

Reforming Power Markets in Developing Countries: What Have We Learned?



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This paper broadly follows the structure of the World Bank's Operational Guidance Note (OGN) for Public and Private Roles in the Supply of Electricity Services. Following the overview in chapter 1, the rest of chapter 2 sets out the techno-economic basis and the importance of political and institutional factors for reforming power markets in developing countries. Chapter 3 covers the current extent and outcomes of power market reform in developing countries. Chapter 4 covers enterprise restructuring and corporate governance, including the respective roles of state-owned enterprises and private enterprises in the provision of electricity services. Chapter 5 covers market structure, including restructuring power systems, the experience with independent power producers, and competition in the power market. Chapter 6 covers regulation of power markets. Chapter 7 covers ways that power market reform can support access and affordability to electricity services for the poor. The final chapter of the paper -- chapter 8 -- covers reform implementation, which complements the subjects covered by the OGN. The chapter covers three main aspects: (a) the challenges for implementing power market reform, including governments' roles and responsibilities in this endeavor; (b) the sequencing of power market reform; and (c) managing reform transition, especially the importance of starting conditions. The appendix to the paper examines the relevance of experience with power market reform in OECD countries for reform in developing countries.

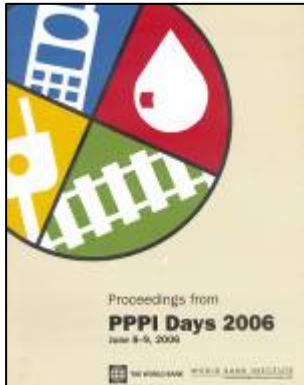
Post-Conflict Fund and Licus Trust Fund Annual Report

Corporate author: World Bank.

Since 1945, civil wars around the world have killed approximately 20 million people and displaced at least 67 million. In the past 15 years, 80 percent of the world's 20 poorest countries have suffered a major armed conflict. Many of these countries are locked in a vicious circle where poverty causes conflict and conflict causes poverty. Civil wars are the main obstacle to development and poverty reduction in many countries. In 1997, the World Bank established the Post-Conflict Fund (PCF) to enhance the Bank's ability to support countries in transition from conflict to sustainable peace and economic growth. In 2004, the LICUS Trust Fund (LICUS TF) was established to strengthen institutions, support early efforts at policy reform and build capacity for social service delivery in fragile states. Both the PCF and LICUS TF are administered by one Secretariat situated in the Conflict Prevention and Reconstruction Unit in the Social Development Department of the Sustainable Development Network. This paper, as the annual report for 2006, contains the following titles: facilitating transition in conflict-affected countries and fragile states; the PCF in action; LICUS highlights; learning from the field - PCF and LICUS projects; partnerships; and PCF and LICUS in numbers.



Proceedings from PPPI Days 2006



Personal author: World Bank Institute

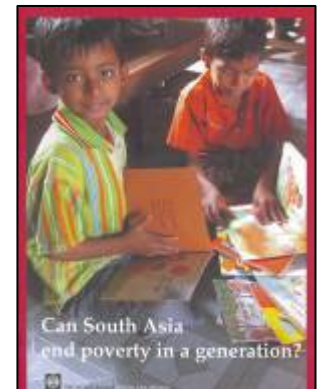
The purpose of this retreat was to figure out way and means to enhance the PPPI team spirit as well as its brand name recognition with internal (within the World Bank Group) and external clients.

Can South Asia End Poverty in a Generation?

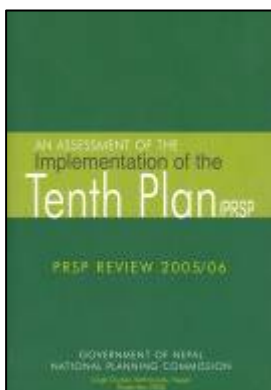
Subject category: World Bank

Corporate author: World Bank

Can South Asia - the second fastest growing region in the world today - end poverty in a generation? With 400 million people living in abject poverty, violent conflicts in Afghanistan, Nepal and Sri Lanka, corruption and confrontational politics in Bangladesh, and widespread ill-health and illiteracy especially in northern India and Pakistan, the challenge is daunting. But if South Asians can leverage their economic growth of almost 6 percent a year by using the political space that it creates to accelerate and sustain such growth, make it more inclusive, strengthen human development and improve governance, the region with the world's largest concentration of poor people can indeed end poverty in a generation.



An Assessment Of The Implementation of the Tenth Plan/PRSP



With the implementation of the PRSP/Tenth Plan in fiscal year (FY) 2002/03, the Government of Nepal is committed to bringing out an annual performance review of the plan to its people and to those who take keen interest in the development of Nepal. The plan was actually a Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) - centered Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) focusing on four strategically important areas, namely, broad-based sustained growth; improvement in the access and quality of infrastructure, social and economic services in the rural areas; targeted programmes for social and economic inclusion of the poor and marginalized communities; and good governance to improve service delivery, efficiency, transparency and accountability.

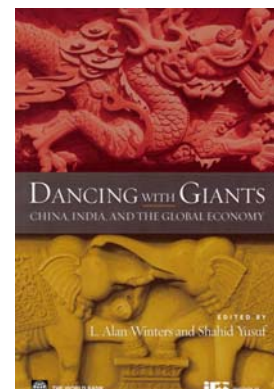
This report, therefore, is the fourth in the series of reports it has brought out annually. The present report presents the fourth year progress report of the plan as well as the achievements of the plan in the last four years of its implementation and the key issues that it confronted during its implementation. The detailed review of PRS implementation will be undertaken in the next year's progress report.

Dancing With Giants: China, India, And The Global Economy

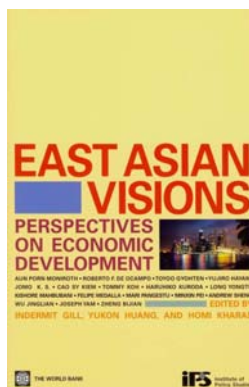
Personal author: Winters, L. Alan

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China is now the world's fourth largest economy and growing very fast. India's economic salience is also on the rise. Together these two countries will profoundly influence the pace and nature of global economic change. Drawing upon the latest research, this volume analyzes the influences on the rapid future development of these two countries and examines how their growth is likely to impinge upon other countries. It considers international trade, industrialization, foreign investment and capital flows, and the implications of their broadening environmental footprints. It also discusses how the two countries have tackled poverty, inequality and governance issues and whether progress in these areas will be a key to rapid and stable growth.



East Asian Visions: Perspectives on Economic Development



Personal author: Gill, Indermit

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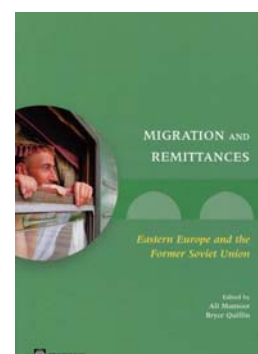
Despite the diversity in income levels, languages, culture, resource endowments, and political systems, the countries of East Asia are more integrated now than they have ever been. Goods, money, and ideas are being traded across the region. East Asia is redefining itself from a collection of disparate nations that looked mainly to markets in the west, to a more self-reliant, innovative, and networked region. Countries in this region are strengthening ties with each other and seeking more strategic partnerships with the rest of the world. East Asian Visions is a collection of essays that convey, firsthand, how some of the most influential thinkers in East Asia view these challenges. The writers are eminent policy makers, statesmen, and scholars. They write about how competition with the west has bred success; how crises in the region have provoked introspection; and how the rise of China is catalyzing change. Some of the themes that permeate these essays include: How can East Asia's growth success be explained? Can all countries benefit from China's success, or will some be crowded out? Will regional integration aid efficiency or will it become a source of vulnerability? How can East Asian countries deal with the growing domestic concerns such as inequity, slum pollution, and corruption?

Migration And Remittances

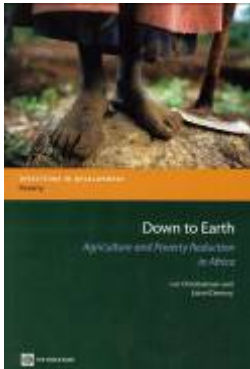
Personal author: Mansoor, Ali

Corporate author: The World Bank

Migration in Eastern Europe and Central Asia is relatively large by international standards, driven both by political factors (the 1990 collapse of the Soviet system, ensuing emergence of conflicts and new states, and opening of borders with Europe) and economic factors (abrupt economic deterioration and corresponding search for better employment and living conditions). The report analyzes the different kinds of migration as well as the policies on both sides of the equation to limit negative side effects (like emargination, criminal activities, and brain drain) and maximize positive ones (increased labor pool for services, remittances, return migration with improved human and financial capital).



Down to Earth: Agriculture and Poverty Reduction in Africa



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This book contributes to the debate about the role of agriculture in poverty reduction by addressing three sets of questions: Does investing in agriculture enhance/harm overall economic growth, and if so, under what conditions? Do poor people tend to participate more/less in growth in agriculture than in growth in other sectors, and if so, when? If a focus on agriculture would tend to yield larger participation by the poor, but slower overall growth, which strategy would tend to have the largest payoff in terms of poverty reduction, and under which conditions?

From Envisioning to Designing e-Development

Personal author: Hanna, K. Nagy
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"From Envisioning to Designing e-Development" presents a concrete case in bridging the gap between vision and actionable programs. It captures how Sri Lankans worked with local stakeholders and aid agency counterparts in moving from developing a shared vision of comprehensive e-development to designing a multiyear investment program, creating a national ICT agency, and piloting, implementing, and adapting the strategy.

