Birth is by far the greatest joy for a family. In India, especially in rural areas, the flowering of this joy is largely dependent on the timely availability of high quality obstetric and newborn care services. Ensuring this is a huge challenge for the country.

One state that has led the nation in building a strong foundation of public health services is Tamil Nadu. In rural areas, it has extended health services successfully through a network of District and Taluk level hospitals, Primary Health Centers and Health Sub-Centers.
Tamil Nadu has also been a trendsetter in the provision of maternal and neonatal care. The state has made major progress in improving maternal and child health (MCH) outcomes. According to the most recent National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3) carried out in 2005-2006, there has been 35 percent reduction in the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) from 48 deaths per 1,000 in 1999 to 31 deaths in 1,000 live births in 2006 although additional efforts are needed to bring Tamil Nadu’s IMR closer to its better-performing neighbors, such as Sri Lanka (IMR 18.8/1,000) and the state of Kerala (IMR is 14/1,000).

These improvements are in part due to a significant increase in overall vaccination coverage of children between 12 and 23 months. The overall nutrition status of children under age 3 has also improved, with an 18 percent reduction in underweight children.

**Maternal and infant health in Tamil Nadu**

Despite the fact that the state’s Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) continues to be 25 times higher than in developed countries, according to the Sample Registration System, MMR has decreased from 167 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1999 to 111 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2006.

All roads point to a new sunrise on Tamil Nadu’s rural horizon called CEmONC – The Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric & Newborn Care Services initiative. Launched in the year 2004 under the World Bank supported Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project (TNHSP), and implemented in three phases, CEmONC is a landmark initiative that aims at providing every kind of maternal and newborn care, responding to all emergency situations at any time, on any day. At least two hospitals in each district have been fully equipped to function as CEmONC Centers. The commitment is to ensure a level of access, facilities and expertise that will prevent any maternal or neonatal death.

“We have been working on the issue of maternal death for almost 15 years now. We felt that the issue had to be transported from the private domain to the public. That it should no longer be considered a private tragedy but a public scandal. That is what we set about doing. We said, let us look at what causes maternal death and how can we prevent it,” said Sheela Rani Chunkath.
The answer that emerged was that there were three kinds of delays which prevented pregnant rural women from receiving the timely treatment they needed in an emergency situation.

“The maternal death review gave a lot of information about the various delays. Delays at the family level, delays in getting the transport and delays in getting care at the facility level,” said Dr. Padmanabhan, former Deputy Director, Reproductive and Child Health, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Tamil Nadu.

**Making a success of CEmONC**

CEmONC provides a comprehensive solution to all these delays. To reduce the first delay, pregnant women and their family members continue to be sensitized to the advantages of institutional delivery, facilities available, need for regular antenatal checkups and early admission in case of emergency. More than 99.5 percent of deliveries in the state now take place in medical institutions.

For the second delay—lack of transport—the answer is the anytime any place ambulance service of the National Rural Health Mission which functions all over the state and can be summoned by dialing 108. Using this service, a woman anywhere in the state can reach a CEmONC center within half an hour.

“We have linked up the CEmONC services with the 108 emergency services – the emergency ambulance services which would take the pregnant mother in complicated labor to the nearest CEmONC center,” said Dr. Vijayakumar, Project Director of the Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project.

Besides the ambulance service, the core components of a CEmONC Centre, all of them fully equipped, well-maintained and open 24 hours, are – Obstetric and Pediatric Casualty; Operation theatre; Labor ward; antenatal, post natal and post operative wards; blood bank; neonatal ICU; lab, diagnostic and scan facilities. To maintain high standards of hygiene and stem the spread of infection, an effective system of color-coded bins has been put in place for management of bio-medical waste.

Adequate numbers of staff-specialists, nurses and paramedics—have been posted to the centers and trained in all CEmONC procedures.

“TNHSP has been instrumental in establishing a network of specialist emergency obstetric and neonatal care centers which service the entire population of the state. Beyond service delivery, the CEmONCs have institutionalized standardized human resource compliment;
skill upgradation methodologies; excellent quality of care; data systems; and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. This entire package has been catalytic in the enthusiastic uptake of CEmONC services by all representative populations in the state – especially the vulnerable groups,” said Preeti Kudesia, Senior Public Health Specialist, World Bank and former Task Team Leader of TNHSP.

For a mother-to-be, institutional care begins with antenatal registration and check-ups at the nearest Health Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre or hospital. PHC and HSC staff are trained to handle normal deliveries and in early recognition of complications for early referral to a CEmONC center.

“Pregnant women come for ANC from 12th week of pregnancy, with one check-up every month, I deliver babies day or night. I have all the facilities here and can do normal deliveries. If there is a problem, I refer the case to the Medical Officer. If it cannot be handled at the PHC, then they call 108 and refer it to a CEmONC,” said K.B. Kalaiarasi, Village Health Nurse, Health Sub Center.

With the patient on the way, the trained technician in the ambulance informs the CEmONC center of the case details, blood group and expected time of arrival. This is why the center is ready to receive the patient for immediate care, to the level of emergency surgery, if needed.

CEmONC Centers provide special care to HIV positive mothers, working with the Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission Program. Couples are counseled on the need to test for HIV, delivery in hospital and safety precautions.

“It is only because of all the counseling that I had my baby safely. Otherwise, I was thinking, I don’t want this baby...It was their treatment and counseling that comforted me and gave me the confidence that I could have my baby and make sure that he did not get HIV. I owe it all to the people here,” said an HIV positive mother.

The concerted effort to take CEmONC to vulnerable and isolated communities has resulted in a significant rise in the number of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe women availing of the 108 ambulance service and opting for institutional delivery.

From 66 in 2004, the number of designated CEmONC Centers will soon reach the target figure of 125. There will then be one CEmONC center for every 5 lakh population in the state. And the maximum time taken for a woman in labor to reach the nearest center will decrease – from half an hour to 15 minutes. Quality of CEmONC service is maintained through a rigorous certification process for each center, repeated every two years.

The article was contributed by the Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project team
Other unique features of the Project

Cardiovascular diseases prevention and treatment

Another major pilot intervention under this Project has been the prevention and treatment of cardiovascular diseases known as CVD. The crude mortality death rate due to cardiovascular diseases in Tamil Nadu is the highest in the country. A pilot project was carried out in two blocks in the districts of Sivaganga and Virudhunagar in Tamil Nadu between 2007 and 2009. The aim was to create awareness of the risk factors relating to cardiovascular diseases and an early detection and treatment of hypertension. Any person above the age of 30 years is screened for hypertension in the primary health center or a general hospital in these two districts.

Result: The awareness about CVD among the communities in the two districts has increased dramatically. More new cases being detected early, is a positive development for the community – it means that combative measures can be followed early-on. Plans are afoot to scale up this program to other districts in a phased manner.

Health Management Information Systems

Hospital Management Systems (HMS) is another important aspect of this Project. It helps to streamline the functioning of the hospital by automating processes and aiding proper management of data. All activities like registration of the patient to preparation of discharge summary, including online entry of diagnosis and prescription by the doctor as well as maintenance of drug inventory in pharmacies are managed through the HMS. Forty one hospitals across five districts are currently linked with the online system. Real time data is available 24x7 at these 41 hospitals.
Seize the moment: Now’s the time to reform rural health care in India

Several interventions under the rural health mission hold tremendous promise. But, their impact will remain limited if they are not accompanied by certain core reforms to introduce systems of accountability, says Rajiv Ahuja, Health Economist at the World Bank.

Most people agree that governments are responsible for providing their citizens with healthcare. What they don’t agree about is whether governments should just finance health care, while leaving its provision to the private sector, or whether they should provide that care as well?

But, it’s now time to put this old public vs. private debate aside because, let’s face it, there isn’t any good alternative to the public provision of health care, especially in India’s rural areas which don’t attract too many qualified private doctors.

Likewise, public-private partnerships to deliver rural health services have only been successful where special conditions have prevailed – such as strong commitment and leadership on the part of both the public and private partners. But, since these conditions are difficult to replicate across the vast expanse of the country, this doesn’t look like a viable option, certainly not for the foreseeable future.

 Appropriately then, India is now going ahead with renovating, up-grading, and expanding government rural health facilities, mostly under its 2005 National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).

So, the question we should now be asking is: how do we improve public health facilities in the rural areas, especially as, with increasing amounts of central funds going to them under the NRHM, we actually have a chance to improve things.

Let’s look at some of the interventions in the rural health mission: Primary health centers (PHCs) and community health centers (CHCs) are being renovated and upgraded;
health workers are being reposted and hired to work here; volunteers from the community have been selected and trained in almost every village; and the availability of essential drugs is improving. Importantly, rural health facilities are receiving substantial funds in the form of untied grants every year, which they can use flexibly.

These initiatives hold tremendous promise. But, their impact will remain limited if they are not accompanied by certain core reforms to introduce systems of accountability. For it is this accountability that will ultimately determine how well the public health centres deliver the services the people sorely need.

Let’s, for a minute, take a look at the situation on the ground in many rural health facilities in India. Drugs are often pilfered and diverted to the market, expensive medical equipment lies unused or unrepai red, doctors don’t show up at work every day or don’t discharge their duties as they should. But, in how many states are PHC/CHC doctors encouraged to report wrongdoings without a backlash for the whistleblower? In how many states do doctors have control over their junior staff or over their work environments enabling them to perform well? In how many states do contractual staff receive their salaries on time? In how many facilities are the hygiene levels high enough to keep their patients safe from re-infection? Clearly, the ‘business as usual’ approach will not deliver on the promises of the NRHM, no matter how much more money is targeted at the sector.

Instead, the situation calls for the professional management of public health facilities. Conditions would undoubtedly improve if the medical officer in-charge of a rural health facility was given far greater authority to function and, in return, was held responsible for providing health services of the requisite level to the people.

A precedent already exists in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. Here, as in other Indian states, government funding is based on inputs – such as the quantity of drugs supplied, the number of staff employed and salaries paid, the kind of medical equipment provided etc. But Tamil Nadu has succeeded where others have failed because it implements accountability mechanisms along with strict internal controls and oversight, both for the use of these inputs as well as for the delivery of services of the requisite standard.

Another approach is to link funding with performance. This includes: how many outpatients visited the facility, how many women delivered their babies in the institution, how many family planning operations were performed, and so forth. This is quite distinct from the conventional inputs-based approach where performance often takes a backseat. The biggest advantage of performance-based-financing is that those incharge of managing facilities have considerable freedom to organize themselves to achieve results. But, clearly, implementing this approach will take time, as it not only calls for a fundamental change of mindset, but also requires the breaking of new ground on the “how to” of doing so.

Now is also the time to introduce critical reforms because a number of new initiatives are being pioneered. For instance, a subsidized national health insurance scheme for the poor (RSBY) is spreading throughout the country. As this scheme progresses and competition between public and private providers for a share of this market intensifies, public health facilities will be forced to deliver – or wither away.

Much change is underway. But it remains to be seen if the health administrators and technocrats are sagacious enough to see this coming and speed up core reforms to meet the rapidly changing scenario. The know-how is available, it can be adapted to suit Indian conditions, but are they ready to actively go out and seek it? Much will hinge on how they decide to proceed.
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.

Madhya Pradesh District Poverty Initiatives Project

Context

Since the early 1950s, the Government of India (GOI) and most state governments had been implementing Anti-Poverty Programs (APPs) providing wage-employment, productive assets (such as land or animals), credit, and food security to the poor. For the most part, these programs were poorly targeted, inefficiently managed, and highly fragmented. The central and state governments were spending close to 6 percent of state gross domestic product (GDP) in rural development programs in Madhya Pradesh (MP). While this high level of expenditure targeted at rural areas demonstrates the degree of commitment to rural poverty alleviation, there were concerns regarding the effectiveness of these expenditures. The key issues included:

(i) proliferation of programs;
(ii) tied funds;
(iii) supply-driven investments;
(iv) high administrative costs; and
(v) complex procedures.
The Government of Madhya Pradesh (GOMP) had several key rural poverty alleviation programs championed since 1995, which tried to address some of the above problems.

The GOMP had identified lack of responsiveness and accountability of institutions as a key deterrent to poverty alleviation and rural development. The core strategy of the government to improve governance and delivery of public services was decentralization but obstacles stood in the way of this process and in the emergence of effective and inclusive rural governments.

**Objectives**

To improve opportunities for the poor and vulnerable, especially women, to meet their own social and economic development objectives in the poorest villages of 14 districts of the state. To achieve this, the Project would:

- create income security opportunities for the rural poor;
- empower active groups of disadvantaged people; and
- promote more effective, accountable and inclusive district and GPs (Gram Panchayats) and other local support and service organizations through village organizations.

**Beneficiaries**

The Project’s main beneficiaries included socially and economically disadvantaged people in MP. The Project sought to improve opportunities for the poor and the vulnerable, especially women by addressing:

- their capacity to act collectively; and
- their ability to effectively use social and economic infrastructure and services.

The expected major benefits to the rural poor participating in the Project included:

- increased incomes from greater access to productive assets (infrastructure, skills and resources);
- stronger organizations of disadvantaged groups; and
- improved ability to pressure village and district governments to become more responsive, accountable, effective and inclusive.

**Project Components**

The District Poverty Initiatives Project (DPIP) was implemented in 14 districts of Madhya Pradesh. The Project consisted of the following two components:

- **Community Investment**: The activities financed under this component were demand-driven sub-projects by Common Interest Groups (CIGs) either on their own, or through village organizations (Village Development Committees, Panchayats).

- **Institutional and Human Capacity Building**: The focus of this component was to develop self-reliant and self-managed community based organizations. The focus was on:
  - project administration;
  - human resource development;
  - communications;
  - formation and strengthening of organization; and
  - monitoring and learning.

**Achievements**

The Project’s interventions have enabled the poor and poorest households to acquire assets (especially livestock) and shift from wage employment to self employment. The poor and the poorest households have brought their fallow land under cultivation. There is a reduction in distress and contract migration, especially for women and children. There is also a reduction in debt burden and dependence on moneylenders. Community Interest Groups (CIG) have become a major credit supply institution with increased access to finance from commercial banks. The poor households are now perceived as clients by commercial banks.

1. **Thriving organizations of the poor, social mobilization and institution building**

The Project’s core investment was to support the formation of CIGs of the poor and to help them become self-managed, self-reliant, and sustainable institutions. This institutional arrangement has enabled the poor to access a range of services, resources and expertise from both public and private sector.
By the end of June 2008, the Project had reached more than 325,724 households (108 percent of completion target) in 2,817 villages (115 percent of completion target). A total of 47197 CIGs had been organized (467 percent of completion target). By the end of June 2008, 2,650 Village Development Councils (VDCs) had been registered and received village funds (Apna Kosh) totaling almost $8.3 million from CIGs to sustain activities after the Project. Communities contributed $6.2 million equivalent in cash towards sub-Project costs.

Keeping in line with the gender empowerment strategy and the tribal development strategy, the Project has been able to organize 16,093 (29 percent) sub-projects for women and 14,357 (26 percent) sub-Projects for scheduled tribes.

A total of 3,882 village infrastructure projects were set-up, which meant that the Project met its target to set-up on average at least one such investment in every village covered by the Project. Participation of tribal groups significantly exceeded the stated completion target of 6 percent.

2. Livelihood Diversification, Assets, Income and Consumption Expenditure Linkages. The CIG households have reaped the maximum benefit as a consequence of Project interventions. Although the differential of the increase in value of agricultural productivity over increase in irrigated land is roughly 50 percent across all households, the actual increase in productivity (149 percent) is much higher for CIG households because of the high order of increase in irrigated land (27 percent) as compared to non-CIG and non-Project households.

Changes in occupation pattern. There has been a significant all-round increase in the proportion of people engaged in agriculture as their main occupation. As a result of the performance of CIG households in agriculture, primarily due to the facilities provided by the Project, the order of increase has been highest for CIG households (from 26 percent to 60 percent), which in actual numbers become even steeper (about 64 percent) in terms of actual numbers, given the 30 percent increase in the number of households in the category in the impact survey period.

Ability to earn. The real incomes of Project beneficiaries (CIG households) have increased by 53 percent over the Project implementation period as compared to non beneficiaries in Project villages whose incomes increased by 24 percent; the real income growth of households in non-Project villages was only 15 percent.
Ability to spend. On average, CIG households have seen an 18 percent increase in average expenditure levels. Non-CIG households have registered a drop of one percent while non-project households curtailed their expenditures by up to nine percent. Since there has been a uniform increase in mean incomes across income quintiles in the case of CIG households, it is logical that the expenditure levels have increased at a higher rate for lower income quintiles (15 to 28 percent), while for the highest quintiles, there has actually been a decline in average expenditure levels of the order of three percent. Similar trends are to be observed in the expenditure patterns of non-CIG and non-project households across quintiles, with the exception that average expenditure has actually declined in the top quintiles of these two categories of households.

As far as the expenditure trends are concerned, CIG households, with an average 65 percent increase in incomes and 18 per cent in expenditure, are spending 56 per cent more on education, followed by food (30 percent) and house maintenance (27 percent).

Savings. The effect of the Project initiatives in the state is evident in the savings behavior of households. Even as households have realized savings across the board, the trend in savings is the most consistent for Project, and especially for CIG households. In CIG households, the increase in amount of savings realized by the lower income quintiles is much higher than those in the other categories, especially in comparison to non-project households.

Assets. Trends in household asset formation reveal an increased trend towards ownership of cycles and radios, mainly in the case of Project households – both CIG and non-CIG. The number of households owning assets has gone down in the non-project household category.

Asset formation patterns clearly demonstrate the influence of Project interventions. Even as the level of ownership of household assets in the state has increased across the board from baseline to the impact survey period, the order of increase is appreciably higher for CIG households as compared to the others.

Livestock holdings have come down across all households in the state. CIG households are the only category to have increased their livestock holdings (by 3 percent). Non-CIG households’ livestock holdings have declined by 12 percent, while those of non-Project households are down by 18 per cent.

Vulnerability and Coping. Amongst the CIG households, borrowings even by the lower quintiles show a drop of 6 to 10 percent. Project initiatives have facilitated the highest level of decrease in vulnerability for CIG households.

Distress Migration. Improved food security through the Project interventions and other livelihood impacts has significantly reduced distress migration which was a common feature in drought prone areas. In CIG households, distress migration was reduced from 30 percent to 14 percent.

Market Access. The Project made excellent progress in developing the Producer Company model for establishing market linkages for CIG investments, which converts such investments into a sustainable livelihood stream for the beneficiaries. All CIG members participating in these producer companies, were made shareholders of these companies and provided first call in getting the services provided by these companies. This made the initial investment made through the CIF both more productive and sustainable.
The producer companies are also benefiting the CIG members through timely and quality input supply, like seeds, at a lower than market rate, and providing an assured market for their produce. Hence the social benefits of these producer companies are much higher than what their own profitability shows. The Project promoted 16 such Producer Companies in the different districts covered by the Project. While a majority of these producer companies are involved in agricultural commodities, a selected few have also been formed in the non-farm sector, such as for poultry and milk marketing.

Jobs. The Project supported rural youth belonging to CIG member households with skills development, training, market scan and placement support in partnership with many private sector organizations and employers. About 1,350 youths have been selected for placement in various spinning mills, and 850 members have been trained and placed as security guards.

Lessons Learned

- Strong political commitment and continuity of project leadership are essential for the success of a project. In addition, flexibility built into the project design enables the project to use new information and learning to adapt the implementation to make them more effective in addressing problems faced by the poor, women, tribal and the marginal communities.

- To achieve better results and outcomes, a better alternative would be to enhance the focus on market linkages that provide income opportunities for beneficiaries. With this focus, the following steps should be pursued:
  - identify the partners and the products they need to buy;
  - develop agreements with the partners;
  - identify the skill gaps and give training to beneficiaries to fill up these gaps, and give them the right kind of materials; and
  - go for the production process with the help of partners, and sell the produces to the partners.

- Instead of operating stand-alone projects, it is better to make them as part and parcel of mainstream schemes so that the government can avail of all available resources.

- High standards in service – such as, administrative sanctions by Gram Sabha and technical sanction by districts, quick turn-around of subproject approvals, and quick release of funds to community bank accounts helped establish the credibility of the government and DPIP.

Project Design

- A poverty reduction project should focus more on building the capacity of rural communities rather than the capacity of
the government. This could be done, for example, by designing the project in terms of giving more responsibility to community members and community organizations from the very beginning.

- For a state like MP which has a limited capacity in natural resources, a project such as DPIP should be designed with a focus more on people and on creating opportunities for them to develop skills and professions, than on natural resources and agriculture.

- The role of private sector in playing an active role as a partner in Bank projects on livelihood and poverty alleviation needs to be looked into for future projects.

- Lack of access to different kinds of markets is a major reason for the poor to continue remaining in poverty. To overcome this constraint, several layers of group formation from the neighborhood level common interest groups to higher level aggregation, such as producer companies, are necessary if the full benefits of the productive assets with the poor are to be realized in a sustainable manner through linkage with input and output markets. This vertical integration of community models is also essential to achieve scale and realize opportunities lying in the modern market economy.

- The wealth ranking process—i.e., allowing villagers in a Gram Sabha to decide who are the poorest among them—worked very well and did not lead to conflict or controversy. The project also consistently targeted districts, blocks, and villages in line with its poverty objectives.

**Implementation**

- It is not realistic to expect a poverty reduction project such as MPDPIP to achieve its objectives within a five year time frame. Such projects should rather be implemented over a long-term horizon, say 10-15 years, so that the government can adopt a programmatic approach towards planning such programs.

- Enhancing the capacity and skills of project coordinators to manage projects through relevant training and exchange programs is important for effective project implementation. It will be important to provide them opportunities for sharing and cross-learning from the experience of other projects in the country.

- All manual and guidelines should be prepared at the beginning of the project itself and not after the project has started.

- A well written community operational manual which also describes the procurement rules and safeguards helps in ensuring smooth and efficient implementation and at the same time provides comfort level on fiduciary aspects.

- Capacity building should be given very high priority. Implementation of sub projects should start only after sufficient capacity building is achieved. Any attempt to fast track without proper foundation can result in manipulation and diluting project objectives.

- It is important to fill up vacant positions without too much delay, so that implementation is not affected due to shortage of staff.
Recent Project Signings

Mumbai Urban Transport Project 2A (MUTP 2A)

A Loan Agreement of $430 million equivalent for the Mumbai Urban Transport Project 2A (MUTP 2A) was signed by the representatives from the Government of India, the Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited (MRVC) and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Sudhaker Shukla, Director, Department of Economic Affairs on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. T. C. Benjamin, Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department on behalf of the Government of Maharashtra, Mr Pramod Chander Sehgal, Managing Director, on behalf of MRVC and Mr Jerome F. Chevallier, Acting Operations Adviser on behalf of the World Bank in India.

This loan is to further improve the suburban railway system in the Mumbai Metropolitan Region – one of the world’s largest urban centers with a population of 18 million in 2001.

Second Elementary Education Project

A Credit Agreement of $750 million equivalent for the Second Elementary Education Project will enable Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to expand activities related to increased access at upper primary level (grades 5-8), increase elementary level completion rates, and improve learning outcomes for the full elementary cycle (grades 1-8). The program is expected to help the hardest-to-reach children attend school. These include provision of teachers and the establishment, construction and extension of primary and upper primary schools and classrooms in districts where access is still an issue. This additional financing was signed by representatives from the Government of India and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Dr. Anup K. Pujari, Joint Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India, and Mr. Roberto Zagha, Country Director, World Bank, India.

Andhra Pradesh Water Sector Improvement Project

A Loan Agreement of $450.60 million equivalent for the Andhra Pradesh (AP) Water Sector Improvement Project was signed by the representatives from the Government of India, Government of Andhra Pradesh and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Mr Anup K. Pujari, Joint Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India, Mr Aditya Das, Secretary, Irrigation and Command Area Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Ms Giovanna Prennushi, World Bank’s Acting Country Director in India.

The AP Water Sector Improvement Project is designed to strengthen the State’s institutional capacity for multi-sectoral planning, development and management of its water resources. It seeks to improve irrigation service delivery on a sustainable basis to increase productivity of irrigated agriculture in the Nagarjuna Sagar Scheme (NSS), a large multipurpose water project which generates hydro power, supplies water for industries, rural and urban drinking water and irrigation water to about 0.9 million hectare area.

Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project and Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project

Loan and Credit Agreements worth $286.15 million were signed between the Government of India and the World Bank for two projects aimed at supporting India’s agenda of integrating environmental and ecological safeguards into its growth strategy.

Mr. Jairam Ramesh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests, attended the signing of the Agreements for the $64.15 million Capacity Building for Industrial Pollution Management Project and the $222 million Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project. Dr. Anup Pujari, Joint Secretary of the Department of
Economic Affairs in the Ministry of Finance, signed the Agreements on behalf of the Government of India, and Mr. Roberto Zagha, Country Director for India, on behalf of the World Bank.

Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

A Credit Agreement of $150 million equivalent for the ongoing Karnataka Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project was signed today by the representatives from the Government of India, the Government of Karnataka and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Mr Anup K. Pujari, Joint Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India, Mr P. Ravi Kumar, Principal Secretary, Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Department, Government of Karnataka and Mr Ben Eijbergen, Sector Coordinator, Infrastructure and Lead Transport Specialist, World Bank, India.

This additional finance is part of a long-term program of World Bank support to the Government of Karnataka’s efforts to increase rural communities’ access to improved and sustainable drinking water and sanitation services. Since 1993, two participatory Bank-supported projects have already helped villagers in 4,166 villages of 23 districts plan, build and operate their own water supply systems.

The additional finance will help scale up the ongoing Second KRWSS project (approved in 2001) to another 1,650 villages, allowing an additional four million people to get access to efficient and reliable water supply.

West Bengal Institutional Strengthening of Gram Panchayats Project

A Credit Agreement of $200 million equivalent for the West Bengal Institutional Strengthening of Gram Panchayats Project was signed today by the representatives from the Government of India, the Government of West Bengal and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Mr Anup K. Pujari, Joint Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India; Mr Trilochan Singh, Principal Secretary, Panchayats & Rural Development Department, Government of West Bengal, and Mr N. Roberto Zagha, World Bank Country Director in India.

This Project is designed to support the Government of West Bengal’s efforts to increasingly devolve functions and funds to Panchayati Raj Institutions with the aim of improving the effectiveness of basic services in rural and peri-urban areas, where most of the poor in the state reside.
Second Technical/Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project

A Credit Agreement of $300 million equivalent for the Second Technical/Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project (TEQIP) was signed by the representatives from the Government of India and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Mr Anup K. Pujari, Joint Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India and Mr Roberto Zagha, World Bank Country Director in India.

TEQIP is a partnership with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, and this is the second phase of an envisioned 15-year program initiated in 2002. The first phase of TEQIP initiated a reform process that led to over 30 TEQIP-institutions becoming academically autonomous.

This Project builds on the significant results achieved in the first phase which supported 127 public and private institutions with implementing institutional reforms, in particular autonomy and accountability towards producing highly skilled engineering graduates, and modernizing classrooms, labs and workshops, up-to-date teaching-learning materials and faculty and staff training.

Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

A Loan Agreement of $50.7 million equivalent for Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project was signed by the representatives from the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Mr Anup K. Pujari, Joint Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India, Mr G. Santhanam, Secretary, Highways and Minor Ports Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, and Ms Preeti Kudesia, Senior Public Health Specialist, World Bank, India.

The Project has been designed to improve quality and sustainability of the core road network in the state of Tamil Nadu. This funding is additional financing to the Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, which became effective on October 31, 2003, with a loan amount of $348 million. Thus far, the Project has improved around 850 km of roads and upgraded 570 km of existing state highways to two lane roads.

Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project

A Credit Agreement of $117.70 million equivalent for the Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project was signed by the representatives from the Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Mr Anup K. Pujari, Joint Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India, Mr G. Santhanam, Secretary, Highways and Minor Ports Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, and Ms Preeti Kudesia, Senior Public Health Specialist, World Bank, India.

The Project has been designed to improve quality and sustainability of the core road network in the state of Tamil Nadu. This funding is additional financing to the Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project, which became effective on October 31, 2003, with a loan amount of $348 million. Thus far, the Project has improved around 850 km of roads and upgraded 570 km of existing state highways to two lane roads.
India, Mr. V.K. Subburaj, Principal Secretary Health, Government of Tamil Nadu and Ms. Preeti Kudesia, Senior Public Health Specialist, World Bank, India.

This additional finance is designed to improve quality of and access to health services in the state of Tamil Nadu. It was first approved on December 16, 2004 with an IDA credit amount of $110.83 million.

**Scaling up Sustainable and Responsible Microfinance Project**

A Credit and Loan Agreement of $300 million equivalent for the Scaling up Sustainable and Responsible Microfinance Project was signed by the representatives from the Government of India, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) and the World Bank.

The signatories to the Agreement were Mr. Anup K. Pujari, Joint Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India, Mr. Rakesh Rewari, Deputy Managing Director, SIDBI and Mr. N. Roberto Zagha, World Bank Country Director in India.

The funding from the Scaling up Sustainable and Responsible Microfinance Project will be used by SIDBI for on-lending to Indian Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). The funding to MFIs is designed to support their operations and growth, enhance their financial strength, and enable them to leverage private commercial funds to on-lend larger amounts to the underserved. The Project will also support responsible finance initiatives such as the establishment of a microfinance information platform and promotion of adherence to a code of conduct for MFIs, as well as for capacity building and monitoring.

**Statistical Strengthening Project**

A Loan Agreement of $107 million equivalent for Statistical Strengthening was signed by the representatives from the Government of India and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Mr. Anup K. Pujari, Joint Secretary, on behalf of the Government of India and Mr. N. Roberto Zagha, World Bank Country Director in India.

The loan will support an institutional and policy based reform of the Government of India for strengthening state statistical systems within a national policy framework. It will enable States and Union Territories to make progress towards common national standards relating to key statistical activities and to improve the credibility, timeliness and accuracy of these and other statistics at both central and the state levels.
This is a select listing of recent World Bank publications, working papers, operational documents and other information resources that are now available at the New Delhi Office Public Information Center. Policy Research Working Papers, Project Appraisal Documents, Project Information Documents and other reports can be downloaded in pdf format from ‘Documents and Reports’ at www.worldbank.org

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**India Publications**

Public Sector Accounting and Auditing in South Asia: A Comparison to International Standards

By South Asia Financial Management Unit,
May 2010
Available: On-line
English Paperback 30 pages
Published May 2010 by World Bank
Report No.: 54806-SAS

This paper aims to support regional collaboration and renewed collective efforts to strengthen financial management and oversight practices in South Asia. It compares the public sector accounting and auditing practices in eight South Asian countries to international standards. It is intended to inform public sector accounting and auditing authorities—primarily Ministries of Finance, Accountants General, and Auditors General—and support their efforts to provide senior policy makers and the general public in their countries with credible, relevant, and useful financial information about the collection, management, and use of public resources. This paper is based on more detailed “gap analysis” assessments that were prepared in recent years in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, providing detailed comparisons of public sector accounting and auditing practices to international standards. This report is a synthesis of the gap analysis reports.

**South Asia Publications**

The Challenge of Youth Employment in Sri Lanka

Edited by Milan Vodopivec, Ramani Gunatillaka and Markus Mayer
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
384 pages
Published May 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 18117
Sri Lanka has long been
regarded as a model of a successful welfare state in a low-income setting, yet it has not succeeded in creating a sufficient number of “good jobs” for the increasing number of young people. Hence, young Sri Lankans perceive their country as an unjust and unequal society, in which mainstream institutions have failed to address inequalities in the distribution of resources, as well as of benefits deriving from economic growth.

Against this background, The Challenge of Youth Employment in Sri Lanka aims to identify ways to improve the opportunities available to new job market entrants by addressing existing inequalities and to help young people more fully realize their potentials.

Drawing from original research and a review of existing studies, the authors use the “4Es” conceptual framework to analyze four key aspects of labor markets—employment creation, employability, entrepreneurship, and equal opportunity—identifying main issues and results, current trends, and possible new approaches.

Climate Change Risks and Food Security in Bangladesh

By Winston H. Yu, Mozaharul Alam, Ahmaddul Hassan and et.al.
Price: $ 76.11
English Paperback
256 pages
Published August 2010
By World Bank and Earthscan Publications
ISBN: 1849711305
ISBN-978-1849711302

The climate in Bangladesh is changing and becoming more unpredictable. Whereas there used to be six seasons, now there are only four. As a low-lying delta, Bangladesh is particularly vulnerable to climate change, whether from ice melt from the Himalayan glaciers or from sea level rises. It is estimated that by 2050 some 70 million people could be affected by floods and 8 million by drought, while coastal districts will become inundated by rising sea levels. As a result, much of the country’s agriculture and food security, including wheat and rice crops, will be at risk.

The objective of this book is to examine the implications of climate change on food security in Bangladesh and to identify adaptation measures in the agriculture sector. Using climate, hydrologic and economic models, this objective is achieved first by providing an improved characterization of the changes in climate using the most recent climate science available. Secondly, country specific data are used to derive more realistic and accurate agricultural impact functions. Thirdly, this study considers a range of climate risks (i.e. changing characteristics of floods, droughts, and potential sea level rise) to gain a more complete picture of agriculture impacts. Fourthly, while estimating changes in production are important, this is only one dimension of food security and poverty considered here. The authors show that food security is dependent on several socio-economic variables including estimated future food requirements, income levels, and commodity prices.

WP55394
The economic consequences of “brain drain” of the best and brightest: Microeconomic evidence from five countries
By John Gibson and David McKenzie

Brain drain has long been a common concern for migrant-sending countries, particularly for small countries where high-skilled emigration rates are highest. However, while economic theory suggests a number of possible benefits, in addition to costs, from skilled emigration, the evidence base on many of these is very limited. Moreover, the lessons from case studies of benefits to China and India from skilled emigration may not be relevant to much smaller countries.

This paper presents the results of innovative surveys which tracked academic high-achievers from five countries to wherever they moved in the world in order to directly measure at the micro level the channels through which high-skilled emigration affects the sending country.

The results show that there are very high levels of emigration and of return migration among the very highly skilled; the income gains to the best and brightest from migrating are very large, and an order of magnitude or more greater than any other effect; there are large benefits from migration in terms of postgraduate education; most high-skilled migrants from poorer countries send remittances; but that involvement in trade and foreign direct investment is a rare occurrence. There is considerable knowledge flow from both current and return migrants about job and study opportunities abroad, but little net knowledge sharing from current migrants to home country governments or businesses. Finally, the fiscal costs vary considerably across countries, and depend on the extent to which governments rely on progressive income taxation.

WP55383
Equity in climate change: An analytical review
By Aaditya Mattoo and Arvind Subramanian

How global emissions reduction targets can be achieved equitably is a key issue in climate change discussions. This paper presents an analytical framework to encompass contributions to the literature on equity in climate change, and highlights the consequences—in terms of future emissions allocations—of different approaches to equity. Progressive cuts relative to historic levels—for example, 80 percent by industrial countries and 20 percent by developing countries—in effect accord primacy to adjustment costs and favor large current emitters such as the United States, Canada, Australia, oil exporters,
and China. In contrast, principles of equal per capita emissions, historic responsibility, and ability to pay favor some large and poor developing countries such as India, Indonesia, and the Philippines, but hurt industrial countries as well as many other developing countries. The principle of preserving future development opportunities has the appeal that it does not constrain developing countries in the future by a problem that they did not largely cause in the past, but it shifts the burden of meeting climate change goals entirely to industrial countries. Given the strong conflicts of interest in defining equity in emission allocations, it may be desirable to shift the emphasis of international cooperation toward generating a low-carbon technology revolution. Equity considerations would then play a role not in allocating a shrinking emissions pie but in informing the relative contributions of countries to generating such a pie-enlarging revolution.

**WPS 5346**

**Empirical econometric evaluation of alternative methods of dealing with missing values in investment climate surveys**

By Alvaro Escrivan, Jorge Pena and J. Luis Guasch

Investment climate surveys are valuable instruments that improve our understanding of the economic, social, political, and institutional factors determining economic growth, particularly in emerging and transition economies. However, at the same time, they have to overcome some difficult issues related to the quality of the information provided; measurement errors, outlier observations, and missing data that are frequently found in these datasets. This paper discusses the applicability of recent procedures to deal with missing observations in investment climate surveys. In particular, it presents a simple replacement mechanism—for application in models with a large number of explanatory variables—which in turn is a proxy of two methods: multiple imputations and an export-import algorithm. The performance of this method in the context of total factor productivity estimation in extended production functions is evaluated using investment climate surveys from four countries: India, South Africa, Tanzania, and Turkey. It is shown that the method is very robust and performs reasonably well even under different assumptions on the nature of the mechanism generating missing data.

**WPS 5338**

**Inheritance law reform and women’s access to capital: Evidence from India's Hindu succession act**

By Klaus Deininger, Aparajita Goyal and Hari Nagarajan

This paper examines whether and to what extent amendments in inheritance legislation impact women’s physical and human capital investments, using disaggregated household level data from India. The authors use inheritance patterns over three generations of individuals to assess the impact of changes in the Hindu Succession Act that grant daughters equal coparcenary birth rights in joint family property that were denied to daughters in the past. The causal effect is isolated by exploiting the variation in the timing of father’s death to compare within household bequests of land given to sons and daughters in the states of Maharashtra and Karnataka. The analysis shows that the amendment significantly increased daughters’ likelihood to inherit land, but that even after the amendment substantial bias persists. The results also indicate a robust increase in educational attainment of daughters, suggesting an alternative channel of wealth transfer.

**WPS 5337**

**Revisiting between-group inequality measurement: An application to the dynamics of caste inequality in two Indian villages**

By Peter Lanjouw and Vijayendra Rao

Standard approaches to decomposing how much group differences contribute to inequality rarely show significant between-group inequality, and are of limited use in comparing populations with different numbers of groups. This study applies an adaptation to the standard approach that remedies these problems to longitudinal household data from two Indian villages—Palanpur in the north, and Sugao in the west. The authors find that in Palanpur the largest scheduled caste group failed to share in the gradual rise in village prosperity. This would not have emerged from standard decomposition analysis. However, in Sugao the alternative procedure did not yield any additional insights because income gains applied relatively evenly across castes.

**Other Publications**

**The State and Trends of the Carbon Market 2010**

By Carbon Finance at The World Bank, Washington, D.C.

Available: On-line

Published May 2010 by World Bank

The State and Trends of the Carbon Market 2010, released at Carbon Expo in Cologne, indicates that on the supply side, the reduction in access to capital made it difficult for many project developers to lock in financing. As a consequence, project origination ground to a halt.

The State and Trends report analyzes data from the trading of European Union (Allowances (EUAs) and secondary Kyoto offsets under the European Union Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS). It also evaluates transactions under the Kyoto markets: Certified Emission Reductions (CERs), Emission Reduction Units (ERUs), and Assigned Amount Units (AAUs), as well as data from voluntary markets.

*The annual State and Trends report has become a flagship publication for the World Bank and, indeed,
continues to provide the world with objective and well-informed assessments of the carbon market. The authors have again succeeded in accurately measuring the pulse of the market in an extremely difficult year, says Warren Evans, Director of the World Bank’s Environment Department.

2009 Annual Report: Carbon Finance for Sustainable Development

By Carbon Finance at The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
Available: On-line English Paperback 84 pages Published May 2010 by World Bank

2009 represented a significant milestone for the World Bank’s Carbon Finance Unit: It celebrated its first ten years in developing carbon markets. Started in 1999, with the Prototype Carbon Fund capitalized at $180 million of investible resources, it now manages a robust suite of ten carbon funds and facilities with a total capitalization of $2.5 billion, involving 16 governments and 66 private companies in the ‘Kyoto Funds’ and 51 (governments and organizations) in the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility. These funds and facilities are described in this annual report.

10 Years of Experience in Carbon Finance - Insights from working with the Kyoto mechanisms

By Carbon Finance at The World Bank, Washington, D.C.
Available: On-line English Paperback 126 pages Published May 2010 by World Bank

Under the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the industrialized countries (so-called “Annex I” countries) adopted quantified mission reductions obligations. Collectively, these obligations amount to a reduction of 5.2 percent against 1990 levels over the five-year commitment period from 2008 to 2012. Countries can meet their obligations through domestic actions and partially through one of the Protocol’s three market-based (a.k.a., flexibility) mechanisms, i.e., International Emissions Trading, Joint Implementation (JI), and the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). The CDM and JI are (two project-based mechanisms targeted at greenhouse gas (GHG) reducing projects in developing countries and Annex I countries, respectively (with the focus of JI being on countries with economies in transition). The Kyoto Protocol and its mechanisms provide the backdrop for carbon finance activities.

Carbon finance is the generic name for the revenue streams generated by projects from the sale of their greenhouse gas emission reductions, or from trading in carbon permits. Marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the World Bank Prototype Carbon Fund (PCF)—the world’s first global carbon fund—this report seeks to take stock of the World Bank’s experience of working with the Kyoto Protocol’s project-based mechanisms over the past decade. The CDM, as the much larger system in terms of projects, emission reductions and host countries, is the basis for much of the report’s discussion.

Private Health Sector Assessment in Kenya

By Jeff Barnes, Barbara O’Hanlon, Frank Feeley, McKeon Kimberly, Gitonga Nelson and Decker Caytie
Price: $ 35.00
English Paperback 144 pages Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8359-0

Kenya’s private sector is one of the most developed and dynamic in Sub-Saharan Africa. In the health sector – where the leading causes of death are HIV/AIDS, acute respiratory infection, diarrheal diseases, and malaria – the private commercial (for-profit) sector and the not-for-profit sector play critical roles in preventing and treating disease. Even among the poor, the private sector is an important source of care. For example, 47 percent of the poorest quintile of Kenyans use a private facility when a child is sick.

In this context, USAID/Kenya requested that the Private Sector Partnerships-One project (PSP-One) conduct an assessment of the private health sector in Kenya. The scope of work involved assessing the role of the 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 Black Box of Governmental Learning: The Learning Spiral – A Concept to Organize Learning in Governments

By Raoul Blindenbacher and Bidjan Nashat
Price: $25.00
English Paperback 192 pages Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8453-8

Governmental learning is considered a complex and hard-to-conceptualize matter; it must address many
cultural, political, religious, and social particularities; psychological barriers; and practical constraints that might hinder or even prevent learning at all.

The Black Box of Governmental Learning introduces the Learning Spiral, a new concept for organizing effective learning events for governments. The Learning Spiral—a heuristic and multidisciplinary concept—rests on the assumption that knowledge in public governance is never final and needs to be updated continuously by all the actors involved.

The didactic approach of the Learning Spiral is based on an analysis of past and current experiences of how governments learn, the particular knowledge they learn, and how knowledge gets created and transferred to the learners. It further takes into account particularities of different governmental models; contemporary theories of policy analysis, economics, history, pedagogy, and sociology; and individual, organizational, and governmental learning approaches.


Price: $29.95
English Paperback
520 pages
Published June 2010
by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-7722-1
SKU: 17722

This annual conference is a global gathering of the world’s leading scholars and practitioners. Among the attendees are participants from developing countries, think tanks, NGOs, and international institutions.

The Little Data Book on Private Sector Development 2010

By World Bank
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
240 pages
Published May 2010
by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8247-0
SKU: 18247

The Little Data Book on Private Sector Development 2010 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 Information and Communication Technology 2010

By World Bank
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
240 pages
Published June 2010
by World Bank
SKU: 18248

This Little Data Book presents at-a-glance tables for over 140 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 Little Green Data Book 2010

By World Bank
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
244 pages
Published June 2010
by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8245-4
SKU: 18245

This pocket-sized reference on key environmental data for over 200 countries includes key indicators on agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, energy, emission and pollution, and water and sanitation.
The volume helps establish a sound base of information to help set priorities and measure progress toward environmental sustainability goals.

**Characterizing the HIV/AIDS Epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa: Time for Strategic Action**

By Laith Abu-Raddad, Francisca Ayodeji Akala, Iris Semini, Gabrielle Riedner, David Wilson and Oussama Tawil

Price: $35.00

Paperback

304 pages

Published June 2010 by World Bank

ISBN: 0-8213-8137-7


SKU: 18137

Despite global progress in understanding the epidemiology of the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), knowledge about the epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) remains limited and subject to much controversy. In the more than 25 years since the discovery of HIV, no scientific study has provided a comprehensive, data-driven synthesis of the spread of HIV/AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) in the region. Consequently, the effectiveness of policies, programs, and resources intended to address the spread of HIV/AIDS has been compromised.

This report aims to fill the knowledge gap by providing the first-ever comprehensive scientific assessment and data-driven epidemiological synthesis of HIV's spread in MENA. It is based on a literature review and analysis of thousands of largely unrecognized publications, reports, and data sources extracted from scientific literature or collected from sources at the local, national, and regional levels. The resulting collection of data provides a solid foundation on which efforts to stem the spread of HIV/AIDS can be based.

**New Policies for Mandatory Defined Contribution Pensions: Industrial Organization Models and Investment Products**

By Gregorio Impavido, Esperanza Lasagabaster and Manuel Garcia-Huitron

Price: $30.00

Paperback

192 pages

Published June 2010 by World Bank

ISBN: 0-8213-8276-4


SKU: 18276

The book discusses the main implications for the functioning of mandatory defined contribution pensions of consumers’ inability to make rational choices. It describes how jurisdictions have tried to address these problems through ad hoc policy interventions and it proposes new policy directions in the areas of industrial organization models and investment products to address these concerns more effectively.

**Managing Risk and Creating Value with Microfinance**

By Mike Goldberg and Eric Palladini

Price: $29.95

Paperback

136 pages

Published April 2010 by World Bank

ISBN: 0-8213-8228-4


SKU: 18228

Managing Risk and Creating Value with Microfinance brings together the information on microfinance institutional sustainability from leading international experts and microfinance practitioners in four Latin American countries.

The papers in the book are the result of a series of meetings financed by the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development and supported by the World Bank’s Global Development Learning Network.
The authors present information on new product development and efficient delivery methodologies including housing microfinance, microleasing, disaster preparedness, and new technologies.

**Gender and Development: An Evaluation of World Bank Support, 2002-08**

By World Bank  
Price: $25.00  
English Paperback  
136 pages  
Published May 2010  
by World Bank  
ISBN: 0-8213-8325-6  
SKU: 18325

This evaluation assesses the effectiveness of the World Bank’s 2001 gender strategy and the results thereof. Covering the period fiscal 2002-08, the evaluation finds that the Bank made progress in gender integration compared with earlier IEG evaluation on gender covering the period fiscal 1990-99. Gender integration into Bank support increased both in quantity and in scope, and more than half of relevant projects integrated gender concerns.

With regard to outcomes, detailed reviews were undertaken in 12 focus countries, and the evaluation finds that Bank support likely contributed to increased gender equality in three domains—investment in human capital, access to economic assets and opportunities, and voice in development—substantially in 4 of the 12 countries, modestly in another 6, and weakly in 2.

The evaluation recommends several actions to regain and sustain the momentum of gender integration that was evident in the first half of the evaluation period. These include redoubling efforts to institutionalize the accountability framework and develop the monitoring system envisioned in the 2001 Gender Strategy, establishing a results framework, and restoring a broader requirement for gender integration at the project level.

**Poverty Reduction Support Credits: An Evaluation of World Bank Support**

By World Bank  
Price: $ 20.00  
English Paperback  
135 pages  
Published May 2010  
by World Bank  
ISBN: 0-8213-8305-1  
SKU: 18305

This evaluation examines the relevance and effectiveness of Poverty Reduction Support Credits (PRSCs), introduced by the Bank in early 2001 to support comprehensive growth, improve social conditions, and reduce poverty in IDA countries.

The evaluation finds that in terms of process, PRSCs were effective in easing conditionality, increasing country ownership and aid predictability, stimulating dialogue between central and sectoral ministries, and improving donor harmonization. In terms of content, PRSCs succeeded in emphasizing public sector management and pro-poor service delivery. Yet in terms of results, it is difficult to distinguish growth and poverty outcomes in countries with PRSCs from other better performing IDA countries.

There is scope for further simplifying the language of conditionality and underpinning PRSCs with better pro-poor growth diagnostics. Today, Bank policy has subsumed PRSCs under the broader mantle of Development Policy Lending. Since PRSCs and other policy-based lending have gradually converged in design, remaining differences compared to other Development Policy Loans should be clearly spelled out, or the separate PRSC brand name should be phased out.

**World Bank Engagement at the State Level: The Cases of Brazil, India, Nigeria, and Russia**

By World Bank  
Price: $ 30.00  
English Paperback  
110 pages  
Published April 2010  
by World Bank  
ISBN: 0-8213-8224-1  
SKU: 18224

This report is a pilot cross-country study that summarizes 10 years (1998-2008) of the World Bank’s engagement at the state level in selected large federal countries and combines elements of a country assistance evaluation and a thematic review. It looks at several strategic and operational questions posed by state-level engagement, among them the selection of states, the scope, and the modalities of engagement. According to the report, two tendencies—often in tension—were in most approaches for selection of states for direct engagement. One was to support better-performing, reformist states, while the other was to support the poorest states as a more direct route to reducing poverty.

Overall, the study confirms the desirability of continued selective lending in a few focus states. Among other findings: the Bank’s engagement with progressive reformist states has added value and has been highly appreciated, but in order to enhance the poverty impact of state level interventions, greater weight should be given to the needs of poorest states by balancing states’ propensity to reform and the concentration of poverty within them.

Continued focus on public finance management appears sound, irrespective of whether engagement is confined to this area or serves as an entry point for broader engagement. There is also considerable scope...
for greater impact from knowledge transfer between states and countries and expanded knowledge services to the state-level clients.

**Equity and Growth in a Globalizing World**

Edited by Ravi Kanbur and Michael Spence
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
594 pages
Published May 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8180-6
SKU: 18180

This book has been prepared for the Commission on Growth and Development to evaluate the state of knowledge on the relationship between poverty, equity, and globalization. It considers a range of questions on poverty and equity within nations, and the policy frameworks that can best address distributional concerns as the basis for a growth strategy. It also examines the important issue of equity between nations, in particular the possible role of international migration in alleviating this inequity.

**Life Chances in Turkey: Expanding Opportunities for the Next Generation**

By Jesko Hentschel, Meltem Aran, Raif Can, Francisco H.G. Ferreira, Jeremie Gignoux and Arzu Uraz
Price: $20.00
English Paperback
112 pages
Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8400-7
SKU: 18400

Children in Turkey have vastly different odds of success. Their paths are affected by factors over which they have no control, such as how wealthy or educated their parents—and even grandparents—are.

Compared to a boy born to well-off, highly educated parents in one of the urban centers of the country’s west, a girl born in a remote eastern village to poor parents with primary school degrees is four times as likely to suffer from low birth weight, one-third as likely to be immunized, and ten times as likely to have her growth stunted as a result of malnutrition. She has a one-in-five chance of completing high school, whereas the boy will likely attend college.

With child development trajectories thus diverging early in life, pro-equity policies should focus on reaching the most disadvantaged children early in their life, ideally before birth. Turkey, with the active involvement of nongovernmental organizations, has piloted a number of highly successful programs to reach and support disadvantaged children. But it can do more: only 6 percent of the country’s total public social spending reaches children below the age of six. About four times more is spent on a middle-aged or elderly person than on a child.

*Life Chances* finds that if today’s under-40 Turkish adults had all benefited from one year of preschool education when they were six years old, family incomes could be up to 8 percent higher, one-tenth of poor families would not live in poverty today, and about 9 percent more women—in other words, millions—could be working or looking actively for a job.

**Innovation Policy: A Guide for Developing Countries**

By World Bank
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
432 pages
Published May 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8269-1
SKU: 18269

This guidebook draws upon a large and diversified set of policy areas as sources of knowledge and competence in order to provide a holistic discussion of innovation policy. It offers a broad methodological framework into which concerned policy making communities can design, conceive and implement policy measures adapted to their context. The framework would provide some fundamental principles which can then be applied and customized for specific circumstances. In order to foster a coherent and systemic approach to the design of innovation policy, this book integrates the analysis and information from policy-related departments that usually tend to work in silos and who need to work together for having a common, relevant and efficient understanding of innovation policy.

**Analyzing the Effects of Policy Reforms on the Poor: An Evaluation of the Effectiveness of World Bank Poverty and Social Impact Analysis**

Price: $20.00
English Paperback
Published May 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8293-4
SKU: 18293

This IEG evaluation, requested by the World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors, represents the first independent evaluation of the Poverty and Social Impact Analysis (PSIA) experience.
The evaluation finds that the PSIA approach has appropriately emphasized the importance of assessing the distributional impact of policy actions, understanding institutional and political constraints to development, and building domestic ownership for reforms.

Winds of Change: East Asia's Sustainable Energy Future

By Xiaodong Wang, Noureddine Berrah, Subodh Mathur and Ferdinand Vinuya
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
184 pages
Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8486-4
SKU: 18486

This report examines East Asia’s energy future over the next two decades through two energy scenarios. It outlines the strategic direction of East Asia’s energy sector to meet its growing energy demand in an environmentally sustainable manner, and presents a pathway of policy frameworks and financing mechanisms to get there.

The report concluded that it is within the reach for East Asia to stabilize CO2 emissions by 2025, improve local environment, and enhance energy security, without compromising economic growth, through large-scale deployment of energy efficiency and low-carbon technologies. It is in developing countries’ interests to get onto the sustainable energy path.

International Trade in Services: New Trends and Opportunities for Developing Countries

Edited by Olivier Cattaneo, Michael Engman, Sebastian Saez and Robert Stern
Price: $39.95
English Paperback
385 pages
Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8353-1
SKU: 18353

This book provides guidelines for the assessment of a country’s trade potential, and a roadmap for successful opening and export promotion in select services sectors. It looks at both the effects of increased imports and exports, and provides concrete examples of developing country approaches that have either succeeded or failed to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks of opening. It focuses on sectors that have been rarely analyzed through the trade lens, and/or have a fast growing trade potential for developing countries. These sectors are: accounting, construction, distribution, engineering, environmental, health, information technology, and legal services.

It is designed for both trade and non-trade specialists to understand how trade can help improve access to key services in developing countries.

A Practical Approach to Pharmaceutical Policy

By Andreas Seiter
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
200 pages
Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8386-8
SKU: 18386

Pharmaceuticals are an essential component of health care. But for many people in low- and middle-income countries, access to the medicines they need to prevent or treat severe illnesses is limited.

Pharmaceutical policy is the part of health policy that aims at addressing these problems and increasing access to safe, effective and affordable medicines for all patients. There are many obstacles against achieving these goals. Such obstacles can arise from financial interests on the side of suppliers and health care providers, who may benefit from charging higher prices and issuing more prescriptions than might be justified from a clinical and economic viewpoint. Or from rogue suppliers trying to introduce low quality or counterfeit drugs into markets with less effective regulation.

This book offers examples from a variety of low- and middle income countries and provides practical assessment tools for policy makers. The book ends with the author’s outlook on future developments in this complex policy field.

Trade in Services Negotiations: A Guide for Developing Countries

Edited by Sebastian Saez
Price: $45.00
English Paperback
360 pages
Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8410-4
SKU: 18410

This book helps to identify key policy challenges faced by developing country trade negotiators, regulatory policy officials and/or service suppliers. It has developed a methodological framework for the construction of a database and the core elements that will comprise it, to help countries to organize and manage their services commitments.
It also presents a simulation exercise designed for policymakers, trade negotiators, and trade practitioners working in the area of services. This exercise will help them to better understand the preparatory and negotiating stages of the process leading to liberalization of trade in services.

**Sustaining Educational and Economic Momentum in Africa**

By World Bank
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
80 pages
Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8377-9
SKU: 18377

Forty-four African ministers of finance and of education from 28 countries met in Tunis at a July 2009 conference on “Sustaining the Education and Economic Momentum in Africa amidst the Current Global Financial Crisis.” The conference attendees discussed why and how they must exercise joint political leadership during the current global economic crisis to protect the educational development achieved during the past decade. They acknowledged that educational reform is an agenda for the entire government and that strong leadership to foster cross-ministry collaboration, coordination, and mutual accountability is required to ensure that education and training investments are effective in advancing national development and economic progress.

**Building Broadband: Strategies and Policies for the Developing World**

By Yongsoo Kim, Tim Kelly and Siddhartha Raja
Price: $40.00
English Paperback
152 pages
Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8419-8
SKU: 18419

Almost 75 percent of the world’s mobile telephone subscriptions are in low-and middle-income countries. However, countries in North America and the European Union account for more than 50 percent of the world’s one billion fixed and mobile broadband subscriptions. Whereas, South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa together account for less than 3 percent. This inequality threatens to create a new digital divide. Access to broadband connectivity is a country’s passport to the global information society and knowledge economy—the future.

A growing number of countries, however, are seeking to spur broadband development. To aid policy makers and regulators as they design their own programs, this volume offers examples and ideas from some of the most successful broadband markets. The focus is on the Republic of Korea, but other case studies include Finland, France, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Building Broadband does not suggest a universal solution but rather provides a long list of policies and programs organized within a strategic framework that allows solutions tailored to country circumstances.

**Building on Early Gains in Afghanistan’s Health, Nutrition, and Population Sector: Challenges and Options**

Edited by Tekabe Belay
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
298 pages
Published May 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 18335

Afghanistan has made considerable progress since 2001. A nationwide survey conducted in late 2006 found that the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) had fallen to 129 per 1,000 live births, and the U5MR had fallen to 191 per 1,000 live births, representing a 22 percent and 26 percent decline, respectively, from the end of 2001. Similarly, prenatal care coverage has increased from less than 5 percent to 32 percent, and DTP3 coverage has increased from less than 20 percent to 35 percent between 2003 and 2006. Administrative data indicate that the number of functioning primary health care facilities has nearly doubled from 498 in 2001 to more than 936 in 2008. The quality of care in publicly financed facilities also has increased by about 22 percent from 2004 to 2006. Despite this progress, much still remains to be done. The volume presents specific policy options to further build on the early gains made in the health sector.

**Discovering the Real World: Health Workers’ Career Choices and Early Work Experience in Ethiopia**

By Danila Serra, Pieter Serneels and Magnus Lindelow
Price: $30.00
English Paperback
Published June 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8356-6
SKU: 18356

Discovering the real world
presents unique evidence on health workers’ career choices in Ethiopia. It shows that challenges like health workers’ limited willingness to work in a rural area, as well as their likelihood to migrate abroad vary substantially and are correlated with rural background, motivation, and job satisfaction.

Open Skies for Africa: The Implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision

By Charles E Schlumberger

Price: $30.00

English Paperback

240 pages

Published June 2010 by World Bank


SKU: 18205

In Africa, where poor roads, ports, and railways often constrain efficient transportation, air transport holds great potential as a lever for economic growth and development. Yet Africa has suffered several decades of inefficient air services. The 1999 pan-African treaty on liberalization of access to air transport markets, the Yamoussoukro Decision, attempted to address these shortcomings. Yet a decade later, only partial liberalization has been achieved.

Open Skies for Africa: Implementing the Yamoussoukro Decision reviews progress made in carrying out the treaty and suggests ways in which the liberalization process can be encouraged.

The book analyzes the completed and still-pending steps toward implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision, both on a pan-African level and within various regions. Special focus is given to the challenges posed by the poor aviation safety and security standards that exist in most African countries. Finally, the book measures the impact that certain policy steps of the Yamoussoukro Decision have had and evaluates the economic significance of air transportation and its full liberalization in Africa. The book concludes that the process of liberalizing African air services must continue, and provides policy recommendations for the way forward.

India Project Documents

Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Program (ISSNIP) Project

Date 05 August 2010

Project ID P121731

Report No. AC5396 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

National Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Project

Date 30 July 2010

Project ID P094360

Report No. 55502 (Procurement Plan)

55988 (Procurement plan for oral polio vaccines for 2010-11)

Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project

Date 27 July 2010

Project ID P122096

Report No. AB5770 (Project Information Document)

AC5574 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

E2507 (Environmental Assessment)

Vocational Training Improvement Project

Date 20 July 2010

Project ID P099047

Report No. 55354-55355 (Procurement Plan)

55711 (Procurement Plan)

55712 (Procurement plan for Directorate of Employment and Training, Chhattisgarh)

55744 (Procurement plan for equipment and materials, Vol. 1-10)

Additional Financing for the Tamil Nadu Empowerment and Poverty Reduction “Vazhndhu Kattuvom” Project

Date 02 July 2010

Project ID P107668

Report No. AB5865 (Project Information Document)

Andhra Pradesh Road Sector Project

Date 01 July 2010

Project ID P096021

Report No. RP785 (Resettlement Plan – Vol. 9-10, Plan for upgrading of Jagityal – Peddapalli Road)
Duncan Green’s blog

At Duncan Green’s blog, there is a fascinating back-and-forth on the UN’s new Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) between its co-creator, Sabina Alkire, and the World Bank’s Martin Ravallion. This is very much a live debate in development circles. The MPI is a descendant of the earlier Human Development Index and is similar to the various Unsatisfied Basic Needs indices long used in many countries.


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