

SCIENCE FOR IMPACT

BETTER EVIDENCE FOR BETTER DECISIONS

— THE DIME EXPERIENCE —



ABOUT DIME

The World Bank's Development Impact Evaluation (DIME) group generates high-quality and operationally relevant data and research to transform development policy, help reduce extreme poverty, and secure shared prosperity. DIME develops customized data and evidence ecosystems to produce actionable information and recommend specific policy pathways to maximize impact. To do so, DIME has developed and implemented a model of co-production with agencies on the ground that transfers capacity and know-how to partners, enables them to make mid-course corrections and motivates the scale-up of more successful policy instruments to achieve policy outcomes and optimize development impact. In so doing, DIME secures increases in the rate of return of underlying investments by large margins, far exceeding the costs of the research. The group conducts research in 60 countries with 200 agencies, leveraging a US\$180 million research budget to shape the design and implementation of US\$18 billion in development finance. DIME also provides advisory services to 30 multilateral and bilateral development agencies. Finally, DIME invests in public goods to improve the quality and reproducibility of development research around the world. From DIME Wiki to toolkits, training, and summer schools, DIME is servicing the global community of researchers and, in so doing, improving the quality of global policy advice.



<http://dime.worldbank.org>

<https://dimewiki.worldbank.org/>

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CONTENTS

ACRONYMS iii

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS v

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

1 THE DIME MODEL: GENERATING EVIDENCE AND MOTIVATING CHANGE 7

1.1 The DIME Model 7

1.2 The Impact Evaluation 12

1.3 Ensuring Quality and Monitoring Performance 14

2 ACHIEVEMENTS: DIME RESULTS, 2013–18 17

2.1 i2i Trust Fund Commitments and Deliverables 19

3 ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN LEARNING 25

3.1 Agriculture 26

3.2 Edutainment 33

3.3 Energy and Environment 38

3.4 Financial and Private Sector Development 43

3.5 Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 46

3.6 Gender 51

3.7 Governance 55

3.8 Transport 60

4	INNOVATION IN DATA QUALITY AND MONITORING OF POLICY INFLUENCE	67
	4.1 DIME Analytics	67
	4.2 Collecting Data and Setting Up Data Infrastructure	73
5	HOW FAR CAN WE GO IN TRANSFORMING DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE?	81
	5.1 Using Data and Evidence to Inform Policy Making	81
	5.2 Is the DIME Model Delivering on Its Promises? Survey Results	83
	5.3 Channels for IE Policy Influence	87
	5.4 Conclusion	92
6	DIME COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: LOCAL EVIDENCE FOR GLOBAL CONSUMPTION	95
	6.1 Global Outreach	97

APPENDIXES

A.	List of DIME Impact Evaluations	103
B.	Selection and Quality Assurance for Policy Relevance and Technical Rigor	121
C.	Monitoring the DIME Portfolio	141
D.	Results Framework	153
E.	List of DIME Publications	157



ACRONYMS

BRT	bus rapid transit
CBO	community-based organization
DE JURE	Data and Evidence for Justice Reform
DFID	Department for International Development (United Kingdom)
DIME	Development Impact Evaluation
EOI	Expression of Interest
EU	European Union
FCS	fragile and conflict-affected situation
FCV	fragility, conflict and violence
GBV	gender-based violence
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
i2i	Impact Evaluation to Development Impact
IE	impact evaluation
LIPW	Labor Intensive Public Works
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MATD	Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization
MDB	multilateral development bank
Norad	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
PES	Payments for Ecosystems Services
RCT	randomized controlled trial
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
TTL	task team leader
WFP	World Food Programme



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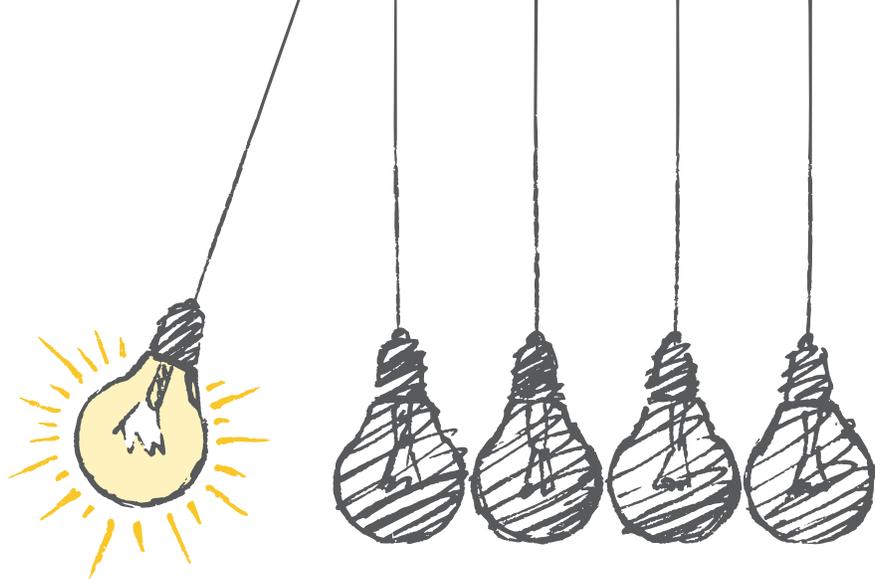
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Idea

DIME (Development Impact Evaluation) is a global program in the World Bank aimed at generating high-quality and operationally relevant data and research to transform development policy, help reduce extreme poverty, and secure shared prosperity. DIME specializes in innovative data systems and cause-effect policy analysis to help countries shape their policy formulation and increase returns to their investments. The idea is to ensure a tight link between researchers and practitioners for a more adaptive model of policy programming based on high-quality data and actionable evidence. Direct client engagement through each step of the process from design to implementation and results builds capacity and places actionable knowledge in the hands of policy makers to maximize development impact. The DIME portfolio includes more than 200 engagements across 60 countries and covers all World Bank sectors, including economic growth; shared prosperity; risk and vulnerability; governance and accountability; and global public goods, as well as two cross-cutting themes of gender and fragility, conflict, and violence. By taking a programmatic approach to generating evidence and breaking ground in untapped sectors, DIME has helped shape an important part of the development research agenda into a coordinated framework, while leveraging economies of scale and successfully crowding in financing from the World Bank and external donors to generate strong returns to investments.



The DIME Difference

First and foremost, DIME focuses on the problems faced by countries and works with policy makers to fix them. DIME places policy makers and program managers at the center of the impact evaluation (IE) process and empowers them to use impact evaluation research to make better decisions that improve and save lives. DIME takes a cross-sectoral and forward-looking approach from the earliest stages of policy formulation through all stages of a project, from implementation to final evaluation. DIME's work demonstrates that IE efforts carefully catered to policy and operational objectives speed up the rate of implementation of development finance (Legovinti, Di Maro, and Piza 2015) and increase its effectiveness by large margins (World Bank, i2i 2017). In other words, field research can be

used to generate useful data and evidence to improve policy decisions in real time to secure greater policy effectiveness. Investment in this type of research pays for itself in the form of increased returns to physical investments. It is thus complementary to those investments.

Second, DIME takes a systems approach to solving problems. It develops the data infrastructure to understand an entire sector or set of sectors; devises and validates measurement systems; and runs experiments to understand the specific mechanisms at work. To conduct this work, DIME makes large initial investments in data that then allow researchers to work iteratively to solve problems over time.

Third, data and evidence can have an impact only when placed in the hands of policy makers.



By fostering meaningful engagement between researchers and practitioners, DIME establishes a process through which data and evidence are systematically generated and used through the policy cycle, and the capacity of implementing agencies for data- and evidence-based policy is nurtured through a learning-by-doing approach. The idea is to strengthen client demand for useful research and enable researchers to meet this increased demand. Based on this “technology,” the benefits of collaboration through a “test, learn, and adopt” model can improve development outcomes by large margins.

Finally, to carry out its mission, DIME has invested heavily in lab-in-the-field technology, with a sizeable team made up of varied skills and specializations. In addition to principal investigators and research assistants, among others,

the production requires research managers, field coordinators, data specialists, coders, and enumerators. This extended team has accumulated substantial implicit knowledge that has generated a multitude of public goods geared toward increasing the quality of development research.

Development Priorities

DIME works across sectors to understand the economics of development and generate knowledge across major development issues. The **economic growth** agenda investigates ways to help countries increase efficiency in the use of current factors of production, or shift that frontier outward through new investments and technologies. This work spans programs in agriculture, private sector and finance, and infrastructure investments. The **shared prosperity** agenda focuses on understanding the importance of connecting people to markets, improving their access to services, and empowering women. The **risk and vulnerability** agenda seeks to understand the role of information and cognitive-behavioral biases in suboptimal risk management, how resource constraints affect poverty traps and chronic vulnerability, and the potential of addressing coordination failures through collective action. The work spans programs in social protection, health, HIV, education, and agriculture, among others. The public sector **governance** agenda takes a granular view of a society’s institutions and rules of the game as critical determinants of development outcomes. We focus on information, regulation, monitoring, and accountability to address principal-agent problems at the systemic level. Areas of work span civil service, procurement and justice reforms, as well as accountability and inspection systems in health, road safety, and building

construction. Finally, we implement two large areas of work in managing the commons and increasing private incentives for adopting pro-social activities and conservation technologies to address underinvestment in **public goods** and suboptimal pricing of externalities. These learning priorities are reflected in our IE thematic programs designed to address the learning needs of specific type of clients and build communities of learning. These programs are described in chapter 3.

Achievements

In 2013, the United Kingdom (through the Department for International Development, DFID) partnered with DIME to create a multidonor trust fund for impact evaluation, called i2i (impact evaluation to development impact), and take DIME's model to scale. The fund is now cofinanced by the European Union (EU) and the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (Norad). It provides core funding for a programmatic approach focusing on three pillars: data & measurement; experimenting & learning; and policy influence. Many other partners are supporting the effort, including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the Gates Foundation, and two dozen multilateral and bilateral organizations.

These partnership investments have enabled DIME to take a more programmatic approach to generating evidence and have created the dynamics to bring i2i to the forefront of World Bank discussions and beyond. As a result, DIME has been able to raise \$180 million in financing through the contributions of more than 30 donors and four dozen countries that has shaped the design and implementation of more than \$18 billion in development financing.

As a result of this large partnership, in 2013–18, we have been able to:

- Build evidence on development investments across 60 countries to improve the lives of the world's poorest households, directly affecting at least 26 million poor households and 25,000 firms.
- Train more than 3,000 policy makers and development practitioners across 400 organizations through 21 global IE workshops.
- Deliver 505 other training events.
- Create 226 new datasets.
- Influence at least four major decisions by policy makers per impact evaluation.
- Secure a 68 percent adoption of the results of randomized control trials (RCTs) in guiding mid-course corrections, and 58 percent adoption of overall IE results in guiding decisions to scale up or scale down programs.
- Produce public goods to improve the quality of IE research including: the **DIME Wiki**, a one-stop shop for practical guidance and resources on impact evaluation research; the **ietoolkit**, a Stata package featuring commands to routinize common impact evaluation data tasks; and **Manage Successful Impact Evaluations**, an annual five-day hands-on course designed to improve the skills and knowledge of impact evaluation practitioners.

The Way Forward

Moving forward, DIME is investing with interested countries in developing a customized data and evidence ecosystem. The work brings together DIME, World Bank operations experts, and government officials and agencies to co-produce a medium-term model of learning-by-doing aimed at transferring to government

agencies the capacity and know-how to make more systematic use of data and evidence to achieve policy outcomes. The work is tailored to a government-driven strategic selection of topics and policy targets. DIME focuses on determining data needs, undertaking a major data integration effort of new and existing data (including administrative, survey, satellite, telecom, and crowdsourced data), and geocoding that data, as needed. The model follows an iterative learning strategy based on machine learning, events studies, and randomized experiments to identify cause-effect relationships. Descriptive information and causal evidence are then channeled to collaborating agencies to inform specific policy actions to make mid-course corrections and scale up successful policy instruments and implementation modalities. The information can be used strategically to increase accountability among agencies and support the government's coordination function. The scale of each activity is tailored to client interest.

DIME is also focused on scaling up its model and adapting it to other development partners. Over its thirteen-year history, DIME has learned much about what it takes to bring about institutional and cultural change within an institution like the World Bank and has become a resource to other such institutions trying to adopt the mechanisms and incentives needed for a more data-based and evidence-based approach to development

finance. As a result, we are making a huge investment in advisory services and cross-institutional collaborations to promote technology transfer. We are currently advising more than 30 major development partners. This appears to be a promising path toward scaling up DIME's model of using data and evidence to improve development outcomes across development institutions.

Finally, DIME is making significant efforts to improve the quality and reproducibility of development research by investing in the production and sharing of public goods with the wider research community. In the first phase of this work, we have developed a variety of tools that have been in great demand from locations like Nairobi and Kampala, in addition to more traditional research hubs like New York and Boston. Moving forward, we are investing in new toolkits, a modular system of surveys, and new trainings on machine learning and big data statistical packages.

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THE DIME MODEL

GENERATING EVIDENCE AND MOTIVATING CHANGE

DIME's goal is to use rigorous evidence to motivate policy change to save and improve lives. Achieving this goal requires linking evidence to policy action. DIME's approach is to engage clients to define the content or purpose of an impact evaluation (IE) so that they value its results and take action based upon its findings. To keep clients engaged, our model generates learning in each stage of the project cycle to demonstrate the value of an adaptive approach. It is a model for real-time, evidence-based policy making.

1.1 The DIME Model

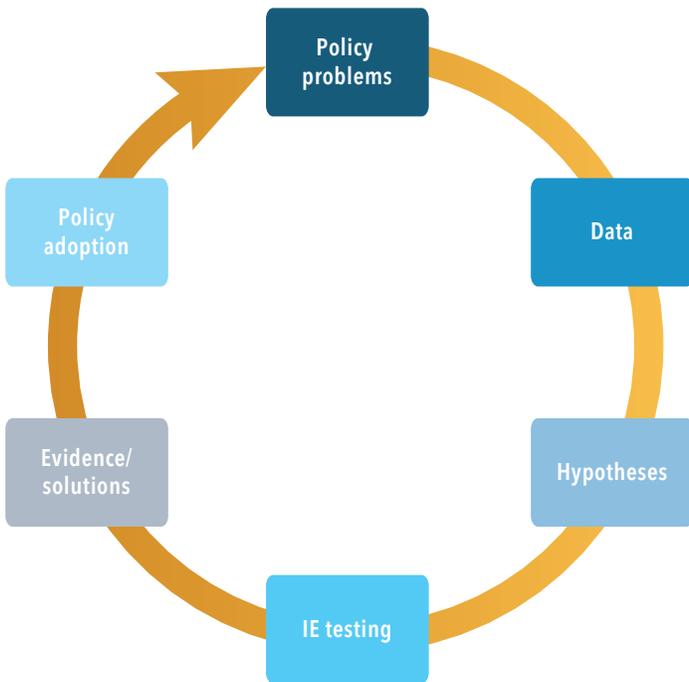
In traditional evaluation models (as summarized in figure 1.1), the evaluation process is done after the program is completed. In the best cases, evaluation reports aim to distill wider learning from the efforts of evaluation, but there is no strategic linkage between that learning and the policy formulation process.

For real-time learning, IE must be an integral and iterative part of each stage of the policy cycle. Thus, the model becomes circular, as seen in figure 1.2. This approach connects learning from previous project and policy cycles to new ones. DIME's ambition is to embed circularity and feedback loops across the project cycle. The idea is to reach optimal project design.

■ ■ **Figure 1.1** The traditional evaluation model



■ ■ **Figure 1.2** DIME's evaluation model

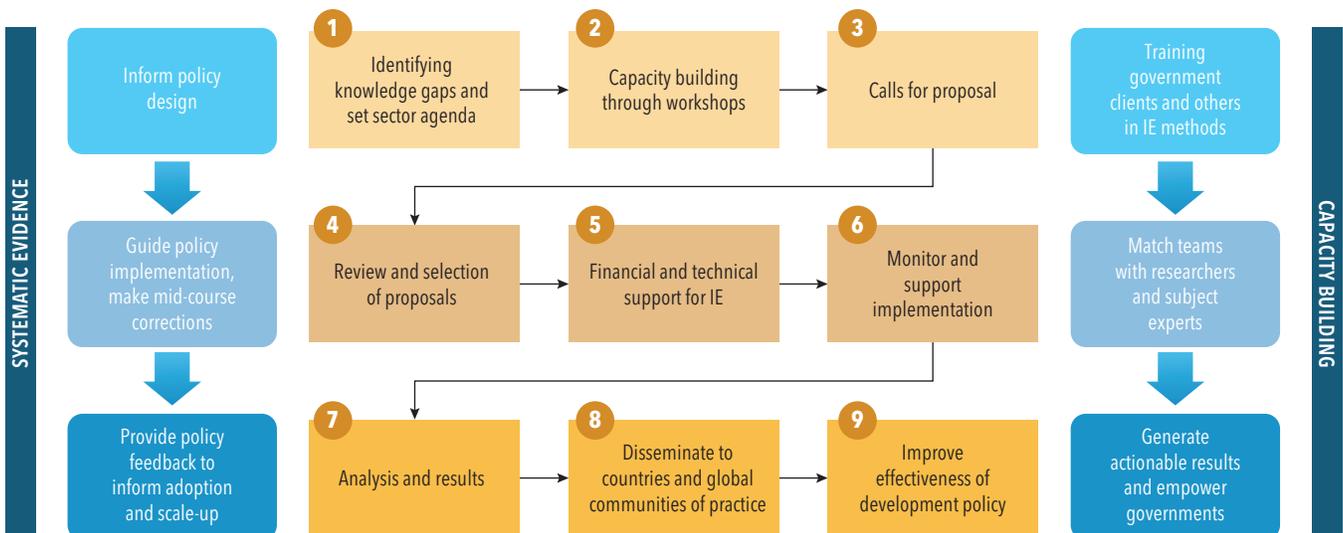


At the project level, DIME's model generates evidence throughout its life cycle (figure 1.3). In the design phase, DIME evaluations make improvements based on existing evidence. During baseline and follow up, data are used to stimulate policy dialogue, assess problems, and develop

“Our model makes real-time learning an integral part of each stage of the policy cycle, carrying forward from policy design to operational options to structuring the next phase of learning.”

potential solutions. During implementation, results of multi-arm randomized controlled trials (RCTs) are used to make mid-course corrections and increase program effectiveness. The IE also strengthens clients' monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and develops high-quality survey instruments and data collection protocols. Finally, the IE results motivate decisions to scale up or scale down the project. Results are also shared more broadly with the international

■ ■ **Figure 1.3** DIME's operating model



development community through publications, seminars, workshops, and face-to-face interactions. These efforts help shape the next generation of development portfolios.

Embedding learning in each stage of the cycle requires strong partnerships between ourselves and our colleagues at the World Bank, other multilateral agencies, and our government counterparts. The discussion that follows describes how DIME works with those partners at each stage of the project cycle to effectively generate evidence and motivate evidence-based change.

Engagement with World Bank Global Practices and Cross-Cutting Solution Areas

For DIME, the engagement with the World Bank's sectors (Global Practices, or GPs) and thematic areas (Cross-Cutting Solutions Areas, or CCSAs) has been a way to develop economies of scale in learning and a strategic approach to changing development practice. Partnerships across sectors and thematic areas serve multiple purposes: defining knowledge priorities; strategically selecting cases for evaluation; and promoting learning, externalities, and feedback across the portfolio.

The definition of knowledge priorities is an iterative process that reflects both the composition of the project portfolio and an evolving understanding of what needs to be learned in various sectors and thematic areas. Strategic case selection is fundamental to ensure that important policies and investments are included in each impact evaluation program and that the cases reflect the priorities of the sector or thematic area. Finally, portfolio learning is secured through a continuous

“DIME impact evaluations focus on key policy areas agreed on with clients and partners, and are specifically designed to yield actionable recommendations that support operational decisions with hard evidence.”

process of knowledge diffusion with sectors and thematic areas that generates demands for summaries, presentations to sector management teams and knowledge boards, and organization of IE events during global forums and other international gatherings.

Within the World Bank, engagement with Global Practices and management aligns the priorities of the World Bank staff by increasing incentives to invest in operational knowledge. These incentives are both financial and nonfinancial. They include clearly communicating managerial preferences and incentives for project teams; developing group dynamics and competitions for excellence in learning; and providing direct financial incentives and research resources to conduct the analytical work. This model has been adopted in the World Bank across all sectors that have a program with DIME.

Engagement with External Partners

Externally, DIME partners with many bilateral agencies, multilateral development banks (MDBs), and academic institutions. In 2013,



the United Kingdom (through the Department for International Development, DFID) partnered with DIME to create a multi-donor trust fund for impact evaluation, called i2i (impact evaluation to development impact), to take DIME's model to scale. The fund is now cofinanced by the European Union (EU) and the Norwegian Agency for

“DIME has helped the Ministry to understand better the use of strong evidence in decision-making.”

IE CLIENT, RURAL FINANCE EVALUATION, RWANDA

Development Cooperation (Norad). Many other partners are supporting the effort, including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), the Gates Foundation, and two dozen multilateral and bilateral organizations.

These partnership investments have enabled DIME to take a more programmatic approach to generating evidence and have created the dynamics to bring i2i to the forefront of development discussions. As a result, i2i is a \$180 million program cofinanced by multiple donors and country governments that has shaped the design and implementation of \$18 billion in development financing.

Engagement with Clients

Early and sustained client engagement is a core element of our work. Engaging with government agencies and other clients early and often in the IE design process ensures that clients are active participants in the definition of the research from day one. It sets the foundation for building client capacity and empowering policy makers and practitioners to exert control over their local environment by using data and evidence generated during an IE to make mid-course corrections or using final results to inform scale-up decisions. Ultimately, clients become educated producers and consumers of evidence, whether from IEs or other types of research, and local capacity for the systematic use of data, experimentation, and evidence for policy making is created.

At the same time, IE researchers benefit from a relationship with policy makers and practitioners. It affords them a better understanding of the policy and institutional contexts, allowing them to better tailor the research, and the opportunity to introduce policy variants that can be rigorously tested. Early engagement between researchers,

policy makers, and practitioners bridges the gap between theory and practice and kick starts a process of feedback loops that is the foundation for iterative learning.

Workshops to Build Capacity and Stimulate Thinking

The IE workshop is the vehicle for initiating, stimulating, and strengthening this process. Workshops are tailored to thematic groups of

two-dozen or more projects that share similar objectives. They are used to train government and operational staff, share relevant global evidence, and facilitate the process of project and IE design. Each project is assigned a research team to develop the initial IE design that they will submit to i2i's competitive call for proposals. From 2013 to 2018, we delivered 21 workshops and trained nearly 2,000 participants (table 1.1), and opened 11 competitive calls for proposals, awarding 145 grants.

■ ■ **Table 1.1** Workshops and number of people trained, FY14–18

Workshop	Year	City	Sector	No. of people trained
Evaluating for Peace	March 2014	Lisbon	Fragility, Conflict and Violence	95
Innovations for Agriculture	June 2014	Kigali	Agriculture	126
Annual Conference on Measurement Technology	August 2014	Berkeley, CA	Energy and Environment	60
Local Solutions to Global Problems	October 2014	Lisbon	Energy and Environment	71
ieGovern Program Launch	January 2015	Istanbul	Governance	143
Trade & Competitiveness	May 2015	Istanbul	Trade & Competitiveness	139
Global IE Workshop on Transport and ICT	June 2015	Rio de Janeiro	Transport & Digital Development	148
Energy and Environment Research Design Follow-up	July 2015	Chicago	Energy and Environment	20
Understanding Bureaucracy through Anthropology and Sociology	February 2016	Washington, DC	Governance	179
Edutainment/Narrating Behavior Change	May 2016	Mexico City	Edutainment	168
Using Evidence to Improve Policy and Program Designs	June 2016	Nairobi	Transport & Digital Development	52
Transport and ICT Follow-up	June 2016	Nairobi	Transport & Digital Development	66
Evidence for Agriculture	November 2016	Washington, DC	Agriculture	58
Distributional Impact Analysis	December 2016	Washington, DC	Methods	33
IE Target for Growth	February 2017	Mexico City	Trade & Competitiveness	97
Beyond the Status Quo: Using Impact Evaluation Research to Drive Innovation and Improve Outcomes in Health	May 2017	Lagos, Nigeria	Health	82
ID4D	May 2017	Washington, DC	Governance	49
DE JURE, Data and Evidence for Justice Reform	June 2017	Washington, DC	Justice	76
ieConnect for Impact	July 2017	Lisbon	Transport & Digital Development	136
Development Impact Evaluation Evidence for Agricultural Transformation	November 2017	Rome	Agriculture	40
Impact Evaluation Workshop of Mass Media Entertainment to Improve Development Outcomes	February 2018	New Delhi	Edutainment	82

1.2 The Impact Evaluation

IE Design

After the workshop, consistent follow-up is needed to consolidate ideas and to turn these into a series of concrete actions that, ultimately, will lead to the successful completion of a program of IEs (for a complete list of impact evaluations underway or completed, see appendix A).

A critical first step is to secure buy-in from a broad range of stakeholders, including decision makers in government, World Bank operational and country management staff, and the IE research team. The objective is to form a coalition where everyone has a clearly defined role, including rights and responsibilities. This is essential if the IE is to speak to country-specific and broader policy learning priorities, be carried out at national scale, and feed into policy action.

An important impetus for building such a coalition is the possibility of seed funding from i2i. In preparing their expressions of interest (EOI), teams build on the initial concept developed at the workshop by refining key details of IE design (see appendix B). The i2i expression of interest (EOI) is often the first attempt at situating the IE within a framework of existing knowledge and defining how it will contribute in both its immediate context and more broadly. It is also often the first signal of policy influence of the IE research process: 82 percent of IEs contribute to rationalizing policy design by informing the design of the intervention based on existing knowledge, or introducing variation in existing interventions. While these aspects may have been initially discussed at the workshop, their inclusion in the EOI signals a broader authorizing environment.

i2i's double blind external technical review process selects the set of technically viable

proposals. Once seed funding is secured, IE and operational teams work toward fully defining the research design, which is documented in a concept note (see appendix B). The full design is again subject to peer review for both technical quality and policy relevance. The results of the technical review are submitted to the World Bank's regular internal review process.

The completion of the concept note review is the final step in the IE design process and represents a formal commitment by all parties—the government, the World Bank, external researchers, and development partners—to continue working on the IE through to completion. It is often followed by the deployment of a field coordinator, who serves as an in-country liaison for the research team and whose role is to support the government on all aspects of implementing the IE, including operational planning, supervision, data collection, and dissemination. With the field coordinator in place, work continues to develop the operational aspects of IE interventions to coordinate their implementation and to plan for data collection.

Moving to Implementation

The IE concept note defines a data strategy tailored to the needs of the IE and the monitoring needs of the project. The approach integrates existing data with newly generated data, using DIME's established capacity from collecting survey data; to leveraging innovations in digital data collection tools, remote sensing techniques, and big data processing; to integrating data from administrative information systems. The goal is to construct improved data infrastructure, use it to generate useful and actionable information from the early stages of implementing the program, and increase the rate and frequency of



experimentation and knowledge generation. The idea is to motivate responsive policy actions and build systems that are sustainable. Details are explained in chapter 4.

To obtain actionable and precise answers to the important questions policy makers put forth, DIME applies rigorous scientific methods of inquiry. This is imperative to steer policy in the right direction and do no harm to the people whose lives we want to improve. Impact evaluation methods are employed to identify the causal link between interventions and their effects. We use multi-arm randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in 80 percent of IEs and we complement these RCTs with other causal inference methods. We embed analytical thinking at all stages of collaboration with country partners to constantly and iteratively suggest ways to improve and maximize the impact of development policies and interventions. The time horizon of the work varies considerably, given that IE implementation can entail multiple rounds of experiments as learning generates additional questions to problem solve and optimize program design.

DIME supports program implementation by testing alternative delivery mechanisms and building in feedback loops to generate knowledge. The IE team merges research, operations, and project

management and implements these activities with the technical support of a field coordination team based in each country in which it operates. DIME's work is part and parcel of the operational work, and research teams work with implementing teams on a day-to-day basis. The DIME model seeks to work with both producers and consumers of evidence throughout the life cycle of the evaluations, from setting the agenda to implementation and analysis. This process ensures the relevance of the produced research and this fosters a process of learning by doing through which the implementers become informed consumers of impact evaluations. In this sense policy dialogue and capacity building become intertwined activities.

DIME IEs focus on key policy areas agreed on with clients and partners, and are specifically designed to yield actionable recommendations that support operational decisions with hard evidence. For example, within the context of the forthcoming Rural Competitiveness IE Programme in Mozambique, the DIME team will work with the World Bank country team, the EU, GIZ (the German development agency), the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and other relevant stakeholders through all stages of the evaluation process from identification of the research agenda to data collection

and analysis, as well as extracting policy lessons. DIME has a wealth of experience coordinating stakeholders' interests on research agendas and disseminating findings through workshops with international partners through country sharing and dissemination events and participation in academic research conferences.

Close collaboration from the inception phase is crucial to identify the stakeholders' most pressing questions and structure implementations so that DIME can answer these questions, embed the latest available evidence in the project design, and set up the necessary data systems. DIME provides support for defining the research agenda; executing implementation protocols and support; collecting data; conducting analysis and reporting results; informing policy dialogue; building capacity (by offering

formal trainings, and by developing analytical frameworks, protocols, measurement instruments, and other tools); and engaging the local research community (through such means as impact evaluation summer schools, local university partnerships, and internships). Through this approach, DIME builds ownership of the results among all stakeholders, which is critical to achieving policy impact.

1.3 Ensuring Quality and Monitoring Performance

A Review Process that Ensures High Technical Quality

DIME uses a double-blind external review process and technical committee oversight at all stages of the IE process. Its competitive



selection process evaluates IE proposals on criteria designed to ensure policy relevance and technical rigor. Applications for IE work are submitted to DIME through calls for proposals, usually announced after DIME workshops and targeting both teams participating in workshops, as well as the development community more broadly. All submissions at the expression of interest and concept note stage undergo a rigorous technical and policy relevance review (appendix B, figure B.1). The double-blind review process ranks proposals on a set of technical criteria. Proposals also are scored by World Bank Global Practices and regional focal points on policy relevance and feasibility of implementation. Final decisions are made by a technical committee comprised of senior economists from the World Bank's Research Group. A full description of the selection process, including selection criteria, is found

in appendix B. At the final report stage, a similar review process takes place. Concept notes and IE reports are also submitted to the standard World Bank review process to ensure accountability to country and sector teams.

Monitoring Our Products

DIME's commitment to using high-quality data to inform decision making and guide mid-course corrections extends to our own program. We have created a one-of-a-kind monitoring system to track the evolution and progress of our IE portfolio and to identify ways to increase our impact. **MyIE** is a web-based database management system covering 200 indicators on the impact evaluation's profile and status, evaluation design, data collection aspects, monitoring and quality indicators, counterpart details, influence on programs and policies, and produced documentation. The system facilitates management of the DIME IE portfolio and allows users to produce tailored reports on different variables (including cost, timeline, analytical design, data collection, and geographic area).

In 2017, the system was further developed to include additional functionalities serving not only as a data collection tool, but also as a knowledge tool for teams, which can download reports and data (including data and IE outputs) from the system at any time. In the future, the system will provide public access to unregistered users to obtain aggregated descriptive statistics and documentation for completed evaluations. The objective is for MyIE to serve as a recording system for all DIME evaluations, and potentially to record all World Bank impact evaluation work. A full description of the MyIE Monitoring System, including a list of indicators and reports, is presented in appendix C.







ACHIEVEMENTS

DIME RESULTS, 2013–18

2

In the 2013–18 period, DIME launched a global portfolio of impact evaluations (IE) covering the World Bank’s sectors and regions. Internally, a newly created World Bank-wide governance for IE, establishing partnerships with the World Bank’s Global Practices and Cross-Cutting Solutions Areas, was used to define knowledge priorities, select strategic cases for impact evaluation, and secure portfolio learning and feedback. These partnerships engage the senior management leadership and dedicated sector teams to shape project designs and structure experiments to guide project implementation toward greater effectiveness (Legovini, Di Maro, and Piza 2018). On average, this has helped speed up the rate of implementation of these projects and steer decisions toward improving results. Externally, DIME secured the participation in our program of many development partners that are both interested to learn from DIME’s operating model and evidence and to contribute ideas, projects, and resources to our global effort to improve development practice. Some notable participants both as funders and partners include bilaterals (United Kingdom, Norway, Germany, and Sweden); multilaterals (EU, AfDB, EBRD, laDB, IsDB); global funds (GAFSP, Gates Foundation, CIF, WFP), and other World Bank single-donor and multi-donor funds (SIEF, Jobs Umbrella MDTF, SANAFSI, SPF, Korea-World Bank Group Partnership Facility, CEGA, IGC, Japan Policy Fund, IIIE, the Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality, KCP, SEED, PROFOR, and ID4D).¹

It is through these partnerships that we:

- Built a portfolio of 170 impact evaluations across 60 countries that shaped the design and implementation of \$18 billion in development financing (map 2.1; for a complete list, see appendix A).

- Built capacity of 400 partner institutions and trained 3,000 policy makers and development practitioners through 21 global IE workshops and over 500 training events.
- Achieved a high level of policy influence, with 68 percent of projects adopting the arm of the randomized control trial (RCT) proving more effective and 58 percent scaling up or down their programs depending on the IE results.
- Increased the returns to development finance by large margins and improved livelihoods in 26 million households and 25,000 firms.

We have achieved these results by:

- Developing an innovative operating model through a bottom-up approach, transferring IE knowledge and tools to clients and matching them with technical experts to deliver the highest quality products of policy relevance.
- Adopting high standards of IE research through a three-stage rigorous technical and policy relevance review process drawing on external

technical experts, internal policy experts, and an independent technical committee for an overall assessment of feasibility and contribution to knowledge gaps, registration of trials, and ethical review.

- Developing and implementing high standards for quality in data collection and analysis in difficult-to-manage field settings through systematic use of computer-assisted personal interviewing software (CAPI), and utilizing this new technology to its full potential to improve quality and accountability in data collection processes.
- Investing in improving global standards of IE research through the production and use of public goods such as the **DIME Wiki**, a one-stop shop for guidance and resources on IE research; the **ietoolkit**, a Stata package featuring commands to routinize common IE data tasks; and **Manage Successful Impact Evaluations**, an annual five-day hands-on course designed to improve the skills and knowledge of IE practitioners. We have also made data



available for public use through the World Bank's Microdata Library.

2.1 i2i Trust Fund Commitments and Deliverables

The DIME's i2i Trust Fund for IE provided seed financing for 145 out of our total portfolio of 170 IEs. We report here on the specific i2i targets agreed with the donors under the i2i Trust Fund to summarize progress on the main deliverables for IE products, capacity-building workshops, and dissemination activities. Beyond what was agreed, DIME has gone beyond its initial commitments as defined in the **results framework** (see appendix D) to produce additional programs and systems that are of value to development research and development finance. These include DIME Analytics products (see chapter 4), the MyIE monitoring system (see chapter 4), and third-party verification on policy influence (see chapter 5).

Figure 2.1 presents the organization of i2i topics around thematic pillars. The broader thematic agenda was developed through close collaboration with the World Bank's Global Practices and projects identified through global workshops and competitive calls for proposals.

■ ■ **Map 2.1** The worldwide i2i portfolio



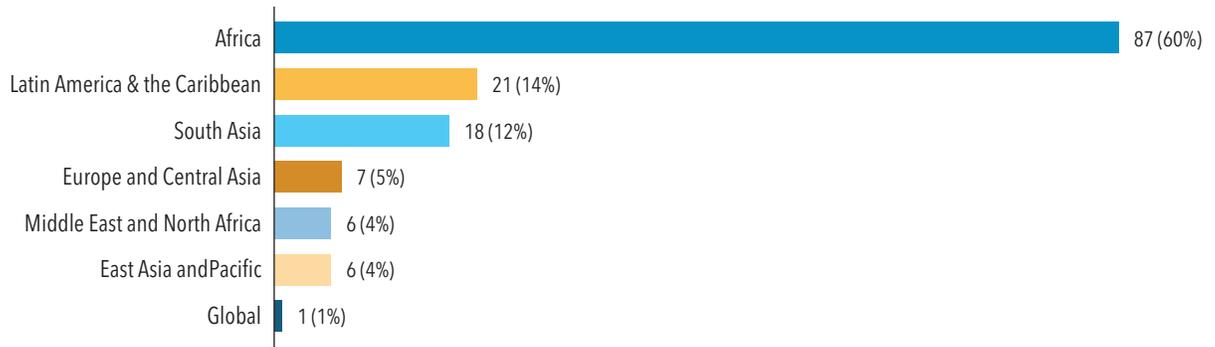
Note: Due to its world-wide status, the impact evaluation, "IE Helps Deliver Development Projects," is not included in this report.

In the 2013–18 period, the i2i program completed 11 calls for proposals in the areas of fragility, conflict and violence; agriculture; energy and environment; governance; trade & competitiveness; transport & digital development; edutainment, and legal identity—all with an underlying gender subtheme. Repeated rounds of program development, increasing the number of operations and IEs through follow-up workshops and funding windows, and an expanding donor base have contributed to changing the World Bank's Global Practices' approach to operations, shaping perceptions of what is needed to improve results, and providing evidence to inform specific ways of making operations more effective.

■ ■ **Figure 2.1** i2i thematic pillars



■ ■ **Figure 2.2** Distribution of the i2i portfolio by region



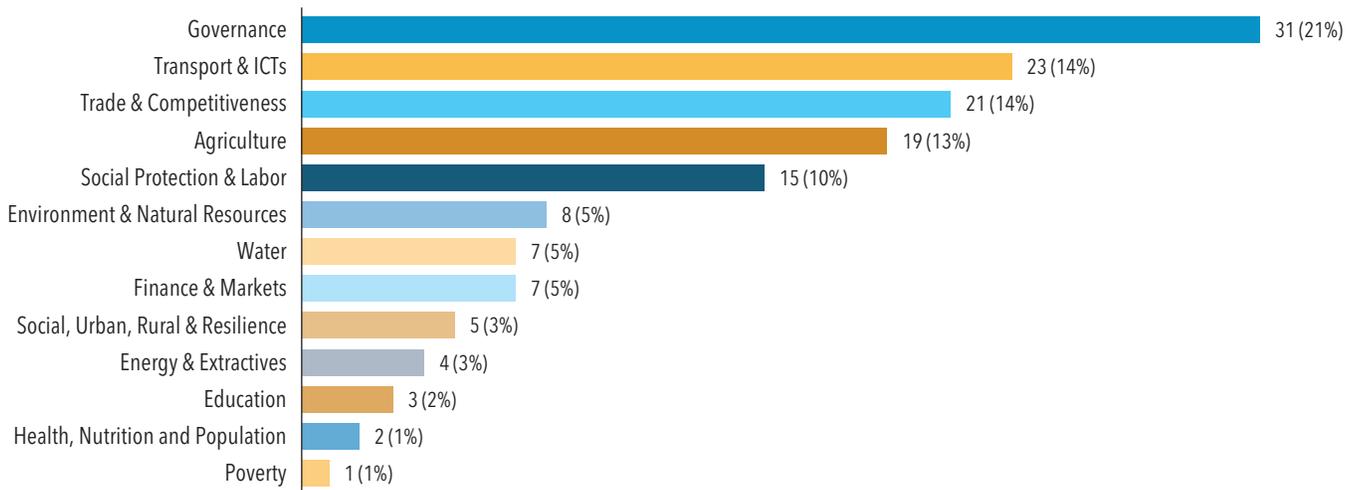
Last updated: January 2018.
The sum of percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

“All targets in the i2i results framework have been met or exceeded.”

All targets in the i2i results framework have been met or exceeded. Figures 2.2 and 2.3 show the distribution of the i2i portfolio by region and thematic areas.

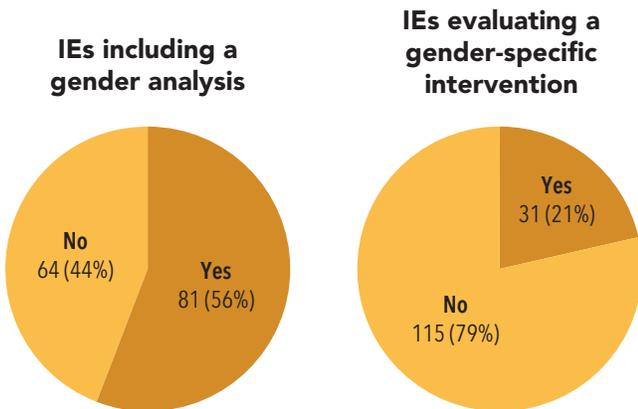
We have met our targets for gender (figure 2.4) and fragile and conflict-affected situations (FCS) (figure 2.5). At least 21 percent of the portfolio evaluates a gender-specific intervention and 56 percent of the portfolio conducts disaggregated gender analysis, with 32 percent of the portfolio falling under the World Bank’s Gender

■ ■ **Figure 2.3** Distribution of the i2i portfolio by Global Practice



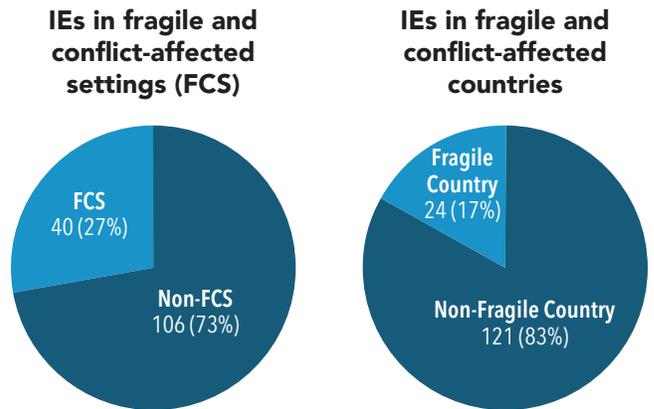
Last updated: January 2018.
The sum of percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.4 Distribution of the i2i portfolio by gender



Last updated: January 2018.
The sum of percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

Figure 2.5 i2i portfolio in fragility, conflict, and violence



Last updated: January 2018.
The sum of percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

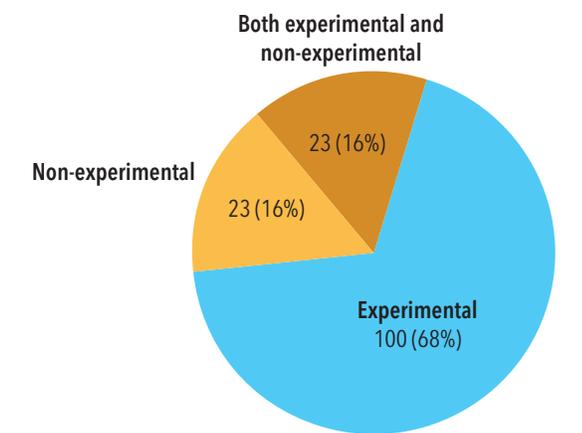
Cross-Cutting Solutions Area. We greatly contributed to expanding IE research in fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) globally. In our portfolio, 17 percent of IEs are in fragile and conflict-affected countries, and 27 percent are in fragile and conflict-affected settings, focusing our interventions on issues that are of great relevance to those settings.

While our research is problem-driven and prioritizes questions over methods, the reality is that every engagement turns into a menu of products, from the descriptive to the carefully identified causal inference products. In most cases (84 percent), the IE includes at least one RCT. In 32 percent of cases, we use or complement the approach with non-experimental designs. In almost all cases, we also produce descriptive analyses at various points in the data collection cycles. These products all find their way into informing a better understanding of the problem and/or providing evidence around the solutions (figure 2.6).

Portfolio implementation is on track. As of January 2018, 28 percent of the portfolio has been completed (41 IEs), 51 percent is under implementation (75 IEs), and the remaining 21 percent is

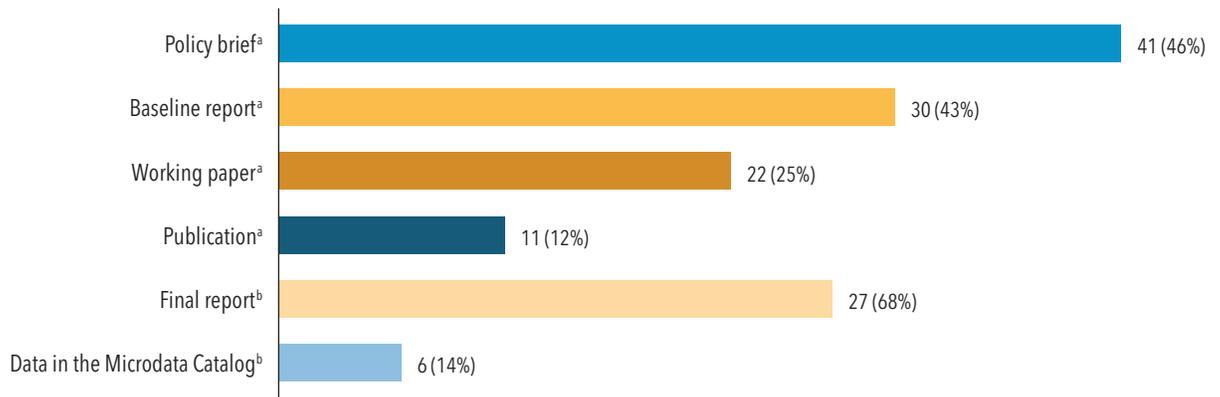
under preparation (30 IEs). All IEs are expected to produce working papers and short policy briefs that summarize study results and policy implications (see appendix E for a list of FY2018 publications). Depending on counterpart demand, some IEs teams generate additional products, such as baseline reports and final IE reports. The latter differ from working papers as they provide a wider

Figure 2.6 Distribution of the i2i portfolio by evaluation method



Last updated: January 2018.
The sum of percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

■ ■ **Figure 2.7 Portfolio products**



Last updated: January 2018.

a. Applicable after baseline results are available.

b. Applicable after final results are available.

The sum of percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.

coverage of results and more detailed description of project and IE histories. Figure 2.7 shows the availability of these products at this stage of the portfolio.

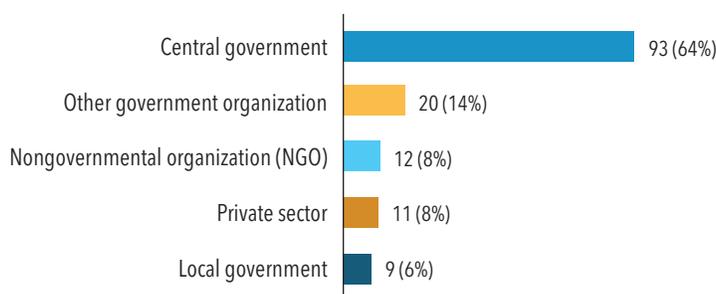
As discussed in many parts of this report, close counterpart collaboration from early phases of IE design is at the heart of i2i's operating model. In practice, central and local government agencies are our most common counterparts (over half of the portfolio and 14 percent, respectively) (figure 2.8).

In addition to supporting IE products, the i2i program has committed to delivering 14 IE

global workshops for the FY14–FY19 period. We overdelivered this target by 50 percent, having undertaken 21 workshops in close collaboration with the World Bank's Global Practices and other external partners that have cofinanced the activities, thus expanding our ability to deliver more.

As a result, all targets have been met for people trained, participation of organizations, and dissemination to policy makers (see table 2.1). People trained in i2i workshops and by i2i project teams form the i2i network, which, as of today, includes close to *3,000 representatives* and over 400 different organizations—donors, multilateral development banks (MDBs), government agencies, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Importantly, communication efforts have reached those for whom the information was intended. The latest data from the i2i monitoring system show that 90 percent of baseline results and 80 percent of the final results from the IEs have been discussed with clients. In addition, IE teams delivered *193 dissemination events* at the country level to share findings and results with counterparts and the

■ ■ **Figure 2.8 IEs by type of main counterpart**



Last updated: January 2018.

The sum of percentages may not equal 100% due to rounding.



■ ■ **Table 2.1 Training and dissemination targets**

Indicator	FY18 target	Actual	Over-delivery
Number of people trained in i2i capacity-building events or by i2i-supported teams	800	2,785	x 3.5
Number of organizations, universities, research centers, and government agencies participating in i2i networks	165	322	x 1.9
Dissemination events to policy makers	50	193	x 3.9
Seminars in the World Bank	45	73	x 1.6

broader set of stakeholders. As evidenced by their responses in our client survey, these events are highly valued by clients and there is appetite for more.

Overall, the i2i Trust Fund has helped DIME scale up its activities in a way that is institutionally important and incentive-compatible within the World Bank and an example and resource to other development institutions seeking to adopt IE research to improve the effectiveness of their support to developing countries. i2i has also been critical for moving DIME from ad hoc to lasting relationships with country clients to engage in an iterative process of data and evidence generation and to make policy decisions ever more data- and evidence-based.

Development Bank (laDB); Islamic Development Bank (IsDB); Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP); Gates Foundation (Gates); Climate Investment Fund (CIF); World Food Programme (WFP); Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund (SIEF); Jobs Umbrella Multidonor Trust Fund (MDTF); South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFNI); State and Peace Building Fund (SPF); Korea-World Bank Group Partnership Facility (K-WBP); the Economic Development and Institutions Initiative of the Center for Effective Global Action (CEGA); the International Growth Centre (IGC); Japan Policy and HR Development Fund (PHRD); International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (IIIE); the Umbrella Facility for Gender Equality Knowledge for Change Program (KCP); Stanford Institute for Innovation in Development Economics (SEED); the Program on Forests (PROFOR); and Identification for Development (ID4D).

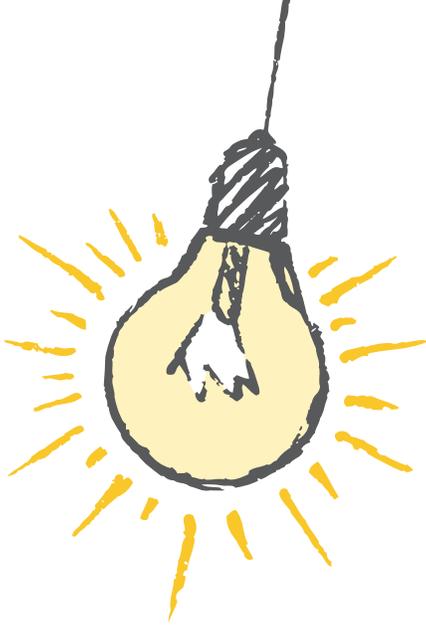
Notes

¹ European Union (EU); African Development Bank (AfDB); European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD); Inter-American

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Legovini, Arianna, Vincenzo Di Maro, and Caio Piza. 2018. "Impact Development Helps Deliver Development Projects." Policy Research Working Paper 7157, World Bank, Washington, DC.





ECONOMIES OF SCALE IN LEARNING

3

DIME works across development sectors to understand the economics of development and generate knowledge across major development issues.

The **economic growth** agenda investigates ways to help countries increase efficiency in the use of current factors of production, or shift the productivity frontier outward through new investments and technologies. This work spans programs in agriculture, private sector and finance, and infrastructure investments.

The **shared prosperity** agenda focuses on understanding the importance of connecting people to markets, improving their access to services, and empowering women.

The **risk and vulnerability** agenda seeks to understand the role of information and cognitive-behavioral biases that are impeding the management of risks, how resource constraints perpetuate poverty traps and chronic vulnerability, and the potential of addressing coordination failures through collective action. The work spans programs in social protection, health, HIV, edutainment, and agriculture, among others.

The public sector **governance** agenda takes a granular view of a society's institutions and rules of the game as critical determinant of development outcomes. We focus on information, regulation, monitoring, and accountability to address principal-agent problems at the systemic level. Areas of work span civil service, procurement, and justice reforms, as well as accountability and inspection systems in health, road safety, and building construction.

Finally, to address underinvestment in **public goods** and suboptimal pricing of externalities, we implement two large areas of work concerned with managing the commons and increasing private incentives for adopting prosocial activities and conservation technologies.

While the learning inherently cuts across these agendas and sectors, we have organized our thematic programs to align with the needs of our clients and partners. The rest of this chapter describes the thematic programs developed with i2i support.



3.1 Agriculture

The Urgent Need for Evidence in Agriculture

Agriculture provides the largest source of income and jobs for the world's rural poor. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) urge the international community to make the investments needed to double agricultural incomes of small-scale food producers.¹ However, current yield trends suggest a need for path-breaking innovations to come to the rain-fed areas of the world to meet this target. Astonishingly little evidence exists to rigorously inform the investments needed to meet this urgent goal.

Agricultural development is crucial not only for poverty reduction, but for many other SDGs as well. Ending hunger and improving nutrition for the hungry 13 percent of the developing world requires restructuring the agricultural value chain: from farmers who grow food all the way to retailers who sell it to consumers. As a sector that both generates and captures carbon emissions and is uniquely susceptible to climate and extreme weather, agricultural innovations will need to address climate change through both mitigation and adaptation. DIME's agriculture portfolio produces rigorous evidence on the innovations that best address these complex and overlapping challenges.

Improving the State of Knowledge and Implementation in Agriculture

The Agricultural Adaptations (AADAPT) portfolio at DIME focuses on understudied issues that are relevant to agricultural policy and that advance knowledge that can be used to design policies to improve productivity in the sector. DIME has already produced rigorous research on how to

adjust extension programs to optimize knowledge diffusion, the relationship between land rights and technology adoption, and the role of gender in learning about technology.

The portfolio includes 29 impact evaluations (IEs) in 17 countries across Africa, South Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. The evaluations are distributed across five knowledge gaps identified as constraints to the design of effective agriculture policy (see table 3.1). Nine

evaluations have conducted a baseline survey, and six of them are expected to be completed in 2018.

Policy-Driven Evaluation Design

DIME's research influences policy directly through intensive interaction with partners from governments and multinationals and changes the way that agriculture programs operate throughout every stage of the impact evaluation (see box

■ ■ **Table 3.1 Knowledge gaps and priority research themes**

Knowledge gap	Examples of IE results	Active IEs in this area
<p>Commercialization What are the public investments needed to ensure that farmers have access to markets and receive fair prices for their products?</p>	<p>Brazil: Providing rural organizations with matching grants to invest in machinery and marketing increased farmers' likelihood of providing commercialization, increasing overall sales value by 86 percent.</p>	<p>Brazil, Haiti, Liberia</p>
<p>Financial constraints How do financial barriers and institutional constraints prevent farmers from making profitable investments? What are the simple interventions that can overcome these constraints?</p>	<p>Haiti: A subsidy for fertilizer caused farmers' rice yields to decrease by 30 percent. This counterintuitive result occurred because most farmers were already purchasing fertilizer. Because subsidized fertilizer was delivered late, farmers eligible for the subsidy applied fertilizer at the wrong time and experienced lower yields than farmers who paid full price but were able to use fertilizer at the right time. In the future, the government will shift away from fertilizer subsidies and toward promotion of agroforestry.</p>	<p>Benin, Haiti, Rwanda, Uganda</p>
<p>Rural infrastructure Are large infrastructure investments always profitable? Beyond construction, how can we ensure sustainability of investments by building effective user groups to manage infrastructure?</p>	<p>Rwanda: Households in remote villages are typically the poorest. These households gain the largest benefits from road rehabilitation. When roads are completed, remote households' income increases more than 20 percent, enough to catch them up to the villages that were initially more connected.</p>	<p>Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda</p>
<p>Information Are farmers aware of the productivity gains to be realized from adopting new technologies and methods? If not, what are the most efficient ways to help them learn about these opportunities?</p>	<p>Bangladesh: Allowing farmers to experiment with new technologies on their own farms increases adoption more than traditional technology demonstrations. The adoption gains are driven both by "learning-by-doing" and learning from others. The important role for learning-by-doing implies that this mechanism should be incorporated into the design of extension programs.</p>	<p>Bangladesh, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda</p>
<p>Natural resource management How can we encourage rural communities to manage and protect natural resources such as forests, clean water, and soil, while supporting livelihoods that rely on these resources?</p>	<p>Ghana: Small payments to farmers can incentivize farmers to adopt tree crops that are costly in the short run but profitable in the long run and have environmental benefits. Payments of less than \$100 can increase participation in tree-crop cultivation from 38 percent to 98 percent. Behavioral nudges are being tested to ensure that participating farmers keep their trees alive.</p>	<p>Burkina Faso, Ghana</p>

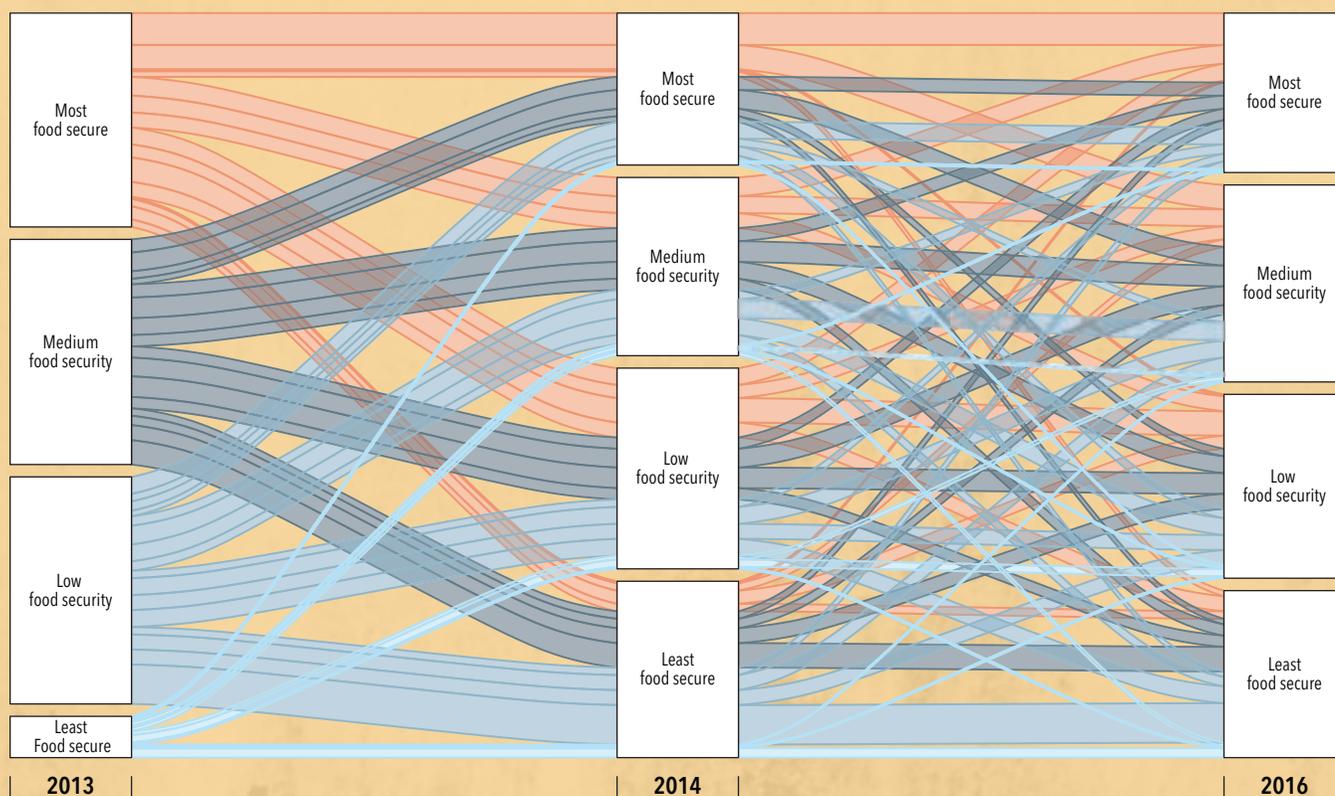
ANYONE CAN BE FOOD INSECURE

DIME's research shows major changes in household food security over time



The figure shows the change in household food security status over three survey rounds in a client country in Africa. While a small fraction of the households remains in the same relative category that they started off at in 2013, most households experienced drastic changes from 2013 to 2016. The underlying distribution and the apparent volatility in the outcome are guiding further analysis into the drivers of food security for this population and the mechanisms that determine these changes.

Major changes in household food security status over time



on food insecurity). For example, in Malawi, IE results showed that demonstrations from typical farmers were a more effective way to increase adoption of new technologies than traditional extension services. This finding prompted further tests of decentralized demonstration and “learning-by-doing” in Bangladesh and Rwanda. For an irrigation project in Mozambique, DIME

developed a simple transparent system to identify farmers who were cultivating below a threshold set by the project. This allowed the project to roll out a structured selection process, improving the inclusion of the projects’ priority farmers, compared to a traditional community selection process. The system is easily replicable in other projects.

Developing data systems allows project impacts to be assessed far more comprehensively and lays the groundwork for rapid testing of innovations at scale. For example, the Rwanda roads project will make use of the established data system to test and learn from different monitoring systems, to ensure that the newly constructed roads are well maintained.

As the AADAPT program is maturing, many projects are reaching the final analysis stage (see table 3.1). Many of these results are used to motivate further research, even in other countries working on similar issues. Further, research showcasing IE results from the portfolio often appears in working papers and top journals in the field of development economics.

2017 Highlights of Convening Events

DIME coordinated two large global events in 2017. In January, a Policy Research Talk at the World Bank on retargeting investments in agriculture distilled the learning from the first eight years of DIME's work demonstrating strategies for enhancing agricultural productivity. This talk provided the basis for engaging policy makers in the World Bank and beyond on frontier issues in agricultural research and innovation.²

In November, DIME convened a meeting of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a \$1.2 billion multi-donor trust fund. The workshop focused on GAFSP projects that have worked with DIME for the past five years to conduct impact evaluations, along with six new projects receiving GAFSP grants to implement projects for the next five years. This event set a course for strategic learning within the GAFSP and led to the new projects, starting out with

“Now we have more information. Hence, before making a decision, we look back into the impact evaluation results ... With the live maps and market surveys, we can track in which markets there are tomato shortages and intervene on time, if needed.”

IE CLIENT, RWANDA RURAL FEEDER ROADS

rigorous impact evaluations to test targeting methods, evaluate the constraints to commercialization, and measure the returns to infrastructure investments like roads and irrigation. Following the meeting, the World Food Programme (WFP) invited DIME to conduct a full-day session on impact evaluation results relevant to WFP programming.

The team also organizes local in-country events on a regular basis. These one-day events bring together relevant stakeholders to exchange experiences, present results, and provide training. Some examples follow.

Nepal. In January 2017, an IE methods workshop in Kathmandu introduced policy makers within the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Livestock Development, as well as representatives of three agriculture projects supported by the World Bank in Nepal, to IE methods and served as a platform for participants to learn from one another's experiences.

DIME PARTNERSHIP SPOTLIGHT

PARTNERSHIP FOR EVIDENCE-BASED AGRICULTURAL POLICY IN RWANDA



The partnership between the European Union (EU), DIME, and Rwanda's Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI) signals a long-term commitment to support and generate a culture of decision making within policy circles that relies heavily on data and evidence. Signed in August 2017, the partnership aims to generate rigorous evidence on key aspects of Rwanda's strategy in the sector, while delivering broad-based capacity-building activities. Under the partnership, DIME aims to move from evaluating individual programs and projects toward developing a data-driven evidence ecosystem.

The cornerstone of the partnership is a wide portfolio of impact evaluations of flagship MINAGRI programs. Experimental and nonexperimental methods are used to develop the evidence base in the agricultural sector. Identified priorities include a broad range of issues in rural development from rural roads and land management to irrigation, commercialization, crop intensification, terracing, and adoption of technology. The partnership builds a community of practice for evidence-based policy making linking policy makers, researchers, development agencies, and other stakeholders.

The two pillars of the partnership are to:

- Increase the use of high-quality data and evidence in the agricultural sector, from policy design and implementation to decisions to scale up or scale down projects. Impact evaluations focus on key policy areas agreed with MINAGRI and the EU Delegation. The partnership is a flexible instrument to accumulate learning to increase program impact and to adapt to emerging needs on the ground.
- Enhance capacity for evidence-based policy making in Rwanda. Capacity is being built through formal trainings of government of Rwanda officials and ongoing direct collaboration on all impact evaluation work. The EU-DIME partnership will support an Impact Evaluation Summer School, a two-week hands-on training course for graduate students, in partnership with the National University of Rwanda.

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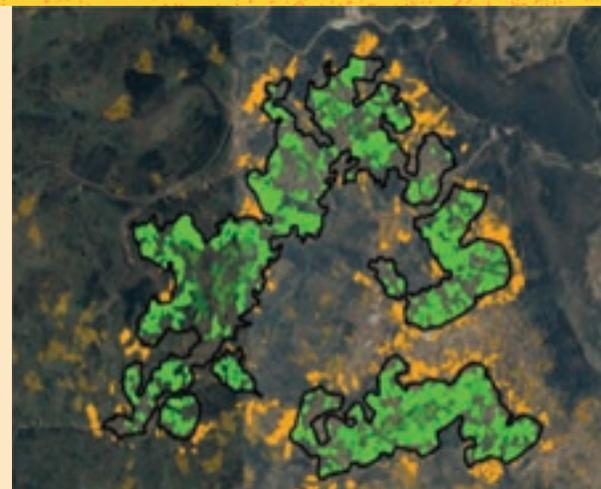
Mozambique. In November 2017, the team brought together several key actors in Mozambique's irrigation sector, including representatives from the National Irrigation Institute, the Ministry of Agriculture and Foods Security, the African Development Bank, the World Bank, and local universities, to share experiences from the innovative data collection systems

deployed in different IEs, as well as early IE results. The event also kicked off the design of a new impact evaluation to explore how farmers who are emerging from small-scale activities to market-oriented and medium- or large-scale operations can play a pivotal role in providing extension services, inputs, and access to markets to smallholder farmers. These discussions

Through EU support, DIME will continue to closely align with MIANGRI's sector-wide approach. In practice, this will be done through three main channels: (1) an impact evaluation team that merges research, operations, and project management and implements the work, with the day-to-day technical support of a field coordination team based in Kigali; (2) impact evaluations that will focus on key policy areas agreed on with MINAGRI, and will be specifically designed to yield actionable recommendations that back operational decisions with hard evidence; and (3) wider capacity building for evidence-based policy making in MINAGRI and the Ministry of Finance (MINECOFIN), as well as the National Institute of Statistics (NISR) and the local research community.

Over the lifetime of the partnership, this partnership will significantly build institutional capacity for the generation and use of evidence-based policy and increase the effectiveness of investments in the sector. DIME impact evaluation results are already enabling evidence-based policy decisions. For instance:

- Early results estimate that agricultural income has almost doubled as a result of access to irrigation, primarily through the switch to high-value agriculture. The role of land and labor markets is key, and an area for future investigation is to understand potential channels to optimize the government's large-scale investment in hillside irrigation (see map).
- Rural feeder roads help overcome the welfare impediments of poor connectivity, enabling villages that were previously less connected to catch up to those closer to the main artery and markets. Ongoing work in setting up a nationwide market-data system will enable the government to analyze program impacts as construction expands.



Spatial sampling to understand the impact of hillside irrigation investments

DIME and MINAGRI are collaborating on an evaluation that relies on spatial point-sampling of plots near the boundary of the irrigated command area. The green plots are sampled plots just inside the command area, while the orange plots are sampled plots just outside. Innovative sampling and data collection tools can transform the types of questions DIME can help governments answer.

led to plans with other donors to incorporate IE methods into their investments.

Rwanda. During two high-level workshops in September and October 2017, the team launched the DIME-EU partnership in Rwanda, which aims to build on DIME's existing portfolio of IEs in Rwanda and to increase the role of evidence in a

range of investments in the rural space (see the partnership spotlight above).

Going Forward

Following multiple international consultations with the UK Department of International Development (DFID), GAFSP, the World Food Programme

(WFP), the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, the EU, and others in the past few years, DIME is moving from a phase of consolidating results from the first wave of evaluations supported by i2i to bringing that evidence and practice of evaluation to new partners. In the next few years, the focus of the agriculture portfolio will be committed to three approaches: sector strategies, country partnerships, and data systems.

Taking a sector approach means identifying key intervention types and building complementary evaluations across country contexts. For instance, coordinated evaluations are being pursued in Haiti and Mozambique that focus on strategies to leverage private sector investment to stimulate commercialization of farmers who are emerging from small scale to medium or large scale.

Country partnerships are intense engagements with single countries across the agriculture sector. Engaging with multiple initiatives related to the agriculture sector—ranging from extension to transport to commercialization—allows the team to identify complementarities in the constraints to transformation of the rural and agricultural economies. The partnership in Rwanda is the most mature example of these types of engagements, and the model is relatively advanced in Mozambique, where four evaluations are completed or near completion and at least two others are planned or ongoing.

Finally, an important focus in upcoming agricultural work is integrated data systems, in which increasing large-scale data collection links the household surveys traditionally employed in impact evaluation to other types of data—such as remote sensing and administrative data on roads, markets, land transactions, and use of infrastructure—that permit a holistic understanding of the environment in which rural transformation happens.

Consolidating evidence into policy-relevant messaging. As it is maturing, the program will work to consolidate policy lessons and ensure that those findings are disseminated within local governments, across the portfolio, and the wider development community, as well as publication in peer-reviewed journals.

For instance, for five years, the government of Haiti conducted a large pilot project of subsidized fertilizer distribution using vouchers. A DIME impact evaluation found that this strategy was not an effective approach to improving farmers' income and productivity. Before starting a new fertilizer project, a representative of Haiti's Ministry of Agriculture attended an event in 2017 at the World Bank to discuss these findings, along with representatives from an evaluation in Mozambique, where fertilizer subsidies had been more successful, and one in Tanzania, where results had been mixed. After reflecting on these findings, Haiti decided that the next iteration of the investments will move away from fertilizer subsidies for staple crops and toward the promotion of agroforestry practices.

Focusing on emerging priority areas. In consultation with the Agriculture Global Practice, the AADAPT team has identified areas where additional research is needed. One example is understanding complementary investments and goals in agricultural programs, particularly those related to nutrition, social protection, and climate change. Ongoing evaluations in Nepal and Rwanda seek to uncover how nutrition interventions and social protection interventions can enhance the impact of efforts to enhance agricultural productivity. Another area is a push toward expanding the commercialization portfolio. Newly launched projects in Senegal and the Democratic Republic of Congo will focus on value chain interventions, warehousing, and marketing as channels to translate agricultural productivity into income.



3.2 Edutainment



A Largely Untapped but Powerful Tool for Development

Every year, the World Bank and client governments invest millions in campaigns across almost all development sectors to change behavior ranging from risky sexual practices to handwashing. However, many of these campaigns are unconvincing, lack inspiring narratives, and are communicated through outmoded and uninteresting outlets such as billboards and leaflets. Systematic reviews of these campaigns consistently show little or no effect on behavior, especially in the long term.

Yet entertainment media presents an unprecedented opportunity to change the lives of

billions of people, especially in urban areas. Entertainment education, or edutainment, can be a game-changer for development (see spotlight at the end of this section on improving literacy in fragile and conflict-affected areas). Unlike traditional behavior-change campaigns that convey abstract concepts and can become repetitive quickly, educational narratives are easier to follow and remember than abstract information. Characters in mass media have the power to be role models, inspire audiences to engage in new thinking about “what is possible,” and change the perception of what is “normal” and socially acceptable behavior.

The 2015 and 2016 *World Development Reports* (World Bank 2015, 2016) highlighted the untapped potential of entertainment

MTV SHUGA: A DRAMATIC EVALUATION

Produced by the MTV Staying Alive Foundation, Shuga is a television drama targeting African youth. Starring Oscar-winner Lupita Nyong'o in the first two seasons, the show is now broadcast in over 70 countries, with potential audiences of over 500 million people worldwide, according to MTV.^a The DIME study found that eight months after seeing Shuga, viewers were twice as likely to get tested for sexually transmitted diseases, reported fewer concurrent sexual partnerships (see next box), and reduced gender-based violence. Among female viewers, chlamydia infections were halved.

These are substantial impacts, especially in light of the limited effects found in other HIV behavior-change trials. The study design and preliminary results have been discussed in TEDx talks, Bloomberg TV, *The Hollywood Reporter*, an interview during the IMF-World Bank 2017 Spring Meetings, and World Bank blogs, among other media outlets.^b

The impact evaluation results aided the MTV Staying Alive Foundation in obtaining an additional grant of \$5 million from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to scale up Shuga in Nigeria. The new seasons will focus on Lagos, Kano, and Kaduna, with the theme of family planning and the goal of creating demand for contraception. With support of new donors, new seasons are also being launched in the Arab Republic of Egypt and India, where they will address gender-based violence issues.

^a <https://www.mtvstayingalive.org/blog/2017/07/mtv-shuga-goes-global/>.

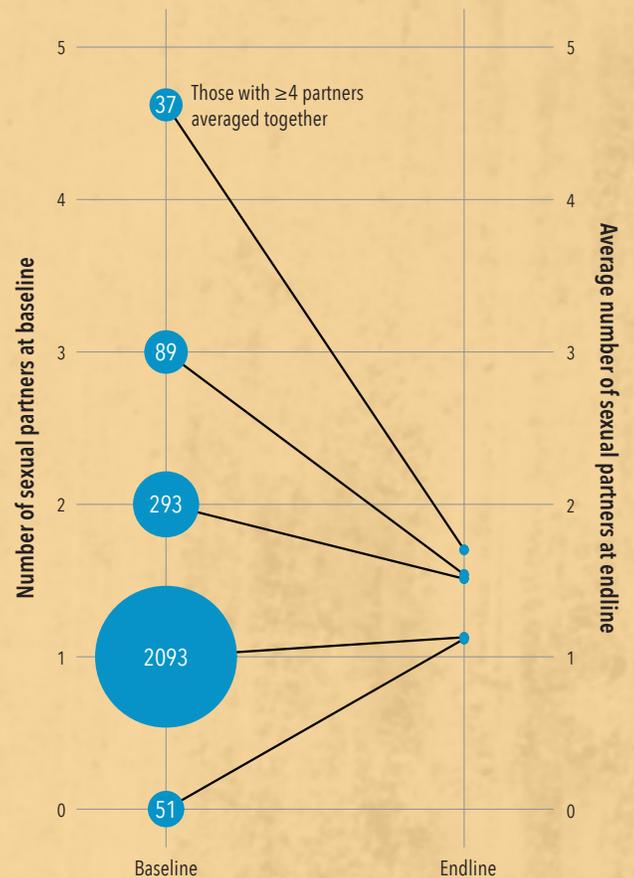
^b http://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/newest-weapon-against-hiv-aids-africa-rntv-https://www.youtube.com/watch?V=Om_Cv5U_5LRG4.

SEX IN THE CITY

DIME research finds that an MTV program reduced the number of simultaneous sexual partners in Lagos

An impact evaluation of MTV Shuga found that viewers of the program reduced the number of their current sexual partners, on average. For people who only had one partner, Shuga was found to have no impact. For people who had two and three sexual partners at the time baseline data were collected, the average number of partners decreased respectively by 0.18 and 0.35.

Number of sexual partners if sexually active



Numbers in bubbles show sample size.

education and mass media in development practice. However, the evidence base regarding the effectiveness of entertainment media remains thin, especially to advise the scale-up of entertainment media as a development tool across different sectors. There is a lot to learn about the best way to maximize the impact and minimize unintended consequences of entertainment media as a tool for development. DIME launched the Entertainment-Education program in 2016 to explore the use of entertainment education and, more generally, how mass media behavior-change campaigns can be designed to change perceptions of social norms and promote adoption of healthy behaviors and good habits.

Research Areas

The multisectoral program aims to contribute to a series of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Ongoing impact evaluation studies explore topics like the use of a movie produced by Nollywood (the Nigerian film industry) to promote financial savings among entrepreneurs (SDG 1); the impacts of the MTV Shuga drama on reducing risky sexual behavior and gender-based violence (SDG 3, SDG 5, and SDG 16) (see box); the use of social-norms campaigns to encourage families to enroll girls in primary school (SDG 4 and SDG 5); the relative effectiveness of radio spots versus printed narratives to promote adoption of solar lanterns in rural areas (SDG 7); and the impacts of including entertainment education in in-school life-skills programs to reduce bullying and to prevent drug and alcohol consumption among young people (SDG 3 and SDG 16).

The impact evaluations being conducted in the first phase also address important questions related to the indirect or spillover effects of mass

media on community members who may have heard program messages from their friends. Another important element being studied is the role of social networks in disseminating and magnifying potential impacts. Finally, the impact evaluations also study how best to reinforce edutainment messages through new interactive technologies, from mobile messaging to social media outlets to videogames.

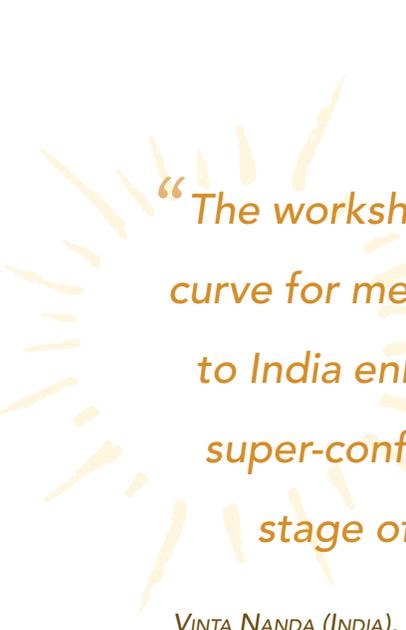
The DIME Narrating Behavior Change program has conducted research workshops and impact evaluations in the entertainment hubs of Brazil, India, Mexico and Nigeria. Its innovative research is supported by various World Bank units, development partners, and leading media houses from the “Hollywoods of the world,” including the Asian Center for Entertainment Education, the Cinepolis Foundation, the Discovery Learning Alliance, ITVS, Life Changing Experiences-Cinemapark, MTV Staying Alive Foundation, the Population Foundation of India, and the University of Southern California-Hollywood Health & Society.

DIME Workshops in Entertainment Hubs

Impact evaluation workshops are key to DIME’s efforts to generate demand for evidence-based policy and to create new impact evaluation studies that meet an expressed need from policy makers. Since 2016, the program has conducted DIME workshops in the entertainment hubs of Mexico, Nigeria, and India.

Lagos, Nigeria: “Using Entertainment to Change Behavior Forum” (May 4, 2017)

Forum panelists discussed the potential of entertainment education in development and



“The workshop was a huge learning curve for me and I have come back to India enlightened and feeling super-confident about the next stage of our work here.”

VINTA NANDA (INDIA), MANAGING DIRECTOR, ASIAN CENTER FOR ENTERTAINMENT EDUCATION AND CEO, THE THIRD EYE

the required public-private partnerships for scaling it up both in the public and private sectors as part of the DIME workshop, “Beyond the Status Quo: Using Impact Evaluation Research to Drive Innovation and Improve Outcomes in Health.” Nollywood was well represented. Desmond Elliot, a Nollywood celebrity and now a legislator from Lagos state, opened the event. Representatives from BBC Media Action, MTV Staying Alive Foundation, and the Nollywood production company Ultima Limited discussed the challenges and the opportunities in Nigeria. Otomola Ekehide, Nollywood superstar, philanthropist, and one of *Time* magazine’s most influential people in 2013, encouraged policy makers to work with the industry to reach large audiences. The Lagos forum helped launch new impact evaluations on education and gender empowerment.

***New Delhi, India:
“Mass Media Entertainment to Improve
Development Outcomes” Workshop
(February 19–20, 2018)***

The latest DIME workshop took place in New Delhi, where DIME is launching new evaluations

of social media interventions aimed at reducing gender-based violence. Dr. Shravan Kumar, the Joint-Secretary for Culture, opened the event. Professor Abhijit Banerjee (MIT) delivered the keynote address. The impact evaluation workshop brought together counterparts from government, development partners, and edutainment producers working in India and in other entertainment hubs. Presentations offered evaluation evidence for different sectors and mediums, as well as innovations on how best to reach vulnerable populations.

Bollywood (the Indian Hindi-language film industry) is betting on mass media for positive behavior change. The week before the New Delhi DIME workshop, the Asian Center for Entertainment Education launched the first edition of the Raj Kapoor Awards for Excellence in Entertainment in Mumbai. Brothers Rajiv, Randhir, and Rishi of the prominent Indian show business Kapoor family were among the awardees of the 2018 Raj Kapoor Awards. These and similar events aim to increase awareness about the potential of mass media as a tool for development.

Scaling Up Activities in Main Entertainment Hubs

Since its launch in 2016, the Edutainment Program has generated important knowledge in the field of mass-media entertainment. The World Bank will soon be publishing three working papers based on DIME research looking at edutainment interventions to promote financial literacy and savings among entrepreneurs in Lagos; to reduce risky sexual behavior and gender-based violence among youth in Nigeria; and to adopt solar panels in rural Senegal. These rigorous evaluations study not only the effectiveness of edutainment in different sectors, but also

NEW NORAD-DIME PARTNERSHIP: IMPROVING LITERACY THROUGH MOBILE EDUTAINMENT FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AFFECTED BY CRISES AND CONFLICT

Many children who attend school are not learning basic skills. Many of these students lack proficiency in the language of instruction or do not have access to learning resources in their local language. Broad multistakeholder initiatives like the Global Book Alliance and the EduApp4Syria innovation competition are radically increasing the availability of free, engaging, quality local language learning resources for download by anyone, anywhere. Given the increasing availability of smartphones among the poorest and the declining prices of these devices, mobile learning has a strong potential to provide supplementary learning opportunities at the community and household levels.

Under the subtheme of Playful Learning, DIME is partnering with the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) to carry out a research portfolio of mobile-edutainment innovations—specifically, the use of mobile video-games and digital books in local languages. This new partnership aims to launch two impact evaluations and a series of qualitative evaluations and policy maker workshops over three years, from 2018 to 2020. The research will focus on marginalized groups, including girls, children, and youth affected by crises and conflict, and children and youth with disabilities.

The partnership with Norad is a critical step to continue expanding DIME’s research and policy influence in the field of entertainment education. DIME has active discussions with a series of partners, including producers and investors of Hollywood and Bollywood, to carry out similar systematic partnerships for the use of documentaries and movies for international development.



the effectiveness of different mass-media outlets (movies, TV series, radio spots, and printed material). Study results have been presented in academic, policy maker, and producer circles, and the results have received media coverage beyond development outlets.

The program has extended to the major entertainment hubs of Brazil, India, Mexico, and Nigeria. These countries have a combined population of 1.87 billion and their entertainment industries produce for their respective regions; thus, working there should facilitate translating research

evidence into development and industry strategies for global impact.

Going forward, the program will continue to fundraise to expand its portfolio and generate the evidence needed to introduce edutainment into development mainstream. Our focus is on innovations that can potentially promote and sustain behavior change among the largest number of individuals. A new window would support research projects in the following sub-themes: Sex in the City, Stopping Violence, Empowering Men and Women, Keeping Clean, and Playful Learning.

3.3 Energy and Environment



What is the right balance between meeting the World Bank’s objective of eradicating poverty while limiting environmental consequences? While we are on target to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030, we are also on target to increase the Earth’s temperature to irreversible levels that are anticipated to have far-reaching, long-term negative consequences on economic growth, vulnerability, and the environment. While the problem of climate change is fundamentally a global collective action challenge, there are important program-level activities and insights that can help us mitigate its effects and strengthen resilience.

The initiation of the Energy and Environment (E&E) program in 2014 was motivated by the dearth of rigorous impact-evaluation evidence in these sectors and the influential role they play in poverty alleviation and climate change.

The Energy and Environment Impact Evaluation Program

The E&E program launched with 19 project teams—financed through the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Climate Investment Funds (CIF), and the World Bank Group’s International Development Association (IDA) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)—and 28 researchers from 11 academic institutions to refine research opportunities based on project interest and operational feasibility. This was complemented by a parallel set of workshops focused on measurement opportunities in the sector.

The program has two focus areas not addressed by other programs: environmentally sustainable

electricity supply, access, and efficiency; and natural resource and sustainable land-management issues, with a focus on incentive schemes, governance, and vulnerability. The research agenda has benefited from direct engagements with the World Bank’s Climate Change Cross-Cutting Solutions Area, Energy and Extractives Global Practice, Environment and Natural Resources Global Practice, Water Global Practice, the GEF, the CIF, the Energy Sector Management Assistance Program (ESMAP), and DFID (including the evaluation department and climate-change teams). Work under the main themes is summarized next.

Theme 1: Energy Access, Reliability, and Efficiency

Understanding the demand and impact of different tiers of access in developing countries from solar lanterns (Tier 1) through to full grid access (Tier 5) is an important consideration to help governments allocate resources efficiently. There is a trade-off: while lower tiers of access may provide fewer opportunities for economic growth (for example, being unable to power large appliances and machines), this concern may be outweighed by the benefit of lower investment costs and easier expansion.

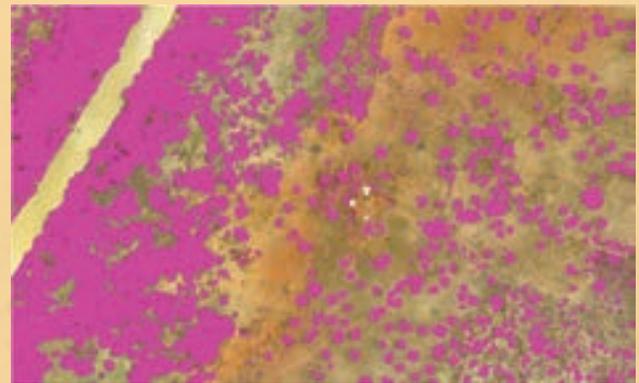
DIME explores this question by looking at the demand for and impacts of different levels of energy access. In rural Kenya, for instance, preliminary evidence suggests that 18 months after grid connections were provided to households, energy consumption increased to levels that could be fully served via stand-alone off-grid pico-photovoltaic solar systems. While the IE found modest economic and educational effects of grid electricity, it revealed evidence of gains in employment and businesses owned by women, especially for wealthier households.



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AT WORK

DIME's ongoing work shows that high precision mapping of trees in dry forests is possible

Understanding the real impacts of forest conservation policies requires accurate measurement of forest cover stocks and trends. On the left is a drone image taken inside Bontioli forest in Burkina Faso. The 0.1m resolution image shows sparsely distributed trees, built-up areas, water bodies, and crop fields. In the image on the right, a machine learning technique called Random Forest was overlaid on the drone image to predict tree cover with an accuracy rate close to 100 percent.



The results indicate that the connection costs are many times higher than the willingness of households to pay. For example, at a price of \$150, slightly more than 20 percent of the population in a community is willing to connect to the grid. The unsubsidized cost of connection per household is approximately \$1,150, implying that a very large subsidy is required to increase take-up among rural households. Justifying this cost would require large social gains. Yet, the IE shows minimal effects on neighboring households within the same community, limiting the rationale for publicly financed subsidies.

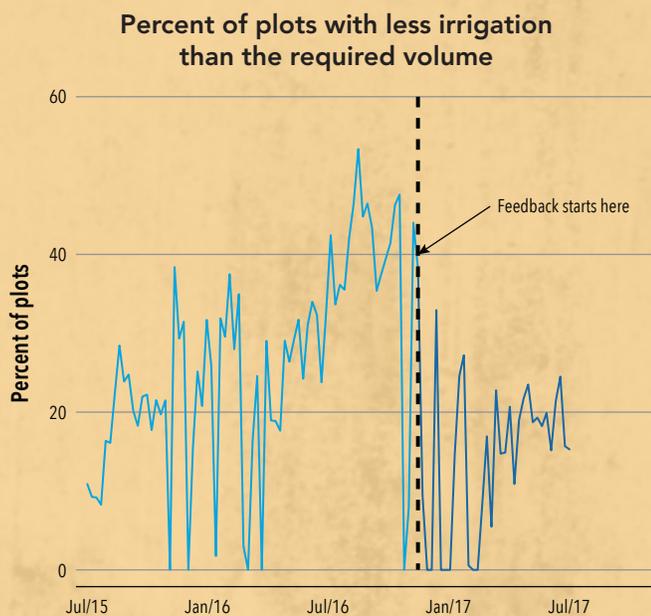
An increasing number of national electrification strategies have relied on off-grid technologies and market-driven approaches. Many developing

countries such as India are well on track to reach universal energy access by 2030. However, market failures limit faster growth and access to higher tiers of energy access. In Senegal, for instance, DIME found that for consumers choosing among different lighting options, imperfect information (mostly about product quality) inflated demand for low-quality products at the expense of high-quality pico-photovoltaic systems. Direct consumer outreach campaigns using leaflets and posters that aimed to improve knowledge about good-quality products increased demand for them by 6.5 percentage points. Building on this work, the program will analyze additional interventions aimed at overcoming this problem of imperfect information, including third-party quality disclosures and guarantees.



SIMPLE FEEDBACK TOOL REDUCES IRRIGATION INEFFICIENCIES AND CONFLICT OVER WATER

DIME created a high-frequency water use monitoring system to assess how effectively farmers are managing their irrigation water. We find that most farmers greatly overwater crops early in the growth cycle. As a result, others are not allocated sufficient water to meet recommendations for their crops. Simple feedback tools greatly reduced these inefficiencies and reduced conflict among farmers over water.



Theme 2: Incentivizing Sustainable Land Use and Natural Resource Management

The poor management of natural resources can be the result of multiple factors such as externalities, unclear property, or high discounting of the future. Efforts to increase the evidence base on the effectiveness of various environmental

policy tools to address these factors is crucial for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

DIME has been concentrating on a common and increasingly popular intervention to address the externalities associated with sustainable forest and land management, Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES), as a way of promoting both resource conservation and poverty reduction. PES is an instrument to incentivize individuals or communities to engage in conservation activities such as reduced deforestation, afforestation, adoption of climate-smart land use practices, or watershed protection. By offering financial compensation, conditional on delivery of environmental services such as planting trees, PES can change the resource owner's cost-benefit evaluation outcome in favor of conservation. Several countries are adopting PES as part of their REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) strategy; however, rigorous evidence on their effectiveness remain limited (Samii et al. 2014).

DIME's E&E program is helping to fill this knowledge gap through a growing portfolio of IEs on PES in Mexico, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Uganda, touching on key unanswered questions related to the tool.

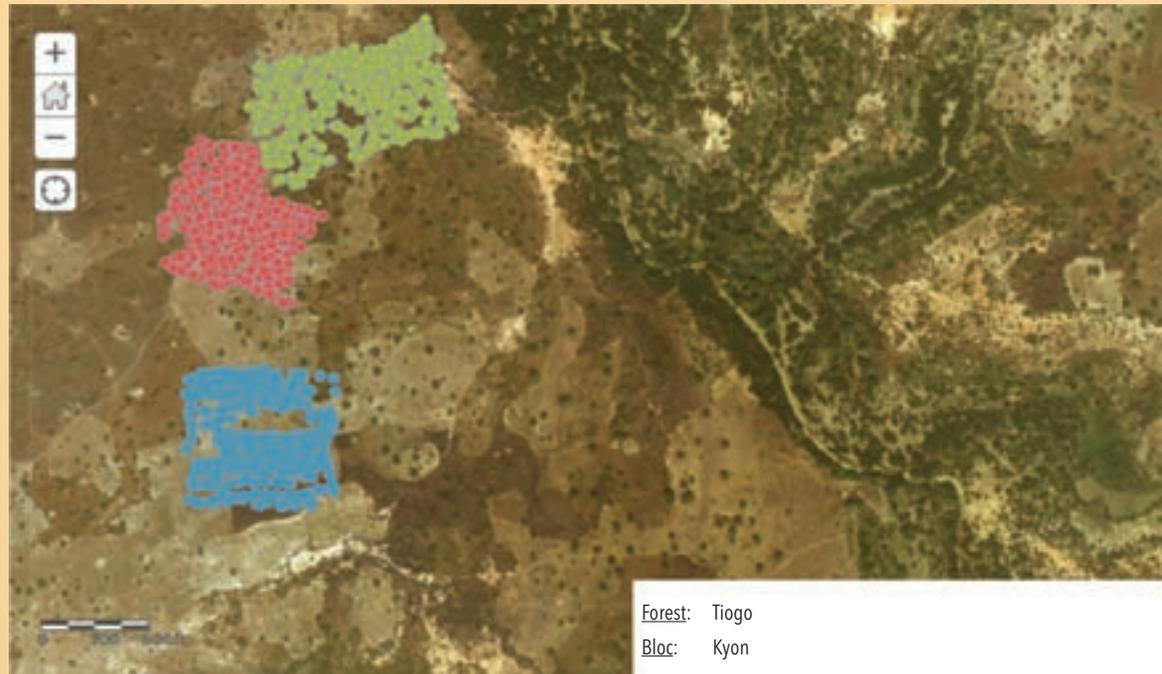
Are PES effective at reducing deforestation?

Our first completed IE on PES studies was Mexico's Federal PES program, with a focus on the 2011–14 cohorts. The IE found significant increase in land-cover management activities, suggesting that the program effectively generated behavioral changes at the community and household levels that support the provision of ecosystem services—thereby providing supportive evidence for its positive impact on reducing deforestation.

COUNTING TREES IN BURKINA FASO TO TRACK PROGRESS IN A REFORESTATION CAMPAIGN



The image shows the 1,330 trees planted across three plots in Tiogo forests, one of 11 forests where reforestation activities took place during the 2017 national campaign. In August 2017, we counted 33,547 trees planted overall across the 11 forests.



Do PES effects last beyond the end of the program? What happens when the payments are withdrawn matters for the decision to adopt PES as policy tool for natural resources management. Therefore, DIME's research is also exploring the dynamics associated with incentivizing long-term behavior change to promote conservation. For instance, in Uganda, we are exploring the impact of PES after incentives are removed, particularly whether deforestation remains low, returns to pre-intervention rates, or increases to catch up with total deforestation in control areas.

How can the right compensation scheme be chosen? The challenge of the PES implementer is how to set the payment so that it is high enough to attract and enroll as many participants as possible on a limited budget. An ongoing DIME IE in the context of a program with private landowners

in Ghana has found that, when directly proposed a price, 100 percent of farmers sign up to participate in the program and be paid conditional on planting trees on their land. Sign-ups are around 10 percent lower when the farmers are first asked to think about how much they would need to be paid before being told what the offer is. These results suggest that the way offers are framed can influence whether the most enthusiastic participants are the ones included through a fixed budget for payments.³

How does contract design affect PES outcomes? The structure of the PES contract can also greatly influence its performance and overall efficiency. DIME is implementing an IE embedded in the Burkina Faso Forest Investment Program, which is part of the national REDD+ strategy. Communities living around the forests are invited to

“CONAFOR [the National Forestry Commission] is now working on the design of the Emission Reduction Initiative, in which we want to test an integrated territorial management model. We designed this program with an impact evaluation in mind (treatment, control, baseline, annual data collection, endline six years after the baseline). A pilot is being implemented in five states.”

IE CLIENT, MEXICO PES (PAYMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES) SCHEME

plant trees in well-defined areas of the forests in exchange for immediate cash. After trees are planted, groups of individuals are enrolled in PES contracts, whereby they will receive additional payments based on tree survival rates.

The DIME IE is testing the impact of alternative contract design options on group performance measured by tree survival rates. Specifically, we are testing general threshold-based payments versus piece rate payments per tree. For this, we have georeferenced every seedling that was planted during the August 2017 afforestation campaign and have collected data on the specific groups of people selected to take care of those trees (see box, p. 41). Verification of survival rates took place in May 2018. Participants will

receive the corresponding monetary compensation based on the type of contract they were given, and the survival rate observed. The results of this evaluation will provide crucial information to the Burkina Faso government about how to maximize the outcome of their PES schemes through better contract design.

Going Forward

Since the program began, the focus on using rigorous evidence in the energy and environment sectors has increased only modestly. It still requires a more concerted effort to catch up to other evidence-led sectors, like education and health. The mapping of evidence to development projects is currently skewed in favor of subtopics that are more amenable to impact evaluation. While the impacts of energy access have been a preoccupation in current economic literature, the reality is that the vast majority of development funds are directed toward generation and supply.

Moving forward, the primary focus of the energy agenda will be to tackle questions about the drivers of energy availability to connected customers. The program aims to work with utilities and other service providers to explore the interplay between pricing, service delivery guarantees, billing and payment schemes, and enforcement. This will help identify the bottlenecks and associated solutions to utilize electricity infrastructure optimally and provide reliable energy to households and industry. These concerns are more aligned with the major development challenges in the sector.

For environment topics, we aim to expand the focus area beyond financial incentives to also include co-management practices within communities and regulatory influences to better represent the major development tools available to practitioners and policy makers.

3.4 Financial and Private Sector Development



The theoretical and empirical literature on firms has a lot to say about the key determinants of productivity, but much less about precisely how to increase firms' productivity (Syverson 2011). In practice, all the efforts made to increase firms' productivity indicate that this is not an easy task. Central to this challenge is detecting interventions that improve allocation of factors of production to increase firms' growth. Identifying the mechanisms that increase the adoption of technology by micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) at scale in developing economies is thus paramount, given the important role these firms play in job creation and economic growth.

DIME's Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation Agenda

DIME's current Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation (FCI) portfolio comprises 28 impact evaluations distributed across 23 countries (3 in the preparation phase, 16 ongoing, and 9 completed). The total estimated budget is \$18 million, of which 30 percent is funded through i2i. Over half the program (16 IEs) evaluates World Bank projects, representing a total of \$630 million in loans. The FCI teams have produced eight reports, ten working papers, and three publications.

DIME's FCI agenda is structured to test and pinpoint the mechanisms that lead to higher productivity through both efficiency gains and shifts in the production frontier. Efficiency gains are understood as changes in the production process to help firms move closer to the efficient production frontier. Many factors can prevent firms from adopting new technology and use



resources efficiently, such as lack of skills (Bloom et al. 2013; Bruhn, Karlan, and Schoar 2018); lack of competition (Propper, Seiler, and Van Reenen 2015); lack of information (Nguyen and Nguyen 2016); and organizational barriers (Atkin et al. 2017). Overcoming barriers to adoption of new (though proven) technologies is key to firms' (and economic) growth.

Productivity growth goes hand in hand with technology adoption. However, to take full advantage of a new technology (for example, by adopting best management practices), firms need to have access to complementary inputs (such as good managers). A policy that ignores such complementarities can create market distortions by benefiting a certain group at the expense of others (Crépon et al. 2013; McKenzie and Puerto 2017). New research is exploring cross-cutting issues such as spillover effects and complementary interventions to maximize impacts.

Some interventions intended to shift the production frontier like regulatory reforms and large-scale infrastructure programs are not suitable to be evaluated with randomized controlled trials (RCTs), but even here RCTs can be designed as a complementary tool. For instance, if firms do not comply with some new law or regulation, an RCT could be used to test ways to increase compliance when lack of information or problems with the enforcement mechanism are impediments.

The Current Agenda

In 2017 the World Bank's Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation (FCI) Global Practice identified three priority areas as strategic for knowledge generation through rigorous impact evaluations:

- Targeting firms with high-growth potential.
- Connecting business to improve market access.
- Improving regulatory efficiency for firms.

In addition, DIME and the Competitiveness Policy Evaluation Lab (ComPEL) in the World Bank's Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation Global Practice support project teams to focus on cross-cutting themes, such as:

- Potential spillovers occurring in the market.
- The risk of low take-up rate of supply-side interventions (that is, interventions that target firms' capabilities, such as matching grants).
- Using the IE to improve the program's targeting.

This new operational model is increasingly being integrated into our impact evaluations. For instance, the studies selected for funding in the last two calls for proposals in 2015 and 2017 designed their interventions taking into account different constraints that firms face.

The four IEs selected for funding by ComPEL after the IE Workshop held in Mexico City in 2017 were encouraged to think creatively about how interventions could be designed to deal with cross-cutting issues, and integrate complementary tools (such as machine learning, psychometrics, or business plan competitions) to try to pin down empirical strategies that help select firms that are more likely to benefit from the projects.

Projects aimed at exploiting changes in regulations were also encouraged to think of complementary interventions (ideally through experiments) to increase compliance and strengthen enforcement mechanisms.

Moving forward, we intend to explore the complementarities of research agendas in DIME to widen our knowledge of how large-scale infrastructure interventions affect firms and workers; who benefits most, and why; and what types of complementary policies should be promoted by government and international organizations to help firms and workers take advantage of technological changes that favor certain skill sets.

Examples of Current IEs

Targeting firms with high growth potential. There is well-established evidence in the literature showing that management practices adopted by firms vary greatly in quality, regardless of their size—although the issue disproportionately affects micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) in developing countries. Subsidized consulting service programs for micro and small firms are present in many developed and developing countries, but relatively few firms usually demand these services.

In Brazil, we are working with the regional offices of SEBRAE (Serviço Brasileiro de Apoio às Micro e Pequenas Empresas) in Rio de Janeiro and Paraná. One of the programs offered by SEBRAE reaches thousands of firms and consists of a free-of-charge, one-hour visit by a SEBRAE agent to a firm. The agent diagnoses the business practices adopted by the firm, thus ensuring a high participation rate in the program.

DIME is working with the two regional offices of SEBRAE to test different ways of encouraging firms to follow up on the problems identified in the diagnostic stage. We are providing firms with an informational package and a more handholding approach in order to understand whether firms do not adopt best managerial practices because of lack of information or lack of skills.

In a pilot experiment, we targeted firms with 5 to 20 employees (not too small), assuming that their take-up rates would be higher and they would be more likely to benefit from the intervention. The pilot showed that most firms we targeted were already adopting the practices diagnosed by SEBRAE. That finding suggested that the program might be more appropriate to even smaller firms. In an ongoing experiment we are testing whether the program is effective for smaller firms.

Overcoming low take-up in matching grant programs. The most common interventions targeting MSMEs focus on firms' capabilities, like training programs for employees, and subsidized credit or grants. Many experiments that set out to test impacts of training and matching grant programs have failed because the number of participants was too low. Campos et al. (2013) showed that matching grant programs usually involve cumbersome paperwork from the target population. This would explain the low application

rates for what was supposed to be "free" money to firms. In a recent RCT of a matching grant program, McKenzie, Assaf, and Cusolito (2015) show that with a simplified application process, take-up rates can be high enough to permit the evaluation to be carried out. This is an interesting example given that this is one of the very few successful experiments of matching grant programs with small firms.

Connecting business to improve market access.

In Georgia, DIME is testing whether a program training firms in how to use e-commerce helps them widen their consumer base. Since new entrants in e-commerce may need time to build their reputation, this IE will also try to relax some constraints firms may face in building up their client base by generating the first set of online orders to a randomly selected group of trained firms. This will help inform new customers about both the quality of the traded goods and the reliability of online transaction, while generating evidence on how to expand market opportunities to promote firm growth.

Improving regulatory efficiency for firms.

In Peru, DIME is using impact evaluations of building safety inspections to measure the impacts of various accountability mechanisms on overall compliance, building safety (proxied by the percentage of checklist items that firms comply with), the efficiency and quality of inspections, and firm performance. We will experiment with various treatments at the firm and inspector level to introduce different types of incentives to improve building safety. The results from this study will shed light on how these accountability mechanisms can improve regulatory efficiency while ensuring safety at any point in time, and how such systems operate when implemented at scale.



3.5 Fragility, Conflict, and Violence

Around 2 billion people live in countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV). Poverty rates are 20 percent higher in countries affected by repeated cycles of violence, and such countries are falling further behind. The share of extreme poor living in conflict-affected situations is expected to rise from 17 percent of the global total today to almost 50 percent by 2030. Development challenges in fragile and conflict-affected settings transcend national boundaries through the displacement of populations, spread of disease, reduced trade, and increased organized crime and terrorism.

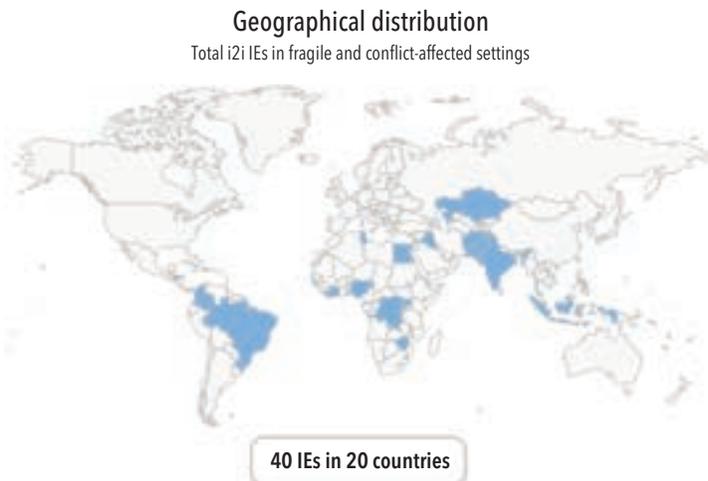
Reducing the risk of fragility and conflict is a top development priority for donors across the world, underscored by a record \$75 billion commitment under the World Bank’s International Development Association’s 18th Replenishment. The unprecedented resources for FCV-related work highlight the need for more rigorous evaluation of policies targeting FCV issues. Recent experience shows that, even

with the amplified challenges of working in FCV environments, rigorous evaluation in such settings is possible. For example, IEs have been conducted in such diverse fragile and conflict-affected settings (FCS) as Afghanistan, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d’Ivoire, Liberia, northern Nigeria, Rwanda, and Sri Lanka (map 3.1).

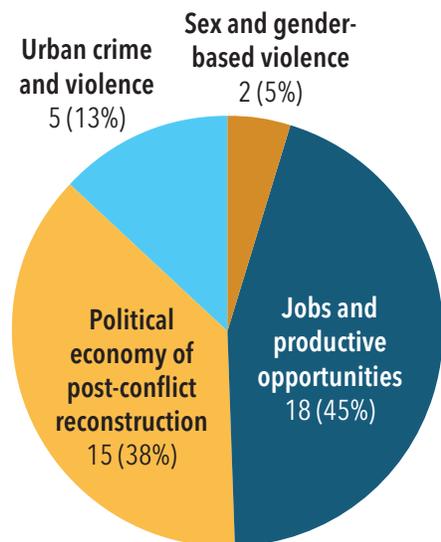
E4Peace Impact-Evaluation Program

In 2014, DIME and partners inside and outside of the World Bank launched the Evidence for Peace (E4P) program.⁴ Its overall goal is to assess evidence gaps in responses to FCV and to generate improved knowledge about how to best support FCV clients to deliver the results so critically needed for the path out of conflict. Today, the program includes 40 IEs across 20 countries, as highlighted in map 3.1. The portfolio represents around \$30 million of research across projects with a total value of \$2.1 billion.

■ ■ Map 3.1 DIME FCV research program



■ ■ Figure 3.1 DIME FCV research program by number of IEs, status and topic



A series of white papers synthesizing the state of the evidence has been completed and these have been used to engage academic and policy makers and practitioners at the World Bank and external partners in this field. Several IEs have generated results and produced working papers, with some already having important influence on policy. DIME-commissioned white papers on gender-based violence, employment in FCS, and civil service reform were presented at a dedicated dissemination event.

Theme 1: Improving Basic Service Delivery in Weak States

IE research under this theme focuses on civil service reform and on the rebuilding of government capacity and accountability systems. It covers recruitment and deployment strategies, patronage networks, misalignment of incentives, and capacity issues that hinder the effective delivery of services. This program area links to support by the UK Department of International Development (DFID) to the Open Government Partnership, an international platform spanning 75 countries for domestic reformers committed to making their governments more open, accountable, and responsive to citizens. The knowledge generated under the program is providing clear policy guidance to build and strengthen government monitoring of the delivery of critical services such as health, education, and justice. Work toward improving the provision of services in weak states is ongoing in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, and Zimbabwe, among others.

Among the findings of recent IEs: In Uganda, large-scale community-directed development interventions contributed to better monitoring of programs and increased complaints to local and national officials; these efforts improved project

quality, as reflected by improvements in health of animals in livestock projects. In Colombia, providing legal services through Mobile Victims Units has advanced the administrative process of reparations. Work is also ongoing to evaluate the DFID-funded Tuungane project, which aims to improve the state capacity of the Democratic Republic of Congo to provide basic services. Results for the first two phases of the program were made available in 2017. They suggest that the program continues to have a positive impact on infrastructure quality and service delivery; however, there is no evidence of an impact on the downstream social, economic, and accountability-related outcomes.

Theme 2: Improving Job Opportunities for At-Risk Youth

Youth in FCV contexts are often left with few marketable skills and little opportunity to cultivate a sustainable livelihood. They can become vulnerable to involvement in conflict, illicit activities, or violent crime. IE research targets labor market and other impediments facing youth-at-risk in settings ranging from post-conflict countries to high-violence urban areas. In addition to traditional skills development and apprenticeship programs, we look at novel approaches such as the provision of soft skills, psychosocial therapy, and other labor market insertion schemes targeting youth who lack basic foundational skills.

Our program is currently evaluating ways to expand the opportunities for at-risk youth in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Honduras, Liberia, and Nigeria. We found that in Côte d'Ivoire, the Labor Intensive Public Works (LIPW) program had a positive impact on employment, earnings, expenditure, and savings in the short term, which dissipated in the medium term,

12 to 15 months after the project was completed. We are evaluating the DFID-funded Mafita program in northern Nigeria, which explores the effectiveness of vocational training and apprenticeship programs for marginalized young boys and girls isolated from mainstream society, both in terms of improving economic prospects and in reducing violence and support for extremism in the volatile and crisis-prone Sahel.

Theme 3: Breaking Poverty Traps and Cycles of (Gendered) Vulnerability

Building on the literature about the ultra-poor, the research under this theme seeks to better understand the potential of breaking poverty traps and addressing systemic vulnerabilities through integrated approaches. It explores ways to improve the labor market potential of the

ultra-poor, norms-shifting, and targeted interventions to eradicate child labor and address gender-based violence.

Research is ongoing in Afghanistan, Comoros, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, and Tunisia. This set of experiments will provide compelling evidence on the basket of features (such as the size of cash payments, targeting of populations, and modes of delivery) (see box on how targeting matters) and on complementary interventions (such as capital transfers and mentoring) to secure deeper and longer-term impacts on poverty eradication. For example, the LIPW in Tunisia and Community Social Services LIPW in Egypt had short-term positive impacts across economic outcomes of interest, including employment, income, consumption, and savings. Results from Egypt show that the community social services intervention component yielded positive labor market impacts, leading to a redesign of the \$400 million scale-up of the program.

Theme 4: Addressing the Political Economy of Post-Conflict Reconstruction

Work in post-conflict reconstruction currently focuses on the Democratic Republic of Congo, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe. For example, we are researching a program in Liberia that provides groups of women with access to a safe space to listen to unbiased political radio broadcasts by United Nations peacebuilders. Results show that overcoming such information gaps and addressing barriers to collective action can increase female political participation in many forms at both a national and a local level. Communities that received the intervention also exhibit smaller gender gaps across most outcome indicators.

“The impact evaluation research team supported MISFA [the Microfinance Investment Support Facility for Afghanistan] in developing a framework to monitor the implementation of the project. MISFA is using this framework in all of its Targeting the Ultra-Poor projects, also outside of the study areas.”

IE CLIENT, TARGETING THE ULTRA-POOR IN AFGHANISTAN

DIME RESEARCH SHOWS THAT TARGETING MATTERS FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LABOR INTENSIVE PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMS IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE



DIME research in Labor Intensive Public Works programs shows that targeting really matters both during and after the program. In Côte d'Ivoire, the researchers tested alternative targeting approaches and found that targeting women, people with low baseline earnings, and people with low reservation wages maximizes the effect on monthly earnings relative to the control group. The orange bar on the left in each figure shows the impact on earnings under the current program specifications (in both the short and longer term). The bars on the right show the impact on earnings by targeting the program differently. Specifically, three scenarios were tested: paying a lower daily wage, targeting women only, and targeting the poorest.



Going Forward

Our future work will focus on aggregating all the knowledge that has been produced and making it more relevant operationally through an aggressive research uptake strategy in four distinct activity areas.

Sharing produced knowledge on a global stage through second-generation workshops and targeted policy engagement action. Project teams with completed IEs or advanced IEs will share knowledge and lessons relevant to current FCV policy and operational priorities through small group brainstorming sessions and panel discussions addressing poverty,

employment, and violence in FCV contexts. The workshops also aim to match government or World Bank program staff with academics and IE experts to develop initial concepts for future impact evaluation that will address current FCV policy and operational priorities. Cross-country evidence from specific interventions will be shared through Poverty Research Talks (PRT), which target World Bank policy makers in an effort to influence their thinking and decision making. A PRT in January 2018 presented the evidence and knowledge gaps on the interactions between employment interventions and crime and violence in FCV contexts to World Bank operational teams.



Aggregating knowledge that has been produced through systematic reviews and by strengthening research uptake. Since the literature on what works and what does not work in FCV countries is starting to expand, and the evidence from IEs in specific strategic themes/topics/clusters has been accumulating, there is an opportunity to conduct rigorous systematic reviews and topic-specific policy briefs that will make the knowledge readily accessible to practitioners and policy makers. Two thematic areas where IEs have been conducted across several FCV countries include employment interventions, particularly the impact of Labor Intensive Public Works programs, and promoting political participation in post-war countries.

Leveraging existing IEs to deepen the impact of current programs. To explore the mechanisms or channels by which interventions deliver impact, DIME seeks to incorporate one or more novel treatment arms to existing IEs or deliver new treatments to a subset of participants from the previous IE/program. Four approaches being used by DIME include:

- Mainstreaming the effects of gender-based violence (GBV) in employment programs. DIME is designing several cutting-edge initiatives aimed at mainstreaming GBV prevention and

response into existing employment programs targeting both women and men. We plan to initiate an education-through-entertainment (edutainment) campaign that could include community-based recordings or TV spots to raise awareness on preventing intimate partner violence, while educating people and promoting positive behavior change. An intervention is being designed in Egypt, with the potential of being replicated in other contexts.

- Adding soft skills to employment programs, such as how job seekers can properly represent themselves in job interviews, and how job holders can interact with customers, work in teams, and act professionally.
- Promoting female entrepreneurship through small business grants for female graduates of public works programs. Such initiatives are being tested and/or designed in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Indonesia, and Tunisia, and may be extended to Egypt.
- Enhancing the economic and social reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in labor markets of host communities through programs such as capital grants to refugees and IDPs or access to online employment opportunities.

Strengthening and expanding partnerships with DFID country programs in strategic areas of overlap. We will continue to build on existing collaborations with DFID country offices to carry out joint IEs on selected programs that fit with E4P thematic priorities. For instance, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, following a long collaboration on the Tuungane project, DIME is engaging in discussions on a new evaluation of the UNICEF-implemented water and sanitation (WASH) program. We plan to leverage these existing partnerships and expand to other country programs in DFID priority countries.



3.6 Gender

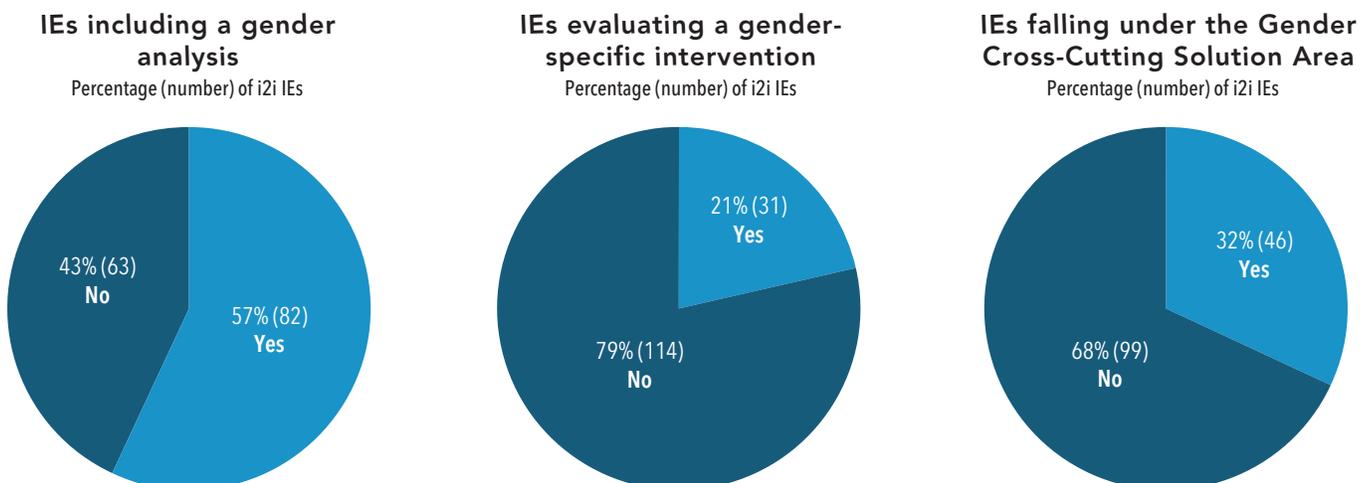
While gender equality is a fundamental human right, it is also a necessary foundation for achieving other development goals such as health, education, and growth. In short, it is smart economics. Despite progress, much more remains to be done to ensure that women are equally included in the political, social, and economic life of their societies. In this context, gender equality for development is a core theme of DIME’s work under the Gender Program. Closely aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—specifically, SDG 5 on Gender Equality—this work stretches across almost all SDG indicators, including gender-based violence (GBV), social protection, and political participation. Alongside the SDGs, the portfolio addresses priority areas under the gender strategy through evaluations ranging from those aimed at preventing risky sexual behavior to those that facilitate access to financial and human capital, address GBV in public and private spheres, and promote education among women and girls.

i2i Gender Program

DIME’s gender-related analytical work is organized across two streams: those that disaggregate analysis by gender across the impact evaluation; and those that are specifically designed to address constraints that women face. These two categories include rigorous evaluations of policy actions that aim to relax supply-side constraints (such as improving service delivery for clean water, sanitation, and maternal care), as well as market and institutional constraints (such as reducing systematic differences in earnings). Over half of DIME’s current overall portfolio includes gender-disaggregated analysis, while 35 percent are testing interventions tailored to address gender issues (see figure 3.2).

More specifically, the thematic coverage of the i2i gender program seeks to fill the gaps in four areas identified in the 2012 World Development Report, *Gender Equality and Development* (World Bank 2012): human capital; economic productivity; access to finance and capital; and empowerment. In DIME’s gender portfolio, 31 IEs address

■ ■ Figure 3.2





these constraints; some cut across the four areas, thus providing for a comprehensive outlook of the impacts. A complete list of ongoing and forthcoming IEs that specifically target these constraints can be found in appendix A.

Theme 1: Gender Gaps in Human Capital

While the gender gaps in human capital are well documented, little is known on how best to close them. The DIME research agenda focuses on how to design interventions that reduce women's vulnerability to negative shocks that disrupt the acquisition of human capital.

For example, an IE of a vocational training program in Malawi (Cho et al. 2015) found that family obligations limited participation and resulting skills development for young women. Another IE focusing on female microentrepreneurs with relatively low education in five different states

in Mexico found that a business literacy course led to significant improvements of the women's managerial skills. As a result, nine new states in Mexico have submitted proposals to expand the program to their states.

A study in Nigeria of a program that targets youth at risk evaluates the impact of a package of interventions to promote entrepreneurship (including apprenticeship and vocational skills training, entrepreneurship training, and access to finance interventions) on human capital, labor market, economic welfare outcomes, and socio-psychological welfare. This evaluation studies an innovative female-only intervention that provides apprenticeships to women in their homes, in light of local cultural norms that restrict women from working outside their homes.

Theme 2: Economic Opportunities

Women's access to economic opportunities remains low due to a wide range of constraints, such as lower access to employment production inputs, business linkages, information, and essential social services. Against this backdrop, DIME has carried out a wide range of evaluations, and already has substantive results on women's access to economic opportunities.

In Afghanistan, where female participation in the labor force, at 15 percent, is among the lowest in the world, DIME is measuring the impact of a program aimed at lifting the poorest out of extreme poverty by providing a way to transition into sustainable and profitable economic activities and linking them with microfinance programs.

In Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, and Tunisia, DIME has evaluated large-scale Labor Intensive Public Work (LIPW) programs as part of its continuous



“The IE led to the development of a new IE on female entrepreneurship, targeting women beneficiaries from the same project. We are taking gender more and more into account in all our approaches to providing services.”

IE CLIENT, LABOR INTENSIVE PUBLIC WORKS, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

engagement in the social protection and labor-related work that the World Bank has been implementing globally. All three evaluations found positive impacts for women.

Improving transport infrastructure has the potential to change the way women access markets. In Ethiopia, a large expressway construction is combined with the development of a large industrial zone. Since young women will be filling most of the jobs in the zone, this will be an opportunity to study the effect of a large labor market shock (adding more than 60,000 jobs over a period of several years) on young women’s economic and social outcomes near the zone. A complementary intervention will be set up to experimentally study the role of skills, information, and access to employment opportunities. In Peru, an intervention to promote women’s access to health services and education is being evaluated in the context of a project to rehabilitate rural roads.

IEs have also studied strategies to address gender-based violence in public transportation within bus rapid transit projects in Dar Es Salam and Dakar. This is following on DIME’s IE work in Brazil, where sexual harassment on the metro system was quantified, both in terms of the number of incidences occurring and the willingness of women to pay to avoid harassment.

Theme 3: Access to Finance and Capital

In general, women are less likely than men to access information and productive assets, as well as credit and capital needed to start a business, however small it may be. Many factors can contribute to this gap, including low experience and literacy rates, operating in low-growth sectors, and gender stereotyping and biased lending when it comes to borrowing from banks or the informal sector. Various IEs examine these factors.

For instance, an IE in Haiti is examining the impact of an intervention that provides matching grant support for agricultural production with financial and business literacy and nutrition training to women.

In Benin, early results from an ongoing IE that is examining several incentive mechanisms to attempt to get business owners to formalize their businesses found that male business owners formalized much more than female business owners. Ongoing analysis is exploring the reasons for lower formalization among female-owned firms.

In the Dominican Republic, an ongoing IE is studying the impact of financial literacy and job skills especially benefiting women in the areas of managing household finances; savings; credit; use of formal sector financial products; ability to

search for, obtain, and retain formal employment; management of small businesses; new businesses opened; and income.

An ongoing IE in Malawi is testing whether requiring authentication for transactions by fingerprinting alleviates access to credit more for females and improves repayment more for those that borrow. This is also important because it would make it impossible for male relatives to seize control of women's assets when their husbands die, as is common in Malawi.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Indonesia, and Tunisia, DIME is supporting new cross-country evaluations of unconditional "cash injections" to vulnerable women. The impact of these additional grants on long-term consumption and labor market outcomes will be compared to the outcomes of those who merely participate in short-term, labor-intensive works.

Theme 4: Women's Empowerment and Agency for Economic Development

Women's empowerment goes beyond economic constraints and includes their role in social and political life. A growing body of evidence shows that placing women in the center of the development agenda can increase efficiency in the management of institutions and resources, and that female leaders can have beneficial impacts on social norms. The DIME research agenda thus focuses on such areas as using gender empowerment to combat domestic violence, testing interventions such as cash transfers and active labor market policies to empower women economically, and the role of law and justice in achieving gender equality.

In Pakistan, an IE is evaluating the impact of mandates in village-level grant management

that require that 50 percent of the members of village-level bodies must be women. Upcoming results will reveal whether having more women in these bodies changes the composition of projects that are funded and leads to an overall better allocation of resources.

Limited access to basic social and legal services also prevents women from social and economic empowerment. This is even more pronounced in post-conflict settings or places affected by fragility and violence. To address this shortcoming, DIME is testing the effects of a national government program in Colombia that serves as a front door for victims to access justice services under the Mobile Victims Unit (MVU).

Women are severely underrepresented in the political life of their societies. Women's political participation, first and foremost through voting in elections, is hindered by their low participation rates. This could be associated with lack of information pertaining to their political rights and limited access to political information in general.

A growing number of DIME IEs are investigating the effects of interventions to provide information and a variety of delivery mechanisms designed to remove or circumvent these constraints. In Liberia, DIME is investigating the effects on rural women's political attitudes and voting behaviors of providing them with access to elections-related programs through United Nations Radio. The results point to positive significant effects of the intervention on women's political participation on both a national and local level. In Zimbabwe, DIME looked at the effects of an intervention that favors horizontal pressure exerted by communities and civil society, rather than vertical pressure from formalized institutions such as government, to promote gender inclusion and empowerment in village-level governance.



3.7 Governance

Government organizations provide essential public services in key areas such as health, education, and infrastructure, and the public sector is especially large in developing countries. However, key determinants of effective governments are still largely unknown. Among the unanswered policy research questions are such important matters as which factor is most relevant to ensure effective delivery of public goods, or which mechanisms can ensure a more transparent and accountable public procurement process. Governance reforms are often long term, complex, and difficult to measure. Thus, rigorous evidence on what works in the sector is in short supply. Less than 3 percent of registered impact evaluations focus on governance.⁵

The ieGovern program

To produce rigorous evidence to improve the results of governance projects and to push the frontier of available evidence on what works in governance reform, DIME and the Governance Global Practice launched the ieGovern program in 2013. To date, 38 impact evaluations have been carried out in all regions of the world. They study four main themes: civil service reform; public financial management (tax and procurement); justice; and decentralization/subnational public sector management.

Most IEs in the portfolio are currently being implemented. In 2017, important advances were achieved in the justice theme as the portfolio of IEs in justice evolved into a full-scale research program, the Data and Evidence for Justice Reform (DE JURE). Under the civil service theme, the Bureaucracy Lab research program convened a remarkable conference, *Innovating Bureaucracy* (discussed next).⁶

Theme 1: Civil Service Reform— The Bureaucracy Lab

Most IE research has focused on studying performance incentives for frontline staff, such as teachers, nurses, and doctors, that address such issues as absenteeism or underperformance. To go beyond this, the IE work in the civil service reform theme focuses on research questions related to civil servants who work in core ministries, such as the ministries of finance and education, and who bear the responsibility for key functions such as designing a country's policies and collecting its taxes. Important policy questions being studied include how to motivate public sector workers to perform better with different (monetary and mission-based) incentives (Liberia and Pakistan); how to improve the governance of the maintenance of public infrastructure (Tanzania); how streamlined information flows within the public sector can improve project performance (Pakistan); and how a public-private partnership can facilitate access to public services for marginalized groups (India).

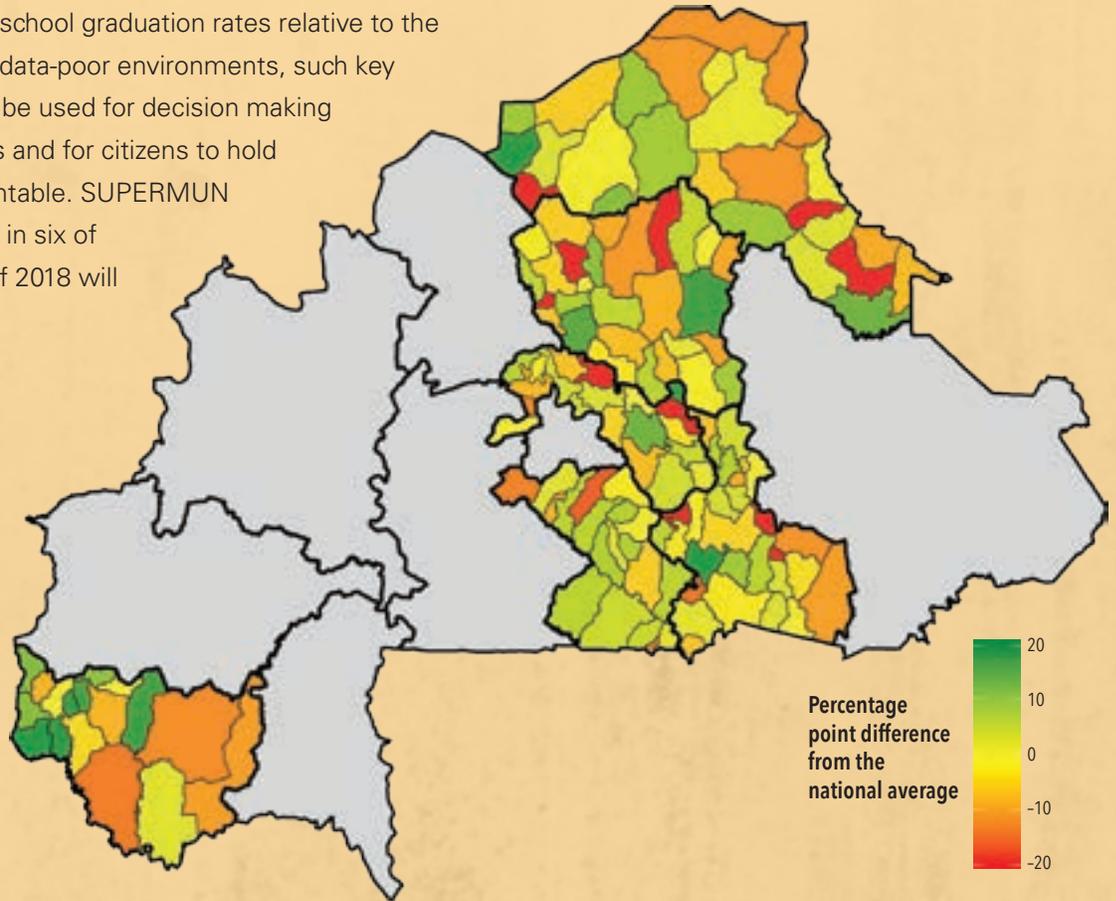
The IE work on civil service reform fits into a broader research program called The Bureaucracy Lab which is co-led by DIME and the Governance Global Practice. The Lab is generating improved administrative data on the characteristics of public officials and their organizations to inform the design of public sector organizations. In addition, the Lab is undertaking experimental work within large-scale surveys of civil servants to generate an evidence base on how to survey civil servants effectively (see box on work in Burkina Faso). The Lab is also working with academic anthropologists and sociologists to create a detailed picture of civil services around the world. Each element uses the ieGovern program as a platform for research, while providing inputs that feed back into the design of the evaluations.

AN ANNUAL MUNICIPAL PERFORMANCE SURVEY HELPS LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN BURKINA FASO BETTER TARGET THEIR POLICY EFFORTS

In Burkina Faso, DIME's work led to the creation of the SUPERMUN annual municipal performance survey, which tracks key indicators of local government performance and capacity. This map draws on data from the survey to highlight the difference across municipalities and within regions in municipal high school graduation rates relative to the national average. Even in data-poor environments, such key performance metrics can be used for decision making at national and local levels and for citizens to hold their governments accountable. SUPERMUN was initially implemented in six of thirteen regions, and as of 2018 will be scaled nationwide.



How municipal high school graduation rates compare to the national average, Burkina Faso



At the *Innovating Bureaucracy* conference in November 2017 in Washington, DC, the Lab presented its approach to leading scholars and practitioners in the field. The approach combines micro-level diagnostics based on primary data on public officials and their activities; experimentation and adaptation in implementing reforms; and a better understanding of the political economy in which the public sector is situated. The

conference also facilitated a review of existing evidence upon which to develop further reforms.

Theme 2: Tax and Procurement

Public financial management (PFM) reforms have been a core element of support by the World Bank and other donors in client countries for a long time, yet only a few IEs exist on the

effectiveness of different PFM systems. Several IEs under ieGovern in the PFM subsectors of tax and procurement have tried to fill this gap. Research questions include the impact of the adoption of e-procurement systems on competition and market entry of new firms, prices, and value for money of government purchases (Bangladesh and Brazil); how centrally coordinated framework agreements affect the procurement process and quality of services procured (Colombia); and how behavioral “nudges” and facilitation measures can affect willingness to pay taxes and tax compliance (Tanzania).

The ieGovern portfolio of tax research has helped spark the creation of a broader research program embedded in the Governance Global Practice, the *Innovations in Tax Compliance* program.

This program will develop a framework that looks holistically at enforcement, facilitation, and trust as key mechanisms to improving tax compliance. The work recognizes that technocratic reform focused on enforcement and facilitation remains essential, but more substantial and long-term improvements are ultimately likely to depend on building a relationship of mutual trust between government and taxpayers. The project will serve as a convening force for research partnerships inside the World Bank and with outside academic/research institutions, including the International Centre for Tax and Development (ICTD), the Institute for Fiscal Studies (IFS), and the Chr. Michelsen Institute (CMI).

Theme 3: Data and Evidence for Justice Reform (DE JURE)

An efficient, fair, and accessible justice system safeguards peace and security; encourages investment and growth; and is fundamental to notions of citizenship and trust in government.

Yet, there is little empirical research on justice system reform, mainly because data are not easily available. In recent years, however, governments around the world have embraced electronic case-management systems and have used innovative technologies to expand access to justice. Leveraging the World Bank’s relationship with governments, the ieGovern work on justice is uniquely positioned to take the lead in justice research. The justice portfolio has evolved into a self-contained research program, Data and Evidence for Justice Reform (DE JURE), that aims to establish a global data infrastructure for the justice sector, and to expand the experimental evidence base on the economics of justice reform. The DE JURE program has three pillars:

- **Data.** Working with client governments to strengthen case management and administrative data systems, and to pilot a public data depository that brings together key elements from these systems in the form of a series of *Doing Justice* indicators.
- **Measurement.** Using administrative and survey data, in conjunction with economic theory and literature, to develop an empirically validated measurement framework that lays the foundation for research on the economics of justice reform.
- **Learning.** Embedding experimental research into the rollout and scale-up of justice sector interventions to understand the impacts of changes in laws and regulations, information and monitoring systems, and incentives and enforcement mechanisms.

The DE JURE program was launched in 2017 at an impact evaluation workshop that brought together government officials, World Bank staff, and academics from Azerbaijan, Brazil, Colombia, Croatia, India, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, the

Philippines, Senegal, and the Solomon Islands to identify immediate opportunities for expanding the evidence base in justice reform. Current research engagements include analysis of high-frequency administrative data in Croatia and Senegal; experimental and quasi-experimental work on access to justice in Colombia and the Solomon Islands; and randomized controlled trials of performance management and behavioral interventions in Kenya and the Philippines. The program aims to pilot a global depository of administrative and survey data on justice, and to identify additional priority countries in which to experimentally and iteratively test the impacts of new justice reforms.

Theme 4: Decentralization/ Subnational Public Sector Management

Transferring power and responsibilities to local entities has been a very popular reform for many countries, including in OECD, middle-income, and low-income countries. However, the evidence base of how decentralization reforms fare in practice has not kept up with the number of reforms. Unanswered research questions include how to measure and incentivize the performance of local governments; how to deal with potential elite capture at the local level; and how to ensure that local governments have sufficient capacity to handle increasing responsibilities and collect their own revenues.

The research program is exploring several aspects of decentralization (see box on work in Ghana). In Cambodia and Dominican Republic, IEs are testing how to harness social accountability interventions to improve service delivery of local governments. In Burkina Faso and Solomon Islands, the impact of demand-side actors such

as community officers and community-based organizations in making local governments more accountable is being studied. In Tanzania, transfers of resources from central government to local governments are being assessed to see whether a program-for-results type of incentive scheme, based on an institution's performance, is effective in improving local service delivery.

A Systems of Accountability Approach

All governance impact evaluations in DIME programs are gradually adopting a “systems of accountability” approach to understand the critical relationships that underlie the corresponding systems of accountability. DIME's programmatic approach to impact evaluation enables the creation of experimentally validated measurement tools to address critical service delivery questions. In addition, the World Bank's long-term engagement with governments has allowed DIME to initiate global databases of micro-level data on government that anchor learning within and across contexts. Experimentation will target systemic change in these relationships with the aim of strengthening service delivery.

For example, two impact evaluations (in Bangladesh and Brazil) explore whether e-procurement acts as an effective incentive to improve transparency and efficiency of the public procurement process. The next generation of evaluations will look at the elements of the systems of accountability within the public sector that should be studied to ensure that e-procurement can lead to a more transparent and efficient public procurement process. By examining both the e-procurement system and corresponding civil service incentives, our work would enable a broader understanding of the impact of the reform.

HOW “WALKING ACROSS THE CORRIDOR” CAN INCREASE PERFORMANCE IN AND ACROSS PUBLIC SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS



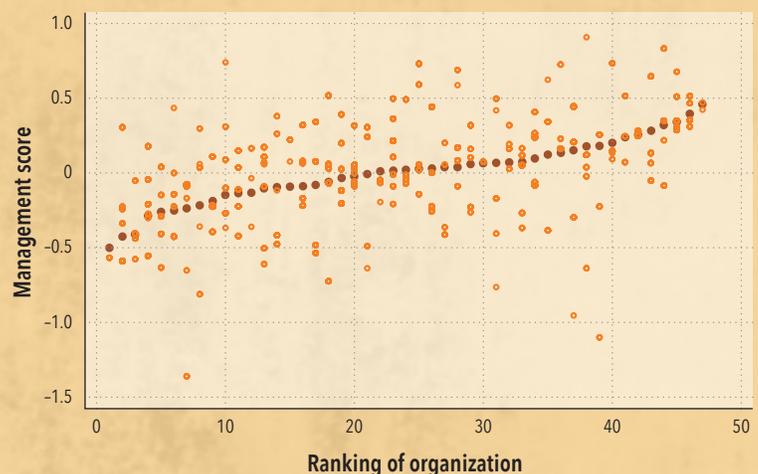
DIME supported research in Ghana surveying nearly 3,000 civil servants in the central government and assessing completion of 3,628 projects to gain a detailed view of how effectively the government is functioning, and why. The top figure shows the variation in projects completed by an organization (solid dots) and by divisions within those organizations (hollow dots). The proportion of projects that get completed varies greatly across organizations, but there is even more variation within organizations. Looking solely at organizational averages would hide the immense variability in performance across divisions. Some divisions complete all their projects, and some do not complete any, even within the best performing organizations. The implication here is that “walking across the corridor” to coordinate units in the Ghanaian public sector and encourage them to learn from one another could increase productivity.

Why are there such large gaps from one office to the other within the same building? DIME research focused on the management practices within and across organizations. The bottom figure shows the wide variation in the quality of management associated with these organizations (solid dots) and divisions (hollow dots), mirroring the diversity in productivity. Our research indicates that management practices explain much of the variation in productivity. A one standard deviation-improvement in management practices leads to a 39-percentage point increase in project completion. This large gain stands in contrast to the 21 percent of projects never started in Ghana (see Rasul, Rogger, and Williams 2018). This finding has important policy implications. Given that Ghana’s government expenditure is roughly 20 percent of the economy, a one standard deviation-improvement in management practices would lead to an 8 percent increase in GDP in direct productivity gains, as well as indirect productivity gains through the improved interactions between the public and private sectors.

Diversity in productivity



Diversity in management scores



3.8 Transport



While transport and associated infrastructure are critical investment sectors for economic development, and a large percentage of development assistance is aimed at this sector, evidence of its impact through rigorous experimental or quasi-experimental evaluation is limited. Fewer than 1 percent of impact evaluations globally between 1981 and 2012 examined transport (Cameron, Mishra, and Brown 2016).

DIME’s ieConnect for Impact program aims to generate evidence on the impact of transport policy and investments at sufficient scale to substantially improve the evidence base for policy making. The program, which was developed in collaboration with the World Bank’s Transport & Digital Development Global Practice (TDD GP) and the UK Department for International

Development (DFID), links projects with research teams and enables them to develop innovative and rigorous IE designs in selected areas where evidence is lacking. The focus is on identifying and estimating the impact of transport investments themselves, including indirect benefits, as well as developing and testing ancillary interventions that can maximize their impact.

The ieConnect for Impact program began in 2015 as part of the i2i program. Following two major workshops—one in Rio de Janeiro to launch the program and another in East Africa to build capacity and strengthen designs on new transport impact evaluations—a number of impact evaluations were developed. An important new phase began in 2017 with the creation of a portfolio dedicated exclusively to transport, initially funded with aid from the UK government.



Expansion of the ieConnect Program

The new program, referred to as Phase 2 of ieConnect, aims to address the larger scale and more intensive data requirements needed to complete transport IEs. Phase 2 was officially launched at the ieConnect for Impact workshop held by DIME and the TDD GP in Lisbon in July 2017. The workshop brought together 126 government officials and clients, IE specialists, transport specialists, and academics on 22 project teams. The 22 projects were strategically selected in cooperation with the TDD GP for their feasibility in conducting IEs and relevance to the knowledge priorities and were financed or cofinanced by a variety of institutions, including the World Bank, DFID, the European Union, the African Development Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the Islamic Development Bank.

The workshop also aimed to build capacity for clients to generate and use rigorous evidence in the transport sector through training sessions, targeted project “clinic” sessions, and panel discussions on development corridors, gender, urban mobility, road safety, technology and data, and the environment. The workshop provided an opportunity for IE teams to report on early data collection and to share preliminary results from three Phase 1 ieConnect impact evaluations in Brazil, Rwanda, and Tanzania.

Following a call for expressions of interest in August 2017, proposals for 29 new impact evaluations were received. After a rigorous technical and policy review, the i2i/ieConnect Technical Committee selected 22 projects on a competitive basis to begin the preparation of concept notes. Project teams that were selected to receive seed grant funding were notified. In December 2017, work began in earnest on

“The [IE] results are expected to inform adjustments and potential operational/fare interventions that can help optimize the impacts of the bus rapid transit on travel by potential public transport riders (particularly poorer riders and women) as well as on urban development changes. Very good, innovative, and collaborative work by the coordinated DIME/GP team.”

IE CLIENT, IMPACT EVALUATION OF THE DAR ES SALAAM BUS RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM

developing concept notes and implementing Phase 2 IEs.

Active Impact Evaluations

The original set of eight evaluations launched in 2015 range from exploring the economic impact of road rehabilitation and its effect on women’s access to education and health services in Peru, to the impact of road access on household income and price dispersion across national markets in Rwanda, to harnessing big data to better understand safe driving behavior on semi-formal bus transit systems in Nairobi. The 22 projects in Phase 2 will cover a wide range of topics, with common themes.

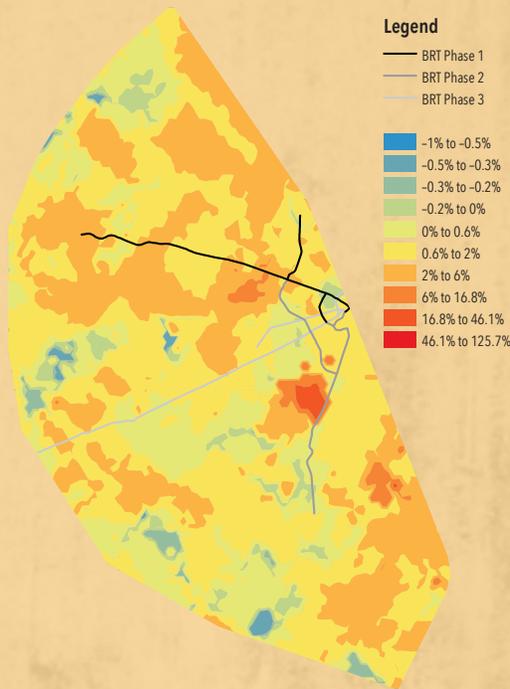
UNDERSTANDING COSTS OF GENTRIFICATION IN TANZANIA

DIME research builds evidence for the benefits and consequences of urban transportation improvements

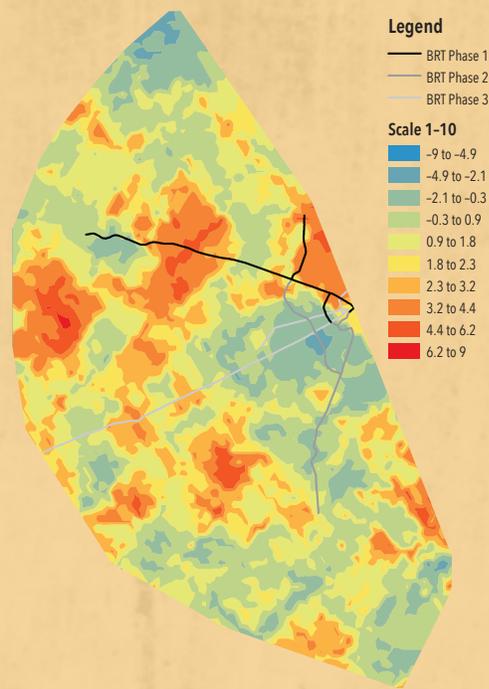


The maps below show current and planned bus rapid transit (BRT) lines in Dar es Salaam. Using an innovative spatial triple-differences approach to evaluate transport investments, DIME found that residents who live close to the BRT line were 4 percent more satisfied with commute time, but also experienced a 6 percent increase in their monthly rent payments.

**Estimated monthly rent per person
(% change baseline to midline)**



**Change in satisfaction with time to main job
(baseline to midline)**



Theme 1. Urban Mobility

As the developing world urbanizes, there are significant opportunities to improve environmental efficiency, labor productivity, and welfare. The greatest gains will be achieved in places where the transport system enables the city to capitalize on agglomeration benefits. Making a direct assessment of the contribution of urban mobility to these impacts is a challenging prospect,

yet crucial. One example in this subsector is an IE on the bus rapid transit (BRT) system in Dar es Salaam. Early results show that housing prices have increased as a result of the BRT expansion. This study aims to help policy makers understand the dynamics of displacement, earnings, and jobs in the context of BRT investments (see box). Future work will explore complementary policies such as housing vouchers and subsidized fares.

Theme 2. Transport Corridors

This theme examines the impact of transport corridor investments on trade-related outcomes, local economic development, and access to basic services in less developed and remote regions. It builds on high-frequency data to provide quasi-experimental and event study evidence of the impact of large-scale transport investments. For example, an IE of the Eastern Africa Regional Transport, Trade and Development Facilitation Project in Kenya is studying the effects of hard and soft infrastructure programs, as well as complementary trade facilitation policies on the livelihood of communities along the road and on trade volumes between Kenya and South Sudan. With a better understanding of the effects of improved market connectedness and the differential impacts across communities, policy makers can design and coordinate complementary interventions to ensure gains are shared across the region.

Theme 3. Road Safety

Road safety has been largely unexplored by IE research. Worldwide, traffic crashes kill more than 1.3 million people every year and severely injure 50 million or more, with most fatalities (92 percent) occurring in developing countries. Road traffic injuries are a public health burden and a key obstacle to growth, costing as much as 5 percent of GDP (WHO 2015). The ieConnect program is evaluating a range of interventions from physical road safety infrastructure to information campaigns to driver training programs. For example, an IE in Malawi is evaluating the impact of post-crash interventions on disability and mortality, while an IE in Liberia is evaluating the impact of changes in road design, driver training, and passenger empowerment on risky driving behavior.

Theme 4. Gender

Reducing transaction costs by improving transport infrastructure has the potential to change the way women access markets. Several IEs target issues faced by women in transport or will provide gender-specific results of the investment evaluated. An early IE in Rio de Janeiro tested interventions to reduce the high economic costs to women associated with violence and harassment in public transport. The findings, to be published soon, have quantified the willingness-to-pay to avoid harassment in the metro.

Several projects at the data collection stage will enrich this theme by focusing on the impact on women and on complementary interventions. In Ethiopia, a large expressway construction is combined with the development of a large industrial zone. Since most of the employment in the industrial zone will be of young women, this will be an opportunity to study the effect of a large labor market shock (60,000 plus jobs over a period of several years) on young women's economic and social outcomes in the vicinity of the zone. A complementary intervention will be set up to experimentally study the role of skills, information, and access to employment opportunities. In Peru, an intervention to promote women's access to health services and education is being evaluated in the context of a rural road rehabilitation project. In Guinea Bissau, the gender-specific impact of the road program will be evaluated. Finally, in Nicaragua, a rural road upgrading project will be linked to a credit facilitation and access to bank account intervention.

Developing Data Systems

Following the success of the data collection system developed for an IE of the impact of rural

roads in Rwanda through critical support from the European Union, the ieConnect program has prioritized the development and expansion of data systems using new technologies to harvest large amounts of data at higher frequency or with greater geographic coverage and spatial resolution than traditional survey methods allow. The data systems that we seek to develop will allow research teams to mitigate methodological challenges—such as the fact that selection of project sites is not random and is often integral to project design—and to use innovative IE methods.

For instance, ieConnect research teams are developing a detailed real-time geo-referenced crash map of Nairobi. The first stage will generate high-frequency data on crashes and crash density around urban hotspots and use a real-time verification process to record different characteristics related to the crash. Once this process has been successfully tested for Nairobi, the code will be open and available so that this type of data collection can be expanded to other countries. The second stage will use the information on the characteristics of the different crash sites to conduct a series of experiments on the behavioral and infrastructural interventions that can be used to improve road safety and mitigate the health impacts of increasing motorization in Nairobi.

Going Forward

Coming off an exciting year of scaling up the ieConnect program, in 2018 the effort will be focused on developing full concept note proposals for the new IEs that recently received seed funding, implementing ongoing IEs, designing and advancing data systems, and developing measurement frameworks in road safety and transport corridors.

In 2017, ieConnect hired three new team members whose expertise in economic geography, data science, and geospatial analysis has allowed us to increase our support to projects across the portfolio. A major focus for the coming year is to continue to promote and support the development of data systems that can increase the rigor and success of IEs in the transport sector and the use of innovative IE methods. The ieConnect team will also develop framework papers that will inform the theory of change across all IEs within the corridor and road safety thematic subsectors in the ieConnect portfolio. Finally, we will expand gender-specific interventions and gender- and age-disaggregated data collection and increase the work on fragile and conflict-affected settings. We will also continue to build partnerships and collaborations with other multilateral development banks and bilateral development partners on developing and implementing impact evaluations in transport and will ensure that knowledge-sharing is occurring across organizations.

Notes

- ¹ <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/>.
- ² http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/video/2017/01/24/retargeting_investments_in_agriculture.
- ³ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/impactevaluations/maybe-money-does-grow-trees>.
- ⁴ Internal World Bank partners included the Fragility, Conflict, and Violence (FCV) Group-CCSA and the Latin America's Citizen Security Team. External partners included the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) and Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA). The original initiative included: development of a scoping paper, based on an evidence "gap map" that identifies the status of the evidence base to highlight priority questions for future research; design, implementation, and dissemination of impact evaluations funded within the World Bank and through a new external funding window; development of a framework to improve the quality

of analytical work on FCV and of tailored methodologies for evaluation/data collection in fragile and conflict-afflicted settings; and hands-on training in impact evaluation and the creation of communities of practice for knowledge sharing.

⁵ 3ie Impact Evaluation Repository (<http://www.3ie-impact.org/evidence/impact-evaluations/>), accessed January 14, 2016.

⁶ See <http://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2017/10/16/innovating-bureaucracy>.

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INNOVATION IN DATA QUALITY AND MONITORING OF POLICY INFLUENCE

4

4.1 DIME Analytics

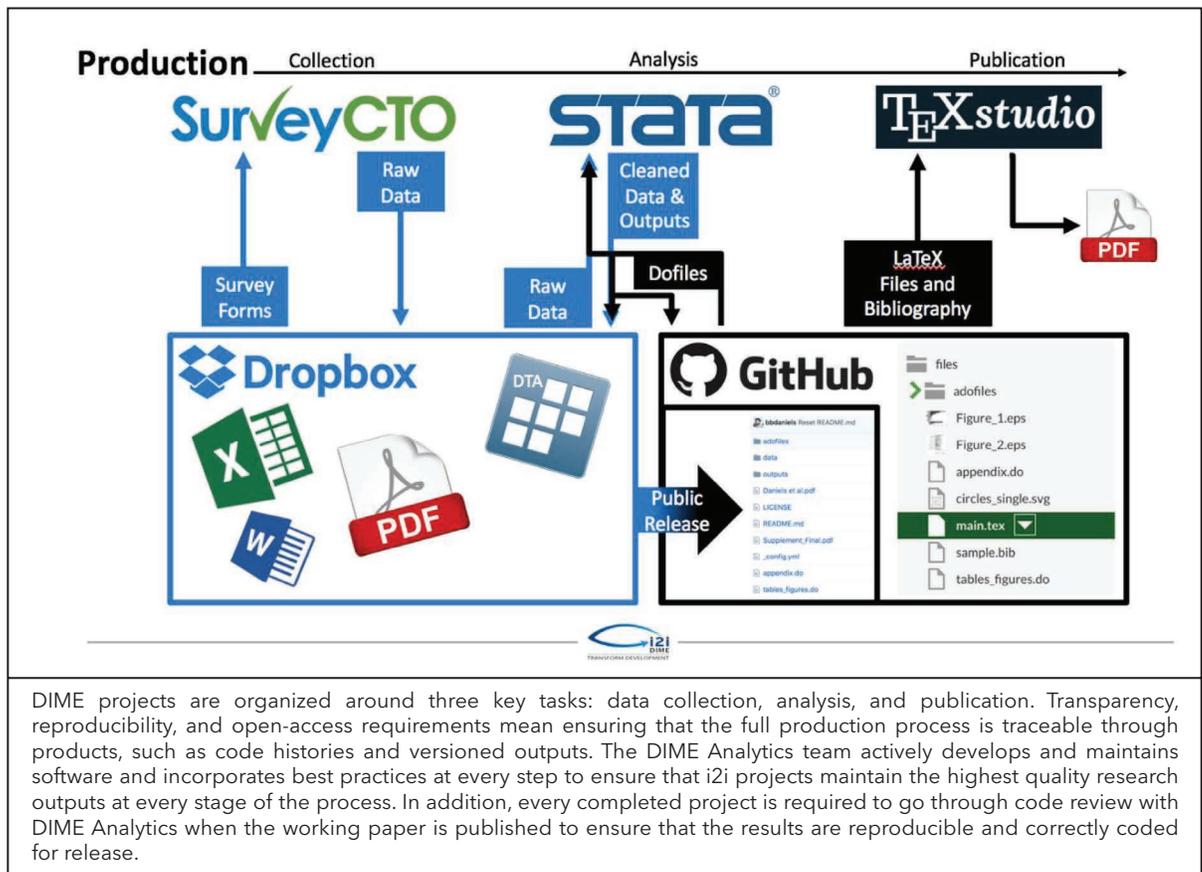
The “reproducibility crisis” in social science has finally arrived in economics. In the October 2017 issue of *The Economic Journal*, a special feature, “The Confidence Crisis in Science,” included four papers exploring systemic issues in the replicability of social science experiments, including impact evaluations (IEs). Summing up the results, a WIRED article reported, “The Dismal Science Remains Dismal, Say Scientists” (Rogers 2017). Around the same time, a researcher from the London School of Economics released a paper based on reproductions from 32 papers published by the American Economic Association (AEA) showing that most were underpowered for the statistical methods they had used (Young 2017). Taken together with the seriousness of this issue in other disciplines,¹ it is critical for DIME to be at the forefront of the field in terms of best practices of data quality and reproducibility.

The DIME Analytics group is leading that effort. The group works directly with the full team of DIME economists, research assistants, and field coordinators to hold all DIME work to the highest standard of transparency and reproducibility across the complete research production workflow (depicted in figure 4.1). It also makes public training and tools available to the larger community of development researchers who might not have the same capabilities.

DIME Analytics’ primary contributions are:

- DIME Wiki: A one-stop shop for research solutions.
- Open-source programming to increase quality of data analysis.

■ ■ **Figure 4.1** DIME Analytics research production workflow



- Structured open trainings to enhance research quality around the world.
- Software and capacity building to improve the reproducibility of DIME research.

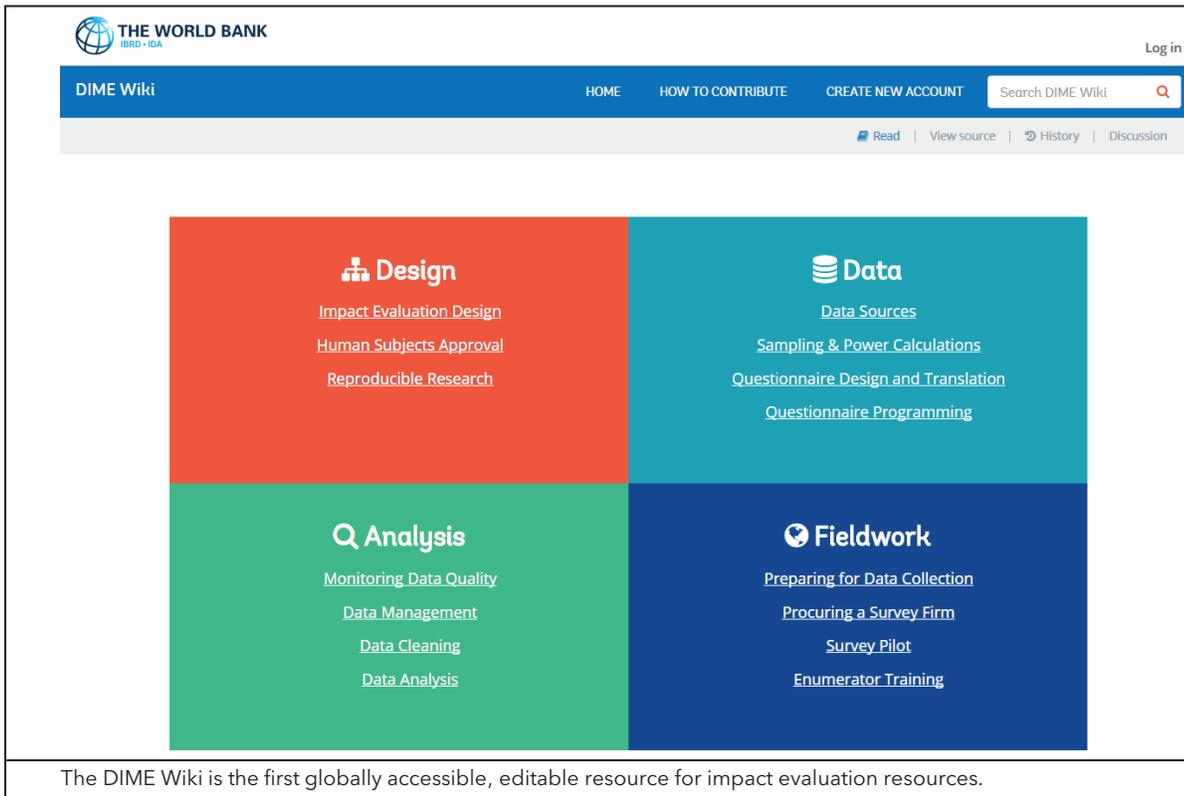
DIME Wiki: A One-Stop Shop for Research Solutions

The DIME Wiki is a one-stop shop for resources on all phases of an impact evaluation: design, fieldwork, data, and analysis (figure 4.2).² Each article contains a summary of best practices and key resources for successful execution of a particular IE task. All DIME Wiki content is publicly accessible and can be edited by anyone. The DIME Analytics group has been active in recruiting contributions from other leaders in the field.

While many impact evaluation resources exist, none meet the specific needs the DIME Wiki aims to fulfill, including being accessible to the public (nonproprietary), easily searchable, and suitable to users of varying levels of expertise. Therefore, it is up to date with the latest technological advances in electronic data collection and is curated by a vibrant network of editors who are experts in this field.

As a result of this open structure, the DIME Wiki is continually expanding to house all the tools and best practice guidelines developed by DIME, along with corresponding links to external resources. Currently, the Wiki hosts 141 articles. There are 58 registered contributors, who have made a total of 4,422 edits. Articles

■ ■ **Figure 4.2** Main page of the DIME Wiki



range from introductory material on impact evaluation design, data sources, and reproducible research to technical discussions of survey protocols; best practices in questionnaire programming; spatial analysis; and use of randomization inference. The Wiki will be broadly promoted to a public audience in early 2018, at which point we expect the content and user base to grow substantially.

DIME Analytics will continue to publicize the DIME Wiki to increase the quality of development research globally. It is targeted to all researchers and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) specialists at the World Bank, clients who are managing data collection efforts in the field, donor institutions, universities, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and governments.

“Thanks so much for this very useful toolkit. It will save time for every single impact analysis.”

RESEARCH ANALYST, YAOUNDE, CAMEROON

Open Source Programming to Increase the Quality of Data Analysis

DIME Analytics’ first major software release, *ietoolkit*, is a Stata package containing commands to routinely execute common analytical tasks in impact evaluations.³ This statistical software is a direct result of the Analytics team’s efforts to gather, document, contribute to, and disseminate best

practices for data work. It can be installed through SSC, the most popular repository for user-written Stata extensions. The source code is available for public review and contribution via GitHub.

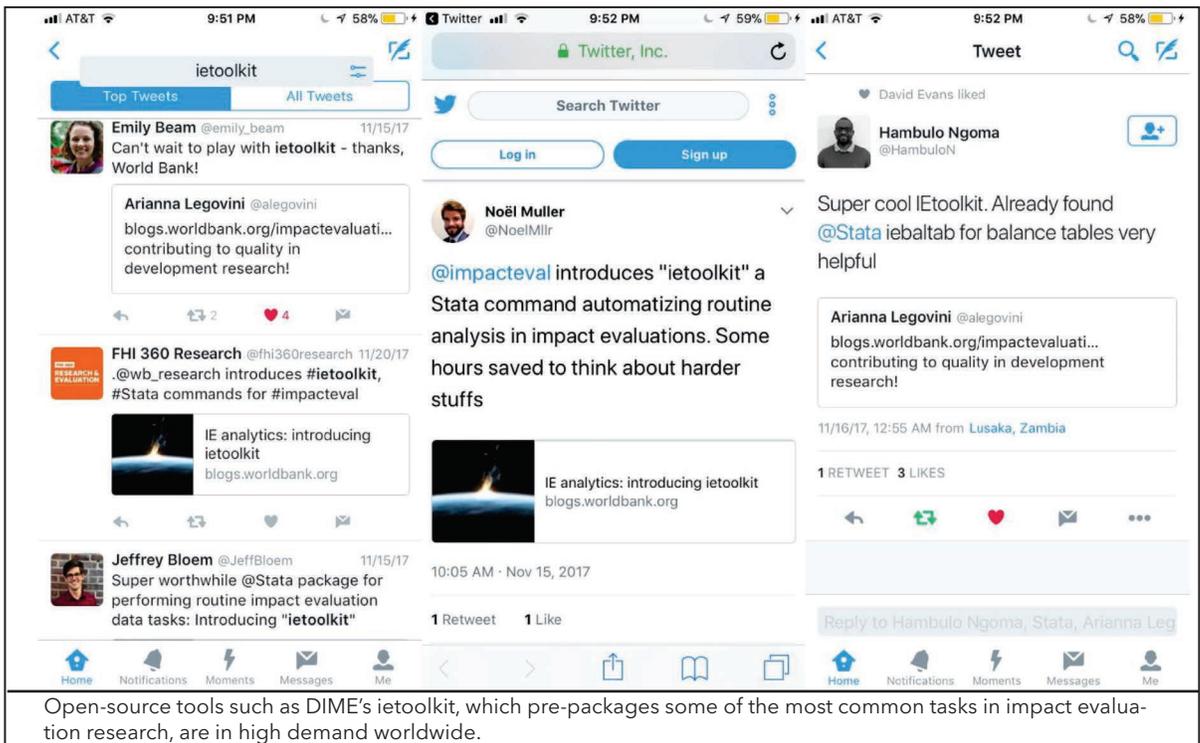
The development of ietoolkit produced large economies of scale within DIME’s own project portfolio, and its release has been broadly endorsed by the global research community. After the release of ietoolkit on the Development Impact blog in Fall 2017, many economists took to Twitter to note its merits (figure 4.3). Demand for ietoolkit is clear: the software package was downloaded an average of 615 times per month over the three months after its launch on the Development Impact blog, which is itself one of the ten most-read World Bank blogposts of 2017. It is now ranked 117th in terms of total number of downloads on the SSC archive and is currently the third-ranked Stata repository globally on GitHub.

The ietoolkit package is an excellent example of the potential for modular programming as a tool to continue to standardize common IE data tasks. By reusing and building upon this type of prepackaged command, users avoid repeating mistakes that others have made and that are commonly committed by new research assistants globally. Since the code for these tasks is now standardized in ietoolkit, a single easily readable command now accomplishes the work of many lines that later may be difficult to understand. It is also easier for someone else to work with and build on standardized code, facilitating team work.

Structured, Open Trainings to Enhance Research Quality around the World

The flagship DIME Analytics training is our annual event, “Manage Successful Impact Evaluations.” This week-long, hands-on training is

■ ■ **Figure 4.3** Twitter reception of ietoolkit after public release

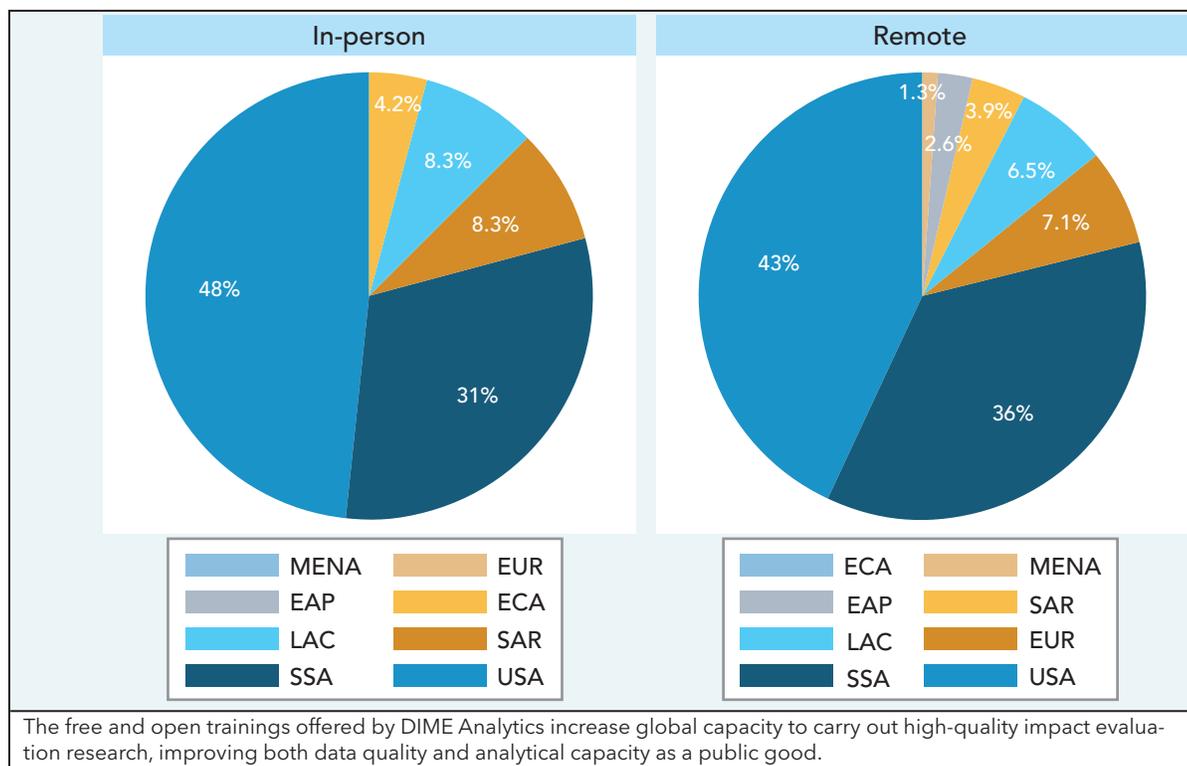


designed to improve the skills and knowledge of researchers undertaking IEs, familiarizing them with critical issues in IE implementation, recurring challenges, and cutting-edge technologies. The training is in high demand. For the past two years, we have reached the enrollment cap on in-person participants (50 persons) weeks in advance and have had hundreds of participants join remotely. In 2017, 82 percent of in-person participants worked on i2i impact evaluations. Of the remote participants, 23 percent worked at the World Bank; 30 percent worked at international or local NGOs (such as Plan International, Technoserve, and Oxfam); 27 percent worked for research institutions (such as Oxford Policy Management); and 13 percent were from universities (such as Universidad Privada Boliviana). As figure 4.4

shows, participants come from diverse backgrounds, ensuring global impact. The training is also highly effective: scores on a before-and-after knowledge test improved by 64.5 percent.

The course covers impact evaluation tools and concepts, but the primary focus is on how to successfully manage impact evaluations in the field. Participants learn to plan and budget for data collection; design and program electronic survey instruments; monitor data quality and provide real-time feedback to field teams; manage complex survey data; produce descriptive analysis for policy makers; work with dynamic documents to increase transparency and reproducibility of research outputs; leverage qualitative research techniques for quantitative IEs; and build client capacity for impact evaluation.

■ ■ **Figure 4.4** Work location of training participants, by type of participant



Note: EAP = East Asia and Pacific; ECA = Europe and Central Asia; EUR = European Union; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; SAR = South Asia; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa; USA = United States.

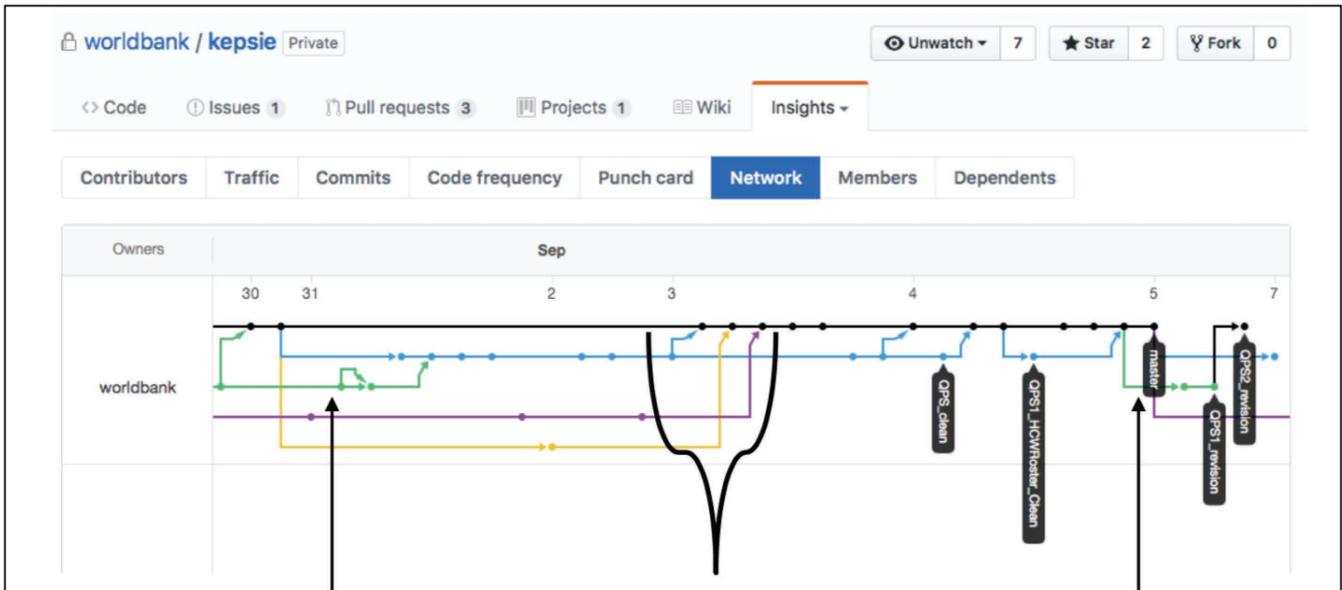
All presentations and training materials from the course (including lab exercises and solutions) are publicly available.

Software and Capacity Building to Improve the Reproducibility of DIME Research

The DIME Analytics team provides direct technical support to all DIME impact evaluations. The team provides routine and other econometric and software support, identifying and sharing code and process innovations across the larger DIME group to improve the rate of knowledge sharing across the portfolio. The team also regularly responds to requests to develop and offer personal trainings and broader reading groups within the DIME community concerning new data tools and econometric methods.

After surveying the DIME economists and research assistants (RAs) to identify their challenges and needs, DIME Analytics created hands-on trainings for using LaTeX and GitHub for impact evaluation research (figure 4.5), which all new research analysts and economists attend. DIME Analytics also serves as the primary liaison for support and feedback with the developers of popular tools including SurveyCTO and Overleaf. DIME Analytics serves as DIME’s point of contact for internal inquiries into issues such as data security and best practices for services such as GitHub, Dropbox, and encryption of personally identifying information (PII) datasets. In addition, we collaborated with the Berkeley Institute for Transparency in the Social Sciences (BITSS) and the Big Data team at the World Bank to offer a reproducible research workshop open to all World Bank staff.

■ ■ **Figure 4.5** Collaboration for reproducibility on World Bank GitHub

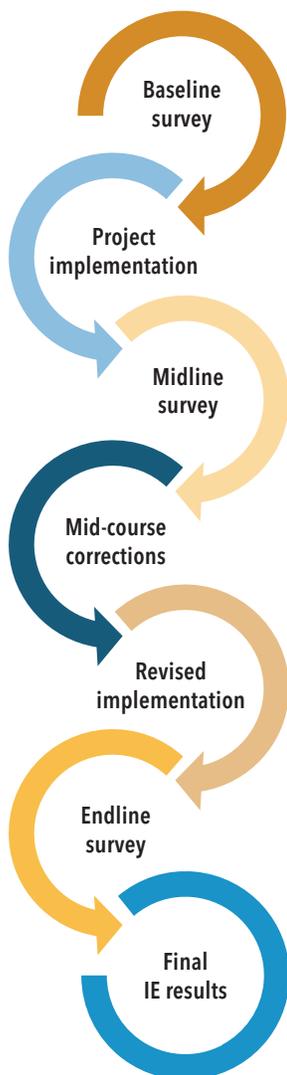


In GitHub, the full version history of code is viewable in a graphical format, as above. Each line traces one of many development changes that happen over the lifetime of the project so that it is easy to track changes and revert to previous versions. GitHub also enables multiple research assistants to work simultaneously on the same or different parts of the code without creating “conflicting copies,” as in some other cloud collaboration software, and GitHub merges these changes together seamlessly. Migrating all DIME projects to the World Bank GitHub creates a useful collaboration environment—preserving these easily-read code histories and unpublished results for complete research transparency, reproducibility, and accountability.

4.2 Collecting Data and Setting Up Data Infrastructure

High-quality data is a hallmark of the DIME portfolio. DIME research teams provide technical assistance on data collection throughout the lifecycle of the impact evaluation. At the initial IE workshop, teams design a data strategy aligned with their project cycle and discuss key points of influence. A typical data strategy includes both in-depth surveys and routine monitoring data.

■ ■ **Figure 4.6** Data in the IE lifecycle —



Survey Data

The foundation of the impact evaluation analysis is high-quality microdata from multi-module surveys of a representative sample of the target population. These surveys are completed at key influence points during the IE lifecycle, typically before project implementation (baseline survey), midway to project completion (midline survey), and at project closure (endline survey).

Baseline surveys are an excellent opportunity to provide government ministries with high-quality, sector-specific data, which is almost never otherwise available. The analysis of this data offers valuable input to project design and implementation.

EXAMPLE OF A BASELINE SURVEY

The Impacts and Sustainability of Irrigation in Rwanda IE is a useful example of how baselines can influence project design. A baseline survey conducted on a sample of farmers cultivating within the irrigation areas provided the project team with detailed data on farm practices in the targeted area. This was well-timed to have influence: the team was in the midst of designing interventions to complement the irrigation infrastructure. For example, the project team had planned to collect fees through automatic deductions from sales to cooperatives. However, the data revealed that fewer than 2 percent of farmers made any sales to the cooperative, which forced a change in strategy. In addition, the data provided representative statistics on vegetable cultivation, which the project sought to promote. For example, the realization that very few farmers had experience cultivating vegetables (5.3 percent) influenced the structure and intensity of agricultural extension.



EXAMPLE OF A MIDLINE SURVEY

The Rwanda Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting, and Hillside Irrigation Project IE. Rwanda has two primary agricultural seasons: long rains (known as Season A) and short rains (known as Season B). A midline survey found that the project exceeded its objectives in increasing agricultural productivity, commercialization, and farm incomes during Season A. However, the project was significantly behind its commercialization target during Season B. As a result of this finding, the team increased their focus on Season B, shifting agricultural extension efforts and developing complementary interventions, such as an experiment testing new savings products for farmers.

Midline surveys are implemented midway through project implementation, at a point when the project expects to have achieved initial gains. The midline survey is a critical mechanism for improving project implementation and assuring that projects meet or exceed their development objectives. Discussion of findings of the midline survey hinges around potential mid-course corrections and possible new experimental variations in implementation.

Endline surveys are completed at the end of project implementation. The objective is to capture the full life cycle impact of the project, and measure gains from mid-course corrections by comparing indicators to the midline. The research team presents preliminary findings to the project team in a dissemination mission, and after incorporating feedback prepares an impact evaluation



report and policy brief. A primary objective of the dissemination mission is to discuss policy implications of the impact evaluation findings, particularly opportunities for scaling up or scaling down the intervention.

Monitoring and Administrative Data

Monitoring and (impact) evaluation. DIME IEs strive to fully integrate the data needs of the impact evaluation with data needed for monitoring. Monitoring systems are designed to use the same identification codes as the impact evaluation, so that data can be easily merged and

compared, and key indicators (such as agricultural yield, firm profits, and household income) are constructed in a consistent manner. The function is facilitated by the IE field coordinator, who is based in country and works closely with government operational and M&E staff. The field coordinator is primarily responsible for technical assistance on both in-depth surveys and monitoring data, and frequently conducts trainings on data management in Excel and statistical software (such as Stata and SPSS) for government counterparts.

Administrative data. Many of the DIME IEs also incorporate existing administrative data into their data infrastructure. Governments typically have large amounts of existing data, but it is often in hard copy, lacks identification codes, is inconsistently structured, or is not centralized at the national level. As a result, integrating this data requires trips to field offices, digitization, and

EXAMPLE OF MONITORING DATA

The Kenya Patient Safety IE provides an excellent example of creating data infrastructure, fully integrating monitoring and impact evaluation data, and filling an important data gap. The monitoring system includes: data on planning and progress of the inspection pilots (such as whether inspections are taking place); inspection results at the facility and aggregate levels for each pilot (such as how well facilities are performing); and third-party monitoring indicators to assess the quality of intervention and protocol adherence (such as the quality of the inspection delivered). This customized solution then generates timely and actionable information to identify challenges in the implementation and to enhance accountability to make mid-course corrections. It can be accomplished without the intensive use of resources, expertise, or equipment commonly absent in resource-poor contexts.

EXAMPLE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Building a Supportive Environment for Operation and Maintenance in the Tanzanian Rural Water Supply Subsector IE. To understand the extent of interactions between government water technicians and village citizens, the team obtained records from visitor logbooks in rural villages in the project area. After consultation with the village chief, surveyors took photos of each page of the logbook, which were then digitized. This sort of data collection provides a rich source of information on engagement of rural communities with the government and NGOs, which had not been previously utilized or available beyond the village.



painstaking efforts to merge on available variables. However, the gains can be substantial, and it has the positive externality of creating a useful data infrastructure sustainable beyond project completion.

Technology-based and higher-frequency data.

Traditional data collection methods such as household surveys are time-intensive and have high marginal costs, limiting the potential for large-scale or high-frequency data collection.

EXAMPLE OF TECHNOLOGY-BASED AND HIGHER FREQUENCY DATA

The Kenya Evidence for Policy in Transport IE aims at improving urban policy and planning to address issues of air quality, road safety, and mobility while strengthening our understanding around the complex relationship between emissions, car crashes, and congestion. The IE will develop a real-time high-frequency live map that overlays data on car crashes and pedestrian movements with data on congestion and emissions that will allow for granular analysis of hotspots and potential constraints to greener and safer growth in rapidly growing cities. This will be the first remote-sensing, crowd-sourced, drone-based and web-scraped real-time mapping of an African metropolis. First, the car crash component consists of developing an algorithm to reverse geo-code crowd-sourced information on crashes and conducting field validation to assess the accuracy of the algorithm. Second, we will use drones to track pedestrian movements across the city. Third, congestion patterns will be web-scraped at regular intervals and during crash reports. Finally, we will measure emissions, and road and mobility safety with vehicle-based sensor technologies and GPS trackers. The idea is to map in real time the relationship between different factors that affect air quality, safety, and mobility in the urban context to gain a better understanding of the problem, explore and test policy solutions to its resolution, and contribute to improving urban planning.

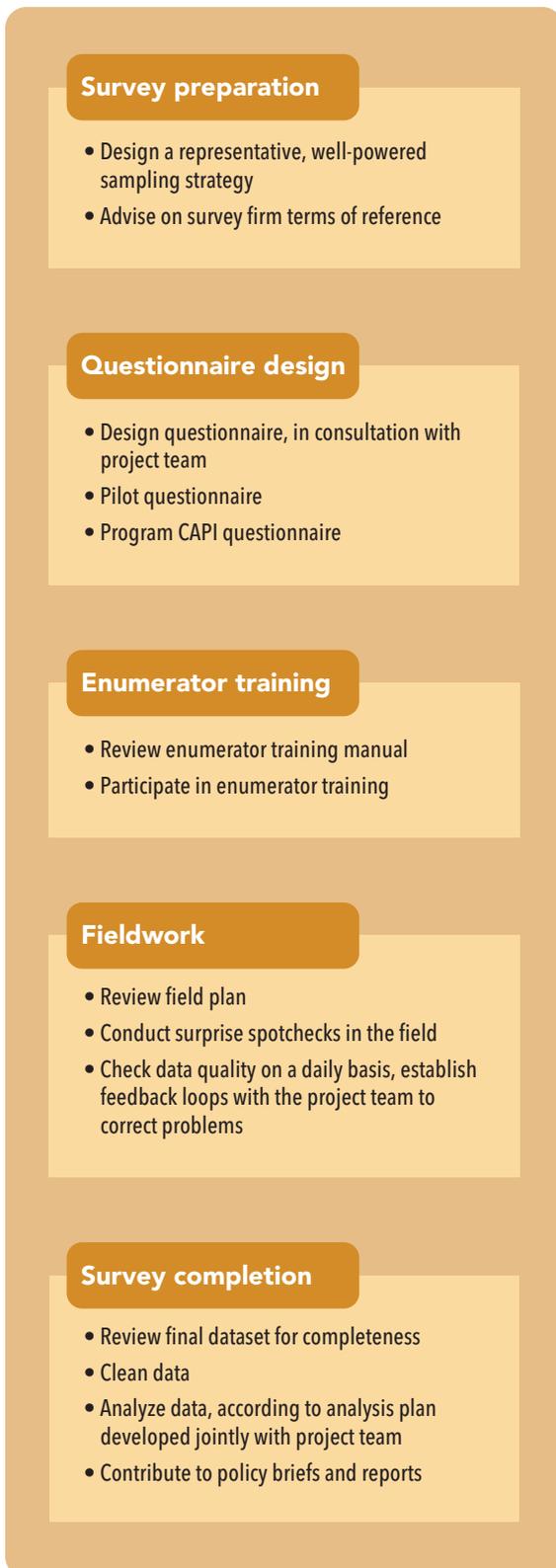
Recent technological advances have opened new data frontiers, broadening the types of data available and processing capacity. DIME projects are pushing these frontiers, working with government counterparts to pilot new technologies and incorporate innovative sources into impact evaluation data systems. Examples of new data sources include: multispectral data from unmanned aerial vehicles and satellites, call detail records, sensors, and crowd sourcing. In Rwanda, DIME staff are working with the Ministry of Agriculture to test whether unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) can provide a cost-effective alternative to agricultural surveys to monitor crop production and yield estimates. In Brazil, we are working with a technology company to crowd-source data on sexual harassment in the metro system. In Burkina Faso, we use satellite and UAV monitoring to measure changes in forest cover. In Mozambique, we use sensors to measure water flows in irrigation schemes.

Ensuring High-Quality Data

In the DIME portfolio, governments finance the bulk of data collection efforts. DIME provides technical assistance to ensure high-quality data at each stage of the process: developing the terms of reference for a survey firm, designing the survey instrument, participating in enumerator training, supervising field work, and checking data quality and alerting the team of any issues in real time. In this way, DIME not only achieves high-quality data, but it also builds in-country capacity for high-quality data collection. Figure 4.7 outlines the main areas for technical assistance in a typical survey.

DIME surveys are typically Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI), with exceptions only in case of concerns of enumerator safety or extreme limitations in infrastructure, such as

■ ■ **Figure 4.7** DIME technical assistance during data collection



electricity, internet service, or transport. CAPI technology has the potential to greatly increase data quality, but only if carefully programmed. The DIME team typically programs the questionnaire to ensure that programming meets the highest quality standards. All DIME surveys incorporate automated skip codes, range restrictions, internal consistency checks, pre-populated identification information for follow-up rounds of panel surveys, and validation that all expected fields have been completed before data are submitted.

The field coordinators are the primary bulwark for data quality as they provide day-to-day supervision. Recognizing their critical role, DIME supports an annual Field Coordinator Workshop in which all field coordinators come together as a community of practice to be trained on managing high-quality surveys, learn the latest developments in best practice protocols, and build skills on relevant survey programming and data analysis software packages.

Making Systematic Use of Data and Evidence

DIME engages with projects at an early stage of their development and works to ensure that policies reflect frontier evidence from academic and policy research. This evidence identifies both what is known and what still needs to be tested. Ninety percent of DIME projects have facilitated the embedding of frontier research into government policy.

When the relevant evidence is not available in the research literature, DIME works with government counterparts and our colleagues to develop policies that reflect these ambiguities and develop strategy to verify or falsify different policy options. For example, in Senegal we used



the analysis of court data to inform the design of a new regulation. The new regulation was then evaluated and the mechanism behind its effectiveness investigated. In the case of Tanzania, DIME is working with the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) on improving the maintenance of water infrastructure in rural areas. DFID is piloting an "adaptive model": rather than contract DIME to undertake a single evaluation formulated at the start of the project, they have written into the contract multiple stages of review where their policy can be updated. Inspired by academic models of policy development, such as Problem Driven Iterative Adaptation, this model ensures that DFID's policy constantly reflects the most up-to-date information and insights from the field.

While policy sets the broad parameters of intervention, there are typically large areas of ambiguity in how to design a project or program. A real-time learning model facilitates evidence-based decision making. For example, DIME worked with

the Rwandan government to design, introduce, and test innovative farmer feedback tools. Where it was not obvious how to design the tools, DIME helped the government trial multiple modalities. DIME's research investigated the underlying mechanisms driving the results. Research found that certain feedback tools increased attendance in agricultural extension trainings and increased adoption of superior farming techniques. The most cost-effective feedback mechanism (a hotline) was adopted and scaled up throughout Rwanda. In addition, the satisfaction with data collected as part of the evaluation convinced the government to continue supporting a public-private partnership that had helped implement the interventions. The government's ongoing policy reflected frontier research.

Embedding an evaluation into any part of the project cycle allows for learning that can strengthen the project and provide broader lessons for policy around the world. Such evaluations can take many forms. In Ghana, for instance, DIME worked with the Office of the Head of the Civil Service to survey all civil servants on the bottlenecks they faced to improved service delivery. The survey results revealed a series of obvious reforms that could be implemented immediately. For example, officials complained that organization heads were not being monitored as was intended by the public service rules. The Head of the Civil Service immediately fixed the monitoring system. DIME frequently embeds a preliminary evaluation in its first year of engagement with a project.

Using various impact evaluation methods allows DIME researchers to shine a light on areas of reform that government has been considering, along with those they had not yet conceptualized. These discussions are then used as the basis to

identify a series of reform options that DIME typically evaluates using a randomized control trial (RCT). In 88 percent of our RCT evaluations, DIME looks to go beyond a simple understanding of which type of intervention works best to why it is most successful. For example, DIME is now using an RCT to build a more effective training system for public officials in Ghana, which officials had highlighted as a major constraint in the survey.

Public sector funding is constrained across the world, and so allocating program budgets efficiently is important. In Ghana, the government saved 56 percent of their budget by adopting our analysis on reservation wages. They used the savings to double the scale of their tree planting program.⁴

There is often a point in an evaluation cycle seen as an opportune time to reflect substantively on the learning process and aggregate the lessons to date. In the traditional model, this would be the point at which the evaluation report had been produced. In the DIME model, this can occur at various points throughout the lifetime of a single evaluation, or at the completion of multiple complementary evaluations. DIME's organization around thematic groups allow it to strengthen the lessons of any single evaluation by relating it to the learning from a range of others.

For example, DIME undertook real-time learning in partnership with Nigeria's Ministry of Health for almost a decade. Generating a wealth of microdata, DIME supported the delivery of routine program elements (such as working to improve the timeliness of payments to frontline health workers) and fed the resulting data into decision making across the health sector. DIME organized an "Evidence and Action" workshop that presented senior stakeholders with the

results of all the evaluations in one go. This facilitated a sector-wide approach to evaluation that enhanced the learning of any single evaluation by allowing evidence from one project to be cross-checked and validated by another. The exercise also helped us conceptualize the structure of learning that would best fit our next tranche of work with the Nigerian government.

Policy making in the developing world can be daunting. DIME strives to enable our partners to have access to better data, knowledge, and learning at each stage of the project cycle. Providing feedback to implementers with whom we continuously work means that we are also gaining knowledge in real time. Our model is changing and evolving with each new partnership and evaluation that we undertake.

Notes

- ¹ For an account of the vehemence of the debate about pseudo-science, see the *New York Times Magazine* article, "When the Revolution Came for Amy Cuddy" (Dominus 2017).
- ² https://dimewiki.worldbank.org/wiki/Main_Page.
- ³ <https://worldbank.github.io/i toolkit/>.
- ⁴ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/impactevaluations/maybe-money-does-grow-trees>.

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HOW FAR CAN WE GO IN TRANSFORMING DEVELOPMENT PRACTICE?

5

5.1 Using Data and Evidence to Inform Policy Making

The idea that we can use data and evidence to transform development practice is revolutionary. Traditionally, research is undertaken in academic settings with little interaction with the people whose behavior and decisions the evidence thus generated is meant to affect. The pathways for “data and evidence” to reach the people who could put it to use are unmapped. The validity, applicability, and relevance of data and evidence to specific settings are unknown. At the same time, development practice is based on experience, common sense, feasibility, and trial and error. Practitioners have little time to devote to keeping up with research and often judge it lofty or irrelevant. Realistically, the pool of evidence is so small relative to the host of decisions practitioners must make day in and day out that evidence-based policy making is a chimera.

Achieving the objective of using data and evidence to inform policy making must thus start from a very practical understanding of how the interaction between research and practice can realistically be structured to create the incentives and pathways for getting the information in the hands of those who can act on it. This is what we have done at DIME: develop and implement a model of co-production between development research and practice to achieve this objective. Over the years we have worked iteratively to refine the model to increase its ability to turn evidence into action and we have collected survey data from our stakeholders to measure whether we are achieving our objective.





DIME specializes in working with governments on national policies and programs of large scale. As such, we work within the institutional constraints of government policies and programs and the complexities of development finance. While costly from the perspective of time and resource requirements, our focus affords us the opportunity to shape the content of development finance and generate data and evidence that is contextually relevant and can zero in on programs and approaches that ultimately deliver more value for money. The investment in i2i/DIME's work can pay for itself many times over.

The DIME model of co-production (chapter 1) is based on four elements:

1. Practitioners will be put in the conditions to actively contribute to research design and will be willing to learn and modify the modalities of implementation of their policies and programs to improve results.

2. Researchers will help build the capacity of practitioners through training and sharing of evidence, and they will use their analytical skills to design research that is problem-driven and responsive to client interests.
3. The research will have high scientific standards and be targeted to informing policy action that will increase the returns of government investments.
4. The research process is iterative, concentrating on problems and seeking solutions. It will generate intermediate products needed both to ensure the quality of the research and to keep decision makers' attention and offer guidance throughout all stages of policy and research development.

This model of co-production is expected to affect choices at project, program, or policy levels using data to improve understanding of the problem and potential solutions, varying "treatments" and testing implementation alternatives to inform course corrections, and evaluating program effectiveness to inform decisions to scale up or scale down the effort. In addition, alignment with the monitoring function and administrative data systems, together with formal training and building client capacity, are aimed at building client capacity to turn data into information. For this chapter, we define "policy influence" loosely to include the set of decisions and actions taken by project and program managers and policy makers that were explicitly motivated by IE-generated data and evidence.

To answer the question of whether the DIME model is delivering on its promises, we set out to measure whether and how much the data and evidence we generate is informing decisions. To do so, we defined (1) a set of indicators based on our theory of change, (2) a data collection

strategy, and (3) an analytical strategy based on triangulation of information and qualitative verification to address the absence of a proper counterfactual.

We embedded the set of **policy influence indicators** in our internal monitoring system, MyIE, described in detail in chapter 1 and appendix C. This is where impact evaluation (IE) task leaders report on these indicators on a yearly basis, creating a database of self-reported instances in which program managers and policy makers took actions motivated by data and evidence generated by the IE.

We then designed and conducted **a detailed face-to-face survey of World Bank project leaders and government officials**. The first module of the survey asks respondents to identify instances when the data and evidence generated by the IE was used to motivate decisions and actions. The second module asks respondents to validate the responses reported by the IE leader in MyIE. The assumption is that IE leaders, project leaders, and government officials might have different information sets and different incentives to report instances of “policy influence.”

Most importantly, and to ensure that the positive responses are not overestimated, we request respondents to provide a detailed description of these instances: respondents must describe in detail how the data and evidence were channeled through each specific decision. Their responses are recorded in full. While the approach cannot identify the causal link between the IE and the instances of policy influence, validating information from different stakeholders clarifies the extent of common and divergent perceptions, and brings us closer to an understanding of what the IE portfolio is likely to have achieved in this area.

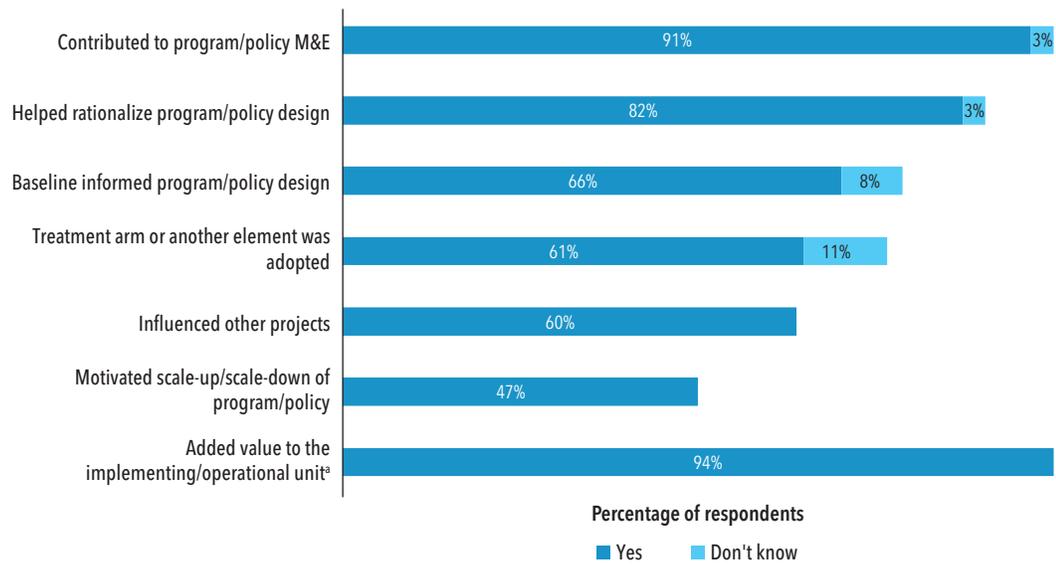
In this chapter, we present the results from 44 IE teams surveyed in November/December 2017, including 106 respondents in 22 countries and across 33 institutions implementing IEs with support of i2i/DIME. Of the sampled IEs, 64 percent are being implemented and 36 percent are already completed. Overall, we find a substantial level of policy influence that is above that reported by the IE leaders. The findings show how each IE took advantage of multiple entry points in the policy cycle and affected policies and programs across several important dimensions. By coding qualitative responses, we gain an understanding of which policy features are affected and with what frequency across the portfolio. The results provide support to the theory of change underlying the DIME model.

5.2 Is the DIME Model Delivering on Its Promises? Survey Results

Most respondents attest that the IE added value to their work (figure 5.1). The responses suggest that the type of decisions motivated by the IE range from small operational tweaks to major political decisions. Major political decisions might include changes to the regulatory

“Survey results show that the type of decisions motivated by the impact evaluation range from small operational tweaks to major political decisions.”

■ ■ **Figure 5.1** IE policy influence and added value



Note: M&E = monitoring and evaluation.

a. This question was asked only to World Bank operation task team leaders (TTLs) and government/implementing agencies.

framework or decisions affecting the scale of operation of a program. Small operational tweaks might include changing the set of indicators in a government monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, the targeting methods or rules, or the composition of a package of services. Somewhere in the middle might be decisions to change the way a program is delivered. Without a detailed assessment of the economic value of these decisions, however, it is difficult to quantify and rank their importance, as sometimes a small tweak might greatly improve results and a major regulatory change might not. We summarize the results here based solely on the IE cycle, without presuming that the different statistics are of equal importance.

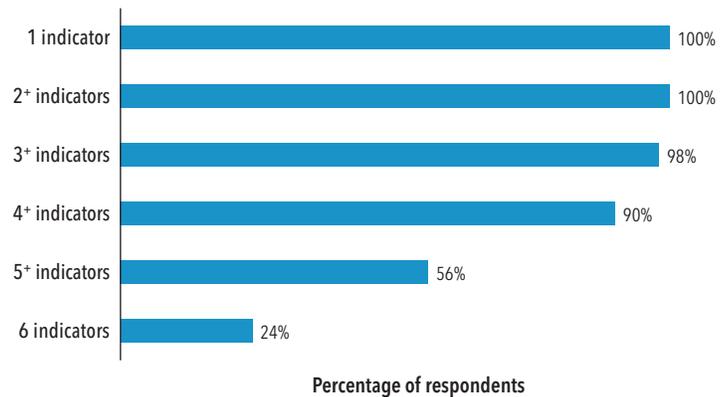
At the design stage, the mechanisms through which the IE adds value are through improved M&E function (91 percent), and improved program/policy design before (82 percent) and after (66 percent) baseline discussions. During implementation, 61 percent of projects adopt a more

effective way of implementing the project of program, generally based on the results of multi-arm randomized control trials (RCTs). IE results on the overall effectiveness of a program are the basis for motivating 47 percent of project and program to either scale up or down. The data and evidence are furthermore used to inform the design and implementation of related projects in 60 percent of the cases. On average, 90 percent of the IEs influence at least four indicators and one-quarter of the IEs affect all indicators measured (figure 5.2). The co-productions model indeed seems to be generating a reasonably high level of response by our clients, mediated by a high level of researcher/client engagement across the different stages of the IE. Because at times political pressures time decisions in advance of final results, these survey results, especially for scale up, should be treated with caution.

Separating responses by respondent type, we find that government respondents can document many more instances of when the IE affected

their decisions (figure 5.3). This is not surprising because government respondents have direct knowledge of how IE-generated data and evidence were used in the policy-making process. IE team leaders report fewer instances. They are part of the presentations and discussions, but on average not present when some of the decisions are taken. Project leaders are more likely to report on how they themselves used the information to steer the design and implementation of their project. They seem least informed about government use of the data and evidence. They especially underestimate scale-up/scale-down decisions as

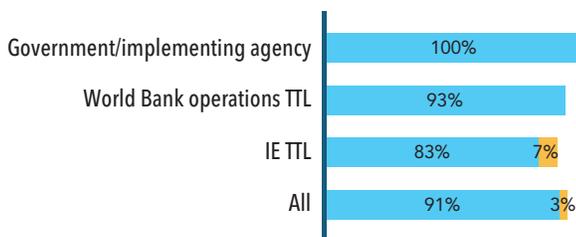
Figure 5.2 IE policy influence intensity



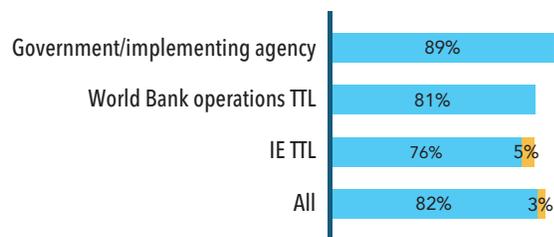
Note: This figure presents the number of selected policy influence indicator at the IE level. It aggregates responses from the three types of respondents: government/implementing agency, World Bank operation task team leaders (TTLs), and IE TTLs.

Figure 5.3 Policy survey indicators by type of respondent

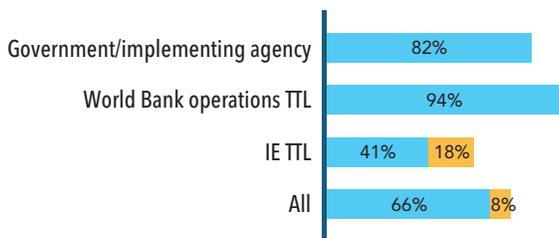
a. IE contributed to program/policy M&E



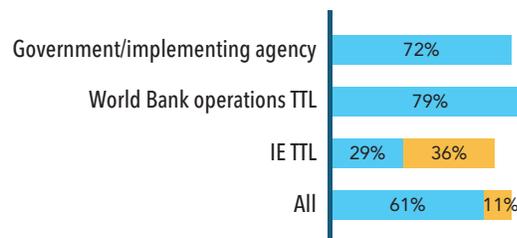
b. IE helped rationalize program/policy design



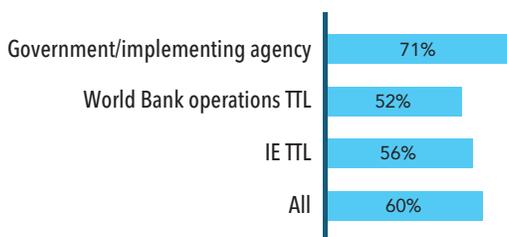
c. IE baseline informed program/policy design



d. IE element or treatment arm was adopted



e. IE influenced other projects



f. IE motivated scale-up/scale-down of program/policy



Percentage of respondents

■ Yes ■ Don't know

Note: These figures present results to the questions asked in the Policy Survey. Some questions are filtered per their status in the IE life cycle. IE = impact evaluation; M&E = monitoring and evaluation; TTL = task team leader.



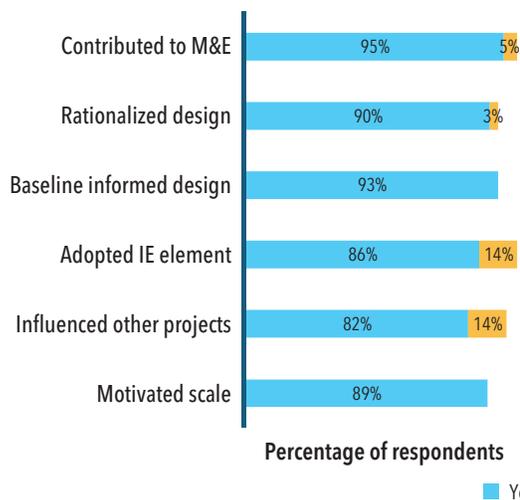
they, by then, have already moved on to other responsibilities after closing their project.

In a second stage of the survey, we present the qualitative information provided by IE team leaders and ask external respondents to validate or not the statements. For example, the Rwanda irrigation project counterparts were asked whether: “The IE baseline identified that less than 1% of farmers currently sell their

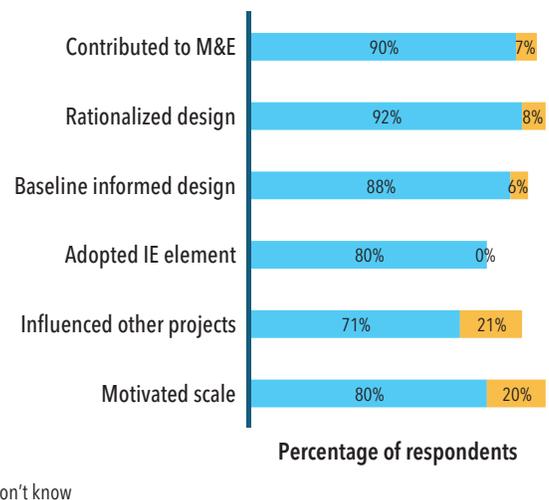
harvest through the cooperative. After the baseline, they worked with the IE team to develop a new strategy for fee collection.” The Burkina Faso Local Government Support Project was asked whether: “Elements from the IEs, including the annual municipal performance survey and the municipal scorecard intervention, are being scaled up under the Bank-assisted Burkina eGovernment project and the Local Government Support Project Additional Financing.” The counterparts from the Labor-Intensive Public Works on the Urban Poor in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo were asked whether: “The IE team helped rethink the monetary incentive component of the intervention, which resulted in savings being extracted at the source (at payment) and commitment to not take it out until project completion. We also rationalized the PIU’s [Project Implementing Unit] traditional approach to training by implementing a soft skills component.” Respondents validated 71 percent to 95 percent of all the statements made by the IE team leaders, depending on the type of respondent and type of indicators (figure 5.4).

■ ■ **Figure 5.4 Validation of IE TTL reporting**

a. Government/implementing agency responses



b. World Bank task team leader (TTL) responses



Note: These figures present results to the question “DO YOU AGREE with the following reports on ...?” IE = impact evaluation; M&E = monitoring and evaluation.

5.3 Channels for IE Policy Influence

Improving Design

In the early interactions with clients, we use existing evidence and economic theory to shape the design of policy interventions. The idea is to increase the likelihood that those interventions will succeed in reaching their objectives and introducing variations in treatment that can be tested scientifically. As a result, 89 percent of respondents can document instances when the changes in intervention design improved the efficiency of operations (54 percent), take-up (37 percent), delivery (37 percent), targeting (34 percent), and regulation (17 percent) (figure 5.5).

For example, the cash-for-work program in Côte d'Ivoire learned that by retargeting the program toward women they could double the effectiveness of the program. Importantly, the census of health facilities in three regions in Kenya informed the new national regulation on patient safety, created a standard e-check list and professionalized the inspection function.

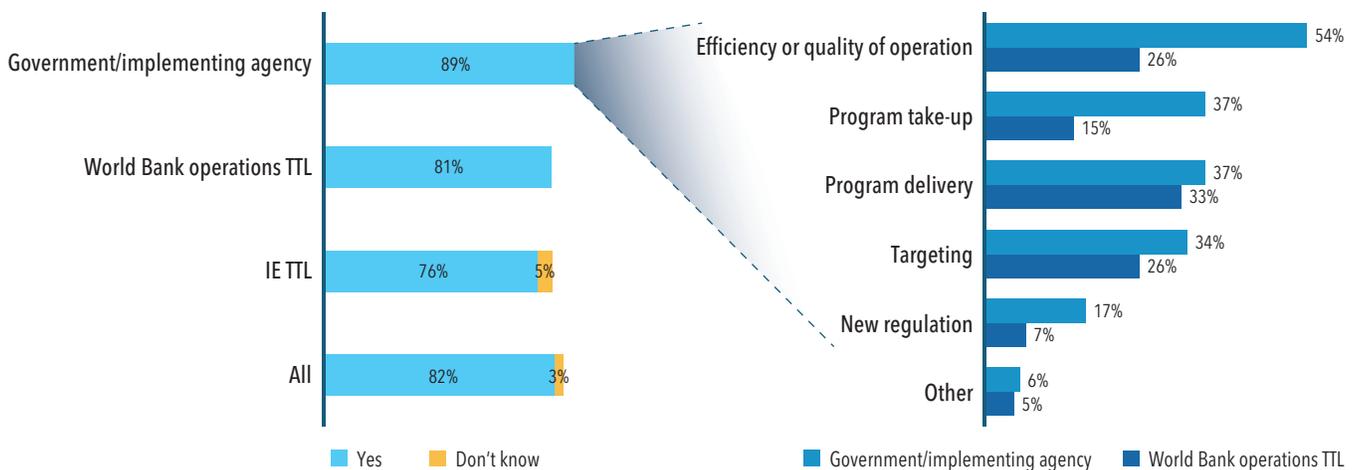
“Within the IE activities, a census was carried out that allowed us to understand better the characteristics, needs, and interests of the target population, and therefore we improved our program targeting.”

IE CLIENT, MOVING YOUTH OUT OF THE MARKET FOR CRIME: INTERVENTIONS IN THE HONDURAS SAFER MUNICIPALITIES PROJECT

Strengthening the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Function

For us, creating lasting value means embedding capacity for systematic use of data and evidence and better data systems. All government respondents (100 percent) said that the IE improved their M&E function by improving their indicators (57 percent); building capacity of the implementing agency (52 percent); strengthening data

■ ■ **Figure 5.5** The influence of IEs on policy design



Note: These figures present results to the question, “How did the impact evaluation lead to reorganizing or rethinking the design of the program that is being evaluated? (Select all that apply).” The question applies to IEs in all phases. TTL = task team leader.

“The IE has shown that if routine data is collected correctly, we can do better at a lower cost. This helped to better organize the health information system as well as improve and audit data completeness and quality.”

IE CLIENT, STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IE ADAPTATION

collection, for instance, by establishing electronic collection of project data (51 percent); and improving M&E systems, for instance, by contributing to improving or developing new administrative data (29 percent) (figure 5.6).

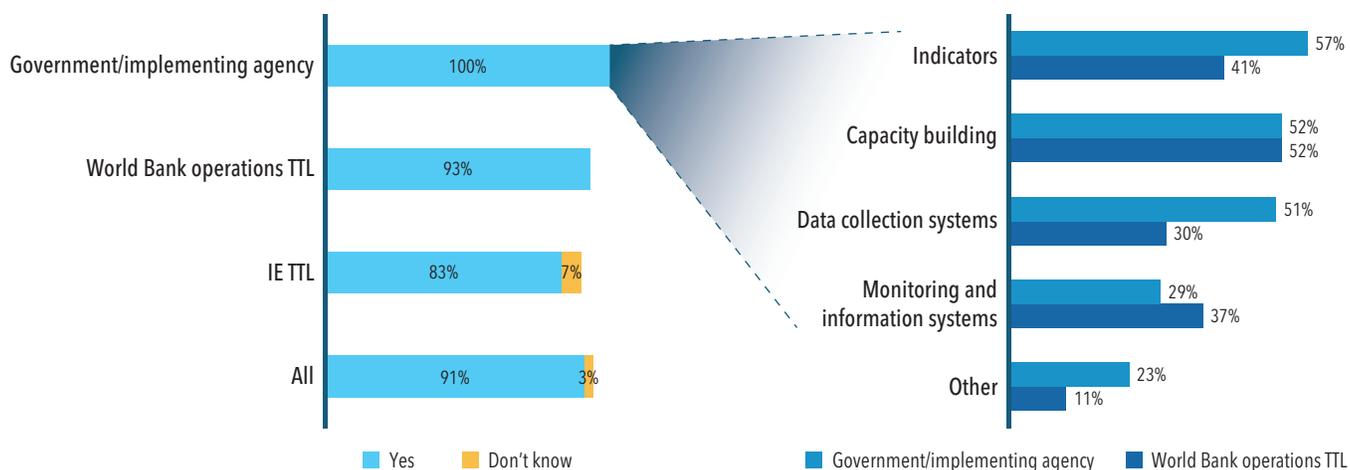
For example, in Burkina Faso, we developed SuperMun, a municipal data system and mapping to help government plan municipal-level

investments. In Kenya, the team built a monitoring system for health facilities that helps the government ascertain compliance of facilities with their regulatory framework. In Rwanda, we built a high-frequency real-time mapping of market information that allows the government to measure the impact of rural infrastructure, identify food shortages, and react in time to avoid human suffering and prioritize road rehabilitation activities to account for seasonal closures.

Using Descriptive Analysis of Baseline Data to Inform Intervention Design

In very low-capacity contexts, baseline data might be the first data a government has ever had the opportunity to see about their sector and geography. We use descriptive analysis of baseline data to help government better understand the problems they are trying to address and finetune hypotheses for their resolution. In 82 percent of IEs, government respondents report that the baseline data helped them: specifically, in modifying the planned intervention (31 percent), the target population (19 percent), and the

■ ■ **Figure 5.6** The influence of IE on monitoring and evaluation



Note: These figures present results to the question, “How did the impact evaluation contribute to the Monitoring and Evaluation function of your project team or unit? (Select all that apply).” The question applies to IEs in all phases. M&E = monitoring and evaluation; TTL = task team leader.

“Baseline results helped better understand which areas most needed infrastructure upgrades. This helped target locations with the most acute needs.”

IE CLIENT, IMPACT EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADING

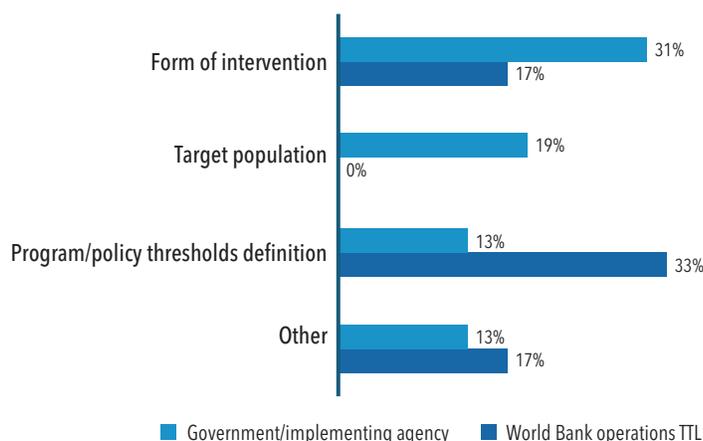
intervention thresholds such as the distributed grant value (13 percent) (figure 5.7).

In Nepal, for example, the government used baseline data to identify priority focus areas for a nutrition program. In a water and sanitation project in Kenya, the government used baseline data on existing toilet infrastructure, number of toilets per compound, and household income to update costs and subsidy amounts to agree on an additional \$2 million in financing.

“The most efficient study arm was scaled up. The Senegalese government replaced HIV community sensitization campaigns with peer-led campaigns after the IE. The implementing NGO intensively trained peer leaders for these to train in turn other community members (versus inviting everyone in the community to attending community sessions). The scale-up was national.”

IE CLIENT, LONG TERM EFFECTS OF HIV COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION CAMPAIGNS, SENEGAL

■ ■ ■ **Figure 5.7** How IE baseline results inform program/policy design



Note: These figures present results to the question “How did you use the impact evaluation’s first big survey data collection results? (Select all that apply).” The question applies to IEs that have had a baseline.

Adopting the Most Effective IE Treatment Arm

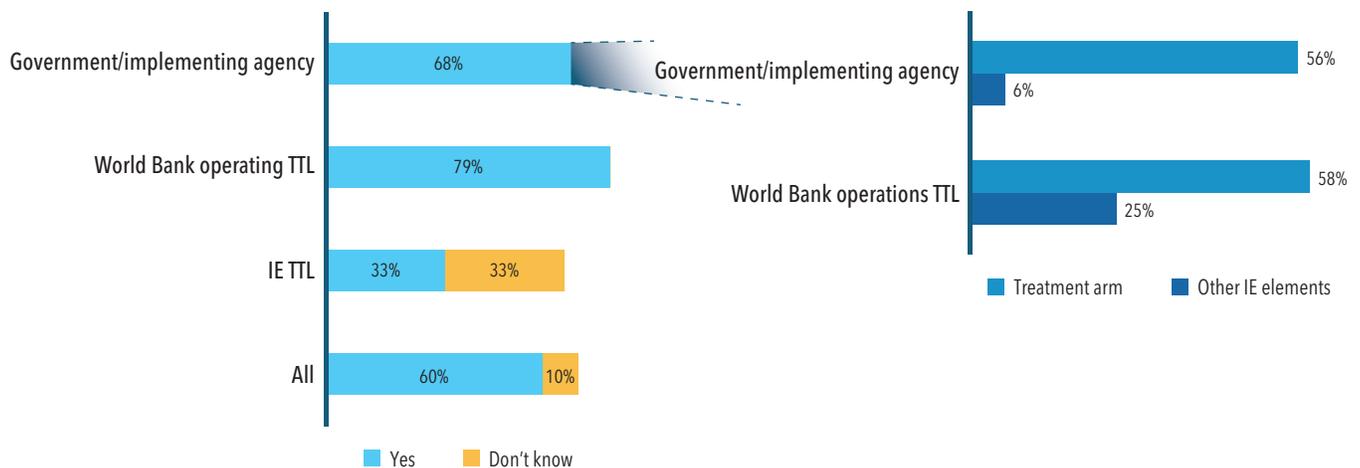
Coming now to the heart of DIME analytical work—the use of causal inference to identify more effective pathways to achieve results—we find a high level of adoption of RCT results by governments. Each time the most effective arm of an RCT is adopted, we can expect gains in developmental effectiveness. Often the economic value of these gains far exceeds the costs



of an IE even when other improvements are not incorporated. This is the main argument in favor of IE as complementary investments alongside physical investment. Here, government respondents report adopting results in 68 percent of cases (figure 5.8). Fifty-six percent of projects adopted a treatment arm from the study, and 7 percent adopted other elements, such as communication and outreach materials.

For example, in Mozambique, the treatment arm that used water measurement to improve water usage was adopted across project areas and later even scaled up at national level. This is because it was found to lower reported water scarcity by 50 percent. In Senegal, we tested two arms of an HIV prevention campaign. Each proved more effective than the other with different types of populations. Instead of adopting one arm, the government combined the HIV community sensitization campaigns with peer-led campaigns to address the needs of these different populations. In Rwanda, the government adopted the most cost-effective tools for farmers to provide feedback to private extension services. The tool was proven to increase farmer participation and technology adoption.

■ ■ **Figure 5.8** IE's influence on adopting more effective delivery pathways



Note: These figures present results to the question, "Can you tell me if the agency/institution continued any of the following interventions after the impact evaluation was completed? (Select all that apply)." The question applies to IEs that are completed. IE = impact evaluation; TTL = task team leader.

“ [The IE] has improved how they’re actually conducting the inspections and how they are introducing themselves. It is more professional, it is more approachable, but most importantly, it is more standard. Making something standard and predictable is a way of making it better. So, it is now uniform and takes away some discretion, which of course is linked with corruption and other problems, so it’s just a better way of doing the inspections. ”

IE CLIENT, KENYA PATIENT SAFETY IMPACT EVALUATION

Influencing Other Projects

Spillover effects are important to understand whether counterparts are operationalizing learning beyond their direct experience with a single intervention and project. More than two-third of government respondents say they used the evidence or data from the IE to guide the design of other projects, whether their own (22 percent) or not, and whether within their agencies (80 percent) or otherwise.

“ The impact evaluation has inspired the client, MISFA, to conduct its own impact evaluations of the TUP program in other provinces not covered by the study. ”

IE CLIENT, TARGETING THE ULTRA-POOR IN AFGHANISTAN

In Burkina Faso, the scorecard indicators and data collection procedures are being institutionalized and expanded nationwide under the World Bank-assisted Burkina Faso eGovernment project. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, different variations of a community-driven development project were used to influence the design of a new project in the Katanga region, focusing on internally displaced persons (IDPs).

Motivating Decisions to Scale Up or Scale Down Programs

While DIME’s focus is testing alternatives to guide each intervention closer to their efficient frontier, many of our studies also provide an overall valuation of the effectiveness of an intervention in reaching certain objectives. For example, in Tanzania, we are evaluating the placement of the Bus Rapid Transit system in Dar es Salaam, but also experimentally measuring the costs of displacement associated with gentrification. As a result, the government has used the results of the IE to ascertain whether an intervention or investment should be pursued and

“CONEF [the National Committee for Financial Education] decided to scale up the [financial literacy] program to public high schools in Brazil.”

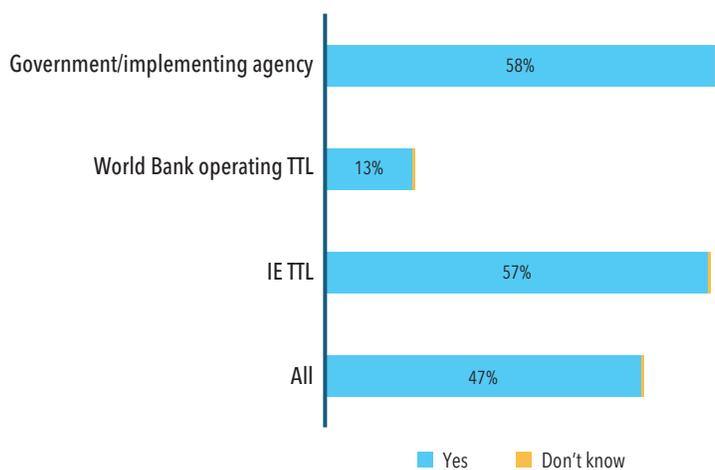
IE CLIENT, BRAZIL FINANCIAL LITERACY

at what scale. In all, 58 percent of government respondents document that the IE motivated the scale-up or scale-down of the intervention evaluated (figure 5.9).

For example, In Brazil, a state-of-the-art financial literacy program had large and positive effects on youth knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors, and motivated the expansion of the program to national public high schools. In contrast, the low impact of a one-off/short-term financial literacy

movie discouraged the Nigerian government from adopting it as part of its financial literacy program. In Rwanda, the Rural Finance IE motivated the promotion of savings products that was shown to considerably improve farmers’ production and incomes. In Kenya, the government decided to scale up the intensive inspection model tested in the Patient Safety Impact Evaluation, including an e-checklist. In Ghana, the government doubled the scale of the payment for environmental services program that tripled tree planting. The scale-up was financed through savings suggested by the research team. In the case of the IE of Payments for Environmental Services (PES) in Mexico, the implementing agency used the results to make a business case for the preservation and possible scale-up of the PES program amidst significant cuts in the government budget. In the case of the Speed of Justice IE in Senegal, the IE team developed a computerized tool to track and monitor justice cases (“pop-up”) that the Ministry of Justice is now hoping to use to scale up to all chambers of the Dakar Court. The dissemination of the IE results is supporting the fundraising efforts.

■ ■ ■ **Figure 5.9** IE’s influence on decisions to scale up or scale down



Note: These figures present results to the question, “Was the population or geographic coverage of the intervention changed after the impact evaluation began?” The question applies to all IEs. IE = impact evaluation; TTL = task team leader.

5.4 Conclusion

To our knowledge, the quantitative and qualitative work underlying this analysis is the first of its kind to help understand the value of a co-production between development research and practice in significantly improving the delivery and effectiveness of development finance. Every single government respondent and 85 percent of the project team leaders from the operations of the World Bank stated that the impact evaluation has added value to their agencies or units and documented the ways in which this value added was achieved.

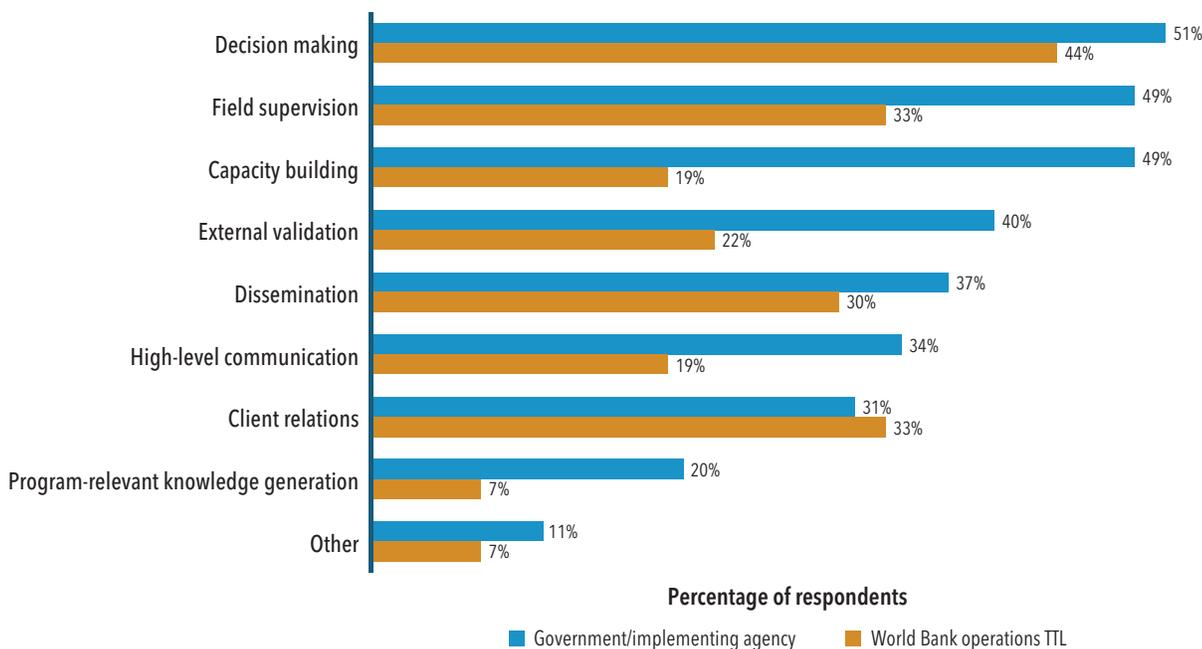
As figure 5.10 shows, government respondents report that their IE helped create value for their programs and units through contributions to better decision making (51 percent), better field supervision (49 percent), building their capacity (49 percent), providing external validation for their intervention (40 percent), better dissemination (37 percent), and improving high-level communication (34 percent).

The World Bank project leaders reported that the IE created value through their contribution to better decision making (44 percent), field supervision (33 percent), client relations (33 percent), and dissemination (30 percent). Most of them (88 percent of government respondents and 81 percent of project leaders) would agree to participate in another IE. Altogether, these results align closely with i2i/DIME’s goal to generate high-quality data and evidence to motivate policy change.



“Eighty-eight percent of government respondents said they would agree to participate in another IE.”

■ ■ **Figure 5.10** Ways in which IE added value



Note: These figures present results to the question, “How did the impact evaluation create any added value to your unit? (Select all that apply).” The question applies to all IEs. IE = impact evaluation; TTL = task team leader.



DIME COMMUNICATION STRATEGY: LOCAL EVIDENCE FOR GLOBAL CONSUMPTION

6

DIME's communication strategy has two objectives:

1. To ensure that senior management in development institutions understand the power of research in increasing the returns to development finance, and
2. To stimulate development practitioners and policy makers to question the content of public policies and introduce variation and adaptability in the policies and programs.

These objectives are in addition to and beyond the main objective of the DIME model, which is to use data and evidence to directly influence operational and policy decisions. This work is described in detail in chapters 1 and 5.

To achieve all these objectives, we tailor our communication strategy to our audiences: senior management and selected staff in development institutions, and senior and mid-level policy makers in government agencies.

We recognize that these audiences are bombarded by information and might have difficulty sorting between the information that is relevant and they can act on from information that they can safely disregard. This is especially true when evidence comes from different sectors and is not thought immediately relevant. We also recognize that people are busy and have only limited time and that the information must flow into their work and routines in a seamless fashion. We thus act as mediators to digest the information and tailor our messages to their concerns.

The recipe for changing perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors of our target audience is thus based on face-to-face communication and repeated interaction to provide to them an evolving toolkit of tailored examples and resources that can be easily adapted and incorporated in their portfolio and policy choices. The production of summaries, papers, and briefs is used to substantiate and document those examples, but it is the face-to-face communication that makes our messages especially useful and actionable.

For senior management, the main product we use to help them understand the power of research is the economic valuation of program and/or policy choices that are motivated by impact evaluation (IE) research. This work highlights the cost-effectiveness of IE, demonstrating how the research increased returns to the programs and policies being evaluated. For example, in a tree planting program in Ghana, the DIME team not only presented compelling evidence that motivated the scale-up of the incentives for tree planting but was also able to identify ways to reprice the incentives to free up the budget needed for the expansion.¹

For development practitioners and policy makers, the main products we offer are tailored summaries of how features of a policy have been proven



to increase the effectiveness of that policy or extend the horizon of impact. For example, in the case of labor-intensive public works programs in fragile contexts, we showed how targeting populations in Côte d'Ivoire with low reservation wages can double the impact of a program, and that providing mentorship, training, and capital transfers can increase the employability of vulnerable populations after the program has ended (see chapter 3, p. 49).

“DIME provides an evolving toolkit of tailored examples and resources that can be easily adapted and incorporated by our clients and target audiences.”



We deliver our messages by organizing live briefings that are carefully tailored to the priorities and preference of each person or institution in our audience. We organize briefings for senior management in the World Bank in Global Practices and country units, and in partner bilateral and multilateral organizations. To target policy makers, we organize briefings for ministers, and country workshops and global workshops for mid-level officials.

In addition to face-to-face communication, our mainstay strategy is learning-by-doing. This is targeted specifically to teams and institutions that are interested in trying us out. Working collaboratively, we focus on setting learning priorities, selecting strategic cases, and developing a program at large enough scale to create some momentum. The idea is to put the DIME model in practice in the medium term and transfer technology and capacities to other development

institutions. In addition to global practices, initiatives, and programs in the World Bank, we are implementing the learning-by-doing strategy with external institutions like the UK Department of International Development (DFID), the European Union (EU), GIZ (German development agency), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB).

6.1 Global Outreach

The DIME team continues to widen policy outreach through policy briefs, World Bank working papers, journal submissions, and the DIME newsletter, a quarterly summary of DIME's research and activities. We have produced 26 working papers, 15 publications, and 48 policy briefs, providing opportunity for researchers to proffer advice or solutions stemming from research (for a full list of publications, see appendix E).

DIME workshops, conferences, and events held during the past year included:

- A global impact-evaluation workshop in Mexico City on trade & competitiveness
- A three-day event in Nigeria on health, showcasing how IE research drives innovation and improves outcomes
- A global workshop in Washington, DC on Identification for Development (ID4D)
- A global workshop on data and evidence for Justice Reform (DE JURE)
- A global workshop in Lisbon on transport
- A global three-day follow-up workshop in Rome on agriculture
- A two-day workshop in New Delhi on mass media entertainment to improve development outcomes
- A series of events in Washington DC on gender-based violence; employment in fragile, conflict-affected, and violent contexts; and agriculture. We also held a Governance Forum

and Inside Government Conference, and a training on policy surveys.

In all, more than 70 DIME seminars, and 5 ieGovern seminars, workshops, and trainings took place, and a total of more than 2,500 people attended these events (see tables 1.1, 2.1, and 6.1).

During this last reporting cycle, DIME held 30 seminars in the World Bank (73 in total since the program began). The team is also very active in presenting i2i research externally, such as in academic conferences, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) practitioner events, and donor partner events. Table 6.1 provides a few examples for each thematic area.

Note

- ¹ <https://blogs.worldbank.org/impacetevaluations/maybe-money-does-grow-trees>.



Table 6.1 Selected examples of DIME external presentations by theme, FY2017–FY2018

Theme/Presenter	Location	Event	Sponsor
Agriculture			
Florence Kondylis	Maputo, Mozambique	Delivering to the New EU Consensus for Development	EU
Paul Christian	Chicago	2017 Annual Meeting of the Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (AAEA)	AAEA
Governance			
Daniel Rogger	London	DFID Chief Economist Seminar	DFID
Bilal Siddiqi	London	Chief Economist's Office; Peace talks seminar series	DFID
Climate Change			
Aidan Coville	Oslo, Norway	Evaluation and Learning for International Sustainable Forest Initiatives	Norad
Aidan Coville	Washington, DC	American Evaluation Association Conference	AEA
Aidan Coville	Massachusetts, USA	North East Development Consortium Conference (NEUDC)	NEUDC
Trade & Competitiveness			
Guadalupe Bedoya	Geneva	Launch of the World Health Organization (WHO) Bulletin theme issue, "Measuring Quality of Care"	WHO
Caio Piza	Washington, DC	3ie + International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) Seminar Series on Impact Evaluation	3ie/IFPRI
Caio Piza	Lisbon	European Economic Meeting	EEA
Caio Piza	North Carolina, USA	Society of Labor Economists (SOLE)	SOLE
Transport			
Theophile Bougna	Toulouse, France	Toulouse School of Economics (TSE): Transport Corridors and Their Wider Economic Benefits: A Critical Review of the Literature	TSE
General Cross-sector			
DIME team	Eschborn, Germany	GIZ–World Bank DIME Impact Evaluation Event, Transforming Development through Evidence-Based Policy	GIZ
DIME team	Bern, Switzerland	SECO/SDC–World Bank DIME Impact Evaluation Event, Transforming Development through Evidence-Based Policy	SECO/SDC
DIME team	Ispra, Italy	EU Joint Research Centre (JRC)—World Bank DIME Impact Evaluation Event, Transforming Development through Evidence-Based Policy	JRC
DIME team	Brussels	EU Commission–World Bank DIME Impact Evaluation Event, Transforming Development through Evidence-Based Policy	EU/World Bank

Note: This is not a complete list. It provides just a few examples for each thematic area that took place during the last two fiscal years (June 2016 – June 2018). Going forward, this will be collected systematically across the program and included in the annual reports. GIZ = Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit; Norad = Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation; SECO = Swiss State Secretariat for Economic Affairs.



APPENDIXES

A	List of Impact Evaluations	103
B	Selection and Quality Assurance for Policy Relevance and Technical Rigor	121
C	Monitoring the DIME Portfolio	141
D	Results Framework	153
E	List of DIME Publications	157



APPENDIX A

LIST OF IMPACT EVALUATIONS

Status	Title	TTL	Country	Global Practice	Sub-Theme	Pillar	Summary	Gender analysis	Gender intervention
Ongoing	Promoting High Impact Entrepreneurship	Leonardo Iacovone	Mexico	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of funding to startup firms (up to \$200,000 USD) and scale-ups (up to \$350,000 USD) with high impact potential and of alternative methods to select applicants (traditional reviewers vs expert investors) on the following outcomes: matching grant take-up, investment, sales, revenues, jobs created, increase in innovation, and investment received.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Strengthening Community Resilience in Conflict-affected Societies: A Randomized Impact Evaluation of a CDD Intervention with a Conflict Resolution Dimension in Eastern DRC	Eric Mvukyehe	Congo Dem. Rep.	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of CDD chosen infrastructure projects, with or without a conflict mediation component on the following outcomes: infrastructure, access to public services, access to health, social cohesion, and access to education.	No	No
Ongoing	e-PPD	Francisco Moraes Leitao Campos	Rwanda	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	Public-Private dialogue (PPD) is widely used in development as a means of spurring reforms, facilitating opportunities for business development, and promoting improvements in government to business service delivery. However, there is little to no evidence of the effects of PPD and other feedback mechanisms on enterprises or the public sector. The impact evaluation aims to test through a RCT the effectiveness of different ways to raise issues under a new RPPD electronic system. The study focuses on learning which interventions can generate more interest from firms in participating in the RPPD and which are more effective in having issues solved through the mechanism.	Yes	No
Pre-Concept Note	Measuring the impact of court efficiency reforms	Blial Siddiqi	Croatia	Governance	Trade and Competitiveness; Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Governance & Accountability	Croatia's justice system faces significant challenges -- in 2016, assets tied up in backlogged cases amounted to EUR 2.4.8 billion, or nearly half of Croatia's annual GDP. In 2010, the Ministry of Justice (with Bank support) launched an integrated Case Management System (ICMS) that tracks every case going through court. As of 2016, the ICMS contains data on over 5 million civil, commercial, and criminal cases. This impact evaluation will use the high-frequency data recorded in the ICMS to estimate the impacts of Croatia's efforts to reform and modernize the justice system, including effects on case processing and judicial efficiency, as well as downstream effects on firms and individuals.	Yes	No
Ongoing	The Speed of Justice, pop-up reminders	Florence Kondylis	Senegal	Trade and Competitiveness	Governance; Trade and Competitiveness	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of a reminder pop-up window displaying a number of ongoing cases and their treatment duration to judges on the following outcomes: trial duration, split along steps in the legal chain, hearing-level decisions and actions, firm perception of the justice system, and firm outcomes.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Georgia: Internet for firm innovation	Aidan Coville	Georgia	Trade and Competitiveness	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Shared Prosperity	This IE looks at the impact of high speed internet on business performance and wage inequality. To do so, we use an annual, nationally representative firm survey in Georgia from 2006 to 2014 and exploit the non-random rollout of broadband internet in Georgia to conduct a difference-in-differences analysis.	No	No
Ongoing	Improving bureaucratic information in the civil service of Pakistan _b	Daniel Rogger	Pakistan	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of an ICT platform with virtual assessments of public sector schools to understand the mechanisms through which the ICT network has impact and which kinds of information are useful and likely to have the largest impacts.	No	No
Ongoing	Georgia: Internet for firm innovation	Aidan Coville	Georgia	Trade and Competitiveness	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Growth	This IE explores the barriers to e-commerce participation and resulting impacts of using e-commerce for firms.	No	No
Completed	Nepal's Export Incentive	Daniel Reyes	Nepal	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of a cash incentive scheme provided to exporters of 30 products conditional on complying with a threshold of domestic value added, and exporting to countries other than India on the following outcomes: export growth in high value added products, diversification to markets other than India, and firm entry into exporting of targeted products.	No	No

Completed	Aceh Community Ranger Program IE	Audrey Sacks	Indonesia	Environment and Natural Resources	Environment and Natural Resources; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a multi-faceted intervention including training at-risk youth rangers, patrols, community livelihood and training, and an outreach and awareness raising campaigns on environmental and other issues on the following outcomes: environmental attitudes and behavior, economic welfare, self-esteem, and social integration of youth serving as forest rangers, and trust with their communities.	No	No
Completed	Evaluating ECED Services	Amer Hasan	Indonesia	Education	Education	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of a package for villages with the following components: (i) a community facilitator to raise community awareness on the importance of early childhood services, (ii) block grants for three years per village to be spent on establishing or supporting two centers, and (iii) 200 hours of teacher training per center, on the following outcomes: enrollment rates and duration of enrollment in ECD services and primary school, early childhood development outcomes, and test scores in primary school.	Yes	No
Completed	Microfranchising Nairobi IE	Owen Ozier	Kenya	Social Protection and Labor	Social Protection and Labor	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a microfranchising program operated by the International Rescue Committee on the following outcomes: income, occupational choice, empowerment, and skills.	Yes	Yes
Completed	Impact Assessment of Financial Literacy	Vincenzo Di Maro	Nigeria	Finance and Markets	Education	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of a financial education movie and the opportunity to open a microsavings account on the following outcomes: perceptions, trust, intentions to save/borrow from formal institutions, and saving and borrowing behavior.	Yes	No
Pre-Concept Note	Measuring the effect of extrinsic and intrinsic factors in improving performance in the public sector	Daniel Rogger	Liberia	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of improved methods of recruitment into and promotion within the civil services by the Employment Services Department of the Civil Service Agency on the following outcomes: quality of civil servants hired and promoted in terms of cognitive functioning, bureaucratic capacity, and intrinsic motivation and motivation of other civil servants within affected organisation.	No	No
Completed	Social Protection Governance and Fragility	Endashaw Tadesse Gossa	Uganda	Social Protection and Labor	Governance; Poverty	Risk & Vulnerability	What prevents citizens in poor communities from strengthening social accountability and obtaining higher returns from public investments? We analyze whether providing monitoring skills and encouraging the reporting of cases of mismanagement, as well as disseminating information on project performance, allow citizens to improve local development projects.	No	No
Completed	LWH One Acre Fund	Florence Kondylis	Rwanda	Agriculture	Poverty	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of various feedback tools to client farmers of a fee-based extension service provider on the following outcomes: farmers' attendance, interactions with the extension services, propensity to experience problems and response to them, service perceptions, knowledge score, and take-up among existing and new members.	Yes	No
Completed	Impact Evaluation of E-filing and In-depth Study of Risk-based Audits in Tajikistan	Oyebola Okunogbe	Tajikistan	Trade and Competitiveness	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of adoption and impact of electronic tax filing on the following outcomes: adoption, tax compliance costs, tax behavior of firms and perceptions of corruption in tax administration.	No	No
Ongoing	DR Female Biz and Worker training	Xavier Gine	Dominican Republic	Poverty	Poverty; Social Protection and Labor	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of financial literacy and job skills or entrepreneurship training program, aimed at improving the basic financial knowledge of ProSol beneficiaries as well as hard and soft skills for finding employment or starting and maintaining businesses, conducted by professional trainers or peers on the following outcomes: household finances management, savings, credit, usage of formal sector financial products, ability to search for, obtain, and retain formal employment, management of small businesses, new businesses opened, and income levels.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	Fingerprinting to Reduce Risky Borrowing	Xavier Gine	Malawi	Finance and Markets	Finance and Markets	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of improved borrower identification in financial institutions on the following outcomes: access to credit and repayment.	Yes	Yes

Status	Title	TTL	Country	Global Practice	Sub-Theme	Pillar	Summary	Gender analysis	Gender intervention
Completed	Protecting Early Childhood Development in Malawi (PECD)	Berk Özler	Malawi	Education	Education	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of the Protecting Early Childhood Development Project, focused on: (i) play and learning materials; (ii) teacher/caregiver training and mentoring (iii) teacher/caregiver cash incentives based on regular attendance; (iv) parenting education on the following outcomes: language development, fine motor skills, sustained attention, memory and problem solving, basic math skills, and socio-emotional development, as well as parental knowledge of child development and household stimulation for learning.	Yes	No
Completed	SEE Trade Facilitation Impact Evaluation	Ana Goicoechea	Albania; Macedonia FYR; Serbia	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of several intervention (i) of improvements of risk management procedures in technical-control agencies in Macedonia; (ii) delays in customs examining following a substantial reform in customs experienced in the 2000s in Albania; and (iii) the costs of delays in customs for the private sector in Serbia; on the following outcomes: reduction in time to trade, effectiveness to detect non-compliance, changes on firm's behavior (compliance), changes in trade flows, and changes in the distribution of trade across firms.	No	No
Ongoing	Evaluation of the permanence of forest conservation following the end of payments for environmental services	Aidan Coville	Uganda	Environment and Natural Resources	Environment and Natural Resources	Global Public Goods & Externalities	This IE examines whether forest included under a PES program remained conserved once payments ceased, and if not the rate and extent to which deforestation occurred. Secondly, it will examine the extent to which the results vary among different sub-groups.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Evaluation of PPAF Partner Organizations: NRSP and MRDO [Using Inclusion and Governance Mandates to Increase Accountability in Participatory Development]	Xavier Gine	Pakistan	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of women inclusion mandates and ratification in village-level grant management on the following outcomes: type and location of public goods built, attitudes and behavior of women as leaders.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	Impact Evaluation of Technology Extension Pilot	Leonardo Iacovone	Colombia	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of two competing interventions on improvements in management and in productivity in the Colombian auto-parts manufacturing sector: (i) individual consulting services support and (ii) group consulting services support, on the following outcomes: productivity, production levels, machine downtime, inventory levels, defect rates, worker hours, sales, and worker absenteeism rates.	No	No
Ongoing	Impact Evaluation of a Large Scale Female Entrepreneurship Pilot in Mexico	Leonardo Iacovone	Mexico	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of Mujeres Moviendo Mexico, a program offering comprehensive business support for female micro entrepreneurs in Mexico on the following outcomes: firm outcomes, innovation and the decision to continue or quit as an entrepreneur, for high-potential vs low-potential entrepreneurs.	Yes	Yes
Completed	Cote d'Ivoire Public Works IE	Patrick Premand	Cote d'Ivoire	Social Protection and Labor	Education; Poverty; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of labor-intensive public works and related graduation strategies on employment, earnings and risky behavior of youths.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Tanzania Revenue Collection	Vincenzo Di Maro	Tanzania	Governance	Macroeconomics & Fiscal Management	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of the introduction of electronic taxation system and nudges such as digital reminders to taxpayers to increase tax morale and subsequent tax payments on the following outcomes: property tax compliance.	No	No
Pre-Concept Note	Countering Coercion and Collusion: E-procurement in Bangladesh –a	Jürgen Rene Blum	Bangladesh	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of (i) baseline e-government procurement, (ii) baseline e-GP plus citizen monitoring portal, and (iii) baseline e-GP plus contract management module on the following outcomes: access and efficiency (e.g., bidder number, agency spending concentration, local bidders, perception of impartiality), cost overrun, delay, unit price, winning rebate, administrative cost, and scandals reported in media.	No	No
Ongoing	Attracting & deploying talent to reform civil service in DRC	Eric Mvukiyehe	Congo Dem. Rep.	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of civil service retirement and recruitment reform on the following outcomes: age structure of civil servants, qualifications and skills of young professionals, and perception of fairness of retirement and recruitment process.	Yes	No
Completed	Public Works and Welfare: A Randomized Control Trial of the Emergency Employment and Investment Project in Egypt	Eric Mvukiyehe	Egypt Arab Rep.	Social Protection and Labor	Poverty; Social Protection and Labor; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a Labor Intensive Public Works on semi-skilled and unskilled unemployed workers on the following outcomes: food security/consumption, assets, labor market outcomes, and social cohesion.	Yes	No

Pre-Concept Note	Relieving Capital Constraints for Rice Farmers - Warehouse Receipts System	Guignon Serge Adjognon	Senegal	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of rice warehousing on the following outcomes: farmers' incomes and sales, farmers' access to credit using rice as collateral, farmers' investment for the next harvest season (inputs & machinery), and rice production (quantity & quality).	Yes	No
Ongoing	The Direct and Indirect Effects of Public Works Programs: A Randomized Control Trial of a Cash-for-Work Program in the Comoros Island	Eric Mukiyehere	Comoros	Social Protection and Labor	Poverty; Social Protection and Labor; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a safety net program including a Labor Intensive Public Works Program on the following outcomes: consumption/food security, human development outcomes, labor market outcomes, quality of infrastructure, and number of children under 24 months benefitting from nutrition program.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	Assessing Civil Service Training in Ghana	Daniel Rogger	Ghana	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the Training for Productivity (TFP) project, the focus of which is to improve the Ghanaian Civil Service's capacity by implementing novel individual and group-based training methods for bureaucrats. The training programs will be experimentally implemented as part of a standard package of training sessions coordinated by the Office of the Head of Civil Service (OHCS) and the Civil Service Training Centre (CSTC) of Ghana.	No	No
Ongoing	Ethiopia Expressway	Kevin Croke	Ethiopia	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of the Ethiopia Expressway on the following outcomes: trade, investment, income, land use, environmental outcomes, and poverty.	No	No
Completed	Rio de Janeiro gender segregated public transport	Florence Kondylis	Brazil	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of gender segregated public transportation on the following outcomes: revealed choice to ride the Women's-only or mixed car and WTP, measures of subjective well-being by car type and compliance with the law by men.	Yes	Yes
Pre-Concept Note	Impact Evaluation on a Framework Agreement for Colombia's School Meals Program - Does Centrally Coordinated Buying Get Better Meals to More Students?	Jürgen Rene Blum	Colombia	Governance	Trade and Competitiveness	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of (i) procurement through framework agreements, (ii) citizen information and grievance portal through circulars on the following outcomes: value-for-money (student coverage, price paid, order quantity, quality of product, timeliness), firm-level outcomes (firm bids, characteristics, profit & loss, performance), and student educational welfare (attendance, enrollment, drop-outs).	No	No
Pre-Concept Note	Improving Citizen Access to Basic Services	Daniel Rogger	India	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of privately run kiosks offering access to government services under the Right to Public Services Act on the following outcomes: extent of appropriate access to government services among excluded groups.	Yes	Yes
Completed	Integrated Agriculture Development Project	Florence Kondylis	Bangladesh	Agriculture	Agriculture	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of the promotion of improved agricultural technologies through Farmer Field School methodology on the following outcomes: technology adoption, yields, and farmer income.	No	No
Ongoing	Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation	Guadalupe Bedoya	Kenya	Health, Nutrition and Population	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of top-down and bottom-up accountability systems through inspections of private and public health facilities on the following outcomes: patient safety and quality of care, prices and demand of health services.	No	No
Completed	LWH Rural Finance Evaluation	Florence Kondylis	Rwanda	Agriculture	Poverty	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of innovative financial products designed to help farmers save for agricultural inputs (targeted savings and commitment savings) on the following outcomes: use of agricultural inputs, savings patterns, use of input credit, and household expenditures.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	Land Husbandry, Water Harvesting and Hillside Irrigation project (GAFSP; WB)	Florence Kondylis	Rwanda	Agriculture	Poverty	Growth	The IE evaluates the impact of a large investment on agricultural productivity in land husbandry, water harvesting, and hillside irrigation in Rwanda on the following outcomes: agricultural income and commercialization, cropping pattern, and use of improved technologies.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Impact Evaluation of the rural Access and Mobility Project	Tesfamichael Nahusenay Mitiku	Nigeria	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Agriculture	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of road rehabilitation, upgrade, and maintenance on the following outcomes: transport conditions, agricultural commercialization, well-being of rural residents, and access to social services.	No	No

Status	Title	TTL	Country	Global Practice	Sub-Theme	Pillar	Summary	Gender analysis	Gender intervention
Ongoing	Punjab - IE on Rural WSS	Luis Andres	India	Water	Water	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of construction of sewerage schemes with treatment systems in GPs with good household sanitation coverage but septic tank effluent release on the village streets, and information, Education and Community Campaign to bring necessary behavioral change for better utilization of sewers to convey waste water on the following outcomes: incidence of water-borne, water-washed, water-related and excreta-related diseases, children nutritional outcomes, educational outcomes, beneficiary households' income, and ODF status.	Yes	No
Ongoing	CRSD Vietnam - Evaluation of Fisheries Co-management	Vincenzo Di Maro	Vietnam	Environment and Natural Resources	Governance	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of formation of community-based coastal fisheries co-management groups on the following outcomes: longevity, adherence to co-management scheme, as well as uptake of sustainable fisheries practices.	No	No
Ongoing	Haiti Strengthening Agriculture Public Services II (RESEFAG II) and Women in Leadership of Small and Medium Enterprises (WLSME)	Guigonan Serge Adjognon	Haiti	Agriculture	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of matching grants provided to cooperatives and agricultural service providers for input provision, post-harvest processing, and business training for women on the following outcomes: production and income of farmers, especially women.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	Targeting the Ultra-Poor in Afghanistan	Guadalupe Bedoya, Aidan Coville	Afghanistan	Finance and Markets	Poverty	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a package including productive assets, skills-related training, and consumption support in addition to other complementary services such as healthcare support, community mobilization and access to microfinance services on the following outcomes: economic well-being, labor occupation status, and psychological well-being.	Yes	Yes
Completed	The Speed of Justice, 2013 reform	Florence Kondylis	Senegal	Trade and Competitiveness	Governance; Trade and Competitiveness	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of a reform aiming to shorten the length of civil and commercial pre-trial procedures in Senegal.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Vietnam Central Highlands Poverty Reduction Project: Impact Evaluation	Andrew Beath	Vietnam	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of the Central Highlands Poverty Reduction Project, which provides a package of local infrastructure and livelihoods interventions on the following outcomes: identified development priorities, access to services, quality of local infrastructure, objective and subjective economic well-being, and participation of marginalized groups in decision-making.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Vietnam Results-Based Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Under the National Target Program: Impact Evaluation	Quy-Toan Do	Vietnam	Water	Water	Shared Prosperity	This IE induces random variation in the marginal price of piped water to estimate demand and thereby willingness-to-pay (WTP) for a piped water connections. WTP estimated from the experiment will be compared to (a) household waiting time to obtain piped water connection; (b) WTP measure (Becker-Deegroot-Marshak) elicited from unconnected households at baseline.	No	No
Ongoing	Ceara Rural Development and Access to Markets project	Florence Kondylis	Brazil	Agriculture	Agriculture	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of technical assistance and matching grants for the adoption of new technologies and identification of new markets on the following outcomes: organizational capacity; access to credit; sales value; agricultural production; commercial activities developed; investment	Yes	No
Completed	Changing norms and behaviors through entertainment TV: Impact Evaluation of the MTV series Shuga	Victor Orozco	Nigeria	Health, Nutrition and Population	Health; Nutrition and Population	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of community screenings of TV drama MTV Shuga on the following outcomes: knowledge, attitudes and behavior related to HIV/AIDS and gender-based violence. The RCT studies spillovers and experimentally the mediating factors of social norms and peer effects.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	DIME-WaSSIP Impact Evaluation - Nairobi	Aidan Coville	Kenya	Water	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of sanitation subsidies on the following outcomes: sanitation investment, household investment, rental costs, migration, and child health (conditional on large enough take-up).	No	No
Ongoing	Evaluation of Agricultural and Food Security Project (AFSP)	Paul Christian, Florence Kondylis	Nepal	Agriculture	Health; Nutrition and Population	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of agricultural technology adoption and dissemination of information on best-practice nutrition for children and pregnant women on the following outcomes: improved agricultural productivity and improved nutritional practices for mothers and pregnant women.	Yes	Yes

Ongoing	IE of Burkina Faso Local Government Support Project	Marcus Holmlund	Burkina Faso	Governance	Education; Health, Nutrition and Population; Water	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of (i) the dissemination of performance scorecards to municipal administrations and (ii) partnership agreements with one influential community-based organization (CBOs) in each municipality, and rewards for partner CBOs depending on their respective municipal administration's annual improvements in performance scores. Impact is measured by improvement in the performance ratings of municipal administrations for basic service delivery and institutional capacity, where ratings are benchmarked against national norms. Phase 1 of the study, which focuses on the dissemination of performance scorecard to municipal administrations, is ongoing.	No	No
Ongoing	IE of Burkina Faso Local Government Support Project Individual Citizen Intervention	Marcus Holmlund	Burkina Faso	Governance	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Governance & Accountability	The IE evaluates the impact of personal invitations for individual citizens to attend municipal council meetings on the following outcomes: attitudes towards local government of invited individuals and their wider community, and behavior of municipal councilors.	No	No
Completed	IE of Stormwater Management and Climate Change Adaptation	Test Profile, Marcus Holmlund	Senegal	Environment and Natural Resources	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE investigates the impact of an intervention which provides non-monetary incentives to local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to improve and maintain the cleanliness of public spaces and drainage infrastructure in peri-urban Dakar. Results show that households in intervention areas were less affected by flooding the past rainy season, and that the intervention decreased illness due to flooding and income lost due to flooding. This suggests that community engagement can be an important tool in resolving collective action problems in urban settings.	No	No
Ongoing	Impact Evaluation of the Angola Local Development Project	Vincenzo Di Maro	Angola	Social Protection and Labor	Education	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of community-school scorecards (questionnaire to parents to rate teachers and schools; parents and school together discuss an action plan to solve issues raised by the questionnaires) on the following outcomes: learning outcomes, school enrollment and attendance, teacher performance, and social capital dimensions.	No	No
Completed	Impact Evaluation of the Technology Transfers for Small Farmers (PTTA) project	Florence Kondylis	Haiti	Agriculture	Agriculture	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of providing subsidy vouchers for agricultural inputs on the following outcomes: yields, farmer income, and farmer profit.	No	No
Ongoing	IE of Urban Local Government Strengthening Program	Vincenzo Di Maro	Tanzania	Governance	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of performance targets for local governments on the following outcomes: service delivery performance.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Liberia Youth Opportunities Project	Laura Ralston, Kathleen G. Beegle	Liberia	Social Protection and Labor	Poverty; Trade and Competitiveness	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of cash grants to youth, combined with and without skill development opportunities (such as development of psycho-social skills, basic business skills and apprenticeships) on the following outcomes: employment, income, consumption, well-being, criminal activities.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	Colombia Mobile Victims Unit IE	Pablo Facundo Cuevas	Colombia	Governance	Governance; Poverty	Risk & Vulnerability	The internal armed conflict in Colombia has lasted over 52 years and left over 8 million victims. In 2011, the Government signed a comprehensive Victims Law that ensures the right to truth, justice, reparation, and no repetition. This impact evaluation estimates the effects of a national government program that serves as a front door for victims to access justice services under this law - the Mobile Victims Unit (MVU). The MVU visits marginalized communities and provides services including the provision of information on victims' rights, legal aid to file declarations of victimhood, and the provision of updated and personalized information about where victims' cases stand in the enrollment and implementation of a variety of public reparation, assistance, and attention services. This RCT estimates the short-term effects on reception of reparations, knowledge of rights, access to justice, integration into the community (economic and social), and perceptions of justice and the State.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	Impact Evaluation of Cambodia's Social Accountability for Improved Service Delivery Project	Andrew Beath, Ezequiel Molina	Cambodia	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of an intervention aimed at empowering citizens, strengthening partnership between sub-national administrations (SNAs) and citizens, and enhancing the accountability of SNAs and local service providers on the following outcomes: perceptions of quality of local health and education services, school attendance and learning, teacher attendance, child mortality, and incidence of treatment for illnesses and injuries.	No	No

Status	Title	TTL	Country	Global Practice	Sub-Theme	Pillar	Summary	Gender analysis	Gender Intervention
Ongoing	Improving bureaucratic information in the civil service of Pakistan_a	Daniel Rogger	Pakistan	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of an ICT platform with virtual engineering assessments of public sector projects to understand the mechanisms through which the ICT network has impact and which kinds of information are useful and likely to have the largest impacts.	No	No
Ongoing	Increasing the Returns to Irrigation Investments for Smallholder Farmers in Kenya	Regassa Ensermu Namara	Kenya	Water	Agriculture; Environment and Natural Resources	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of irrigation development on the following outcomes: crop choice, yields, food security, farm productivity, and income.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Investment Readiness Impact Evaluation	David McKenzie	Croatia; Kosovo; Montenegro; Serbia	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of an Investment Readiness Program for start-ups and SMEs on the following outcomes: investment readiness (as measured by judge scores), investments made, and firm growth.	No	No
Ongoing	Benefits of Drip Irrigation	Hanan Jacoby	India	Water	Agriculture	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of drip irrigation for groundwater-based dry season cultivation in southern India on the following outcomes: irrigated area, pumping hours, yield, crop profits, and farm income.	No	No
Ongoing	The impact of an online platform to disseminate business practices on business performance	Cao Piza	Brazil	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	The purpose of this impact evaluation is to use the platform to inform small firms on a set of good business practices and detect whether that can improve the take-up and performance. It will do so by addressing two questions: the first one concerns the manager perception on the benefits of good business practices, whereas the second analyzes whether the access to technical information on management practices has an impact on performance and the adoption of better practices.	No	No
Completed	Mexico Payment for Environmental Services Scheme: A Retrospective Evaluation	Victor Orozco	Mexico	Environment and Natural Resources	Environment and Natural Resources	Global Public Goods & Externalities	This IE evaluates the impact of payment for environmental services provides to communities to reduce deforestation and forest degradation. The study measures impacts on social capital, livelihoods, forest management activities at the community and household levels, and deforestation rates.	No	No
Ongoing	Microenterprise Supply Chain Intermediation Pilot	David McKenzie	Colombia	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of a mobile platform to lower costs of small vendors in purchasing produce and improve the supply chain on the following outcomes: time spent travelling to obtain inputs, prices, and farm profits.	No	No
Ongoing	Moving Youth Out of the Market for Crime: Interventions in the Honduras Safer Municipalities Project	Marcus Holmlund	Honduras	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Social Protection and Labor	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a labor market readiness/insertion program targeting at-risk youth aged 18-25. The intervention package includes (i) technical/vocational training; (ii) soft skills training (iii) group-based cognitive behavioral therapy; and (iv) a temporary job. Youth in the alternative treatment arm will be offered the basic program and additional cognitive behavioral therapy "maintenance" sessions to test whether these deepen and improve the sustainability of impacts.	No	No
Ongoing	Protecting livelihoods and the environment: Sustainable forest management in Burkina Faso	Guigouan Serge Adjoignon, Florence Kondylis	Burkina Faso	Environment and Natural Resources	Governance	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of a package of REDD+ interventions on forest cover changes in 12 Burkina Faso gazetted forests using quasi-experimental method approach. in addition we evaluating, by means of RCT, how contract design options affects the effectiveness of payments for ecosystem services. We are testing this in the context of Burkina Faso payments for reforestation activities where contracts are signed with communities to take care of newly planted trees.	No	No

We are focusing on two main comparisons:

- Collective versus Individual contract
- Threshold Based versus Piece rate contract

The results from these IEs could inform greatly the design of effective and efficient PES schemes around the developing world

Ongoing	Rebuilding Landscapes and Lives: Vincenzo Di Maro Impact Evaluation of the Nigeria Erosion and Watershed Management Project	Nigeria	Environment and Natural Resources	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of infrastructure investments and community involvement to manage land erosion on the following outcomes: land erosion levels, operation and maintenance of infrastructure investments, community engagement in construction and maintenance of infrastructure, and behavior change towards more environmentally responsible practices.	No	No
Ongoing	Road Safety in Kenya: Matatu and Insurance Markets	Kenya	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Governance; Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Transport Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of use of modern information and communication technologies to develop a big data infrastructure, and top-down and bottom-up accountability systems to improve driving safety and reduce road traffic accidents on the following outcomes: safer driving and road traffic accidents.	No	No
Ongoing	Impact Evaluation of Smallholders Agricultural Productivity and Commercialization (SAPEC)	Liberia	Agriculture	Poverty	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of subsidized delivery of agricultural inputs on food security and agricultural revenue, particularly focusing on targeting of youth. Within the sample, farmers of varying ages are offered the subsidized seeds and tools and also sent an SMS based e-voucher enabling them to buy rice or fertilizer. The IE studies the impact of these inputs on household outcomes and tests whether youth or more experienced farmers are the best targets for similar programs.	Yes	No
Ongoing	The Impact of eVouchers and Extension on Input Uptake	Uganda	Agriculture	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Shared Prosperity	The Uganda Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP) will provide subsidized farm inputs to nearly 10% of Ugandan farm households through an electronic voucher (?e-Voucher?) program. The eVoucher is designed to decrease in value each season, and phase out completely after three seasons. The IE examines the impact and sustainability of this subsidy scheme using a randomized controlled trial , whereby subsidy availability and level are randomly assigned.	Yes	No
Ongoing	The Social and Economic Impacts of Rural Electrification: Evidence from Kenya	Kenya	Energy and Extractives	Energy and Extractives	Shared Prosperity	The IE questions are: 1. What is the impact on smallholder farmers? agricultural productivity of an input subsidy that decreases over time, and phases out completely after three seasons? Is a temporary subsidy effective at creating demand for modern inputs, and is that demand sustained after the subsidy phases out? 2. Does the initial subsidy level impact farmers? use of, returns to, and learning about modern farm inputs? Does a higher initial subsidy level lead to higher adoption among recipient farmers?	Yes	No
Ongoing	Carrots or Sticks: The Impact of Incentives and Monitoring on the Performance of Public Extension Staff	Pakistan	Governance	Agriculture	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of performance based incentives, with credible monitoring on the following outcomes: extension staff outreach to farmers (and small farmers, in particular) and farmer feedback on extension staff availability and information quality. Improvement in cropping practices, technology adoption and ultimately crop yields.	Yes	No
Completed	Tunisia Community Works and Local Participation (JSDP) Impact evaluation	Tunisia	Social Protection and Labor	Poverty	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a Labor Intensive Public Works program for long-term unemployed on the following outcomes: employment, productivity, income, consumption, human capital, assets, and credit resources.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Complementarities of Irrigation and Extension Services	Nepal	Water	Agriculture	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of the modernization of irrigation canals and extension on the following outcomes: adoption of promoted technology and yield.	No	No
Ongoing	The Impact of Targeting Mechanisms on Efficiency and Equity of Irrigation in Mozambique	Mozambique	Agriculture	Agriculture; Water	Governance & Accountability	The proposed evaluation aims to shed light on if different approaches to select beneficiaries can reduce elite capture and result in a more equitable distribution of benefits. We will exploit exogenous variations in the composition of water users groups induced by the random assignment to two targeting regimes to understand the causal relation between group composition and collective action over operation and maintenance of the schemes, and final impact on production. In addition the way beneficiaries are selected will give us an opportunity to conduct a rigorous evaluation of the kits themselves through an RDD design.	Yes	No

Status	Title	TTL	Country	Global Practice	Sub-Theme	Pillar	Summary	Gender analysis	Gender intervention
Ongoing	DIME RWA Irrigation	Florence Kondylis	Rwanda	Agriculture	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Governance & Accountability	This IE design aims to (1) evaluate the impact of irrigation on the following outcomes: gross and net agricultural yield, income, expenditure, migration, land transactions, irrigation fee collection, crop choice, sale of production, and time use; and (2) address the challenges in sustaining the returns to irrigation investments. While the IE relies on a Spatial Regression Discontinuity design to estimate (1), a series of RCTs are used to answer (2). Specifically, irrigation fees, empowering monitors, and demonstration kits are being tested as complementary interventions to boost returns and sustainability of irrigation investments.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Dedicated Energy Distribution Feeders Evaluation	Aidan Coville	Nepal	Energy and Extractives	Energy and Extractives	Growth	The proposed research aims to advance global understanding of the relevance of reliability of energy access for economic growth and job creation. Specifically, it will examine the way hours of electricity supplied and hours of uninterrupted supply transform firm behavior and productivity. It will also analyze the extent to which the assumed industrial transformation translates into poverty eradication and shared prosperity.	No	No
Ongoing	Evaluating Efficient ways to Promote Sustainable Land and Water Management and Payments for Ecosystem Services in Ghana	Paul Christian	Ghana	Agriculture	Environment and Natural Resources	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a program to encourage sustainable land and water management through agricultural extension and a new payment for environment services scheme for farmers on the following outcomes: adoption of sustainable land management technologies (tree planting, soil bunds, etc), awareness of environmental impacts of technologies, and sustained use of behaviors promoted through PES.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Evaluating procurement reforms in the State of Amazonas and Manaus	Laura De Castro Zoratto	Brazil	Governance	Macroeconomics & Fiscal Management	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of (i) Procurement e-Document Platform and (ii) encouragement of potential suppliers to participate on: participation (e.g., registration on platforms, number and type of firms), process outcomes (e.g., disqualifications, delays, contract awards, etc.), and final outcomes (e.g., winning firm characteristics, price, delivery).	No	No
Ongoing	Experimental Evidence on Urban Transport and Mobility: Impact Evaluation of the Dar es Salaam BRT System	Bilal Siddiqi	Tanzania	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience; Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	The Dar es Salaam Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system consists of six phases. We will evaluate the economic impacts of Phases 1, 3, and 4, focusing on (i) access to jobs, markets, and services for the urban poor, (ii) changes in land value, rent, and access to amenities, and (iii) mode shift from private cars to use of public transport. Causal identification will come from a spatial triple differences (difference-in-difference-in-differences) methodology, using the fact that all planned phases of the BRT system center on arterial rays emanating from the central business district. Estimates will be combined with a general equilibrium model of economic activity throughout Dar es Salaam. The IE will also experimentally measure, using randomized controlled trials, the impacts of complementary interventions to increase access and benefits of the BRT to the urban poor. These experiments will also be used to identify key elasticities in the model.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Fostering Long-term Savings	Siegfried Zottel, Florentina Mulaj	Zambia	Finance and Markets	Finance and Markets	Growth	This project will use a novel text-messaging-based intervention to: 1) identify the behavioral barriers that lead to low engagement with formal financial services amongst those using the services; and 2) test strategies to help people overcome those barriers to increase engagement and financial security. Additionally, we will provide the first evidence (that we are aware of) on the impact of conversational, two-way text messaging designed to encourage savings and loan repayment that provides a dynamic and responsive platform through Q&A capabilities and efforts to engage people more personally about formal financial products that may suit them.	No	No
Ongoing	From Workfare to Well-being: A randomized Evaluation of the Effects of Labor-Intensive Public Works on the Urban Poor in Eastern DRC	Eric Mvukiyehe	Congo Dem. Rep.	Social Protection and Labor	Poverty; Social Protection and Labor; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a Labor Intensive Public Works program, with or without an extended training program and/or incentivised savings accounts on the following outcomes: employment, income, productive consumption, savings, unproductive consumption, individual investment, illicit behavior, social cohesion, and psychological well-being.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Group Interventions for Agricultural Transformation in Mozambique	Florence Kondylis	Mozambique	Agriculture	Water	Governance & Accountability	We use high frequency crowd sourced irrigation water use data in combination to quarterly Ag production survey to develop personalized feedback on water use, timing of planting and coordination within schemes to increase water efficiency and coordination and reduce conflict over water resources.	Yes	No

Pre-Concept Note	How effective is matching grant in promoting export competitiveness	Aminur Rahman	Tunisia	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of a matching grant scheme on the following outcomes: product quality and diversification, destination of exports, job creation, firm's profitability, sales, and productivity.	No	No
Ongoing	Impact Evaluation of Rwanda Rural Feeder Roads	Florence Kondylis	Rwanda	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Agriculture; Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of feeder roads investment on the following outcomes: road use, market prices, market structure, access to markets, labor supply, road maintenance, land transactions, and private sector development.	Yes	No
Ongoing	IE of the Kenya Judicial Performance Improvement Project	Nicholas Menzies	Kenya	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of alternative implementation strategies for court performance feedback and management on the following outcomes: timeliness of case resolution and quality of court user satisfaction.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Impact Evaluation of the Peru Support of the Subnational Transport Program Project	Javier Morales Sarria	Peru	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Agriculture; Poverty; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of rural road rehabilitation on the following outcomes: poverty, access to and use of basic services, access to jobs, reduction in local prices, health, education, and production.	Yes	No
Ongoing	The Socio-Economic Impact of Improved Electricity	Arndt Reichert	Bangladesh	Energy and Extractives	Energy and Extractives	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of improvements to the electricity distribution network on the following outcomes: quality and reliability of electricity that reaches consumers, investments by households and firms resulting in changes to human capital, productivity, and well-being, as well as adoption of climate-smart practices.	Yes	No
Completed	Senegal Behavior Change Campaign & Solar Lights Evaluation	Aidan Coville, Arndt Reichert	Senegal	Energy and Extractives	Energy and Extractives	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of (i) a radio campaign, (ii) radio campaign in combination with community campaign, and (iii) provision of pico-PV lighting product, on the following outcomes: applications of the pico-PV unit, operation and maintenance knowledge, product recognition, quality perceptions, purchasing decisions, and benefits of pico-PV.	No	No
Ongoing	Mafia skills programme: a Randomized Control Trial of Apprenticeship Schemes in Northern Nigeria	Eric Mvukiyehe	Nigeria	Social Protection and Labor	Poverty; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of the Mafia programme, which targets youth at risk with different packages of economic and private sector development activities (including skills, training entrepreneurship, microfinance, and apprenticeships) on human capital, economic welfare, and labor market outcomes, among others.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	Making Services Work for the Poor in Fragile and Conflict-afflicted Contexts: An Impact Evaluation of Tuungane Interventions to Strengthen Accountability of Service Providers - T2 Plus	Eric Mvukiyehe	Congo Dem. Rep.	Governance	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of (i) bottom-up community involvement; (ii) top-down ministry involvement; and (iii) bottom-up and top-down combined on the following outcomes: knowledge and attitudes, participation, accountability, efficacy, capture, performance of service providers, social cohesion, and state legitimacy.	Yes	No
Completed	Promoting Democracy in Fragile States: Behavioral and Experimental Evidence from Liberia	Eric Mvukiyehe	Liberia	Governance	Governance	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of different strategies to promote democracy in fragile states using Liberia as a setting on the following outcomes: voting in 2011 elections, contributions to political campaign, contacts with government agency or official, community meetings and peaceful protests attendance.	Yes	Yes
Pre-Concept Note	Building a Supportive Environment for Operation and Maintenance in the Tanzanian Rural Water Supply Subsector	Aidan Coville	Tanzania	Governance	Governance; Water	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of a Payment by Results scheme for local government authorities who provide water to focus on operations and maintenance of existing sources on the following outcomes: expansion of rural water access in eligible districts with a specific emphasis on operations and maintenance to improve long-term sustainability.	No	No
Completed	Seeing is believing? Evidence from a field experiment in rural Mozambique	Florence Kondylis	Mozambique	Agriculture	Agriculture; Environment and Natural Resources	Growth	The IE evaluates the impact of extension training through lead farming, gender leadership, and performance-based incentives on the following outcomes: agricultural knowledge, adoption, perception.	Yes	Yes
Completed	Teaching farmers through social networks	Florence Kondylis, Arianna Legovini	Malawi	Agriculture	Agriculture; Environment and Natural Resources	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of farmers' learning about a new agricultural technology and then communicating it to others to convince them to adopt it on the following outcomes: knowledge and adoption of the new technologies, maize yields, and social network relationships and perceptions.	Yes	Yes

Status	Title	TTL	Country	Global Practice	Sub-Theme	Pillar	Summary	Gender analysis	Gender Intervention
Completed	Reforming Village-Level Governance via Horizontal Pressure: Evidence from an Experiment in Zimbabwe	Eric Mvukiyehe	Zimbabwe	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	The effectiveness of horizontal pressure from civil society leaders at reforming the local governance of village heads. Two different scenarios are compared: one in which a capacity building exercise is offered purely to village heads and another in which civil society leaders are also present and involved in the sessions.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Mafia skills programme: a Randomized Control Trial of Community Skills Development Centres (COSDECs) in Northern Nigeria	Eric Mvukiyehe	Nigeria	Social Protection and Labor	Poverty; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of the Mafia programme, which targets youth at risk with different packages of economic and private sector development activities (including skills, training entrepreneurship, microfinance, and apprenticeships) on human capital, economic welfare, and labor market outcomes, among others.	Yes	Yes
Completed	Impact Evaluation of the "Entrepreneur Status" in Benin	Massimiliano Santini, David McKenzie	Benin	Trade and Competitiveness	Trade and Competitiveness	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of the introduction of the Entrepreneur status on the following outcomes: formalization, business performance, business skills, accounting systems, level of trust, access to new markets, level of advertising, access to banking, tax payments, investment, employment, and standards of living.	Yes	No
Ongoing	IE of a Land Certification Program	Florence Kondylis	Benin	Agriculture	Agriculture; Governance	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of a large-scale land right formalization program in Benin (community identification and demarcation of all parcels and legal documentation of customary land ownership) on the following outcomes: agricultural investments and production.	Yes	No
Completed	Participatory Development in Fragile and Conflict-affected Contexts : Tuungane 1	Eric Mvukiyehe	Congo Dem. Rep.	Governance	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE takes a long-run view of CDD and examines the effects of a CDD program called Tuungane in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. The Tuungane program is a CDD program implementing community-chosen development projects that consists of two distinct phases: Tuungane 1 (T1) and Tuungane (T2). This IE focuses on T1, which was implemented randomly beginning in 2007 and consisted of an initial part emphasizing governance and social outcomes and a second part centered on larger infrastructure projects.	Yes	Yes
Completed	Participatory Development in Fragile and Conflict-affected Contexts : Tuungane 2	Eric Mvukiyehe	Congo Dem. Rep.	Governance	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE takes a long-run view of CDD and examines the effects of a CDD program called Tuungane in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. The Tuungane program is a CDD program implementing community-chosen development projects that consists of two distinct phases: Tuungane 1 (T1) and Tuungane (T2). This IE focuses on T2, which was implemented in 2011 and grew out of a similar framework of thinking, but also included scorecards, more intensive work within communities and larger grants.	Yes	No
Completed	Promoting Political Participation in War-torn Countries: Micro-Level Evidence from Postwar Liberia	Eric Mvukiyehe	Liberia	Governance	Governance	Risk & Vulnerability	This study evaluates the effects UNMIL operations (military and non-military activities) on the political participation of ordinary Liberians after civil war.	Yes	No
Completed	Cote d'Ivoire Apprenticeship IE	Patrick Premand	Cote d'Ivoire	Social Protection and Labor	Education; Poverty; Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of provision of formal apprenticeships, on the following outcomes: employment, earnings, among youths, workforce, intake of apprenticeship, value of work and profits among firms.	Yes	No
Pre-Concept Note	Impact Evaluation of the STEP agricultural transfer program in Eastern DRC	Eric Mvukiyehe	Congo Dem. Rep.	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluate the impacts of the agricultural transfers as well as shed light on the potential mechanisms through which those impacts might occur.	Yes	Yes
Completed	Land conservation payments also conserve social capital in Mexico	Victor Orozco	Mexico	Environment and Natural Resources	Environment and Natural Resources	Global Public Goods & Externalities	This IE evaluates the impact of payment for environmental services provides on social capital outcomes. These included actions that indicate cooperation (participation), investments that benefit the whole community (infrastructure), and attitudes demonstrating the foundations of social capital (trust or functions). We also measured institutional structures that support social capital, including the range of decisions made by the community assembly (governance), and whether a wide variety of community members participated in decisions (inclusion).	No	No

Ongoing	National Quality Infrastructure Development	Aidan Coville	Ethiopia	Trade and Competitiveness	Agriculture	Growth	Low product quality? or inability to credibly signal high quality? may be a hindrance to firm performance and exporting in developing countries. In this impact evaluation, we investigate whether improving the national quality infrastructure? (NQI) system in Ethiopia can promote quality upgrading, firm growth, and exporting. The evaluation is part of the World Bank-funded Ethiopia National Quality Infrastructure Development Project, which involves capacity building in government agencies, procurement of testing equipment, and engagement with the private sector. First, we offer priority access NQI services to firms at the end of the domestic value chain in three priority sectors, and supplement this with consulting on quality standards and improvement for a subset of firms. Second, we look at the whole value chain in the honey sector, and implement interventions at three levels: export encouragement (priority access to NQI and consulting) for processors, mobile quality testing equipment for traders, and agricultural extension services for farmers.	No	No
Pre-Concept Note	Improving Trading Relationships through Intermediation and Liquidity Access: Experimental Design of the IE for the Zambia Agribusiness and Trade Project	Guignon Serge Adjognon	Zambia	Trade and Competitiveness	Agriculture	Growth	The proposed Impact Evaluation (IE) will evaluate issues that are at the heart of ZATP (P156492): (a) identifying the market frictions that prevent the formation of productive trading relationships between buyers and sellers, and (b) testing approaches to targeting these frictions to improve contracting and welfare for both parties. Potentially welfare-enhancing trading relationships will not form if coordination costs are high (for instance, a buyer must contract with and monitor many smallholder farmers), contract enforcement is challenging, or liquidity and scale constraints prevent farmers or firms from undertaking productivity enhancing investments. The IEs proposed here seek to evaluate the importance of intermediation and relationship-specific investment on contracting, trading, and contract completion in the short-term, and income, productivity, and employment in the long-term. Specifically, the IEs will focus on specific elements of ZATP related to Component 1 ? Market Linkages in Agribusiness, and Component 2 ? MSME Supplier Development Program.	No	No
Completed	Public Works and Welfare: A Randomized Control Trial of infrastructure projects targeting poor communities in Egypt	Eric Mvukiyehe	Egypt Arab Rep.	Social Protection and Labor	Poverty	Risk & Vulnerability	The ELIP infrastructure IE analyzes the direct effects of the projects on the economic, social, and psychological welfare outcomes of program participants as well as the community. It does so by using a phased-in randomized design at the village level and randomizing worker-level participants. The specific ELIP programs in the IE sample are cash-for-work projects focusing on school, youth center, and social unit rehabilitation.	No	No
Ongoing	Promoting community engagement of the youth through learning and life skills training : a RCT in Kazakhstan	Eric Mvukiyehe	Kazakhstan	Education	Social Protection and Labor	Risk & Vulnerability	The IE tests in a randomized controlled trial two interventions that seek to enhance youth development, build non-cognitive skills among youth, and improve their employment and socioeconomic outcomes in Kazakhstan.	Yes	No
Ongoing	DRC - Human Development Systems Strengthening Project IE	Eric Mvukiyehe	Congo Dem. Rep.	Governance	Social Protection and Labor	Growth	This IE will evaluate the effectiveness of two groups of interventions. The first group of interventions focuses on household-level decision-making by the parents, and investigates the impact of the content of the sensitization activity. The second group of interventions centers on the institutional environment, and investigates the impact of the involvement of local elites and/or civil society (parents' association) in the sensitization activities on the effectiveness of the campaign.	No	No
Ongoing	Thimo ruraux - targeting DRC STEP		Congo Dem. Rep.	Social Protection and Labor	Poverty	Risk & Vulnerability	The IE tests by way of experimental methods, the efficacy of alternative targeting systems that feature different community agents in the selection process, in addition to testing the overall socioeconomic impacts of public works schemes on socioeconomic welfare of recipient households and communities.	Yes	Yes

Status	Title	TTL	Country	Global Practice	Sub-Theme	Pillar	Summary	Gender analysis	Gender Intervention
Pre-Concept Note	Creating jobs in developing countries: Evaluating the Impact of a Business Plan Competition in Kenya	Francisco Campos	Kenya	Trade and Competitiveness	Social Protection and Labor	Growth	The Kenya Business Plan Competition (BPC) impact evaluation uses experimental methodology to enrich the evidence about tackling capital constraints to high-growth entrepreneurship in. It studies alternative mechanisms of promoting businesses with high-growth potential and creating jobs for youths in Kenya. Given the high cost of BPCs, isolating what works is an important policy question. The study will examine the importance of screening, training and size of grants in the context of a BPC. The most effective interventions in identifying high-growth entrepreneurs, as well as in providing adequate support in access to new skills and capital, can be integrated in future programs in Kenya and elsewhere in Africa.	Yes	No
Ongoing	Growth & Employment IE	David McKenzie	Nigeria	Trade and Competitiveness	Finance and Markets	Growth	This impact evaluation will test four different approaches to building skills in SMEs in Nigeria.	No	No
Pre-Concept Note	Impact Evaluation of the Benazir Income Support Programme's Biometric Identification-Based Cash Transfer Program	Bilal Siddiqi	Pakistan	Social Protection and Labor	Governance; Poverty; Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Growth	The Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Pakistan's largest social protection program, is in the process of transitioning from an ATM smartcard/Points of Sale (PoS)-based cash transfer payments system to a biometric identification-based verification system (BVS). BISP, DIME, and the Identification for Development (ID4D) program aim to conduct an impact evaluation that will (i) estimate the impacts of BVS on 43 early adopter districts using administrative data and a quasi-experimental approach, (ii) estimate the broader impacts of BVS on efficiency, targeting, leakage, ease of access, and female empowerment using a phased-in randomized controlled trial of the rollout of BVS in the remaining districts; and (iii) test complementary (managerial, technological, operational) solutions that could improve service delivery.	Yes	Yes
Pre-Concept Note	Impact of e-KYC on access to finance: Evidence from Bangladesh	Xavier Gine	Bangladesh	Finance and Markets	Poverty	Growth	Existing Know Your Customer (KYC) rules for mobile money and agent banking in Bangladesh require customers to initiate the application for a mobile money account with an Mobile Financial Service (MFS) Provider's agent, who submits paper-based KYC forms to a regional office of the MFS provider. The office manually verifies the documentation provided and decides whether the account should be opened. The approval and activation process takes up to 3-5 days and the transaction costs associated with procuring and verifying paperwork are a barrier to access. Bangladesh has recently rolled out a National ID scheme, allowing biometric identification of all adults. This creates the opportunity to shift from in-person manual verification of documents for opening mobile money accounts to electronic verification. This IE of a pilot e-KYC program examines how on-the-spot verification using biometrics improves take-up and affects utilization of mobile money and fraudulent activities.	Yes	No
Completed	Ethiopia Governance IE	Daniel Rogger	Ethiopia	Governance	Education; Health, Nutrition and Population; Poverty	Governance & Accountability	We directly test the knowledge of Ethiopian civil servants at the three tiers of government, aiming to understand whether local tiers of government make lower errors regarding citizen characteristics than regional or federal. They do, consistent with the economics literature. However, this is not to do with being 'closer to the citizenry'. The impact of decentralization varies depending on the management practices at the local level. We experiment with this finding by sending packets of information to a random subset of the officials we study. Though the average treatment effect is significant at the usual levels, the effect is all driven by organisations with a weak culture of information management. So decentralization is about improved management, not about being closer to the people.	No	No
Pre-Concept Note	Evaluating the impact of transport corridors in Eastern Africa	Alice Duhaut	Kenya	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience; Trade and Competitiveness	Global Public Goods & Externalities	The proposed IE will provide knowledge of the effects of the road infrastructure on a variety of outcomes related to the welfare of the local population and the evolution of livestock, adding to the literature on the wider economic benefits of road infrastructure. It will also inform on impediments faced by small-scale, cross-border and estimate the impact of programs to overcome them. This will contribute to fill the gap in knowledge on pastoralist communities and markets and complement ongoing programs monitoring and studying transport in East Africa, among others the Sub Saharan Africa Transport Policy Program.	Yes	Yes

<p>Pre-Concept Note</p> <p>Impact of highway upgrading on national integration and local economic development</p>	<p>Alice Duhaut</p> <p>Tunisia</p>	<p>Transport and Information and Communication Technologies</p>	<p>Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience; Trade and Competitiveness</p>	<p>Global Public Goods & Externalities</p>	<p>The research project aims to contribute to the literature on transport corridors in two ways. First, it will provide reduced form evidence on the impact of the road on local output, employment and market access. That evidence adds to the existing literature on market access and local development, providing insight into the evolution of spatial disparities between hinterland and coastal areas. The proposed IE first gathers reduced form evidence of the impact of road upgrading and improved access to coastal cities on local output growth. These results contribute additional empirical evidence to a literature containing mixed findings.</p>	<p>No</p> <p>No</p>
<p>Pre-Concept Note</p> <p>Understanding and Addressing Gender-Based Violence in Public Transportation in Dar es Salaam</p>	<p>Blial Siddiqi</p> <p>Tanzania</p>	<p>Transport and Information and Communication Technologies</p>	<p>Transport and Information and Communication Technologies</p>	<p>Global Public Goods & Externalities</p>	<p>The Dar es Salaam Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system has sought to offer women and girls a safe and secure means of transport, by incorporating gender-responsive design features in its infrastructure and services. The Government of Tanzania is keen to understand the extent to which the BRT has impacted the incidence of sexual harassment and GBV, and to test interventions to further tackle this issue. Our impact evaluation therefore seeks to (1) document the nature and extent of sexual harassment and GBV experienced by women in their daily commute, and estimate its economic consequences for women's mobility and occupational choices; (2) estimate the BRT's impact on reducing sexual harassment and GBV for female commuters; and (3) experimentally test the impacts of scalable interventions designed to mitigate sexual harassment and GBV on public transportation, such as information campaigns, gender-responsiveness training of BRT staff, segregated bus entrances.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>Yes</p>
<p>Pre-Concept Note</p> <p>The route for development: complementary effects of improved roads and agricultural extension services</p>	<p>Caio Piza</p> <p>Mozambique</p>	<p>Transport and Information and Communication Technologies</p>	<p>Transport and Information and Communication Technologies</p>	<p>Global Public Goods & Externalities</p>	<p>Many of the world's poorest areas are also among its most remote. In these areas, lack of adequate transport infrastructure affects every aspect of life, from agriculture, to health, to access to education. Further, inadequate transport infrastructure significantly constrains the ability of governments or other external organisations to intervene in these areas to improve the quality of life, for example by direct support to the agricultural sector to promote a transition from subsistence agriculture to production of a marketable surplus. However, improvements to transport infrastructure in isolation are unlikely to overcome these other barriers, or may not do so in a sufficiently short space of time to realise the benefits of improved transport infrastructure over the time scale of an impact evaluation; the key consequence of improved transport infrastructure may instead be that the impact of projects to alleviate other barriers to agricultural growth is larger.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>
<p>Pre-Concept Note</p> <p>Lake Victoria Transport Program Rwanda Corridor</p>	<p>Florence Kondylis</p> <p>Rwanda</p>	<p>Transport and Information and Communication Technologies</p>	<p>Agriculture</p>	<p>Growth</p>	<p>The IE will study the effects of the construction of the Ngoma-Nyanza highway in Rwanda, a 130-kilometer section of road linking southern Rwanda with border crossings to Tanzania and the DRC. The southern corridor is currently unpaved and consequently services no long-range traffic. The Ngoma-Nyanza highway is among the priority road sections identified by Rwanda's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy (EDPRS II). As per EDPRS II, the government plans to upgrade about 830 km of national roads to paved highway standards. Evidence from the impact evaluation will contribute to prioritizing road segments and quantifying economic gains. The spirit of the study is to leverage the government's investment in administrative data collection, complemented with surveys, to document the national impact of a large infrastructure program.</p>	<p>Yes</p> <p>No</p>

Status	Title	TTL	Country	Global Practice	Sub-Theme	Pillar	Summary	Gender analysis	Gender Intervention
Pre-Concept Note	Empowering Road Monitors in Addis Ababa	Florence Kondylis	Rwanda	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Agriculture	Global Public Goods & Externalities	The project will form Local Community Associations (LCAs), who will be trained to perform routine maintenance activities at the road segment level. We will compare traditional road maintenance contractors with local community associations (LCAs) and compare the rate of deterioration of upgraded rural roads over time under these two and compared to no maintenance at all. Specifically: Treatment 1: LCA will have a fixed budget per kilometer of road and flexibility as to how to spend it Treatment 2: LCA will have a prescribed expenditure model per kilometer of road Treatment 3: community will be charged with road maintenance but with no outside budget for wages or equipment. Treatment 4: standard urban contractor in charge of maintenance.	Yes	Yes
Pre-Concept Note	Evaluating the impact of urban corridor improvement in Addis Ababa	Javier Morales Sarrera	Ethiopia	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Global Public Goods & Externalities	The renovation of urban corridors under a "complete street design" is expected to generate benefits to all corridor users, but improved walkability, road safety, and local air pollution have the potential to benefit women, children, and low income households the most. The costs of poor pedestrian mobility fall particularly hard on the poor (unable to afford other means of transport), informal workers (who rely on precarious public spaces to conduct informal trading and retail), and women (who are considerably more likely to be employed in the informal sector, and more like to commute on foot, than men). This IE is strategically important as there is lack of direct evidence that relates the researched areas with the provision of alternative infrastructure along corridors. In addition, the impact evaluation of road safety components is important to demonstrate the extent to which different infrastructure and enforcement can help lower fatalities.	Yes	No
Pre-Concept Note	Hawassa Industrial Park Community Impact Evaluation	Kevin Croke	Ethiopia	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Social Protection and Labor; Trade and Competitiveness	Global Public Goods & Externalities	In this project we want to use a unique large-scale government-led industrialization project in Southern Ethiopia to understand the impact of factory employment on workers and the rural communities from which they originate. The Hawassa Industrial Park (HIP) is one of ten industrial parks that are currently being planned and built all over Ethiopia. These parks will focus on light, export-oriented manufacturing. The park is unique in that all recruitment and training of workers is centralized through the Hawassa Industrial Park Sourcing and Training Employees in the Region? (HIPSTER) program, which will identify, select, screen, grade and train about 30,000 HIP employees in the next two years.	No	Yes
Pre-Concept Note	Creating a Transport Data System to Evaluate Improvements to Transport Efficiency and Road Safety	Kevin Croke	Ethiopia	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Trade and Competitiveness	Global Public Goods & Externalities	This IE builds on the Ethiopia Expressway IE which is part of iConnect phase 1. The first expressway IE focuses on the impact of the Mojo-Hawassa expressway on economic outcomes. This IE goes beyond this initial proposal in two ways. First, this IE introduces a focus on road safety, by developing a methodology to estimate the road safety impact of a) the Mojo-Hawassa expressway, which should improve safety conditions and reduce accidents on the existing Mojo-Hawassa trunk road; and b) other road safety interventions developed and implemented by the Expressway Support Project on traffic accidents, injuries, fatalities, and economic losses in high accident sections of Ethiopia's main transportation corridors. Second, as part of this IE we will digitize records of all large scale road upgrade that Ethiopia has implemented via the RSDP and combine these with spatially referenced data to estimate the effect of these upgrades on economic outcomes.	No	No

Pre-Concept Note	SLEEEK: Saving Lives through Enforcement, Engineering and Education on Kenyan roads	Guadalupe Bedoya	Kenya	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Global Public Goods & Externalities	The proposed IE seeks to build on previous work, by combining multiple interventions adapted to Nairobi's context, taking into consideration the constrained resources and in line with the Kenyan Road Safety Strategic Plan. Developing a low-cost data system and incorporating low-cost, behavioral and educational targeted interventions into the IE in ways that may provide easily scalable solutions, are part of the national and global priorities. In addition, we will work with the Kenyan government and the WB Transport GP to identify feasible interventions related to changes in road attributes (engineering interventions) and road safety management.	No	No
Pre-Concept Note	Guinea-Bissau Rural Transport Project: impact evaluation on Women's access to essential services and economic opportunities	Sveta Milusheva	Guinea-Bissau	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Global Public Goods & Externalities	This study will help quantify the impact of better road infrastructure for women and will inform policy makers in Guinea-Bissau of whether the infrastructure is leading to equitable access for all or if additional interventions are necessary to increase the impact of road rehabilitation for women. Future road projects can then be designed to maximize the impact for women and help to decrease the gender gaps. Additionally, few infrastructure evaluations study the differential benefits for men and women, so the knowledge generated from this evaluation can be used by policy makers more widely as they seek to achieve equitable access for all.	Yes	No
Pre-Concept Note	The short-term health impacts of emergency response and trauma registry ? an IE of the Health Services Improvement and Emergency Response of the Southern Africa Transport and Trade Facilitation II (SATTf-SOP2) Program	Sveta Milusheva	Malawi	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Health; Nutrition and Population	Global Public Goods & Externalities	We are planning to evaluate the effectiveness of a pilot program aimed at reducing adverse health outcomes from road traffic injuries (RTIs) through increased quality of medical care. While some of the measures have been implemented in other contexts, there is scant evidence on the effectiveness of the implementation of this specific combination of interventions, especially in a low income, high incidence setting such as Malawi. Quantifying the impact of this program on mortality and morbidity will make it possible for policy makers to calculate the cost effectiveness (i.e. \$ per life or per DALY saved) and to determine if the program should be expanded in the rest of the country, or, alternatively, if other strategies might be more effective to reduce the burden of road traffic injury mortality. Additionally, the comprehensive data system that will be developed can be used to improve the intervention and increase its cost-effectiveness.	No	No
Pre-Concept Note	Effects of Large Transportation Infrastructure Projects on Worker Well-Being	Sveta Milusheva	Senegal	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Social Protection and Labor	Global Public Goods & Externalities	The proposed IE aims to shed light on the effect of job generation of large infrastructure projects on the welfare of individuals employed in the construction of the infrastructure itself. Via a randomized controlled trial, we propose to produce causal estimates of the value of the jobs created such as income, job security, and future employment prospects. Set in the context of a large African city with a relatively high level of unemployment or employment informality, the findings will be relevant for future phases of the infrastructure expansion in Senegal and other developing countries more broadly. Additionally, the IE will look at complementary policies that could be implemented in order to improve the welfare effects from the construction jobs. This research could inform policy makers for setting regulations concerning contracts in the future and the benefit of complementary worker training programs.	No	No
Pre-Concept Note	Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar	Sveta Milusheva	Senegal	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Global Public Goods & Externalities	This IE aims to put in place a Data System in Dakar that will allow a systematic analysis of the impact of large scale transport infrastructure on urban mobility and commuting patterns; congestion and air quality; housing prices and gentrification; road safety and road traffic injuries. Such a large-scale infrastructure project can have both positive and negative effects and we aim to study and quantify both. Additionally, while public transit is usually presumed to benefit all, often mobility does not increase for certain groups, especially women and socio-economically disadvantaged individuals. An experiment will be conducted to understand the impact of alternative fare structures on the probability of using the new transit system and on ridership for women and socio-economically disadvantaged groups. The results can help policy makers in Senegal in deciding on a fare system that is conducive to equitable access and increased mobility for all.	Yes	Yes

Status	Title	TTL	Country	Global Practice	Sub-Theme	Pillar	Summary	Gender analysis	Gender intervention
Pre-Concept Note	Impact Evaluation of Iraq Transport Corridor Project	Theophile Bougna	Iraq	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Trade and Competitiveness	Global Public Goods & Externalities	The Development Objective of this activity is to inform future corridor investments in Iraq by generating rigorous evidence, through an impact evaluation of the rehabilitation of a 257km segment of Iraq's Expressway 1 and the construction of a 23km segment along the North-South corridor. The goals of this impact evaluation are to examine whether transport investments (i) increase economic activity in urban areas and lay-by areas near the roadcorridor, (ii) reduce road fatalities and accidents, and (iii) increase trade volume through the port into the country.	No	No
Pre-Concept Note	Pavuna Transport Subsidy	Marcus Holmlund	Brazil	Transport and Information and Communication Technologies	Social; Urban; Rural; and Resilience	Global Public Goods & Externalities	The study will develop and examine two complementary active labor market interventions. Volunteers will be recruited to use a smart phone app and be tasked to report their commuting habits, their employment status and their job searching process. The participants will, then, be randomly assigned to one of three treatment arms. The control group will receive a minimum incentive to use the app and report their information. The first treatment group will receive a cash subsidy to use public transportation in the pursuit of employment opportunities through job agencies. The second treatment arm, in addition to the transport subsidy, will receive formal soft skills training and job search coaching.	No	No
Completed	IE of Brazil's Financial Literacy 2	Caio Piza	Brazil	Finance and Markets	Education	Growth	This IE presents the findings of a large-scale experimental evaluation of a financial education pilot program for primary school students in Brazil. The pilot was carried out during the school year of 2015 and included students from four different grades (3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th) in 101 municipal schools of Manaus and Joinville. The pilot's objective was to increase students' financial proficiency and, consequently, change attitudinal and behavioral outcomes regarding consumption and savings. The results suggest that the program increased financial literacy by 0.07 SD for the overall sample and by 0.1 SD for middle school students. We also found positive results on attitudes towards consumption and savings of 0.09 and 0.05 SD respectively. Heterogeneous analyses were carried out seeking to understand: (1) for which subgroup the pilot had the largest effect, and (2) the extent to which the pilot's implementation influenced the program's efficacy.	Yes	No
Pre-Concept Note	A Property Tax Experiment in Colombian Municipalities	Jürgen René Blum	Colombia	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of (i) online payment and (ii) installment payment on the following outcomes: tax revenues, tax administration, tax compliance, citizen satisfaction, and taxpayer knowledge.	No	No
Completed	Elections and Collective Action	Eric Mvukiyehe	Liberia	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This IE evaluates the impact of the introduction of elections in traditional settings on the following outcomes: voting, community meetings attendance, political and community leaders contacts, collective action and trust participation, and governance procedures.	Yes	No
Completed	Experimental evidence on UNMIL radio's electoral programmes and female political participation in rural Liberia	Eric Mvukiyehe	Liberia	Governance	Education	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of rural women's organization to listen to the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) Radio's electoral programs in a series of weekly group listening sessions on the following outcomes: Women's political attitudes and participation.	Yes	Yes
Ongoing	IE Helps Deliver Development Projects	Vincenzo Di Maro	Maro	Governance	Governance	Governance & Accountability	This is a study of the relationship between IE adoption and project performance	No	No
Completed	IE of Brazil's Financial Literacy	Caio Piza	Brazil	Finance and Markets	Finance and Markets	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of a financial literacy program for high school students in 6 states of Brazil on the following outcomes: financial proficiency score, savings, budget planning, parent's financial knowledge, and student graduation.	No	No
Completed	IE of a Land Certification Program	Florence Kondylis	Benin	Agriculture	Agriculture; Governance	Growth	This IE evaluates the impact of a large-scale land right formalization program in Benin (community identification and demarcation of all parcels and legal documentation of customary land ownership) on the following outcomes: agricultural investments and production.	Yes	No
Completed	Impact Evaluation of Scaling Up Handwashing & Sanitation Behavior Project in rural Tanzania	Aidan Coville	Tanzania	Water	Health; Nutrition and Population	Risk & Vulnerability	This IE evaluates the impact of a handwashing campaign and sanitation marketing on the following outcomes: child health and development (anthropometrics and hemoglobin levels), handwashing behavior, and latrine construction.	No	No
Completed	Impact Evaluation of the Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	Parmesh Shah	India	Agriculture	Agriculture	Shared Prosperity	This IE evaluates the impact of women's group formation, social mobilization, savings and credit, and skills formation on the following outcomes: consumption, assets, education, health, empowerment, and access to programs.	Yes	Yes



APPENDIX B

SELECTION AND QUALITY ASSURANCE OF IMPACT EVALUATIONS FOR POLICY RELEVANCE AND TECHNICAL RIGOR

Applications for IE work are submitted to DIME through calls for proposals, usually announced after DIME workshops and targeting both teams participating in workshops, as well as the development community more broadly. IE requires strong technical expertise, which is why most competitive calls for proposals reward applications submitted by researchers, as opposed to operational teams or country counterparts. Providing training and assigning a research team to teams of practitioners equalizes the chance that their application will be selected.

All submissions at both the expression of interest (EOI) and concept note stage undergo a rigorous technical and policy relevance review (figure B.1 and box, opposite page). External technical experts, chosen for their expertise in both impact evaluation and the relevant subject matter, score proposals on a set of technical criteria through a blind review process. Internal World Bank Global Practices and regional focal points score the proposals on policy relevance and feasibility of

implementation. A technical committee, comprised of senior and lead economists from the World Bank’s Research Group, selects the winners based on their technical and policy scores, overall feasibility of implementation, and capacity to target important knowledge gaps.

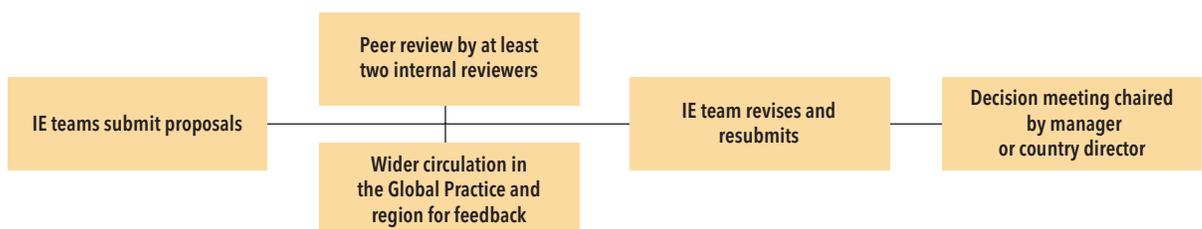
The teams that pass the EOI stage receive a preparation grant of US\$25,000 to develop a full technical proposal (see the templates for the concept note and proposed budget at the end of this appendix). The teams that pass the concept note stage receive an implementation grant of US\$150,000 (over three years).

After i2i approves concept notes, they undergo an internal World Bank quality assurance process, involving a separate review meeting, chaired by the country or Global Practice manager, and incorporating feedback from at least two internal reviewers, usually a subject matter expert and an operations expert (figure B.2). This process of combining i2i’s and the World Bank’s review

■ ■ **Figure B.1** The i2i review process



■ ■ **Figure B.2** The World Bank’s review process



REVIEW CRITERIA FOR EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

- Clarity of the research questions.
- Potential to contribute to evidence gaps.
- Prioritized project components/interventions have logical pathways to intermediary and final outcomes.
- Credible identification strategy for each research question.
- Potential for learning, such as by including multiple treatment arms.
- Targeting and recruitment of participants clearly defined, and the number of participants adequate to implement proposed analyses.
- Feasibility of implementation (sample size, intervention, selection of beneficiaries, and country context).
- Evidence of partner engagement and support.
- Potential to influence the design and/or prioritization of current and future development interventions.
- Potential to influence policy design and/or scale-up.

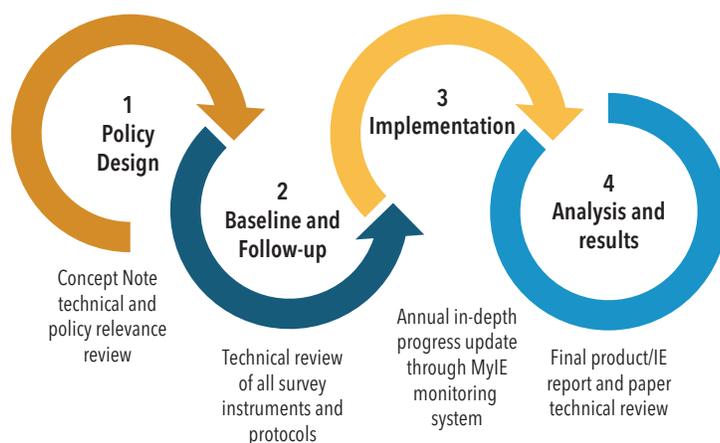
REVIEW CRITERIA FOR CONCEPT NOTES

- Hypotheses and research questions are clearly linked to the theory of change and have relevance to important research and/or policy questions.
- Main outcomes of interest are relevant to answering research questions and are feasibly gathered.
- Evaluation design and sampling strategy:
 - The identification strategy is well explained and defines a credible counterfactual.
 - The design presents no ethical issues or, if so, mitigation measures are highlighted.
 - Sufficient detail on sample size/power calculations is provided for each of the primary research questions, given available data.
- Details on data collection instruments:
 - The data collection strategy is thought out and feasible.
 - The procedure for taking into account ethical considerations is clear and meets appropriate standards.
- IE management
 - The research team and implementing partners have sufficient capacity to carry out the proposed research
 - The proposed budget is realistic and represents research value-for-money.



processes ensures technical quality, buy-in from the client, and ongoing relevance to World Bank and country policy priorities (figure B.3). In cases where World Bank regions rank a proposal highly on policy relevance and there is a strong commitment from the client to do the evaluation, but the technical evaluation from the external review does not meet i2i technical standards, DIME provides technical expertise to build capacity and revise the design.

■ ■ **Figure B.3** Quality assurance during project cycle



Concept Note Template



Impact Evaluation (IE) Concept Note Template

[IE Title]

[Country]

[IE code]

[Date]

Keywords:¹ Choose one or more keywords/categories that describe your IE.² (R)

¹ Please refer to JEL classification codes <http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/displayiel.cfm>.

² The concept note is aligned to Ethical clearance (E) and Registry (R) indicative requirements. These indicative requirements are referenced throughout the document.

Table of Contents

IE PROFILE INDICATORS	3
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
2. BACKGROUND AND KEY INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES.....	4
3. LITERATURE REVIEW (E).....	4
4. POLICY RELEVANCE	4
5. THEORY OF CHANGE (E).....	4
6. HYPOTHESES/EVALUATION QUESTIONS (E,R).....	5
7. MAIN OUTCOMES OF INTEREST (E,R).....	5
8. EVALUATION DESIGN AND SAMPLING STRATEGY (E,R).....	6
8.1 TREATMENT AND CONTROL GROUPS.....	6
8.2 SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS	6
9. DATA COLLECTION (E,R).....	6
9.1 QUANTITATIVE INSTRUMENTS.....	6
9.2 MANAGEMENT OF DATA QUALITY	6
9.3 ETHICAL ISSUES.....	6
9.4 QUALITATIVE INSTRUMENTS.....	6
9.5 IE IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING SYSTEM (R)	7
10. DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS	7
10.1 DATA CODING, ENTRY, AND EDITING (E).....	7
10.2 MODEL SPECIFICATION FOR QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS.....	7
11. STUDY LIMITATIONS AND RISKS (E).....	7
12. IE MANAGEMENT (E,R).....	9
12.1 EVALUATION TEAM AND MAIN COUNTERPARTS.....	9
12.2 WORK PLAN AND DELIVERABLES	9
12.3 BUDGET	10
13. PLAN FOR USING DATA AND EVIDENCE FROM THE STUDY	10
REFERENCES.....	10
APPENDIX	11
I2I INDICATORS OF IE INFLUENCE ON PROGRAM/POLICY	11
THEORY OF CHANGE EXAMPLE.....	13

IE PROFILE INDICATORS

No.	Indicator	Description
1	IE code	IE code (hyperlink to IE portal)
2	IE Title	Legal title of the IE
3	IE TTL	As in IE portal
4	IE Contact Person	Name and affiliation/unit
5	Region	AFR/EAP/ECA/ LCR/ MEN/SAR
6	Sector Board/Global Practice	Use standard abbreviations
7	WBG PID (if IE is evaluating a WBG operation)	PID (hyperlink to operations portal)
8	WBG Project Name (if IE is evaluating a WBG operation)	Legal project name
9	Project TTL (if IE is evaluating a WBG operation)	TTL in operations portal
10	Intervention	<Policy/intervention to be evaluated> e.g., Financial literacy in high schools
11	Main Outcomes	<Most important outcome(s)> e.g., student financial knowledge, attitudes and behavior
12	IE Unit of Intervention/Randomization	Main level of treatment assignment/randomization if it applies (e.g., school)
13	Number of IE Units of Intervention	e.g. 900 schools
14	IE Unit of Analysis	Lowest level of analysis on which outcomes are measured (e.g., student)
15	Number of IE Units of Analysis	E.g., 20,000 students
16	Number of Treatment Arms	Number of treatment arms
17	IE Question 1 (Treatment Arm 1)	What is the impact of <intervention> on <outcomes>?
18	Method IE Question 1	Main method to estimate IE Question in (17). E.g., "Random assignment at the school level"
19	Mechanism tested in IE Question 1	If the treatment arm tests a particular mechanism, classify it accordingly, e.g., information, incentives, behavioral biases, constraints, accountability measures (For general discussion about mechanisms see http://www.itg.be/internet/ds/tde/doc/Astbury%20%26%20Leeuw%20.pdf). If the treatment arm does not identify a particular mechanism, write "Package"
20	IE Question 2 (Treatment Arm 2)	What is the impact of <intervention variation 1> on <outcomes>? E.g., What is the impact of a parental workshop on financial literacy on student knowledge, attitudes and behavior?
21	Method IE Question 2	Method IE Question in (20): e.g., "Random assignment at the parent level"
22	Mechanism tested in IE Question 2	See (19)
23	IE Question 3 (Treatment Arm 3)	See (20)
24	Method IE Question 3	See (20)
25	Mechanism tested in IE Question 3	See (18)
25	Gender-specific treatment (Yes, No)	Yes if it is a gender-specific intervention
27	Gender analysis (Yes, No)	Yes if there is stratification/power for gender-specific analysis
28	IE Team & Affiliations	Name 1 (Organization/Unit Affiliation, Role); Name 2 (Organization/Unit Affiliation, Role)...
29	Estimated Budget (including research time)	Total in USD
30	CN Review Date	Month-Year
31	Estimated Timeframe for IE	Month-Year to Month-Year
32	Main Local Counterpart Institution(s)	E.g., Ministry of Education

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

(1 page)

- Describe the proposed IE **in non-technical language in one paragraph or less**. This could be an abstract of your IE. Include broad motivation/background and policy/research contribution. (E,R)
- Present IE questions and main outcome(s) the intervention aims to affect.
- Briefly explain how you are proposing to test your main evaluation question(s).

2. BACKGROUND AND KEY INSTITUTIONAL FEATURES

(1 page)

- Present an overview of the local context.
- Identify and define the problem: what is the policy/research problem this IE is proposing to study? Which groups are affected by the problem?
- Describe the intervention whether existing or new, implementing organization, institutional setting and any important consideration.
- Describe the intervention geographic/demographic scale and scope: Does it represent the “mode” of delivery in the country? (R, E)

3. LITERATURE REVIEW (E)

(1 page or less)

- Describe most relevant literature/scientific background specifically linked to your problem/evaluation question(s).

4. POLICY RELEVANCE

(1/2 page or less)

- Assess the extent to which the study may influence policy and institutional capacity at the national, regional, and international level. Explain how you plan to track the policy influence of your study (see Appendix on i2i sample indicators of IE influence on program/policy. These indicators, which are currently under revision, will be collected through Grant Monitoring and Reporting on annual basis from all i2i supported IEs).

5. THEORY OF CHANGE (E)

(1 Figure and 2-3 paragraphs)

- Describe the main elements of the intervention, and the hypothesized causal chain from inputs, through activities and outputs, to outcomes.
- Describe the main assumptions and other factors underlying the causal chain (internal and external).

A theory of change describes how the intervention is expected to affect the outcomes of interest (based on theory) but it does not demonstrate whether the intervention causes the observed outcomes. It usually includes the most important outcomes (intermediate and final) that are critical to the causal chain, even if not all will be measured (see Appendix for example).

A theory of change sets the structure for the hypotheses, evaluation questions, and outcomes of interest. It also lists key indicators for developing the implementation protocol and IE monitoring system aimed at understanding what is being evaluated, and whether the critical intervention activities/components were implemented/taken up as planned.

6. HYPOTHESES/EVALUATION QUESTIONS (E,R)

(1/2 page)

- List the hypotheses derived from your theory of change.
- List the main evaluation question(s) to be addressed by the proposed study. Evaluation questions connect the specific intervention/treatment variation to the outcomes of interest, and end with a question mark. They should be in the following format: What is the impact of <intervention/intervention variation> on <outcomes>? E.g., What is the impact of a parental workshop on financial literacy on student knowledge, attitudes and behavior?
- **You may have a broad evaluation question** based on the knowledge gap and the strategy proposed. **However, the number of specific questions in this section should be perfectly aligned to the number of your treatment arms** (i.e., if you have 3 treatment arms you should have three specific evaluation questions). Each question can be evaluated on a vector of outcomes (i.e., you may organize them as sub-questions). Methods to answer sub-questions on heterogeneous treatment effects and spillovers should be described in the methods section.
- Describe how the evaluation questions were derived.

7. MAIN OUTCOMES OF INTEREST (E,R)

(1 table)

- Briefly list and define main outcomes of interest (primary and secondary/intermediate) as in Table 1.
- Further details on how the outcomes will be measured/collected will go in the data collection section.

Table 1. Main Outcomes of Interest

Outcome Type	Outcome Name	Definition	Measurement Level
Primary/Secondary			

8. EVALUATION DESIGN AND SAMPLING STRATEGY (E,R)

(2 pages or less)

- Present the main features of the proposed evaluation design to address the evaluation question(s).
- Describe precisely the identification strategy (e.g., trial design including clustering, factorial, stratification details) for each evaluation question.
- Report all inclusion/exclusion criteria to define the target population/population studied, providers, settings, and clusters (as relevant).
- Report any **ethical issues** that may arise concerning the evaluation design and the sampling strategy (not related to data collection).

8.1 TREATMENT AND CONTROL GROUPS

- Provide specific description of features of each control and treatment arm (one paragraph per arm).

8.2 SAMPLE SIZE CALCULATIONS

- Present the sample size estimates. Describe how the sample size was determined, including the sampling frame, and main assumptions including Minimum Detectable Effect (MDE), variance estimates, intra-cluster correlation, and units per cluster (if applicable).

9. DATA COLLECTION (E,R)

(1 page if basic, 1-2 pages if include all sections for registration and ethical clearance)

- Describe main instruments for data collection

9.1 QUANTITATIVE INSTRUMENTS

- Describe how primary and secondary outcomes (from section 7) will be measured, their timing and frequency.

9.2 MANAGEMENT OF DATA QUALITY

- Describe methods used to enhance the quality of measurements (e.g., multiple observations, training of surveyors), electronic data collection, protocols for quality assurance.

9.3 ETHICAL ISSUES

- Describe if this IE will require ethical approval, informed consent procedures, and important ethical considerations related to data collection.

9.4 QUALITATIVE INSTRUMENTS

- Provide a description of all qualitative instruments (if applicable).

9.5 IE IMPLEMENTATION MONITORING SYSTEM ^(R)

- Describe the IE implementation monitoring system, particularly, what specific indicators and system will be used to follow up the studied population, their treatment participation, treatment actually delivered and received based on activities, and outputs (see the theory of change section).

10. DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS

(~ 1-2 pages)

10.1 DATA CODING, ENTRY, AND EDITING³ ^(E)

- Describe planned methods for data entry, and for handling missing data, imputations.

10.2 MODEL SPECIFICATION FOR QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

- Describe the statistical method(s) that will be used to compare groups for primary and secondary outcomes (the specific equation should be included), any transformations to quantitative data. Specify whether the standard errors will be clustered or corrected.
- Specify what IE parameter of interest will be estimated (e.g., ITT, TT, MTE, LATE).
- Describe how you plan to address multiple hypothesis testing.
- Describe methods for additional analyses, including spillovers and subgroup analyses.
- Provide a list of any variables to be collected to check balance and correct for potential selection due to attrition, non-response, take-up rate issues (all theoretically important variables to be measured at baseline, including, those thought to be related to participation/dropout/non-response and the outcomes of interest).
- Lay out a strategy to follow up, test and correct for (if required) sources of bias (e.g., non-random attrition, non-response, endogenous take-up).
- State if you plan to register this IE (see selected links below)
 - AEA RCT Registry (<https://www.socialscisearch.org/>)
 - 3ie Registry (<http://www.3ieimpact.org/evaluation/ridie/>)

11. STUDY LIMITATIONS AND RISKS ^(E)

(1/2 page)

- Provide an assessment of risk and threat to internal validity (related to previous section)
- Discuss issues related to external validity, particularly (i) representativeness of the sample; (ii) representativeness of the institution(s) delivering the intervention, and (iii) feasibility that the intervention can be scaled up.

³ This subsection is optional

12. IE MANAGEMENT (E,R)

(All tables)

12.1 EVALUATION TEAM AND MAIN COUNTERPARTS

- Provide list of all IE team members with their position, affiliation, and responsibilities (including lead researcher, other research team members, and all project staff involved in the IE work, and main implementing agency counterparts).

Table 2. IE Team and Main Counterparts

Name	Role	Organization/Unit
	Principal investigators (specify Lead Researcher)	
	Other IE team members (specify IE TTL and Field Coordinator)	
	WBG Project staff involved in the IE (if the IE is related to a WBG project, specify Project TTL)	
	Main implementing and policy counterparts	

12.2 WORK PLAN AND DELIVERABLES

Table 3. Milestones, Deliverables, and Estimated Timeline

Milestones	Deliverables	Completion Date
Peer-reviewed Concept Note	Methodology note	May 15, 2013
Data collection plan and pilot	TORs Questionnaires	
Data collection (Baseline)	Cleaned data Dictionaries	
First data analysis	Presentation Data file Do files Baseline report	

Implementation of intervention aligned to evaluation	Rollout plan Monitoring reports verifying treatment and control status	
Follow-up data collection plan	TORs Questionnaire	
Data collection (Follow-up)	Cleaned data Dictionaries	
Final report and policy notes	Technical note Policy note Data file Do files	
Dissemination of findings	Presentations	May 30, 2017

12.3 BUDGET

(1 paragraph)

- Present total budget and disaggregated by staff time, data collection, and travel. Include all sources of funding, both Bank-executed and client-executed (BB resources, trust fund and grants, FBS, EFO, project financing for the IE, such as data collection, and other client financing). Estimate and include all research/staff time (not only the time charged).

Table 4. Total Budget per Category

Category	USD	%
Staff		
STC		
Data Collection		
Travel		
Total		

- Attach detailed budget (see excel file template).

13. PLAN FOR USING DATA AND EVIDENCE FROM THE STUDY

(1 paragraph)

- Describe communication, participation, and dissemination strategy (potential users of findings, media channels) at all stages of the IE (design, baseline analysis, mid-corrections, follow-up analysis, and final results).

REFERENCES

APPENDIX

i2i INDICATORS OF IE INFLUENCE ON PROGRAM/POLICY

Indicator	Definition	Example of Specific Output (required)
Quality of Policy Design		
Rationalized policy design (Yes=1, No=0)	IE improved design based on clear understanding of the underlying theory of change (causal links between the intervention components and the outcomes) and highlighted areas of uncertainty and critical assumptions.	The IE helped the [matching grant project] develop better communication and technical assistance strategies to address [common take-up/participation issues]
Introduced structured learning (multiple treatment arms) (Yes=1, No=0)	IE included multiple treatment arms to determine causal mechanisms, and compare the effectiveness of different interventions in practice	The IE introduced [alternative drug supply chains] to improve delivery of [medicine to the facilities in Zambia]
Adopted solution from existing IE results (Yes=1, No=0)	IE exposed program providers to existing evidence across sectors and/or countries and affected agreement on what components of intervention might work, and what might need to be removed using existing evidence.	The IE on [Malawi's gender reservation] was adopted by [Mozambique one year after this IE was designed]
Quality of Implementation		
Increased take-up (Yes=1, No=0)	IE improved information and/or incentives that resulted in increased proportion of people that use a program (out of those targeted by the program.)	The IE motivated [the court to enforce the digitalization of court cases] and increased the proportion of [judges moving from paper-based to computer-based processes in Senegal]
Improved delivery (Yes=1, No=0)	IE ensured that the treatment reached the treated in an effective and timely manner. IE clarified what the treatment entailed, to whom it will be delivered, when and where it will take place and provided feedback to the implementation agency to act upon differences between planned and executed treatment.	The incentives provided to increase adherence to treatment also increased [computer use by judges in Senegal]
Improved timeliness of implementation (Yes=1, No=0)	IE helped create a better design that improved efficiency of implementation, translating into better planned disbursement schedule and faster speed of disbursement. IE field coordinators followed/facilitated implementation.	A technical working group, formed as part of the IE [used to define changes in the regulatory framework for health facility inspections in Kenya] helped speed up project implementation.
Quality of Data		
High-quality baseline survey (Yes=1, No=0)	IE provided a full high-quality baseline survey (including covariates, with sufficient sample size, and representative of policy-affected population) available to policymakers and researchers creating or building on	

	instruments for policymaking even before the IE started.	
High-quality follow-up survey(s) (Yes=1, No=0)	IE included comparable follow-up panel data for project.	
Improved administrative data (Yes=1, No=0)	IE data requirements for planning of data collection rounds strengthened the M&E function and reporting of key indicators.	The IE data requirements [convinced the Minister of Education to introduce unique school identifiers] that improved their administrative data.
Availability of Data as a Public Good (Yes=1, No=0)	The location of IE project data is known and accessible or it was uploaded in micro-data catalog.	
Capacity Building		
Client participated in IE workshop(s) (Yes=1, No=0)	The client attended IE workshop(s) and was connected to a broader global network of practitioners, policymakers, and experts in a set of relevant areas.	Rio, 06/2011 - DIME-FPD Impact Evaluation of Finance and Private Sector Development.
Baseline results discussed with client (Yes=1, No=0)	If baseline results were discussed with client please specify the client type, how it was discussed with the client, and the location/event of the discussion.	The IE team held a [workshop, meeting, VC] to present baseline findings on [Date]
IE results discussed with client (Yes=1, No=0)	IE analysis and results were discussed with the client to understand their policy relevance and application. Please specify the client, how it was discussed with the client and the location/event of the discussion.	The IE team held a [workshop, meeting, VC] to discuss IE results on [Date]
Training provided for data analysis (Yes=1, No=0)	IE improved skills of local institutions and/or staff to develop and implement IE, general monitoring and other data analysis independently (through discussions, technical assistance, workshops, and other training channels.)	The IE field coordinator led trainings on CSPro, Stata and SPSS to the Minister of Agriculture, allowing the team to use the data for their programming and improve their data-entry function.
Quality of Policy Decisions		
Baseline informed policy design/implementation (Yes=1, No=0)	IE baseline data was used by governments and other stakeholders to stimulate policy dialogue and/or help identify problems and solutions.	The IE identified [incentive problems in the size of women groups in Ethiopia] and helped project [introduce specialization in group composition]
Adopted the results of testing causal mechanisms or packages based on the IE (Yes=1, No=0)	IE evidence from experimental testing of alternative mechanisms or packages was used by governments or other stakeholders to inform policy decisions.	The IE identified more efficient [supply chain system] and government agreed to scale up at [national level in Zambia]
IE results were used to motivate scale-up/scale-down of policy at national level (Yes=1, No=0)	IE results reported success (or insufficient) impact of the intervention in achieving desired outcomes and were used by governments and/or other agencies/stakeholders to motivate scale-up (scale-down) of policy at national level.	The IE tested the [financial literacy program] and the [government] decided to scale up/scale down at the [national level]
Quality of Dissemination		
Number of presentations to policymakers of IE results	The number of presentations on the IE results given to policymakers.	

Number of presentations to academics of IE results	The number of presentations on the IE results given to academics.
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THEORY OF CHANGE EXAMPLE

Inspections Regimes in Health Care and their Impact on Patient Safety Standards and Quality of Care in Kenya

The evaluation targets all health facilities in three counties of Kenya (around 1,000 or 10% of the total number of health facilities in the country). It will have three arms, each of which is expected to affect quality of care and patient safety for all the population in their catchment areas. The details on the treatment arms are discussed in Section IV. The control group will be the “Business-as-usual” Low-intensity Health Inspections Regime, the first treatment arm will be a High-intensity Public Health Inspections Regime with Public Disclosure of the health facility’s patient safety score, and the second arm will be a Private System of Supportive Supervision.

There are three common components across these arms: (1) a regulatory framework accompanied by clear guidelines on the minimum patient safety standards that facilities are expected to comply with; (2) a monitoring system to track compliance with minimum patient safety standards over time and; (3) a scoring and information report card system to publicize health facilities’ compliance with minimum patient safety standards. Each treatment arm will include 2 or 3 of these components. Intervention activities are defined by these three components as follows:

- (1) **A regulatory framework accompanied by clear guidelines on the minimum patient safety standards:** Activities in this component include the streamlining of the Checklist, the development of a detailed implementation manual, a score system to grade health facilities and a system of warnings and sanctions for non-compliant HFs. All these activities have been taking place during the last several months, from a process that started some years ago (see Checklist Process Note in Appendix 2 for further details). The new regulatory framework is schedule to be completed by the end of June 2014 (See Draft of Checklist in Appendix 3).
- (2) **A monitoring system to track compliance with minimum patient safety standards:** This component includes activities related to the definition of the parameters for the inspections and the supportive supervision, including who the inspectors/supervisors will be, how often the inspections/supportive supervision will take place, and the system to enforce the warnings and sanctions developed in (1). Several of these elements have been defined, and a planning meeting with the participant counties and the MOH is schedule for August/September 2014.
- (3) **A scoring and information report card system to publicize health facilities’ compliance with minimum patient safety standards:** The scoring system is part of the regulatory framework from (1), and the report card system will be developed consistent with that scoring in a way that effectively communicates to patients the status of the health facilities.

Figure 1 presents a simplified theory of change behind the broad intervention to be evaluated, including its main components/inputs, activities, outputs, and the hypothesized causal chain to select outcomes of interest.

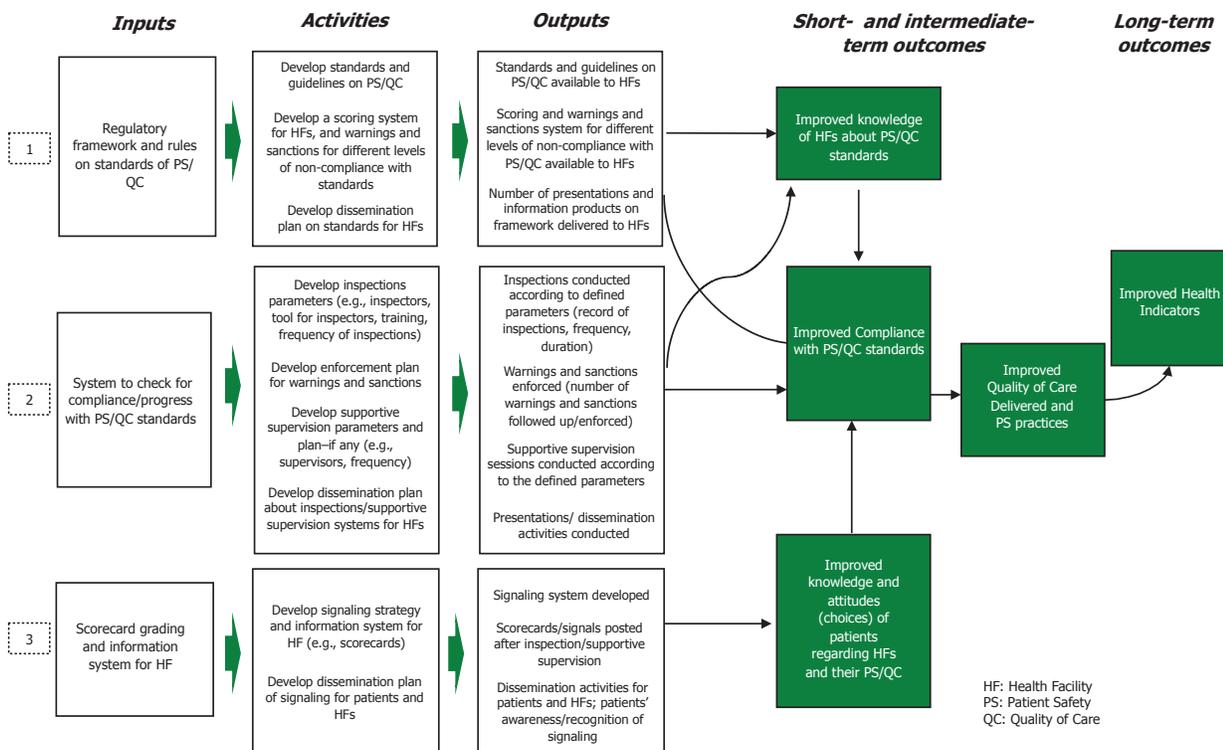
The main assumption behind this theory of change is that the combination of two or more of these components leads to inspection/supportive supervision systems that provide incentives for health facilities to comply with/increase patient safety standards (i.e., clear rules of the game, good information systems, a working system of

warnings and sanctions, an effective supportive supervision, as well as a consumer liability system through the scorecard grading that create costs/benefits that incentivize health facilities to improve patient safety).

For instance, activities and outputs from component (1) are expected to affect the knowledge of the health facilities in terms of quality and patient safety, which is a necessary (although not sufficient) condition to affect compliance with the standards. Activities and outputs in component (2) are expected to directly affect compliance by creating incentives (and costs) for noncompliance. Finally, the third component is expected to affect consumer demand, which in turn may lead to changes in provider behavior and a reallocation of demand to facilities with higher patient safety scores. In the long-term, better quality of care contributes to improvements in the health outcomes of the population served by health facilities.

We examine the impact of the interventions on a triad of measures that takes into account our setting with public and private providers: Quality and Patient Safety in the market, Quantity in the market and Prices in the market. The first set of outcomes are intermediate outcomes in the continuum of patient safety and quality of healthcare services measured through (A) compliance with a quality of care and patient safety checklist; (B) compliance with key infection control measures in doctor-patient interactions; (C) accuracy of diagnosis and treatment as evaluated through the use of standardized patients; (D) prevalence of unnecessary or harmful medication, and (E) prevalence of substandard drugs. Consumer and provider behavior are further measured through (A) patient loads in different health facilities and (B) prices charged to patients for consultations and laboratory procedures.

Figure 1. Theory of Change of a High-stakes and High Consumer Liability Health Inspection Regime



Concept Note Budget Template

CIC Impact Program



Project Name
IE Code
Country

Budget for an Impact Evaluation - Template

Include overheads and record all the time from researchers, TTLs, and WB staff even if it is not charged

Milestone	Category	Fiscal Year	Description	Unit Cost (USD)	Unit (No)	Unit name	Total Cost (USD)	Source of funds (include all different sources of funding: BB, TF, other)	Milestone Sum
Concept Note	Staff	FY13	Primary Investigator/Researcher (G level)		weeks				
Concept Note	ETC	FY13	Co-P/Researcher (F level)		weeks				
Concept Note	Staff	FY13	TTL/Region Staff (F level)		weeks				
Concept Note	Travel	FY14	Scoping Mission		person x week				
Baseline Data Collection	Staff	FY14	Primary Investigator/Researcher (G level)		weeks				
Baseline Data Collection	Staff	FY14	Co-P/Researcher (F level)		weeks				
Baseline Data Collection	STC	FY14	Research Assistant		weeks				
Baseline Data Collection	Staff	FY14	Project Manager		weeks				
Baseline Data Collection	STC	FY14	Field Coordinator		weeks				
Baseline Data Collection	Travel	FY14	Supervision Mission (training/survey launch)		person x 2 weeks				
Baseline Data Collection	Travel	FY14	Local Travel (Field Coordinator)		person x week				
Baseline Data Collection	Data collection	FY14	Health facility surveys		health facilities				
Baseline Analysis	Staff	FY15	Primary Investigator/Researcher (G level)		weeks				
Baseline Analysis	Staff	FY15	Co-P/Researcher (F level)		weeks				
Baseline Analysis	Staff	FY15	Project Manager		weeks				
Baseline Analysis	STC	FY15	Research Assistant		weeks				
Baseline Analysis	Travel	FY15	Dissemination Mission/Workshop Baseline		person x trip				
Intervention Monitoring	Staff	FY15	Primary Investigator/Researcher (G level)		weeks				
Intervention Monitoring	Staff	FY15	Co-P/Researcher (F level)		weeks				
Intervention Monitoring	Staff	FY15	TTL/Region Staff (F level)		weeks				
Intervention Monitoring	Staff	FY15	Project Manager		weeks				
Intervention Monitoring	STC	FY15	Field Coordinator		weeks				
Intervention Monitoring	Travel	FY15	Local Travel (Field Coordinator)		person x week				
Follow-up data collection	Staff	FY15	Primary Investigator/Researcher (G level)		weeks				
Follow-up data collection	Staff	FY15	Co-P/Researcher (F level)		weeks				
Follow-up data collection	STC	FY15	Research Assistant		weeks				
Follow-up data collection	Staff	FY15	TTL/Region Staff (F level)		weeks				
Follow-up data collection	Staff	FY15	Project Manager		weeks				
Follow-up data collection	STC	FY15	Field Coordinator		weeks				
Follow-up data collection	Travel	FY15	Supervision Mission (training/survey launch)		weeks x 1 person				
Follow-up data collection	Travel	FY15	Local Travel (Field Coordinator)		weeks x 1 person				
Follow-up data collection	Data collection	FY15	Health facility surveys		health facilities				
Final Analysis	Staff	FY16	Primary Investigator/Researcher (G level)		weeks				
Final Analysis	Staff	FY16	Co-P/Researcher (F level)		weeks				
Final Analysis	Staff	FY16	Project Manager		weeks				
Final Analysis	STC	FY16	Research Assistant		weeks				
Dissemination of Findings	Staff	FY16	Primary Investigator/Researcher (G level)		weeks				
Dissemination of Findings	Staff	FY16	Co-P/Researcher (F level)		weeks				
Dissemination of Findings	Staff	FY16	TTL/Region Staff (F level)		weeks				
Dissemination of Findings	Staff	FY16	Project Manager		weeks				
Dissemination of Findings	Travel	FY16	Dissemination Mission/Workshop Final		person x 2 weeks				
TOTAL									

Total Budget per Category

Category	USD	%
Staff		
STC		
Data Collection		
Travel		
Total		

APPENDIX C

MONITORING THE DIME PORTFOLIO

DIME’s commitment to using high-quality data to inform decision making and guide mid-course corrections extends to our own program. We have created a state-of-the-art monitoring system, MyIE, to track the evolution and progress of our IE portfolio and to identify ways to increase our impact. It is a user-friendly, cost-effective, and low-maintenance database-management system and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) web-based software covering 200 indicators on the impact evaluation’s profile and status, evaluation design, data collection aspects, monitoring and quality indicators, counterpart details, influence on programs and policed, and produced documentation.

An Innovative Platform

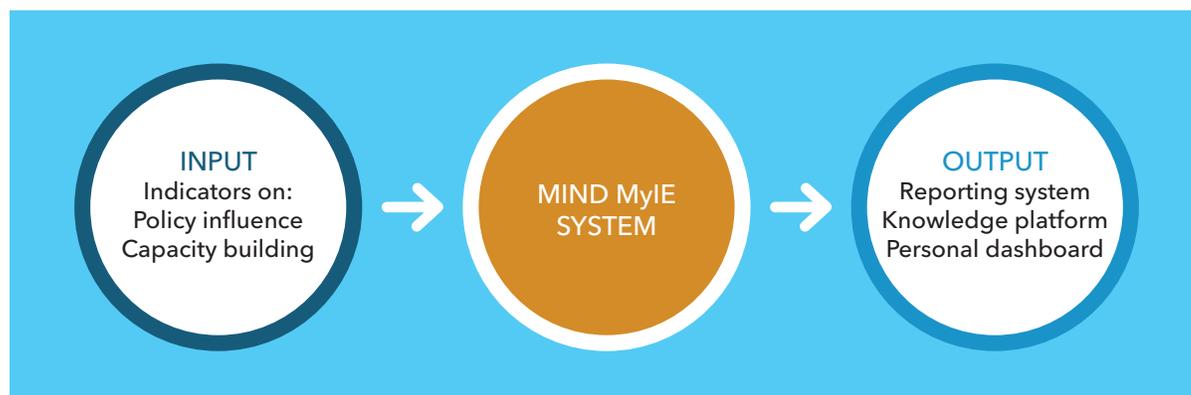
The MyIE Monitoring System facilitates management of the DIME IE portfolio and the production of reports tailored to different users and clients (DIME, World Bank Global Practices, World Bank Country Management Units, and donor or client reporting). These reports are automatically generated on any issue of interest (cost, timeline, analytical design, data collection, geography, and the like) across the portfolio or for specific programs or sectors (figure C.1).

The system serves to monitor progress, identify issues, and highlight how IE products can best contribute to development practice. By collecting data on how IEs feed into project design, support capacity building, influence outside projects, and/or motivate scale-up or scale-down of an intervention, the MyIE system helps us identify opportunities to better inform policy decisions and increase our focus on research with impact. The summary statistics were created to help understand the challenges and lessons learned from the DIME/i2i portfolio (figure C.2).

Features and Content

The system asks IE task team leaders (TTLs), or other authorized respondents, to report on their activities during the entire life cycle of their IEs. The data are collected annually for all ongoing IEs. Currently, 191 i2i and/or DIME IEs are covered, of which 76 percent are funded by i2i. The latter thus includes the 146 IEs presented in this annual report. A complete list of all collected indicators can be found at the end of this appendix. These are divided among eight sections: IE Profile; Evaluation Design; Data Collection; IE Monitoring and Quality Indicators; DIME Involvement; Counterpart Details; IE Influence on Program/Policy; and Documentation and Research Outputs (figure C.3).

■ ■ **Figure C.1** Mind MyIE framework



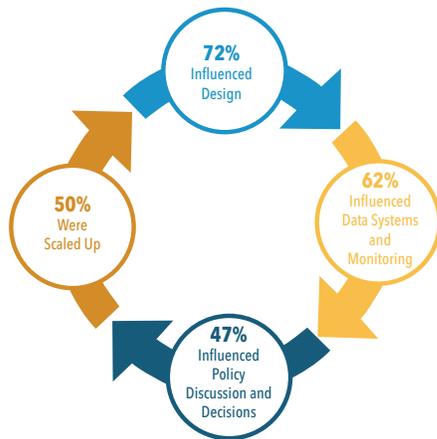
■ ■ **Figure C.2** MyIE home dashboard

Last Updated: January 2018



IE Policy and Program Influence

Percentage of IEs in the relevant phase

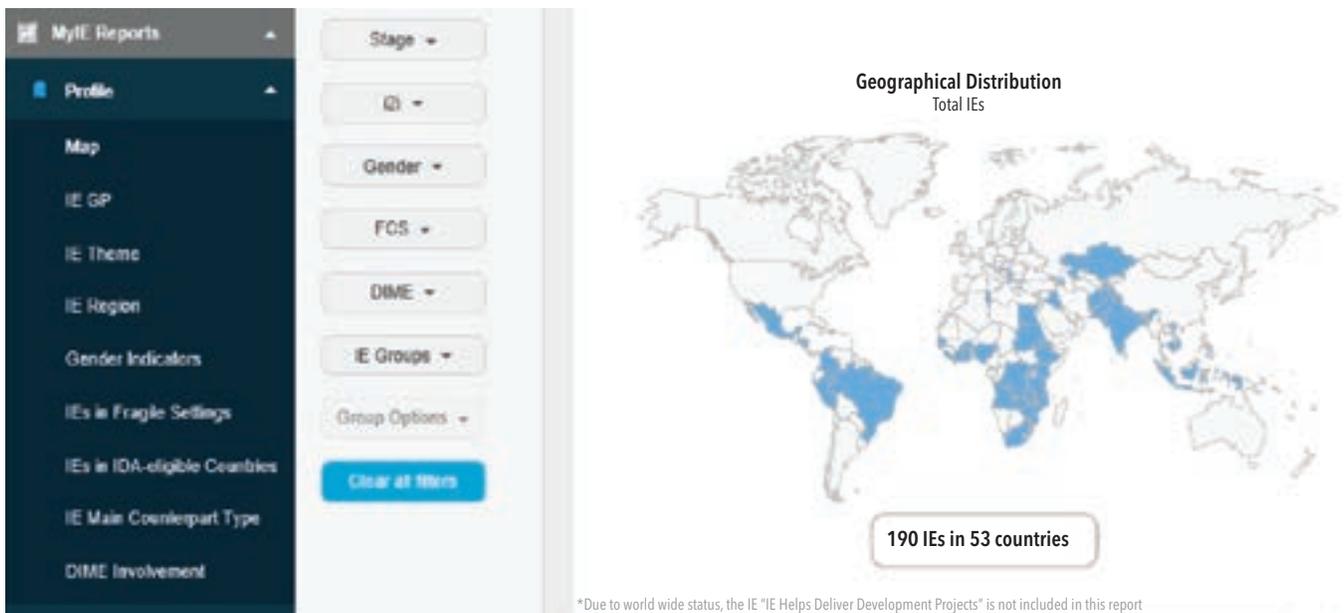


IEs across WB Networks

Percentage of IEs by network



■ ■ **Figure C.3** Sub-tab of MyIE reports



On top of the IE questionnaire tab (“Manage my Projects” in the system), users have access to a reports section. It consists of aggregated figures, maps, and tables for each of the following areas:

- Distribution across the world
- IEs across Global Practices and subthemes
- IEs across regions
- IEs across IDA (International Development Association) countries
- IEs by life cycle
- IEs by duration
- IEs involving gender components or analysis
- IEs in fragile and conflict-affected settings
- IEs and main counterparts
- IE budget distribution
- IE secured funding
- IEs across evaluation method
- IEs across number of treatment arms
- IE data collection rounds and response rates
- IEs that have ethical clearance and/or study registry
- IEs that influence project design or implementation
- IEs that generate evidence used to support project adoption, scale-up, scale-down, continuation, or cancellation decisions
- IEs that have contributed to improving the coverage, quality, delivery, output/outcomes,

or cost of the program or other intervention outside the IE

- Number of previous or ongoing impact evaluations completed and reported (for example, as working papers or policy briefs published online).

In 2017, the system was further developed to include additional functionalities serving not only as a data collection tool, but also as a knowledge tool for teams, which can download reports and data from the system at any time. MyIE users now have access to their own personal dashboard, which will reflect the same indicators that are in the reports section, but on a portfolio level. The disaggregated data will be presented relative to the overall average statistics, thus indicating to users where they stand in relation to other portfolios. A databank and document library have also been made available. This allows users to directly download data and IE outputs from the system, if that information is public. Finally, in the long term, the system will have a public access feature, where unregistered users will be able to obtain aggregated descriptive statistics and access to documentation for completed evaluations. The final objective is for MyIE to serve as a recording system for all impact evaluations related to World Bank work.

IMPACT EVALUATION TO DEVELOPMENT IMPACT (I2I) FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT MARCH 2017-MARCH 2018

MONITORING INDICATORS

This section contains the indicators followed on the DIME/i2i portfolio of Impact Evaluations. The respondent is the IE TTL or his/her authorized respondent.

- The sequence is as it appears in the web-based monitoring system “Mind MyIE”
- It contains 8 sections:
 1. IE Profile
 2. Evaluation Design
 3. Data Collection
 4. IE Monitoring and Quality Indicators
 5. DIME Involvement
 6. Counterpart Details
 7. IE Influence on Program/Policy
 8. Documentation and Research Outputs
- This list includes all the indicators but subsets of them appear only as the IE progresses in its life cycle
 - * *Applicable only to IEs at stages after CN review*
 - ** *Applicable only to IEs at stages after baseline results are available for discussion (or after implementation starts if the IE has no baseline)*
 - *** *Applicable only to IEs at the stage after IE results are available for discussion*

No.	Indicator	Definition and Examples (where applicable)
Section 1: IE Profile		
<u>Indicators for On hold or Dropped IEs</u>		
1	IE on hold	Whether the IE was put on hold
2	Reason for putting on hold	Reason the IE was put on hold: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IE was delayed 2. Lack of funding 3. Political instability / insecurity 4. Other (please specify)
3	Month and year IE was put on hold	MM/YYYY
4	Status of IE when put on hold	Status: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation for CN: up to CN review 2. Preparation for baseline / intervention: between CN review and baseline 3. Baseline: in the field or completed baseline 4. Intervention: ongoing treatment implementation

No.	Indicator	Definition and Examples (where applicable)
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Follow-up: in the field or completed follow-up 6. Analysis: conducting data analysis
5	Month and year IE was resumed	MM/YYYY
6	IE was dropped	Whether the IE was dropped
7	Reason for dropping IE	Reason the IE was dropped: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project did not go forward (project implementation was discontinued or never happened) 2. Client no longer wanted to pursue the IE 3. Lack of funding 4. Identification strategy was compromised 5. Political instability / insecurity 6. Other
8	Month and year IE was dropped	MM/YYYY
9	Status of IE when it was dropped	Status: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation for CN: up to CN review 2. Preparation for baseline / intervention: between CN review and baseline 3. Baseline: in the field or completed baseline 4. Intervention: ongoing treatment implementation 5. Follow-up: in the field or completed follow-up 6. Analysis: conducting data analysis
<u>Regular Monitoring Indicators</u>		
10	Registry Progress in MyIE	Percentage of how much is left to enter in the monitoring system
11	IE Phase	Current phase of the IE: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Before CN Review 2. After CN Review but before baseline results are available for discussion (or before implementation starts if the IE has no baseline) 3. After baseline results are available for discussion (or after implementation starts if the IE has no baseline) but before IE results are available for discussion 4. After IE results are available for discussion
12	IE Title	Legal title of the IE
13	IE Code	From WBG systems, when available
14	IE TTL Name	IE Team Task Leader
15	Secondary User	Secondary User on the IE
16	IE TTL is a DIME staff	Whether the TTL is a DIME member
17	IE is Part of i2i	I2i: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non-i2i 2. I2i
18	I2i Support	I2i Support: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grant 2. Technical Assistance 3. None

No.	Indicator	Definition and Examples (where applicable)
19	I2i Disbursed Grant(s) Type	Grant type: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept Note preparation 2. Implementation 3. Dissemination 4. Data collection
20	I2i Call for Proposal	Call for Proposal: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Dissemination 3. Energy and Environment 4. FCS 5. Governance 6. Ongoing 7. T&C 8. Transport and ICT
21	Pillar	Pillars: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Growth 2. Risk and Vulnerability 3. Governance and Accountability 4. Shared Prosperity 5. Global Public Goods and Externalities
22	Region	IE region
23	Country	IE country
24	FCS Country	Dummy if country is FCS according to World Bank list (updated yearly)
25	IDA Country	Dummy if country is IDA according to World Bank list (updated yearly)
26	WBG Income Classification	Income classification: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Low-income 2. Lower-middle-income 3. Upper-middle income 4. High-income
27	Global Practice	Global Practice the IE is categorized in: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Education 3. Energy and Extractives 4. Environment and Natural Resources 5. Finance and Markets 6. Governance 7. Health, Nutrition, and Population 8. Macroeconomics & Fiscal Management 9. Poverty 10. Social Protection and Labor 11. Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience 12. Trade and Competitiveness 13. Transport and Information and Communication Technologies 14. Water
28	Thematic Area (other than GP)	Thematic areas relevant to IE: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agriculture 2. Education 3. Energy and Extractives 4. Environment and Natural Resources 5. Finance and Markets 6. Governance 7. Health, Nutrition, and Population 8. Macroeconomics & Fiscal Management 9. Poverty

No.	Indicator	Definition and Examples (where applicable)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Social Protection and Labor 11. Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience 12. Trade and Competitiveness 13. Transport and Information and Communication Technologies 14. Water
29	Cross-Cutting Solution Area	<p>Any Cross-Cutting Solution Area the IE falls under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Climate Change 2. Fragility, Conflict, and Violence 3. Gender 4. Jobs 5. Public-Private Partnerships
30	Concept Note Review Date *	World Bank Concept Note review date
31	IE Start Date *	Proxy: Earliest date among the following: 1. IE Workshop, 2. Concept Note approval (if available), 3. Date in which the IE design was finalized.
32	IE End Date *	Proxy: If the IE is completed, include date of the presentation of final results to the client.
33	IE Status	<p>Current status of the IE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation for CN: up to CN review 2. Preparation for baseline / intervention: between CN review and baseline 3. Baseline: in the field or completed baseline 4. Intervention: ongoing treatment implementation 5. Follow-up: in the field or completed follow-up (follow-up question on which follow up round) 6. Analysis: conducting data analysis 7. Completed: there is a reviewed report on final results 8. Working Paper: there is a finished working paper
34	IE evaluates WBG project	If IE evaluates a WBG project
35	WBG PID	WBG project ID (if IE evaluates a WBG project)
36	WBG Project Name	WBG project name (if IE evaluates a WBG project)
37	WBG Project TTL	WBG project TTL (if IE evaluates a WBG project)
38	WBG Lending Amount	WBG lending amount (if IE evaluates a WBG project)
39	IE Team and Affiliations	Name, organization (e.g., WB, IFC, Other), organization's country, unit affiliation and role (e.g., TTL, PI) of each member of IE team
40	IE Estimated Budget	Total budget for IE, including staff time, data collection, and travel from all sources of funding, both Bank-executed and client-executed, including all research time even if not charged. Not including implementation budget.
41	IE Estimated Data Collection Budget	Total estimated costs for IE data collection. This is a total of all data collection rounds.
42	Secured Funding by Source	<p>Total financing that has been secured for this IE, by the following sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. i2i 2. Trust Funds excluding i2i 3. Client-executed financing 4. Bank Budget 5. Others 6. In-kind
43	Other donor financing	Whether other donors (than the WB) are financing the evaluated project / program (via outside source or Trustfund)
44	Other donor name	Name of the other donor(s) (DFID, USAID, EU etc.)
45	Other donor amount	Amount financed by donor
Section 2: Evaluation Design		
1	Intervention	Policy/intervention to be evaluated e.g., financial literacy in high schools

No.	Indicator	Definition and Examples (where applicable)
2	Main Outcomes	Most important outcome(s) e.g., student financial knowledge, attitudes and behavior
3	Evaluation Methods	Type of method: experimental design, non-experimental, or both
4	Level and Number of IE Units of Intervention	Level and number of units of treatment assignment if applicable (e.g., school, 800)
5	Level and Number of IE Units of Analysis	Level and number of each unit of analysis on which outcomes are measured
6	Gender-Specific Treatment	IE has gender specific treatment (measures the effect of gender)
7	Gender Analysis	IE has stratification/power for gender-specific analysis (impact on gender)
8	Summary	IE summary (<150 words)
9	Keywords	3 keywords that apply to the IE
10	Number of Treatment Arms *	Number of treatment arms IE contains (not including controls)
<i>The rest of this section repeats for each the treatment arm and applies only to IEs after Concept Note</i>		
11	IE Question *	What is the impact of <intervention variation 1> on <outcomes>? e.g., What is the impact of a parental workshop on financial literacy on student knowledge, attitudes and behavior?
12	IE Question Method *	Main method to estimate IE question: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Randomization 2. Phased-in randomization 3. IV 4. Matching 5. RDD 6. Other
13	Level of Randomization *	Level of randomization (e.g., school) if the main method to estimate IE question is randomization or phased-in randomization
Section 3: Data Collection		
1	IE Will Have Baseline *	Whether baseline round has been planned or conducted
2	Baseline Start and End Date *	Start and end date of the baseline data collection round (estimated if they have not passed)
3	Number of Follow-ups *	Number of follow-up data collection rounds or indication that secondary sources (e.g., admin data, census data) will be used.
4	Follow-up Round(s) Start and End Date *	Start and end date (estimated if they have not passed) of each follow-up round
5	Baseline Response Rate	Response rate as a percentage of the targeted sample (or indication that it was not collected/it is not known)
6	Follow-up Response Rate (for each follow-up round)	Response rate as a percentage of the targeted sample (or indication that it was not collected/it is not known)
<i>The rest of this section repeats for each data collection round (baseline and follow-ups) that will take place within the next year among IEs with a DIME TTL.</i>		
7	Type of Data Collection	Data collection method: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pen-and-Paper with centralized data entry (PAPI) 2. Pen-and-Paper with in-field data entry (CAFE) 3. Computer (or tablet) Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) – programmed survey already exists (from baseline or similar study elsewhere) 4. CAPI – programmed survey will be created from scratch 5. To be decided
8	Data Collection Supervision	Who will be mainly responsible for supervising the data collection: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DIME FC (based in country) 2. DIME RA (based at HQ) 3. RA of external PI (based in IE country) 4. RA of external PI (based at PI organization) 5. Local consultant (not managed by DIME) 6. Government staff

No.	Indicator	Definition and Examples (where applicable)
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Other 8. To be decided
9	Survey Implementation	<p>Who will implement the survey:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey firm hired by government 2. Survey firm hired by DIME 3. Line Ministry data collection 4. Individual consultant(s) 5. No survey (admin data collection only) 6. Other (specify) 7. To be decided
10	Survey Design and Programming Responsibility	<p>All those who will be responsible for survey design and programming:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DIME FC (based in country) 2. DIME RA (based at HQ) 3. RA of external PI (based in IE country) 4. RA of external PI (based at PI organization) 5. Local consultant (not managed by DIME) 6. Government staff 7. Other 8. To be decided
11	Data Quality Checks Responsibility	<p>Who will be mainly responsible for data quality checks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DIME FC (based in country) 2. DIME RA (based at HQ) 3. RA of external PI (based in IE country) 4. RA of external PI (based at PI organization) 5. Local consultant (not managed by DIME) 6. Government staff 7. Other 8. To be decided
12	Data Cleaning and Analysis Responsibility	<p>Who will be responsible for data cleaning and analysis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DIME FC (based in country) 2. DIME RA (based at HQ) 3. RA of external PI (based in IE country) 4. RA of external PI (based at PI organization) 5. Local consultant (not managed by DIME) 6. Government staff 7. Other 8. To be decided

Section 4: IE Monitoring and Quality Indicators

1	IE Has Ethical Clearance/IRB Review *	IE has obtained ethical clearance through an IRB
2	IE Has a Study Registry *	Whether IE has a study registry
3	Registration Plans *	If IE is not registered yet, whether it plans to register
4	Registry Date *	IE registry date
5	Registry Site *	This includes AEA RCT Registry, RIDIE 3ie Registry, WHO ICTRP.
6	Intervention Take-up Rate When Roll-out Was Completed ***	The take-up rate (the percentage of the originally selected intervention group that actually used/took up treatment) when roll-out for this IE was completed (or indication that it was not collected / it is not known)
7	Intervention Take-up Rate at Last Follow-up ***	The take-up rate (the percentage of the originally selected intervention group that actually used/took up treatment) when the last follow-up round was collected (or indication that it was not collected / it is not known)

Section 5: DIME Involvement

1	Fundraising *	DIME has prepared funding proposals, obtained funding from Country teams or TF/EFO other, or funded part or whole of the IE from general funds
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No.	Indicator	Definition and Examples (where applicable)
2	Securing Client Engagement *	DIME responded to demand, had at least a discussion with the team and agreed on way forward
3	Identifying Evaluation Questions *	DIME prepared draft concept (evaluation/research questions agreed)
4	Defining Identification and Data Generation Strategy *	DIME participated in Workshop or Clinic and/or prepared draft concept (identification and data agreed)
5	Assembling Research Team *	DIME coordinated selection of research team
6	Supporting Implementation *	DIME has at least one of the following: a TTL, a member of the Research Team (RT), a Field Coordinator (FC), making sure that the IE moves as planned
7	Collecting Data *	DIME is doing at least one of the following: selecting contracting firm, advising on the selection, preparing instruments (questionnaire/sampling), training enumerators, supervising data collection, providing technology.
8	Analyzing Results ***	DIME has at least one staff in the Research Team
9	Disseminating Results - Client Level ***	DIME has done one of the following: discussed results with client, organized country presentation or workshop, requested country clearance
10	Disseminating Results - Global Level ***	DIME has done at least one of the following: presented results in a DIME workshop, DIME seminar or any international venue, and/or published the report or paper online
11	IE Participated in DIME Workshop	This project was part of a DIME workshop
12	Details of DIME IE Workshop	Select all workshops that apply (updated list)
Section 6: Counterpart Details		
1	Main Counterpart Implementing the IE	Name of the main counterpart
2	Main Counterpart Type	Who is the main counterpart: 1. Central government 2. Local government 3. Other government organization (e.g., utility company, financial institution) 4. NGO 5. Private sector 6.
3	Direct Counterpart Details *	Name, position, institution, and contact details of direct counterpart (person IE team interacts with on a day-to-day basis) that can best answer policy questions related to the IE
4	Program Manager **	Name, position, institution, and contact details of the person in charge of the intervention that can best answer policy questions related to the IE
5	Mid-level Policymaker **	Name, position, institution, and contact details of the mid-level policymaker (the highest-level functionary who is in charge of policy decisions and who is not part of the intervention implementing team) that can best answer policy questions related to the IE, if the counterpart is the government
Section 7: IE Influence on Program/Policy*		
1	Competition Participation	Whether the TTL accepts to register IE in MyIE competition for best Concept Note Technical Rating, Picture and Policy Influence
2	SDG linkages	IE linkage to the SDG goals and target (applicable if end date of the IE is after January 1 st , 2016)
3	High-Quality Baseline Survey **	IE provided a full high-quality baseline survey (including covariates, with sufficient sample size, and representative of policy affected population) available to policymakers and researchers creating or building on instruments for policymaking before the IE
4	High-Quality Follow-up Survey(s) ***	IE included a panel or comparable follow-up data
5	IE Actions Led to Improved Counterpart M&E *	IE data requirements led to improvements in Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) data collection and/or reporting activities of the counterpart(s)

No.	Indicator	Definition and Examples (where applicable)
6	Details on Specific M&E Data Collection and/or Reporting Activities of the Counterpart(s) *	This includes digitizing information, introducing new indicators, designing a new electronic system to capture school quality data
7	IE Team Provided Training for Data Analysis **	IE team delivered skills training of local institutions and/or staff for general monitoring and other data analysis independently (through discussions, technical assistance, workshops, and other training channels)
8	Details on Training **	This includes training topic, participation, month and year
9	IE Team Provided Other Types of Training**	IE team delivered training of local institutions and/or staff on other topics than data analysis
10	Details on Other Training **	This includes training topic, participation, month and year
11	IE Team Provided Task Force Meetings**	IE team delivered task force type meetings
12	Details on Task Force Type Meetins **	This includes meeting topic, participation, month and year
13	Rationalized Policy Design *	IE improved design based on clear understanding of the underlying theory of change (causal links between the intervention components and the outcomes) and highlighted areas of uncertainty and critical assumptions
14	Details on How IE Rationalized Policy Design *	For example, the IE helped the [matching grant project] develop better communication and technical assistance strategies to address [common take-up/participation issues]
15	IE Baseline Results Discussed with Clients **	If baseline results were discussed with client (if IE has baseline)
16	Details on Baseline Results Discussions **	For example, the IE team held a [workshop, meeting, VC] to discuss baseline results on [Date]
17	Baseline Informed Policy Design/Implementation **	IE baseline data was used by governments and other stakeholders to stimulate policy dialogue and/or help identify problems and solutions
18	Details on How Baseline Informed Policy Design/Implementation **	For example, the IE identified [incentive problems in the size of women groups in Ethiopia] and helped project [introduce specialization in group composition]
19	IE Final Results Were Discussed with Clients ***	IE analysis and results were discussed with the client to understand their policy relevance and application. Please specify the client, how it was discussed with the client and the location/event of the discussion
20	Details on Final Results Discussions ***	For example, the IE team held a [workshop, meeting, VC] to discuss IE results on [Date]
21	Adopted Causal Mechanism(s) Based on IE Results ***	IE evidence from experimental testing of alternative mechanisms was used by governments or other stakeholders to determine most effective program alternatives or to inform policy decisions
22	Details on Contribution from an IE Mechanism ***	For example, the IE identified more efficient [supply chain system] and government agreed to scale up at [national level in Zambia]
23	IE Results Used to Motivate Scale-up/Scale-down of Policy ***	IE results reported success (or insufficient) impact of the intervention in achieving desired outcomes and were used by governments and/or other agencies/stakeholders to motivate scale-up (scale-down) of policy
24	Details on Contribution from IE Mechanism to Scale-up/Scale-down ***	For example, the IE tested the [financial literacy program] and the [government] decided to scale-up/scale-down at the [national level]
25	Presentations to (Non-Client) Policymakers and Academics of IE results ***	Details on presentations given to policymakers on the IE results
Section 8: Documentation and Research Outputs*		
1	Concept Note *	Link to Concept Note
2	Baseline Report **	Link to Baseline Report, if applicable
3	Policy Brief **	Link to Policy Brief, if applicable
4	Final Report ***	Link to Final Report, if applicable
5	Working Paper **	Link to Working Paper, if applicable
6	Publication **	Links to publications, if applicable
7	Pictures*	Two best pictures of the IE
8	Data in the Microdata Catalog ***	Link to microdata catalog, if applicable

APPENDIX D

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

i2i results framework
FY18-FY19

Notes: ** FY refers to DFID Fiscal Year (e.g., FY17 refers to April 2016-March 2017)
** All targets are stocks or percentages of stocks (cumulative since the inception of i2i)

Phase legend:

- Phase 1 Before CN Review
- After CN Review but before baseline results are available for discussion (or before implementation starts if the IE has baseline)
- Phase 2 no baseline
- After baseline results are available for discussion (or after implementation starts if the IE has no baseline) but Phase 3 before IE results are available for discussion
- Phase 4 After IE results are available for discussion

i2i Results Framework						
Outcomes	Indicators	Outcomes theory of change	Targets			Value FY18
			FY18	FY19	Total	
1. Improved awareness, demand for and use of evidence in decision making in key sectors	Proportion of project teams participating in i2i workshops that improve their knowledge of impact evaluation techniques	Improved awareness and knowledge of IE contributes to	75%	75%	75%	N/A
	Proportion of project teams participating in an impact evaluation workshop that submit a proposal in the relevant i2i funding window	demand for and	65%	65%	65%	N/A
	Proportion of impact evaluations with multi-arm evaluation designs to test project innovations.	commitment to and use of IEs for learning	65%	65%	65%	67%
	Proportion of impact evaluations that influence project design or implementation	... enabling evidence-informed decision making	55%	55%	55%	83%
	Proportion of completed impact evaluations that generate evidence used to support project adoption, scale-up, scale-down, continuation or cancellation decisions	1. during the IE 2. after the IE	45%	45%	45%	60%
	Proportion of impact evaluations that have influenced the design or implementation of other projects outside of the IE itself	3. beyond the IE	10%	10%	10%	52%
2. Improved effectiveness and impact of new and existing development interventions from DFID and wider community	Proportion of completed and published impact evaluations that are cited in the academic literature		25%	25%	25%	72%
	Percentage of i2i products disseminated to policymakers in the i2i networks that are downloaded		25%	25%	25%	N/A
Outputs	Indicators		FY18	FY19	Total	Value FY18
	Number of new i2i-supported datasets (baseline or follow-ups)		95	150	150	116
	Proportion of i2i-supported baselines for which results are available that were discussed with clients		90%	90%	90%	90%
	Proportion of i2i-supported evaluations for which final results are available that were discussed with clients		90%	90%	90%	80%
	Number of impact evaluations completed and reported		27	42	42	28

	5	7	7	6
Thematic knowledge reviews for policymaking	117	117	117	Admin data
Number of i2i-supported IEs	117	117	117	Admin data
Thematic distribution: Gender (cross-cutting) FCS Governance Climate Change Shared Prosperity	% 25% 15% 23% 21% 41%	No 29 18 27 25 47	% and number of i2i-supported IEs % that fall under the WB Gender CCSA (% of i2i-supported IEs)	Admin data Monitoring system
Regional distribution: Sub-Saharan Africa Middle East/North Africa Europe and Central Asia Latin America/ Caribbean East Asia and the Pacific South Asia	% 57% 3% 7% 14% 8% 11%	No 67 4 8 16 9 13	% and number of i2i-supported IEs	Admin data
Income level distribution: Low income and lower-middle income Upper middle income	% 75% 25%	No 88 29	% and number of i2i-supported IEs	Admin data
Gender: Proportion of IEs with a gender specific intervention Proportion of IEs performing gender analysis	15% 50%	18 59	% and number of i2i-supported IEs	Monitoring system
2. Increased capacity of policymakers, implementers, researchers, and partners to incorporate rigorous evidence/tools into policymaking	14	16	16	Admin data
Number of i2i workshops	14	16	16	Admin data
Proportion of teams participating in workshops that come from low or lower-middle income countries	75%	75%	75%	Admin data
Number of people trained in i2i capacity building events or by i2i-supported teams	800	900	900	Admin data & monitoring system
Proportion of IEs that improve counterpart's M&E	55%	55%	55%	Monitoring system
3. Increased Communities of Practice and Knowledge platforms for sharing of evidence and its application for policy making	100	150	150	Admin data
Number of organisations participating in i2i workshops	100	150	150	Admin data
Number of organisations, universities, research centers, and government agencies participating in i2i networks	165	180	180	Monitoring system
Number of i2i seminars	45	60	60	Admin data
Number of IE dissemination events to policymakers	50	100	100	Monitoring system
Target 117	39%	39%	39%	26%
Effective 146	32%	32%	32%	70%
No.	46	46	46	82
Target 117	25%	25%	25%	21%
Effective 146	20%	20%	20%	14%
No.	29	29	29	21
Target 117	23%	23%	23%	15%
Effective 146	17%	17%	17%	12%
No.	25	25	25	18
Target 117	56%	56%	56%	81%
Effective 146	60%	60%	60%	65%
No.	87	87	87	95
Target 117	5%	5%	5%	18%
Effective 146	6%	6%	6%	21%
No.	7	7	7	31
Target 117	18%	18%	18%	21%
Effective 146	5%	5%	5%	56%
No.	6	6	6	82
Target 117	12%	12%	12%	18%
Effective 146	81%	81%	81%	65%
No.	95	95	95	21
Target 117	18%	18%	18%	21%
Effective 146	26%	26%	26%	56%
No.	31	31	31	82
Target 117	70%	70%	70%	82
Effective 146	18	18	18	18
No.	60%	60%	60%	60%
Target 117	2785	2785	2785	2785
Effective 146	68%	68%	68%	68%
No.	529	529	529	529
Target 117	322	322	322	322
Effective 146	73	73	73	73
No.	193	193	193	193
Target 117	193	193	193	193
Effective 146	193	193	193	193

APPENDIX E

DIME PUBLICATIONS, FY2018

A list of publications released from July 1, 2017 to June 20, 2018 follows. The names of DIME staff are boldfaced.

Journal Articles

Alix-Garcia, Jennifer M., Katharine R. E. Sims, **Victor H. Orozco-Olvera**, Laura E. Costica, Jorge David Fernández Medina, and Sofía Romo Monroy. 2018. "Payments for Environmental Services Supported Social Capital while Increasing Land Management." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 115 (27): 201720873.

Briceño, Bertha, **Aidan Coville**, Paul Gertler, and Sebastian Martinez. 2017. "Are There Synergies from Combining Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion Campaigns: Evidence from a Large-scale Cluster-Randomized Trial in Rural Tanzania." *PLOS ONE* 12 (11): e0186228.

Bundy, D. A. P., L. J. Appleby, M. Bradley, **K. Croke**, T. D. Hollingsworth, R. Pullan, H. C. Turner, and N. de Silva. 2018. "100 Years of Mass Deworming Programmes: A Policy Perspective from the World Bank's Disease Control Priorities Analyses." *Advances in Parasitology* 100: 127–54.

Christian, Paul, and Brian Dillon. 2018. "Growing and Learning When Consumption Is Seasonal: Long-Term Evidence from Tanzania." *Demography* 55: 1091–1118. (Link).

Christian, Paul, Christopher B. Barrett, and Bekele Shiferaw. 2017. "The Structural Transformation of African Agriculture and Rural Spaces: Introduction to a Special Section in Agricultural Economics." *Agricultural Economics* 48 (S1): 5–10. (Link).

Christian, Paul, Christopher B. Barrett, and Abebe Shimeles. 2018. "The Processes of Structural Transformation of African Agriculture and Rural Spaces." *World Development* 105: 283–85. (Link)

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