KCP IV

Summaries of projects selected under 2023 Call for Proposals

Unpacking the Household Headship Concept—Implications for Survey Design, Implementation, and Analysis

LED BY: Heather Moylan, DEC Data Group

INTERNAL PARTNERS: Poverty Global Practice; Gender Group

EXTERNAL PARTNERS: National Statistical Offices

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$140,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Sub-Saharan Africa

DURATION: November 2023–May 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Gender and Development

Advancing gender equality and empowerment is critical for ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity. Yet, progress toward these goals has often been slow and reversible. Restrictive social norms and collective mindsets are emerging as a persistent barrier to advancing gender equal- ity and empowerment. This includes the household headship concept. In many national household surveys in low- and middle-income countries, the current practice for starting an interview and engaging with house- hold members centers around a self-identified head of household or most knowledgeable person. This reinforces a hierarchical view of the household that is often linked to patriarchal gender norms, and it may lead to less accurate survey data through imperfect information and priming effects. The study aims to design, implement, and analyze a randomized household survey experiment for assessing the relative accuracy, cost effectiveness, and scale-up feasibility of approaches that: (i) list household members, (b) map intra-household familial relationships, and (c) identify and target the appropriate respondents for subsequent survey modules, vis-à-vis a new gold standard approach. This will allow moving away from heavy reliance on the arbitrary and patriarchal approach of relying on data collection from self-reported household heads and instead increase inclusivity and accura- cy in data collection.

The Venezuelan Refugee Life Panel Study for Kids (VenRePS-Kids)

LED BY: Sandra V. Rozo, DEC Research Group

EXTERNAL PARTNERS: iQuartil; Hilton Foundation

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$100,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Colombia and global

DURATION: November 2023–May 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Fragility, Conflict, and Violence

The world is currently facing the highest ever global levels of displacement, with more than 100 million people forcibly displaced, of which 41 percent are children younger than 18 years. Forcibly displaced children are particularly vulnerable populations as they often face conflict, forced migration, a unfamiliar environment, legal rights limitations at destination, and xenophobic sentiments at crucial moments in the process of child development. Yet, little research has been produced on the challenges faced by forcibly displaced children and how to support them effectively. One of the main barriers is the absence of systematic longitudinal data to identify the human development gaps between forcibly displaced and host children at destination. This project aims to fill this gap by collecting representative longitudinal data on refugee and host children (representative of Venezuelan child migrants in Medellín, Colombia). The project is conceived as a multiphase program that will use the first wave of data to create a diagnosis of the gaps between refugees and hosts and subsequent waves of data collection to design, implement, and evaluate interventions to address the gaps identified in the first phase of the study. The VenRePS-Kids study is a pilot case the potential of this approach for addressing the issues faced by forcibly displaced children, and to be replicated in other contexts with a high incidence of forced displacement.

Mechanisms to Improve the Effectiveness of an Online Teacher Professional Development Program for Early Literacy

LED BY: Lelys Dinarte-Diaz, DEC Research Group

INTERNAL PARTNER: Education Global Practice

EXTERNAL PARTNERS: Ministry of Education of El Salvador; Office of the First Lady of El Salvador; Salvadoran Foundation for Health and Human Development; Georgetown University; Center for Global Development

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$100,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: El Salvador

DURATION: January 2023–December 2025 (ongoing project)

PRIORITY AREA: Human Capital

The world is currently experiencing the most meaningful education crisis to date. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted education systems worldwide, and students lost months and in some cases years of learning as schools closed or went remote or hybrid. Despite efforts to keep children in school and pro- vide them materials and alternatives to in-person schooling, the COVID-19 crisis led to many students falling behind in their learning. Learning poverty, defined as the percentage of 10-year-olds unable to read a simple sentence, was already at 53 percent in low- and middle-income countries before the pandemic, and estimates show that it has now reached 70 percent. In Latin America, pre-pandemic data showed that 50 percent of third grade students and 75 percent of sixth grade students lacked the minimum skills for their level. In El Salvador, the situation is particularly challenging: empirical evi- dence shows that learning outcomes are below international and regional comparisons. In this context, implementing high-quality interventions in El Salvador aiming to help students to recover and accelerate their learning is crucial. This project aims to conduct an innovative and large-scale impact evaluation that will estimate the effects of mechanisms that can improve the effectiveness of a teacher professional development program on early reading and writing skills in a setting that lacks institutional capacity and skilled staff to conduct the training program.

Evaluating Interventions to Ensure Women's Safety in Public Transport: Experimental Evidence from Training Service Providers

LED BY: Girija Borker, DEC Impact Evaluation Group

INTERNAL PARTNERS: South Asia Gender Innovation Lab; Bangladesh Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Platform

EXTERNAL PARTNERS: Bangladesh Road Transport Authority; Bangladesh Road Transport Corporation; Bangladesh Directorate General of Health Services; Bangladesh Police; Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit Agency (Tanzania)

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$140,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Bangladesh and Tanzania

DURATION: November 2023–September 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Gender and Development

Violence against women in public spaces is a problem across the world. Nine out of 10 women in Dhaka, Bangladesh, have faced sexual harassment in public spaces, including inside public transport vehicles. In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, 89 percent of women are harassed while traveling around the city. Such violence impedes women's rights to live in freedom and safety and negatively affects their health and well-being. It also constrains women's mobility using public transport systems—to commute, look for jobs, and access health care and education—and hence their occupational choices and socioeconomic outcomes. Little is known about the nature of such harassment and what works to make women feel safer. Poor data, weak reporting systems, absence of analytics, and the lack of policy experimenta- tion constrain the ability of governments and other stakeholders to develop policies and interventions for effectively monitoring and ensuring women's safety in public spaces. The project aims to expand the scope of evi- dence-based policy design on this topic. Specifically, it will (i) develop and operationalize digital tools that enable the collection of high-frequency data on women's experiences of sexual harassment and perceptions of safety in public spaces; (ii) develop and adapt a tailored curriculum on sexual harassment prevention targeting bystander norms and behaviors to train bus service providers and commuters (men and women) in Bangladesh and service providers, conductors, and commuters in Dar es Salaam; and (iii) estimate the causal impact of a change in women's safety on their labor force participation, their mobility choices, and other measures of women's economic empowerment.

Long Term Growth Model Extensions: Climate Change and Human Capital

LED BY: Steven Pennings, DEC Research Group

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$130,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: World

DURATION: November 2023–October 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Climate Change

Although there are many models of how climate change and human capital affect long-run economic growth in developing countries, there is much less understanding of: (i) the relative sizes of the impacts in different countries, (ii) the strengths of different channels, and (iii) the timing of the impacts. The project will develop extensions to the World Bank's Long Term Growth Model in two areas—climate change damages/agriculture and human cap- ital. The development of these extensions will allow for new knowledge on the size of different impacts, channels, and dynamics—and much simpler and more accessible communication of the models. These will be synthe- sized in several applications: (i) the climate change extensions will be used to assess the relative sizes of various damage channels, and in the case of agriculture-dependent countries, the importance of structural change for climate resilience; and (ii) the human capital extension will be used to pro- vide new estimates of the effect of COVID-19 school closures on long-run economic growth.

Greener Transportation for African Cities: The Case of Lagos

LED BY: Alice Duhaut, DEC Impact Evaluation Group

EXTERNAL PARTNERS: Lagos Metropolitan Area Transport Authority; EU delegation in Nigeria

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$90,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Nigeria

DURATION: November 2023–May 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Climate Change

The goal of the project is to support the Lagos Transit Authority in planning for a more resilient and inclusive Lagos via an improved transport system. The study will fill a knowledge gap by studying commuters' preferences for time savings and willingness-to-pay for cleaner, improved public transit and the scope for promoting a different business model or a switch in coverage among paratransit owners and drivers. The project focuses on understand- ing how the government of Nigeria can regulate the polluting paratransit industry and whether any new, expensive, and centralized transit systems to reduce car dependence need to be pursued. Based on the rollout of new public buses, including a fleet of e-buses, the project will study the impact on commuters of new public, safer, and cleaner options. It will recover the value of time and preference for lower wait times of typical commuters in Lagos and their intention to switch to private cars, and estimate the willing- ness-to-pay for cleaner public transit for various income level and gender groups. Based on the responses of the paratransit sector and the preferenc- es of commuters, the project will explore options to tailor the public transit offers and mitigate the movement toward car ownership. It will also study the willingness of paratransit operators to change their level of service or upgrade their cars.

Environmental Impact of a Green Credit Line

LED BY: Federica Zeni, DEC Research Group

EXTERNAL PARTNER: Banco do Brasil

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$110,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Brazil

DURATION: November 2023–October 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Climate Change

Limited access to external financing is one of the most pressing issues in developing countries, where it is estimated that about 40 percent of formal small and-medium-size enterprises (SMEs) have an unmet financial need. This happens because traditional lending policies usually perceive SMEs as inherently high-risk borrowers, restricting their access to credit. Since green investments are inherently riskier than business-as-usual alternatives, external financing for SMEs planning a green transition may be even tighter, unless appropriate financial instruments are designed to enable such tran- sition. This project aims to study, in partnership with Banco do Brasil, the impact of a sustainability-linked credit line on SMEs' adoption and effective implementation of an emissions reduction plan. The study will help to shed light on the main drivers that motivate SMEs to reduce their environmen- tal impact and assess whether the lack of financial incentives is a relevant barrier to the adoption of green technologies. The study is part of the Brazil Climate Finance Project, which is a collaboration between Banco do Brasil and the World Bank. The World Bank has committed to disbursing US$500 million, of which US$400 million will support the development of the new credit line.

Electrifying the First and Last Mile: Experimental and Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Rwanda

LED BY: John Ashton Loeser, DEC Impact Evaluation Group

INTERNAL PARTNER: Energy and Extractives Global Practice

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$100,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Rwanda

DURATION: November 2023–November 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Climate Change

Over the past decade, more than 450 million individuals have received electricity access for the first time, which is remarkable progress toward the goal of universal electrification under Sustainable Development Goal 7.1. Rwanda's strides have been particularly noteworthy, with a mix of public expansion of the electric grid and subsidized private off-grid solar compa- nies enabling the expansion of electricity access from 6 percent in 2008 to 51 percent in 2022. A growing and substantial body of research exists on the impacts of electrification, and there is broad agreement on the importance of expansion of access to electrification—as an end, but also as an enabler of broader development outcomes, including substitution away from more polluting and carbon-intensive energy sources. Despite this, there is limited empirical evidence on the right mix of policies to achieve universal electrifi- cation: do grid and off-grid electrification complement or substitute, within and across households, in electrifying the last mile? The project will evaluate the impacts of expanding community access to grid electrification, off-grid solar electrification, and both, in the context of the Rwanda Energy Access and Quality Improvement Project.

Did the Arab Spring Promote Competition? Evidence from Tunisia

LED BY: Bob Rijkers, DEC Research Group

INTERNAL PARTNER: Tunisia Country Management Unit

EXTERNAL PARTNER: Tunisian Institute of Statistics

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$75,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Tunisia

DURATION: November 2023–November 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Jobs and Economic Transformation

The project will examine the extent to which democratization and regime change curb elite capture. It will assess to what extent the downfall of the Ben Ali family in Tunisia promoted competition and job creation in sectors that had been dominated by his family. By isolating differences in changes in competition across sectors and relating them to regulatory barriers, the project also aims to aid the identification of reform priorities to catalyze job creation and growth. This analysis will be complemented by an assessment of the effectiveness of reforms to the tax system and business registration undertaken in the aftermath of the Arab Spring. In addition, the project, which is being conducted jointly with the Tunisian Institute of Statistics (INS), has a strong capacity-building component. The project builds on a longstand- ing World Bank engagement with the INS that started right after the Arab Spring and enables researchers to work with Tunisian administrative data.

Social and Economic Integration of Refugees in Jordanian Communities

LED BY: Chloë Fernandez, DEC Impact Evaluation Group

INTERNAL PARTNER: Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience, and Land Global Practice

EXTERNAL PARTNERS: Ministry of Local Administration, Jordan; United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; International Labour Organization

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$90,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Jordan

DURATION: November 2023–August 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Fragility, Conflict and Violence

The project aims to generate knowledge on effective strategies for the social and economic integration of refugees in host communities. Forced displacement crises are becoming both more numerous and protracted. Further, the current global context is one of poly-crisis due to increasing climate-related disasters, conflict, debt distress, and lingering effects of the COVID-19 pan- demic. With limited donor fiscal space, it is increasingly urgent to develop effective, cost-effective, and scalable solutions to challenges faced by forc- ibly displaced persons and their host communities. The project builds on a standard policy instrument, cash-for-work (CfW), to test whether designing this to target economic and social objectives can improve the integration of refugee and host populations and whether this has downstream effects on productivity and economic outcomes, such as employability. The study is the first to test a CfW program designed explicitly for social cohesion ob- jectives and whether this impacts productivity and employment prospects.

Impact Evaluation of Childcare Services for Kampala Market Women

LED BY: Sylvan Herskowitz, DEC Impact Evaluation Group

INTERNAL PARTNER: Urban, Disaster Risk Management, Resilience, and Land Global Practice

EXTERNAL PARTNER: Ace Policy Research Institute (Uganda)

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$80,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Uganda

DURATION: January 2024–December 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Gender and Development

Women, especially those in developing countries, face disproportionate burdens of unpaid household and care work, with childcare as one of the primary contributors. These responsibilities can be especially pronounced in low-income countries where women's childcare duties impede their labor market participation and autonomy. In Uganda, a recent survey of market workers found that 37 percent of female business owners bring small children to work, compared with 0 percent of men, and businesses where children are present earn 48 percent lower profits than even other female-owned businesses without a child present. Recent research has shown that access to childcare services can improve women's economic and psychosocial out- comes and even those of their children. However, the evidence to date has provided little guidance on how best to provide this support. This project will test two models of childcare provision side by side: community-based private childcare and workplace-based publicly styled childcare. The con- trast of these two models will offer new insights on who is able to take up different forms of services, what differential outcomes they may cause, and the relative cost-benefit and sustainability of these differing models.

Unveiling the Data Landscape and Bridging Gaps: Exploring Data Use in the Development Economics Literature using Large Language Models (LLMs)

LED BY: Aivin V. Solatorio, DEC Research Group

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$140,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: World

DURATION: November 2023–October 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Technology

World Development Report 2021: Data for Better Lives emphasizes the cru- cial role of data utilization and reuse. The project aims to explore the scope of data utilization and reuse in development papers by extracting the parts of the papers that mention the use of data. It will then identify the cate- gory of data to which it belongs, for example, surveys, census, geospatial, time series, administrative data, and others. As data sets may be referred to differently in the papers, the extracted data sets will be harmonized. Ad- ditional information about the papers will also be extracted, including the geographical, topical or thematic, and policy dimensions influenced by the use of data. This entire process will generate the Database of Data Use. Leveraging this database, the study will answer questions surrounding the use and reuse of various types of data and specific data sets. With the recent advancements in artificial intelligence, particularly the emergence of large language models, the project will provide new opportunities to contribute to answering inquiries that previously were not possible. The novelty of this project is that it will provide an opportunity both to measure and understand the scope of data use.

Monitoring Near-Time Changes in Urban Space Usage after Climate Shocks: ECA Urban Resilience

LED BY: Holly Krambeck, DEC Research Group

INTERNAL PARTNER: Sustainable Development Global Practice

EXTERNAL PARTNERS: Tomorrow.io; Outlogic

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$150,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Albania, Bosnia, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, and Türkiye

DURATION: November 2023–April 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Climate Change

The project comprises two interconnected components: (1) methodological research to measure urban space usage and (2) urban climate shock re- sponse analysis. The first component will develop a novel methodology for processing and analyzing mobility data to generate near-time urban space activity-level indicators, supporting informed climate resilience planning and design decisions. The second component will employ these method- ologies to answer research questions around climate-driven shifts in urban space usage and their implications. The findings will be disseminated in policy research working papers, supporting policy and planning decisions related to urban climate resilience.

Transactional Governance Structures: A Comprehensive Analysis of the Underpinnings of Firm-to-Firm Agreements

LED BY: Nona Karalashvili, DEC Indicators Group

EXTERNAL PARTNER: University of Maryland, College Park

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$130,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: World

DURATION: November 2023–July 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Governance and Institutions

The private sector is a crucial driver of economic development as it underlies productivity growth, expansion of job opportunities, provision of a steady source of income for workers, and contributions to tax revenues, which are essential for appropriate social safety nets for the poor. The functioning of the private sector is dependent on the effectiveness of institutions, particularly in enabling enforceable agreements. Without this capacity, the existence of firms' mutual interest to transact, and thus to increase the welfare of both parties involved, is often insufficient to implement this transaction, forgoing the potential welfare gains. The project aims to deepen the understanding of how firms use their institutional and business environment to enable their transactions with other firms. It will fill an important gap in knowledge on how firms handle their relationships with other firms, and how firm-to-firm agreements are shaped by the institutional and business environments across and within countries.

Climate Adaptation: Evidence from Well Failures in South India

LED BY: Xavier Giné, DEC Research Group

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$90,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: India

DURATION: November 2023–January 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Climate Change

Groundwater depletion threatens farmers in many parts of the world, especially in India. Well failures may lead to the collapse of irrigated farming and long-term loss of income. Alternatively, they may lead to adaptation enabling farmers to sustain cultivation by drilling deeper wells and/or by shifting to more efficient forms of water use or nonfarm employment. Yet, little is known about whether smallholder farmers can adapt in the face of groundwater scarcity and, if so, how. The project will exploit a panel data set collected from 2004 until 2017 in South India and a new round of data collection to answer how farmers and their offspring adapt to well failure. The project has the potential to inform future policies aimed toward increasing adaptation and resilience preparedness, and to contribute to the institutional priority of helping India and other countries adapt to shocks and threats.

Navigating Fragility and Environmental Sustainability: Evaluating the Impact of Private Sector Conservation in Conflict Zones on Wildlife Preservation and Local Development

LED BY: Gabriel Englander, DEC Research Group

INTERNAL PARTNER: Sustainable Development Global Practice

EXTERNAL PARTNERS: University of California, Santa Barbara; Chapman University

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$45,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Sub-Saharan Africa

DURATION: November 2023–March 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Governance and Institutions

The objective of the project is to provide evidence on the comparative effectiveness of private sector and government management of protected areas, aiming to inform policy decisions that promote sustainable development, wildlife conservation, and economic growth in fragile and conflict-affected regions. The project seeks to evaluate the impact of private sector man- agement, specifically by the nongovernmental organization African Parks, on wildlife conservation, armed conflict reduction, and local economic development, as compared to government-managed protected areas. The project aims to answer the following research questions: (i) How does pri- vate sector management of protected areas affect wildlife abundance and poaching rates? (ii) What is the impact of private sector management on the occurrence of conflict events in the vicinity of protected areas? (iii) How does private sector management influence local economic development, including asset wealth, crop production, and consumption expenditures, in nearby communities?

Strengthening Health Care Systems' Governance and Institutions to Improve Access to Quality Health Care in Low-Capacity Settings

LED BY: Guadalupe Bedoya, DEC Impact Evaluation Group

EXTERNAL PARTNER: Georgetown University

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$60,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: Kenya

DURATION: November 2023–March 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Governance and Institutions

The pandemic exposed multi-dimensional weaknesses of health care sys- tems, especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), highlighting the need for strengthening them and investing in their resilience. This means not only better preparing them to face health emergencies, but also boost- ing their ability to improve service delivery of quality health care for their populations, particularly for the most vulnerable. Even before the pandemic, more than half a billion people were pushed into or further into extreme poverty due to health care costs, and this situation was likely exacerbat- ed by the COVID-19 pandemic. In contexts where governments in LMICs face significant gaps between resources and needs for public spending, evidence on how to strengthen health care systems is essential. This could be done through the mechanisms the projects will examine. The project will study two interventions implemented in the past decade in Kenya: (i) a successful pilot to strengthen the government's regulatory implementation and enforcement functions on minimum quality of health care standards, and (ii) a large expansion of Kenya's National Health Insurance Scheme (NHIS). The project will leverage data collected as part of the Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation and administrative data from the NHIS.

Macro- and Micro-Economic Implications of Sovereign Debt Reduction

LED BY: Hayley Pallan, DEC Prospects Group

INTERNAL PARTNER: South Asia Region

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$180,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: World

DURATION: November 2023–November 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Debt and Financial Fragility

The project aims to strengthen and extend understanding of sovereign debt patterns and implications. There is a broad literature on the link between sovereign debt and growth, while the link between sovereign debt and in- vestment is somewhat less understood. The objective of the project is to provide an assessment of the implications of sovereign debt reduction, for both aggregate country-level investment and firm-level investment. There are various ways a country can reduce the size of its public debt, through higher growth, fiscal austerity, or sovereign default, among others. An in- depth understanding of investment consequences will contribute to a better understanding of the implications of sovereign debt.

Drivers and Trends for the Legal Equality of Opportunity for Sexual and Gender Minorities: A Panel Approach

LED BY: Julia Braunmiller, DEC Indicators Group

INTERNAL PARTNERS: Social Sustainability & Inclusion Global Practice

EXTERNAL PARTNERS: Global Affairs Canada; Asian Development Bank

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$170,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: World

DURATION: November 2023–July 2025

PRIORITY AREA: Gender and Development

The project will assess changes in laws and regulations to identify the drivers and trends affecting the lives of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex (LGBTI) people since 1963 in 64 countries around the world. The project builds on the World Bank's Equality of Opportunity for Sexual and Gender Minorities initiative, which adapts the established World Bank methodology (from the Development Economic Vice Presidency's Women, Business and the Law project) to issues related to sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics. The objective of this project is to gain and promote knowledge of the legal and institutional frame- works for the promotion of equality of opportunities for LGBTI populations. Improving the understanding of these frameworks will lead to concrete tools that can be used for designing LGBTI-inclusive policies aimed at improving social inclusion, resilience, social cohesion, and process legitimacy of these populations in World Bank projects.

Commodity Prices, Inflation, and Climate Change

LED BY: Hamza Zahid, DEC Prospects Group

INTERNAL PARTNER: South Asia Region

AWARDED AMOUNT: US$130,000

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE: World

DURATION: January 2024–January 2026

PRIORITY AREA: Climate Change

This study will investigate the consequences of global commodity price fluc- tuations on both domestic and international inflation, focusing especially on developing and low-income countries where commodities constitute a substantial share of the consumption basket. Changes in commodity prices, intensified by climate variability, can significantly influence living costs, poverty levels, and income inequality as households in lower income brackets tend to be more heavily exposed to commodity prices than those in higher income brackets. This, in turn, can worsen food and energy inse- curity and potentially exacerbate financial fragility. A deeper understanding of commodity price shocks, their inflationary pass-through, and the added complexity of climate-induced price fluctuations is crucial to enable policy makers in these countries to develop effective strategies and enhance resil- ience to such shocks. This can mitigate the risk of commodity price-related poverty and promote economic growth—two key aspects of the World Bank's twin objectives. The research aims to investigate the pass-through of commodity price shocks to domestic inflation, employing granular com- modity quantities and prices along with various inflation measures across an array of countries.