Villages in Andhra Pradesh innovate to fight drought and climate change

For lasting development impact, innovative ideas need first to be tried and tested through piloting over a small area, closely monitoring the results, building in improvements, sharing the experience with others, replicating the idea in different contexts, and finally scaling it up over a larger expanse. Increasingly, it is those innovations that create new linkages—between people, information, and technology—which make that critical difference on the ground.

This in a way sums up the efforts that were undertaken in the Andhra Pradesh Drought Adaptation Initiative (APDAI) – a World Bank project that identified a menu of 19 pilots for taking up adaptation measures in...
In Chellapur village farmers have moved away from high water consuming paddy crop to growing groundnut

the districts of Mahbubnagar and Anantapur – among the most chronically drought-prone and economically vulnerable areas of the state.

These pilots sought to enhance the adaptive capacity of rain-fed farming systems to climate variability through optimal use of water, Diversified Farming System, System of Rice Intensification (SRI), Deccani breed improvement in sheep and institutional reforms and improvement in tank-based fisheries.

Small wonder then, last year when large parts of Andhra Pradesh were facing the severest drought in three decades, Chellapur village in Mahbubnagar district of Andhra Pradesh – about 150 km from Hyderabad – was unaffected. The villagers, through this Project, tried out a unique initiative of sharing groundwater by pooling borewells, bringing cheers to both—farmers owning borewells and those who do not have access to them. Not so long ago, this village like many others in this drought-prone area, used to face frequent drying of borewells due to overexploitation of groundwater.

“We no longer worry unduly about rains. We have the confidence to grow alternative crops even if there are no rains,” said Balaraju, whose family owns 10 acres of land in this water-scarce region.

Groundwater sharing

The groundwater pilots aim not only to introduce collective management of groundwater but also to move away from high water consuming crops (read paddy) to cultivation of crops requiring less water and to protective irrigation of rain fed crops. Combined with sprinklers, the shared pipeline system allows, in principle, for a larger area to be irrigated with a smaller amount of water – this being very much the dividend of introducing micro-irrigation methods. At the same time, rules are agreed upon with regard to use of groundwater that includes a ban on new wells being sunk within a ten year period, a reduction of paddy, and regulated use of the connected bore wells.

Impact on the ground

In Chellapur, it not only led the five farmers who had borewells, to judiciously use water to cultivate crops in 48 acres, but enabled them to move away from high water-consuming paddy crop. At the same time, their incomes went up substantially as they grew groundnut in a larger area.
Under the pilot, five individual borewells were connected through a 1.7 km-long pipeline network and two of the farmers, who did not own borewells, were allowed access to the system. While the farmers earlier used to cultivate three acres of paddy in kharif and 5 to 6 acres of the same crop in the rabi season, stopped cultivating paddy in rabi and instead grew groundnut in 14 acres. Overall, the income of the farmers went up several fold as groundnut fetched them Rs. 4 lakh in the last season, against the average of Rs.50,000 when paddy was grown during the same season in the past.

Convincing farmers to share water was not an easy task. The rationale used was to move groundwater out of the individual into a community domain, and at the same time use it for less water demanding crops that could bring equal or even increased economic return for all those participating in the water sharing scheme. The incentive for individual borewell owners to give up exclusive access and join the collective system helped reduce the risk of facing the vagaries of climate change. Instead, farmers can now irrigate rain fed fields that are distant from the borewell, but can be connected through the pipeline system.

Ramakrishna, one of the owners of a borewell in that area said what appealed to him most was that allowing access to his non-borewell neighbors, would ensure that no new borewell would come up in that area in the next 10 years. “Moreover, the underground pipeline network is helping water reach even my rain-fed crops, which was not the case earlier,” he added.

**Future strategy**

With the success of the pilots, some of the measures are now being mainstreamed into state government schemes. When scaled up, APDAI could benefit nearly 35 million farmer communities in the rain-shadow areas in the state as also other arid/semi-arid regions in the country, said A. Ravindra, Director, Watershed Support Services and Activities Network (WASSAN), also the lead technical agency of the Project.
Chellapur village – highlights from the past year

- Despite the drought, out of the total area of 54 acres, the area cultivated during kharif has only come down from 37 acres in the base year to 35 acres this year.
- The area under cultivation has increased in rabi. The farmers have a diversified cropping pattern with the availability of water in kharif. They have also taken up fodder and vegetable crops. Overall, irrigation has increased in Chellapur, particularly in the rabi season, from 5 to 12 acres.
- Groundnut crop recorded a substantial gain in yields and returns – because of the good response of groundnut to irrigation by sprinklers.
- In spite of the increase in rabi irrigation, water was pumped for 500 hours last year against 600 hours in the year before – meaning a 16% reduction.
- All farmers now use sprinklers – though not on all of their land.
- The practice of resting bore well is followed as well (6 days/month).
- No new bore well was sunk in the area in the last two years. During the same period, the number of bore wells in surrounding area has gone up.
- There is no single operator of the system – all group members take turns in operating the system.
Yes, we can deliver water 24X7

A pilot project in Karnataka resulted in 24x7 water supply, at lower rates. It can be easily replicated, says Isher Judge Ahluwalia, chair of ICRIER as well as the high powered expert committee on urban infrastructure and Ranesh Nair, a consultant to the committee.

The water scenario in three cities of Karnataka—Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum and Gulbarga—was not very different from that in most other cities of India until recently. Water was available for 1 to 2 hours every 5 days or so, covering only 50% of the population. Since all households did not have individual meters, a fixed rate of Rs 90 per month was charged to all residents. The richer households met their additional water needs by buying water from tankers at a price of Rs 150 per tanker. Others would invest in storage tanks and electric pumps to make the most of when water would flow. The poorer households would line up for hours on the day water would come through the pipes and would therefore miss reporting for work and forgo their wages for the day.

Today, 25,000 individual households or almost 2 lakh residents enjoy the benefits of 24x7 water supply, with a world-class water distribution system. This is the result of a pilot project with public-private partnership covering the three cities and costing Rs 237 crore over a period of 5 years. The pilot covers approximately 10% of the population of these cities, which now has access to 24x7 water at a cost that is lower than what they paid earlier, especially when one considers payments for private supplies and loss of wages incurred while queuing up to get public supply of water. All property connections are metered, and computerized records are maintained. Average monthly water bills range from Rs 80 to Rs 150, depending on consumption.
Customer service centers operate 24x7 to address customer complaints and queries. With this pilot scheme, the Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project has successfully demonstrated the technical feasibility of providing water round the clock to all the residents of the pilot project area. Fittingly, the project received the National Urban Water Award for public-private partnership from the President of India on August 13, 2009.

Arvind Shrivastava, managing director of the Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development and Finance Corporation (KUIDFC) pointed out to us that in Gulbarga for the first 6 months, customers received their bills based on actual consumption, but had to pay only the old fixed charge. After seeing that the new charges were mostly lower than earlier, the customers willingly switched to the new system of consumption-based payments.

The project focused on (i) physical investments in the system, and (ii) strengthening of institutions for service delivery. The latter, which in many ways is crucial, meant improving information systems, benchmarking services, pricing services to recover the cost of operations and management, and putting in place other measures designed to improve the performance of the public sector. The reforms covered the municipal corporations, the Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWSDB) and KUIDFC.

The role of the private operator, French water company Veolia Water, was to develop an investment program to refurbish and transform the existing system and to implement the program. The private sector involvement revolved around single accountability, with a review of the existing systems, data validation, system design, network revamp, operations and maintenance—all handled by a single party.

This was tied into a performance-based contract with stringent performance requirements and payments linked to achievement of the targets. The management fee of Rs 22 crore to the private operator had a fixed component of 60%, while the remaining 40% was linked to performance. The contract also included a maximum bonus of Rs 5.6 crore and a penalty of up to 10% in case of failure to meet the performance targets. In any event, “all performance targets were met”, said a beaming KA Joseph, regional director of the private company.

The operator was responsible for providing 100% customer connections as well as...
billing. Actual collections remained with the corporations. Providing adequate bulk water to the private operator was the responsibility of the KUWSDB. The project has comprehensively proved wrong the perception that a 24x7 supply requires more bulk water. Against the 135 lpcd assumed for the project, average water consumption is actually 100 lpcd. The funding for the project came from the World Bank (77%) and the government of Karnataka (23%).

The project protects the interests of the poor through a cross-subsidy in the tariff structure such that a minimum lifeline supply of 8,000 liters per household is provided at a subsidized rate for the poor, and connection charges are also waived. Not having to store water in large containers means that household space is freed up. Improved water quality has also meant less spending on medicines for waterborne diseases. For example, cases of diarrhea and dysentery at the Belgaum corporation maternity hospital dropped from 402 during the fiscal year 2005-06 to 177 during the fiscal year 2008-09.

A touching revelation during our interaction with the women in the slum area of Madhavpur in Hubli-Dharwad was the enthusiasm of the women for the project. When a politically motivated man tried to intervene by saying that 24x7 water is good but it should be made available cheaper and that women did not realize the value of money since they did not earn it, the women protested by saying, first, that they were also earning wages and then, “what would men know about the inconvenience of bringing water from distant locations?” Empowerment was writ large on their faces.

The political will at the level of the urban local body was evident in our discussion with the corporators. So was the effort at social intermediation. PS Vastrad, municipal commissioner of Hubli-Dharwad, highlighted the importance of involving the local NGOs who took the message of the benefits of the program to the communities.

Much to the delight of the residents in other areas of the cities that were not covered in the pilot project, the government of Karnataka has approved the up scaling of the project to the entire population of the three corporations within the framework of a public-private partnership. If three cities in Karnataka have shown that 24x7 water is indeed deliverable, should other cities and other states of India remain far behind?
ICR Update

This is a short summary of the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) of a recently-closed World Bank project. The full text of the ICR is available on the Bank’s website. To access this document, go to www.worldbank.org/reference/ and then opt for the Documents & Reports section.

Karnataka State Highways Project

Context

During the 1990s, Karnataka State had one of the lowest road densities (at 654 km per 1000 sq. km) among Indian states. Except for village roads, there was negligible extension of the total length of the network, and little capacity expansion of the primary network. Investment by the government in improving and expanding the core state road network was inadequate compared to the rapidly increasing transport demand. The lack of a rational and strategic road maintenance management framework for resource allocation further exacerbated the problem.

The Karnataka Public Works Department (PWD) was generally perceived as a traditional public road agency; it lacked adequate capacity to manage and maintain the road network effectively and to meet the transport demand of a modernizing economy. Private sector participation was limited in the development of road sector.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Karnataka State Highways Project</th>
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<tr>
<td>Approval Date: 21 May 2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Closing Date: 31 October 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Project Cost: US$M 447</td>
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<td>Bank Financing: US$M 360</td>
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<td>Implementing Agency: Karnataka Public Works Department</td>
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<td>Outcome: Satisfactory</td>
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<td>Risk to Development Outcome: Moderate</td>
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<td>Overall Bank Performance: Satisfactory</td>
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<td>Overall Borrower Performance: Satisfactory</td>
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Karnataka State Highways Project
Objectives
The objective was to improve the core road network (CRN) – which included the state highways and major district roads in Karnataka. The project was expected to produce the following outputs:

- enhancement of the capacity and quality of the core state highway network through road upgrading and rehabilitation;
- safer transit on selected corridors through a pilot road safety program;
- improved allocation and provision of adequate funding for the road sector; and
- more efficient and effective network management and delivery of road infrastructures services.

Main beneficiaries
The primary beneficiaries of the project were the agricultural and manufacturing sectors that rely on an effective transport system to enhance their productivity and hence contribute to the growth of the state's economy. In addition, the project was expected to benefit some 725,000 villagers who live along and near the project corridors. They were expected to derive economic and social benefits from better access and enhanced mobility. Of these villagers, 49 percent were women, 16 percent were Scheduled Castes, and nearly 4 percent were Scheduled Tribes. The project was expected to serve 272 villages and 67 taluks in 15 districts and provide better access to 791 schools, 161 health centers, and 48 trading markets. The 50 million people living in the state of Karnataka would also benefit indirectly from the improvement in the state’s economy and better connectivity.

The other beneficiaries of the project were the staff of Karnataka PWD at the central and field levels and the construction industry in the State and outside the State.

Project components
- Upgrading and widening of state highways: About 1,000 km of priority State Highways and construction of about 50 km of new bypasses.
- Rehabilitation of State Highways (SH) & Major District Roads (MDRs): Overlaying, resealing, and minor rehabilitation of about 1,300 km of SHs and MDRs.
- Institutional Strengthening, Advisory Technical Assistance, Training, Equipment, and Pre-investment Studies: Facilitate the implementation of the Institutional Development Strengthening (IDS) action plan designed to strengthen the overall institutional capacity of the PWD.
- Pilot Highway Safety Program: Implementation of engineering and traffic management measures to enhance road safety and mitigate traffic accidents at selected black spot locations along the project corridor.

Achievements

Enhancement of the capacity of and quality of the core state highway network through road upgrading and rehabilitation: The project enhanced the capacity and improved the quality of 874 km of high priority state roads through upgrading and widening of 1,250 km through rehabilitation.

Safer transit on selected corridors through a pilot road safety program: The road accident deaths per 10,000 registered vehicles declined from 16 before the start of the project to 11.62 in the State. As per Road User Satisfaction Survey (RUSS), in 2002 53 percent of road users felt unsafe on National Highways (NH), 66 percent on State Highways (SH) and 75 percent on Major District Roads (MDRs), while in 2007, only 39 percent felt unsafe on NHs, 30 percent on SHs, and 42 percent on MDRs.

Efficient and effective network management and delivery of road infrastructure services: Efficient and effective network management and delivery of road infrastructure services were achieved through the following:
- establishment of the Karnataka State Highway Traffic and Transport Authority as an advisory body for policy, planning, quality control and road safety;
- installation and use of Road Information System in planning and reporting;
- establishment of environmental unit in the PWD focused on the implementation of safeguards in PWD’s road projects; and
- gaining experience in implementation of long-term performance-based road maintenance.
Reinstatement of livelihoods of the project affected people: Eighty six percent of households improved their incomes and the proportion of families living below poverty line reduced by 12 percent. Housing conditions of those displaced improved in the resettlement colonies and they have access to electricity and drinking water facility (albeit some pending road and drainage works). In these colonies, post-resettlement, after an initial drop in the income levels in the initial days of settlement, adult workers have been successful in finding alternative employment opportunities and raising their income level.

Institutional changes/strengthening:
Substantial efforts were made to strengthen institutional capacity of the PWD. The key institutional developments include:

- PWD’s involvement in the state-wide e-governance reform to ensure transparent and expeditious procurement process;
- establishment of two Traffic Cells in the PWD (North and South);
- creation of a core management group focused on the implementation of Quality Assurance System and ISO 9001 certification of 21 Divisions;
- development of a new Departmental Code, which includes substantial procedural reform in respect to environment and social safeguards;
- carrying out of human resource (HR) needs assessment, and development of HR policy and improvement plan;
- setting up of GIS-based Road Information System (RIS) for the entire state road network which is used in maintenance, planning and decision-making process, and implementation of a comprehensive Road User Satisfaction Surveys;
- development and implementation of a Road Safety Action plan.

Role of Government and Implementing Agency: The Government of Karnataka (GOK) demonstrated a high level of commitment and ownership to the project through the support to and implementation of many reforms in the road sector.

More than 90 percent of works are complete and a total of 874 km out of 884 km of roads have been upgraded and opened to traffic. Similarly, more than 1400 km out of 1,575 km of rehabilitated roads have been completed and opened to traffic. The supervision of contracts by the PWD steadily improved as they built capacity and has been at par with that of international supervision consultants.

Lessons learnt
Institutional and policy reforms should be implemented incrementally and sequentially. Implementation of reforms takes a lot of time, because it takes time to get political consensus, build ownership, change the mindset, and re-design some of the reforms to adjust to new circumstances. When the project plans to have major, sophisticated policy and institutional interventions, it should take an incremental approach to the sector reforms, with phased actions to modernize and strengthen a minimum set of core management functions within the existing context.

Inter-agency cooperation is important for timely and compliant project implementation. Lack of communication between the implementing agency and local government authorities can lead to delays in implementation.

If rehabilitation of a road eventually requires re-alignment and, consequently, leads to rehabilitation and resettlement, the same R&R policy designed for upgrading should be applied.

Post-qualification allows more competition than pre-qualification.

A biodiversity assessment should be mandatory for a road passing through protected areas. It should be mandatory for any road traversing through protected areas regardless whether the road will be subject to major or minor (e.g., maintenance) works.

The road safety component should be implemented by an agency that is closer to road users. The road safety component involving vehicles and drivers should be implemented by agencies such as the Transport Department.
The Sustainable Land and Ecosystem Management – Country Partnership Program (SLEM-CPP) is a joint initiative of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (MoEF), Government of India (GOI) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and consists of seven projects implemented in 10 states in India with assistance from UNDP, FAO and the World Bank. The states range from Uttarakhand, Nagaland, Andaman Islands, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan. The projects cover arid, coastal and mountainous ecosystems, and address diverse aspects of land and ecosystem management including coastal agriculture, shifting cultivation, watershed management, and groundwater management.

The goal of the partnership is to share best practices/lessons learnt, provide policy recommendations, and scale-up the SLEM approach in India. The workshop was organised by the Indian Council for Forestry Research and Education, Dehradun in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forests. Shri R.H. Khwaja, Special Secretary, MoEF was the Chief Guest on the inaugural day of the workshop.

Participants from six countries, including India, Ghana, Vietnam, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines, came together for a joint learning workshop on health insurance. The participants shared their learning from ongoing health insurance schemes as well as highlighted the challenges of implementing such demand-side health financing reforms to expand health coverage in their respective schemes. The focus of the workshop was on practitioner-to-practitioner learning, rather than teaching or training. The World Bank conceptualized the practitioner-to-practitioner learning concept along with other organizations like Rockefeller Foundation, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Results for Development Institute, Access Health, GTZ India, Atlantic Philanthropies, ILO, and P4H.
World Bank provides US$ 770 million support to Andhra Pradesh
22 January 2010

Loan Agreements for three projects amounting to US$ 770 million equivalent were signed by the representatives of the Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and the World Bank. The three projects include the Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project of US$ 320 million equivalent, the Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project of US$ 300 million equivalent and the Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project of US$ 150 million equivalent.

The US$ 320 million Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project designed to improve quality, capacity and safety of roads in Andhra Pradesh will upgrade about 429 km of priority state highways and finance long-term maintenance of over 6,000 km of the state’s core road network.

The US$300 million Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project (APMDP) will finance sustainable, high-priority urban infrastructure projects, which will be selected and implemented by urban local bodies (ULBs).

Lastly, the US$150 million Andhra Pradesh Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project is designed to improve water supply and sanitation services in 2,600 villages across 6 districts of the state. It aims to provide piped water to 2.1 million people and extend sanitation services to 1 million people who currently do not have access.

World Bank Provides US$ 105 million to Support Urban Development in India
5 February 2010

A Loan Agreement amounting to US$ 105 million equivalent for the Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP) was signed by the representatives of the Government of India, the state governments of Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh and the World Bank.

The Global Environment Facility–Sustainable Urban Transport Project (GEF-SUTP) focuses on sustainable urban transport solutions—efficient movement of people resulting in significant environmental benefits and better living environs — for rapidly growing Indian cities. It emphasizes the key principles of the very forward looking National Urban Transport Policy, i.e. priority to public transport and non-motorised (pedestrian and cycle) transport. The project is also supported by a US$ 20.5 million grant from the Global Environment Facility (GEF).
World Bank Report on Groundwater

**Groundwater: Saving a critical but shrinking resource**

With a population of over 1.4 billion, India is the largest user of groundwater in the world. It uses an estimated 230 cubic kilometers of groundwater every year – more than a quarter of the global total. In fact, groundwater use has been steadily increasing in India over the past 4-5 decades. Today, 60 percent of irrigated agriculture and more than 80 percent of rural and urban water supplies depend on groundwater.

Groundwater gives farmers greater control over when to irrigate their fields and how much water to use, leading to twice the crop water productivity of such farms as compared to those that rely on surface-water. The rising use of groundwater is also a response to poor water supply services, especially in the urban areas.

However, groundwater resources are being depleted at an alarming rate, says a recent World Bank report: Deep Wells and Prudence. Today, almost 30 percent of groundwater aquifers are semi-critical, critical, or overexploited, and the situation is deteriorating rapidly. Taken together, over half the aquifers in six Indian states - Gujarat, Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, and Tamil Nadu - fall in these categories. By 2025, an estimated 60 percent of India’s groundwater blocks will be in a critical condition. Climate change will further aggravate the situation.

Despite this, there is little investment in groundwater management. This is mainly because the solutions proposed are controversial, such as the top down regulation of wells, and curbing the supply of free or cheap power to farmers for pumping up irrigation water from the ground.

The report calls for community management of ground water wherein the user community is the primary custodian of groundwater and is charged with implementing management measures. It showcases a model adopted in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. The state has produced the first global example of large scale success in self-regulation of groundwater use.

“At the cost of US$2,200 per village per year, communities in drought-prone areas of Andhra Pradesh have shown the first large-scale example of self-regulation of groundwater. The farmers have as much as doubled their farming incomes, while bringing their groundwater use close to sustainable levels. In many cases, farmers have voluntarily reduced their water use, while still safeguarding their drinking water supply and crops. This has been made possible by an exceptional program of farmer education which has created ‘barefoot hydrogeologists’. This approach is immediately replicable in other hard-rock areas, which account for two-third of groundwater settings in India. Other similar measures can be taken up immediately,” said Sanjay Pahuja, lead author of the report and World Bank’s Senior Water Resources Specialist in India.

The proposed set of interventions sets the basis for changing the game on groundwater management in India to one where diligent implementation of interventions within the current framework can start producing immediate results on the ground.

*For more information on the Report, please visit:* http://go.worldbank.org/T2AYQAM9F0
New Additions to the Public Information Center

This is a select listing of recent World Bank publications, working papers, operational documents and other information resources that are now available at the New Delhi Office Public Information Center. Policy Research Working Papers, Project Appraisal Documents, Project Information Documents and other reports can be downloaded in pdf format from ‘Documents and Reports’ at www.worldbank.org

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India Publications

How do Government and Private Schools Differ?
Findings from Two Large Indian States

Saneeeta Goyal and Priyanka Pandey
Available: On-line
Report No. 52634
South Asia Human Development Sector
Report No. 30
Published December 2009

This paper uses survey data from representative samples of government and private schools in two states of India, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, to explore systematic differences between the two school types. The authors find that private school students have higher test scores than government school students.

However, in both private and government schools the overall quality is low and learning gains from one grade to the next are small. There is large variation in the quality of both school types; and observed school and teacher characteristics are weakly correlated with learning outcomes. There is considerable sorting among students, and those from higher socio-economic strata select into private schools.

Private schools have lower pupil-teacher ratios and seven to eight times’ lower teacher salaries, but do not differ systematically in infrastructure and teacher effort from government schools. Most of the variation in teacher effort is within schools and is weakly correlated with observed teacher characteristics such as education, training, and experience. After controlling for observed student and school characteristics, the private school advantage over government schools in test scores varies by state, school type and grade.

Private unrecognized schools do better than private recognized schools. Given the large salary differential, private schools would clearly be more cost effective even in the case of no absolute difference in test scores.
Contract Teachers

Sangeeta Goyal and Priyanka Pandey
Available: On-line
Report No. 52633
South Asia Human Development Sector
Report No. 28
Published November 2009

In this paper authors use non-experimental data from government schools in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, two of the largest Indian states, to present average school outcomes by contract status of teachers. The authors find that after controlling for teacher characteristics and school fixed effects, contract teachers are associated with higher effort than civil service teachers with permanent tenures. Higher teacher effort is associated with better student performance after controlling for other school inputs and student characteristics. Given that salaries earned by contract teachers are one fourth or less of civil service teachers, contract teachers may be a more cost-effective resource. However, contracts ‘as they are’ appear weak. Not only do contract teachers have fairly low average effort in absolute terms, but those who have been on the job for at least one full tenure have lower effort than others who are in the first contract period.

The economic implications of non-communicable disease for India

Anup Karan and Michael Engelgau
Available: On-line
Report No. 52913
Published January 2010

This report contributes to the literature on the economic implications of non-communicable disease (NCDs) in developing countries by focusing on the case of India. First, the authors examine available evidence on the economic impact of NCDs in India. Second, the authors present new estimates of impact of NCDs, both on household economic well being as well as on aggregate economic outcomes in India. India is a worthwhile case to study for many reasons, beginning with the large numbers involved. In the year 2004, an estimated 8.1 million Indians died from all causes. Based on WHO data on the distribution of deaths by cause, estimated deaths from non-communicable conditions (including injuries) amounted roughly to 4.8 million, or about 59.4 percent of all deaths in the year. Moreover, about 24 percent of these deaths from non-communicable conditions occurred in the 35-64 age groups as per data from medically certified deaths from hospitals located in urban areas of India. Available data also indicate that 34 percent of all injury-related deaths occurred among individuals in the 35-64 year age group. All of these developments are occurring in a setting where health expenditures are growing rapidly, led by an unregulated private sector and where health insurance and pension coverage are still limited. These financial concerns are further exacerbated by the emerging evidence that the India’s poor are at heightened risk of acquiring NCDs owing to high rates of smoking and tobacco use, occupational risks, and residential living conditions.


WP55155
The impact of trade in services on factor incomes: Results from a global simulation model
By S. Amer Ahmed

Indian gross domestic product per capita increased rapidly between 2001 and 2006 in a climate of increasing services trade, with the export-oriented services sector responsible for rising shares of growth in gross domestic product. Due to its contribution to aggregate economic growth, there is a great need for empirical examination of the distributional consequences of this growth, especially in light of the challenges in obtaining theoretical solutions that can be generalized. This paper fills this gap in the literature by using a global simulation model to examine how sensitive factor incomes across different industries may have been to the historical changes in India’s services exports and imports, and provides insight on the distribution of the national income growth attributable to the expansion of the services industry. Rent on capital in the service sector and wages of all workers would have increased as a result of greater services trade in this period, while income from capital specific to agriculture and manufacturing would have declined. The factors involved with the urban-based services sector may thus benefit from the services trade growth, while the total factor income involved in rural agriculture may decline.

WP55147
The new multi-polar international monetary system
By Mansoor Dailami and Paul Masson

Backed by rapid economic growth, growing financial clout, and a newfound sense of assertiveness in recent years, the BRIC countries – Brazil, Russia, India, and China – are a driving force behind an incipient transformation of the world economy away from a US-dominated system toward a multipolar one in which developing countries will have a major say. It is, however, in the international monetary arena that the notion of multipolarity—more than two dominant poles—commands renewed attention and vigorous debate. For much of its history, the quintessential structural feature of the international monetary system has been unipolarity— as American hegemony of initiatives and power as well as its capacity to promote a market-based, liberal order came to define and shape international monetary relations. As other currencies become potential substitutes for the US dollar in international reserves and in cross-border claims, exchange rate volatility may become more severe.
There are also risks that the rivalry among the three economic blocs may spill over into something more if not kept in check by a strong global governance structure. While the transition will be difficult and drawn out, governments should take immediate steps to prevent financial volatility by enhancing cooperation on monetary policies, currency market intervention and financial regulation.

Post-Crisis Growth in Developing Countries: A Special Report of the Commission on Growth and Development

By Commission on Growth and Development
Price: $ 15.00
English Paperback
96 pages
Published January 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 18165

The 2008 financial crisis has raised a number of questions about the best strategy for achieving sustained growth and poverty reduction in developing countries, foremost among them whether the failure of the financial system also signifies the broader failure of market-oriented capitalist systems. The Growth Commission believes that the crisis was not a failure of market-oriented systems and that an outward-looking strategy, as suggested in the original Growth Report (published in May 2008), remains broadly valid.

Safer Homes, Stronger Communities: A Handbook for Reconstructing After Natural Disasters

By Abhas K. Jha, Jennifer E. Duyn Barenstein, Priscilla M. Phelps, Daniel Pittet and Stephen Sena
Price: $ 29.95 English Paperback
216 pages
Published January 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8045-1
SKU: 18045

This book provides advice on how to ensure that reconstruction empowers communities to rebuild, and gives them the support they need to build back in a way that the risk of future disasters is greatly reduced. Written for policy makers and project managers engaged in major housing and community reconstruction programs, the handbook provides guidance on the roles and responsibilities of various actors, and explains what the scope of a reconstruction policy should be and how decisions in each aspect of reconstruction contribute to larger reconstruction goals. For project managers who will be charged with implementing reconstruction policy, the handbook provides guidance on the options that should be considered in each aspect of reconstruction, and examples of where they have been used in other reconstruction projects.

It includes more than one hundred short case studies collected from global experts with recent experience in housing reconstruction, that illustrate how the policies and practical ideas have been used on the ground. It also includes links to extensive technical information on the topics covered by the handbook.

Two Dragon Heads: Contrasting Development Paths for Beijing and Shanghai

By Shahid Yusuf and Kaoru Nabeshima
Price: $ 19.95 English Paperback
224 pages
Published January 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8048-6
SKU: 18048

Two Dragon Heads explores the contrasting development options available to Beijing and Shanghai, and it proposes strategies for each city based on the current and acquired capabilities of each, the experiences of other world cities, the emerging demand in the national market, and likely trends in global trade. Its findings, which are supported by a wealth of research, will be of particular interest to policy makers, urban planners, business people, and researchers.

Business Regulation and Economic Performance

Edited by Norman Loayza and Luis Serven
Price: $ 40.00
English Paperback
300 pages
Published January 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 17407

The Schumpeterian process of “creative destruction” is an essential ingredient of a dynamic economy. In many countries around the world, however, this process is weakened by pervasive regulation of product and factor markets. This book documents the regulatory obstacles faced by firms, particularly in developing countries, and assesses their implications for firm renewal and macroeconomic performance.

Combining a variety of methodological approaches—analytical and empirical, micro and macroeconomic,
single-and cross-country—the book provides evidence that streamlining the regulatory framework would have a significant social pay-off, particularly in developing countries that are also burdened by weak governance. The book’s chapters trace out analytically and empirically the links between microeconomic policies and distortions, on the one hand, and aggregate performance in terms of productivity, growth and volatility, on the other.

**Private Sector Participation in Light Rail/Light Metro Transit Initiatives**

By Cledan Mandri-Perrott  
*Price:* $35.00  
*English Paperback*  
320 pages  
Published January 2010  
by Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility, World Bank

ISBN: 0-8213-8085-0  
SKU: 18085

This book aims to help governments and public authorities to establish effective LRMT systems and focuses on use of Public Private Participation (PPP) arrangements. The material presented is intended as a practical guide to developing LRMT PPPs in both developed and developing countries. The primary focus is to guide the reader from design through to project implementation. It starts from the premise that underlying transport policy decisions will have already been made and that LRMT has already been identified as the appropriate transport solution.

**Bioenergy Development: Issues and Impacts for Poverty and Natural Resource Management**

By Elizabeth Cushion, Adrian Whiteman and Gerhard Dieterle  
*Price:* $35.00  
*English Paperback*  
232 pages  
Published December 2009  
by World Bank  
SKU: 17629

This book gives an overview of bioenergy developments and examines the main issues and possible socioeconomic implications of these developments and their potential impacts on land use and the environment, especially with respect to forests. The paper presents an introduction to bioenergy, provides a background and overview of solid biomass and liquid biofuels, and examines opportunities and challenges at the regional and country level. It also examines potential impacts for specific types of bioenergy.

**Building Competitiveness in Africa’s Agriculture: A Guide to Value Chain Concepts and Applications**

By C. Martin Webber and Patrick Labaste  
*Price:* $40.00  
*English Paperback*  
184 pages  
Published December 2009  
by World Bank  
ISBN: 0-8213-7952-6  
SKU: 17952

The development and business communities have recently experienced a tremendous resurgence of interest in promoting value chains development as a way to add value, lower transaction costs, diversify rural economies, and contribute to increasing rural household incomes. This Guide is designed for those who want to know more about value chain-based approaches and how to use them in ways that can contribute to sound operational decisions, improved market linkages, and results for enterprise and industry development.

**Linking Up and Reaching Out in Bangladesh: Information and Communications Technology for Microfinance**

By Henry K. Bagazonzya, Zaid Safar, A.M.K. Abdullah, Cecile Thioro Niang and Aneeka Rahman  
*Price:* $25.00  
*English Paperback*  
148 pages  
Published January 2010  
by World Bank  
SKU: 18175

The introduction of a centralized ICT platform is intended to demonstrate, given the current international and local experiences that the cost of providing financial services can be lowered further, back-end operations can be improved thus releasing credit officers from manual tasks to work more with clients, innovative services through ICT applications can be used to reach more people, and on-time information can be provided to management of institutions for strategic and operational purposes. The establishment of this platform also standardizes the information exchange and operations of the sector through the introduction of a common accounting mechanism, which is not the case now.

**Public Procurement of Energy Efficiency Services: Lessons from International Experience**

By Jas Singh, Dilip R. Limaye, Brian Henderson and Xiaoyu Shi
To reduce the risk of climate change impacts it is necessary for the world to lower the carbon intensity of economic development. Experts estimate the net costs, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, and investment that would be needed to achieve a low-carbon scenario in Mexico to the year 2030. By undertaking a limited number of low-carbon interventions that are technologically and financially viable today, Mexico could hold carbon emissions relatively constant over the coming two decades while maintaining a vigorous rate of economic and social development. The costs of such a program would be relatively modest, but would require a range of regulatory and institutional changes to achieve, especially in the energy and transport sectors.

Comparing European and U.S. Securities Regulations: MiFID versus Corresponding U.S. Regulations

By Tanja Boskovic, Caroline Cerruti and Michel Noel
Price: $30.00
English Paperback
240 pages
Published January 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 18253

The paper compares the EU and US securities regulations, and specifically MiFID with the corresponding US regulations. It primarily focuses on the regulatory and supervisory framework, trading venues, and the provision of investment services.

The paper argues that the architecture and some of the rules regarding securities markets are different in the two regions, but the objectives and some of the outcomes are similar. It looks at the regulatory frameworks, the scope and objectives of securities regulations, the rules implementing the different objectives, and draws some crisis-related lessons.

The Social Dimensions of Climate Change: Equity and Vulnerability in a Warming World

Edited by Robin Mearns and Andrew Norton
Price: $30.00
English 200 pages
Published December 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17887

Climate change is arguably the most profound challenge facing the international community in the 21st century. It is as much a challenge for poverty reduction, growth and development as it is a global environmental issue. In order to focus attention on poorly understood social dimensions of climate change, the World Bank convened an international workshop in March, 2008, with the participation of community activists, former heads of state, leaders of Indigenous Peoples, representatives of non-governmental organizations, international researchers, and staff of the World Bank and other international development agencies.

This edited volume brings together revised versions of many of the papers presented during that workshop, as an initial step in taking stock of existing knowledge on the social dimensions of climate change.
East Asia and Pacific Update, November 2009: Transforming the Rebound into Recovery

By World Bank
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
96 pages
Published December 2009
by World Bank
SKU: 18267

The East Asia and Pacific Update is the World Bank’s comprehensive semiannual review of developing economies in the region. This November 2009 issue discusses East Asia’s role as the driving force behind the global economic rebound.

The region’s economy has rebounded from the financial crisis and global recession that began in late 2008, but has it reached recovery stage? Why has the East Asia and Pacific region fared better than other developing regions? Can the region continue to grow as fast as it did before the crisis if demand from the developed world remains weak? Take China out of the equation and how is the rest of the region really doing? These are some of the questions addressed in this report.

Africa’s Infrastructure: A Time for Transformation

Price: $39.95
English Paperback
462 pages
Published December 2009
by World Bank
SKU: 18041

Sustainable infrastructure development is vital for Africa’s prosperity. And now is the time to begin the transformation. The book covers the five main economic infrastructure sectors—information and communication technology, irrigation, power, transport, and water and sanitation.

Africa’s infrastructure sectors lag well behind those of the rest of the world, and the gap is widening. Some of the main—policy-relevant—findings highlighted in the book include the following: infrastructure in the region is exceptionally expensive, with tariffs being many times higher than those found elsewhere.

Inadequate and expensive infrastructure is retarding growth by 2 percentage points each year. Solving the problem will cost over US$90 billion per year, which is more than twice what is being spent in Africa today.

2009 Annual Review of Development Effectiveness: Achieving Sustainable Development

By World Bank
Price: $24.95
English Paperback
176 pages
Published December 2009
by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8135-0
SKU: 18135

The Annual Review of Development Effectiveness 2009 presents evidence on the World Bank’s efforts in two areas. Part I tracks the outcomes of Bank projects and country programs and the evolution of monitoring and evaluation (M&E). Part II examines the Bank’s support for environmentally sustainable development compatible with economic growth and poverty reduction.


By World Bank
Price: $30.00 English Paperback 265 pages
Published December 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 18211

This volume is a compendium of research projects initiated, ongoing, or completed in fiscal years 2008 through 2009. Each abstract summarizes the research questions, the analytical methods used, the findings and policy implications, and describes the research team and publications produced. This volume also contains complete bibliographical references for research publications produced by the World Bank (staff and consultants) during this period including books published by our internal publication department and external publishers, scholarly articles published in peer-reviewed journals, working papers, policy research reports and flagship reports.

Moving Out of Poverty, Volume 4: Rising from the Ashes of Conflict

Edited by Deepa Narayan and Patti Petesch
Price: $40.00
English Paperback
Published December 2009
by World Bank & Palgrave Macmillan
ISBN: 0-8213-7631-4
SKU: 17631

Moving Out of Poverty: Rising from the Ashes of Conflict is the fourth volume from the Moving Out of Poverty series launched in 2007. It features the results of new comparative research.
research across more than 500 communities in 15 countries to understand how and why people move out of poverty, and presents other work which builds on interdisciplinary and contextually grounded understandings of growth and poverty reduction.

**Discrimination in Latin America: An Economic Perspective**

Edited by Hugo Nopo, Alberto Chong and Andrea Moro
Price: $40.00
English Paperback
336 pages
Published December 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17835

This book presents a set of studies on contemporary discrimination in Latin America that takes advantage of these new tools by focusing on social interactions that range from cooperation, group formation, and the impact of migration in poor families to specific markets such as housing and labor.

**New Technologies, New Risks: Innovation and Countering Terrorist Financing**

By Andrew Zerzan
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
40 pages
Published November 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 18086

New financial and communication technologies offer a great opportunity to improve the lives of people everywhere. For instance, millions of impoverished people now have access to the financial system through stored value cards or mobile phones. However, some are concerned that governments are not always aware of these innovations in their jurisdictions. This has prompted fear that fast-moving terrorist groups could expand funding undetected. The fear has led some countries to take a restrictive stance on the technologies’ use, either by outright prohibition or by placing unnecessary limitations that deter market development. Authorities are therefore challenged to tackle the double-sided nature of technological advancement: promoting security and economic growth.

This book explores how money flows via these mediums, risks they pose, and how governments have mitigated the risks.

**The Crisis Hits Home: Stress Testing Households in Europe and Central Asia**

By Erwin Tiongson, Anna I. Gueorguieva, Victoria Levin, Kalanidhi Subbarao, Naotaka Sugawara, Victor Sulla and Ashley Taylor
Price: $20.00
English Paperback 112 pages
Published December 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 18222

The crisis threatens the welfare of about 160 million people in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region who are poor or are just above the poverty line. Using pre-crisis household data along with aggregate macroeconomic outturns to simulate the impact of the crisis on households—transmitted via credit market shocks, price shocks, and income shocks—this report finds that adverse effects are widespread and that poor and non-poor households alike are vulnerable. By 2010, for the region as a whole, some 11 million more people will likely be in poverty and over 23 million more people will find themselves just above the poverty line because of the crisis.

The aggregate results mask the heterogeneity of impact within countries, including the concentration of the poverty impact in selected economic sectors. Meanwhile, stress tests on household indebtedness in selected countries suggest that ongoing macroeconomic shocks will expand the pool of households unable to service their debt, many of them from among the ranks of relatively richer households. In fact, already there are rising household loan delinquency rates. Finally, there is evidence that the food and fuel crisis is not over and a new round of price increases, via currency adjustments, will have substantial effects on net consumers.

**Teachers in Anglophone Africa: Issues in Teacher Supply, Training, and Management**

By Aidan Mulkeen
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
224 pages
Published December 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 18053

Based on case studies of education systems and practices in eight English-speaking African countries, Teachers in Anglophone Africa: Issues in Teacher Supply, Training, and Management closely examines issues of teacher supply, deployment, management and finance. The book suggests that these issues are closely
interrelated. Low numbers of qualified teaching graduates may result in teacher shortages; these shortages may make it difficult to deploy teachers effectively. Problems with teacher deployment may result in inefficient utilization of the teachers available, and those teachers’ effectiveness may be further reduced by weak teacher management and support systems. The book identifies policies and practices that are working on the ground, noting their potential pitfalls and pointing out that policies designed to address one problem may make another problem worse.

The Rainforest of Cameroon: Experience and Evidence from a Decade of Reform

By Giuseppe Topa and Carole Megevand
Price: $20.00
English Paperback
224 pages
Published October 2009 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-7878-3
SKU: 1787

Starting in 1994, Cameroon introduced regulatory and market-based reforms to regulate access to its rainforests, balance public and private interests in those forests, and integrate wider economic, cultural, and environmental perspectives of the value of forests. Based on historical data and extensive interviews, this report concludes that the reforms brought order over the most aggressively competing interests and started to address deeper social and environmental issues, but a significant unfinished agenda remains.

On the positive side, information on the boundaries, ownership, use rights, and management of Cameroon’s rainforests has become available for public scrutiny, along with information on detection and prosecution of illegal activities.

Health Financing in Indonesia: A Roadmap for Reform

By Claudia Rokx, George Schieber, Pandu Harimurti, Ajay Tandon and Aparnaa Somanathan
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
184 pages
Published August 2009 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8006-0
SKU: 18006

In 2004 the Indonesian government made a commitment to provide its entire population with health insurance coverage through a mandatory public health insurance scheme. It has provided coverage to an estimated 76.4 million poor and near poor, funded through the public budget. Nevertheless, over half the population still lacks health insurance coverage, and the full fiscal impacts of the government’s program for the poor have not been fully assessed or felt. In addition, significant deficiencies in the efficiency and equity of the current health system, unless addressed will exacerbate cost pressures and could preclude the effective implementation of universal coverage (UC) and the desired result of improvements in population health outcomes and financial protection.

For Indonesia to achieve UC, systems’ performance must be improved and key policy choices with respect to the configuration of the health financing system must be made.

Intergovernmental Reforms in the Russian Federation: One Step Forward, Two Steps Back

By Migara O. De Silva, Galina Kurlyandskaya, Natalia Golovanova and Elena Andreeva
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
112 pages
Published July 2009 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-7967-4
SKU: 17967

This study reviews the fiscal federalism in the Russian Federation, presenting a strong case for greater decentralization. Given its vast size, immense diversity including economic, geographic, cultural, ethnic, and historical differences across regions, Russia is a prime candidate for decentralization.

In this book, De Silva et al make a strong case for greater decentralization in Russia based not only on the traditional economic benefits of fiscal federalism but also on the political benefits from local government competition.

Strengthening Bolivian Competitiveness: Export Diversification and Inclusive Growth

Edited by Yaye Sakho and Oscar Calvo Gonzalez
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
232 pages
Published July 2009 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8021-4
SKU: 18021

The book investigate how can Bolivia achieve success in non-traditional exports by increasing the competitiveness of exporting firms.
Increasing Formality and Productivity of Bolivian Firms

Edited by Yaye Sakho
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
160 pages
Published July 2009 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8023-0
SKU: 18023

This book presents qualitative and quantitative analyses to better understand the reasons why firms are informal and the impact of normalization on their profitability, in order to inform policy actions appropriate to the reality of Bolivia.

The crucial finding of the analysis is that the impact of tax registration on profitability depends on firm size and the ability to issue tax receipts. The smallest and the largest firms in the sample have lower profits as a result of tax registration because their cost of formalizing exceeds benefits. Firms in the middle range benefit from tax registration in large part due to increasing the customer base by issuing tax receipts.

Decentralization, Democracy and Development: Recent Experience from Sierra Leone

By Yongmei Zhou
Price: $20.00
English Paperback
184 pages
Published July 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17999

Decentralization, Democracy and Development: Recent Experience from Sierra Leone is a collection of eight papers written by nine authors who were intimately involved in the complex decentralization reform process in Sierra Leone from 2003–07. During this period, Sierra Leone’s government established elected district and urban councils across the country, transferred certain responsibilities for primary services and local investment and some financial resources to the new councils, and invested heavily in building the administrative infrastructure and capacity of the local councils.

The authors conclude that improved security and public services are possible in a decentralizing country and Sierra Leone’s progress would not have been possible without significant effort at fiscal decentralization and intensive investment in local government capacity building.

Accelerating Trade and Integration in the Caribbean: Policy Options for Sustained Growth, Job Creation, and Poverty Reduction

By World Bank
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
408 pages
Published July 2009 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8017-6
SKU: 18017

The main objective of this report is to help policymakers in the Caribbean design an agenda of policy actions to accelerate trade integration and growth, and to reduce poverty. Each part of the report focuses on a key question and provides an in-depth analysis of the issues raised, laying the foundations for policy recommendations described in the last chapter of the report. Part I asks whether the Caribbean’s economic and trade system are sound enough to sustain the new era of its global trade relations. Part II addresses the opportunities and challenges that the new trade environment offers to the Caribbean. Part III assesses the impact of the recently negotiated Economic Partnership Agreement on growth and poverty reduction using two types of macroeconomic models. The report concludes with policy priorities for accelerating Caribbean integration into the world economy and for reaping the benefits of global competition.

Building Equality and Opportunity through Social Guarantees: New Approaches to Public Policy and the Realization of Rights

Edited by Estanislao Gacitua-Mario, Sophia Georgieva and Andrew Norton
Price: $30.00
English Paperback
296 pages
Published June 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17883

This book examines the validity of a social guarantees approach as a framework for evaluating, monitoring, and improving the design of social policy. Social guarantees are defined as sets of policy mechanisms that determine citizens’ entitlements related to basic services and ensure their fulfillment on the part of the state. The social guarantee concept gives operational expression to fundamental human rights principles by providing mechanisms for awareness, participation, equity, and redress in the delivery of social policy. In addition, the social guarantees approach responds to an emerging global need for a comprehensive social policy model—a new social contract between the state
and its citizens—that can face up to the challenges of inclusive and sustainable globalization. The book includes analytical case studies from Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Uruguay, South Africa, and the Caribbean region.


Edited by Elizabeth L. Lule, Richard M. Seifman and Antonio C. David
Price: $40.00
English 456 pages
Published June 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17651

In The Changing HIV/AIDS Landscape: Selected Papers for the World Bank’s Agenda for Action in Africa, 2007–2011, World Bank specialists and other experts analyze aspects of the HIV challenge. Topics covered include better understanding of the epidemiological realities based on more reliable estimates and methodology; promising ways to address prevention, treatment, monitoring, and evaluation; analysis of theoretical and empirical links between HIV/AIDS and economic development; considerations of financial sustainability and economic policy; roles of the private sector and communities; and health systems aspects, including human resources for health, the links among HIV/AIDS and sexual and reproductive health, tuberculosis, and nutrition, and the importance of supply chain management.

Closing the Coverage Gap: Role of Social Pensions and Other Retirement Income Transfers

Edited by Robert Holzmann, David A. Robalino and Noriyuki Takayama
Price: $35.00
English Paperback 242 pages
Published June 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17971

Closing the Coverage Gap: The Role of Social Pensions and Other Retirement Income Transfers shows how social pensions and other retirement income transfers can be used to close the coverage gap of mandatory pension systems: how they operate, when they can be appropriate, and how to make them work. The book reviews the experiences of low, middle, and high-income countries with the design and implementation of retirement income transfers.

The book analyzes design issues related to financing, incentives, targeting mechanisms, and administration, and also identifies the role of promising instruments such as matching contributions to reach parts of the informal sector.

Agricultural Land Redistribution: Toward Greater Consensus

Edited by Hans P. Binswanger-Mkhize, Camille Bourguignon and Rogier van den Brink
Price: $40.00
English Paperback 492 pages
Published June 2009 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-7627-6
SKU: 17627

Despite 250 years of land reform all over the World, important land inequalities remain, especially in Latin America and Southern Africa. While in these countries, there is near consensus on the need for redistribution, much controversy persists around how to redistribute land peacefully and legally, often blocking progress on implementation.

This book focuses on the “how” of land redistribution in order to forge greater consensus among land reform practitioners and enable them to make better choices on the mechanisms of land reform. Reviews and case studies describe and analyze the alternative implementation options.

Development Outreach: Growing Out of Crisis

December 2009

A global financial and economic convulsion of the magnitude we have just experienced should offer valuable lessons. This issue of Development Outreach, “Growing Out of Crisis,” offers a multifaceted picture that sheds new light on the impact of the crisis from different perspectives and in different parts of the world, and discusses changes at national and international levels that would better protect us from the next crisis. The main questions it addresses are: what were the prevailing economic conditions when the crisis struck; what was the impact during the first year of the global crisis; what policies have the developing countries taken in response; and what effects will those policies have on output, employment, poverty, and public finances.

Development Outreach is a flagship magazine of the World Bank in the field of global knowledge for development.
Violent conflict and state fragility are major development challenges: conflict causes misery, destroys communities and infrastructure, and can cripple economic prospects. A quarter of states eligible for assistance from the International Development Association (IDA) are experiencing conflict, and poverty rates in these countries are far worse than in IDA countries as a whole. The goal of the World Development Report 2011 is to contribute concrete, practical suggestions to the debate on how to address conflict and fragility. Since solutions involve cooperation between a wide variety of actors at local, national, regional and global levels, the WDR process will invest considerable effort in reaching out to a range of different players and communities.

Read more at: www.worldbank.org/wdr
The World Bank Group launched online consultations January 19 to gather input for a new energy sector strategy, which is expected to be completed in early 2011.

The online consultations are part of a broader effort to gather input from a wide range of perspectives on how the World Bank Group can best help developing countries improve the access and reliability of energy while helping facilitate the shift to a more environmentally sustainable energy development path.

“This consultation is a tremendous opportunity to open a dialogue on how we can best help countries increase the supply and reliability of energy for their citizens while helping them make the important shift to a lower-carbon growth path,” said Jamal Saghir, Director of Energy, Transport and Water. “I am looking forward to hearing peoples’ views coming through the web site or in the meetings we are having with people around the world.”

In addition to collecting comments online, the World Bank Group will hold a series of meetings, videoconferences, and other events in the first phase of consultations from February 2010 to June 2010. The feedback collected will be used to inform the drafting of a new energy strategy.

Please see: http://go.worldbank.org/ETZFJGSG0

The India Public Information Center participates at the World Book Fair

The World Bank’ s Public Information Center (PIC) routinely participates in Book Fairs in Delhi and other cities. The PIC stall at the World Book Fair held in New Delhi from 30 January 2010 to 7 February 2010 drew more than 15,000 visitors. Besides displaying the Bank’s formal publications, the objective was to generate awareness amongst people about the World Bank, its mission and its operations in India. Recent publications on economic management, financial management, health, nutrition, gender, agriculture, poverty, information & communication, governance, infrastructure, flagship publications, operational documents and India documents were displayed. PIC staff present at the stall provided information on topics such as how does the World Bank function, its relationship with government and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) as well as distributed films/slideshows on projects such as rural roads, malnutrition, education etc. The staff also gave interested visitors list of important websites, fliers on the Bank’s essay competition, information on scholarships, India Newsletters, brochures as well as books on hot topics such as climate change.
WPS5202
Mortgage finance in Central and Eastern Europe – opportunity or burden?
By Thorsten Beck, Katie Kibuuka and Erwin Tiongson

WPS 5201
What are the links between aid volatility and growth?
By Markandya, Anil Ponczeck Vladimir and Yi, Soonhwa

WPS 5200
Formulas and flexibility in trade negotiations: Sensitive agricultural products in the WTO’s Doha agenda
By Sebastien Jean, David Laborde and Will Martin

WPS 5199
To what extent are Bangladesh’s recent gains in poverty reduction different from the past?
By Aphichoke Kotikula, Ambar Narayan and Hassan Zaman

WPS 5198
Safe and sound banking: A role for countercyclical regulatory requirements?
By Gerard Caprio, Jr.

WPS 5197
New structural economics: A framework for rethinking development
By Justin Yifu Lin

WPS 5196
Development strategies: Integrating governance and growth
By Brian Levy and Francis Fukuyama

WPS 5195
Export restraints on Russian natural gas and raw timber: What are the economic impacts?
By David G. Tarr

WPS 5194
Trade in ‘virtual carbon’: Empirical results and implications for policy
By Giles Atkinson, Kirk Hamilton, Giovanni Ruta and Dominique Van Der Mensbrugghe

WPS 5193
The economics of renewable energy expansion in rural Sub-Saharan Africa
By Uwe Deichmann, Craig Meisner, Siobhan Murray and David Wheeler

WPS 5192
Do labor statistics depend on how and to whom the questions are asked? Results from a survey experiment in Tanzania
By Elena Bardasi, Kathleen Beegle, Andrew Dillon and Pieter Serneels

WPS 5191
Assessing the impact of infrastructure quality on firm productivity in Africa: Cross-country comparisons

based on investment climate surveys from 1999 to 2005
By Alvaro Escribano, J. Luis Guasch and Jorge Pena

WPS 5190
Paying primary health care centers for performance in Rwanda
By Paulin Basinga, Paul J. Gertler, Agnes Binagwaho, Agnes L.B. Soucat, Jennifer R. Study and Christel M.J. Vermeersch

WPS 5189
The determinants of wealth and gender inequity in cognitive skills in Latin America
By Kevin Macdonald, Felipe Barrera, Juliana Guaqueta, Harry Anthony Patrinos and Emilio Porta

WPS 5188
An institutional approach to balancing international monetary relations: The case for a US-China settlement facility
By Nadia F. Piffaretti and Sergio Rossi

WPS 5187
Bosnia and Herzegovina’s surprising export performance: Back to the past in a new veil but will it last?
By Bartlomiej Kaminski and Francis Ng

WPS 5186
Mexico: Impact evaluation of SME programs using panel firm data
By Gladys Lopez-Acevedo and Monica Tinajero

WPS 5185
Private education provision and public finance: The Netherlands
By Harry Anthony Patrinos

WPS 5184
What constrains Africa’s exports?
By Caroline Freund and Nadia Rocha

WPS 5183
Dysfunctional finance: Positive shocks and negative outcomes
By Karla Hoff

WPS 5182
Earthquake propensity and the politics of mortality prevention
By Philip Keefer, Eric Neumayer and Thomas Plumper

WPS 5181
Citizen-centric governance indicator: Measuring and monitoring governance by listening to the people and not the interest groups
By Maksym Ivanyna and Anwar Shah

WPS 5180
Potential benefits and risks of increased aid flows to Burundi
By Hannah Nielsen and Dorsati Madani
WPS 5179
A note on the economic cost of climate change and the rationale to limit it below 2 degree C
By Stephane Hallegatte, Patrice Dumas and Jean-Charles Hourcade

WPS 5178
The inter-linkages between rapid growth in livestock production, climate change, and the impacts on water resources, land use, and deforestation
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