services; (ii) investment climate and trade and integration; and (iii) global public goods.

Estimating the extent to which tax evasion, avoidance and expenditures are undermining the 'Exit from Aid' in developing countries

The study concluded that the available knowledge on tax revenue losses in developing countries caused by tax evasion and tax avoidance is limited because of the lack of data and the methodological shortcomings of existing studies. Too much emphasis is put on producing aggregate estimates of tax revenue losses for the developing world as a whole. Research and policies on tax avoidance and evasion should take true heterogeneity into account, and more research is needed to improve our understanding.

Exploring the broader use of Community Therapeutic Care

High levels of poverty, food security, childhood illness and HIV/AIDS combine to increase the risk of malnutrition, which is associated with more than 50% of childhood deaths. Services to treat severe acute malnutrition are often unable to reach those most in need and have failed to achieve a sustainable impact. This project will produce and disseminate evidence demonstrating the effectiveness of CTC in multiple contexts through research, programme development and documentation of best practice.

New Research Documents

Why isn't India's economic growth improving its shocking levels of child malnutrition?

A new report, launched in New Delhi on Wednesday, 16 September, 2009, suggests a failure in governance is responsible for India's extraordinary levels of malnutrition and warns that new funding alone cannot prevent another lost generation.

Marker of Identity: Religious political parties and welfare work – The case of Jma' at-i-Islami in Pakistan and Bangladesh

Masooda Bano, Religions and Development Research Programme Working Paper No.34, 2009, 43 pages

Why do so many religious political parties have substantial welfare programmes? Is their welfare work merely a means of winning votes or does it serve other purposes? This study investigated the welfare programmes of the Jama'at-i-Islami parties in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Child Migration Research Network website

The Child Migration Research network (CMRN) has been established to help assess the impact of migration on children and youth. CMRN focuses mainly on children and young people in developing countries or those subject to the immigration policies of developed countries.

Intermittent preventive treatment of malaria in infants: How does it work and where will it work?

R.D. Gosling, I. Carneiro, and D. Chandramohan, *Tropical Medicine & International Health* (2009) 14(9) 10 pages

We discuss the potential public health impact of IPTi (intermittent preventative treatment). We find that IPTi using an efficacious drug is likely to substantially reduce cases of clinical malaria in moderate to high transmission settings. However, geographical heterogeneity in malaria transmission could hamper rolling out IPTi as a national policy.

Violence, Social Change and Research

J. Pearce and R. McGee, *IDS Bulletin* 40(3), 2009, 120 pages

There are many studies of violence within specific fields of the social sciences, but the next stage in our evolving understanding of violence may lie with interdisciplinary approaches. By traversing traditional academic categories, violence as a variable may become more visible in its multiple modes.

The African Union as security actor: African solutions to African problems?

B. Moller, Crisis States Research Centre Working Paper No.57 (Series 2), 2009, 28 pages

This paper focuses on the problem-solving capacity of the African Union (AU) and its predecessor, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). It forms a companion paper to WP56(2) which looks specifically at the ability of African sub-regional organisations to play their part in dealing with Africa's conflicts and security issues.

The economic costs and impact of abortion-related maternal death and ill-health

H. Standing, Powerpoint presentation

Presentation from RPC 'Realising Rights: Improving sexual and reproductive health for poor and vulnerable populations' to the EuroNGOs 2009 Conference 'Investing in Sexual and Reproductive Health in Times of Economic Crisis' Riga, Latvia, 7 September, 2009

Redressing 'historical injustice' through the Indian Forest Rights Act 2006. A Historical Institutional analysis of contemporary forest rights reform

O. Springate-Baginski, M. Sarin, S. Ghosh, et al., Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth Discussion Paper No.27, 2009, 30 pages

Forested landscapes in India cover over 23 percent of the country and affect the livelihoods of perhaps 200 million citizens who are amongst the poorest of the poor. This paper analyses the historical origins of forest-rights deprivation and contemporary processes through which local people are seeking to restore their forest rights, taking the case of the Indian Forest Rights Act 2006 (FRA hereafter) as an example to illustrate wider issues in historical institutional theory.

Governing Chronic Poverty under Inclusive Liberalism: The case of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund

S. Hickey and F. Golooba-Mutebi, CPRC Working Paper No.150, 2009, 39 pages

The popular paradigm of 'inclusive liberalism' emphasises communities' responsibility to overcome the often structural problems of poverty and exclusion. This approach has become increasingly controversial: celebrated by optimists as empowering and derided by sceptics as an abrogation of responsibility. Uganda is a particularly interesting context to explore, not least because it has become a standard bearer for inclusive liberalism at the same time that regional inequalities within it have become increasingly apparent.

Think Big, Start Small: Developing a plant health system for Nepal

S. Danielsen and D. Romney, Global Plant Clinic, 2009, 26 pages

The Global Plant Clinic paid a short support visit to Nepal in May 2009. It was an intense and fruitful visit that started with a one-day multi-stakeholder workshop in Kathmandu, followed by a visit to the plant clinic in Besishahar, which included practical exercises in monitoring and clinic register management. GPC staff visited IAAS in Sundarbazar and had in-depth discussions with WVIN and SECARD about clinic operations and strategies for plant health systems development. This report is a short summary of the visit.

A Review of the Application and Contribution of Discrete Choice Experiments to Inform Human Resources Policy Interventions

M. Lagarde and D. Blaauw, *Human Resources for Health* (2009) 7, 10 pages

A few recent studies used an innovative approach to studying the determinants of health workers' job preferences. In the absence of longitudinal datasets to analyse the decisions that health workers have actually made, authors have drawn on methods from marketing research and transport economics and used Discrete Choice Experiments to analyse stated preferences of health care providers for different job characteristics.

Conditional Cash Transfers: A 'Pathway to Women's Empowerment?'

M. Molyneux, *Pathways of Women's Empowerment Pathways Working Paper 5*, 2009, 92 pages

Conditional cash transfers (CCTs) provide mothers of school-age children in extreme poverty with a cash subsidy conditional on their children's attendance at school and health clinics. This paper builds on the author's earlier gender analysis and critique of these programmes by examining evaluations of CCTs in order to assess the evidence for their claim to empower women.

Newborn Home Interventions trial, (Newhints) Kintampo, Ghana

A. Manu, C. Tawiah, S. Owusu-Agyei, et al., *Achieving MDGs 4&5 briefing*, 2008, 2 pages

This document describes a trial studying the impact of routine home visits of trained volunteers to pregnant and recently delivered women and their newborns on newborn mortality in rural Ghana. It began in 2006 and was due to be completed in 2009.

Institutional Mapping for Climate Change Adaptation in Eastern Africa. Final Report

E. Kituyi, *Industrial Ecology Institute*, 2008, 68 pages

This study was commissioned by the CCAA Secretariat to map out East African institutions working on environmental management in general and climate change in particular. The main activities included literature reviews and web searches, country visits to selected institutions, and focused consultations with experts.

Guns and Roses: The impact of the Kenyan post-election violence on flower exporting firms

C. Ksoll, R. Macchiavello and Ameet Morjaria, *Improving Institutions for Pro-Poor Growth in Africa and South Asia*, CSAE WPS2009-06, 35 pages

The post-election violence in Kenya had a huge impact on the successful flower-export industry. The conflict reduced flower exports by 24% overall, 38% for firms located in conflict areas, mainly through displacing workers. The displacement of semi-skilled workers had impacts substantially beyond the duration of the conflict. Research also suggests that exporters in non-conflict areas reacted to the increased insecurity by transporting larger, more secured shipments to the airport less frequently.

Learning, Technology Acquisition and Governance Challenges in Developing Countries

M.H. Khan, *Governance and Growth Research*, 2009, 114 pages

Development is fundamentally about learning to use modern technologies to create jobs and prosperity in poor countries. The most important missing ingredient is tacit knowledge, the knowledge that cannot be learnt in manuals but has to be acquired through learning-by-doing. The institutional and governance conditions that ensure high levels of effort in learning in at least some sectors are vital and perhaps the most important preconditions for any policy aiming to sustain development.

Risk and Capability in the Context of Adversity: Children's contributions to household livelihoods in Ethiopia

J. Boyden, *Children, Youth and Environments* (2009) 19(2), 26 pages

How do children in Ethiopia respond to household adversity in the context of poverty? This article highlights the association between poverty and other forms of hardship and the complex interplay of risk and protective factors in young people's lives. It argues that identifying adversity is not straightforward because beliefs affect the outcomes of such experiences, and different cultures and

actors hold different views, so that assumed risks can in some cases be protective and foster specific competencies in the young.

Learning Lessons on Research Uptake and Use: A review of DFID's research communication programmes

F. Proctor, B. Adolph, L. Carlile, et al., Triple Line Consulting, 2009, 412 pages

This study aimed to understand what lessons are emerging from across the portfolio of DFID funded research communication programmes, and the implications of this for DFID to deliver commitments in the new research strategy; and to examine how the current portfolio of activities reflects and supports DFID's commitments in the research strategy, so that DFID can enhance and modify it as appropriate.

Tax Evasion, Tax Avoidance and Tax Expenditures in Developing Countries: A review of the literature

C. Fuest and N. Riedel, Oxford University Centre for Business Taxation, 2009, 76 pages

This report surveys existing studies on tax avoidance and tax evasion as well as tax expenditures in developing countries. It focuses on quantitative studies and discusses the approaches and methods used and tries to relate and put into perspective the different estimates. This document also identifies a number of areas where promising research on different aspects of tax revenue mobilisation in developing countries is possible. This applies, in particular, to the international component of tax evasion.

More documents

Recent News Stories

Radio, Convergence and Development in Africa

A new three-year DFID–IDRC programme will support research on how the purposes and functions of traditional radio in Africa are being influenced by new information and communication technologies (ICTs), notably mobile phones and the internet. Baseline data is needed to collect evidence of impact and forecast future trends. A call for research proposals will go out in late 2009.

Local and regional impacts of environmental change explored

Living with Environmental Change (LWEC) is a 10-year research and policy partnership. It will connect researchers – natural science, engineering, economic, social, medical, cultural, arts and humanities – with policymakers, business and the public. The aim of the project is to provide decision-makers with the best information possible to effectively manage and protect vital ecosystem services.

Hunger and gender inequality go hand-in-hand

The 2009 Global Hunger Index shows that high rates of hunger are linked to gender inequalities. The Global Hunger Index rankings were compared to the World Economic Forum's 2008 Global Gender Gap Index, which measures the wellbeing of women relative to men. Countries with the most severe hunger problems also had high levels of gender equality.

Local and Regional Impacts of Environmental Change Explored

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Religion shaping development: Inspirational, inhibiting, institutionalised?

A conference organised by the Religions and Development Research Programme will take place 21–23 July, 2010 at the University of Birmingham in the UK. It will focus on issues and questions important to development and religious organisations, and how faith can contribute to the achievement of development objectives in the short and longer term.

DFID support for climate change adaptation in China

Climate Change in China (ACCC) aims to develop and share China's experience of integrating climate adaptation into the development process. DFID's Adrian Davis, Head of DFID North East Asia, said that expectations were high that the programme would improve understanding of impacts and adaptation that would be beneficial for China and other developing countries.

UK researchers approach to communicating knowledge: What's the consensus?

'Communicating knowledge: How and why researchers publish and disseminate their findings' is a new report from the Research Information Network (RIN). Scholarly journals will continue to play a central role in research dissemination, but researchers and their institutional arrangements must also be able to meet different audience's demands and needs in more flexible ways.

Act on Copenhagen: 68 days to United Nations conference on climate change

It's becoming hard to miss the upcoming meeting of world leaders in the Danish capital, and a good thing too. The outcome of the Copenhagen conference will have major political, environmental, economic and social ramifications, and this is reflected in the UK government's call for an ambitious agreement on climate change.

What do you mean, women's empowerment?

Andrea Cornwall, Director of the DFID-funded Pathways of Women's Empowerment project recently delivered a fascinating insight into the concept of empowerment as part of the Sussex Development Lecture series. New Narratives of Women's Empowerment explored power critically through a number of different dimensions and contexts in the development field.

Amartya Sen's seminal work on gender relations questioned

Amartya Sen's seminal 1987 work on gender relations is questioned by recent research on male and female marital relations. Cecile Jackson's report, 'Marriage, Power and Wellbeing', scrutinised Sen's 'Co-operative Conflict Model', and her research from Uganda paints a much more complex picture, challenging stereotypes such as the self-interested man and the altruistic woman.

Strategic communication key to farm income diversification

The Research into Use programme is promoting the diversification of farm incomes via underused crops, which are proving attractive to more discerning urban consumers. Many small farmers continue to grow a diversity of crops, and they may now provide a sustainable and alternative income to small farmers by targeting these urban consumers.

Multiple-use water services could advance all Millennium Development Goals

Water is a highly valuable resource and the way it's managed can have a dramatic effect on people's livelihoods. We all need clean drinking water, but many other water uses do not need to be so clean, for example water for livestock, irrigation, and some small-scale production. Multiple-use water services aim to supply water that is appropriate for all different demands.

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