

Social Safety Nets and Gender

Learning From
Impact Evaluations and
World Bank Projects

—Appendixes—



IEG
INDEPENDENT
EVALUATION GROUP

WORLD BANK GROUP
World Bank • IFC • MIGA

**WHAT
WORKS**

Social Safety Nets and Gender

Learning from Impact Evaluations and World Bank Projects

Appendixes

© 2014 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development / The World Bank

1818 H Street NW
Washington DC 20433
Telephone: 202-473-1000
Internet: www.worldbank.org

This work is a product of the staff of The World Bank with external contributions. The findings, interpretations, and conclusions expressed in this work do not necessarily reflect the views of The World Bank, its Board of Executive Directors, or the governments they represent.

The World Bank does not guarantee the accuracy of the data included in this work. The boundaries, colors, denominations, and other information shown on any map in this work do not imply any judgment on the part of The World Bank concerning the legal status of any territory or the endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries.

Rights and Permissions

The material in this work is subject to copyright. Because The World Bank encourages dissemination of its knowledge, this work may be reproduced, in whole or in part, for noncommercial purposes as long as full attribution to this work is given.

Any queries on rights and licenses, including subsidiary rights, should be addressed to World Bank Publications, The World Bank Group, 1818 H Street NW, Washington, DC 20433, USA; fax: 202-522-2625; e-mail: pubrights@worldbank.org.

Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	iv
---------------------	----

APPENDIXES

A. Portfolio Review Methodology	1
B. Search Strategy for Systematic Review of Impact Evaluations.....	5
C. Approach to Coding Impact Evaluations.....	14
D. List of Projects Included in the Study.....	19
E. List of Impact Evaluations	25

The main report is available online at <https://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/evaluations/social-safety-nets-and-gender>.

Abbreviations

BREAD	Bureau for Research and Economic Analysis of Development
CCT	conditional cash transfer
DD	difference-in-differences
DPL	development policy loans
FFE	Food for Education
FFW	Food for Work
FY	fiscal year
GDN	Global Development Network
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICR	Implementation Completion and Results Report
IDA	International Development Association
IE	impact evaluation
IEG	Independent Evaluation Group
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IZA	Institute for the Study of Labor
MASAF	Malawi Social Action Fund
NCP	noncontributory pension
PAD	project appraisal document
PANES	<i>Plan de Alimentación y Nutrición Escolar</i>
PROCAMPO	<i>Programa de Apoyos Directos al Campo</i>
PROGRESA	<i>Programa de Educación, Salud y Alimentación</i>
PW	public works
RCT	randomized control trial
SSN	Social Safety Nets

All monetary amounts are U.S. dollars unless otherwise stated.

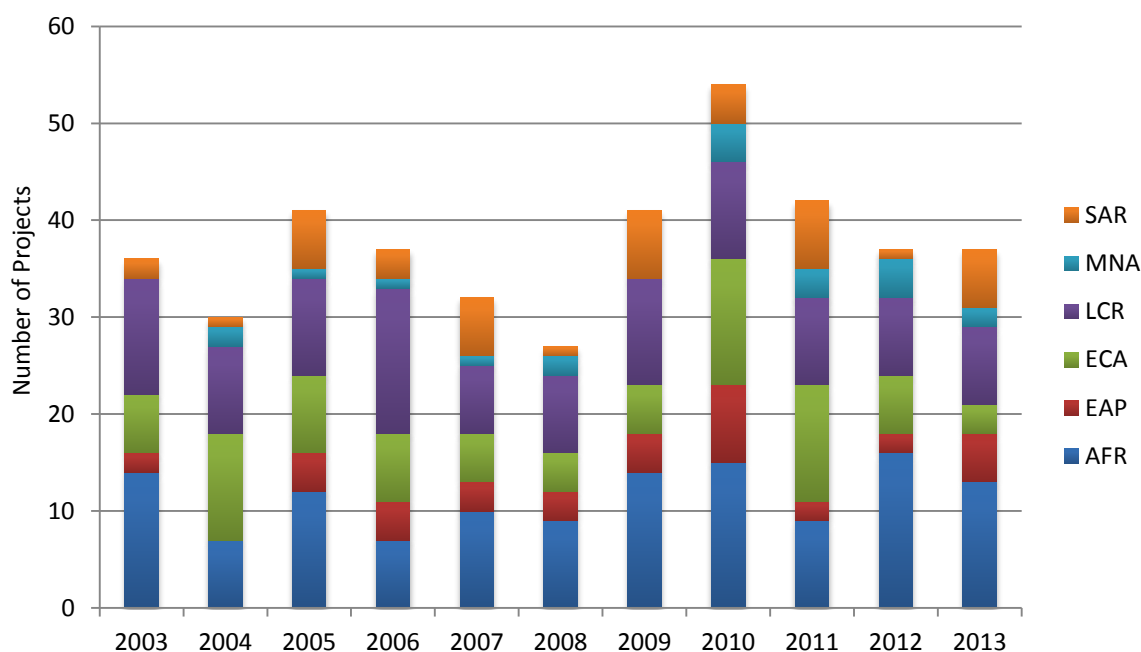
Appendix A. Portfolio Review Methodology

The project universe for the portfolio review was identified using the World Bank Business Warehouse and validated using relevant databases of interventions maintained by the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) and the Human Development anchor Social Protection group.

Criteria for Project Selection

All projects approved during fiscal year (FY) 2003–13 with theme code 54, 56, 68, and 91, as well as all projects managed by sector board “social protection” but without theme code 54 were included in the universe of projects. Project Universe comprises 414 unique projects funded by International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/International Development Association (IBRD/IDA)¹ totaling \$54.6 billion in commitment.

Figure A.1. Total Number of Approved Projects by Fiscal Year and Region, FY2003–13



Source: IEG analysis.

Note: AFR = Africa Region; EAP = East Asia and Pacific Region; ECA = Europe and Central Asia Region; LCR = Latin America and the Caribbean Region; MNA = Middle East and North Africa Region; SAR = South Asia Region.

The portfolio review focused on projects that include interventions for which clear beneficiaries could be identified (men and women, boys and girls). The team searched specifically for projects directly supporting any of the following interventions (that is, with project activities and funding associated with them):

APPENDIX A
PORTFOLIO REVIEW METHODOLOGY

- Conditional and unconditional cash transfers (CCTs and UCTs)
- Public works (PW) programs/public workfare
- Noncontributory pensions (NCPs)
- In-kind transfers–food in particular

Table A.1. Working Definitions of Interventions of Interest

Intervention of Interest	Definition Used
Conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs	This category includes cash transfers to poor families conditional upon certain behavior such as ensuring that children regularly attend school. Transfers aimed at reducing poverty and investing in human capital. This category does not include performance-based grants to facilities or agencies, or grants for startup productive ventures.
Unconditional cash transfer (UCT) programs	Similar to CCTs but conditionalities are either soft (that is, not enforced) or do not exist (such as minimum income guarantee programs). This category does not include one-time cash distributions to compensate for emergency situations (for example, drought), severance, or unemployment benefits.
Public Works (PW)	This category includes any kind of workfare or temporary employment programs regardless of the type of payment used (that is, food or cash). It does not include payments or compensations to beneficiaries of employment services or training programs.
Noncontributory pensions (NCPs)	Also known as social pension; cash transfers aimed at reducing poverty in old age among uninsured population.
In-kind (food)	This category includes conditional and nonconditional (take-home) food rations programs and debit cards or vouchers given to poor people to buy food. This category does not include school feeding or nutritional supplements.
Strengthening Social Safety Net (SSN) systems	This category includes efforts aimed at improving the administration, coverage, coordination, and targeting of the SSN system. This category includes system-wide interventions but does not include efforts at the individual program level.

School feeding, maternal-child nutritional supplements, and one-time food distribution programs were excluded because of their limited value, and because their main goal is nutritional (as opposed to poverty reduction). To be consistent, one-time cash transfers (generally distributed in the context of emergency situation and not meant to build a safety net) were also excluded.

Projects primarily aimed at strengthening SSN systems were reviewed separately. Although these projects do not directly support any of the interventions of interest, they have the potential to differentially impact men and women and boys and girls through the way they shape the social protection system.

The database of interventions that resulted from the IEG SSN evaluation was used as a preliminary classification to identify projects supporting any of the interventions of interest approved during FY2003–10. For projects approved after FY2010, the

information was complemented with the updated database of interventions maintained by the Human Development anchor Social Protection group. Two different team members individually screened all projects coded by either of these databases as having any of the interventions of interest² to either confirm or reject this classification using the intervention definitions in table 1. Using these existing databases reduced any inclusion error that may have occurred in the identification process.

To confirm or reject this existing classification, each investment project's development objectives and components – as stated in Project Appraisal Documents or Project Papers – were individually screened. For development policy loans, objectives, pillars/policy areas, benchmarks, and prior actions were reviewed. Double-blind coding was used to agree on the rules for classification and to reduce errors due to differences in individual judgment. Double coding that included reading the project narrative was used to agree on any discrepancies between the coders' classification and the one available in the existing database. To reduce exclusion errors, the same method was used to screen all projects in the existing databases identified as not having any of our interventions of interest.

This process identified 112 investment projects and 101 development policy loan projects supporting at least one of the interventions of interest, of which 62 percent are closed projects.

Criteria to Assess Gender Relevance

Projects were manually screened with a questionnaire to extract the relevant information from PADs (for all projects) and Implementation Completion and Results Reports (ICRs) or the latest Implementation Status and Results Reports for closed projects. This process required substantial judgment from a critical reviewer. Double-blind coding was used for consistency.

The team analyzed project components and activities to determine if there was a subcomponent of the project (actions and/or activities) that was gender relevant. Analysis was focused on those components that support the interventions of interest.

The team analyzed targeting criteria and intended and actual beneficiaries to assess gender relevance, focusing on both explicit and unintentional elements (for example, quotas, female-headed households, female- or male-intensive sector). In some cases, there was not enough information provided in the PADs to document this.

APPENDIX A

PORTFOLIO REVIEW METHODOLOGY

The team also analyzed the proposed indicators, monitoring and evaluation, and results to identify gender-disaggregated outcomes and/or outputs, and also screened the social, gender, and poverty sections of PADs and ICRs.

The general narrative, motivations, and causal chain were also reviewed for each project that claimed to be gender-relevant and provided justification for it.

The team reviewed evidence on results, focusing on poverty and gender-related outcomes through ICR screening and existence of impact evaluation (IE) for the project or some of its components. IE studies identified through the IE systematic review were linked to the project when possible.

Appendix B. Search Strategy for Systematic Review of Impact Evaluations

Overview

The data for the systematic review originate from completed (or nearly completed) IEs that reported gender-disaggregated effects from selected social safety net (SSN) interventions: CCTs and UCTs, NCPs, PW projects, and in-kind food transfers. Potential IEs were identified through a detailed search strategy initially employed in *Delivering the Millennium Development Goals to Reduce Maternal and Child Mortality: A Systematic Review of Impact Evaluation Evidence*. The search strategy included three rounds of data collection. Potential IEs were then submitted to a full-text review, a gender screening and, if they qualified as IEs of the selected interventions with gender-disaggregated outcomes, the coding process (see coding strategy in appendix C for more information).

The team first identified three categories of search terms to capture studies of interest, using a pilot test to modify the terms as necessary. These terms provided the basis for the bibliographic database search during the first round and identified most of the potential IEs. Round A also included searches of other research, IEs, and donor organizations; World Bank databases, top economic journals, and the curricula vitae of top international development economists; and program websites. Where possible, the team looked at the title, subject, and abstract for each result. During Round B, the team looked through the reference lists of systematic reviews focused on the chosen interventions. Round C involved a snowballing activity, in which the team reviewed the reference lists for all of the studies selected for coding. Due to time constraints, Round C was undertaken only for PWs, in-kind, and noncontributory pension interventions, as it was most difficult to find evaluations of these three interventions. In total, 1,301 potential IEs were found.

Search Terms

Three categories of search terms were identified to capture studies using appropriate experimental or quasi-experimental methods to estimate the impact of the selected interventions in low- or middle-income countries. The three search term categories outlined below are Interventions, Methods, and Low-/Middle-Income Country. Note that country names in this third category are search terms only and are not official country names.

APPENDIX B

SEARCH STRATEGY FOR SYSTEMATIC PORTFOLIO REVIEW METHODOLOGY

Each search term category has a universe of related search terms likely to be found in the title, subject, or abstract of relevant studies. The team conducted the search for each intervention separately; therefore, only one of the groups of intervention search terms was entered in any given search. The search term categories should be joined by AND, and the list of search terms should be joined by OR, as shown below:

Interventions:

1. (conditional cash transfer) OR (cash transfer) OR (monetary incentive) OR (conditional AND scholarship) OR (conditional AND subsidy) OR (monetary transfer) OR (unconditional cash transfer) OR (social protection)
2. (employment guarantee) OR (workfare program) OR (public work) OR (welfare-to-work) OR (cash for work) OR (food for work)
3. (non-contributory pension) OR (noncontributory pension) OR (age eligibility pension) OR (cash pension) OR (elderly AND pension) OR (elderly AND transfer) OR (elderly and "social pension")
4. (Food-based programs) OR (feeding program) OR (Supplementary feeding program) OR (Food-for-Education) OR (FFE) OR (school feeding) OR (school meal) OR (Food-for-work program) OR (FFW) OR (Food-stamp program) OR (Free Distribution) OR (Food-based safety nets) OR (school meal program) OR (food Aid)

Methods:

(impact) OR (effectiveness) OR (randomized control trial) OR (randomized trial) OR (control trial) OR (RCT) OR (counterfactual) OR (natural experiment) OR (experimental) OR (quasi experimental) OR (difference in difference) OR (double difference) OR (regression discontinuity) OR (matching) OR (instrumental variable) OR (fixed effects) OR (control area) OR (treatment area) OR (control group) OR (treatment group) OR (panel data)

AND

Low-/Middle-Income Country

(Afghanistan) OR (Albania) OR (Algeria) OR (American Samoa) OR (Angola) OR (Antigua and Barbuda) OR (Argentina) OR (Armenia) OR (Azerbaijan) OR (Bangladesh) OR (Belarus) OR (Belize) OR (Benin) OR (Bhutan) OR (Bolivia) OR (Bosnia and Herzegovina) OR (Botswana) OR (Brazil) OR (Bulgaria) OR (Burkina Faso) OR (Burundi) OR (Cambodia) OR (Cameroon) OR (Cape Verde) OR (Central African Republic) OR (Chad) OR (Chile) OR (China) OR (Colombia) OR (Comoros) OR (Congo)

OR (Republic of Congo) OR (Costa Rica) OR (Côte d'Ivoire) OR (Ivory Coast) OR (Cuba) OR (Djibouti) OR (Dominica) OR (Dominican Republic) OR (Ecuador) OR (Egypt) OR (El Salvador) OR (Eritrea) OR (Ethiopia) OR (Fiji) OR (Gabon) OR (Gambia) OR (Georgia) OR (Ghana) OR (Grenada) OR (Guatemala) OR (Guinea) OR (Guinea-Bissau) OR (Guyana) OR (Haiti) OR (Honduras) OR (India) OR (Indonesia) OR (Iran) OR (Iraq) OR (Jamaica) OR (Jordan) OR (Kazakhstan) OR (Kenya) OR (Kiribati) OR (Korea) OR (Kosovo) OR (Kyrgyz Republic) OR (Kyrgyzstan) OR (Laos) OR (Latvia) OR (Lebanon) OR (Lesotho) OR (Liberia) OR (Libya) OR (Lithuania) OR (Macedonia) OR (Madagascar) OR (Malawi) OR (Malaysia) OR (Maldives) OR (Mali) OR (Marshall Islands) OR (Mauritania) OR (Mauritius) OR (Mayotte) OR (Mexico) OR (Micronesia) OR (Moldova) OR (Mongolia) OR (Montenegro) OR (Morocco) OR (Mozambique) OR (Myanmar) OR (Namibia) OR (Nepal) OR (Nicaragua) OR (Niger) OR (Nigeria) OR (Pakistan) OR (Palau) OR (Panama) OR (Papua New Guinea) OR (Paraguay) OR (Peru) OR (Philippines) OR (Romania) OR (Russia) OR (Rwanda) OR (Samoa) OR (São Tomé and Príncipe) OR (Senegal) OR (Serbia) OR (Seychelles) OR (Sierra Leone) OR (Solomon Islands) OR (Somalia) OR (South Africa) OR (South Sudan) OR (Sri Lanka) OR (St. Kitts and Nevis) OR (St. Lucia) OR (St. Vincent and the Grenadines) OR (Sudan) OR (Suriname) OR (Swaziland) OR (Syrian Arab Republic) OR (Tajikistan) OR (Tanzania) OR (Thailand) OR (Timor-Leste) OR (East Timor) OR (Togo) OR (Tonga) OR (Tunisia) OR (Turkey) OR (Turkmenistan) OR (Tuvalu) OR (Uganda) OR (Ukraine) OR (Uruguay) OR (Uzbekistan) OR (Vanuatu) OR (Venezuela) OR (Vietnam) OR (West Bank and Gaza) OR (Yemen) OR (Zambia) OR (Zimbabwe) OR (Latin America) OR (Central America) OR (Caribbean) OR (Eastern Europe) OR (South Asia) OR (Southeast Asia) OR (Africa)

PILOT TEST

The team developed a pilot test to ensure that the terms would capture relevant articles, and more terms were added after the pilot test was performed to fine-tune the search strategy (already reflected in the terms shown above). In preparation for this systematic review, the team had identified relevant IEs that satisfied the outcomes, methods, and country location criteria. The team then selected a subset of these studies to pilot test the search strategy in the EconLit and ScienceDirect databases. Most of the pilot articles were in both EconLit and ScienceDirect while keeping the searches to a reasonable number of results. Articles that could not be located were found in searches of subsequent databases.

Round A: Bibliographic Databases

The search term categories guided the search of relevant bibliographic databases. The ideal search strategy was the combination of A and B and C, though the team adapted

APPENDIX B

SEARCH STRATEGY FOR SYSTEMATIC PORTFOLIO REVIEW METHODOLOGY

the exact terms of the search to each database to exclude high numbers of irrelevant results. General statistics on the number of results yielded from each database are provided in table B.1.

Table B.1. Bibliographic Databases

Database	Total Results	Potential IEs
EconLit	1,920	375
ScienceDirect*	3,791 (1,254)	148
ProQuest*	2,058 (1,791)	143
POPLINE	1,704	76
PubMed/MEDLINE	312	30
ERIC*	280 (136)	7
ArticleFirst	862	102
Scopus*	1,072 (866)	61
SSRN*	405 (317)	41
IDEAS*	1,860 (1,023)	26
NBER	321	6
JSTOR*	1,557 (1,001)	20
SciELO	144	3

Note: * indicates a search was truncated due to lack of relevant results; actual results examined are shown in parentheses.

From the total results for each database, the team titles, subjects, and abstracts to identify the relevant IEs. The number of potential IEs reflects unique studies – duplicates were eliminated using EndNote or as they were otherwise discovered, and these numbers would vary if the databases were searched in a different order. Searches were truncated if the previous 100 results had not yielded any relevant studies. A list of specific search terms used for each database is available on request.

Round A: Supplemental Sources

The team expected to find the most results through the bibliographic databases noted, but a number of searches in various supplemental sources were also conducted. More potential IEs were found, and this method also served as another check on the comprehensiveness of the initial bibliographic search strategy.

IE-FOCUSED ORGANIZATIONS

The team identified four organizations offering online IE databases. Due to the small number of publications available and the desire to be comprehensive, the team browsed all publications on the following websites and identified 35 relevant IEs:

- Abdul Latif Jameel Poverty Action Lab (J-PAL): <http://www.povertyactionlab.org>
- Innovations for Poverty Action (IPA): <http://www.poverty-action.org>

- International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3IE): <http://www.3ieimpact.org>

RELEVANT RESEARCH ORGANIZATIONS

The team identified institutions involved in relevant development research but not focused solely on impact evaluation. Searching for publications on the websites of these organizations yielded the results shown in table B.2.

Table B.2. Research Organizations

Organization Name	Potential IEs
Population Council	0
IFPRI	20
RAND	8
IZA	18
GDN	5
BREAD	2

Note: IFPRI = International Food Policy Research Institute; RAND = RAND Corporation; IZA = Institute for the Study of Labor; GDN = Global Development Network; BREAD = Bureau for Research and Economic Analysis of Development.

LEADING ECONOMIC JOURNALS

The team considered that recently published editions of leading economic journals might be too recent to be indexed in the databases, which would cause the inadvertent exclusion of relevant IEs. To account for this possibility, the team searched the 2013 issues of leading economic journals (table B.3). The list of journals was determined using the IDEAS/RePEc ranking and the team members' own knowledge. The EconLit database already includes many of these journals, so only four more potential IEs were found.

Table B.3. Journals and Economists

Journals	Economists
1. <i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>	1. Michele Adato
2. <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i>	2. Harold Alderman
3. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i>	3. Orazio Attanasio
4. <i>Review of Economic Studies</i>	4. Jere Behrman
5. <i>Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>	5. Anne Case
6. <i>Economic Policy</i>	6. Emanuela Galasso
7. <i>Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy</i>	7. John Hoddinot
8. <i>American Economic Review</i>	8. John Maluccio
9. <i>Journal of Development Effectiveness</i>	9. Berk Ozler
10. <i>Applied Economics</i>	10. Susan Parker
11. <i>Economic Development and Cultural Change</i>	11. Agnes Quisumbing
12. <i>Journal of Development Economics</i>	12. Martin Ravallion
13. <i>World Development</i>	13. Norbert Schady
14. <i>World Bank Economic Review</i>	14. Emmanuel Skoufias
15. <i>Journal of Labor Economics</i>	
16. <i>Labour Economics</i>	
17. <i>Journal of Health Economics</i>	

LEADING DEVELOPMENT ECONOMISTS

The team browsed the curricula vitae of leading development economists to search for relevant publications. These economists were identified by experts on the systematic review team and complemented by authors from the pilot searches. The team identified 15 additional studies not found elsewhere. A list of economists whose curricula vitae were searched is in table B.3.

WEBSITES OF DONOR ORGANIZATIONS

The team searched the websites of other bilateral and multilateral organizations, including Department for International Development, Inter-American Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Search strategies varied based on the website, and 19 new, potential IEs were found.

GLOBAL REPORTS

The team reviewed text and references of three World Bank World Development Reports for relevant publications. The team began with the most relevant reports—the 2012 report on Gender Equality and Development, the 2006 report on Equity and Development, and the 2004 report on Making Services Work for Poor People—but suspended the review when it was discovered that most of the potential IEs found were already identified in the other searches. In each report, the team reviewed pertinent chapters, highlighted references from those chapters, and then searched for any articles

that appeared to be an IE. From the hundreds of references that were reviewed, only a few potential IEs were found that had not been identified previously.

WORLD BANK DATABASES

The bibliographic database and World Development Report searches yielded some IEs of World Bank projects or implemented by World Bank staff. World Bank databases were also searched to identify IEs that included the outcomes of interest, including the databases for Development Impact Evaluation Initiative, the Africa Impact Evaluation Initiative, the Strategic Impact Evaluation Fund, the Social Protection Publication Database, and the Poverty Impact Evaluation Database. Searching these databases identified 34 IEs.

PROGRAM WEBSITES

Since some of the interventions were designed specifically to allow for IEs, the programs' official sites were searched to try to find any IEs that were done as part of the program. A list of programs for each intervention was made based on the potential IEs identified in the previous steps, and then a Google search was used to try to find the programs' sites. This was most successful for the CCT programs. Ninety-three potential IEs were identified.

OTHER IE SOURCES

The remaining potential IEs were found through attending seminars, the team's personal knowledge, or word of mouth.

Round B: Systematic Reviews

The team reviewed the reference lists of systematic reviews identified during Round A searches. Each title was reviewed, followed by an assessment of the abstract of those that seemed relevant. Reviews that were already in the database of studies were eliminated. Again, only a few potential IEs were identified through this process.

Round C: Snowballing

SNOWBALLING

As part of the coding process, the team reviewed the reference list of each IE that studied NCPs, PW programs, and in-kind food transfers. Similar to the approach for the reference lists of the systematic reviews, the team identified relevant titles, checked subjects and abstracts, and eliminated any duplicates.

SCREENING STUDIES

The following inclusion/exclusion criteria were applied to the titles, subjects, and abstracts of the studies to generate a list of potential IEs:

- Interventions: Studies that evaluate selected interventions of CCTs or UCTs, NCPs, PWs, and in-kind food transfers.
- Study design: Studies that evaluate interventions based on quantitative experimental or quasi-experimental IE design with a well-defined counterfactual were included.
- Location: Studies of interventions that occur in a low-income or middle-income country, based on World Bank classifications, were selected.
- Language: The search focused on studies in English, though we did include studies in Spanish, French, and Portuguese as we found them.
- Publication date: Studies published since January 1, 1995 and after were included.
- Unit of analysis: Studies that use regional or national time series data were excluded.
- Peer review: IEs that were subjected to peer review (for example, published in a leading journal or a book) or are in the process of eliciting feedback from the research community (such as working papers or papers presented in conferences) were included.
- Nonclinical interventions: Following the classification of efficacy and effectiveness studies in the World Bank's handbook *Impact Evaluation in Practice* (Gertler and others 2011), only effectiveness studies were included. Efficacy studies and evaluations of interventions of a clinical nature were not included.

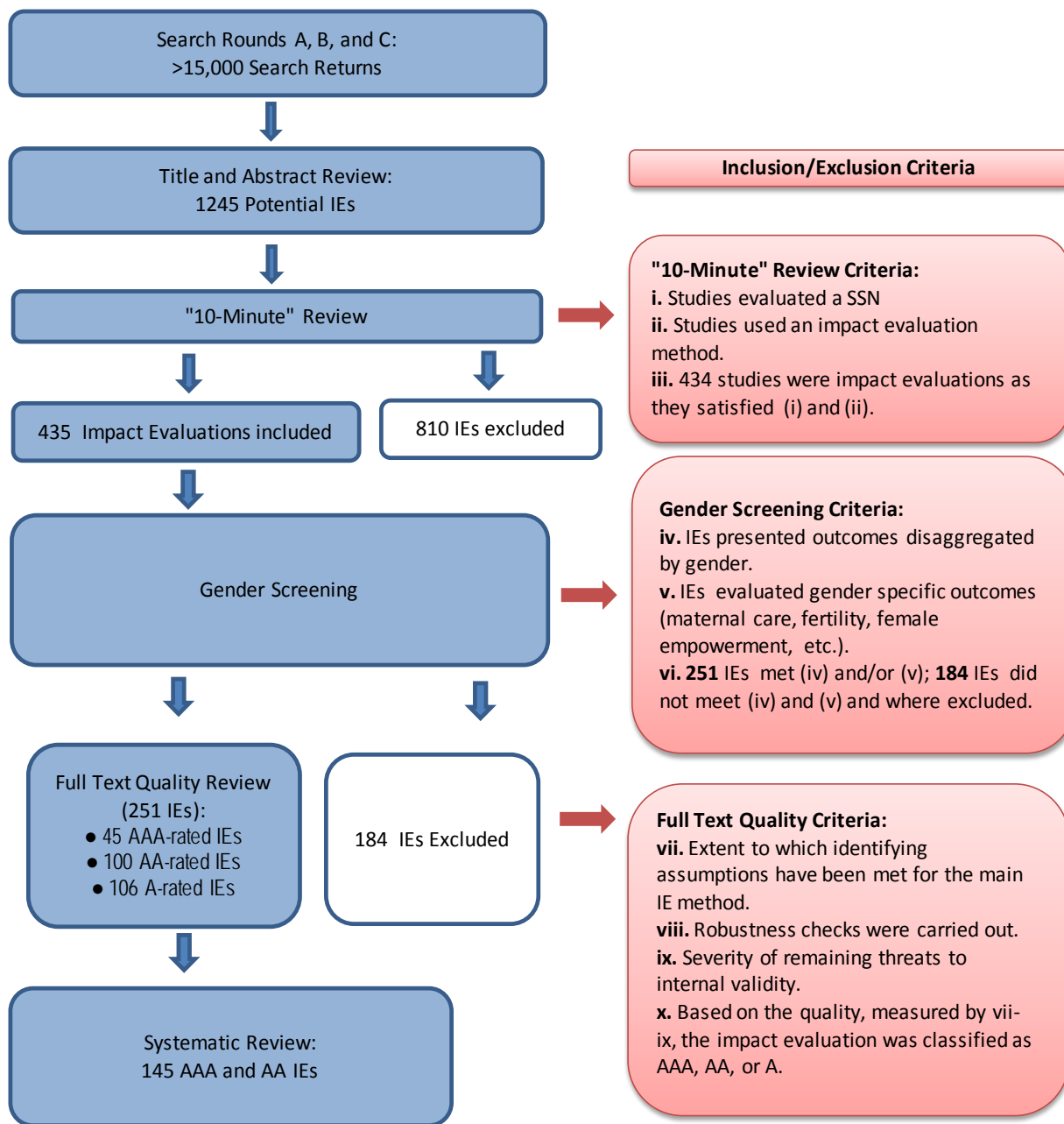
The titles, subjects, and abstracts did not always provide enough information to determine if the study met the selection criteria, particularly regarding outcomes and study design. When it was unclear, the study was included as a potential IE to consider it further. The team performed a full-text review of all potential IEs followed by a gender screening and coded those that qualified as IEs that reported gender-disaggregated effects of the selected interventions (see appendix C).

SEARCH RESULTS

In total, the team reviewed more than 15,000 search results across Rounds A, B, and C (figure B.1). From a title and abstract review of these results, 1,244 potential studies were identified. After another 10-minute text review of these studies, 435 studies were included as IEs of the selected interventions on a representative sample, and 810 studies were excluded for not meeting the criteria. The gender screening of these IEs yielded 251 that reported gender-disaggregated/gender-relevant results – these IEs received a

full-text review for quality. Of these 251, there were 45 AAA IEs, 100 AA IEs, and 106 A IEs. This report analyzed the 145 AAA and AA IEs.

Figure B.1. Process of Search and Selection of Impact Evaluations



Appendix C. Approach to Coding Impact Evaluations

After identifying studies based on a title and abstract review as outlined in the search strategy (appendix B), the potential IEs were retrieved and read in full, and the following approach was used to code the documents. This coding strategy is based on the one used in *Delivering the Millennium Development Goals to Reduce Maternal and Child Mortality: A Systematic Review of Impact Evaluation Evidence*.

Step 1: 10-Minute Review

Each study received a 10-minute review or a brief full-text examination to find the information described below. If the answer to any of the questions below was “no,” the study was not included for coding.

1. *Intervention of interest*: Does the study evaluate one of the interventions of interest: CCTs, UCTs, PWs, NCPs, or in-kind food transfers?
2. *Counterfactual*: Does the study use a counterfactual, that is, information on others who do not receive the treatment to proxy for what would have happened without the treatment? Studies that use time-series or before-after observations on the same treatment group but do not have a comparison group were not included. Studies without a control group but that provide convincing exogenous variation in the treatment were placed in a separate folder in EndNote for potential use.
3. *Impact evaluation method*: Does the study use an appropriate impact evaluation method: randomized experiment, double or triple difference, matching, instrumental variable, regression discontinuity, or other IE method?
4. *Representative*: Does the study take place in a low- or middle-income country and outside of a controlled environment and in a real-world context (for example, not in a lab)?
5. *Effectiveness*: Is the study an effectiveness study instead of an efficacy study or an evaluation of an intervention of a clinical nature?

Step 2: Gender Screening

Impact evaluations that passed the 10-minute review were subjected to a gender screening to identify whether the authors reported gender-disaggregated effects for the intervention. These results could come from three different gender dimensions in the evaluation:

- *Heterogeneous effects*: Did the author use interaction terms to determine the differential impact on males versus females or conduct a separate analysis for males and females?
- *Gender-specific outcomes*: Did the authors examine outcomes that are relevant for only one gender such as maternal health?
- *Design*: Did the authors restrict the sample to a single gender?

If the study included any of these gender dimensions, it was passed on for full coding.

Step 3: Quality Rating

For each study that passed the 10-minute review and the gender screening, the full text was read and a quality rating was determined. Internal validity was the primary consideration, but any other major concerns with the study (for example, data collection methods, sample size and representativeness, power, policy replicability) were also factored in.

For the first half of the full-coding process, each study was double coded (two coders filled out the Quality and Evaluation Design section and provided a quality rating) to correctly assess the evaluation's quality and to establish consistency across coders. Any disputes were settled after a third reading and rating by a senior coder. For the second half of the full-coding process, coders identified IEs for double coding that they felt were difficult to assess. As before, a second coder filled out the Quality and Evaluation Design section and provided a quality rating.

The attached coding instrument provides each variable included in the Quality and Evaluation Design section, and key questions that required additional guidance are outlined below.

6. *Assessment of internal validity/quality of evaluation design* was done with the estimation strategy used to evaluate impacts (see box A.3.1). The starting point was to identify the evaluation design (randomized or quasi-experimental) and IE methods (difference-in-differences [DD], matching, instrumental variables, or regression discontinuity) used to identify impacts by the study. Subsequently, reviewers assessed whether the relevant identification assumptions were satisfied or adequately discussed and coded this information as "all," "some," or "none" (that is, all, some, or none of the identification assumptions were satisfied) for each of the methods used in the study. Note that in adjacent columns where reviewers coded the extent to which assumptions were satisfied, they were expected to document the reasons why they coded it as they did.
7. *Assessment of the strength and stability of findings, usually achieved through various types of robustness checks*. After determining the main impact evaluation method, robustness checks were coded based on the following questions:

APPENDIX C
APPROACH TO CODING IMPACT EVALUATIONS

- A. Did the IE use multiple estimation methods?
 - B. Did the IE use multiple specifications?
 - C. Did the IE perform other robustness analyses (for instance, falsification tests, alternative ways to measure the treatment, multiple control groups, sensitivity analysis and bounds)?
8. *Rate overall quality of IEs based on the assessment of internal validity, robustness of findings, and any other major concerns.* Reviewers rated the IEs as low (not meeting most of the criteria), medium (meeting some, but not all, of the criteria), or high (meeting most of the criteria).

Box C.1. Quality of Evaluation Design and Internal Validity

The quality of evaluation design is the most critical determinant of impact evaluation quality. It is the linchpin for estimating the share of the change in outcomes attributable to the intervention. The starting point for this exercise was to identify the evaluation design (experimental or quasi-experimental) and method (difference-in-difference, matching, instrumental variables, or regression discontinuity) used to identify program impacts. The next step was to assess whether the report provides a discussion of the assumptions or conditions under which the estimation method is valid:

- 9. *Assumptions under randomized experiment:* (i) balanced treatment and control groups (the two groups having no statistically significant difference in main baseline or time-invariant characteristics); and (ii) noncompliance or attrition (minimal incidence of beneficiaries not receiving treatment or leaving the program and vice versa).
- 10. *Assumptions under double difference:* (i) parallel trending (the treatment and control groups progress similarly in the outcomes of interests); and (ii) time-varying confounders (no time-variant variables that may affect the progress of the outcomes other than the intervention).
- 11. *Assumptions under matching:* (i) common support (the overlap in propensity scores or matching variables between the treatment and control group); (ii) balancing checks (the treatment and control groups having no statistically significant difference in main observable characteristics); (iii) matching on outcomes or covariates (the variables used to match are not affected by the intervention); and (iv) selection on unobservables (there should be a discussion of potential selection bias due to unobservable differences between the treatment and control).
- 12. *Assumptions under instrumental variables:* (i) first stage tested (the relationship between the intervention and the instrument is statistically significant; F-test or Wald test); and (ii) exclusion restriction (the instrument affects the outcome only via the intervention).
- 13. *Assumptions under regression discontinuity:* (i) sorting around the assignment rule (beneficiaries tricking the rule to be eligible for the treatment); and (ii) balanced covariates at discontinuity (the two subgroups above and below the eligibility cutoff have statistically similar characteristics).

Step 3: Code-Relevant Information

After determining a rating for each study, additional information from medium and high studies was coded. Low studies were not coded further. Since many of the programs were evaluated multiple times, each program was assigned a number, and the program information and questions on external validity were coded once for each program in a separate document. The program number was then used in the full coding document.

- *Study information:*
 - Country, author, year and type of publication
 - Type of World Bank involvement
- *Program or intervention information:*
 - Program name, description, and an explanation of the benefits
 - Program beneficiaries (those whom the program is designed to benefit) and recipients (those who actually receive the money or in-kind transfer) and program targeting, including the poverty-targeting instrument
 - Delivery modality, implementer, and adherence/take-up rate
- *Model:*
 - Any discussion of the underlying structural model and whether it incorporates gender
- *Data:*
 - Sample size (total, treatment, control), data type, data source
 - Data collection procedures and use of retrospective data
 - Sampling strategy and unit of analysis
- *External validity:*
 - Context for intervention
 - Type of government involvement or support
 - Barriers and enablers to intervention implementation, scaling up, and sustainability
- *Cost analysis:*
 - Presence of cost analysis
 - Cost analysis methodology and estimates, by outcome
- *Findings:*
 - Specific outcome, its classification based on the World Development Report 2012 (World Bank 2011), and the gender group for which it was estimated
 - Baseline value and estimate type
 - Estimate, standard error or confidence interval, significance level, t-statistic, p-value

APPENDIX C
APPROACH TO CODING IMPACT EVALUATIONS

- Estimates of any heterogeneous effects and for which subgroups, by outcome

The full dataset will be published separately and will include the full coding instrument.

Appendix D. List of Projects Included in the Study

Project ID	FY	Project Title	Region	Country
P082472	2003	National Emergency Employment Program for Rural Access	SAR	Afghanistan
P113421	2010	Pension Administration and Safety Net Project	SAR	Afghanistan
P092473	2005	Africa Emergency Locust Project	AFR	Africa
P077739	2004	Poverty Reduction Support Credit 2 (PRSC 2)	ECA	Albania
P116937	2011	Social Sector Reform Development Policy Loan	ECA	Albania
P122233	2012	Social Assistance Modernization Project	ECA	Albania
P078288	2003	Emergency Demobilization & Reintegration Project	AFR	Angola
P126791	2013	Public & Social Sector Transformation Project	LCR	Antigua and Barbuda
P073578	2003	Social Protect VI Project (Jefes de Hogar)	LCR	Argentina
P083074	2003	Economic & Social Transition Structural Adjustment Loan	LCR	Argentina
P055483	2006	Heads of Household Transition Project	LCR	Argentina
P115183	2009	Argentina Basic Protection Project	LCR	Argentina
P087620	2004	Social Protection Administration Project	ECA	Armenia
P115626	2010	Armenia First Development Policy Operation	ECA	Armenia
P116451	2011	Second Development Policy Operation	ECA	Armenia
P049892	2004	Pension & Social Assistance Project	ECA	Azerbaijan
P105116	2008	Social Protection Development	ECA	Azerbaijan
P090832	2006	Third Development Support Credit	SAR	Bangladesh
P112761	2009	Bangladesh Food Crisis Development Support Credit	SAR	Bangladesh
P118701	2011	Employment Generation Program	SAR	Bangladesh
P132634	2013	Safety Net Systems for the Poorest	SAR	Bangladesh
P115700	2010	Belarus Development Policy Loan Project	ECA	Belarus
P117764	2012	Decentralized Community Driven Services Project	AFR	Benin
P082700	2003	Social Safety Net Structural Adjustment Credit Project	LCR	Bolivia
P087841	2004	Social Sector Programmatic Credit	LCR	Bolivia
P091365	2005	Social Sector Programmatic Credit II	LCR	Bolivia
P101084	2008	Investing in Children and Youth	LCR	Bolivia
P084596	2004	Employment Support 2 Project	ECA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
P116774	2010	Social Safety Nets & Employment Support Project	ECA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
P116951	2010	Public Expenditure Crisis Development Policy Loan	ECA	Bosnia and Herzegovina
P087713	2004	Bolsa Familia 1st APL	LCR	Brazil
P101504	2011	Bolsa Familia 2nd APL	LCR	Brazil
P126351	2012	Bahia Inclusion and Economic Development Policy Loan	LCR	Brazil
P069532	2003	Social Investment and Employment Promotion Project (SIEP)	ECA	Bulgaria
P102160	2009	Social Sectors Institutional Reform Development Policy Loan (SIR DPL II)	ECA	Bulgaria

APPENDIX D
LIST OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

Project ID	FY	Project Title	Region	Country
P114236	2010	Agricultural Productivity & Food Security	AFR	Burkina Faso
P081964	2004	Emergency Demobilization, Reinsertion & Reintegration Project	AFR	Burundi
P117203	2010	Smallholder Agriculture & Social Protection Support Operation	EAP	Cambodia
P128534	2013	Social Safety Nets	AFR	Cameroon
P078860	2005	Second Poverty Reduction Support Credit	AFR	Cape Verde
P106502	2009	Fourth Poverty Reduction Support Credit	AFR	Cape Verde
P082037	2004	Social Protection Technical Assistance Loan	LCR	Chile
P078088	2004	Social Protection Sector Adjustment Loan	LCR	Chile
P069861	2003	Social Sector Adjustment Loan Project	LCR	Colombia
P079060	2004	Programmatic Labor Reform & Social Structural Adjustment Loan	LCR	Colombia
P089443	2006	Social Safety Net Project	LCR	Colombia
P094097	2007	Third Programmatic Labor and Social Development Policy Loan	LCR	Colombia
P101211	2009	Second Social Safety Net Project	LCR	Colombia
P106708	2010	DPL on Promoting an Inclusive, Equitable and Efficient Social Protection System	LCR	Colombia
P120631	2010	Emergency Crises Response Project	AFR	Comoros
P115318	2010	Street Children Project	AFR	Congo, Dem. Rep.
P078658	2004	Emergency Demobilization & Reintegration Project	AFR	Congo, Dem. Rep.
P122546	2012	Emergency Youth Employment & Skills Development Project	AFR	Côte d'Ivoire
P069937	2005	Social Welfare Development Project	ECA	Croatia
P117665	2010	Fiscal, Social and Financial Sector Development Policy Loan	ECA	Croatia
P130328	2012	Crisis Response -Social Safety Net Project	MNA	Djibouti
P094869	2007	Growth and Social Protection Technical Assistance Credit	LCR	Dominica
P085433	2004	Social Crisis Response Adjustment Loan	LCR	Dominican Republic
P090010	2008	Social Sectors Investment Program	LCR	Dominican Republic
P116972	2010	First Performance & Accountability of Social Sectors Development Policy Loan	LCR	Dominican Republic
P115145	2010	Programmatic Public Finance & Social Sector Development Policy Loan	LCR	Dominican Republic
P121778	2011	Second Performance & Accountability of Social Sectors Development Policy Loan	LCR	Dominican Republic
P125806	2012	Third Performance & Accountability of Social Sectors Development Policy Loan	LCR	Dominican Republic
P082395	2003	Programmatic Human Development Reform Loan Project	LCR	Ecuador
P098167	2006	(APL1) Bono de Desarrollo Humano	LCR	Ecuador
P126339	2012	Emergency Labor Intensive Investment Project	MNA	Egypt, Arab Rep.
P088642	2006	Social Protection Project	LCR	El Salvador
P114910	2009	Public Finance and Social Sector DPL	LCR	El Salvador
P117440	2010	Income Support and Employability Project	LCR	El Salvador
P118036	2010	Sustaining Social Gains for Economic Recovery	LCR	El Salvador
P081773	2003	Emergency Drought Recovery Project	AFR	Ethiopia
P087707	2005	Productive Safety Nets I	AFR	Ethiopia
P077749	2005	Second Poverty Reduction Support Operation Project	AFR	Ethiopia
P098093	2007	Productive Safety Nets II	AFR	Ethiopia

APPENDIX D
LIST OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

Project ID	FY	Project Title	Region	Country
P113220	2010	Productive Safety Nets (APL III)	AFR	Ethiopia
P112700	2010	Georgia: First Development Policy Operation	ECA	Georgia
P117698	2011	Second Development Policy Operation	ECA	Georgia
P122202	2012	Third Development Policy Operation	ECA	Georgia
P113301	2009	Economic Governance and Poverty Reduction Credit	AFR	Ghana
P115247	2010	Social Opportunities Project (FY10)	AFR	Ghana
P117924	2011	Poverty Reduction Support Credit (PRSC-7)	AFR	Ghana
P127314	2012	Poverty Reduction Support Grant (PRSG 8)	AFR	Ghana
P117000	2010	Economic and Social Development Policy Loan	LCR	Grenada
P123128	2012	Safety Net Advancement Project	LCR	Grenada
P112312	2009	Fiscal and Institutional Development Policy Loan	LCR	Guatemala
P107416	2010	Expanding Opportunities for Vulnerable Groups	LCR	Guatemala
P131763	2013	First Programmatic Development Policy Loan	LCR	Guatemala
P123900	2012	Productive Social Safety Net Project	AFR	Guinea
P074762	2003	Public Sector Technical Assistance Credit	LCR	Guyana
P095523	2006	Transport and Territorial Development Project	LCR	Haiti
P123706	2013	Improving Maternal and Child Health Through Integrated Social Services	LCR	Haiti
P082242	2006	Nutrition and Social Protection	LCR	Honduras
P086775	2006	Rural Infrastructure Project	LCR	Honduras
P088319	2006	Barrio-Ciudad Project	LCR	Honduras
P115592	2010	Social Protection	LCR	Honduras
P094513	2005	Emergency Tsunami Reconstruction Project	SAR	India
P110191	2009	Fifth Development Policy Loan	EAP	Indonesia
P126162	2013	Institutional, Tax Administration, Social and Investment DLP (INSTANSI)	EAP	Indonesia
P119214	2010	Fiscal Sustainability Development Policy Loan	MNA	Iraq
P076837	2003	National Community Development Project	LCR	Jamaica
P105024	2008	Social Protection Project	LCR	Jamaica
P100546	2008	Social Protection Enhancement Project	MNA	Jordan
P117023	2010	Recovery Under Global Uncertainty Development Policy Loan	MNA	Jordan
P111545	2009	Cash Transfer for Orphan and Vulnerable Children	AFR	Kenya
P111546	2010	Youth Empowerment Project	AFR	Kenya
P112227	2011	First Sustainable Employment Development Policy Operation	ECA	Kosovo
P084977	2006	Health and Social Protection Project	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic
P126278	2013	Second Health and Social Protection Project	ECA	Kyrgyz Republic
P115732	2010	Safety Net & Social Sector Reform Program	ECA	Latvia
P121796	2011	Second Safety Net and Social Sector Reform	ECA	Latvia
P094288	2008	Reform Implementation Development Policy Loan	MNA	Lebanon
P124761	2013	Social Promotion & Protection Project	MNA	Lebanon
P121686	2010	Youth, Employment, Skills Project	AFR	Liberia
P074358	2004	Social Protection Project	ECA	Macedonia, FYR
P103974	2009	Conditional Cash Transfers Project	ECA	Macedonia, FYR
P116984	2010	First Programmatic Development Policy Loan	ECA	Macedonia, FYR

APPENDIX D
LIST OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

Project ID	FY	Project Title	Region	Country
P080345	2003	Emergency Economic Recovery Credit	AFR	Madagascar
P070999	2005	Poverty Reduction Support Credit 1	AFR	Madagascar
P113134	2009	Emergency Food Security & Reconstruction Project	AFR	Madagascar
P075911	2003	Third Social Action Fund (MASAF III)	AFR	Malawi
P080368	2003	Emergency Drought Recovery Project	AFR	Malawi
P110446	2008	Third Social Action Fund (MASAF III) APL II	AFR	Malawi
P126155	2013	Rapid Response Development Policy Grant	AFR	Malawi
P094193	2005	Post Tsunami Emergency Project	SAR	Maldives
P104743	2009	Pension and Social Protection Administration.	SAR	Maldives
P127328	2013	Emergency Safety Nets Project	AFR	Mali
P125694	2012	First Public Sector Performance Development Policy Loan	AFR	Mauritius
P128140	2013	Second Public Sector Performance Development Policy Loan	AFR	Mauritius
P115067	2009	Support to Oportunidades Project	LCR	Mexico
P095250	2007	Health Services and Social Assistance	ECA	Moldova
P112625	2010	Economic Recovery Development Policy Operation	ECA	Moldova
P120913	2011	Strengthen the Effectiveness of the Social Safety Nets - Results-Based Financing Specific Investment Loan	ECA	Moldova
P115737	2009	Development Policy Credit	EAP	Mongolia
P119825	2010	Mongolia Multi-Sector Technical Assistance Project	EAP	Mongolia
P117421	2011	Second Development Policy Credit Program	EAP	Mongolia
P129524	2013	Social Safety Net project	AFR	Mozambique
P110762	2008	Peace Support Project	SAR	Nepal
P113002	2009	Social Safety Nets Project	SAR	Nepal
P074760	2003	Programmatic Structural Adjustment Credit	LCR	Nicaragua
P121779	2011	Nicaragua Social Protection	LCR	Nicaragua
P123399	2011	Niger Safety Net Project	AFR	Niger
P121455	2012	State Employment & Expenditure for Results Project	AFR	Nigeria
P126964	2013	Youth Employment & Social Support Operation	AFR	Nigeria
P099110	2006	Pakistan Earthquake ERC	SAR	Pakistan
P090690	2007	Second Poverty Reduction Support Credit	SAR	Pakistan
P103160	2009	Social Safety Net	SAR	Pakistan
P113372	2009	Poverty Reduction & Economic Support Operation	SAR	Pakistan
P115638	2010	Social Safety Nets Development Policy Credit	SAR	Pakistan
P121394	2011	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) Emergency Recovery Project	SAR	Pakistan
P098328	2008	Social Protection Project	LCR	Panama
P115177	2009	Protecting the Poor under Global Uncertainty Development Policy Loan	LCR	Panama
P123255	2011	Development Policy Loan	LCR	Panama
P127332	2013	Second Programmatic Development Policy Loan	LCR	Panama
P114042	2011	Urban Youth Employment Project	EAP	Papua New Guinea
P073817	2003	Programmatic Social Reform Loan Project	LCR	Peru
P078951	2004	Programmatic Social Reform III	LCR	Peru
P083968	2005	Programmatic Social Reform Loan IV	LCR	Peru

APPENDIX D
LIST OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

Project ID	FY	Project Title	Region	Country
P101086	2007	Results and Accountability (REACT)DPL Development Policy Loan	LCR	Peru
P101177	2009	Second Results & Accountability.(REACT) Development Policy Loan/Deferred Drawdown Option	LCR	Peru
P117310	2011	Results in Nutrition for Juntos SWAP	LCR	Peru
P116264	2011	Third Results & Accountability(REACT) Programmatic DPL	LCR	Peru
P131029	2013	Social Inclusion Technical Assistance Loan	LCR	Peru
P131028	2013	Social Inclusion Development Policy Loan	LCR	Peru
P113492	2009	Food Crisis Response Development Policy Operation	EAP	Philippines
P116125	2009	Employment, Entrepreneurship & Human Capital Development policy Program DPL	ECA	Poland
P127433	2012	First Development Policy Loan	ECA	Poland
P067575	2003	Private Sector Adjustment Loan 2 (PSAL 2)	ECA	Romania
P102018	2010	First Development Policy Loan for the Proposed Public Financial Management, Social Protection and Financial Sector Strengthening Program	ECA	Romania
P121673	2011	Social Assistance System Modernization Project	ECA	Romania
P117667	2011	Second Development Policy Loan	ECA	Romania
P122222	2012	Third Development Policy Loan	ECA	Romania
P082018	2005	Kazan Municipal Development Project	ECA	Russian Federation
P106834	2009	First Community Living Standards Grant	AFR	Rwanda
P117758	2010	Second Community Living Standards Grant	AFR	Rwanda
P122157	2011	Third Community Living Standards Grant	AFR	Rwanda
P126877	2012	Support to Social Protection System	AFR	Rwanda
P131666	2013	Second Support to Social Protection System	AFR	Rwanda
P074065	2005	First Poverty Reduction Support Credit	AFR	Senegal
P115938	2009	Rapid Response Child-Focused Social Cash Transfer and Nutrition Security Project	AFR	Senegal
P078390	2003	Social Sector Adjustment Credit	ECA	Serbia
P078457	2005	Structural Adjustment Credit 2 (SAC 2)	ECA	Serbia
P108759	2010	Public Expenditure Loan	ECA	Serbia
P120399	2011	Second Public Expenditure Development Policy Loan	ECA	Serbia
P114822	2010	Seychelles Development Policy Lending	AFR	Seychelles
P125202	2013	First Sustainability & Competitiveness Development Policy Loan	AFR	Seychelles
P079335	2003	National Social Action Project	AFR	Sierra Leone
P121052	2010	Youth Employment Support	AFR	Sierra Leone
P114987	2010	Rapid Employment Project	EAP	Solomon Islands
P143915	2013	Safety Net and Skills Development	AFR	South Sudan
P117016	2010	Economic and Social Development Policy Loan	LCR	St. Lucia
P110156	2011	Swaziland Health, HIV/AIDS & TB Project	AFR	Swaziland
P122039	2011	Social Safety Net Strengthening Project	ECA	Tajikistan
P133327	2013	Second Public Employment for Sustainable Agriculture & Water Resource Management Project	ECA	Tajikistan
P085786	2005	Tanzania Second Social Action Fund	AFR	Tanzania
P124045	2012	Productive Social Safety Net	AFR	Tanzania
P127200	2012	Community Development and Safety Nets Project	AFR	Togo

APPENDIX D
LIST OF PROJECTS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY

Project ID	FY	Project Title	Region	Country
P126453	2012	Economic Recovery Operation	EAP	Tonga
P117161	2011	Employment Development Policy Loan Project	MNA	Tunisia
P111633	2009	Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund Project	AFR	Uganda
P075231	2006	Social Assistance System Modernization Project	ECA	Ukraine
P077172	2003	Structural Adjustment Loan	LCR	Uruguay
P095028	2005	Social Program Support Development Policy Loan	LCR	Uruguay
P083927	2007	First Programmatic Reform Implementation Development Policy Loan	LCR	Uruguay
P116215	2011	First Programmatic Public Sector Competitiveness & Social Inclusion Development Policy Loan	LCR	Uruguay
P123242	2012	Second Programmatic Public Sector, Competitiveness & Social Inclusion Development Policy Loan	LCR	Uruguay
P104097	2007	Program 135 Phase 2 Support Credit	EAP	Vietnam
P122414	2011	Private Sector Growth & Social Protection	MNA	Yemen, Rep.
P082976	2004	Third Public Works	MNA	Yemen, Rep.
P117608	2010	Social Welfare Fund Institutional Support Project	MNA	Yemen, Rep.
P117949	2010	Social Fund for Development IV	MNA	Yemen, Rep.
P122594	2012	Labor Intensive Public Works Project	MNA	Yemen, Rep.
P133811	2013	Emergency Crisis Recovery Project	MNA	Yemen, Rep.
P080612	2003	Emergency Drought Recovery Project	AFR	Zambia

Note: EAP = East Asia and Pacific Region; ECA = Europe and Central Asia Region; LCR = Latin America and the Caribbean Region; MNA = Middle East and North Africa Region; SAR = South Asia Region; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa Region.

Appendix E. List of Impact Evaluations

- Abebaw, Degnet, Yibeltal Fentie, and Belay Kassa. 2010. "The impact of a food security program on household food consumption in Northwestern Ethiopia: A matching estimator approach." *Food Policy* 35: 286–293.
- Afridi, Farzana, Abhiroop Mukhopadhyay, and Soham Sahoo. 2012. "Female Labour Force Participation and Child Education in India: The Effect of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme." Discussion Paper 6593, IZA, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn.
- Ahmed, Akhter U., Agnes R. Quisumbing, Mahbuba Nasreen, John F. Hoddinott, and Elizabeth Bryan. 2009. "Comparing Food and Cash Transfers to the Ultra-Poor in Bangladesh." Research Monograph 163, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC.
- Akresh, Richard, Damien de Walque, and Harounan Kazianga. 2012. "Alternative Cash Transfer Delivery Mechanisms: Impacts on Routine Preventative Health Clinic Visits in Burkina Faso." Health Economics Working Paper 17785, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Akresh, Richard, Damien de Walque, and Harounan Kazianga. 2013. "Cash Transfers and Child Schooling: Evidence from a Randomized Evaluation of the Role of Conditionality." Policy Research Working Paper 6340, World Bank, Washington DC.
- Alderman, Harold, Daniel Gilligal and Kim Lehler. 2012. "The Impact of Food for Education Programs on School Participation in Northern Uganda." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 61 (1): 187–218.
- Alzúa, María Laura, Guillermo Cruces, and Laura Ripani. 2012. "Welfare Programs and Labor Supply in Developing Countries: Experimental Evidence from Latin America." Discussion Paper 6959, IZA, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn.
- Amarante, Veronica, Marco Manacorda, Edward Miguel, and Andrea Vigorito. 2012. "Do Cash Transfers Improve Birth Outcomes? Evidence from Matched Vital Statistics, Social Security and Program Data." Discussion Paper 8740, Centre for Economic Policy Research, London.
- Amarante, Veronica, Mery Ferrando, and Andrea Vigorito. 2011. "School Attendance, Child Labor and Cash Transfers: An Impact Evaluation of Panes." Poverty and Economic Policy Research Working Paper 22, Partnership for Economic Policy.
- Ambler, Kate. 2011. "Bargaining with Grandma: The Impact of the South African Pension on Household Decision Making." Research Report 741, Population Studies Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- Amuedo-Dorantes, Catalina, and Juárez Laura. 2012. "Old-Age Government Transfers and the Crowding Out of Private Gifts: The 70 Plus Program for the Rural Elderly in Mexico." Working Paper 12-05, Centro de Investigación Económica, Mexico City.
- Andalon, Mabel. 2011. "Oportunidades to Reduce Overweight and Obesity in Mexico?" *Health Economics* 20 (1): 1–18.

APPENDIX E

LIST OF IMPACT EVALUATIONS

- Angelucci, Manuela, and Orazio Attanasio. 2013. "The Demand for Food of Poor Urban Mexican Households: Understanding Policy Impacts Using Structural Models." *American Economic Journal: Economic Policy* 5 (1): 146–78.
- Angelucci, Manuela, Giacomo De Giorgi, Marcos A. Rangel, and Imran Rasul. 2010. "Family Networks and School Enrolment: Evidence from a Randomized Social Experiment." *Journal of Public Economics* 94 (3–4): 197–221.
- Ardington, Cally, Anne Case, and Victoria Hosegood. 2009. "Labor Supply Responses to Large Social Transfers: Longitudinal Evidence from South Africa." *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 1 (1): 22–48.
- Arraiz, Irani, and Sandra Rozo. 2011. "Same Bureaucracy, Different Outcomes in Human Capital? How Indigenous and Rural Non-Indigenous Areas in Panama Responded to the CCT." Working Paper 3/11, Office of Evaluation and Oversight, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, DC.
- Attanasio, Orazio, and Valerie Lechêne. 2002. "Tests of Income Pooling in Household Decisions." *Review of Economic Dynamics* 5 (4): 720–748.
- Attanasio, Orazio, and Alice Mesnard. 2006. "The Impact of a Conditional Cash Transfer Programme on Consumption in Colombia." *Fiscal Studies* 27 (4): 421–42.
- Attanasio, Orazio, Elma Fitzsimons, and Ana Gomez. 2005. "The Impact of a Conditional Education Subsidy on School Enrolment in Colombia." Report Summary Familias 01, Institute for Fiscal Studies, London.
- Avitabile, Ciro. 2012. "Spillover Effects in Healthcare Programs: Evidence on Social Norms and Information Sharing." Working Paper 380, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, DC.
- Azam, Mehtabul. 2012. "The Impact of Indian Job Guarantee Scheme on Labor Market Outcomes: Evidence from a Natural Experiment." Discussion Paper 6548, IZA, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn.
- Baez, Javier E., Adriana Camacho, Emily Conover, and Román A. Zárate. 2012. "Conditional Cash Transfers, Political Participation, and Voting Behavior." Discussion Paper 6870, IZA, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn.
- Baez, Javier E., and Adriana Camacho. 2011. "Assessing the Long-Term Effects of Conditional Cash Transfers on Human Capital: Evidence from Colombia." Policy Research Working Paper 5681, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Baird, Sarah, Craig McIntosh, and Berk Özler. 2011. "Cash or condition? Evidence from a Cash Transfer Experiment." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 126 (4): 1709–1753.
- Baird, Sarah, Craig McIntosh, and Berk Özler. 2009. "Designing Cost-Effective Cash Transfer Programs to Boost Schooling among Young Women in Sub-Saharan Africa." Policy Research Working Paper 5090, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Baird, Sarah, Ephraim Chirwa, Craig McIntosh, and Berk Özler. 2010. "The Short-Term Impacts of a Schooling Conditional Cash Transfer Program on the Sexual Behavior of Young Women." *Health Economics* 19 (S1): 55–68.

- Barber, Sarah L., and Paul J. Gertler. 2009. "Empowering Women to Obtain High Quality Care: Evidence from an Evaluation of Mexico's Conditional Cash Transfer Programme." *Health Policy and Planning* 24 (1): 18–25.
- Barham, Tania, and John A. Maluccio. 2009. "Eradicating Diseases: The Effect of Conditional Cash Transfers on Vaccination Coverage in Rural Nicaragua." *Health Economics* 28 (3): 611–21.
- Barham, Tania, Karen Macours, and John A. Maluccio. 2013. "Boys' Cognitive Skill Formation and Physical Growth: Long-Term Experimental Evidence on Critical Ages for Early Childhood Interventions." *American Economic Review* 103 (3): 467–71.
- Barham, Tania, Karen Macours, and John A. Maluccio. 2013. "More Schooling and More Learning? Effects of a 3-Year Conditional Cash Transfer Program in Nicaragua after 10 Years." Working Paper 432, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, DC.
- Barrera-Osorio, Felipe, Marianne Bertrand, Leigh L. Linden, and Francisco Perez-Calle. 2008. "Conditional Cash Transfers in Education Design Features, Peer and Sibling Effects Evidence from a Randomized Experiment in Colombia." Working Paper 13890, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Behrman, Jere R., and Susan W. Parker. 2013. "Is Health of the Aging Improved by Conditional Cash Transfer Programs? Evidence from Mexico." *Demography* 50 (4): 1363–86.
- Behrman, Jere R., Jorge Gallardo-Garcia, Susan W. Parker, Petra E. Todd, and Viviana Velez-Grajales. 2012. "Are Conditional Cash Transfers Effective in Urban Areas? Evidence from Mexico." *Education Economics* 20 (3): 233–59.
- Behrman, Jere R., Susan W. Parker and Petra E. Todd. 2005. "Long-Term Impacts of the Oportunidades Conditional Cash Transfer Program on Rural Youth in Mexico." Discussion Paper 122, Ibero-America Institute for Economic Research, University of Goettingen, Germany.
- Behrman, Jere R., Susan W. Parker, and Petra E. Todd. 2011. "Do Conditional Cash Transfers for Schooling Generate Lasting Benefits? A Five-Year Followup of Progreso/Oportunidades." *Journal of Human Resources* 46 (1): 93–122.
- Behrman, Jere R., Susan W. Parker, and Petra E. Todd. 2009. "Schooling Impacts of Conditional Cash Transfers on Young Children: Evidence from Mexico." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 57 (3) : 439–77.
- Benhassine, Najy, Florencia Devoto, Esther Duflo, Pascaline Dupas and Victor Pouliquen. 2013. "Turning a Shove into a Nudge? A "Labeled Cash Transfer" for Education." Working Paper 19227, National Bureau of Economic Research Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Berg, Erlend, Sambit Bhattacharyya, Rajasekhar Durgam, and Manjula Ramachandra. 2012. "Can Rural Public Work Affect Agricultural Wages? Evidence from India." Working Paper 2012-05, Centre for the Study of African Economies, University of Oxford.
- Bertrand, Marianne, Sendhil Mullainathan, and Douglas Miller. 2003. "Public Policy and Extended Families: Evidence from South Africa." *World Bank Economic Review* 17 (1): 27–50.

APPENDIX E

LIST OF IMPACT EVALUATIONS

- Bobonis, Gustavo J. 2011. "The Impact of Conditional Cash Transfers on Marriage and Divorce." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 59 (2): 281–312.
- Bobonis, Gustavo, J., and Frederico Finan. 2009. "Neighbourhood Peer Effects in Secondary School Enrollment Decisions." *Review of Economics and Statistics* 91 (4): 695–716.
- Buddelmeyer, Hielke, and Emmanuel Skoufias. 2003. "Can Social Programs Be Reliably Evaluated with Non-Experimental Methods? Evidence on the Performance of a Regression Discontinuity Design Using Progresa Data." Paper presented at the 2003 Royal Economic Society Annual Conference, University of Warwick, United Kingdom, April 7–9.
- Buttenheim, Alison, Harold Alderman, and Jed Friedman. 2011. "Impact Evaluation of School Feeding Programs in Lao PDR". Policy Research Working Paper 5518, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Carneiro, Pedro, Emanuela Galasso, and Rita Ginja. 2009. "The Impact of Providing Psycho-Social Support to Indigent Families and Increasing Their Access to Social Services: Evaluating Chile Solidario." Unpublished manuscript, World Bank, Washington DC.
- Chaudhury, Nazmul, Jed Friedman, and Junko Onishi. 2013. "Philippines Conditional Cash Transfer Program Impact Evaluation 2012." Report 75533-PH, Social Protection Unit, Human Development Sector Unit, East Asia and Pacific Region, World Bank, Washington DC.
- Cheung, Maria, and Maria Perrotta. 2011. "The Impact of a Food for Education Program on Schooling in Cambodia." Seminar Paper 766, Institute for International Economic Studies, Stockholm University.
- Chiapa, Carlos, José Luis Garrido, and Silvia Prina. 2012. "The Effect of Social Programs and Exposure to Professionals on the Educational Aspirations of the Poor." *Economics of Education Review* 31 (5): 778–98.
- Coady, David P., and Susan W. Parker. 2004. "Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Demand- and Supply-Side Education Interventions: The Case of Progresa in Mexico." *Review of Development Economics* 8 (3): 440–51.
- Cortes, Darwin, Juan Gallego, and Dario Maldonado. 2011. "On the Design of Education Conditional Cash Transfer Programs and Non Education Outcomes: The Case of Teenage Pregnancy." Working Paper 3531, CESifo Group, Munich, Germany.
- Covarrubias, Katia, Benjamin Davis, and Paul Winters. 2012. "From Protection to Production: Productive Impacts of the Malawi Social Cash Transfer Scheme." *Journal of Development Effectiveness* 4 (1): 50–77.
- Dabalen, Andrew, Talip Kilic, and Waly Wane. 2008. "Social Transfers, Labor Supply and Poverty Reduction: The Case of Albania." Policy Research Working Paper 4783, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Dammert, Ana C. 2009. "Heterogeneous Impacts of Conditional Cash Transfers: Evidence from Nicaragua." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 58 (1): 53–83.
- Davis, Benjamin, Sudhanshu Handa, Marco Stampini, and Paul Winters. 2002. "The Lure of Tequila and the Bestowing of Motherly Love: Does It Matter Whether Public Cash

- Transfers Are Given to Women or Men? Evidence from the Progresa and Procampo Programs in Rural Mexico." Paper presented at the 2002 International Congress of the European Association of Agricultural Economists, Zaragoza, Spain, August 28–31.
- de Brauw, Alan, Daniel O. Gilligan, John Hoddinott, and Shalini Roy. 2014. "The Impact of Bolsa Família on Women's Decision-Making Power." *World Development* 59: 487–504.
- de Janvry, Alain, Frederico Finan, Elisabeth Sadoulet, and Renos Vakis. 2006. "Can Conditional Cash Transfer Programs Serve as Safety Nets in Keeping Children at School and from Working When Exposed to Shocks?" *Journal of Development Economics* 79 (2): 349–73.
- Del Carpio, Ximena V. and Karen Macours. 2010. "Leveling the Intra-Household Playing Field: Compensation and Specialization in Child Labor Allocation." In *Child Labor and the Transition Between School and Work*, edited by Randall K. Q. Akee, Eric V. Edmonds, and Konstantinos Tatsiramos, 259–295. Bingley, United Kingdom: Emerald.
- Del Carpio, Ximena V., and Norman V. Loayza. 2012. "The Impact of Wealth on the Amount and Quality of Child Labor." Policy Research Working Paper 5959, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Djebbari, Habiba, and Jeffrey Smith. 2008. "Heterogeneous Impacts in Progresa." *Journal of Econometrics* 145 (1–2): 64–80.
- Dongre, Ambrish. 2012. "Can Conditional Cash Transfers Impact Institutional Deliveries? Evidence from Janani Suraksha Yojana in India." Available at <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2196361>.
- Dubois, Pierre, Alain de Janvry, and Elisabeth Sadoulet. 2012. "Effects on School Enrollment and Performance of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program in Mexico." *Journal of Labor Economics* 30 (3): 555–89.
- Dubois, Pierre, and Marta Rubio-Codina. 2012. "Child Care Provision: Semiparametric Evidence from a Randomized Experiment in Mexico." *Annales d'Economie et de Statistique* 105–106: 155–84.
- Duflo, Esther. 2003. "Grandmothers and Granddaughters: Old-Age Pensions and Intrahousehold Allocation in South Africa." *World Bank Economic Review* 17 (1): 1–25.
- Duryea, Suzanne, and Ernesto Schargrofsky. 2007. "Financial Services for the Poor: Welfare, Savings and Consumption." Unpublished manuscript, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, DC.
- Eyal, Katherine, and Ingrid Woolard. 2011. "Female Labour Force Participation and South Africa's Child Support Grant." 2011. Paper presented at the CSAE 25th Anniversary Conference, Oxford, United Kingdom, March 20–22.
- Fan, Elliott. 2010. "Who Benefits from Public Old Age Pensions? Evidence from a Targeted Program." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 58(2), 297–322.
- Fernald, Lia C. H., Paul J. Gertler, and Xiaohui Hou. 2008. "Cash Component of Conditional Cash Transfer Program Is Associated with Higher Body Mass Index and Blood Pressure in Adults." *Journal of Nutrition* 138 (11): 2250–7.

APPENDIX E
LIST OF IMPACT EVALUATIONS

- Ferreira, Francisco H.G., Deon Filmer, and Norbert Schady. 2009. "Own and Sibling Effects of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs : Theory and Evidence from Cambodia." Policy Research Working Paper 5001, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Filmer, Deon and Norbert Schady. 2008. "Getting Girls into School: Evidence from a Scholarship Program in Cambodia". *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 56 (3): 581–617.
- Foguel, Miguel Nathan, and Ricardo Paes de Barros. 2010. "The Effects of Conditional Cash Transfer Programmes on Adult Labour Supply: An Empirical Analysis Using a Time-Series-Cross-Section Sample of Brazilian Municipalities." *Estudos Econômicos* 40 (2): 259–293.
- Galasso, Emanuela. 2006. "With Their Effort and One Opportunity: Alleviating Extreme Poverty in Chile." Unpublished manuscript, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Galiani, Sebastian, and Patrick J. McEwan. 2013. "The Heterogeneous Impact of Conditional Cash Transfers." *Journal of Public Economics* 103: 85–96.
- Gasparini, Leonardo, Francisco Haimovich, and Sergio Olivieri. 2009. "Labor Informality Bias of a Poverty-Alleviation Program in Argentina." *Journal of Applied Economics* 12 (2): 181–205.
- Gertler, Paul. 2000. *The Impact of Progresa on Health*. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research.
- Gilligan, Daniel O., John Hoddinott, and Alemayehu Seyoum Taffesse. 2009. "The Impact of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Programme and Its Linkages." *The Journal of Development Studies* 45 (10): 1684–706.
- Gitter, Seth R., James Manley, and Brad Barham. 2011. "The Coffee Crisis, Early Childhood Development, and Conditional Cash Transfers." Working Paper 245, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, DC.
- Gitter, Seth R., and Bradford L. Barham. 2008. "Women's Power, Conditional Cash Transfers, and Schooling in Nicaragua." *World Bank Economic Review* 22 (2): 271–90.
- Gitter, Seth Richard, and Bradford L. Barham. 2009. "Conditional Cash Transfers, Shocks, and School Enrolment in Nicaragua." *Journal of Development Studies* 45 (10): 1747–67.
- Gonzalez-Rozada, Martin, and Freddy Llerena Pinto. 2011. "The Effects of a Conditional Transfer Program on the Labor Market: The Human Development Bonus in Ecuador." Working Paper 2011-04, Universidad Torcuato Di Tella, Buenos Aires.
- Guzmán Espinoza, Alejandro Wilson. 2011. *Impacto de las transferencias monetarias no condicionadas en el acceso a servicios de salud materna*. Master thesis, Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, Quito, Ecuador.
- Handa, Sudhanshu, Amber Peterman, Benjamin Davis, and Marco Stampini. 2009. "Opening up Pandora's Box: The Effect of Gender Targeting and Conditionality on Household Spending Behavior in Mexico's Progresa Program." *World Development* 37 (6): 1129–42.
- Hidrobo, Melissa, and Lia Fernald. 2013. "Cash Transfers and Domestic Violence." *Journal of Health Economics* 32 (1): 304–319.

- Hidrobo, Melissa, John Hoddinott, Amy Margolies, Vanessa Moreira, and Amber Peterman. 2012. *Impact Evaluation of Cash, Food Vouchers, and Food Transfers among Colombian Refugees and Poor Ecuadorians in Carchi and Sucumbíos*. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research.
- Iturriza, Ana, Arjun Bedi, and Robert A Sparrow. 2008. "Unemployment Assistance and Transition to Employment in Argentina." Discussion Paper 3579, IZA, Institute for the Study of Labor, Bonn.
- Jalan, Jyotsna, and Martin Ravallion. 2003. "Estimating the Benefit Incidence of an Antipoverty Program by Propensity-Score Matching." *Journal of Business and Economic Statistics* 21 (1): 19–30.
- Jensen, Robert T. 2004. "Do Private Transfers 'Displace' the Benefits of Public Transfers? Evidence from South Africa." *Journal of Public Economics* 88 (1–2): 89–112.
- Juárez González, Laura, and Tobias Pfütze. 2014. "The Effects of a Non-Contributory Pension Program on Labor Force Participation: The Case of 70 Y Mas in Mexico." Working Paper 2014-12, Banco de México.
- Juárez, Laura. 2009. "Crowding out of Private Support to the Elderly: Evidence from a Demogrant in Mexico." *Journal of Public Economics* 93 (3–4): 454–63.
- Juárez, Laura. 2010. "The Effect of an Old-Age Demogrant on the Labor Supply and Time Use of the Elderly and Non-Elderly in Mexico." *B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy* 10 (1), Article 48. <http://www.bepress.com/bejeap/vol10/iss1/art48>.
- Kazianga, Harounan, Damien de Walque, and Harold Alderman. 2014. "School Feeding Programs and the Nutrition of Siblings: Evidence from a Randomized Trial in Rural Burkina Faso." *Journal of Development Economics* 106 : 15–34.
- Kazianga, Harounan, Damien de Walque, and Harold Alderman. 2012. "Educational and Child Labour Impacts of Two Food-for-Education Schemes: Evidence from a Randomised Trial in Rural Burkina Faso." *Journal of African Economies* 21 (5): 723–760.
- Larrañaga, Osvaldo, Dante Contreras and Jaime Ruiz-Tagle. 2012. "Impact Evaluation of Chile Solidario: Lessons and Policy Recommendations." *Journal of Latin American Studies* 44 (2): 347–72.
- Lim, Stephen S., Lalit Dandona, Joseph A. Hoisington, Spencer L. James, Margaret C. Hogan, and Emmanuela Gakidou. 2010. "India's Janani Suraksha Yojana, a Conditional Cash Transfer Programme to Increase Births in Health Facilities: An Impact Evaluation." *The Lancet* 375 (9730): 2009–23.
- Macours, Karen, and Renos Vakis. 2009. "Changing Households' Investments and Aspirations through Social Interactions: Evidence from a Randomized Transfer Program." Policy Research Working Paper 5137, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Maluccio, John A. 2005. "Coping with the "Coffee Crisis" in Central America: The Role of the Nicaraguan Red De Protección Social." Discussion Paper 188, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, DC.
- Maluccio, John A. 2009. "Education and Child Labor: Experimental Evidence from a Nicaraguan Conditional Cash Transfer Program." In *Child Labor and Education in Latin*

APPENDIX E
LIST OF IMPACT EVALUATIONS

- America: An Economic Perspective*, edited by Peter F. Orazem, Guilherme Sedlacek, and Zafiris Tzannatos, 187–204. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Maluccio, John A., and Rafael Flores. 2005. *Impact Evaluation of a Conditional Cash Transfer Program: The Nicaraguan Red De Protección Social*. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
- Martinelli, César, and Susan W. Parker. 2008. “Do School Subsidies Promote Human Capital Investment among the Poor?” *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 110 (2): 261–76.
- Martinez, Sebastian. 2004. “Pensions, Poverty and Household Investments in Bolivia.” Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Berkeley.
- Meng, Xin, and Jim Ryan. 2010. “Does a Food for Education Program Affect School Outcomes? The Bangladesh Case.” *Journal of Population Economics* 23 (2): 415–47.
- Mo, Di, Linxiu Zhang, Hongmei Yi, Renfu Luo, Scott Rozelle, and Carl Brinton. 2013. “School Dropouts and Conditional Cash Transfers: Evidence from a Randomised Controlled Trial in Rural China’s Junior High Schools.” *Journal of Development Studies* 49 (2): 190–207.
- Morris, Saul S., Rafael Flores, Pedro Olinto, and Juan Manuel Medina. 2004. “Monetary Incentives in Primary Health Care and Effects on Use and Coverage of Preventive Health Care Interventions in Rural Honduras: Cluster Randomised Trial.” *The Lancet* 364 (9450): 2030–7.
- Parker, Susan W., Petra E. Todd, and Kenneth Wolpin. 2006. “Within-Family Program Effect Estimators: The Impact of Oportunidades on Schooling in Mexico.” Unpublished manuscript, University of Pennsylvania.
- Parker, Susan W., and Emmanuel Skoufias. 2000. *The Impact of Progresa on Work, Leisure and Time Allocation*. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research.
- Paxson, Christina, and Norbert Schady. 2010. “Does Money Matter? The Effects of Cash Transfers on Child Development in Rural Ecuador.” *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 59 (1): 187–229.
- Perova, Elizaveta, and Renos Vakis. 2012. “Five Years in Juntos: New Evidence on the Program’s Short and Long-Term Impacts.” *Economia* 35 (69): 53–82.
- Perova, Elizaveta. 2010. “Three Essays on Intended and Not Intended Impacts of Conditional Cash Transfers.” Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Berkeley.
- Ranchhod, Vimal. 2006. “The Effect of the South African Old Age Pension on Labour Supply of the Elderly.” *South African Journal of Economics* 74 (4): 725–44.
- Rasella, Davide, Rosana Aquino, Carlos A. T. Santos, Rômulo Paes-Sousa, and Mauricio L. Barreto. 2013. “Effect of a Conditional Cash Transfer Programme on Childhood Mortality: A Nationwide Analysis of Brazilian Municipalities.” *The Lancet* 382 (9886): 57–64.
- Ravallion, Martin, and Quentin Wodon. 2000. “Does Child Labor Displace Schooling? Evidence on Behavioral Responses to an Enrollment Subsidy.” *The Economic Journal* 110 (264): C158–C175.

- Rodríguez-Oreggia, Eduardo, and Samuel Freije. 2012. "Long Term Impact of a Cash-Transfers Program on Labor Outcomes of the Rural Youth in Mexico." Working Paper 230, Center for International Development, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Santhya, K. G., Shireen J. Jejeebhoy, Rajib Acharya, and A.J. Francis Xavier. 2011. *Effects of the Janani Suraksha Yojana on Maternal and Newborn Care Practices: Women's Experiences in Rajasthan*. New Delhi: Population Council.
- Schady, Norbert. 2012. "Cash Transfers and Anemia among Women of Reproductive Age." *Economics Letters* 117 (3): 887–90.
- Schultz, Paul T. 2004. "School Subsidies for the Poor: Evaluating the Mexican Progresa Poverty Program." *Journal of Development Economics* 74 (1): 199–250.
- Secretaría de Desarrollo Social. 1999. *Más oportunidades para las familias pobres: Evaluación De Resultados Del Programa De Educacion, Salud Y Alimentacion Progresa*. Mexico City: Primeros Avances.
- Skoufias, Emmanuel, and Susan W. Parker. 2001. "Conditional Cash Transfers and Their Impact on Child Work and Schooling: Evidence from the Progresa Program in Mexico." Discussion Paper 123, International Food Policy Research, Washington, DC.
- Skoufias, Emmanuel, and Teresa González-Cossío. 2008. "The Impacts of Cash and in-Kind Transfers on Consumption and Labor Supply: Experimental Evidence from Rural Mexico." Policy Research Working Paper Series 4778, World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Skoufias, Emmanuel, and Vincenzo Di Maro. 2008. "Conditional Cash Transfers, Adult Work Incentives, and Poverty." *Journal of Development Studies* 44 (7): 935–60.
- Skoufias, Emmanuel. 2007. "Poverty Alleviation and Consumption Insurance: Evidence from Progresa in Mexico." *The Journal of Socio-Economics* 36 (4): 630–49.
- Soares, Fabio Veras, Rafael Perez Ribas, Guilherme, and Issamu Hirata. 2010. "Impact Evaluation of a Rural Conditional Cash Transfer Programme on Outcomes Beyond Health and Education." *Journal of Development Effectiveness* 2 (1): 138–57.
- Soares, Fernanda Assuncao. 2011. "Do Cash Transfers Alter Household Composition? Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa." Doctoral dissertation, American University, Washington, DC.
- Sosa-Rubí, Sandra G., Dilys Walker, Edson Serván, and Sergio Bautista-Arrendondo. 2011. "Learning Effect of a Conditional Cash Transfer Programme on Poor Rural Women's Selection of Delivery Care in Mexico." *Health Policy and Planning* 26 (6): 496–507.
- Sparrow, Robert. 2007. "Protecting Education for the Poor in Times of Crisis: An Evaluation of a Scholarship Programme in Indonesia." *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics* 69 (1): 99–122.
- Sulaiman, Munshi. 2010. "Incentive and Crowding out Effects of Food Assistance: Evidence from Randomized Evaluation of Food-for-Training Project in Southern Sudan." Research Paper EOPP019, STICERD, London School of Economics.
- Todd, Jessica E., Paul Winters, and Guy Stecklov. 2012. "Evaluating the Impact of Conditional Cash Transfer Programs on Fertility: The Case of the Red De Protección Social in Nicaragua." *Journal of Population Economics* 25 (1): 267–90.

APPENDIX E

LIST OF IMPACT EVALUATIONS

- Tsoka, Maxton, and Candace Miller. 2012. "Cash Transfers and Children's Education and Labour among Malawi's Poor." *Development Policy Review* 30 (4): 499–522.
- Urquieta, Jose, Gustavo Angeles, Thomas Mroz, Hector Lamadrid-Figueroa, and Bernardo Hernández. 2009. "Impact of Oportunidades on Skilled Attendance at Delivery in Rural Areas." *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 57 (3): 539–58.
- Ward, Patrick, Alex Hurrell, Aly Visram, Nils Riemenschneider, Luca Pellerano, Clare O'Brien, Ian MacAuslan and Jack Willis. 2010. "Cash Transfer Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children (Ct-Ovc), Kenya: Operational and Impact Evaluation, 2007–2009." Oxford: Oxford Policy Management.
- Winters, Paul, Guy Stecklov, and Jessica Todd. 2007. "The Impact of Conditional Cash Transfers on Household Composition, Fertility and Migration in Central America." Paper presented at the Population Association of America 2007 Annual Meeting, New York, March 29–31, 2007.
- Yanez-Pagans, Monica. 2010. "The Role of Culture in Human Capital Investments: Evidence from an Unconditional Cash Transfer Program in Bolivia." Paper presented at the Third Joint Conference of the European Association of Labour Economists and the Society of Labor Economists, University College London, London, June 17–19.

¹ The team excluded additional financing projects per the Supplemental Flag in Business Warehouse. Information on 106 additional financing projects was used selectively as needed.

² The databases used slightly different definitions of interventions, except in the cases of CCTs and PWs. Classification discrepancies resulted, especially among DPLs since the criteria for inclusion was that the project had to explicitly support any of the interventions of interest (through specific prior actions).