JEEViKA brings new identity to women in Bihar villages

Kunti Devi, mother of four, in Shekhwara village in Gaya district of Bihar had barely an acre of farmland. Faced with frequent droughts, the land was clearly not helping the family earn enough to run their household expenses. Kunti Devi had to mortgage her land to the local moneylender and the family was forced to work as laborers in other farmlands.

That was five years ago. Today, sitting amidst a group of women from her village, Kunti Devi has a different story to tell. Two years ago newer avenues opened for Kunti Devi in the form of the $73-million Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP), known as JEEViKA, supported by the World Bank. In less than three years, the project that aims to mobilize farmers into Self-Help Groups (SHGs) and to empower them to retrieve assets,
credit and social services such as food and health security, has come a long way — from lowering social barriers to raising productivity, and from introducing farmers to savings to opening doors to credit. “I took a loan of Rs 10,000 from the self-help group to free my land from the local moneylender. Today I’m able to repay it at a very low rate of interest as against what I was forced to pay to the moneylender. Thanks to better farming methods introduced under the project, the productivity from my land has gone up four times. My income has increased and I am able to send my son to college,” said a beaming Kunti Devi.

Villagers had to borrow money at a considerably higher interest rate from local money-lenders, a practice that ended with the loans that came from the SHGs.

Not only Kunti Devi, but thousands like her have taken loans for repaying old debts, reclaiming their fields and pawned assets; some have turned entrepreneurs, opening small shops. Once the SHGs were established, the women soon discovered that they could also act as pressure groups to lobby for benefits and services their villages were entitled to, such as electricity supply and roads as well as access to government food and employment schemes.

A resident of Shekhwara village, Sobha Devi’s husband threatened to throw her out of the house if she insisted on joining a SHG where she was expected to contribute Rs.5 every month. “He beat me up, but I did not give up. I kept coming for the meetings (each SHG has regular meetings, and members are penalized for not attending). Finally, when I took a loan of Rs.20,000 to pay off our old debts, that is when he realized the importance of what I was doing,” she recalled.

In fact the SHGs have tied-up with the local banks that grant them loans. These loans are in turn disbursed among the group members on the basis of need. They have a meeting and take stock of each other’s needs, decide who the most disadvantaged is and decide the loan amount.
The women also decide the repayment strategy and have an excellent record at the bank. Sunil Narayan, the Manager at the Bank of India in Gaya, said that the women have never defaulted. “They are good business for the bank with a 100 per cent repayment record. It is profitable to give them loans and our branch alone has lent out Rs.45 lakh to the SHGs.”

Till February 2010, about 17,044 SHGs, with 96,000 members, have been formed in 1,366 villages of 18 blocks in Bihar. When completed in 2012, the project will have covered 500,000 families in 4,000 villages spread across the districts of Nalanda, Gaya, Khagaria, Muzaffarpur, Madhubani, Purnia, Supaul and Madhepura.

New method of farming

Kunti Devi, like several others, also decided to adopt a new way of growing wheat that the project was promoting. It takes particular care of the root- boosting yields at least three-fold. “This method of farming focuses on better root growth as the root is the mouth of the plant,” said Debaraj Behera, State Project Manager for Livelihoods for JEEViKA. “If the root is taken care of, it gives support to the tillers, and in the last three years we have seen yields in wheat increasing dramatically.”

JEEViKA introduced the System of Wheat Intensification or SWI in Bihar’s drought-prone Gaya district in 2007 and 25,000 wheat farmers are piloting the scheme throughout the state.

The system, based on low-tech methods, may be more labor-intensive than traditional techniques, but it requires less seeds, water, pesticide and fertilizer, farmers and experts say. “We were living a hand-to-mouth existence before and we just couldn’t manage to eat, let alone put our children through school,” said Manna Devi, mother of three.

“We were only producing about 30 kg of wheat which lasted us four months and we had to take loans, and my husband had also taken a second job as a rickshaw puller in order to make ends meet.”

Devi says she now produces about 80 kg of wheat - enough to feed her family for a year - and hopes to start selling extra crop.

In the nearby village of Nawadhee, villagers using SWI proudly display their plots filled with tall, bold and bulky wheat crops which stand alongside their shrunken and skinny traditionally cultivated counterparts.
not providing the mandatory drainage system, so we talked to the laborers engaged and sought their help. They suspended work and forced the contractor to do the job properly,” said Baijanti.

Running the Public Distribution System or PDS

Meena Devi, coordinator of Jeevika in Sekhwara village explained how SHGs in Purnia and Shekhwara applied for licences and took over the running of the PDS in their villages.

Announcing an end to the faulty execution of PDS, these women manage the scheme to show how a well-managed PDS can improve access to food and health outcomes.

“You can see the difference immediately - the number of tillers was on average about four, and now from one of my crops I have counted 75 effective tillers,” said Sudha Devi, who adopted the new technique last year after seeing results in neighboring villages.

Own identity

“The JEEVIKA project is creating space for the poor and generating self-respecting and self-confident women,” said Budhabhhati Kartikeya, assistant collector of Gaya district.

Today these women have etched out an identity for themselves. A Class VIII drop-out Baijanti Devi has become a community mobilizer, but is best remembered for the work she did in getting a road constructed. In her Bhusia village there was no road, even after work was sanctioned the road continued to elude the people. “We tracked down the contractor and forced him to begin construction. Later, we realized that he was
The World Bank is declaring a new openness. Beginning 1 July, details of World Bank projects, minutes of board meetings and a whole lot else will be made public under a disclosure policy. “India’s right to information law is an inspiration for us,” said Isabel Guerrero, the World Bank’s Vice-President for South Asia and one of the architects of the disclosure policy. The policy itself is new, but the process has been on, with voices like Ms Guerrero’s within the Bank pressing hard for transparency in keeping with the times. “To open up is a very healthy thing for any institution,” she said in a recent interview. Excerpts from that conversation:

What has prompted the World Bank to specifically define a new policy on openness and transparency? Has this come out of a trend within the bank?

Well, this goes back to the 1980s when we started with the disclosure policy. The Bank was secretive before that and there was a lot of pressure from civil society for openness. We started to disclose things little by little. Over the years when we started to look at this with new eyes we realized that more than a disclosure policy what was needed was to provide access to information. Meanwhile, a lot of countries had begun to evolve right to information policies. India has a good right to information law. Mexico is one example, the US was one of the first. What I have seen in Mexico can be really transformational. To open up is a very healthy thing for any institution. It makes us more accountable, and people get to see how we operate inside, including people who are affected by our projects.

Are you saying it’s a push both from inside and outside?

It’s a changing world, no? For me this has been one of the best developments. I am very happy. You know there are 185 countries which are in the board of the Bank and there might be some countries which
feel this is too much. So there has been the politics of the Bank to work through. But a big majority in the Bank is very happy with it.

How have governments reacted?

Well different governments have taken it differently. Earlier you know, the project appraisal part, the famous part, would go to the board, be disclosed and then we would not know anything till the project was at completion stage, till it was...finished. Now everything is being made public – all the aide memoirs, the restructuring of the project, the implementation of the project... for some countries that is a lot, given that some countries are not as open as others. But I do know that at the board discussions there was a consensus. It was decided to go ahead, including disclosure of minutes of board discussions. After July, it will be public which governments oppose what.

So, minutes of board meetings will be available on websites?

Yes.

What is all the information you will now disclose?

As of now we have a positive list of what is disclosed. From 1 July we will only have a negative list of what will not be disclosed. So everything will be disclosed except for a list of a few things which will remain confidential. After a period of time say five years, 10 years, as in the US, even those will be made available.

How long really is the list of exceptions?

I am happy with the exceptions. Exceptions have to do with things like personal e-mails of staff, protecting the debate within the Bank before reaching a conclusion on project design and things like that. Also under exceptions are investigations into corruption, which is right because people are not regarded as corrupt till the investigations are over, internal financials of the bank which need to be kept confidential. Those are the three categories.

It makes us more accountable and people get to see how we operate inside, including people who are affected by our projects

How exactly are you going to address the deliberative process?

Oh, could you enlighten us! You have been implementing it. We haven’t so we need to learn as we go. We don’t have everything sorted out and we have had consultations in 23 countries for a year now. We are learning and we will continue to learn. We have the launch on 1 July and that will not be the end of learning. (As for) the deliberative process per se, the reason I am happy this has been kept confidential is because in the Bank we need to promote a culture of honesty and we don’t always have that. People tend to think that the project has been taken care of. I don’t think this is the right culture for the Bank. We should be much more upfront about the risks and that some of those risks are not managed. I will be promoting in my region a culture of real open debate. But development is a messy business, it is really complex, many things go wrong and I think it is necessary that we have time and space for the difficult questions.

Any specific things you would like to mention about the deliberative process which you have debated within the Bank and decided to put this away for the time being?

Yes, one of the things we debate a lot is our energy policy. Should we be investing in coal? Should we be investing in large hydro-power projects from the experience which we have had? All these are really complex questions for which we do not have an answer right now. And then there are many political groups which have different views and want to push us one way or another. I just think we need the space to do the right thing. And to do that a lot of real debate/ deliberation is needed before we get there. We cannot do it openly because there are so many interests out there.

Information which will be made public includes project design, the project appraisal document, board discussions, supervision reviews in the midlife of the project. The supervision review which calls for
management attention will be left out since these are recommendations which we don’t know if the management will accept. But eventually in the next supervision mission what they recommend will be made public. While the entire deliberative process may not be completely open at this stage we are trying to make more documents at different stages of the project available (implementation, appraisal, project concepts, design will also be public)...for anyone keen to follow on the process, they will have more documents to understand how the project moved from one stage to the other. While all the views may not be captured that way but progress from one document to the other will be public.

How are people going to access this information?

The most important part is dissemination which is why I am having an interview with you because I really want people to know that this is going to be available from 1 July. We are going to start going out with this information in June. Our information centers will be accessible and we will give some support to libraries across the country. I am going to be doing a lot of interviews across South Asia.

If a guy on the street wants to know how is he going to access this information?

That will be through the website or the public information centre here in New Delhi. I was in Mexico when the RTI Act was done there. We gave a grant to the commissioners who were actually implementing this and provided them technical assistance which was a real key to the success of RTI. We also have to do that.

But you do have a multiplicity of stakeholders. There are so many languages, so many tiers, you are really reaching out to the last man, to the poor. How do you cope with this?

India is vast and it is challenging in terms of reaching out to everybody. First of all I think we should learn from the experience of RTI here. How did the RTI here cope with this exact problem you are talking about? On the translations we are actually working right now how we will handle the translations and that is a big challenge. We don’t have the answer as yet but we are going to be seeing how to work on that. There is a time lag of action. For instance, training people in the communications teams so that they go out is part of the time lag. So I don’t want to give you the impression that we have everything sorted out. We don’t but I think as we go, we will have to work it.

Would you be using civil society groups to do this?

Yes, we already have in the consultations.

Do you think there will be an overload?

I don’t think we are that interesting. What is of concern to me is that staff should have the ability to respond to requests. People are so busy with projects that when you give a request they don’t answer in good time. And that’s why it is really important for us to develop standards in quick response so that people have to reply within a certain time.

If someone is not satisfied with the information asked for, then do you have a grievance redressal system in place?

There is a two-stage appeal process. One is internal and the second stage, if the person is still unhappy is a panel which has three external members, a sort of ombudsman.

This article was originally published in the April 2010 issue of the Civil Society magazine
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.

Rajasthan District Poverty Initiatives Project

Context:
The Rajasthan District Poverty Initiatives Project (DPIP) was in response to the high chronic poverty levels in Rajasthan. The World Bank’s 1997 India Poverty Assessment reported the incidence of rural poverty in Rajasthan at 47.5 percent as against the national average of approximately 36.7 percent. A large proportion of the poor in the state lived in resource poor regions, lacked productive assets (especially land), lacked adequate livelihoods skills or capacities due to illiteracy, were inadequately organized to assert their rights and utilize available resources and services. The state also continues to be plagued by high levels of gender and caste discrimination. The bank’s analytical reports on Rajasthan drew attention to the State’s low per capita income, lowest female literacy in the country (around 20 percent), worse than average health status and extremely low status of women (only 27 percent of girls aged 10
years complete primary school, compared with 57 percent for the country as a whole).

The Rajasthan DPIP was conceived in response to the perceived short-comings of existing anti-poverty efforts, seeking to improve project effectiveness in poverty alleviation by developing a demand-driven approach in which the poor themselves identified the actions and investment required, and took responsibility in their implementation. More specifically, the project sought to enhance its effectiveness by:

(a) implementing the Project through a dedicated project implementation structure with trained project staff that was distinct from the regular state administrative structure at the State and District level;

(b) involving multiple stakeholders including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in working together towards mobilizing community participation and building their capabilities; and

(c) focusing on asset creation and community empowerment to ensure sustainable improvements in the standard of living of poor households that were part of the project.

Project development objectives

The long-term goal of the Project is to reduce poverty in the selected districts of Rajasthan which are amongst the poorest in the state. The project’s development objective is to improve the economic opportunities, living standards and social status of the poor in selected villages of these districts by:

(a) mobilizing and empowering the poor and helping them to develop strong grassroots organizations that facilitate access to and participation in democratic and development processes;

(b) supporting small-scale sub-projects that are priorities chosen, planned and implemented by the poor;

(c) expanding the involvement of the poor in economic activities by improving their capacities, skills, access to social and economic infrastructure and services, and employment opportunities; and

(d) improving the abilities of non-government, government and elected local government (Panchayati Raj) institutions to hear, reach and serve poor clients, i.e., to function in a more inclusive and participatory manner.

Main beneficiaries

- The project sought to target 350,000 poor households including socially and economically disadvantaged households, particularly Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women, female-headed households and the landless in the following seven districts of Rajasthan: Baran, Churu, Dausa, Dholpur, Jhalawar, Rajsamand and Tonk. This was revised to 100,000 poor households when the project was extended in 2005.

- The poor in the proposed project districts were also supposed to benefit more broadly from improvements in the abilities of the district administrations and Panchayats to respond to demand from poor clients, and from the resultant improved effectiveness (through better targeting and ownership) of on-going development programs.

Project components

- Capacity Building of and for the Poor

Empower poor rural communities through organizational, educational and technical support at the village level itself. Various training and capacity building inputs were to be provided to aid the formation of strong community institutions and improvement of levels of information and awareness amongst the target group. The technical support was to be in the form of skill improvement, training for quality up-gradation of products; building the institutional and infrastructural support. Training was to be provided to all levels of people involved in the project, including personnel of the State Project Management Unit (SPMU) and District Project Management Units (DPMU), line departments and PRIs.

- Community Investment Funds

Finance demand-driven community based sub-project selected by the Common Interest Groups (CIGs) or Village
Development Associations (VDA). Each CIG was required to contribute to the cost of the sub-project in the form of cash, material or labor. The beneficiary group was also responsible for maintenance of assets created. In the case of micro-enterprise activities each beneficiary was to be motivated to develop saving habits and the savings were to be deposited in to a group fund, from which small loans could be taken by members and returned.

- **State and District Project Management**

  Finance incremental operating costs, staff; technical assistance; consultancies; vehicles; office equipment; supplies; workshops and study tours, monitoring and learning systems including continued social assessments, studies and documentation.

**Other significant changes**

During the November 2005 Implementation Review Mission the Bank team along with the Project authorities prepared a Governance and Accountability Action Plan (GAAP) for the Project. The GAAP focused on enhancing Public Accountability through:

- **Enhanced Information**: Operationalized the Government’s Right to Information Act and the Bank’s disclosure provisions in the Rajasthan DPIP by simplifying disclosed material and making them readily available, particularly at the district and village level, and on the Project website.

- **Broad Stakeholder Review and Oversight at the Village, District and State level**: This included enhanced Gram and Ward Sabhas to report on project activities, enhanced role of the District Collector in monthly monitoring meetings, inclusion of NGO members on the project “empowered” committee to provide input from the field.

- **Independent Complaints Handling Mechanism**: Established a special unit, that reported to the Secretary, Rural Development, Rajasthan, designated to receive and handle complaints. The complaint handling unit investigated and facilitated the resolution of complaints and problems; created a database of complaints, follow-up on actions being taken, and sanctions applied. These were posted on the web-site.

- **Strengthening of sanctions and remedies**: This included developing a rating system for NGO service providers and dropping those that were non-performing.

- **Enhanced supervision**: The SPMU enhanced its overall monitoring and independent supervision of field activities, particularly third-party monitoring. IDS conducted process monitoring of the project and several of the fiduciary concerns highlighted in the mission were identified by the IDS team. The GAAP was the one of the first “Transparency and Accountability” action plans introduced into Bank funded projects in India.

**Implementation**

The start-up phase of the project was slow, with limited disbursements, due to problems with project staffing and bureaucratic procedures involved in contracting service providers to form CIGs. The SPMU was short-staffed, both at the state and district level, and went through a series of project directors that affected the continuity of the Project. The Bank also conducted a mid-term review in December 2003 which found significant problems with the Project and flagged the slow implementation and low disbursements till that period. Due to the slow pace of implementation and disbursements, only 50 percent of the funds had been disbursed at the scheduled close of the project on December 31, 2005.

The Bank worked with the borrower in 2005 to restructure project management, reorganize tasks and responsibilities, and adopt procedures that facilitated the achievement of the PDO while extending the Project by two years to its revised closing date of December 31st, 2007. The results framework was changed to reflect a greater focus on quality and sustainability of Common Interest Groups (CIGs) formed as part of the Project and on creating cluster level federations focused on specific economic activities of the poor.
Achievements

Overall, the main achievements of the project were to catalyze the formation of Common Interest Groups at the village level and to fund economic activities that enhanced the livelihood opportunities available to the target population. The main shortfalls in achievement relate to the empowerment aspects of the project development objective. Deficiencies in project planning, lack of coordination between various stakeholders, frequent changes in project management staff and slow implementation at the outset of the Project led to various shortfalls in the quality of group formation, as well as various other activities designed to enhance the voice of local communities.

Lessons learnt

- A gestation period of one year at the outset of the Project should be set aside for setting up project management infrastructure, training of staff and formation of partnerships with outside stakeholders.
- Intermediate outcome goals need to be agreed upon between Borrower and the Bank.
- An independent arbitration system comprising representatives of all stakeholders in the Project needs to be instituted in projects where close coordination and cooperation of multiple stakeholders from government, civil society and private sector are crucial to successfully generating impact.
- The project was one of the first to prepare a Governance and Accountability Action Plan which built on the Right to Information Act, developed a robust complaints handling system and used local journalists to scan the local vernacular newspapers on issues or stories related to the Project as an independent check. These innovative oversight mechanisms could be replicated in similar CDD projects in India and elsewhere.
- Guidelines for minimum tenures for project management staff as well as lead Bank staff supervising the project needs to be instituted to ensure accountability for outcomes as well as continuity in decision-making.
- Given the wide range of activities that are taken up under livelihood support projects, it is not desirable for only one organization to be designated as the lead provider of training inputs. Similar projects in future should empanel a number of training agencies for different technical areas including project management, environmental issues and the dynamics of different livelihood sub-sectors.
- The experience with Community Facilitators (CFs) in this Project suggests that, in the subsequent round of the project, they need to be supported by a Project Facilitation Team (PFT) that consists of domain experts in particular economic activities.
- A key learning of this project relates to the nature of the relationship between project management and implementing partners. It is essential to draw-up partnership agreements that lay out the roles and responsibilities of both DPIP staff and implementing partners and focus on concrete criteria relating to the quality of inputs provided rather than focusing only on projected outcomes.
- There needs to be more focus on involvement of PRIs in wealth ranking, identification of beneficiaries, and organizing and reviewing social audits in a systematic manner.
Around 80 representatives from various projects got trained on Client Connection, taking the total number trained so far to around 400.

Client Connection is a web-based portal, which opens the door to the Bank’s knowledge database, beyond project-specific information to policies/procedures/guidelines and much more. It is meant for those implementing or associated with the World Bank-assisted projects across the world. Client Connection can also facilitate business transactions, e.g. the e-disbursement module through which the Bank’s clients can submit disbursement claims through e-signature which is picking up very fast in India.

Today, there are around 300 registered users across 70 projects and 90 organizations. Access is simple, and the benefits huge, with the website offering a mind-boggling array of information.

S. Santhakumar, World Bank’s Operations Analyst in India, says the time is opportune to promote Client Connection by scaling it up across the portfolio and making sure everyone working in a project gets access.

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This year the Knowledge Sharing Workshop – a Biannual Meeting of World Bank (India) Depository Librarians took place at the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Ahmedabad. The workshop was attended by the 28 depository librarians in addition to about 60 library professionals from Ahmedabad and neighboring cities.

Prof. B.H. Jajoo, Dean IIM Ahmedabad, who delivered the keynote address, said convergence of technologies and its rapid growth had led to a situation where library professionals had to take cognizance of this challenge as most important to their survival in this era of overload of information. Prof. Jajoo stressed on the need to offer customized information services that would act as a guide to various users in specialized areas. He made a plea to the participants to use cutting edge technologies to reach a constantly changing, smart, savvy clientele.

“In the 21st century, unsuccessful people are not those who are illiterate, but those who can’t learn, unlearn and relearn the things,” Prof. Jajoo said.

Public Health Foundation of India (PHFI), USAID, DFID and the World Bank joined hands to organize a National Workshop on a theme “Results Based Financing for Health.” Results-based financing (RBF) is increasingly viewed as an important mechanism for improving service delivery performance in the health sector in India, especially given the recent increases in public health spending. In a run up to the workshop, cases were documented of RBF initiatives in India, both in public and private sector. International practitioner-experts presented RBF initiatives in Argentina, Brazil, Haiti, Rwanda, UK and USA. Both international and national experience sharing was focused on the supply side of health service delivery – how to motivate health workers and health care organizations. One day of the workshop focused exclusively on providing hands-on training on the nuts-and-bolts of designing and implementing RBF initiatives in the Indian setting. Depending on their interests, participants joined one of the four breakout groups, each on a different theme. They developed prototypes RBF design as well as action plans for their implementation.

The workshop was attended by 20 mid-level technical officers from 10 states: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.
Recent Project Approvals

World Bank Provides US$1.05 billion to Improve Education in India

The World Bank has approved two education projects worth US$1.05 billion to India, designed to boost the number of children enrolling in and completing elementary school, and to improve quality of engineering education across the country.

The US$750 million in additional financing for the Second Elementary Education Project will enable SSA to expand activities related to increased access at upper primary level (grades 5-8), increase elementary level completion rates, and improve learning outcomes for the full elementary cycle (grades 1-8). The program is expanding its efforts to enable the hardest-to-reach children to attend school. These include provision of teachers and the establishment, construction and extension of primary and upper primary schools and classrooms in districts where access is still an issue.

The $300 million for the Second Technical/Engineering Education Quality Improvement Project (TEQIP) will support some 200 competitively selected engineering education institutions to produce higher quality and more employable engineers. It will also scale up post-graduate education, research, development and innovation at these institutions. TEQIP is also a partnership with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, and this is the second phase of an envisioned 15-year phased program initiated with the first phase of TEQIP from 2002 to 2009.

Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

The World Bank has approved US$ 50.7 million additional financing for the Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project for India which aims to improve the quality and sustainability of the core road network of Tamil Nadu. The project has experienced significant cost overrun. The cost overrun is primarily due to:

(a) increased costs of the upgrading works due to increase in the prices of construction materials and delays in execution of contracts;
(b) appreciation of Indian Rupee vis-a-vis the US Dollar; and
(c) addition of a Tsunami affected bridge for which amendment to the Loan Agreement was carried out.

Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project

The World Bank has approved an additional financing of US$ 19 million for Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project which aims to

(i) strengthen the capacity for strategic planning and sustainable development and management of surface and groundwater resources, and

(ii) increase the productivity of irrigated agriculture through improved surface irrigation system performance and strengthen the agricultural support services, involving greater participation of users and the private sector in service delivery in the State.
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

Publications may be consulted and copies of unpriced items obtained from:

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India Publications

Deep Wells and Prudence: Towards Pragmatic Action for Addressing Groundwater Overexploitation in India

Published March 2010
Available: On-line
Report No. 51676

Groundwater in India is a critical resource. However, an increasing number of aquifers are reaching unsustainable levels of exploitation. If current trends continue, in 20 years about 60 percent of all India’s aquifers will be in a critical condition, says this World Bank report. This will have serious implications for the sustainability of agriculture, long-term food security, livelihoods, and economic growth. It is estimated that over a quarter of the country’s harvest will be at risk. There is an urgent need to change the status quo.


By the World Bank, Government of India, SIDA
Published: January 2010
Available: On-line
English Paperback
87 pages

This report is a synthesis of the field-mission findings and recommendations. Based on the detailed State reports, presented under Volume II of this report, this Synthesis Report covers a number of core areas of the BRGF, divided into four areas: Development Grants (Chapter 2), Planning Systems and Procedures (Chapter 3), Capacity Building Support (Chapter 4) and Monitoring and Evaluation and Programme Management (Chapters 5 and 6).
South Asia Publications

The Service Revolution in South Asia
Edited by Ejaz Ghani
Price: $55.00
English Hardback
432 pages
Published 2010

South Asia’s growth pattern, and India’s growth in particular, has attracted global attention because of its success in service exports. The South Asian experience suggests that a service revolution—rapid growth and poverty reduction led by services—is now possible.

What is a service revolution? What has contributed to the globalization of services—technology, trade, and transport—the 3Ts? Do services have spatial characteristics that differ from goods? Are services as dynamic as manufacturing? Can services be a driver of sustained growth, job creation, and poverty reduction? Why have some countries succeeded and others failed in taking advantage of the globalization of services? What kind of policies and institutions do developing countries need to benefit from services-led growth?

This volume answers these questions, with a fresh perspective on growth in India and other South Asian countries.

South Asia: Shared Views on Development and Climate Change
By The World Bank, South Asia Team
Available: On-line (Free)
English Paperback
213 pages
Published December 2009

This report targets the development priorities of countries in South Asia by addressing climate change related risks and harnessing development opportunities that promote low-carbon growth. It asserts that adaptation to climate change lies at the heart of the climate response, because it is critical in reducing climate-related threats to development.

The document has two parts. Part I defines the broad parameters, directions, and principles for addressing the climate-change challenge in South Asia. Part II provides a detailed assessment of the potential risks and responses in sectors where climate risks and consequences are high: water resources, agriculture, energy, transport, the urban space, biodiversity, and the social sphere.

India: Policy Research Working Papers

WPS5205
What are the implications for global value chains when the market shifts from the north to the south?
By Raphael Kaplinsky and Masuma Farooki
Rapid growth in many low-income economies was fuelled by the insertion of producers into global value chains feeding into high-income northern markets. This paper charts the evolution of financial and economic crisis in the global economy and argues that the likely outcome will be sustained growth in the two very large Asian driver economies of China and India and stagnation in the historically dominant northern economies. Given the nature of demand in low-income southern economies, it is likely to be reflected in sustained demand for commodities, with other southern economy producers in global value chains being forced into lower levels of value added.

WPS5231
A closer look at child mortality among Adivasis in India
By Maitreyi Bordia Das, Soumya Kapoor and Denis Nikitin
The authors use data from the National Family Health Survey 2005 to present age-specific patterns of child mortality among India’s tribal (Adivasi) population. The analysis shows three clear findings. First, a disproportionately high number of child deaths are concentrated among Adivasis, especially in the 1-5 age group and in those states and districts where there is a high concentration of Adivasis. Any effort to reduce child mortality in the aggregate will have to focus more squarely on lowering mortality among the Adivasis. Second, the gap in mortality between Adivasi children and the rest really appears after the age of one. In fact, before the age of one, tribal children face more or less similar odds of dying as other children. However, these odds significantly reverse later. This calls for a shift in attention from infant mortality or in general under-five mortality to factors that cause a wedge between tribal children and the rest between the ages of one and five. Third, the analysis goes contrary to the conventional narrative of poverty being the primary factor driving differences between mortality outcomes. Instead, the authors find that breaking down child mortality by age leads to a much more refined picture. Tribal status is significant even after controlling for wealth.

WPS5244
Going digital: Credit effects of land registry computerization in India
By Klaus Deininger and Aparajita Goyal
Despite strong beliefs that property titling and registration will enhance credit access, empirical evidence in support of such effects remains scant. The gradual roll-out of computerization of land registry systems across Andhra Pradesh’s 387 sub-registry offices allows us to combine quarterly administrative
data on credit disbursed by all commercial banks for an eleven-year period (1997-2007) aggregated to the sub-registry office level with the date of shifting registration from manual to digital. Computerization had no credit effect in rural areas but led to increased credit-supply in urban ones. A marked increase of registered urban mortgages due to computerization supports the robustness of the result. At the same time, estimated impacts from reduction of the stamp duty are much larger, suggesting that, without further changes in the property rights system, impacts of computerization will remain marginal.

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

By IEG  
Published 2010  
Available: On-line  
English Paperback  
124 pages  

In 2001 the World Bank adopted a gender equality policy as a means to help reduce poverty. Through this evaluation IEG finds that the World Bank made progress in gender integration between 2002 and 2008 integrating gender concerns in more than half of the relevant projects. These signs of progress are qualified by findings that implementation of this policy weakened in the latter half of the review period and that there was no built-in results framework in the strategy.

**Global Economic Prospects 2010: Crisis, Finance, and Growth**

By World Bank  
Price: $ 38.00  
English Paperback  
Published February 2010 by World Bank  
ISBN: 0-8213-8226-8  
SKU: 18226  

This report explores both the short-and medium-term impacts of the financial crisis on developing countries. It presents evidence that the financial boom played a critical role in the growth boom experienced by developing countries between 2003 and 2007, but that tighter conditions in the future are expected to result in weaker growth over the next 5 to 15 years. Although global growth has resumed, the recovery is fragile, and unless business and consumer demand strengthen, the world economy could slow down again. High unemployment and widespread restructuring will continue to characterize the global economy for the next several years. Already, the crisis has provoked large-scale human suffering. Some 64 million more people around the world are expected to be living on less than a $1.25 per day by the end of 2010, and between 30,000 and 50,000 more infants may have died of malnutrition in 2009 in Sub-Saharan Africa, than would have been the case if the crisis had not occurred.

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

By IEG  
Published: 2010  
Available: On-line  
English Paperback  
136 pages  

Beginning in the late 1990s, the World Bank significantly expanded its engagement at the state level in Brazil, India, Nigeria, and Russia. World Bank Engagement at the State Level is a pilot cross-country study that reviews selected cases of Bank lending and analytic work in these large, federated countries between 1998 and 2008. The study looks at several strategic and operational questions posed by state-level engagement, among them the selection of states, the scope of involvement, and the modalities of engagement.

**Convergence in Information and Communication Technology: Strategic and Regulatory Considerations**

By Rajendra Singh and Siddhartha Raja  
Price: $15.00 English Paperback  
Published February 2010 by World Bank  
SKU: 18169  

Beginning in the late 1990s, the World Bank significantly expanded its engagement at the state level in Brazil, India, Nigeria, and Russia. World Bank Engagement at the State Level is a pilot cross-country study that reviews selected cases of Bank lending and analytic work in these large, federated countries between 1998 and 2008. The study looks at several strategic and operational questions posed by state-level engagement, among them the selection of states, the scope of involvement, and the modalities of engagement.
This volume analyzes the strategic and regulatory dimensions of convergence. It offers policy makers and regulators examples from countries around the world as they address this phenomenon. The authors suggest that countries that enable convergence are likely to reap the greater rewards. But the precise nature of the response will differ by country. Hence, this book offers global principles that should be tailored to local circumstances as regulatory frameworks evolve to address convergence.

Global Development Finance 2010: External Debt of Developing Countries (Single Volume)

By World Bank
Price: $350.00
English Paperback
327 pages
Published February 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 18229

The report focuses on trends in financial flows as well as trends in external debt for developing countries in 2008. It also highlights support from the World Bank Group to developing countries and the developments in debt restructuring in 2008. Together with this review of major financial developments in the previous year, there are summary tables of regional and income group aggregates, and country tables.

Government Support to Agricultural Insurance: Challenges and Options for Developing Countries

By Olivier Mahul and Charles J. Stutley
Price: $30.00
English Paperback
224 pages
Published March 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8217-9
SKU: 18217

This book informs and updates the public and private decision makers involved in the promotion of agricultural insurance about the recent developments in agricultural insurance, with a particular focus on middle- and low-income countries. It provides the decision maker with a framework for the development of agricultural insurance based on an analytical review of the rationale of public intervention in agricultural insurance and a detailed comparative analysis of agricultural insurance programs with and without public support. This analysis is based on a survey conducted by the World Bank’s agricultural insurance team in 2008 in 65 developed and developing countries. It offers policymakers a review of public support in agricultural insurance in light of international experience and makes recommendations for the development of sustainable, affordable and cost-effective agricultural insurance programs.

The United States-Honduras Remittance Corridor: Acting on Opportunities to Increase Financial Inclusion and Foster Development of a Transnational Economy

By Isaku Endo, Sarah Hirsch, Jan Rogge and Kamil Borowik
Price: $20.00
English Paperback
96 pages
Published March 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8139-3
SKU: 18139

The report provides an overview of remittances and migration between the Honduras and the United State. The report analyzes the remittance regulatory and market environment, financial inclusion strategies by financial institutions, transnational economic activities, and the impacts of remittances on the Honduran economy.

The Invisible Poor: A Portrait of Rural Poverty in Argentina

By Gabriel Demombynes and Dorte Verner
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
135 pages
Published March 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8207-1
SKU: 18207

Recognizing the dearth of information on rural areas, this book reviews knowledge on rural poverty and provides guidance on future data collection efforts. A primary objective of this study is to raise the profile of the rural poor in Argentina. Largely because of data limitations, profound gaps exist in the understanding of rural poverty in Argentina. As a result, the rural poor have sometimes been neglected in policy discussions. As a first step in highlighting the situation of the rural poor, this report takes stock of existing research, exploits previously untapped information from the 2001 Population Census, and presents findings from a new qualitative study on the subject.
Knowledge, Productivity and Innovation in Nigeria: Creating a New Economy
By Ismail Radwan and Giulia Pellegrini
Price: $30.00
English Paperback
144 pages
Published March 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 18196

Nigeria has a bold vision of becoming one of the top twenty economies in the world by the year 2020, as per its Nigeria Vision 2020 strategy. Although currently 8th in the world in terms of population, the country ranks 41st in terms of GDP and 161st in terms of GDP per capita. But Nigeria is also a powerhouse on the African continent by virtue of its size and its vast oil wealth.

How can this enormous potential be realized and what policies are needed to achieve this ambitious dream of economic growth and prosperity? The authors believe that the goal of becoming a top-twenty economy can only be achieved if Nigeria makes the transition to a new economy based on knowledge, productivity and innovation in order to be competitive in a 21st century context.

Options to Increase Access to Telecommunications Services in Rural and Low-Income Areas
By Arturo Kunigami and Juan Navas-Sabater
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
Published March 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8140-7
SKU: 18140

Telecommunications sector policy-makers and regulators have a wide range of instruments available to them that can be used to increase access to telecommunications services in rural and low-income areas. The paper provides a review of these instruments, evaluating them against a set of criteria. It then goes on to identify a number of them that are worthy of further consideration by policy-makers and regulators while demonstrating that the effectiveness of the identified instruments can be greatly enhanced by the establishment of a conducive legal, regulatory and institutional framework. The paper concludes by confirming that while no single instrument taken in isolation can provide a full solution to universal access, a mix of the measures identified can be devised to achieve specific policy objectives in a particular country environment.

Output-Based Aid: Lessons Learned and Best Practices
By Yogita Mumssen, Lars Johannes and Geeta Kumar
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
160 pages
Published February 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8188-1
SKU: 18188

The book provides a practical understanding of the experience with output-based aid (OBA), a results-based instrument that is being used to deliver basic infrastructure and social services to the poor, including through public-private partnerships.

The authors analyze nearly 200 OBA projects in water and sanitation, energy, health, roads, telecommunications, and education. The piloting phase of OBA has in general been a success and OBA has demonstrated clear advantages over traditional approaches in terms of efficiently targeting subsidies and mobilizing the private sector to serve poor households that would otherwise go without an improved service. OBA has also demonstrated that monitoring for results is possible – if appropriate systems are put in place.

Gender and Governance in Rural Services
By World Bank and International Food Policy Research Institute
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
376 pages
Published January 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-7658-6
SKU: 17658

Gender and Governance in Rural Services provides policy-relevant knowledge on strategies to improve agricultural and rural service delivery with a focus on providing more equitable access to these services, especially for women. It focuses on India, Ethiopia, and Ghana, and focuses on two public services: agricultural extension, as an example of an agricultural service, and on drinking water, as an example of rural service that is not directly related to agriculture but is of high relevance for rural women. It provides empirical micro-level evidence on how different accountability mechanisms for agricultural advisory services and drinking water provision work in practice, and analyzes factors that influence the suitability of different governance reform strategies that aim at making service provision more gender responsive.
Gender Dimensions of Investment Climate Reform: A Guide for Policy Makers and Practitioners

By Sevi Simavi, Clare Manuel and Mark C. Blackden

Price: $35.00

The economic empowerment of women is increasingly seen as one of the most important forces behind economic growth and the fight against poverty. Indeed, women’s economic participation in an economy as entrepreneurs, employees, and leaders is recognized as a measure of a country’s dynamism and viability.

Gender Dimensions of Investment Climate Reform enables development practitioners and policy makers who are not gender specialists to diagnose gender issues in an investment climate; design creative and practical solutions and recommendations for addressing gender constraints; and monitor and evaluate the implementation of those recommendations.

Leadership and Growth

Edited by Michael Spence and David Brady

Price: $40.00

This book has been prepared for the Commission on Growth and Development to evaluate the state of knowledge on the relationship between leadership and economic growth. It reviews the evidence, identifies insights and offers examples of leaders making decisions and acting in ways that enhance economic growth. It examines a variety of topics including a leaders’ role in: promoting national unity, building good solid institutions, choosing innovative and localized policies, and creating political consensus for long run policy implementation.

World Investment and Political Risk 2009

By World Bank

Price: $28.00

The objective for this report is to examine
(i) overall trends in political risk perceptions, and how they relate to financial flows—particularly foreign direct investment (FDI)—to emerging markets,
(ii) corporate views on foreign investment intentions and the political risk environment in emerging markets,
(iii) whether the political risk insurance (PRI) industry is well positioned to deal with the fallout from the crisis, as well as longer-term shifts in demand for political risk guarantees. Given MIGA’s mandate and the growing weight of emerging markets as a source of FDI, particular attention was paid to South-based investors and PRI providers in the general analysis.

The Education System in Malawi

By World Bank

Price: $35.00

A Country Status Report (CSR) is a detailed analytical document of the education sector drawn up by national teams, the results of which are validated by the Government. The main purpose of the CSR is to enable decision-makers to orient their national policy on the basis of a factual diagnosis of the overall education sector and to provide relevant analytical information for the dialogue between the Government and Development Partners. This is the second CSR for Malawi: the first one was drawn up in 2003.

A Global View of Business Insolvency Systems

Price: $35.00

The recent crises underscore the need for modern, sophisticated systems to govern the resolution of business distress, in order to
maximize value in the distressed estate and to protect economic institutions. This work analyses how legal systems around the world respond to the general default of business debtors. It posits that any insolvency law pursues the goals of transparency, predictability, and efficiency, while at the same time seeking to address issues of fairness and social justice.

Within this framework, the authors examine the principal international approaches to pre-distress debt collection and security enforcement; liquidation and reorganization of distressed businesses; out-of-court workouts; the institutions entrusted with the conduct of such proceedings, including courts, official administrators, and private trustees; the position of the employees of distressed businesses; and cross-border insolvency.

Enhancing Regional Trade Integration in Southeast Europe

By Borko Handjiski, Robert E. B. Lucas, Philip Martin and Selen Sarisoz Guerin
Price: $25.00
English Paperback
96 pages
Published January 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8259-4
SKU: 18259

This book is part of the World Bank’s efforts to understand the impact of Central European Free Trade Agreement (CEFTA) on regional trade flows, as well as to put forward other, complementary, ideas that could enhance further regional trade integration. The first study looks at intra-regional trade flows and the remaining non-tariff barriers to trade in the region.

The second study assesses the costs and benefits of allowing free movement of skilled labor within the region, and the last study looks at how adopting the EU’s Common External Tariff could prevent trade diversion.

Public Investment Management in the New EU Member States: Strengthening Planning and Implementation of Transport Infrastructure Investments

By World Bank
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
40 pages
Published February 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17894

This report describes the characteristics of public investment management (PIM) in seven EU countries as it applies to a single sector—transport infrastructure. The report highlights some of the common challenges that four relatively new EU member states—Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Latvia—face as they plan and execute their transport infrastructure projects. It recognizes the importance that EU-mandated processes and procedures have in shaping national systems in the new member states (NMS), but the report finds that actual practices often fall short of EU goals due to capacity constraints, weak institutional structures, and other factors. The experiences of the NMS are compared with those of more developed economies (namely Spain, the UK, and Ireland) to assess whether the later countries have faced similar challenges in managing public investment, and if so, what measures they have adopted to overcome them.

Egyptian Women Workers and Entrepreneurs: Maximizing Opportunities in the Economic Sphere

Edited by Sahar Nasr
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
148 pages
Published February 2010 by World Bank
SKU: 18190

Over the past decade, Egyptian women have made significant progress in improving their economic and social status. The government’s commitment to women’s empowerment is strong at the highest political levels. Yet continued disparities remain in the country’s labor market and in the business arena. Egyptian Women Workers and Entrepreneurs analyzes these disparities and makes recommendations for needed change to ensure a level playing field.

This book brings together data and extensive evidence on barriers to women’s entry into business in Egypt and makes the case for actions to ensure gender equality.

Improving Transparency, Integrity, and Accountability in Water Supply and Sanitation: Action, Learning, Experiences

By Maria Gonzalez de Asis, Per Ljung and Donal O’Leary
Price: $30.00
English Paperback
296 pages
Published March 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17892

Improving Transparency, Integrity, and Accountability
in Water Supply and Sanitation is a useful tool for diagnosing, analyzing, and remedying systemic corruption in the water supply and sanitation sectors.

The book aims to increase the involvement of civil society by engaging all stakeholders in setting priorities and monitoring performance; help water and sanitation delivery contribute to poverty reduction by increasing the service quality and coverage provided by service delivery organizations to poorer communities on an equitable basis; provide a tool that promotes the financial sustainability of service delivery organizations, thus building stakeholders' confidence in those institutions' ability to expand and improve service; and raise ethical standards among all stakeholders, especially service delivery organizations, thereby instilling a sense of public service in these organizations.

Local and Community Driven Development: Moving to Scale in Theory and Practice
Edited by Hans P. Binswanger-Mkhize and Jacomina P. de Regt
Price: $30.00
English Paperback
232 pages
Published February 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8194-6
SKU: 18194

Moving to Scale in Theory and Practice provides development practitioners with the historical background and the tools required to successfully scale up local and community driven development (LCDD) to the regional and national levels. LCDD gives control of development decisions and resources to communities and local governments. It involves collaboration between communities, local governments, technical agencies, and the private sector.

Designing and Implementing Health Care Provider Payment Systems: “How-to” Manuals
Edited by John C. Langenbrunner, Cheryl Cashin and Sheila O’Dougherty
Price: $39.95
English Paperback
344 pages
Published May 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17815

Having experimented with different ways of paying providers of health care services, countries increasingly want to know not only what to do when paying providers, but also how to do it, particularly how to design, manage, and implement the transition from current to reformed systems. Designing and Implementing Health Care Provider Payment Systems: How-To Manuals addresses this need.

The book has chapters on three of the most effective provider payment systems: primary care per capita (capitation) payment, case-based hospital payment, and hospital global budgets. It also includes a primer on a second policy lever used by purchasers, namely, contracting.

Evaluating the Financial Performance of Pension Funds
Edited by Richard Hinz, Rudolph Heinz, Pablo Antolin and Juan Yermo
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
352 pages
Published January 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-8159-8
SKU: 18159

The book begins with an evaluation of the financial performance of funded pension systems using the standard mean variance framework. It then provides a discussion of the limitations inherent to applying these methods to pension funds and outlines the many other issues that should be addressed in developing more useful and meaningful performance measures through the formulation of pension-specific benchmark portfolios. Practical implementation issues are addressed through empirical examples of how such benchmarks could be developed. The book concludes with commentary and observations from several noted pension experts about the need for a new approach to performance measurement and the impact of the recent global financial crisis on pension funds.

Accelerating the Education Sector Response to HIV: Five Years of Experience from Sub-Saharan Africa
By Donald Bundy, Anthi Patrikios, Changu Mannathoko, Andy Tembon, Stella Manda, Bachir Sarr and Lesley Drake
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
128 pages
Published February 2010 by World Bank
ISBN: 0-8213-7932-1
SKU: 17932
The education sector has become increasingly recognized as playing a key 'external' role in prevention and in reducing stigma, and an important 'internal' role in providing access to care, treatment and support for teachers and staff, a group that in many countries represents more than 60 percent of the public sector workforce.

This Review explores the experiences of education sectors across sub-Saharan Africa as they accelerate their response to HIV&AIDS. It demonstrates that leadership by Ministries of Education has been crucial in mobilizing activities, and that full participation of all stakeholders is needed for effective implementation.

Courage and Hope: Stories from Teachers Living with HIV in Sub-Saharan Africa

Edited by Donald A. P. Bundy, David Aduda, Alice Woolnough, Lesley Drake and Stella Manda
Price: $15.00
English Paperback
104 pages
Published October 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17933

Courage and Hope gives voice to the real life experiences of 12 HIV-positive teachers—five of whom are women—from Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia. The teachers recount their experiences of discovering their HIV-positive status and how this has affected them in their families, their communities, and their professional lives.

When one teacher discovered she was HIV-positive, she lost everything—her husband, her children, and her home. Now she is receiving treatment, has returned to teaching, and has reestablished her home with her children. Another teacher lost her husband to AIDS and then lost her home. She is now living positively, working to overcome stigma among students and teaching staff.

The voices of these teachers suggest that a number of obstacles are commonly faced by teachers living with HIV. Paramount among them are stigma and discrimination, within their families and communities, as well as in their workplaces and society in general.

The difficulties of overcoming these perceptions are complicated by a lack of confidentiality in medical facilities and the workplace.

Adapting to Climate Change in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

By Marianne Fay, Rachel I. Block and Jane Ebinger
Price: $35.00
English Paperback
192 pages
Published January 2010 by World Bank Institute
ISBN: 0-8213-8131-8
SKU: 18131

This book presents an overview of what adaptation to climate change might mean for the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA). It starts with a discussion of emerging best-practice adaptation planning around the world and a review of the latest climate projections. It then discusses possible actions to improve resilience organized around impacts on natural resources, health, the un-built environment of agriculture and forestry, and the built environment of infrastructure and housing. The book concludes with a discussion of two areas in great need of strengthening: disaster preparedness and hydrometeorological services.

Public-Private Partnerships for Urban Water Utilities: A Review of Experiences in Developing Countries

By Philippe Marin
Price: $28.00
English Paperback
208 pages
Published September 2009 by World Bank
SKU: 17956

This study provides objective information and analysis on the performance of Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) projects in urban water supply and sanitation in developing countries. It reviews the spread of urban water PPP projects during the past 15 years, and assesses whether and how they have helped to improve services and expand access for the populations concerned.
## India Project Documents

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  By Barnett, Jon Webber and Michael

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  By Suresh de Mel, David McKenzie and Christopher Woodruff

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  Accounting for selectivity and duration-dependent heterogeneity when estimating the impact of emigration on incomes and poverty in sending areas
  By Gibson, John, David McKenzie and Steven Stillman

- **WPS5267**
  Micro efficiency and macro growth
  By Raj Nallari and Nihal Bayraktar

- **WPS5266**
  Within-school tracking in South Korea: An analysis using Pisa 2003
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