New Additions to the Public Information Center

MAY 2007
New Additions to the Public Information Center

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

Jharkhand: Addressing the Challenges of Inclusive Development

Report No. 36437
Published April 2007
Available On-line

This study on Jharkhand addresses the challenges faced by the state that came into being in November 2000 in surmounting conditions like a low average income, very high incidence of poverty, and little social development. In addition, initial health and education indicators in Jharkhand were also markedly unfavorable in comparison to both the all-India average and the major Indian states.

The paper points out that in order to put its fiscal house in order, the state needs to introduce reforms for improving resource mobilization, increasing cost effectiveness of expenditure and rationalizing the budgetary processes. Improving infrastructure is critically important, and once this has occurred, this will lead to favorable pro-poor changes in the labor market as well.

Two opposite views of the Jharkhand development debate have placed different degrees of importance on mining and agriculture. One view contends that the development of the mining sector can usher in a new decade of development in Jharkhand. The second view is that the potential risks associated with the mining sector are high and that agriculture has shown great potential through impressive growth in recent years contributing significantly to poverty reduction and human resource development.

The study suggests a middle path, aiming at an inter-temporal balance between the two strategies. The paper stresses that social inclusion and effective citizenship for all are desirable outcomes everywhere, especially in Jharkhand with its sharp social and regional divide. It concludes that political commitment is needed to “make development happen” in the shortest possible time.
Strengthening Institutions for Sustainable Growth: Country Environment Analysis for India

Report No. 38292
Published April 2007
Available On-line

The objective of this Country Environmental Analysis was to strengthen the implementation of the environment policy in a manner that meets the challenges of a rapidly growing and extraordinarily diverse Indian economy. This study focused on identifying and proposing ways to address major gaps in the existing institutional arrangements, as well as regulations and incentives for environmental compliance and performance. In view of the focus on the growth-environment nexus, the study covered three select sectors – industry, power (including three distinct sub-sectors: coal-based power generation, hydro power generation, and transmission), and highways – that are among the key drivers of growth. Together, these sectors represent a wide range of environmental impacts, sources and regulatory issues that allows drawing conclusions of broad relevance.

Ranging across seven Indian states, the project-level case studies helped gain a deeper understanding of barriers, as well as contributors, to better environmental compliance and performance in the real-life situation. The case studies involved primary data collection and consultations with local stakeholders. Selective reviews of international experience in environmental management were also conducted.

The key findings and recommendations of the study are grouped under five themes:
(i) Facilitating national dialogue and public participation;
(ii) expanding the regulatory toolkit to enable environmental compliance;
(iii) strengthening the capacity of environmental agencies to meet the growing demands,
(iv) aligning sectoral incentives with environmental priorities; and
(v) working across sectors.

From Competition at Home to Competing Abroad: A Case Study of India’s Horticulture

By Aaditya Mattoo, Deepak Mishra and Ashish Narian

By World Bank
English Paperback
Published April 2007
Available On-line

There is persuasive evidence that India has a comparative advantage in agriculture. Yet its share in global agriculture exports is miniscule and its domestic market is increasingly protected. In global trade negotiations, India’s efforts have been directed less towards the elimination of all distortions at home and abroad, than towards retaining the right to protect. To develop a case and a strategy for both domestic reforms and proactive engagement in international negotiations, it is critical to understand why a large, low-cost producer of agricultural commodities needs such strong protection and has such a feeble presence in the global market.

India Policy Research Working Papers

WPS4153
The impact of trade with China and India on Argentina’s manufacturing employment

By Daniel Saslavsky, Marcelo Olarreaga and Lucio Castro

For many in Latin America, the increasing participation of China and India in international markets is seen as a looming shadow of two “mighty giants” on the region’s manufacturing sector. Are they really mighty giants when it comes to their impact on manufacturing employment? The authors attempt to answer this question by estimating the effects of trade with China and India on Argentina’s industrial employment. They use a dynamic econometric model and industry level data to estimate the effects of trade with China and India on the level of employment in Argentina’s manufacturing sector. Results suggest that trade with
China and India only had a small negative effect on industrial employment, even during the swift trade liberalization of the 1990s.

WPS4188
Substitutability and protectionism: Latin America's trade policy and imports from China and India

By Gerald Willmann, Peri Silva, Marcelo Olarreaga and Giovanni Facchini

The authors examine the trade policy response of Latin American governments to the rapid growth of China and India in world markets. To explain higher protection in sectors where a large share is imported from these countries, they extend the “protection for sale” model to allow for different degrees of substitutability between domestically produced and imported varieties.

The extension suggests that higher levels of protection toward Chinese goods can be explained by high substitutability between domestically produced goods and Chinese goods, whereas lower levels of protection toward goods imported from India can be explained by low substitutability with domestically produced goods. The data support the extension to the “protection for sale” model, which performs better than the original specification in terms of explaining Latin America’s structure of protection.

Other Publications

World Development Indicators 2007

By World Bank
Price: $ 75.00
English Paperback
432 pages
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6959-8

World Development Indicators is the World Bank’s premier annual compilation of data about development. This indispensable statistical reference allows you to consult over 900 indicators for some 150 economies and 14 country groups in more than 80 tables.

It provides a current overview of the most recent data available as well as important regional data and income group analysis in six thematic sections: World View, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links.

The CD-ROM editions contain 45 years of time series data, covering 1960 to 2005, and offer mapping, charting, and data export formats.

Global Monitoring Report 2007: Confronting the Challenges of Gender Equality and Fragile States

By World Bank and International Monetary Fund

Price: $ 26.00
English Paperback
Published April 2007
by World Bank

The 2007 Global Monitoring Report on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) assesses the contributions of developing countries, developed countries, and international financial institutions toward meeting universally agreed development commitments. Fourth in a series of annual reports leading up to 2015, this year’s report reviews key developments of the past year, emerging priorities, and provides a detailed region-by-region picture of performance in the developing regions of the world, drawing on indicators for poverty, education, gender equality, health, and other goals.

Subtitled “Confronting the Challenges of Gender Equality and Fragile States”, this year’s report highlights two key thematic areas—gender equality and empowerment of women (the third MDG) and the special problems of fragile states, where extreme poverty is increasingly concentrated. The report, which is jointly issued by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, argues that gender equality and the empowerment of women are central to the development agenda. This is because gender equality makes good economic sense and because it helps advance the other development goals—including education, nutrition, and reducing child mortality. Rapid progress has been made in some areas, such as achieving educational parity for girls in primary and secondary school in most countries. But in many other dimensions—including political representation and participation in nonagricultural employment-performance still falls short. Better monitoring and efforts at mainstreaming gender equality requires realistic goals, strong leadership, technical expertise, and financing.

Governance Reform: Bridging, Monitoring, and Action

By Brian Levy
Price: $ 22.00
English Paperback
Published February 2007
by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-7032-4

Developing-country governance and its monitoring have risen to the top of the development agenda. This mounting
interest is in response to compelling evidence that links governance to development performance—policy quality, public service provision, the investment climate, and the extent of corruption.

**Governance Reform: Bridging, Monitoring, and Action** lays out a broad framework for analyzing and monitoring governance in developing countries. It identifies fourteen core indicators for governance monitoring—one broad measure of overall patterns and specific “actionable” measures that can be used to guide reforms and track progress.

The book also summarizes good practices for reforming public bureaucracies and checks and balances institutions (including parliaments, the justice system, media and information, and local governance); highlights improvements in transparency as a relatively low-cost and low-key way of deepening government accountability to civil society; and suggests ways to complement top-down reforms with approaches that focus directly on improving service provision and the investment climate (such as strengthening the bottom-up accountabilities of service providers to communities, firms, and citizens).

**Governance Reform** has no universally applicable trajectory of change. Rather, the aims are: to find country-specific entry points for reform which have development impact in the short-term; to address binding public management constraints, and to help build momentum for further change.

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**Sustainable Energy in China: The Closing Window of Opportunity**

By Fei Feng, Roland Priddle, Leiping Wang and Noureddine Berrah

Price: $ 45.00

English Paperback

328 pages

Published March 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-6753-6


This timely new book uses historical data from 1980 and alternative scenarios through 2020 to assess China’s future energy requirements and the resources available to meet them. Current trends are putting China on an unsustainable and insecure energy growth path, characterized by the use of enormous quantities of “dirty” coal and an alarming oil import dependence. The authors find that what is urgently needed is a high-level commitment to an integrated, coordinated, and comprehensive policy that is set in the framework of the energy law currently being prepared.

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**Services Trade and Development: The Experience of Zambia**

Edited by Aaditya Mattoo, Lucy Payton

Price: $ 30.00

English Paperback

310 pages

Published March 2007 by Palgrave Macmillan

World Bank

ISBN: 0-8213-6849-4


Some see trade in services as irrelevant to the development agenda for least developed countries (LDCs). Others see few benefits from past market openings by LDCs. This book debunks both views. It finds that serious imperfections in Zambia’s reform of services trade deprived the country of significant benefits and diminished faith in liberalization.

What is to be done? Move aggressively and consistently to eliminate barriers to entry and competition. Develop and enforce regulations to deal with market failures. And implement proactive policies to widen the access of firms, farms, and consumers to services of all kinds. These lessons from Zambia are applicable to all LDCs.

In all this, international agreements can help. But to succeed, LDCs must commit to open markets and their trading partners must provide assistance for complementary reforms. Zambia, which leads the LDC group at the World Trade Organization, can show the way.

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**Making the Most of Scarcity: Accountability for Better Water Management in the Middle East and North Africa**

Price: $ 25.00

English Paperback

Published March 2007


Water in the Middle East and North Africa region already causes major social and economic problems, resulting from insufficient supply, unreliable services and environmental damage. Per capita availability will fall by half by 2050, water quality is deteriorating, many aquifers are on the verge of exhaustion, and climate change may alter rainfall patterns. Unless current practices change, then, the situation will worsen considerably.

For years, water professionals have been advocating comprehensive water reforms. Yet, although most countries have made considerable progress improving water policies and institutions, some of the most important elements of reform have remained politically intractable.
Now, a series of factors are emerging that represent a potential opportunity to break this impasse. Turning the potential into real improved water outcomes will depend upon three things. First, developing reform proposals that respond to the dynamics of the political economy. Second, recognizing that the water sector cannot act alone. Some of the reforms that will have most impact on water outcomes relate to policies such as trade, agriculture, finance, energy, and social protection. Third, implementing policies and practices that increase accountability of government institutions and service providers to the public.

The Caucasian Tiger: Sustaining Economic Growth in Armenia

By Saumya Mitra, Douglas Andrew, Bartek Kaminski, Yevgeny Kuznetsov and Ekaterine Vashakmadze

Price: $ 45.00

English Paperback

400 pages

Published March 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-6811-7


This book is intended to explain the factors underlying the stellar growth record that has led to Armenia’s emergence as the Caucasian Tiger and to provide policy advice to the Armenian authorities to ensure the continuation of this growth. The book is presented in two parts, with Part I containing analysis and policy advice and Part II containing detailed background papers.

Conflict, Livelihoods, and Poverty in Guinea-Bissau

Edited by Quentin Wodon, Boubacar-Sid Barry, Estanislao Gacitua-Mario and Edward G.E. Creppy

Price: $ 15.00

English Paperback

104 pages

Published March 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-7021-9


Conflict and political instability have weakened Guinea-Bissau’s productive infrastructure considerably during the past three decades. This situation contributes to an increase in the degree of vulnerability of the population, especially in rural areas where most economic activities continue to take place. As growth has been weak, poverty levels remain high. This book provides a collection of papers on conflict, livelihoods, and poverty in Guinea-Bissau based on both the nationally representative 2002 household survey and a small scale survey with both quantitative and qualitative components implemented in 2004.

Fertilizer Use in African Agriculture: Lessons Learned and Good Practice Guidelines

By Michael Morris, Valerie A. Kelly, Ron J. Kopicki and Derek Byerlee

Price: $ 20.00

English Mixed media

160 pages

Published February 2007


Fertilizer use in Africa as compared to other developing regions has been limited. What types of policies and programs are needed to realize the potential benefits of fertilizer in African agriculture? This book summarizes key lessons learned from past efforts to promote fertilizer in Africa, provides an overview of the current state of knowledge concerning technical aspects of fertilizer use in Africa, and presents good practice guidelines for promoting sustainable increases in fertilizer use.

Making Finance Work for Africa

By Patrick Honohan and Thorsten Beck

Price: $ 28.00

English Mixed media

260 pages

Published February 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-6909-1


Making Finance Work for Africa takes a panoramic view of Africa’s financial systems, both at the large scale (“finance for growth”) and the small scale (“finance for all”). Things are changing for the better in African finance. Credit growth is underway after a long pause, solid new intermediaries are entering the marketplace, and the reach of microfinance is growing steadily. Finance can be a leading sector transforming African economies – by opening up business opportunities to a wider clientele and by channeling larger resources more effectively. By providing a key alternative to government patronage as a basis for entry into business, a strong, independent financial system can transform the environment for enterprise. In addition, finance can help the poor and those in remote rural areas by providing small-scale payments, savings, and risk reduction services.

Making Finance Work for Africa challenges the applicability of some conventional views on a range of issues from securities markets and banking regulation to the organization of microfinance institutions. The authors identify promising trends from across sub-Saharan Africa and pinpoint shortcomings. Contains a CD-ROM.
By World Bank
Price: $ 19.95
English Paperback
144 pages
Published February 2007
by HarperCollins,
World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-6856-7
Published in association with Harper Collins, the Atlas of Global Development vividly illustrates the key development challenges facing our world today. Social, economic, and environmental issues that are facing the planet are presented by easy-to-read, colorful world maps, tables, graphs, text and photographs.

Drawing on data from the World Bank's authoritative World Development Indicators, the book brings to life country comparisons of social indicators like life expectancy, infant mortality, safe water, population, growth, poverty and energy efficiency. Issues that have been hitting the headlines such as AIDS, population living below $1 a day, freshwater, trade are presented giving an unbiased view of the state of the world we live in.

This title builds on and replaces the existing World Bank Atlas which has been published by the World Bank for almost four decades.

Financial Sector Development and the Millennium Development Goals
By Stijn Claessens and Erik Feijen
Price: $ 15.00
English Paperback
124 pages
Published February 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6864-8
This study investigates the relationship between financial sector development and progress in reaching the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It assesses the contribution of countries' financial sector development to achieving the MDGs. The focus is on the relationships between financial development and economic welfare and growth, and the following four MDG-themes: Poverty, Education, Health, and Gender Equality.

In doing so, the book reviews the theoretical channels, surveys existing empirical evidence - both cross-country and case study evidence, and provides new evidence. Financial Sector Development and the Millennium Development Goals finds that financial development is an important driver for economic welfare in that it reduces the prevalence of income poverty and undernourishment. In addition, new evidence is provided of a positive association between financial development and health, education, and gender equality.

The Development Potential of Regional Programs
By Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)
Available: On-line

The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) has released a new evaluation which finds that cross-border development programs can deliver strong results, such as providing reliable energy, managing shared water resources, enhancing environmental protection and combating the spread of communicable diseases. Existing programs have done well, but overall support for regional cooperation remains limited and the programs have often lacked sufficient planning to make them sustainable. During the past decade, only about 3 percent of all international development aid went to regional programs.

Key components that need to be in place to make regional programs more successful:

- Each participating country needs to be committed to the regional effort.
- Regional programs also need to have a clear division of responsibilities between the national and regional institutions.
- Governance arrangements need to give the participating countries a voice.

To learn more about the evaluation findings, download or order a free copy of the report, please visit:
http://www.worldbank.org/ieg/regionalprograms

By Waleed Haider Malik
Price: $ 15.00
English Paperback
144 pages
Published February 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-5376-4

While each country's judiciary is unique in its individual needs, capabilities and contexts, the lessons learned from Singapore's success can help guide judicial reform initiatives regionally as well as globally.

No one would suggest that Singapore's strategy is a magic formula that, if followed, can erase the inefficiencies of all judiciaries. But it would be wise to examine the strategies used and lessons learned from Singapore's experience as a potential guide toward successful and sustainable judicial reform.
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**Latest on the Web**

- **New website for Socially Sustainable Development (SSD) cross-sectoral thematic group**
  

  The World Bank Institute’s cross-sectoral thematic group on Socially Sustainable Development (SSD) has created a new website to facilitate information exchange on how social development – which includes social accountability, social inclusion, and social cohesion – can enhance World Bank knowledge and capacity development efforts at the project, program, and policy levels.

  The new website provides an overview of the literature, case studies, lessons learned and good practices pertaining to capacity building in the area of social development, as well as an overview of recent WBI activities undertaken in the field.

- **Online Atlas of Millennium Development Goals**
  
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