

# Toward a Resilient Recovery from the COVID-19 Pandemic

## The Role of Research

2020 Annual Report

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## KCP Phase III Donors



# Knowledge for Change Program at a Glance

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

**Main activities:** Housed in the Development Economics Vice Presidency, KCP is a collaborative endeavor between the World Bank and development partners. It is a major multi-donor trust fund with a successful track record in delivering high-impact, policy-relevant research and knowledge products. Since the establishment of the trust fund in 2002, the first three phases of KCP have supported more than 370 research and data projects, with total funding of more than US\$70 million.

**KCP partners:** To date, more than 20 partners<sup>1</sup> have contributed to KCP, including Finland, the United Kingdom, Norway, Australia, Canada, Sweden, Japan, the Republic of Korea, the European Commission, Denmark, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Estonia, China, Singapore, ABN/AMRO Bank, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

**KCP Phase III (current):** KCP commenced its third phase in 2014. By June 30, 2020, KCP III had allocated funding for 95 projects, with total funding of US\$15.9 million.

**KCP Phase IV (next):** KCP IV will be launched in the fall of 2020 and established as an Umbrella 2.0 trust fund. The priority areas will focus on the World Bank's IDA19 special themes and topics, namely, jobs and economic transformation; fragility, conflict, and violence; climate change; gender and development; governance and institutions; as well as cross-cutting issues in debt and financial fragility, human capital, and technology.

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<sup>1</sup>More than one agency contributed to KCP in some countries.



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# Message from the World Bank Group Chief Economist

Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, governments around the world and the development community, including the World Bank, have been providing support to countries at an unprecedented speed and scale. However, the road to recovery will be long, difficult, and filled with uncertainties. Although the pandemic started as a health crisis, not a financial one, it might end up morphing into a financial crisis of systemic severity. Behind the global headlines of infection rates, vaccines, and protective equipment, a quieter but highly alarming crisis is brewing and gaining increasing momentum—the possible credit crunch and financial crisis. Additionally, the pandemic has exacerbated inequality and disproportionately impacted the poor and vulnerable, and it threatens to aggravate instability in fragility, conflict, and violence settings.

The objectives of the World Bank Group's response to the COVID-19 pandemic are twofold, for which the Development Economics Vice Presidency (DEC) has a unique advantage in supporting: (i) alleviating the health crisis, better understanding and addressing the associated economic and social impacts, and helping countries move toward a sustainable, inclusive, and resilient recovery; and (ii) helping countries maintain a line of sight to their long-term development vision. The research, data, analyses, and policy solutions developed by project teams under the Knowledge for Change Program (KCP) can help advance both objectives.

## Knowledge Shapes Policy Responses

**First, knowledge, innovation, and learning shape the World Bank Group's response and are central to scaling up impact.** At the start of the COVID-19 outbreak, DEC's researchers were quickly mobilized to study the impacts and implications of the public health crisis and supply useful frameworks, models, and data to inform the policy debate, particularly around the trade-off between policy choices in economic and social domains. The research activities were approached from various dimensions, highlighting [the importance of governance and institutions](#),



**Carmen Reinhart**

VICE PRESIDENT AND WORLD  
BANK GROUP CHIEF ECONOMIST

[evaluating the social value of health insurance](#), conducting rapid response phone surveys to understand how students and families are adapting to [distance learning in Ecuador](#), [exploring ways to finance firms during a downturn](#), and [examining the distributional impacts of the pandemic](#) on different income groups. A KCP-supported project collected data on the state of unemployment protection schemes and public employment services in 190 economies. The project is especially timely as governments worldwide have been rushing to implement policies to protect workers and firms from the devastating impact of the crisis. In this context, more evidence-based policies and practices and innovative data collection and analysis methods are urgently needed, to help ensure that reforms are bolstered with strong scientific evidence.

## Learning from Past Crises

**Second, crisis responses from the World Bank Group and countries draw on lessons from analyses of previous crises, on which much more research is needed, especially to help countries navigate the ensuing “debt pandemic” and possible financial fallout.** For example, the role of official lending during a global crisis cannot be underestimated. By constructing and examining an encompassing new data set across more than 200 years (1790–2015), covering 134 creditor countries and 50 international and regional financial organizations, [a new study](#) shows that official sovereign-to-sovereign lending reached record highs during some macroeconomic disasters and all global wars, with potential consequences for output, trade, and asset markets. This analysis highlights bilateral trade and bilateral bank exposure as key predictors of official lending flows in times of crisis. It also stresses the importance of further examination of the roles of new creditor powers, like China, the Russian Federation, India, Brazil, and the Arab oil states; the effects of “South-South” official lending; official financing instruments via central banks; and the determinants of financial cooperation via official lending. Many more studies on the role of official lenders in international capital flows are desired to surface insights on the roles of governments and multilateral institutions in addressing economic crises.

A KCP-supported project examined changes in bank capital and capital regulations since the global financial crisis in Europe and Central Asia. [The study](#) shows 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. However, the analyses also reveal 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.

### Maintaining a Long-Term Vision toward Development

**Third, in a time of crisis, it is imperative that countries do not lose sight on their long-term development objectives.** DEC provides research and data to expand the evidence base and generate momentum for financial packages and policy directions that have a long-term, holistic perspective. An original piece of research takes time to design and implement, but its framework, data, and insights can have long-lasting effects and be repurposed for new ideas, particularly in emergency situations like natural disasters or health crises. For example, a KCP project tested how openly available, privately maintained data can be transformed into policy analysis in urban planning and development. The project utilized a machine learning model and geolocated crash reports from Twitter for Nairobi, Kenya. The approach expands the coverage of road crashes, to analyze road safety and prioritize policy action around the locations where crashes occur more often. This project highlights the importance of using innovative ways to combine different sources of data to shed light on policy solutions, especially in situations where public data are scarce, inaccessible, or of low quality.

KCP has been a valuable tool in funding original research initiatives and moving resources to where they are most needed. Under the World Bank Group's current trust fund reform, KCP will be established as an Umbrella 2.0 program. This will allow KCP to pool resources more effectively and generate greater impact in a more coordinated manner.

I joined the World Bank Group as its Chief Economist during a challenging time, but I am amazed at how well staff and colleagues have adapted and risen to the occasion. I am grateful to the KCP donors for their generosity and cooperation and look forward to their continued support and partnership as we shape the research, data, and knowledge agenda together, in support of countries' recovery efforts.

Carmen Reinhart

Vice President and World Bank Group Chief Economist

# Value Added

## **KCP promotes evidence-based policy development in support of poverty reduction and shared prosperity in developing countries.**

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

**Goal 1.** Produce rigorous and relevant fundamental research in support of evidence-based policy making in international development, anticipating future needs and knowledge gaps as well as responding to current policy challenges. Goal 1 is "original," which emphasizes the innovation-oriented and forward-looking perspective of KCP and its focus on creating new and relevant knowledge for development.

**Goal 2.** Support World Bank Group country operations in the design, implementation, evaluation, and modification of development interventions in an effective and efficient manner. Goal 2 is "operational," which speaks to the link between KCP-financed activities and the World Bank Group's operations.

**Goal 3.** Open access to knowledge through sharing, partnerships, and capacity building. Goal 3 is "open," which expresses the intent to multiply the impact of research and data generated from KCP by making knowledge accessible and actionable, particularly through partnerships and capacity-building activities.

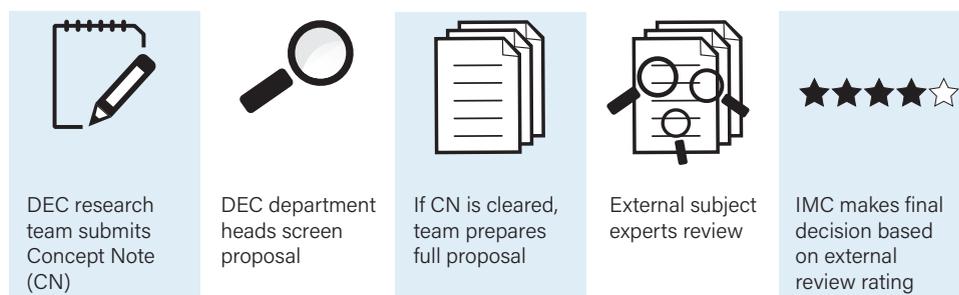
## **KCP provides a transparent method for reviewing and funding proposals through a competitive process.**

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 external subject matter experts to review. The external reviewers rate and comment on each proposal's analytical design, data, literature review, 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 review.

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.



*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.

**KCP contributes to the generation, transformation, and dissemination of knowledge in three ways.**

First, KCP generates high-quality, cutting-edge, policy-relevant research and data and builds the evidence base for better policy making. This includes original research as well as innovative methodological research related to the production, utilization, and dissemination of development data. Projects may develop or test advanced methods of economic analysis, including micro modeling for ex-ante evaluations and forecasting and development of tools and guidelines for making these methods more accessible to counterparts in client countries. KCP also supports cross-country benchmarking exercises designed to identify successful policies and their effects on targeted populations or a specialized topic.

Second, KCP catalyzes knowledge transformation by working closely with other parts of the World Bank Group, conducting cross-cutting projects that bridge sectors, and supplying key measures, indicators, evaluation, and analysis for policy design and implementation. In close collaboration with World Bank Group operations, KCP's research and data efforts focus on applied and policy-oriented questions, which provide accessible and ready-to-use guidance for government officials and enhance understanding of development issues.

Third, KCP disseminates, shares, and democratizes development knowledge and learning through direct partnerships and capacity building. This program encourages World Bank Group teams to work with researchers, statisticians, and data scientists from developing countries, with the aim of improving research and data collection capacity.

# About This Report

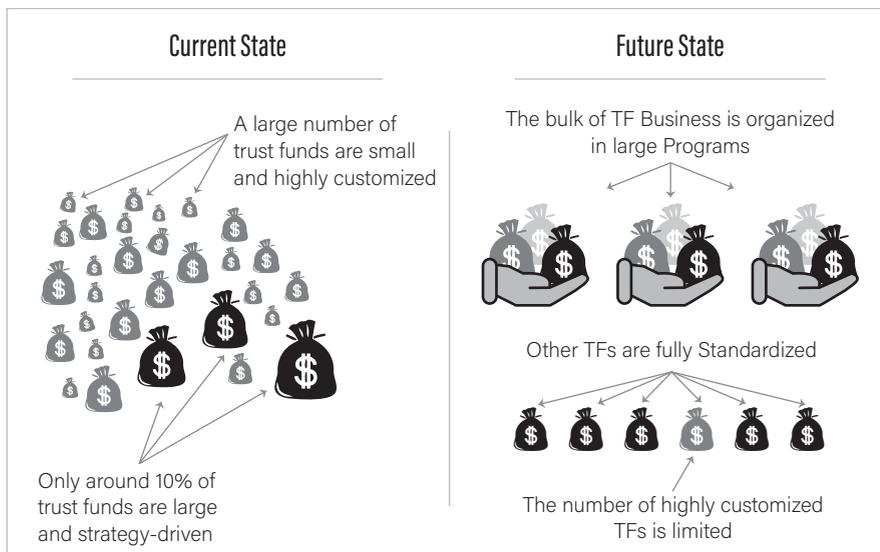
This Annual Report highlights the results of the KCP from July 2019 through June 2020. The report includes progress summaries of ongoing projects within KCP III, which commenced operation in 2014, as well as a section on the progress in developing the next phase of KCP (KCP IV) into an Umbrella 2.0 Trust Fund Program.

# Progress and Achievements

## Umbrella 2.0 Trust Fund Reform and the Next Phase of KCP

Currently, the World Bank is undergoing a trust fund reform. The reform aims to decrease fragmentation, improve strategic alignment, increase efficiency, and enhance oversight of the trust fund portfolio through an Umbrella 2.0 approach—to build a trust fund portfolio structured around Umbrella 2.0 programs. The expectation is that across the World Bank, 90 percent of future fundraising will be channeled through Umbrella 2.0 programs.

Earlier this year, a DEC Trust Fund Roadmap was prepared and later discussed at the World Bank's Global Practice and Regional Chief Economist Council meeting, chaired by the World Bank Group Chief Economist. In the cleared roadmap, DEC will significantly consolidate its trust fund portfolio, reducing from 26 trust funds to three Umbrella programs and six stand-alone trust funds by the end of 2022. KCP is one of the three identified Umbrella trust fund programs for DEC going forward. The upcoming KCP IV will be the anchor trust fund for this Umbrella.



Consultations on the KCP IV Concept Note are being conducted. KCP IV's priority areas will focus on the World Bank's IDA19 special themes and topics, namely, jobs and economic transformation; fragility, conflict, and violence; climate change; gender and development; and governance and institutions, as well as cross-cutting issues in debt and financial fragility, human capital, and technology. Such a thematic alignment with IDA19 will enable KCP to provide research and analytical inputs to the World Bank's core lending operations and policy advice. As needed, new themes and priority areas may be identified and added. In addition, KCP IV will continue to rely on its competitive process for funding allocation. This signature design feature ensures that KCP resources are directed toward the most innovative and high-return research and data activities.

### KCP III's Fourth Call for Proposals

In FY2020, KCP III launched the fourth round of the Call for Proposals. The Program Managing Unit received 81 Concept Notes requesting US\$12.5 million in funding. After the first round of review, 60 Concept Notes (US\$9.6 million) were cleared to develop full proposals. In February 2020, KCP's IMC met and discussed the full proposals, taking into account reviews from external subject experts. In the end, the IMC decided to support 21 proposals, with total funding of US\$2.65 million. The grants range from US\$60,000 to US\$250,000.

The list of newly approved KCP projects can be found in table A.4, in the annex.

### Ongoing and Completed Projects in FY2020

KCP III supports 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, 2020, KCP III had allocated funding for 95 projects, with a total volume of US\$15.9 million.

In FY2020, eight projects were completed and 46 projects were ongoing, including 20 new projects approved in the fourth round of the Call for Proposals. KCP III was originally expected to close in October 2021. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, ongoing KCP projects are experiencing various delays. DEC is consulting with the KCP partners on the possibility of extending the closing date of KCP III, to enable ongoing KCP projects to complete planned activities.

Tables A.1, A.2, A.3, and A.4, in the annex, provide the full list of KCP III projects, as well as the completed, ongoing, and new KCP III projects, respectively. Outputs from KCP III include papers, databases, policy notes, and research and data tools covering a broad range of development topics and issues.

The following section provides highlights of a series of completed and ongoing projects.

## Projects in Profile

### From Access to Quality: Ramping Up Measurement and Improvement of Health Care Quality

**KCP Window:** Service Delivery & Aid Effectiveness  
**Region/Country:** Africa, World  
**Period:** April 2017–December 2019  
**Task Team Leaders:** Jishnu Das, Damien de Walque  
**KCP III Funding:** US\$250,000

The work on quality of care (QoC) was initiated within DEC in the early 2000s with landmark papers by Jeffrey Hammer and co-authors on provider absenteeism, followed by research on the measurement and determinants of QoC by Jishnu Das and Jeffrey Hammer. Researchers working on this issue at DEC had already published some of their findings by 2010, and it has taken another decade for much greater acceptance that access alone is insufficient to bring about better health outcomes—a dedicated focus on quality is required. QoC has now become a central part of the discussions around universal health care.

The objectives of the grant were first, to systematically collate and publish material on the use of standardized patients (SP) that could then be utilized by researchers in other institutions, and second, to have good evaluations showing how QoC can be improved.

The first objective has been well achieved. A library of 10 cases for SPs was developed, and multiple papers were published using a simple framework that highlights the use of the SP method for estimating QoC and its determinants. The team has been providing key support on multiple grounds to help scale up QoC measurement. The paper on SPs in China was awarded the Best Paper Award by the Chinese Health Policy and Management Society. The team trained and collaborated with Partners in China, which was awarded a large research grant to take the work forward. More than 10 papers have been published on QoC using SPs in China, firmly mainstreaming the work. Several papers have been published on QoC for tuberculosis (TB) and further support has led to new SP studies in the Philippines, Nigeria, and Indonesia. The team's support also led to work using SP methods in Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal, South Africa, and several Indian states, by researchers at Duke University, the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, the London School of Economics, and McGill University.

For the second objective, the team partnered with the Gates Foundation in India on an innovative program that created a network of private providers in two cities. The program had a central coordinator to improve the diagnosis and treatment of TB and worked with the International Finance Corporation on a project to improve patient safety in Kenya. Both programs were shown to have significantly improved QoC.

## Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Developing Countries

**KCP Window:** Fragility & Risk Management

**Region/Country:** Mexico, Colombia, Peru, World

**Period:** November 2018–June 2020

**Task Team Leader:** Xavier Gine

**KCP III Funding:** US\$50,000

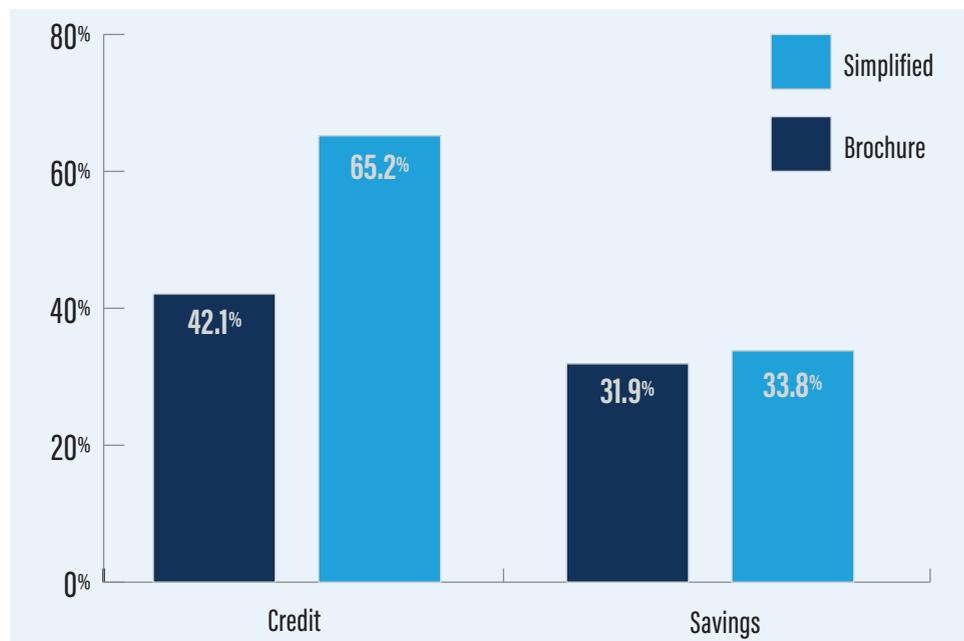
Governments and academics have focused on financial education as a tool to improve financial well-being, but the efficacy of these initiatives has been mixed. As an alternative, governments around the world have tried to encourage comparison shopping by introducing legislation to improve disclosure and transparency.

In a first study, the project assessed the enforcement of these mandated information disclosures by implementing an audit study in Peru, Mexico, and Colombia in which auditors visited branches of financial institutions seeking to acquire a loan or savings product. The study finds that staff only provides cost information when asked, disclosing less than a third of the total cost voluntarily. The cost disclosed voluntarily is uncorrelated with the total cost of the product, suggesting that clients are provided insufficient information to allow comparison shopping.

In another study, the project examined the role of disclosure formats in facilitating comparison shopping, using a laboratory experiment in which low-income consumers were incentivized to choose the product that best fit their needs from among several available products. In each round, information about the products was presented using current marketing materials or a simplified key fact statement (KFS) designed to facilitate comparison shopping.

The results show that the simplified KFS significantly improves consumer decision making compared with the marketing materials. The effects are however much stronger for credit than savings products (see the figure below).

**The probability of choosing the cheapest format is higher with a simplified key fact statement.**



The project also found that the enhanced transparency in the KFS increases price elasticity and reduces the impact of nonprice factors. Finally, it shows that although financial literacy is correlated with better decision making, the effect of the disclosure format for loans is about three times as large as that of financial literacy. More importantly, the KFS helps financially illiterate individuals relatively more.

These results suggest that regulators should not only mandate certain key terms, but also the format in which these terms are presented, to encourage comparison shopping. In addition, regulators in Mexico and elsewhere are requiring lenders to send product information in a machine-readable format so that third-party firms can provide timely comparative information. These channels have the advantage of being fully digital, removing the time and travel burdens to shopping around. Finally, policy makers should take care to develop rules on the timing of disclosures and monitor compliance.

## Matters of Place: Maximizing the Potential of Georeferenced Microdata within the Limits of Confidentiality

**KCP Window:** Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis, and Dissemination

**Region/Country:** Africa

**Period:** December 2018–October 2020

**Task Team Leader:** Siobhan Murray

**KCP III Funding:** US\$100,000

There is untapped potential in location information that is already collected through household surveys in support of a wide range of World Bank work. At the same time, the location of individual survey respondents and households is confidential, and data providers must balance privacy concerns with increasing demand for data. The project conducted three studies to inform dissemination protocol for data sets produced by the Living Standards Measurement Study-Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) and other World Bank survey programs.

The LSMS-ISA program of surveys has always included anonymized locations with its public data dissemination, at some analytical cost. The study first set out to learn whether an adaptive masking approach would minimize information loss while maintaining confidentiality. Displaced points are compared with the current method using measures of spatial k-anonymity and average displacement distance. The adaptive approach significantly reduces displacement in urban areas but does not perform as well on other metrics.

The second study examined the relationship between anonymization techniques and the quality of machine learning approaches to mapping economic well-being using satellite imagery. The experiment was grounded in consumption-expenditure data from Ethiopia (Ethiopia Rural Socioeconomic Survey) and Malawi (Fourth Integrated Household Survey 2016/17, and 2016 Integrated Household Panel Survey), georeferenced using actual survey locations and three anonymization methods. The preliminary findings are that the effect of anonymization can be largely mitigated relative to the non-anonymized locations by employing a larger geographic

extent as input to the model, as well as by leveraging inputs that capture critical information but at a coarser spatial resolution, such as nighttime lights.

Third, the project assessed the impact of spatial anonymization and other sources of error on the analysis of weather and agricultural productivity, using data from 20 LSMS-ISA household survey waves, nine weather data sets, and 33 derived weather metrics. Due to the coarse resolution of publicly available satellite weather data sources, the spatial anonymization methods do not make a significant difference in the estimates. However, there are anomalies observed in different sources of the same weather variable, and some weather metrics produce demonstrably different results. This systematic assessment of weather metrics across different geographies is a valuable reference that will guide the integration of relevant spatial variables for dissemination.

**Automation, Trade, and Labor Markets**

**KCP Window:** Growth & Job Creation  
**Region/Country:** World  
**Period:** January 2019–June 2020  
**Task Team Leader:** Bob Rijkers  
**KCP III Funding:** US\$75,000

Modern industrial robots can perform a variety of repetitive tasks with consistent precision and are increasingly used in a wide range of industries and applications. The accelerating automation of production has come at the expense of the employment share of low-skilled workers in high-income countries. Automation has stoked fears that workers in developing countries may be shut out of global value chains because robotization could facilitate reshoring of labor-intensive tasks that are currently outsourced abroad.

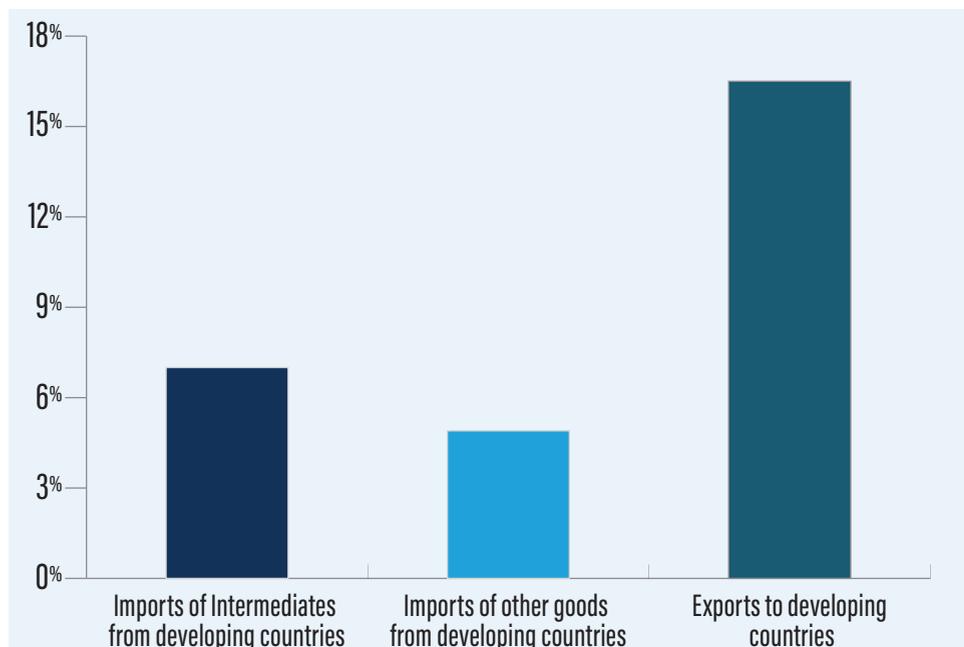
### **What has been the impact of automation on North-South trade?**

At least for now and the foreseeable future, these fears about Northern automation hurting Southern workers seem somewhat overblown, because automation has

catalyzed rather than crippled North-South trade. Analysis of bilateral industry-level North-South trade over the past two decades reveals that a 10 percent increase in robot density in an automating industry in the North boosts its exports to the South by 11.8 percent. It also induces a 6.1 percent increase in the industry's imports from the South.

The increased exports from the North are easily explained by robot-induced reductions in production costs. The more striking growth in imports from the South reflects that the expansion of production in the North leads to an overall surge in the demand for intermediate inputs. Because many of these inputs are sourced from abroad, imports from the South in these industries have risen because of Northern automation. Indeed, the robot-induced surge in Northern imports from the South has been concentrated in intermediate inputs such as parts and components. Therefore, fears that Northern automation would induce generalized reshoring of labor-intensive tasks from developing countries does not find support in the data.

### Estimated impact of a 10% increase in automation on trade



## Prospects for the future

Increased automation will most likely catalyze, rather than reduce, North-South trade and enhance global welfare by lowering the cost of consumption. At the same time, trade and technological change will necessitate labor market adjustment and may create severe distributional tensions. Therefore, designing policies that harness the growth potential of globalization and technological progress while ensuring that the attendant gains are equitably spread is an important task for future research.

### Data Depot on Education in Pakistan

**KCP Window:** Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis and Dissemination  
**Region/Country:** Pakistan  
**Project Period:** August 2018–June 2020  
**Task Team Leader:** Koen Martijn Geven  
**KCP III Funding:** US\$150,000

The Data Depot on Education in Pakistan is an online data platform that provides an easy-to-use interface to track indicators on education in the country. The overarching goal of this project was to reduce transaction costs for data usage in research and policy making. This innovative data platform is a first step to crowd in more research on education in Pakistan, thereby improving the equilibrium of research questions that can be asked and answered.

Throughout the project life, the project team standardized and integrated data sets from 100+ data sources covering 1998–2019. A web application using the World Bank's R-studio Connect was designed to display the key indicators on learning and school participation from the integrated data sets. This app displays key indicators on education in Pakistan through dashboards at the country, province, and district levels. The micro and aggregate data were deposited in the Development Data Hub, and the code for cleaning and publishing the data (including the code to create the dashboard) are publicly available on GitHub. Although the dashboard is

already available publicly, a public-facing website on Data Depot on Education in Pakistan is being finalized to analyze the integrated data in an easy-to-use online portal, which includes video material and a blog to showcase research findings.

The project was developed through intensive consultation with stakeholders, including showcasing the project through the Girls Learn, Women Earn campaign led by the Country Office in Pakistan. The project team consulted with the international research community and policy makers at the federal and provincial levels. This substantial engagement with the research community and policy makers will facilitate the uptake of data in ongoing policy discussions and research plans. The team is also exploring the creation of a broader Data Depot on human development in Pakistan, covering health and labor market indicators.

### Labor Market Policies on Unemployment Protection & Employment Services

**KCP Window:** Growth & Job Creation

**Region/Country:** World

**Project Period:** December 2018–December 2020

**Task Team Leaders:** Hulya Ulku, Dorina Georgieva

**KCP III Funding:** US\$150,000

Unemployment protection is a combination of measures—such as unemployment insurance and employment services—aimed at ensuring a certain level of income for workers who have lost their jobs and helping unemployed workers increase their job prospects. Unemployment protection works through the accumulation of resources in good times to be released during times of economic distress. Public employment services are particularly critical for job seekers from poor households, because these services offer more formal networks that go beyond the limited opportunities offered by the informal sector in their local communities.

In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, this project could not have been timelier, as governments worldwide have been rushing to implement policies to protect workers and firms from the devastating impacts of the crisis.

Data collected through this project inform policy makers and researchers on the state of unemployment protection schemes and public employment services worldwide. The project covers 190 economies. One fact uncovered by the data is that the availability of unemployment protection varies widely by income and region. Three in every five economies worldwide do not have an unemployment benefit scheme by law. The majority of low- and lower-middle-income countries lack such protection. In countries where it is available, it is available only to a selected few or difficult to apply for, as the unemployment benefit is conditional on many factors. The project also helps inform on the progress of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 1.3, which calls for implementation of nationally appropriate social protection systems for all.

As a next step, the data will be made publicly available on the Employing Workers website and an analytical work will be produced. Seminars and a webinar will be organized to disseminate the data and the findings of the study. Participants from developed and developing economies will be invited to attend. The database and analytical work can be used by governments, international institutions, the private sector, and researchers, as they require information on good regulatory practices that will facilitate a smooth and sustainable post-COVID recovery.

### **Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty**

**KCP Window:** Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis, and Dissemination

**Region/Country:** World

**Project Period:** May 2017–June 2020

**Task Team Leader:** Talip Kilic

**KCP III Funding:** US\$130,000

Most poverty measures are based on household-level measures of resources and identify “poor individuals” in accordance with the poverty status of their households—regardless of their age and gender. Such methods cannot provide insights into intra-household differences in poverty, although empirical research on education, health, and freedom from violence routinely shows that substantive intra-household

differences may exist, and that women and children may be disproportionately represented among the poor. The KCP-funded Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty project was in response to the Report of the Atkinson Commission on Global Poverty and a burgeoning body of research. The research estimates intra-household, gender-disaggregated resource shares and poverty rates by applying structural models of household decision making to data from household surveys in which information on at least parts of consumption (for example, clothing) is elicited for aggregate categories of men, women, and children without collecting detailed individual-level consumption data.

The project was led jointly by the Development Data Group and the Gender Group and implemented in partnership with the Institute of Fiscal Studies. The primary objectives were to (i) develop an improved, computationally less demanding approach to estimating intra-household resource shares and poverty rates (completed, see Lechene, Pendakur, and Wolf 2020); (ii) apply this approach to existing household surveys to assess the extent and drivers of gender and age differences in poverty vis-à-vis the insights derived by identifying poor individuals based on their households' poverty status (ongoing, Gaddis, Kilic, Lechene, and Pendakur 2020); (iii) document and disseminate the associated data and syntax files that can be repurposed by others interested in applying this model (under preparation); (iv) organize a [workshop](#) to disseminate and elicit critical feedback on the project's findings, including recommendations from leading researchers on current and future research (November 2019); and (v) develop a proposal for future research on model validation, based on survey experiments that can reveal the relative accuracy of modeled/imputed estimates of intra-household resource shares and poverty rates based on their observed counterparts, obtained through rigorous, individual-level consumption data collection (completed).

## Data Systems for Safer Cities and Inclusive Growth

**KCP Window:** Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis, and Dissemination

**Region/Country:** Kenya

**Project Period:** April 2020–June 2021

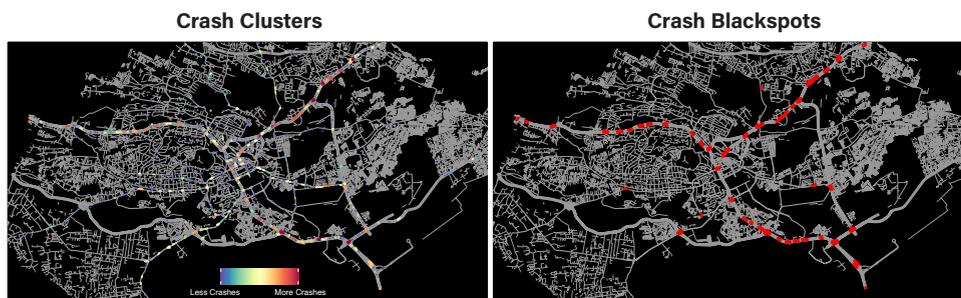
**Task Team Leaders:** Guadalupe Bedoya, Sveta Milusheva

**KCP III Funding:** US\$100,000

The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 sets a target to halve road mortality by 2020. Progress has been slow, and the target moved to 2030. Data deprivation is a significant challenge to advancing on this SDG. In Kenya, the World Health Organization estimates that the number of road traffic crash (RTC) fatalities is 4.5 times the figure in the official registry, and the gaps are similar across the Africa region. With Kenya as a pilot, the team supported by the grant is set to show how we can build pilot data systems in data-scarce settings, combining traditional and nontraditional sources, including paper-based police reports, primary survey data, bystander crash reports from Twitter and Waze, traffic speed from Uber, landmark data scraped from Google Maps, and weather data derived from satellite imagery.

KCP funding has allowed the team to work on testing how openly available privately maintained data (Twitter) can be transformed into a resource for urban planning and development. The team has advanced on an analytical piece that shows how its machine learning model applied to RTC produces 36,428 geolocated crash reports from Twitter for Nairobi, Kenya. The team scraped 870,000 transport-related tweets since 2012 and manually built a 13-month, double-coded crash location truth data set for training an algorithm to identify and geolocate crashes. The team built on existing literature and developed an improved geoparsing algorithm to extract data on crash time and location. They ground truth the data by dispatching a motorcycle delivery company to the site of the presumed crash minutes after each new crash report is received, to verify the validity of the crowdsourced data. These data are merged with official data that have been digitized and geolocated by the research team.

Overall, the approach expands the coverage of road crashes that can be used to analyze road safety and prioritize policy action around the locations where crashes occur more often. By using a clustering algorithm to identify and rank blackspots—high-risk locations defined by the number of RTCs in this case—the team finds that a small portion (< 1 percent) of the road network hosts 50 percent of the RTCs (see blackspots in the figure below). This knowledge reduces an intractable problem to a more manageable one. The analysis can be used to guide road safety investments in Kenya and other contexts, especially those with similar data deficiencies.



Crashes come from the 13 month Twitter truth data set (July 17–July 18) and data from the police for the same time period

**The Impact of Justice Innovations on Poverty, Growth and Development**

**KCP Window:** Service Delivery & Aid Effectiveness

**Region/Country:** World

**Project Period:** April 2020–June 2021

**Task Team Leader:** Vincenzo Di Maro

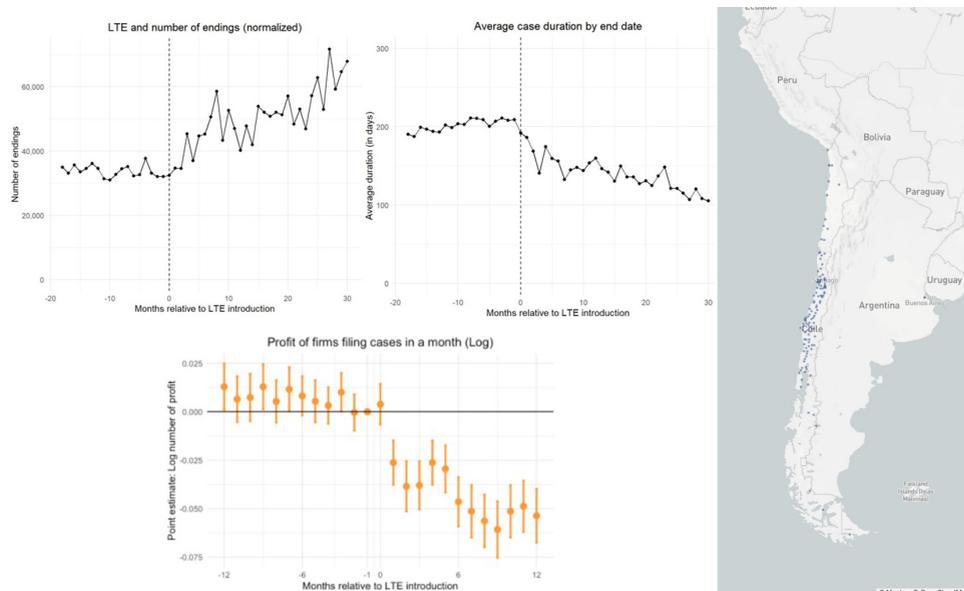
**KCP III Funding:** US\$180,000

Better judicial efficiency is important to improve the business climate, attract foreign direct investment, secure tax revenues, and promote economic growth. Courts around the world have been continuously striving for good performance in the timely delivery of just and fair court decisions. Court automation has become a new avenue for courts to enhance their effectiveness as information, communications, and technology become more affordable, yet the effects of court automation on the efficiency, quality, or access to justice are still unknown.

This project leverages existing administrative data to offer multi-country evidence of the impact of technological innovations on judicial institutions, as well as the impact of better justice on poverty reduction and economic growth. The project studies a common policy intervention with country counterparts: an electronic processing law (LTE). In 2016, Chile's government implemented the LTE in a staggered fashion at the nationwide level, mandating the electronic processing of judicial cases in all courts. The staggered implementation of the reform across different courts offers an opportunity to estimate its causal effects through interrupted time series. The project team ran this analysis by merging judicial case-level data that contain the universe of judicial cases since 2015 with firm-level data to explore the impact of the LTE on companies' access to civil courts (which mostly receive commercial cases).

Three findings emerge: first, the total number of cases filed and resolved increased; second, the duration of cases significantly decreased; and third, smaller firms had greater access to justice.

The team is presently investigating the impacts on firms' access to justice by implementing a geospatial analysis, since the need to travel to the court to file the case is mitigated with electronic filing. Given the importance of electronic filing in World Bank operations, the findings from this research will inform lending operations in other countries, such as an ongoing project in neighboring Peru. These results will be complemented by an additional set of projects that explore how data from electronic filing can be used to improve judicial performance and citizens' well-being.



## Cellphone Records to Estimate Extreme Poverty in FCV Settings

**KCP Window:** Fragility & Risk Management

**Region/Country:** Afghanistan

**Project Period:** March 2019–December 2020

**Task Team Leaders:** Guadalupe Bedoya, Aidan Coville

**KCP III Funding:** US\$75,000

Two-thirds of the extreme poor are expected to reside in fragile and conflict-affected areas by 2030, and a large and growing proportion of development aid is being allocated to these settings. A major constraint to service delivery and achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in these settings is the lack of data available to plan and make decisions effectively. National statistics are often outdated and inaccurate, while evidence from impact evaluations to help inform policy priorities is often nonexistent. This is largely due to the cost and complexity of collecting relevant data in conflict settings. This work aims at identifying cost-effective approaches to measure and track poverty—in particular, leveraging nontraditional data sources to measure and achieve key development goals such as reducing poverty in data-scarce settings.

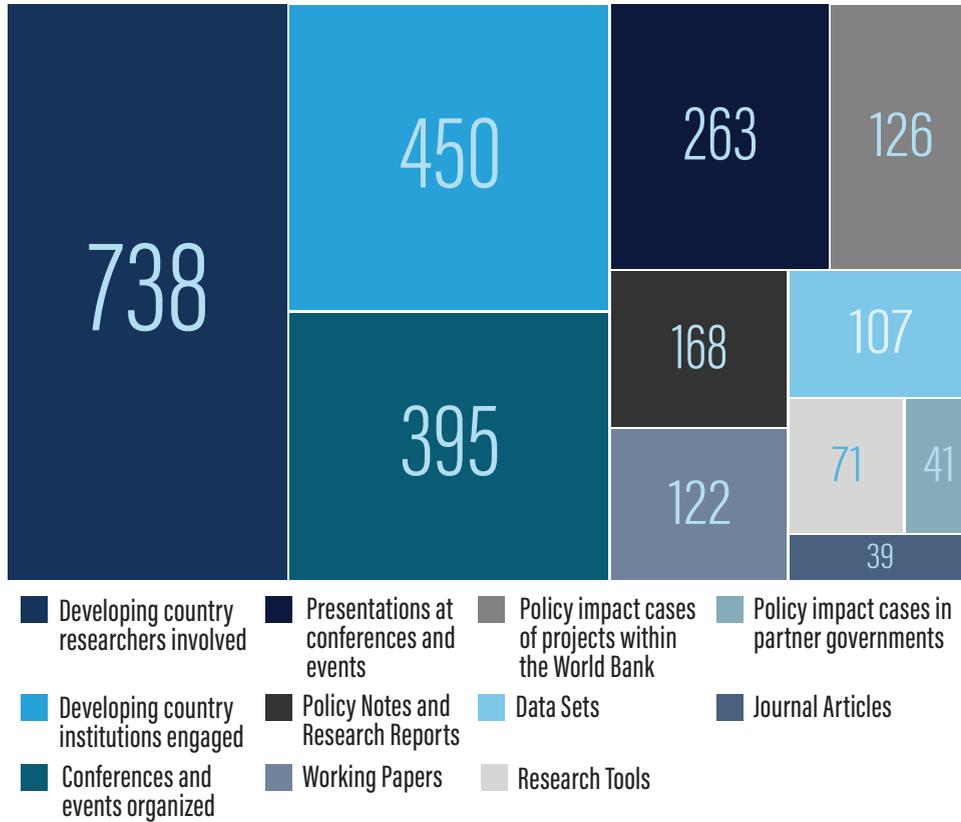
KCP funding allowed the team of researchers to combine rich survey data from a “big push” program for ultra-poor households in Afghanistan with detailed mobile phone logs from study participants. The team studied the extent to which machine learning methods can accurately differentiate ultra-poor households eligible for program benefits from other households deemed ineligible. The findings show that supervised learning methods leveraging mobile phone data can identify ultra-poor households as accurately as standard survey-based measures of poverty, including consumption and wealth, and that combining survey-based measures with mobile phone data produces classifications that are more accurate than those based on a single data source.

These results extend past work on wealth estimation from mobile phone data to suggest that call detail records and other “digital trace” data—behavioral indicators

recorded in everyday interactions with technology—could be used in practice to target anti-poverty programs or other development interventions. Call detail records-based methods like the one presented here could provide a lower-cost complement to standard targeting methods without sacrificing accuracy, and they could be particularly useful in times of conflict or humanitarian crisis when field-based targeting is infeasible. Despite some limitations, including phone coverage, privacy, and strategic gaming, these results show how innovative methods can be deployed in conjunction with standard targeting methods, to improve measuring and help fill gaps when field-based data collection is infeasible.

# KCP Key Indicators

(KCP III Cumulative)



# KCP Finances

## Donor Contributions

By June 30, 2020, KCP III had received US\$16.8 million in cash contributions from seven donors, namely, Norway, Estonia, Canada, the United Kingdom, Finland, France, and Sweden.

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

Estonia contributed €476,000, in two tranches.

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

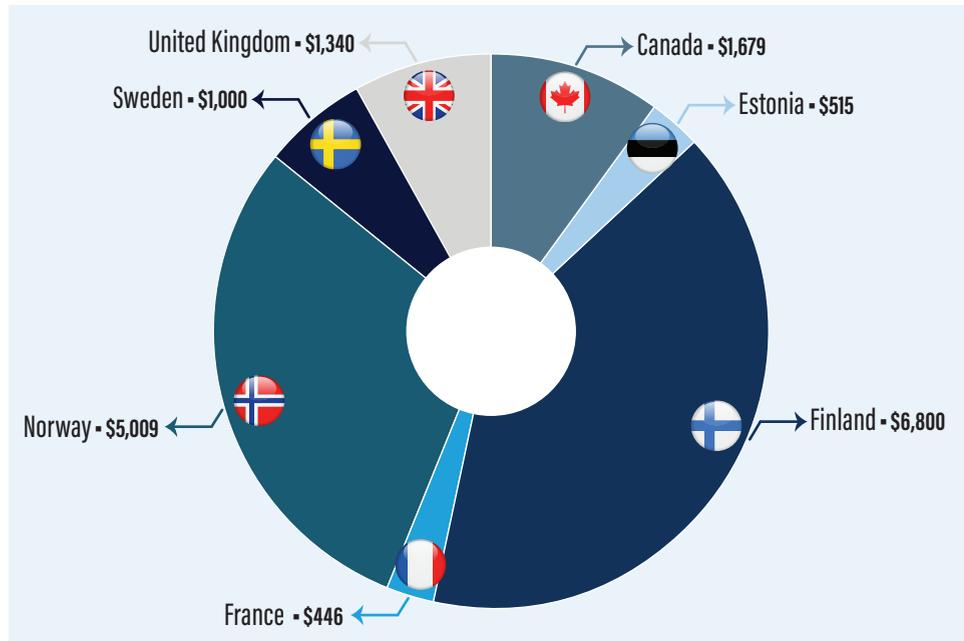
Canada initially contributed Can\$400,000 in FY2015. In FY2019, Canada contributed an additional Can\$1.8 million to KCP III.

Finland, the other KCP founding donor, initially contributed €2.25 million in FY2016. Thereafter, Finland contributed €750,000 in FY2017 and 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.

**KCP III Donor Contributions Received, by Donor, from KCPIII Inception to June 30, 2020**  
(US\$, thousands)



## KCP III Accounts Statement

As of June 30, 2020 (US\$), unaudited

|                                       | Original Account<br>TF072304   | Parallel Account<br>TF072635   | Total                |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| <i>Contribution received</i>          |                                |                                |                      |
| Norway                                | 4,535,529.17                   | 473,440.02                     | 5,008,969.19         |
| Estonia                               | 480,839.00                     | 34,188.15                      | 515,027.15           |
| United Kingdom                        | 1,340,016.00                   |                                | 1,340,016.00         |
| Canada                                | 303,557.77                     | 1,375,431.73                   | 1,678,989.50         |
| Finland                               | 2,480,684.72                   | 4,319,655.00                   | 6,800,339.72         |
| France                                | 107,235.00                     | 338,468.40                     | 445,703.40           |
| Sweden                                |                                | 999,970.00                     | 999,970.00           |
| <b>Total contributions received</b>   | <b>9,247,861.66</b>            | <b>7,541,153.30</b>            | <b>16,789,014.96</b> |
| Administrative fee (5%)               | (462,393.08)                   | -                              | (462,393.08)         |
| <b>Net contributions received</b>     | <b>8,785,468.58</b>            | <b>7,541,153.30</b>            | <b>16,326,621.88</b> |
| <i>Outstanding pledges (signed)</i>   |                                |                                |                      |
| Investment income                     | 195,939.17                     | 191,893.98                     | 387,833.15           |
| <i>Less</i>                           |                                |                                |                      |
| Setup fee                             | (35,000.00)                    | -                              | (35,000.00)          |
| Project allocations                   | (8,225,668.49)                 | (7,210,170.16)                 | (15,435,838.65)      |
| Technical reviewers' fees             | (159,321.45)                   | (37,500.00)                    | (196,821.45)         |
| Program management and administration | (203,803.04)                   | -                              | (203,803.04)         |
| <b>Estimated Funds Available</b>      | <b>357,614.77 <sup>2</sup></b> | <b>485,377.12 <sup>3</sup></b> | <b>842,991.89</b>    |

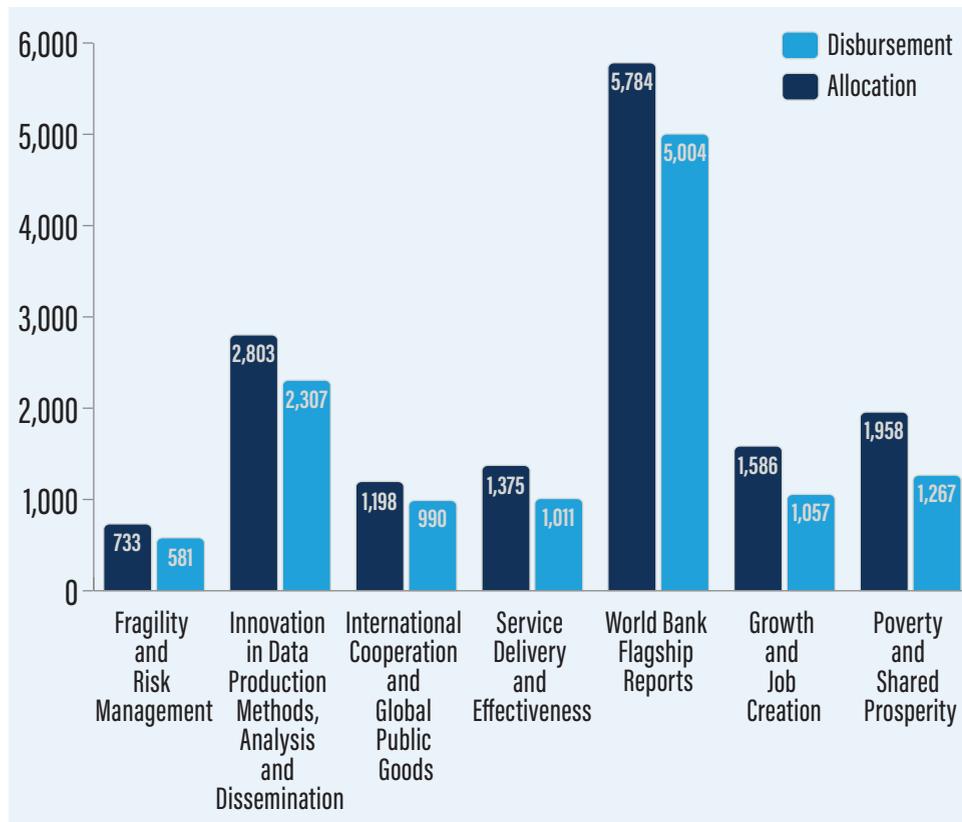
<sup>2</sup>Including balance in the program management account.

<sup>3</sup>Including three newly approved projects but funds not yet transferred by June 30, 2020.

## Annex KCP III Projects Portfolio

**FIGURE A.1 Allocations and Disbursements**

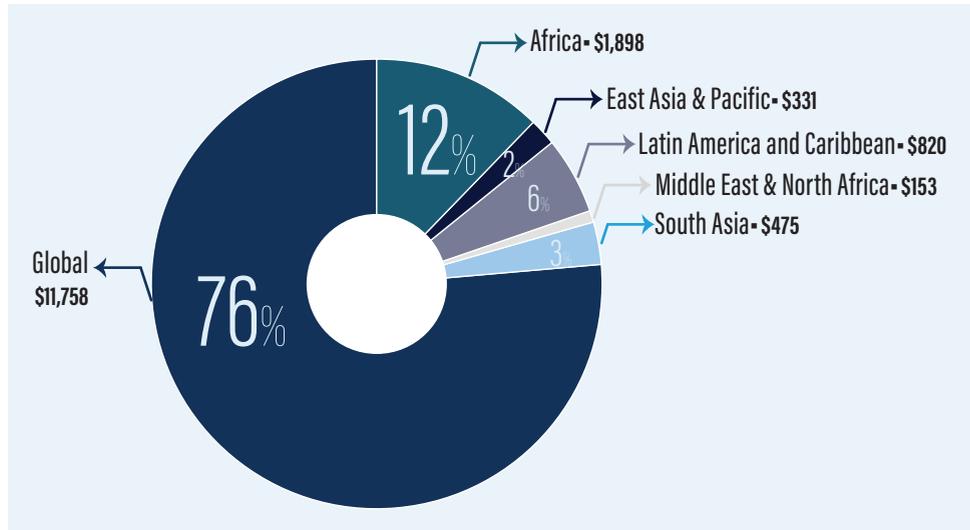
From KCP III Inception to June 30, 2020 (US\$, thousands)



*Note:* The World Bank Flagship Reports window includes donor preferred contributions to World Development Reports in various years.

### FIGURE A.2 Allocations, by Region

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



**TABLE A.1 Allocations and Disbursements**

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

|   | Project Name   | TTL                 | Allocations    | Disbursements  | Available      |
|---|--|---------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT                                     |  |                     |                |                |                |
| 1   | Global Financial Development Report 2016—<br>Global Banking  | Robert Cull         | 200,000        | 200,000        | –              |
| 2   | Social Network Mapping and Analysis for Youth<br>Living in High-Violence Urban Neighborhoods in<br>Honduras                      | Marcus<br>Holmlund  | 130,000        | 124,897        | 5,103          |
| 3   | Big Data in Migration Research   | Caglar Ozden        | 100,000        | 35,898         | 64,102         |
| 4   | Cellphone Records to Estimate Poverty Impacts<br>in FCV Settings   | Guadalupe<br>Bedoya | 75,000         | 74,892         | 108            |
| 5   | Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection<br>in Mexico and Colombia: Disclosure and<br>Transparency of Information             | Xavier Gine         | 50,000         | 49,750         | 250            |
| 6   | Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection<br>in Mexico: Disclosure and Transparency of<br>Information                          | Xavier Gine         | 80,000         | 59,722         | 20,278         |
| 7   | A Home Away from Home: Improving the Lives of<br>Adolescent Refugees   | Erin Kelley         | 97,700         | 36,000         | 61,700         |
| <b>TOTAL—Fragility and Risk Management</b>                        |  |                     | <b>732,700</b> | <b>581,159</b> | <b>151,540</b> |
| INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION |  |                     |                |                |                |
| 8   | Producing, Analyzing and Visualizing Global<br>Income Distributions  | Tariq Khokhar       | 55,874         | 55,874         | –              |
| 9   | Calibration in Sample Survey Estimation:<br>Improving the Quality of Socio-economic<br>Indicators by Using Auxiliary Information | Olivier Dupriez     | 74,931         | 74,931         | –              |
| 10  | Generation of Synthetic Data for Ex-ante Impact<br>Assessments   | Olivier Dupriez     |                | 89,655         | –              |
| 11  | Worldwide Governance Indicators 2016–2018  | Aart Kraay          | 92,808         | 93,621         | (813)          |
| 12  | 2016 World Bank Survey of Bank Regulation and<br>Supervision   | Robert Cull         | 199,782        | 199,782        | –              |
| 13  | Poverty Imputation Handbook and Research   | Hai-Anh Dang        | 99,988         | 99,988         | –              |
| 14  | Measuring and Analyzing Teacher Knowledge<br>and Behavior  | Deon Filmer         | 99,989         | 99,989         | –              |
| 15  | Benchmarking the Private Sector in Sub-Saharan<br>Africa   | Silvia Muzi         | 299,627        | 299,627        | –              |

|  | Project Name   | TTL                  | Allocations      | Disbursements    | Available      |
|--|--|----------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 16   | Measuring Countries' Statistical Capacity  | Hai-Anh Dang         | 120,000          | 98,519           | 21,481         |
| 17   | Machine Learning Algorithms for Poverty Prediction: An Empirical Comparative Assessment  | Olivier Dupriez      | 180,000          | 180,000          | –              |
| 18   | Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty  | Talip Kilic          | 130,000          | 129,966          | 34             |
| 19   | Measuring Process Productivity in Bureaucracies  | Daniel Rogger        | 80,000           | 79,983           | 17             |
| 20   | Using Big Data to Measure Urban Congestion   | Harris Selod         | 65,844           | 65,844           | –              |
| 21   | Methods of Imputation-Based Estimates for Welfare Outcomes with Household Surveys: Research and Guidelines   | Hai-Anh Dang         | 250,000          | 135,435          | 114,565        |
| 22   | Using Bayesian Methods to Measure Whether Improving Management Improves Exporting in Colombia  | David McKenzie       | 75,000           | 40,668           | 34,332         |
| 23   | Cross-Country Firm Dataset Built from Administrative Tax Return Data   | Pierre Bachas        | 100,000          | 96,296           | 3,704          |
| 24   | Predicting Credit Worthiness through Digital Engagement  | Bilal Zia            | 65,000           | 55,539           | 9,461          |
| 25   | Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar  | Svetoslava Milusheva | 50,000           | 42,184           | 7,816          |
| 26   | Research Platforms: A Pilot Project for Education in Pakistan  | Deon Filmer          | 150,000          | 145,114          | 4,886          |
| 27   | Measuring Time Use Well  | Heather Moylan       | 175,000          | 0                | 175,000        |
| 28   | Matters of Place: Maximizing the Potential of Georeferenced Microdata Within the Limits of Confidentiality   | Siobhan Murray       | 100,000          | 99,067           | 933            |
| 29   | Data Systems for Safer Cities and Inclusive Growth   | Guadalupe Bedoya     | 100,000          | 58,726           | 41,274         |
| 30   | Structuring 50 Years of Knowledge on Development – Applying Natural Language Processing (NLP) Models to a Corpus of 500,000+ Documents                             | Olivier Dupriez      | 60,000           | 10,874           | 49,126         |
| 31   | Testing Novel Social Network Methodologies and Targeting Strategies for an Intervention Aimed at Increasing Aspirations and Reducing Teenage Pregnancies in Brazil | Victor Orozco        | 90,000           | 55,757           | 34,243         |
| <b>TOTAL—Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis and Dissemination</b> |  |                      | <b>2,803,499</b> | <b>2,307,437</b> | <b>496,062</b> |

| Project Name   | TTL   | Allocations           | Disbursements    | Available      |                |
|--|---|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS              |   |                       |                  |                |                |
| 32   | Mega-Regional Trade Agreements: Implications for Developing Countries   | Ekaterine Vashakmadze | 100,000          | 100,000        | –              |
| 33   | The Role of Confidence in the Cross-Border Transmission and Propagation of Shocks   | Jongrim Ha            | 209,907          | 209,907        | –              |
| 34   | China Climate Policy Modeling   | Govinda Timilsina     | 48,317           | 48,317         | –              |
| 35   | Migration and Labor Market Implications in the South  | Caglar Ozden          | 100,000          | 100,000        | –              |
| 36   | Trade Policy, Poverty and Shared Prosperity   | Aaditya Mattoo        | 99,706           | 99,706         | –              |
| 37   | Non-Tariff Measures (NTM) Indicators  | Siddhesh Kaushik      | 99,995           | 99,995         | –              |
| 38   | After the Global Financial Crisis: Bank Regulation and Supervision  | Robert Cull           | 165,000          | 164,931        | 69             |
| 39   | Bank Regulation and Supervision Reforms— Impact on Developing Countries   | Robert Cull           | 200,000          | 149,619        | 50,381         |
| 40   | Developing Country Cities and Climate Change Adaptation   | Harris Selod          | 175,000          | 18,005         | 156,995        |
| <b>TOTAL—International Cooperation and Global Public Goods</b> |   |                       | <b>1,197,923</b> | <b>990,478</b> | <b>207,445</b> |
| SERVICE DELIVERY AND EFFECTIVENESS                             |   |                       |                  |                |                |
| 41   | Kenya Patient Safety Impact Evaluation  | Jishnu Das            | 149,887          | 149,887        | –              |
| 42   | Extension of the RESPECT Study in Tanzania to the Population of Commercial Sex Workers and Women at High Risk in Dar-es-Salaam    | Damien de Walque      | 75,000           | 75,000         | –              |
| 43   | From Access to Quality: Ramping Up Measurement and Improvement of Health Care Quality   | Damien de Walque      | 250,000          | 249,951        | 49             |
| 44   | Performance Pay in Customs Evidence from Madagascar   | Bob Rijkers           | 74,982           | 74,982         | –              |
| 45   | A New Model for Primary Schooling in Developing Countries   | Owen Ozier            | 249,999          | 249,999        | –              |
| 46   | Increasing Uptake of Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARCs) among Adolescent Females in Cameroon                           | Berk Ozler            | 200,000          | 199,957        | 43             |
| 47   | Giving Community-based Organizations (CBOs) a Financial Stake in Local Government Performance: A Field Experiment in Burkina Faso | Marcus Holmlund       | 50,000           | 11,084         | 38,916         |
| 48   | Operationalizing and Measuring Effective Coverage in Health Care  | Damien de Walque      | 145,000          | 0              | 145,000        |

| Project Name   | TTL                     | Allocations      | Disbursements    | Available      |
|--|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 49 The Impact of Justice Innovations on Poverty, Growth and Development  | Vincenzo Di Maro        | 180,000          | 0                | 180,000        |
| <b>TOTAL—Service Delivery and Effectiveness</b>  |                         | <b>1,374,868</b> | <b>1,010,860</b> | <b>364,008</b> |
| WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS  |                         |                  |                  |                |
| 50 WDR 2016—Internet for Development   | Deepak Mishra           | 607,049          | 607,049          | –              |
| 51 Economic Spillovers in an Era of Globalization: Facts, Channels and Implications  | Jongrim Ha              | 119,820          | 119,820          | –              |
| 52 Global Monitoring Report  | Philip Schellekens      | 120,000          | 120,000          | –              |
| 53 World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law   | Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva | 1,024,256        | 1,024,256        | –              |
| 54 WDR 2015 Operationalization   | Varun Gauri             | 149,611          | 149,611          | –              |
| 55 WDR 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development  | Deon Filmer             | 398,114          | 398,114          | –              |
| 56 World Development Report 2017: Governance and the Law   | Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva | 944,291          | 944,291          | –              |
| 57 WDR 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development  | Deon Filmer             | 1,440,436        | 1,346,382        | 94,054         |
| 58 New Doing Business Indicator: Measuring the Ease of Contracting with the Government   | Erica Bosio             | 270,000          | 135,289          | 134,711        |
| 59 World Development Report 2019: The Changing Nature of Work  | Federica Saliola        | 116,584          | 116,584          | –              |
| 60 Dissemination of the Policy Research Report: Moving for Prosperity – Global Migration and Labor Markets   | Caglar Ozden            | 30,000           | 28,100           | 1,900          |
| 61 World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains  | Daria Taglioni          | 314,663          | 8,193            | 306,471        |
| 62 New Data on Business Reform Committees: Learn about the Administrative Arrangements and Institutional Mechanisms under which Reform Policies Are Undertaken | Dorina Georgieva        | 248,800          | 5,854            | 242,946        |
| <b>TOTAL— World Bank Flagship Reports</b>  |                         | <b>5,783,624</b> | <b>5,003,543</b> | <b>780,081</b> |
| GROWTH AND JOB CREATION  |                         |                  |                  |                |
| 63 Job Quality Framework   | Rita Ramalho            | 149,931          | 149,931          | –              |
| 64 International Benchmarking for Country Diagnostics  | Norman Loayza           | 49,698           | 49,698           | –              |
| 65 Micro and Small Firm Death in Developing Countries  | David McKenzie          | 74,929           | 74,929           | –              |

| Project Name  | TTL                    | Allocations      | Disbursements    | Available      |
|---|------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 66 Economy-wide Effects of Expanded Electricity Access and Impacts of Household Electricity Tariff Changes in Ethiopia                                    | Michael Toman          | 99,707           | 99,707           | –              |
| 67 Getting Water and Sewerage Connections in 31 Mexican States and Mexican City   | Julio Fuster           | 99,830           | 99,830           | –              |
| 68 Making Enforceable Agreements: Data and Indicator Pilot  | David Francis          | 150,000          | 150,000          | –              |
| 69 The Effects of Interest Rate Ceilings on Credit Markets: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Chile  | Sergio Schmukler       | 150,000          | 37,173           | 112,827        |
| 70 Can the Private Provision of Employment Services Improve Employment Outcomes? Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina                                     | John Giles             | 90,000           | 9,142            | 80,858         |
| 71 Business Practices and Firm Performance  | Caio Piza              | 100,000          | 96,509           | 3,491          |
| 72 Labor Market Policies on Unemployment Protection & Employment Services   | Hulya Ulku             | 150,000          | 45,302           | 104,698        |
| 73 Boosting Self-employment in Kenya: Experimentally Testing Strategies to Alleviate Financial, Knowledge, and Behavioral Constraints to Entrepreneurship | Bilal Zia              | 75,000           | 32,387           | 42,613         |
| 74 Automation, Trade, and Labor Markets   | Bob Rijkers            | 75,000           | 74,543           | 457            |
| 75 Economic Inclusion, Micro-entrepreneurship and Social Cohesion in Post-conflict Côte d'Ivoire  | Patrick Premand        | 72,500           | 50,934           | 21,566         |
| 76 Promoting Youth Economic Inclusion: Evidence from a Job Trainings and Search Program in the Dominican Republic   | Xavier Gine            | 80,000           | 44,400           | 35,600         |
| 77 Government-driven Credit and Its Impact on Economic Development and Growth   | Alvaro Pedraza morales | 60,000           | 4,022            | 55,979         |
| 78 The Cost of Inputs   | Tristan Reed           | 109,000          | 38,400           | 70,600         |
| <b>TOTAL—Growth and Job Creation</b>  |                        | <b>1,585,595</b> | <b>1,056,907</b> | <b>528,688</b> |
| POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY   |                        |                  |                  |                |
| 79 Equality of Opportunity in Global Prosperity   | Tazeen Hasan           | 149,895          | 149,895          | –              |
| 80 The Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia   | Michael Toman          | 99,660           | 99,660           | –              |
| 81 Living Life  | Valeria Perotti        | 99,991           | 99,991           | –              |
| 82 What Drives the Demand for Islamic Finance? Evidence from Field Experiments with Low-Income Households in Indonesia                                    | Martin Kanz            | 0                | 0                | –              |
| 83 Electricity Demand in Vietnam  | Hanan Jacoby           | 179,983          | 179,983          | –              |

|  | Project Name   | TTL                | Allocations       | Disbursements     | Available        |
|--|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 84   | Migration and the Law  | Dilip Ratha        | 299,994           | 299,994           | –                |
| 85   | Effect of Improved Biomass Cookstoves on Indoor Air Quality and Respiratory Health in Rural Ethiopia Part 3  | Michael Toman      | 56,988            | 56,988            | –                |
| 86   | Living Life  | Valeria Perotti    | 144,925           | 144,925           | –                |
| 87   | Building a Global Multidimensional Poverty Profile   | Francisco Ferreira | 150,000           | 134,950           | 15,050           |
| 88   | Understanding the Global Inflation Cycle and Its Drivers   | Jongrim Ha         | 75,000            | 25,890            | 49,111           |
| 89   | The Incidence of Trade Policies  | Csilla Lakatos     | 75,000            | 52,326            | 22,674           |
| 90   | Institutional Strengthening for Improved Village Service Delivery  | Mahvish Shaukat    | 102,265           | 0                 | 102,265          |
| 91   | Cash Transfers in the Medium Run: A Ten-Year Follow-up of Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries                | Eeshani Kandpal    | 250,000           | 0                 | 250,000          |
| 92   | Social and Economic Integration of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities in Jordan                             | Victor Orozco      | 153,366           | 0                 | 153,366          |
| 93   | The Impact of Infrastructure Spending on Local Economies: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial in Mexico | Daniel Rogger      | 120,565           | 22,623            | 97,942           |
| <b>TOTAL—Poverty and Shared Prosperity</b> |  |                    | <b>1,957,631</b>  | <b>1,267,223</b>  | <b>690,408</b>   |
| <b>KCPIII TOTAL, June 30, 2020</b>         |  |                    | <b>15,435,839</b> | <b>12,217,607</b> | <b>3,218,232</b> |

**TABLE A.2 Projects Completed in FY2020 (US\$)**

|   | <b>Project Name</b>  | <b>Task Team Leader</b> | <b>Completion Date</b> | <b>Disbursement</b> |
|---|--|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Intra-Household Allocation of and Gender Differences in Consumption Poverty                                    | Talip Kilic             | 6/30/2020              | 129,966             |
| 2 | After the Global Financial Crisis: Bank Regulation and Supervision   | Robert Cull             | 12/31/2019             | 164,931             |
| 3 | From Access to Quality: Ramping up Measurement and Improvement of Health Care Quality                          | Damien de Walque        | 12/31/2019             | 249,951             |
| 4 | Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico and Colombia: Disclosure and Transparency of Information | Xavier Gine             | 6/30/2020              | 49,750              |
| 5 | Worldwide Governance Indicators 2016–2018  | Aart Kraay              | 12/1/2019              | 93,621              |
| 6 | Automation, Trade, and Labor Markets   | Bob Rijkers             | 6/30/2020              | 74,543              |
| 7 | Research Platforms: A Pilot Project for Education in Pakistan  | Deon Filmer             | 6/30/2021              | 145,114             |
| 8 | Measuring Process Productivity in Bureaucracies  | Daniel Rogger           | 12/31/2019             | 79,983              |

**TABLE A.3 Ongoing Projects in FY2020 (US\$)**

|   | Project Name   | TTL                  | Allocations    | Available      |
|---|--|----------------------|----------------|----------------|
| FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT                                     |  |                      |                |                |
| 1   | Social Network Mapping and Analysis for Youth Living in High-Violence Urban Neighborhoods in Honduras                                  | Marcus Holmlund      | 130,000        | 5,103          |
| 2   | Big Data in Migration Research   | Caglar Ozden         | 100,000        | 64,102         |
| 3   | Cellphone Records to Estimate Poverty Impacts in FCV Settings  | Guadalupe Bedoya     | 75,000         | 108            |
| 4   | Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico: Disclosure and Transparency of Information                                      | Xavier Gine          | 80,000         | 20,278         |
| 5   | A Home Away from Home: Improving the Lives of Adolescent Refugees  | Erin Kelley          | 97,700         | 61,700         |
| <b>TOTAL— Fragility and Risk Management</b>                       |  |                      | <b>482,700</b> | <b>151,291</b> |
| INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION |  |                      |                |                |
| 6   | Measuring Countries' Statistical Capacity  | Hai-Anh Dang         | 120,000        | 21,481         |
| 7   | Methods of Imputation-Based Estimates for Welfare Outcomes with Household Surveys: Research and Guidelines                             | Hai-Anh Dang         | 250,000        | 114,565        |
| 8   | Using Bayesian Methods to Measure Whether Improving Management Improves Exporting in Colombia  | David McKenzie       | 75,000         | 34,332         |
| 9   | Cross-Country Firm Dataset Built from Administrative Tax Return Data   | Pierre Bachas        | 100,000        | 3,704          |
| 10  | Predicting Credit Worthiness through Digital Engagement  | Bilal Zia            | 65,000         | 9,461          |
| 11  | Measuring and Enhancing Mobility in Dakar  | Svetoslava Milusheva | 50,000         | 7,816          |
| 12  | Measuring Time Use Well  | Heather Moylan       | 175,000        | 175,000        |
| 13  | Matters of Place: Maximizing the Potential of Georeferenced Microdata Within the Limits of Confidentiality                             | Siobhan Murray       | 100,000        | 933            |
| 14  | Data Systems for Safer Cities and Inclusive Growth   | Guadalupe Bedoya     | 100,000        | 41,274         |
| 15  | Structuring 50 Years of Knowledge on Development – Applying Natural Language Processing (NLP) Models to a Corpus of 500,000+ Documents | Olivier Dupriez      | 60,000         | 49,126         |

|  | Project Name   | TTL              | Allocations      | Available      |
|--|--|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 16   | Testing Novel Social Network Methodologies and Targeting Strategies for an Intervention Aimed at Increasing Aspirations and Reducing Teenage Pregnancies in Brazil | Victor Orozco    | 90,000           | 34,243         |
| <b>TOTAL—Innovation in Data Production Methods, Analysis and Dissemination</b> |  |                  | <b>1,185,000</b> | <b>491,937</b> |
| INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS                              |  |                  |                  |                |
| 17   | Bank Regulation and Supervision Reforms—Impact on Developing Countries   | Robert Cull      | 200,000          | 50,381         |
| 18   | Developing Country Cities and Climate Change Adaptation  | Harris Selod     | 175,000          | 156,995        |
| <b>TOTAL—International Cooperation and Global Public Goods</b>                 |  |                  | <b>375,000</b>   | <b>207,376</b> |
| SERVICE DELIVERY AND EFFECTIVENESS   |  |                  |                  |                |
| 19   | Increasing Uptake of Long Acting Reversible Contraceptives (LARCs) among Adolescent Females in Cameroon  | Berk Ozler       | 200,000          | 43             |
| 20   | Giving Community-based Organizations (CBOs) a Financial Stake in Local Government Performance: A Field Experiment in Burkina Faso                                  | Marcus Holmlund  | 50,000           | 38,916         |
| 21   | Operationalizing and Measuring Effective Coverage in Health Care   | Damien de Walque | 145,000          | 145,000        |
| 22   | The Impact of Justice Innovations on Poverty, Growth and Development   | Vincenzo Di Maro | 180,000          | 180,000        |
| <b>TOTAL—Service Delivery and Effectiveness</b>                                |  |                  | <b>575,000</b>   | <b>363,959</b> |
| WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS  |  |                  |                  |                |
| 23   | WDR 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development   | Deon Filmer      | 1,440,436        | 94,054         |
| 24   | New Doing Business Indicator: Measuring the Ease of Contracting with the Government  | Erica Bosio      | 270,000          | 134,711        |
| 25   | Dissemination of the Policy Research Report: Moving for Prosperity – Global Migration and Labor Markets  | Caglar Ozden     | 30,000           | 1,900          |

|  | Project Name  | TTL                    | Allocations      | Available      |
|--|---|------------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 26                                       | World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains  | Daria Taglioni         | 314,663          | 306,471        |
| 27                                       | New Data on Business Reform Committees: Learn about the Administrative Arrangements and Institutional Mechanisms under which Reform Policies Are Undertaken | Dorina Georgieva       | 248,800          | 242,946        |
| <b>TOTAL—World Bank Flagship Reports</b> |   |                        | <b>2,303,899</b> | <b>780,081</b> |
| GROWTH AND JOB CREATION                  |   |                        |                  |                |
| 28                                       | The Effects of Interest Rate Ceilings on Credit Markets: Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Chile   | Sergio Schmukler       | 150,000          | 112,827        |
| 29                                       | Can the Private Provision of Employment Services Improve Employment Outcomes? Evidence from Bosnia and Herzegovina  | John Giles             | 90,000           | 80,858         |
| 30                                       | Business Practices and Firm Performance   | Caio Piza              | 100,000          | 3,491          |
| 31                                       | Labor Market Policies on Unemployment Protection & Employment Services  | Hulya Ulku             | 150,000          | 104,698        |
| 32                                       | Boosting Self-employment in Kenya: Experimentally Testing Strategies to Alleviate Financial, Knowledge, and Behavioral Constraints to Entrepreneurship      | Bilal Zia              | 75,000           | 42,613         |
| 33                                       | Economic Inclusion, Micro-entrepreneurship and Social Cohesion in Post-conflict Côte d'Ivoire   | Patrick Premand        | 72,500           | 21,566         |
| 34                                       | Promoting Youth Economic Inclusion: Evidence from a Job Trainings and Search Program in the Dominican Republic  | Xavier Gine            | 80,000           | 35,600         |
| 35                                       | Government-driven Credit and Its Impact on Economic Development and Growth  | Alvaro Pedraza morales | 60,000           | 55,979         |
| 36                                       | The Cost of Inputs  | Tristan Reed           | 109,000          | 70,600         |
| <b>TOTAL—Growth and Job Creation</b>     |   |                        | <b>886,500</b>   | <b>528,231</b> |
| POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY            |   |                        |                  |                |
| 37                                       | Building a Global Multidimensional Poverty Profile  | Francisco Ferreira     | 150,000          | 15,050         |

|  | Project Name   | TTL             | Allocations      | Available        |
|--|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 38   | Understanding the Global Inflation Cycle and Its Drivers   | Jongrim Ha      | 75,000           | 49,111           |
| 39   | The Incidence of Trade Policies  | Csilla Lakatos  | 75,000           | 22,674           |
| 40   | Institutional Strengthening for Improved Village Service Delivery  | Mahvish Shaukat | 102,265          | 102,265          |
| 41   | Cash Transfers in the Medium Run: A Ten-Year Follow-up of Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries                | Eeshani Kandpal | 250,000          | 250,000          |
| 42   | Social and Economic Integration of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities in Jordan                             | Victor Orozco   | 153,366          | 153,366          |
| 43   | The Impact of Infrastructure Spending on Local Economies: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial in Mexico | Daniel Rogger   | 120,565          | 97,942           |
| <b>TOTAL—Poverty and Shared Prosperity</b> |  |                 | <b>926,196</b>   | <b>690,408</b>   |
| <b>Total</b>                               |  |                 | <b>6,734,295</b> | <b>3,213,282</b> |

**TABLE A.4 New Projects Approved in FY2020 (US\$)**

|   | Project Name   | Task team leader                             | Amount \$ |
|---|--|--|-----------|
| FRAGILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT                                     |  |  |           |
| 1   | Strengthening Financial Consumer Protection in Mexico: Disclosure and Transparency of Information  | Xavier Gine                                  | 80,000    |
| 2   | A Home Away From Home: Improving the Lives of Adolescent Refugees  | Erin Kelley/ Eric Mvukiyehe                  | 97,700    |
| GROWTH AND JOB CREATION   |  |  |           |
| 3   | Economic Inclusion, Micro-entrepreneurship and Social Cohesion in Post-conflict Côte d'Ivoire  | Patrick Premand                              | 72,500    |
| 4   | Promoting Youth Economic Inclusion: Evidence from a Job Trainings and Search Program in the Dominican Republic   | Xavier Gine                                  | 80,000    |
| 5   | Government-driven Credit and its Impact on Economic Development and Growth   | Alvaro Pedraza morales / Claudia Ruiz Ortega | 60,000    |
| 6   | The cost of inputs   | Tristan Reed                                 | 109,000   |
| INNOVATION IN DATA PRODUCTION METHODS, ANALYSIS AND DISSEMINATION |  |  |           |
| 7   | Data Systems for Safer Cities and Inclusive Growth   | Guadalupe Bedoya /Sveta Milusheva            | 100,000   |
| 8   | Structuring 50 Years of Knowledge on Development – Applying Natural Language Processing (NLP) Models to a Corpus of 500,000+ Documents                             | Olivier Dupriez                              | 60,000    |
| 9   | Testing Novel Social Network Methodologies and Targeting Strategies for an Intervention Aimed at Increasing Aspirations and Reducing Teenage Pregnancies in Brazil | Victor Orozco                                | 90,000    |
| 10  | Using Household Listing and Satellite Data to Improve Survey Sampling Frames   | Michael Wild/ Brian Blankespoor              | 150,000   |
| INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS                 |  |  |           |
| 11  | Developing Country Cities and Climate Change Adaptation  | Jevgenijs Steinbuks / Harris Selod           | 175,000   |
| 12  | Trade, Poverty and Inequality  | Erhan Artuc / Bob Rijkers                    | 177,939   |

|  | Project Name  | Task team leader                   | Amount \$ |
|--|---|------------------------------------|-----------|
| POVERTY AND SHARED PROSPERITY          |   |                                    |           |
| 13                                     | Institutional Strengthening for Improved Village Service Delivery   | Mahvish Shaukat                    | 102,265   |
| 14                                     | Cash Transfers in the Medium Run: A Ten-Year Follow-up of Beneficiaries and Non-Beneficiaries   | Eeshani Kandpal                    | 250,000   |
| 15                                     | Social and Economic Integration of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities in Jordan  | Victor Orozco/<br>Marcus Holmlund  | 153,366   |
| 16                                     | The Impact of Infrastructure Spending on Local Economies: Evidence from a Randomized Control Trial in Mexico  | Daniel Rogger                      | 120,565   |
| SERVICE DELIVERY AND AID EFFECTIVENESS |   |                                    |           |
| 17                                     | Operationalizing and Measuring Effective Coverage in Health Care  | Damien de Walque                   | 145,000   |
| 18                                     | The Impact of Justice Innovations on Poverty, Growth and Development  | Vincenzo Di Maro                   | 180,000   |
| WORLD BANK FLAGSHIP REPORTS            |   |                                    |           |
| 19                                     | WDR 2021, "Data for Development", Dissemination and Research Extensions   | Dean Jolliffe / Robert Cull et al. | 100,000   |
| 20                                     | New Data on Business Reform Committees: Learn About the Administrative Arrangements and Institutional Mechanisms Under Which Reform Policies Are Undertaken | Dorina Georgieva                   | 248,800   |
| 21                                     | World Development Report 2020: Trading for Development in the Age of Global Value Chains  | Daria Taglioni                     | 100,000   |





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