

2018 ANNUAL REPORT

Knowledge *for*  
MULTILATERALISM

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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.

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Knowledge *for* Change  
2018 Annual Report

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# Message from the Development Economics (DEC) Management Team

When delegates from 44 nations met in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, on July 1, 1944, the world was in a precarious state. Europe and Japan had been devastated by the second World War (which was still going on). The previous attempt at international cooperation, the League of Nations, had failed. Mired in poverty, people in Asia and Africa were calling for independence from colonial powers, often with eruptions of violent conflict.

Nevertheless, over the following three weeks, the participants at the Bretton Woods conference forged a consensus that international cooperation was the only way that the world could emerge from this difficult situation. Drawing on the best minds in the world, including John Maynard Keynes, the leading macroeconomist of the time, the delegates designed and negotiated the blue prints for the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the precursor of the World Trade Organization. This combination of cutting-edge analytical thinking and hard-nosed bargaining ushered in an era of unprecedented capital flows, initially for the reconstruction of Europe and subsequently for the development of newly-independent nations; trade flows, including the formation of the European Union among formerly warring countries; and global macroeconomic stability. Europe and Japan were not only rebuilt but their economies surged far beyond their pre-war levels. The developing countries, with weaker institutions, initially grew more slowly but, in the past half-century, achieved the fastest reduction in poverty the world has ever seen.

Today, many aspects of that multilateral system are being questioned. Globalization, which has undoubtedly led to rising incomes in poor countries such as India and China, has also been associated with rising inequality in rich countries such as the United States. The rapid decline in poverty has hardly touched Africa. And despite growth in incomes, levels of human capital—which determine long-term growth—remain woefully low. Integrated capital markets

meant that a financial crisis in the United States in 2008 quickly spread around the world, triggering a global recession. Civil wars and violent conflicts in the Middle East and Africa have led to a surge of refugees to Europe which, combined with a steady flow of economic migrants, has elicited a backlash and a rise in nationalist political forces.

Just as it was at the Bretton Woods conference and its aftermath, knowledge will be critical in addressing the current challenges to multilateralism. Rigorous evidence on the links between globalization and inequality will help countries design policies that benefit those who are left behind while capturing the substantial gains from openness. Such evidence will also underpin the rules-based world trading system, which has enabled billions of people to escape poverty. Likewise, research on emerging markets and developing economies will help prevent idiosyncratic shocks from becoming systemic ones. Knowledge—in terms of what works and what doesn't—will inform policies to accelerate human capital accumulation. And rigorous, empirical research on violence, conflict, and the costs and benefits of refugees and migrants will not only inform policies but possibly lower the temperature in what is otherwise a heated, rhetorical debate. Thanks to technological developments since 1944, all of this research and data are now available to policymakers and, more importantly, citizens of developing countries. For it is by informing citizens, and empowering them to hold politicians to account, that we can truly contribute to a better world.

The World Bank's Development Economics Vice-Presidency (DEC) is committed to this agenda. It builds on our previous work, the research on trade and inequality, macroeconomic spillovers, regulation of health and education markets, and the welfare of refugees; and databases such as the Doing Business Indicators and the Human Capital Index. All of this work is done, and will continue to be done, with partners, especially the Knowledge for Change Program (KCP).

This report documents the achievements this year of this multi-donor platform for knowledge generation and sharing. The KCP has enabled DEC not only to undertake state-of-the-art research on these important topics, but it has helped leverage DEC's links to Bank operations, bringing knowledge to the frontlines of the battle against poverty. The partnership between DEC and KCP is an example of what the Bretton Woods conference taught us: the combination of multilateralism and knowledge can be a powerful force in bringing about change. That combination is needed even more today.

# Program Goals

The Knowledge for Change Program (KCP) is a multi-donor trust fund established in 2002 to promote high quality, innovative research that creates knowledge to support policies for poverty reduction and sustainable development. Since its inception, the KCP has raised over \$60 million and funded more than 300 projects for research and data collection to support effective policies and programs in developing countries.



## Why KCP?

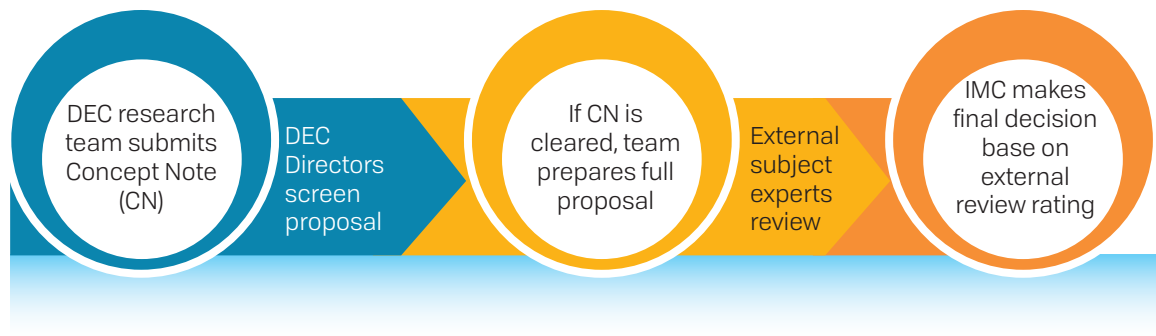
**K**CP was established with several research priorities and maintains rigorous standards in selecting research proposals for funding. KCP covers a wide range of topics and remains flexible in terms of structure. This has allowed the KCP to meet various donors' research interests and accommodate emerging topics within KCP's research framework.

Over the years, KCP has formulated a set of rigorous and competitive procedures, to ensure that high quality proposals receive KCP funding. After a launch of a Call for Proposals, research teams first prepare a two-page concept note and submit it to their respective Directors in DEC. Directors screen concept notes in their respective departments for the first round of quality control. For cleared concept notes, research teams prepare full proposals through the Grant Funding Request (GFR) system.

Each full proposal is sent to two to three external subject matter experts to review. 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 and above, it is sent to an additional external reviewer for an extra round of reviews. The rating, 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 directors and the Regional and Global Practice Chief Economists in the World Bank. The IMC then meets and decides on funding allocations based on the review process, as well as each proposal's overall strategic relevance and availability of funding.

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 of data collection and quality control processes in place.

### PROPOSAL SELECTION PROCESS



Note: CN = Concept Note; DEC = Development Economics Vice Presidency; IMC = Internal Management Committee.

# About this Report

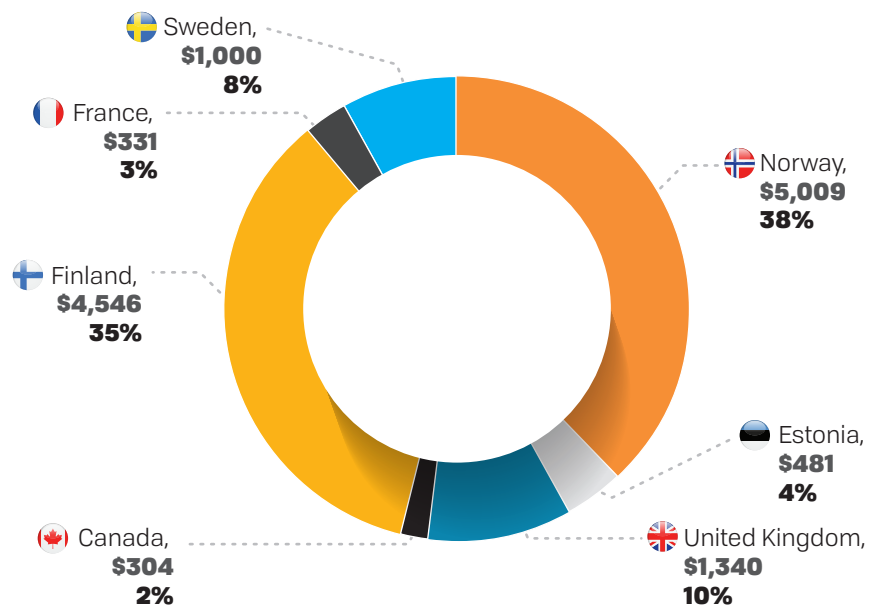
This Annual Report highlights the results of the KCP from July 2017 through June 2018. This includes an overview of the ongoing progress of projects within the Knowledge for Change Program Phase III (KCP III), and a third call for proposals initiated in May 2018.



# Background

## Contributions and Donors

From its inception in July 2015 to June 30, 2018, KCP III has received US\$13.0 million in contributions from seven donors, and an additional US\$2.3 million pledged contributions. The seven donors of KCP III are Canada, Estonia, France, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom (Figure 1). In August 2018, Canada contributed an additional US\$1.4 million to KCP III.



**FIGURE 1**

KCP III Donor Contributions Received by Donor From Inception to June 30, 2018 (US\$ Thousands)



# Progress and Achievements

## Ongoing and Completed Projects in FY2018

KCP III funds policy relevant research and data activities within the following themes: Fragility and Risk Management, Innovation in Data Production, International Cooperation and Global Public Goods, Service Delivery and Aid Effectiveness, World Bank Flagship Reports, Growth and Job Creation, and Poverty and Shared Prosperity. By June 30, 2018, KCP III had allocated funding for 51 projects with a total funding of US\$10.3 million.

In FY2018, 10 projects were completed, 23 projects were ongoing. Tables B.1, B.2 and B.3 provide a full list of the completed, dropped, and ongoing KCP III projects. Outputs from this phase include high-quality papers, databases, policy notes, and research 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 2019: The Changing Nature of Work

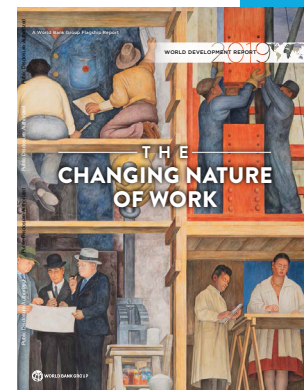
<b>KCP Window:</b>	World Bank Flagship Report
<b>Region/Country:</b>	World
<b>Project Period:</b>	October 2017 – June 2019
<b>Task Team Leaders:</b>	Simeon Djankov, Federica Saliola
<b>KCP III Funding:</b>	US\$120,000

ing traditional production patterns. The rise of new business models—digital platform firms—allows the impacts of technology to reach more people faster than ever before. Technology is changing the skills being rewarded in the labor market. Three types of skills are increasingly important: advanced cognitive skills such as complex problem-solving, socio-behavioral skills such as teamwork, and skill combinations that enable adaptability. Finally, technology is in some cases changing how people work and the terms on which they work. Instead of the once standard long-term contract, digital technologies are giving rise to more short-term work, often via online work platforms. Many of the challenges faced by these workers, even in advanced economies, are the same as those faced by informal workers.

What can governments do? The 2019 World Development Report suggests three areas for government action: (1) investing in human capital, (2) enhancing social protection and (3) increasing revenue mobilization.

Fears of robot-induced unemployment have dominated the discussion over the future of work. The 2019 World Development Report finds that on balance such concerns appear to be unfounded. Instead, technology is bringing opportunity, paving the way to create new jobs, increase productivity, and improve public service delivery.

What is changing? Today's digital transformation allows firms to scale up or down quickly, blurring the boundaries of firms and challeng-



1. Investing in human capital is the priority. Adjusting to the changing nature of work requires strong human capital foundations and lifelong learning. Early childhood development, tertiary education and adult learning outside of jobs are required to meet the skill demands of future labor markets. The Report presents the newly launched Human Capital Index, which quantifies the contribution of health and education to the productivity of the next generation of workers for 157 economies.
2. Enhancing social protection. Most social protection systems in rich countries were devised at a time of “jobs for life”. These models have been largely aspirational for developing countries, and seldom adopted at a significant scale. Informality has been a major bottleneck. There is a need to ensure adequate social protection no matter how a person engages in labor markets—whether through the gig economy or the informal economy. Social assistance could be expanded to prioritize the poorest and include more informal sector workers. As more investments are made in social protection, a more balanced approach to labor market regulation could better meet productivity goals.
3. Revenue mobilization. Upgrading taxation systems in some emerging economies could provide fiscal space for public financing of human capital development and social protection. Property taxes in large cities, excise taxes on sugar or tobacco, and carbon taxes are among the ways to increase a government’s tax base. Another is eliminating tax avoidance techniques used by individuals and global corporations to increase their income. Governments can optimize their taxation policy without resorting to tax rate increases.

## Global Financial Development Report 2017/2018: Bankers without Borders

<b>KCP Window:</b>	Fragility & Risk Management
<b>Region/Country:</b>	World
<b>Project Period:</b>	August 2015 – June 2018
<b>Task Team Leader:</b>	Robert Cull
<b>KCP III Funding:</b>	US\$200,000

Given the widespread backlash against globalization, and particularly global financial institutions, many developing policy makers were at a loss regarding their financial sector policies in the wake of the recent global financial crisis, which demonstrated how international banks can transmit shocks across borders. The aim of the *Global Financial Development Report 2017/2018* was therefore to contribute to the policy debate on global banking, building on findings from recent and ongoing research as well as lessons from operational work. It rigorously examines existing and new evidence on the causes and effects of bank globalization, in particular for economic growth, shared

prosperity and poverty reduction. It concludes that countries that are open to international banking can benefit from global flows of funds, knowledge, and opportunity, but the regulatory challenges are complex and, at times, daunting. Importantly, the report weighs the options that policy makers have, to harness the virtues, while limiting the negative repercussions of this phenomenon.

The GFDR 2017/2018 was officially launched in November 2017, at the World Bank Headquarters, and in April 2018, at the World Bank Kuala Lumpur Hub creating high interest both externally and internally. The report attracted global, multi-lingual press interest with more than 50 headlines around the world, including major outlets such as Les Echos, Milenio, TASS Russian News Agency, and India's Economic Times. Accompanying the report is an updated version of the associated website, [www.worldbank.org/financialdevelopment](http://www.worldbank.org/financialdevelopment), with interactive features and access to the underlying data and analysis. The website includes an expanded version of the Global Financial Development Database, a dataset of over 70 financial system characteristics for 203 economies since 1960.



## Economic Spillovers in an Era of Globalization: Facts, Channels and Implications

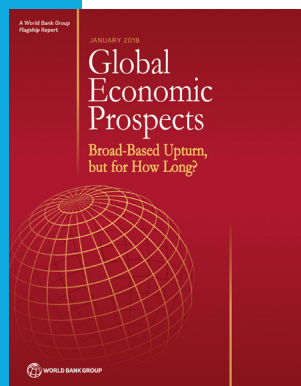
<b>KCP Window:</b>	World Bank Flagship Reports
<b>Region/Country:</b>	World
<b>Project Period:</b>	July 2015 – June 2018
<b>Task Team Leaders:</b>	Jongrim Ha, Raju Huidrom, Hans Lofgren
<b>KCP III Funding:</b>	US\$120,000

This project documents the magnitude and transmission channels of growth spillovers from major emerging markets to other emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs). EMDEs constituted more than a quarter of global output and more than half of global output growth during 2010–15, compared with just about one-tenth and one-fifth respectively in the 1990s.

The project's findings have been published in a working paper and are currently being revised for resubmission to a

peer-reviewed journal. The results suggest that a 1 percentage point increase in output growth in the seven largest emerging markets (Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia, Turkey) can raise growth in other EMDEs by cumulatively 0.9 percentage point after three years. Among these seven emerging markets, spillovers from China are the largest and permeate globally. Sizeable as they are, spillovers from these seven emerging markets are somewhat smaller than those originating from G7 economies.

Given concerns about emerging market growth prospects, the results of this project have been repeatedly featured in the World Bank's corporate flagship reports and regional flagship reports. This has included the June 2016, 2017, and 2018 and the January 2018 editions of the *Global Economic Prospects* report as well as the April 2016 and October 2018 *East Asia Economic Update* reports. This analysis steered the global policy debate when it was picked up by major media outlets, including the Financial Times and the Wall Street Journal. The results have been presented at many central banks and ministries of finance and have been welcomed because they quantify the influence of global forces on EMDE economies. This input can help policy makers prepare to cope with vulnerabilities and design effective macro stabilization tools at the national level and coordination of policies at the international level—prerequisites of economic growth and stability.



## Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation

<b>KCP Window:</b>	Human Development and Service Delivery
<b>Country:</b>	Kenya
<b>Project Period:</b>	October 2015 – March 2018
<b>KCP allocation:</b>	US\$150,000
<b>Task team leader:</b>	Jishnu Das

The Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation (KePSIE), a unique partnership between the Kenyan Government and the World Bank Group, takes a different approach. Working closely with the government, the project focuses on evaluating the impact of *regulatory reform* and *enhanced inspections* on patient safety in all types of health facilities. This study, which is the largest patient safety trial in the world, will for the first time provide the impact of regulatory reforms on health sector performance.

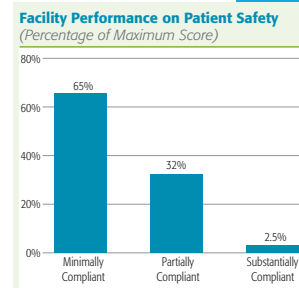
As part of the project, a large baseline survey of more than 1000 health facilities was completed in 2016. Following this survey, the implementation of the enhanced inspection system was launched in November 2016 and completed in December 2017. A total of 2,138 visits and 1,670 inspections were carried out within the KePSIE pilot. A unique part of this inspection system was its accompanying ICT investment that resulted in an e-monitoring portal that eventually produced 30 monitoring reports at regular intervals for the government. By July 2018, the project had successfully completed the end-line survey that will allow them to understand the impact of the intervention on public and private facilities, with early results available by June 2019.

Notable outputs include three journal articles and a series of policy notes, with public use data for further analysis. The e-monitoring system and all processes for developing inspections have been systematized and made available to the Kenyan government for further implementation.

This investment is already paying off. The ongoing Bank project, Transforming Health Systems for Universal Care, Kenya, will scale up KePSIE after discussions with the Kenyan government to all 47 counties and a new regulatory framework to conduct inspections in both private and public facilities has been finalized by the parliament. There is also interest from other countries and with the release of the results, the momentum is only expected to build further.

Inadequate infection prevention and control in health facilities around the world harm millions of patients every year, a fact that has become even more salient considering the ongoing Ebola crisis. Nowhere is this truer than in low-income countries, where even the data to track patient safety in health facilities are often unavailable.

But here is a problem: What precisely should governments do to improve patient safety when care is provided by many different types of facilities, both public and private, and many different types of providers, ranging from fully qualified doctors to nurses and community workers?



## Economy-Wide Effects of Expanded Electricity Access and Impacts of Household Electricity Tariff Changes in Ethiopia

<b>KCP Window:</b>	Growth & Job Creation
<b>Region/Country:</b>	Ethiopia
<b>Project Period:</b>	July 2015 – September 2017
<b>Task team leader:</b>	Michael Toman
<b>KCP allocation:</b>	US\$100,000

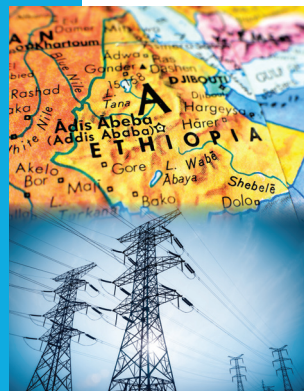
Electricity rises with the amount used, electricity subsidization mainly benefits higher-income groups. For example, the households in the bottom 50% of the income distribution receive only about 20% of the total subsidy paid out. Meanwhile, even the highest electricity tariff is less than 40% of the average cost of electricity supply, indicating how far revenues fall below costs for the entire system. Moreover, since even the highest rate is so low, it has little impact on stimulating more efficient electricity consumption.

The research on the cost of unreliability found that households spend on average 50% of (subsidized) monthly electricity bills to ameliorate the impacts (e.g. non-electric energy for lighting, batteries, or diesel generators for the more well-off). A survey of a representative sample of Addis households indicated that on average, individuals would be willing to pay 20–25% of the amount of their current electricity bill to obtain significant improvement in reliability.

The findings indicate the importance of lowering household electricity subsidies, but they highlight more than that. They indicate that reducing subsidies does not have to harm the poor, if modest efforts to strengthen the social safety net are included along with cutting subsidies for higher levels of consumption by higher-income households. In addition, the results indicate that there would be support for increased tariffs if it could be shown that the increased revenues also were used to improve service reliability—an important step forward in achieving Ethiopia’s development aspirations.

Ethiopia has embarked on an ambitious agenda toward becoming a middle-income country in an environmentally sustainable way. This project focused on issues relevant to those aspirations within the current electricity system: electricity is subsidized so heavily that even the highest-tier price is well below the cost of supply; and electricity service is unreliable, imposing significant burdens on users.

Analysis of electricity tariffs showed that even with an “increasing block tariff” (IBT), under which the price for additional quantities of elec-



## Making Enforceable Agreements: Data and Indicator Pilot

<b>KCP Window:</b>	World Bank Flagship Report
<b>Region/Country:</b>	Latin America
<b>Project Period:</b>	March 2017 – June 2018
<b>Task team leader:</b>	David Francis, Jorge Luis Rodriguez Meza
<b>KCP allocation:</b>	US\$150,000

The pioneering work of Oliver Williamson established that when firms enter agreements, they leave details to be sorted out later, because dealing with all contingencies is costly. In doing so, firms rely on several available mechanisms to enforce their contracts, whether these are the legal system, mutual trust, or the intervention of a third party.

The **Making Enforceable Agreements** project built upon the WBG's Enterprise Surveys (ES) in six South American countries

(Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay). DEC Enterprise Analysis team members worked with an academic economist from the University of Maryland to develop survey questions measuring the mechanisms used when entering into agreements with suppliers or customers; that is, the relative intensity of the six key mechanisms (from mutual trust to the legal system).

The project, in turn, produced: 1) a simplified and easily replicable survey instrument; 2) publicly available micro-level data within ES datasets; 3) a framework for analyzing these mechanisms simultaneously, as there is a gap in the literature on the comprehensive reliance on these mechanisms.

This analytical framework takes the form of a WB Policy Research Working Paper on "Mapping the Landscape of Transactions". The paper uses an exploratory statistical technique, known as Latent Class Analysis (LCA), which is widely used in social sciences, but not necessarily economics. Its contribution is twofold: 1) to use LCA to classify the general patterns of mechanisms (termed "governance structures") and 2) to correlate the prevalence of these patterns with firm characteristics. The paper finds that all governance structures use trust and mutual interest; while this bilateralism is sometimes complemented by formal institutions, it is never substituted by those mechanisms. Foreign-owned firms, exporters, larger firms, and better-managed ones are more likely to use governance structures that complement bilateralism. A last contribution of the paper is to provide a methodology for future researchers to apply the same questions to easily categorize firms into governance classes: This is a first step for further research into how governance structures could be associated with outcomes such as firm performance or growth.



## Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) Indicators

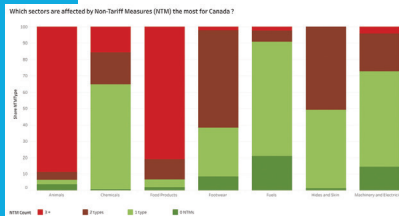
<b>KCP Window:</b>	International Cooperation & Global Public Goods
<b>Country:</b>	World
<b>Project Period:</b>	March 2017 – February 2019
<b>Task team leader:</b>	Siddhesh Kaushik
<b>KCP allocation:</b>	US\$100,000

Trade plays a vital role in economic growth. Countries worldwide adopt low import tariffs to promote free trade, but at the same time, governments increasingly introduce non-tariff measures (NTMs) to protect their domestic industries. In the context of its trade liberalization work, the World Bank is working with governments to better understand the impact of NTMs and to help streamline these measures.

Better data is critical to understand and quantify the NTM measures, assess their impact on imports and exports, and identify the most affected sectors. NTMs were systematically classified around 2010 and NTM data were collected for around 90 countries. But these data were not comparable across countries, and no sustainable system was in place to generate and publish NTM indicators. This project aimed to fill this gap.

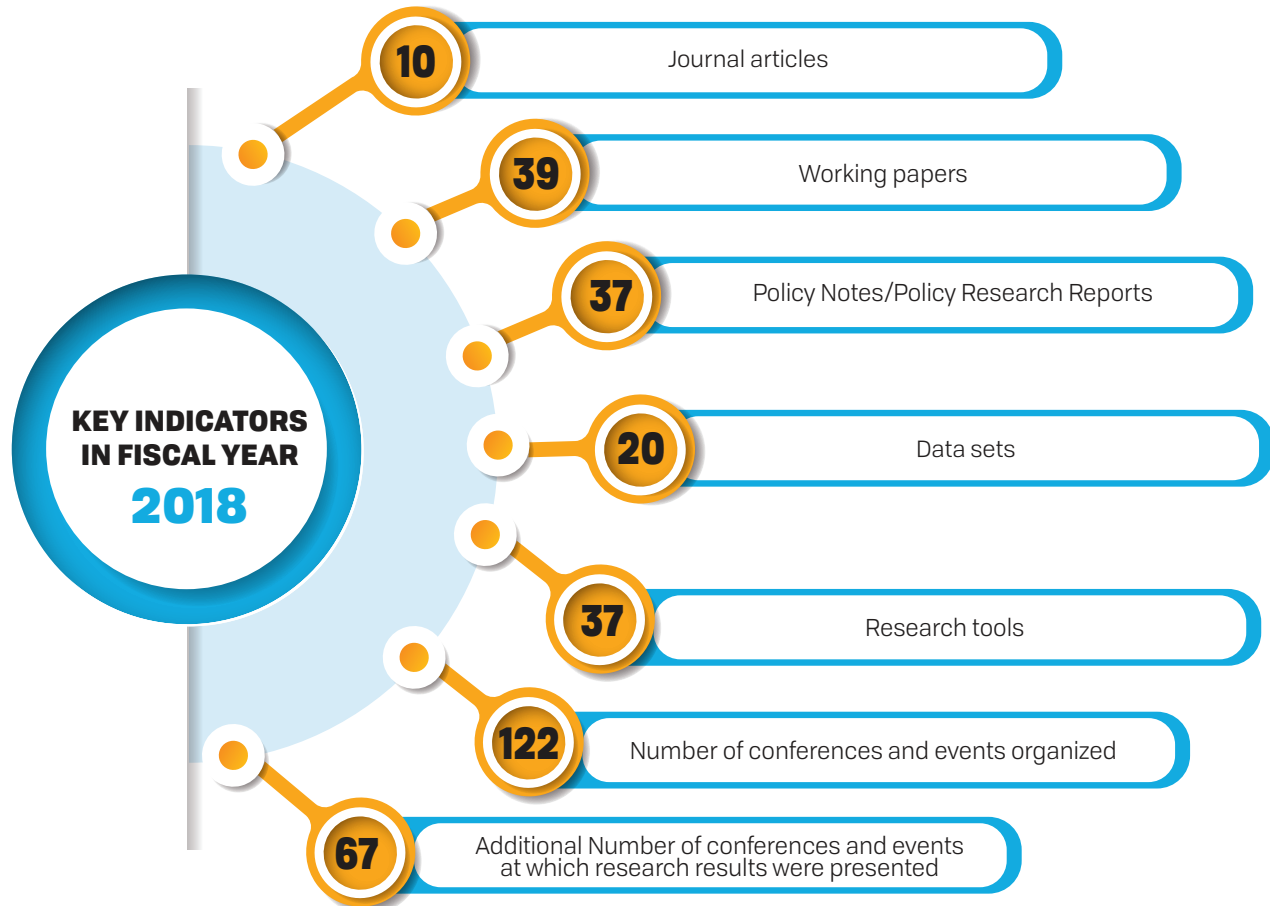
An inventory of already-defined indicators was assembled, and new indicators were developed. A specialized module was added to the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS) to generate NTM indicators and to publish them on-line as global public goods.

Visualizations are provided to ascertain both an overall global view and country specific information. Training on the use of the WITS module was provided to government representatives of ASEAN countries. Users can now obtain information covering 75 countries on measures affecting trade, on percentage of imports and exports affected by NTMs, and on sectors most affected by the measures, among others. This information enables policy makers and governments to focus their interventions on specific sectors and foster a dynamic environment for trade.



### **Third Call for Proposals**

A third Call for Proposals (CFP) was launched in May 2018 to select funding for new projects. A summary of the results and selected projects can be found in the separate document accompanying this report.



### Developing country partners substantively engaged

Researchers

**436**

Institutions

**131**

Number of World Bank operational programs/projects with citations/references to the research findings funded by this project

**27**

Number of citations/references to the project's work in partner government programs and policy documents

**13**

# KCP Finances

## Donor Contributions and Pledges

By June 30, 2018, KCP III was operational for over three and a half years, had received US\$13.0 million in cash contributions from seven donors, namely, Norway, Estonia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Finland, France, and Sweden. There are outstanding pledges of US\$2.3 million from Finland. In August 2018, Canada committed an additional US\$1.4 million.

Norway was the first donor to contribute to KCP III with **NKr30 million**. In FY2016, Norway made an additional contribution of **US\$800,000** towards *WDR 2017: Governance and the Law*. In FY2017, Norway contributed **NKr4 million** towards *WDR 2018: Learning to Realize Education's Promise*.

### NORWAY



Estonia contributed **€436,000** to *WDR 2016: Digital Dividends*.

### ESTONIA



**UNITED KINGDOM**

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

**CANADA**

Canada contributed **Can\$400,000**, with **Can\$200,000** for WDR 2016: *Digital Dividends*, and **Can\$200,000** for WDR 2017: *Governance and the Law*. In FY2019, Canada contributed an additional **Can\$1.8 million**.

**FINLAND**

Finland initially contributed **€2.25 million**. In FY2017, Finland contributed **€750,000** toward WDR 2018: *Learning to Realize Education's Promise*; and pledged an additional **€3 million** payable over three years. €1 million was received in FY2018.

**FRANCE**

France contributed **€100,000** for WDR 2017: *Governance and the Law*; **€100,000** for WDR 2018: *Learning to Realize Education's Promise*; and an additional **€100,000** for WDR 2019: *The Changing Nature of Work*.

**SWEDEN**

Sweden contributed US\$1 million for WDR 2017: *Governance and the Law*.

# Annex A

## Statement of Accounts

	Main Account TF072304	Parallel Account TF072635
<i>Contribution received</i>		
Norway	4,535,529.17	473,440.02
Estonia	480,839.00	
United Kingdom	1,340,016.00	
Canada	303,557.77	
Finland	2,480,684.72	2,065,455.00
France	107,235.00	223,805.00
Sweden		999,970.00
<b>Total Contributions Received</b>	<b>9,247,861.66</b>	<b>3,762,670.02</b>
Administrative fee (5%)	(462,393.08)	
<b>Net Contributions Received</b>	<b>8,785,468.58</b>	<b>3,762,670.02</b>
<i>Outstanding pledges (signed)</i>		
Finland		2,328,100.00
<b>Total Outstanding Pledges (Signed)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2,328,100.00</b>
Administrative fee (5%)	0.00	
<b>Net Outstanding Pledges</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2,328,100.00</b>
<i>Investment income</i>	133,313.88	23,229.21
<i>Less</i>		
Set Up Fee	(35,000.00)	
Project Allocations	(7,976,701.54)	(2,284,726.69)
Technical Reviewers' Fees	(101,821.45)	
Program Management and Administration	(83,543.63)	
<b>Estimated Funds Available</b>	<b>721,715.84</b>	<b>3,829,272.54</b>

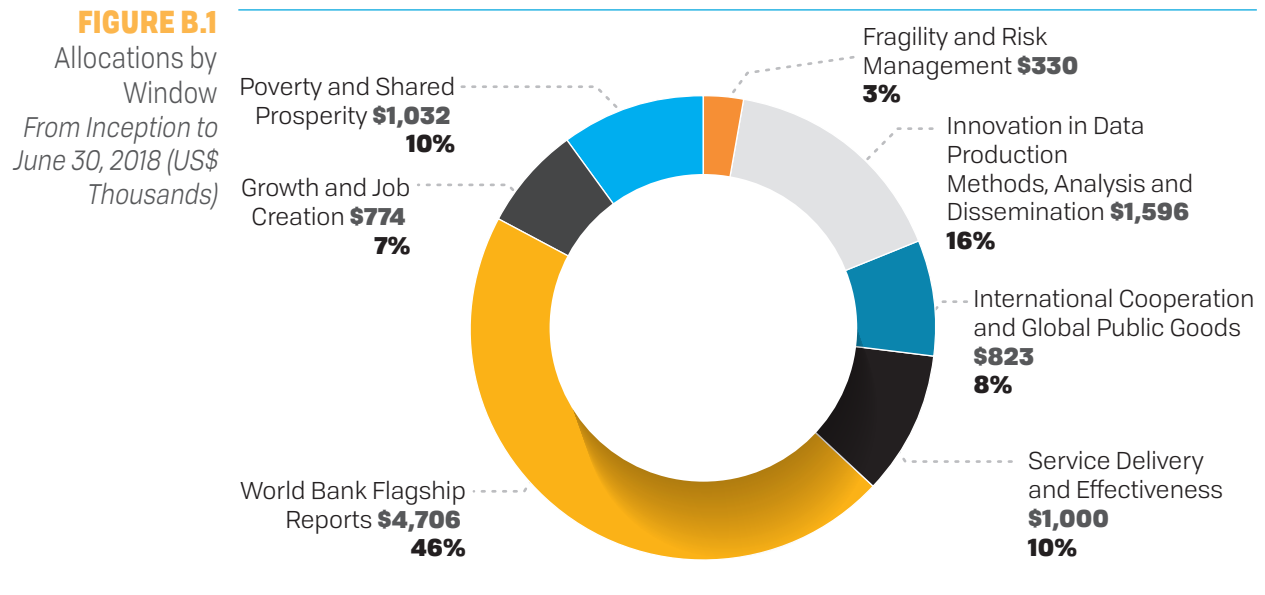
**TABLE A.1**

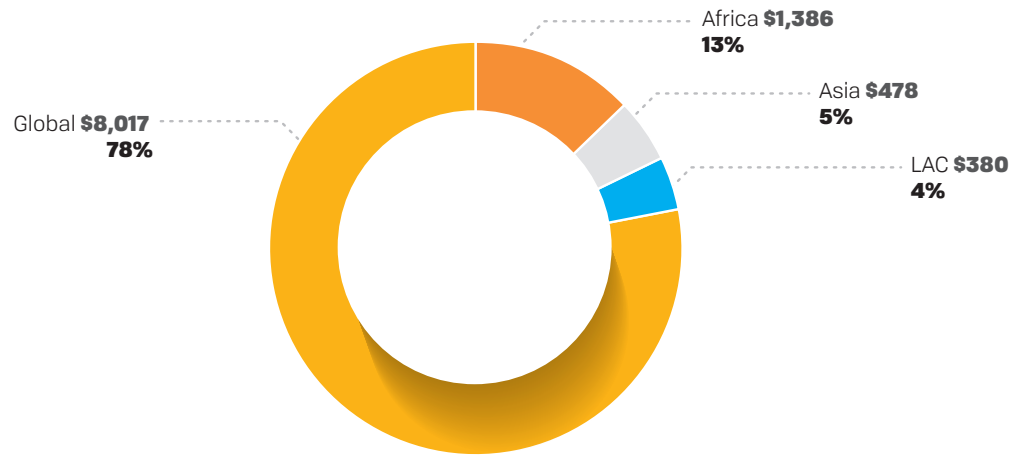
KCP III – Accounts Statement  
As of June 30, 2018  
(US\$), Unaudited

# Annex B

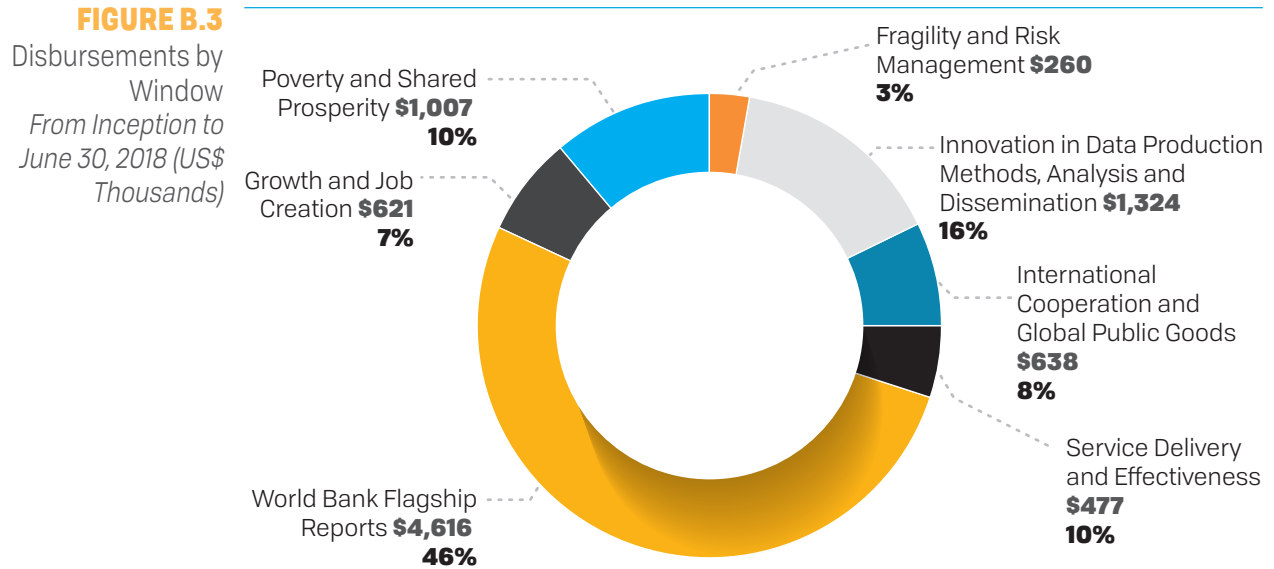
## KCP III Projects Portfolio

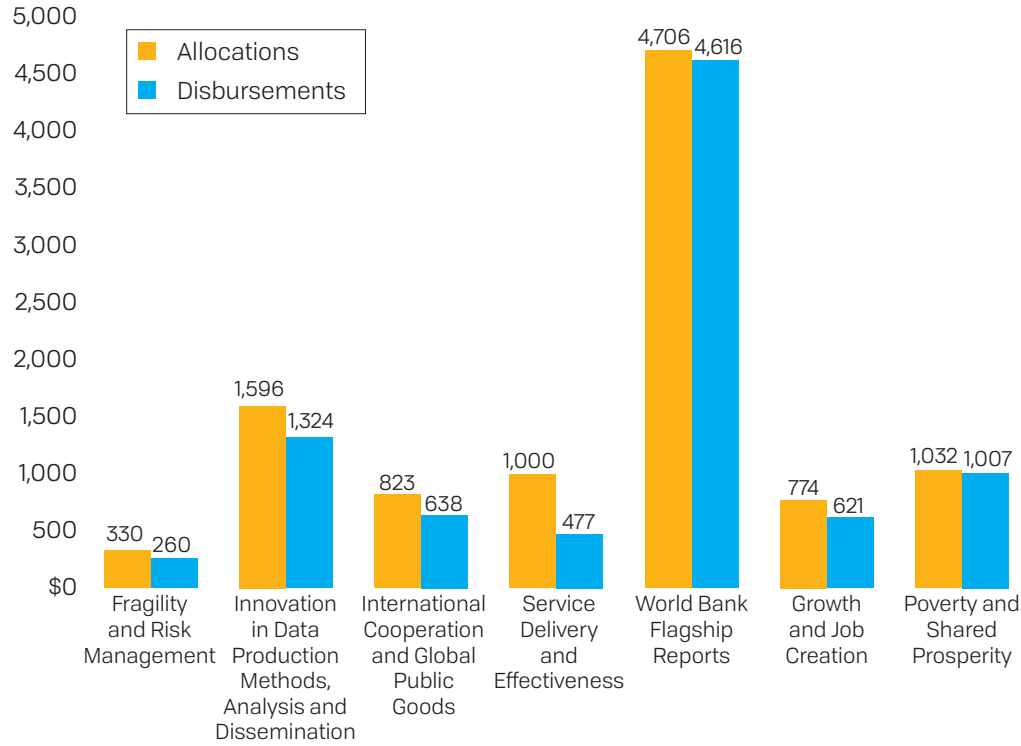
### Project Portfolio





**FIGURE B.2**  
Allocations by Region  
From Inception to June 30, 2018 (US\$ Thousands)





**FIGURE B.4**  
 Allocations and Disbursement  
 From Inception to June 30, 2018 (US\$  
 Thousands)

**TABLE B.1**  
Allocations and  
Disbursements  
As of June 30,  
2018 (US\$)

	Task Team Leader	Project Name	Allocations	Disbursements	Available
<b>Fragility and Risk Management</b>					
1	Robert Cull	Global Financial Development Report 2016 – Global Banking	200,000.00	199,999.82	0.18
2	Marcus Holmlund	Social Network Mapping and Analysis for Youth Living in High-Violence Urban Neighborhoods in Honduras	130,000.00	59,691.27	70,308.73
<b>Total – Fragility And Risk Management</b>			<b>330,000.00</b>	<b>259,691.09</b>	<b>70,308.91</b>
<b>Innovation In Data Production Methods, Analysis and Dissemination</b>					
3	Tariq Khokhar	Producing, analyzing and visualizing global income distributions	55,874.05	55,874.05	—
4	Olivier Dupriez	Calibration in sample survey estimation: improving the quality of socio-economic indicators by using auxiliary information	74,931.45	74,931.45	—
5	Olivier Dupriez	Generation of synthetic data for ex-ante impact assessments	89,654.78	89,654.78	—
6	Aart Kraay	Worldwide Governance Indicators 2016–2018	100,000.00	64,443.98	35,556.02
7	Robert Cull	2016 World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and Supervision	200,000.00	122,944.38	77,055.62
8	Hai-Anh Dang	Poverty Imputation Handbook and Research	100,000.00	49,514.41	50,485.59
9	Deon Filmer	Measuring and Analyzing Teacher Knowledge and Behavior	99,989.00	99,989.00	—
10	Valeria Perotti/ Jorge Luis Meza	Benchmarking the Private Sector in Sub-Saharan Africa	299,627.15	299,627.15	—
11	Hai-Anh Dang	Measuring Countries' Statistical Capacity	120,000.00	72,138.05	47,861.95
12	Olivier Dupriez	Machine Learning Algorithms for Poverty Prediction: An Empirical Comparative Assessment	180,000.00	180,000.00	—
13	Talip Kilic	Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty	130,000.00	108,524.67	21,475.33
14	Daniel Rogger	Measuring Process Productivity in Bureaucracies	80,000.00	49,784.37	30,215.63

(continued on next page)

	Task Team Leader	Project Name	Allocations	Disbursements	Available
15	Harris Selod	Using Big Data to Measure Urban Congestion	66,000.00	56,932.59	9,067.41
<b>Total – Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis and Dissemination</b>			<b>1,596,076.43</b>	<b>1,324,358.88</b>	<b>271,717.55</b>
<b>International Cooperation And Global Public Goods</b>					
16	Maryla Maliszewska	Mega-Regional Trade Agreements: Implications for Developing Countries	99,999.81	99,999.81	—
17	Hans Lofgren/ Jongrim Ha	The Role of Confidence in the Cross-Border Transmission and Propagation of Shocks	210,000.00	209,906.54	93.46
18	Govinda Timilsina	China Climate Policy Modeling	48,317.12	48,317.12	—
19	Caglar Ozden	Migration and Labor Market Implications in the South	99,999.89	99,999.89	—
20	Aaditya Mattoo/ Bob Rijkers	Trade Policy, Poverty and Shared Prosperity	99,705.52	99,705.52	—
21	Siddhesh Kaushik/ Michael Ferrantino	Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) Indicators	100,000.00	69,527.26	30,472.74
22	Robert Cull	After the Global Financial Crisis: Bank Regulation and Supervision	165,000.00	11,000.18	153,999.82
<b>Total – International Cooperation and Global Public Goods</b>			<b>823,022.34</b>	<b>638,456.32</b>	<b>184,566.02</b>
<b>Service Delivery And Effectiveness</b>					
23	Jishnu Das	Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation	150,000.00	149,886.71	113.29
24	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	75,000.00	75,000.00	—
25	Jishnu Das	From Access to Quality: Ramping Up Measurement and Improvement of Health Care Quality	250,000.00	43,890.60	206,109.40
26	Bob Rijkers	Performance Pay in Customs Evidence from Madagascar	75,000.00	1,578.14	73,421.86
27	Owen Ozier	A New Model for Primary Schooling in Developing Countries	250,000.00	153,070.94	96,929.06

(continued on next page)

**TABLE B.1**

Allocations and Disbursements  
As of June 30,  
2018 (US\$)  
(continued)

**TABLE B.1**  
**Allocations and Disbursements**  
*As of June 30, 2018 (US\$)*  
*(continued)*

	Task Team Leader	Project Name	Allocations	Disbursements	Available
28	Berk Ozler	Increasing Uptake of Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARCs) Among Adolescent Females in Cameroon	200,000.00	53,768.77	146,231.23
<b>Total – Service Delivery and Effectiveness</b>			<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>477,195.16</b>	<b>522,804.84</b>
<b>World Bank Flagship Reports</b>					
29	Deepak Mishra	WDR 2016 – Internet for Development	607,793.40	607,327.17	466.23
30	Hans Lofgren/ Jongrim Ha	Economic Spillovers in an Era of Globalization: Facts, Channels and Implications	120,000.00	119,820.13	179.87
31	Philip Schellekens	Global Monitoring Report	120,000.00	120,000.00	—
32	Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva	World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law	1,024,255.75	1,024,255.75	—
33	Varun Gauri	WDR 2015 Operationalization	149,611.08	149,611.08	—
34	Deon Filmer/Halsey Rogers	WDR 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	400,000.00	395,165.22	4,834.78
35	Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva	World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law	944,290.91	944,290.91	—
36	Deon Filmer/Halsey Rogers	WDR 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	1,340,435.78	1,255,338.41	85,097.37
<b>Total – World Bank Flagship Reports</b>			<b>4,706,386.92</b>	<b>4,615,808.67</b>	<b>90,578.25</b>
<b>Growth and Job Creation</b>					
37	Rita Ramalho	Job Quality Framework	149,930.88	149,930.88	—
38	Norman Loayza	International Benchmarking for Country Diagnostics	50,000.00	46,367.73	3,632.27
39	David McKenzie	Micro and Small Firm Death in Developing Countries	74,929.02	74,929.02	—
40	Michael Toman	Economy-wide effects of expanded electricity access and impacts of household electricity tariff changes in Ethiopia	99,707.02	99,707.02	—
41	Julio Fuster	Getting water and sewerage connections in 31 Mexican states and Mexican City	99,830.17	99,830.17	—

*(continued on next page)*

	Task Team Leader	Project Name	Allocations	Disbursements	Available
42	David Francis/Jorge Luis Meza	Making Enforceable Agreements: Data and Indicator Pilot	150,000.00	150,000.00	—
43	Sergio Schmukler	The Effects of Interest Rate Ceilings on Credit Markets: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Chile	150,000.00	—	150,000.00
<b>Total – Growth and Job Creation</b>			<b>774,397.09</b>	<b>620,764.82</b>	<b>153,632.27</b>
<b>Poverty and Shared Prosperity</b>					
44	Tazeen Hasan	Equality of Opportunity in Global Prosperity	149,894.77	149,894.77	—
45	Michael Toman	The Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia	99,659.94	99,659.94	—
46	Valeria Perotti	Living Life	99,990.74	99,990.74	—
47	Martin Kanz	What Drives the Demand for Islamic Finance? Evidence from Field Experiments with Low-Income Households in Indonesia <sup>a</sup>			
48	Hanan Jacoby/Quy-Toan Do	Electricity Demand in Vietnam	180,000.00	179,982.80	17.20
49	Dilip Ratha	Migration and the Law	300,000.00	275,795.41	24,204.59
50	Michael Toman	Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia Part 3	57,000.00	56,987.57	12.43
51	Valeria Perotti	Living Life	145,000.00	144,924.58	75.42
<b>Total – Poverty and Shared Prosperity</b>			<b>1,031,545.45</b>	<b>1,007,235.81</b>	<b>24,309.64</b>
<b>KCPIII Total, June 30, 2018</b>			<b>10,261,428.23</b>	<b>8,943,510.75</b>	<b>1,317,917.48</b>

<sup>a</sup> This project was dropped.

**TABLE B.1**

Allocations and Disbursements  
As of June 30,  
2018 (US\$)  
(continued)

**TABLE B.2**  
Projects  
Completed in  
FY2018 (US\$)

	Task Team Leader	Project Name	Disbursements
1	Robert Cull	Global Financial Development Report 2016 – Global Banking	199,999.82
2	Hans Lofgren/ Jongrim Ha	The Role of Confidence in the Cross-Border Transmission and Propagation of Shocks	209,906.54
3	Jishnu Das	Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation	149,886.71
4	Deepak Mishra	WDR 2016 – Internet for Development	607,327.17
5	Hans Lofgren/ Jongrim Ha	Economic Spillovers in an Era of Globalization: Facts, Channels and Implications	119,820.13
6	Philip Schellekens	Global Monitoring Report	120,000.00
7	Varun Gauri	WDR 2015 Operationalization	149,611.08
8	Michael Toman	Economy-wide effects of expanded electricity access and impacts of household electricity tariff changes in Ethiopia	99,707.02
9	David Francis/Jorge Luis Meza	Making Enforceable Agreements: Data and Indicator Pilot	150,000.00
10	Valeria Perotti	Living Life	144,924.58

	Task Team Leader	Project Name	Allocations
<b>Fragility and Risk Management</b>			
1	Marcus Holmlund	Social Network Mapping and Analysis for Youth Living in High-Violence Urban Neighborhoods in Honduras	130,000.00
<b>Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis and Dissemination</b>			
2	Aart Kraay	Worldwide Governance Indicators 2016–2018	100,000.00
3	Robert Cull	2016 World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and Supervision	200,000.00
4	Hai-Anh Dang	Poverty Imputation Handbook and Research	100,000.00
5	Hai-Anh Dang	Measuring Countries' Statistical Capacity	120,000.00
6	Olivier Dupriez	Machine Learning Algorithms for Poverty Prediction: An Empirical Comparative Assessment	180,000.00
7	Talip Kilic	Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty	130,000.00
8	Daniel Rogger	Measuring Process Productivity in Bureaucracies	80,000.00
9	Harris Selod	Using Big Data to Measure Urban Congestion	66,000.00
<b>International Cooperation and Global Public Goods</b>			
10	Siddhesh Kaushik/ Michael Ferrantino	Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) Indicators	100,000.00
11	Robert Cull	After the Global Financial Crisis: Bank Regulation and Supervision	165,000.00
<b>Service Delivery and Effectiveness</b>			
12	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	75,000.00
13	Jishnu Das	From Access to Quality: Ramping Up Measurement and Improvement of Health Care Quality	250,000.00
14	Bob Rijkers	Performance Pay in Customs Evidence from Madagascar	75,000.00
15	Owen Ozier	A New Model for Primary Schooling in Developing Countries	250,000.00
16	Berk Ozler	Increasing Uptake of Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARCs) Among Adolescent Females in Cameroon	200,000.00
<b>World Bank Flagship Reports</b>			
17	Deon Filmer/Halsey Rogers	WDR 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	400,000.00
18	Deon Filmer/Halsey Rogers	WDR 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development	1,340,435.78

(continued on next page)

**TABLE B.3**

Ongoing Projects in FY2018 (US\$) and Disbursements As of June 30, 2018 (US\$)

**TABLE B.3**  
Ongoing  
Projects in  
FY2018 (US\$) and  
Disbursements  
As of June 30,  
2018 (US\$)  
(continued)

	Task Team Leader	Project Name	Allocations
<b>Growth and Job Creation</b>			
19	Norman Loayza	International Benchmarking for Country Diagnostics	50,000.00
20	Sergio Schmukler	The Effects of Interest Rate Ceilings on Credit Markets: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Chile	150,000.00
<b>Poverty and Shared Prosperity</b>			
21	Hanan Jacoby/Quy-Toan Do	Electricity Demand in Vietnam	180,000.00
22	Dilip Ratha	Migration and the Law	300,000.00
23	Michael Toman	Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia Part 3	57,000.00

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