New Additions to the Public Information Center

JANUARY 2007
New Additions to the Public Information Center

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70 Lodi Estate
New Delhi - 110 003
Tel: 011-2461 7241
Fax: 011-2461 9393
Internet: www-wds.worldbank.org
Email: hbabalasubramanian@worldbank.org

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India Publications

An analysis of recurrent costs of the free ART program of the Government of India
By Indrani Gupta, Mayur Trivedi and Subodh Kandamuth

South Asia Human Development Sector Series, No. 18
Available on-line
English Paperback
51 pages
Published July 2006
Working Paper Series

The potential accessibility of antiretroviral drugs at reduced cost and the emergence of largescale Antiretroviral Treatment (ART) programs in other developing countries, spurred India to launch its own free antivretroviral treatment (ART) program in April 2004. While many countries have attempted costing of their national program on ART, India did not have any economic or financial estimates of how much it actually costs to run the free ART program, if all sources of spending are included. This study was undertaken with the aim of coming up with preliminary estimates of the recurrent financial cost of the ART program.

India Policy Research Working Papers

WPS4069

Partially awakened giants: Uneven growth in China and India
By Shubham Chaudhuri and Martin Ravallion

The paper examines the ways in which recent economic growth has been uneven in China and India and what this has meant for inequality and poverty. Drawing on analyses based on existing household survey data and aggregate data from official sources, the authors show that growth has indeed been uneven geographically, sectorally, and at the household level and that this has meant uneven progress against poverty, and an increase in income inequality.
The paper then examines why growth was uneven and why this should be of concern. The discussion is structured around the idea that there are both “good” and “bad” inequalities – drivers and dimensions of inequality and uneven growth that are good or bad in terms of what they imply for both equity and long-term growth and development. The authors argue that the development paths of both China and India have been influenced by, and have generated, both types of inequalities and that while good inequalities – most notably those that reflect the role of economic incentives have been critical to the growth experience thus far, there is a risk that bad inequalities–those that prevent individuals from connecting to markets and limit investment and accumulation of human capital and physical capital–may undermine the sustainability of growth in the coming years.

The authors argue that policies are needed that preserve the good inequalities – continued incentives for innovation and investment – but reduce the scope for bad ones, notably through investments in human capital and rural infrastructure.

**WPS4059**

**The impact of policies to control motor vehicle emissions in Mumbai**

By Akie Takeuchi, Maureen Cropper and Antonio Bento

This paper examines the impact of measures to reduce emissions from passenger transport, specifically buses, cars, and two-wheelers in Mumbai. These include converting diesel buses to compressed natural gas (CNG), as the Indian Supreme Court required in Delhi, which would necessitate an increase in bus fares to cover the cost of pollution controls.

The authors model an increase in the price of gasoline, which should affect the ownership and use of cars and two-wheelers, as well as imposing a license fee on cars to retard growth in car ownership. The impact of each policy on emissions depends not only on how the policy affects the mode that is regulated, but on shifts to other modes. The results suggest that the most effective policy to reduce emissions from passenger vehicles – in terms of the total number of tons of PM10 (particulate matter that measure less than or equal to 10 micrometers in aerodynamic diameter) reduced – is to convert diesel buses to CNG. The conversion of 3,391 diesel buses to CNG would result in an emissions reduction of 663 tons of PM10 a year, 14 percent of total emissions from transport.

In contrast, the results suggest the elasticities of emissions from transport with respect to a gasoline tax and a tax on vehicle ownership are -0.04 and -0.10 respectively. As a consequence, it would take substantial increases in the gasoline tax or vehicle ownership tax to produce reductions in emissions similar to the bus conversion program. These results, however, reflect the low shares of cars and two-wheelers in the Mumbai emissions inventory and need not apply to cities, such as Delhi, where these shares are higher.
A growing number of Chinese and Indian businesses active in Africa operate on a global scale, work with world-class technologies, produce products and services according to the most demanding standards, and foster the integration of African businesses into advanced markets. There are significant imbalances, however, in these emerging commercial relationships. These can be addressed through a series of reforms in all countries:

- “At-the-border” reforms, such as elimination of China and India’s escalating tariffs on Africa’s leading exports, and elimination of Africa’s tariffs on certain inputs that make exports uncompetitive
- “Behind-the-border” reforms in Africa, to unleash competitive market forces and strengthen its basic market institutions
- “Between-the-border” improvements in trade facilitation mechanisms to decrease transactions costs
- Reforms that leverage linkages between investment and trade, to allow African businesses to participate in global production networks that investments by Chinese and Indian firms can generate.

At Loggerheads?: Agricultural Expansion, Poverty Reduction, and Environment in the Tropical Forests

By World Bank
Price: $ 28.00
English Paperback
304 pages
Published November 2006
ISBN: 0-8213-6735-8
SKU: 16735

Despite the vast number of books and reports on tropical deforestation, there’s confusion about the causes of forest loss and forest poverty, and the effectiveness of policy responses.

At Loggerheads seeks to describe ways to reconcile pressures for agricultural expansion in the tropics with the urgent needs for both forest conservation and poverty alleviation. It diagnoses the causes and impacts of forest loss and the reasons for the association of forests and poverty. It looks at how policies – modulated by local conditions – act simultaneously on deforestation and poverty, creating tradeoffs or complementarities, depending on the situation.

The report brings to the surface problems that impede adoption of favourable policies, describing institutional and technological innovations that might help overcome these impediments.

Liberalization and Universal Access to Basic Services: Telecommunications, Water and Sanitation, Financial Services, and Electricity

By OECD, World Bank
Price: $ 72.00
English Paperback
276 pages
Published November 2006
by OECD, World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-6900-8
SKU: 16900

Access to basic services plays an important role in both individual well-being and a country’s economic development. For this reason, general availability of these services to citizens – regardless of income level and geographic location – has generally been viewed as an important public policy goal. A major challenge for developing countries today is to ensure that achieving greater efficiency through liberalization goes hand in hand with the pursuit of social goals.

Building on a recent groundbreaking OECD/World Bank seminar, this volume explores whether and how trade liberalization can contribute to achieving universal service goals and the types of complementary policies required. It focuses on experiences in four sectors – telecommunications, water and sanitation, financial services, and electricity.

The unique multi-sector perspective taken in this book, together with the national case studies, yield insights which can help countries promote their universal access goals. A horizontal assessment also helps determine how far the current services negotiations in the WTO, under the General Agreement on Trade in Services, can aid the attainment of universal service goals.

People and Power: Electricity Sector Reforms and the Poor in Europe and Central Asia

By Julian A. Lampietti, Sudeshna Ghosh Banerjee and Amelia Branczik
Price: $ 25.00
English Paperback
256 pages
Published November 2006
SKU: 16633

Empirical insights on household behavior and electricity consumption patterns in this book reveal that, in Europe and Central Asia, the erosion of tariff-based subsidies has disproportionately affected the poor, while direct transfers through social benefit systems have often been inadequately targeted. The book suggests alternative strategies for achieving cost-recovery in the electricity sector in a socially and politically acceptable manner, providing lessons that are equally relevant for other utilities and regions.
Reforming Agricultural Trade for Developing Countries
(Vol. 1): Key Issues for a Pro-Development Outcome of the Doha Round;
(Vol. 2): Quantifying the Impact of Multilateral Trade Reform

By Alex F. McCalla and John Nash
Price: $ 80.00
English Paperback 362 pages
Published November 2006
ISBN: 0-8213-6496-0 SKU: 16496

Developing countries have much greater leverage in the Doha Round negotiations, due at least in part to their large and growing share of world trade. Nonetheless, it remains to be seen whether this influence will be translated into a final agreement that is truly more development-friendly. Volume 1 takes up select issues of importance to developing countries, including the implications of the concept of the multifunctionality of agriculture, the impact on market access of sanitary and phytosanitary regulations, the role of special and differential treatment for developing countries in the negotiations, and what lessons can be learned from previous trade reform experiences. The second volume presents several different approaches to modeling the effects of the outcome of the Doha negotiations, and investigates why these (and other) modeling efforts produce such divergent results.

Enhancing Agricultural Innovation: How to Go Beyond the Strengthening of Research System

By World Bank
Price: $ 25.00
English Paperback 184 pages

Enhancing Agricultural Innovation evaluates real-world innovation systems and assesses the usefulness of the concept in guiding investments to support knowledge-intensive, sustainable agricultural development. A typology of innovation systems is developed; strategies to guide investments for strengthening innovation capacity are drawn up; and concrete interventions options defined.

In its conclusions, the book emphasizes the importance of mechanisms for collaboration and interaction. Intermediary organizations, innovation councils, farmer organizations, and other means to strengthen collaboration are central to creating the exchange of knowledge and perspectives that will convert knowledge into valuable new social and economic products and services.

Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers: Principles and Practice

Edited by Anwar Shah and Robin Broadway
Price: $ 35.00
English Paperback
624 pages
Published August 2006

The design of intergovernmental fiscal transfers has a strong bearing on efficiency and equity of public service provision and accountable local governance. This book provides a comprehensive one-stop window/source of materials to guide practitioners and scholars on design and worldwide practices in intergovernmental fiscal transfers and their implications for efficiency, and equity in public services provision as well as accountable governance.

Bolivia: Public Policy Options for the Well-being of All

Edited by Marcelo M. Giugale, Connie Luff and Vicente Fretes-Cibils
Price: $ 50.00
English Paperback
568 pages

Bolivia’s challenges with regard to policy are multiple, deep and multifaceted, and as such they require integral proposals. The book tries to cover these challenges in their different dimensions and presents options for better growth – creating jobs, with benefits for all, and without corruption and with civic participation. The design and implementation of all these options, simultaneously or in the short and medium-term, is not feasible; and from here blooms options.
The accurate presentation of a country’s pension system and the comparison of pension systems across countries are crucial parts of policy analysis and reform. This is equally valid for high-income countries as it is for low- and middle-income countries. *Pensions Panorama* provides a compendium of facts and analysis that should inform policy making and public debate about retirement-income systems around the world. Reforming pensions is a central policy issue for all countries; it is challenging and controversial because it involves long-term planning by governments that face numerous short-term pressures.

*Pensions Panorama* combines rigorous analysis with a clear, easy-to-understand presentation of empirical results. While the author does not advocate any particular kind of pension system or type of pension reform, the analysis presented can inform debates on retirement-income systems. A core concern is social sustainability, which involves the future adequacy of pension benefits, the impact of pension reforms on income distribution among older peoples, and the means to combat old-age poverty.

The book examines in detail Chile’s efforts to build a sound regulatory framework for the payout phase, concluding that a market for annuities and other retirement instruments can be built from a low base, while also identifying the reform agenda that policy makers need to implement to maximize benefits for their retiring populations.

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**Natural Resources, Neither Curse nor Destiny**

*Edited by Daniel Lederman and William F Maloney*  
Price: $ 30.00  
English Paperback  
392 pages  
Published October 2006 by Stanford University Press, World Bank  
SKU: 16545

*Natural Resources: Neither Curse nor Destiny* brings together a variety of analytical perspectives, ranging from econometric analyses of economic growth to historical studies of successful development experiences in countries with abundant natural resources. The evidence suggests that natural resources are neither a curse nor destiny. Natural resources can actually spur economic development when combined with the accumulation of knowledge for economic innovation. Furthermore, natural resource abundance need not be the only determinant of the structure of trade in developing countries. In fact, the accumulation of knowledge, infrastructure, and the quality of governance all seem to determine not only what countries produce and export, but also how firms and workers produce any good.

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**Infrastructure in Latin America and the Caribbean: Recent Developments and Key Challenges**

*By Marianne Fay and Mary Morrison*  
Price: $ 25.00  
English Paperback  
144 pages  
Published October 2006  
SKU: 16676

Many Latin American and Caribbean countries have spent too little on transport systems, water, sanitation, and electricity, which has hampered growth, competitiveness, and poverty reduction. Governments, overestimating the promise of private sector participation, tried to off-load too much responsibility for infrastructure financing and management, especially in the 1990s. The result has been dashed hopes, insufficient improvement in public services, and a widespread backlash against...
privatization. Nonetheless, progress has been made and important lessons learned.

*Infrastructure in Latin America and the Caribbean* explores the extraordinary transformations that have shaped infrastructure in the region over the past 15 years. It delves into the need for appropriate and responsible investment in infrastructure; examines the crucial role that governments must play in infrastructure financing, oversight, and provision; and encourages efforts to appropriately engage the private sector. In addition, it emphasizes the need for infrastructure policy to be sensitive to the social and political context.

**Emerging Capital Markets and Globalization: The Latin American Experience**

By Augusto De la Torre and Sergio Schmukler

Price: $ 30.00

English Paperback

220 pages

Published October 2006

ISBN: 0-8213-6543-6

SKU: 16543

Back in the early 1990s, economists and policymakers had high expectations about the prospects for domestic capital market development in emerging economies, particularly in Latin America. Unfortunately, they are now faced with disheartening results. Stock and bond markets remain illiquid and segmented. Debt is concentrated at the short end of the maturity spectrum and denominated in foreign currency, exposing countries to maturity and currency risk.

Capital markets in Latin America look particularly underdeveloped when considering the many efforts undertaken to improve the macroeconomic environment and to reform the institutions believed to foster capital market development. The disappointing performance has made conventional policy recommendations questionable, at best.

*Emerging Capital Markets and Globalization* analyzes where we stand and where we are heading on capital market development in emerging economies, particularly in Latin America.

**The State of State Reforms in Latin America**

Edited by Eduardo Lora

Price: $ 35.00

English Paperback

460 pages

Published October 2006 by Stanford University Press , World Bank

ISBN: 0-8213-6575-4

SKU: 16575

Latin America suffered a profound state crisis in the 1980s, which prompted not only the wave of macroeconomic and deregulation reforms known as the Washington Consensus, but also a wide variety of institutional or “second generation” reforms. *The State of State Reform in Latin America* reviews and assesses the outcomes of these less studied institutional reforms.

This book examines four major areas of institutional reform: a) political institutions and the state organization; b) fiscal institutions, such as budget, tax and decentralization institutions; c) public institutions in charge of sectoral economic policies (financial, industrial, and infrastructure); and d) social sector institutions (pensions, social protection, and education). In each of these areas, the authors summarize the reform objectives, describe and measure their scope, assess the main outcomes, and identify the obstacles for implementation, especially those of an institutional nature.

**Aid that Works: Successful Development in Fragile States**

By World Bank

Price: $ 30.00

English 320 pages

Published October 2006

ISBN: 0-8213-6201-1

SKU: 16201

Recent research on aid-effectiveness shows that significant obstacles in fragile states – like insecurity, poor governance and weak implementation capacity – usually prevent aid from achieving the desired results. This study investigates the attributes and effectiveness of donor-supported programs and projects that worked well under difficult conditions in fragile states.

Presented in this study are nine development initiatives in six less developed countries – Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Timor Leste and Uganda. The cases show that development initiatives, which engage local communities and local level governments, are often able to have significant impact. However, for more substantial improvements to
take places, localized gains need to be scaled up either horizontally (other localities) or vertically (to higher levels). Given the advantages of working at the local level and the difficulty of working through mainstream bureaucratic agencies at higher levels in these countries, donors often prefer to create ‘parallel-agencies’ to reach out to larger numbers of beneficiaries. However, this may, in the long run, weaken the legitimacy of mainstream government institutions, and donor agencies may therefore choose to work as closely as possible with government officials from the beginning to build trust and demonstrating that new initiatives are non-threatening and help prepare the eventual mainstreaming of ‘parallel agencies’.

Four government failures are identified as the binding constraints to growth in Morocco:

- a rigid labor market;
- a taxation regime that represents a heavy burden for firms and an obstacle to hiring skilled human capital;
- a fixed exchange rate regime that has allowed regaining price stability, but, given existing rigidities in the labor market, does not favor international competitiveness; and
- an anti-export bias, featuring a still high level of trade protectionism despite recent progress in tariff reductions and the signing of several Free Trade Agreements.

In parallel, three market failures affect competitiveness and innovation: Information failures, coordination failures between the public and private sector, and training failures that rank the country among those with the lowest level of training offered by businesses.

African Development Indicators 2006: From the World Bank Africa Database

By World Bank
Price: $ 125.00
English 160 pages
Published September 2006
ISBN: 0-8213-6537-1

African Development Indicators and the World Bank Africa Database have undergone a transformation to provide you with all the data you will need on Africa. With more information in a smaller package and at a reduced price you will be able to keep abreast of Africa’s development changes.

The World Bank Africa Database single-user CD-ROM will be included with the book.

Fostering Higher Growth and Employment in the Kingdom of Morocco

Price: $ 25.00
English Paperback
124 pages
Published September 2006

This book identifies the binding constraints to growth of Morocco. It applies an innovative procedure known as "growth diagnostic" and has a central finding. The Moroccan economy suffers from a slow process of structural transformation for achieving higher growth, especially for its exports that face unfavorable external shocks arising from competitor countries in the main markets for Moroccan exports. This process of so-called “productive diversification” requires that Morocco enhance its competitiveness.


The World Bank has prepared a special section online with useful information related to the upcoming India Economic Summit 2006 - hosted by the World Economic Forum in partnership with the Confederation of Indian Industry in Delhi.

Please visit this page for easy access to data and reports covering:
- Knowledge-Based Industries
- Managing India’s Growth
- Infrastructure Development
- Risk Management: HIV/AIDS in India

To access this information, visit: http://www.worldbank.org/indiawef2006
### India Project Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uttar Pradesh Third District Primary Education Project</td>
<td>30 November 2006</td>
<td>P050667</td>
<td>ICR164 (Implementation Completion Report and Results Report)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Resources Management Project</td>
<td>15 November 2006</td>
<td>P090768</td>
<td>AC2550 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumbai Slum Electrification Scheme</td>
<td>10 November 2006</td>
<td>P101553</td>
<td>38039 (Project Information Document)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab State Road Sector Project</td>
<td>10 November 2006</td>
<td>P090585</td>
<td>37561 (Project Appraisal Document)</td>
<td>E1370 (Environmental Assessment)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gypcrete Rapidwall Building Material Project</td>
<td>30 November 2006</td>
<td>P091874</td>
<td>38053 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### World Bank Policy Research Working Papers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Working Paper</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WPS4099</td>
<td>Measuring and reducing the impact of corruption in infrastructure</td>
<td>By Charles Kenny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS4098</td>
<td>Does insurance market activity promote economic growth? Country study for industrial and developing countries</td>
<td>By Marco Arena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS4097</td>
<td>Road network upgrading and overland trade expansion in Sub-Saharan Africa</td>
<td>By Piet Buys, Uwe Deichmann and David Wheeler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS4096</td>
<td>Rural poor in rich rural areas: Poverty in rural Argentina</td>
<td>By Dorte Verner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS4095</td>
<td>Labor markets and income generation in rural Argentina</td>
<td>By Dorte Verner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS4094</td>
<td>Are lives a substitute for livelihoods? Terrorism, security, and U.S. bilateral imports</td>
<td>By Daniel Mirza and Thierry Verdier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS4093</td>
<td>International trade, security, and transnational terrorism: Theory and empirics</td>
<td>By Daniel Mirza and Thierry Verdier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS4092</td>
<td>Reducing distortions to agricultural incentives: Progress, pitfalls, and prospects</td>
<td>By Kym Anderson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WPS4091</td>
<td>An assessment of reform options for the public service pension fund in Uganda</td>
<td>By Tatiana Bogomolova, Gregorio Impavido and Montserrat Pallares-Miralles</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WPS4090
Development and the interaction of enforcement institutions
By Amrita Dhillon and Jamele Rigolini

WPS4089
The structural determinants of external vulnerability
By Norman V. Loayza and Claudio Raddatz

WPS4088
The impact of commodity price changes on rural households: The case of coffee in Uganda
By Maurizio Bussolo, Olivier Godart, Jann Lay and Rainer Thiele

WPS4087
Migration and remittances: Causes and linkages
By Yoko Niimi and Caglar Ozden

WPS4086
Patient satisfaction, doctor effort, and interview location: Evidence from Paraguay
By Jishnu Das and Thomas Pave Sohnesen

WPS4085
The economics of consanguineous marriages
By Ouy-Toan Do, Sriya Iyer and Shareen Joshi

WPS4084
Are there lasting impacts of aid to poor areas? Evidence from rural China
By Shaohua Chen, Ren Mu and Martin Ravallion

WPS4083
Water allocation strategies for the Kat Basin in South Africa: Comparing negotiation tools and game theory models
By Ariel Dinar, Stefano Farolfi, Fioravante Patrone and Kate Rowntree

WPS4082
Adult mortality and consumption growth in the age of HIV/AIDS
By Kathleen Beegle, Joachim De Weerdt and Stefan Dercon

WPS4081
Utilities reforms and corruption in developing countries
By Antonio Estache, Ana Goicoechea and Lourdes Trujillo

WPS4080
Finance and hunger: Empirical evidence of the agricultural productivity channel
By Stijn Claessens and Erik Feijen

WPS4079
Banking services for everyone? Barriers to bank access and use around the world
By Thorsten Beck, Asli Demirguc-Kunt and Maria Soledad Martinez Peria

WPS4078
Informality trends and cycles
By Norman V. Loayza and Jamele Rigolini

WPS4077
The composition of growth matters for poverty alleviation
By Norman V. Loayza and Claudio Raddatz

WPS4076
Contagion and firms’ internationalization in Latin America: Evidence from Mexico, Brazil, and Chile
By Yaye Seynaabou Sakho

WPS4075
The macro financing of natural hazards in developing countries
By Olivier Mahul and Eugene Gurenko

WPS4074
Cooperative game theory and its application to natural, environmental, and water resource issues 3: Application to water resources
By Irene Parrachino, Ariel Dinar and Fioravante Patrone

WPS4073
Cooperative game theory and its application to natural, environmental, and water resource issues 2:
By Stefano Zara, Ariel Dinar and Fioravante Patrone

WPS4072
Cooperative game theory and its application to natural, environmental, and water resource issues 1:
Basic theory
By Irene Parrachino, Stefano Zara and Fioravante Patrone

WPS4071
How are youth faring in the labor market? Evidence from around the world
By Jean Fares, Claudio E. Montenegro and Peter F. Orazem

WPS4070
Assessing job flows across countries: The role of industry, firm size, and regulations
By John Haltiwanger, Stefano Scarpetta and Helena Schweiger

WPS4069
Partially awakened giants: Uneven growth in China and India
By Shubham Chaudhuri and Martin Ravallion

WPS4068
Forests, biomass use, and poverty in Malawi
By Sushenjit Bandyopadhyay, Priya Shyamsundar and Alessandro Baccini

WPS4067
Learning levels and gaps in Pakistan
By Jishnu Das, Priyanka Pandey and Tristan Zajonc

WPS4066
A dime a day: The possibilities and limits of private schooling in Pakistan
By Tahir Andrabli, Jishnu Das and Asim Ijaz Khwaja

WPS4065
Beyond trade: The impact of preferential trade agreements on foreign direct investment inflows
By Denis Medvedev

WPS4064
Public infrastructure and growth: New channels and policy implications
By Pierre-Richard Agenor and Blanca Moreno-Dodson
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4063</th>
<th>Jointness in Bayesian variable selection with applications to growth regression</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Eduardo Ley and Mark F. J. Steel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4062</th>
<th>Growth before and after trade liberalization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Gonzalo Salinas and Ataman Aksoy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4061</th>
<th>Access to financial services in Zambia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Jose de Luna Martinez</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4060</th>
<th>Distributional effects of WTO agricultural reforms in rich and poor countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Thomas W. Hertel, Roman Keeney, Maros Ivanic and L. Alan Winters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4059</th>
<th>The impact of policies to control motor vehicle emissions in Mumbai, India</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Akie Takeuchi, Maureen Cropper and Antonio Bento</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4058</th>
<th>Learning through monitoring: Lessons from a large-scale nutrition program in Madagascar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Emanuela Galazo and Jeffrey Yau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4057</th>
<th>An essay on economic reforms and social change in China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Assar Lindbeck</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4056</th>
<th>Deposit insurance and banking reform in Russia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Modibo K. Camara and Fernando Montes-Negret</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4055</th>
<th>The investment climate in post-conflict situations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Rob Mills and Qimiao Fan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4054</th>
<th>Corporate governance and Shariah compliance in institutions offering Islamic financial services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Wafik Grais and Matteo Pellegrini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4053</th>
<th>Corporate governance and stakeholders’ financial interests in institutions offering Islamic financial services</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Wafik Grais and Matteo Pellegrini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4052</th>
<th>Corporate governance in institutions offering Islamic financial services: Issues and options</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Wafik Grais and Matteo Pellegrini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4051</th>
<th>The fiscal framework and urban infrastructure finance in China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Ming Su and Quanhou Zhao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4050</th>
<th>The demographic benefit of international migration: Hypothesis and application to the Middle Eastern and North African contexts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Philippe Fargues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4049</th>
<th>Trade reforms and welfare: An ex-post decomposition of income in Vietnam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Aylin Isik-Dikmelik</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4048</th>
<th>Services inputs and firm productivity in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence from firm-level data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Jens Matthias Arnold, Aaditya Mattoo and Gaia Narciso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Unraveling the worldwide pollution haven effect</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Jean-Marie Grether, Nicole A. Mathys and Jaime de Melo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4046</th>
<th>Migrant networks and foreign direct investment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Beata S. Javorcik, Caglar Ozden, Mariana Spatareanu and Cristina Neagu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4045</th>
<th>Urban infrastructure finance from private operators: What have we learned from recent experience?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Patricia Clarke Annez</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4044</th>
<th>Export promotion agencies: What works and what doesn’t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Daniel Lederman, Marcelo Olarreaga and Lucy Payton</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4043</th>
<th>Land leasing and land sale as an infrastructure-financing option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By George E. Peterson</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4042</th>
<th>Mobilizing urban infrastructure finance within a responsible fiscal framework: South African case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Philip van Ryneveld</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4041</th>
<th>Crime and violence in development: A literature review of Latin America and the Caribbean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Alessandra Heinemann and Dorte Verner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4040</th>
<th>Estimating the returns to education: Accounting for heterogeneity in ability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Harry Anthony Patrinos, Cris Ridao-Cano and Chris Sakellariou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WPS4039</th>
<th>A practitioner’s guide to intergovernmental fiscal transfers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>By Anwar Shah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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