

# Clean Energy for Development

April 2026

## Research for Policy and Practice



Smallholder farmer testing INFOCAT renewable energy powered groundnut pod plucker in Gomoa (Central Region, Ghana).  
PHOTO BY UNU INRA

# Clean Energy Transitions: A care economy lens

## Foreword

The global transition to clean energy is reshaping not only how communities produce and consume power, but also how households organise care work and manage daily subsistence tasks. Clean energy interventions have the potential to significantly reduce the time and physical burden associated with unpaid care and domestic work, which falls disproportionately on women and girls. By decreasing reliance on biomass collection, reducing cooking times, and enabling productive activities after dark, clean energy technologies can directly address energy poverty while transforming the gendered dynamics of time use and labour allocation within households.

Yet without intentional attention to care economy considerations, clean energy transitions risk overlooking, or even exacerbating, existing inequities in the distribution of unpaid work. The 3Rs framework — Recognise, Reduce, and

Redistribute — provides a critical lens for understanding these dynamics: recognising the full scope and value of unpaid care work that energy interventions affect; reducing the total burden of this work through time and labour-saving technologies; and redistributing care responsibilities more equitably between women and men, and between households and public services. If clean energy initiatives fail to account for how technologies interact with existing care arrangements, they may miss opportunities to genuinely improve women's wellbeing, or inadvertently reinforce traditional gender roles by simply making existing care patterns more efficient rather than transforming them.

Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC), through its Clean Energy for Development: A Call to Action initiative, is generating crucial evidence on these intersections. This report showcases three research projects within this portfolio that have explicitly examined clean energy interventions through a care economy lens, investigating how clean energy access affects women's time allocation, reduces drudgery, and creates possibilities for more equitable distributions of household labour. Drawing on evidence from West Africa, as well as multi-country pilots spanning Vietnam, Burkina Faso, Uganda, and Kenya, this report shows with clarity and conviction that the success, or failure, of clean energy transitions rests on how well care is integrated within them.

Operating across these diverse contexts, the research provides contextual, evidence-based insights into designing energy policies and programmes that not only expand access to clean power but also recognise and address the unpaid care work that underpins all economic and social life. All three research interventions take a gender-transformative approach by deeply interrogating the redistribution of care work implied by green energy transition models. Genuine redistribution depends on power, on who makes decisions about assets, income, and the use of time within households and value chains.

Taken together, the studies show that women's exclusion from land and formal collateral cascades into exclusion from green finance, even though women represent the majority of workers in the very sectors where clean energy can unlock the greatest social impact: agro-processing, smallholder irrigation, and cold chains. The recommendations are unambiguous: design collateral-free and revenue-aligned financing, including Pay-As-You-Go and seasonal repayment schedules; embed green finance literacy into entrepreneurship and extension systems; and reform the flow of climate finance so that resources reach women-led grassroots enterprises and not only large intermediaries. Finance that is indifferent to the rhythms of women's lives will continue to miss both the justice imperative and the growth opportunity.

The research proposes a clear, practical, and immediate trajectory: interventions must be designed for care, not just efficiency. At a policy level, it is clear that a just energy transition will require aligning national energy strategies, industrial policy, and climate finance with the realities of social reproduction. That means removing regulatory obstacles to decentralised and off-grid solutions; adopting gender-disaggregated time-use data in programme monitoring; co-creating green financial products with women micro-entrepreneurs; and engaging men and community leaders to renegotiate norms around caregiving and economic decision-making. It also means moving beyond pilot fetishism to ecosystem support, sequencing infrastructure, finance, training, market access, and after-sales service to ensure that women are not left with stranded assets or additional invisible labour.

“If clean energy initiatives fail to account for how technologies interact with existing care arrangements, they may miss opportunities to genuinely improve women's wellbeing.”

**Authors**

**Rumbidzayi Makoni**

ActionAid,  
Zimbabwe

**Jessica Meeker**

Institute of  
Development  
Studies, UK

# Powering Agriculture, Rebalancing Care: Clean energy, women's time use, and the care economy

**Across low- and middle-income countries, women farmers face a double bind: high energy poverty in agriculture and a disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work. Research led by Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) in Vietnam, Burkina Faso, Uganda, and Kenya examines clean energy solutions for agriculture, not as ends in themselves, but as potential levers to reduce drudgery, reshape time use, and expand women's agency.**

While these projects were not originally framed as care-economy studies, their design, measurement tools, and baseline data allow a careful reading through the 3Rs lens: recognising unpaid care, reducing time burdens, and creating conditions for redistribution.

## About the research

Between 2024 and 2025, the four projects piloted or prepared interventions focused on solar-powered irrigation and low-carbon agricultural technologies, working with smallholders and agricultural micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs). Vietnam tested randomised gender-inclusive sensitisation workshops that provided farmers with practical demonstrations of solar irrigation pumps, technical guidance on operation and maintenance, and information on costs and financing options; Burkina Faso implemented information and cost-benefit training campaigns combined with technology demonstrations; Uganda tested workshop-based and media-based information on low-carbon ag-tech; and Kenya partnered with a private MSME to enhance marketing and peer testimonials around solar irrigation.

Methodologically, to date, the projects rely on experimental or quasi-experimental designs with baseline and midline data only. No endline impact estimates are yet available. As a result, all conclusions here concern mechanisms, intentions, baseline constraints, and credible pathways.

Crucially, all four studies embedded time-use, labour allocation, and gender decision-making modules in their questionnaires, providing a solid empirical basis to interpret potential care-economy effects rather than inferring them post hoc.

## Recognising unpaid care and women's labour burdens

Across contexts, baseline data confirms that women combine agricultural work with extensive unpaid responsibilities. Time-use modules (Vietnam and Burkina Faso) record hours spent on domestic tasks, care for children

and elders, cooking, cleaning, and water-related activities, often alongside farm labour. In Uganda, detailed labour modules show women's heavy involvement in manual irrigation, weeding, post-harvest processing, and marketing, in addition to household care.

These instruments explicitly recognise care work as measurable economic activity. They also reveal that energy constraints – manual watering, fuel collection, unreliable pumping – directly lengthen women's working days, intensifying time poverty rather than merely lowering farm productivity.

## Reducing drudgery

All four implementations share a common theory of change: clean energy reduces the physical and time costs of agricultural tasks, especially irrigation and post-harvest activities. Baseline evidence supports this logic:

- Women report substantial hours devoted to manual irrigation and water management (Vietnam, Burkina Faso).
- Fuel-based pumping is associated with high recurrent costs and physical effort, often borne by women (Burkina Faso, Uganda).
- Women identify irrigation pumps and mechanised processing as among the most desired labour-saving assets, despite very low current ownership (Kenya, Uganda).

By lowering pumping time and effort, solar irrigation plausibly frees hours that can be reallocated—to rest, care, income generation, or community participation. Importantly, the surveys measure both women's and men's time use, allowing future analysis of whether time savings translate into reduced total workloads or simply expanded production. Preliminary evidence suggests significant potential to reduce drudgery, to be confirmed by endline analysis.

## Redistribution

The projects are cautious, and rightly so, on redistribution. Baseline data show gendered decision-making patterns: men are more likely to control asset purchases and technology decisions, while women manage household expenditures and unpaid labour (Vietnam, Burkina Faso). In this context, whether time savings translate into reduced care burdens or expanded opportunities depends on women's agency within the household and their ability to negotiate how freed hours are used. Simply improving irrigation efficiency risks reinforcing existing patterns if productivity gains accrue to men or if women's time savings are absorbed by other work rather than meaningful reductions in their workload.

However, design features across countries intentionally engage both spouses (Vietnam workshops), work through farmer groups where women are active members (Uganda), or use peer testimonials that include women adopters (Kenya, Burkina Faso). The questionnaires track intra-household decision-making, perceptions of gender roles, and participation in income and expenditure decisions, enabling future tests of redistribution rather than assuming it.

Gender impacts are also likely to vary among women themselves, depending on age, marital status, and control over land and assets, highlighting the importance of disaggregated analysis at endline.

“Energy constraints—manual watering, fuel collection, unreliable pumping—directly lengthen women's working days, intensifying time poverty rather than merely lowering farm productivity.”

## Recommendations

- 1. Design for care, not just efficiency.** Clean energy in agriculture should be evaluated not only on yields or income, but on who saves time, whose workload changes, and how households reorganise care.
- 2. Measure time explicitly—and for everyone.** The PEP surveys show this is feasible at scale and critical for policy relevance.
- 3. Pair technology with norms-aware engagement.** Joint trainings, women-centred groups, and peer learning increase the likelihood that time savings do not simply intensify women's productive labour.

### Further reading

Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) (2025) *Phase 3 Reports: Vietnam; Burkina Faso; Uganda; Kenya* (available on request<sup>1</sup>)

Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) (2025) *Rural Renewable Energy MSMEs Operating to Modernize Agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia: Work in Progress Briefs*. Available at: <https://www.pep-net.org/rural-renewable-energy-msmes-ssa-sea>

Winther, T.; Ulsrud, K., and Saini, A. (2018) *Solar Powered Electricity Access: Implications for Women's Empowerment in Rural Kenya*, Energy Research & Social Science 44: 61-74, DOI: [10.1016/j.erss.2018.04.017](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erss.2018.04.017)

### Further information about the project

**Rural Renewable Energy MSMEs Operating to Modernize Agriculture in Sub Saharan Africa and South East Asia: Barriers, Opportunities, and Implications for Inclusive Low-Carbon Transition**, led by Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP) and Environment for Development (EfD)

This project aims to explore the transformative potential of rural renewable energy MSMEs in modernising agriculture, by addressing the critical gaps in understanding their adoption of low-carbon technologies, particularly among women and youth. The objective is to generate evidence-based policy recommendations on best practices for overcoming barriers to resilience and adapting MSMEs to climate change, as well as to enhance women and youth's inclusion in low-carbon agricultural value chains.

Find out more: <https://ce4dev.org/project/rural-renewable-energy-msmes-operating-to-modernize-agriculture-in-sub-saharan-africa-barriers-opportunities-and-implications-for-inclusive-low-carbon-transition/>

“Whether time savings translate into reduced care burdens or expanded opportunities depends on women's agency within the household and their ability to negotiate how freed hours are used.”

### Authors

**Dr Jorge Davalos**

Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP), Peru

**Dr Jane Mariara**

Partnership for Economic Policy (PEP), Kenya

<sup>1</sup> Contact [delfina.cerisoli@pep-net.org](mailto:delfina.cerisoli@pep-net.org)

# Clean energy, care, and the gendered barriers to a just transition

For millions of rural households, especially in West Africa, the absence of reliable and affordable energy amounts to longer working days for women and girls. Time consuming activities such as manual food processing, fuel collection, manual crop watering, and ineffective irrigation systems continue to absorb precious time that could be spent on education, increasing livelihood earnings, or rest.

The worldwide shift to clean energy is reworking not just how communities generate and use power, but also the ways families take care of one another and meet their daily needs. Clean energy solutions, including solar home systems and mini-grids, can help to greatly reduce the time and energy-intensive nature of unpaid care and domestic work. But if we do not specifically consider care economy dynamics, clean energy transitions might inadvertently ignore or worsen existing inequalities.



Reconnaissance visit with smallholder groundnut farmer and her children in Gomoa (Central Region, Ghana).  
PHOTO BY DR FERDINAND TORNYIE, UNU INRA

## About the research

This briefing draws on research from the Innovate for Clean Agricultural Technologies (INFoCAT) programme across Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal, providing contextual, evidence-based insights into designing energy policies that expand access to clean power while transforming the gendered dynamics of time use. The implementation experience reveals a system that simultaneously traps women in energy-intensive drudgery whilst excluding them from the green economy being built around them.

A survey across 52 communities found that women dominate agro-processing, yet are routinely denied the tools and finance to modernise their work. Over a third of female processors reported a severe lack of quality equipment, leaving them locked in physically exhausting, low-productivity labour. The root cause is structural: because most women rely on insecure family land, nearly three quarters had no assets against which to secure credit, effectively barring them from cleaner, more efficient equipment.

A study of green agritech entrepreneurs in Ghana tells a similar story. Young women are entering the sector in growing numbers, but 93 per cent of female-owned firms remain stuck at start-up stage, unable to scale. Most entrepreneurs were completely unaware of green finance instruments available to them, locked out not just by a lack of capital, but by a lack of information.

Solar-powered processing equipment, decentralised mini-grids, and improved agritech are not simply productivity tools, they are care economy interventions, with real potential to reduce the time and physical burden that falls disproportionately on women. But without collateral-free financing and better access to green finance, that potential goes unrealised. As currently designed, the clean energy transition is bypassing the people who stand to benefit most.

## Recommendations

- Invest in community-level renewable energy hubs targeted at women-dominated processing sectors.
- Develop collateral-free financing, including Pay-As-You-Go models, so women without land title can access clean energy equipment.
- Embed green finance literacy into national entrepreneurship programmes.
- Create dedicated, long-term funding for women-owned clean tech businesses, moving away from short-term grants towards sustained, low-cost credit.
- Reform energy policies to incorporate care economy indicators and remove barriers to decentralised, off-grid solutions.
- Reform international climate finance so funding reaches women-led grassroots enterprises, not just larger institutions.

The transition to clean energy holds immense potential to transform the care economy and reduce the disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work placed on women and girls. But as the evidence shows, only with explicit consideration of the care economy can clean energy technologies truly deliver gender transformation. Requiring more than just bare efficiency

“ If we do not specifically consider care economy dynamics, clean energy transitions might inadvertently ignore or worsen existing inequalities.”

gains, development intervention programmes need to be moving beyond the fetishism of technology deployment and toward an entire ecosystem support.

Policymakers and implementers need to deliberately include care reduction criteria in innovation frameworks, provide targeted collateral-free financing to address structural gendered asset gaps, and deliver deliberate capacity building and mentorship of women technology innovators. In the end, gender-responsive clean energy solutions scaled up alongside these structural reforms are among the more feasible means of advancing inclusive development and realising global sustainability objectives in Africa.

#### Further reading

Gafa, D.W.; Egbendewe, A.Y. and Jodoin, L. (2022) 'Operationalizing affordability criterion in energy justice: evidence from rural West Africa', *Energy Economics* 109: 105953

Manhas, S. (2025) 'Structural and Cultural Barriers to the Economic Empowerment of Women', in R. Koul, R. Gupta, B. Tandon and R. Gupta (eds), *Women and Empowerment: Achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5* (pp. 91–107), Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore

Rakshit, S. *et al.* (2025) 'Empowerment of Rural Women and Youth Retention as Drivers of the Agricultural Economy', in N.K. Sharma, P.K. Rai and D.C. Rai (eds), *Indian Agriculture: Challenges, Priorities and Solutions* (pp. 149–181), Singapore: Springer Nature Singapore

#### Further information about the project

**Innovate for Clean Powered Agro Technologies (INFoCAT)**, led by United Nations University – Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA)

This project aims to improve the productivity and income of rural smallholder farmers through low-cost clean-energy powered technology solutions and enhanced prospects for clean power innovations. The project generates evidence to support and promote gender-sensitive policy frameworks that recognise these clean energy solutions and provide the necessary incentives for their adoption at scale.

Find out more: <https://ce4dev.org/project/innovate-for-clean-powered-agro-technologies/>

“Only with explicit consideration of the care economy can clean energy technologies truly deliver gender transformation.”

#### Authors

**Maria-Ancilla Bombande**  
United Nations University–  
Institute for Natural Resources  
in Africa (UNU-INRA),  
Ghana

**Barbara Baidoo**  
UNU-INRA,  
Ghana

**Leonard Hasu**  
UNU-INRA,  
Ghana

**Vanessa Awanyo**  
UNU-INRA,  
Ghana

# Gender-Responsive Energy Transitions: Women, care and climate in Senegal

**Renouveau FJ (or, Renewal Women and Youth) is a randomised controlled trial in Senegal testing whether gender-responsive training and tailored green finance can expand women and youth participation in renewable energy value chains, tackling time poverty, care burdens, and household power dynamics at the root of energy exclusion.**

The project targets both capability gaps (entrepreneurial management, financial literacy, renewable technology literacy) and structural constraints (time poverty within households, gendered decision-making norms, access to green financial products). By directly addressing time poverty and gendered norms, the initiative contributes to the global care agenda, recognising the value of unpaid care work and the need to redistribute responsibilities more equitably. In a global development landscape shaped by the dual imperatives of gender equity and climate resilience, the Renouveau FJ initiative stands as a compelling demonstration of how locally grounded, evidence-based interventions can help transform structural constraints into engines of inclusive growth, ensuring that women's economic participation is supported by both care-sensitive policies and access to sustainable opportunities.

## About the research

The project identified five key barriers to women's participation in renewable energy: cost, aversion to credit, limited climate and technology awareness, male gatekeeping within households, and logistical constraints.

This informed a randomised controlled trial. To tackle household dynamics directly, the male relatives of roughly half the participants were included in the baseline training. Women were then assigned to groups receiving female leadership training, climate resilience training, a combination of both, or no additional training. Surveys measured women's agency, technology adoption intentions, and time use throughout.

The project operationalises a gender and climate intersectional lens by testing 'temporal agency' as a lever to reconcile caregiving rhythms with enterprise growth. Specifically, it seeks to challenge household power dynamics by examining how women manage tensions between unpaid care, entrepreneurship, and adaptation and strengthen resilience by assessing how training and collective support empower women to control time and resources.

A multi-actor approach integrates entrepreneurship pedagogy, green loan products for solar pumps, improved cookstoves, solar-powered freezers, and supplier engagement, linking micro-behavioural change to meso-level market design. A key contribution lies in challenging microfinance institutions' standard norms by co-developing financial products that account for women's business cycles, notably interest and loan structures aligned with their revenue patterns. Finally, its environmental value chain analysis identifies technologies with strong social returns (solar pumping, solar cold rooms, improved stoves) aligned with national strategies, offering an evidence base for inclusive green industrial policy.

## Making care work visible

The project makes women's unpaid care work visible as a developmental variable, not a private matter, by measuring how time poverty shapes market participation and climate adaptation. Its qualitative diagnostic named care burdens, male gatekeeping, and logistics as binding barriers to energy adoption. By prioritising technologies with strong social returns (solar irrigation, solar cold storage, and improved cookstoves) the project directly reduces the time and physical burden of women's domestic labour, freeing capacity for entrepreneurship and climate adaptation. The deliberate inclusion of male household members in training seeks to shift norms around caregiving responsibilities and financial decision-making, redistributing both care work and economic agency within the household.

## Implications for development policy and practice

This project advances broader development debates by demonstrating how gender-responsive energy transitions can succeed only when they confront the structural dynamics of the care economy. By empirically linking women's time poverty, unpaid care work, and restricted entrepreneurial agency, the project shows that adoption of renewable energy technologies is intrinsically linked to the redistribution of domestic labour. Its experimental design, particularly the inclusion of male household members in baseline training, positions care responsibilities not as a private matter but as a developmental variable shaping market participation and climate adaptation outcomes. By integrating financial inclusion, capability building, and care-sensitive behavioural change, it offers a scalable model for aligning green growth strategies with social reproduction realities, thereby bridging energy transition policy, gender equity agendas, and global discussions on valuing and restructuring the care economy.

## Recommendations

- Include male household members in training and behaviour-change interventions to address household power dynamics.
- Mandate gender-disaggregated time-use data in climate and energy project monitoring, so that time poverty is measured and addressed as a structural barrier.
- Co-design green financial products with women's business cycles in mind: loan repayment structures, interest schedules, and savings products must align with women micro-entrepreneurs; seasonal revenue patterns.

“Adoption of renewable energy technologies is intrinsically linked to the redistribution of domestic labour.”

- Prioritise technologies with dual social and climate returns that simultaneously reduce care burdens and advance energy access goals.
- Invest in local training and research capacity, ensuring that evidence and implementation expertise remain in-country.
- Design for institutional ownership from the outset: national governments and local financial institutions should be engaged early to embed results in policy and mainstream green product offerings.

The project is led by **Développement international Desjardins (DID)**, in collaboration with **HEC Montréal** and the **University of Cheikh Anta Diop (UCAD)** in Dakar. It's implemented in the field in partnership with **Crédit Mutuel du Sénégal (CMS)**.

### Further reading

Arora, D. (2015) 'Gender differences in time-poverty in rural Mozambique', *Review of Social Economy* 73.2: 196–221

Krishnapriya, P.P.; Chandrasekaran, M.; Jeuland, M. and Pattanayak, S.K. (2021) 'Do improved cookstoves save time and improve gender outcomes?' *Energy Economics* 102.105456, DOI: [10.1016/j.eneco.2021.105456](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eneco.2021.105456)

Rodzós, T. (2019) 'Technology transfer of renewable energy resources for women's empowerment and country development', *International ResearchScape Journal* 6: Article 5, DOI: [10.25035/irj.06.01.05](https://doi.org/10.25035/irj.06.01.05)

### Further information about the project

**Mobilization of Renewable Energies by Women and Young Entrepreneurs' Sustainable Economic Empowerment in Senegal**, led by Développement international Desjardins (DID)

This project aims to increase the participation of women and youth in renewable energy value chains (REVCs) to foster the transition to clean energy in Senegal. The transition is slow to materialise despite the growing availability of technological solutions and the downward cost trend. The research investigates the systemic barriers women and youth face as suppliers and promoters to access business opportunities/solutions in clean energy value chains and to promote energy innovations.

Find out more: <https://ce4dev.org/project/mobilization-of-renewable-energies-by-women-and-young-entrepreneurs-for-empowerment-sustainable-economy-in-senegal/>

“Prioritise technologies with dual social and climate returns that simultaneously reduce care burdens and advance energy access goals.”

### Authors

**Michele Diop**  
Développement international Desjardins (DID), Senegal

**Dr Luciano Barin Cruz**  
HEC Montreal, Canada

**Dr Ibrahima Dally Diouf**  
Cheikh Anta Diop University, Senegal

**Syrine Gabsi**  
HEC Montreal, Canada

**Modou Wade**  
Cheikh Anta Diop University, Senegal

The Clean Energy for Development: A Call to Action (CEDCA) research initiative generates evidence to inform public policy reforms and innovations in support of a transformative clean energy transition where women and youth can play a key role in greening energy through micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs). Supported by the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), CEDCA brings together 12 projects across 27 countries, aiming to support the knowledge ecosystems that can lead to more inclusive outcomes and efficient investments in sustainable energy transitions in low-income countries.

This Research for Policy and Practice (R4PP) Report was published by the CEDCA Knowledge Translation and Communications Programme, led by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), which supports the translation of knowledge emerging from the CEDCA initiative. It was written in collaboration with CEDCA researchers Jorge Davalos and Jane Mariara (PEP), Maria-Ancilla Bombande, Barbara Baidoo, Leonard Hasu, and Vanessa Awanyo (UNU-INRA), and Michele Diop Niang (DID), Luciano Barin Cruz (HEC Montreal), Ibrahima Dally Diouf (UCAD), Syrine Gabsi (HEC Montreal) and Modou Wade (UCAD), and collated by Jessica Meeker, Senior Knowledge Officer (IDS) and Bipasha Baruah, Professor (Western University). IDS works closely with IDRC and the research partners to identify coherent bodies of knowledge on clean energy transition, MSMEs, women and youth that cut across the research portfolio, and aim to maximise the learning generated by the research and deepen engagement with governments, civil society and the scientific community.

## Acknowledgements

This work was carried out with the aid of a grant from the International Development Research Centre, Ottawa, Canada.

Disclaimer: The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of IDRC or its Board of Governors, nor IDS.

© Institute of Development Studies 2026.



This is an Open Access report distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence \(CC BY\)](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/), which permits use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the original authors and source are credited, any modifications or adaptations are indicated.

DOI: [10.19088/CEDCA.2026.001](https://doi.org/10.19088/CEDCA.2026.001)



Institute of Development Studies  
Library Road, Brighton, BN1 9RE, United Kingdom  
+44 (0)1273 606261  
[ids.ac.uk](https://ids.ac.uk) [cedca@ids.ac.uk](mailto:cedca@ids.ac.uk)

### IDS publisher details

Charity Registration Number 306371  
Charitable Company Number 877338  
© Institute of Development Studies 2026