The World Bank is pioneering several innovations across India’s infrastructure sector to boost economic growth and create new jobs. Infrastructure development in India is still in its early stages, and provides vast scope for learning and innovative experimentations. Several initiatives across World Bank financed projects in the areas of clean energy technology are quietly paving the way for innovations being emulated across the country.

With this, the Bank has shifted its focus from merely aiding the construction of physical assets to environment impact assessment and mitigation, fulfilling part of a larger civil society objective in the planning and development of infrastructure projects.
Venu Rajamony, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance says: “India is changing very rapidly and the paradigm of engagement with India also needs to change. The World Bank financing in India constitutes a very small portion when compared to the kind of resources that get generated domestically within the country for India’s economic development. What is critical is the value addition that an organization like the World Bank brings which we define as innovations or best practices which are relevant to India and are adapted to Indian conditions.” He was speaking after a recent meeting jointly organized by the Government of India and the World Bank to review all World Bank financed infrastructure projects.

World Bank’s net commitment to the infrastructure sector across 22 projects is worth $8.5 billion, which is about 32 percent of its total portfolio for India. Of this, 6 projects are in the energy sector amounting to about $3.6 billion.

“The World Bank too is conscious of the fact that it is not about resources alone (though that is important too) but the change that the Bank can bring about in development work through its innovative ideas, sharing knowledge from its global experiences, and hand holding pilot projects where they experiment with new methods. Of course, these have to have the potential for replication, otherwise they would be of limited value,” Rajamony said.

Following are some highlights of the innovations being tried out in different World Bank supported infrastructure projects in the energy sector.
Energy Sector

The World Bank is engaged in 7 energy sector projects with a total commitment of about $4 billion where several innovative ideas to strengthen environment management; corporate governance, better project management, organizational efficiency, and institutionalizing cutting edge technology are being integrated in projects.

Power Grid Corporation of India (POWERGRID): In its efforts to assist the government in creating efficient and sustainable institutions, World Bank is continuing its partnership with Power Grid Corporation of India (POWERGRID) since its inception 15 years ago, during which time the company has nearly tripled its transmission network to become one of the world’s largest electricity transmission system operators.

POWERGRID set up the National Load Dispatch Center – an apex body of the Regional Load Despatch Centers which ensures integrated operation of the national power system. Today these regional centers have become an epitome of technological excellence in grid operation. They involve state-of-the-art technology in real time monitoring and control of the grid to enhance safety, security, reliability and stability in all regions of the country. These facilities have minimized grid disturbance/failure and facilitate quick grid restoration, in case of failure.

POWERGRID is also the first amongst World Bank partners in India to come out with a Sustainability Report covering its environmental and social performance. The Report not only reiterates its commitment towards environment and social issues, but also its integration in POWERGRID’s operations.

Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Ltd (MSETCL): A four-year World Bank partnership with the Maharashtra State Electricity Transmission Company Ltd (MSETCL) is helping transform a traditionally-run state-owned company into a commercial business entity focused on meeting the needs of customers and the challenges of a competitive market.

Through a series of World Bank assisted consultations with key stakeholders including employees, customers (mainly the distribution companies), equipment and services suppliers, state government, and the state power regulatory authority, MSETCL took stock of the company’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats likely to arise from the unprecedented expansion in transmission investments. Through this process MSETCL developed a transformative business plan.

The company then transitioned to an “alliance” approach, with inbuilt incentives for both MSETCL and its vendors to co-operate. For instance, incentives for vendors were introduced for early completion of projects and the concept of sharing savings...
in project costs between MSETCL and vendors was also introduced.

The approach paid off, and MSETCL was able to attract globally-reputed transmission vendors to take up contracts worth around US $1.5 billion in May 2009. The contracts are expected to save MSETCL US$100 million compared with its internal cost estimates.

West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB): Experts say the ability to stretch boundaries and take risks are key to innovation. Take the case of West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB), comprising 25,000 employees and 6 million customers. The state and the Bank team focused on corporate governance (such as restructured board of directors), introduction of accountability and empowerment structures through clearly measurable performance matrix, and greater autonomy to public enterprises on critical organizational efficiency issues.

The World Bank team’s role was that of a facilitator across stakeholders, sharing experiences of past restructuring efforts in India, sharing global best practices, and making itself available to participate in brainstorming sessions and meetings with decision and opinion makers.

This innovative approach represents a fundamental change from the way the Bank is often perceived – as a driver of privatization with a desire to control and steer reforms.

The Haryana Power System Improvement Project: Another innovation that is being acknowledged is monitoring of civil works. The Haryana Power System Improvement Project has pioneered the use of third party quality assurance consultants who are coordinating between the utility and the contractor. The practice is helping in the flow of information on good practices in project management from the consultants to the implementation team as well as in enhancing accountability and transparency in transactions.

Both project team members and the government are enthusiastic that such innovative practices will go a long way in helping India achieve the competitive advantage required for creating and sustaining growth.
India better placed to deal with crisis

Democracy in India is the main reason why I feel more bullish about India's economic future than I do about China, says Dani Rodrik, professor of International Political Economy at the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Most of his research has focused on what constitutes good economic policy and why some governments are more adept than others in adopting them. Rodrik was in India as part of World Bank's Indian Visiting Scholar's Program.

Your first thoughts on the emerging global economic crisis?

Obviously the developed world is in a bit of a mess right now, and that may be an understatement. I am much more worried about Europe and euro zone than I am about the US right now. I think the US will muddle along; I don’t know whether there is going to be a double dip or not. But, I feel fairly certain, regardless of whether there is a double dip or not in the next few years, the recovery will at best very sluggish in the US. So, we are looking forward to a period of very slow growth and unemployment remaining at painful levels. I think the situation in Europe is worse and that there is a fundamental structural problem with the euro zone that they haven’t addressed so far; the crisis cannot be addressed under the existing rules of the euro zone. Europe will have to decide to significantly move towards some kind of fiscal and political integration in a rapid way or I fear that there is significant likelihood of dissolution of the European euro zone. Right now the area is stuck in a very unstable position. So there is a lot of uncertainty on my mind about that area.

So, is it going to cause a global upheaval?

I think the effects will be highly uneven. It depends on how quickly or how dragged out the whole process is; the more dragging out we do, the worse it is going to be. There will obviously be implications because eventually I think there will have to be a lot of debt write-offs and that will have financial implications for banks and financial systems all around the world. But, I think in terms of outcome for individual countries, it depends on how they handle it.
The problems of the US economy look structural, precluding any quick fixes. Your thoughts?

I don’t think there is a quick fix in terms of a rapid reduction in unemployment because there is a fundamental mismatch between the structure of employment before the crisis and what will emerge once we come out of the crisis. Lots of sectors such as finance, construction, housing, lots of manufacturing simply would be not replaced and so the US faces the structural issue: How it is going to create jobs that will replace those that have been lost? I think transitorily some of these issues could be alleviated through better fiscal management—means not overshooting the fiscal correction, which has to happen sometime, but not necessarily immediately; it will only aggravate things. So, I think the debt crisis is created because of a combination of a financial crisis and slow growth and I think nothing will help it more than the rapid growth. Then political conflicts over these issues make things significantly more complicated. So, putting all of it together, that is why my expectation is that we are looking at a period of slow and dragged-out recovery.

Doesn’t that bode badly for Barack Obama’s run for a second term?

It does. But politics is relative. I think the debacle over the debt ceiling has rebounded rather badly on Republicans as well. So the question is...who is going to appear as the more responsible party or the less irresponsible party; and it is still possible that the Democrats and Obama might make relative gains out of this.

There is a case being made to evolve an alternative reserve currency to the US dollar. What are your thoughts?

I don’t think this is such a major issue of all the problems the world economy faces. It is really to me, largely a non-issue. Obviously, the central banks are worried about where they should be putting their reserves. Compared to the amount of forgone revenue due to the inordinate levels of reserves that emerging markets have built up as an unanticipated consequences of financial globalization, the issue of the composition of the reserve asset or the existence of an alternative to the dollar, seems to me to be not required.

How do you see the crisis impacting emerging market economies?

It will vary from country to country. I think in a way, India is better positioned than many other developing countries to continue its rapid growth. I think China’s rapid growth is much more threatened by what’s happening in the West and the US in particular, because their growth model for the last 10-15 years has relied so much on generating larger trade surpluses. That is going to be very hard to sustain, given the period of low growth and the political sensitivity that this surplus will necessarily create. Also, I think there are internal problems in China as well. The global environment is the greater threat to China than it’s to India, where the internal dynamics in India have played a greater role in the recent growth process. So I think it’s possible for India to keep growing at 7-8%, may be not 10%, with the right kind of policies and frameworks in place.

But in the Indian context there are sustainability issues that have cropped up. The recent employment data suggests a case of jobless growth.

Absolutely. So that is the fundamental question for India going forward as exactly as you put it: that some of the most dynamic, rapidly growing sectors of the Indian economy are not those that are not generating the kind of jobs that India is most well endowed with. People talk about the shortage of low-skilled labour these days in India that suggest that the employment problem for the low skilled is not perhaps as bad as one might think; but it is important in the medium term to create the employment capacity to absorb people off the farm, petty trades and services and any form of economic activities. And there I do think that India is starting from a low base, which is both a relative measure of failure, if you will, that manufacturing doesn’t absorb more of employment, but it is also a source of potential catch-up as we go forward because there is a bigger potential of doing this. Indian manufacturing is very, very diversified and we have seen in recent years that it can generate significant gain in world market share in certain areas. So there are underlying strengths there and I do think that with a certain amount of pragmatism and
policy experimentation that it might be possible to make progress on that.

Politically, the present government is in a crisis. So there is a loud cry, particularly from Indian business, to kick-start economic reforms or risk losing out all these gains.

I think the business community seems to me a little schizophrenic about this, because they often also say that the best environment is when the government does nothing; and when they start doing things and we get into trouble, you know. From one perspective that may be not such a terrible thing and it all depends upon your expectations about the nature of the reforms, whether it will be good or bad. Clearly, political paralysis is not good news. If I can just step back from all of this and put India in the global and historical context, we have to keep reminding ourselves that India is a miracle in terms of having sustained a democratic regime for such a long time with such a divided society and such a low level of income; and Indian democracy has always worked like this in fits and starts. I think one of the advantages of the democracy is that it doesn’t allow problems to fester and accumulate and they rise up very quickly to the surface. So issues like corruption rise much more quickly to the surface in a place like India. And, if I can compare it to China, for example, the deep-rooted problems that it is facing are not fundamentally different; there is huge amount of corruption in China. But they are festering and sort of weakening the system in a way that when they eventually come out they could prove much more threatening to the regime. In a medium-to-long term sense that makes India so much more resilient than possibly China.

You have always bet on India given its democratic roots. Have recent incidents suggested a rethink?

No. The recent rise in India’s growth rate has made the argument for democracy look even better. It used to be said, people still say it, that India cannot manage growth because they don’t have an authoritarian regime that is needed to undertake all these tough reforms the way that China has; I think that misinterprets the reforms process in China and in any case now we see that India can grow really rapidly as well. So, I think democracy in India is the main reason why I feel much more bullish about India’s economic future than I do about China. Now that China has managed to tinker around sufficient to avoid potential crisis, and that could go on for some time, there is a fundamental fragility in the Chinese system that I don’t think India has.

You have in the past suggested that developing countries should not necessarily rely on the market mechanism. What is the Indian experience?

India’s growth model is a very hybrid model. To the extent that we can talk about India’s growth model in the last 20 years or so, it is a very hybrid model. The reason you can tell it is hybrid is that if India were growing at 2% per annum rather than 8-9% per annum then we will be pointing to the current policies as reason for that; it is just as easy finding the reasons for low growth as it is to find reasons for high growth. That suggests it is a very mixed policy regime. People who worry about the sustainability of growth, they will argue that it is still over-regulated, the labor regime is way too rigid, we have way too much
corruption and there hasn’t been enough privatization and so forth. So these are all reasons one might argue why growth may not be sustained. If growth had been low, you would be pointing to the very same thing. I think the fundamental problem with reforms is that when we are reforming, regardless of what most Western economists will tell you, we actually have a lot of uncertainty about what are the right reforms. There is no single sort of blueprint that makes it clear, even when you are moving directionally towards giving markets free reign, integrating into the world economy. The actual policies, the actual reforms can take many, many different ways and because there is so much uncertainty, regimes that are finding their way by sort of pragmatically moving little bit here and there, and not necessarily making sort of huge leaps into the unknown on the basis of some textbook theory as to how market economies really work, can find that they are doing better. And, I think that’s the reason why the more pragmatic gradual democratic mode of reforms has not been a bad deal for India even though it leaves you with a state sector that is still very important in production and the financial sector and a regulatory system that is a big mess. On the other hand, we find that if we look at countries in Latin America they made a big leap towards getting rid of all these regulations and turning into market economies. They found their economies facing big uncertainties without generating the rewards in terms of higher investment and higher growth.

So yes, the world is a messy place and reforms that work are messy. When you look at what is going to work you end up with hybrid regimes and to that extent India is very much (one).

So being a hybrid economy is not such a bad thing?
We live in a second-best world. We shouldn’t compare what is happening to some idealized textbook world, where there are always different interests that work, and you can always take care of social problems and distributional issues through mechanisms that don’t interfere in your reform agenda or the growth agenda. But that’s not the kind of world we live in. And in the messy world in which we live, we will work out messy bargains, and we do this by taking those constraints into account, which after all is what democracies are all about. We are more likely to end up doing the right thing than simply overlooking those constraints and presuming that they don’t exist and making sort of big leaps into (the) unknown that sort of backlash and end up in unanticipated consequences.  

This interview was originally published in the Mint newspaper on 17 August 2011
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.

Foods and Drugs Capacity Building Project

Context
There was an increasing concern in the country about unsafe foods and their effect on the health of the population. Some of the specific issues included insufficient public awareness about food safety; weak enforcement of existing regulations on food safety; and inadequate capacity of food testing laboratories. As for the quality of drugs was concerned, the specific issues included insufficient consumer awareness; weak enforcement of existing regulations; and inadequate capacity of drug testing laboratories amongst others.

Project Development Objectives
The main objective of the Project was to improve the quality and safety of foods and drugs in India by strengthening the regulatory framework and incorporating components of consumer education and public-private partnerships.

### Foods and Drugs Capacity Building Project

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<td><strong>Approval Date:</strong></td>
<td>5 June 2003</td>
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<td><strong>Closing Date:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Risk to Development Outcome:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Overall Bank Performance:</strong></td>
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Main beneficiaries

Society at large. Increased safety and quality of foods and drugs would result in lower morbidity and premature mortality. The poor would especially benefit because they were more likely to be victims of poor quality foods.

Private sector, medium and small scale manufacturers would benefit from the opportunities for training and assistance in improving manufacturing processes and product quality.

Project components

- Policy Development, Program Coordination and Monitoring

Specific activities included:

Policy Development:
- Policy studies and reviews to underpin the formulation of policy and institutional reforms
- Workshops and consultations with various groups of stakeholders

Program Coordination
- Establishment and operation of a central Program Coordination Unit (PCU) Central Facilities and Staffing: Improvement of central physical facilities for food and drugs oversight, and related staffing.

Monitoring:
- Monitoring activities, including the implementation of household surveys to assess public perceptions and knowledge about quality and safety of foods and drugs, and the organization of independent audits of public and private laboratories.
- The establishment and operation of a computerized management information system to enhance information flows and coordination between the central and State regulatory agencies

- Food Safety

It consisted of activities to strengthen the government’s oversight and regulatory capacity for food safety at the central and State levels, to educate consumers on matters related to food safety, and to upgrade related skills in the private sector.

This component financed civil works, equipment, furniture, laboratory supplies, training, technical assistance, consultants, contracting of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and media agencies, and incremental operating and maintenance costs.

- Drugs Quality and Safety

This component was to strengthen the government’s oversight and regulatory capacity for ensuring drugs quality at the central and State levels, to educate consumers on matters related to drugs quality and safety, and to upgrade related skills in the private sector.

Achievement of Project Development Objectives (PDO)

The following achievements can be directly attributed to the project:
- Nine policy studies that covered various aspects of the food and drug related issues were delivered.
- The project contributed, through on-going policy dialogue, to the preparation and adoption of a modern Integrated Food Law which was enacted in August 2006, and the setting up of an autonomous Central Food Authority.
- Five Central Food Labs, eight State Food labs, one central drug lab and four State drug labs were newly constructed. Six Central food labs, five State food labs, one Central drug lab and seven State drug labs were renovated.
- With support from WHO and industry associations, Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) standards, harmonized with international Codes standards, were developed for the five core sectors dairy, meat & poultry, fruits & vegetables, hospitality sector and bakery products. HACCP standards were also developed for the 30 most popular food items being served by street food vendors.
- Since June 2005, revised Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) standards (Schedule M) became mandatory for all Indian drug manufacturers.
- The project facilitated establishment of India’s National Pharmacovigilance (NPV) Program, commissioned in November 2004.
- Under the program, the GOI established the Indian Pharmacopeia Commission (IPC).
Training in drug safety and quality was given to 2605 public and private sector personnel out of the planned 2625.

**Lessons Learnt**

- When starting a reform program in a difficult area such as improvement in food and drug quality and safety, it is prudent to be less ambitious in what can be achieved in the first operation and to build capacity for implementing reforms over the long term.
- Being the first of its kind in the Bank, the project was challenging in its innovative features and scope. The project required continuing attention to policy and institution building at the Central and State levels, as well as interacting effectively with a wide range of stakeholders. An Economic and Sector Work (ESW) study or an Analytical and Advisory Activity (AAA) to identify the problems in the sector and also confirm whether there was sufficient commitment, interest, and ownership on the part of the central government and participating states, would have been advisable.
- It would have been more realistic to limit the scope of the project to a few states, which would have given the Bank and the Central government an opportunity to collect implementation experiences and better demonstrate impact.
- Capacity building for complex regulatory functions needs a well coordinated approach.
- Standards for implementation of the food and drug laws in the States should be defined and harmonized.

India is achieving remarkable economic growth. However, its growth in quality of human capital and scientific research lags. This has become a barrier for continued economic growth, productivity and competitiveness. Also, overcoming major development challenges, such as power, environment, water management, and transportation require solutions from applied scientific and technological research. In the past, the Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science produced the vast majority of such research. Despite its high quality, this remained insufficient for a country of India’s size.

In response, India’s Ministry of Human Resource Development with the World Bank initiated the...
Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP) to produce high quality technical professionals and increase research through reforms in the technical education system.

A recent impact study summarizes the findings of the first phase of TEQIP’s impact.

Nine-Fold Increase in Research for Participating Institutions: According to the report, there has been a nine-fold increase in research for participating institutions. Participating national and state institutions achieved a 945 percent increase in published peer-reviewed research from 2000 to 2009. This growth created a broader base for science and technology knowledge production across the country.

Strong Progress in Research in State-level Institutions: There has been strong progress in research in state-level institutions in TEQIP – both public and private, the report says.

New Cluster of Institutions Break into the Research Arena: TEQIP helped over 20 institutions take up research and thereby start a culture of research-based education. While strengthening the strong institutions is important, the majority of India’s 3,000 engineering colleges are purely teaching institutions. TEQIP assisted some of those institutions with incentives, capacity and state support to introduce a research culture. This in particular helped lesser known institutions.

Increase in Quality of Research for National Institutes of Technology Participating in TEQIP: Nationally and internationally, more people are citing research conducted at the national institutes of technology.

How Did TEQIP help?

Through competitive funding, each participating institution implemented a set of reforms that promoted academic and administrative autonomy. As a result, 60 percent of the supported institutions obtained substantial academic autonomy by 2009. This bottom-up approach empowered the institutions to improve curriculum, teaching, and assessment, according to the demand for skills and newest research. TEQIP also invested heavily in faculty development, such as participation in national and international conferences, and financed necessary purchase of modern labs and research instruments. Facilitation and monitoring by directors, state and central governments and the Bank, was also critical to acknowledge and reward the efforts of faculty undertaking research.

Contributed Saori Imaizumi, Consultant, South Asia and Andreas Blom, Senior Education Economist, South Asia
Recent Project Approvals

Capacity Building for Urban Development Project

The World Bank has approved a US$60 million credit for capacity building of select Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), which is expected to improve their skills for better urban management and reduce urban poverty.

The Project is part of Government of India’s (GoI) larger vision for urban development as envisaged under programs like the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) and the Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY), the GoI’s flagship urban development programs.

The Project will help states and ULBs (at least 20 in the initial phase) improve systems for financial management; urban planning; service delivery and better governance.

It will also build the capacity of states and ULBs to recognize and incorporate innovative programs and best practices; diagnose urban poverty; and prepare poverty alleviation strategies in ULBs.

Recent Project Signings

National Rural Livelihoods Project

The Government of India and the World Bank have signed a Credit Agreement of US$1 billion (approximately Rs. 4,600 crores) for the National Rural Livelihoods Project (NRLP). The Project will strengthen the implementation of the Government of India’s newly launched National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM), one of the world’s largest poverty reduction initiative aiming to reach 350 million people or almost a quarter of India’s population, with an outlay of approximately US$ 6.5 billion.

The NRLP will help scale up the successes of past livelihoods initiatives to other lagging regions of the country. Under the aegis of the NRLM, the NRLP will now support specific additional investments in 12 states with a high number of poor people. These states, namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal have the highest number of absolute poor and account for almost 85 percent of India’s rural poor.

Vishnugad Pipalkoti Project

The World Bank today signed a US$ 648 million loan agreement with THDC India Ltd (THDC) to build the Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project on the Alaknanda River in Uttarakhand, which is expected to generate an estimated 1,665 million kilowatt-hours of electricity each year to help relieve India’s chronic power shortage.

The 444 Megawatt Vishnugad Pipalkoti Project will provide a valuable addition of peaking power to India’s Northern Grid, which faces severe power shortages at high-consumption times. The electricity generated from the Project will be supplied to the states of Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir.

The Project will also help reduce India’s greenhouse gas emissions by 1.6 million tons each year, compared to a thermal plant of the same capacity.

The agreements were signed by Mr Venu Rajamony, Joint Secretary, Department of
Economic Affairs, on behalf of the Government of India; Mr Deepak Sarwal, General Manager, THDC; S. D. Sharma, Additional Resident/Investment Commissioner on behalf of the Government of Uttarakhand; and Mr Roberto Zagha, Country Director for India on behalf of the World Bank.

World Bank financing will help build project infrastructure that includes a 65-meter diversion dam near Helang village in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand to create a small reservoir in the Alaknanda River; a 13.4-kilometer headrace tunnel to carry the water to an underground powerhouse near Haat village to generate the power and; a 3 km-tailrace tunnel that will take all the diverted water back to the river.

Events

**WORKSHOP**
The Creation of Inclusive Cities in India
7-8 June 2011 • New Delhi

To develop a “vision” for inclusive Indian cities, identify priorities and potential policy directions, a workshop called The Creation of Inclusive Cities in India was jointly convened in New Delhi on June 7-8, 2011, by the Self Employed Women’s Association of India (SEWA), the Indian Institute for Human Settlements, the UK government’s DFID and the World Bank. Discussions centred around the following themes:
- Vision and Policy Landscape
- Urban Planning
- Urban Employment and Livelihoods
- Government Programs
- Vulnerability, Unintended Consequences and Safeguards for Promoting Inclusion.

Participating in the discussions, Roberto Zagha, Country Director for the World Bank in India said: “The economics of land in urban areas is at the heart of the problem in the management of cities. Constraints imposed through regulation and under-investment make real estate unreasonably costly. While the effects cut across all income groups, they hurt the poor the most by making it very difficult for them to afford decent shelter.”
India has experienced remarkable growth over the past decade and now has the fourth largest economy in purchasing power parity terms. It is home to 15 percent of the world’s population. India has also made progress on most of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and has invested resources generated from growth into programs to deliver services to the poor. Poverty is widespread in India with 42 percent of the population, or 456 million people, subsisting on less than US $1.25 per day. India’s large share of youth population provides a window of opportunity for high growth and poverty reduction – the demographic dividend.

Economic progress and greater investment in human capital of women will not necessarily translate into better reproductive outcomes if women lack access to reproductive health services. It is thus important to ensure that health systems provide a basic package of reproductive health services, including family planning.
increased selection in three countries each. In the second stage, the quantity of liquefied petroleum gas consumed increased with rising household expenditure and decreasing price of liquefied petroleum gas in every country. Urban residence increased and engagement in agriculture decreased liquefied petroleum gas consumption. Surveys in Albania, Brazil, Mexico, and Peru, which did not report quantities, were also examined by calculating quantities using national average prices. Although fuel prices faced by individual households could not be tested, the findings largely supported those from the first six countries. Once the education levels of men and women were separately accounted for, the gender of the head of household was not statistically significant in most cases across the ten countries. Where it was significant (five equations), the sign of the coefficient was positive for men, possibly suggesting that female-headed households are burdened with unmeasured economic disadvantages, making less cash available for purchasing liquefied petroleum gas.

WPS 5708
Does female reservation affect long-term political outcomes? Evidence from rural India
By Klaus Deininger, Songqing Jin, Hari K Nagarajan and Xia Fang

Although many studies have explored the impacts of political quotas for females, often with ambiguous results, the underlying mechanisms and long-term effects have received little attention. This paper uses nation-wide data from India spanning a 15-year period to explore how reservations affect leader qualifications, service delivery, political participation, local accountability, and individuals’ willingness to contribute to public goods. Although leader quality declines and impacts on service quality are often negative, gender quotas are shown to increase the level and quality of women’s political participation, the ability to hold leaders to account, and the willingness to contribute to public goods. Key effects persist beyond the reserved period and impacts on females often materialize only with a lag.

WPS 5693
Disaster risk financing and contingent credit: A dynamic analysis
By Daniel Clarke and Olivier Mahul

This paper aims to assist policy makers interested in establishing or strengthening financial strategies to increase the financial response capacity of developing country governments in the aftermath of natural disasters, while protecting their long-term fiscal balance. Contingent credit is shown to increase the ability of governments to self-insure by relaxing their short-term liquidity constraints. In many situations, contingent credit is most effectively used to facilitate risk retention for middle layers, with reserves used for bottom layers and risk transfer (for example, reinsurance) for top layers. Discussions with governments on the optimal use of contingent credit instruments as part of a sovereign catastrophe risk financing strategy can be guided by the output of a dynamic financial analysis model specifically developed to allow for the provision of contingent credit, in addition to reserves and/or reinsurance. This model is illustrated with three country case studies: Agricultural production risks in India; tropical cyclone risk in Fiji; and earthquake risk in Costa Rica.

South Asia Publications
Capitalizing on the Demographic Transition: Tackling Noncommunicable Diseases in South Asia
By Michael Maurice Engelgau, Sameh El-Saharty, Preeti Kudesia, Vikram Rajan, Sandra Rosenhouse and Kyoko Okamoto
Price: $25.00
Directions in Development English; Paperback; 208 pages Published June 2011 by World Bank

This book looks primarily at cardiovascular disease (CVD) and tobacco use since they account for a disproportionate amount of the Non-Communicable Disease (NCD) burden – the focus is strategic, rather than comprehensive. The goal of this book is to encourage countries to develop, adopt, and implement effective and timely country and, where appropriate, regional responses that reduce both population-level risk factors and the NCD burden.

Other Publications
Impact Evaluation of Small and Medium Enterprise Programs in Latin America and the Caribbean
Edited by Gladys Lopez-Acevedo and Hong W. Tan
Price: $20.00
English; Paperback; 144 pages Published April 29, 2011 by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8775-7 SKU: 18775

Governments are motivated to support SMEs both because they make up the majority of industrial enterprises and contribute substantially to GDP, employment and earnings, and because SMEs are thought to be weaker than their larger counterparts. Few governments, however, have evaluated their SME programs rigorously so there is little empirical basis for rational allocation of resources to the well performing programs. The paucity of empirical evidence from
rigorous impact evaluations also presents problems for multi-lateral and bilateral donors in deciding whether or not to provide lending or aid for such policy interventions to promote SME development. This study evaluates SME programs in four Latin American countries to gain insights into which programs perform better than others, and just as important, why. These countries – Mexico, Chile, Colombia and Peru – cover a wide range of enterprise support programs, including training, innovation and technology upgrading, quality control, market development, export promotion and network formation. Broadly comparable panel data on enterprises is used to investigate the net impacts of these SME interventions.

By World Bank
Price: $35.00
Global Development Horizons
English; Paperback; 180 pages
Published June 2011
by World Bank
SKU: 18692
This book focuses on three major international economic trends: the shift in the balance of global growth from developed to emerging economies, the rise of emerging-market firms as a force in global business, and the evolution of the international monetary system toward a multicurrency regime.

Challenges to Enterprise Performance in the Face of the Financial Crisis: Eastern Europe and Central Asia
Price: $25.00
World Bank Studies
English; Paperback; 144 pages
Published June 2011
by World Bank
SKU: 18800
In the period just before the financial crisis, a number of elements, such as access to finance, skills and education of labor, and infrastructure emerged as important obstacles to enterprise growth. This report explores the impact of these constraints on firm performance in 29 Eastern European and Central Asian countries. The results show that enterprises in the region face varying levels of pressure depending on their features, location, resources directly accessible to them, and characteristics of country governance and regulatory frameworks. The report takes stock of enterprise sector performance along these three key dimensions near the end of two decades of the transition process.

Financial Management Information Systems: 25 Years of World Bank Experience on What Works and What Doesn’t
By Cem Dener, Joanna Watkins and William Leslie Dorotinsky
Price: $20.00
World Bank Studies
English; Paperback; 158 pages
Published April 2011
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8750-4
SKU: 18750
Since 1984, the World Bank has financed 87 Financial Management Information System (FMIS) projects in 51 countries totaling over US $2.2 billion, of which US $938 million was for FMIS related information and communication technology (ICT) solutions. This study presents the World Bank’s experience with these investment operations to share the achievements and challenges observed, and provide guidance for improving the performance of future projects. The findings of this report are primarily based on the 2010 FMIS Database, which includes 55 closed and 32 active FMIS projects implemented between 1984 and 2010 (7 pipeline projects are also analyzed in some sections). The data was gathered primarily from internal World Bank documents and sources, and complemented with interviews with project teams.

Trade Finance during the Great Trade Collapse
Edited by Jean-Pierre Chauffour and Mariem Malouche
Price: $39.95
Trade and Development
English; Paperback; 410 pages
Published June 2011
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8748-1
SKU: 18748
On September 15, 2008, Lehman Brothers, the fourth largest U.S. investment bank filed for bankruptcy. Global credit markets tightened. Spreads skyrocketed. International trade plummeted by double digits. Banks were reportedly unable to meet the demand from their customers to finance their international trade operations, leaving a trade finance “gap” estimated at around US$25 billion. Governments and international institutions felt compelled to intervene based on the information that some 80-90 percent of
world trade relies on some form of trade finance. As the recovery unfolds, the time has come to provide policy makers and analysts with a comprehensive assessment of the role of trade finance in the 2008-09 great trade collapse and the subsequent role of governments and institutions to help restore trade finance markets.

Getting the Most Out of Free Trade Agreements in Central America

Edited by J. Humberto Lopez and Rashmi Shankar
Price: $39.95
Directions in Development: DID – Trade
English; Paperback; 456 pages
Published June 2011 by World Bank
SKU: 18712

Central America has put the promotion of international trade at the center of its development agenda. Over the past years the region has witnessed the successful conclusion of negotiations for a significant number of free trade agreement, most notably the Dominican Republic-Central America Free Trade Agreement (DR-CAFTA) with the US and the Association Agreement (AA) with the European Union signed in May 2010. The priority given to international trade by Central America is unsurprising. Trade is generally perceived as being both beneficial for growth and a means for advancement for developing countries.

A key message that emerges from the study is that promotion of international trade will depend on the ability of countries to create an enabling policy and institutional environment; one that will stimulate trade flows as well as the growth impact of these flows, while ensuring that growth is inclusive and sustainable.

Private Health Sector Assessment in Mali: The Post-Bamako Initiative Reality

Mathieu Lamiaux, Francois Rouzaud and Wendy Woods
Price: $20.00
World Bank Working Papers 212
English; Paperback; 128 pages
Published June 2011 by World Bank
SKU: 18535

Under its Health in Africa Initiative, IFC intended to conduct a country assessment of the private health sector in Mali, working in close collaboration with the World Bank and the Government of Mali. The Core objective of the Mali Country Assessment Report was to work closely with the Government of Mali and Development partners to develop recommendations for a reform program to strengthen the existing policy framework for the public-private interface in the health sector and to improve the delivery of health related goods and services for all Malians.

The Global HIV Epidemics among Men Who Have Sex with Men (MSM)

By Chris Beyrer, Andrea L. Wirtz, Damian Walker, Benjamin Johns, Frangiscos Sifakis and Stefan D. Baral
Price: $35.00
Directions in Development: DID – Human Development
English; Paperback; 400 pages
Published May 2011 by World Bank
SKU: 18726

This volume presents the first global economic analysis undertaken to explore the emerging epidemics of HIV among men who have sex with men in low-and middle-income countries. Using a scenario-based approach, the book reviews the available data to investigate and characterize these epidemics and propose evidence-based and rights affirming responses.

The book uses a mathematical model to assess the potential country-level impact of interventions, focusing primarily on Kenya, Peru, Thailand, and Ukraine as examples. In all four countries, greater investment in prevention, treatment, and care for men who have sex with men is shown to improve overall HIV epidemic control.

From Farm to Firm: Rural-Urban Transition in Developing Countries

By Nora Dudwick, Katy Hull, Roy Katayama, Forhad Shilpi and Kenneth Simler
Price: $30.00
Directions in Development
English; Paperback; 252 pages
Published May 26, 2011 by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8623-1
SKU: 18623

The book uncovers vast inequalities, whether between two regions of one country, between rural and urban areas, or within cities themselves. The authors find little evidence to suggest that these inequalities will automatically diminish as countries develop; empirical and qualitative analysis suggests that spatial divides are mainly a function of country conditions, policies and institutions. By implication, policymakers must take active steps to
ensure that rural-urban transition results in shared growth. Spatially unbiased provision of health and education services is crucial to ensuring that the benefits of transition are shared by all. But connective infrastructure and targeted interventions also emerge as important considerations, even in countries with severely constrained fiscal and administrative capacity. The authors suggest steps for navigating the tricky political economy of land reforms. And they alert readers to potential spillover effects that mean that policies designed for one space can have unintended consequences on another.

Risk-Based Tax Audits: Approaches and Country Experiences
Edited by Munawer Sultan Khwaja, Rajul Awasthi and Jan Loeprick
Price: $20.00
Directions in Development
English; Paperback; 136 pages
Published June 2011
by World Bank
SKU: 18754
This book serves as a toolkit on risk-based audits and brings together country experiences for implementing risk-based audit systems.

Accountability through Public Opinion: From Inertia to Public Action
Edited by Sina Odugbemi and Taeku Lee
Price: $45.00
Directions in Development
English; Paperback; 534 pages
Published May 2011
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8505-0
SKU: 18505
This book states that accountability is a matter of public opinion. Governments will only be accountable if there are incentives for them to do so – and only an active and critical public will change the incentives of government officials to make them responsive to citizens' demands. Accountability without public opinion is a technocratic, but not an effective solution.

In this book, more than 30 accountability practitioners and thinkers discuss the concept and its structural conditions; the relationship between accountability, information, and the media; the role of deliberation to promote accountability; and mechanisms and tools to mobilize public opinion. A number of case studies from around the world illustrate the main argument of the book: Public opinion matters and an active and critical public is the surest means to achieve accountability.

Barriers to Asset Recovery: An Analysis of the Key Barriers and Recommendations for Action
By Kevin Stephenson, Larissa Gray and Ric Power
Price: $30.00
Directions in Development
English; Paperback; 200 pages
Published June 20, 2011
by World Bank
SKU: 18660
It is estimated that the proceeds of crime, corruption and tax evasion represent between $1 trillion and $1.6 trillion per year, with half coming from developing countries. Proceeds are typically transferred abroad and hidden in foreign jurisdictions, thus requiring international cooperation. Various international conventions and agreements require international cooperation on this issue, in particular the United Nations Convention against Corruption; however, only $5 billion in stolen assets have been repatriated over the last 15 years.

This enormous gap reveals that significant barriers continue to impede asset recovery despite the commitments taken by governments, civil society and the private sector. Drawing on the experience of practitioners with hands-on experience, the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative launched this study to identify the barriers to stolen asset recovery internationally, provide brief analysis of the impact of these barriers, and propose recommendations for overcoming these obstacles.

Cities and Climate Change: Responding to an Urgent Agenda
Edited by Daniel Hoornweg, Mila Freire, Marcus J. Lee, Perinaz Bhada-Tata and Belinda Yuen
Price: $30.00
Directions in Development
English; Paperback; 324 pages
Published June 2011
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8493-0
SKU: 18493
This volume comprises a collection of papers prepared and presented at the World Bank's Fifth Urban Research Symposium, as part of the World Bank Group’s strategy to share and encourage research oriented to urban issues and bridge these academic results with the pressing needs of developing cities. The selected papers included in this book combine analytical pieces and theoretical insights with best practices from around the world. Specific case studies include New Orleans in the context of a fragile environment, a framework to include poverty aspects in the cities and climate change discussion, a contribution to measure the impact of cities and their GHG emissions.
Cities and Climate Change is the first title in the World Bank’s new Urban Development Series. The Series discusses the challenge of urbanization and what it will mean for developing countries in the decades ahead, and aims to delve more substantively into the core issues framed by the World Bank’s 2009 Urban Strategy, Systems of Cities: Harnessing Urbanization for Growth and Poverty Alleviation.

A Decade of Aid to the Health Sector in Somalia 2000–2009

By Emanuele Capobianco and Veni Naidu
Price: $15.00
English; Paperback; 58 pages
Published June 2011 by World Bank
SKU: 18769

This study reviews trends in aid provided to the health sector in Somalia over 2000–2009. It is a testimony to the commitment of donors and implementers who have relentlessly tried to improve the dire health situation of millions of Somalis.

The key conclusion of this study is that donors’ funding for public health in Somalia over the past decade could have been used more strategically. Better coordination among donors, local authorities, and implementers is now needed to avoid the mistakes of the past and to ensure that priority setting for future interventions is more evidence based and more results oriented.

Private Health Sector Assessment in Ghana

By the World Bank
Price: $20.00
English; Paperback; 98 pages
Published April 2011 by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8624-8
SKU: 18624

The private health sector in Ghana is a large and important sector in the market for health-related goods and services. However, little has been documented concerning the size and configuration of private providers and their contribution to health sector outcomes. With better information about the size, scope, distribution, and constraints of private actors, Ghana’s public policy makers could engage more effectively with the private sector. The scope of the Ghana study involved assessing the role of its private sector in the overall health system; considering the potential of the private sector to play a greater role; and identifying ways to improve the public-private interface to increase equity, access, and efficiency in the health system.

The Human Resources for Health Crisis in Zambia: An Outcome of Health Worker Entry, Exit, and Performance within the National Health Labor Market

By Christopher Herbst, Monique Vledder, Karen Campbell, Mirja Sjöblom and Agnes Soucat
Price: $20.00
World Bank Working Papers 214: Africa Human Development Series
English; Paperback; 96 pages
Published April 2011 by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8761-0
SKU: 18761

Despite reporting some health gains since the 1990s, health outcomes remain poor in Zambia and it will be very challenging to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals by 2015. This paper compiles recent evidence on the Zambian health labor market and provides some baseline information on Human Resources for Health (HRH) to support the government address its HRH challenges. In addition, the paper analyzes the available evidence on the national health labor market to better understand the number, distribution, and performance of HRH in Zambia. The paper also explains HRH outcomes by mapping, assessing, and analyzing pre-service education and labor market dynamics and well as the core factors influencing these dynamics.

Opportunities in Dam Planning and Management: A Communication Practitioner’s Handbook for Large Water Infrastructure

By Leonardo Mazzei, Lawrence J.M. Haas and Donal T. O’Leary
Price: $25.00
English; Paperback; 158 pages
Published June 2011 by World Bank
SKU: 18216

This Handbook offers ‘how to’ ideas to help infrastructure practitioners identify good practice improvements in communication, starting with the World Bank’s own expanding portfolio of dam projects. In-depth case studies prepared for this Handbook show the considerable scope, value added, and many practical reasons to link governance, sustainability, and communication aspects at all stages of the project cycle.
Improving communication in dam planning and management not only achieves consensus on imbedding anti-corruption measures in projects but also builds multi-stakeholder partnerships that are fundamental to advance the wider development effectiveness of large dams and creates synergy to combat poverty with sustainable infrastructure provision.

**Africa’s ICT Infrastructure: Building on the Mobile Revolution**

By Mark D.J. Williams, Rebecca Mayer and Michael Minges

*Directions in Development*  
*English; Paperback; 308 pages*  
*Published June 2011 by World Bank*  
*ISBN: 978-0-8213-8454-1*  
*SKU: 18454*

The book reviews the rapid growth in networks and the emergence of the mobile phone as a part of everyday life in Africa. It also tracks the policy and regulatory changes that have driven this growth: the liberalization of markets, the establishment of effective competition and the emergence of institutions to regulate the sector.

It analyzes how the investment in the sector has been financed and how the structure of the market has changed since the liberalization process started. It looks at the role of both private and public institutions as sources of financing for the sector and charts the emergence of investors from developing countries in leading the expansion of the sector across the region. In the context of these successful sector reforms, *Africa’s ICT Infrastructure* addresses one of the key questions facing regulators and policy makers: how far will this process go in delivering universal access to telecommunications services? By adopting an innovative new spatial modeling approach, the authors have mapped existing mobile network coverage in Sub-Saharan Africa and estimated the limits of commercially viable network expansion.

**Health Equity and Financial Protection: Streamlined Analysis with ADePT Software**

By Adam Wagstaff, Marcel Bilger, Zurab Sajaia and Michael Lokshin

*World Bank Training Series*  
*English; Paperback; 192 pages*  
*Published May 2011 by World Bank*  
*ISBN: 978-0-8213-8459-6*  
*SKU: 18459*

During the past 20 years, an increasingly standardized set of tools have been developed to analyze equity in health outcomes and health financing. This book and the accompanying software democratize the conduct of such analyses, offering an easily accessible guide to equity analysis in health without requiring sophisticated data analysis skills.

This book provides a step-by-step guide to the use of ADePT for the quantitative analysis of equity and financial protection in the health sector. It also elucidates the concepts and methods used by the software and supplies more detailed, technical explanations.

**Finance Health Care in East Asia and the Pacific: Best Practices and Remaining Challenges**

By John C. Langenbrunner and Aparnaa Somanathan

*Directions in Development*  
*English; Paperback; 352 pages*  
*Published June 2011 by World Bank*  
*ISBN: 978-0-8213-8682-8*  
*SKU: 18682*

The book emphasizes the need for high-quality, well-funded health systems that generate sustainable financing to ensure optimal health outcomes and guaranteed financial protection. Adequate funding, however, will not be enough. Systems will need to manage and spend funds wisely. It reviews best practices and remaining challenges related to every function of health financing both within countries and across East Asia and Pacific countries.
A Guide to the World Bank

3rd Edition
By World Bank
Price: $24.95
English; Paperback;
280 pages
Published June 2011
by World Bank
SBN: 978-0-8213-8545-6
SKU: 18545
For the first time, this Guide is published with a companion World Bank at a glance App, which offers readers a wealth of information about the Bank Group at one’s fingertips while also keeping readers up to date on Bank Group activities.

Assessing Sector Performance and Inequality in Education: Streamlined Analysis with ADePT Software

By Emilio Porta, Gustavo Arcia, Kevin Macdonald, Sergiy Radyakin and Misha Lokshin
Price: $29.95
World Bank Training Series
English; Paperback;
214 pages
Published June 2011
by World Bank
SKU: 18458
This book gathers in one volume all the information needed to use ADePT Edu, the software platform created by the World Bank for the reporting and analysis of education indicators and education inequality. It includes a primer on education data availability, an operating manual for the software, a technical explanation of all the education indicators generated, and an overview of global education inequality using ADePT Edu.

The Political Economy of Decentralization Reforms: Implications for Aid Effectiveness

By Kent Eaton,
Kai-Alexander Kaiser and
Paul J. Smoke
Price: $20.00
Directions in Development
English; Paperback;
116 pages
Published June 2011
by World Bank
SKU: 18840
This volume presents a framework designed to help international development partners consider the relevance of political economy issues in support to decentralization and local government reform. The intention is neither to advocate decentralization in general or in any particular form, nor to presume or privilege any particular decentralization objective. Instead, the purpose is to document the potential value of better understanding how (primarily national and intergovernmental) political and institutional dynamics do or could affect the scope for realizing decentralization reforms aligned with commonly advocated service delivery, governance, and poverty reduction goals.

Meeting the Balance of Electricity Supply and Demand in Latin America and the Caribbean

By Rigoberto Ariel Yépez-García, Todd M. Johnson and Luis Alberto Andrés
Price: $25.00
Directions in Development: DID – Energy and Mining
English; Paperback;
210 pages;
Published June 2011
by World Bank
SKU: 18819
This book discusses the critical issues for the power sector considering a baseline scenario to 2030 for countries and sub-regions. Among these critical issues are the demand for electricity, the total new supply of electric generating capacity needed, the technology and fuel mix of the generating capacity, and the CO2 emissions of the sector. Under modest GDP growth assumptions, the demand for electricity in Latin America and the Caribbean would more than double by 2030. The analysis suggests that under any economic scenario, it will be challenging for the Region to meet future electricity demand.

The report shows that meeting the demand for electricity in Latin America and the Caribbean can be achieved by not only building new generating capacity by the expansion of hydropower and natural gas, but by relying on an increased supply of non-hydro renewables, expanding electricity trade, and making use of supply and demand-side energy efficiency to lower the overall demand for electricity.


Edited by Jean-Pierre Chauffour and Jean-Christophe Maur
Price: $49.95
Trade and Development
English; Paperback;
532 pages
Published June 2011
by World Bank
SKU: 18643
This volume presents a framework designed to help international development partners consider the
This handbook offers an introduction into the world of modern preferential trade agreements. It goes beyond the traditional paradigm of trade creation versus trade diversion to address the economic and legal aspects of the regulatory policies that are contained in today’s Preferential Trade Agreements (PTAs). The book maps the landscape of PTAs, summarizes the theoretical arguments, political economy, and development dimensions of PTAs, and presents the current practice in the main policy areas typically covered in PTAs.

Youth Employment and Skills Development in the Gambia

By Nathalie Lahire, Richard Johanson and Ryoko Tomita Wilcox
Price: $20.00
World Bank Working Papers 217
English; Paperback; 128 pages
Published July 2011 by World Bank
SKU: 18811

This paper aims to better understand youth employment outcomes in the Gambia in the hope of crafting more sound and responsive policies in this sector. The first part of this paper analyzes how youth spend their time. The second part reviews and analyzes the technical and vocational education and training sector. It also provides recommendations on how the sector can be made more responsive to the needs of youth in the light of the findings from the first part of the paper. The information and analysis from this paper can assist the government of Gambia in making informed decisions on how education and skills development can improve youth employability and productivity.

Barriers to Trade in Services in the CEFTA Region

By Borko Handjiski and Lazar Sestovic
Price: $15.00
World Bank Studies
English; Paperback; 56 pages
Published July 2011 by World Bank
SKU: 18799

The Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) was concluded among the countries of Southeastern Europe with the aim to promote further trade integration. While recent literature on trade in the CEFTA region has focused on analyzing trade in goods, the purpose of this book is to identify the remaining barriers to trade in services among the CEFTA countries.

The Little Data Book on Private Sector Development 2011

Price: $15.00
World Development Indicators
English; Paperback; 244 pages
Published July 2011 by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8861-7
SKU: 18861

The Little Data Book on Private Sector Development 2011 is one of a series of pocket-sized books intended to provide a quick reference to development data on different topics. It provides data for more than 20 key indicators on business environment and private sector development in a single page for each of the World Bank member countries and other economies with populations of more than 30,000. These more than 200 country pages are supplemented by aggregate data for regional and income groupings.

The Little Data Book on External Debt 2011

By World Bank
Price: $15.00
English; Paperback; 152 pages
Published July 2011 by World Bank
SKU: 18858

This book provides a quick reference for users interested in external debt stocks and flows, major economic aggregates, key debt ratios, and the currency composition of long-term debt for all countries reporting through the Debtor Reporting system.

The Little Data Book on Information and Communication Technology 2011

By World Bank
Price: $15.00
World Development Indicators
English; Paperback; 240 pages
Published July 2011 by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8860-0
SKU: 18860

This Little Data Book presents at-a-glance tables for over 213 economies showing the most recent national data on key indicators of information and communications technology (ICT), including access, quality, affordability, efficiency, sustainability, and applications.
The World Development Indicators CD-ROM contains time series data for more than 200 economies from 1960-2009, single-year observations, and spreadsheets on many topics. It contains more than 1,000 country tables and the text from the World Development Indicators 2011 print edition.

The Windows based format permits users to search for and retrieve data in spreadsheet form, create maps and charts, and fully download them into other popular software programs for study or presentation purposes.

Special Economic Zones in Africa: Comparing Performance and Learning from Global Experiences

By Thomas Farole
Price: $35.00
Directions in Development: DID – Trade
English; Paperback; 324 pages
Published February 2011 by World Bank

This book provides an analysis of Special Economic Zones Programs (SEZ) in Sub-Saharan Africa. It is the result of detailed surveys and case studies conducted during 2009 in 10 developing countries, including six in sub-Saharan Africa. The book provides quantitative evidence of the performance of SEZs, and of the factors which contribute to that performance, highlighting the critical importance not just of the SEZ itself but of the wider national investment climate in which it functions.

Toward Better Infrastructure: Conditions, Constraints, and Opportunities in Financing Public-Private Partnerships in Select African Countries

By Riham Shendy, Zachary Kaplan and Peter Mousley
Price: $15.00
World Bank Studies
English; Paperback; 96 pages
Published July 2011 by World Bank

Examining innovative ways to address Africa’s infrastructure deficit is at the heart of this analysis. Africa’s infrastructure stock and quality is among the least developed in the world, a challenge that significantly hinders economic development. It is estimated that the finance required to raise infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) to a reasonable level within the next decade is at US$93 billion per year, with two-thirds of this amount needed for capital expenditures. With the existing spending on infrastructure being estimated at US$45 billion per annum and after accounting for potential efficiency gains that could amount to US$17 billion, Africa’s infrastructure funding gap remains around US$31 billion a year. One approach to address this challenge is by facilitating the increase of private provision of public infrastructure services through public-private partnerships (PPPs). The study is structured around the most inhibiting constraints to developing PPPs, as shared by all six countries.

States and Trends of the Carbon Market 2011

By Olga Christyakova, Martin Lawless and Damien Meadows
English; Available on-line; 78 pages
Published June 2011 by World Bank
Report No. 63270

The global carbon market stagnated even as the global economy stabilized and began a tentative recovery in 2010. The carbon market growth halted at a particularly inopportune time: 2010 proved to be the hottest on record, while emission levels continued their seemingly inexorable rise. In the end, however, the year may be remembered most for the political opportunities that arose, yet were ultimately failed to materialize. This report covers many of the issues facing the carbon market today.

The report includes the results from a market sentiment survey conducted by the World Bank’s Carbon Finance Unit. The report provides a summary of some national and regional mitigation measures being implemented, including important Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) from some major emitters.

Carbon Finance for Sustainable Development: 2010 Annual Report

By Isabel Hagbrink, Lorraine Sugar, Shahyar Niakan and Inge Pakulski
English; Available on-line; 102 pages
Published by World Bank
Report No. 63623

The report says the World Bank is steadfast in helping countries pursue their climate change mitigation
and adaptation efforts, despite the lack of clarity on a climate regime beyond 2012 and a global economic slowdown. From its perspective, climate change and development are unequivocally linked. The work tackles these global issues from multiple angles, covering a broad spectrum of interventions that promote sustainable development. The carbon finance unit at the World Bank approaches sustainable development from a unique perspective, facilitating climate change mitigation action through carbon markets.

### India Publications

- **World Bank launches e-Institute**

Sanjay Pradhan, Vice President of the World Bank Institute, shares his insights on how the e-Institute initiative can turn ideas into action, enhance collaboration with regional and national centers of excellence, and enrich the global Knowledge Bank. [http://einstitute.worldbank.org/ei/](http://einstitute.worldbank.org/ei/)

### India Project Documents

#### National Dairy Support Project

- **Date**: 28 July 2011
- **Project ID**: P107648
- **Report No.**
  - AB6495 (Project Information Document)
  - AC6231 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)
  - E2826 (Environmental Assessment)
  - IPP515 (Indigenous Peoples Plan)

#### Vocational Training Improvement Project

- **Date**: 21 July 2011
- **Project ID**: P099047

#### Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project

- **Date**: 13 July 2011
- **Project ID**: P097985
- **Report No.**
  - 63236 (Procurement Plan) NPMU (Vol.1)
  - 63236 (Procurement Plan) works, goods and consultancy (Vol.2)
  - 63119 (Procurement Plan 6 Vol.)

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**World Bank Opens Financial Data with Launch of Web Pilot**

What do client governments, NGOs, bloggers, researchers, and application developers have in common? For one, they share a common demand for easier access to the World Bank’s financial data and better packaged financial information.

The World Bank Finances website ([finances.worldbank.org](http://finances.worldbank.org)), the newest addition to the World Bank’s open data website, addresses this demand, and presents publicly accessible data related to the Bank’s financials available in a social, interactive, visually compelling, and machine-readable format.

The launch is the latest addition to the World Bank’s effort to make its work more open and accountable.

World Bank Finances features datasets that cover portions of the Bank’s investments, the assets it manages on behalf of global funds, and the Bank’s own financial statements. The current list of datasets is expected to grow rapidly, as the Bank monitors usage patterns and feedback to determine the specific datasets to be published next.

In addition to accessing pre-packaged numbers and charts, visitors to World Bank Finances can draw on raw, unvarnished data to generate their own visuals to save, download, or embed into their own reports or websites or share with their social networks. For example, client governments, NGOs, bloggers, researchers, and application developers can interact with, manipulate, and share the data featured on World Bank Finances for their own unique needs and purposes.
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