

# Strategic Research Program

COMPLETION REPORT





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# INTRODUCTION



The Strategic Research Program (SRP) is a strategic partnership between the Department for International Development (DFID) and the World Bank, funding economic growth-related research following an agreed set of joint objectives. The DFID funding allocation for the SRP was £10.2 million (funding for which is shared between DFID's Growth and Education Research teams).

The objectives of the SRP are to (a) generate high-quality, cutting-edge research in development economics; (b) contribute to policy making in developing countries; (c) enhance research and data capacity in developing countries; and (d) enable countries and stakeholders to access evidence-based research. The program aims to make the World Bank's research more responsive to the needs of the operations and policy units, by making the process of commissioning and funding World Bank research more transparent, efficient, and effective.

The proposed SRP impact is better use of evidence in decision making on economic development-related policies and practices by developing countries. The proposed project outcome is a stronger World Bank evidence base on economic development that is directly used by World Bank staff in the field and their counterparts in developing countries. The deliverable outputs of the program are high-quality, lower-cost research papers and evidence products that (a) respond to policy and operations demands, and (b) are built on increasing levels of external competition. The outputs establish a reliable body of evidence on important policies, compiled through rigorous research.

# OVERVIEW



The SRP partnership provides resources for the World Bank to produce research on economic development through seven interrelated themes: Agriculture and Rural Development, Education, Financial Development, Poverty and Inequality, Private Sector Development and Entrepreneurship, Trade and Globalization, and Transport.

The SRP aims to deliver high-quality research published in leading academic journals across these seven areas, responding directly to policy and operational needs. The research should be communicated through synthesis and evidence products around key issues and directly to decision makers through the World Bank's network. The program increases competition within the World Bank's research activities and pursues capacity-building objectives, as developing country researchers partner with the World Bank.

The program has two types of research proposals or grants: small grants (typically one year and US\$200,000 maximum) for individual researchers and larger programmatic grants (two to three years and approximately US\$1 million) for research teams. Up to four programmatic grants and 12 individual grants were envisaged per research call. In the end, five programmatic grants were approved in each of the first two calls for proposals.

Twenty-one grants from the first call for research proposals were approved by the project's Research Management Committee in July 2014, and 12 grants from the second call for research were approved by the Research Management Committee in July 2015. All the projects were completed by April 30, 2019.

The program allocated US\$12.64 million to 33 research projects and US\$270,000 to the SRP for the production and dissemination of SRP Synthesis Notes. By April 30, 2019, the closing date of the program, the total disbursed amount for research was US\$12.63 million.

The SRP is managed by the World Bank through the Development Economics Vice Presidency (DEC).



# PROGRAM GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The SRP's main elements and management arrangements are the advisory committee, research management committee, program management and administration unit, and individual research teams:

**Advisory Committee.** The Advisory Committee consists of high-level representatives from DFID and the World Bank. The committee provides the strategic directions and makes strategic decisions for the program.

**Research Management Committee (RMC).** The RMC consists of staff from DEC, World Bank operations departments, and external academic members. The RMC discusses and selects research proposals for each theme based on agreed criteria and a peer review process.

**Program Management and Administration Unit (PAU).** Hosted in DEC, the PAU provides day-to-day program administration and management functions.

Research teams. The research teams consist of any combination of research staff from DEC, other World Bank staff from the regions and Global Practices, and developing and developed country researchers from outside the World Bank.

## Project Selection Process: Call for Proposals

The PAU, acting on behalf of the RMC, arranges the call for proposals process on an annual basis to select programs/projects.

Applicants are required to follow a two-step process: (a) prepare a concept note, and, if it is approved, (b) prepare a full proposal.

In the concept note review stage, each proposal goes through several rounds of screening by the PAU and World Bank sectoral experts in various vice presidencies, to assess its technical soundness, operational relevance, regional priority, and alignment with the SRP's strategic objectives. Based on the Global Practices and Regional Chief Economists as well as the DEC Research Director's rankings, a set of shortlisted concept notes are invited to develop full proposals.

Full proposals are peer reviewed by two or three external experts who have expertise in the specific research area. Comments and recommendations from the experts are shared with the RMC for consideration.

The RMC then reviews and discusses at the RMC meeting to make funding decisions.

# PORTFOLIO

The SRP conducted three calls for proposals. The program allocated US\$12.5 million to 33 research projects through the first two rounds of calls for proposals, including 10 program grants (US\$9.3 million) and 23 project grants (US\$3.2 million). Due to a change in management, and following discussion between DFID and the World Bank Chief Economist, the third call for proposals was put on hold, and no further calls for proposals were conducted.

In April 2018, as agreed by DFID and the World Bank, an additional US\$170,000 was allocated to three ongoing SRP projects for research building on prior work. An additional \$270,000 was allocated to produce SRP Synthesis Notes and dissemination.

The average grant amount was US\$159,000 for individual grants and US\$927,000 for program grants, which was within the parameters of the SRP.

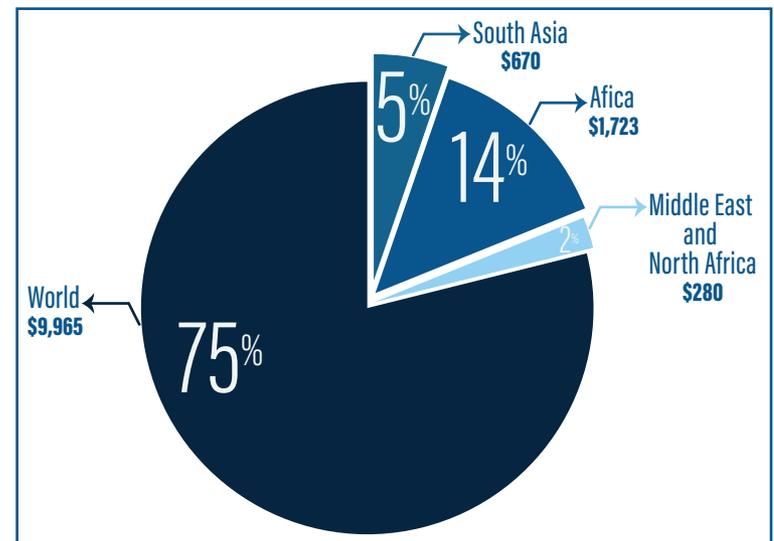
The majority of the funding (79%) goes to research on global issues, followed by Africa (14%), South Asia (5%), and the Middle East and North Africa (2%) (Figure 1).

The largest area of research was on Poverty and Inequality. There were 14 grants (three programs, 11 projects), with a total allocation of US\$3.8 million, accounting for 30% of the SRP funding (Figure 2).

The total amount disbursed for research was US\$12.63 million.

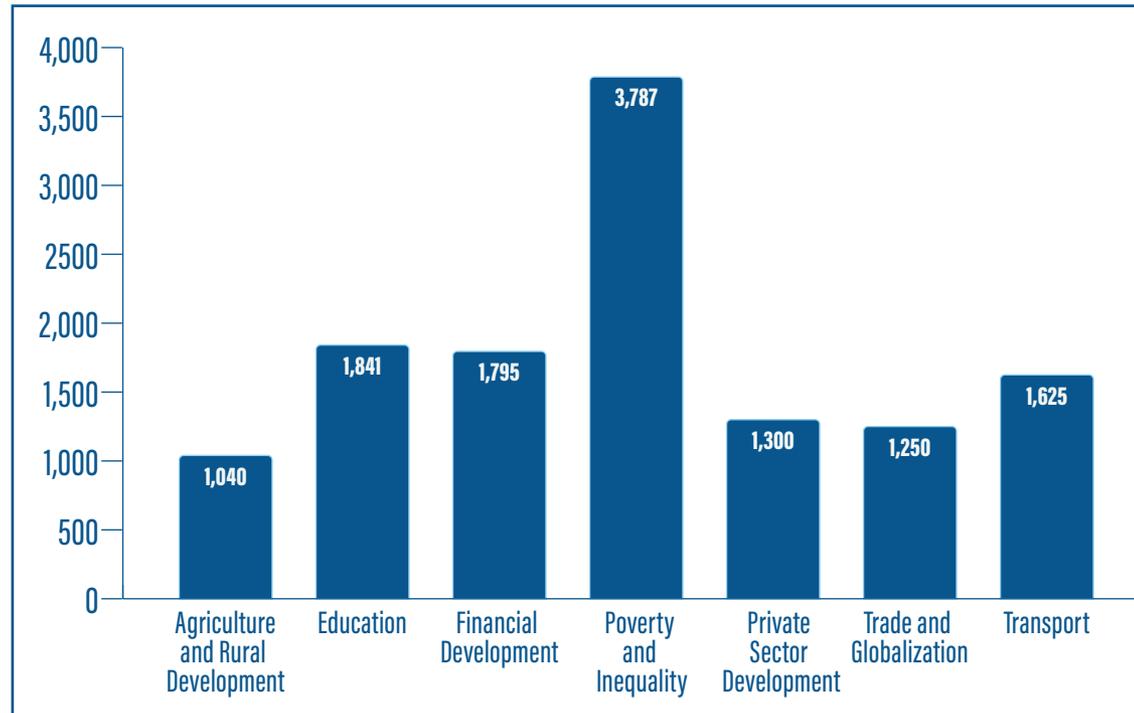
**Figure 1. Allocation, by Region**

US\$, thousands



**Figure 2. Allocation, by Theme**

US\$, thousands



A third call for proposals opened up in FY2016. For the first time, the call for proposals was open to external bidders as well as World Bank staff. This led to a significant amount of interest. The program received 337 concept notes (284 external), of which 54 were shortlisted to move to the full proposal stage. Due to significant restructuring of DEC, discussions were held in late 2016/early 2017 between DFID and the World Bank's then Chief Economist, and it was agreed to halt the third call for proposals and the program. Research that was already contracted was honored by DFID.

Table 1 provides details on the allocation of projects and disbursements for the portfolio under each theme.

**Table 1. SRP Project Allocations and Disbursements**

FUND	PROJECT NAME	START/ CLOSING DATE	CFP	GRANT AMOUNT (US\$)	DISBURSEMENT (US\$)	BALANCE RETURNED TO MAIN FUND (US\$)	
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; RURAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
1	TF018408	[Program] The Role of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity	9/1/2014 1/31/2019	Call 1	750,000	747,015	2,985
2	TF017851	Evaluating the Effectiveness of Alternative Strategies for Addressing Governance and Information Barriers Faced by Farmers	8/1/2014 1/30/2019	Call 1	140,000	139,652	348
3	TF0A1137	Drip Irrigation in India	10/1/2015	Call 2	150,000	148,291	1,709
<b>Total Agriculture &amp; Rural Development</b>					<b>1,040,000</b>	<b>1,034,957</b>	<b>5,043</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
4	TF017854	Preventing Excess Female School Dropout in Mozambique: Conditional Transfers and the Respective Role of Parent and Child in Schooling Decisions	8/1/2014 6/30/2016	Call 1	141,200	140,970	230
5	TF017815	Education, Skills and the Transition to Employment: Evidence from Senegal	8/1/2014 12/31/2015	Call 1	130,500	130,442	58
6	TF017855	Evaluating the Impact of Teacher vs. Student Incentives on Learning Outcomes in Tanzania	8/1/2014 12/31/2015	Call 1	99,600	96,375	3,225
7	TF017856	Poverty Reduction and Inequality of Opportunity in Early Childhood Development in Morocco	8/1/2014 9/30/2015	Call 1	140,000	139,758	242
8	TF0A1138	[Program] From Schooling to Young Adults: Tracing the Dynamic Linkages	8/1/2015 1/31/2019	Call 2	1,200,000	1,199,166	834
9	TF0A0981	Labor Market Data Analytics through Online Job Matching Platform in India	8/1/2015 6/30/2017	Call 2	130,000	129,979	21
<b>Total Education</b>					<b>1,841,300</b>	<b>1,836,690</b>	<b>4,610</b>
<b>FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT</b>							
10	TF017857	Increased Access to Finance through Biometric Technology	8/1/2014 1/31/2016	Call 1	105,000	104,897	103
11	TF017865	The Effect of Islamic Finance on Bank Performance	7/1/2014 6/1/2016	Call 1	100,000	92,492	7,508
12	TF0A1139	[Program] Finance for Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity	7/1/2015 1/31/2019	Call 2	1,590,000	1,537,027	52,973
<b>Total Financial Development</b>					<b>1,795,000</b>	<b>1,734,417</b>	<b>60,583</b>

FUND	PROJECT NAME	START/ CLOSING DATE	CFP	GRANT AMOUNT (US\$)	DISBURSEMENT (US\$)	BALANCE RETURNED TO MAIN FUND (US\$)	
<b>POVERTY AND INEQUALITY</b>							
13	TF018797	[Program] Spatial Dimensions of Poverty	8/1/2014 12/31/2018	Call 1	550,000	549,908	92
14	TF018444	Using Big Data to Provide Measures of Socio-Economic Indicators	8/4/2014 8/4/2017	Call 1	200,000	191,763	8,237
15	TF017923	Poverty Estimation Using Survey-to-Survey Imputation	8/3/2014 9/30/2015	Call 1	152,000	151,999	1
16	TF017967	Generating Small-Area Poverty Estimates Using Survey and Satellite Data	8/1/2014 9/30/2016	Call 1	150,000	149,995	5
17	TF017969	Research on Poverty-Specific PPPs	8/1/2014 6/30/2016	Call 1	140,000	139,788	212
18	TF017876	Shared Prosperity in MENA	8/1/2014 12/31/2016	Call 1	140,000	139,931	69
19	TF017879	What Are the Implications for Social Protection Policy of Taking Intra-Household Inequality Seriously?	9/7/2014 9/30/2016	Call 1	80,000	61,353	18,647
20	TF018888	Global Poverty and Inequality Monitoring in the 21st Century	1/13/2015 6/30/2016	Call 1	200,000	198,990	1,011
21	TF017880	Investigate Welfare Mobility and Labor Transitions with Synthetic Panels Constructed from Repeated Cross Sections	8/1/2014 12/31/2016	Call 1	100,000	99,990	10
22	TF0A3046	Survey to Survey Computation Tools	7/1/2015 1/31/2019	Call 2	200,000	199,585	415
23	TF0A1144	Tracking Global Measures of Vulnerability with Synthetic Panels	7/1/2015 4/30/2017	Call 2	100,000	99,366	634
24	TF0A1142	[Program] Measuring Welfare Well	9/1/2015 1/31/2019	Call 2	1,000,000	999,683	317
25	TF0A1141	[Program] Big Data for Applied Economic Research: Tools, Methodology, Applications	7/1/2015 1/31/2019	Call 2	500,000	488,249	11,751
26	TF0A1660	How Do Infectious Disease Outbreaks Affect Growth and the Twin Goals? Using Lessons from Ebola to Develop a General Approach	7/1/2015 1/31/2019	Call 2	275,000	274,680	320
<b>Total Poverty and Inequality</b>					<b>3,787,000</b>	<b>3,745,280</b>	<b>41,720</b>

FUND	PROJECT NAME	START/ CLOSING DATE	CFP	GRANT AMOUNT (US\$)	DISBURSEMENT (US\$)	BALANCE RETURNED TO MAIN FUND (US\$)	
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT</b>							
27	TF018072	[Program] Private Sector Development, Firm Dynamics, and the Role of Government Policies	8/1/2014 1/31/2018	Call 1	1,100,000	1,099,976	24
28	TF0A5018	Burundi Productivity and Export Capacity Audit	4/12/2017 1/31/2019	Call 2	200,000	199,768	232
<b>Total Private Sector Development</b>					<b>1,300,000</b>	<b>1,299,744</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>TRADE &amp; GLOBALIZATION</b>							
29	TF018369	[Program] Trade, Policy Reform in a Changing World	8/1/2014 12/31/2017	Call 1	1,100,000	1,098,418	1,582
30	TF0A0973	Value-Added Linkages and Growth and Poverty	9/1/2015 8/31/2016	Call 2	150,000	147,361	2,639
<b>Total Trade &amp; Globalization</b>					<b>1,250,000</b>	<b>1,245,779</b>	<b>4,221</b>
<b>TRANSPORT</b>							
31	TF018471	[Program] Transport Policies for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth	8/1/2014 10/31/2017	Call 1	800,000	799,592	408
32	TF017881	Wider Economic Benefit Assessment of Railway Rehabilitation in East Africa: Behavioral Changes of Farmers, Firms and Miners	8/1/2014 6/30/2016	Call 1	150,000	149,981	19
33	TF0A1140	[Program] Transport Policies for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction	7/15/2015 1/31/2019	Call 2	675,000	674,708	292
Total Transport					1,625,000	1,624,281	719
34	TF0A7858	Synthesis Notes and Dissemination	6/11/2018 4/30/2019		270,000	107,130	162,871
<b>SRP TOTAL ALLOCATIONS &amp; DISBURSEMENTS, April 30, 2019</b>						<b>12,628,278</b>	<b>280,022</b>

# FINANCES

From inception to the reporting date, the trustee fund received six tranches of payments from DFID equaling £10.2 million, or US\$15.5 million. US\$0.8 million was allocated to the standard World Bank Trust Fund fee (5% of the contribution received plus US\$35,000 as a setup fee).

The first two calls for proposals allocated US\$12.5 million to research projects. In April 2018, as agreed by DFID and the World Bank, an additional US\$170,000 was allocated to three ongoing SRP projects for research building on these SRP projects. An additional US\$270,000 was allocated to produce SRP Synthesis Notes and dissemination. The total amount allocated to research activities was US\$12.9 million.

Grant disbursements and administration expenditures amounted to US\$13.7 million. Of this amount, US\$12.6 million was disbursed by research projects, and the balance was for technical reviewer fees and program management and administration expenditures.

The PAU is authorized to spend US\$240,000 per year for program management and administration. PAU staff did not charge any time/cost to the program prior to July 1, 2015, which was covered by the World Bank's budget. From July 1, 2015 to April 30, 2019, the allocated amount for the PAU was US\$920,000 for this period of three years and 10 months. US\$896,190 was disbursed.

The fund balance is about US\$1.3 million (£1.0 million approx.). The fund balance will be transferred to DFID's Donor Balance Account.

The amount might vary slightly due to the investment income/loss that gets accrued on this balance until the date of transfer.

**TABLE 2. SRP Available Funding Position Statement**

As of April 30, 2019 (US\$)

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT
Contributions received	15,496,427.46
Administrative fees + setup fee	(809,821.37)
Investment income	317,032.52
Total available funding	15,003,638.61
<i>Less:</i>	
Project allocations	12,628,278.48
PAU program management and administration	896,189.92
Technical reviewer fees	147,652.25
Total expenditures	13,672,120.65
Fund balance	1,331,517.96

# RESULTS

After five years, the SRP officially closed on April 30, 2019. Although it usually takes time for research projects to publish and show results and impact, the 33 SRP projects have produced a large body of outputs and started generating impact inside and outside the World Bank.

It is worth noting that only two-thirds of the originally planned funding was transferred due to the management change mentioned above. The program targets were not lowered, but rather raised, which makes the achievements of the SRP even more impressive.

## Theory of Change

The SRP's theory of change is illustrated in figure 3. The causal pathway is through a strategic partnership between DFID and the World Bank, to provide £10.2 million to invest in data collection, researchers, operations staff, and developing country policy makers' time for designing and conducting operations and policy relevant research activities, as well as dissemination. As outputs, the program aimed to produce high-quality research on economic development across seven mutually agreed strategic thematic areas: cutting-edge and easily accessible research, policy reports, and evidence-based products such as tools, data sets, and so forth, to address the demands of operations and policy makers. The desired outcome of the program was that the research findings would be directly used by policy makers and practitioners within the World Bank. Ultimately, the impact is the uptake of high-quality research findings by policy makers and practitioners on economic development and social policies in developing countries.

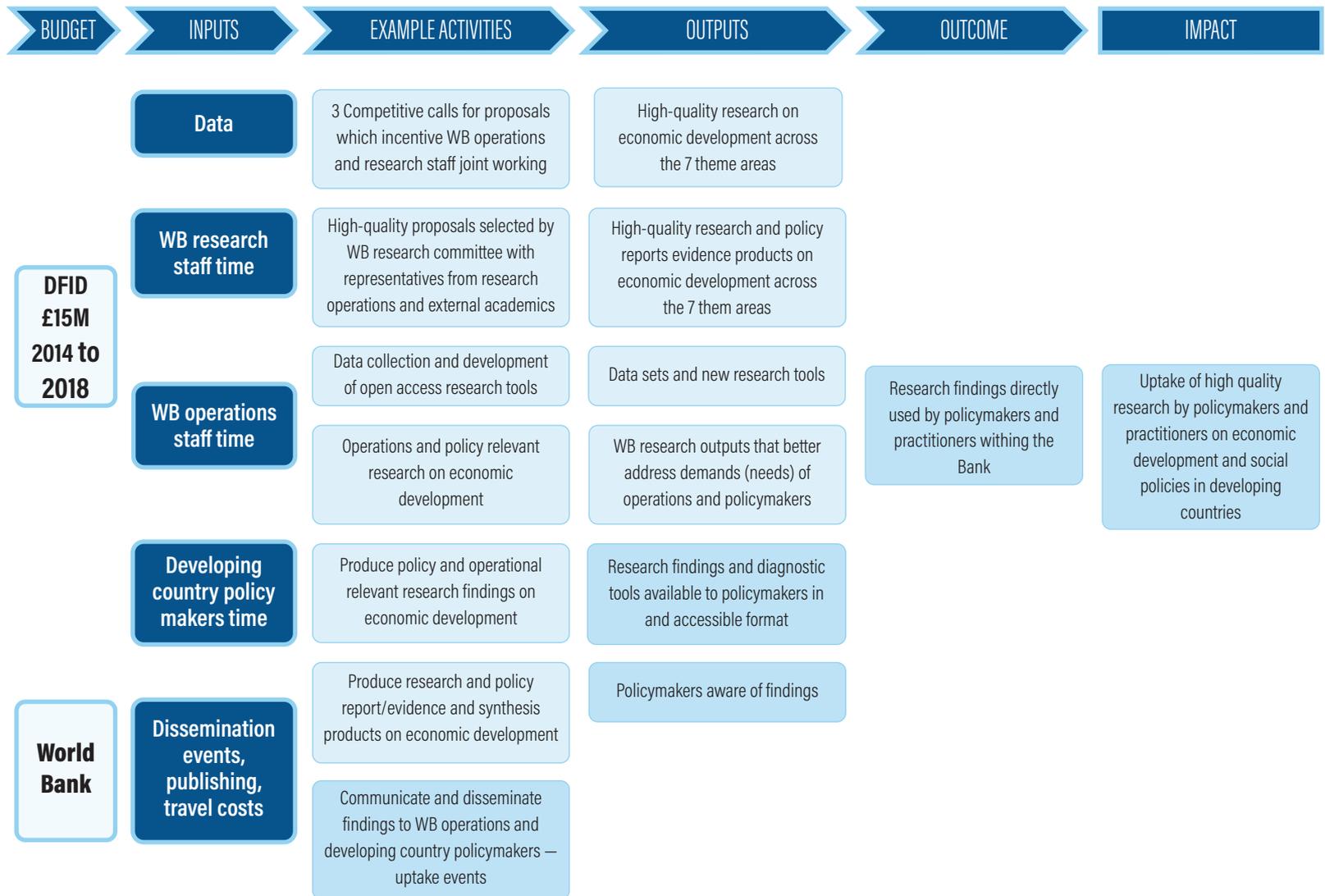
There are a few key assumptions in this theory of change. For example, the resources would go to the right research team; research would be conducted on the right research questions that are relevant to World Bank operations and policy making in developing countries; the input would generate

high-quality research outputs; the research produced would be used by other parts of the World Bank; and the findings would be used by developing country policy makers and practitioners.

The following evidence underpins these key assumptions. On the one hand, the World Bank is and will continue to be the primary resource for international advice on many aspects of economic development for decision makers in developing countries. DEC achieves research excellence and is ranked very highly in terms of the quality of its research. As of February 2019, the World Bank has the top institutional ranking in the field of development according to the Research Papers in Economics (RePEc) ranking. For research published between 1995 and 2014, DEC's Research Department was more frequently cited than the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Princeton, New York University, Brown University, Yale University, the International Monetary Fund, and many others (second only to Harvard University). On the other hand, the rules of the internal competition prevented the possibility of every entrant winning, thus creating genuine competition on cost and quality. The program used a competitive call for proposals process, in which research concept notes and full proposals were reviewed by internal and external subject experts over several rounds, to ensure that approved proposals and the research team would be technically rigorous. As shown in the logframe section, 74% of the concept notes were rejected at the first stage, and 51% of the full proposals were rejected at the second stage.

The seven thematic areas were priority areas mutually agreed between DFID and the World Bank. Compared with other research programs, this is a more focused list of topics. The rules of the internal competition provided incentives for collaboration between research and operations divisions of the World Bank, to improve relevance and retain quality. Operational relevance was given strengthened emphasis in the application process as well as the review process. Proposals with co-task leaders from the Research Department and operations units got a bonus in the review scores. The internal competition was adjudicated by the established Research Management Committee, which has membership from across the World Bank, giving a voice to Regional and Global Practice Departments in the prioritization of research. The Regional and Global Practice Chief Economist Offices participated in both the concept note review process and the RMC meeting deciding on funding. With its worldwide operations, the World Bank also has an advantage in reaching developing country policy makers.

**Figure 3. Theory of Change**



It usually takes time for research projects to be published and show impact. However, as shown in the following logframe section, a large body of high-quality research has already been produced, and many projects have had influence inside and outside the World Bank. The evidence is strong that the SRP's theory of change is a valid course for investing in a research program and achieving impact.

## Logframe: Output, Outcome, and Impacts

The monitoring and evaluation of the SRP's results are recorded in a logframe that tracks three levels of results: output, outcome, and impact. The full results report can be found in the annexes.

After the annual progress review in 2018, most of the output targets were revised upward, as many of the original targets had already been achieved. And because most of the research projects would be funded from multiple sources, where SRP funds would be used to build on existing work or leverage funding from other sources, the target numbers are based on attribution to DFID funding. The results below are reported against this revised logframe. DFID's funding attribution to the project is a best estimate from the project task team leaders, as World Bank staff do not account for their time funded by the World Bank itself in the same way as they do for their time funded by external funders.

### Outputs

There are three types of measures to evaluate the outputs: quality research, responsive research, and competitive research. Quality research and responsive research deal with outputs of the research projects. The outcome of competitive research is the call for proposals to parties outside DEC, to encourage competition.

#### Output 1: Quality Research

The quality research indicators are used to report the number of high-quality, policy relevant research outputs that have been produced and published.

By April 30, 2019, the SRP produced 116 journal articles, 174 working papers, 146 policy briefs/notes, and 32 analytical tools. Annex 2 provides a list of the outputs with links. The table shows that the quality research targets were met or exceeded at a high level in all cases.

### *Output from Knowledge for Change Program (KCP III) Projects*

DFID provided £900,00 to KCP III, a multi-donor research trust fund in DEC. For administrative ease, the SRP and KCP programs are managed as a single entity within DFID's management/financial system, although they have separate trust fund arrangements.

An output indicator was added to the logframe to reflect KCP outputs attributed to DFID's funding, considering DFID's contribution to KCP III.

From when the first batch of KCP III projects went operational in FY2016 until the last reporting period at the end of FY2018, KCP III projects produced 21 journal articles, 95 working papers, 85 policy notes/policy research reports, 51 data sets, and 58 research tools.

By April 30, 2019, DFID contributed £900,000 to KCP III, accounting for 9.2% of the total contributions received by this multi-donor trust fund.

**Table 3. Quality Research**

INDICATOR(S)	TARGET	PROGRESS
1.1 Number of working papers published	High: 44 Medium: 40 Low: 36	Raw#: 174 Attribution to DFID: 89 Target reached: high
1.2 Number of peer-reviewed journal articles accepted for publication	High: 29 Medium: 26 Low: 24	Raw#: 116 Attribution to DFID: 58 Target reached: high
1.3 Number of policy briefs, evidence notes, policy research reports produced	High: 32 Medium: 29 Low: 26	Raw#: 146 Attribution to DFID: 92 Target reached: high
1.4 Number of analytical/computational tools produced	High: 10 Medium: 9.4 Low: 9.0	Raw#: 32 Attribution to DFID: 22 Target reached: high
1.5 Outputs from KCP III Working papers Journal articles Policy notes/briefings Analytical tools	High: 7.5, medium: 7, low: 6.5 High: 1.8, medium: 1.6, low: 1.4 High: 7.5, medium: 7, low: 6.5 High: 3.9, medium: 3.6, low: 3.3	Raw#: 95, attribution: 8.7 Raw#: 21, attribution: 1.9 Raw#: 85, attribution: 7.8 Raw#: 58, attribution: 5.3 Target reached: high

### Output 2: Responsive Research

The responsive research indicators show how research responds to the World Bank's operational needs and policy demand from World Bank operations and outside stakeholders. The indicators also show how the research is produced in a collaborative way within (among DEC and operations staff) and beyond the World Bank (with external partners).

**Table 4. Responsive Research**

INDICATOR(S)	TARGET	PROGRESS
2.1 Proportion of research projects and programs that involve DEC and other World Bank staff (cumulative)	High: 90% Medium: 70% Low: 50%	24 of 33 projects (73%) involved DEC and other World Bank staff Target reached: medium
2.2 Proportion of research projects and programs led by non-DEC staff (cumulative)	High: 60% Medium: 40% Low: 20%	14 of 33 approved projects had non-DEC staff as task team leader (TTL) or co-TTL, or 42% Target reached: medium
2.3 Proportion of research projects and programs that demonstrate broad stakeholder consultation processes (cumulative)	High: 90% Medium: 50% Low: 30%	30 of 33 projects (91%) consulted with stakeholders within the World Bank and/or outside stakeholders Target reached: high

### Output 3: Competitive Research

The SRP conducted three calls for proposals. Due to a change in management, and following discussion between DFID and the World Bank's Chief Economist, the third call for proposals was put on hold, and no further calls for proposals were conducted. This directly affected the indicators in this category. For example, all the themes were covered by program grants before the third call for proposals. An eighth theme on energy was added in the third call for proposals but, as the call was put on hold, it was impossible to have a program grant under the newly added theme.

**Table 5. Competitive Research**

INDICATOR(S)	TARGET	PROGRESS
3.1 Proportion of research proposals rejected at stage 1 (concept note stage)	High: 50% Medium: 40% Low: 30%	464 concept notes for the first 3 CFPs, of which 343 concept notes were rejected, or 74% Target reached: high
3.2 Proportion of research proposals rejected at stage 2 (full proposal stage)	High: 40% Medium: 30% Low: 30%	67 full proposals were sent out to external reviewers for the first 2 CFPs,* of which 34 were rejected, or 51% Target reached: high
3.3 Number of projects and program CFPs open to non-World Bank staff	High: 2 Medium: 1 Low: 0	The third CFP was opened to outside researchers Target reached: medium
3.4 Number of themes covered by programmatic grants	High: 8 Medium: 8 Low: 7	10 programmatic grants from the first 2 CFPs covered all 7 themes Milestone: low*
3.5 Number of programmatic grants on transport and education	High: 3 Medium: 2 Low: 1	3 programmatic grants on transport (2) and education (1) from the first 2 CFPs* Milestone: high

Note: CFP = call for proposals.

\* The third CFP was suspended, and no project was awarded under the newly added energy theme. Thus, the total number of covered themes does not exceed seven.

### Outcomes

The outcome indicators demonstrate how the research influenced operations and policy making in the World Bank. The proposed outcome was a stronger World Bank evidence base on economic development directly used by operations staff and their counterparts in partner countries. The SRP was designed to make the World Bank's research more responsive to the needs of operations and policy units. Procedures were put in place to encourage the participation of operations staff in SRP projects and consultations and ensure that SRP projects were operationally relevant. SRP research teams reported 98 cases that demonstrated policy impact within the World Bank Group, with operational programs, projects making references to and citing findings from SRP research, and research findings inspired operational projects initiated by operations staff or requested by their counterparts from developing countries. These outcomes have well exceeded the milestones. Annex 3 provides additional details.

**Table 6. Outcomes**

INDICATOR(S)	TARGET	PROGRESS
Number of cases demonstrating policy impact within the World Bank Group (operational programs or projects with citations or references to research findings funded by the SRP, and so forth, and other cases)	High: 27 Medium: 24 Low: 22	98 cases reported demonstrating policy impact within the World Bank Group Attribution to DFID: 46 Target reached: high
Number of dissemination events attended by senior stakeholders	High: 44 Medium: 38 Low: 33	157 dissemination events were attended by senior stakeholders Attribution to DFID: 76 Target reached: high
Proportion of research papers (output indicator 1.2) rated relevant to policy or better in a biennial interim survey of stakeholders	High: 60% Medium: 50% Low: 40%	In a survey of World Bank clients and partners, it is rated 6.4 out of 10 (64%) among all client countries on the question: "To what extent do you believe the WBG's knowledge work and activities are adaptable to your country's specific development challenges and country circumstances? (Response 0 is no degree at all, and 10 is to a very significant degree.)* Target reached: high

\*The World Bank Group Country Survey FY2018, a survey conducted by the World Bank Group's External and Corporate Relations unit. The survey targets the World Bank Group's clients and partners who are involved in development in the client country or who observe activities related to social and economic development. The survey is one tool the World Bank Group uses to assess the views of its stakeholders, and to develop more effective strategies that support development in client countries. Another related question is "Overall, how significant a contribution do you believe the World Bank Group's knowledge work and activities make to development results in your country?" (Rating: 6.9 out of 10)

### Impacts

Impact indicators demonstrate the uptake of high-quality research by policy makers/practitioners on economic/social policy issues affecting developing countries. It takes time for research projects to publish, receive citations, and eventually influence the development process. But, as shown by the impact indicators, SRP research has already started showing impacts in a wide range of areas.

Many projects have generated impact in developing country governments and international organizations, in their policy making and research. See annex 3 for more details.

Some tools that were developed do not show many users yet, and there are several reasons behind this. Some tools are very new or still under improvement, and they are yet to be utilized by other researchers. Some are models, codes written in the research, or research methods/techniques developed to carry out studies on a specific topic. These tools are rather specialized and can be used by co-authors or researchers who will conduct research in those specific areas, and thus might not be intended for the general public. And for some of the tools developed, it is difficult to track who has used them; thus, they are not captured in the logframe. For example, some tools were made available in software packages, such as a STATA do file. Since it is difficult to find out who has used it, only people who participated in training were counted as users. For example, an SRP project (Global Poverty and Inequality Monitoring in the 21st Century) funded a small part of improvement work for PovcalNet. PovcalNet is a tool that allows ordinary users who are interested in poverty monitoring to replicate calculations made by World Bank researchers in estimating the extent of absolute poverty in the world, regions, and countries. During FY2017, **PovcalNet delivered 33.8 million computations for users around the world.** These users are not counted in the logframe. There are other examples, the project “Evaluating the effectiveness of alternative strategies for addressing Governance and Information barriers faced by Farmers” developed a data portal— “AgriSmart”; 2700 field staff use the tool to report data, these users are not counted, only management tier users who use the software and data to analyze are counted; the project “From Schooling to Young Adults: Tracing the Dynamic Linkages” developed education evaluation tools which were used to test over 7500 students, these users are also not counted.

**Table 7. Impacts**

INDICATOR(S)	TARGET	PROGRESS
Number of citations of SRP research findings	High: 1,100 Medium: 1,000 Low: 900	4,322 citations Attribution to DFID: 1,865 Target reached: high
Number of cases demonstrating policy impact in partner governments or client countries (references to SRP supported work in partner governments'/institutions' strategy, policy documents, and so forth, and other cases)	High: 11 Medium: 8 Low: 7	43 cases reported demonstrating policy impact in partner governments /institutions Attribution to DFID: 20 Target reached: high
Number of users of computational/analytical tools developed by SRP projects	High: 200 Medium: 175 Low: 150	589 users have used 32 analytical tools developed under this program Attribution to DFID: 322 Target reached: high

## Responsive Research

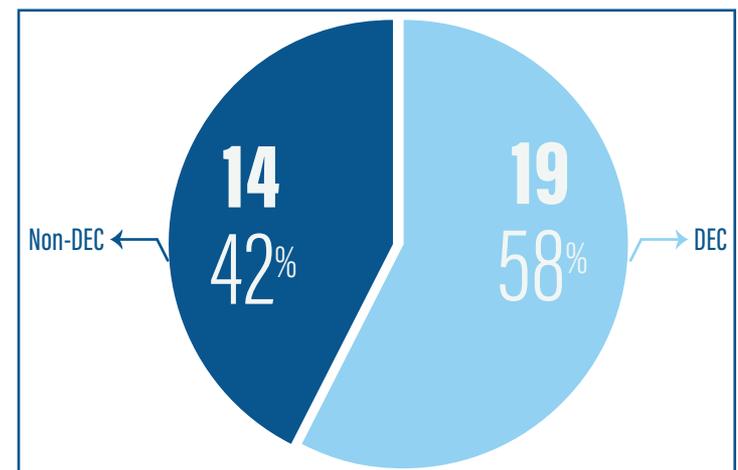
The SRP was designed to make the World Bank's research more responsive to the needs of operations and policy units. The operational relevance of research was given strengthened emphasis in the application and review process. Proposals with co-task team leaders from DEC and the operations side were given additional points in the review process. On the operations side, Regional and Global Practice Chief Economists' Offices were involved from the concept note screening stage, and they participated in the RMC meeting to make funding decisions, to ensure that the SRP projects were operationally relevant.

More operational staff were involved in SRP research projects than normal research projects. As shown in the logframe responsive research indicators, more than 40% of the projects were led or co-led by non-DEC staff in operations units (figure 4). The majority of the SRP projects (30 of 33 projects, 91%) consulted with stakeholders within the World Bank and/or outside stakeholders.

Many research ideas came from consultation with World Bank stakeholders or external stakeholders during research design. During dissemination, new requests were made through existing projects or new projects. An example is the project on Preventing Excess Female School Dropout in Mozambique: Conditional Transfers and the Respective Role of Parent and Child in Schooling Decisions. After discussing with World Bank colleagues working on education in Mozambique and at their request, the project team planned a long-term follow-up survey in early 2019 to find out whether the increases in attendance observed in 2016 led to sustained impacts on school enrollment two years later. The team also planned to explore potential

**Figure 1. Allocation, by Region**

US\$, thousands



effects on marriage and fertility among these adolescent girls. As communicated by the World Bank operations Human Development Sector program leader in Mozambique, the project was very timely and provided “the needed evidence in an area where the empirical base is a little soft,” given the high-profile attention that Mozambique’s potential demographic dividend is receiving. Subsequent discussions with several actors focused on whether and how to scale up the vouchers. The operations task team leader has been in close touch with the research project team to see what else the World Bank can do to firm up the evidence base, given the data available and the forthcoming census.

The policy paper focusing on apprenticeships and skills, from the project grant Education, Skills and the Transition to Employment: Evidence from Senegal, informed the core of a new US\$53 million World Bank project on Improving Youth Employability through Informal Apprenticeship. The research team that worked on this project has been instrumental in developing an evaluation framework and setting up the impact evaluation to study the effects of a project aiming to improve the transfer of skills through traditional apprenticeships.

For the project on Spatial Dimensions of Poverty, the research on local governance in Uganda was designed in direct response to interest in the Ministry of Finance to understand political challenges to service delivery. The Ministry of Finance was substantively engaged in defining the purpose of this knowledge work and its overall design. The research project team has engaged the country manager and the task team leaders of different projects in the pipeline for Uganda, and they stand ready to help inform the design of these operations. The SRP team had discussions with the Development Policy Operations (DPO) team and shared the research findings with the DPO team to see how the results can inform the effectiveness of the operations. The DPO on Uganda’s fiscal decentralization currently under preparation is expected to use this research in its design.

For the project The Effect of Islamic Finance on Bank Performance, the study was developed in close consultation with the Islamic Banking Unit of the Indonesian Central Bank. The research design was developed in response to a pilot survey and with continuous feedback from local financial sector practitioners and the partner bank in Indonesia. The partner bank is planning to introduce reminder messages

with behavioral economics content similar to those used in the project's experiment on a larger scale to improve risk management.

The project team for Generating Small-Area Poverty Estimates Using Survey and Satellite Data consulted with Sri Lanka's Department of Census and Statistics and presented early results to them. Many of the follow-up projects were developed in conjunction with policy makers and other stakeholders in a responsive way. The team is currently working on a project with the Department of Census and Statistics to update Sri Lanka's poverty map to 2016, using remote sensing and some of the techniques developed in the paper. This is funded by a Rapid Social Response grant to improve social protection systems in Sri Lanka.

As a result, SRP projects reported 98 cases demonstrating the SRP's policy impact within the World Bank Group (as shown in the outcome section of the logframe), with operational programs, projects making references to and citing findings from SRP research findings, and research findings that inspired new operational projects (for more, see annex 3 on SRP Outcomes). Annex 4 provides a list of examples of responsive research reported by some of the research teams.

Another approach to responsive research is through working closely with local partners. Enhancing research and data capacity in developing countries is one of the overall objectives of the SRP. Involvement of local researchers and developing country research/data institutions is highly encouraged. As reported by the SRP research teams, 183 developing country researchers and 122 developing country research institutions were substantively involved in SRP activities.

## Value for Money

By April 30, 2019, the SRP has produced 116 journal articles, 174 working papers, and received 4,322 citations. There are usually significant lags between research production, publication, and citation. Quite a number of articles are under review and revision, so the number of journal articles and working papers will likely still grow. The same is true for citations, which is a common indicator for measuring the quality

and impact of research. Normally, the longer the research has been published, the more citations it will have. As the five-year program just wrapped up, the number of citations is expected to grow much larger over time.

The publication of journal articles is one of the major benchmarks for evaluating researchers, research institutions, and academic achievement. The large number of journal articles produced by the SRP (including many in top journals in the field of economics, such as *American Economic Review*, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, *Journal of Political Economy*, *Review of Economics and Statistics*, and others) demonstrates the high-quality, cutting-edge research, which was an aim of the program.

The SRP's net investment was about US\$14.165 million. The cost per article (including journal articles and working papers) was US\$48,845, and the cost per citation was US\$3,277. These costs are much lower than what was envisaged at the beginning of the program, and lower than the average across three historical DFID comparator projects during 2006–10 (£142,000 per paper and £2,900 per citation). Considering that the comparator projects are long-established and have had a longer time to accumulate citations, it makes the SRP achievements more impressive. This outcome is especially preferable compared with the traditional piecemeal funding, considering the transactions costs.

Cited research outputs are only part of the story. The final impact and full benefit of a project arises when policy changes as a result of the insights generated by the research. The SRP has a strong uptake strategy in design. Collaboration between the World Bank's research and operations units has visibly strengthened. Efforts were also made to disseminate the SRP research findings widely: 146 blogs, policy notes, and briefings were produced; 193 events were organized; and SRP research findings were presented at 588 conferences/events. In 98 cases, SRP research impacted World Bank projects and policies, and in 43 cases, SRP research showed impacts in client country governments and partner institutions, as reported by the research teams. (See annex 3 for the lists of outcomes and impacts.)

## Thematic Highlights

### Agriculture and Rural Development

The purpose of this theme was to understand the processes that constrain rural poverty reduction and assess the impacts of policy reforms in particular contexts. The theme aimed to identify the global impacts of reforms that appear to be particularly high priority and generate new research that can provide guidance on the policy reforms needed to achieve the goal of ending extreme poverty.

Three projects were funded under this theme, with a total allocation of US\$1.04 million, including one program grant—The Role of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity (US\$750,000)—and two project grants—Drip Irrigation in India (US\$150,000) and Evaluating the Effectiveness of Alternative Strategies for Addressing Governance and Information Barriers Faced by Farmers (US\$140,000).

The program grant focused on five areas: food prices, trade, and poverty; structural transformation and employment diversification; land tenure and returns to scale in agriculture; water resource management; and enhancing farming knowledge. The program developed low-cost procedures for regularizing urban land tenure, with the aim of improving tax collection, and the procedures are now being piloted in Zambia. Incorporating these approaches into a larger World Bank loan for public financial management is also being discussed. SRP support allowed the research team to develop tools for assessing and monitoring large-scale land acquisition through comprehensive nationwide surveys, which are now being mainstreamed in World Bank work in several African countries (for example, Ethiopia, Zambia, and Malawi).

The Drip Irrigation in India project implemented a randomized controlled trial built on an already scaled-up subsidy scheme in Andhra Pradesh, India, to measure the impact of the adoption of drip irrigation on water use, cultivation patterns, water sales, agricultural productivity, and farmer income. Under the SRP, the team initiated the first prospective randomized controlled trial of drip irrigation in South India. The

2016 Drip Irrigation Baseline Survey was undertaken in three drought-prone districts of Andhra Pradesh. The sample consisted of 993 farmers with borewells, and the questionnaire covered farmer, plot, and borewell characteristics as well as providing detailed production information for one agricultural season. The follow-up survey of farmers to assess the production and groundwater-use outcomes of the intervention (relative to a randomized control group) is planned for spring 2019 with other sources of funding.

The Governance and Information Barriers grant aimed to improve the performance of public agricultural extension workers in Punjab, Pakistan, for enhanced agricultural productivity through digitization of field activity reporting through the provision of smartphones, digitization of human resources records and travel allowance data, and so forth. Compliance in the field was noted to have been significantly better through the use of smartphones than on paper. As a result, digital attendance was implemented as the default mode of attendance for extension staff. Compliance, in hours reported per day and number of days logged in, continues to improve under this system.

Under the Agriculture and Rural Development themes, 18 journal articles, 13 working papers, eight policy briefings, and one data set were produced. Two World Bank policy and lending projects (Malawi Development Policy Operation; Zambia Forest Landscapes Project) are reported to have been influenced by the research findings from SRP research.

### Table 8. Agriculture and Rural Development

Results

JOURNAL ARTICLES	WORKING PAPERS	POLICY BRIEFS	TOOLS	DATA SETS	# OF CITATIONS
18	13	8	1	2	320
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (reference operational programs/projects with citations referencing SRP research findings)					2
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (references to SRP supported work in client country governments'/partner institutions' strategy, policy documents, and so forth)					1

## Education

The Education theme aimed to expand the evidence base on the links between education, inequality, poverty reduction, and economic growth, with the goal of building the case for smart investments in education that benefit all groups of society.

This theme also aimed to improve understanding of (a) the long-run associations between education opportunities in childhood and skills, productivity, and labor market opportunities in early adulthood for women and men; and (b) how education and skills contribute to productivity, poverty reduction, equality, and growth, and how this differs according to gender, social group, geographical location, and so forth.

Five project grants and one program grant were awarded under this theme, with a total allocation of US\$1.84 million. The projects are

Program grant: From Schooling to Young Adults: Tracing the Dynamic Linkages (US\$1.2 million).

### Project grants:

1. Preventing Excess Female School Dropout in Mozambique: Conditional Transfers and the Respective Role of Parent and Child in Schooling Decisions (US\$141,200)
2. Education, Skills and the Transition to Employment: Evidence from Senegal (US\$130,500)
3. Evaluating the Impact of Teacher vs. Student Incentives on Learning Outcomes in Tanzania (US\$99,600)
4. Poverty Reduction and Inequality of Opportunity in Early Childhood Development in Morocco (US\$140,000)
5. Labor Market Data Analytics through Online Job Matching Platform in India (US\$130,000).

The program grant conducted an ambitious program that tracked children who had participated in randomized controlled trials in the past in Cambodia and Pakistan (along with secondary data analysis for Indonesia and Senegal), to understand how education in school affected their early labor market

experience and family formation. These are among the first projects in low-income countries to do so, and the results will have important implications for policies that seek to improve opportunities for children. The work on the measurement of socio-emotional skills has been shared and discussed with other teams across the World Bank, the Education Global Practice, the Human Development Vice Presidency, and other colleagues in the Research Department. The team is also interacting closely with other institutions. The project's findings have influenced a new World Bank project in Senegal on promoting youth employment.

The Mozambique project addressed the issue of excess female dropouts at higher primary school grades in Mozambique, using a novel intervention, while shedding light on the way schooling decisions are made within the household. The project was timely in providing "the needed evidence in an area where the empirical base is a little soft," as the World Bank operations Human Development Sector program leader in Mozambique noted. Subsequent discussions were held with several actors, focusing on whether and how to scale up the voucher program.

The Senegal project provided insight into the relationships between schooling, skills, and labor market outcomes. The project findings stress the importance of traditional apprenticeships for the transition of low-skill/low-education teenagers into the workforce, that there are no substitutes for formal education, and that skills accumulation is influenced by marriage and fertility factors. These findings confirm the importance of considering different types of skills when examining the determinants of behavioral outcomes like marriage and childbearing of young women in low-income settings. The findings on apprenticeships and skills have informed the core of a new US\$53 million World Bank project on Improving Youth Employability through Informal Apprenticeship.

The Tanzania project evaluated pilots of incentive-based interventions to inform future policy in the context of the government's Big Results Now in Education program. This randomized controlled trial was used to evaluate the impact of design choices for nonfinancial performance-based teacher incentives, along with a treatment arm aimed at testing the relative cost and effectiveness of student incentives.

The results and overall data from the impact evaluation are informing the following: (a) the design of World Bank operations currently being designed in Tanzania, and (b) the emerging evidence base on the development effectiveness of teacher and student incentives in Sub-Saharan Africa. The results from the impact evaluation were discussed with a high-level delegation from the Government of Tanzania visiting Washington, DC. This delegation was chaired by the then Minister of Education and included key members of the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Local Governments. This discussion helped create a platform for some deep thinking and debate around the role of performance-based incentives in education service delivery and their relative effectiveness and desirability vis-à-vis interventions aimed at input provision and capacity building. The project was cited in the Tanzanian government's Big Results Now in Education Implementation Progress Report for 2015–16.

The Morocco project examined inequality of opportunity in early childhood development (ECD) in the poorest areas of Morocco and assessed the effect of a national poverty reduction program (the National Initiative for Human Development) on inequality and ECD. The completed research focused not just on the inequality of opportunity in ECD in the poorest areas of Morocco, but also included an analysis of the roots of inequality in human and economic development in Morocco, by focusing on the state of ECD, inequality in ECD, and trends over time using several surveys that were made available after the original scope of the research was defined. The World Bank's Morocco Country Economic Memorandum widely used the results from the project, and a chapter on ECD is based on the research.

The India project performed an analysis of the past seven-year trend in skills supply and demand in India using an online job platform database and a randomized controlled trial impact evaluation that aimed to reveal the role of informational asymmetry on job seekers' abilities and backgrounds, including cognitive and noncognitive skills, under the theoretical conjecture that the elimination of key missing information would lead to a reduction of frictional unemployment. The World Bank is starting a new skills operation in India called Skills India Mission Operations. The operation contains innovative elements involving the private sector for skills development and learning from knowledge generated by private labor market intermediaries. This research project directly feeds into the operation by providing knowledge of how existing online job portals can contribute to sector policy discussions and improving the training of unskilled workers and matching them with labor market demands.

Projects under the Education theme produced eight working papers, 12 policy notes, three analytical tools, and 11 data sets, and reported 10 cases demonstrating impact on World Bank operations.

**Table 9. Education**

Results

JOURNAL ARTICLES	WORKING PAPERS	POLICY BRIEFS	TOOLS	DATA SETS	# OF CITATIONS
-	8	12	7	11	3
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (reference operational programs/projects with citations referencing SRP research findings)					9
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (references to SRP supported work in client country governments'/partner institutions' strategy, policy documents, and so forth)					3

## Financial Development

The Financial Development theme explored empirical evidence for policies that helped develop the financial sector while safeguarding financial sector stability in a globalized world. Two project grants and one program grant were awarded under this theme, with a total allocation of US\$1.71 million. The projects are

Program Grant: Finance for Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity (US\$1.59 million).

Project grants:

1. Increased Access to Finance through Biometric Technology (US\$105,000)
2. The Effect of Islamic Finance on Bank Performance (US\$100,000).

The program grant was designed to generate new knowledge on how financial development and financial inclusion impact economic growth and income inequality. Specifically, it aimed to provide new micro-level evidence in four areas: (a) linkages between finance and growth; (b) the contribution of finance to risk and volatility on the domestic and international fronts, which can have implications for

economic growth and the income and welfare of the poor; (c) links between financial development and inclusion with income inequality; and (d) the nature of financial products that are better tailored to the needs of the poor, which can impact shared prosperity. The results indicate strongly that the world has become more financially integrated, with greater capital flowing to the World Bank's client countries and more activity on the part of institutional investors in those markets. This, in turn, may increase risk and volatility in those markets. Research also shows that, despite increased financial integration, few firms in developing countries use equity, bonds, or syndicated loans to obtain financing, and capital-raising activity is highly concentrated among large and fast-growing firms. Further, cross-country evidence indicates that growth of small and medium-size enterprises depends not only on access to finance, but also on basic property rights and security, infrastructure, and a strong agglomeration environment. In short, despite the increase in global financial integration, few households and firms in developing countries have benefited from capital markets and other formal financial institutions. But this does not imply that they lack demand for financial services. Indeed, SRP research in this area indicates that informal finance remains extremely important for residents in developing countries to cope with risks and make major purchases, even in a fast-growing economy like China's.

The project was completed in January 2019, and many of the papers produced under the SRP have only recently been released, so, thus far, they have not had much time to generate citations. However, some projects, especially those related to capital markets, formal banking, and international financial integration, built on and extended existing lines of research using readily available data, and those projects have therefore generated a sizable number of citations already. Some findings have also already been cited by World Bank projects and reports, for example, the Global Financial Development Report project, Rising South project, China: New Drivers of Growth project, and Colombia Financial Inclusion follow-up project.

The Biometric Technology project tried to quantify the impacts of improved personal identification of borrowers in a developing country setting. The research implemented a randomized controlled trial on technology to collect digital fingerprints of microloan borrowers in Malawi. The project trained local lenders and collected biometric data for thousands of borrowers.

The Islamic Finance and Bank Performance project compiled a comprehensive transaction-level micro data set from a large bank in Bangladesh that offers Islamic and non-Islamic financial products. This account-level data set was combined with a hand collected database of political and economic shocks occurring over the same period. Combining these two novel micro data sets, the project studied how financial behaviors and the response to shocks and their transmission through the financial network differ between the users of Islamic versus non-Islamic financial products. The project also conducted a large-scale field experiment to study credit risk and risk mitigation strategies among customers of an Islamic bank in Indonesia. More details were provided in a previous progress report.

### Table 10. Financial Development

Results

JOURNAL ARTICLES	WORKING PAPERS	POLICY BRIEFS	TOOLS	DATA SETS	# OF CITATIONS
17	28	13	5	13	323
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (reference operational programs/projects with citations referencing SRP research findings)					5
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (references to SRP supported work in client country governments'/partner institutions' strategy, policy documents, and so forth)					3

### Poverty and Inequality

For Poverty and Inequality, the overarching theme was to harness new technologies and analytical methods to improve the identification of those living in poverty and our understanding of how market mechanisms and policy interventions affect their well-being.

After the World Bank committed itself to the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity, the Poverty and Inequality theme received lots of attention. Support from the SRP was used to finance 14 research projects under this theme, totaling US\$3.79 million (about 30% of total funding), spanning a broad range of topics and geographic regions.

Program grants:

1. Spatial Dimensions of Poverty (US\$550,000)
2. Measuring Welfare Well (US\$1 million)
3. Big Data for Applied Economic Research: Tools, Methodology, Applications (US\$500,000).

Project grants:

1. Using Big Data to Provide Measures of Socio-Economic Indicators (US\$200,000)
2. Poverty Estimation Using Survey-to-Survey Imputation (US\$152,000)
3. Generating Small-Area Poverty Estimates Using Survey and Satellite Data (US\$150,000)
4. Research on Poverty-Specific PPPs (US\$140,000)
5. Shared Prosperity in MENA (US\$140,000)
6. What Are the Implications for Social Protection Policy of Taking Intra-Household Inequality Seriously? (US\$80,000)
7. Global Poverty and Inequality Monitoring in the 21st Century (US\$200,000)
8. Investigate Welfare Mobility and Labor Transitions with Synthetic Panels Constructed from Repeated Cross Sections (US\$100,000)
9. Survey to Survey Computation Tools (US\$200,000)
10. Tracking Global Measures of Vulnerability with Synthetic Panels (US\$100,000)
11. How Do Infectious Disease Outbreaks Affect Growth and the Twin Goals? Using Lessons from Ebola to Develop a General Approach (US\$275,000).

The studies can be viewed in three broad groups, as follows.

The first group comprises studies that developed new and improved methods for data collection. Examples include piloting the use of new technologies within multi-purpose household surveys to extend

the dimensions of well-being that can be measured. These efforts included (a) biometric measurement through relatively noninvasive means (saliva, hair) that enable estimates of cortisol (a validated proxy for stress) as well as genomic analysis, and (b) wearable accelerometers to measure physical activity more precisely, to complement estimates of labor supply and time allocation as well as to investigate the intrahousehold distribution of activity and effort.

In a very different context, a separate project mined the underlying microdata on prices from purchasing power parity (PPP) surveys, and combined them with household survey data from Africa, to derive sets of poverty-specific PPPs, which may be better suited to comparing the living standards of poor people across countries. The third study used satellite imagery to attempt to predict poverty “from space.” This paper sought to validate the findings by comparing them with the results obtained from regular surveys. The paper has had a significant impact on subsequent World Bank operations, in terms of demonstrating the power of using satellite imagery to help monitor poverty and other facets of World Bank operations. The Afghanistan, Somalia, Ghana, and Democratic Republic of Congo poverty programs have since used similar remote sensing techniques in measuring poverty rates in hard-to-reach areas.

The second group of studies aimed to refine statistical and econometric techniques to combine existing data sets, so as to generate new insights into the spatial distribution of poverty. One example was a large effort to harmonize consumption/poverty data files, to produce a subnational \$1.90/day poverty map for the Africa region. Another was the Poverty Estimation Using Survey-to-Survey Imputation project, which brought together researchers and practitioners from the World Bank Research Group and Poverty Global Practice into an informal community of practice around imputation methods. The research and subsequent discussions contributed substantially to the development of the SWIFT (Survey of Well-being via Instant Frequent Tracking) methodology. The work has examined the prospects for estimating poverty with phone surveys in Serbia, and the implications of choosing different surveys for survey-to-survey imputation in Tanzania. Many findings from this research are cited in the World Bank’s regional flagship reports.

The “Big Data for Applied Economic Research: Tools, Methodology, Applications” project partnered with

Facebook and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) to contribute to the production of [High-Resolution Settlement Layer](#) (HRSL), the SRP team validated the accuracy of human population estimates using the confidential census and household survey data that have been made available exclusively to the World Bank by the national statistical offices of Ghana, Malawi and Vietnam. The HRSL provides estimates of human population distribution at 30-meter resolution for 33 countries for 2015. The population estimates are based on the census data that are provided by the countries (at varying degrees of spatial aggregation, depending on the country) and high-resolution (0.5 meter) satellite imagery from Digital Globe. The population grids provide detailed delineation of settlements in both urban and rural areas, which is useful for many research areas—from disaster response and humanitarian planning to the development of communications infrastructure.

The third set of studies sought to collect and analyze new data to shed light on the specific mechanisms through which poverty is reproduced or can be reduced. One example was work on how well commonly used targeting methods perform in identifying poor households in a systematic and consistent way across nine countries in Africa. The main tool used by World Bank operations—the proxy means test—is found to do poorly at identifying the poorest households; indeed, the method does no better than much simpler categorical targeting methods. The paper has had quite some impact within the World Bank. Many operations colleagues have been in touch with the SRP team for advice on how to improve proxy means tests. Another study looked into how well widely used household-based forms of targeting perform when the objective is to reach particularly vulnerable individuals, as measured by nutritional status. The paper reveals that household-based measures are not very effective in identifying disadvantaged individuals.

In a different context, this third group also includes work on the effects of interest rate ceilings on credit markets. These ceilings are being used in many countries, in markets for low-income, high-risk individuals. Although “anti-usury” laws are often intended to protect poor people from being “overcharged,” the laws can have unanticipated distributional effects by excluding the poor from credit markets altogether, while lowering rates for wealthier individuals with access to credit. This project looked at the distributional implications of Chile’s introduction of an anti-usury law for financial operations and how it has affected the poor. Another study sought to examine the link between violent conflict and poverty in

Nigeria, at the district and household levels. The analysis relied on household data from Demographic and Health Surveys and Living Standard Measurement Studies; and on conflict data from the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project. To account for methodological challenges in these data, the team implemented a “hot spot” strategy whereby incidents within a limited geographic area over time are grouped.

Projects under this theme have generated many visible impacts within the World Bank. The project findings have been cited in major World Bank operations documents and inspired new projects. There have been 45 cases reported demonstrating impact on World Bank operations, the most among all seven themes.

**Table 11. Poverty and Inequality**

Results

JOURNAL ARTICLES	WORKING PAPERS	POLICY BRIEFS	TOOLS	DATA SETS	# OF CITATIONS
21	43	35	11	22	686
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (reference operational programs/projects with citations referencing SRP research findings)					45
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (references to SRP supported work in client country governments'/partner institutions' strategy, policy documents, and so forth)					14

### Private Sector Development

The objective of the Private Sector Development theme was to generate new research on entrepreneurship and firm dynamics in developing countries, in particular to draw lessons on public policies promoting the private sector that work or do not and under which circumstances.

One program grant—Firm Dynamics and the Role of Government Policies (US\$1.1 million)—and one project grant—Burundi Productivity and Export Capacity Audit (US\$200,000)—were awarded under this theme. Total allocation under this theme was US\$1.3 million.

The program grant—Firm Dynamics and the Role of Government Policies—was built around three sets of interrelated activities: (a) drawing on firm-level data to explore and document key features of private sector development and firm dynamics in low-income developing countries, (b) combining experimental and nonexperimental methods to examine the role of government policies in promoting private sector development, and (c) spurring researchers to generate and test new ideas for policy instruments that governments and World Bank operations teams can utilize to help the small and medium-size enterprises sector in developing countries. A key feature of the project was to take a portfolio approach, in which work at different stages of the research process was supported. This has resulted in some completed work that has been published, some work at the working paper stage, and other work that the grant has helped to kickstart.

Some of this research is already showing impacts inside and outside the World Bank. The firm census work on productivity misallocation has fed directly into country productivity assessments in Kenya and Cameroon, and it is being used for project preparation of the World Bank Kenya Industry and Entrepreneurship Investment Project Financing project. Work on information and communications technology and firm performance is being used by the Mexican government (National Entrepreneur Institute) as an input into defining their targeting strategy for a program that subsidizes access to information and communications technology.

The Burundi Productivity and Export Capacity Audit project explored the role of business training as a plausible constraint to exports in the context of Burundi's coffee sector. The project collected rich baseline information on all 251 coffee washing stations in Burundi. By covering all the coffee washing stations, the survey obtained data on the coffee washing stations that would be "treated" (receive the matching grants) as well as on all others that would be part of the control group for a future evaluation of the matching grants. The research is directly contributing to the World Bank's lending project on Burundi Coffee Sector Competitiveness Support, and it will benefit the implementation of the matching grants as well as future coffee and other agricultural projects in low-income countries.

**Table 12. Private Sector Development**

Results

JOURNAL ARTICLES	WORKING PAPERS	POLICY BRIEFS	TOOLS	DATA SETS	# OF CITATIONS
8	15	19	-	8	246
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (reference operational programs/projects with citations referencing SRP research findings)					15
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (references to SRP supported work in client country governments'/partner institutions' strategy, policy documents, and so forth)					5

### Trade & Globalization

The Trade & Globalization theme aimed for better understanding of the dynamic process of trade and globalization in developing countries, to learn what works and what does not and why, and to identify priorities for developing countries in the areas of trade policy and international cooperation.

One program grant—Trade Policy Reform in a Changing World (US\$1.1 million)—and one project grant—Global Value Chains Participation and Streamlining Non-Tariff Measures (US\$150,000)—were awarded under this theme. The total allocation was US\$1.25 million.

The goal of the program grant was to address the knowledge gaps in three main areas: (a) microeconomic aspects of international integration, involving firms, workers, and households, as well as the implications of global production fragmentation; (b) new policy challenges, especially the consequences of the growing use of non-tariff measures, such as technical regulations, in developing countries and their trade partners, and devising cost-effective strategies for trade facilitation and export promotion; and (c) international trade cooperation, in particular, the impediments to regional integration among developing countries and the consequences of their exclusion from new mega-regional agreements.

The research revealed how successful international integration can contribute to rapid growth, shared prosperity, and reduced poverty. The data and research have supported World Bank operations and

client countries. New firm-level data and research are yielding insights into what drives and sustains exports. The Exporter Dynamics Database, a pioneering collaboration between the World Bank and customs authorities across the world, has drawn together customs transaction-level data for more than 70 countries. Research drawing on these data reveal that developing countries lack the large, dominant firms that boost the exports of richer countries—and see more exporter churning, with higher entry and exit rates. The Botswana government used the database in the design of a policy to promote exports. New data and research are improving the understanding of the labor market impact of trade. A new method has been developed to estimate labor mobility costs, using readily obtainable data. The estimates of labor mobility costs worldwide can be used to explore the effect of trade shocks on employment and wages. New forms of trade protection are being tracked and measured, and their impacts are being analyzed. Working with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the project created the first database of non-tariff measures covering all the major trading countries. New data and research are helping in understanding the challenges and development benefits of services trade and investment policy reform. Research on trade in services has influenced trade negotiations ranging from the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to the Trans-Pacific Partnership, as well as informed the positions of the governments of countries such as India and Australia on issues such as trade facilitation in services. New methods are being developed to assess the impacts of export promotion and trade facilitation. These are just some examples of the results the program has achieved.

The project on global value chains (GVCs) developed global databases with better measures of GVC participation and domestic value added. The project also developed methods of using multiple quantitative techniques jointly, to assess the development and industrialization potential that countries can draw from joining GVC trade and creating more value domestically, and to analyze the determinants of GVC participation and upgrading across a variety of sectors. The project established empirical evidence to identify policies that can promote increases in domestic value added through deeper integration in GVCs. It produced measurement and visualization tools for GVC participation, to make international comparisons and the properties of networks more visible.

Overall, the Trade & Globalization theme produced 49 journal articles, 53 working papers, 16 policy briefs, and seven data sets.

**Table 13. Trade & Globalization**

Results

JOURNAL ARTICLES	WORKING PAPERS	POLICY BRIEFS	TOOLS	DATA SETS	# OF CITATIONS
49	53	16	1	7	2672
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (reference operational programs/projects with citations referencing SRP research findings)					18
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (references to SRP supported work in client country governments'/partner institutions' strategy, policy documents, and so forth)					15

### Transport

The Transport theme aimed to promote a better understanding of the impacts of the transport sector on productivity and growth. This theme combined analysis of policy relevant questions, innovative methods, and data collection.

Under the Transport theme, there was one project grant—Wider Economic Benefit Assessment of Railway Rehabilitation in East Africa: Behavioral Changes of Farmers, Firms and Miners (US\$150,000) and two program grants:

1. Transport Policies for Sustainable and Inclusive Growth (US\$800,000)
2. Transport Policies for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction (US\$675,000).

The total allocation was US\$1.63 million.

The project grant tried to provide unbiased estimates of the economic benefits from improved rail transport connectivity that may not be captured by traditional comparative statics approaches. The project also examined how those benefits would be considered in current and future appraisal practices, with specific focus on railway rehabilitation. The literature provides limited evidence of the economic impact of improved connectivity from large-scale public investment. The traditional approaches center on transport cost savings, including time, which remains important from the users' point of view. The study cast light on other dynamic growth benefits, such as agricultural production, firm productivity, and shippers'

modal choice. The research showed that, controlling everything observable, rail transport connectivity could facilitate productivity improvement in the agriculture and industry sectors. The study confirmed that it is still challenging to have a rigorous identification strategy in the transport sector, because of the inherent causality and self-selection bias of project placement. However, the work contributed to adding new empirical evidence to the literature, using different sources of data and empirical methods, such as a spatial autocorrelation panel regression model and three-stage least squares estimator.

The two program grants funded a set of activities that were implemented in parallel. Both programs shared the same common objectives, pooled data resources, and were coordinated by the same task team leaders (thus their results were reported together). Taken together, the activities under the two transport SRP program grants covered an extended range of topics that helped better understand how transport policies can most effectively and efficiently produce growth-inducing effects and reduce social costs.

The review of transport economic literature stressed the important role of transport policies in the processes of rural development, structural transformation, urbanization, and city growth. It also highlighted the design and implementation challenges of transport policies in developing countries, as they relate to difficult access to funding, excessive cost of building and operating transport infrastructure, and allocative inefficiencies associated with infrastructure placement. The World Bank's Transport Global Practice has already referenced this survey of the literature in its policy note on *Creating Pro-Poor Transport Connecting the Dots: Transport, Growth, and Poverty Reduction*.

The digitization of road networks in Sub-Saharan Africa made it possible to measure appropriately the low density of the network in comparison with other regions. It also confirmed that market access is significantly hindered by the scarcity of roads and that much of the land suitable for cultivation in the region is not well connected to markets.

In line with the review of the literature, the first lesson from the set of papers focusing on the local impacts on road network expansion is that a wide range of demographic and economic effects may be

expected in urban and rural contexts. These effects may occur over a very long time, sometimes over 30 years, as for the impact of roads on urban population growth. Another lesson is that improved accessibility may have positive or negative impacts. In Mexico, for instance, local employment is stimulated by lower transport costs to the U.S. border (which facilitates exports), but it is harmed by lower transport costs to ports (possibly from exposure to imported goods). The impact may also be heterogenous in the sense that localities may be affected in different ways depending on the local context. To investigate this idea further, team members have started new research to assess the complementarity of roads and electricity provision in stimulating local economic development. Finally, two of the research pieces within the program found evidence of political tampering in the placement of roads, raising the possibility that transport infrastructures are not optimally located. Further research should try to estimate the costs of this misallocation.

The logistics study of Bangladesh's transport infrastructure provided a decomposition of the causes of the inefficient logistics system in the country, identifying the role of weaknesses in infrastructure, market structure, regulation, trade and transport procedures, and the business environment. The study confirms that non-physical costs as well as physical costs need to be addressed to make transport affordable and efficient. The activity also showed that logistics costs have strong impact on the geography of economic activities.

The study on the criticality of links in Bangladesh's transport network demonstrates that, with progress in computational power, tools that in the past would have been deemed too complex to develop are now more easily implementable. The study also shows that the measure of the criticality of a network link is very dependent on the metrics used and the traffic flow considered: a road or bridge that is critical for agricultural goods might not be critical for the garment industry. It is therefore important to explore different measures of criticality when using methods to prioritize investments. It is also crucial to engage stakeholders to validate the metrics and data used when implementing the tool. The criticality of links open-source model is already being used by teams in the World Bank's other departments. The findings are summarized in the 2019 World Bank report on logistics in Bangladesh. They are also cited in the forthcoming World Bank report *Lifelines: An Affordable Path to More Resilient Infrastructure*.

The two urban transportation mode choice models developed for Beirut and Casablanca show how policy effectiveness and the choice between supply—and demand—side approaches to reduce congestion may depend on city structure. For instance, in the case of Casablanca, rather than a price instrument, it would be far more effective for the city to spread out in its periphery, a supply-side instrument, particularly the optimal expansion of roads. By contrast, if the city were to densify in already built-up areas, demand-side instruments together with elevated roads would equally contribute to reduce traffic congestion and in-bus crowding. The Beirut transportation mode choice model is helping inform the Beirut Bus Rapid Transit project currently under preparation.

The land use and transport integrated (LUTI) model designed for Cape Town demonstrates that it is possible to build a realistic model of a developing country city (accounting for a housing sector that includes formal and informal uses) while using a simple modeling architecture. Results from the LUTI model for Cape Town and the findings from the randomized controlled trial in Johannesburg are being incorporated in the forthcoming Reimbursable Advisory Service project provided to South Africa. Additional features that could be embedded have been discussed with the City of Cape Town and could lead to new developments in the future. For instance, the current version of the model uses constant transport costs generated by the City of Cape Town’s travel demand model, but future research could try to add a simplified module where transport costs would change along with city structure. The model jointly developed with the City of Cape Town will be used by the urban planning department of the City of Cape Town to inform its Spatial Development Framework.

**Table 14. Transport**

Results

JOURNAL ARTICLES	WORKING PAPERS	POLICY BRIEFS	TOOLS	DATA SETS	# OF CITATIONS
3	14	7	7	13	72
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (reference operational programs/projects with citations referencing SRP research findings)					4
# of cases demonstrating policy impact in client countries/partner institutions (references to SRP supported work in client country governments’/partner institutions’ strategy, policy documents, and so forth)					2

# LEARNING



1. Dissemination can be improved to leverage knowledge to promote evidence-based policy making.

One of the key lessons learned in recent years from our work in development economics, including the SRP, is that we can improve the way we disseminate and convey the knowledge we generate through our research and data activities. A central theme of the emerging World Bank knowledge strategy is that we can inform well-intentioned policy makers and the political class about the costs, benefits, timing, and sequencing of reforms. When policy makers themselves are resistant to reform—due to political considerations—then knowledge can empower the public, voters, and potential contenders for leadership to demand pro-poor reforms. At the same time, this role for leveraging knowledge to overcome political constraints to reforms must be carefully applied. The World Bank, as an external agent with a nonpartisan mandate and extensive technical capacity, has a comparative advantage in exercising such care. Transparency can be used by others to spread “fake news” and get dangerous leaders into office. The World Bank has the potential to play a much larger role in counteracting unhealthy forces by producing and disseminating knowledge that promotes development goals.

Under the SRP, we tried to communicate lessons learned through short and easy-to-read Synthesis Notes, and encourage wider dissemination of research findings. However, more can be done. Within DEC, we are developing new communication tools that we hope will help us reach the “final mile” in getting the evidence to people in developing countries. Many other tools are still under development, but we hope to roll out and test some prototypes in the near future.

2. The combination of program grants and individual project grants turns out to be an effective approach to build a body of research and evidence base in strategic areas.

Individual project grants addressing specific research questions with a well-defined research approach promote healthy competition and ensure the type of outputs from and quality of the research. Program

grants provide a strategic orientation of research toward a larger and broader objective, often a body of evidence in that strategic area. With broadly defined objectives and research topics, program grants have some flexibility to address emerging new topics. The program approach also reduced transactions costs. For example, in a very challenging time on trade issues in the world, the US\$1.1 million trade program grant produced 49 journal articles and 59 working papers and created a large body of research and evidence around Trade Policy Reform in a Changing World; and the per paper cost is very low.

3. A more balanced proposal selection process might enable the program to achieve even bigger impacts.

For selecting proposals, in addition to the bottom-up competitive selection process, there might be a need for balance with the top-down selection process. The competitive call for proposals process ensures that high-quality proposals get funding, while the top-down approach can quickly allocate resources in cases where there are urgent issues (pandemics, crises) that require immediate research capabilities to be deployed in operations. The program grant may be able to address some of the emerging issues, but often not enough.

4. Improved research-operations collaboration produced quality results.

The incentive to award additional points to proposals with co-task team leaders from research and operations units encouraged collaboration between DEC and the World Bank's operations departments. In implementation, as operations colleagues are often constrained by lending negotiations and results delivery deadlines, members in the Research Department take more responsibility in structuring the research and writing the reports while in close consultation with their operations co-team leaders. This process promoted collaboration and helped to improve the quality of the research.

5. Additional time is needed to produce and disseminate the Synthesis Notes and other lessons from the program.

There are so many findings and quite a bit of learning that came out of the full program, and the work in the SRP will continue to tie into the researchers' ongoing research (and operational) activities. From a timing perspective, it was difficult to finalize these, as projects/programs were in the process of being completed and it would be important to stagger the final dissemination accordingly.

For research projects, it is common to take several years to publish working papers, and even longer to publish journal articles. Thus, it may make sense to plan the evaluation for a later stage.

# ANNEX 1. LOGFRAME

Project Name: WB Partnership on Economic Development

IMPACT	IMPACT INDICATOR 1	PLANNED	BASELINE	MILESTONE 1	MILESTONE 2	MILESTONE 3	TARGET 2019	
			2014	FEB 2016	FEB 2017	FEB 2018	(REVISED)	
<i>Uptake of high quality research by policy-makers and practitioners on economic and social policy issues affecting developing countries</i>	Num Citations of subprojects' research findings or varied forms of outputs, for example, manuscripts, working papers, journal articles, etc.	high case	0	50	70	80	1100	
		mid case	0	40	60	70	1000	
		low case	0	0	50	60	900	
		Achieved					1865	
		Raw #				3083	4322	
		IMPACT INDICATOR 2	PLANNED	BASELINE	MILESTONE 1	MILESTONE 2	MILESTONE 3	TARGET 2019
				2014	FEB 2016	2 FEB 2017	FEB 2018	(REVISED)
	Number of cases demonstrating policy impact in partner governments or client countries (references to the SRP supported work in partner governments'/ institutions' strategy, police documents, etc.)	high case	0	1	3	5	11	
		mid case	0	0	2	4	8	
		low case	0	0	1	3	7	
		Achieved					20	
		Raw #					24	43
		IMPACT INDICATOR 3	PLANNED	BASELINE	MILESTONE 1	MILESTONE 2	MILESTONE 3	TARGET 2019
				2014	FEB 2016	2 FEB 2017	FEB 2018	(REVISED)
	Number of users of computational or analytical tools developed by SRP-funded subprojects	high case	0	20	50	100	200	
		mid case	0	10	40	75	175	
low case		0	0	30	50	150		
Achieved						322		
Raw #						259	589	

OUTCOME	OUTCOME INDICATOR 1	PLANNED	BASELINE	MILESTONE 1	MILESTONE	MILESTONE 3	TARGET 2019	
			2014	FEB 2016	2 FEB 2017	FEB 2018	(REVISED)	
<i>Research findings directly used by policymakers and practitioners within the World Bank Group</i>	Number of cases demonstrating policy impact within the WBG (operational programmes or projects with citations or references to the research findings funded by SRP, etc.)	high case	0	4	10	20	27	
		mid case	0	2	8	15	24	
		low case	0	0	6	10	22	
		Achieved					46	
		Raw #				76	98	
		OUTCOME INDICATOR 2	PLANNED	BASELINE	MILESTONE 1	MILESTONE	MILESTONE 3	TARGET 2019
				2014	FEB 2016	2 FEB 2017	FEB 2018	(REVISED)
	Number of dissemination events attended by senior stakeholders	high case	0	10	35	40	44	
		mid case	0	5	30	35	38	
		low case	0	0	24	30	33	
		Achieved					76	
		Raw #				100	157	
		OUTCOME INDICATOR 3	PLANNED	BASELINE	MILESTONE 1	MILESTONE	MILESTONE 3	TARGET 2019
				2014	FEB 2016	2 FEB 2017	FEB 2018	(REVISED)
Proportion of research papers (output indicator 1.2) rated "relevant to policy" or better in a biennial interim survey of stakeholders	high case	0	n/a	20%	n/a	60%		
	mid case	0	n/a	15%	n/a	50%		
	low case	0	n/a	10%	n/a	40%		
	Achieved		n/a		-	64% <sup>1</sup>		
OUTPUT 1—QUALITY RESEARCH	OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.1	PLANNED	BASELINE	MILESTONE 1	MILESTONE	MILESTONE 3	TARGET 2019	
			2014	FEB 2016	2 FEB 2017	FEB 2018	(REVISED)	
<i>High-quality, policy-relevant research produced</i>	Number of working papers published (cumulative)	high case	0	10	15	20	44	
		mid case	0	5	12	15	40	
		low case	0	0	10	12	36	
		Achieved					32.6	
		Raw #					131	
						174		

OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.2	PLANNED	BASELINE 2014	MILESTONE 1 FEB 2016	MILESTONE 2 FEB 2017	MILESTONE 3 FEB 2018	TARGET 2019 (REVISED)
Number of peer-reviewed journal articles accepted for publication (cumulative)	high case	0	2	4	6	29
	mid case	0	1	3	4	26
	low case	0	0	2	3	24
	Achieved				21.3	57.8
	Raw #				77	116
See details in footnote 1 and Project Reports.						
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.3	PLANNED	BASELINE 2014	MILESTONE 1 FEB 2016	MILESTONE 2 FEB 2017	MILESTONE 3 FEB 2018	TARGET 2019 (REVISED)
Number of policy briefs, policy notes, policy research reports produced (cumulative)	high case	0	2	7	8	32
	mid case	0	1	6	7	29
	low case	0	0	5	6	26
	Achieved				23.3	92.1
	Raw #				73	146
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.4	PLANNED	BASELINE 2014	MILESTONE 1 FEB 2016	MILESTONE 2 FEB 2017	MILESTONE 3 FEB 2018	TARGET 2019 (REVISED)
Number of analytical or computational tools and/or databased produced or developed (by subprojects of SRP)	high case	0	2	3	4	10
	mid case	0	1	2	3	9.4
	low case	0	0	2	3	9.0
	Achieved				8.7	21.6
	Raw #				15	32
OUTPUT INDICATOR 1.5	PLANNED	BASELINE	WORKING PAPERS TARGET 2019	JOURNAL ARTICLES TARGET 2019	POLICY NOTES TARGET 2019	ANALYTICAL TOOLS TARGET 2019
Outputs from the Knowledge for Change Program (KCP III) <sup>2</sup>	high case	0	7.5	1.8	7.5	3.9
	mid case	0	7	1.6	7	3.6
	low case	0	6.5	1.4	6.5	3.3
	2019 #		8.7	1.9	7.8	5.3
	2019 raw #		95	21	85	58

OUTPUT 2—RESPONSIVE RESEARCH		PLANNED	BASELINE 2014	TARGET 2015/16	TARGET 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019
<i>Research responds to operational needs and is produced in a collaborative way amongst research and operation teams as well as with external development partners (academia, think tanks, govt affiliated agencies)</i>	OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.1 Proportion of SRP funded projects and programmes that involve both DEC and non-DEC WBG staffs (cumulative)	high case	0	90%	90%	90%	90%
		mid case	0	70%	70%	70%	70%
		low case	0	50%	50%	50%	50%
		Achieved		67%	72%	73%	73%
	OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.2 Proportion of SRP funded projects and programmes that involve both DEC and non-DEC WBG staffs (cumulative)	high case	0	90%	90%	90%	90%
		mid case	0	50%	50%	50%	50%
		low case	0	30%	30%	30%	30%
		Achieved		90%	91%	91%	91%
	OUTPUT INDICATOR 2.3 Proportion of research projects and programmes that demonstrate broad stakeholder consultation process (cumulative)	high case	0	60%	60%	60%	60%
		mid case	0	40%	40%	40%	40%
		low case	0	20%	20%	20%	20%
		Achieved	*	42%	42%	42%	42%
	OUTPUT 3—RESPONSIVE RESEARCH		PLANNED	BASELINE 2014	TARGET 2015/16	TARGET 2017	TARGET 2018
<i>Research process is open to competition</i>	OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.1 Proportion of research proposals rejected at stage 1—the concept note stage—(cumulative)	high case	0	50%	50%	50%	50%
		mid case	0	40%	40%	40%	40%
		low case	0	30%	30%	30%	30%
		Achieved		47%	74%	74%	74%
	OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.2 (cumulative) Proportion of research proposals rejected at stage 1—the concept note stage—(cumulative)	high case	0	40%	40%	40%	40%
		mid case	0	30%	30%	30%	30%
		low case	0	20%	30%	30%	30%
		Achieved		51%	51%	51%	51%

OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.3		PLANNED	BASELINE 2014	TARGET 2015/16	TARGET 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019
Number of project and programme calls open to non-bank staff (cumulative)	high case		0	0	1	2	
	mid case		0	0	0	1	
	low case		0	0	0	0	
	Achieved			0	1	1	1
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.4		PLANNED	BASELINE 2014	TARGET 2015/16	TARGET 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019
Number of SRP thematic areas covered by programmatic grants. Please note that the total number of themes are not to exceed 7.	high case		0	3	8	8	
	mid case		0	2	8	8	
	low case		0	1	7	7	
	Achieved			7	7	7	7 <sup>3</sup>
OUTPUT INDICATOR 3.5		PLANNED	BASELINE 2014	TARGET 2015/16	TARGET 2017	TARGET 2018	TARGET 2019
Number programmatic grants in the thematic areas of transport and education (cumulative)	high case		0	1	2	3	3
	mid case		0	0	1	2	2
	low case		0	0	0	1	1
	Achieved			3	3	3	3

1. In a survey of World Bank clients and partners (The World Bank Group Country Survey FY2018), it's rated 6.4 out of 10 (64%) among all client countries on question "to what extent do you believe the WBG's knowledge work and activities are adaptable to your country's specific development challenges and country circumstances (with 0 as no degree at all, and 10 as to a very significant degree). Another related question is "Overall, how significant a contribution do you believe the World Bank Group's knowledge work and activities make to development results in your country?" (Rating: 6.9 out of 10).
2. DFID contributed £900,000 to KCPIII, accounting for 9.2% of total contribution of this multi-donor trust fund by 4/30/2019.
3. The third CFP was suspended, and no project was awarded under the newly added energy theme. Thus, the total number of covered themes does not exceed seven.

# ANNEX 2. LIST OF SRP OUTPUTS

## Journal article:

(1) TF018408: The Role of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity

TTL: HANAN JACOBY

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7. Deininger, K., S. Savastano and F. Xia (2017), "Smallholders' Land Access in Sub-Saharan Africa: A New Landscape?" *Food Policy*, 67, 2017, 78–92.
8. Deininger, K., S. Savastano and F. Xia (2016), "Quantifying Spillover Effects from Large Land-Based Investment: The Case of Mozambique" *World Development*, 87, 2016, 227–241.
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13. Emran, M. Shahe and Shilpi, Forhad J. (2018) "Beyond Dualism: Agricultural Productivity, Small Towns, and Structural Change in Bangladesh," *World Development*, Volume 107, July 2018, Pages 264–276
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  16. Jacoby, H. (2017), "Well-fare Economics of Groundwater in South Asia," *World Bank Research Observer*, 32:1–20.
  17. Jacoby, H. (2016), "Food Prices, Wages and Welfare in Rural India," *Economic Inquiry*, 54(1), 159–176.
  18. Henderson, J. Vernon, Dzhamilya Nigmatulina and Sebastian Kriticos, (forthcoming), "Measuring Urban Economic Density", forthcoming in *Journal of Urban Economics*.  
Gine, X. and H. G. Jacoby , "Contracting under uncertainty: Groundwater in South India," *Quantitative Economics* (revised and resubmitted).
- (11) TFO17865: The Effect of Islamic Finance on Bank Performance  
TTL: **MARTIN KANZ**
19. Bursztyn, Leonardo, Stefano Fiorin, Daniel Gottlieb, Martin Kanz (2019), "Moral Incentives in Credit Card Debt Repayment: Evidence from a Field Experiment", Forthcoming, *Journal of Political Economy*, 2019 DOI: 10.1086/701605
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TTL: **ROBERT CULL**
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- ☆ (P1113): Evidence note: Gender-differentiated impacts of tenure insecurity in Malawi’s customary tenure systems
- ☆ (P114): Evidence note: Using national statistics to increase transparency of large land acquisition for agriculture.
- ☆ (P115): Evidence note: Does large farm establishment create benefits for neighboring smallholders?

- ☆ (P116): Evidence note: Skipping school and how to reduce it? The value of information and incentivizing parents vs. children
- ☆ (P117) Evidence note: Students or Teachers? The Effects of Giving and Taking Away Incentives in Public and Private Schools in Tanzania
- ☆ (P118) Evidence note: Reflections of Employers' Gender Preferences in Job Ads in India—An Analysis of Online Job Portal Data
- ☆ (P119) Evidence note: Dynamic linkages from childhood to early adulthood—The Long-term Impact of a Scholarship Program in Cambodia
- ☆ (P120): Evidence note: Islamic Finance and Bank Performance
- ☆ (P121) Evidence note: What explains the demand for status goods?
- ☆ (P122) Evidence note: Information Disclosure
- ☆ (P123) Evidence note: Shared Prosperity in MENA
- ☆ (P124): Evidence note: Secondary towns in Tanzania
- ☆ (P125) Evidence note: Political selection and bureaucratic productivity
- ☆ (P126) Evidence note: Assessing the Global Economic and Poverty Effects of Antimicrobial Resistance
- ☆ (P127) Evidence note: Inequality is Bad for Growth of the Poor (but Not for That of the Rich)
- ☆ (P128) Evidence note: Benefits of Program Proposals
- ☆ (P129) Evidence note: SME Ideas Competition
- ☆ (P130) Evidence note: Resource Misallocation
- ☆ (P131) Evidence note: Predicting High-Growth Entrepreneurship
- ☆ (P132): Evidence note: Firm size and growth
- ☆ (P133): Evidence note: Firm Deaths
- ☆ (P134): Evidence note: Enhancing the Benefits of Formalization in Benin
- ☆ (P135): Evidence note: Formalizing Firms in Africa
- ☆ (P136): Evidence note: Piloting Macro-insurance for Micro-Enterprises in Post-Revolution Egypt
- ☆ (P137): Evidence note: Labor Market Imperfections in Sri Lanka
- ☆ (P138): Evidence note: Business Training for Female Owners in Kenya
- ☆ (P139): Evidence note: Gender, business training and micro-franchising
- ☆ (P140): Evidence note: Micro-foundations of trade, productivity and growth
- ☆ (P141): Evidence note: Trade Policy Reform for Inclusive Growth
- ☆ (P142): Evidence note: Trade Cooperation and Development
- ☆ (P143): Evidence note: Rail and Rehabilitation in Ethiopia & Tanzania
- ☆ (P144): Evidence note: Introduction of an Accessibility Index
- ☆ (P145): Evidence note: Impact of improved accessibility

- ☆ (P146): Evidence note: Infrastructure investment decision

## Analytical tools:

- ☆ (T1). IT based data portal—"AgriSmart" (TF017851)
- ☆ (T2). STATA Program to analyze inequality in ECD in Morocco including status of ECD, Determinants of ECD, extent of inequality, factors contributing to inequality, simulations of least and most advantaged children outcomes in ECD and comparisons over time. (TF017856)
- ☆ (T3). STATA Program to evaluate impact of INDH on economic and ECD outcomes (TF017856)
- ☆ (T4) STATA Scale transformation methodology (TF0A1138)
- ☆ (T5) Adaptive Cognitive Test (TF0A1138)
- ☆ (T6) SoftGames Application: socio-emotional skills measurement (TF0A1138)
- ☆ (T7) Knowledge Platform Application: adaptive cognitive test (TF0A1138)
- ☆ (T8). Data visualization and dissemination tool that shows geo-mapping of available jobs and wage offers (TF0A0981)
- ☆ (T9) Biometric software for lender (TF017857)
- ☆ (T10). Net exposure to passive investors (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (T11). Price impact of trades (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (T12). Numerical algorithms, firm entry, growth, exit (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (T13) Disclosure requirements and consumer protection (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (T14). Methodology to improve Call Detail Records data bias (TF018444)
- ☆ (T15). Survey of Well-being via Instant and Frequent Tracking (SWIFT) package. (TF017923)
- ☆ (T16). Stata tool "Rlasso.ado". This tool estimates lasso models in Stata by using the "glmnet command" in the free R programming language. It allows economists to estimate LASSO models in Stata by linking with R's glmnet package. It was used for the Sri Lanka population paper and was used to develop a poverty map for Armenia. It was subsequently superseded (largely) by a program called ElasticRegress which is publicly available and was independently developed to estimate Lasso in Stata. Another Stata package called "lassopack" does similar estimation as well and is publicly available. This is why the team has not been more active in disseminating the tool. (TF017967)
- ☆ (T17). STATA Do files to analyze Varied Patterns of Catch-up in Child Growth (TF0A3046)
- ☆ (T18) High-Resolution Settlement Layer (HRSL) (TF0A1141)
- ☆ (T19) Spatial Sampling App (TF0A1141)
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  - ☆ (T23) Cicowiez, Martín, and Hans Lofgren. 2017. Electronic appendix to Cicowiez and Lofgren (2017) with 133 country Macro SAMs. (TF0A1660)
  - ☆ (T24) Cicowiez, Martín, and Hans Lofgren. 2017. Tables, data, and computations for building Guinea Macro SAM. Appendix to Cicowiez and Lofgren (2017), Building Macro SAMs from Cross-Country Databases: Method and Matrices for 133 countries. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 8273. (TF0A1660)
  - ☆ (T25). [Global Network Charts](#) (TF0A0973)
  - ☆ (T26). A static-network model based on graph theory, which is used to identify the critical link in a given network (TF018741 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (T27) A simulation model, which simulates commodity flows and modified versions of the network resulting from natural disaster disruptions as well as from policy intervention that add or reinforce links in the network (TF018741 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (T28) An urban transportation mode choice model calibrated to the city of Beirut, which can be used to assess how both supply and demand side policy instruments can reduce negative externalities from urban transportation (TF018741 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (T29) An urban simulation model calibrated to the city of Casablanca, which can be used to assess how both supply and demand side policy instruments can reduce negative externalities from urban transportation (TF018741 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (T30) A land use and transport integrated (LUTI) model that is suited to transportation and housing specificities of developing country contexts. The tool is available as an open source code running on a free software (SciLab). (TF018741 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (T31) A transport tracking phone App developed under the Open Data Kit platform (TF018741 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (T32) A methodology to conduct smartphone-based transportation surveys was developed and applied to Dar-es-Salaam. (TF018741 and TF0A1140)

## Databases:

- ☆ (D1) Repository of HR records of agricultural extension field staff in Panjab (TF017851)
- ☆ (D2) Database: Andhra Pradesh drip irrigation adoption farmers baseline Survey (TF0A1137)
- ☆ (D3) Transition to adulthood in Senegal—Long-term individual panel dataset (TF017815)
- ☆ (D4) [Tanzania—Effectiveness of Education](#)

Service Delivery Impact Evaluation 2012, SEDP II Project—Baseline I Survey (TF017855)

- ☆ (D5) Tanzania—Effectiveness of Education Service Delivery Impact Evaluation 2012, SEDP II Project—Endline I Survey <forthcoming> (TF017855)
- ☆ (D6) Tanzania—Effectiveness of Education Service Delivery Impact Evaluation 2014, SEDP II Project—Baseline II Survey (TF017855)
- ☆ (D7) Tanzania—Effectiveness of Education Service Delivery Impact Evaluation 2012, SEDP II Project—Endline II Survey <forthcoming> (TF017855)
- ☆ (D8) Dataset for the long-term follow-up in Cambodia (TF0A1138)
- ☆ (D9) Tagging and Tracking Dataset—long-term follow-up in Pakistan (TF0A1138)
- ☆ (D10) Short Questionnaire Dataset—long-term follow-up in Pakistan (TF0A1138)
- ☆ (D11) Long Questionnaire Dataset—long-term follow-up in Pakistan (TF0A1138)
- ☆ (D12) Babajob online job portal database 2011–2017(TF0A0981)
- ☆ (D13) Babajob online job portal socioemotional skills RCT 2017 (TF0A0981)
- ☆ (D14) Database: Biometric database of borrowers (TF017857)
- ☆ (D15) Database: “Political and Economic Shocks in Bangladesh 2010–2015” by Martin Kanz, Leonardo Bursztyn and Stefano Fiorin (TF017865)
- ☆ (D16) Dataset documentation for “Gross Capital Flows by Banks, Corporates, and Sovereigns”(–forthcoming). (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D17) The Haiti Financial Capability and Inclusion Survey (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D18) Surveys on financial access for Savings and Credit Cooperative Association (SACCO) members in Rwanda (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D19) Firm-level data for the manufacturing sectors of 19 countries (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D20) Dataset for “Information Disclosure and Demand Elasticity of Financial Products: Evidence from a Multi-country Study” (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D21) Dataset for “Financial (Dis-)Information: Evidence from a Multi-Country Audit Study” (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D22) Dataset for “Moral Incentives in Credit Card Debt Repayment: Experimental Evidence from Repayments of an Islamic Credit Card” (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D23) Dataset for “Status Goods: Experimental Evidence from Platinum Credit Cards” (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D24) S&P Global Financial Literacy Survey Database (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D25) Passive Investors – The Colombian Stock Market: Daily net flows of foreign investors in the Colombian stock market (2006–2016) (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D26) Stock common ownership in MILA: Institutional ownership and common ownership in stocks among MILA countries (2006–2015) (TF0A1139)
- ☆ (D27) Sub-national data base of small-area estimates of poverty in Africa. Poverty and Equity GP

- harmonized consumption/poverty files for Africa used in the Global Monitoring database. This database has been used for the Hidden Dimension of Poverty Database (HDD) by ENR GP. (TF018797)
- ☆ (D28) Uganda survey responses dataset. A database on 75 districts has been compiled, consisting of survey responses from 1,357 district bureaucrats, 770 district politicians, including both current incumbents and past contenders, and 208 radio stations (the entire radio market in Uganda at the time of the survey). (TF018797)
  - ☆ (D29) Migrants interviews database. Qualitative interviews with 75 migrants (life histories) (TF018797).
  - ☆ (D30) Database of products consumed by the poor in various countries as well as the expenditures of the poor on various groups of products and services from household survey (TF017969)
  - ☆ (D31) Database on house prices in urban centers in Egypt (TF017876)
  - ☆ (D32) United States income and equality dataset (TF018888)
  - ☆ (D33) Database of Morocco Household consumption surveys (2000 and 2007) and Labor Force Surveys (2000–2009). (TF018888)
  - ☆ (D34) [Database on World Panel Income Distribution \(LM-WPID\)](#). (TF018888)
  - ☆ (D35) The Malawi physical activity and farm labor survey experiment (TF0A1142)
  - ☆ (D36) The Peruvian Measuring Welfare Well household survey (TF0A1142)
  - ☆ (D37) Dataset on Consumption loans, prices and quantities in Chile (TF0A1141)
  - ☆ (D38) Dataset on Credit card loans, prices and quantities in Chile (TF0A1141)
  - ☆ (D39) Dataset on Credit lines, prices and quantities in Chile (TF0A1141)
  - ☆ (D40) Dataset on Credit applications, amount requested, proportion rejected, amount approved, interest rate in Chile (TF0A1141)
  - ☆ (D41) Dataset on Portfolio of loans per person in Chile (TF0A1141)
  - ☆ (D42) Dataset on Initial classification of individuals by risk and other attributes in Chile (TF0A1141)
  - ☆ (D43) Dataset on Banks' income and financial statements in Chile (TF0A1141)
  - ☆ (D44) Gridded Agricultural GDP (TF0A1141)
  - ☆ (D45) Ahmed, Syud Amer, Enis Barış, Delfin S. Go, Hans Lofgren, Israel Osorio-Rodarte, and Karen Thierfelder. 2017. Database for the recursive-dynamic version of GLOBE, a global CGE model used for Ahmed et al. (2017) Assessing the Global Economic and Poverty Effects of Antimicrobial Resistance. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 8133. (TF0A1660)
  - ☆ (D46) Ahmed, Syud Amer, Enis Barış, Delfin S. Go, Hans Lofgren, Israel Osorio-Rodarte, and Karen Thierfelder. 2017. Database for GIDD (Global Income Distribution Dynamics) microsimulations used for Ahmed et al. (2017) Assessing the Global Economic and Poverty Effects of Antimicrobial Resistance. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 8133. (TF0A1660)
  - ☆ (D47) Cruz, Marcio, Delfin S. Go, and Israel Osorio-Rodarte 2018. "A Database About Labor Skills and Wages in GIDD 2.0 for Modeling the Poverty

- and Distributional Consequences of Human Capital Formation and Other Long-Term Economic Shocks." (TF0A1660)
- ☆ (D48) Cicowiez, Martín, and Hans Lofgren, (2017) database of 133 country Macro SAMs, Electronic appendix to Cicowiez and Lofgren (2017) Building Macro SAMs from Cross-Country Databases. (TF0A1660)
  - ☆ (D49) Data and Replication files for Groh and McKenzie (2016): [data on microenterprises in Egypt](#), available in World Bank open data library (TF018072)
  - ☆ (D50) Data and Replication files for Benhassine et al. (2018): [data on informal firms in Benin, available in World Bank open data library](#) (TF018072)
  - ☆ (D51) Data and replication files for McKenzie (JBES, forthcoming): [data on subjective expectations of Nigerian firms](#) (TF018072)
  - ☆ (D52) Karlan, Dean; Bruhn, Miriam; Schoar, Antoinette, 2017, "[The Impact of Consulting Services on Small and Medium Enterprises: Evidence from a Randomized Trial in Mexico](#)" (TF018072)
  - ☆ (D53) Baseline and Endline business surveys of small retailers in Jakarta, Indonesia. (TF018072)
  - ☆ (D54) Firm census data from manufacturing firm censuses in Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya that Cirera, et al (2017, Taxing the good? distortions, misallocation, and productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa) use to investigate resource misallocation.
  - ☆ (D55) [Data for Campos et al. work on formalization in Malawi.](#)
  - ☆ (D56) Survey database on coffee wet mills in Burundi—2017–2018. Serge Adjognon, Ana Margarida Fernandes, Ameet Morjaria, and Francois Nkurunziza (2019). "Business Practices and Performance of Agro-processing firms: A Census of Coffee Wet Mills in Burundi (TF0A5018)
  - ☆ (D57) Exporter Dynamics Database—second release took place in November 2015; now covers 70 countries, helping researchers and policy makers understand firm-level export dynamics and widely used within the Bank and outside. (TF018369)
  - ☆ (D58) Bilateral Migration Database—in collaboration with the OECD and the UN, has been extended to non-OECD destinations after the launch in June 2015; the most comprehensive and most highly cited database on migration in use. (TF018369)
  - ☆ (D59) Non-Tariff Measures Databases—in collaboration with UNCTAD, raw data on NTM database was made available in July 2016; final database was released by June 2016—the first comprehensive database of NTMs.(TF018369)
  - ☆ (D60) Market access in the West Bank. The market access measures combine road data with UNOCHA data on mobility restrictions instituted by Israel. (TF018369)
  - ☆ (D61) Harmonized household trade-policy data—harmonizing household survey and trade policy data for 53 low- and middle income countries in order to quantify the potential trade-off between the efficiency gains and inequality costs of globalization (TF018369)
  - ☆ (D62) Services Trade Restrictions Database—in

- collaboration with the WTO and increasingly, the OECD, using a new, comprehensive classification, in the process of significantly expanding and updating data on over a hundred countries. Every piece of Bank ESW dealing with trade—from Malaysia to Mauritania—has drawn heavily upon the Database. Every international negotiation—from the ASEAN to a potential BREXIT—is using it as a key resource (see e.g. report in the Economist of Feb 4, 2017) (TF018369)
- ☆ (D63) [Global Value Chains](#) (TF0A0973)
  - ☆ (D64) Tanzania firm-level production dataset of about 500 firms to evaluate rail transport impact. (TF017881)
  - ☆ (D65) Ethiopia household panel dataset based on Government's agricultural sample census data for the last 8 years. (TF017881)
  - ☆ (D66) A consolidated geo-referenced panel dataset of urban populations for the world (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D67) A vectorized panel dataset of the sub-Saharan African roads network, 1960–2010 (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D68) A vectorized panel dataset of the Indonesian roads network (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D69) A vectorized panel dataset of the Mexican roads network (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D70) A vectorized panel dataset of the Brazilian roads network (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D71) A local market access panel database for sub-Saharan Africa, 1970–2010 (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D72) A worldwide travel time database and Agglomeration Index for 2015 (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D73) A worldwide database of suitability of land for cultivation by transport accessibility (proximity to markets and ports) (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D74) Georeferenced transport network information (roads, waterways, railways) for Bangladesh (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D75) An origin-destination matrix of commodity flows using main cities and ports in Bangladesh for 2015/2016 (TF018471 and TF0A1140)
  - ☆ (D76) A dataset of high frequency, high volume information on individual moves within the city of Dar es Salaam for a set of 500 individuals over a period of four weeks. Due to privacy concerns, the data cannot be shared widely but it will be shared with a limited number of MIT researchers under a strict confidentiality agreement (TF018471 and TF0A1140)

# ANNEX 3. SRP OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS

## Citations/References of SRP research findings in WBG Operational programmes, Cases demonstrating impacts in operations

(1) TF018408: The Role of Agriculture and Rural Development in Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity

TTL: **HANAN JACOBY**

Under the SRP project, low-cost procedures for regularizing urban land tenure have been developed with the aim of improving tax collection and are now being piloted in Zambia. Incorporating these approaches in a larger Bank loan for public financial management is also being discussed.

SRP support has allowed the research team to develop tools for assessing and monitoring of largescale land acquisition through comprehensive nation-wide surveys, which are now being mainstreamed in bank work in several African countries (e.g. Ethiopia, Zambia, and Malawi).

WB projects influenced by SRP research:

- ☆ **(R1)** WB projects: Malawi DPO and **(R2)** Zambia Forest Landscapes Project

(4) TF017854: Preventing excess female school dropout in Mozambique: conditional transfers and the respective role of parent and child in schooling decisions

TTL: **DAMIEN DE WALQUE**

- ☆ (R3) As communicated by Bank Operation's Program Leader for Human Development in Mozambique, the project is very timely and provided "the needed evidence in an area where the empirical base is a little soft", given the high-profile attention that Mozambique's potential demographic dividend is getting. Subsequent discussions were had with a number of actors, focusing on whether and how to scale-up the vouchers. The operation task team leader has been in close touch with the research project team to see what else the Bank can do to firm up the evidence base, given admin data available, and the forthcoming census.

(5) TF017815: Education, Skills and the Transition to Employment: Evidence from Senegal

TTL: **JOHN GILES**

- ☆ (R4) The policy paper focusing on Apprenticeships and Skills has informed the core of a new \$53M project (P167681—Improving Youth Employability through Informal Apprenticeship). The team who worked on this project have been leaned on heavily for support in developing an evaluation framework and setting up the IE to study the effects of a project aiming to improve the transfer of skills through traditional apprenticeships.

(6) TF017855: Evaluating the impact of teacher vs student incentives on learning outcomes in Tanzania

TTL: **DEON FILMER**

- ☆ (R5) Results informed the mid-term review of the World Bank (and DFID/SIDA) supported Tanzania—Big Results Now in Education Program—(P147486)
- ☆ (R6) Tanzania-Zanzibar Improving Student Prospects Project (P153277)
- ☆ (R7) Results have informed the design of the new Secondary Education operation in Tanzania (Secondary Education Quality Improvement Program—P163439)

(7) TFO17856: Poverty Reduction and Inequality of Opportunity in Early Childhood Development in Morocco

TTL: **SAFAA EL TAYEB EL-KOGALI, KAMEL BRAHAM**

- ☆ (R8) Morocco Country Economic Memorandum widely used the results from the project, a chapter on Early Childhood Development is based on the research

(8) TFOA1138: From Schooling to Young Adults: Tracing the Dynamic Linkages

TTL: **DEON FILMER**

- ☆ (R9) Findings on long-term effects on adult cognitive function of poor early childhood nutrition previewed in World Bank President Jim Kim's presentation in Indonesia.

(9) TFOA0981: Labor Market Data Analytics through Online Job Matching Platform in India

TTL: **SHINSAKU NOMURA**

- ☆ (R10) World Bank is starting a new skills operation in India called Skills India Mission Operations. The operation contains innovative elements of

involving private sectors for skills development and learning from knowledge generated by private labor market intermediaries. This research project is directly feeding into the operation by providing knowledge of how existing online job portals can contribute to the sector policy discussions and improving training of unskilled workers and matching them with labor market demands.

- ☆ (R11) The project work also had implications to the skills related analytical work for Pakistan, it was cited in the Pakistan project's concept note, and the task included an application work of the analytical approaches to the Pakistani case.

(12) TFOA1139: Finance for poverty reduction and shared prosperity

TTL: **ROBERT CULL**

The research by Sergio Schmukler and coauthors on capital flows and international financial integration was cited in two World Bank Reports: in **(R12)** the Global Financial Development Report: Bankers without Borders project, **(R13)** China: New drivers of growth project (P162224) report, "Financial Sector: The Road Ahead" in China's New Drivers of Growth Report.

- ☆ (R14) Results from Giné, Xavier, García, Nidia; Gómez-González, José. 2017. "Financial information in Colombia." fed into and were cited in the World Bank "Colombia Financial Inclusion follow-up project" (P149146).
- ☆ (R15) World Bank Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation Global Practice, uses the analysis result from the Haiti Financial Capability and Inclusion Survey in their forthcoming 2019 report on

Financial Capability and Inclusion in Haiti: Result of a Demand-Side Survey.

- ☆ (R16) The Finance, Competitiveness, and Innovation Global Practice cited the SRP research on Rwanda in their 2018 Financial Inclusion Preliminary Results Brief “The Impact of Financial Education through Savings and Credit Cooperatives in Rwanda.”

#### (13) TF018797: Spatial Dimensions of Poverty

**TTL: KATHLEEN BEEGLE**

The project team has engaged the Country Manager, and Task Team Leaders of different projects in the pipeline in Uganda, and stand ready to help inform the design of these operations.

- ☆ (R17) A Development Policy Operation (DPO) on Uganda’s fiscal decentralization currently under preparation is expected to use this research in its design. Earlier, the SRP team had discussions with the DPO team, shared research findings with the DPO team to see how the results can inform the effectiveness of the operation.
- ☆ (R18) World Bank Uganda Systematic Country Diagnostic 2015. The work in the SRP program Spatial Dimensions of Poverty supported the prioritization of activities around agricultural growth given the importance of this in moving household out of poverty.
- ☆ (R19) World Bank Uganda Poverty Assessment. The work in the SRP program Spatial Dimensions of Poverty provided key evidence for the storyline of chapter 3 “Agricultural Growth and Poverty Reduction”.

- ☆ (R20) The findings have informed key policy research reports on urbanization (Kirsten Hommann and Somik Lall, 2018 Which way to livable cities?) and poverty reduction in Africa (Beegle and Christiaensen, 2018, eds., Accelerating Poverty Reduction in Africa). The findings have also led to an invitation by the Cities Alliance to elaborate a follow up work program on secondary cities and migration.

#### (16) TF017967: Generating Small-Area Poverty Estimates using Survey and Satellite Data in Pakistan

**TTL: DAVID LOCKE NEWHOUSE**

The poverty paper produced from the project has had a significant impact on subsequent bank operations, in terms of demonstrating the power of using satellite imagery to help monitor poverty and other facets of Bank operations

- ☆ (R21) The Afghanistan poverty program has been very active in using satellite imagery for monitoring WB projects. The original concept note intended to work on poverty measurement and cited the project’s work.
- ☆ (R22) The Somalia poverty program has used imagery to inform sampling strategy and is exploring the use of imagery for poverty prediction. Results contributed to the Poverty Assessment in Somalia.
- ☆ (R23) The Ghana poverty program has used similar remote sensing techniques to measure slums and poverty rates.
- ☆ (R24) The DRC poverty program is using remote sensing to estimate population density in Kinshasa

to inform the sampling design of an upcoming survey.

- ☆ (R25) Partly inspired the project, the Bank established the Geospatial Operations Support Team (GOST). The team has since supported a large number of Bank operations.
- ☆ (R26) The poverty paper was cited as part of project that used satellite imagery to predict poverty in inaccessible parts of South Sudan. They were reported as part of the Poverty Assessment of South Sudan.

#### (18) TF017876: Shared Prosperity in MENA

**TTL: ELENA IANCHOVICHINA**

This project provided empirical based evidence to motivate the decisions made in shaping the MNA regional strategy and its recent update. Therefore, all country strategies reflect the knowledge generated by this project and guide the themes of SCDs in the region

- ☆ (R27) MNA Regional Strategy
- ☆ (R28) Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report 2016: Taking on Inequality
- ☆ (R29) Egypt Systematic Country Diagnostic. (R30) Egypt Country Partnership Framework.
- ☆ (R31) Iraq Systematic Country Diagnostic
- ☆ (R32) Jordan Systematic Country Diagnostic. (R33) Jordan Country Partnership Framework.
- ☆ (R34) Lebanon Systematic Country Diagnostic. (R35) Lebanon Country Partnership Framework.
- ☆ (R36) Tunisia Systematic Country Diagnostic. (R37) Tunisia Country Partnership Framework.

(19) TF017879: What are the implications for social protection policy of taking intra-household inequality seriously?

**TTL: DOMINIQUE VAN DE WALLE**

- ☆ (R38) The “A Poor Means Test? Econometric Targeting in Africa” paper has shown impact in the Bank with many operational colleagues asking for advices in how to make Proxy-means tests (PMTs) better. The studies are cited in various World Bank publications and reports. For example in the recently published Poverty and Shared Prosperity report .

#### (21) TF017880: Investigate Welfare Mobility and Labor Transitions with Synthetic Panels Constructed From Repeated Cross Sections

**TTL: HAI-ANH DANG**

The analyses contribute to World Bank country teams’ policy dialogue with the governments. Many projects, reports used the project’s analysis that is supported under this grant.

- ☆ (R39) World Bank. 2015. Senegal—Poverty assessment, Vol. 2. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.
- ☆ (R40) World Bank. 2016a. Reporte de pobreza por consumo Ecuador 2006–2014 (Report on evolution of poverty in Ecuador 2006–2014). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.
- ☆ (R41) World Bank. 2016b. Tunisia Poverty Assessment 2015. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- ☆ (R42) India Poverty Assessment report
- ☆ (R43). Africa Regional flagship on poverty (2016):

Poverty in Rising Africa. #Chapter 2: Revisiting Poverty Trends.

- ☆ (R44) LAC Regional flagship on poverty (2015): [Left Behind: Chronic Poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean](#).
- ☆ (R45) South Asia regional flagship report (2015): ["Addressing Inequality in South Asia"](#)

#### (22) TFOA3046: Survey to Survey Computation Tools

**TTL: JOSE ANTONIO CUESTA LEIVA/HAI-ANH H. DANG**

The work supported under this TF has enabled the team to contribute to several regional flagships and books. Several Bank projects have employed the analysis method developed under this grant. For example:

- ☆ (R46) Poverty assessment report for Tanzania (P164456)
- ☆ (R47) Ongoing poverty assessment report for Malaysia (P162193)
- ☆ (R48) Social protection report for Jordan (P165812)
- ☆ (R49) Poverty estimates for Syrian refugees (P163402)

The project has contributed to Beegle et al. (2016 and 2017) Flagship Poverty reports for Africa (multiple volumes), and Ianchovichina (2017, 2018). Reports and books on the middle class and conflict in the MENA region.

#### (23) TFOA1144: Tracking Global Measures of Vulnerability with Synthetic Panels

**TTL: HAI-ANH H. DANG/EMMANUEL SKOUFIAS**

- ☆ (R50) Dávalos, María E.; Nguyen, Tu Chi; Matytsin,

Mikhail. 2016. *Poverty reduction and shared prosperity in Moldova: progress and prospects* (English). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.

- ☆ (R51) Ianchovichina, Elena. 2018. Eruptions of Popular Anger: *The Economics of the Arab Spring and Its Aftermath*. *MENA Development Report*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- ☆ (R52) Jolliffe, Dean, Peter Lanjouw, Shaohua Chen, Aart Kraay, Christian Meyer, Mario Negre, Espen Prydz, Renos Vakis, and Kyla Wethli. (2015). *A Measured Approach to Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity: Concepts, Data, and the Twin Goals*. Washington DC: The World Bank.
- ☆ (R53) World Bank. 2015a. *An Update on Poverty and Inequality in Albania: Nine Stylized Facts*. Washington, DC.
- ☆ (R54) World Bank. 2015b. *How the Crisis Changed the Pace of Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity: Armenia Poverty Assessment*. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- ☆ (R55) World Bank. 2015c. *Rwanda Poverty Assessment*. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- ☆ (R56) World Bank. 2016a. *Reporte de pobreza por consumo Ecuador 2006–2014* (Report on evolution of poverty in Ecuador 2006–2014). Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group.
- ☆ (R57) World Bank. 2016b. *Tunisia Poverty Assessment 2015*. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- ☆ (R58) Regional flagship on poverty in the EAP region "Riding the Wave: An East Asian Miracle for the 21st Century"
- ☆ (R59) Africa Regional report "Realizing the full

potential of social safety nets in Africa”(2018), Beegle, K., Coudouel, A. and Monsalve, E. (Eds.).

- ☆ (R60) MENA Study: “The welfare of Syrian refugees: evidence from Jordan and Lebanon” (2015)

(26) TFOA1660: How do infectious disease outbreaks affect growth and the twin goals? Using lessons from Ebola to develop a general approach

TTL: **HANS LOFGREN/DAVID EVANS**

- ☆ (R61) Within the World Bank, the GIDD database and its earlier version have underpinned many related research– the analysis of education demographics and inequality in Ahmed et al. (2017), Africa’s demographic dividends (Ahmed et al. 2016); Africa’s economic and poverty performance (Devarajan et al. 2015); climate change and poverty (Rozenberg and Hallegate 2015). Hence, the new database will continue to be widely used.

The project analysis has also been used as input to the development of a Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility and in work on national financing with the International Working Group on the Financing of National Preparedness

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pandemics>

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/979591495652724770/pdf/115271-REVISED-PUBLIC-IWG-Report-Conference-Edition-8-10-2017-low-res.pdf>

(27) TFO18072: Private Sector Development, Firm Dynamics and the Role of Government

TTL: **DAVID MCKENZIE**

- ☆ (R62) The firm census work on productivity misallocation has fed directly into country productivity assessments in Kenya and Cameroon, and is being used for project preparation of the Kenya Industry and Entrepreneurship Investment Project Financing(IPF) project (P161317).

The formalization work in Benin directly informed the results of **(R63)** the IFC Benin Investment Climate project (#592047) and **(R64)** the World Bank Competitiveness and Integrated Growth Opportunity project (#P104881), which developed the entrepreneur program in this country. It was also cited in **(R65)** the project “improving productivity in the informal sector” (P164623).

The World Bank’s new Kenya-based Senior Economist in Social Protection and Labor (Abla Safir), reached out to the research team involved in the microfranchising and cash transfers project to ensure lessons from this work are incorporated into future projects the Bank is involved in in Kenya.

Several of the pieces of work produced on ICT and firm performance have fed into World Bank flagship reports, or will feed into upcoming reports. These include **(R66)** the Global Development Finance Report “Long-Term Finance”; **(R67)** the IFC report “MSME Finance Gap: Reassessment of the Systemic Shortfall in Financing Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises”; **(R68)** the report “The Innovation Paradox”; **(R69)** the report “Does what you export matters?”, **(R70)** the LAC Regional Flagship Reports “What is preventing LAC from converging to higher income levels”, and **(R71)** “IT Adoption, productivity, skills, and inequality”, and work will also be incorporated into **(R72)** the forthcoming

flagship report on High Growth Entrepreneurship and **(R73)** the upcoming EFI flagship on Second Generation Productivity Analysis.

The SME ideas competition has had impact as a source of new ideas, and as a demonstration of the idea that more innovation is needed in the SME space. Some examples of this impact include:

- ☆ (R74) Testing and piloting the Workshop idea in Kenya, and the supply chain shortening idea in Colombia. Both pilots were welcomed by operational colleagues, and of interest to government programs in these countries. In Kenya, the World Bank Youth Opportunities and Employment project decided that if the impact evaluation yielded significant results, then the pilot could be scaled up after the midterm review of the program.
- ☆ (R75) The concept of soliciting new ideas in the SME space and piloting them was demonstrated through this initiative to have merit. Building on this idea, the Trade and Competitiveness Global Practice of the World Bank launched an SME Productivity Launchpad, for teams to develop innovative ideas in the SME space (World Bank project id: P162443).
- ☆ (R76) Several of the other ideas proposed for the SME ideas competition have continued to be developed, building on the work the teams did for the competition. Task team leader Michaela Weber in Bank's Finance, Competitiveness and Innovation Global Practice notes that the competition was a positive impetus for management take note of the subject of her proposal "Fashion forward", and helped in leading to the development of a World Bank trade and competitiveness offering for the

creative industry (which includes fashion and fashion accessories). They have subsequently assisted projects in India on artisan value chains, and in Djibouti on fashion accessories developed by artisans, and are currently developing an IFC supplier development program in this sector. These projects are still in the preparation/under consideration stage. Task team leader Johanne Buba in Bank's Jobs Cross Cutting Solution Areas notes that the idea "identifying high-impact entrepreneurs through a screening platform" is currently being incorporated for piloting in the Kenya Youth Employment project, and in the Nigeria GEM project. The idea "targeting high ability entrepreneurs using social network information" was implemented by the researchers who proposed this idea in India, and those researchers have now been contacted by a World Bank team to discuss whether the community elicitation mechanism can be used for a project in Mexico to allocate labor.

(29) TF018369: Trade, Policy Reform in a Changing World

TTL: **AADITYA MATTOO**

- ☆ (R77) Research findings from the study evaluating impact of FAMEX export promotion program were cited in the Project Appraisal Document of the Tunisia Third Export Development Project (EDP III) (P132381)
- ☆ (R78) Research findings from the Exporter Dynamics Database were cited in the Project Appraisal Document of Ethiopia Trade Logistics Project (P156590)
- ☆ (R79) Research findings from the Exporter Dynamics Database were cited in the following

reports: South Africa Economic Update: Focus on Export Competitiveness;

- ☆ (R80) Turkey Country Economic Memorandum: Trading up to High Income;
- ☆ (R81) Implications of a Changing Brazil: A New Window of Opportunity?;
- ☆ (R82) Georgia Country Economic Memorandum Georgia: Seizing the Opportunity to Prosper
- ☆ (R83) Tunisia research inspired a follow up ESW "Towards Capture Proof Policy Making in MENA" which tried to distil operational implications the study.
- ☆ (R84) The research on Tunisia was also highlighted as a role model for how the World Bank can engage with capture and featured prominently in the Illicit Financial Flows Board Paper (this led to a request to contribute to an IFF diagnostic toolkit).
- ☆ (R85) SAR Flagship Report on "Breaking Barrier": providing background study on the NTM structure and restrictiveness in the SAR countries
- ☆ (R86) The work on trade restrictiveness, in particular the STRI database was used as follows: In the context for a regulatory assessment on services trade and investment (RASTI) or similar analysis: Laos, Cambodia, Myanmar, Tajikistan, Malaysia, Qatar, Bangladesh, AND Other studies.
- ☆ (R87) South Afghanistan Trade Study
- ☆ (R88) Global Trade Watch: Trade Developments in 2016: Policy Uncertainty Weighs on World Trade, Making Trade an Engine of Growth for All: The Case for Trade and for Policies to Facilitate Adjustment, paper prepared by the staff of the IMF,

World Bank and WTO for the G20, at the request of the Chinese and German Presidency

- ☆ (R89) Asia Focus
- ☆ (R90) The findings from the impact evaluation of the FAMEX export promotion in Tunisia were used for a comprehensive review of World Bank matching grants projects produced by the Competitive Industries and Innovation Program "How to make grants a better match for private sector development"
- ☆ (R91) Jobs and Spatial transformation in India;
- ☆ (R92) ECA Connectivity;
- ☆ (R93) EAP Regional integration
- ☆ (R94) The Toll of War: The Economic and Social Consequences of the Conflict in Syria

(31) TF018471: Transport Policies for Sustainable and inclusive Growth

TTL: **HARRIS SELOD**

See below under (33) TFOA1140.

(33) TFOA1140: Transport Policies for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction

TTL: **HARRIS SELOD**

- ☆ (R95) The transport GP has referenced the survey of the literature in its own policy note (Muneeza Alam "Creating Pro-Poor Transport Connecting the Dots: Transport, Growth, and Poverty Reduction", October 28, 2015).
- ☆ (R96). The criticality of links open source model is already being used by different World Bank teams.

The criticality of links findings were summarized in the 2019 World Bank report on logistics in Bangladesh. They were also cited in the forthcoming World Bank report "Lifelines – An Affordable Path to More Resilient Infrastructure".

- ☆ (R97). The paper on the impact of Mexican roads on local economic activity inspired a chapter in the 2018 World Bank flagship report "Raising the bar for Productive Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean".
- ☆ (R98). Results from the land use and transport integrated (LUTI) model for Cape Town and the findings from the RCT in Johannesburg is being incorporated in the forthcoming Reimbursable Advisory Service provided to South Africa.

Also, the Beirut transportation mode choice model will help inform the Beirut BRT project under preparation. The updated worldwide travel time database and Agglomeration Index that was produced under the program was shared with the rest of the Bank and is used in other analytical work.

### **Cases demonstrating policy impact (Citations or references to SRP supported work in clients, partners, government programs, etc.)**

(2) TF017851: Evaluating the effectiveness of alternative strategies for addressing Governance and Information barriers faced by Farmers

**TTL: GHAZALA MANSURI**

- ☆ (C1) This project is being done with the department of agriculture, Punjab, it is fundamentally shifting the way the department of agriculture

manages, monitors and rewards its field staff. Using the IT based data portal "AgriSmart", all field staff enter field activities daily using smart phones. Activities as well as staff movement are geo-tagged. The portal allows the department's senior management to monitor all activities in the field across Punjab. Field staff are being provided performance based incentives (this is currently being done as a randomized intervention with three types of incentives). The IE closes in December 2019. The department will roll out the best incentive arm across Punjab in July 2020. The portal has also become the repository of all of HR records, including staff leave, reducing enormous paper use and paper file tracking. It has also increased the department's ability to coordinate across its units (extension, crop reporting, pest scouting, M&E etc.) by moving from paper records to integrated digital record keeping.

(4) TF017854: Preventing excess female school dropout in Mozambique: conditional transfers and the respective role of parent and child in schooling decisions

**TTL: DAMIEN DE WALQUE**

- ☆ (C2) The timely project generated high profile attention on Mozambique's potential demographic dividend, and provided needed evidence in an area where the empirical base is a bit soft. The launch of the project paper was very well attended with participants from various ministries, private sectors, and other donor representatives (IMF, DFID, and UNFPA, who are leading much of the DemDiv charge). Local partners and donors reacted very positively to the research. The IMF representative was particularly vocal afterwards,

calling for scaling up the information arm at a minimum. Subsequent discussions were had with many stakeholders, including the Prime Minister and the Minister of Education, focusing on whether and how to scale-up the vouchers.

(6) TFO17855: Evaluating the impact of teacher vs student incentives on learning outcomes in Tanzania

**TTL: DEON FILMER**

- ☆ (C3) Results are informing a new wave of system-level research in Tanzania under the Research on Improving Systems in Education (RISE) program for which Tanzania is a focal country (details [here](#)). Results from the impact evaluation were discussed with a high-level delegation from the government of Tanzania visiting Washington D.C. This delegation was chaired by the then Minister of Education and included key members of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Local Governments. This discussion helped create a platform for some deep thinking and debate around the role of performance-based incentives in education service delivery and their relative effectiveness / desirability vis-à-vis interventions aimed at input provision and capacity building. The project was also cited in Tanzania Government's Big Results Now in Education Implementation Progress Reports for 2015–2016.

(8) TFOA1138: From Schooling to Young Adults: Tracing the Dynamic Linkages

**TTL: DEON FILMER**

- ☆ (C4) The policy notes in Senegal has generated great interest on such issues in the newly restructured Ministry of Employment, Vocational Training

and Handicrafts [Ministère de l'Emploi, de la Formation Professionnelle et de l'Artisanat (MEFPA)]. They had made request to the Bank, and worked closely with the Bank to administer the new US\$53 million IDA project on Improving Youth Employability through Informal Apprenticeships.

(12) TFOA1139: Finance for poverty reduction and shared prosperity

**TTL: ROBERT CULL**

- ☆ (C5). The data from the project on global financial literacy by Klapper et al. was used to advocate for Italy's creation in 2017 of a Financial Education Committee, tasked with developing a national strategy for financial literacy.
- ☆ (C6). The Haiti Financial Capability and Inclusion Survey was carried out by Buchenau et al. to inform the implementation of Haiti's National Financial Inclusion Strategy and to support the development of targeted financial education measures. Specifically, the survey aimed to (i) provide baseline data for the implementation of the Financial Inclusion Strategy, (ii) identify gaps in financial capabilities that need to be addressed through financial education measures, and (iii) verify supply side gaps that need to be tackled. See also the policy recommendations deriving from the survey results in Section 5 of this report.
- ☆ (C7). The project on "Entry Barriers, Misallocation, and the Firm Size Distribution" by Roberto Fattal was presented at the OECD ministerial summit, that took place in Costa Rica in April of 2018. While the project is geared towards developing-country issues, it is a reality that productivity growth has stalled in many developed economies, so the

results were well received by OECD policymakers attending the conference, who seem to be persuaded about the idea of reviewing their premises on how competitive and business friendly their economies are based on what they knew from alternative indicators.

(13) TF018797: Spatial Dimensions of Poverty

TTL: **KATHLEEN BEEGLE**

- ☆ (C8) Impact of the research in Uganda which has provided new insights to the functioning of local governments in delivering pro-poor policies depends upon take-up of the policy implications by the World Bank in its projects; and, on the World Bank's providing space or a platform for sharing this research with the government.

The presentation at the Ugandan Ministry of Finance leveraged what we already know about local governance from a synthesis of available research in the DECRG Governance Policy Research Report (PRR), *Making Politics Work for Development: Harnessing Transparency and Citizen Engagement*. Preliminary findings from the Uganda data and plans for the collaboration with GAPP were shared in the context of the policy messages in the PRR. The Principal Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury found these policy lessons, including the paths for future research that we are currently pursuing under the SRP—immediately relevant, and asked the Bank to incorporate these lessons into the design of operations in the pipeline. The presentation at GAPP, and the collaboration that it set in motion, is similarly having impact on how USAID and DFID are approaching governance.

- ☆ (C9) Presentation at the National Bank of Tanzania, August 2015, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, led to

invitation by the Planning Commission to write a 5–10 page note on the role of secondary towns for Tanzania's 5-year development plan. Many of the insights of the note were incorporated.

- ☆ (C10) The findings have further led to invitations for presentations and key note speeches at international conferences, including in Tanzania, as well as at other international organizations, where they have informed the content of future flagship reports (e.g. State of Food and Agriculture Report 2018 on Migration at the Food and Agriculture Organization), work program development (OECD Development Center's new program on Secondary cities), and agenda setting (2018 Just Jobs Network Signature Report on Migration – "People on the Move").

(16) TF017967: Generating Small-Area Poverty Estimates using Survey and Satellite Data in Pakistan

TTL: **DAVID LOCKE NEWHOUSE**

- ☆ (C11) Sri Lanka's Department of Census and Statistics (DCS) is working with the Bank to update the Sri Lanka poverty map to 2016 that uses remote sensing and some of the techniques developed in project (i.e. LASSO for variable selection).

(17) TF017969: Research on Poverty-Specific PPPs

- ☆ (C12) The findings of the paper "Poverty-Specific Purchasing Power Parities in Africa" helped shape the PPP Research Agenda that was adopted by the International

(18) TF017876: Shared Prosperity in MENA

TTL: **ELENA IANCHOVICHINA**

- ☆ (C13) UAE appointed a minister of happiness and revolutionary vision Saudi 2030 reflects the recommendations coming from the project.

See video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mDrCGtd5Wpl>

(21) TFO17880: Investigate Welfare Mobility and Labor Transitions with Synthetic Panels Constructed from Repeated Cross Sections

**TTL: HAI-ANH DANG**

- ☆ (C14) The SCD report on Ecuador (Oviado et al, 2015) and the OECD flagship report on employment got the government's attention and produced fruitful discussion, received substantial inputs from the relevant partner governments.

Our ongoing work on constructing the vulnerability line for Columbia is motivated by a request from the government. The governments expressed their intention to use the constructed vulnerability lines by the project.

(24) TFOA1142: Measuring Welfare Well

**TTL: JED FRIEDMAN/RENOS VAKIS**

- ☆ (C15) The Indonesia consumption experiment that was completed in this period led to discussion within the Indonesia country office and with counterparts. Statistics Indonesia is now considering whether to update their method to measure consumption in their standard socio-economic survey.
- ☆ (C16) In Vietnam, the work on measurement of food away from home (FAFH) has also been instrumental in focusing Vietnam's national statistics

office on reform to this component of their Household Income and Expenditure Survey.

(25) TFOA1141: Big Data for applied economic research: tools, methodology, applications

**TTL: MICHAEL LOKSHIN**

- ☆ (C17) The work on Chile's financial sector is allowing the government of Chile to use new data to monitor the performance of the financial system and to study the impact of its law and regulations. The government is currently studying the results to determine whether any further actions are needed. The project team is also working with the government to expand the existing work using the data already collected. Among other things, the team is planning to create a new FICO system to measure the risk of borrowers and to monitor access to and use of credit by individuals of different types, firms, regions of the country, and industries.

Other countries that have implemented similar policies are interested in learning about this experience and using similar datasets. In particular, the team has been discussing this issue with authorities in Ecuador and Malaysia.

(26) TFOA1660: How do infectious disease outbreaks affect growth and the twin goals? Using Lessons from Ebola to develop a general approach Measuring Welfare Well

**TTL: HANS LOFGREN/DAVID EVANS**

The 2017 report is already playing a major role in efforts at the World Bank and beyond to raise global awareness of the urgent need to address the Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) pandemic. In addition to the

press reports and dissemination activities, the report has, inter alia, already been cited in reports on AMR from the European Commission, The British Parliament, FAO, WHO, and researchers associated with these institutions (see list below). The peer-reviewed journal publication, Ahmed et al. (2018), at the World Development have generated substantial attraction. It was featured prominently in: Beans, Carolyn. 2018. "Drug-Resistant Microbes Could Threaten Future Global Economy, Low Income Countries in Particular." PNAS (Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences) Journal Club (August 31, 2018 issue). The findings of the World Bank Report was also featured by [The Economist, September 24, 2016 issue](#).

- ☆ (C18). Barber, Sarah, and Katie Swaden-Lewis. 2017. [Antimicrobial resistance](#). House of Commons Library. Briefing Paper. CBP 8141, November 15
- ☆ (C19). European Commission. 2017. [AMR: a major European and Global challenge](#).
- ☆ (C20). FAO. 2017. [Antimicrobial resistance \(AMR\): the loss of a major defense to the emerging challenge?](#) European Commission on Agriculture. Report ECA/40/17/4, September
- ☆ (C21). WHO. 2017. [Antimicrobial Resistance. Fact sheets on sustainable development goals: health targets](#). Regional Office for Europe.

(27) TF018072: Private Sector Development, Firm Dynamics and the Role of Government

TTL: [DAVID MCKENZIE](#)

- ☆ (C22). Work on ICT and firm performance is being used by the Mexican government (INADEM) as

an input in defining their targeting strategy for their program that subsidizes access to ICTs.

The work on management training and business training was used in a summary of experiences on evaluations of these programs discussed with the team of the Secretary of SMEs in Argentina; and in a briefing to Ghana's Minister of Youth and Sports (Mahama Ayariga) on experiences with skills training programs.

Part of the impact of the work is also in showing policymakers when ideas did not work, and here impact is seen by the absence of policies. **(C23)** The microinsurance for microenterprises product was developed jointly with the Alexandria Business Association in Egypt, and was no longer offered by them once we demonstrated that it had no impact on client loan behavior or outcomes. **(C24)** The work on formalization in Benin found that it was not cost effective to offer added incentives for formalization under the entrepreneur status, and the Government of Benin has not rolled out these incentives as a result. Other countries in West Africa including Senegal and Guinea Bissau are now introducing their own versions of the entrepreneur status, and are also not using these additional incentives. The limited impact of the micro-franchising program in Kenya, and the fact that similar impacts could be achieved with pure cash transfers, may mean the International Rescue Committee directs more of its support towards cash transfers and less towards the microfranchising program in the future.

The SME ideas competition has had impact as a source of new ideas, and as a demonstration of the idea that more innovation is needed in the SME space. Some examples of this impact include:

- ☆ (C25) Testing and piloting the Workshop idea in Kenya, and the supply chain shortening idea in Colombia. The Ministry of Industry in Kenya is exploring a similar initiative in the leather sector, and has been linked to the Workshop team to be able to learn lessons from the implementation as the government develops this idea further. In Colombia, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry, and Tourism (MinCit) supported this initiative being piloted, and was interested in the potential of this program to help the microenterprise sector in the country. The results of the pilot suggest that this idea is not yet as easy to scale as anticipated, so will not be implemented by the government.
- ☆ (C26) The concept of soliciting new ideas in the SME space and piloting them was demonstrated through this initiative to have merit. The competition idea and the resulting ideas portfolio was shared with Ali Choudhary, Director for Monetary Policy Department, State Bank of Pakistan in the second half of 2017, in response to a request for ideas on SME programs. This got this government entity thinking about how they could also innovate more in the space of the ideas for helping the SME sector, leading to the development of a new set of SME programs.

(29) TF018369: Trade, Policy Reform in a Changing World

**TTL: AADITYA MATTOO**

- ☆ (C27). Key elements of the research team's presentation to the APEC Ministers were incorporated in the APEC Ministerial Statement and the main background paper on "Structural Reform in Services".
- ☆ (C28). Work on Internal borders in India was

widely cited in Chapter 12 of Government of India's Economic Survey which focused on mobility

- ☆ (C29). Work on Malaysia resulted in a presentation to the cabinet and shaped the national immigration policies that affect close to 3 million people. We performed an evaluation of the TalentCorp of Malaysia which is a government agency tasked to design policies to attract back home the high-skilled Malaysian citizens who are living abroad. As a consequence of our evaluation, several of the policy mechanisms were changed and new policies were implemented.
- ☆ (C30) The design of a policy by the Botswana government to promote exports—Botswana Exporter Development Programme—used the Exporter Dynamics Database.
- ☆ (C31) The Exporter Dynamics Database is being used for work by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs at the United Nations.
- ☆ (C32) Madagascar customs implemented the improvements recommended by Ana Fernandes and Bob Rijkers.
- ☆ (C33) Our research on policies of landlocked countries (for example restrictions of air transport services) has filtered into the policy dialogue in both Sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East
- ☆ (C34) The technical findings of the report "Economic and Social Impact Assessment of the Syrian Conflict and ISIS Insurgency" were used by the Kurdistan Regional Governorate to facilitate the dialogue between central and regional governments, and the international community. The Ministry of Planning informed the Bank team

that the findings for stabilization needs of specific sectors would be used to inform resource allocation decisions, especially public investment prioritizations.

- ☆ (C35) Services research and policy data were used and cited in submissions by member governments to the World Trade Organization, as well as in Secretariat background papers.
- ☆ (C36) Research on the trade slowdown appeared in the deliberations of the G20 countries.
- ☆ (C37) The ASEAN Integration Report influenced the Member States assessment of what had been accomplished and their plans to deepen regional integration by the year 2020.
- ☆ (C38) Bank's research on trade in services has influence trade negotiations ranging from ASEAN to the TPP, as well as informed the positions of governments such as India and Australia on issues such as trade facilitation in services.
- ☆ (C39) Research on Tunisia research was widely discussed in policy circles in Tunisia (and in the international media). Several members of parliament wrote blogs discussing the findings. The Minister of Finance asked to see a presentation of the results. The World Bank received requests from other countries demanding similar work; for example, the State Inspector of Burkina Faso approached the World Bank after their coup with a request to replicate our analysis. The author of the research on Tunisia was also invited to speak at the OECD's integrity forum, an annual meeting of senior corruption experts.
- ☆ (C40) The results of the Trade Watch have shaped

the narrative about the determinants of the trade slowdown and influenced policy advice on reforms to revive trade growth research on Belt and Road Initiative informed the positions of the Chinese government on likely impacts of the initiative;

- ☆ (C41) Research on exports and job training informed the positions of the Brazilian government on effects of job training in Brazil

(31) TF018471: Transport Policies for Sustainable and inclusive Growth (TTL: Harris Selod)

See below under (33) TF0A1140.

(33) TFOA1140: Transport Policies for Sustainable Growth and Poverty Reduction

**TTL: HARRIS SELOD**

- ☆ (C42) The land use and transport model jointly developed with the City of Cape Town will be used by the urban planning department of the City of Cape Town to inform its Spatial Development Framework.
- ☆ (C43) The smartphone-based transport survey methodology was used in Sao Paolo to measure movements in slums, informing policy dialogue with the city of Sao Paolo to improve mobility.



