

Do the Results Match the Rhetoric? An Examination of World Bank Gender Projects

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Abstract

This paper seeks to determine the degree to which a gender lens has been incorporated into World Bank projects and the success of individual projects according to gender equality-related indicators. We first examine the World Bank's internal scoring of projects based on whether they encompass gender analysis, action, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) components, as well as project development objective indicators and outcomes according to these indicators. We conclude that when indicators are defined, targets are specified, and outcomes are published, gender

equality-related results appear largely positive. However, many projects (even those possessing a gender "theme" and perfect scores for the inclusion of gender analysis, action, and M&E components) lack gender-related indicators, and when such indicators are present, they often lack specified target goals. The paper concludes with a recommendation for increased transparency in gender-related project data (including data on the funding of gender equality-related components of projects) from donor institutions and a call for an increased number of gender-related indicators and targets in donor projects.

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Introduction

This paper compares the literature on development effectiveness and gender to the current practices of donor institutions. We examine the available data on what one donor institution, the World Bank, is doing on a project level to advance gender equality and measure what impact its projects are having.

There is a growing recognition amongst donor institutions of a value to a focus on gender. For example, Jim Yong Kim, World Bank Group President, has suggested that “when countries value girls and women as much as boys and men; when they invest in their health, education, and skills training; when they give women greater opportunities to participate in the economy, manage incomes and run businesses—the benefits extend far beyond individual girls and women to their children and families, to their communities, to societies and economies at large.”¹ A 2015 study conducted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), in highlighting the links between gender inequality and income inequality in over 140 countries, is among the most recent to demonstrate gender equality as a force for reducing poverty.² Similarly, Elborgh-Woytek et al. (2013) point to the macroeconomic gains that can be achieved when women reach their full labor market potential.³

International agreements reflect the importance of gender as well as of increasing (and accurately measuring) financing for gender equality efforts. Sustainable Development Goal 5 is to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,” and other SDGs are closely linked to gender equality (including those related to poverty, health, education, and reducing inequalities).⁴ The Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment states that it is necessary to “systematically track and prioritize allocation of overseas development assistance (ODA) in support of gender equality and take specific actions to close financing gaps in order to meet new and existing targets on gender equality and women’s empowerment.”⁵

At the level of the World Bank, in 2013, Senior Director for Gender Jeni Klugman, stated, “We plan to more systematically track whether gender-informed analysis is leading to meaningful follow-up actions—and what results are emerging...Access to good practices is

¹ “World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-23): Gender Equality, Poverty and Inclusive Growth,” World Bank Group, 2015.

² Christian Gonzales et al., *Catalyst for Change: Empowering Women and Tackling Income Inequality*, International Monetary Fund, 2015, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/sdn/2015/sdn1520.pdf>.

³ Katrin Elborgh-Woytek et al., *Women, Work, and the Economy: Macroeconomic Gains from Gender Equity*, International Monetary Fund, 2013, <https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/sdn/2013/sdn1310.pdf>.

⁴ “Sustainable Development Goals,” United Nations, accessed December 31, 2015, <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>.

⁵ “Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment,” accessed November 7, 2015, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/8131Action%20Plan%20on%20Transformative%20Financing%20for%20GEWE.pdf>.

needed to help inform and inspire innovation, as is systematic monitoring of progress in the results frameworks.”⁶

Given the articulation of global priorities regarding gender equality-related aid and monitoring, we undertake an analysis of projects carried out by the World Bank from a gender perspective. Our analysis focuses on this institution for a number of reasons. First, the Bank has devised and published the results of an internal scoring system that ranks all projects according to whether they include (1) gender analysis, (2) gender action, and (3) gender monitoring and evaluation (M&E) components. These ratings allow us to determine whether integrating a gender lens into projects is more common in certain sectors, regions, or cost brackets, among other areas of analysis. This data also allows us to compare assigned scores to the quantity and quality of gender-related project development objective indicators (the main indicators of any World Bank project) and their outcomes.

Second, the World Bank, through assigning “themes” to each project it carries out, provides us with a mechanism for grouping projects according to whether they have an explicit gender focus. A given project may possess several themes, ranging from child health to climate change to private sector development. Finally, and most significantly, the World Bank provides the most comprehensive available data on project details and outcomes; most results are published and documented in a consistent fashion.⁷ That allows us to examine the impact of an articulated gender focus on results.

It should be noted that donor institutions outside of the World Bank have tracked the extent to which individual projects are gender-informed in other ways. For example, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), for example, monitors the percentage of their projects with a gender-related result; as of 2015, that figure was 44% (up from 7% between 2006 and 2010).⁸ The Asian Development Bank (ADB) uses project-specific gender action plans to ensure that “gender mainstreaming is tangible and explicitly visible in project design and implementation.”⁹

How does our study compare to previous research on donor efficacy and gender equality-related outcomes? A number of academics, civil society organizations (CSOs), and donor institutions themselves have focused on international financial institutions’ (IFIs) gender

⁶ “World Bank Group Gender Equality Highlights,” accessed November 7, 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Gender/Gender%20Board%20Update%202013%20Glossy%20summary.pdf>.

⁷ This in contrast to donors such as the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) which performs in-depth impact evaluations for some projects, but comprehensive data on outcomes of all projects is not publicly available.

⁸ “Gender Action Plan for Operations 2011-2013,” Inter-American Development Bank, accessed December 10, 2015, <http://www.iadb.org/en/topics/gender-indigenous-peoples-and-african-descendants/final-report-of-the-gender-action-plan-2011-2013,9520.html>.

⁹ “Gender Action Plans in ADB Projects,” Asian Development Bank, accessed December 10, 2015, <http://www.adb.org/themes/gender/project-action-plans>.

strategies. In a 2013 review, for example, Liane Schalatek asserts that the World Bank's gender rating system, "prioritizes process (the ticking off of a check-box) and the plan for some action pre-implementation (ex ante) over results (post ante), namely the focus on real impacts during and post-implementation. For example, it does not include checks on implementation progress and therefore lacks the ability to provide the necessary information to intervene with corrective action if needed."¹⁰ Such concerns are echoed by internal evaluators at the World Bank itself.¹¹

However, Schalatek (and researchers generally) have not examined gender-related outcomes on a project level, permitting the comparison between the Bank's internal gender ratings and concrete results.¹² This study contributes new information not only through its focus on individual donor projects, but also in its comparison of indicators' targets (for articulated project development objective indicators) to intermediate and final outcomes.¹³

We begin by providing background information on the trajectory of the World Bank's gender strategy to provide context for our subsequent analysis. We then turn to our analysis, which focuses on (1) the Bank's internal gender ratings for individual projects and (2) a comparison of gender-related indicators and results. The data analysis is followed by sections detailing our conclusions and recommendations for reforms to donor institutions' approaches to gender equality-related programming.

World Bank Gender Monitoring

In 1988, the World Bank, through the Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Unit (PREM) instituted the Women in Development (WID) ratings, the first system to rate appraisal documents according to their inclusion of gender concerns. Under this system, PREM assigned an individual project a score of 0 if it did not address women or gender at all, a score of 1 if gender was somewhat addressed but no specific action was outlined, and a

¹⁰ Liane Schalatek, "Implementing Gender Equality at the World Bank: The More Things Change, the More They Stay the Same?," Heinrich Boll Stiftung, 2013, https://us.boell.org/sites/default/files/schalatek_implementing_gender_equality_at_the_world_bank.pdf.

¹¹ "World Bank Group Gender Equality Highlights," accessed November 7, 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/document/Gender/Gender%20Board%20Update%202013%20Glossy%20summary.pdf>.

¹² See "Evaluating a Decade of World Bank Gender Policy: 1990–99," *World Bank Operations Evaluation Department, 2005*, which focuses on country-level poverty assessments, public expenditure reviews, and country assistance strategies, but does not examine individual projects and their gender equality-related indicators and outcomes. Liane Schalatek (2013) examines individual projects but does not compare gender-related indicators to their associated results, and her analysis ends in 2012.

¹³ It should be noted that this paper's intent is not to provide an analysis of how the measurement and results of World Bank gender projects compare to projects focused on other outcomes. Rather, here we confine our focus to evaluating gender equality-related projects and results.

score of 2 if the project included concrete, specific activities addressing gender or WID-related issues.¹⁴

The World Bank Operations Evaluation Department (OED) then developed its own gender rating system for the purposes of its 2005 *Evaluating a Decade of World Bank Gender Policy: 1990–99*, through which it examined 112 randomly-selected World Bank projects representing all sectors and regions. The OED added a potential score of 3 to the Bank’s WID ratings if a project contained “recommendations based on gender analysis – implicit or explicit understanding of the relationship between men and women, their different roles, needs, priorities and constraints, and attention to regulatory or institutional barriers to women’s participation.”¹⁵ The chart below reflects the WID ratings of individual projects from 1988 to 1999, as well as the OED ratings intended to verify the accuracy of the WID system.¹⁶

Table 1: Bank Investment Projects with a Gender Analysis by Sector and Rating, 1988-99¹⁷

Sector	WID ratings 1 and 2 (%)	OED ratings (%)
Overall	38	41
Health, nutrition, and population	89	85
Education	68	70
Agriculture	56	36
Transport	7	8

As reflected above, 38% of projects approved between 1988 and 1999 addressed gender according to WID ratings. The OED found that 41% of projects addressed gender (though fewer than 25% of projects included gender-related actions). The OED also examined the 45 projects that scored “0” in the sample of 112 and determined that gender was a relevant concern in at least 40% of these projects.¹⁸

¹⁴ *Evaluating a Decade of World Bank Gender Policy: 1990–99*, World Bank Operations Evaluation Department, 2005.

¹⁵ *Evaluating a Decade of World Bank Gender Policy: 1990–99*, World Bank Operations Evaluation Department, 2005.

¹⁶ We have not been able to locate scores from 2000 to 2008.

¹⁷ This table has been taken from *Evaluating a Decade of World Bank Gender Policy: 1990–99*, World Bank Operations Evaluation Department, 2005.

¹⁸ *Evaluating a Decade of World Bank Gender Policy: 1990–99*, World Bank Operations Evaluation Department, 2005.

The Bank then updated its overall gender rating system.¹⁹ Now, projects receive one point for including one gender-related component, so a project with a score of 0 lacks gender analysis, action, and M&E, whereas a project with a score of 1 includes one component, and so on. In 2010, the World Bank’s Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) published an evaluation of gender-related efforts undertaken by the Bank from 2002 until 2008. This analysis focused primarily on country-level strategies and the degree to which they included a gender lens. The evaluation did not examine or provide information on the allocation of funding to gender equality-related aspects of World Bank lending. The IEG examined individual projects but only to a limited extent; the evaluators asked whether projects had included a single gender-related indicator, but did not examine the full extent of gender equality-related indicators or their quality, and they did not compare indicators’ targets to achieved results.²⁰

In 2013, in “World Bank Group Gender Equality Highlights,” the Bank declared that 98% of its operations that year were gender-informed, meaning that all projects from the previous year scored a 1 or above (or in other words, had included at least one of gender analysis, action, or M&E). In December of 2015, the Bank presented its new gender strategy for 2016 to 2023. The new strategy acknowledges and seeks to address the priorities articulated by Klugman and the concerns of Schalatek and others; using the proposed “gender tag,” project teams will now track progress according to gender-related indicators during implementation and evaluation stages, as opposed to using the gender rating system solely in the project design phase.²¹

Data Analysis

World Bank Gender Rating System

The World Bank’s dataset, “Monitoring Gender Mainstreaming in World Bank Lending Operations,” serves as our first point of analysis, as it provides information, according to the Bank’s determination, regarding individual projects’ inclusion of gender analysis, action and/or M&E, based on a review of appraisal documents. The dataset contains 1666 projects that date from July 2009 to June 2014.

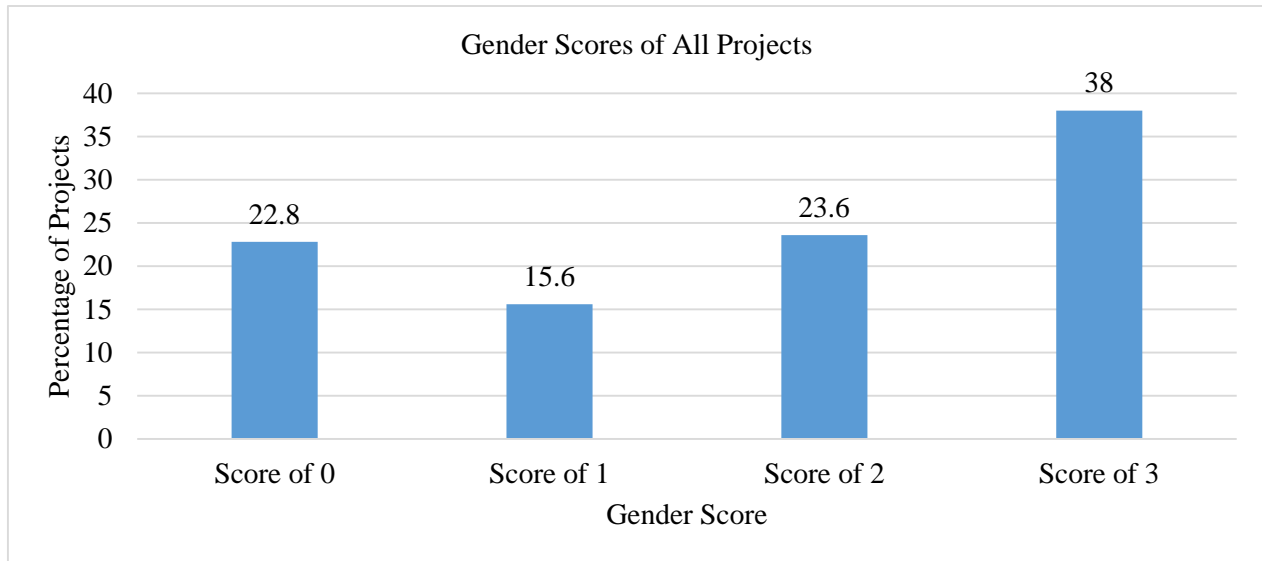
¹⁹ For more information regarding the evolution of the World Bank’s approach to gender equality, see “An Evaluation of World Bank Support, 2002-08,” Independent Evaluation Group, The World Bank, 2010, http://ieg.worldbank.org/Data/reports/gender_eval.pdf.

²⁰ “An Evaluation of World Bank Support, 2002-08,” Independent Evaluation Group, The World Bank, 2010, http://ieg.worldbank.org/Data/reports/gender_eval.pdf.

²¹ “World Bank Group Gender Strategy (FY16-23): Gender Equality, Poverty and Inclusive Growth,” World Bank Group, 2015. As the Bank pilots its new rating system making use of the “gender tag,” it will be interesting to note how previous projects fared in incorporating a gender lens through project indicators and the quality of results according to these indicators. Our analysis will be the first to provide a point of comparison, enabling evaluation of previous projects’ indicators and results in contrast to those making use of the 2016-2023 gender tag going forward.

Of these 1666 projects, 22.8% received a score of 0, meaning they lacked gender analysis, action, and M&E. An additional 15.6% of projects received a score of 1 (meaning they included one of the components); 23.6% received a score of 2, and 38% received a score of 3: gender analysis, action, and M&E were all present (See Figure 1).²²

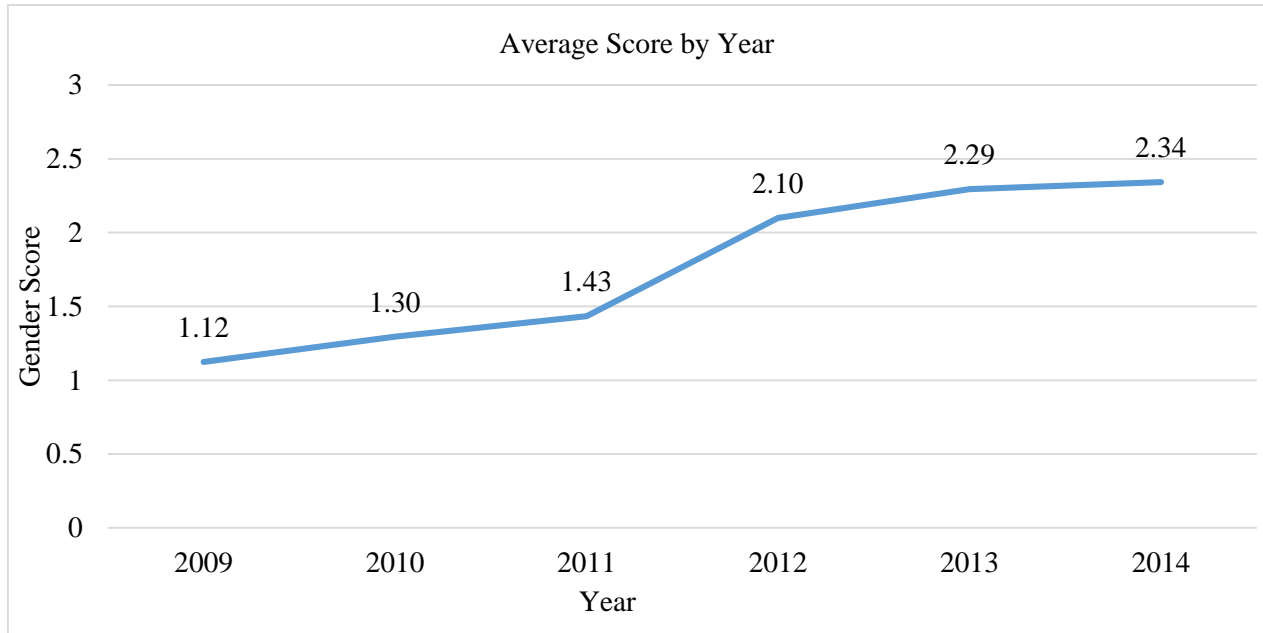
Figure 1



There is significant improvement in the number of projects receiving higher scores over time. As depicted in Figure Two, the average project score for projects approved in 2009 was 1.12, whereas in 2014 the average score increases to 2.37.

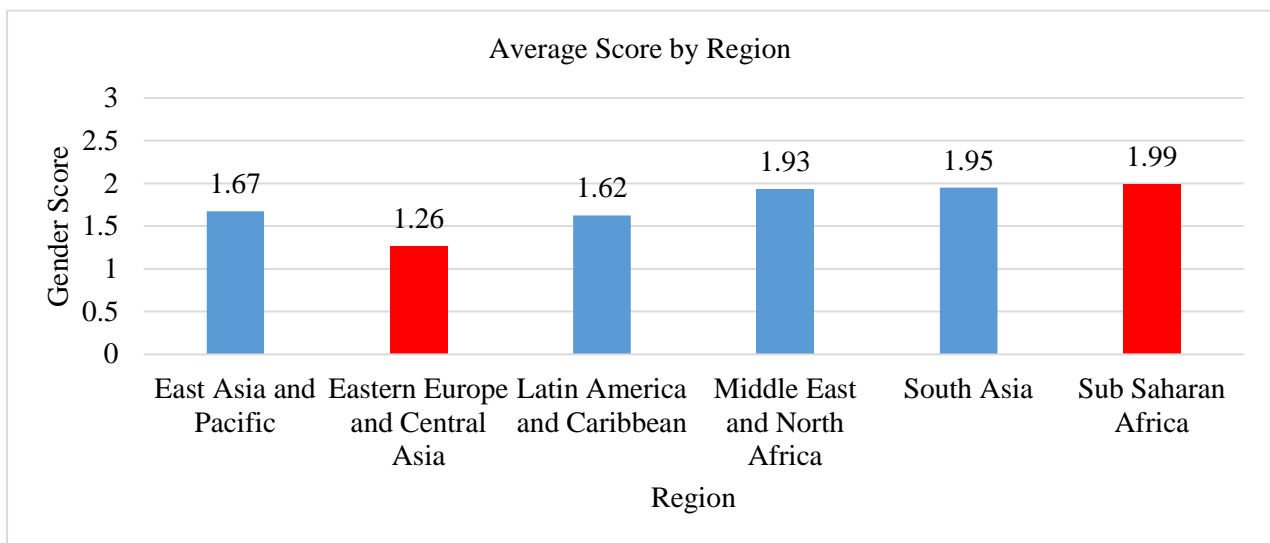
²² For more information on what enables a score to receive a score of “1” for each component, see: <https://databox.worldbank.org/api/assets/D3E66273-A39F-4499-BB04-74EFE9B054BB>; <https://databox.worldbank.org/api/assets/D55E8B5A-4A57-48F6-AB35-216B4DA9305B>.

Figure 2



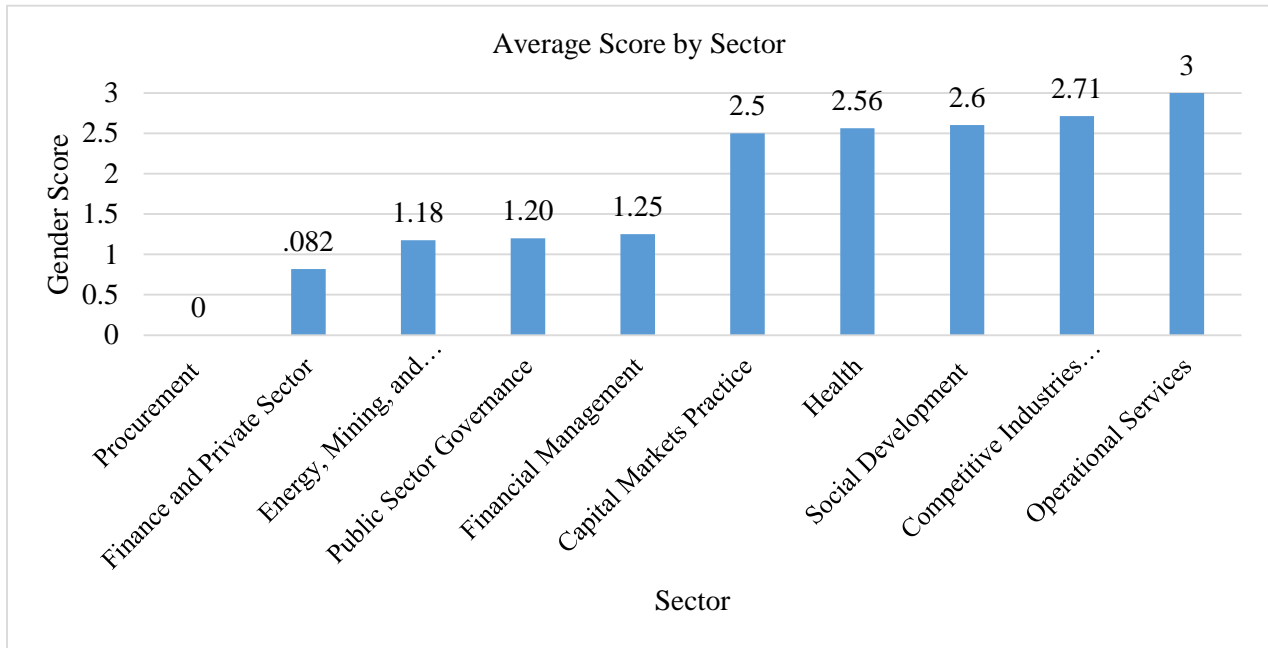
Looking at particular regions, the average score for projects in Eastern Europe and Central Asia is lowest (1.12) compared to projects in Sub Saharan Africa which register the highest average score: 1.99 (Figure 3). Sector scores also varied markedly, with finance, procurement and governance performing considerably below health, social development and operational services (Figure 4).²³

Figure 3



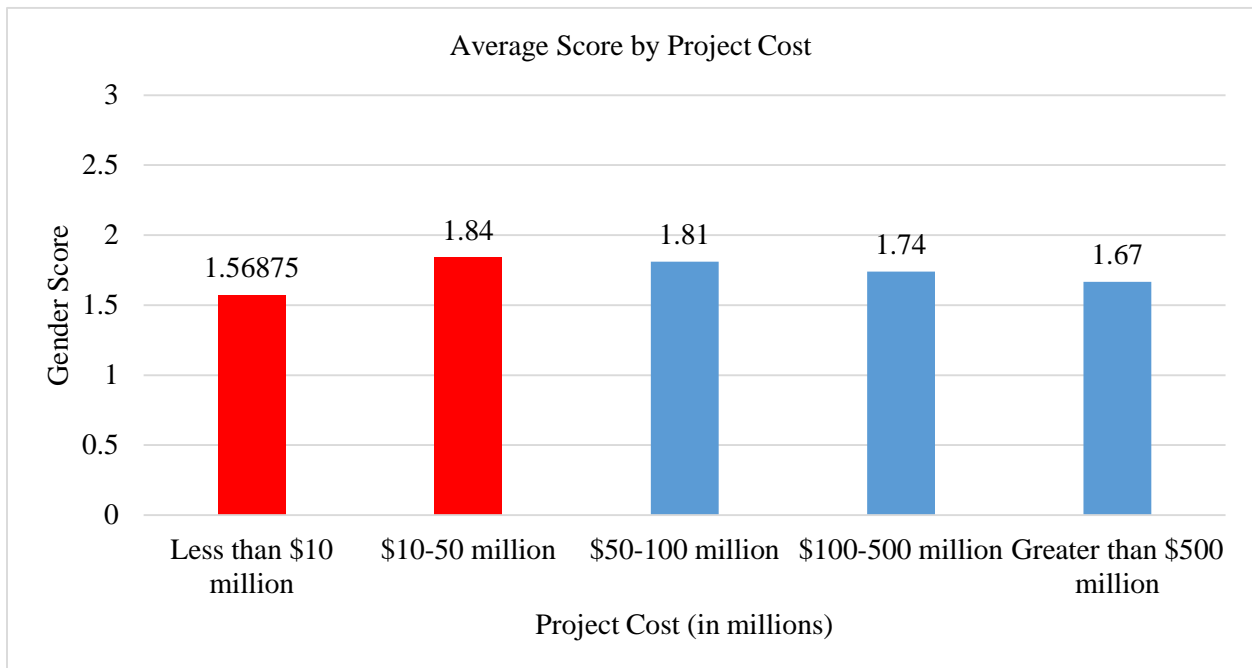
²³ For a comprehensive explanation of sectors at the World Bank, see <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/sector?lang=>.

Figure 4



We also examined gender scores by project cost (Figure 5) and funding source. Projects costing under \$10 million have the lowest average score (1.57), whereas projects costing between \$10 and \$50 million have the highest average score (1.84). Notably, we see a decline in average scores after the \$100 million mark.

Figure 5



Finally, we see some differences in gender scores according to their funding source. The IBRD, the World Bank’s lending arm that lends at market rates to middle-income countries, has an average gender score of 1.37; IDA, which lends to low-income countries, has an average score of 1.50, and blended projects, which draw from both sources, have the highest average score: 1.83.

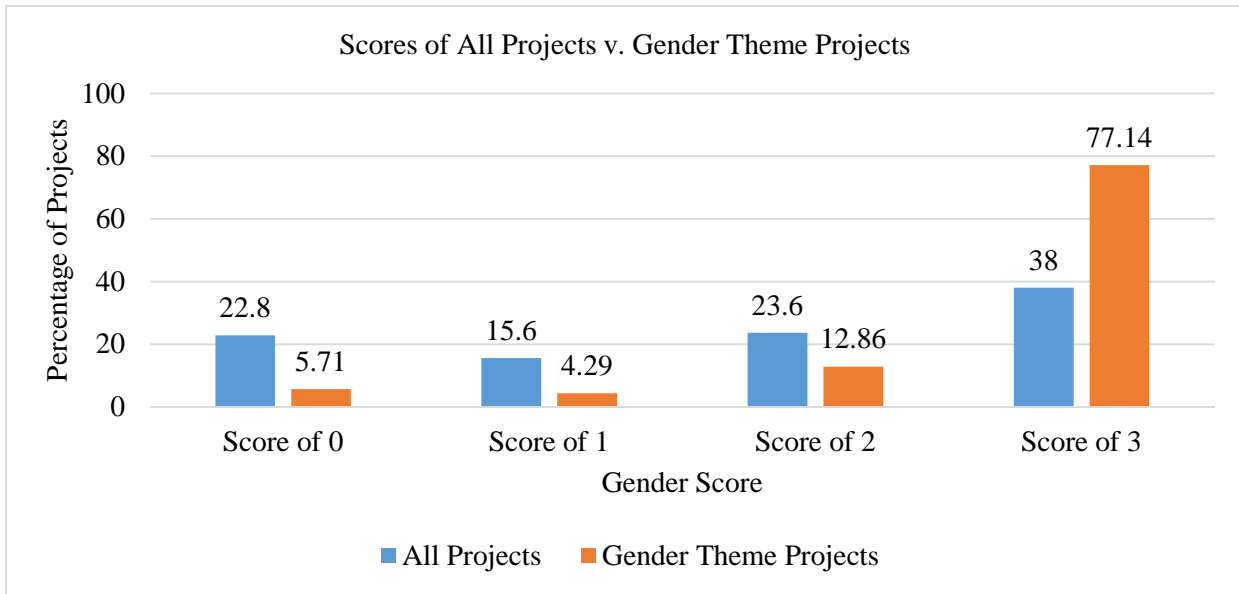
Gender-Related Indicators and Results

Because the World Bank does not have a publicly-available compiled dataset documenting individual projects’ project development objective (or main) indicators and results according to these indicators, we concentrate our subsequent analysis on a subset of the original 1666 projects within the dataset: those with a gender theme. This designation indicates gender equality is one of the priorities of an individual project. This narrows our focus to 70 projects (4.2% of the original 1666 projects, representing 4.1% of the total project costs from 2009 to 2014).

Theme percentages do not necessarily correspond to the amount of funding allocated to that particular aspect of the project. In fact, it is unclear precisely how theme percentages are assigned from World Bank project documents publicly available for review. Documents related to the gender theme designation explain: “Note that if this code is not used, it does not mean that the project is not gender informed. Most gender informed projects do not receive the gender code, and some that do get a gender code are not rated gender informed.”²⁴ And it is worth noting that a random selection of ten projects that were *not* gender themed still turned up sixteen gender-specific indicators across five of these projects.

²⁴ “Glossary and Acronyms June 25, 2012,” The World Bank, accessed December 16, 2015, <https://databox.worldbank.org/api/assets/D1BC5724-908B-4255-9195-EE4133CC0655>.

Figure 6



That said, the gender scores of the gender theme projects were significantly higher than non-themed projects (77.14% of projects had a score of 3, and only 5.71% had a score of 0) (Figure 6). This suggests that the gender-themed subset may represent the Bank ‘at its best’ according to its own rating system, and at minimum represents the Bank’s work with an explicit, articulated focus on gender equality outcomes.

For the 70 projects we examine, we rely on Project Appraisal Documents (PADs) and Project Information Documents (PIDs) as well as implementation status and results reports to determine whether projects contain project development objective indicators related to gender and the results according to these indicators. To provide two examples of projects in our database:

- The Afghanistan Third National Solidarity Program was primarily focused on establishing community development councils (CDCs), allowing citizens to participate in decision making processes regarding local governance, development, and service delivery. The project has a score of 3 according to the Bank’s internal gender rating system, meaning it encompassed components of gender analysis, action, and M&E. It had a 14% gender theme (in addition to a 29% participation and civic engagement theme, a 29% rural services and infrastructure theme, and a 28% conflict prevention and post-conflict reconstruction theme).²⁵ The project had two gender-related main indicators. The first, (“Minimum of 70% of sampled women representatives in the CDCs take active part in decision making related to

²⁵ “National Solidarity Program III,” The World Bank, accessed December 3, 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P117103/national-solidarity-program-iii?lang=en>.

community development”) had been exceeded as of the latest published implementation and results report (March 31, 2015), as 76% of sampled women representatives reported taking active part in this kind of decision making. The second indicator (“At least 50% of total beneficiaries are female), had not yet been achieved as of the latest implementation and results report; 48% of beneficiaries were women as of March 2015.

- The Safer Municipalities Project for Honduras was designed to improve the capacities of national and local authorities in violence prevention and response as well as address risk factors of crime and violence. It also received a score of 3 according to the Bank’s gender rating system and has a 15% gender theme. This project has three main indicators related to gender: “National and municipal governments collected, analyzed, and used data on crime and violence perpetration and victimization (disaggregated by gender) for evidence-based policymaking and actions,” “Percentage of residents in targeted neighborhoods who report collective efficacy (social cohesion/trust and willingness to intervene) disaggregated by gender and age” and “Percentage of people that are victims of school based violence in targeted schools, disaggregated by gender and age.”²⁶ The first indicator has not yet been achieved, and targets do not accompany either of the latter indicators, specifying the intended percentage of men versus women, or boys versus girls, that should be able to report collective efficacy or avoid victimhood of school based violence as a result of the project’s interventions.

Of the 70 projects, 14 lack any published results (related to gender or otherwise), either because projects were approved too recently to have yielded even preliminary results or, in the case of older or completed projects, results are unavailable on the World Bank’s website. Of the remaining 56 projects, 15 lack gender equality-related project development objective (main) indicators. (For a complete list of individual projects and whether they include published results and gender-related main indicators, see Appendices 1 and 2.)

Having eliminated projects without published results or gender-related main indicators, we are left with 41 projects. These 41 projects contain 89 gender-related main indicators, the majority of which fall into one of two categories: quota-oriented indicators that require projects to include a certain percentage of female beneficiaries and indicators that we classify as gender-related because they call for results to be disaggregated by gender.²⁷ A third category of indicators relate to specific gender equality-related outcomes, such as “increase in the number of women in situations of violence and vulnerability attended to” from the

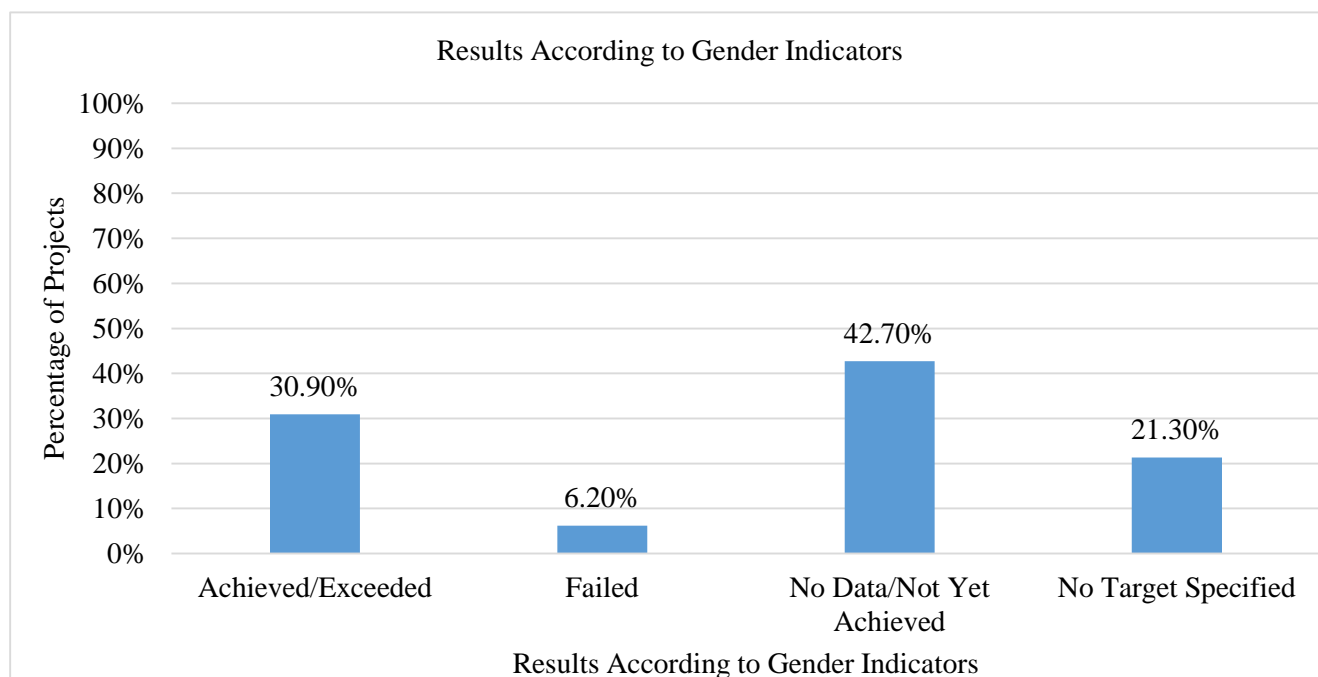
²⁶ “Safer Municipalities Project for Honduras,” The World Bank, accessed December 3, 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P130819/hn-safer-municipalities?lang=en>.

²⁷ Though cognizant of previous studies that have focused on gender quotas in a more limited sense (i.e. reserved positions for women seeking political or corporate leadership opportunities), for the purposes of this paper, we define “quota” broadly, to encompass any project with an indicator calling for a specific percentage or number of women to be included as beneficiaries.

Development Policies for the State of Sergipe project in Brazil.²⁸ For a complete list of gender-related main indicators, see Appendix 3.

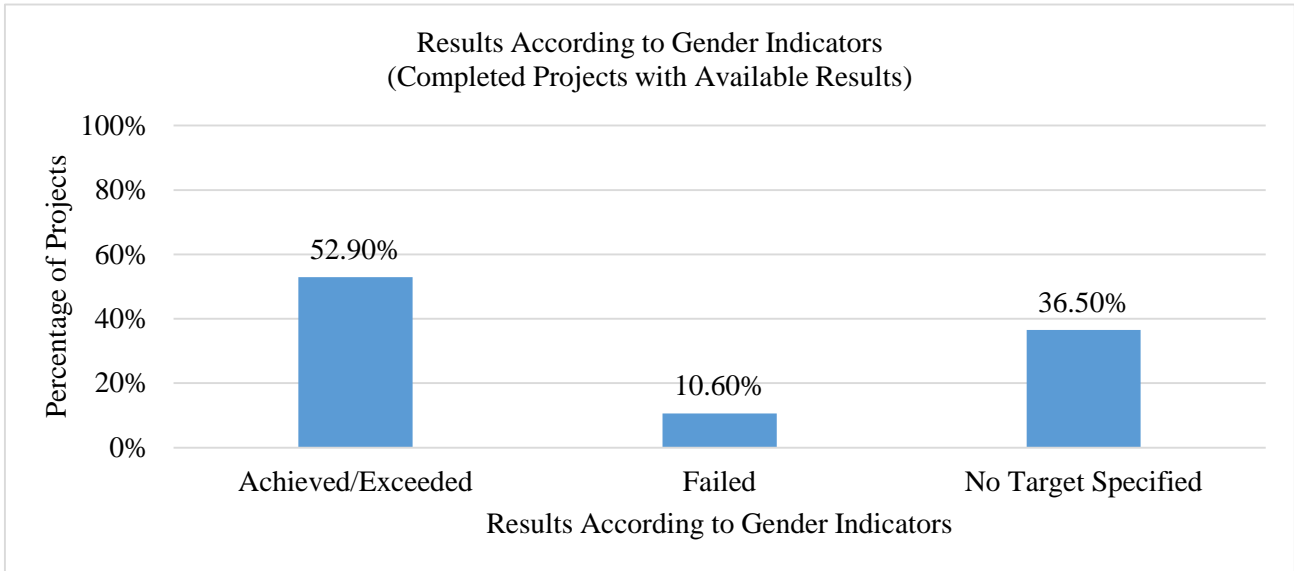
Having surveyed the number of gender-related main indicators present across individual projects, we turn to the results according to these indicators. An overview of our findings is provided in Figure 7. Overall, 42.7% of indicators' targets had either not yet been achieved (as projects were still ongoing, and targets had not yet been met), or there was no data available on them (though implementation and results reports were published on the Bank's website). Of the remaining indicators, 52.9% of their accompanying targets were either achieved or exceeded, and 10.6% were not achieved at the completion of the project. Finally, and most notably, 36.5% of gender-related indicators lacked accompanying targets (i.e. an indicator that called for results to be disaggregated by gender, but no targets were specified for men v. women or boys v. girls, or an indicator that called for measuring the percentage of female project beneficiaries, but did not specify an intended percentage).

Figure 7



²⁸ "Development Policies for the State of Sergipe," The World Bank, accessed December 3, 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P129652/br-sergipe-dpl?lang=en>.

Figure 8



Conclusions and Recommendations

Using scores generated by the World Bank itself and self-reported outcomes, there is some evidence of greater gender mainstreaming across World Bank projects – at least at the level of ‘what gets measured gets done’ in the areas of analysis, action, and monitoring and evaluation. At the same time, gender-specific outcome objectives appear infrequently in projects, suggesting ‘mainstreaming’ is at least somewhat a paper-based activity at the moment rather than significantly altering project design. Even amongst gender-themed projects, many lacked gender-related main indicators or specified targets. In the cases where gender-related indicators are present and outcomes are published, gender equality-related results appear largely positive; 52.9% of indicators’ targets (when projects are complete and data is available) were achieved or exceeded, whereas only 10.6% were not met.

As it works to implement its 2016-2023 gender strategy, the World Bank (and other donor institutions not currently doing so) should continue to disaggregate data not only on women and girls’ participation in projects, but also measure to what extent programs are benefiting them. As demonstrated in external reviews of the Bank’s gender programming as well as internal World Bank evaluations, this recommendation is not a new one, but rather builds upon similar calls made over the past several decades for improved measurement of gender-related project results.

In addition, though the literature recognizes the benefits of process-oriented indicators such as gender quotas (discussed further in Appendix 7), the quantity of gender-related main indicators that call for a certain percentage of female project beneficiaries is quite high, suggesting that outcome-oriented indicators related to gender could be increased. In terms of transparency, published data on funding allocations to gender equality-related aspects of

projects would allow the Bank and outside observers to track exactly where money intended to advance gender equality outcomes is going. The seemingly (at least semi-) arbitrary use of the gender theme designation does not help in this regard; increased transparency regarding how a gender theme (and its corresponding percentage) is allocated to a World Bank project would help to inform the process of tracking the Bank's intended gender-related outcomes versus their results. Finally, not only the World Bank but all donor institutions should systematically publish how they are allocating funds and measuring outcomes and document the results of the gender equality-related aspects of projects and programs.

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Appendix 1: Availability of Published Results for Gender Theme Projects

Code	Project Name	Published Results
P087145	Second Community Development and Livelihood Improvement Project	Yes
P101716	Jilin Agricultural Product Safety and Quality Project	Yes
P104995	Santos Municipality Project	Yes
P105724	Population and HIV/AIDS Additional Financing	Yes
P106975	Water, Electricity, and Urban Development Project	Yes
P110407	Rural Enterprise Development Project	Yes
P112712	Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	Yes
P115318	Street Children Project	Yes
P117103	Third Emergency National Solidarity Project	Yes
P118821	Second Additional Financing for the Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	No
P119152	Additional Financing for Community Livelihoods in Conflict Affected Areas Project	No
P120313	Indonesia Climate Change Development Policy Project	Yes
P120538	Additional Financing for the Nepal Social Safety Nets Project	No
P120669	Strengthening Health Activities for the Rural Poor Project	No
P120783	Additional Financing for the Third Education Sector Project	No
P121686	Youth, Employment, and Skills Project	Yes
P095232	Local Government Project	Yes
P106735	Provincial Public Health Insurance Development Project	Yes
P112011	Enhancing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Productivity Project	Yes
P113032	Agricultural Growth Project	Yes
P118974	Skills Development Support Project	Yes
P120636	Second Land Administration Project	Yes
P120836	Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	Yes
P121673	Social Assistance System Modernization Project	Yes
P122699	Public Finance and Social Progress Development Policy Loan Program	Yes
P125209	Additional Financing for the Financial and Private Sector Development Project	No
P107137	Community Investment in Rural Areas Project	Yes
P122153	Mining Sector Capacity Building Project	Yes

P124045	Productive Social Safety Net Project	Yes
P130546	Additional Financing for the Bihar Rural Livelihood Project	No
P122944	Second Rural Investment Project	Yes
P126088	Additional Financing for the Primary Health Care Project	No
P130422	Third Additional Financing of the CEMAC Transport and Transit Facilitation Project	No
P121731	Integrated Child Development Services Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Program	Yes
P123828	Second Rural Transport Improvement Project	Yes
P131263	Second Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project	Yes
P131394	Second Reaching Out of School Children Project	Yes
P127743	Second Rural Alliances Project	Yes
P132500	National Community Driven Development Project	Yes
P130150	Financial Sector and Investment Climate Reform and Modernization Development Policy Loan	Yes
P125405	National Program for Community Empowerment in Urban Areas Project	Yes
P118197	Alat and Karakul Water Supply Project	Yes
P130819	Safer Municipalities Project for Honduras	Yes
P131029	Social Inclusion Technical Assistance Project	Yes
P129688	Third Phase of the Community Based Rural Development Project	Yes
P125135	Road Asset Management Project	Yes
P130853	Second Basic Education Development Project	Yes
P132314	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development for Inclusive Growth Project	Yes
P131666	Second Support to Social Protection System Program	No
P128534	Social Safety Net Project for Cameroon	Yes
P126964	Youth Employment and Social Support Operation Project	Yes
P126875	Energy Sector Capacity Building Project	Yes
P121842	Research and Innovation in Science and Technology Project	Yes
P133699	Fourth Social Fund for Development Project for Yemen	No
P126049	Skills Development for Growth Project	Yes
P129652	Sergipe Development through Inclusion Project	Yes
P130788	Additional Financing for the Third National Fadama Development Project	No
P143915	Safety Net and Skills Development Project	Yes
P126452	Rio Grande do Norte Regional Development and Governance Project	Yes

P132768	Pernambuco Equity and Inclusive Growth Development Policy Loan	Yes
P132634	Safety Net Systems for the Poorest Project	Yes
P145605	Enhancing Fiscal Capacity to Promote Shared Prosperity Development Policy Loan	Yes
P131323	Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project	Yes
P147913	Acre: Strengthening Public Policies Development Policy Loan	Yes
P145268	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	Yes
P145120	Second Phase of Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project	No
P146452	Third Support to Social Protection Systems	Yes
P148706	Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	No
P147979	Modernizing Public Sector Management, Citizen Security, and Gender Policies Development Policy Loan	Yes
P147489	Rwanda Great Lakes Emergency Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Women's Health Project	Yes

Appendix 2: Presence of Gender-Related Main Indicators (in Gender Theme Projects with Published Results)

Project ID	Project Name	Indicator	Theme %
P087145	Second Community Development and Livelihood Improvement Project	No	14
P101716	Jilin Agricultural Product Safety and Quality Project	No	0 ¹
P104995	Santos Municipality Project	No	0
P105724	Population and HIV/AIDS Additional Financing	Yes	13/11 ²
P106975	Water, Electricity, and Urban Development Project	Yes	0
P110407	Rural Enterprise Development Project	Yes	13
P112712	Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	Yes	10
P115318	Street Children Project	Yes	21
P117103	Third Emergency National Solidarity Project	Yes	14
P120313	Indonesia Climate Change Development Policy Project	No	0
P121686	Youth, Employment, and Skills Project	Yes	16
P095232	Local Government Project	Yes	0
P106735	Provincial Public Health Insurance Development Project	Yes	18
P112011	Enhancing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Productivity Project	No	0
P113032	Agricultural Growth Project	No	0
P118974	Skills Development Support Project	Yes	6
P120636	Second Land Administration Project	No	1
P120836	Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	No	0
P121673	Social Assistance System Modernization Project	Yes	5
P122699	Public Finance and Social Progress Development Policy Loan Program	Yes	20
P107137	Community Investment in Rural Areas Project	Yes	0
P122153	Mining Sector Capacity Building Project	No	10
P124045	Productive Social Safety Net Project	Yes	10
P122944	Second Rural Investment Project	Yes	7
P121731	Integrated Child Development Services Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Program	Yes	6

¹ Though the “Monitoring Gender Mainstreaming in World Bank Lending Operations” reflects this project having a gender theme, the World Bank webpage for the project does not. Subsequent cases of 0% gender theme reflect the same.

² The project originally had a 13% gender theme, which was then revised to 11%.

P123828	Second Rural Transport Improvement Project	No	14
P131263	Second Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project	Yes	2
P131394	Second Reaching Out of School Children Project	Yes	1
P127743	Second Rural Alliances Project	No	4
P132500	National Community Driven Development Project	Yes	5
P130150	Financial Sector and Investment Climate Reform and Modernization Development Policy Loan	No	5
P125405	National Program for Community Empowerment in Urban Areas Project	Yes	12
P118197	Alat and Karakul Water Supply Project	Yes	1
P130819	Safer Municipalities Project for Honduras	Yes	15
P131029	Social Inclusion Technical Assistance Project	No	5
P129688	Third Phase of the Community Based Rural Development Project	Yes	10
P125135	Road Asset Management Project	Yes	5
P130853	Second Basic Education Development Project	Yes	11
P132314	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development for Inclusive Growth Project	Yes	50
P128534	Social Safety Net Project for Cameroon	Yes	6
P126964	Youth Employment and Social Support Operation Project	Yes	10
P126875	Energy Sector Capacity Building Project	Yes	3
P121842	Research and Innovation in Science and Technology Project	No	9
P126049	Skills Development for Growth Project	Yes	12
P129652	Sergipe Development through Inclusion Project	Yes	16
P143915	Safety Net and Skills Development Project	Yes	10
P126452	Rio Grande do Norte Regional Development and Governance Project	Yes	4
P132768	Pernambuco Equity and Inclusive Growth Development Policy Loan	Yes	10
P132634	Safety Net Systems for the Poorest Project	Yes	5
P145605	Enhancing Fiscal Capacity to Promote Shared Prosperity Development Policy Loan	Yes	14
P131323	Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project	Yes	0
P147913	Acre: Strengthening Public Policies Development Policy Loan	Yes	16
P145268	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	Yes	6
P146452	Third Support to Social Protection Systems	No	0
P147979	Modernizing Public Sector Management, Citizen Security + Gender Policies Development Loan	Yes	19
P147489	Rwanda Great Lakes Emergency Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Women's Health Project	Yes	36

Appendix 3: Gender-Related Indicators and Results

ID	Gender-Related Main Indicator	Result
P105724	By the end of the project, 95% of all men and 90% of all women aged 15-49 years are aware of HIV/AIDS.	Exceeded for women, failed for men
P105724	By the end of the project, 50% of young people aged 15-24 will have used a condom at last nonunion sexual contact which took place in the last 12 months.	Failed
P105724	By the end of the project, 75% of military personnel will have used a condom at last non-union sexual contact which took place in the last 12 months.	Failed
P105724	By the end of project, prevalence of HIV among pregnant women aged 15-24 will be reduced by 25%.	Exceeded
P105724	By the end of the project, women in union using modern contraceptive methods will have increased to 10% in urban areas and to 3% for rural areas.	Failed
P105724	By the end of the project, 60% of women 15-49 in union will wish to space their next birth by at least 2 years.	Failed
P106975	651,000 female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P110407	70% of Enterprise Groups (EGs) will have increased their net revenues by over 50%. At least 35% female.	Exceeded
P110407	At least 20% of participating enterprises will have increased direct and/or indirect employment by at least 30%. Of these at least 35% will be women.	Exceeded
P110407	50% of Enterprise Groups supported by the Project will still be operating 2 years after start up. At least 35% will be female.	No data
P110407	35% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P112712	Demobilized women Rwandan Defense Force members	No target specified
P112712	Demobilized women Armed Groups	No target specified
P112712	Women ex-combatants who report social acceptance by their communities	Exceeded
P115318	Female beneficiaries	No target specified
P117103	Minimum of 70% of sampled women representatives in the CDCs take active part in decision making related to community development	Exceeded
P117103	At least 50% of total beneficiaries are female	Not yet achieved
P121686	48% female project beneficiaries	Achieved

P095232	51% female beneficiaries	Achieved
P106735	52% of eligible pregnant women receiving prenatal check-ups before the 13th week of pregnancy	Not yet achieved
P106735	53% of eligible women between 25 and 64 with at least one cervical cancer screening every two years	Not yet achieved
P106735	50% of eligible children, youths and women with effective coverage	No female target specified
P118974	27% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P121673	Percent female beneficiaries	No target specified
P122699	Each region of the country has at least one functioning consulting committee for monitoring progress on gender equity in the public sector and a functioning window for information on women's rights by January 2013.	Achieved
P107137	45% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P107137	20% female heads of household (considered most vulnerable in targeted communities)	Exceeded
P124045	60% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P122944	50% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P121731	Pregnant/lactating women, adolescent girls and/or children under age five-reached by basic nutrition services	No target specified
P121731	Female children under the age of 24 months benefiting from improved infant and young child feeding	No target specified
P131263	59% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P131394	50% female students enrolled in Learning Centers	Not yet achieved
P132500	50% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P125405	40% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P118197	50.70% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P130819	National and municipal governments collected, analyzed, and used data on crime and violence perpetration and victimization (disaggregated by gender) for evidence-based policymaking and actions	Not yet achieved
P130819	30% increase in residents in targeted neighborhoods who report collective efficacy (social cohesion/trust and willingness to intervene), disaggregated by gender	No female target specified
P130819	15% reduction in victims of school based violence in targeted schools, disaggregated by gender	No female target specified

P129688	Percentage of female direct project beneficiaries	No female target specified
P125135	50% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P130853	Gender Parity Index (GPI) improved by 10% in the eight project governorates and Sana'a City (ratio of enrolled female to male students)	Not yet achieved
P132314	87% female beneficiaries	Achieved
P128534	50% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126964	250,000 youths receiving cash payment in return for working in the public works program in each participating state (disaggregated by gender)	No female target specified
P126964	40,000 trained youths from selecting benefiting households with job (increased earning) one year after completion of skills for job intervention (disaggregated by gender)	No female target specified
P126964	40 individuals from poor beneficiary households (those in the lowest quintiles) selected under the unified registry of beneficiaries receiving cash payments (disaggregated by gender)	No female target specified
P126964	60% school-age children from beneficiary households who attend school for at least 80% of the school year during participation in the CCT intervention (disaggregated by gender)	No female target specified
P126964	60% women from benefiting households who use health facilities for routine health checks (antenatal, immunization, growth monitoring) during participation in the CCT intervention	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126964	60% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126875	22% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P126049	20% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P126049	20% graduating females	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126049	30% female -- out of school youth who completed dual apprenticeship programs	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126049	Percentage of female beneficiaries trained in entrepreneurship	No target specified
P129652	Increase the number of maternity hospitals implementing the protocol for classification of admissions by risk to 3 hospitals	Achieved
P129652	Reduce the cesarean section rate at the referral Maternity Hospital Nossa Senhora de Lourdes according to the guidelines in Portaria No. 3477/1998 by 5%	Failed
P129652	Increase number of small producers in the Program for Agroecological Production and linked to the Social Control Orgs. selling directly in agroecological fairs and to private and public/inst. markets (100 producers, 15 women)	Exceeded

P129652	Increase the number of seasonal workers benefitting from the program Mão Amiga included in the program Sergipe Alfabetizado (565 workers, 1/8 women)	Exceeded female target
P129652	Increase the number of women in situations of violence and vulnerability attended in the Rede de Atendimento à Mulher Vítima de Violência to 6973	Exceeded
P143915	30% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126452	60% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126452	Increase by 88% the provision of health services related to prioritized health care networks at the regional level (maternal and infant, urgency and emergency, and oncological health care networks)	No target specified
P132768	Implementation of a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) on Gender-Based violence	Achieved
P132634	30% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P145605	.01% of total budget assigned to finance provision of specific measures to protect women who are victims of gender violence (defined in Decree No. 2734) as a percentage of the National Current Expenditures	Achieved
P131323	51% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P131323	80% of women 15-49 years sleeping under an LLIN the night before the surveys	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P147913	1366 women served by the Regional Specialized Women's Service in the regional hubs located in the municipalities of Sena Madureira and Rio Branco	Exceeded
P145268	4 million people benefitting from improved and/or new infrastructures and services (number of beneficiaries, of which % female)	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P147979	60 communities reached by mobile units providing services to women	Not yet achieved
P147979	6000 women receiving services at the Casa da Mulher Brasileira	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P147979	2750 implementers of Maria da Penha Law receiving training	Not yet achieved
P147489	Births (deliveries) attended by skilled health personnel, Burundi	No data
P147489	Births (deliveries) attended by skilled health personnel, DRC	No data
P147489	Percentage of reported cases of SGBV who receive at least 2 multidisciplinary services as needed (medical, legal and psychosocial), Burundi	No data
P147489	Percentage of reported cases of SGBV who receive at least 2 multidisciplinary services as needed (medical, legal and psychosocial), Rwanda	No data
P147489	Percentage of reported cases of SGBV who receive at least 2 multidisciplinary services as needed (medical, legal and psychosocial), DRC	Exceeded

P147489	Percentage of pregnant women who benefit from 4 antenatal care visits, Burundi	No data
P147489	Percentage of pregnant women who benefit from 4 antenatal care visits, DRC	No data
P147489	Prevalence of modern contraceptive use (women between 15-49 years old), Burundi	No data
P147489	Prevalence of modern contraceptive use (women between 15-49 years old), DRC	No dat
P147489	450,000 female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P147489	50% of reported cases of SGBV who receive emergency kits (PEP) within 72 hours, Rwanda	No data
P147489	50% of reported cases of SGBV who receive emergency kits (PEP) within 72 hours, Burundi	No data
P147489	50% of reported cases of SGBV who receive emergency kits (PEP) within 72 hours, DRC	Not yet achieved
P147489	Female beneficiaries, DRC	No target specified
P147489	Female beneficiaries, Burundi	No target specified
P147489	Female beneficiaries, Rwanda	No target specified

Appendix 6: Gender Indicators and Results of Randomly-Selected Projects (without Gender Theme)

ID	Score	Gender Indicator	Result
P147157	3	10% female beneficiaries (for real net revenue of beneficiary Rural Producer Organizations (RPOs))	Not yet achieved
P147157	3	30% female beneficiaries (for increase in average vulnerable beneficiary household dietary diversity indicator)	Not yet achieved
P147157	3	5100/170,000 female led households (for people provided with access to “improved sanitation facilities”)	Not yet achieved
P147157	3	30% female beneficiaries (For new piped household water connections that are resulting from the project intervention)	Not yet achieved
P147157	3	180/600 formal contracts have female participation	Not yet achieved
P125205	1	None	N/A
P132306	3	50% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P115626	2	None	N/A
P143650	3	Deliveries attended by certified midwives in the preceding year	Not yet achieved
P143650	3	Women using modern methods of family planning	Not yet achieved
P143650	3	70% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P126034	2	None	N/A
P126349	3	None	N/A
P117871	1	49% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P127226	3	51% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P121643	2	None	

Appendix 7: High Impact Approaches for Advancing Gender Equality

As part of this study, we also sought to determine the extent to which methods proven to have positive impacts on gender equality outcomes were integrated into World Bank projects. Regarding approaches to achieve improved outcomes for women and girls using donor finance, there is a growing body of literature on effective approaches and in particular the role of cash transfers and quotas. Cash transfer programs ranging from Mexico's Oportunidades program to South Africa's Child Support Grant to the Malawi Zomba transfer have been shown to improve educational and health outcomes for women and girls.³ Cash transfer programs have played a role in increasing girls' school attendance and in keeping girls enrolled in school longer (Heinrich et al. 2011; Baird et al. 2011). Studies also point to the ability of cash transfers to encourage parents to invest in their daughters (Akresh et al. 2013) and to decrease the likelihood that adolescents will engage in risky behaviors such as early sexual debut and alcohol and drug consumption, reducing their chance of contracting HIV or other sexually transmitted infections (STIs) (De Walque et al. 2012). Cash transfers combined with business training have increased the profitability of women's businesses in Sri Lanka (de Mel et al. 2014); an unconditional cash transfer (UCT) program orchestrated by the NGO *GiveDirectly* in rural Kenya improved female empowerment (Haushofer and Shapiro 2013), and another UCT program in Uganda resulted in an increase of women's earnings (Blattman et al. 2013).

Quotas ensuring women's participation in donor-funded development projects have also yielded positive results. Beath et al. (2013) examine women's inclusion in community development councils (CDCs) established in Afghanistan and find that such quota-oriented initiatives improve women's participation in economic, social, and political activities and lead to increased mobility and income generation. Studies focused on the benefits of electoral gender quotas suggest additional benefits of women's access to decision-making roles; Franceschet et al. (2012) point to gender quotas' ability to increase community acceptance of women as leaders and increase women's engagement in the political process.

There are limits to these approaches and challenges accompanying them. One challenge lies in the costs of scaling and sustaining the positive outcomes of cash transfers and quotas; the Malawi Zomba transfer, for example, demonstrates that positive outcomes of cash transfer programs for women and girls may not be sustainable after the completion of a two-year program and may in fact have unintended, negative consequences (Ozler, forthcoming). The role of donors in cash transfer schemes will be limited simply by the scale of aid resources compared to the number of potential target beneficiaries.⁴ Similarly, though quotas may appear costless, in order to ensure women participate fully and equally in donor projects intended to benefit them, donors need to understand issues such as the need for childcare and women's work in the informal economy: work they may not be able to abandon to participate in new activities (Buvinic and Levine 2015). There are also questions about the ability of quotas to shift long-term attitudes, including those related to

³ Jere Behrman et al., "Do conditional cash transfers for schooling generate lasting benefits? A five-year followup of PROGRESA/Oportunidades," *Journal of Human Resources* 46, no. 1 (2011): 93-122; Carolyn Heinrich et al., "The Impact of South Africa's Child Support Grant on Schooling and Learning," Available at SSRN 2144975 (2012); Sarah Baird et al., "Cash or Condition? Evidence from a Randomized Cash Transfer Program," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 126 (4): 1709-1753.

⁴ To give a sense of scale, there are over 200 million girls in developing countries between the age of 15 and 18 (inclusive); if all global official development assistance (ODA) (of approximately \$150 billion) was spent on cash transfers to those girls, that would equal a payment of a little more than \$60 a month.

women's economic participation (Beath et al. 2013). With these caveats, it still appears that quotas and cash transfers are comparatively robust approaches to use in furthering gender equality in donor funded projects.

Thus, given the growing evidence base on the potential of particular interventions, such as gender quotas and cash transfers, to advance outcomes for women and girls,⁵ an additional aspect of our analysis focuses on determining the extent to which the World Bank is incorporating these mechanisms into individual projects. As referenced above, many of the projects we examined included quota-related indicators; 47.1% of the gender-related indicators we examined called for a particular percentage of project beneficiaries to be female. Some examples include the Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net project, which calls for 60% beneficiaries to be female and the Energy Sector Capacity Building project, which aims for 22%.⁶ A complete list is provided below.

In addition to quotas, we also examined to what extent cash transfers were incorporated into gender theme projects. We found that 19 out of 70 projects either issued direct cash transfers or worked with existing government ministries issuing transfers. (A complete list is provided below.)⁷ One example is the Nigeria Youth Employment and Social Support Operation project, designed to increase access of the poor to youth employment opportunities, social services, and strengthened safety nets, and included a \$50 million allocation for a conditional cash transfer program.⁸

⁵ Carolyn Heinrich et al., "The Impact of South Africa's Child Support Grant on Schooling and Learning," Available at SSRN 2144975 (2012); Sarah Baird et al., "Cash or Condition? Evidence from a Randomized Cash Transfer Program," *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 126 (4): 1709-1753; Andrew Beath, Fotini Christia, and Ruben Enikolopov, "Empowering women through development aid: Evidence from a field experiment in Afghanistan," *American Political Science Review* 107.03 (2013): 540-557.

⁶ "Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net," The World Bank, accessed December 16, 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P124045/tanzania-third-social-action-fund-productive-safety-nets-program-tasaf-iii-psnp?lang=en&tab=overview>; "Energy Sector Capacity Building Project (ESCBP)," The World Bank, accessed December 16, 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P126875/energy-sector-capacity-assistance-project-escap?lang=en&tab=overview>.

⁷ Some project documents refer to cash-for-work schemes as "cash transfers;" here we also consider these projects to include cash transfers, consistent with the Bank's own classification.

⁸ "Nigeria Youth Employment & Social Support Operation," accessed December 3, 2015, <http://www.worldbank.org/projects/P126964/youth-employment-social-support-operation?lang=en>.

Quota-Related Indicators

Project ID	Gender-Related Main Indicator	Result
P106975	651,000 female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P110407	70% of Enterprise Groups (EGs) will have increased their net revenues by over 50%. At least 35% female.	Exceeded
P110407	At least 20% of participating enterprises will have increased direct and/or indirect employment by at least 30%. Of these at least 35% will be women.	Exceeded
P110407	50% of Enterprise Groups supported by the Project will still be operating 2 years after start up. At least 35% will be female.	No data
P110407	35% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P112712	Demobilized women Rwandan Defense Force members	No target specified
P112712	Demobilized women Armed Groups	No target specified
P115318	Female beneficiaries	No target specified
P117103	At least 50% of total beneficiaries are female	Not yet achieved
P121686	48% female project beneficiaries	Achieved
P095232	51% female beneficiaries	Achieved
P118974	27% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P121673	Percent female beneficiaries	No target specified
P107137	45% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P107137	20% female heads of household (considered most vulnerable in targeted communities)	Exceeded
P124045	60% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P122944	50% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P131263	59% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P131394	50% female students enrolled in Learning Centers	Not yet achieved
P132500	50% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P125405	40% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P118197	50.70% female beneficiaries	Exceeded
P129688	Percentage of female direct project beneficiaries	No female target specified
P125135	50% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P132314	87% female beneficiaries	Achieved
P128534	50% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)

P126964	60% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126875	22% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P126049	20% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P126049	20% graduating females	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126049	30% female -- out of school youth who completed dual apprenticeship programs	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126049	Percentage of female beneficiaries trained in entrepreneurship	No target specified
P143915	30% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P126452	60% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P132634	30% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P131323	51% female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved (0.00)
P147489	450,000 female beneficiaries	Not yet achieved
P147489	Female beneficiaries, DRC	No target specified
P147489	Female beneficiaries, Burundi	No target specified
P147489	Female beneficiaries, Rwanda	No target specified

Presence of Cash Transfers in Gender Theme Projects

Code	Project Name	Cash Transfers
P087145	Second Community Development and Livelihood Improvement Project	No
P101716	Jilin Agricultural Product Safety and Quality Project	No
P104995	Santos Municipality Project	No
P105724	Population and HIV/AIDS Additional Financing	No
P106975	Water, Electricity, and Urban Development Project	No
P110407	Rural Enterprise Development Project	No
P112712	Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	No
P115318	Street Children Project	No
P117103	Third Emergency National Solidarity Project	No
P118821	Second Additional Financing for the Andhra Pradesh Rural Poverty Reduction Project	No
P119152	Additional Financing for Community Livelihoods in Conflict Affected Areas Project	No
P120313	Indonesia Climate Change Development Policy Project	Yes
P120538	Additional Financing for the Nepal Social Safety Nets Project	Yes
P120669	Strengthening Health Activities for the Rural Poor Project	No
P120783	Additional Financing for the Third Education Sector Project	No
P121686	Youth, Employment, and Skills Project	No
P095232	Local Government Project	No
P106735	Provincial Public Health Insurance Development Project	No
P112011	Enhancing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Productivity Project	No
P113032	Agricultural Growth Project	No
P118974	Skills Development Support Project	No
P120636	Second Land Administration Project	No
P120836	Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project	No
P121673	Social Assistance System Modernization Project	Yes
P122699	Public Finance and Social Progress Development Policy Loan Program	No
P125209	Additional Financing for the Financial and Private Sector Development Project	No
P107137	Community Investment in Rural Areas Project	No
P122153	Mining Sector Capacity Building Project	No

P124045	Productive Social Safety Net Project	Yes
P130546	Additional Financing for the Bihar Rural Livelihood Project	No
P122944	Second Rural Investment Project	No
P126088	Additional Financing for the Primary Health Care Project	No
P130422	Third Additional Financing of the CEMAC Transport and Transit Facilitation Project	No
P121731	Integrated Child Development Services Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Program	Yes
P123828	Second Rural Transport Improvement Project	No
P131263	Second Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Development Project	No
P131394	Second Reaching Out of School Children Project	Yes
P127743	Second Rural Alliances Project	No
P132500	National Community Driven Development Project	No
P130150	Financial Sector and Investment Climate Reform and Modernization Development Policy Loan	Yes
P125405	National Program for Community Empowerment in Urban Areas Project	No
P118197	Alat and Karakul Water Supply Project	No
P130819	Safer Municipalities Project for Honduras	No
P131029	Social Inclusion Technical Assistance Project	Yes
P129688	Third Phase of the Community Based Rural Development Project	No
P125135	Road Asset Management Project	No
P130853	Second Basic Education Development Project	Yes
P132314	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development for Inclusive Growth Project	No
P131666	Second Support to Social Protection System Program	Yes
P128534	Social Safety Net Project for Cameroon	Yes
P126964	Youth Employment and Social Support Operation Project	Yes
P126875	Energy Sector Capacity Building Project	No
P121842	Research and Innovation in Science and Technology Project	No
P133699	Fourth Social Fund for Development Project for Yemen	Yes
P126049	Skills Development for Growth Project	No
P129652	Sergipe Development through Inclusion Project	Yes
P130788	Additional Financing for the Third National Fadama Development Project	No
P143915	Safety Net and Skills Development Project	Yes
P126452	Rio Grande do Norte Regional Development and Governance Project	Yes

P132768	Pernambuco Equity and Inclusive Growth Development Policy Loan	No
P132634	Safety Net Systems for the Poorest Project	Yes
P145605	Enhancing Fiscal Capacity to Promote Shared Prosperity Development Policy Loan	No
P131323	Senegal River Basin Multi-Purpose Water Resources Development Project	No
P147913	Acre: Strengthening Public Policies Development Policy Loan	Yes
P145268	Disaster Risk Management and Urban Development Project	Yes
P145120	Second Phase of Road Maintenance and Rehabilitation Project	No
P146452	Third Support to Social Protection Systems	No
P148706	Second Emergency Demobilization and Reintegration Project	No
P147979	Modernizing Public Sector Management, Citizen Security, and Gender Policies Development Policy Loan	No
P147489	Rwanda Great Lakes Emergency Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Women's Health Project	No