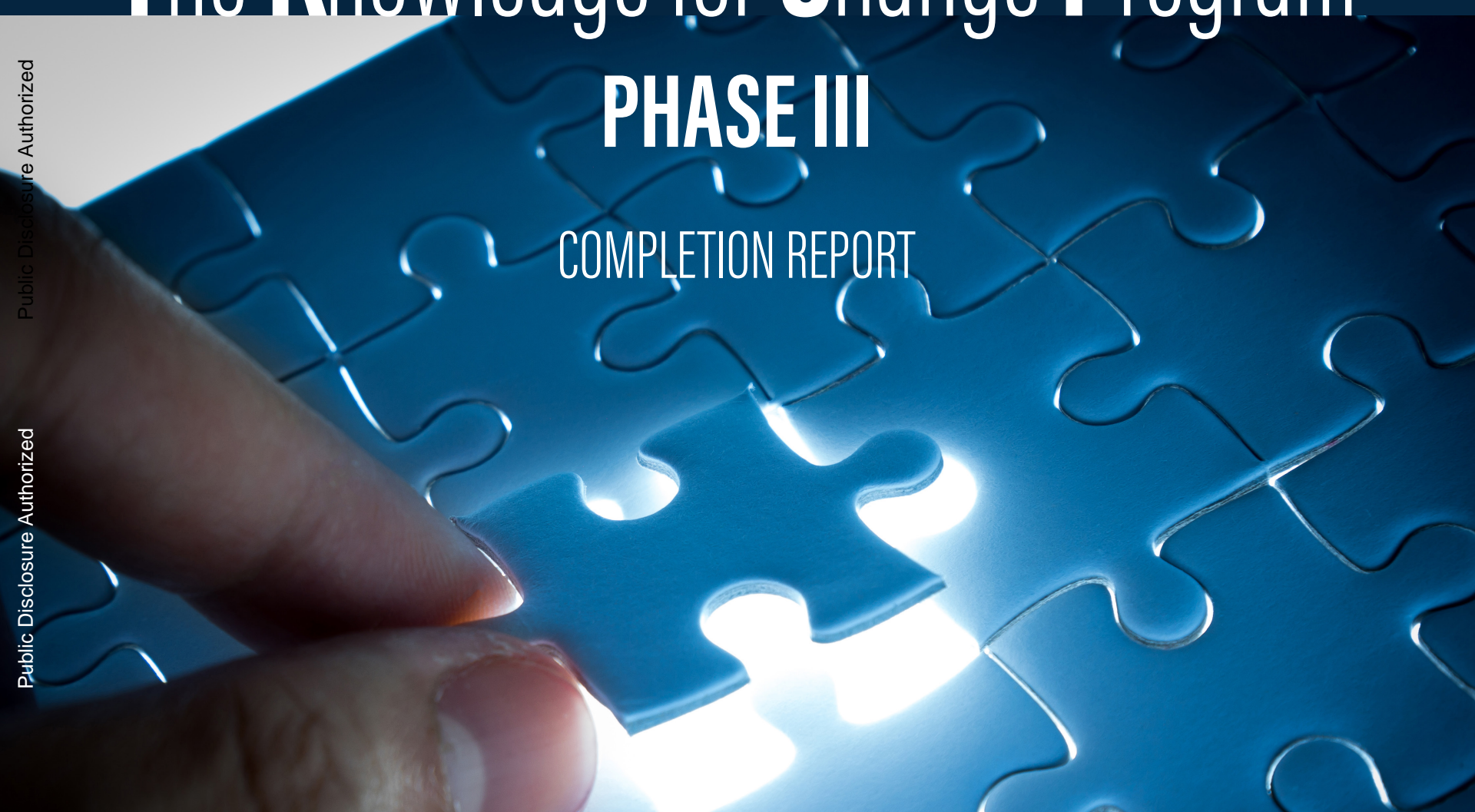


# The Knowledge for Change Program

## PHASE III

### COMPLETION REPORT



The Knowledge for Change Program Phase III Completion Report

Trustees:

TF072304: The Knowledge for Change Program III

TF072635: The Knowledge for Change Program III Parallel Account

Implementation Period: December 2014–October 2022

Managing Unit: Development Policy Department, Development Economics Vice Presidency (DECDP), The World Bank

Report release date: April 2023

## KCP Phase III Donors



MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN  
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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Executive Summary** 1

**Development Objectives  
and Program Description** 2

Development Objectives 2

Thematic Priorities 3

KCP III Portfolio at a Glance 6

KCP III's Value Added 7

**Program Outcomes  
and Highlights** 12

Service Delivery and Aid  
Effectiveness 13

Poverty and Shared Prosperity 17

Growth and Job Creation 19

Fragility and Risk Management 23

International Cooperation and Global

Public Goods 25

Innovation in Data Production, Analysis,  
and Dissemination 30

Bridging the Science and Policy Divide  
through Research Capacity-Building  
Partnerships 33

**Financial Highlights** 37

Donor Contributions 37

KCP III Accounts Statement 38

**Key Trust Fund Data** 39

**Annex 1. List of KCP III Funded  
Projects** 40

**Annex 2. List of Selected KCP III  
Outputs** 45



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The Knowledge for Change Program (KCP) is an Umbrella Trust Fund Program that aims at delivering high-impact, policy-relevant research and knowledge products. Housed in the Development Economics Vice Presidency of the World Bank, the KCP commenced operations in 2002, and has supported more than 390 projects on research, data, and analytics, with total funding of US\$80 million.

Phase III of the program—KCP III—started in December 2014 and was closed in October 2022. KCP III received \$16.8 million in cash contributions from seven development partners, namely, Finland, Norway, Canada, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Estonia, and France. KCP III supported 97 research and data projects and produced a large body of knowledge products, such as foundational research and analyses, evaluations, flagship reports, synthesis reports, capacity building, global/regional learning and events, global/local partnerships, databases and portals, and policy toolkits. These knowledge products helped to support enhanced policy making in developing countries. Many KCP-supported projects have had direct and indirect impacts on the World Bank Group’s operations and provided the analytical foundation for lending programs and advisory services. Research findings have been actively shared with the wider development community through publications, workshops, and policy conferences, as well as direct collaborations and capacity-building activities with developing country policy makers and researchers.

This report provides stories on the results of KCP III projects to highlight some of the impacts that KCP III has achieved. As it is well known that the impacts of research projects often take years to materialize, the Program Management Unit (PMU) will continue to trace the outcomes of completed projects after the conclusion of KCP III and report to the KCP partners the outcomes and impacts of the KCP Umbrella Program as a whole.

# DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAM DESCRIPTION



## Development Objectives

The Knowledge for Change Program (KCP) provides crucial support for the World Bank's mission to produce rigorous research addressing urgent knowledge gaps in developing countries; helps catalyze evidence-based policy changes in support of inclusive growth and poverty reduction; and facilitates global knowledge exchange, partnerships, and capacity building in research and data activities.

The third phase of the program—KCP III—was set up and became active in December 2014. KCP III continues to contribute to producing research and data that are highly relevant for policy making in developing countries. Specifically, KCP III's development objectives were to:

1. Generate high-quality, cutting-edge, policy-relevant research and data on development economics to support government efforts toward poverty reduction and shared prosperity. This included data collection in the context of research, including methodological research related to the production or dissemination of development data. It also included cross-country benchmarking exercises designed to identify successful policies and their effects on targeted populations.
2. Contribute to policy making in developing countries. In close collaboration with World Bank operations, the research and data collection and analysis focused on applied and policy-oriented questions, which supported government officials with policy-making guidance and contributed to understanding development issues in developing countries.
3. Enhance research and data collection capacity in developing countries. The program encouraged World Bank teams to work with researchers and data specialists from developing countries, with the aim of improving research and data collection capacity.



## Thematic Priorities

KCP III funded policy-relevant research and data activities in the following areas:

***Service Delivery and Aid Effectiveness*** research focused on how to deliver “development” across multiple sectors. It covered the public sector (for example, the courts, customs, and land registers) and the private sector (for example, financial services), as well as mixed sectors (for example, education and health). It covered labor-intensive human development sectors as well as capital-intensive infrastructure sectors. The research in this area spanned all aspects of the field: (a) measuring outcomes and aspects of the delivery process, (b) explaining why variations in delivery exist, (c) assessing the impacts of government reforms, and (d) designing and piloting innovative schemes to improve delivery.

***Poverty and Shared Prosperity*** research and data collection addressed issues at the heart of the World Bank Group’s twin goals—eradicating extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity—and emphasized the importance of economic growth and inclusion, including equity. It encompassed a broad range of policies across the spectrum of development, such as public service delivery for human development as well as policy issues in agriculture, governance, social development, finance and markets, migration and remittances, trade and competitiveness, regulatory issues that affect small and medium-size enterprises, and macroeconomic and fiscal management that creates jobs and fuels development and sustainable growth. This area also continued the World Bank Group’s leading role in measuring and monitoring poverty and addressed new areas of shared prosperity and environmental sustainability. A three-pronged approach was pursued: (a) defining and refining methods for measuring and tracking well-being and its distribution (including poverty and inequality) over time and space; (b) promoting, generating, and disseminating improved data and methodological guidelines to foster the effective use of information and countries’ capacity to monitor poverty and inequality; and (c) continuing research on longstanding and fundamental questions on the drivers and consequences of poverty and the impact of policies to combat poverty and inequality.

***Growth and Job Creation*** research and data collection and analysis focused on understanding the dynamics of economic growth and job creation. It achieved this through four interrelated approaches: (a) determinants and diagnosis analysis devoted to measuring and understanding productivity and job dynamics, their correlates with internal and external factors within and across countries, and potential areas where policy efforts could be used; (b) general facilitation to get the regulatory and infrastructure conditions right; (c) active catalyst research examining avenues through which government policy actions (for instance, in the area of business regulation) influence private sector development and the productivity and growth prospects of a country; and (d) investigation of the political economy of productivity policy, seeking to understand the conditions under which successful reform policies are undertaken.

***Fragility and Risk Management*** research and data collection and analysis studied the particular challenges of fragile and conflict-affected situations, which are home to a significant share of the world's extremely poor people and remain a special concern of the World Bank Group. This area included, for example, issues such as factors contributing to conflicts and violence, the cost of conflict in terms of growth and development outcomes, international policy and support to help break the cycles of conflicts, challenges and transitional issues of post-conflict economies, and, more broadly, the factors, policies, and institutions that contribute to enhance competitiveness in fragile states. It also emphasized that risk management can be a powerful tool for development.

***International Cooperation and Global Public Goods*** research and data collection addressed the political economy, policy design, and evaluation challenges that arise in international cooperation. The growing interdependence of economies had reached a critical point, so that continued growth in global output, trade, and financial transactions required strengthening global public goods. The research focused on global issues such as regional and multilateral trade, climate change and environmental security, international coordination of macroeconomic and financial policies, communicable diseases, deforestation, biodiversity, knowledge and intellectual property rights, health, and education.

***Innovation in Data Production, Analysis, and Dissemination*** addressed the need to establish strong baselines and a monitoring system for the poverty alleviation, shared prosperity, and sustainability goals. There were large data availability and quality gaps. This area focused on (a) improving the tools and guidelines for assessing open data readiness in client countries and supporting the implementation of open data policies; (b) improving survey capabilities by assessing and improving the design and implementation of all survey phases, including sampling, questionnaire design, data collection, editing, analysis, and dissemination; (c) ensuring that the conceptual frameworks for economic statistics recognize the needs and limitations of low-capacity countries; (d) harmonizing and integrating data sources by developing and testing methods for reconciling data from multiple sources; and (e) developing and testing advanced methods of data analysis, including micro-modeling for ex-ante evaluations and forecasting, and development of guidelines for making these methods more accessible to counterparts in client countries.

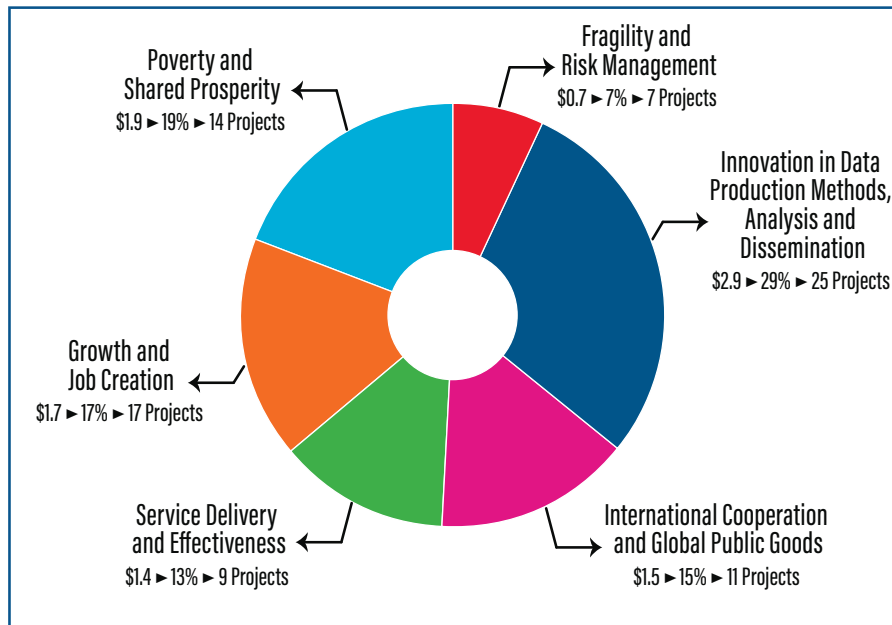
KCP III also funded major policy research reports, World Bank flagship reports, and other synthesis reports, such as the World Development Report, Global Financial Development Report, and Global Monitoring Report, among others.

## KCP III Portfolio at a Glance

Since its establishment in December 2014, KCP III has supported 97 research and data projects, with total funding of more than US\$16 million. KCP III is truly a global program, with most of the supported projects focusing on multi-country, regional, or multi-sectoral research that transcends geographical boundaries. Among the country-focused projects, over half were devoted to projects in Africa. The following charts show the distribution of project allocation among regions and priority themes.



### KCP III Allocations, by Priority Theme (excluding synthesis/flagship reports)



Source: KCP PMU.

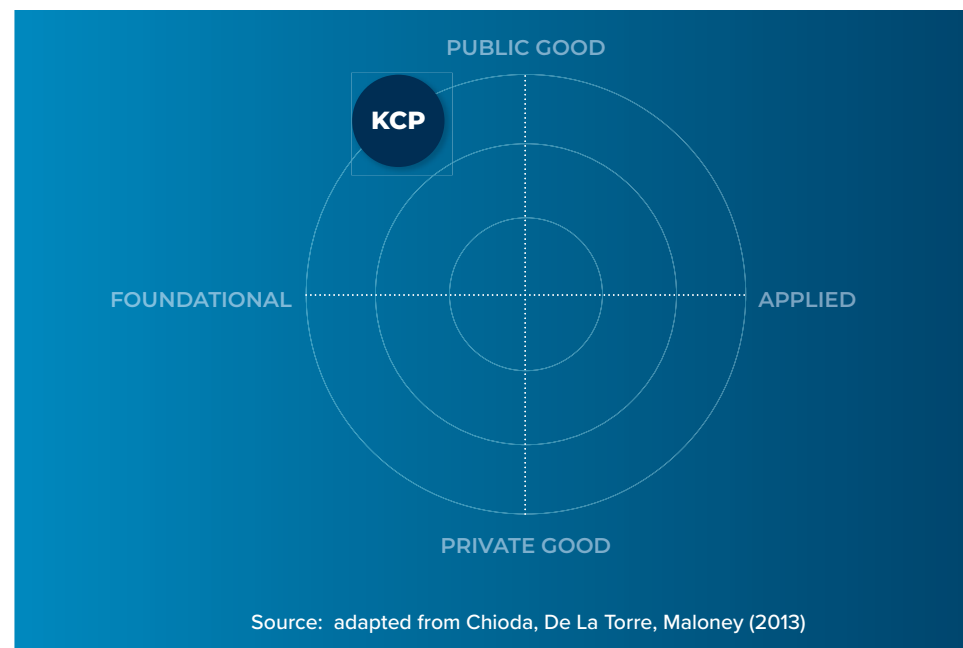
Note: KCP III also funded 14 synthesis/flagship report projects for \$5.9 million.

## KCP III's Value Added

1. Filling the Large Knowledge Gap for Global Public Goods

**KCP III produced and disseminated foundational research, data, and analytics. Despite the long-term efforts to enhance development finance for poverty reduction and shared prosperity, there remains a large gap in research and data on issues related to developing countries, which, unfortunately, has not been a popular topic for academia.** KCP III projects helped to inject fresh thinking, challenge conventional wisdom, chart new courses in the policy and practice of

international development, and focus on systemic challenges and complex situations. Foundational analyses, including original research and flagships such as the World Development Reports, helped inform policy debates and influence development thinking. Much of KCP III's outputs also constitute public goods. Since the benefits of such knowledge are widely accrued and shared, there is inherently a lack of incentives for any single institution to produce it. KCP III thus helps to fill a critical gap in developing foundational, public good knowledge.



## 2. Establishing a Direct Link between Knowledge and Policy Responses

**Knowledge, innovation, and learning shape financing and policy advice and are central to scaling up impact.** The World Bank Group offers various knowledge products under one roof, and KCP III aimed at facilitating knowledge flows between foundational analysis and frontline policy advice. KCP III's research, data, and analytical outputs informed and influenced the design, implementation, and

monitoring of the World Bank Group's financing packages, technical assistance, and direct country engagements. At the same time, research ideas were constantly surfaced through close interactions with colleagues in the Global Practices and Region/Country Management Units who brought out real-time challenges faced by policy makers and governments. The foundational analytical work and direct, country-facing engagements complemented one another and were mutually reinforcing.



### 3. Maintaining a Long-Term Vision toward Development



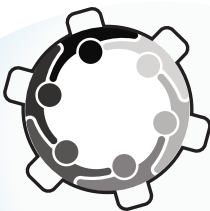
**Research played a crucial role in learning from past policies and thinking about the future with a long-term perspective.** Especially in times of crises, it is imperative that countries do not lose sight of their long-term development objectives. Without the independent scrutiny of research, the conceptual and empirical foundations for policy making would be weak, best practices would be emulated without sufficient evidence, and new fads and fashions would get more attention and traction than they deserve. Researchers supported by KCP III also regard pushing back against tenuous ideas, data, and solutions—with rigorous evidence—as one of their core duties.

### 4. Experimenting to Develop Scalable Ideas



**A unique feature of KCP III was its emphasis on experimentation and scalable activities.** KCP III aimed at providing ahead-of-the-curve knowledge and analysis to anticipate future development challenges. Sometimes this meant supporting projects that explore innovative ideas, including those that may be a bit avant-garde. An original piece of research takes time to design and implement, but its framework, data, and insights can have long-lasting effects and be repurposed for innovative ideas, particularly in emergency situations like natural disasters or health crises.

### 5. Leveraging Capacity Building and Partnerships to Maximize Impact

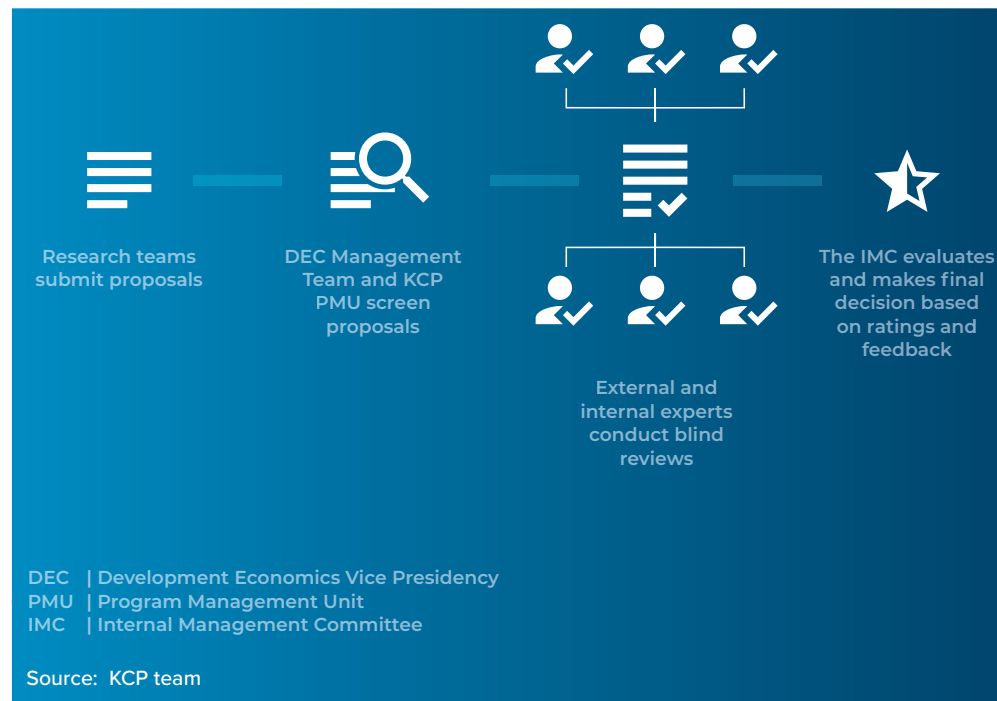


**Building research and analytical capacity in relevant institutions through genuine, long-term partnerships can greatly help to bridge the science and policy divide.** KCP III combined retailing and wholesaling models of research to promote meaningful capacity building and local partnerships, which significantly lowered the barrier to access to development knowledge. KCP III worked to strengthen institutional and human capacity for research, data, and analytics in developing countries, to democratize knowledge, empower citizens, and inspire policy changes.



6. Enhancing the Relevance, Quality, and Impact of Knowledge Products through Transparency and Competition

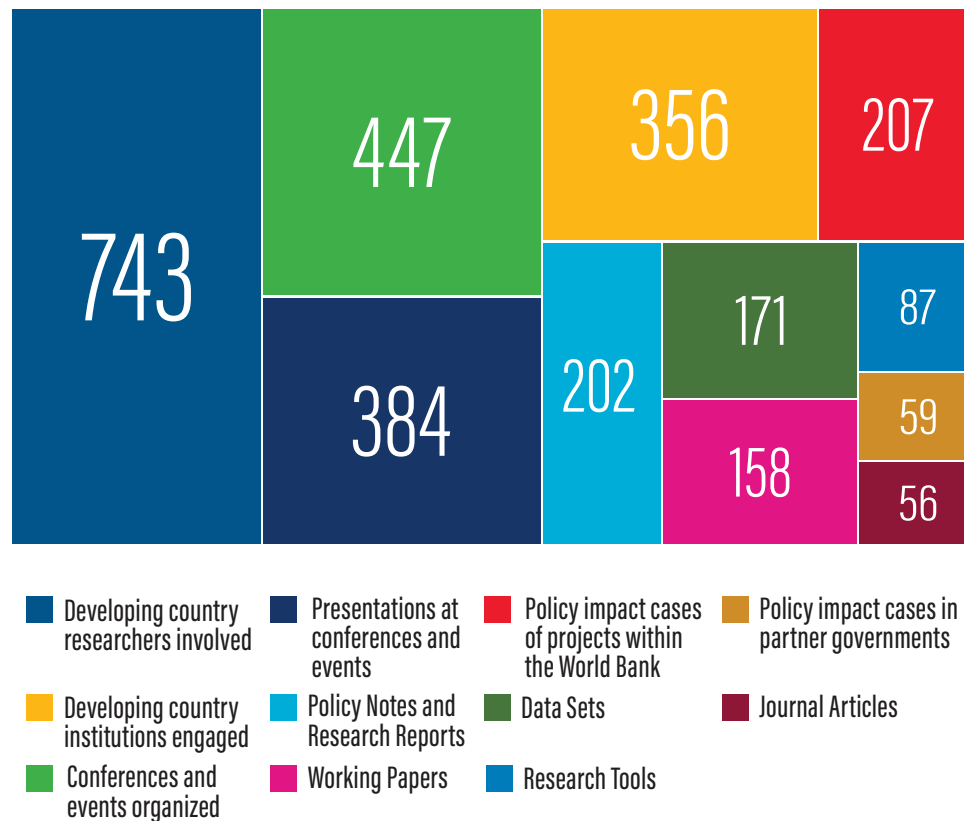
**To ensure that projects of the highest quality and design received financial support, KCP III followed a transparent method for reviewing and funding proposals through a competitive process.** Several rounds of rigorous screening and reviewing processes were in place, including a blind peer review process supported by internal and external experts who had substantial expertise and experience in the specific topic area.



# PROGRAM OUTCOMES AND HIGHLIGHTS

Since its establishment in December 2014, KCP III has supported 97 research and data projects, with total funding of more than US\$16 million. The main outputs from the program included foundational research and analyses, evaluations, flagship reports, synthesis reports, capacity building, global/regional learning and events, global/local partnerships, databases and portals, and policy toolkits. The program produced a large body of knowledge in support of enhanced policy making in developing countries. Many KCP-supported projects have had direct and indirect impacts on the World Bank Group's operations and provided the analytical foundation for lending programs and advisory services. Research findings have been actively shared with the wider development community through publications, workshops, and policy conferences, as well as direct collaborations and capacity-building activities with developing country policy makers and researchers.

**KCP III Indicators**



This section provides stories on the results of KCP III projects, to highlight some of the impacts KCP III has achieved under each priority theme, as well as lessons learned on capacity building—an area to which KCP III paid special attention. It is well known that the impacts of research projects often take years to materialize. A typical duration for trust-funded projects is two years, but most of the research-related outputs and results are only realized after the conclusion of the projects. The Program Management Unit will continue to trace the outcomes of completed projects after the conclusion of KCP III.

## Service Delivery and Aid Effectiveness

### WHAT ARE THE IMPACTS OF HIV/AIDS TREATMENT AND PREVENTION EFFORTS?

**Highlighted KCP III project:** Extension of the RESPECT Study in Tanzania to the Population of Commercial Sex Workers and Women at High Risk in Dar-es-Salaam (task team leader: Damien de Walque)

Traditional interventions to change sexual behavior are based on information and education campaigns aimed at promoting safer practices. These interventions have not been as effective as hoped in terms of curbing the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Innovative solutions for HIV prevention—such as offering financial incentives for safer sexual behaviors—are promising in terms of health outcomes. It is also important to look at other aspects of HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention, such as the impacts on children's schooling and gender relations. What are the impacts of treatment on the welfare of patients and family members? Are conditional cash transfer (CCT) payments, which provide monetary incentives for remaining sexually transmitted infection (STI)/HIV negative, impactful?

KCP's earlier phases supported the cultivation of a body of knowledge related to HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention over a long period. From 2004 to 2006, researchers looked at the impacts of antiretroviral treatment (ARV) on children's schooling and nutrition outcomes. The study provided evidence related to altering intrahousehold resource allocation in response to significant health improvements. The research demonstrated that the widespread provision of ARV treatment is likely to generate significant long-run macroeconomic benefits, as the improvements in children's schooling and nutrition at early ages affect

their socioeconomic outcomes in adulthood. From 2009 to 2012, using data from the Rewarding STI Prevention and Control in Tanzania (RESPECT) study, KCP supported efforts to test innovative HIV prevention strategies. The findings from the study suggest that financial incentives—participants received a cash payment if they remained negative for a set of curable STIs—could be an effective prevention tool for STIs and possibly HIV.

From 2015 to 2018, KCP III research looked into whether CCTs can be used to prevent people from engaging in activities that are harmful to themselves and others, such as unsafe sex. The results indicate that CCTs based on negative results in periodic screenings for incident STIs are a potentially useful tool for the prevention of STIs and possibly HIV. Given the high social and economic cost of the HIV and AIDS crisis to this day, the research suggests that prevention can be far cheaper than treatment, thus motivating the continued search for innovative and effective new prevention approaches. The absence of significant impacts in rounds 2 (month 4) and 3 (month 8) suggests that the impact of the CCTs may take time to materialize, potentially due to issues such as individuals extricating themselves from complicated sexual relationships, or perhaps because the participants needed time to become accustomed to (and trust) the incentive mechanisms.

#### IS SCHOOLING EQUAL TO LEARNING? HOW TO BETTER MOBILIZE PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN CHILDREN'S SCHOOL ACTIVITIES?

**Highlighted KCP III project:** World Development Report 2018: Learning to Realize Education's Promise (task team leader: Deon Filmer)

The failure to attain true educational outcomes may stem from lack of foundational skills due to insufficient early childhood development, lack of needed skills and motivation from teachers, low-quality school management, or outdated school inputs and insufficient resources, as highlighted in World Development Report 2018: Learning to Realize Education's Promise (WDR 2018), which the KCP program supported.

Education is a powerful tool for individual and societal empowerment, and it serves as an engine for accumulating human capital for individuals to realize their true potential. However, many parts of the world are facing a multidimensional learning crisis. The increasing rate of school enrollment does not necessarily lead to actual learning by students. Many have completed primary education without acquiring sufficient competencies, lacking basic literacy and numeracy skills. The great schooling expansion over the past few decades did not necessarily translate into real learning outcomes in many low-income countries (WDR 2018).

One of the background papers prepared for WDR 2018 reveals the daunting result that in six of the ten low-income and lower-middle-income countries they studied, only about half of the young adults ages 18–37 who completed primary education could read a three-sentence passage without assistance. By analyzing the Financial Inclusion Insights surveys, the authors argue that it was an untenable assumption that schooling would reliably lead to learning, and that purely looking at school enrollment rates would disguise real learning results. In addition, schooling targets such as universal primary completion for schooling attainment can only achieve slightly better gains in female literacy in many countries. In Uganda, for example, gender parity in schooling attainment could only bring female literacy to 41 percent.

Recognizing the importance of mobilizing parents to become involved in their children’s educational activities, another KCP-funded paper recently examined the effectiveness of various mobilization strategies for parents’ involvement, through a randomized controlled trial in 126 schools in Kwanza Sul, a province in Angola. The researchers revealed in a working paper in 2021 that direct provision of information to parents alone was effective in improving parenting practices at home, such as helping children with their homework or instilling more discipline in children’s time management in their studies. However, the evidence also suggested that the information campaign alone had no impact on parents’ engagement at their children’s school, such as participating in school institutions such as school boards. In addition, the research demonstrated the usefulness of less expensive alternatives to encouraging parental engagement—organizing parent meetings and facilitating discussions on school-related issues, without exogenous information provision. This revelation highlighted that indirectly fostering cooperation and coordination among parents would significantly increase their participation in formal school institutions.

Moreover, the approach that combined the information and meetings treatments also led to improvement in parental involvement at home and participation in school institutions, as well as indirect positive effects on other outcomes, such as measures of school management and the quality of school infrastructure. Lastly, when studying whether the interventions would result in enhanced school performance on students' standardized tests, the results were mixed—the interventions led to increased performance but only in schools where the original baseline was high. This may have been because it takes a much longer time for the benefits of parental involvement to translate into better educational outcomes.

Exploration of what leads to real learning gains has come a long way. A decade or more ago, many development interventions focused on building new schools and improving school enrollment rates. The learning crisis has prompted researchers to delve deeper into the factors that affect learning outcomes.

#### CAN TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS FACILITATE ANTI-CORRUPTION EFFORTS?

**Highlighted KCP III project:** Performance Pay in Customs: Evidence from Madagascar (task team leader: Bob Rijkers)

A KCP-financed project on performance-based contracting in customs administration in Madagascar revealed a tenuous relationship between technology and fighting corruption. The research team introduced [a new algorithm](#) to help detect corruption between inspectors and brokers in customs transactions. The approach identifies potential manipulation of inspector assignment by evaluating whether certain inspectors are paired excessively frequently with certain customs brokers, deviating from what conditional random assignment would predict. This methodology was applied to Madagascar's main port, Toamasina, and it unveiled that 10 percent of the declarations were handled by inspectors who were not randomly assigned, plausibly because of manipulation of the information technology (IT) system that assigned them. An intervention to curb corruption by having a third party randomize inspector assignments led to the temporary disappearance of excess interactions between inspectors and brokers. However, it also triggered a novel form of IT manipulation. As the [World Development Report on governance](#) highlights, new technologies can foster transparency, strengthen accountability, and empower citizens, but other institutional factors, such as credible reform commitments, changes

in the expected returns from corruption, and minimization of opportunistic channels of corruption, also have considerable effects on anti-corruption outcomes.

## Poverty and Shared Prosperity

### DATA FOR SHARED PROSPERITY AND POVERTY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES—PUSHING THE FRONTIERS OF RESEARCH ON POVERTY IMPUTATION IN A DATA-SCARCE ENVIRONMENT

**Highlighted KCP III project:** Poverty Imputation Handbook and Research (task team leader: Hai-Anh Dang)

Household survey data underlie poverty estimates and support evidence-based policy making in the developing world. However, household consumption data—as well as a wide range of other outcomes, such as agricultural production, labor, and land measurement—are often unavailable. How can progress in reducing poverty be monitored when low-income countries are missing data for poverty comparisons over time? What are the best methods to produce poverty estimates when household consumption data are not available?

From 2015 to 2019, KCP supported research that addressed this knowledge gap and pushed the frontiers of research on poverty imputation in data-scarce environments. Cost-effective techniques were developed that help to produce frequent and reliable estimates of poverty where income data are unavailable. An accessible treatment of various methodologies was also prepared in a handbook format, which has been updated continuously with other funding support. The research also resulted in a practical guide with detailed instructions on computer programs that can be used to implement the reviewed techniques. Bridging the gaps between academic literature and practical needs to track poverty trends, these global public goods have been especially impactful.

In 2018, an oral briefing was delivered to the Deputy Chair of the Russian Senate, Ms. Galina Koroleva. An accompanying policy brief discussed the findings from an assessment of inequality and welfare dynamics in the Russian Federation from 1994 to 2015. The research showed rising income levels and

decreasing inequality, with the latter being mostly caused by pro-poor growth rather than redistribution. The poorest percentile experienced a growth rate that was more than 10 times that of the richest percentile, leading to less long-term inequality than short-term inequality.

In 2018, the team presented research on welfare dynamics (including poverty, vulnerability, and mobility) in India at a United Nations expert workshop. Using Indian National Sample Survey data from 1987 to 2012, the research uncovered patterns of transition into and out of different classes of the consumption distribution. The research demonstrates that income growth accelerated at the aggregate level, accompanied by an accelerating decline in poverty. However, those who escaped poverty remained vulnerable. Most of those who were poor were also poor in the preceding period, and were thus likely to be chronically poor. The characteristics of households that are upwardly mobile contrast with those of the poor; upwardly mobile households are also far less likely to experience downward mobility.

Lectures on global inequality trends were delivered to high-level Vietnamese government officials as part of a program with Indiana University's O'Neill School of Public and Environmental Affairs.

The study's analytical results contributed to the improvement of various World Bank Group projects, including the Europe and Central Asia regional flagship on inequality and distributional issues. The quality of the World Bank's work on poverty and vulnerability has also improved, leading to enhanced policy and technical advice for government clients.

Capacity building and training have further magnified the impact of this study. The researchers delivered a training course on survey imputation methods in refugee contexts for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Bank's Young Professionals Program.

#### HOW TO REACH A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE GENDER DISPARITY IN EXERCISING AGENCY?

**Highlighted KCP III project:** Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty (task team leader: Talip Kilic)



Even when gender gaps in human capital and physical assets start to narrow, unequal gender outcomes could still emerge due to uneven capacity between men and women to make choices and transform those choices into desired outcomes. Oftentimes, the disparity in an individual's ability to exercise agency is most pronounced at the household level, which may include matters such as control over resources, physical mobility, decision-making power over family formation, freedom from the risk of violence, and ability to have a voice in society. However, efforts toward a more comprehensive understanding of intrahousehold inequalities are often hampered by the difficulty in measuring and estimating gender differences in a family. Traditional measures of poverty at the household level often underestimate poverty differences between men and women. KCP has been supporting an innovative approach to study the validity of the "equal sharing" assumption embedded in standard poverty estimates. In most cases, disaggregated poverty rates for women are higher than for men. In Bangladesh, for example, by relaxing the equal sharing rule, the gender difference in consumption poverty increases by 8–15 percentage points, depending on the age group. A follow-up project that KCP is supporting plans to validate the approach through a randomized survey experiment in a low-income or lower-middle-income country through three angles. The findings of the research project could have potentially large implications for social protection and broader development programs that rely on household-level targeting approaches for beneficiary identification.

## Growth and Job Creation

### HOW IS AUTOMATION IMPACTING CURRENT AND FUTURE NORTH-SOUTH TRADE AND JOB PROSPECTS?

**Highlighted KCP III project:** Automation, Trade, and Labor Markets (task team leader: Bob Rijkers)

Production is being automated more than ever before, with the operational stock of industrial robots growing by the day. There is increasing concern that production automation may negatively impact large swaths of the workforce, especially by affecting the wages and jobs of low-skilled workers in high-income countries. Developing countries are also concerned about their role in global value chains, as robotization could facilitate reshoring of labor-intensive tasks that are currently outsourced abroad.

How will automation impact developing countries and their workers? How will it impact North-South trade? How will these trade impacts continue to evolve?

KCP supported research from 2019 to 2020 that assessed how Mexican workers have been impacted by automation both domestically and in the United States. Using a local labor market approach, the research yielded analytical results that inform heated political debates and serve as a basis for evidence-based policy making. This Mexican case study used detailed trade and labor market data containing information on imports and exports for each Mexican municipality, combined with industry-level measures of robot adoption and rich labor market data.

The research demonstrates that the jobs of some low-skilled workers in developing countries are indeed being replaced by foreign robots. This phenomenon is occurring even though developing countries have not yet automated on a large scale. However, the study also shows that robotization is creating new opportunities for developing countries—increased automation has and will continue to catalyze, rather than reduce, North-South trade and enhance global welfare by lowering the cost of consumption. At the same time, trade and technological change will necessitate labor market adjustment and create distributional tensions. The study analyzed bilateral, industry-level North-South trade over the past two decades. The findings revealed that a 10 percent increase in robot density in an automating industry in the North boosts its exports to the South by 11.8 percent. It also induces a 6.1 percent increase in the industry's imports from the South. An explanation for these findings is that automation increases productivity in rich countries, which, in turn, increases their demand for material inputs sourced from developing countries.

Although automation presents new opportunities for developing countries, it seems to be increasing the demand for skills. Developing countries that fail to integrate into global value chains face a risk of falling behind. The case study also shows that automation is likely to exacerbate wage inequality by putting downward pressure on the wages of those who are already earning low incomes.

The research evidence provides a balanced, nuanced understanding of automation policies. It helps in the design of policies that harness the growth potential of globalization and technological progress, while ensuring that the attendant gains are equitably spread. For example, the World Bank's policy advice has shifted toward greater emphasis on human capital formation and remedial measures to offset the adjustment costs associated with automation. This study has stimulated and facilitated policy dialogues, particularly with governments interested in promoting job creation and reducing unemployment. The analysis is featured prominently in World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains, and constituted the backbone for chapter 6 of the report, on the link between technological progress, trade, and development. It is also featured in the 2019 East Asia and Pacific Economic Update. The research is helping to build a body of knowledge over time, as it led to two new World Bank studies: "How Technology Adoption and Trade Are Shaping Indonesian Labor Markets" and "Adapting Jobs Policies and Programs in the Face of Accelerated Technological Change."

The research results have been widely disseminated for further policy, operational, and social impacts, from talks at global research seminars at Columbia University and Tinbergen Institute, to presentations at other global World Bank Group conferences.

### DOES MANAGEMENT MATTER?

**Highlighted KCP III project:** Business Practices and Firm Performance (task team leaders: Caio Piza and Miriam Bruhn)

Does management matter for firms' performance in developing countries? KCP's earlier phases supported a series of research projects over the years and uncovered causal evidence that demonstrated the impacts of management improvements on private sector productivity. KCP III supported an additional project between 2018 and 2021 that also searched for and tested cost-effective interventions for business growth. The study evaluated why micro and small and medium-size enterprises were not adopting better management practices, despite these having been shown to improve firms' productivity. In collaboration with the Brazilian Service of Support for Micro and Small Enterprises (SEBRAE) regional branches in the states of Paraná and Rio de Janeiro, the research set out to test whether lack of

information on the importance of business practices to firms' growth is one of the factors behind firms' suboptimal investment in business practices.

The research assessed whether shocking firms with straightforward and tailored information would lead them to adopt better practices or to seek out business service advice that could lead to management upgrading and, consequently, improve performance. The treatment groups were assigned different versions of an information sheet that benchmarked business practices to other firms and listed five practices to improve. The results show that in Paraná state, receiving any information sheet led to increased demand for business advice by 7 percentage points in the first six months, or 30 percent over the control mean, suggesting that information matters for seeking advice. However, the control group caught up over the next 12 months. The intervention did not affect business practices and performance outcomes, but it decreased the fraction of firms that reported being happy with their performance. Even so, the intervention was found to be cost-effective for the service provider, and the results of this research led the SEBRAE team to adjust its program by integrating the one-pager into the project design.

In a spinoff research project with the SEBRAE offices, the team investigated whether the low demand for free-of-charge business advice could be related to the quality of the service provided. The study found that management advice varies greatly across consultants, which might shape how consulting services are delivered and, in turn, how small and medium-size enterprises perceive the potential returns to following noisy advice. The study also found that noisy advice is not exclusive to SEBRAE as it performs similarly to a top local consulting firm and an internationally known consulting firm.

These results, among others, may influence private sector development policies. For example, machine learning algorithms may be introduced in the prognostics stage to reduce noise and biases when advising small and medium-size enterprises to adopt new business practices. SEBRAE in Rio de Janeiro is incorporating these findings into the management consulting services it provides.

## Fragility and Risk Management

### WHAT CAN BE LEARNED FROM THE SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF AND BEHAVIORS RELATED TO CRIME AND VIOLENCE?

**Highlighted KCP III project:** Social Network Mapping and Analysis for Youth Living in High-Violence Urban Neighborhoods in Honduras (task team leader: Marcus Holmlund)

Violence and crime continue to have negative impacts on vulnerable populations around the world, despite years of efforts to address these through various means. Efforts to prevent the creation and perpetuation of violence often lack a granular understanding of the determinants of violence in a specific context, and of potentially protective factors. What are the characteristics that underlie an array of behaviors and outcomes among at-risk populations? How can research inform and enrich policy design and shift youth away from crime and toward individually and socially productive opportunities?

From 2017 to 2019, KCP supported research in practice that experimented with a new and strategic approach to help youth ages 18–29 in Honduras who are at risk of participating in and being victims of violence. This first-of-its-kind research combines social mapping and analysis with a randomized controlled trial of an integrated soft and hard skills development intervention. The study examines the protective role of a labor market intervention in moving youth away from the market for crime and toward legal and individually and socially productive opportunities. It also considers youths' psychological well-being, crime victimization and participation, and norms surrounding the use of violence and crime.

The research was undertaken in collaboration with the Government of Honduras, in particular the Safer Municipalities Project Implementation Unit within the Honduran Social Investment Fund. It improved the capacity of the partnering organizations through a learning-by-doing approach that included the partners in all aspects of the research design, planning, and implementation. It also contributed to the design of an experimental impact evaluation of a training and jobs program called the Temporary Jobs Program for At-Risk Youth. The program combined vocational training, soft skills training, and temporary job placements. The impact evaluation uses a randomized controlled trial study design to study whether

the program prevents delinquency, promotes positive behaviors, improves mental well-being, and improves post-intervention labor market outcomes.

From individual aspirations and psychological well-being, to community dynamics and cultural norms, the ongoing research has already yielded several data-driven insights related to the social dynamics and behavior of youth living in selected high-violence neighborhoods. First, the research demonstrated that there is not only a lack of employment opportunities, but also youth tend to work in low-quality jobs. Next, nearly half of the youth in the study sample show worrisome and severe symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder and depression. The incidence of trauma is high, and its psychological costs are elevated. Finally, although the youth are optimistic about the future, there is a risk that without effective opportunities to realize better life outcomes, this optimism will be frustrated, with potentially devastating effects for the youth and their communities, who will continue to struggle in the face of poverty and violence.

These research findings, along with others, are directly informing and enriching policy and intervention design and implementation. Interventions targeting mental health and behavioral constraints should be a priority for improving labor market and economic outcomes, and for preventing and recovering from violence.

## ECONOMIC INTEGRATION: THE EFFECTS OF THE INFLOW OF REFUGEES ON THE LABOR MARKET IN HOST COUNTRIES

**Highlighted KCP III projects:** Migration and Labor Market Implications in the South (task team leader: Caglar Ozden); Social and Economic Integration of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities in Jordan (task team leader: Marcus Holmlund)

A body of research is looking into the effects of Syrian refugees on the labor market and their economic and social integration into host countries. [A KCP III-financed project](#) examined the effects of Syrian refugees on the Turkish labor market. The project discovered that primarily because Syrian refugees were not able to obtain work permits, they were overwhelmingly employed in the informal sector. This corresponds to the observation that the flow of refugees was a well-defined supply shock to the informal

sector. The impact on formal employment was more mixed. Consistent with theories of occupational upgrading, there was evident growth in formal employment for Turks, but the increase only occurred among men without completed high school education. These findings represent the short-term impact of refugees in Türkiye, but questions remain on ways to integrate refugees economically and socially into the hosting society.

Another KCP III project explores the effective social and economic integration of Syrian refugees in Jordan. The project evaluates the impacts of the labor-intensive public work program for Syrian refugees in Jordan on labor market outcomes, productivity, stereotyping beliefs of other groups, and social cohesion. The public work program, which is implemented under the World Bank–assisted Municipal Services and Social Resilience Projects, offers temporary jobs in the construction of basic infrastructure (for example, roads, sidewalks, and public leisure spaces) for both Syrian refugees and Jordanian residents. The findings will be relevant for fostering development in Jordan and other hosts of refugees in the world.

## International Cooperation and Global Public Goods

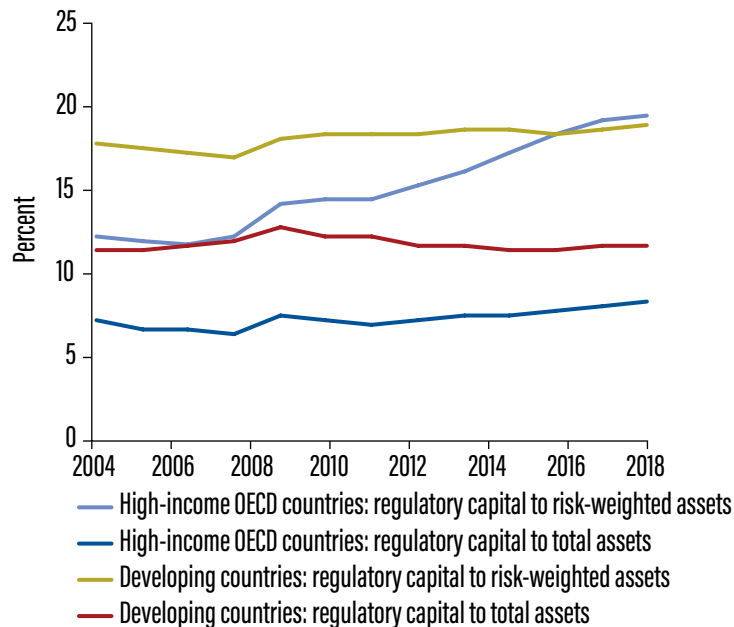
### WHAT POLICIES WORK AND WHAT OUTCOMES ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE DESIGN OF BANK REGULATION AND SUPERVISION?

**Highlighted KCP III projects:** 2016 World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and Supervision; After the Global Financial Crisis: Bank Regulation and Supervision; Bank Regulation and Supervision Reforms: Impact on Developing Countries (task team leader: Robert Cull)

Bank regulation and supervision have profound consequences for the financial sector. The development of the financial sector, in turn, is known to influence economic growth, poverty, and inequality. Banking crises, which can result from inadequate regulation and supervision of banks, can be very costly and can negatively impact people living in poverty. It is important to understand what policies work in developing countries and what outcomes are associated with the design and implementation of such policies.

KCP financed research from 2017 to 2020 that made fundamental contributions to understanding the factors that drive bank regulation and supervision, and the subsequent effects on banking sector outcomes and general economic performance. Researchers first updated the World Bank's Bank Regulation and Supervision Survey (BRSS) database, in addition to improving the data quality and making it easier to access past rounds of the survey data in a systematic way. The fifth round of the BRSS encompassed information on 160 jurisdictions, including two monetary areas, 66 high-income countries, and 93 emerging markets and developing economies. Prior to this update, the survey was completed in 2011 (just after the global financial crisis) with information from 2008–10. Many countries were only beginning to pass and implement regulatory reforms following the crisis at the time. Therefore, the objective of the 2019 BRSS was to obtain the most comprehensive data set on regulatory and supervisory practices across the world from 2011 to 2016. The global database and public good allows for cross-country comparisons of regulatory and supervisory features, enabling benchmarking and identification of what are the most effective policies associated with economic and financial development.

Regulatory Capital-to-Asset Ratios over Time, 2004–18



Source: World Bank staff calculations, based on data from Financial Soundness Indicators (FSI)

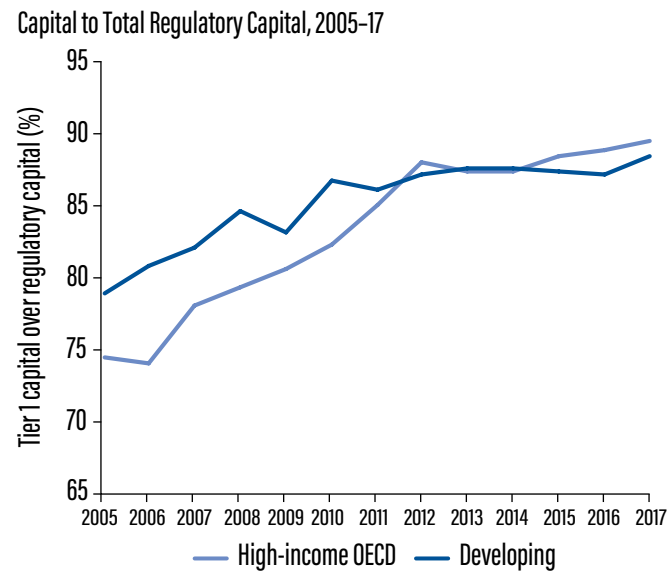
Prior to this research, the website that housed the BRSS data was difficult for researchers, policy makers, and development practitioners to use. A [new website](#) was created to host the data, the Global Financial Development Report (GFDR), and related outputs. The updated and open data set became available in November 2019 on the revamped website.

The BRSS is a unique public good that provides comparable economy-level data on how banks are regulated and supervised around the world. To date,



the database has been downloaded approximately 14,000 times. These data facilitate empirical and analytical work aimed at understanding the suitability and implications of banking regulation and oversight in developing (and advanced) countries.

In addition, this research has informed policy design and decision making, including by supporting World Bank operations in conversations with authorities for the design of prudential regulations. For example, the research results show how developing countries may benefit from addressing issues related to the management of nonperforming loans, which is an important current challenge for developing countries following the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. A reverse stress testing exercise was developed using information from the BRSS to understand which banks are the weakest in terms of capitalization and their exposure to credit risk. Using this tool, bank supervisors can establish a basic understanding of a banking sector's resilience, which is a key condition for the well-functioning of the banking system. The survey data were also used for analysis of competition policies in banking services in Latin America and the Caribbean, and for a study of the risks represented by state-owned banks in South Asia ("Financial Risks and Contingent Liabilities in South Asia").



Source: World Bank staff calculations, based on data from Financial Soundness Indicators (FSI)

Focused on the progress and impact of reforms on market discipline and bank capital regulation, the analytical results showed that required regulatory capital and bank capital holdings tended to increase across countries, but some elements of capital regulations became laxer. Market discipline may also have deteriorated as financial safety nets became more generous after the crisis.

These analyses, and more, fed directly into the Global Financial Development Report

(GFDR) 2019/2020: Bank Regulation and Supervision a Decade after the Global Financial Crisis (November 2019), which has important bearing on policy design. The data are also featured in World Development Report 2022 and Hidden Debt: Solutions to Avert the Next Financial Crisis in South Asia.

The GFDR has more than 230 citations and has been downloaded approximately 44,000 times. It has informed policy making in developing countries, such as on the design of proportional regulation in banking. The GFDR—and the BRSS data set that underlies the publication—helped shape technical assistance for the Bank of Negara (the Central Bank of Malaysia) on adapting bank regulation and supervision to the local context. The GFDR also inspired a survey on proportionality in regulation and supervision of banks run by the Equitable Growth, Finance, and Institutions—Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation Financial Stability and Integrity unit. A World Bank Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation study uses BRSS data to understand country-level responses to COVID-19 as they relate to the health of their respective banking sectors.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESPIRATORY HEALTH – CAN COOKSTOVES HELP?

**Highlighted KCP III project:** The Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia (task team leader: Michael Toman)

How much and why are improved cookstoves being used? How do households interact with improved cookstoves? Do improved biomass cookstoves reduce carbon emissions? Can improved biomass cookstoves contribute to REDD+ (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation) in low-income countries? These questions (and more) are important because the use of improved stoves is a critical determinant of reduction in indoor air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions.

Cleaner and more fuel-efficient cookstoves may improve human health and combat climate change. Thus, KCP funded a series of research endeavors from 2013 to 2017 that examined the effects of improved biomass cookstoves on indoor air quality and respiratory health in rural Ethiopia. Prior to this research, much of the attention paid to clean cooking in Ethiopia was limited to the technology design and the performance of various designs as measured in a laboratory.

In collaboration with the Environment and Climate Research Center (now called the Institute for Policy Studies) in Addis Ababa, the series of research endeavors looked at everything from incentives for adoption of a new stove design in a more real-world experimental setting, to indoor air pollution reductions from use of the improved stove. The research design and findings were shared with Ethiopian government officials and other practitioners in workshops before and after the two parts of the project.

KCP's earlier phase supported first-of-its-kind research that used a randomized experimental design and real-time electronic stove monitoring to evaluate the frequency with which villagers use improved biomass-burning mirt (which means "best" in Amharic) injera cookstoves in rural Ethiopia. Biomass is overwhelmingly the primary source of household energy use, and injera baking represents almost half of household energy use for cooking, so improving the energy efficiency of this activity can have major consequences.

First, the research discovered behavioral patterns related to the adoption of cookstove usage. The study found that Ethiopian households in the study area used the mirt stoves on a regular basis well after they obtained them, and use of the mirt stoves increased with experience. Giving the mirt stoves away for free and supporting community-level user networks were estimated to lead to greater use. The study found no evidence that stove recipients used the stoves more if they had to pay for them—a hypothesis that frequently arose in policy debates around improved stove promotion.

Second, the research revealed the motivations behind cookstove usage. The most important determinant of stove user satisfaction was reduced smokiness in the home, with users expressing much lower priority for forest protection to limit global warming. The project also found that with experience, users were able to cook standardized batches of injera faster on the mirt stove than the traditional three-stone tripod, which saves valuable time, mainly for women.

Third, the research calculated related environmental effects and estimated the fuelwood and carbon dioxide savings from an improved cookstove program that was in the process of being implemented in rural Ethiopia. Overall, the mirt improved cookstove was found to use 30 percent less fuelwood to cook

injera. On average, one improved stove saves approximately 634 kilograms of fuelwood per year, or about 0.94 ton of carbon dioxide equivalent per year, which is about half of previous estimates.

From 2015 to 2017, KCP III supported additional research built on the above findings and sought to evaluate the extent to which the technology reduced household air pollution and improved the health of household members—especially female cooks and children. A key conclusion of the analysis of the health impacts was that very young children’s exposure to household air pollution led to stunting of their growth. This effect was lessened by regular use of the mirt stove over the longer term (as confirmed by stove monitoring devices used in the experiment).

The research helped to provide knowledge and insights to benefit policy makers in developing countries, World Bank Group operational units implementing improved cooking and indoor pollution reduction projects, and international partners working with Ethiopia and other developing countries on clean energy. Overall, the research demonstrated that improved cooking technologies are technically and economically viable and capable of providing multiple environmental and development benefits.

## Innovation in Data Production, Analysis, and Dissemination

### LEVERAGING NONTRADITIONAL DATA AND METHODS TO MEASURE POVERTY AMONG REFUGEES AND PEOPLE LIVING IN SETTINGS OF FRAGILITY, CONFLICT, AND VIOLENCE

**Highlighted KCP III projects:** Cellphone Records to Estimate Poverty Impacts (task team leaders: Aidan Coville and Guadalupe Bedoya); Methods of Imputation-Based Estimates for Welfare Outcomes with Household Surveys: Research and Guidelines (task team leader: Hai-Anh Dang)

Collecting household or individual-level data on refugees or people living in fragility, conflict, and violence settings continues to be a challenge, and high-quality microdata on these populations are rare. The global count of the poor excludes the majority of displaced populations because they are not usually captured by censuses. Two KCP projects explored innovative methods to measure and track poverty in a data-scarce setting.

A KCP study in Afghanistan demonstrates that call detail records could be used in practice to target anti-poverty programs. The project duration was from March 2019 to June 2021, and all the analyses were done before August 15, 2021. The study combined rich survey data from a “big push” program for ultra-poor households in Afghanistan with detailed mobile phone logs from study participants. Researchers studied the extent to which machine learning methods can accurately differentiate ultra-poor households eligible for a program’s benefits from other households deemed ineligible. The findings show that supervised machine learning methods that leverage mobile phone data can identify ultra-poor households as accurately as standard survey-based measures of poverty, including consumption and wealth. Moreover, combining survey-based measures with mobile phone data produces a more accurate classification than those based on a single data source.

These results extend past work on wealth estimation from mobile phone data to suggest that call detail records and other “digital trace” data—behavioral indicators recorded in everyday interactions with technology—could be used in practice to target anti-poverty programs or other development interventions. Call detail record-based methods could serve as a lower cost complement to standard targeting methods without sacrificing accuracy, and they could be particularly useful in times of conflict or humanitarian crisis when field-based targeting is not feasible. Despite some limitations, including phone coverage, privacy, and strategic gaming, the results show how innovative methods can be deployed in conjunction with standard targeting methods to improve measuring and help fill gaps when field-based data collection is infeasible.

Another KCP project presented an alternative approach to estimate poverty among refugees, using data from Jordan and Chad. [UNHCR global registration data](#) (ProGres) are one of the most comprehensive databases on refugees. Currently, the data set has information on the socioeconomic characteristics of all registered individuals and households, but it does not contain data on consumption. To identify ways for better understanding poverty among refugees, a team of researchers employed a cross-survey imputation method to estimate poverty among refugees, using only a few proxies for poverty available in the ProGres data. The team validated the method in the contexts of Jordan and Chad. [The Jordan study](#) showed that the imputation-based poverty estimates based on ProGres data were not statistically

different from the consumption-based poverty rates, and the result was robust to various validation tests. [The results from Chad](#) also demonstrated that poverty estimation using ProGres data can predict household consumption reasonably well. Although these findings concur with those from existing imputation studies for the general population, implementing a similar imputation exercise across countries using different data sets and welfare aggregates would provide more evidence for scaling up the model for refugees. The findings are especially promising because the ProGres data are available in most refugee locations, and thus these estimation methods could potentially be replicated in many settings of forcibly displaced persons.

### STRENGTHENING DATA-DRIVEN POLICY MAKING BY GENERATING SIMULATED EFFECTS OF LOCKDOWNS ON FIRMS AND PUBLIC FINANCES

**Highlighted KCP III project:** Cross-Country Firm Dataset Built from Administrative Tax Return Data (task team leader: Pierre Bachas)

In the early days of the pandemic, governments struggled with two challenges: (1) what would be the effects of government-imposed restrictions on firms, and (2) how would various support measures help firms cope during the pandemic and alleviate the negative impacts? Using a novel set of administrative corporate tax records from 10 low- and middle-income countries, this KCP project analyzed the direct effects of the lockdowns on firms' profits, payrolls, and exit rates, along with their implications for tax revenues and government support policies. The project revealed three key findings:

1. Less than half of all firms would remain profitable by the end of 2020, about 5–10 percent of the aggregate annual payroll would be lost, and the rate of firm exits would on average double.
2. Although wage subsidies were a widely discussed policy tool to mitigate formal employment losses, wage subsidies would largely be inefficient for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and would be useful to protect employment only in moderately impacted sectors in middle-income countries.
3. On average across countries, even an optimistic scenario (lower bound predictions) would suggest that only half of all firms would remain profitable, tax revenues remitted by corporations would fall by 1.5 percent of gross domestic product (GDP), and aggregate corporate losses would increase by 2.9 percent of GDP.

Each country's situation is different, so country-specific requests were included to generate customized policy notes for [Albania](#), [Costa Rica](#), [Ecuador](#), [Eswatini](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Guatemala](#), [Montenegro](#), [Rwanda](#), [Senegal](#), and [Uganda](#). In Albania, for example, the team estimated the effect of changing the size threshold that determines the corporate income tax bracket. In Ecuador, the government requested training on using administrative data to perform further simulations. To provide more insightful analysis, the team is currently updating the data to compare the predictions with realized data.

## Bridging the Science and Policy Divide through Research Capacity-Building Partnerships

**Highlighted KCP Projects:** Performance Pay in Customs—Evidence from Madagascar (task team leaders: Bob Rijkers and Gael Raballand); Generation of Synthetic Data for ex-ante Impact Assessments (task team leader: Olivier Dupriez); Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation (task team leader: Jishnu Das); Hands-On Capacity Building in Environmental Economics: A Collaboration with the Environment for Development Initiative (task team leader: Michael Toman)

Although it was not a priority theme, KCP III paid special attention to capacity building as a cross-cutting area. How can a closer link between knowledge and policy responses be established? What is the best way to construct research partnerships so that the analytical capacities of local stakeholders are truly enhanced after a development project concludes? How can the barrier to knowledge be lowered so that the benefits of development programs can be accrued more widely?

Over the years, implementation of the KCP program has shown that embedding research and analytical capacity-building components into work with local institutions through genuine long-term partnerships can considerably help to bridge the science and policy divide. The traditional “retail” model of research engagements—where researchers follow a linear process to design, produce, and disseminate analytical outputs—is gradually being replaced by a “wholesale” model, where human and institutional capacity-building activities are an integral part of research endeavors.

In general, several approaches have surfaced: (i) an embedded, insider approach, where research team members play a role similar to the staff of the local counterpart; (ii) an approach that focuses on continuous involvement, where knowledge and learning become an integral part of the project, as opposed to being an afterthought; (iii) an approach that leverages the installed capacity of local networks for institutional capacity building; and (iv) whenever appropriate, providing incentives for internal teams can also be a direct way to encourage capacity-building activities in research.

The following are practical lessons learned on how to implement these strategies.

#### 1. Embedding in the Local Context

The Madagascar customs administration project followed a deeply collaborative approach in designing and implementing the project. As part of an International Development Association project, the research team provided the analytical backbone of a US\$40 million lending operation and fully embedded itself into the implementation process, particularly in engaging local counterparts in developing and using analytical and statistical tools. The research team developed a new algorithm to help detect corruption between inspectors and brokers in customs transactions, which improved revenue mobilization, enhanced efficiency in customs clearing, and, most importantly, helped discover extortion and corruption. By playing the role of an analytical advisor embedded in the local team and testing the success of different interventions, the researchers ensured that the statistical tools that they developed (and the know-how on how to use the tools) would become part of a homegrown solution, with genuine local ownership, and that they would continue to be used upon conclusion of the project itself.

#### 2. Focusing on the Journey, Not (Just) the Destination

Sometimes, it is the journey, not (just) the destination, that counts. In Mauritania, a data project on generating synthetic data for impact assessments and producing population models involved local stakeholders every step of the way, from developing the data model, to testing, to conducting the analysis. The research team trained national statistical offices and a local policy center in the development



of a micro-simulation model, to initiate data analysis for deriving the parameters for the model, and eventually on the implementation of the model. Additional population projection models (with modules on fertility, mortality, union formation, internal and external migration, and education) were developed, and the local Mauritanian counterparts were trained to replicate, test, and comment on all the work done throughout the process. Similarly, in Kenya, KCP III supported a project to evaluate the impact of regulatory reforms on patient safety reforms in public and private health facilities. Continuous technical assistance and training were delivered to government agencies and academic institutions at both the central and local levels, including regulatory boards and councils, as well as the University of Nairobi, which was the government's major partner leading the design, hosting, and development of data systems for the national scale-up. The e-monitoring system and all processes for developing inspections have been systematized and made available to the Kenyan government. The success of the project will be scaled up to all 47 counties in Kenya. The continuous processes that the teams employed to engage, train, and pass on analytical skills are a durable and effective way to enhance local capacity.

### 3. Leveraging Local Networks

An efficient way to build capacity at the institutional level is to tap into established local networks and continue increasing the positive externalities of these networks. To build research and analytical capacity on environmental economics, the team leveraged an established international network of research centers on environment and development—known as the Environment for Development Initiative (EfD). A wide range of support was provided on financing, mentorship, as well as outreach capabilities (which may be a weak point even for the most brilliant researchers). In addition, the project team leader participated in refereeing 15 research proposals, along with other members of the EfD Research Committee, and provided feedback directly to the candidate grant recipients.

### 4. Dedicating Financing for Capacity Development

Internally, to provide incentives for teams to incorporate capacity building into their research endeavors, in the third phase of the program, KCP adopted a program design feature to set aside up to 15 percent

of the available budget in each round of the call for proposals for projects that have strong local capacity-building potential. This strategy proved to be instrumental in encouraging the development of creative ideas to build human and institutional capacity in research, analytics, and data.

The traditional way of periodically organizing direct trainings, workshops, and consultations should remain a core capacity-building tool. Dissemination events and communication products using more accessible formats are also critical to “reach the last mile” of policy discussions.

# FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

## Donor Contributions

KCP Phase III, from its inception in December 2014 to October 31, 2022, received US\$16.8 million in cash contributions from seven donors, namely, Norway, Estonia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Finland, France, and Sweden.

Norway was the first donor to contribute to KCP III, with Nkr 30 million in FY2015. Norway made additional contributions of US\$800,000 in FY2016 and Nkr 4 million in FY2017.

Estonia contributed €476,000, in two tranches.

The United Kingdom, as one of KCP's two founding donors (together with Finland), contributed £0.9 million to KCP III, in three tranches.

Canada initially contributed Can\$400,000 in FY2015. In FY2019, Canada contributed an additional Can\$1.8 million to KCP III.

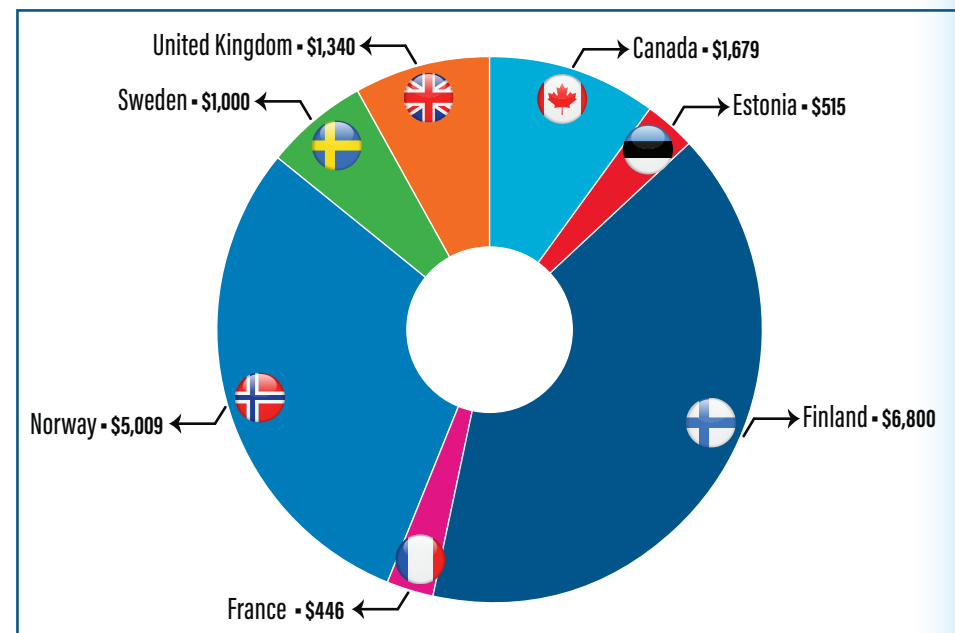
Finland, the other KCP founding donor, initially contributed €2.25 million in FY2016. Thereafter, Finland contributed €750,000 in FY2017 and an additional €3 million in FY2018, paid over three years.

France contributed €400,000 to KCP III, in four tranches.

Sweden contributed US\$1 million to KCP III in FY2016.

### KCP III Donor Contributions Received, by Donor

From KCP III Inception to October 31, 2022 (US\$, thousands)



## KCP III Accounts Statement

As of October 31, 2022

	TF072304 AMOUNT (\$)	TF072635 AMOUNT (\$)	TOTAL
Contributions received			
Norway	4,535,529	473,440	5,008,969
Estonia	480,839	34,188	515,027
United Kingdom	1,340,016		1,340,016
Canada	303,558	1,375,432	1,678,990
Finland	2,480,685	4,319,655	6,800,340
France	107,235	338,468	445,703
Sweden		999,970	999,970
Total contributions received	9,247,862	7,541,153	16,789,015
Investment income			
	199,542	214,764	414,306
Allocations and expenses			
Set-up fee	(35,000)		(35,000)
Administrative fee (5%)	(462,393)		(462,393)
Project disbursements	(8,502,943)	(7,514,967)	(16,017,910)
Program management and administration	(422,795)	(119,278)	(542,073)
Total allocations and expenses	(9,423,132)	(7,634,244)	(17,057,376)
<b>Balances transferred to Donor Balance Account</b>	<b>24,273</b>	<b>121,673</b>	<b>145,945</b>

# KEY TRUST FUND DATA

TF NAME	KNOWLEDGE FOR CHANGE PROGRAM III MULTI-DONOR TRUST FUND
TF number	TF072304, TF072635 (parallel account)
Donors	Norway, Estonia, Canada, The United Kingdom, Finland, France (through Agence Francaise de Developpement), Sweden
Managing Unit	Development Policy Department, Development Economics Vice Presidency (DECDP)
Task Team Leader	Bintao Wang
Program Manager	Kerina Wang
Supervising Manager	Aart Kraay
Key Dates	Trust fund effectiveness date: 12/02/2014 Trust fund end disbursement date: 10/31/2022 Trust fund legally closed date: 12/23/2022

# ANNEX 1.

## LIST OF KCP III FUNDED PROJECTS

	FUND NAME	FUND TTL NAME	CLOSING DATE	DISBURSEMENTS USD
<b>FRAGILITY &amp; RISK MANAGEMENT</b>				
1	2016 GFDR—Global Banking	Robert J. Cull	06/30/2018	200,000
2	Social network mapping and analysis for youth living in high-violence urban neighborhoods in Honduras	Marcus Erik Holmlund	06/30/2021	129,957
3	Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico and Colombia: Disclosure and Transparency of Information	Xavier Gine	06/30/2020	49,750
4	Big Data in Migration Research	Caglar Ozden	06/30/2022	99,928
5	Afghanistan cell phone records to estimate poverty	Guadalupe Bedoya Arguelles	12/31/2020	74,892
6	A home away from home: improving the lives of adolescent refugees	Erin Munro Kelley	10/31/2022	88,433
7	Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico: Disclosure and Transparency of Information	Xavier Gine	10/31/2022	75,386
<b>Total Fragility &amp; Risk Management</b>				<b>718,347</b>
<b>INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION</b>				
8	Calibration in sample survey estimation: improving the quality of socio-economic indicators by using auxiliary information	Olivier Dupriez	08/31/2016	74,931
9	Worldwide Governance Indicators 2016–2018	Aart C. Kraay	12/01/2019	92,808
10	Generation of synthetic data for ex-ante impact assessments	Olivier Dupriez	02/28/2017	89,655
11	Measuring and Analyzing Teacher Knowledge and Behavior	Deon P. Filmer	06/30/2017	99,989
12	Producing, Analyzing and Visualizing Global Income Distributions	Tariq Afzal Khokhar	06/30/2017	55,874
13	2016 World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and Supervision	Robert J. Cull	12/31/2018	199,782
14	Benchmarking the Private Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa	Silvia Muzi	02/28/2017	299,627
15	Poverty imputation handbook & research	Hai-Anh H. Dang	03/30/2019	99,988
16	Machine Learning Algorithms for Poverty Prediction: An Empirical Comparative Assessment	Olivier Dupriez	12/28/2018	180,000
17	Measuring Process Productivity in Bureaucracies	Daniel Oliver Rogger	12/31/2019	79,983
18	Measuring Countries' Statistical Capacity	Hai-Anh H. Dang	10/31/2022	104,269
19	Using big data to measure urban congestion	Harris Selod	10/31/2018	65,844
20	Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty	Talip Kilic	06/30/2020	129,966

	FUND NAME	FUND TTL NAME	CLOSING DATE	DISBURSEMENTS USD
21	Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar	Svetoslava Petkova Milusheva	12/31/2020	49,931
22	Predicting Credit Worthiness through Digital Engagement	Abla Safir	10/31/2022	64,755
23	Using Bayesian Methods to Measure Whether Improving Management Improves Exporting in Colombia	David J. McKenzie	06/30/2022	73,843
24	Cross-Country Firm Dataset Built from Administrative Tax Return Data	Pierre Jean Bachas	06/30/2021	99,979
25	Matters of Place: Maximizing the Potential of Georeferenced Microdata Within the Limits of Confidentiality	Siobhan Murray	10/31/2020	99,571
26	Methods of Imputation-Based Estimates for Welfare Outcomes with Household Surveys: Research and Guidelines	Hai-Anh H. Dang	10/31/2022	249,992
27	Research Platforms: A Pilot Project for Education in Pakistan	Deon P. Filmer	06/30/2021	148,212
28	Measuring Time Use Well	Talip Kilic	10/31/2022	174,821
29	Testing Novel Social Network Methodologies and Targeting Strategies for an intervention aimed at increasing aspirations and reducing teenage pregnancies in Brazil	Victor Hugo Orozco Olvera	06/30/2022	89,522
30	Structuring 50 years of knowledge on development	Olivier Dupriez	03/31/2021	60,000
31	Data Systems for Safer Cities and Inclusive Growth	Guadalupe Bedoya Arguelles	10/31/2022	99,639
32	Using household listing and satellite data to improve survey sampling frames	Michael Wild	10/31/2022	122,281
<b>Total Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis and Dissemination</b>				<b>2,905,261</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION &amp; GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS</b>				
33	Migration and Labor Market Implications in the South	Caglar Ozden	05/31/2017	100,000
34	Trade Policy, Poverty and Shared Prosperity	Aaditya Mattoo	07/01/2017	99,706
35	The role of confidence in the cross-border transmission and propagation of shocks	Jongrim Ha	06/30/2018	209,907
36	China Climate Policy Modeling	Govinda R. Timilsina	06/30/2017	48,317
37	Mega-regional trade agreements: implications for developing countries	Ekaterine T. Vashakmadze	12/31/2016	100,000
38	Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) Indicators	Siddhesh Vishwanath Kaushik	02/28/2019	99,995
39	After the Global Financial Crisis: Bank Regulation and Supervision	Robert J. Cull	12/31/2019	164,931
40	Bank Regulation and Supervision Reforms - Impact on Developing Countries	Robert J. Cull	10/31/2022	199,706
41	Developing country cities and climate change adaptation	Harris Selod	10/31/2022	174,401
42	Trade, Poverty and Inequality	Erhan Artuc	10/31/2022	177,561
43	Does Mass Transit Investment Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions? An Empirical Test with New Satellite Data	Susmita Dasgupta	10/31/2022	143,702
<b>Total International cooperation &amp; Global Public Goods</b>				<b>1,518,224</b>

FUND NAME	FUND TTL NAME	CLOSING DATE	DISBURSEMENTS USD	
<b>SERVICE DELIVERY &amp; AID EFFECTIVENESS</b>				
44	Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation	Jishnu Das	03/31/2018	149,887
45	Extension of the RESPECT study in Tanzania to the population of commercial sex workers and women at high risk in Dar-es-Salaam.	Damien B. C. M. de Walque	10/31/2018	75,000
46	From Access to Quality: Ramping up Measurement and Improvement of Health Care Quality	Damien B. C. M. de Walque	12/31/2019	249,951
47	A New Model for Primary Schooling in Developing Countries	Owen Ozier	06/30/2019	249,999
48	Increasing uptake of LARCs Among Adolescent Females in Cameroon	Berk Ozler	06/30/2021	199,957
49	Performance Pay in Customs Evidence from Madagascar	Bob Rijkers	06/30/2019	74,982
50	CBOs & local governance in Burkina Faso	Marcus Erik Holmlund	09/30/2022	47,961
51	The Impact of Justice Innovations on Poverty, Growth and Development	Vincenzo Di Maro	06/30/2022	179,889
52	Operationalizing and measuring effective coverage in health care	Damien B. C. M. de Walque	10/31/2022	144,992
<b>Total Service Delivery &amp; Aid Effectiveness</b>			<b>1,372,618</b>	
<b>GROWTH &amp; JOB CREATION</b>				
53	Getting water and sewerage connections in 31 Mexican states and Mexico City	Julio Fuster	02/15/2017	99,830
54	International Benchmarking for Country Diagnostics	Norman V. Loayza	12/31/2018	49,698
55	Economy-wide effects of expanded electricity access and impacts of household electricity tariff changes in Ethiopia	Michael A. Toman	09/29/2017	99,707
56	Job Quality Framework	Rita Ramalho	12/31/2016	149,931
57	Micro and Small Firm Death in Developing Countries	David J. McKenzie	06/30/2017	74,929
58	Interest Rate Ceilings	Sergio L. Schmukler	10/31/2022	149,981
59	Making Enforceable Agreements: Data and Indicator Pilot	David C. Francis	06/29/2018	150,000
60	Boosting Self-Employment in Kenya	Abla Safir	10/31/2022	69,892
61	Business Practices and Firm Performance	Caio Cicero De Toledo Piza da Costa Mazzut	04/30/2021	100,000
62	Can the Private Provision of Employment Services Improve Employment Outcomes? Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina	John T. Giles	10/31/2022	71,595
63	Labor Market Policies on Unemployment Protection & Employment Services	Hulya Ulku	10/31/2021	149,936
64	Automation, Trade, and Labor Markets	Bob Rijkers	06/30/2020	74,543
65	Economic Inclusion Entrepreneurship Cote d'Ivoire	Patrick Premand	01/31/2022	72,357
66	Promoting Youth Economic Inclusion: Evidence from a Job Trainings and Search Program in the Dominican Republic	Xavier Gine	10/31/2022	79,816
67	The cost of inputs	Tristan Reed	10/31/2022	101,439
68	Government-driven credit and development	Alvaro Enrique Pedraza morales	06/30/2022	59,860
69	Making Working Capital Available to Marginally Riskier Firms	Xavier Cirera	10/31/2022	149,881
<b>Total Growth &amp; Job Creation</b>			<b>1,703,394</b>	



FUND NAME	FUND TTL NAME	CLOSING DATE	DISBURSEMENTS USD	
<b>POVERTY &amp; SHARED PROSPERITY</b>				
	What Drives the Demand for Islamic Finance?	Martin Kanz	06/01/2017	<i>canceled</i>
70	The Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia	Michael A. Toman	06/16/2017	99,660
71	Living Life	Valeria Perotti	06/30/2017	99,991
72	Equality of Opportunity in Global Prosperity	Tazeen Hasan	06/30/2017	149,895
73	Electricity Demand in Vietnam	Hanan G. Jacoby	12/31/2018	179,983
74	Migration and the Law	Dilip K. Ratha	06/30/2019	299,994
75	Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia Part 3	Michael A. Toman	04/01/2019	56,988
76	Living Life	Valeria Perotti	06/29/2018	144,925
77	Understanding the global inflation cycle and its drivers	Jongrim Ha	10/31/2022	74,647
78	The Incidence of Trade Policies	Csilla Lakatos	06/30/2022	75,169
79	Building a Global Multidimensional Poverty Profile	Jed Friedman	10/31/2020	149,970
80	The Impact of Infrastructure Spending on Local Economies: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial in Mexico	Daniel Oliver Rogger	06/30/2022	120,460
81	Cash Transfers in the Medium Run: A Ten-Year Follow-up of Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries	Eeshani Kandpal	10/31/2022	249,992
82	Jordan Syrian Integration Refugee IE	Chloe Monica Fernandez	10/31/2022	153,313
83	Institutional Strengthening for Improved Village Service Delivery	Mahvish Ifrah Shaukat	10/31/2022	86,075
<b>Total Poverty &amp; Shared Prosperity</b>			<b>1,941,059</b>	
<b>SYNTHESIS/FLAGSHIP REPORTS</b>				
84	WDR 2016 Internet for Development	Deepak K. Mishra	06/30/2018	607,049
85	World Development Report 2017	Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva	02/28/2017	1,024,256
86	WDR 2015 Operationalization	Varun Gauri	12/31/2017	149,611
87	Economic Spillovers in an Era of Globalization: Facts, Channels, and Implications	Jongrim Ha	06/30/2018	119,820
88	Global Monitoring Report	Philip Schellekens	12/31/2018	120,000
89	World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law	Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva	07/31/2017	944,291
90	WDR 2018 Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	Deon P. Filmer	06/30/2019	398,114
91	WDR 2018 Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	Deon P. Filmer	10/31/2022	1,434,119
92	World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work	Federica Saliola	06/30/2019	116,584
93	New Doing Business indicator: Measuring the ease of contracting with the government	Erica Bosio	06/30/2022	268,389
94	Dissemination of PRR—Moving for Mobility	Caglar Ozden	12/31/2020	29,963
95	World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains	Daria Taglioni	10/31/2022	309,140
96	Business Reform Committees	Dorina Peteva Georgieva	10/31/2022	248,709
97	WDR 2021, "Data for Development", Dissemination and Research Extensions	Hai-Anh H. Dang	10/31/2022	88,962
Total Synthesis/Flagship Reports			5,859,007	
<b>KCP III Total, October 31, 2022</b>			<b>16,017,910</b>	



# ANNEX 2.

## LIST OF SELECTED KCP III OUTPUTS

### JOURNAL ARTICLES:

1. Aiken, Emily L.; Bedoya Arguelles, Guadalupe; Blumenstock, Joshua Evan; Coville, Aidan., (2023), [Program targeting with machine learning and mobile phone data: Evidence from an anti-poverty intervention in Afghanistan](#), *Journal of Development Economics*, Volume 161, 2023, 103016, ISSN 0304-3878, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2022.103016>.
2. Ahmed, S. Amer, Marcio Cruz Delfin S. Go Maryla Maliszewska, (2016), [How Significant Is Sub-Saharan Africa's Demographic Dividend for Its Future Growth and Poverty Reduction?](#) *Review of Development Economics*, 20(4), 762–793, 2016
3. Al-Samarrai, Samer; Unika Shrestha, Amer Hasan, Nozomi Nakajima, Santoso Santoso, Wisnu Harto Adi Wijoyo, (2018). [Introducing a performance-based component into Jakarta's school grants: What do we know about its impact after three years?](#) *Economics of Education Review*, Volume 67, 2018, Pages 110–136, ISSN 0272-7757.
4. Anginer, D., Demirgüç-Kunt, A., & Mare, D. S. (2020). ["Bank regulation and risk in Europe and Central Asia since the global financial crisis."](#) *Risk Governance and Control: Financial Markets & Institutions*, 10(1), 75–93. <http://doi.org/10.22495/rgecv10i1p6>
5. Anginer, D., Demirgüç-Kunt, A., & Mare, D. S. (2018). ["Bank capital, institutional environment and systemic stability."](#) *Journal of Financial Stability* 37: 97–106.
6. Banuri, Sheheryar, Stefan Dercon, and Varun Gauri, (2019), [Biased Policy Professionals](#), *The World Bank Economic Review*, Volume 33, Issue 2, Pages 310–327.
7. Barrera-Osorio, Felipe, Pierre de Galbert, James Habyarimana, and Shwetlena Sabarwal. (2020) ["Private School Performance: Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial in Uganda."](#) *Economic Development and Cultural Change*, Volume 68, No. 2.
8. Bedoya, Guadalupe, Amy Dolinger, Khama Rogo, Njeri Mwaura, Francis Wafula, Jorge Coarasa, Ana Goicoechea, and Jishnu Das. (2017) ["Observations of infection prevention and control practices in primary health care, Kenya."](#) *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*. Volume 95, no. 7 (July 2017): 503–516. doi:10.2471/BLT16.179499.
9. Blattman, Christopher, Eric P. Green, Julian Jamison, M. Christian, Lehmann, and Jeannie Annan, (2016), [The Returns to Microenterprise Support among the Ultrapoor: A Field Experiment in Postwar Uganda](#), *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics* 2016, 8(2): 35–64
10. Blattman, Christopher, Julian Jamison, Tricia Koroknay-Palicz, Katherine Rodrigues, Margaret

- Sheridan, (2016) [Measuring the measurement error: A method to qualitatively validate survey data](#), *Journal of Development Economics*, Volume 120, May 2016, Pages 99–112
11. Bold, Tessa, Deon Filmer, Gayle Martin, Ezequiel Molina, Brian Stacy, Christophe Rockmore, Jakob Svensson, and Waly Wane. (2017). [Enrollment without Learning: Teacher Effort, Knowledge, and Skill in Primary Schools in Africa](#), *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, Volume 31, Number 4, Fall 2017, Pages 185–204
  12. Bosio, Erica, Simeon Djankov, Edward Glaeser, and Andrei Shleifer. (2022). ["Public Procurement in Law and Practice."](#) *American Economic Review*, 112 (4): 1091–1117.
  13. Braithwaite, Jeanine, Gauri, Varun, Christopher J. Bryan, Nadine Dechausay, Alissa Fishbane, Elizabeth Fox, Varun Gauri, Rachel Glennerster, Johannes Haushofer, Julian Jamison, Dean Karlan, Nina Mazar, & Renos Vakis, (2017), [Using Behavioral Science to Promote International Development](#), *Behavioral Science and Policy* 3:1, 2017.
  14. Campos, Francisco, Michael Frese, Markus Goldstein, Leonardo Iacovone, Hillary C. Johnson, David McKenzie and Mona Mensmann, (2017), [Teaching personal initiative beats traditional training in boosting small business in West Africa](#), *Science* 357 (6357), 1287–1290.
  15. Cardenas, Helena, Dale Whittington, (2019), [The consequences of increasing block tariffs on the distribution of residential electricity subsidies in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia](#). *Energy Policy*, Volume 128, May 2019, Pages 783–795
  16. Cooper, Jan; William H Dow; Damien de Walque; Ann C Keller; Sandra I McCoy; Lia C. H Fernald; Marianna P Balampama; Admirabilis Kalolella; Laura J Packel; Wendee M Wechsberg; Emily J Ozer. (2017). [Female Sex Workers use power over their day-to-day lives to meet the condition of a Conditional Cash Transfer intervention to incentivize safe sex](#). *Social Science & Medicine*. 181(2017) 148–157.
  17. Dang, Hai-Anh H. and Serajuddin, Umar, (2020), ["Tracking the Sustainable Development Goals: Emerging Measurement Challenges and Further Reflections"](#) *World Development*, Volume 127, March 2020.
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  19. Dang, Hai-Anh and Gero Carletto. (2018). ["The Seemingly Underappreciated Role of Panel Data in Measuring Poverty and Economic Transformation"](#). *World Economics*, 19(3): 45–59.
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  21. Daniels, Benjamin, Ada Kwan, Madhukar Pai, Jishnu Das, (2019), ["Lessons on the quality of tuberculosis diagnosis from standardized patients in China, India, Kenya, and South Africa"](#),

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  23. Daniel Garrote Sanchez, Nicolas Gomez Parra, Caglar Ozden, Bob Rijkers, Mariana Viollaz, Hernan Winkler, (2021), [Who on Earth Can Work from Home?](#), The World Bank Research Observer, Volume 36, Issue 1, February 2021, Pages 67–100, <https://doi.org/10.1093/wbro/lkab002>
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  27. de Walque D, Kandpal E (2022) [Reviewing the evidence on health financing for effective coverage: do financial incentives work?](#) *BMJ Global Health* 2022;7:e009932.
  28. Demirguc-Kunt, Asli, Alvaro Pedraza, and Claudia Ruiz-Ortega (2021). "Banking sector performance during the COVID-19 crisis." *Journal of Banking and Finance* 133.
  29. Deniz Anginer, Ata Can Bertay, Robert Cull, Asli Demirgüç-Kunt, Davide S. Mare, (2021) "Bank capital regulation and risk after the Global Financial Crisis", *Journal of Financial Stability*, 100891, ISSN 1572–3089, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfs.2021.100891>.
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  33. Evans, David; Fei Yuan, Deon Filmer, (2022), [Teacher pay in Africa: Evidence from 15 countries](#), *World Development*, Volume 155, 2022, 105893,ISSN 0305–750X
  34. Evans, David; Mũthoni Ngatia, School Uniforms, (2021), [Short-Run Participation, and Long-Run Outcomes: Evidence from Kenya](#), *The World*

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  50. Popova, Anna, and David K Evans, Mary E Breeding, Violeta Arancibia, (2022), *Teacher Professional Development around the World: The Gap between Evidence and Practice*, *The World Bank Research Observer*, Volume 37, Issue 1, February 2022, Pages 107–136
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## WORKING PAPERS

1. Ahmed, S. Amer; Vargas Da Cruz, Marcio Jose. (2016). *On the impact of demographic change on growth, savings, and poverty*. Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 7805. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.
2. Ahmed, S. Amer; Vargas Da Cruz, Marcio Jose. (2016). *Making the most of demographic change*

- in [Southern Africa](#). Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 7798
3. Ahmed, S. Amer; Vargas Da Cruz, Marcio Jose; Quillin, Bryce Ramsey; Schellekens, Philip. (2016). [Demographic change and development: a global typology](#) . Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 7893. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group
  4. Ahmed, S. Amer; Bussolo, Maurizio; Vargas Da Cruz, Marcio Jose; Go, Delfin Sia; Osorio-Rodarte, Israel. (2017). [Global inequality in a more educated world](#). Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 8135. Washington, D.C. World Bank Group.
  5. Al-Samarrai, Samer; Shrestha, Unika; Hasan, Amer; Nakajima, Nozomi; Se, Santoso; Adi Wijoyo, Wisnu Harto. (2017). "Introducing a performance-based school grant in Jakarta : what do we know about its impact after two years?" World Bank Policy Research working paper WPS8223
  6. Aiken, Emily L.; Bedoya Arguelles, Guadalupe; Blumenstock, Joshua Evan; Coville, Aidan. (2022), [Program Targeting with Machine Learning and Mobile Phone Data: Evidence from an Anti-Poverty Intervention in Afghanistan](#). Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 10252 Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.
  7. Aiken, E.; Bedoya, G.; Coville, A. and Blumenstock, J. E. (2021) "Targeting Development Aid with Machine Learning and Mobile Phone Data: Evidence from an Anti-Poverty Intervention in Afghanistan," ACM SIGCAS Computing and Sustainable Societies (COMPASS '20), 2021.
  8. Angrist, Noam; Djankov, Simeon; Goldberg, Pinelopi Koujianou; Patrinos, Harry Anthony. (2019). [Measuring Human Capital](#). Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 8742 Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.
  9. Artuc, Erhan; Bastos, Paulo S. R.; Rijkers, Bob. (2018). [Robots, Tasks and Trade](#). Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 8674; Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.
  10. Artuc, Erhan; Christiaensen, Luc; Winkler, Hernan Jorge. (2019). [Does Automation in Rich Countries Hurt Developing Ones? Evidence from the U.S. and Mexico](#). Policy Research working paper; no. WPS 8741. Washington, D.C. : World Bank Group.
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