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Development Economics

# The Knowledge for Change Program 2021 Annual Report

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# Knowledge for Change Program

2021 Annual Report

## KCP Phase III Donors



## KCP Phase IV Donors





# Contents

<b>Message from the World Bank Group Chief Economist</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>About KCP</b>	<b>4</b>
Promoting Evidence-Based Policy Making through Research, Data, and Analytics	4
Why Foundational Research, Data, and Analytics? KCP's Value Propositions	5
<b>About This Report</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Progress and Achievements</b>	<b>10</b>
KCP's New Phase—Knowledge for Change IV Umbrella Program	10
Results from the Independent Evaluation	11
Ongoing and Completed Projects in FY2021 and the KCP III Extension	12
▪ Key Indicators in FY2021	13
KCP 2021 Call for Proposals	13
<b>Focus on Impact—Gleaning Insights from Past Projects</b>	<b>15</b>
Development and Climate Change	15
▪ The Economics of Adaptation for Climate-Vulnerable Coastal Countries	15
▪ Economic Impacts of Low-Carbon Growth Scenarios	16
▪ Clean Electricity Options in Africa	17
▪ The Economics of Forest Conservation Efforts	18

Health and Crisis	20
▪ What to Do When a Global Health Crisis Morphs into a Global Food Crisis	20
▪ How to Protect and Train the Health Care Workforce for Pandemic Response and Effective Vaccination Rollout?	23
▪ Parenting Tips for Overcoming Family Challenges during the Current Pandemic	26
Dignity and Social Inclusion	29
▪ The Quest for a Better Future of Dignity and Equal Opportunities	30
<b>Looking Forward—Summaries of Approved Projects</b>	<b>34</b>
Jobs and Economic Transformation	34
▪ Enhancing Traditional Apprenticeships for Youths and Firms in Sub-Saharan Africa—Experimental Evidence from Nigeria	34
▪ Promoting Economic Inclusion at Scale through Self and Wage Employment Support in Tanzania	35
▪ Evaluating the Impact of a Business Plan Competition in Kenya	35
▪ Making Working Capital Available to Marginally Riskier Firms	36
Governance and Institutions	36
▪ Optimal Design of Consumption Taxes: Evidence from India's Goods and Services Tax	36
▪ Recording Small Receipts: Digital Technology Adoption at the Margin of Formalization	37
▪ Understanding How Public Officials Learn through In-Service Training	38
▪ Public Procurement and Firm Behavior	38

Climate Change	39
▪ Leveraging Building Energy Codes and Standards for Climate Change Mitigation	39
▪ Does Mass Transit Investment Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions? An Empirical Test with New Satellite Data	39
Gender and Development	40
▪ Validating Model-Based Estimates of Intra-Household Resource Allocation and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty	40
▪ The Collection and Analysis of Gender Differentials in Well-Being Narratives	40
▪ Childcare Indicators and Research: Measuring Legal Frameworks for Childcare Provision	41
▪ Lack of Employability Skills and Informational Barriers to Female Labor Force Participation in India: Evidence from Two Randomized Controlled Trials	42
KCP Finances	43
Donor Contributions	43
KCP III Accounts Statement	45
KCP IV Accounts Statement	45
Annex A1. KCP Projects Portfolio	46





## Tables

<b>TABLE A.1</b> Allocations and Disbursements	49
<b>TABLE A1.2</b> KCP III Projects Completed in FY2021 (US\$)	55
<b>TABLE A1.3</b> KCP III Ongoing Projects in FY2021 (US\$)	56
<b>TABLE A1.4</b> New KCP Projects Approved in the 2021 Round of the Call for Proposals	59

## Figures

<b>FIGURE 1:</b> Geographic Distribution of Levelized Energy Costs in Ethiopia	19
<b>KCP III</b> Donor Contributions Received, by Donor	45
<b>KCP IV</b> Donor Contributions Received, by Donor	45
<b>FIGURE A1.1</b> Allocations and Disbursements by Window	47
<b>FIGURE A.2</b> Allocations, by Region	48



# Message from the World Bank Group Chief Economist

The past year has been a difficult ride for everyone, as the COVID-19 pandemic has forced us to pause and reflect on the ways that we live and work. For the Knowledge for Change Umbrella Program (KCP), it was also a year marked by transition and self-examination.

First, KCP started a new phase this year. As part of the trust fund reform process at the World Bank Group, KCP is now established as an Umbrella Program. Although the main purpose and objectives of the KCP program will remain unchanged in its new phase, being organized as an Umbrella Program will allow KCP to pool resources and generate greater impact in a more coordinated and effective manner.

Taking advantage of the start of a new phase, we thought it would be a fitting occasion to examine and highlight a selection of research and data projects that we have supported over the past 20 years, many of which remain highly relevant and offer great lessons for development policies and practices today. In the past year, we launched a blog series to look into the wealth of knowledge that researchers have generated in KCP's previous phases. This year's Annual Report features a few pieces hoping to distill lessons learned and inspire discussions on future research directions.

Second, a new independent evaluation of KCP was completed—the third one since KCP was established. It concluded that KCP is an effective and impactful vehicle for development partners to support original, high-quality, and meaningful research for the benefit of the global development community. We were heartened to see that the Development Economics Vice Presidency's installed capacity of skilled, diverse, and qualified researchers, policy specialists, and data scientists was a highly valued asset, and that the economies of scale and the program's focus on catalytic and scalable programs were also recognized as a crucial factor in KCP's success. The program's structure permits cross-fertilization across sectors, countries, and regions, while maintaining flexibility to modify and reallocate when circumstances



**Carmen Reinhart**

SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT AND WORLD  
BANK GROUP CHIEF ECONOMIST

change. At the same time, we take the recommendations to further improve the program seriously, and a series of measures are already underway. For example, steps have been taken to further strengthen the program's archival, knowledge management, data publication, and communications functions.

Lastly, the first round of the call for proposals for the new phase was successfully completed in July 2021. This year, a total of 40 proposals were submitted, all of which went through a rigorous process of blind review. Each proposal was sent for anonymous review by three reviewers and was scored according to its research design, rigor, originality, relevance, and policy impact. Upon thorough deliberation, 14 projects were awarded a total amount of about \$2.2 million in funding. Selected projects this year cover four broad themes that are highly relevant for evidence-based policy advice on a sustainable and inclusive recovery from the pandemic:

1. **Jobs and Economic Transformation**, including examination of issues on youth employment and firm productivity in Nigeria; economic inclusion and women's empowerment through digital financial inclusion in Tanzania; support for youth entrepreneurship in Kenya; and credit support to financially constrained micro, small, and medium-size enterprises in Brazil.
2. **Governance and Institutions**, including exploration of the impact of raising tax revenues without hurting growth and vulnerable households in India; the effects of digitization of tax filings and technology adoption in Rwanda; public administration and state capacity improvement in Ethiopia; and the link between public procurement and firms, with a specific focus on small and medium-size firms in Croatia, Romania, Colombia, and Brazil.
3. **Climate Change**, including the creation of a primary cross-country dataset on building energy code standards, coverage, and compliance levels in 191 cities across the world; and studies on whether large infrastructure investments such as subway systems can lead to low carbon development.

4. **Gender and Development**, including analysis of intra-household inequalities and gender gaps in poverty, gender differentials in wellbeing narratives in Bangladesh and Peru, the construction of a new dataset and indicators on the legal environment for the provision of childcare services in 100 countries, and the effects of employability skills and information barriers for female labor force participation in India.

KCP's outputs constitute global public goods, that is, goods for which there is an inherent lack of incentive for any one institution to invest sufficiently in producing them. Dedicated resources provided by development partners to finance these global public goods are thus of critical importance. This year, we are particularly grateful to the governments of Sweden and France, which committed financing at the early stage of the new phase. We are confident that more of KCP's long-standing supporters will (re)join us in Phase IV to continue supporting projects that contribute to expand the knowledge frontier in international development.


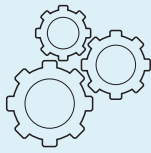

### **Carmen Reinhart**

Senior Vice President and Chief Economist of the World Bank Group

# About KCP

## Promoting Evidence-Based Policy Making through Research, Data, and Analytics

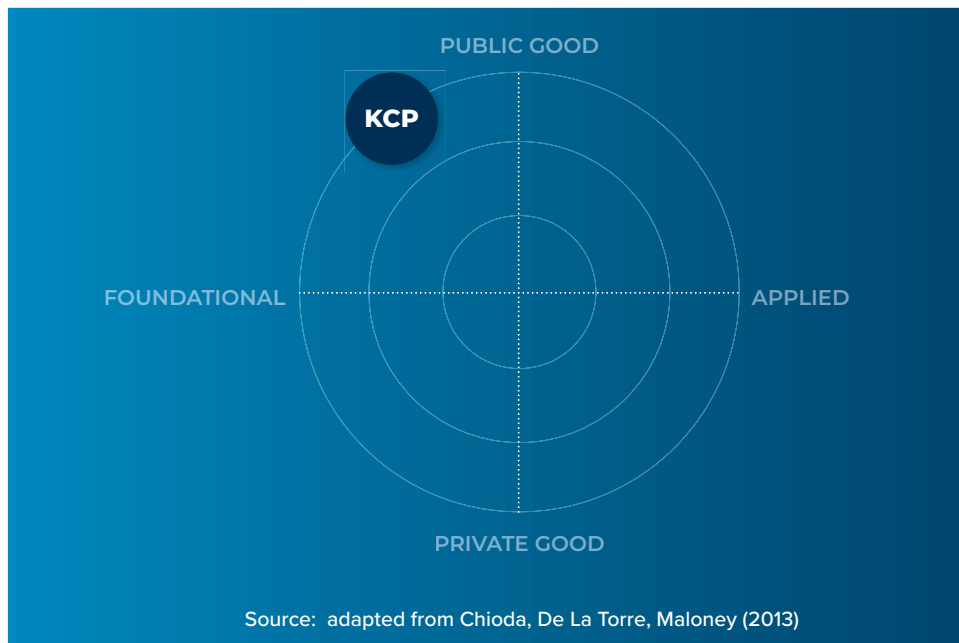
The Knowledge for Change Program (KCP) is an Umbrella Program that aims at delivering high-impact, policy-relevant research and knowledge products. Housed in the Development Economics Vice Presidency of the World Bank, KCP commenced its operation in 2002, and has supported more than 360 projects on research, data, and analytics, with total funding of US\$72 million.

KCP GOALS	
	<b>ORIGINAL RESEARCH</b> Produce rigorous and relevant fundamental research in support of evidence-based policy making in international development, anticipating future needs and knowledge gaps as well as responding to current policy challenges.
	<b>OPERATIONAL RELEVANCE</b> Support World Bank Group country operations in the design, implementation, evaluation, and modification of development interventions in an effective and efficient manner.
	<b>OPEN KNOWLEDGE</b> Open access to knowledge through sharing, partnerships, and capacity building.

## Why Foundational Research, Data, and Analytics? KCP's Value Propositions

### 1. Filling the Large Knowledge Gap for Global Public Goods

**KCP produces and disseminates foundational research, data, and analytics. Despite the long-term efforts in enhancing 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 the trendiest topic for academia.** KCP projects help inject fresh thinking, challenge conventional wisdoms, 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, help inform policy debates and influence development thinking. Much of KCP'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 thus helps 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 aims at facilitating knowledge flows between foundational analysis and front-line policy advice. KCP's research, data, and analytical outputs inform and influence 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 are constantly surfaced through close interactions with colleagues in the Global Practices and Region/Country Management Units who bring out real-time challenges faced by policy makers and governments. The foundational analytical work and direct, country-facing engagements complement one another and are mutually reinforcing.





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

**Research plays 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 also regard pushing back against tenuous ideas, data, and solutions—with rigorous evidence—as one of their core duties.



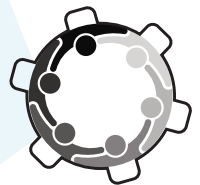
### 4. Experimenting to Develop Scalable Ideas

**A unique feature of KCP is its emphasis on experimentation and scalable activities.** KCP aims at providing ahead-of-the-curve knowledge and analysis to anticipate future development challenges. Sometimes this means 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 new ideas, particularly in emergency situations like natural disasters or health crises.



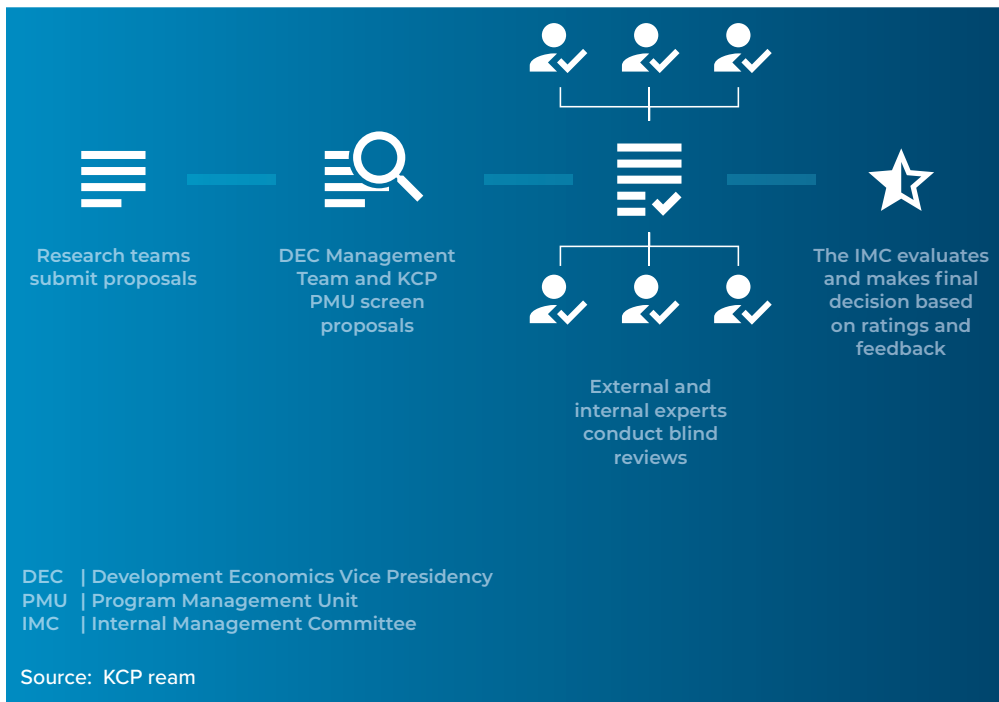
### 5. Leveraging Capacity Building and Partnerships to Maximize Impact

**Building research and analytical capacity in relevant institutions through genuine, long-term partnerships can greatly help bridge the science and policy divide.** KCP combines retailing and wholesaling models of research to promote meaningful capacity building and local partnerships, which significantly lowers the barrier for access to development knowledge. KCP works 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 receive financial support, KCP follows a transparent method for reviewing and funding proposals through a competitive process.** Several rounds of rigorous screening and reviewing processes are in place, including a blind peer review process supported by internal and external experts who have substantial expertise and experience in the specific topic area.





## About This Report

This Annual Report highlights KCP's progress from July 2020 through June 2021. The report includes progress summaries of ongoing projects within KCP III, which started operation in 2014; the new round of the call for proposals conducted under KCP IV, which was launched in late 2020; as well as a summary of the third independent evaluation conducted on the impacts of KCP. The report also features projects the program has supported over the past 20 years, to distill lessons learned and inspire new research directions.

# Progress and Achievements

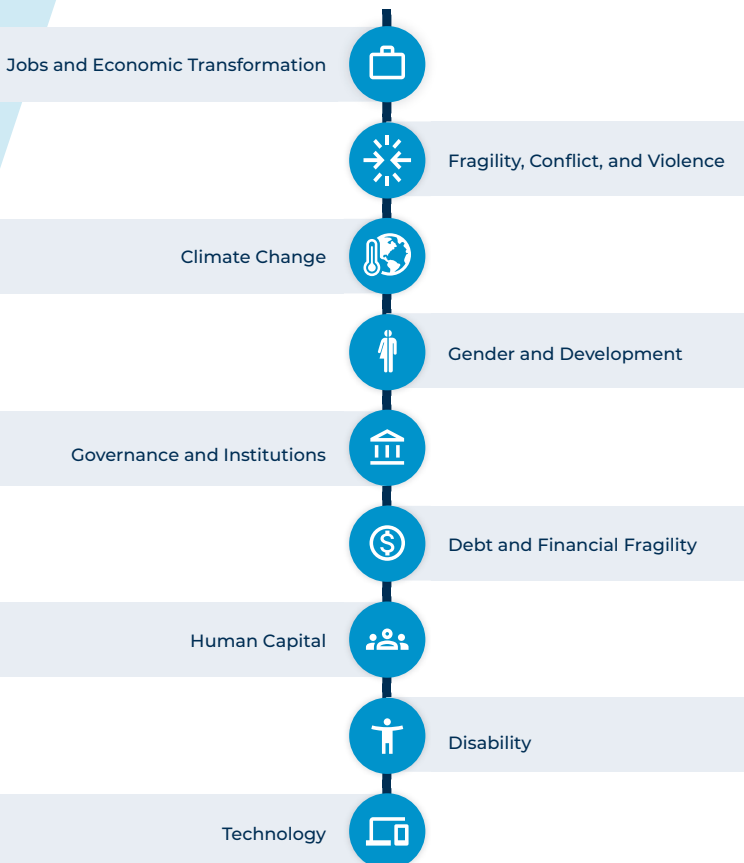
## KCP's New Phase—Knowledge for Change IV Umbrella Program

Against the backdrop of the World Bank's trust fund reform process, which aims to decrease fragmentation, improve strategic alignment, and increase efficiency, KCP IV —was formally established as an Umbrella Trust Fund Program last year.

The concept note for the KCP Umbrella went through a wide consultation process. Constructive comments were received from peer reviewers and various units across the World Bank before and during the World Bank-wide review meeting held on October 6, 2020. The final version of the concept note was approved on November 9, 2020, and shared with development partners at the KCP Partnership Council Meeting held virtually on November 19, 2020. With commitments from Sweden and

France, the team formally established KCP Phase IV shortly after the official launch, and the first call for proposals under the new phase was completed in July 2021.

KCP IV's priority areas focus on the World Bank's special themes and topics of the 19th replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA19), namely, jobs and economic transformation; fragility, conflict, and violence; climate change; gender and development; and governance and institutions, as well as cross-cutting issues in debt and financial fragility, human capital, technology, and disability. The thematic alignment with IDA19 will enable KCP to provide research and analytical inputs for the World Bank's core lending operations and policy advice. As needed, new themes



and priority areas may be identified and added. In addition, KCP IV will continue to rely on its competitive process for funding allocation. This signature design feature ensures that KCP resources are directed toward the most innovative and high-return research and data activities.

## Results from the Independent Evaluation

The third independent evaluation of KCP was concluded, covering projects completed between 2012 and 2019. The previous two evaluations were conducted in 2007 and 2012. Since the 2012 evaluation, more than 170 additional KCP research projects have been completed. The primary objective of the third evaluation was to assess whether KCP-funded projects achieved policy impact inside the World Bank and beyond. The evaluation reviewed 15 randomly selected KCP-funded research projects, roughly 10 percent of the 152 research projects (excluding World Bank flagship reports with preferred funding) completed between 2012 and 2019. The full [evaluation report](#) and the response from DEC's management team can be found on [KCP's website](#).

The evaluation confirmed that KCP continues to be an effective means for donors to fund high-quality, meaningful research for the benefit of the global development community. The evaluation points to several factors underpinning the success and impact of KCP projects: the World Bank's large set of skilled, diverse, and qualified researchers whose focus is solely on addressing policy design and implementation challenges confronting developing countries; the efficient management of these researchers, who are encouraged to work closely with the World Bank's vast network of country and Global Practice departments, which work closely with client governments on development issues in real-time; and economies of scale and scope in the World Bank's broad research program that permit cross-fertilization across sectors, countries, and regions, and flexibility to reallocate effort when circumstances require.

Based on a detailed assessment of each of the 15 research projects, the evaluation also provided recommendations to raise KCP's standards. For example, to

tighten the criteria for selecting which research proposals receive KCP funding; to strengthen portfolio management and monitoring; to harvest more effectively the data generated by KCP-funded research and make this available to the development community within and outside the World Bank; to improve archiving research outputs from KCP-funded projects in ways that permit easy access by the global development community; and to improve the repackaging and communicating of KCP research findings. The Development Economics Vice Presidency (DEC) and the KCP management team take these recommendations seriously and have already taken a series of measures, which were incorporated into the implementation of KCP IV.

## Ongoing and Completed Projects in FY2021 and the KCP III Extension

KCP Phase III supported policy-relevant research and data collection and analysis activities within the following themes: Fragility and Risk Management, Innovation in Data Production, International Cooperation and Global Public Goods, Service Delivery and Aid Effectiveness, Growth and Job Creation, and Poverty and Shared Prosperity. KCP III also funded major policy research reports and World Bank flagship reports, such as World Development Reports and Global Financial Development Reports. By June 30, 2020, KCP III had allocated funding for 95 projects, with a total volume of US\$15.9 million.

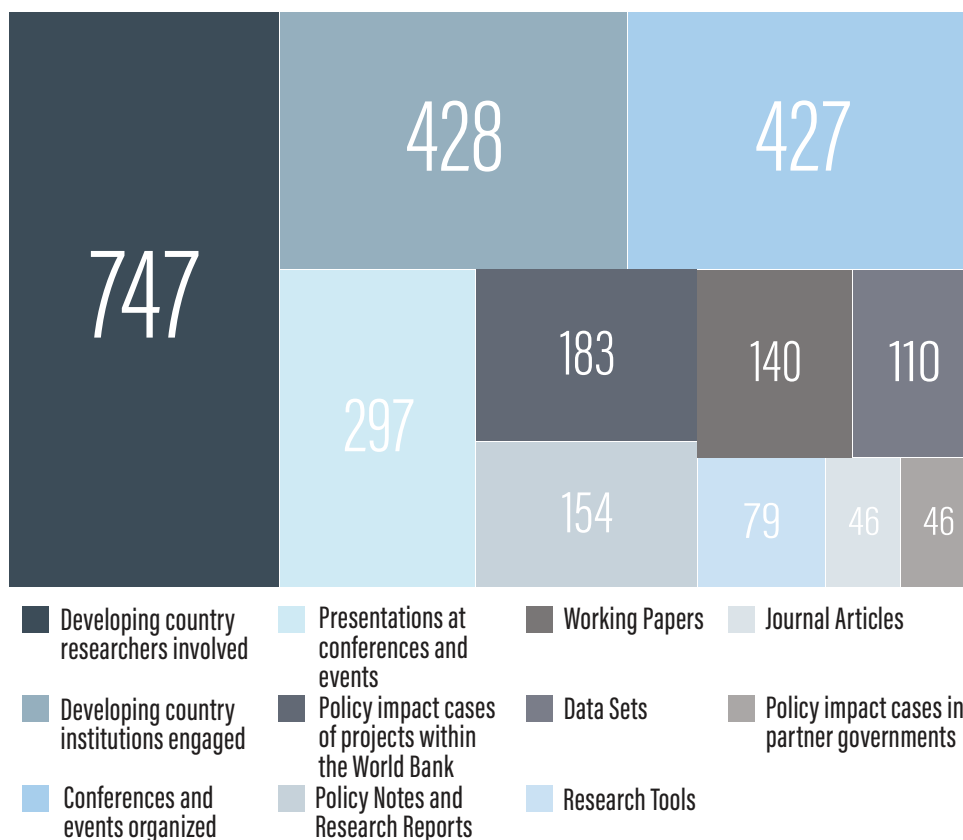
KCP III was originally expected to close in October 2021. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing KCP projects experienced delays to varying degrees. After consulting with the KCP partners, a one-year extension amendment was signed for KCP III, extending the closing date to October 2022, to enable ongoing KCP projects to complete planned activities. In FY2021, 11 projects were completed and 36 projects were ongoing.

Despite the challenges posed by the pandemic, the KCP teams still produced a wide range of outputs. Outputs from KCP III include 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. Tables A11, A1.2, and A1.3, in annex A1, provide the full list of KCP III projects, as well as the completed and ongoing projects, respectively.

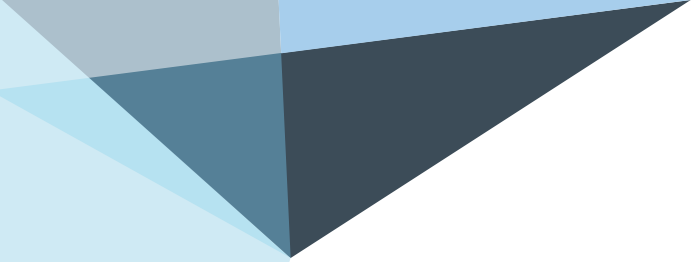
## Key Indicators in FY2021

(KCP III Cumulative)



## KCP 2021 Call for Proposals

With generous support from Sweden and France, which pledged financing as soon as Phase IV was established, KCP launched its 2021 call for proposals in spring 2021. The call for proposals process ran for six weeks from April 1 to May 14, 2021, and 40 proposals were submitted requesting \$5.86 million in research funds. All



the proposals that were submitted before the deadline went through a rigorous process of blind review. Each proposal was sent for anonymous review by three reviewers (two external and one internal). The final funding decisions were made by the KCP Internal Management Committee (IMC), consisting of DEC's management team and senior representatives from relevant Global Practices and Region/Country Management Units. The funding allocation process was successfully completed in July 2021. Upon thorough deliberation, the IMC decided to award funding to 14 projects with a total amount of \$2,194,961. More details on these 14 newly approved projects can be found in the Looking Forward—Summaries of Approved Projects section and table A1.4, in annex A1.



## Focus on Impact—Gleaning Insights from Past Projects

Since the KCP commenced operation in 2002, it has supported more than 360 projects on research, data, and analytics. Many of these projects remain highly relevant and offer lessons for development policies and practices today. This section retrospectively highlights a selection of research projects conducted over the past 20 years.

### Development and Climate Change

Global issues such as climate change and pandemics have been the focus of research supported by KCP since its early days, going back two decades. These two topics are at the forefront of the most urgent development challenges. This section highlights four research endeavors on climate change, offering insights on mitigation and adaptation measures, covering a wide range of countries, including Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Kenya. These research projects provide evidence-based advice on the costs, trade-offs, and cross-sectoral nature of various policy options related to climate change that is highly relevant today.

#### The Economics of Adaptation for Climate-Vulnerable Coastal Countries

Sea level rise and the ensuing salinity intrusion are silent but alarming threats to many coastal countries. A KCP research project that was conducted in 2012–14 looked closely at this issue in Bangladesh and assessed the multiple challenges that people living in the country's southwest region are facing. **This research highlights the importance of increasing the coordination of climate actions across sectors, because climate change threatens economic productivity and welfare in a multifaceted way.** Elevated health risks, reduced land and labor productivity, degradation of natural ecosystems, greater exposure to extreme events, and higher infrastructure investment costs have all been cited as major negative impacts of climate change. But the key is to assess these impacts in a coordinated manner. These insights have informed the World Bank's work for the entire South Asia region.

Several findings from the research are worth noting:

- ☆ **Health risks.** [A changing climate increases river and groundwater salinity, which entails major health risks for local inhabitants.](#) Climate change can result in a serious shortage of drinking water from river sources. People are drinking more saline water, so dehydration, hypertension, prenatal complications, and, as a result, infant mortality will rise.
- ☆ **Agriculture and food security.** [Higher levels of river salinity limit the availability of water for dry season agriculture.](#) Soil salinity will also rise. This will have significant negative impacts on coastal agriculture, especially the high-yielding variety rice crop, and threaten food security.
- ☆ **Infrastructure costs.** [Saline penetration of road surfaces leads to road erosion and increases costs for road maintenance.](#) Saline penetration would engender progressive blistering, cracking, and pulverization of roads. This would lead to a serious drain on municipal expenditures for road maintenance. The study shows that if salinity levels increased from the minimum values to the maximum values indicated in the sample data, the predicted road maintenance expenditure share would increase by 252 percent.
- ☆ **Migration.** [Rising water and soil salinity levels lead to outmigration.](#) Households that are subject to high inundation and salinization threats have significantly higher outmigration rates for working-age adults (particularly males). Outmigration from the coastal region increases poverty among vulnerable family members left behind.

## Economic Impacts of Low-Carbon Growth Scenarios

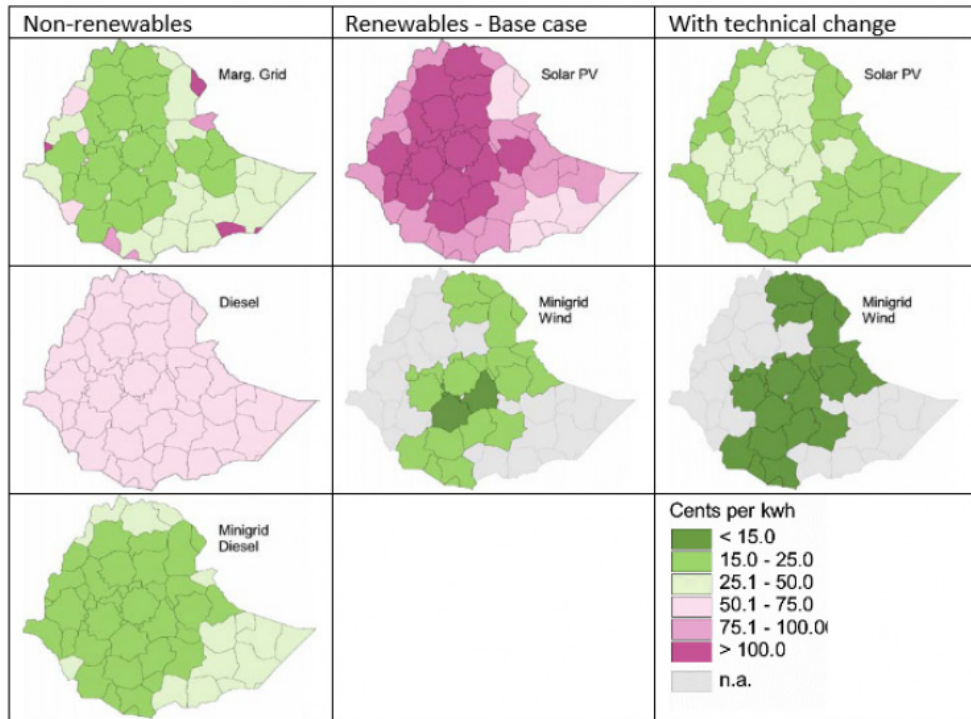
**What if controlling deforestation alone could help a country meet its carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions reduction target?** This may be the case for Brazil. In 2010, KCP researchers launched a series of studies in six developing countries, exploring pathways for low-carbon growth. A key take-away of the research is that

although there are many emissions mitigation approaches that countries can adopt, sometimes fully implementing a single measure can yield surprisingly efficient results. A [study by Chen and Timilsina \(2012\)](#) shows that by 2040 in Brazil, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from energy use and industrial processes under a business-as-usual approach would be almost three times as high as those in 2010, and they would account for more than half the national total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, if the current policy aiming to reduce deforestation by 70 percent is fully implemented, there would be no need to cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions through other measures, such as energy use and industrial processes, until 2035, as emissions reduction through controlling deforestation alone would be enough to meet Brazil's voluntary carbon mitigation target. If implemented, this would provide valuable time for Brazil to adjust its energy system to reduce emissions from business-as-usual levels.

### Clean Electricity Options in Africa

**There has been considerable energy transformation across Africa, but how can countries balance the need for essential economic development and the aspirations to keep carbon emissions in check?** Across several countries in Sub-Saharan Africa in 2010, researchers estimated the costs of production and transmission for renewable electricity and conventional grid electricity from a fossil source. [Deichmann et al. \(2010\)](#) show that stand-alone or mini-grid renewable energy plays an important role in expanding rural energy access. In the case of Ethiopia, mini-grid wind power is already more cost competitive than central grid electricity in most areas of the country (figure 1). Estimates for Ghana and Kenya reveal similar patterns. The research also demonstrates that solar photovoltaic power will become competitive in large parts of Ethiopia, when likely technological changes and cost reduction over the next 20 years are considered.

**FIGURE 1: Geographic Distribution of Levelized Energy Costs in Ethiopia**



Source: [Deichmann et al. 2010](#).

## The Economics of Forest Conservation Efforts

Land use (agriculture and forestry) represents 17 percent of carbon emissions. Small farms in developing countries are particularly susceptible to climate change and extreme weather conditions. The following two innovative research projects delve into the tricky issue of the economics of forest conservation efforts.

### (1) Putting a Price on the Amazon Forest

Fifteen percent of the Amazon's original forest area has already been lost. Would people be willing to pay to reduce or avoid additional losses? That was the question a group of researchers posed in a survey conducted in 2011, reaching more than 200 environmental valuation experts from 36 countries. The researchers asked the

experts to predict the willingness to pay for Amazon forest preservation among their own countries' populations. The [survey results](#) show that the average willingness to pay to protect the current Amazon rainforest until 2050 ranges from a low of \$4–\$36 per household per year in 12 Asian countries to a high of approximately \$100 in Canada, Germany, and Norway, with other high-income countries between these ranges. The [European expert judgments](#) indicated a willingness to pay for preserving the current Amazon rainforest of approximately €28 per European household per year on average.

In 2014, with additional support from KCP, a team launched [a follow-up project to map the value of the Amazon forest's ecosystem services](#). Their [map](#) assigned explicit economic values to all measurable impacts, including food production, raw material provision (rubber and timber), greenhouse gas mitigation, and other economic effects due to climate change. As deforestation of the Amazon surged to [a decade-high in 2020](#), this project provides a useful tool for policy makers to weigh the costs and benefits of various forest-related programs.

## (2) Wild Tiger Habitats and the Market Variables That Affect Them: An Innovative Forecasting Model Using Remote Sensing Technologies

The survival of many wildlife species depends on conservation of their natural habits in the forests. Deforestation is one of the biggest issues in global land use and threatens wildlife populations. However, identifying deforestation is not easy, because such areas are constantly evolving, particularly in response to changing economic and environmental conditions.

Research on tiger habitat conservation (conducted in 2011–15) developed an innovative forecasting model, using a high-resolution remote-sensing database, and pinpointed the most endangered areas in tiger habitats in 12 Asian countries. Researchers found that deforestation in all the tiger habitat countries was affected by economic variables. In particular, changes in the markets for world forest products and national financial policies had significant, measurable effects on deforestation. But there are also considerable differences in sensitivity to these influences across countries. In the export-oriented economies of Indonesia and Malaysia,

deforestation is highly sensitive to changes in exchange rates, real interest rates, and the prices of forest products. In contrast, countries such as India, Bangladesh, and Nepal show significantly lower sensitivities to these variables.

These two pieces of forest-related research highlight the importance of further examinations into sustainable land use and agricultural policies and practices. The researchers and data scientists are pushing the frontier of research in this domain, including through studies on sustainable land management practices, sustainable irrigation infrastructure, mangroves and dependent livelihoods, survey methods for measuring adaptation and mitigation strategies, and so forth. More broadly, current and future research projects are looking into (i) the linkage of urbanization and mobility, such as transportation decarbonization and the climate and migration nexus; (ii) energy policy and markets, such as pricing off-grid versus grid expansion policies, clean energy technologies, and optimization and modeling tools to develop the least-cost electrification plans; as well as (iii) governance, regulation, and climate policy, including carbon pricing and machine learning–based projections of deforestation, pollution, and carbon outputs along with economic growth trajectories using geospatial data.

## Health and Crisis

One of the most crucial benefits of empirical research is that it helps in learning from the past, so that the same policy mistakes may not be repeated. The COVID-19 pandemic initially appeared to be a global health crisis, but it quickly morphed into a full-blown economic crisis with detrimental impacts on people's ordinary daily routines.

### What to Do When a Global Health Crisis Morphs into a Global Food Crisis

It is [estimated](#) that the pandemic may have doubled the number of people facing severe food insecurity by the end of 2020. There are growing global concerns around food insecurity and what it means for the fight against poverty. Learning from previous food crises in 2008 and 2010–12, [the international community has](#)

[called for three key actions](#) to be taken in 2021: (i) enabling the free flow of food, (ii) bolstering social safety nets, and (iii) enhancing prevention and preparedness. Several KCP-supported projects examine past food crises through these three lenses.

#### (1) Preventing Artificial Price Spikes That May Result from Trade Protection Policies

**If there is one lesson that past global food crises have taught us, it would be that trade barriers and price insulation policies, such as export restrictions and border protection policies, were not just ineffective in stabilizing domestic food prices, but also contributed to artificial price spikes in staple food items that made vulnerable populations in developing countries worse off.**

According to World Bank price data, the worldwide price of rice increased by 127 percent between 2005 and 2008, and the price of wheat increased by 114 percent. How much of the price surge was due to trade barriers? [A KCP project conducted immediately after the crisis](#) demonstrated that 45 percent of the price spike for rice was due to insulation policies, and 30 percent of the price increase in wheat could be explained by border protection policies. This research shows that the main culprit was the collective action problem. This means that although these measures might have reduced the magnitude of price surges in individual economies, when all countries responded in the same way, it contributed to price surges worldwide and even helped magnify international price instability. Such policies may engender more negative effects such as [destabilizing domestic prices](#) and [reversing the poverty reduction impacts of the initial increases in world prices](#).

#### (2) Bolstering Social Safety Nets and Enhancing Preparedness against Future Crises

**As decades of research have shown, social safety nets can serve as a protective shield for poor populations against acute food insecurity in times of crisis.** [A recent World Bank research report](#) examines the effects of Ethiopia's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP), which is a large transfer program that serves as the backbone of the country's social protection system. The research shows that PSNP has helped offset virtually all the adverse changes induced by the COVID-19 pandemic—PSNP beneficiary households were 9.3 percentage points less likely to be food insecure than nonbeneficiary households. And the protective power of the

program has been even greater for poorer households and those living in remote areas. The program's beneficiaries were also less likely to cut spending on health, education, and agricultural inputs. These results show that a well-designed social protection program can significantly reduce the likelihood of vulnerable populations becoming food insecure during crises.

Understandably, public works programs will not always have significant and measurable welfare benefits. [A KCP study on Malawi's public works program that was conducted in 2012–13](#) evaluated its effects on food security. The study found that Malawi's public works program did not improve food security during the study period, nor did it increase the use of fertilizer or ownership of durable goods. Even for the lean season program, the effect on the food security of treated households was negligible. These findings contrast with other positive evidence of public works programs that differ in their design and objectives and serve as a reminder that public works programs do not always yield the intended results. Future avenues of investigation into the parameters, such as longer duration and more flexible schedules, could further enhance the potential impact of these short-term social protection tools. Luckily, mid-corrections are possible. The project's findings are feeding into a subsequent project on redesigning the public works program in Malawi.

### (3) Avoiding Lifelong Scars That May Result from Food Insecurity Caused by the Pandemic

**A large adverse shock to the economy, such as the current COVID-19 pandemic, could cause permanent scars on a child's life at a later stage, including those that are induced by malnutrition and poor livelihood strategies, resulting from unanticipated surges in food prices.** A KCP research project analyzed [the long-term economic impact of the 2008 food crisis in rural Indonesia](#), using Indonesian household data collected in 2007 and 2010. The researchers discovered a significant negative impact on child growth among non-farming households due to food price spikes, despite government-backed support programs targeting poor households. The magnitude of the negative impact on the children's height scores was so large that it might potentially lead to insufficient human capital formation and other life-long disadvantages. Furthermore, available mitigation strategies,



such as public and private transfers, failed to mitigate food price spike impacts among non-farmers. This finding underscores the potential impact of large and long-lasting food insecurity on human development.

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the World Bank has been closely monitoring the evolving socioeconomic impacts, including the food security situation, and assessing the sizes of these impacts. [LSMS-supported, high-frequency phone surveys on COVID-19](#) allow for estimation of the immediate economic impacts of the pandemic in African countries and facilitate tracking its evolution over time on a monthly basis. Just after the April-June 2020 outbreak, 61 percent of the adult population, representing more than 100 million adults, suffered moderate to severe food insecurity in Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, and Uganda. By August, food insecurity had declined moderately to 58 percent of adults, representing 97.6 million people across the four countries. However, households received very little outside assistance, and their ability to cope with shocks remained limited. [Another study](#) provided early evidence of increasing food insecurity in Mali due to the pandemic. It highlighted that urban households were 33 percent more likely to experience moderate food insecurity compared with those in rural areas.

### How to Protect and Train the Health Care Workforce for Pandemic Response and Effective Vaccination Rollout?

The COVID-19 pandemic tests the resilience of primary health care systems and raises questions of how to maintain health care quality in a time of crisis. The largest global vaccination rollout in history has started, but many countries are not well prepared for fast and effective implementation. According to the World Bank's [vaccine-readiness assessments](#) of 128 low- and middle-income countries, although 85 percent of the countries have national vaccination plans, only 30 percent have developed processes to train the large number of front-line vaccinators who will be needed. At the same time, the second and third waves of COVID-19 are still causing devastating blows in many countries.

The need to improve health care quality has never been more acute than it is now. What are the roles of informal health care workers in meeting critical health care needs in rural areas? How can patient safety be effectively ensured to prevent intra-hospital disease transmission? What are the inspection and monitoring practices that should be put in place to accompany a regulatory framework on minimum patient safety protocols? This section introduces a few pieces of research to shed light on these issues.

#### (1) Tapping into the Potential of Informal Health Care Workers

**The pandemic calls for an all-hands-on-deck approach. This means that all forms of health care, including those provided by informal actors, could potentially be added to the suite of solutions to respond to the pandemic and deploy vaccines.** A KCP [project paper on health care quality](#) in India, which was published in 2016, provides tips on how to solve the lack of access to health care in rural areas, which is now a dire need. Data collected in villages in Madhya Pradesh, India, show interesting results that challenge conventional wisdom. In Madhya Pradesh, 77 percent of rural primary care was provided by “informal” doctors, who may lack formal medical qualifications but practice medicine in private clinics. On measures of incorrect treatments or overuse of incorrect medicines, there was no difference between informal private health care providers and their formal public counterparts. Indeed, informal providers spent more time with patients and were more likely to adhere to a checklist of recommended case-specific questions and examinations than public providers were. This raises the question of whether training informal providers, who have more incentives to exert effort, can improve the quality of health care more broadly, especially in places where the practice of seeing informal providers is more prevalent, such as in rural areas.

To test this hypothesis, researchers in a [subsequent KCP study](#) conducted a randomized evaluation of a nine-month training program for informal providers in West Bengal, India. The training included free lectures for informal providers on a variety of topics, including basic medical conditions, triage, and the avoidance of harmful practices. Informal providers who took the training significantly increased the likelihood of correct case management. In addition, the demand for informal

providers' services increased, and so did their revenues. Informed by this study, the Government of West Bengal scaled up its training program to all providers in the state. Of course, structuring the training program for informal providers requires tremendous effort, but leveraging private and public health care providers is crucial for meeting the overwhelming demand. Moreover, regulating and engaging with the informal health sector to deliver quality care while simultaneously strengthening the public health system is a long-term solution that can help build a resilient health care system for a future crisis.

(2) **Going Back to the Basics: Following Infection Prevention and Control Protocols to Improve Patient Safety**  
The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has stretched hospital capacity at an unprecedented scale. **A fundamental step to minimize the risk of intra-hospital disease transmission is to follow stringent infection prevention and control protocols, but such practices are usually not followed thoroughly in many places.** A recently completed [KCP project](#) revealed that compliance was very low for certain standard hygienic practices. The team traced 14,328 patients through 935 health facilities in three regions of Kenya in 2015. The team observed that while most of the workers (87 percent) followed safety protocols for injection and blood-sampling safety, only 2.3 percent adhered to hand hygiene practices. These compliance rates were only weakly associated with the characteristics of health care workers and facilities, such as knowledge and the availability of supplies, which suggests that perhaps a [broader discussion on possibilities of behavioral changes is needed](#).

**With observations of low compliance with infection prevention and control practices, how can governments effectively improve the safety of patients in practice?** A group of DEC researchers conducted [a large randomized controlled trial](#) on accountability and compliance mechanisms for minimum patient safety standards in public and private clinics in Kenya, where the government had announced a new regulatory framework in 2016. To align the incentives for compliance with minimum patient safety standards, the study introduced three broad components across the intervention: (i) a regulatory framework accompanied by clear guidelines, (ii) a monitoring system to track compliance and enforce warnings and sanctions over time, and (iii) a scoring and information scorecard system

to disclose compliance status. The early findings showed that the intervention induced significant improvements in patient safety across the board, without increasing patients' out-of-pocket payments or reducing the demand for health care. The average compliance level for the studied facilities increased from "minimally compliant" to "partially compliant." These were exciting results, since prior to the trial, only 3 percent of the facilities complied with minimum patient safety standards. This study highlights the importance of accountability mechanisms and incentives in the design and implementation of a comprehensive regulatory framework. This pilot evaluation has influenced scaling-up of the implementation of the regulatory framework to all 47 counties in Kenya.

Since the early 2000s, KCP has supported multi-phase projects on health care quality and produced research on the measurements and determinants of health care quality. [New methods and tools have been developed](#) to measure and assess the quality of health care. The tools have become widely accepted and quoted in key publications, including those by the National Academies of Medicine, and have been replicated in multiple countries worldwide. Since the onset of the COVID-19 outbreak, teams have been mobilized to support emergency health operations by closely monitoring and tracking the pandemic's economic and health impacts. For instance, researchers in DEC, jointly with the [Global Financing Facility for Women, Children, and Adolescents](#), provided support to 36 low-income and lower-middle-income countries to report monthly updates of health facility data to [health management information systems](#). The data and their analytical assessments contribute to monitoring the continuity of essential health services in each country. With the launch of KCP Phase IV, more research, data, and analytical efforts will be devoted to analyzing effective emergency responses, vaccination rollouts, and the overall quality of health care.

## Parenting Tips for Overcoming Family Challenges during the Current Pandemic

During the COVID-19 pandemic, life at home looks quite different from before; and due to the high economic stress, prolonged social isolation, and emotional anxiety that resulted from having to play multiple roles at home, there is more disturbing

news about increases in domestic violence, abuse, and neglect of children. This section features empirical evidence related to three dimensions of parenting and learning. The first piece calls attention to socio-emotional learning, which may generate positive academic performance and help prevent crime; the second estimates the effects of parenting programs and impacts on children's well-being; and the last looks beyond the immediate family and discusses the benefits of having empowered friends.

### (1) Socio-Emotional Learning Can Prevent Youth Crime

The pandemic has been a disproportionately severer shock to impoverished neighborhoods, where teens are especially prone to gang recruitment and engaging in criminal activities. The prolonged socio-economic and mental health challenges could affect high-risk children and increase the likelihood of youth crime and violence. How can communities tackle young people's exposure to and participation in crime? [A new DEC study](#) reveals that after-school programs (ASPs) in El Salvador—which include a specific curriculum oriented toward fostering socio-emotional skills—may generate direct impacts on the academic, behavioral, and violence outcomes of vulnerable public school students. Experimental evidence from the research shows that the intervention improved students' academic performance—it increased students' grades and reduced reports of bad behavior. Enrolled students also had better attitudes toward school and reduced their absenteeism by 23 percent.

The researchers also revealed that improved academic performance and reduction in violent behaviors were explained by the improvement in the students' socio-emotional skills. The study provides novel evidence on the positive effects of ASPs on students' emotional regulation—the way in which individuals consciously control their emotional and physical responses to given stimuli. The participant students perceived that they could manage or control what happens in their lives to a greater extent than nonparticipating students did. The authors argue that the enhancement of the students' emotional regulation capacity was the main factor that contributed to the ASPs' behavioral and academic benefits. This research underscores the importance of incorporating socio-emotional learning into youth educational programs, including through online engagements.

## (2) A Low-Cost Parenting Program Can Produce Long-Lasting Changes in the Lives of Poor Children and Their Families

Do parenting programs work, and do they induce long-lasting changes in children? [A KCP-funded study that evaluated a group parenting program in Chile](#) demonstrates that parenting programs could improve self-efficacy, which in turn would also induce positive changes in parenting practices at home and improved parent-child interaction. Social interactions with other parents within the same geographical area, sharing similar concerns about the challenges of parenting, may also stimulate better parenting behavior. One such successful program is *Nadie es Perfecto* (NEP), a large-scale, low-cost group parenting program in Chile targeting poor families. The program provides six to eight weekly group training sessions for parents of children ages 0–5 years. The strength of the approach lies in a semi-structured curriculum that adapts to the group's interests and needs, based on a model of experiential learning designed for adults and delivered by trained and certified facilitators.

According to the large-scale field experiment conducted in 2011 and a follow-up survey in 2014, the NEP program significantly strengthened home environments and children's language and socio-emotional development outcomes, and the impacts lasted well beyond the conclusion of the program. Notably, NEP seems to operate by changing parental beliefs, including self-efficacy, perceived impact of own behavior on their children's development, and perceived social support and expectations, and by improving positive parenting strategies with children.

NEP could provide an interesting model case for other countries. Its low cost and intensity, its suitability for integration within existing health platforms and services, and the fact that it achieved sustained impacts over time make it an attractive model to be adapted to other settings. More work is needed to test how the curriculum and intervention can be adapted to low- and middle-income settings with lower human resource capacity than Chile.

## (3) Mothers Who Have More Empowered Friends Invest More in Girls

The effects of peers during the school years are well known. Having motivational

friends in school makes students more goal oriented. Likewise, aspirational co-workers influence individuals' future career paths. Do friends also influence parenting practices? This question is particularly relevant for how much say mothers may have in their children's upbringing, particularly in conservative societies where women often have limited access to information. [A DEC study](#) examined whether having highly empowered friends could improve a mother's intra-household bargaining power, autonomy, and beliefs about gender roles. Mothers learn from their friends and are likely to adopt their friends' practices, especially with respect to investments in children. The study investigated the spillover effect of a female empowerment program from participants to nonparticipating friends. The researchers investigated female autonomy, perceived norms about gender, and the intra-household bargaining power of women whose friends had participated in a women's education program in Uttarakhand, India. They discovered that mothers who had more empowered friends fed their daughters more protein-rich diets and had them spend less time on household chores, compared with mothers with fewer empowered friends. Peer effects on women's autonomy were also reported: mothers with empowered friends were more likely to leave the house and work outside the household without needing permission. However, the peer effects on mothers' beliefs about gender roles were limited. The only significant impact observed was that friends' empowerment decreased the likelihood of a nonparticipant saying that marriage is the best reason to educate girls. This lack of impact demonstrates that social norms are sticky, especially norms related to gender roles. The findings highlight the substantial spillover effects of empowerment programs and emphasize the importance of accounting for social networks and local context when designing interventions targeted at women.

## Dignity and Social Inclusion

Due to prejudices, historical legacies, and discriminatory cultural norms, certain groups of people are systemically marginalized and discouraged from fully participating in or contributing to society. And those who bear the tag of minority populations because of their ethnicity, religion, or sexual orientation often face the most discrimination. [A World Bank study on the cost of excluding minorities](#) in Eastern

Europe shows that the annual productivity losses resulting from Roma exclusion in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Romania, and Serbia range from €230 million to €900 million. This section highlights a few pieces of research that examine ways to build an inclusive society through the lens of social identities. Identities derived from caste, religion, gender, ethnic background, and sexual orientation may considerably affect individuals' ability to realize their full potential.

## The Quest for a Better Future of Dignity and Equal Opportunities

**Dismantling discriminative laws does not end social exclusion immediately. People's perceptions of race, religion, and gender, which may be influenced by history or past institutions, also shape social exclusion.** For example, [a study](#) measured how caste-based identities impacted people's performance in India after the country's commitment to equality and constitutional abolition of caste-based discrimination. In a field experiment, the researchers assessed children's intellectual performance when making caste identity public. When caste was hidden, low-caste boys solved mazes just as well as high-caste boys. However, publicly revealing caste identity in mixed-caste groups created a significant gap in the number of mazes solved, and the results favored the high castes. This finding may suggest that an uneasy tension exists in young people's minds in India: a traditional worldview that presumes caste is destiny and a modern one that calls for each person to shape their own destiny.

**Are people from different caste and religious backgrounds fairly represented in the courts? Are people from the same religious background more likely to pair up as petitioners and lawyers? And how are discriminatory laws affecting minority populations' access to formal institutions, education, the labor market, property, public services, and social safety nets?** The following research provides two deep dives into these topics.

### (1) Representation and Identity in the Justice system: The Effects of Caste, Religion, and Gender

In some parts of the world, rigid social divisions along the lines of caste, religion, and gender have been a major impediment to welfare improvement. This has been



the case for Bihar, which is one of India's poorest and most divided states. For much of Bihar's recent history, upper caste groups have continued to have greater economic and social opportunities than lower castes; divisions between Hindus and Muslims are heavily influenced by colonial history; and Bihar has one of the highest levels of gender inequality in India. Against this social context, [an ongoing KCP](#) project explores how these identity-driven social divides may have affected the functioning of judiciary systems, and how social movements are transforming social stratification in Bihar. Similar studies are underway in Chile, Croatia, and Peru.

**The research first revealed that Muslims, women, and lower caste groups were consistently underrepresented among lawyers, judges, and petitioners, even compared with other state institutions in Bihar.** This result stems from the analysis of more than one million cases filed at the High Court of Bihar between 2009 and 2019. Of the 84 judges observed over the 11-year period, there were no judges from the lower caste, and very few judges were from minority communities. For this exercise, researchers studied last names in the courts to infer the caste status of petitioners, lawyers, and judges. The identity assignment exercise revealed that specific last names were clustered in the courts. Notably, there were clearly some specific judges and lawyers who appeared together quite frequently. There are of course other factors that drive the co-occurrence of certain judges and lawyers, but social identities play a role in the process.

**Second, the matching patterns of petitioners, judges, and lawyers may provide additional insights on the relationship networks based on caste, religion, and gender in the court process.** The researchers tested whether these three relationships, petitioners-judges, lawyers-judges, and petitioners-lawyers, were randomly matched. Legally speaking, a petitioner cannot select a judge or influence the court to be heard by a specific judge. In the same manner, lawyers and judges should not be associated with any social identity. But petitioners should be able to choose their lawyers freely. Based on these legal foundations, it could be assumed that the analysis would find a strong matching tendency only in the petitioners-lawyers relationship and random assignments in the petitioners-judges and lawyers-judges pairs. The empirical evidence confirms the assumption. That

is, judges are assigned independently from social identities, which means that an influential petitioner, with high social status for example, should not be able to choose to make their case in front of a specific judge from the same social group or pressure for preferential treatment. For the petitioners-lawyers duo, the researchers found that petitioners with Muslim last names were more likely to be represented by a lawyer with a similar name to file their cases.

**Finally, the data showed that the use of caste-neutral names was rising throughout the study period, as the practice of caste-neutral last names was adopted to reduce the salience of caste in formal institutions in Bihar.**

Almost half of the petitioners had caste-neutral last names. Moreover, caste-neutral last names were clustered together as petitioners and lawyers, suggesting that caste-neutral names are now a new form of stratification in their own right. This finding supports the argument that social movements are known to disrupt existing social orders (in this case, caste networks), but they could also inadvertently create new social categories that may perform a similar role.

## (2) New Database on Antidiscrimination Laws Related to Ethnic, Religious, and Sexual Minorities

Despite growing interest in studying social justice and discrimination against minorities around the world, comprehensive data sets on antidiscrimination laws and regulations are still limited. Developing a new database in this area is crucial to facilitate more research and inform policies on discriminative laws and marginalized groups. [A KCP project](#) that was completed in 2017 developed the first internationally comparable indicators to measure discriminatory laws and regulations on the basis of ethnic, religious, and sexual groups. Six indicators were defined to measure discriminatory legislation: (i) access to institutions, (ii) access to education, (iii) access to the labor market, (iv) access to property, (v) access to public services and social protection, and (vi) protection from hate crimes and hate speech. A pilot study was conducted in Bulgaria, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, Tanzania, and Vietnam.

The data set shows that to various degrees, minorities in all six pilot countries were discriminated against in accessing institutions, education, the labor market,

property, and public services and social safety nets. Members of minorities in these countries were also victims of hate crimes and the targets of hate speech due to their ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, and identity. All six countries have some laws addressing discrimination against minorities, including nondiscrimination legislation on access to the labor market. But many gaps remain in access to property, public goods, and social services. The study also found that of the three minority types—ethnic, religious, and sexual minorities—the least protected under the law were sexual minorities. Although data from only six countries cannot provide statistically significant evidence, the pilot study’s findings emphasize the need for further research to encourage a wider debate on the consequences of systematic discrimination against minorities and to help governments critically review their legal frameworks.

## Looking Forward—Summaries of Approved Projects

KCP recently completed its first round of the call for proposals under its new phase—KCP IV. Fourteen projects were awarded a total of \$2,194,961. The selected projects cover four broad themes: (i) jobs and economic transformation, (ii) governance and institutions, (iii) climate change, and (iv) gender and development.

The expected outputs from these 14 projects are wide-ranging, including but not limited to policy papers that can be published in top academic journals; new data sets, indicators, and survey instruments; non-technical papers, reports, and briefs targeted at government and operational counterparts; presentations and blogposts to highlight key results in a more accessible format for a wider audience; as well as capacity-building workshops and dissemination events to engage stakeholders in local research institutions, think tanks, and civil society organizations.

This section provides a brief introduction to these 14 newly awarded projects.

### Jobs and Economic Transformation

#### Enhancing Traditional Apprenticeships for Youths and Firms in Sub-Saharan Africa—Experimental Evidence from Nigeria

Apprenticeships are one of the main sources of skill training for low-skilled youths as well as micro and small firms in low-income and lower-middle-income economies. Upgrading apprenticeship systems has become an important objective to improve productivity among vulnerable youths and employment prospects in small and informal firms where most jobs are concentrated. The project aims to generate new experimental evidence about the effectiveness of a government-led program to enhance traditional apprenticeships in Nigeria. It will support the implementation of a randomized controlled trial impact evaluation in Nigeria embedded in a large-scale, multi-stakeholder World Bank project (Innovation Development and Effectiveness in the Acquisition of Skills) that aims to enhance the capacity of the Nigerian skills

development system. The randomized controlled trial will assess the relative cost and effectiveness of improving the training of master craftsperson trainers in firms, their ability to certify apprentices' skills, and the provision of dual, center-based training in foundational, technical, and soft skills for youths/apprentices.

### Promoting Economic Inclusion at Scale through Self and Wage Employment Support in Tanzania

Finding effective policies to improve productive employment opportunities among poor, low-skilled populations in Africa is core to the challenge of fostering inclusive growth. Programs such as cash-for-work or economic inclusion/micro-entrepreneurship support are some of the most common government-led social protection and jobs interventions, and they sometimes compete with each other in policy dialogues. Yet little is known about the relative effectiveness of these programs as they are often studied in isolation. This project aims to fill the knowledge gap by studying the relative impacts of wage employment support and self-employment support together. The project will use a multi-arm cluster randomized controlled trial to examine the relative and combined impacts of a self-employment support component (livelihood) and a wage employment component (public works) as part of a large-scale expansion of these components in the Tanzania Productive Social Safety Net program. The project will further cross-randomize the mode of payment (digital versus manual) to understand the impact of digital e-payment, with particular attention to gender outcomes.

### Evaluating the Impact of a Business Plan Competition in Kenya

This project aims to contribute to the policy discussion on economic transformation and job creation among youth—one of the most critical challenges in Kenya and internationally. The high number of new entrants to the workforce in Kenya is fast outpacing the capacity of the economy to absorb them in productive employment. Labor productivity has stagnated, and employment rates are particularly low among young Kenyan women, driven mostly by lower labor force participation. Given these constraints to employment, promoting entrepreneurship is an

important policy goal for meaningfully occupying a burgeoning workforce. Through a multi-stage design, the project will study the impacts of a large capital infusion to youth entrepreneurs through a countrywide business plan competition, discern the impacts of different amounts of capital, and identify which aspects of the business plan competition process are most effective in improving business performance and employment outcomes.

### Making Working Capital Available to Marginally Riskier Firms

Micro, small, and medium-size enterprises (MSMEs) are an essential part of economies, yet they often face challenges when trying to access credit. This project aims to provide insights on the impact of offering credit to financially constrained MSMEs, thus informing the debate on policies to address the MSME finance gap. The project will partner with the Brazilian Small Business Support Service (SEBRAE) to study different ways of extending credit to financially constrained MSMEs. It revolves around SEBRAE's emergency credit line, which was launched in June 2020 by its regional office in São Paulo, to help MSMEs access working capital during the pandemic crisis. The project will study the effect of the credit line on the performance of marginal borrowers—micro and small firms with a credit score just below the eligibility threshold. In addition, the project will compare their repayment behavior with that of MSMEs with credit scores above the threshold, to investigate whether extending credit to marginal borrowers would lower the repayment rates of the lenders' portfolios. It will also use data on firms' management practices collected by SEBRAE to study whether these data can be used to screen viable borrowers.

### Governance and Institutions

#### Optimal Design of Consumption Taxes: Evidence from India's Goods and Services Tax

This project aims at informing policy debates on how to raise tax revenues without hurting growth and impacting vulnerable households. It will quantify the trade-offs induced by multiple consumption tax rates, in the context of the largest reform of

the goods and services tax (GST) in India. The project will exploit a confidential administrative data set comprising the universe of GST tax returns in the State of Karnataka over a two-year period, starting at the implementation of the GST in 2017. The administrative tax data will be combined with data on statutory tax rates of goods and services over time. These data will also be combined with survey data on household expenditures to study the equity gains due to rate differentiation, and data from the Annual Survey of Industries to proxy for the size of the informal sector in each industry. The project will help estimate the losses in tax revenue generated by differentiated tax rates and the shares due to tax evasion, firms shifting to the informal sector, or mislabeling of products as lower-taxed products. Thus, the project will provide evidence on whether multiple tax rates can be justified on equity or efficiency grounds.

### Recording Small Receipts: Digital Technology Adoption at the Margin of Formalization

This project aims to provide evidence on the impact of digital technology adoption on firm growth and how to improve tax administration efficacy and tax compliance. Corporate income taxes are an important source of tax revenue in developing countries. However, corporate income taxes are also vulnerable to evasion—firms often overreport costs to reduce taxes owed. The introduction of digital technologies that record transactions may reduce accounting costs and in turn enable firm growth, while also reducing tax evasion. Recently, the Rwanda Revenue Authority announced a new policy, Electronic Billing Machine (EBM) for All, which mandates the use of digital receipts for itemized costs in corporate income tax filings in Rwanda. The policy has wide-ranging implications: new requirements for large firms will introduce a tax disadvantage to firms that do not adopt an EBM. The project will use these policy changes, combined with a complementary experiment, to estimate the impacts of EBM for All on large firms (separating reporting and real responses) and small firms (separating negative impacts through the tax disadvantage, and positive impacts through incentivized adoption). Through the Executive Organ forum, it will be possible to feed these research insights directly into administrative policy formation, contributing to better governance.

## Understanding How Public Officials Learn through In-Service Training

The incentives and capacity of public servants to acquire and act on new information are crucial elements of state effectiveness in service delivery. The interaction of incentives and hierarchy is particularly important in public administration, where many activities are noncontractible and tenures are long, implying that the qualities of those in service are critical to the performance of government. This project aims at better understanding the determinants of effective in-service training, and thus an element of state capacity. The project will conduct a randomized controlled trial implemented in collaboration with Ethiopia's Federal Civil Service's core training center—the Ethiopian Management Institute—to introduce interventions and investigate the impact of supervisory involvement in training activities and learning by public servants. It will try to answer several questions. For example, how do interactions between managers and their reports during in-service training impact the incentives to learn and build capabilities between them? And what are the mechanisms that determine the nature of these effects?

## Public Procurement and Firm Behavior

This project aims at informing policy debates on employment generation and growth in firms in the context of public procurement. The project will study the link between public procurement and firms through two main channels, with a specific focus on small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs). First, the project will study whether preferential treatment programs for improving SME participation impact the growth and survival of such firms. It will use both administrative data and an experimental design to study these programs where possible. Second, the project will analyze whether non-targeted procurement practices, such as policies that make public procurement open, competitive, accessible, and inclusive for all firms, are effective in encouraging participation of SMEs and sustaining their growth and survival. It will exploit the rich administrative data in Croatia, Romania, Colombia, and Brazil to run fixed effects regressions to estimate the variation in payment efficiency and transparency of public procurement on various outcomes of interest. The study will inform future policy making on procurement practices that may



encourage firm participation and the trade-offs or potential distortionary effects of implementing them.

## Climate Change

### Leveraging Building Energy Codes and Standards for Climate Change Mitigation

Buildings account for a third of total final energy consumption globally and are responsible for two-fifths of all global greenhouse gas emissions. This project aims at filling an important knowledge gap in developing countries on how to leverage legal and institutional frameworks to battle climate change by mandating minimum energy efficiency performance standards in new and existing buildings. The project will collect data on three priority areas, focusing on data gaps and critical quantitative measurements that are not currently collected systematically or on a global scale. It will provide a new data set of quantitative and comparable measures of the adoption of building energy codes and standards, as well as their enforcement mechanisms and levels of compliance, in 191 cities across the world. The data will be collected through desk research on the relevant building codes and energy efficiency regulations and standards, as well as several rounds of communications with expert respondents to validate the information and understand the actual implementation and enforcement on the ground.

### Does Mass Transit Investment Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions? An Empirical Test with New Satellite Data

The need for rapid reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has prompted an urgent discussion of alternative policy instruments. A critical debate focuses on the potential effectiveness of directed infrastructure investment as a complement to Pigouvian measures such as carbon pricing and emissions permit trading. While few question the potential importance of Pigouvian policies, their modest global uptake to date has raised questions about their political viability. The non-Pigouvian approach to GHG emissions reduction may be a viable alternative to global carbon pricing, but it remains largely untested in practice. This project will use new

satellite-based GHG data to test econometrically the effectiveness of one type of directed infrastructure investment—subway systems—in reducing GHG emissions. The project will aim to answer a core strategic question: Has investment in subway systems produced lower-carbon cities? To illustrate the potential for improved measurement, the project will also develop a prototype GHG emissions performance index for all global cities with populations greater than 500,000, by combining the econometric results and the supporting database constructed for the analysis.

## Gender and Development

### Validating Model-Based Estimates of Intra-Household Resource Allocation and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty

Lack of knowledge about intra-household inequalities and gender gaps in poverty is a serious weakness of the current global poverty monitoring framework. This project aims to understand the relative accuracy and precision of model-based estimates of intra-household resource allocation and individual consumption poverty vis-à-vis gold standard data collection approaches that yield observed resource shares and consumption poverty estimates. The project will build on a previous KCP grant on “Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty” under KCP Phase III that developed a simplified, yet still theory-consistent, ordinary least squares–based strategy to use existing household survey data and estimate individual-level resource shares. The project plans to validate the approach through a randomized survey experiment in one low-income or lower-middle-income country through three different 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.

### The Collection and Analysis of Gender Differentials in Well-Being Narratives

This project aims to shed new light on conceptions of well-being, with narrative data from households. The project will use newly developed tools from linguistics and

machine learning to expand understanding of the conceptualization of well-being, as well as the gender differences in such conceptualizations, by collecting and analyzing open-ended narrative data. These narrative data will then be related to more conventional survey data, which were previously collected from the same study subjects, on consumption, income, assets, subjective well-being, education, mental health, household demographic information, and biomarkers (cortisol). A triangulation of more traditional data with narrative data will yield a sense of the promise and possible uses of narrative data analysis in supplementing traditional poverty and gender analysis. How the constructs of well-being and poverty are conceived and measured is central to the World Bank's twin goals of poverty reduction and shared prosperity. If the project findings lead to a new assessment of the distribution of individual and household welfare, it could help in targeting/implementation of anti-poverty programs and influence policy making.

### Childcare Indicators and Research: Measuring Legal Frameworks for Childcare Provision

Access to childcare is essential for women's participation in the labor market. The role of legal and regulatory frameworks for the provision of childcare services and the existence of potential legal hurdles to provision and uptake of such services have been insufficiently explored. Embedded in the World Bank's Women, Business and the Law project, the research will fill this knowledge gap by contributing new data and analysis measuring legal and regulatory frameworks for childcare provision. Building on existing Women, Business and the Law methodology, the project will investigate the role of legal and regulatory frameworks in the provision of childcare around three pillars—availability, affordability, and quality—through new data. By providing a reliable and comparable measure of the legal environment for the provision of childcare, the proposed data set, indicators, and analysis will be valuable tools for identifying good practices and comparing countries on how conducive their legal frameworks are for the provision of affordable and quality childcare services.

## Lack of Employability Skills and Informational Barriers to Female Labor Force Participation in India: Evidence from Two Randomized Controlled Trials

This project aims to contribute to the policy debate on jobs and human capital development and explore policy options for India to address its worsening female labor force participation. The project will examine whether the lack of employability skills and informational barriers to job search are significant drivers of India's low female labor force participation rate, and whether these barriers can be overcome through the virtual provision of employability skills training, personalized assistance to find internships, informational talks by industry leaders, and access to a Glass-door-type job information portal. The project will conduct two randomized controlled trials (RCTs) with young women who are enrolled in or have recently graduated from vocational training institutes. The first RCT will evaluate the impact of an employability skills program that will be delivered on its own or in combination with personalized internship support to female vocational training students. The second RCT will assess the effects of access to a mobile phone app and virtual talks by industry leaders, both of which seek to reduce informational barriers that hamper effective school-to-work transitions for female vocational training graduates.

# KCP Finances

## Donor Contributions

KCP III, from its inception in December 2014 to June 30, 2021, received US\$16.8 million in cash contributions from seven donors, namely, Norway, Estonia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Finland, France, and Sweden.

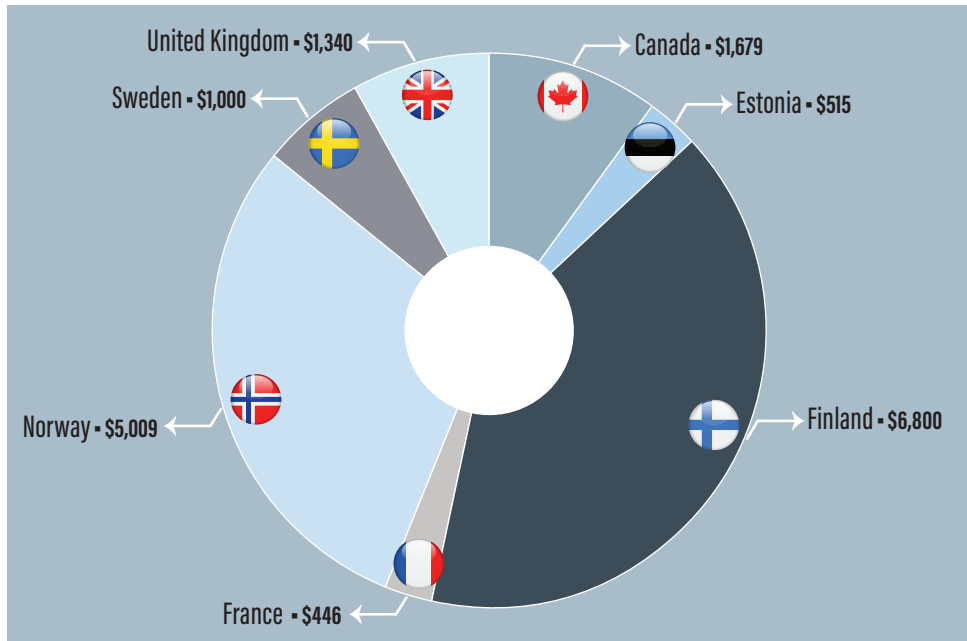
KCP IV, which became active in fiscal year 2021, presently has two donors, Sweden and France. Discussions are ongoing with current and prospective partners to contribute to KCP IV.

Sweden (through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida) was the first donor to contribute to KCP IV, with a pledge of SEK 28 million payable over four tranches. The first tranche contribution of SEK 14 million has been received.

France (through the Agence Francaise de Developpement, AFD) contributed €100,000 to KCP IV.

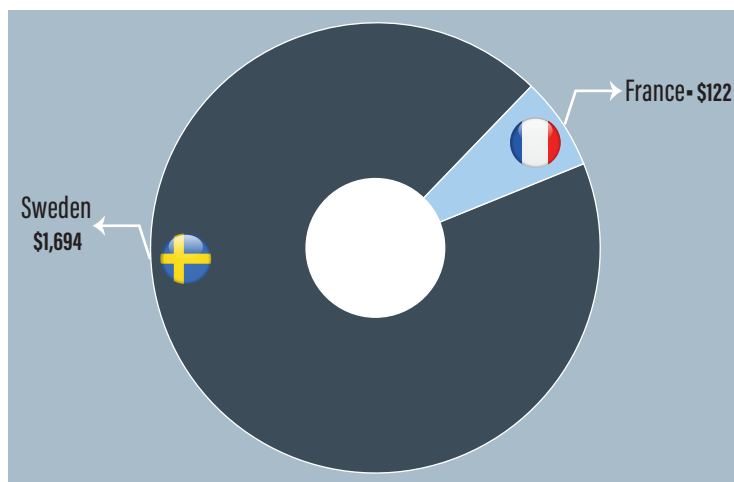
**FIGURE 2: KCP III Donor Contributions Received, by Donor**

From KCP III Inception to June 30, 2021 (US\$, thousands)



**FIGURE 3: KCP IV Donor Contributions Received, by Donor**

From KCP IV Inception to June 30, 2021 (US\$, thousands)



## KCP III Accounts Statement

As of June 30, 2021, Unaudited (US\$)

	TF072304	TF072635	Total
<i>Contributions received</i>			
Norway	4,535,529.17	473,440.02	5,008,969.19
Estonia	480,839.00	34,188.15	515,027.15
United Kingdom	1,340,016.00		1,340,016.00
Canada	303,557.77	1,375,431.73	1,678,989.50
Finland	2,480,684.72	4,319,655.00	6,800,339.72
France	107,235.00	338,468.40	445,703.40
Sweden		999,970.00	999,970.00
<b>Total contributions received</b>	<b>9,247,861.66</b>	<b>7,541,153.30</b>	<b>16,789,014.96</b>
Administrative fee (5%)	(462,393.08)		(462,393.08)
<b>Net contributions received</b>	<b>8,785,468.58</b>	<b>7,541,153.30</b>	<b>16,326,621.88</b>
<i>Investment income</i>	197,965.46	204,206.44	402,171.90
<i>Less:</i>			
Set-up fee	(35,000.00)		(35,000.00)
Project allocations	(8,225,499.37)	(7,636,729.22)	(15,862,228.59)
Technical reviewers' fees	(159,321.45)	(40,656.72)	(199,978.17)
Program management and administration	(252,948.17)		(252,948.17)
<b>Estimated funds available</b>	<b>310,665.05</b>	<b>67,973.80</b>	<b>378,638.85</b>

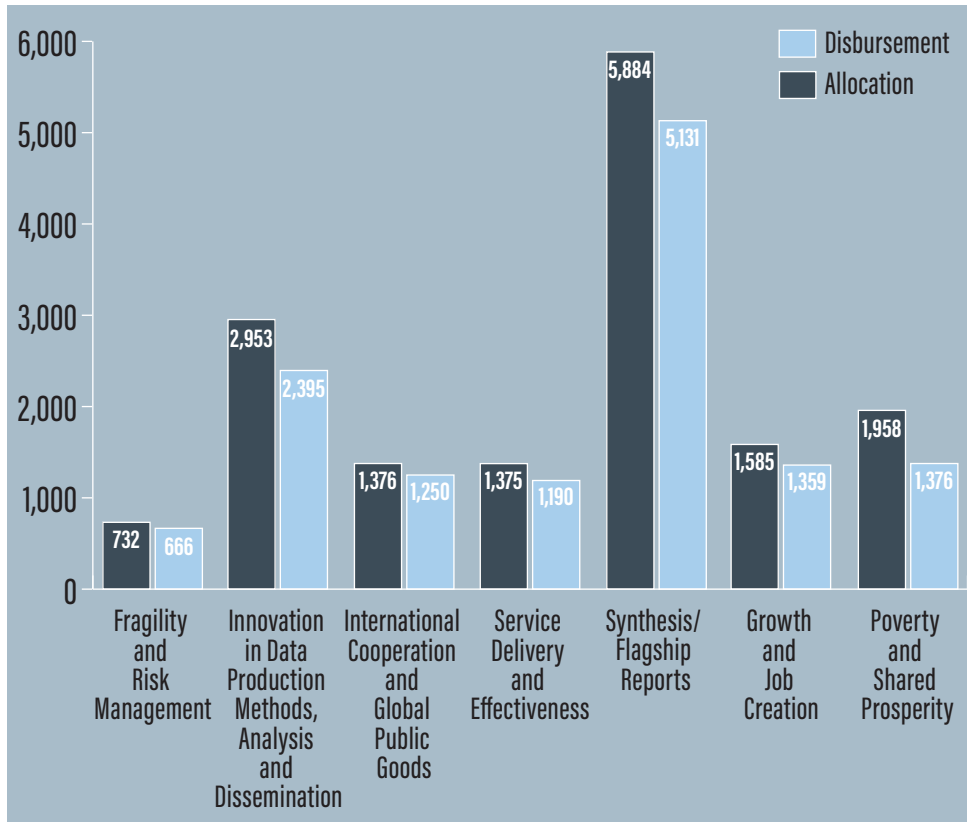
## KCP IV Accounts Statement

As of June 30, 2021, Unaudited

	Currency	Amount	Amount (US\$)
<i>Contributions received</i>			
Sweden	SEK	14,000,000.00	1,693,889.91
France	EUR	100,000.00	122,000.01
<b>Total contributions received</b>			<b>1,815,889.92</b>
<i>Outstanding pledges (signed)</i>			
Sweden	SEK	14,000,000.00	1,645,684.19
<b>Total outstanding pledges (signed)</b>			<b>1,645,684.19</b>
<i>Investment income</i>			(211.37)
<b>Estimated funds available</b>			<b>3,461,362.74</b>

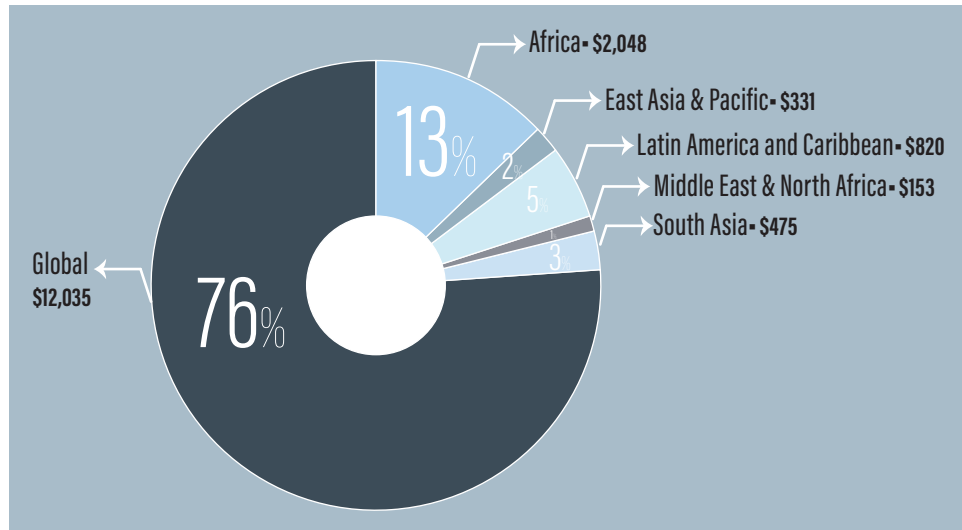
# Annex A1. KCP Projects Portfolio

**FIGURE A1.1 KCP III Allocations and Disbursements by Window**  
From KCP III Inception to June 30, 2021 (US\$, thousands)





**FIGURE A1.2 KCP III Allocations, by Region**  
From KCP III Inception to June 30, 2021 (US\$, thousands)



**TABLE A1.1 KCP III Allocations and Disbursements**

From KCP III Inception to June 30, 2020 (US\$)

	Project Name	Task Team Leader	Amount	Disbursements	Available
<b>FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT</b>					
1	Global Financial Development Report 2016—Global Banking	Robert J. Cull	200,000	200,000	–
2	Social network mapping and analysis for youth living in high-violence urban neighborhoods in Honduras	Marcus Erik Holmlund	130,000	129,957	43
3	Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico and Colombia: Disclosure and Transparency of Information	Xavier Gine	49,750	49,750	–
4	Big Data in Migration Research	Caglar Ozden	100,000	95,975	4,025
5	Afghanistan cell phone records to estimate poverty	Guadalupe Bedoya Arguelles	74,892	74,892	–
6	A home away from home: improving the lives of adolescent refugees	Erin Munro Kelley	97,700	47,186	50,514
7	Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico: Disclosure and Transparency of Information	Xavier Gine	80,000	67,986	12,014
<b>TOTAL—FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT</b>			<b>732,342</b>	<b>665,746</b>	<b>66,596</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	74,931	74,931	–
9	Worldwide Governance Indicators 2016–2018	Aart C. Kraay	92,808	92,808	–
10	Generation of synthetic data for ex-ante impact assessments	Olivier Dupriez	89,655	89,655	–
11	Measuring and Analyzing Teacher Knowledge and Behavior	Deon P. Filmer	99,989	99,989	–
12	Producing, Analyzing and Visualizing Global Income Distributions	Tariq Afzal Khokhar	55,874	55,874	–
13	2016 World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and Supervision	Robert J. Cull	199,782	199,782	–
14	Benchmarking the Private Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa	Silvia Muzi	299,627	299,627	–
15	Poverty imputation handbook & research	Hai-Anh H. Dang	99,988	99,988	–
16	Machine Learning Algorithms for Poverty Prediction: An Empirical Comparative Assessment	Olivier Dupriez	180,000	180,000	–
17	Measuring Process Productivity in Bureaucracies	Daniel Oliver Rogger	79,983	79,983	–

	Project Name	Task Team Leader	Amount	Disbursements	Available
18	Measuring Countries' Statistical Capacity	Hai-Anh H. Dang	120,000	98,519	21,481
19	Using big data to measure urban congestion	Harris Selod	65,844	65,844	-
20	Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty	Talip Kilic	129,966	129,966	-
21	Structuring 50 years of knowledge on development	Olivier Dupriez	60,000	60,000	-
22	Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar	Svetoslava Petkova Milusheva	49,931	49,931	-
23	Predicting Credit Worthiness through Digital Engagement	Bilal Husnain Zia	65,000	53,680	11,320
24	Using Bayesian Methods to Measure Whether Improving Management Improves Exporting in Colombia	David J. McKenzie	75,000	40,668	34,332
25	Cross-Country Firm Dataset Built from Administrative Tax Return Data	Pierre Jean Bachas	100,000	99,979	21
26	Matters of Place: Maximizing the Potential of Georeferenced Microdata Within the Limits of Confidentiality	Siobhan Murray	99,571	99,571	-
27	Methods of Imputation-Based Estimates for Welfare Outcomes with Household Surveys: Research and Guidelines	Hai-Anh H. Dang	250,000	137,865	112,135
28	Research Platforms: A Pilot Project for Education in Pakistan	Deon P. Filmer	150,000	148,212	1,788
29	Measuring Time Use Well	Talip Kilic	175,000	-	175,000
30	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	90,000	68,712	21,289
31	Data Systems for Safer Cities and Inclusive Growth	Guadalupe Bedoya Arguelles	100,000	69,696	30,304
32	Using household listing and satellite data to improve survey sampling frames	Michael Wild	150,000	-	150,000
<b>TOTAL—INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION</b>			<b>2,952,949</b>	<b>2,395,279</b>	<b>557,670</b>
<b>INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS</b>					
33	Migration and Labor Market Implications in the South	Caglar Ozden	100,000	100,000	-
34	Trade Policy, Poverty and Shared Prosperity	Aaditya Mattoo	99,706	99,706	-
35	The role of confidence in the cross-border transmission and propagation of shocks	Jongrim Ha	209,907	209,907	-

Project Name	Task Team Leader	Amount	Disbursements	Available
36 China Climate Policy Modeling	Govinda R. Timilsina	48,317	48,317	–
37 Mega-regional trade agreements: implications for developing countries	Ekaterine T. Vashakmadze	100,000	100,000	–
38 Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) Indicators	Siddhesh Vishwanath Kaushik	99,995	99,995	–
39 After the Global Financial Crisis: Bank Regulation and Supervision	Robert J. Cull	164,931	164,931	–
40 Bank Regulation and Supervision Reforms—Impact on Developing Countries	Robert J. Cull	200,000	176,038	23,962
41 Developing country cities and climate change adaptation	Harris Selod	175,000	103,784	71,216
42 Trade, Poverty and Inequality	Erhan Artuc	177,939	147,212	30,727
<b>TOTAL—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS</b>		<b>1,375,793</b>	<b>1,249,888</b>	<b>125,905</b>
<b>SERVICE DELIVERY AND EFFECTIVENESS</b>				
43 Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation	Jishnu Das	149,887	149,887	–
44 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	75,000	75,000	–
45 From Access to Quality: Ramping up Measurement and Improvement of Health Care Quality	Damien B. C. M. de Walque	249,951	249,951	–
46 A New Model for Primary Schooling in Developing Countries	Owen Ozier	249,999	249,999	–
47 Increasing uptake of LARCs Among Adolescent Females in Cameroon	Berk Ozler	200,000	199,957	43
48 Performance Pay in Customs Evidence from Madagascar	Bob Rijkers	74,982	74,982	–
49 CBOs & local governance in Burkina Faso	Marcus Erik Holmlund	50,000	11,905	38,095
50 The Impact of Justice Innovations on Poverty, Growth and Development	Vincenzo Di Maro	180,000	177,964	2,036
51 Operationalizing and measuring effective coverage in health care	Damien B. C. M. de Walque	145,000	–	145,000
<b>TOTAL—SERVICE DELIVERY AND EFFECTIVENESS</b>		<b>1,374,819</b>	<b>1,189,645</b>	<b>185,174</b>

Project Name	Task Team Leader	Amount	Disbursements	Available	
WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS					
52	Global Monitoring Report	Philip Schellekens	120,000	120,000	-
53	WDR 2018 Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	Deon P. Filmer	398,114	398,114	-
54	World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law	Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva	944,291	944,291	-
55	WDR 2016 Internet for Development	Deepak K. Mishra	607,049	607,049	-
56	World Development Report 2017	Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva	1,024,256	1,024,256	-
57	WDR 2015 Operationalization	Varun Gauri	149,611	149,611	-
58	Economic Spillovers in an Era of Globalization: Facts, Channels, and Implications	Jongrim Ha	119,820	119,820	-
59	WDR 2018 Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	Deon P. Filmer	1,440,436	1,347,229	93,207
60	World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work	Federica Saliola	116,584	116,584	-
61	New Doing Business indicator: Measuring the ease of contracting with the government	Erica Bosio	270,000	167,034	102,966
62	Dissemination of PRR—Moving for Mobility	Caglar Ozden	29,963	29,963	-
63	World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains	Daria Taglioni	314,663	8,193	306,471
64	Business Reform Committees	Dorina Peteva Georgieva	248,800	68,926	179,874
65	WDR 2021, "Data for Development", Dissemination and Research Extensions	Hai-Anh H. Dang	100,000	29,812	70,188
<b>TOTAL—WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS</b>			<b>5,883,587</b>	<b>5,130,882</b>	<b>752,705</b>
GROWTH AND JOB CREATION					
66	Getting water and sewerage connections in 31 Mexican states and Mexico City	Julio Fuster	99,830	99,830	-
67	International Benchmarking for Country Diagnostics	Norman V. Loayza	49,698	49,698	-
68	Economy-wide effects of expanded electricity access and impacts of household electricity tariff changes in Ethiopia	Michael A. Toman	99,707	99,707	-
69	Job Quality Framework	Rita Ramalho	149,931	149,931	-
70	Micro and Small Firm Death in Developing Countries	David J. McKenzie	74,929	74,929	-

Project Name	Task Team Leader	Amount	Disbursements	Available
71 Interest Rate Ceilings	Sergio L. Schmukler	150,000	119,573	30,427
72 Making Enforceable Agreements: Data and Indicator Pilot	David C. Francis	150,000	150,000	–
73 Boosting Self-Employment in Kenya	Bilal Husnain Zia	75,000	54,544	20,456
74 Business Practices and Firm Performance	Caio Cicero De Toledo Piza da Costa Mazzut	100,000	100,000	–
75 Can the Private Provision of Employment Services Improve Employment Outcomes? Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina	John T. Giles	90,000	9,142	80,858
76 Labor Market Policies on Unemployment Protection & Employment Services	Hulya Ulku	150,000	122,002	27,998
77 Automation, Trade, and Labor Markets	Bob Rijkers	74,543	74,543	–
78 Economic Inclusion Entrepreneurship Cote d'Ivoire	Patrick Premand	72,500	38,508	33,992
79 Promoting Youth Economic Inclusion: Evidence from a Job Trainings and Search Program in the Dominican Republic	Xavier Gine	80,000	78,558	1,442
80 The cost of inputs	Tristan Reed	109,000	108,975	25
81 Government-driven credit and development	Alvaro Enrique Pedraza morales	60,000	28,980	31,020
<b>TOTAL—GROWTH AND JOB CREATION</b>		<b>1,585,138</b>	<b>1,358,919</b>	<b>226,218</b>
<b>POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY</b>				
82 What Drives the Demand for Islamic Finance?	Martin Kanz	–	–	–
83 The Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia	Michael A. Toman	99,660	99,660	–
84 Living Life	Valeria Perotti	99,991	99,991	–
85 Equality of Opportunity in Global Prosperity	Tazeen Hasan	149,895	149,895	–
86 Electricity Demand in Vietnam	Hanan G. Jacoby	179,983	179,983	–
87 Migration and the Law	Dilip K. Ratha	299,994	299,994	–
88 Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia Part 3	Michael A. Toman	56,988	56,988	–
89 Living Life	Valeria Perotti	144,925	144,925	–
90 Understanding the global inflation cycle and its drivers	Jongrim Ha	75,000	62,753	12,247
91 The Incidence of Trade Policies	Csilla Lakatos	75,000	52,326	22,674

	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Task Team Leader</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Disbursements</b>	<b>Available</b>
92	Building a Global Multidimensional Poverty Profile	Jed Friedman	149,970	149,970	–
93	The Impact of Infrastructure Spending on Local Economies: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial in Mexico	Daniel Oliver Rogger	120,565	79,664	40,901
94	Cash Transfers in the Medium Run: A Ten-Year Follow-up of Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries	Eeshani Kandpal	250,000	–	250,000
95	Jordan Syrian Integration Refugee IE	Chloe Monica Fernandez	153,366	–	153,366
96	Institutional Strengthening for Improved Village Service Delivery	Mahvish Ifrah Shaukat	102,265	–	102,265
	<b>TOTAL—POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY</b>		<b>1,957,600</b>	<b>1,376,148</b>	<b>581,453</b>
	<b>KCPIII TOTAL, June 30, 2021</b>		<b>15,862,229</b>	<b>13,366,507</b>	<b>2,495,722</b>

**TABLE A1.2 KCP III Projects Completed in FY2021 (US\$)**

	Project Name	Task Team Leader	Completion Date	Disbursement
1	Social network mapping and analysis for youth living in high-violence urban neighborhoods in Honduras	Marcus Erik Holmlund	06/30/2021	129,957
2	Cross-Country Firm Dataset Built from Administrative Tax Return Data	Pierre Jean Bachas	06/30/2021	99,979
3	Research Platforms: A Pilot Project for Education in Pakistan	Deon P. Filmer	06/30/2021	148,212
4	Increasing uptake of LARCs Among Adolescent Females in Cameroon	Berk Ozler	06/30/2021	199,957
5	Business Practices and Firm Performance	Caio Cicero De Toledo Piza da Costa Mazzut	04/30/2021	100,000
6	Structuring 50 years of knowledge on development	Olivier Dupriez	03/31/2021	60,000
7	Afghanistan cell phone records to estimate poverty	Guadalupe Bedoya Arguelles	12/31/2020	74,892
8	Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar	Svetoslava Petkova Milusheva	12/31/2020	49,931
9	Dissemination of PRR—Moving for Mobility	Caglar Ozden	12/31/2020	29,963
10	Matters of Place: Maximizing the Potential of Georeferenced Microdata Within the Limits of Confidentiality	Siobhan Murray	10/31/2020	99,571
11	Building a Global Multidimensional Poverty Profile	Jed Friedman	10/31/2020	149,970



**TABLE A1.3 KCP III Ongoing Projects in FY2021 (US\$)**

	Project Name	Task Team Leader	Allocation	Available
FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT				
1	Big Data in Migration Research	Caglar Ozden	100,000	4,025
2	A home away from home: improving the lives of adolescent refugees	Erin Munro Kelley	97,700	50,514
3	Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico: Disclosure and Transparency of Information	Xavier Gine	80,000	12,014
<b>TOTAL—FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT</b>			<b>277,700</b>	<b>66,553</b>
INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION				
4	Measuring Countries' Statistical Capacity	Hai-Anh H. Dang	120,000	21,481
5	Predicting Credit Worthiness through Digital Engagement	Bilal Husnain Zia	65,000	11,320
6	Using Bayesian Methods to Measure Whether Improving Management Improves Exporting in Colombia	David J. McKenzie	75,000	34,332
7	Methods of Imputation-Based Estimates for Welfare Outcomes with Household Surveys: Research and Guidelines	Hai-Anh H. Dang	250,000	112,135
8	Measuring Time Use Well	Talip Kilic	175,000	175,000
9	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	90,000	21,289
10	Data Systems for Safer Cities and Inclusive Growth	Guadalupe Bedoya Arguelles	100,000	30,304
<b>TOTAL— INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION</b>			<b>875,000</b>	<b>405,861</b>
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS				
11	Bank Regulation and Supervision Reforms— Impact on Developing Countries	Robert J. Cull	200,000	23,962
12	Developing country cities and climate change adaptation	Harris Selod	175,000	71,216
13	Trade, Poverty and Inequality	Erhan Artuc	177,939	30,727
<b>TOTAL—INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS</b>			<b>552,939</b>	<b>125,905</b>

	Project Name	Task Team Leader	Allocation	Available
<b>SERVICE DELIVERY AND EFFECTIVENESS</b>				
14	CBOs & local governance in Burkina Faso	Marcus Erik Holmlund	50,000	38,095
15	The Impact of Justice Innovations on Poverty, Growth and Development	Vincenzo Di Maro	180,000	2,036
16	Operationalizing and measuring effective coverage in health care	Damien B. C. M. de Walque	145,000	145,000
<b>TOTAL—SERVICE DELIVERY AND EFFECTIVENESS</b>			<b>375,000</b>	<b>185,131</b>
<b>WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS</b>				
17	WDR 2018 Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	Deon P. Filmer	1,440,436	93,207
18	New Doing Business indicator: Measuring the ease of contracting with the government	Erica Bosio	270,000	102,966
19	World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains	Daria Taglioni	314,663	306,471
20	Business Reform Committees	Dorina Peteva Georgieva	248,800	179,874
21	WDR 2021, “Data for Development”, Dissemination and Research Extensions	Hai-Anh H. Dang	100,000	70,188
<b>TOTAL—WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS</b>			<b>2,373,899</b>	<b>752,705</b>
<b>GROWTH AND JOB CREATION</b>				
22	Interest Rate Ceilings	Sergio L. Schmukler	150,000	30,427
23	Boosting Self-Employment in Kenya	Bilal Husnain Zia	75,000	20,456
24	Can the Private Provision of Employment Services Improve Employment Outcomes? Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina	John T. Giles	90,000	80,858
25	Labor Market Policies on Unemployment Protection & Employment Services	Hulya Ulku	150,000	27,998
26	Economic Inclusion Entrepreneurship Cote d'Ivoire	Patrick Premand	72,500	33,992
27	Promoting Youth Economic Inclusion: Evidence from a Job Trainings and Search Program in the Dominican Republic	Xavier Gine	80,000	1,442
28	The cost of inputs	Tristan Reed	109,000	25
29	Government-driven credit and development	Alvaro Enrique Pedraza morales	60,000	31,020
<b>TOTAL—GROWTH AND JOB CREATION</b>			<b>786,500</b>	<b>226,218</b>

	Project Name	Task Team Leader	Allocation	Available
POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY				
30	Understanding the global inflation cycle and its drivers	Jongrim Ha	75,000	12,247
31	The Incidence of Trade Policies	Csilla Lakatos	75,000	22,674
32	The Impact of Infrastructure Spending on Local Economies: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial in Mexico	Daniel Oliver Roger	120,565	40,901
33	Cash Transfers in the Medium Run: A Ten-Year Follow-up of Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries	Eeshani Kandpal	250,000	250,000
34	Jordan Syrian Integration Refugee IE	Chloe Monica Fernandez	153,366	153,366
35	Institutional Strengthening for Improved Village Service Delivery	Mahvish Ifrah Shaukat	102,265	102,265
<b>TOTAL—POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY</b>			<b>776,196</b>	<b>581,453</b>
<b>KCPIII TOTAL, June 30, 2021</b>			<b>6,017,234</b>	<b>2,343,826</b>

**TABLE A1.4 New KCP Projects Approved in the 2021 Round of the Call for Proposals**

	Title	TTL	Amount
JOBS AND ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION			
1	Enhancing Traditional Apprenticeships for Youths and Firms in Sub-Saharan Africa –Experimental Evidence from Nigeria	Patrick Premand	146,000
2	Promoting economic inclusion at scale through self and wage employment support in Tanzania	Dahyeon Jeong	125,000
3	Evaluating the Impact of a Business Plan Competition in Kenya	Bilal Zia	150,000
4	Making working capital available to marginally riskier firms	Caio Piza	130,000
GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS			
5	Optimal Design of Consumption Taxes: Evidence from India's GST	Pierre Bachas	70,000
6	Recording Small Receipts: Digital Technology Adoption at the Margin of Formalization	Florence Kondylis	176,000
7	Understanding How Public Officials Learn Through In-Service Training	Daniel Rogger	74,065
8	Public procurement and firm behavior	Vincenzo Di Maro	196,000
CLIMATE CHANGE			
9	Leveraging Building Energy Codes and Standards for Climate Change Mitigation	Jayashree Srinivasan	197,896
10	Does Mass Transit Investment Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions? An Empirical Test with New Satellite Data	Susmita Dasgupta	200,000
GENDER AND DEVELOPMENT			
11	Validating model-based estimates of intra-household resource allocation and gender differences in consumption poverty	Talip Kilic	200,000
12	The Collection and Analysis of Gender Differentials in Wellbeing Narratives	Vijayendra Rao	200,000
13	Childcare indicators and research: measuring legal frameworks for childcare provision	Alena Sakhonchik	130,000
14	Lack of Employability Skills and Informational Barriers to Female Labor Force Participation in India: Evidence from Two Randomized Controlled Trials	S Anukriti	200,000





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