WORLD BANK GROUP

Evidence-Based Solutions
for Development Challenges

2019 Annual Report

KnowledgeFOR**Change**

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Mission Statement

By undertaking research and data collection in key areas and themes, the Knowledge for Change Program supports the development of effective policies and programs in developing countries with an aim to reduce poverty and promote sustainable development.

KnowledgeFOR**Change**

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Message from the World Bank Chief Economist

The world is in the midst of a data revolution. For decades, data have primarily been collected by national statistics offices and international organizations towards producing official statistics to measure progress on a wide range of societal outcomes. Traditional data sources include time series data and microdata, such as household surveys, along with a range of specialized data, such as national accounts and price statistics.

Recent years have brought about an explosion of new data types, sources, methods and tools. The diversity and volume of data in our world today has increased exponentially—we can now access data from social media to cell tower records to sensors to administrative data, and much more. In addition to data collected through structured efforts like household surveys, data is now often created and made available as the byproduct of other activities, such as web browsing or credit card transactions.

Pinelopi Koujianou Goldberg
CHIEF ECONOMIST

The possibilities for development are immense. A few examples: governments can use natural language processing to analyze news articles and to more quickly and accurately predict outbreaks of famine in food-insecure regions. Development agencies can use satellite imagery and geospatial data to study electrification across countries or to identify crop varieties in agricultural production. Concerned citizens can use sensors to more accurately monitor people's access to clean drinking water and safe air. And far from eliminating the need for traditional data sources such as household surveys and censuses, this new information landscape relies on traditional data sources to validate and ground-truth new data sources, as well as link them to carefully structured and representative data collection processes.

These data also lay the foundation for research to improve development practice and turn once intractable problems into solutions. At the World Bank, we have actively embraced the data revolution and the research and policymaking it enables. Working through the Knowledge for Change program ("KCP"), the Development Economics Vice-Presidency has pioneered new ways to responsibly integrate new data sources, tools and techniques into development research and operations. The KCP has

improved poverty and shared prosperity measurement through multi-dimensional poverty profiles, expanded privacy protection with open-source software, developed new methods for estimating welfare in fragile and conflict-affected countries, and explored innovative machine learning techniques to better understand migration. DEC's unique concentration of development researchers and data scientists shapes the contours of KCP efforts, drawing upon the expertise of both fields to define and deliver a large portfolio of high-impact projects.

The Knowledge for Change program is a key partner in this revolution. Past editions of this annual report have rightfully highlighted the research supported under the program, but we also want to acknowledge the role that the program has played in pushing the boundaries of development data. The efforts are not going unnoticed: the top 10 most accessed web sites of the World Bank are primarily Development Economics' data products, the most prominent being the World Bank's Data site, which garners more traffic than even the World Bank's home page. Annually, Development Economics' data products receive over 17 million unique visitors.

And we see more growth in the future. As William Gibson, author of Neuromancer, has said: "The future is already here—it's just not very evenly distributed." The potential of the data revolution cannot be harnessed for poorer countries unless those of us in the data space take steps to bring about a more equitable distribution of benefits. We will continue to focus on improving capacity, building digital infrastructure, supporting skills development, and offering training on new data tools and methods. We also support new legal templates and rules for the acquisition and sharing of data.

We are grateful for the partnerships that the Knowledge for Change program has fostered. As the data revolution progresses, we will continue to rely on these partnerships to support data innovation—to develop, incubate and promote new methods, document and share tested solutions, to safeguard data privacy and ethics, and to increase disaggregation so as to leave no one behind.

Sincerely,
Pinelopi Koujianou Goldberg
Chief Economist

Program Goals

The Knowledge for Change Program (KCP) is a multi-donor trust fund established in 2002 to promote high-quality, innovative research, creating knowledge to support policies for poverty reduction and sustainable development. Since its inception, the KCP has raised over $70 million and funded more than 350 projects for research and data collection.

Value Added

KCP effectively pools various funds and intellectual resources

The Knowledge for Change Program (KCP) covers a wide range of topics and remains flexible in terms of structure. This has allowed KCP to balance development priorities and various donors' research interests and accommodate emerging topics.

KCP incentivizes research teams to work across units and departments and collaborate with the outside research community, especially researchers and institutions in developing countries. KCP also encourages wide consultation and dissemination with policy makers and the development community.

KCP provides a transparent method for reviewing and funding proposals through a competitive process

KCP is grounded in a set of rigorous and competitive procedures, to ensure that high-quality proposals receive KCP funding. Following a Call for Proposals, research teams first prepare a short Concept Note and submit it to their respective department heads in the Development Economics Group (DEC). The department heads then screen the Concept Notes for the first round of quality control. For cleared Concept Notes, the research teams prepare full proposals.

Each full proposal is sent to two or three external subject matter experts to review. The external reviewers rate and comment on each proposal's analytical design,

data, literature, program implementation, policy relevance, and local capacity building—using a rating scale of 1 to 5. When a proposal receives overall scores from different reviewers with a difference of 3 or more, it is sent to an additional external reviewer for an extra round of reviews.

The ratings, comments, and recommendations from the reviewers are shared with the Internal Management Committee (IMC). The IMC is chaired by the head of DEC and composed of DEC department heads and representatives of World Bank Regional and Global Practice Chief Economists. The IMC then meets and decides on funding allocations based on the review scores, as well as the proposal's overall strategic relevance and the availability of funding:

Proposal Selection Process

| DEC research team submits Concept Note (CN) | DEC Directors screen proposal | If CN is cleared, team prepares full proposal | External subject experts review | IMC makes final decision base on external review rating |
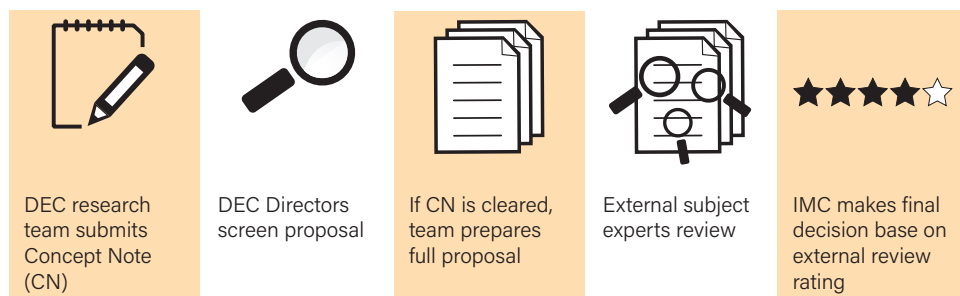
Note: CN = Concept Note; DEC = Development Economics Group; IMC = Internal Management Committee.

This process ensures that successful research proposals will use rigorous analytical approaches to yield valid results and reliable evidence. Data projects will have methodological rigor for data collection and quality control processes in place.

About This Report

This Annual Report highlights the results of the KCP from July 2018 through June 2019. This includes ongoing progress of projects within Knowledge for Change Program Phase III (KCP III).

Background

Contributions and Donors

From its inception in fiscal year (FY) 2015 to June 30, 2019, KCP III has received US$14.5 million in cash contributions from seven donors, and an additional US$2.3 million pledged contributions. The seven donors are Norway, Estonia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Finland, France, and Sweden (figure 1).

FIGURE 1. **KCP III Donor Contributions Received, by Donor, from Inception to June 30, 2019**
US$, thousands

- United Kingdom ▪ $1,340
- Sweden ▪ $1,000
- Norway ▪ $5,009
- Canada ▪ $1,679
- Estonia ▪ $515
- Finland ▪ $4,546
- France ▪ $446
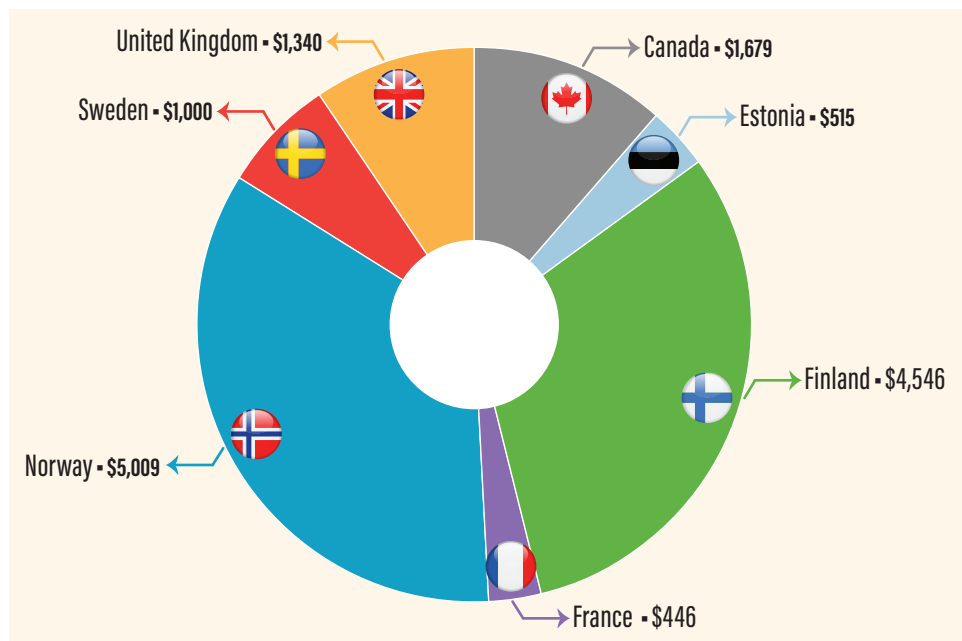
Note: Finland contributed an additional EUR 2.0 million (about US$ 2.3 million) in July 2019. It is not reflected in the figure above because of the June 30 fiscal year cutoff.

Progress and Achievements

Ongoing and Completed Projects in FY2019

KCP III carries out 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 also funds major policy research reports and World Bank flagship reports, such as World Development Reports and Global Financial Development Reports. By June 30, 2019, KCP III had allocated funding for 75 projects, with total funding of US$13.0 million.

In FY2019, 14 projects were completed and 33 projects were ongoing, including 24 new projects approved in the third round of the Call for Proposals. Tables B.1, B.2, B.3, and B.4, in annex B, provide a full list of KCP III projects, as well as the completed, ongoing, and new KCP III projects, respectively. Outputs from this phase include papers, databases, policy notes, and research and data tools covering a broad range of development topics and issues.

This section provides several highlights of completed and ongoing projects.

Projects in Profile

World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains

KCP Window: World Bank Flagship Report
Region/Country: World
Task Team Leaders: Daria Taglioni, Caroline Freund, Aaditya Mattoo
KCP III Funding: US$214,663

International trade expanded rapidly after 1990, powered by the rise of global value chains (GVCs), speeding up economic growth and dramatically reducing poverty. Today, it is no longer clear that trade will remain such a force for prosperity. Since the 2008 financial crisis, trade and GVC growth have slowed. The past decade has had none of the major liberalization initiatives of the 1990s, and at the same time new technologies and trade conflicts pose potentially serious threats to the successful trade-led growth model.

What does this mean for developing countries? Is there still a path to development through GVCs?

The 2020 World Development Report answers "yes," provided that developing countries implement deeper reforms and industrial countries adopt more open and predictable policies. The report shows that GVC participation is uneven across regions, countries, and sectors, and driven by economic fundamentals and policy choices. GVCs raise productivity and incomes, create better jobs, and reduce poverty, but these gains are not equally distributed, and GVCs pose challenges for the environment. The evidence also shows that new labor-saving technologies are likely to be more a boon than a curse for trade and GVCs.

What can governments do individually and collectively?

☆ Facilitate GVC participation by further liberalizing trade and improving connectivity to markets and competition in transport services. Attracting

foreign investment will help remedy the scarcity of capital, technology, and management skills, but it requires openness, investor protection, stability, and a strong business climate. Developing skills is also key for joining more sophisticated forms of GVCs. However, all these policies need to be tailored to country contexts and the types of GVCs in which they participate.

☆ Implement deep, complementary reforms to ensure that benefits are shared and social and environmental costs are attenuated. Labor market policies can help workers through structural change, better enforcement of labor regulations protect workers, and appropriate tax policies attract GVCs without undermining revenues. Environmental protection measures, especially efforts to reduce production subsidies, and carbon pricing are key.

☆ Deepen international cooperation to support beneficial participation in GVCs. In a GVC world, where the costs of protection are magnified as goods and services cross borders multiple times, coordinated actions to achieve openness are even more fundamental, and their resulting benefits are even larger. Today, however, the international trading system is under threat. Trade conflict between major countries is leading to protection and policy uncertainty and beginning to disrupt GVCs. Countries need to address the remaining barriers to trade in goods and services, as well as other trade-distorting measures, such as subsidies. Regional initiatives can help countries advance this agenda pending progress at the multilateral level.

☆ Cooperate within the rules-based trade system. Traditional trade negotiations may deliver more meaningful outcomes if the major developing country traders engage as equal partners and even leaders, instead of seeking special and differential treatment; if the large industrial countries continue to place their faith in rule-based negotiations, instead of resorting to unilateral protection; and if all countries together define a negotiating agenda that reflects development and business priorities.

☆ In parallel, there is a need to widen cooperation beyond trade policy to include taxes, data flows, competition, and infrastructure.

The fifth round of the World Bank's Bank Regulation and Supervision Survey (BRSS) was completed in 2019. The survey encompasses information on 160 jurisdictions, including two monetary areas (the euro area and the West African Economic and Monetary Union), 66 high-income countries, and 93 emerging markets and developing economies (figure 2).

FIGURE 2. Bank Regulation and Supervision Survey 2019 Respondents, by Regional Group
Number of countries
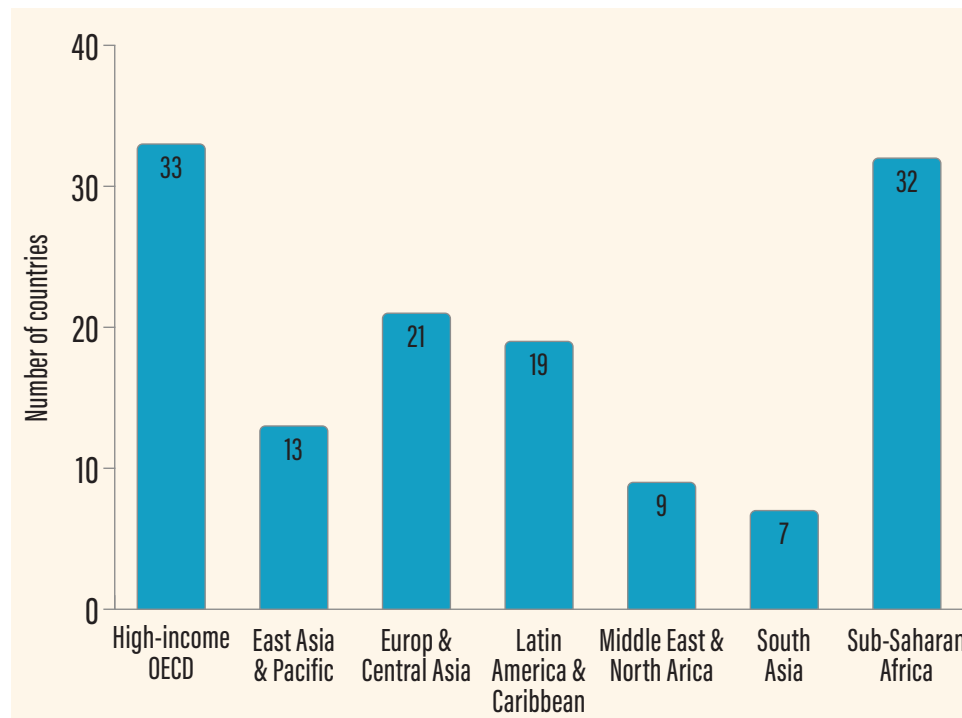
Empirical analyses based on BRSS 2019 data are feeding into a *Global Financial Development Report* (GFDR) and a background paper describing the data set and developments in regulation and supervision. The GFDR, BRSS 2019 data set, and background paper will be released in fall 2019.

Analysis shows that the average level of regulatory capital held by banks was higher by the end of 2016 than at the end of 2010. The levels of the highest loss-absorbency types of capital (so-called Tier 1 capital) had also increased over time, indicative of a positive effect brought about by the new Basel III capital framework and regulatory capital reforms enacted at the country level in the wake of the crisis. Many countries also introduced a binding leverage ratio to limit the adverse effects of financial leverage on bank stability. Regression results show that bank capital ratios increased significantly for countries that were hit by the financial crisis (figure 3).

However, and contrary to the positive trends for capital ratios, BRSS 2019 data show that the definition of capital became less stringent, since a higher percentage of countries allow for the inclusion of hybrid debt capital instruments, asset revaluation gains, and subordinated debt in calculating Tier 1 capital (shown on the far right in figure 3). Moreover, gains in bank leverage ratios, which proved simpler to measure and monitor during the crisis, were not significant for crisis countries.

Unlike the simple leverage ratio (calculated as bank equity/assets), the usefulness of capital ratios to monitor bank health hinges on the way banks' assets are risk-weighted and how Tier 1 capital is defined. Additional research using BRSS 2019 data shows that there is a positive relationship between risk-weighted assets and measures of bank risk, but that it is muted and becomes insignificant in environments where the definition of Tier 1 capital is less stringent. Large banks are better able to reduce the risk weights on their assets (for instance, through securitization) and issue lower quality securities that can be used as Tier 1 capital (for instance, as subordinated debt). Indeed, additional regressions show that the relationship between risk-weighted assets and bank risk is insignificant for large banks.

Despite the improvements in some capital ratios, these analyses show that monitoring bank health remains a challenge, especially for large banks and in environments where risk weights are easily manipulated and the definition of Tier 1 capital is less stringent.

FIGURE 3. Relationship between Banking Crisis and Bank Capital
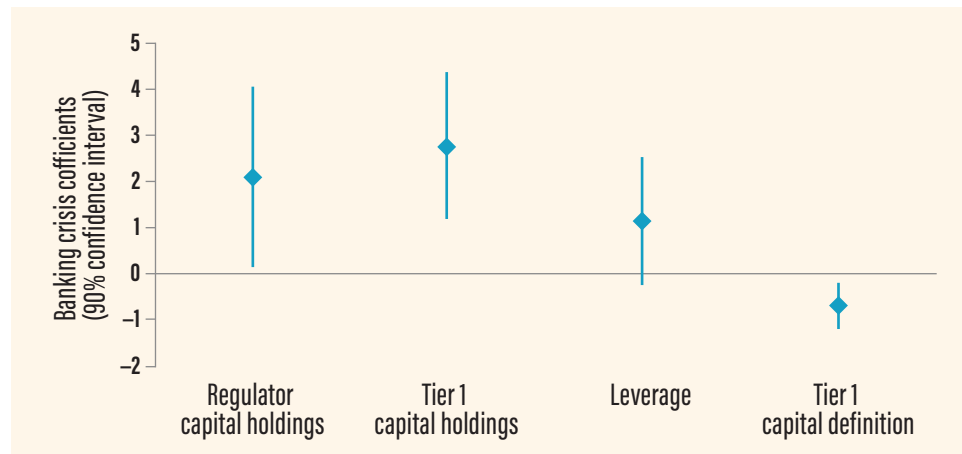
Source: Anginer et al. 2019, table 3.
Note: The figure shows coefficients (marked with a diamond) for a dummy variable indicating whether a country experienced a banking crisis between 2007 and 2009, and confidence intervals for those coefficients computed at the 10 percent significance level. The cross-country regressions relate changes in the four measures of bank capital to a set of explanatory variables, including the banking crisis dummy.

Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar

KCP Window: Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis, and Dissemination
Region/Country: Senegal
Project Period: September 2018–December 2020
Task Team Leader: Svetoslava Milusheva
KCP III Funding: US$50,000

The goal of the "Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar" project is to work with local institutions to develop a pilot data system that will harness existing data already being collected, leverage new types of data, and combine this with

traditional household surveys to help inform transport policy. The data system will give policy makers insights into how to leverage existing transport investments as well as plan optimal future investments in transport. Given the large transport investments in Dakar in the new express train (TER), new bus rapid transit system (BRT), and restructuring of the entire public bus network, these data will be crucial for ensuring that investments are optimized.

The project is well on track and has had several notable achievements over the past year. A one-day event titled "Using innovative data for supporting transport policy and mobility in Dakar" brought together more than 50 stakeholders from government institutions in Senegal. The event was chaired by the Secretary General for the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport and engaged all necessary partners. The project also invested significantly in capacity building, including conducting a hands-on training with local institutions on using GIS for grid sampling for household surveys.

To date, the project team has scraped data on traffic and congestion continuously from Waze across the whole city and from Google Maps every hour. The team is also currently setting up the algorithms to conduct web scraping of real estate prices. Overall, good progress has been made in starting to build the pilot data system that is necessary to study the impact of the BRT and TER and support policy makers.

Social Network Mapping and Analysis for Youth Living in High-Violence Urban Neighborhoods in Honduras

KCP Window: Fragility and Risk Management
Region/Country: Honduras
Project Period: October 2018–June 2020
Task Team Leader: Marcus Holmlund
KCP III Funding: US$130,000

This grant is supporting the mapping and analysis of the social networks of youth

living in high-violence urban areas in Honduras. The mapping links persons ages 15–30 living in these areas along eight dimensions of personal interaction: (1) seeking employment; (2) personal, work related, and health problems; (3) safety and security; (4) coping and anger management; (5) drugs and sex; (6) borrowing and lending small sums of money; (7) recreation; and (8) friendship. The purpose of this analysis is to study individuals as embedded in a network of relations and seek explanations for social behavior in the structure of these networks to complement the individual agent point of view. This "network perspective" becomes increasingly relevant for research and policy when considering youth and decisions that are inherently social in nature, such as those relating to antisocial behavior and the labor market.

Work under this grant is part of an ongoing impact evaluation that uses a randomized controlled trial design to assess the economic and social impacts of a labor market insertion program. The program provides training in technical and soft skills; group-based cognitive behavioral therapy targeting prevalent issues in the target population, such as violence and aggression and self-control; and a temporary job through which participants can exercise and demonstrate their skills. This impact evaluation was designed and is being implemented in collaboration with the Honduran government. Social network mapping in this context has two primary objectives: (1) analyzing the behavior and social dynamics of target youth to understand the nature and structure of networks that inform decisions and behaviors that are inherently social, and (2) assessing how network structure characteristics (for example, an individual's "position" within a network) affect information diffusion, program take-up, antisocial behavior, labor market outcomes, and other program impacts. Baseline data collection has been completed and preparation for the first follow-up survey is underway.

KCP Window: Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis, and Dissemination
Region/Country: World
Project Period: October 2018–June 2020
Task Team Leaders: Pierre Bachas, Anne Brockmeyer, Anna Custers, Oyebola Okunogbe
KCP III Funding: US$100,000

Tax policy analysis in World Bank projects is often limited to country-level aggregate statistics on tax revenue and statutory tax rates. However, micro administrative tax return data are increasingly available and already used by World Bank teams in specific contexts. Such data allow for an analysis of the distributional implications of taxes and taxpayers' behavioral responses to policy changes. Through its involvement with ministries of finance and tax authorities across countries, the World Bank is in a privileged position to collect internationally comparable administrative micro data on taxes.

This project pilots an ambitious data effort to build comparable distributional statistics on the taxable income of firms across countries at different income levels. By exploiting micro-level administrative tax data from different countries, the project generates new statistics on effective tax rates, reported profit margins, and growth dynamics across the firm size distribution. This will permit the study of new questions about the distributional burden of taxes, evolution of the firm-size distribution over development, and firms' behavioral responses to taxes. In addition, this tool could support the World Bank's operational and policy work on taxes, for example, on public expenditure reviews and transfer-pricing analysis.

The team worked with the micro-tax data from eight low- and middle-income countries and confronted three key challenges. First, the information collected from tax returns varies across countries, ranging from detailed balance sheet data to sparser data with only a few variables on firm activity. Second, substantial work is necessary to obtain comparable tax concepts across countries. For example, tax incentives are deducted differently across countries, which requires an adjustment

to compute comparable firm profitability. Third, data quality appears to be significantly worse in lower income countries.

The work to date highlights the descriptive results in a preliminary report. For example, figure 4 shows for a representative country that profits and taxes paid are extremely concentrated at the top of the firm size distribution: the largest 1 percent of firms contribute slightly over 50 percent of total profits in the economy. Additional analysis is planned for the coming year.

FIGURE 4. **Distribution of Firm Profits and Taxes**

CRI
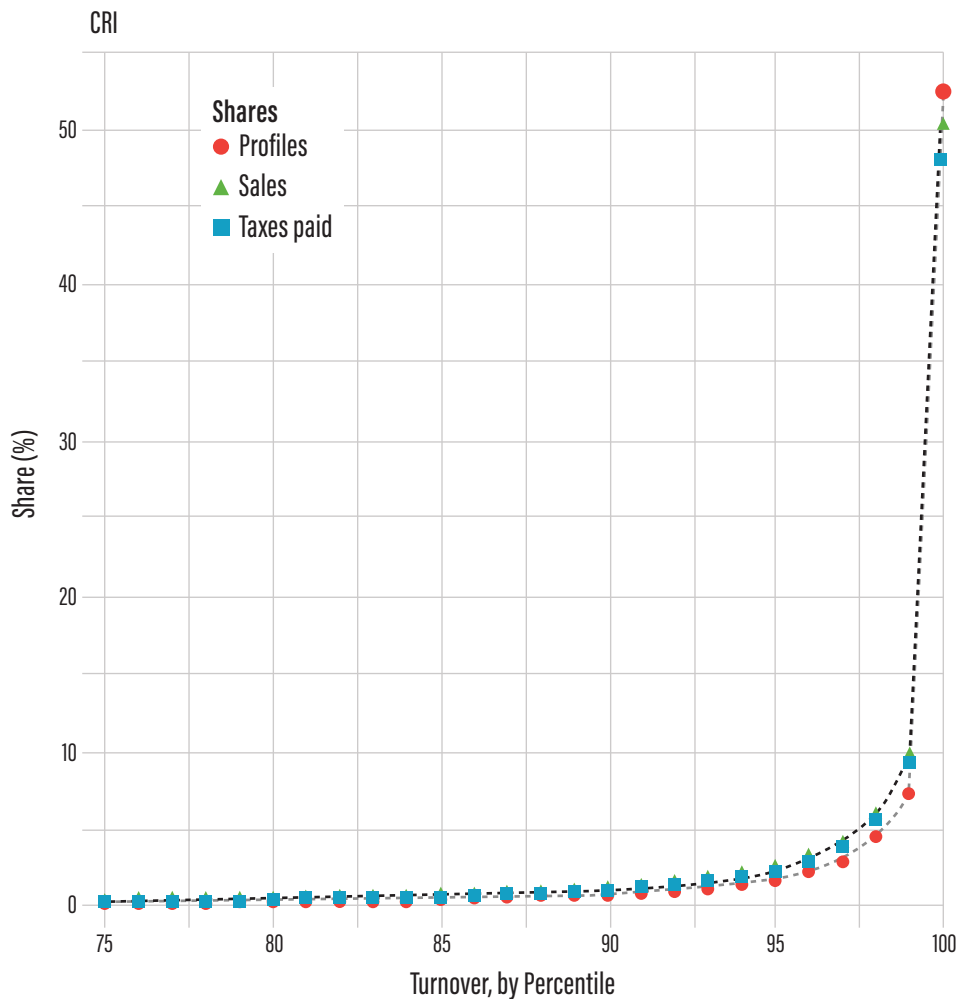
Uncertainty, Information, and the Dynamics of Electricity Demand in Vietnam

KCP Window: Poverty and Shared Prosperity
Region/Country: Vietnam
Project Period: March 2017–December 2018
Task Team Leaders: Hanan Jacoby, Quy-Toan Do
KCP III Funding: US$180,000

The developing world is expected to account for the lion's share of growth in energy demand in the coming years, in part because new middle-income consumers are increasingly adopting modern electrical appliances such as air conditioning. Facing this trend, electrical power utilities will face pressure to roll back the pervasive residential power subsidies embedded in commonly used block-tariff structures. In evaluating the welfare implications of such reforms, economists typically assume that consumers face no demand uncertainty, and that they perfectly recall their cumulative usage during the billing cycle. Under these assumptions, the policy-relevant marginal price is known and constant over time. This research explores the more realistic alternative scenario in which these assumptions do not hold.

KCP funding allowed the team of researchers to develop a dynamic model of electricity demand under uncertainty with imperfect recall of past usage. To estimate this model, a randomized electricity pricing experiment was conducted in a city in North Vietnam in concert with the local electrical utility. Customers were randomly assigned to different groups that would receive discounts on their electricity rates or monetary incentives to conserve electricity. Cross-randomized with these price incentives was a program of regular text messages informing consumers of their current usage during the billing cycle. Daily electricity consumption over the five-month experiment was obtained through smart meters, along with daily temperature and humidity data.

Consumers in the "high-kink" group, who were incentivized not to consume above 200 kilowatt hours per month, indeed reduced usage by 2.4 percent relative to the "low-kink" group, which faced the preexisting block-price schedule. Consumers in

the high-kink group also reduced their daily electricity consumption by more in response to higher past usage compared with the low-kink consumers, while the responsiveness of both groups to past usage increased in magnitude over the billing cycle (see figure 5). Both patterns are consistent with the theoretical framework.

Ongoing estimation of the dynamic structural model using these data will allow a careful welfare analysis of electricity tariff reforms and other conservation measures.

FIGURE 5. **Consumers' Responsiveness to Past Electricity Usage**
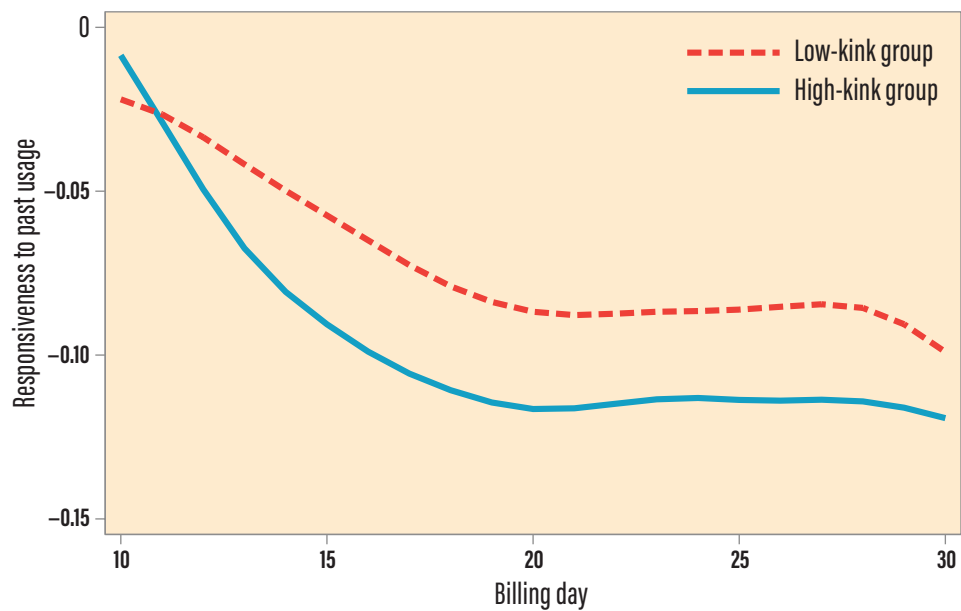
Driven by advances in computational power, open source software development, and new statistical methods, machine learning has changed the way companies, governments, and organizations engage their data. This trend is coupled with greater availability of nontraditional data sources, such as sensor data and satellite imagery, and together they enable more extensive and diverse applications of using data for decision making. This is particularly true in the field of development, where underexploited data can serve as an input for improving the design or targeting of policies and interventions.

But machine learning is not yet routinely used by statistical or other agencies in developing countries. By providing well-documented scripts built on open source solutions and applicable to the types of data available across the globe, this project aimed to contribute to the democratization of machine learning approaches. More specifically, the project (1) conducted and documented a comparative assessment of machine learning classification algorithms applied to poverty prediction, and (2) sponsored a crowdsourcing competition to which more than 2,300 participants registered, many of them from developing countries. The substantial gains to machine learning approaches over simple regression models were demonstrated and confirmed the importance of rapidly building or strengthening capacity in the use of machine learning approaches in client countries.

The presentation of the main findings of the project at the Data Science Institute of the National Polytechnic School of Yamoussoukro, Côte d'Ivoire, was the conclusion of the KCP project and the starting point of a new project funded by the Trust

Fund for Statistical Capacity Building. This new project will review and improve the relevance of the curriculum of the master's program in data science. It will also support the production of training materials and delivery of training with a specific focus on informing development policies in the African context.

A New Model for Primary Schooling in Developing Countries

KCP Window: Service Delivery and Aid Effectiveness
Region/Country: Kenya
Project Period: February 2017–June 2019
Task Team Leader: Owen Ozier
KCP III Funding: US$250,000

KCP funding made possible a two-year study of a scholarship lottery that allowed Kenyan primary and pre-primary school students to attend schools operated by the largest low-cost private school network in Sub-Saharan Africa: Bridge International Academies. This study provides the most comprehensive estimates possible of the impact of this novel education option. Bridge International Academies' model uses tablets and standardized workbooks to make high-quality lesson planning easily scaled, and to make teacher behavior easily monitored. Thus, the evaluation provides a look not only at private schools, but also at innovative uses of technology to deliver high-quality curricular content and attain a high level of accountability.

Some controversy has surrounded Bridge International Academies and its differences in relation to government-run education: its facilities are not standard, its teachers are not vetted in the same way, and its learning materials are not produced through the same process. Nevertheless, Bridge is working with governments in Nigeria, India, and elsewhere to scale up variants of its model of education. Thus, its success or failure at educating students, as seen in part through this evaluation, is of substantial policy importance.

KCP funding enabled the completion of more than 10,000 endline surveys as well as ancillary survey data collection. The team used a novel approach to analyze

the data: statistical features of the "blinded" data set. For this data set, the survey firm separated students' test scores from the data on students who were offered scholarships. This setup allowed calculating how to make optimal use of the data while binding the team's hands against picking the analysis that might prove most (or least) favorable to any particular policy conclusion.

This process is ongoing. The team believes it will be a methodological innovation that benefits policy makers concerned with education in low- and middle-income countries—who will receive the most impartial yet statistically precise possible interpretations of the data gathered in this study—and future researchers, who may consider this approach for a range of topics, even beyond education.

New Doing Business Indicator: Measuring the Ease of Contracting with the Government

KCP Window: World Bank Flagship Report
Region/Country: World
Project Period: December 2018–June 2020
Task Team Leader: Erica Bosio
KCP III Funding: US$270,000

Public procurement—the process by which governments purchase goods and services from private firms—matters. It accounts for between 10 and 25 percent of gross domestic product worldwide on average, and governments cumulatively spend roughly US$9.5 trillion on public contracts each year. This KCP project has been working on benchmarking the efficiency of the entire public procurement life cycle, with a focus on the infrastructure sector.

The project team developed a series of case study assumptions revolving around a contract for resurfacing a two-lane road leaving the country's main business city. Based on these assumptions, the team prepared a questionnaire to collect data on how long it takes for such a contract to be awarded through an open tendering procedure, as well as by how long execution would be delayed due to changes that
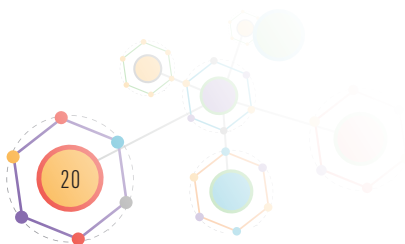
occur during the life of the contract. The questionnaire also aims at assessing the scope of the laws and legal instruments regulating public procurement.

In February 2019, the questionnaire was disseminated to more than 4,600 experts in 190 countries. Contributors included construction companies that have undertaken similar projects in the past, government entities that typically procure comparable contracts, and lawyers who are well-versed in the applicable legal framework. As of September 2019, the project team had consolidated data for more than 120 countries and engaged with many governments on the policy implications of the new data.

This research will be incorporated as a new indicator in the *Doing Business 2021* report and will constitute the first-ever large-scale and updated data set of comparable data on public procurement worldwide.

Poverty Imputation Handbook and Research

KCP Window: Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis, and Dissemination
Region/Country: World
Project Period: September 2015–March 2019
Task Team Leader: Hai-Anh Dang
KCP III Funding: US$100,000

Hardly any developing countries can afford to collect high-quality household survey data as often as desired. This calls for alternative and cost-effective techniques that can help produce frequent and reliable estimates of poverty where consumption (income) data are unavailable. The main objectives of this project were twofold. First, the team systematically synthesized and presented the current stock of knowledge on poverty and shared prosperity measurement in data-scarce environments on a pedagogical basis. Second, building off this review and synthesis of the literature, the team further explored the identified knowledge gaps and produced new research.

In addition to producing various outputs, including several journal articles, working papers, blog posts, and computer programs, the project has had much relevance for policy makers. For example, the work on inequality and mobility in the Russian Federation over the past two decades has received attention from senior policy makers in Russia's Parliament. This resulted in a request for a policy brief and an oral briefing to the Deputy Chair of the Russian Senate, Ms. Galina Koroleva.

The team leader was invited to give lectures on global inequality trends for Vietnamese director-level government officials, under a program with the School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University. The team was also invited to present its research on welfare dynamics in India at an expert workshop for a United Nations flagship report on inequality (United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs). This workshop has provided further exposure on various stakeholders' needs for global poverty and inequality analysis at the United Nations.

Other dissemination activities include a training course on survey imputation methods in refugee contexts for United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees staff and researchers with the World Bank's Young Fellows program (PhD candidates or postdoctoral researchers from African countries) and invited lectures on data imputation methods for an advanced master's-level econometric course with the Department of Economics, Georgetown University.

KCP Key Indicators

KCP III Cumulative

From inception to June 30, 2019

JOURNAL ARTICLES	WORKING PAPERS	POLICY NOTES & RESEARCH REPORTS	DATA SETS	RESERCH TOOLS	CONFERENCES & EVENTS
33	112	98	62	62	352

ADDITIONAL DISSEMINATION	RESEARCHERS ENGAGED	INSTITUTIONS ENGAGED	CITATIONS	IMPACT IN WORLD BANK OPERATIONS	IMPACT IN PARTNER GOVERNMENTS
190	662	284	183	138	33
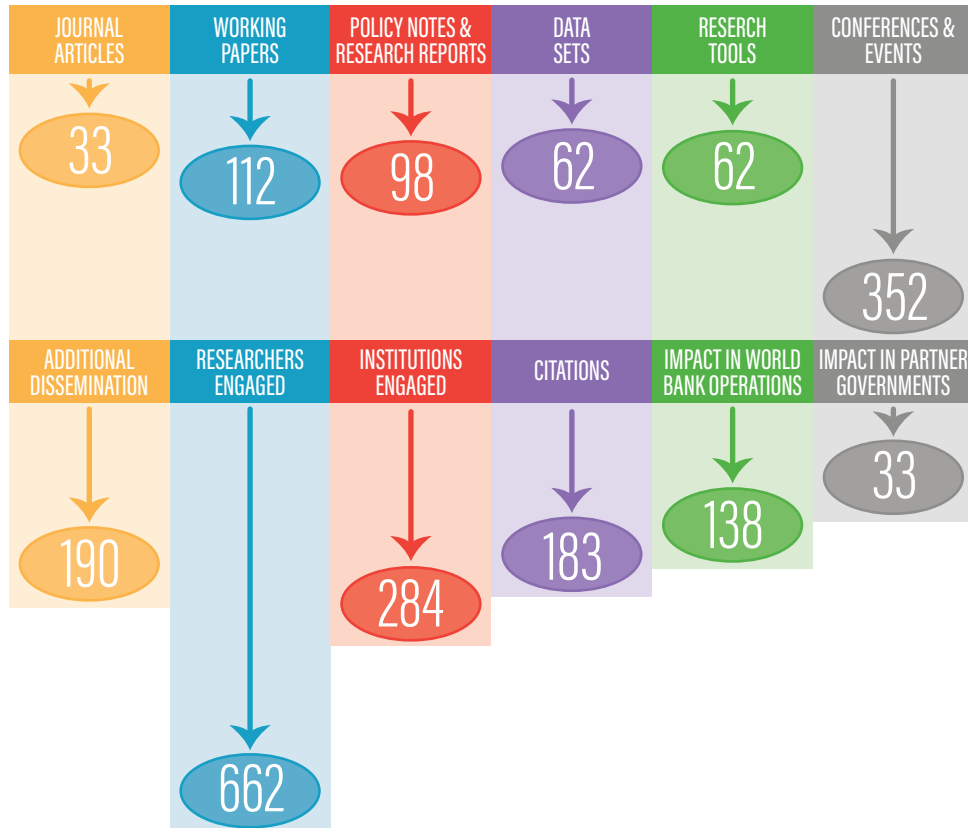
KCP Finances

Donor Contributions and Pledges

By June 30, 2019, KCP III had received US$14.5 million in cash contributions from seven donors, namely, Norway, Estonia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Finland, France, and Sweden. An outstanding pledge of US$2.3 million from Finland was received in July 2019.

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

Estonia contributed €736,000, in two tranches.

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

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

Finland, the other KCP founding donor, initially contributed €2.25 million in FY2016. Thereafter, Finland contributed €750,000 in FY2017; and pledged an additional €3 million in FY2018, payable over three years, of which €1 million was received in FY2018. The final €2 million was received in July 2019.

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

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

Annex A. Statement of Accounts

TABLE A.1 **KCP III Accounts Statement**

As of June 30, 2019 (US$), unaudited

	Original Account TF072304	Parallel Account TF072635
Contribution received		
Norway	4,535,529.17	473,440.02
Estonia	480,839.00	34,188.15
United Kingdom	1,340,016.00	
Canada	303,557.77	1,375,431.73
Finland	2,480,684.72	2,065,455.00
France	107,235.00	338,468.40
Sweden		999,970.00
Total contributions received	**9,247,861.66**	**5,286,953.30**
Administrative fee (5%)	(462,393.08)	
Net contributions received	**8,785,468.58**	**5,286,953.30**
Outstanding pledges (signed)		
Finland		2,254,200.00
Total outstanding pledges (signed)		**2,254,200.00**
Administrative fee (5%)		
Net outstanding pledges		**2,254,200.00**
Investment income	177,877.02	100,368.18
Less		
Setup fee	(35,000.00)	
Project allocations	(8,174,801.53)	(4,834,726.69)
Technical reviewers' fees	(158,321.45)	
Program management and administration	(173,196.43)	
Estimated funds available	**422,026.19**	**2,806,794.79**

Annex B. KCP III Projects Portfolio

Fragility and Risk Management $555

Growth and Job Creation $1,264

Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis and Dissemination $2,561

International Cooperation and Global Public Goods $1,023

Service Delivery and Effectiveness $1,050

Poverty and Shared Prosperity $1,331

World Bank Flagship Reports $5,225

4%
10%
20%
8%
8%
10%
40%

Allocations, by Region
US$, thousands from Inception to June 30, 2019

- Afica **$1,726** — 13%
- Asia **$1,003** — 8%
- LAC **$480** — 4%
- Global **$9,801** — 75%
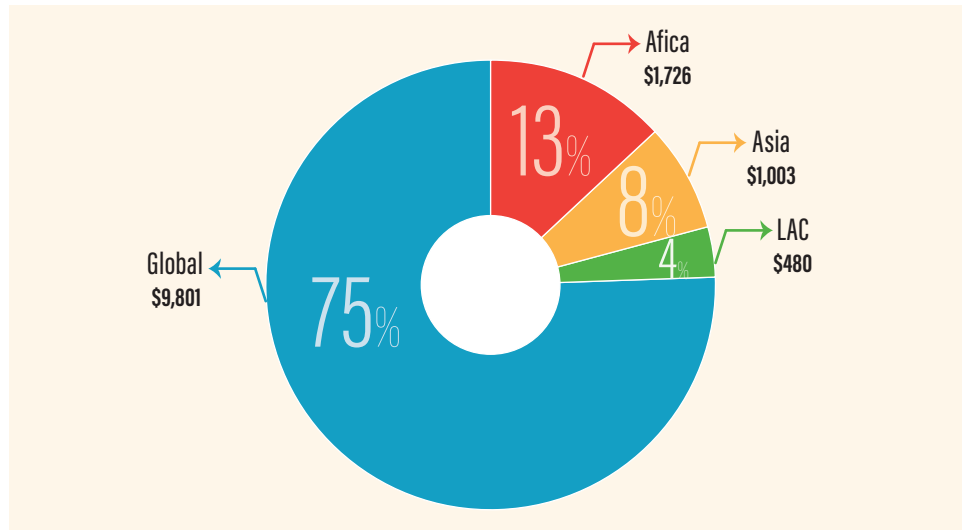
FIGURE B.3 **Disbursements, by Window**
US$, thousands from Inception to June 30, 2019

- Fragility and Risk Management **$388** — 4%
- Growth and Job Creation **$741** — 7%
- Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis and Dissemination **$1,822** — 17%
- International Cooperation and Global Public Goods **$774** — 7%
- Service Delivery and Effectiveness **$985** — 9%
- Poverty and Shared Prosperity **$1,139** — 11%
- World Bank Flagship Reports **$4,876** — 45%

FIGURE B.4 Allocations and Disbursements

US$, thousands from Inception to June 30, 2019
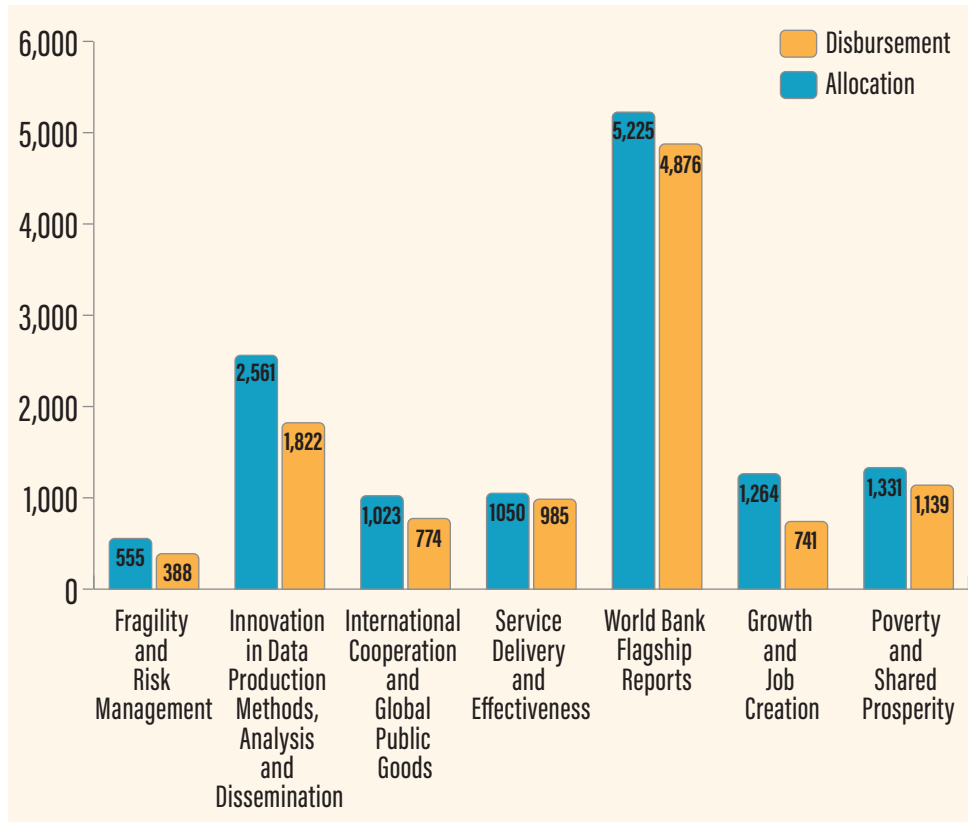
TABLE B.1 Allocations and Disbursements

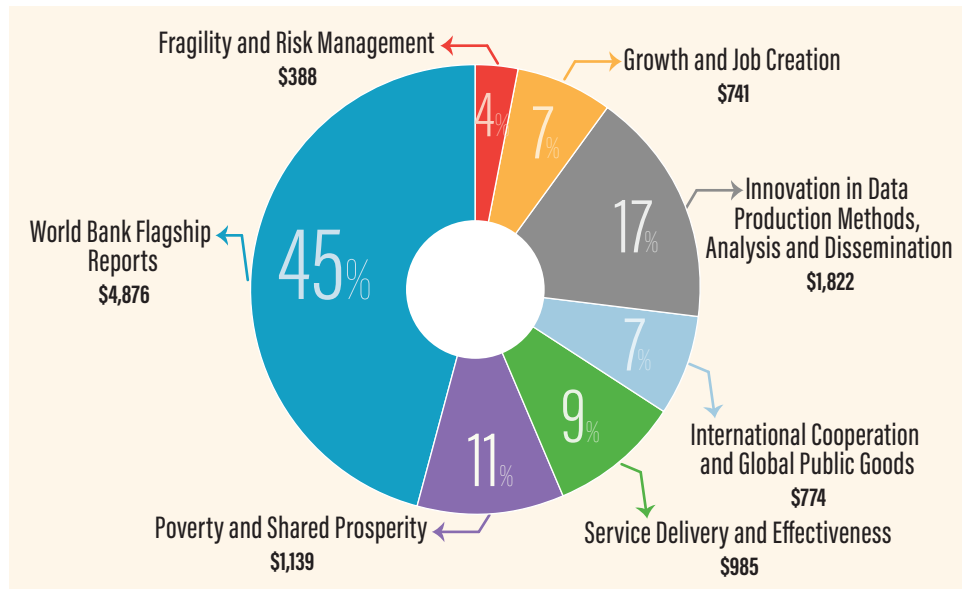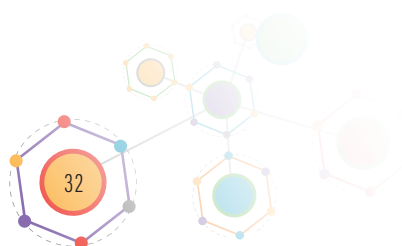|	Task team leader	Project name	Allocations	Disbursements	Available
FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT				
1	Robert Cull	Global Financial Development Report 2016—Global Banking	200,000	200,000	–
2	Marcus Holmlund	Social Network Mapping and Analysis for Youth Living in High-Violence Urban Neighborhoods in Honduras	130,000	92,290	37,710
3	Caglar Ozden	Big Data in Migration Research	100,000	6,674	93,326
4	Guadalupe Bedoya	Cellphone Records to Estimate Poverty Impacts in FCV Settings	75,000	41,250	33,750
5	Xavier Gine	Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico and Colombia: Disclosure and Transparency of Information	50,000	47,654	2,346
	**Total—Fragility and Risk Management**	**555,000**	**387,868**	**167,132**
INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION				
6	Tariq Khokhar	Producing, Analyzing, and Visualizing Global Income Distributions	55,874	55,874	–
7	Olivier Dupriez	Calibration in Sample Survey Estimation: Improving the Quality of Socio-Economic Indicators by Using Auxiliary Information	74,931	74,931	–
8	Olivier Dupriez	Generation of Synthetic Data for ex ante Impact Assessments	89,655	89,655	–
9	Aart Kraay	Worldwide Governance Indicators 2016–2018	100,000	91,895	8,105
10	Robert Cull	2016 World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and Supervision	199,782	199,782	–
11	Hai-Anh Dang	Poverty Imputation Handbook and Research	100,000	99,988	12
12	Deon Filmer	Measuring and Analyzing Teacher Knowledge and Behavior	99,989	99,989	–
13	Silvia Muzi	Benchmarking the Private Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa	299,627	299,627	–
14	Hai-Anh Dang	Measuring Countries' Statistical Capacity	120,000	72,395	47,605
15	Olivier Dupriez	Machine Learning Algorithms for Poverty Prediction: An Empirical Comparative Assessment	180,000	180,000	–

	Task team leader	Project name	Allocations	Disbursements	Available
16	Talip Kilic	Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty	130,000	124,283	5,717
17	Daniel Rogger	Measuring Process Productivity in Bureaucracies	80,000	79,983	17
18	Harris Selod	Using Big Data to Measure Urban Congestion	65,844	65,844	–
19	Hai-Anh Dang	Methods of Imputation-Based Estimates for Welfare Outcomes with Household Surveys: Research and Guidelines	250,000	61,982	188,018
20	David McKenzie	Using Bayesian Methods to Measure Whether Improving Management Improves Exporting in Colombia	75,000	40,963	34,037
21	Pierre Bachas	Cross-Country Firm Dataset Built from Administrative Tax Return Data	100,000	64,920	35,080
22	Bilal Zia	Predicting Credit Worthiness through Digital Engagement	65,000	29,562	35,438
23	Svetoslava Milusheva	Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar	50,000	26,126	23,874
24	Jishnu Das	Research Platforms: A Pilot Project for Education in Pakistan	150,000	17,550	132,450
25	Heather Moylan	Measuring Time Use Well	175,000	–	175,000
26	Siobhan Murray	Matters of Place: Maximizing the Potential of Georeferenced Microdata within the Limits of Confidentiality	100,000	46,522	53,478
	Total—Innovation In Data Production Methods, Analysis, and Dissemination		**2,560,703**	**1,821,871**	**738,832**
	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS				
27	Ekaterine Vashakmadze	Mega-Regional Trade Agreements: Implications for Developing Countries	100,000	100,000	–
28	Jongrim Ha	The Role of Confidence in the Cross-Border Transmission and Propagation of Shocks	209,907	209,907	–
29	Govinda Timilsina	China Climate Policy Modeling	48,317	48,317	–
30	Caglar Ozden	Migration and Labor Market Implications in the South	100,000	100,000	–
31	Aaditya Mattoo	Trade Policy, Poverty and Shared Prosperity	99,706	99,706	–
32	Siddhesh Kaushik	Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) Indicators	100,000	99,995	5

	Task team leader	Project name	Allocations	Disbursements	Available
33	Robert Cull	After the Global Financial Crisis: Bank Regulation and Supervision	165,000	94,342	70,658
34	Robert Cull	Bank Regulation and Supervision Reforms—Impact on Developing Countries	200,000	22,126	177,874
	Total—International Cooperation and Global Public Goods		**1,022,929**	**774,391**	**248,538**
	SERVICE DELIVERY AND EFFECTIVENESS				
35	Jishnu Das	Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation	149,887	149,887	–
36	Damien de Walque	Extension of the RESPECT Study in Tanzania to the Population of Commercial Sex Workers and Women at High Risk in Dar-es-Salaam	75,000	75,000	–
37	Jishnu Das	From Access to Quality: Ramping Up Measurement and Improvement of Health Care Quality	250,000	218,667	31,333
38	Bob Rijkers	Performance Pay in Customs: Evidence from Madagascar	75,000	74,982	18
39	Owen Ozier	A New Model for Primary Schooling in Developing Countries	250,000	249,999	1
40	Berk Ozler	Increasing Uptake of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARCs) among Adolescent Females in Cameroon	200,000	197,338	2,662
41	Marcus Holmlund	Giving Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) a Financial Stake in Local Government Performance: A Field Experiment in Burkina Faso	50,000	19,039	30,961
	Total—Service Delivery and Effectiveness		**1,049,887**	**984,912**	**64,975**
	WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS				
42	Deepak Mishra	World Development Report 2016—Internet for Development	607,049	607,049	–
43	Jongrim Ha	Economic Spillovers in an Era of Globalization: Facts, Channels, and Implications	119,820	119,820	–
44	Philip Schellekens	Global Monitoring Report	120,000	120,000	–
45	Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva	World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law	1,024,256	1,024,256	–
46	Varun Gauri	World Development Report 2015: Operationalization	149,611	149,611	–

	Task team leader	Project name	Allocations	Disbursements	Available
47	Deon Filmer	World Development Report 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	400,000	398,114	1,886
48	Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva	World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law	944,291	944,291	–
49	Deon Filmer	World Development Report 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	1,440,436	1,268,328	172,108
50	Erica Bosio	New Doing Business Indicator: Measuring the Ease of Contracting with the Government	270,000	127,859	142,141
51	Federica Saliola	World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work	120,000	116,584	3,416
52	Caglar Ozden	Dissemination of the Policy Research Report: Moving for Prosperity—Global Migration and Labor Markets	30,000	–	30,000
	Total—World Bank Flagship Reports		**5,225,463**	**4,875,911**	**349,552**
		GROWTH AND JOB CREATION			
53	Rita Ramalho	Job Quality Framework	149,931	149,931	–
54	Norman Loayza	International Benchmarking for Country Diagnostics	49,698	49,698	–
55	David McKenzie	Micro and Small Firm Death in Developing Countries	74,929	74,929	–
56	Michael Toman	Economy-Wide Effects of Expanded Electricity Access and Impacts of Household Electricity Tariff Changes in Ethiopia	99,707	99,707	–
57	Julio Fuster	Getting Water and Sewerage Connections in 31 Mexican States and Mexico City	99,830	99,830	–
58	David Francis	Making Enforceable Agreements: Data and Indicator Pilot	150,000	150,000	–
59	Sergio Schmukler	The Effects of Interest Rate Ceilings on Credit Markets: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Chile	150,000	26,292	123,708
60	John Giles	Can the Private Provision of Employment Services Improve Employment Outcomes? Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina	90,000	9,142	80,858
61	Caio Piza	Business Practices and Firm Performance	100,000	36,643	63,357

	Task team leader	Project name	Allocations	Disbursements	Available
62	Hulya Ulku	Labor Market Policies on Unemployment Protection & Employment Services	150,000	41,120	108,880
63	Bilal Zia	Boosting Self-Employment in Kenya: Experimentally Testing Strategies to Alleviate Financial, Knowledge, and Behavioral Constraints to Entrepreneurship	75,000	3,694	71,306
64	Paulo Bastos	Automation, Trade, and Labor Markets	75,000	–	75,000
	Total—Growth and Job Creation		**1,264,095**	**740,986**	**523,109**
	POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY				
65	Tazeen Hasan	Equality of Opportunity in Global Prosperity	149,895	149,895	–
66	Michael Toman	The Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia	99,660	99,660	–
67	Valeria Perotti	Living Life	99,991	99,991	–
68	Martin Kanz	What Drives the Demand for Islamic Finance? Evidence from Field Experiments with Low-Income Households in Indonesia	–	–	–
69	Hanan Jacoby	Uncertainty, Information, and the Dynamics of Electricity Demand in Vietnam	179,983	179,983	–
70	Dilip Ratha	Migration and the Law	300,000	299,994	6
71	Michael Toman	Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia Part 3	57,000	56,988	12
72	Valeria Perotti	Living Life	144,925	144,925	–
73	Francisco Ferreira	Building a Global Multidimensional Poverty Profile	150,000	70,123	79,877
74	Jongrim Ha	Understanding the Global Inflation Cycle and Its Drivers	75,000	–	75,000
75	Csilla Lakatos	The Incidence of Trade Policies	75,000	37,341	37,659
	Total—Poverty and Shared Prosperity		**1,331,453**	**1,138,898**	**192,555**
	KCP III Total, June 30, 2019		**13,009,528**	**10,724,837**	**2,284,692**

TABLE B.2 Projects Completed in FY2019

	Task team leader	Project name	Grant amount
1	Damien de Walque	Extension of the RESPECT Study in Tanzania to the Population of Commercial Sex Workers and Women at High Risk in Dar-es-Salaam	75,000
2	Harris Selod	Using Big Data to Measure Urban Congestion	65,844
3	Olivier Dupriez	Machine Learning Algorithms for Poverty Prediction: An Empirical Comparative Assessment	180,000
4	Hanan Jacoby	Uncertainty, Information, and the Dynamics of Electricity Demand in Vietnam	179,983
5	Norman Loayza	International Benchmarking for Country Diagnostics	49,698
6	Robert Cull	2016 World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and Supervision	199,782
7	Siddhesh Kaushik	Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) Indicators	99,995
8	Hai-Anh Dang	Poverty Imputation Handbook and Research	100,000
9	Michael Toman	Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia Part 3	57,000
10	Bob Rijkers	Performance Pay in Customs Evidence from Madagascar	75,000
11	Deon Filmer	World Development Report 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	400,000
12	Dilip Ratha	Migration and the Law	300,000
13	Owen Ozier	A New Model for Primary Schooling in Developing Countries	250,000
14	Federica Saliola	World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work	120,000

TABLE B.3 Ongoing Projects in FY2019

	Task team leader	Project name	Allocations	Available
		FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT		
1	Marcus Holmlund	Social Network Mapping and Analysis for Youth Living in High-Violence Urban Neighborhoods in Honduras	130,000	37,710
2	Caglar Ozden	Big Data in Migration Research	100,000	93,326
3	Guadalupe Bedoya	Cellphone Records to Estimate Poverty Impacts in FCV Settings	75,000	33,750
4	Xavier Gine	Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico and Colombia: Disclosure and Transparency of Information	50,000	2,346
	Total—Fragility and Risk Management		**355,000**	**167,132**
		INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION		
5	Aart Kraay	Worldwide Governance Indicators 2016–2018	100,000	8,105
6	Hai-Anh Dang	Measuring Countries' Statistical Capacity	120,000	47,605
7	Talip Kilic	Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty	130,000	5,717
8	Daniel Rogger	Measuring Process Productivity in Bureaucracies	80,000	17
9	Hai-Anh Dang	Methods of Imputation-Based Estimates for Welfare Outcomes with Household Surveys: Research and Guidelines	250,000	188,018
10	David McKenzie	Using Bayesian Methods to Measure Whether Improving Management Improves Exporting in Colombia	75,000	34,037
11	Pierre Bachas	Cross-Country Firm Dataset Built from Administrative Tax Return Data	100,000	35,080
12	Bilal Zia	Predicting Credit Worthiness through Digital Engagement	65,000	35,438
13	Svetoslava Milusheva	Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar	50,000	23,874
14	Jishnu Das	Research Platforms: A Pilot Project for Education in Pakistan	150,000	132,450
15	Heather Moylan	Measuring Time Use Well	175,000	175,000
16	Siobhan Murray	Matters of Place: Maximizing the Potential of Georeferenced Microdata within the Limits of Confidentiality	100,000	53,478

Task team leader		Project name	Allocations	Available
Total—Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis, and Dissemination			**1,395,000**	**738,819**
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS				
17	Robert Cull	After the Global Financial Crisis: Bank Regulation and Supervision	165,000	70,658
18	Robert Cull	Bank Regulation and Supervision Reforms—Impact on Developing Countries	200,000	177,874
Total—International Cooperation and Global Public Goods			**365,000**	**248,532**
SERVICE DELIVERY AND EFFECTIVENESS				
19	Jishnu Das	From Access to Quality: Ramping Up Measurement and Improvement of Health Care Quality	250,000	31,333
20	Berk Ozler	Increasing Uptake of Long-Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARCs) among Adolescent Females in Cameroon	200,000	2,662
21	Marcus Holmlund	Giving Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) a Financial Stake in Local Government Performance: A Field Experiment in Burkina Faso	50,000	30,961
Total—Service Delivery and Effectiveness			**500,000**	**64,956**
WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS				
22	Deon Filmer	World Development Report 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	1,440,436	172,108
23	Erica Bosio	New Doing Business Indicator: Measuring the Ease of Contracting with the Government	270,000	142,141
24	Caglar Ozden	Dissemination of the Policy Research Report: Moving for Prosperity—Global Migration and Labor Markets	30,000	30,000
Total—World Bank Flagship Reports			**1,740,436**	**344,249**
GROWTH AND JOB CREATION				
25	Sergio Schmukler	The Effects of Interest Rate Ceilings on Credit Markets: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Chile	150,000	123,708

	Task team leader	Project name	Allocations	Available
26	John Giles	Can the Private Provision of Employment Services Improve Employment Outcomes? Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina	90,000	80,858
27	Caio Piza	Business Practices and Firm Performance	100,000	63,357
28	Hulya Ulku	Labor Market Policies on Unemployment Protection & Employment Services	150,000	108,880
29	Bilal Zia	Boosting Self-Employment in Kenya: Experimentally Testing Strategies to Alleviate Financial, Knowledge, and Behavioral Constraints to Entrepreneurship	75,000	71,306
30	Paulo Bastos	Automation, Trade, and Labor Markets	75,000	75,000
Total—Growth and Job Creation			**640,000**	**523,109**
POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY				
31	Francisco Ferreira	Building a Global Multidimensional Poverty Profile	150,000	79,877
32	Jongrim Ha	Understanding the Global Inflation Cycle and Its Drivers	75,000	75,000
33	Csilla Lakatos	The Incidence of Trade Policies	75,000	37,659
Total—Poverty and Shared Prosperity			**300,000**	**192,536**
KCP III TOTAL, June 30, 2019			**5,295,436**	**2,279,334**

TABLE B.4 New Projects Approved in FY2019

	Task team leader	Project name	Approved amount (US$)
		FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT	
1	Caglar Ozden	Big Data in Migration Research	100,000
2	Aidan Coville, Guadalupe Bedoya	Cellphone Records to Estimate Poverty Impacts in FCV Settings	75,000
3	Xavier Gine	Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico and Colombia: Disclosure and Transparency of Information	50,000
		GROWTH AND JOB CREATION	
4	John Giles	Can the Private Provision of Employment Services Improve Employment Outcomes? Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina	90,000
5	Miriam Bruhn, Caio Piza	Promoting Better Business Practices and Growth in Small Firms	100,000
6	Hulya Ulku, Dorina Georgieva	Labor Market Policies on Unemployment Protection & Employment Services	150,000
7	Bilal Zia, Julian Jamison	Boosting Self-Employment in Kenya: Experimentally Testing Strategies to Alleviate Financial, Knowledge, and Behavioral Constraints to Entrepreneurship	75,000
8	Paulo Bastos, Bob Rijkers	Automation, Trade, and Labor Markets	75,000
		INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS, AND DISSEMINATION	
9	Hai-Anh Dang, Calogero Carletto	Methods of Imputation-Based Estimates for Welfare Outcomes with Household Surveys: Research and Guidelines	250,000
10	David McKenzie	Using Bayesian Methods to Measure Whether Improving Management Improves Exporting in Colombia	75,000
11	Pierre Bachas, Anne Brockmeyer, Anna Custers, Oyebola Okunogbe	Cross-Country Firm Dataset Built from Administrative Tax Return Data	100,000

	Task team leader	Project name	Approved amount (US$)
12	Bilal Zia	Predicting Credit Worthiness through Digital Engagement	65,000
13	Svetoslava Milusheva	Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar	50,000
14	Jishnu Das, Koen Geven	Research Platforms: A Pilot Project for Education in Pakistan	150,000
15	Talip Kilic, Heather Moylan	Measuring Time Use Well	175,000
16	Siobhan Murray	Matters of Place: Maximizing the Potential of Georeferenced Microdata within the Limits of Confidentiality	100,000
		INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS	
17	Robert Cull	Bank Regulation and Supervision Reforms—Impact on Developing Countries	200,000
		POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY	
18	Francisco Ferreira, Jed Friedman	Building a Global Multidimensional Poverty Profile	150,000
19	Jongrim Ha	Understanding the Global Inflation Cycle and Its Drivers	75,000
20	Csilla Lakatos	The Incidence of Trade Policies	75,000
		SERVICE DELIVERY AND AID EFFECTIVENESS	
21	Marcus Holmlund	Giving Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) a Financial Stake in Local Government Performance: A Field Experiment in Burkina Faso	50,000
		WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS	
22	Erica Bosio	New Doing Business Indicator: Measuring the Ease of Contracting with the Government	270,000
23	Federica Saliola	World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work	120,000
24	Caglar Ozden	Dissemination of the Policy Research Report: Moving for Prosperity—Global Migration and Labor Markets	30,000

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