Democratize development economics, says World Bank

“We are working to make data analysis and modeling tools more user-friendly, so that researchers, civil society, and local communities can come up with their own findings – and double-check ours. We need to throw open the doors, recognizing that others can find and create their own solutions.”

– World Bank Group President Robert B. Zoellick,
Georgetown University, September 29, 2010

The World Bank Group is actively working to make its operations and its research more open, transparent and accountable. This includes
The World Bank launches “Apps for Development” Contest

Recently, the World Bank has kicked off the “Apps for Development” competition, the first global contest of its kind, challenging software developers and international experts to help change the world.

The competition challenges developers to create software applications, tools, data visualisations or “mash-ups” — whether web-based, mobile, through SMS, smartphone, desktop, or tablet. There are only two requirements for entries that must be filed by January 10, 2011: Use the World Bank data catalogue and address one of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

“The World Bank is seeking creative ‘apps’ that bring ground level insights of the development challenges posed by the MDGs,” said Shaida Badiee, director of World Bank Group’s Development Research Data Group.

“We’d like to see examples of developers everywhere using our data and combining it with their own data to build really useful applications addressing local problems. That’s the power of crowdsourcing innovation and that’s the essence of the challenge,” added Aleem Walji, World Bank Institute innovation practice manager.

Entries will compete for $45,000 in prizes and financial support.
Make research more relevant for a multi polar world: Zoellick

George Bernard Shaw once famously said: “If all economists were laid end to end, they would not reach a conclusion.”

Considering the causes and course of the worst global economic crisis since the Great Depression, it is fair to ask: Were too few conclusions at fault? Or too much certainty? In this speech delivered at the Georgetown University, the World Bank Group President, Robert B. Zoellick, says economics, and in particular development economics, must broaden the scope of the questions it asks – thereby also becoming more relevant to today’s challenges. It must help policymakers facing complex, multi-faceted problems.

It must build on its recent focus on empirical evidence, which is welcome, but not allow itself simply to chase data down narrow alleyways. It must reach out to better encompass the experiences of successful emerging economies not with ordered templates or with blueprints, not with prescriptions for prescriptees, but inquiringly, cooperatively, openly. Excerpts from Zoellick’s speech.

Are we equipped to tackle the pressing issues of the day?

Economics has contributed significantly to how we understand our world. But economics doesn’t always get it right. Indeed, it can get things spectacularly wrong, as we saw in the recent crisis when bad ideas led to bad results that we are all still paying for.

The Nobel Prize for Economic Sciences has been bestowed on many worthy honorees. But it has also been given to those whose love of mathematical models was based on heroic and unrealistic assumptions about humankind. An excellent physicist once observed that in physics, Nobel Prizes are awarded for being correct while in economics they are often awarded for being brilliant.

Modern portfolio theories, based on these models, claimed to master the uncertainty of our world. This hubris turned to humility in the 2007 sub-prime crisis that led to the global economic crisis. According to its risk model, one investment bank suffered a loss on several consecutive days that should only have occurred once in 14 life-spans of our universe.

Famous, like empires, for the rise and fall of theories, economics as a discipline has often revealed in the assertive confidence of a social science, while burnishing its scientific aspirations. Recently, though, there has been a notable increase in interaction with psychology and history – a welcome development.

Development economics, the specialized field that studies how development can be fostered, has added to economics a heady dose of its own fad and fashion. Like every good couturier, the World Bank has played a role in designing those styles.

In the 1950s, during the World Bank’s early years of reconstruction work and engineering projects, our Economics Department had the relatively narrow remit of conducting financial feasibility studies of proposed projects. Yet its assistant director, Paul Rosenstei n-Rodan, sought to conceptualize the development challenge with the “Big Push” theory. Development, his theory argued, depended on a simultaneous expansion of domestic sectors that generated demand for each other’s output. Not long thereafter, some East Asian economies began to zoom ahead based on “narrower” export-led growth.
This was also the age when development economists hypothesized that developing countries would “take off” once they received capital to combine with underemployed labor. The Soviet Union, it appeared, had solved this problem through “forced saving”; the Third World, some argued, could fill the “saving gap” with foreign aid.

In the 1960s, the World Bank expanded its numbers and areas of research, and by the 1970s was seeking to improve the understanding of the causes of poverty and searching for policy options for overcoming poverty, focusing especially on rural areas. As one historian wrote, it was becoming more like an agency for development than a bank.

In 1972, Hollis Chenery became the Bank’s first Chief Economist, and partly influenced by Simon Kuznets – who had won the Nobel Prize in 1971 for his empirically founded interpretation of growth and development – organized the first data-heavy quantitative research program for the Bank. In the 1980s, the research focus shifted toward market incentives, getting prices right, energy, and macroeconomic adjustment.

Gender and the environment appeared on the Bank’s research agenda in the late 1980s. The reform of socialist economies and the emergence of AIDS became special areas of emphasis after 1989, as well as first efforts to understand the “East Asian Miracle.” Poverty, inequality, and corruption reemerged as research topics during the 1990s.

In the 2000s, emerging economies, in particular China and India and their impact on the world economy, as well as the role played by infrastructure and agriculture – after years of neglect in lending – have been high on the agenda. So too have the problems of fragile states, whose weak institutions make them prone to conflict and pose special development challenges.

These contributions have been impressive—and I admire the endeavors to develop overarching development insights—even though the temples of thought have often tumbled under the assault of the realities of life.

But it is appropriate to ask: Where has development economics brought us? Is it serving us well?

Even before the crisis there was a questioning of prevailing paradigms and a sense that development economics needed rethinking. The crisis has only made that more compelling.
A great deal of progress has been made over the last several decades: in health, education, and poverty. The share of people living in extreme poverty in developing countries has more than halved in the quarter century since 1980; global child mortality rates have almost halved.

But success has been uneven; countries are frustrated by the lack of progress on overcoming poverty and achieving the Millennium Development Goals, a useful yard-stick to measure progress.

Most of the fall in poverty has occurred in East and South Asia and Latin America. While the world will meet the MDG target of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015, progress in Sub-Saharan Africa, despite some notable recent gains, still lags. Progress at the country level is even more uneven: Only 45 of 87 countries with data have already achieved or are on track to achieve the poverty target.

And the crisis has highlighted other changes with broader implications.

Even as countries are moving towards recovery, many are asking about what they see as “the middle-income trap” – the fear that initial boosts of growth will slow and that it will take them many years, with painful setbacks, before they join the ranks of high-income countries.


The benefits of globalization and reform have yet to reach many of the poor. Many see the economic policy prescriptions of the Washington Consensus as incomplete – lacking attention to institutional, environmental or social issues, or simply lacking as a guiding philosophy.

Others herald “orthodox” policies as helping developing countries navigate the crisis, pointing out that some developed countries strayed from orthodox lessons of finance and budgeting to their peril.

A new multi-polar world requires multi-polar knowledge

Beyond these challenges to old assumptions, a more complex set of changes is taking place.
As economic tectonic plates have shifted, paradigms must shift too.

Emerging economies are now key variables in the global growth equation. The developing world is becoming a driver of the global economy. Much of the recovery in world trade has been due to strong demand for imports among developing countries. Led by the emerging markets, developing countries now account for half of global growth and are leading the recovery in world trade.

We see a similar trend in the global development landscape, with developing countries assuming important roles alongside traditional development partners. These new partners are contributing not only aid, but more importantly are becoming major trading partners and sources of investment and knowledge. Their experiences matter.

Yet for too long prescriptions have flowed one way. A new multi-polar economy requires multi-polar knowledge.

With the end of the outdated concept of a Third World, the First World must open itself to competition in ideas and experience.

The flow of knowledge is no longer North to South, West to East, rich to poor.

Rising economies bring new approaches and solutions. We see that as India advises Africa on dairy farming; as China learns from Africa about effective community-driven development approaches in Ghana and Nigeria; and as the United States learns from China about high-speed railways.

This is no longer about the Washington Consensus. One cannot have a consensus about political economy from one city applying to all. This is about experience regarding what is working – in New Delhi, in Sao Paolo, in Beijing, in Cairo, and Accra. Out of experience may come consensus. But only if it is firmly grounded – and broadly owned.

Has development economics lost its way?

Is development economics today addressing the most important problems facing developing countries or has it lost its way?

Let me put my cards on the table. I am not an economist. Enough said, you may argue. Why meddle? Why open such a Pandora’s Box?

For the simple reason that policymakers look to economics, and policymakers in developing countries look to development economics even more. It matters.

I first took a course in development economics in 1973, a year of economic turmoil with the Arab oil embargo and shortly after the downfall of the Breton Woods exchange rate system. Perhaps, like some of you, I was drawn to development economics because it seemed important for anyone interested in international relations, in how economies grow, and in public policy. After all, as others have observed, the classical economists from the 17th to early 19th centuries also wrote about development, even though scholars formalized the discipline much later.

Since that beginning, my principal interest has been policy. For me, this has evolved as a mixture of history, economics, economic history, finance, law, politics and government, and psychology. The experience has underscored the complexity of our world. Practice has given me a certain skepticism of grand designs and a wariness of social engineering. I observed with concern when economics shifted away from political economy to “pure” theory.

I respect scholarship, enjoy learning about research, and have benefited from stimulating interaction with academicians over the years.

Economics has made me hungry for the practical results of research and learning. No doubt many of you at this great university share that hunger.

So perhaps even someone who is not a scholar can be allowed to pose some research questions on behalf of fellow policy-makers.
And where better than here, at Georgetown University, to seek to blend the scholarly with policy?

So let me ask you: Have we gone from one false certitude to another?

Has the disappointment with grand theories of development led to an overreaction, a retreat into laboratories and tiny development hamlets?

Over the last 10 years, as the belief has grown that there is no simple recipe for development, there has been a shift towards more empirically-based development research. This is welcome – and very positive. Thirty years ago, Deng Xiaoping, another practioner of development economics, recommended “emancipating the mind so as to seek truth from facts.” Two hundred years earlier, British philosopher David Hume wrote, “A wise man proportions his belief to the evidence.”

But is the impressive set of data and analytic tools now available sufficiently anchored to the most pressing questions facing developing country leaders, advisors, and investors?

Or is it more like a map of the world being filled in by careful study of non-randomly chosen villages, one at a time?

Too often the positive outcomes of research for policymakers seem to be occasional by-products of research rather than its objective from the outset.

Too often research economists seem not to start with the key knowledge gaps facing development practitioners, but rather search for questions they can answer with the industry’s currently favorite tools.

The big questions facing policymakers are extremely complex. But is our present day research too narrowly focused—and too weak on external validity or scalability—to provide the kinds of insights policymakers need? I believe we need a more practical approach – one that is firmly grounded in the key knowledge gaps for development policy.

One that is geared to the needs of policymakers and practitioners – as a primary focus, not as an academic afterthought.

One that throws open the doors to all those with hands-on experience.

**Re-examining the old truisms**

And we must ask ourselves: Have we become trapped by our received wisdoms? Has certainty blinded us to opportunity?

The record of development has shown that one size won’t fit all. We have come a long way from the hubris of the 1960s in economics, with its faith in Keynesian-style fine-tuning and capital allocation, or its belief that poverty could be overcome with model cities and social engineering, neatly encapsulated in a plan drafted by economists in the developed world.

The fact that such ideas today have lost credibility is progress. Yet we can’t stop there. We need to take the thought that one size does not fit all one step further.

Yes, there are some basic principles we can follow: a belief in property rights; contract rights; the use of markets; getting incentives right; the benefits of competition within and across economies; the importance of education; macro-economic stability – but we might learn these more from economic history than from economic models.

Beyond the basic principles, we may need to consider differentiated policy approaches.

The right policies may differ across phases of development – for example reliance on export-led growth versus domestic demand, or on different types of innovation, depending on the closeness of companies to technology frontiers.

The right policies may differ now from the 1970s given the changes brought about by the internet and the growing importance of supply chains in international transactions.

The right policies on financial regulation may differ across phases of development – what may safeguard in one context may strangle in another.
Above all we must be honest about what we do not know. The Knowledge gaps that hold us back.

**What we now need to know**

So in the spirit of inquiry, and building on an internal review of our own development programs, let me posit four sets of problems that merit future research. This is not an exhaustive list—others will add to the debate—but let me start here.

**Securing Transformation**

First, we need to better understand how economic transformation happens. Why have some countries been able to achieve sustained growth while others appear to remain trapped in dire poverty?

The Growth Commission, led by scholar and practitioner Michael Spence, identified 13 economies that were able to maintain high sustained growth over 25 years. Why so few?

How do countries transform their economies to slash poverty, create jobs, foster both domestic and foreign investment—and then, over time, raise wages and living standards, increase opportunities, foster innovation, protect the vulnerable, and adjust to shocks from natural and economic events?

Countries operate in a global economy, so development patterns might differ as conditions change globally.

We need a deeper understanding of the process of how an economy’s structure evolves. This is not just about the shift from agriculture to industry and services over time.

Within agriculture, services, or industry, we need to know much more about the process of moving into higher quality goods and services, about what determines a country’s economic dynamism, and what contributes to the flexible adjustments in the structure of an economy.

Paul Collier’s innovative research has looked at how countries’ governance policies help to avoid the “natural resource curse,” or better yet, employ a competitive position in primary resources or products as a foundation for inclusive and sustainable growth.

These are not only questions about government policy; they involve business policy, and the behavior of firms.

We must avoid intellectual strait-jackets that stymie a spirit of inquiry.

Almost all economies combine markets, the private sector, and the state. The key questions are how they should interact; for what purposes; and what the costs and the benefits are not only economically but for society.

I would maintain that a competitive market should be the economy’s fundamental mechanism for allocating resources. But
there are market failures. There are also government failures – including an inability to correct market failures. There is an important role for good governance, anti-corruption, and the rule of law, and governance will go beyond considerations of simple economic efficiency.

These are political economy questions.

Most governments attempt to promote industry in some fashion – directly or through tax policy, subsidies, incentives, protections, contests, or myriad other tools – whether they acknowledge it or not. These efforts stimulate highly contentious debates. Serious evaluations, however, have been few and rarely rigorous. There is a pressing need for new research efforts to evaluate these policies, whether broad-based, focused on sectors, or specific to firms.

Broadening Opportunities

Second, we need to better understand how access to economic opportunities can be broadened to ensure inclusive and sustainable development so that societies tap and foster the creativities and energy of everyone. We need to understand more about the constraints to better service delivery and better access to finance for the poor.

How can we help young people to learn – and older people to keep learning? How best can we connect education to jobs, and jobs to expanding know-how?

I have seen development lag because the poor do not have access to markets and finance. Many small businesses cannot get credit, people cannot use their property as collateral, competitors are not available to lower prices. In these poor communities, we need more markets, not less, to bring more opportunity. But how do we manage the risks that markets inevitably bring with them? How do we help people to manage change?

These questions require us to drill down to understand what interventions can have most impact; why similar programs work better in some countries than others; what roles good governance, transparency, private sector competition, and citizen participation play.

Broadening opportunities also has important regional and global dimensions. How can we ensure a more inclusive process of regional and global integration?

The economic crisis led to the biggest annual decline in world trade in the last sixty years. Many developing countries—in part due to World Bank advice—have made global integration a key component of their growth strategy. Will the export-led growth model of transformation—famously adopted by a number of East Asian countries—continue to succeed, especially in light of changes in developed countries’ debt and demographic positions and China’s exceptional capabilities in manufacturing?

Will the current reality point more to growth paths through domestic demand or regional integration with a different set of obstacles such as the need to improve agricultural productivity, boost local demand, and build regional infrastructure?

We need to pay closer attention to the role of the private sector in ensuring global gains from international integration.

In the 2000s, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) inflows were the single biggest source of capital for developing countries and a critical input for technology transfer in developing country firms.

What are the right policies to attract and retain FDI, while increasing the opportunity for domestic investment as well, so that local people benefit and have a stake in the economy? Our private sector work at IFC has helped inform our economic research.

The issue is critical for Africa, which needs to encourage foreign investment inflows and build domestic savings, local financial markets, and local investment.

Dealing with risk and vulnerability

Third, we need to be able to meet new global challenges of dealing with risks facing economies and people. Our world is riskier than many supposed.

A large segment of the developing world’s population remains especially vulnerable to shocks.
These can range from natural disasters to health pandemics, wars and civil strife, oil and food price shocks, regional and global economic crises. Climate change adds to the risks.

Our clients need efficient and effective social protection policies at affordable costs, to counter new environmental risks, address financial sector vulnerabilities, and manage macro-economic risks posed by globalization.

To date more attention has focused on financial risk than human risk. We need to redress that imbalance.

We need more analysis of food security, agricultural productivity growth, improved seed-varieties, and climate-resilient agriculture as we prepare to feed the additional 3 billion people expected by 2050.

Knowing what works: the Results Agenda

And fourth, we need to know what works: we need a research agenda that focuses on results. To do so, we will need to gather more evidence and data to assess the effectiveness of development efforts, including aid.

How can development loans and aid build local ownership and participation; draw in local insights; involve wider swathes of society; move development beyond elites; create broader opportunity for competition; and expand property ownership? How can we combine public services with private financing and provision?

Aid and loans, whether stemming from public or private sources, are not the main drivers of development success. The dominant role has to be played by the populations and governments in the countries concerned. The assessment of results in development economics needs much greater attention.

World Bank clients need it, our shareholders demand it, and practical development economics will wither or vine without it.

Beyond the ivory tower to a new research model: Open data, open knowledge, open solutions

What does this mean for the World Bank?

Nothing short of an entirely new approach: Open data, open knowledge, open solutions.

This initiative will open the treasure chest of the World Bank’s data and knowledge to every village health care worker, every researcher, everyone. This needs to be more than just a slogan. This needs to be a fundamentally new way of searching for development solutions, in a networked development architecture, where none dominates and all can play a part.

The World Bank’s research economists have led the world in the measurement of poverty and inequality, and have done pioneering research on the delivery of educational and health services that have changed the way we think about these issues.

Bank research has made a significant contribution to understanding globalization and its impacts; understanding the relationship between growth and poverty; evaluating policies and programs; and analyzing aid effectiveness.

Yet we have also been criticized for the way research has sometimes been used to proselytize on behalf of Bank policy, without always taking a balanced view of the evidence or without expressing appropriate skepticism. And in keeping with much academic research, the Bank’s analytic work has often lacked broad-based transparency – not least amongst those who would be affected most by the policies derived from those analyses.

Today, the Bank remains the largest single source of development knowledge. But knowledge must be opened to all.

In a world where there is no one, overarching, theoretical framework;

In a world where scholarship must be linked to practice;

In a world where developing economies have as much to share as developed;
We need to democratize and demystify development economics, recognizing that we do not have a monopoly on the answers.

We need to throw open the doors, recognizing that others can find and create their own solutions. And this open research revolution is underway.

We need to recognize that development knowledge is no longer the sole province of the researcher or the scholar. It’s about the health-care worker in Chiapas recording her results; it’s about the local official posting the school budget on the classroom door so that parents can complain when their children are shortchanged; it’s about the Minister, the academician, the statistician, and the entrepreneur comparing notes on the impact of incentives.

Development knowledge is about political economy and governance and transparency, and it’s about recognizing that all are pertinent and none are “no go areas” for research.

In this new world of policy research, we need healthy skepticism but also hearty innovation.

We need global reach, with local sensitivity. We need humility in the face of complex problems and honesty to acknowledge when well-intentioned, deeply-committed efforts still don’t work.

We must work with experts in economic history, government, political economy, anthropology, psychology, and sometimes the physical and biological sciences.

Above all, we must look beyond an “elite retail” model of research.

This is the direction that I want the World Bank to take. This is democratizing development economics. This will forever change how we conduct development research.

The Bank is making a start.

Last Spring, we launched an Open Data initiative, making available to the public—free of charge—more than 2,000 financial, business, health, economic, and human development indicators for more than 200 economies, some going back decades. Partnering with Internet search companies such as Google, we are ensuring that data reaches new and diverse audiences.

We are working to make data analysis and modeling tools more user-friendly, so that researchers, civil society, and local communities can come up with their own findings – and double-check ours.

Imagine this: A health care worker or parent in a village, with a laptop or mobile device, can access development knowledge in real time through geo-coding and geo-mapping. She can see which schools have feeding programs and which go without, and what is happening to local health. She can access 20 years of data on infant mortality for her country and its neighbors. She can dig deeply and compare her village with others. She can upload her own data, throw light on the likely effect of new interventions, and mobilize the community to demand better or more targeted health programs.

**Conclusion**

The global economic crisis has instructed us—through the hardest of lessons—to question assumptions. It has emphasized the rising importance of developing countries. There is a new opportunity, and certainly a pressing need, for a dynamism in development economics. Software has brought new tools; the Internet has brought new communications; rising economies have brought new experiences.

We have questions to answer. Questions that come not just from inside academia – but questions from policymakers, from societies, from inventors, from businesses, from aid workers, from NGOs, from the media. Questions that stream across borders, and continents, and generations. We need to listen and democratize development economics.
ICR Update

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

Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

Context

The rural water supply sector in Kerala was facing many challenges. New capital investments and provision of the drinking water services all over the State were under the sole responsibility of the Kerala Water Authority (KWA). As a result, the rural water supply sector was characterized by inadequate coverage, poor quality of service and inability to recover operation and maintenance costs. In addition, lack of perennial water resources and water wells drying up during the summer season accentuated the hardship, inconvenience and time lost for fetching water, in particular for women. The problems were even more serious in the case of the vulnerable groups as they normally live on hilly and difficult terrain with not many water sources in the nearby vicinity and hence compelled to traverse more.

Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project

| Approval Date:       | 7 November 2000 |
| Closing Date:       | 30 September 2008 |
| Total Project Cost: | US$M 89.8 |
| Bank Financing:     | US$M 65.5 |
| Outcome:            | Satisfactory |
| Risk to Development Outcome: | Low or Negligible |
| Overall Bank Performance: | Satisfactory |
| Overall Borrower Performance: | Satisfactory |
In 1997, Government of Kerala (GOK) initiated a major decentralization process, including rural water supply and sanitation services delivery. Under a program named “People’s Plan Campaign”, GOK decentralized many relevant functions to local institutions, including increasing financial transfers as well as staff from the line departments. Under this, GOK entrusted the local authorities with the responsibility of water and sanitation service delivery and took the decision to transfer all small rural water supply schemes to Gram Panchayats (GPs) with concomitant power to levy and collect user charges for providing water services. Further, in May 2000, GOK decided to empower Beneficiary Groups (BGs) to make investment decisions, manage development funds, plan, construct and operate water supply schemes.

Project Development Objectives

The overall objective was to assist GOK in improving the quality of rural water supply and environmental sanitation service delivery to achieve sustainability of investments. Specific development objectives were:

(a) demonstrate the viability of cost recovery and institutional reforms by developing, testing and implementing the new decentralized service delivery model on a pilot basis, and

(b) build the state’s capacity to scale up the new decentralized service delivery model, statewide.

Project components

The project comprised four main components:

● Institution Building: This component included:
  ❍ Setting up and operation of Kerala Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (KRWSA) covering incremental operating costs, technical assistance, audit, office equipment and goods, construction quality monitoring and M&E;
  ❍ Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion covering development and dissemination of IEC materials and use of mass media to enhance awareness about the complementarities between water, sanitation and health, and benefits of improved WSS facilities;
  ❍ Capacity building of the policy makers, project institutions and support Organizations/ NGOs in management of WSS services and in adopting participatory processes; and
  ❍ GP strengthening through TA, equipment and a small flexible fund

● Community Development and Infrastructure Building: This component included:
  ❍ Community development support to beneficiaries in social, technical and management aspects of planning, implementation and operations of WSS facilities though community mobilization and well designed training programs. This mainly involved financing of SO staff and other costs;
  ❍ Women’s development programs to ensure effective mobilization and participation by women. This involved capacity building programs to upgrade their WSS related technical and management skills and supporting micro enterprise initiatives;
  ❍ Design and engineering support to GPs and BGs in preparing engineering designs, procurement, construction and consultancy support;
  ❍ Constriction of 2500 micro water supply schemes, six large WS schemes, upgrading existing water supply schemes, 45000 household latrines, upgrading 8000 existing unsanitary latrines, small environmental improvement schemes like drainage, compost pits, desilting of tanks and implementing groundwater recharge and rainwater harvesting schemes; and
  ❍ Tribal development Plan to provide targeted and more extensive mobilization and capacity development support and financing WSS facility improvements in 9 tribal GPs.

● State wide Sector Development: The goal of this component was to provide technical assistance to GOK for statewide planning, development and management of the water sector in a comprehensive and integrated manner, including:
  ❍ The formulation of long-term sector
The World Bank in India • November 2010

The Project directly helped about 753,000 people to have access to improved sanitation services.

Policy and strategic plan to be developed based on comprehensive statewide sector study;

- The development of a comprehensive Sector information management system (SIMS) to enhance the strategic planning and monitoring of the RWSS sector in the state; and

- Other pilot studies on WSS related issues

Sector Development: The objective of this component was to provide technical assistance to GOI (represented by Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM) in furthering its sector reform agenda countrywide.

Other Significant Changes:

At Mid Term Review (MTR), as requested by GOK, the project area was expanded from four districts to all 14 Kerala districts and participating GPs increased from 89 to 112. The closing date was extended twice (total 1 year and 9 months) mainly to support the completion of the construction of the water supply scheme in the Tsunami affected area,

but also to consolidate the GP and BG capacities in sustainable operations of large number of schemes.

Achievements

The Project has successfully demonstrated that GPs and communities, including the poorest and the vulnerable groups, can demand, plan, design, implement and manage water supply and sanitation schemes, and contribute to partial capital investment and fully recover operation and maintenance cost.

First, the Project worked successfully in all 3712 participating communities (112 GPs). At the end of the Project, more than 3,000 demands for new schemes are still pending, which demonstrates the large acceptance of the Project principles. The Project helped provide access to improved water services to about 995,000 people. In the GPs covered by the Project, water supply coverage increased from 55 to 81 percent and sanitation coverage from 76 to 86 percent.

In addition, the Project directly helped about 753,000 people to have access to improved sanitation services. As a result of the Project efforts to build up the community’s awareness on sanitation and hygiene and its relation to water, 85/112 GPs have received the Nirmal Gram Puraskar (GOI award under Clean Village Program) for achieving 100 percent housed latrine coverage.

Second, GPs and communities, including the most vulnerable groups contributed substantially towards the capital cost and helped in reducing State subsidy. GPs contributed $ 6 million i.e. 8 percent and communities $ 11.80 million i.e. 16 percent to the project infrastructure component.

The average household contribution towards capital cost for rural water supply scheme is $ 46. This is comparable to one month salary for an unskilled laborer or 100 kg of rice. Similarly, the Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes (6,755 households) who hitherto had received free services contributed a significant amount estimated at $ 187,000 in cash and labor, i.e. $ 27 per household. As a result of the Project, state subsidies towards capital cost for these new or rehabilitated rural water supply schemes were effectively reduced from 100 to about 74 percent. In addition, the level of service provided was

Ninety percent of the communities fully recovered recurring operation and maintenance cost without any subsidies from the local or state Government.
higher than anticipated as 100 percent of the households have opted for private connection. Three percent of the schemes have financed and installed on their own consumer meters, a rare phenomenon in the water sector in India.

Third, ninety percent of the communities fully recovered recurring operation and maintenance cost without any subsidies from the local or state Government. This represents an outstanding achievement, as compared to the average situation in rural India, where estimates of cost recovery rate for O&M in piped water schemes are usually very low\(^1\). The water charges cover the operating costs including power charges, wages to pump operator, minor repairs etc. Average cost of supplying water works out to $0.06 per m\(^3\), which attests the efficiency of the scheme. O&M cost per household per month is $0.69, while average tariff is about $1. This average O&M cost compares favorably with the cost per household for this size of schemes serving between 50 and 100 households\(^2\). Finally, 95 percent of the households do pay their bills regularly, even the BPL families. These tariffs are actually higher than those levied by Kerala Water Authority ($0.45 for families that consume up to 5 m\(^3\) per month with exception for BPL families who get free access), and this is not seen as a problem.

Finally, the Project was also very successful in being inclusive of the poor and marginalized groups. While the Below Poverty Line (BPL) population in Kerala is 36 percent, 53 percent of the project beneficiary households belong to the BPL category. About 16 percent of the Project beneficiaries are from Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes whereas these categories account for less than 2 percent in the state of Kerala. The Project also succeeded in empowering women. Most of the water committee treasurers are women.

\*Lessons Learnt\*

- Decentralized service delivery approach for RWSS has the potential for scaling-up access. Step by step approach taken to scaling up is a sound way to build capacity and prepares the ground for moving toward a sector wide approach. Capacity building for implementation at local level and the existence of clear and enforceable “rules-of-the-game” contributes greatly to the success of decentralized implementation. “Learning-by-doing” approach to capacity-building is time-consuming but has proven to be effective.

\(^1\) Cost recovery is estimated about 27 percent according to the Review of Effectiveness of Rural Water supply Schemes in 10 States in India – World Bank, June 2008: 1 percent in West Bengal, 6 percent in Tamil Nadu, 19 percent in Orissa, 21 percent in Andhra Pradesh, 30 percent in Uttarakhand, 36 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 47 percent in Karnataka, 60 percent in Kerala, 61 percent in Maharashtra and 86 percent in Punjab.

\(^2\) Review of Effectiveness of Rural Water supply Schemes in India – World Bank, June 2008
Need for Enabling Environment:
Ownership of the project design and continuous support during its implementation at the political, bureaucratic and operational levels is a prerequisite for project success.

Community Demand Driven is certainly the most appropriate approach for providing sustainable and high quality WSS services in rural areas, especially in the context of India. Responsibility drives capacity. Informed choice by the communities leads to innovative, appropriate, cost-efficient and sustainable solutions, as shown in the Project through the various technology options implemented.

Active participation of local governments is also critical to ensure greater accountability and long term sustainability. If most of the responsibility would be in the hands of the BGs, the Panchayati Raj Institutions should be well integrated into the project’s institutional design. In addition, organic and sustained links between state, districts, GPs and BGs are essential to guarantee the institutional sustainability and to ensure the appropriate operation and maintenance and long term management of the facilities.

Bank needs to have effective remedies during supervision: While piloting new approaches and implementing paradigm shifts – the borrowers must consistently provide sound and continuous leadership and staff in the project management units throughout the project period. The Bank too should have adequate remedies (such as suspension of disbursements) to address the issue of frequent and arbitrary turnover of key project staff – which can affect pace and quality of implementation.

Improved assessment of cost estimates.
Projects implemented directly by communities can earn cost savings than when done through contractors. In this Project, for example, actual costs were approximately 15 percent less than those estimated at appraisal. Greater accuracy can be introduced in cost estimation at appraisal by factoring-in the procurement selection method and implementation procedures.
Recent Project Approvals

**Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project**

The World Bank has approved a $220 million credit to support rebuilding efforts in areas affected by the 2008 Kosi floods in the Indian state of Bihar. The **Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project** will finance flood recovery efforts through the reconstruction of about 100,000 houses, 90 bridges and 290 kilometers of rural roads. It also aims to reduce future oriented risks by strengthening flood management capacity, restoring livelihoods, and improving the emergency response capability of the state of Bihar through a provision of contingency funding.

The 2008 floods affected about 3.3 million people in five districts of Bihar. About one million people were evacuated, 460,000 people were provided temporary shelter in 360 relief camps, and more than 500 people lost their lives.

**Maharashtra Agricultural Competitiveness Project**

The World Bank has approved a $100 million credit for this project. The objective of the project is to increase the productivity, profitability, and market access of the farming community in the state of Maharashtra. Farmers will be assisted through farmer organizations; alternative market channels developed outside of regulated markets, and improved services provided by modernizing promising traditional wholesale markets.

Recent Project Signings

**Mizoram State Road Project**

Credit Agreement of $13 million equivalent in additional financing was signed for the Mizoram State Road Projects by representatives from the Government of India, Government of Mizoram and the World Bank. The signatories to the Agreement were Mr Govind Mohan, Joint Secretary (Infrastructure and Investment), on behalf of the Government of India, Mr K. Lalsawmvela, Project Director, Mizoram State Roads Project, PWD, Government of Mizoram and Ms Giovanna Prennushi, World Bank’s Acting Country Director in India.

The project will help improve the management and carrying capacity of the core state road network in order to lower transportation bottlenecks and costs, and stimulate economic activity. It will help widen and improve 180 km of state highways, and rehabilitate and maintain another 300 km. It will also finance improvements in equipment and training for the state Public Works Department.

The project has already, over the last eight years, helped reduce travel time by over 40 percent on 472 km of completed roads in the state.

The Project was initially approved in 2002 and has demonstrated transformative results. The road improvements under the project have reduced the cost of passenger travel between different towns. For example, new roads built under the Bank-financed Project have reduced the distance between the state capital Aizawl and the second largest town, Lunglei, by about 70 km.
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

New Additions to the Public Information Center

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India: Policy Research Working Papers

WPS 5423
Political economy of infrastructure spending in India
By Stuti Khemani

This paper examines a puzzle in the political economy of infrastructure in India – the co-existence of relatively low shares of capital spending in public budgets alongside evidence of large demand for village infrastructure from poor voters. It argues that this pattern is due to infrastructure projects being used at the margin for political rent-seeking, while spending on employment and welfare transfers are the preferred vehicles to win votes for re-election. New suggestive evidence on the variation of public spending composition across states, and within states over time is offered that is consistent with this argument. This evidence underscores a growing argument in the development literature that the level and composition of public spending per se may not be sufficient metrics to assess the quality of public goods policies – greater infrastructure spending in some contexts may go to political rents rather than to the actual delivery of broad public goods for growth and poverty reduction.

WPS 5422
Economic valuation of development projects: A case study of a non-motorized transport project in India
By Hua Wang, Ke Fang and Yuyan Shi

One of the major difficulties in doing cost-benefit analysis of a development project is to estimate the total economic value of project benefits, which are usually multi-dimensional and include goods and services that are not traded in the market. Challenges also arise in aggregating the values of different benefits, which may not be mutually exclusive. This paper uses a contingent valuation approach to estimate the economic value of a non-motorized transport project in Pune across beneficiaries. The heads of households which are potentially affected by the project are presented with a detailed description of the project, and then are asked to vote on whether such a project should be undertaken given different specifications of costs to the households. The total

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value of the project is then derived from the survey answers. Econometric analysis indicates that the survey responses provide generally reasonable valuation estimates.

South Asia Publications

Expanding Housing Finance to the Underserved in South Asia: Market Review and Forward Agenda

By Tatiana Nenova

Rapid economic growth in South Asia, urbanization, and a rising middle class have created considerable pent-up demand for housing and housing finance. More than 14 percent of low-income South Asians have no home. In response, South Asia’s dynamic housing and housing finance markets have grown at rates of around 30 per cent, but are still limited to upper-income groups. The contribution of housing and real-estate sector to overall economic growth, social uplift and employment is considerable.

This report, a first regional effort on the topic, examines housing shortages in South Asia, as well as outlines shortcomings of the market for home mortgages. Information on good practice and country-specific examples are presented on enabling builder/developers, mortgage lenders, land administration, as well as foreclosure and other relevant regulations, to strengthen home ownership in South Asia. Special emphasis is accorded to low-income housing solutions.

Tackling HIV-Related Stigma and Discrimination in South Asia

By Anne Stangl, Dara Carr, Traci Eckhaus, Laura Brady, Mariam Claeson and Laura Nyblade

Although HIV prevalence in South Asia is low, vulnerable groups such as sex workers (SW), injecting drug users (IDU) and men who have sex with men (MSM) are at high risk for HIV. Widespread stigma impedes efforts to reach those most in need of HIV prevention, care and treatment services. To tackle stigma, the South Asia Regional Development Marketplace (SARDM) partnership, led by the World Bank, launched a competitive grants program in 2008 to support innovative community approaches for reducing HIV-related stigma and discrimination in the region.

This book summarizes monitoring, evaluation and case study data, revealing that a number of strategies were particularly effective in raising awareness about Stigma and Discrimination and shifting, albeit slowly, attitudes, norms and behaviors. The effective strategies engaged marginalized groups to design and lead the interventions, and facilitated contact between groups experiencing stigma and the general public to reduce fears and misconceptions about HIV transmission.

Other Publications

The World Bank Annual Report 2010


Changing the Industrial Geography in Asia: The Impact of China and India

By Shahid Yusuf and Kaoru Nabeshima

A Great burst of globalization brought the 20th century to a close, creating upheaval in the world economy from roughly 1995 to 2008. This upheaval will likely consolidate Asia’s industrial preeminence and could result in a concentration of industrial activities in the two most populous and fastest growing Asian economies – China and India. As the two Asian giants become the industrial equals of the United States, Germany, and Japan, the ramifications will affect trade and growth worldwide, the future of development in China and India, and industrialization throughout Asia.

The book analyses the continuing transformation of the manufacturing sector in Asia, both in terms of its moving geography and its composition.
The Cost of Being Landlocked: Logistics Costs and Supply Chain Reliability

By Jean-François Arvis, Gaël Raballand and Jean-François Marteau

Price: $25.00
English Paperback
120 pages
Published 2010
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8408-4
SKU: 18408

The Cost of Being Landlocked proposes a new analytical framework to interpret and model the constraints faced by logistics chains on international trade corridors. The plight of landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) has naturally received special attention for decades, leading to a specific set of development priorities based upon the concept of dependence on the transit state.

Based on extensive data collection in several regions of the world, this book argues that although landlocked developing countries do face high logistics costs, these costs are not a result of poor road infrastructure, since transport prices largely depend on trucking market structure and implementation of transit processes. This book suggests that high logistics costs in LLDCs are a result of low logistics reliability and predictability, which stem from rent-seeking and governance issues.

The Future of the Natural Gas Market in Southeast Europe

By Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility and Franz Gerner
Price: $40.00
English Paperback
408 pages
Published 2010
by World Bank
SKU: 17864

This book analyzes the role of natural gas in the energy mix to meet future demand in nine markets in the...
region: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. These markets are all signatories of the Athens Memoranda of 2002 and 2003, which commit the participants to regional cooperation in electricity and gas. Most countries heavily rely on solid fuels (such as wood and coal) or electricity (that is generated from thermal power) to meet domestic energy needs. Natural gas markets are underdeveloped or do not exist.

This study identifies regional, cross-border, and country-specific gas infrastructure projects that are economically, financially, and technically sound. It makes proposals for the institutional and policy issues related to funding and implementing gas infrastructure projects. This study also examines sources of gas supply from Russia, the Caspian region, and other current and prospective producer countries through Turkey and other transit routes (including liquefied natural gas) and it assesses costs of supply and gasification prospects in Southeast Europe.

Berg Water Project: Communications Practices for Governance and Sustainability Improvement

By Lawrence J.M. Haas, Leonardo Mazzei, Donal T. O’Leary and Nigel Rossouw

Price: $20.00

World Bank Working Papers 199

English Paperback

232 pages

Published 2010

by World Bank


SKU: 18414

The past decade has witnessed a major global shift in thinking about water, including the role that water infrastructure plays in sustainable development. This rethinking aims to balance better the social, economic, and environmental performance aspects in the development and management of large dams. Infrastructure strategies must complement strategies for water, environment, and energy security and for emerging concerns to reduce vulnerability in water resource systems to climate change on the horizon.

Communication is central to multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships at all levels needed to achieve sustainability and governance reform in water resource management and infrastructure provision. At the same time, communication drives the advocacy to mobilize political will and public support for beneficial change and continuous improvement in practices.

This case study emphasizes that it is not only important to mobilize all opportunities to reconcile water demand and supply in river basins that are coming under increasing levels of water stress, but also to integrate effectively governance and anti-corruption reforms and sustainability improvements into all stages of the planning and project cycle—adding value for stakeholders.

The Cost of Environmental Degradation: Case Studies from the Middle East and North Africa

Edited by Leilu Croitoru and Maria Sarraf

Price: $30.00

English Paperback

188 pages

Published 2010

by World Bank


SKU: 18318

This book brings together case studies of the Cost of Environmental Degradation (COED) program carried out in the Middle East and North Africa region and summarizes their policy impacts on the ground.

The case studies quantify monetarily the annual damage due to environmental degradation and express these estimates as percentages of the countries’ gross domestic product. The studies use the most recent environmental valuation methods to estimate the economic costs resulting from air pollution, water degradation, deforestation and land degradation. Uniquely, the book dedicates a case study to value the COED resulting from an oil spill and demolition waste in times of conflict. The studies then illuminate the concrete implications on policy, investments, and institutions for the respective nations and for the region.

Wind Energy in Colombia: A Framework for Market Entry

By Walter Vergara, Alejandro Deeb, Natsuko Toba, Peter Cramton, Irene Leino and Philippe Benoit

Price: $25.00

World Bank Studies

English Paperback

120 pages

Published 2010

by World Bank


SKU: 18504

The wind regime in Colombia has been rated among the best in South America. However, under the current circumstances, and on its own, the interconnected system would not likely promote wind power. This report is targeted to analysts, planners, operators, generators and decision makers in Colombia and other countries in the region and provides a set of policy options to promote the use of wind power. The potential instruments assessed in this study include financial instruments, government fiscal mechanisms, and adjustments to the regulatory system. The single most effective policy instrument to promote wind power in Colombia consists on valuing the firm energy offered by wind, its potential complementarity to the hydrological regime and enabling wind power an access to reliability payments.
Trade Competitiveness of the Middle East and North Africa: Policies for Export Diversification

Edited by José R López-Calix, Peter Walkenhorst and Ndiamé Diop
Price: $30.00
English Paperback
364 pages
Published 2010
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8074-1
SKU: 18074

As the region recovers from the global financial and economic crises, the book identifies reforms that could allow countries to further strengthen global production networks, benefit more from trade in services, better compete in external markets to face the rise of China and India, and reach the full potential of regional integration. If thoroughly implemented, especially by oil exporters, all of these reforms could help boost growth and job creation in the region.


Edited by Ronald Parker
Price: $30.00
Independent Evaluation
Group Studies
English Paperback
116 pages
Published 2010
by World Bank
SKU: 18393

Development patterns, increasing population pressure, and the demand for better livelihoods in many parts of the globe all contribute to a steadily deepening global water crisis. Development redirects, consumes, and pollutes water. It also causes changes in the state of natural water reservoirs, directly by draining aquifers and indirectly by melting glaciers and the polar ice caps. Maintaining a sustainable relationship between water and development requires that current needs be balanced against the needs of future generations.

The development community has transformed and broadened its approach to water since the 1980s. As stresses on the quality and availability of water have increased, donors have begun to move toward more comprehensive approaches that seek to integrate water into development in other sectors.

This evaluation examines the full scope of the World Bank’s lending and grant support for water activities. More than 30 background papers prepared for the evaluation have analyzed Bank lending by thematic area and by activity type. IDA and IBRD (the Bank) have supported countries in many water-related sectors.

The evaluation, by definition, is retrospective, but it identifies changes that will be necessary going forward, including those related to strengthening institutions and increasing financial sustainability. Lessons and results from nearly 2,000 loans and credits, and work with 142 countries are identified.

Lesotho Highlands Water Project: Communication Practices for Governance and Sustainability Improvement

By Lawrence J.M. Haas, Leonardo Mazzei and Donal T. O’Leary
Price: $15.00
World Bank Working Papers 200
English Paperback
54 pages
Published 2010
by World Bank
SKU: 18415

Effective communications in all stages of the project cycle (including identification, preparation, implementation and operation) are critical to the success of complex hydraulic infrastructure projects, involving many stakeholders. Being the largest binational water transfer scheme in the world and because of its phasing, the lessons learned in this case study are multifaceted. The LHWP can serve as a model of mutually beneficial development—through demonstrating the benefits of bilateral government cooperation in the development of an international river that exceed those of individual approaches as well as strengthening political cooperation.

Energy Efficiency Finance: Assessing the Impact of IFC’s China Utility-Based Energy Efficiency Finance Program

By World Bank
Price: $20.00
Independent Evaluation
Group Studies
English Paperback 2010
Published 2010
by World Bank
SKU: 18450

This evaluation assesses the performance of IFC’s energy efficiency finance program in China aimed at stimulating energy efficiency investments through bank guarantees and technical assistance.

It is important to note that the performance of the program was heavily influenced by the government’s policy actions and the earlier efforts of other players. The CHUEE program, relying mainly on commercial funding through IFC’s guarantees, builds on these efforts.
The World Bank in India • November 2010

Incentives and Dynamics in the Ethiopian Health Worker Labor Market

By William Jack, Joost De Laat, Kara Hanson and Agnes Soucat
Price: $30.00
World Bank Working Papers 192: Africa Human Development Series
Published 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 18358

By international standards, health workers in Ethiopia are in short supply. In addition, those who do enter the health fields and remain in the country disproportionately live and work in the capital, Addis Ababa. This paper uses detailed data gathered from nearly 1,000 health workers to examine the incentives and constraints that health workers face when choosing where to work, the likely responses of workers to alternative incentive packages, and the longer term performance of the health worker labor market.

This working paper was produced as part of the World Bank’s Africa Region Health Systems for Outcomes (HSO) Program. The Program, funded by the World Bank, the Government of Norway, the Government of the United Kingdom and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), focuses on strengthening health systems in Africa to reach the poor and achieve tangible results related to Health, Nutrition and Population.

How to Reform Business Licenses

By Laurent Corthal, Investment Climate Advisory Services
Available: On-line English 98 pages
Published 2010 by World Bank

This handbook is designed to assist practitioners in designing and implementing comprehensive “guillotine” style reforms of business licenses. It features step-by-step guidance that is supported by checklists, as well as standard project documents and templates. This handbook draws from experiences gained through licensing reforms carried out in a wide range of developing and OECD countries.

The licensing handbook is closely linked with other recent knowledge management tools developed under the Better Regulation for Growth initiative.

Investing Across Borders 2010

Available: On-line English 198 pages
Published 2010 by World Bank

Investing Across Borders 2010 provides selected indicators of foreign direct investment regulation in 87 economies. The following are some of its findings:

- Almost 90 percent of economies limit foreign companies’ ability to participate in some sectors of their economies.
- A fifth of the economies surveyed require foreign companies to go through a foreign investment approval process before proceeding with investments in light manufacturing.
- Red tape and poor implementation of laws create further barriers to FDI. It can take anywhere from a week to half a year to establish a subsidiary of a foreign company.
- Nearly 10 percent of the economies do not have special statutes for commercial arbitration.

The Cost of Environmental Degradation: Case Studies from the Middle East and North Africa

Edited by Lelia Croitoru, Maria Sarraf
Price: $30.00
Directions in Development: DID – Environment and Sustainable Development
Published 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 18318

This book brings together the best case studies of the Cost of Environmental Degradation (COED) program carried out in the Middle East and North Africa region and summarizes their policy impacts on the ground.

The case studies quantify monetarily the annual damage due to environmental degradation and express these estimates as percentages of the countries’ gross domestic product. The studies use the most recent environmental valuation methods to estimate the economic costs resulting from air pollution, water degradation, deforestation and land degradation.

Uniquely, the book dedicates a case study to value the COED resulting from an oil spill and demolition waste in times of conflict. The studies then illuminate the concrete implications on policy, investments, and institutions for the respective nations and for the region.

An Open Door for Firms: The Impact of Business Entry Reforms

By Marialisa Motta, Ana Maria Oviedo, and Massimiliano Santini
Available: On-line English 6 pages
Published 2010 by World Bank

This book looks at the impact of business entry reforms on productivity and competition. Research shows that when registration procedures and costs are cut, more firms enter the market and a large percentage of new firms survive and grow. Further, new firms increase competition, forcing incumbents to catch up or exit the market.


By The World Bank
Available: On-line English 117 pages
Water is essential to sustain life and economic development, and the livelihoods of the poorest people are critically associated with access to water services. The sustainable management of water resources has acquired a new urgency in the face of a global population expected to reach nine billion by 2050, economic development spurring demand for more and better food, and increased hydrological variability caused by climate change.

This report places water at the forefront of the World Bank Group mandate for sustainable development. It concludes that the principles of the Strategy are still very much at the core of future work, and defines what changes are needed to respond effectively to the complexities of the rapidly changing environment.

**The Millennium Development Goals and the Road to 2015: Building on Progress and Responding to Crisis**

By The World Bank
Available: On-line English 51 pages
Published 2010 by World Bank

This book draws on two of the World Bank’s flagship publications, the Global Monitoring Report and the World Development Indicators. It analyzes the international statistical record and the findings of researchers around the world to report on the progress toward the Millennium Development Goals over the past decade. The book’s online companion, the World Bank eAtlas of the MDGs, features worldwide mapping, timeline graphing, and ranking tables, allowing users to map the progress of goals, targets, and indicators; compare data; and export and share graphics.

**India Project Documents**

**Vocational Training Improvement Project**

Date 06 September 2010
Project ID P099047
Report No. 57023, 56592, 56334, 56302 (Procurement Plan) 56926 (Procurement plan for Maharashtra State, 3 Vol.)

**NHAI Technical Assistance Project**

Date 09 September 2010
Project ID P121515
Report No. AC5592 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

**Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project**

Date 24 September 2010
Project ID P096019
Report No. ISR1248 (Implementation Status and Results Report)

**Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project**

Date 24 September 2010
Project ID P100789
Report No. ISR1328 (Implementation Status and Results Report) 56303 (Procurement Plan)

**Adoption of Third Phase IGBT Technology in Indian Railways (IR) for EMUs (Electric Multiple Units) in Mumbai Suburban Area Leading to Reduction of Green House Gases (GHGs) Project**

Date 22 September 2010
Project ID P108339
Report No. 56722 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet) 56828 (Project Information Document)

**National Ganga River Basin Project**

Date 20 September 2010
**Kerala State Transport Project**

- **Date:** 15 September 2010
- **Project ID:** P072539
- **Report No.:** ISR922 (Implementation Status and Results Report)

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

- **Date:** 13 September 2010
- **Project ID:** P107668
- **Report No.:** 56615 (Project Information Document)
  - AC5568 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)
  - 56731 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

**Punjab Rural Water Supply and Sanitation**

- **Date:** 04 September 2010
- **Project ID:** P090592
- **Report No.:** ISR1177 (Implementation Status and Results Report)

**Second Additional Financing for Mizoram State Roads Project**

- **Date:** 01 September 2010
- **Project ID:** P122371
- **Report No.:** 56426 (Project Paper)

**Carbon Tetrachloride (CTC) Sector Plan Implementation Project**

- **Date:** 30 August 2010
- **Project ID:** P085345
- **Report No.:** 56478 (Project Paper, 2 Vol.)

**Dam Rehabilitation and Improvement Project**

- **Date:** 30 August 2010
- **Project ID:** P089985
- **Report No.:** ISR1167 (Implementation Status and Results Report)

**Maharashtra Agriculture Competitiveness Project**

- **Date:** 27 August 2010
- **Project ID:** P120836
- **Report No.:** 54532 (Project Appraisal Document)

**Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project**

- **Date:** 27 August 2010
- **Project ID:** P050647
- **Report No.:** 56443 (Project Paper, 2 Vol.)

**Bihar Kosi Flood Recovery Project**

- **Date:** 12 August 2010
- **Project ID:** P122906
- **Report No.:** 55671 (Project Paper)

**Carbon Finance Operation Lighting Scheme – ‘Bachat lamp Yojana’ – Project**

- **Date:** 05 August 2010
- **Project ID:** P121541
- **Report No.:** 56515 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)
  - 56411 (Project Information Document)

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**Latest on the web**

- **New look for Youthink!**

Youthink!, the Bank’s website for youth, has many new features, including new development topic content, a whole new look and feel, and new functionality. The vision behind the overhaul is to enhance the site’s role as both a place for young people to learn about development and—perhaps more importantly—share ideas, have discussions and propose solutions to global issues. The new features make the site much more conducive to user interaction and also give it a look and feel more appropriate to today’s web-savvy youth.

World Bank Policy Research Working Papers

WPS5443 Poverty and inequality maps for rural Vietnam: An application of small area estimation
By Nguyen Viet Cuong, Tran Ngoc Truong and Roy van der Weide

WPS5442 Banking sector stability, efficiency, and outreach in Kenya
By Thorsten Beck, Robert Cull, Michael Fuchs, and et.al.

WPS5441 Macroeconomic volatility after trade and capital account liberalization
By Cosimo Pancaro

WPS5440 In aid we trust: Hearts and minds and the Pakistan earthquake of 2005
By Tahir Andrabi and Jishnu Das

WPS5439 The impact of the global financial crisis on off-farm employment and earnings in rural China
By Jikun Huang, Huayong Zhi, Zhurong Huang and et.al.

WPS5438 Identification strategy: A field experiment on dynamic incentives in rural credit markets
By Xavier Gine, Jessica Goldberg and Dean Yang

WPS5437 Research for development: A World Bank perspective on future directions for research
By Development Economics Senior Vice Presidency

WPS5436 Taking stock of antidumping, safeguards, and countervailing duties, 1990-2009
By Chad P. Bown

WPS5435 China: Global crisis avoided, robust economic growth sustained
By Gallina Andronova Vincelette, Alvaro Manoel, Ardo Hansson and Louis Kuijs

WPS5434 Macropreditual stress-testing practices of central banks in Central and South Eastern Europe: An overview and challenges ahead
By Martin Melecky and Anca Maria Podpiera

WPS5433 The economic impact of international remittances on poverty and household consumption and investment in Indonesia
By Richard H. Adams, Jr. and Alfredo Cuecuecha

WPS5432 Mashup indices of development
By Martin Ravallion

WPS5431 The financial crisis and its impacts on global agriculture
By Justin Yifu Lin and Will Martin

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By Daniel Kaufmann, Aart Kraay and Massimo Mastruzzi

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By Fenella Carpena, Shawn Cole, Jeremy Shapiro and Bilal Zia

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By Cesar Calderon and Virginia Poggioa

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By Michael Woolcock, Simon Szreter and Rao Vijayendra

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By Francisco H. G. Ferreira

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WPS5421 The value of statistical life: A contingent investigation in China
By Hua Wang and Jie He

WPS5420 Environmental performance rating and disclosure: An empirical investigation of China’s green watch program
By Yanhong Jin, Hua Wang and David Wheeler
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