New Additions to the Public Information Center

JULY 2007
New Additions to the Public Information Center

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India Publications

Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction
By World Bank

Report No.: 38298 - IN
Published May 2007

Historically, land revenue in India has long been a key element of public service. By reducing investment and undermining the functioning of land markets, recent deterioration in the quality of land records is threatening to undermine India’s growth and global competitiveness.

This report draws on in-depth study of land administration – records, registration, surveys, and settlement – in 14 states to assess the status of land administration. It points towards many cases of public-private partnerships having harnessed modern technology to improve land records and thereby help to reduce corruption, cut red tape, and provide the basis for better functioning of land markets.

Drawing on international experience, the report identifies technical as well as policy gaps and charts out a path to allow India to build on its comparative advantage in IT and remote sensing to fill in the gap in allowing low-cost, high-quality land administration.

Land policy and administration is essential not only for the long term development of the economy but also as a key asset and basis of livelihood for the poor, especially women. To overcome the legacy of a highly unequal land ownership structure, the country has long adopted policies to redistribute land and outlaw or strictly regulate markets. Lack of enforcement has, however, limited the effectiveness of such policy.

Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction draws on new evidence to assess how to ensure that such policy provides maximum benefit to the poor.
India's Emergent Horticulture Exports: Addressing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards and Other Challenges
By World Bank

Report No. : 36178 - IN, Published May 2007

This study was initiated by a request from the state governments of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra to examine the current and prospective sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS)-related barriers facing their tropical fruit exports. Specific interest was expressed in examining issues and outlining solutions pertaining to the export of bananas, pomegranates, and fresh mangoes.

This study seeks to (i) provide insights into the range of SPS-related and broader competitiveness challenges and opportunities facing Indian export horticulture, (ii) highlight strengths and weaknesses in current approaches and capacities to address these challenges, and (iii) identify near- and medium-term priority actions—both specific and strategic—to enhance competitiveness and standards compliance. The study ultimately seeks to catalyze a more strategic dialogue between Indian policymakers, technical agencies, and the private sector regarding priority actions and the appropriate and sustainable division of roles and responsibilities of different players.

The study organization flows from an introduction to Chapter 2, which provides an overview of selected international trends in horticultural trade and introduces some of the official and private standards. Chapter 3 shifts to the broader Indian context. It summarizes major trends in domestic horticultural production and marketing, the prevailing regulatory environment, and the complex apparatus of government support and other interventions in this sector. Chapter 4 denotes major trends in the growth and market orientation of Indian horticultural exports and highlights key competitive strengths and weaknesses in the export supply chains for a range of commodities or products. Chapter 5 examines how SPS measures and capacities affect India's current market access and the profitability of its horticultural trade. The chapter identifies "looming threats" to this trade and discusses alternatives for mitigating them, including changes in crop production or procurement, conformity assessment, and/or other arrangements. Chapter 6 draws out the conclusions from the study and includes recommendations and policy options for the Government of India.

India Policy Research Working Papers

WPS4209
Energy and emissions: Local and global effects of the rise of China and India
By Zmarak Shalizi

Part 1 of the paper reviews recent trends in fossil fuel use and associated externalities. It also argues that the recent run-up in international oil prices reflects growing concerns about supply constraints associated with declining spare capacity in OPEC, refining bottlenecks, and geopolitical uncertainties rather than growing incremental use of oil by China and India.

Part 2 compares two business-as-usual scenarios with a set of alternate scenarios based on policy interventions on the demand for or supply of energy and different assumptions about rigidities in domestic and international energy markets. The results suggest that energy externalities are likely to worsen significantly if there is no shift in China's and India's energy strategies.

High energy demand from China and India could constrain some developing countries’ growth through higher prices on international energy markets, but for others the “growth retarding” effects of higher energy prices are partially or fully offset by the “growth stimulating” effects of the larger markets in China and India.

Given that there are many inefficiencies in the energy system in both China and India, there is an opportunity to reduce energy growth without adversely affecting GDP growth. The cost of a decarbonizing energy strategy will be higher for China and India than a fossil fuel-based strategy, but the net present value of

South Asia Publications

South Asia: Growth & Regional Integration
Edited by Sadiq Ahmed and Ejaz Ghani
By World Bank and Macmillan

English, Hardcover, 280 pages
Published May 2007
ISBN: 0230-63331-5

South Asia has experienced remarkable growth rate since the 1980s. This growth was triggered by reforms aimed at increasing global integration, improving macroeconomic management, and unleashing the private sector as the engine of growth. High growth rate, in turn, has created the interest and allowed political space for greater regional integration. This raises two issues: Is South Asia’s high growth sustainable? Is regional integration desirable?

This report looks at several aspects of South Asia’s growth and how regional integration can contribute to growth. The two themes are not tightly linked in a causality sense. Rather, the themes emerged as an outcome of a knowledge partnership between the World Bank and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI), which is the apex business organization of SAARC. The SCCI is composed of the national chambers of commerce and industry in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. This partnership resulted in the first SAARC Business Conclave, held in November 2005 in New Delhi.
delaying the shift will be higher than acting now. The less fossil fuel dependent alternative strategies provide additional dividends in terms of energy security.

**WPS4233**

Indian manufacturing: A slow sector in a rapidly growing economy

By Beyza P. Ural and Devashish Mitra

This paper investigates the determinants of productivity in Indian manufacturing industries during the period 1988-2000. Using two-digit industry level data for the Indian states, we find evidence of imperfect interindustry and interstate labor mobility as well as misallocation of resources across industries and states. Trade liberalization increases productivity in all industries across all states, and productivity is higher in the less protected industries.

These effects of protection and trade liberalization are more pronounced in states that have relatively more flexible labor markets. Similar effects are also found in the case of employment, capital stock and investment.

Furthermore, labor market flexibility, independent of other policies, has a positive effect on productivity. Importantly, per capita state development expenditure seems to be the strongest and the most robust predictor of productivity, employment, capital stock and investment. Industrial delicensing increases both labor productivity and employment but only in the states with flexible labor market institutions. Even after controlling for delicensing, the analysis shows that trade liberalization has a productivity-enhancing effect. Finally, trade liberalization benefits most the export-oriented industries located in states with flexible labor-market institutions.

**Other Publications**

Global Development Finance 2007 (Vol I. Analysis and Outlook): The Globalization of Corporate Finance in Developing Countries

By World Bank

Price: $ 55.00, Available On-line

English Paperback, 160 pages, Published May 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6977-6

Global Development Finance (GDF), is the World Bank’s annual review of recent trends in and prospects for financial flows to developing countries.

Vol I: Analysis and Outlook reviews recent trends in financial flows to developing countries. Also available as a two volume set, Vol II. Summary and Country Tables* includes comprehensive data for 138 countries, as well as summary data for regions and income groups.

Also available on CD-ROM, with more than 200 historical time series from 1970 to 2005, and country group estimates for 2006. For details visit http://www.worldbank.org/gdf2007

China’s Information Revolution: Managing the Economic and Social Transformation

By Christine Zhen-Wei Qiang

Price: $ 25.00

English Paperback

156 pages
Published May 2007

China has the world’s largest telecommunications market, and its information technology industry has been an engine of economic growth – growing two to three times faster than GDP over the past 10 years. E-government initiatives have achieved significant results, and the private sector has increasingly used information and communications technology (ICT) for production and service processes, internal management, and online transactions.

The approaching 10-year mark provides an excellent opportunity to update the policy to reflect the evolving needs of China’s economy. These needs include the challenges posed by industrialization, urbanization, upgraded consumption, and social mobility.

Developing a more effective ICT strategy will help China to achieve its economic and social goals.

This book highlights several key issues that need to be addressed decisively in the second half of this decade, through policies entailing institutional reform, to trigger broader changes.

This book is the result of 10 months of strategic research by a World Bank team at the request of China’s State Council Informatization Office and the Advisory Committee for State Informatization. Drawing on background papers by Chinese researchers, the study provides a variety of domestic perspectives and local case studies and combines these perspectives with international experiences on how similar issues may have been addressed in other countries.

South-South Migration and Remittances

By Dilip Ratha and William Shaw

Price: $ 15.00

English Paperback

64 pages
Published May 2007

South-South Migration and Remittances reports on preliminary results from an ongoing effort to improve data on bilateral migration stocks. It sets out some working hypotheses on the determinants and socioeconomic implications of South-South migration.
Contrary to popular perception that migration is mostly a South-North phenomenon, South-South migration is large. Available data from national censuses suggest that nearly half of the migrants from developing countries reside in other developing countries. Almost 80 percent of South-South migration takes place between countries with contiguous borders. Estimates of South-South remittances range from 9 to 30 percent of developing countries’ remittance receipts in 2005.

Although the impact of South-South migration on the income of migrants and natives is smaller than for South-North migration, small increases in income can have substantial welfare implications for the poor. The costs of South-South remittances are even higher than those of North-South remittances.

These findings suggest that policymakers should pay attention to the complex challenges that developing countries face not only as countries of origin, but also as countries of destination.

The Many Faces of Corruption: Tracking Vulnerabilities at the Sector Level

Edited by J. Edgardo Campos and Sanjay Pradhan
Price: $ 40.00
English Paperback
480 pages
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6725-0

Corruption... How can policymakers and practitioners better comprehend the many forms and shapes that this social pandemic takes?

From the delivery of essential drugs, the reduction in teacher absenteeism, the containment of illegal logging, the construction of roads, the provision of water and electricity, the international trade in oil and gas, the conduct of public budgeting and procurement, and the management of public revenues, corruption shows its many faces. The Many Faces of Corruption attempts to bring greater clarity to the often murky manifestations of this virulent and debilitating social disease.

It explores the use of prototype road maps to identify and for a selected sample of cross-cutting public sector functions that are particularly prone to corruption and that are critical to sector performance. Numerous technical experts have come together in this effort to develop an operationally useful approach to diagnosing and tackling corruption.

Little Data Book on Private Sector Development 2007

By World Bank
Price: $ 15.00 English Paperback
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-7076-6

The Little Data Book on Private Sector Development 2007 is one of a series of pocket-sized books intended to provide a quick reference to development data on different topics. It provides data for more than 20 key indicators on business environment and private sector development in a single page for each of the World Bank member countries and other economies with populations of more than 30,000. These more-than-200 country pages are supplemented by aggregate data for regional and income groupings.

The data topics include:
- economic and social context
- business environment
- private sector investment
- finance and banking
- infrastructure

The Little Green Data Book 2007

By World Bank
Price: $ 15.00 English Paperback
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6967-9

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

Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2004, Europe: Economic Integration and Social Responsibility

Edited by Boris Pleskovic, Pierre Jacquet and Francois Bourguignon
Price: $ 24.00
English Paperback
384 pages
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6103-1
The fifth ABCDE-Europe was held in Paris, France, on May 15-16, 2003. The conference was co-organized by France’s Agence française de dÉveloppement (AfD), the Conseil d’Analyse Économique (CAE), and the World Bank. The theme of the conference was “Economic Integration and Social Responsibility.” Topics covered in this volume include the impact of globalization and the effect of the policies of rich countries on developing ones, the protection of intellectual property, and the roles and responsibilities of the private sector.

Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2007, Regional: Beyond Transition

Edited by François Bourguignon and Boris Pleskovic
Price: $24.00
English Paperback
382 pages
Published May 2007

This annual conference is a global gathering of the world’s leading scholars and practitioners. Among the attendees are participants from developing countries, think-tanks, NGOs, and international institutions. The papers included in this book concern issues such as:

- inequality and growth in transition;
- trade liberalization, inequality and poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- can economic policy overcome geographic disadvantage in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States; and
- patterns of spatial convergence and divergence in India and China.

Developing the Domestic Government Debt Market: From Diagnostics to Reform Implementation

By World Bank
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
104 pages
Published April 2007

Domestic government debt markets play a critical role in managing public debt effectively and reducing the vulnerability of developing countries to financial crises. Developing the Domestic Government Debt Market: From Diagnostics to Reform Implementation draws insights from a joint pilot program set up by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to design relevant reform and capacity-building programs in 12 countries. The experiences of these geographically and economically diverse countries – Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Zambia – illustrate the challenges, obstacles, and progress in applying principles of market development.

Developing the Domestic Government Debt Market will serve government officials contemplating or in the process of reforming their practices, providers of technical assistance, and practitioners working on building capacity in debt market development. Because effective development of debt markets is one key piece in sound public debt management, readers will also be interested in the companion volume, Managing Public Debt, published by The World Bank in February 2007, based on the same joint pilot program.

Growth and Poverty Reduction: Case Studies from West Africa

Edited by Quentin Wodon
Price: $20.00
English Paperback
150 pages
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6629-7

This volume provides a set of six case studies from West Africa. These assess the benefits of growth (or the costs of a lack of growth) in terms of poverty reduction in those countries. The first part of this book describes the experience of two countries (Ghana and Senegal) that achieved high levels of growth in the 1990s, and that also experienced important reductions in poverty, even though growth was not strictly pro-poor.

The second part describes the experience of two other countries (Burkina Faso and Cape Verde) that also achieved high levels of growth in the 1990s, but where there was an initial perception that growth did not lead to much poverty reduction. The more detailed analysis of poverty presented here suggests however that these two countries did witness a sharp reduction in their population share in poverty, as would have been expected given their growth record.

Finally, in the third part, the authors argue that a lack of growth in the 1990s in Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria has been a key reason for their persistently high levels of poverty.

Overall, the case studies make a strong case for the positive impact of growth on poverty reduction in West Africa. However, they also point to the need to pay close attention to changes in inequality, because such changes have limited the gains from growth for the poor in several of the countries considered here.
Local Public Financial Management

Edited by Anwar Shah
Price: $ 35.00
English Paperback
288 pages
Published June 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6937-7

Transparent and prudent local financial management has come to be recognized as critical to the integrity of local public sector and to gaining and retaining trust of local residents. Such integrity and trust is sometimes lacking in some local governments in developing countries, especially in the Africa region.

This volume attempts to provide practical guidance to local governments interested in establishing sound financial management systems. Leading international experts have contributed to all relevant aspects of local public financial management – cash management, internal controls, accounts, audits, and debt management.

Budgeting and Budgetary Institutions

Edited by Anwar Shah
Price: $ 35.00
English Paperback
584 pages
Published May 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6939-3

Budgeting and budgetary institutions play a critical role in resource allocation, government accountability, and improved fiscal and social outcomes. This volume distills lessons from practices in designing better fiscal institutions, citizen friendly budgets, and open and transparent processes of budget preparation and execution. It also highlights newer concepts of performance budgeting, accrual accounting, activity based costing, and the use of information and communication technology in budgeting. These tools of analysis are supplemented by a review of budgeting in post-conflict countries and two country case studies on the reform of budgeting systems.

Local Budgeting

Edited by Anwar Shah
Price: $ 35.00
English Paperback, 408 pages
Published May 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6945-8

This book provides a comprehensive treatment of all aspects of local budgeting needed to develop sound fiscal administration such as setting priorities, planning, financial control over inputs, management of operations and accountability to citizens. Topics covered include fiscal administration, forecasting, fiscal discipline, fiscal transparency, integrity of revenue administration, budget formats, and processes including performance budgeting, and capital budgeting.

Gender and Economic Growth in Kenya: Unleashing the Power of Women

Price: $ 20.00
English Paperback
140 pages
Published April 2007

Kenyan women are making a large – although frequently unseen – contribution to the country’s economy, particularly in the agricultural and informal business sectors. But women face more severe legal, regulatory, and administrative barriers to starting and running businesses than do their male counterparts.

Gender and Economic Growth in Kenya examines the barriers that are preventing women from contributing fully to the Kenyan economy and makes recommendations for addressing these barriers. Addressing these constraints will not only help women make a full economic contribution, but will also improve their livelihoods and those of their families and will help create a more enabling environment for all Kenyan businesses, regardless of the gender of their founders.

Public Ends, Private Means: Strategic Purchasing of Health Services

Edited by
Alexander S. Preker,
Xingzhu Liu and
Edit V. Velenyi
Price: $ 35.00
English Paperback
436 pages
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6547-9

This book provides a comprehensive treatment of all aspects of local budgeting needed to develop sound fiscal administration such as setting priorities, planning, financial control over inputs, management of operations and accountability to citizens. Topics covered include fiscal administration, forecasting, fiscal discipline, fiscal transparency, integrity of revenue administration, budget formats, and processes including performance budgeting, and capital budgeting.
Great progress has been made in recent years in securing better access and financial protection against the cost of illness through collective financing of health care. Managing scarce resources effectively and efficiently is an important part of this story. Experience has shown that, without strategic policies and focused spending, the poor are likely to get left out. The use of purchasing to enhance public sector performance is well-documented in other sectors. Extension to the health sector of lessons from this experience is now successfully implemented in many developing countries.

Public Ends, Private Means: Strategic Purchasing of Value for Money in Health Services is part of a series of World Bank publications on ways to make public spending on health care more efficient and equitable in developing countries. It reviews the underlying economics in terms of agency theory, behavioral science, contract theory, transaction costs, and public choice theory.

It provides a synthesis of the institutional environment needed for countries to shift to strategic purchasing, organizational incentives that need to be in place, and management capacity that needs to be strengthened. The volume is supplemented with a CD that presents six regional reviews of current resource allocation and purchasing (RAP) arrangements.

A Decade of Action in Transport: An Evaluation of World Bank Assistance to the Transport Sector, 1995-2005

By Peter Nigel Freeman
Price: $ 20.00
English Paperback
140 pages
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-7003-0

The World Bank Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) has released an evaluation entitled “A Decade of Action in Transport”, the first comprehensive assessment of Bank support to transport. The report takes stock of the Bank’s support for various transport modes, covering nearly 650 projects and more than US$ 30 billion in lending to developing countries over the past decade.

It finds that the Bank’s past assistance to the transport sector, of which 80 percent was for inter-city highways and rural road rehabilitation, has been well-managed and effective, with above-average project ratings. At the same time, the report urges countries and international donors to focus more on the growing challenges of urban transport, its impact on the environment, and traffic safety.

The report notes that rapid population growth in developing countries will be accompanied by a huge expansion in the number of private motor cars, led by China and India, with ensuing traffic congestion. It finds that transport emissions also account for nearly a quarter of man-made gases contributing to the potentially disastrous consequences of climate change, i.e. about the same amount as land use and deforestation. And by 2020, road accidents may become the third largest cause of death in some developing countries.

The report calls for future policies and investments to explore innovative solutions for better urban traffic management, and cleaner, more efficient and affordable transport, such as limits on the use of private automobiles, and greater support for mass transit systems and public transport.

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

Latest on the Web

- Focus on IDA
http://www.worldbank.org/ida/impact

The International Development Association’s retrospective look at achievements in the last 10 years is almost complete. Briefs cover 19 countries and 17 sectors. The site’s offerings also include over 75 project profiles, slideshows and multimedia. The IDA site has established a one-stop shop for results stories – for more, please visit the site.

- Development Marketplace: Blog and Metrics Dashboard
http://dmblog.worldbank.org/

Global Development Marketplace, the annual competition awarding grants to the best innovative small-scale development projects, was held at the World Bank in June. Thirty four winners will split US$4 million in grants from the Bank and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to help fund projects under this year’s theme-improving results in health, nutrition, and population. Most awards range from US$80,000 to US$140,000.

To cover the full breadth of DM2007, which featured 104 finalists, a DM-focused blog was developed. Over the course of the competition, bloggers wrote over 40 blog entries, most in English but some in French, and supplemented what they wrote with photos and embedded video.

After seeing the effectiveness of the central blog, the India team has begun a blog of their own for the India Development Marketplace.
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