

Grant Number	Window	Grant Name	Grant Amount (USD)	Grant Objective	Gender Dimension	Climate Dimension
TF0B9791	3	JAC—country—firm dynamics inclusivity	100,000	To develop a modular firm dynamics diagnostic toolkit—that examines, in a systematic approach, the business environment constraints to private sector growth in countries		
TF0B9911	3	JAC—World—does technology adoption explains the gender gap in women led businesses' performance?	95,895	To develop and design analytical and advisory services that improve the effectiveness of policies and bank lending instruments to promote innovation, technology adoption and the digital and green transformation to generate more growth and inclusion by understanding the role of technology in the growth of women led businesses.	Yes	Yes
TF0C0378	3	Innovation challenge on jobs and migration	1,500,000	To build evidence around effective solutions that maximize the economic and job benefits from safe, orderly, and regular migration.	Yes	Yes
TF0C1453	3	JAC—global gear agribusiness 2	125,000	To inform and enable the scaling of the IFC's Gender Equality and Returns (GEAR) program for agribusiness clients and contribute to strengthening the business case for approaches that simultaneously promote gender equality and business performance.	Yes	

ANNEX 5

CLOSED GRANT OUTCOMES

WINDOW 1

Grant Name	Mexico Economic Inclusion Pilot—Round 3
Grant No	TF0A4483
Project No	P163362
Stream	
Country	Mexico
Grant Objective	Design, pilot, and evaluate innovative approaches to improve the employment outcomes of low-income youth who are graduating from upper secondary education and transitioning into the labor market.
Grant Activation	2/27/2017
Grant Closing Date	5/31/2023
Contribution to Outcome #1: Jobs challenges are identified and measured systematically	The project evaluated the impact of the formal employment incentive (FEI) intervention on various outcomes. The incentive led to increased formal employment rates among graduates from vocational schools (and those planning to enter the labor market) by 4.2 percentage points (16.8%) over the first two years, driven by a 5.1 p.p. (30%) increase in jobs with permanent contracts. There is no evidence that the incentive distorted short-run choices for graduates from general schools who typically continue their education or for students who plan to continue their education at baseline. Improvements in job-finding rates and retention translate into sizeable gains in work experience. Moreover, when youth switch jobs, they do not experience a wage drop, suggesting that the skills workers learn on the job are not firm-specific. Combined with evidence that youth have very high discount rates and underestimate formal sector wage growth, these findings highlight the potential negative welfare effects of youth career choices and the importance of short-term benefits in designing policies. Finally, results suggest that formal jobs may have protected youth from the economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, supporting the need to safeguard and encourage formal employment for youth.
Contribution to Outcome #2: Improved coordination on jobs interventions across Development Finance Institutions	n/a

Contribution to Outcome #3: What gender challenges does the project address? What is the expected result on addressing such challenges?	<p>While the project is not specifically targeted at young women, it aims to fill the information gap regarding women-specific constraints in the labor market. For instance, using project data, the following findings were documented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A significantly larger share of women planned to continue studying after graduating from upper secondary school than men (48% women, 39% males). In contrast, more men were planning to work after graduation than women. • Women in the sample are willing to work for less money than men. The average reservation monthly salary of women is MXN \$5,768 (USD \$320), while that of men is MXN \$7,389 (USD \$410). • Regarding their family structure two years after graduation, 16% of the women were married or living as a couple, and 13% had children. On the other hand, 8% of the men were married, and 7% of the men had children. • The main economic sectors in which women are employed two years after graduation are commerce (38%), other services (31%), and manufacturing (28%). Men's sectors differ: 38% work in the manufacturing industry, 23% in other services, and 22% in commerce. Young women report a lack of growth opportunities within the manufacturing sector. <p>Documenting these challenges can support governments in designing interventions that can benefit all youth, including young women.</p>
Contribution to Outcome #4: What's the grant's contribution to innovation?	<p>The project piloted and evaluated innovative approaches to improve youth employment outcomes. The use of digital tools with youth is efficient and cost-effective when implementing activities are paired with well-known and trusted institutions. Youth who received the FEI were motivated to search for a formal job and stay longer in that job. Youth who received the FEI perceived their final salary as relatively higher, even though they considered their entry wage low. Youth value the possibility of doing more activities than just working and the chance to develop a professional career and perform various tasks. The lack of opportunities and repetitive tasks may result in youth opting out of formality and trying to become entrepreneurs, losing their social security benefits. When questioned about their retirement plans, youth highly value formal employment benefits and are prompted to reflect on their plans. Youth value and perceive socioemotional skills as important and necessary to obtain a job, formal or informal.</p> <p>The incentive offers increased formal employment rates among graduates from vocational schools (and those planning to enter the labor market) by 4.2 percentage points (16.8%) over the first two years, driven by a 5.1 p.p. (30%) increase in jobs with permanent contracts. There is no evidence that the incentive distorted short-run choices of graduates from general schools who typically continue their education, nor for students who plan to continue their education at baseline. Improvements in job-finding rates and retention translate into sizeable gains in work experience. Moreover, when youth switch jobs, they do not experience a wage drop, suggesting that the skills workers learn on the job are not firm-specific. Combined with evidence that youth have very high discount rates and underestimate formal sector wage growth, these findings highlight the potential negative welfare effects of youth career choices and the importance of short-term benefits in designing policies.</p>
Contribution to Outcome #5: How do grant activities engage with external partners (donors, governments, CSO etc.)?	<p>Grant activities engaged with external partners through a multifaceted approach that fostered collaboration and knowledge sharing to enhance youth employment programs and policies. A workshop called "Promoting Youth Employment" created space for dialogue and the exchange of experiences among a diverse set of stakeholders, including government (SHCP, SEMS, SNE), firms (Red of automotive clusters, firms invited by SNE, Manpower), NGOs (<i>Red Trabajo Digno</i>), academia, and donors.</p>

Grant Name	Côte d'Ivoire Economic Inclusion Into Value Chains
Grant No	TF0A5052
Project No	P163814
Stream	
Country	Côte d'Ivoire
Grant Objective	Test proof of concept for an integrated jobs approach to poverty reduction. Such an approach simultaneously tackles labor supply and demand constraints to raise the incomes of the poor. Within the context of this pilot, the focus is on inclusive rice Value Chain Development (iVCD) through support to rice processing units (labor demand side intervention) and the productive inclusion of producer organizations and poorer smallholder households within the chain (supply side intervention). The findings will contribute to the body of knowledge on employment and poverty reduction programs, the design of future cash transfer operations in Côte d'Ivoire and elsewhere, as well as the design of rice support interventions in Côte d'Ivoire and other West African countries.
Grant Activation	6/6/2017
Grant Closing Date	5/31/2023
Contribution to Outcome #1: Jobs challenges are identified and measured systematically	The pilot revealed a series of insights on how best to improve job-related outcomes in smallholder rice production, including the potential of cash transfers. The study further provided insights into employment effects that might be expected from rice import substitution on-farm and off-farm in the rice value chain.
Contribution to Outcome #2: Improved coordination on jobs interventions across Development Finance Institutions	The systematic documentation of the iVCD model tested helps generate consensus among DFIs about what works and what doesn't in fostering iVCD.
Contribution to Outcome #3: What gender challenges does the project address? What is the expected result on addressing such challenges?	The project focused on providing cash transfer beneficiaries (irrespective of gender) with access to better rice markets through contract farming arrangements on commercial terms, i.e. with credit and inputs at market prices, with a heavy emphasis on technical assistance to farmers, mills, and credit institutions. A key insight is that under these conditions, few women decided to participate in the pilot, often because they indicated not to be able to afford to take the risk to take credit. In short, while the project was not designed to target female farmers, few women farmers participated, suggesting that specific actions are needed to induce female farmers to participate in contract farming.
Contribution to Outcome #4: What's the grant's contribution to innovation?	The pilot tested an integrated operational solution to increase smallholder rice farmers' income by addressing both demand and supply-side constraints through contracting arrangements. This had not been tested in the context of staple crops such as rice. In addition, it explored whether cash transfer would either facilitate or impede this approach. It further tested design issues, such as the use of upfront downpayments to qualify for a credit as well as the introduction of a price premium to stimulate the production and delivery of quality rice.

Contribution to Outcome #5: How do grant activities engage with external partners (donors, governments, CSO etc.)?	The project was closely coordinated with the national rice office. Through the annual national and regional workshops, the findings were widely discussed with all actors involved in the rice sector (government, donors, private sector, farmers). Implementation was mainly conducted through contracting of private firms.
Grant Name	Knowledge Program for Jobs: From Jobs Analytics to Support for Jobs Operations
Grant No	TF0A9595
Project No	P170399
Stream	
Country	World
Grant Objective	To extract solutions and produce global goods from recently completed analytical work, applied research and diagnostics to build capacity for Jobs-oriented Operations in the World Bank Group and by other development actors.
Grant Activation	1/25/2019
Grant Closing Date	5/31/2023
Contribution to Outcome #1: Jobs challenges are identified and measured systematically	The grant made a significant contribution to how jobs challenges are diagnosed in the country context. An online portal on Jobs Diagnostics was developed to find disaggregated and comparable global jobs indicators for all countries for which the World Bank has standardized labor variables from household surveys that are in the World Bank's micro data library. It also includes the latest data tools and guidelines produced by the World Bank's Jobs Group for country Jobs Diagnostics and our latest reports and standardized outputs. https://datatopics.worldbank.org/jobsdiagnostics/
Contribution to Outcome #2: Improved coordination on jobs interventions across Development Finance Institutions	n/a