





# USAID DRG Learning: Examples of What We Know

DRG Theme	Evidence from the literature:	Evidence from DRG research:
 <p><b>Participation &amp; Inclusion</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ On-going, participatory civic education can increase political participation (Finkel 2016)</li> <li>◇ Participation is more likely where citizens feel social pressure to engage (Habyarimana 2009)</li> <li>◇ People engage when they understand and care about issues, and when they have access to government (Verba et al. 1995)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Effective domestic election observation reduced reported votes for the ruling party and reports of 100% turnout at observed polling stations in Russia (USAID DRG Impact Evaluation, 2013)</li> <li>◇ While social media played important roles in the 2011 Bahrain and Egypt protests, most activists' work occurred offline and was led by formal NGOs using traditional organizational methods (University of California, San Diego, 2016)</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Transparency &amp; Accountability</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Auditing is more effective at reducing corruption than monitoring (Winters 2015)</li> <li>◇ Local governments perform better when aligned with the national government (Rodden &amp; Wibbels 2002)</li> <li>◇ Informal bottom-up pressure can make local government more responsive but is less effective than formal, top-down pressure (Hossain 2010; Tasi 2007)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Traditional leaders trained alongside community members more readily adopt international standards of justice provision and inclusive decision making. Increased social tension is an unintended consequence of the methodology. (USAID DRG Impact Evaluation, Zimbabwe, 2014)</li> <li>◇ Decentralization can improve public goods provision at sub-national levels in low ethnic diversity settings (Dunning 2016)</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Human Rights</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Empowered local civic actors are important for the adoption, translation, and enforcement of international human rights norms (Merry 2006; Grugel and Perozzotti 2012)</li> <li>◇ As standards of accountability used by human rights monitors have become more stringent, violations of physical integrity rights have decreased (Fariss 2014)</li> <li>◇ People are more willing to aid identified individuals than unidentified or statistical victims (Kogut and Ritov 2005)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Face-to-face engagement and discussion are effective ways to decrease human trafficking misconceptions and vulnerability in Indonesia (University of Southern California, 2016)</li> <li>◇ Citizens are more supportive of ex-combatant reintegration when provided with context on why the individuals joined the rebels, what injustices they committed, and what level of authority they had within the organization (Georgia State University, 2016)</li> </ul>
 <p><b>DRG Integration</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Promoting score cards and citizen feedback to health care providers improves health outcomes (Sacramone-Lutz and Dionne 2015).</li> <li>◇ Participatory budgeting generates trust and civic competence, and improves service delivery (Tanase 2013)</li> <li>◇ Community engagement can increase the impact of other interventions in a given sector (Mansuri and Rao 2013)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Land rights disputes aided by alternative dispute resolution appear to bring more disputes to resolution and with a higher percentage of satisfied parties than cases resolved in the courts (USAID DRG Impact Evaluation, Liberia, 2014)</li> <li>◇ The peace process in Nepal, which was characterized by fluidity and politicization, benefited from regular monitoring and analysis of the transition (DRG Performance Evaluation, 2014)</li> </ul>