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About the photograph:

Seventy eight year old Basavanneva Shelavadi at her home in Dharwad town in Northern Karnataka

Photograph by Graham Crouch

Three Karnataka towns lead the way in providing 24/7 water supply

Seventy eight year old Basavanneva Shelavadi peers happily through her foggy glasses at the new tap in front of the makeshift room in which she lives along with her young grandson. Although she first moved to the city 48 years ago, this is the first time that this frail woman has seen clean water gush out unceasingly at the turn of a tap outside her front door. “The water makes me so happy,” she beams, unable to conceal her delight.

Until five years ago, this scavenger slum on the outskirts of Dharwad town in northern Karnataka had only one tap for its teeming residents. And water flowed through it just once every eight to ten days.

For Basavannevva Shelavadi, regular access to clean water has been life-changing



Basavannevva, married when she was eight years old, would wake at 4 in the morning and walk for nearly 2 kilometers to reach the tap; there she would line up for hours to draw a small pot of water. Many a time the water ran out by the time her turn came, and fights were common. Even on days when she managed to fill her pot, the water was mostly rife with floating particles, making it unfit for drinking and cooking, even after a good boil.

Now widowed and alone and dependent

on her relatives to fetch water, the old lady bathed just once in fifteen days, an ordeal in the scorching summer heat of southern India. It was even more difficult for this devotee of the goddess Yellamma - the most favored deity in northern Karnataka - as she was unable to bathe before performing her morning prayers and applying the fresh red 'tilak' on her forehead as a mark of true worship.

Then, in 2008, things began to change. A World Bank project—Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project—came on stream, providing 24/7 water supply in specific 'demo-zones' on the outskirts of three major Karnataka towns - Hubli-Dharwad, Belgaum, and Gulbarga. This was one of the first such experiments to bring uninterrupted water supply to an Indian town, where irregular water flows have long been the norm and citizens have had to devise an array of coping strategies to deal with the chronic shortages.

For Basavannevva, the regular access to clean water has been life-changing. "I can finally bathe every day and clean my house thoroughly," says the determined lady, her spotless blue and white sari a testament to the hygiene she now enjoys.

Her large extended family shares the common monthly bill of Rs.200, and feels it is a small sum to pay for the enormous difference the water makes to their lives.

The Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project is providing 24x7 water supply in specific demo zones on the outskirts of three major towns in Karnataka's Hubli-Dharwad-Belgaum & Gulbarga



Roopa Venkatesh Mali shows off her water supply at her home in the demonstration zone of Madhav Nagar in Hubli



A matter of pride

Down the road, 18 year old Pooja Gali and her 20 year old brother Praveen remember having to miss class to help their parents fetch water. Their father, a plumber with great aspirations for his children, felt dejected every time they missed school to fulfill this daily chore. Today, at a cost of just Rs. 48 per month, the family gets a continuous supply of water at home, and the children are free to concentrate on their studies. “My children are the only ones in the slum to have completed

their education,” exclaims their father proudly, “and what’s more, they are fluent in English too.”

Relentless urban challenge

As ever-increasing multitudes of India’s poor and dispossessed throng into towns and cities in search of a better life, providing adequate and affordable services to the urban areas has emerged as a huge challenge for the country. Cities are adding some 10 million new residents each year and,

Pooja Gali and her brother Praveen had to miss classes to help their parents fetch water. Today, at a cost of just Rs 48 per month, the family gets a continuous supply of water at home





with homes and shops springing up at an unrelenting clip on every available space, services providers are unable to keep pace. No Indian city has 24/7 water supply, and neither old residents nor new arrivals get enough water to cook and clean, wash and bathe. Sheer desperation often forces many to tap illegally into the underground water mains. But the haphazard jumble of joints that ensues mostly ends up sucking in dirty water, contaminating fresh supplies and bringing in illness and disease.

“This project was critical for the urban water sector in India. It demonstrated for the first time that providing continuous water supply was technically feasible in the country, something which was not widely accepted before the project began,” said Bill Kingdom, the World Bank’s team leader for the project. “It also showed that people, including slum dwellers, were willing and able to pay for

Residents of areas that have yet to receive 24/7 water supply look forward to the day when uninterrupted water supply would reach their homes



the amount of water they consumed. Finally, it showed that partnerships between the public and private sector could benefit everyone.” The project owes its success to the dedication of all those who participated in its design and implementation, added Kingdom, emphasizing that a focus on educating and reaching out to customers was critical to build the people’s support for the new arrangements.

New hope

The project’s impact is evident in the demozones where round-the-clock water supply has improved life markedly. In Dharwad’s twin city of Hubli, Roopa Venkatesh Mali, a nurse by profession, beams with pride as she turns on the tap inside her house and a clear stream of water gushes forth.

Five years ago, Mali and her husband had to store their meager supplies of water in buckets and drums. Mali frequently missed work to collect water, and often faced the wrath of her boss for coming in late or missing work altogether. “I had a problem, my husband had a problem, and still the water was never enough,” she recalls.

Today, Mali has a continuous supply of clean water at a monthly cost of about Rs. 68-78, which includes a payment of Rs. 30 towards the cost of the meter. “I can now concentrate



on my job and also work overtime,” she says with a smile.

Livelihoods improve

Livelihoods have benefitted too. In Belgaum, 35 year old Noor Ahmed, a bubble-bottle seller, needs 15-20 pots of water a day to scrub his bottles and concoct the bubble solution. Before regular water supply came to his neighborhood, Ahmed would have to borrow 2-3 pots of water a day from homes in a wealthier row of houses nearby. But now that the family’s tap meets all his water needs, Ahmed has the time to fill more bottles and boost his sales.

Towards the future

Residents of areas that have yet to receive 24/7 water supply are eager for the same benefits. In Hubli, 55 year old Sharful Nisa,

who struggles to meet the needs of her 13 member family, looks forward to the day when uninterrupted water supply reaches her home as well.

In areas that have yet to be covered by the project, residents show the dirt that comes out of the water from a common tap, where water comes just once in 5 days.

So too does 31 year old Srinivas D. Khamkar, a street-cart vendor selling fast food in Belgaum. Khamkar needs at least 3 barrels of water a day to manage his home and his cart – to keep it clean, wash utensils, and cook. “I use just one small jug of water to clean my entire stall. Still, I lose sales whenever there isn’t enough water to cook and clean properly. I can’t even open my shop on some days,” he says.

“Studies have shown that households in the

Local resident Sharful Nisa fills a water jug outside her home in Hubli





demo zones now save 30-40 hours per month since they don't have to queue up to collect their daily water supply. This is time spent with families or on productive work. All told, some 70% of residents reported less absenteeism from work. There is also less illness," says the World Bank's Bill Kingdom.

Given the project's success, the Government of India has requested the World Bank for a follow-on project, building on the lessons learnt. "Our goal is for all the residents of these cities to reap the same benefits," says Kingdom. "How will that affect the economy and well-being of the cities? That is what we hope to find out!" 

Studies have shown that households in demo zones now save 30-40 hours per month since they don't have to queue up to collect their daily water supply



Results on the ground

Cyclone devastation averted: India weathers Phailin

Cyclone Phailin made landfall near Gopalpur in the State of Odisha, India on October 12 at around 9:15 pm local time with wind speeds of around 200 km/hour. This cyclone, the size of Hurricane Katrina, was a Category 4 storm (Katrina, in comparison, was a Category 3 storm upon landfall). Storm surges of over 3 meters were recorded along the coastline in some areas of northern Andhra Pradesh and southern Odisha. This was the biggest storm to have hit the Indian coast in the past 14 years.

The storm that hit the same coastline 14 years ago, in 1999, Cyclone 5B, caused massive devastation, killing more than 10,000 people and destroying substantial housing and public infrastructure in coastal Odisha. This time around though, the story unfolded differently. 72 hours later, the official death toll is 38 people, less than 0.4 % of the death toll from the 1999 cyclone. Close to a million people were evacuated to cyclone shelters, safe houses and locations inland in Odisha (around 850,000) and in Andhra Pradesh (150,000).

Successfully evacuating a million people is not a small task. This cannot be merely achieved by kicking the entire state machinery into top gear for 3-4 days following a cyclone warning. This has taken years of planning, construction of disaster risk mitigation infrastructure, setting up of evacuation protocols, identification of potential safe buildings to house communities and most importantly, working with communities and community-based local organizations in setting up volunteer teams and local champions who all knew exactly what needed to be done when the time came to act. The Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) and the

Government of Odisha need to be given full credit for their unwavering commitment to disaster preparedness and risk mitigation.

Following the disaster in 1999, Odisha set up the OSDMA, the first state agency focused exclusively on disaster management in India. The state has also kept investing in building cyclone shelters, evacuation routes and strengthening coastal embankments. Mock drills have been conducted in Odisha's coastal districts every single year. Communities have also come to respect and act according to instructions set forth by the OSDMA and state authorities at the time of an emergency. All of these efforts bore fruit when Cyclone Phailin made landfall.

The World Bank is financing the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project (NCRMP) (Phase I) under implementation in the states of Odisha and Andhra Pradesh. This is a US \$ 255 million project under implementation since March 2011 financed by the International Development Association, the World Bank's fund for the poorest.

The project is mainly focusing on enhancing the early warning system down to the "last-mile" community level and building cyclone risk mitigation infrastructure, including multi-purpose cyclone shelters, evacuation roads and strengthening of existing coastal embankments. This was the Bank's first preventative disaster risk management project in India. It is encouraging to witness, during the project implementation cycle, that these investments are contributing to the Government of India's larger efforts in helping communities become more resilient to the impacts of natural disasters and a changing climate system. 

A path to end poverty



Just six months ago, the World Bank Group endorsed two goals: the first is to end extreme poverty by 2030; the second is to boost shared prosperity for the bottom 40 percent of the population in countries. We cannot let over a billion people suffer in extreme poverty when we have the tools and the resources to change their lives for the better, says World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim

At this moment, more than a billion people live on less than \$1.25 a day. That is a stain on our moral conscience. We must help lift people out of poverty without delay, without prejudice, no matter the circumstance, no matter the locale.

Just six months ago, the World Bank Group endorsed two goals: the first is to end extreme poverty by 2030; the second is to boost shared prosperity for the bottom 40 percent of the population in countries.

Reaching our first goal—ending extreme poverty by 2030—will be historic and extraordinarily difficult. We are making progress, but nothing is assured in the battle against poverty, and it will get much tougher the closer we get to the goal. Global growth could slow. Investors could become even more skittish. Long-term financing for much

needed infrastructure—already scarce—could dry up.

The second goal, boosting shared prosperity, is directly relevant to all countries in the world, from the Middle East to Africa to Asia and to Latin America. The protests during the Arab Spring, and the more recent ones in Turkey, Brazil, and South Africa were rooted in the universal desire to participate in the global middle class.

Social media has created an enormous “virtual middle class,” as Thomas Friedman has called it, who will continue to knock on, and then break down, the door of opportunity. We should pay much more attention to whether growth reaches all the population, and not just the elite.

At the World Bank Group, our two goals to end poverty and boost shared prosperity

require a strategy that forces us to be selective – first, choosing our priorities and then, abandoning those activities that are not. We won't continue working in areas in which others are better or just to meet lending volume targets. We will become a Solutions Bank with results for the poor as our central benchmark.

So what are our principles? We will have a relentless focus on our two goals. We will work with partners – we cannot do it alone. We will be bold. We will take risks – smart risks. And by that, I mean we will invest in projects that can help transform the development of a country or a region – even if it means we might fail.

And we will look to create innovative financial tools that can open up new opportunities for long-term financing that countries desperately need.

Three elements of the new strategy are worth highlighting.

First, we will partner with the private sector to fight poverty and create good jobs for the poor. Ecom, a client of the IFC, our private sector arm, connects cocoa, coffee and cotton farmers in over 30 countries to global markets. Last year, Ecom helped more than 134,000 farmers and thousands more through farmer organizations.

Second, we will increase our commitment to fragile and conflict-affected states. Secretary General Ban Ki Moon and I recently visited the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Crowds of people, most of them women, lined the roads from the UN base to a local hospital. I'll never forget one woman's sign. It simply said: Stop the rape.

In Africa's Great Lakes region, we are moving with urgency. We quickly put together an additional \$1 billion assistance package to help the region, especially the eastern part of the Congo.

I pledge to significantly increase our support to fragile and conflict-affected states. I hope to increase the share of IDA core financing—the Bank's fund for the poorest—to fragile states by about 50 percent in the next three years. IFC also will commit to increasing its support for fragile states by 50 percent over the next three years.

Third, we will be as ambitious as possible on issues that are of global importance, including investing in women and girls and combatting climate change. Our response to climate change, for instance, must be bold enough to match the scope of the problem.

If we want to end extreme poverty, we have to build resilient communities and mitigate shocks like climate disasters so that poor people can make gains in their lives – and keep those gains for the long term.

Just three days ago, 60,000 people gathered in Central Park in New York for the Global Citizens Festival, to call for the end of poverty. I ask everyone reading this – join our movement right now: log on to the Global Poverty Project website www.zeropoverty2030.org, and sign a petition to end poverty in a generation.

This is the defining moral issue of our time. We cannot let over a billion people suffer in extreme poverty when we have the tools and the resources to change their lives for the better.

For some problems like climate change, time is of the essence, but to quote Martin Luther King Jr., “the time is always ripe to do right.” Now's the time and we are the people. Let's make it happen. 🌍



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.

Mizoram State Roads Project



Context

With little scope for new rail, river or air connections, good roads are vital for Mizoram's development. Most of the roads are of poor quality with inadequate capacity. Connectivity is crucial for a distant hill state like Mizoram. So improving the road network was important to facilitate access to all parts of the state and beyond.

Project Development Objectives

The objective of the Mizoram State Roads Project was to improve the management and carrying capacity of the Mizoram core state road network.

Components

- I. Improvement of about 184 km of state highways: This component was for widening, strengthening, and new construction (Aizawl bypass) of about 184 km of state roads in two phases.

Mizoram State Roads Project

Approval Date:	14 March, 2002
Closing Date:	31 December, 2010
Total Project Cost	US\$M 168
Bank Financing:	US\$M 103.15
Implementing Agency:	Public Works Department
Outcome:	Moderately Satisfactory
Risk to Development Outcome:	Substantial
Overall Bank Performance:	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall Borrower Performance:	Moderately Satisfactory

- II. Rehabilitation and maintenance of about 520 km of state roads: This component was to help reduce the periodic maintenance backlog of the state by funding the overlaying, resealing, and minor rehabilitation of about 520 km of key state roads in two phases.
- III. Design, supervision, and technical advisory services for civil works.
- IV. Institutional strengthening including equipment, technical assistance, training, and pre-investment studies: This included improving the coordination between government agencies and other parties; streamlining the overhead costs and improving the Public Work Department's (PWD) capability to manage the Mizoram road network including the implementation of a comprehensive Road Management System (RMS).
- V. Road safety engineering measures and the implementation of a road safety plan.

Revised Components

Work under the project was reduced from 520 km to 297 km due to rise in costs during implementation. This action was necessitated to cope with the funding shortfall and implementation delays.

Achievements

For Mizoram's PWD, this was its first major road project. The project helped its local officials gain expertise and valuable exposure to engineers and contractors both from India and abroad. It helped the PWD bring about organizational reforms, prepare a road policy and a road safety action plan, and introduce a maintenance management system. About 174 km of state roads were widened and strengthened against a target of 184 km (95 percent). This led to a reduction in travel time of 65 percent against a target of 30 percent. The portion of the core state road network in good condition increased from zero to 30 percent, against a target of 50 percent, whilst the portion of core state road network in poor condition remained almost static at ten percent, against a target of five percent. An HIV/AIDS awareness program had a positive impact and was followed up by a second campaign with wider coverage.

Lessons Learnt

- Bio-engineering measures using local bamboo and traditional techniques may be used to stabilize landslide-prone hill sides. This promotes local employment generation. The success of using such techniques in this project has led to its replication in states such as Himachal Pradesh.





- Debris disposed in an environmentally friendly manner can also benefit the community. In the Mizoram project the debris provided a unique opportunity to create football pitches and water storage ponds for the local community.
- Institutional change is a challenge that can at best achieve goals fairly gradually over a medium term horizon. This implies that the World Bank should commit support for a commensurate time period if it wants to assure sustainable results.
- A program approach with triggers to move from one stage to the next may be more appropriate. In time it should be possible to transition from a Project Implementation Unit to a more stable integrated departmental solution for project management.
- Fewer, measurable and objective monitoring indicators and a well-designed evaluation system will better assess the baselines and subsequent achievement of project outcomes.
- Hill road design and construction is a specialized field. Therefore, the terms of reference for design and the qualification criteria for work contracts should be carefully reviewed to mitigate the risks involved. 🌐



Interview

In the month of June this year, Uttarakhand, endowed with vast natural resources and one of the most frequented tourist and pilgrimage destinations in India, suffered unprecedented rainfall, devastating the towns of Kedarnath, Rambara, Gaurikund and others.

The World Bank team fast tracked its preparation to help the state in its post disaster recovery plans as well as strengthen its capacity for disaster risk management.

An interview with World Bank Country Director in India, Onno Ruhl, where he emphasizes the need to build back smarter so that the state's fragile mountain environment is not undermined.



Q. What are the key components being supported under the Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project?

Disasters such as the one that struck Uttarakhand recently can roll back decades of development. Our new project – the Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project – will focus on helping the state government with both immediate relief and reconstruction efforts as well as in disaster preparedness.

While the project will help rebuild houses, public buildings and small roads and bridges, as well as bridle paths, the government of Uttarakhand insists that we should make sure that what we rebuild is located in the safest place possible and built in a way that supports the fragile environment as much as possible. The motto of the project is to “build back better”.

Therefore, to ensure that recovery is targeted, effective and more resilient to future calamities, the project is incorporating lessons from previous disaster recovery efforts both in India and the world. This includes putting in place information and

communication systems that can provide early warning to people likely to be impacted.

Q. Does the World Bank fast track projects for disaster reconstruction?

The government of India requested the ADB and the World Bank for support at the end of July. Since winter is harsh in these parts, it was important for us to help shelter the people before the winter set in. Accordingly, a team was sent to Dehradun the day the request was received and the project was prepared in a little over two months as opposed to a 12 month preparation period. Our staff will continue to work out of Dehradun to deliver results on the ground in as short a time as possible.

Q. How will the project help in future preparedness?

Since 1999, when the Super Cyclone hit Odisha, our National Cyclone Mitigation Project has focused on increasing disaster preparedness, and also building shelters.

The system was severely tested two weeks ago when Cyclone Phailin hit Odisha.

One million people were evacuated in time, with minimum loss of human life. We are happy that our collective efforts, led by the government of Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) were able to achieve this. However, there is still work to be done in rebuilding smarter so that physical damage too is reduced.

Nonetheless, it needs to be borne in mind that while a cyclone can be seen approaching over the sea days in advance,

this is not the case for a cloud burst. This makes preparedness much more difficult in Uttarakhand, calling for better and more detailed meteorological information.

More importantly, the timely dissemination of this information through various channels of communication, including SMS messages, is critical, especially in a mountainous area where dissemination has to be even faster than in a cyclone. This is a clear area for us to focus on in Uttarakhand. 

Recent Project Approvals

Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project

The World Bank Board of Executive Directors approved a \$250 million credit to Uttarakhand to help the state in its post disaster recovery plans as well as strengthen its capacity for disaster risk management.

In order to respond in a timely manner, the project was fast-tracked under the World Bank's emergency procedures and was prepared within a 3-month period.

Some of the key components of this project include the reconstruction of damaged

houses and public buildings; reconstruction of damaged roads and bridges; and enhancement of the technical capacity of the state for managing future disaster risks.

About 2,500 permanent disaster resilient houses will be built under this project. About 3,600 km of damaged village roads and about 675 km of other district roads will be reconstructed. About 440 km of bridle roads and about 140 bridle bridges that facilitate pedestrian connectivity for villages located in remote areas will also be reconstructed. 

Recent Project Signings

Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project Phase 2

The government of India and the World Bank has signed a \$360 million credit agreement to help build the institutional capacity needed to increase agricultural productivity in Uttar Pradesh (UP) where agriculture will continue to play an important role in alleviating extreme poverty.

The agreement for the project was signed by Nilaya Mitash, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India; Deepak Singhal, Principal Secretary, Irrigation on behalf of the Government of UP; and Onno

Ruhl, World Bank Country Director, India on behalf of World Bank.

The project will support the government of Uttar Pradesh's efforts to consolidate and deepen its various institutional reform initiatives such as the Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) Act. During the Phase 1 project, the PIM Act played a transformative role in giving Water User Associations (WUA) greater responsibility in managing waters available for their farms. The WUAs are also playing a greater role in managing the Operations and Maintenance (O&M) of local systems, resolving conflicts amongst competing users, and assessing water charges. 

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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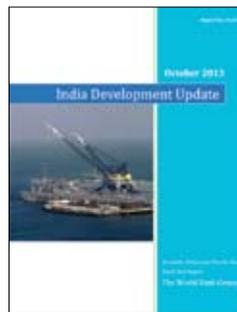
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India Publications

India Development Update: October 2013



By Economic Policy and Poverty Sector, The World Bank

Published: 16 October, 2013

Available: On-line, 26 pages
Report No. AUS5757

Although the recent turmoil in global markets has amplified India's macroeconomic

vulnerabilities, the country's growth potential remains high, says the World Bank's India Development Update of October 2013.

The report says India's macroeconomic environment is expected to improve, with growth likely to accelerate gradually over the next two years. Economic activity is expected to pick up in the second half of FY 2014, although the speed of economic recovery could be impacted by the country's present vulnerabilities—high headline inflation, an elevated current account deficit, and rising pressure on fiscal balances from the depreciation of the rupee. Nonetheless, core inflation is trending down, a bumper crop is expected in agriculture, and exports are likely to benefit substantially from the rupee's depreciation. However, with the currencies of many other emerging economies weakening against the dollar, lasting improvements in export competitiveness will require policy efforts to fully take advantage of the emerging global opportunities.

The report finds that growth has become more effective at reducing poverty. Between 2005 and 2012, India lifted 137 million people out of poverty and reduced the poverty rate to 22%. It notes that a much larger fraction of the decline in poverty is taking place in low-income states, and the poorest 40% are increasingly sharing the benefits of growth. On the other hand, inequality has continued to increase—the Gini coefficient rose from 30.9 in 2005 to 32.3 in 2012—and growth of the bottom 40% has not yet fully caught up with the average.

With more than half of India's population living between one and two poverty lines, many of the newly non-poor remain vulnerable to falling back into poverty as a result of minor shocks.

Urbanization beyond Municipal Boundaries: Nurturing Metropolitan Economies and Connecting Peri-Urban Areas in India

By the World Bank

Price: \$25.95

Available: On-line

Directions in Development - Countries and Regions

English; Paperback; 122 pages

Published March 28, 2013

ISBN: 978-0-8213-9840-1; SKU: 19840

The report looks at the pace and patterns of India's urbanization, providing a 100-year perspective on demographic shifts and a 20-year perspective on the spatial distribution of jobs across India's portfolio of settlements. The review is based on an analysis of data from economic and demographic censuses, annual surveys of industry, national sample surveys, and special surveys of freight transport. It provides diagnostics on whether Indian industry is adequately exploiting agglomeration economies and whether there are hints of specific barriers to the natural tendency of standardized industry to reshuffle from large metropolitan areas to smaller urban areas. It examines specific policy issues and investment bottlenecks that are curbing the pace and benefits of urbanization in India. It also provides some options for policy reforms, distilling lessons from relevant international experience. It provides options for establishing the 'rules of the game' that can define the workings of land and property markets as well as coordination of land use and infrastructure in cities. It also provides a framework for policy makers to identify the role of regulatory and price reform in expanding infrastructure services and to make investments that enhance capacity.

World Bank Group in India: Country Program Snapshot

By the World Bank

Published 27 September, 2013

Available: On-line, 103 pages

Report No. 81704

India's progress in economic and human development is one of the most significant global achievements of recent times. Between 2005 and 2010, India's share of global gross domestic product (GDP) increased from 1.8 to 2.7 percent, and 53 million people were lifted out of poverty. India is home to globally recognized companies in pharmaceuticals, steel, and space technologies, and the country is a leader in the use of information technologies for e-government purposes and public

service delivery. In line with these transformations, India is now among the top 10 percentile of fast growing nations and has become a prominent global voice.

Progress on human development has been remarkable: life expectancy more than doubled from 31 years in 1947 to 65 years in 2012, and adult literacy more than quadrupled from 18 percent in 1951 to 74 percent in 2011. While India has made significant progress in reducing absolute poverty, it is still home to one-third of the world's poor people. Helping India address these challenges is central to the World Bank Group's goal of reducing poverty and boosting shared prosperity.

Teacher Performance Pay: Experimental Evidence from India

Karthik Muralidharan and Venkatesh Sundararaman

Published 14 August, 2013

Available: On-line,

Report No. 81471, Brief

This brief summarizes the results of a gender impact evaluation study conducted in August 2005 in India. The study observed the impact of a teacher performance pay program implemented across a large representative sample of government-run rural primary schools in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh on the student and school level. After two years, students in incentive schools performed significantly better than control schools. The mean treatment effect is 0.22 standard deviations. There are significant improvements across the performance distribution. Additionally there were no observations of adverse consequences, given that students also do better in non-incentivized subjects. The main mechanism of impact is increased teacher effort conditional on the teacher being present. The student's gender does not have a significant effect on the impact of the intervention.

India's Spatial Development

Klaus Desmet, Ejaz Ghani, Stephen O'Connell and

Esteban Rossi-Hansberg

Published September 1, 2013

Available: On-line

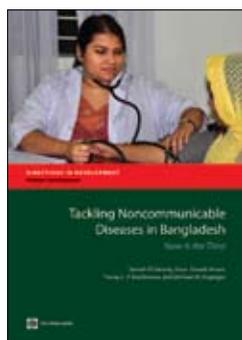
Report No. 81339 (Brief)

This note examines the recent spatial development of India. Services, and to a lesser extent manufacturing, are increasingly concentrating in high-density clusters. What is preventing India's medium-density cities from growing and taking full advantage of agglomeration forces? While some cities, such as Hyderabad, have become major high-tech hubs with world-class companies and real estate development reminiscent of Silicon Valley, many others remain mired in poverty and stagnation. Given the huge congestion in cities such as Mumbai or Kolkata, this seems to be a reasonable policy concern in the context of India. However, those cities

also benefit from important agglomeration economies, so there is a need to analyze the trade-offs between the costs and benefits of economic density before articulating policy recommendations.

South Asia Publications

Tackling Non-communicable Diseases in Bangladesh: Now Is the Time



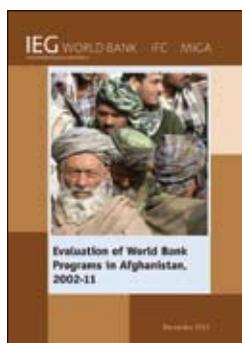
By Sameh El-Saharty, Karar Zunaid Ahsan, Tarcey L. P. Koehlmoos, Michael M. Engelgau
Price: \$25.95
Available: On-line
Directions in Development – Human Development
English; Paperback;
136 pages
Published September 12, 2013 by World Bank

ISBN: 978-0-8213-9920-0
SKU: 19920

Bangladesh is undergoing a double transition—demographic and epidemiological. Increasing life expectancy and declining fertility and mortality are the basis of a demographic transition, while the shift from communicable to non-communicable diseases (NCDs) represents the epidemiological transition.

The book looks at the status of major NCDs in Bangladesh and general trends in the region, analyzing their common risk factors, highlighting their socioeconomic impact, and assessing the health system's capacity to manage the disease transition.

Evaluation of World Bank Programs in Afghanistan 2002-11

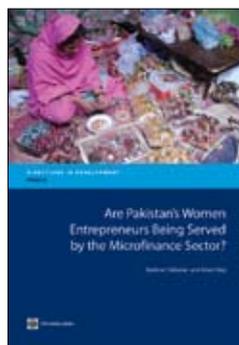


Independent Evaluation Group Studies
Published September, 2013
288 pages
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9872-2
SKU: 19872

In this evaluation, the Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) assesses the relevance and effectiveness of World Bank Group

support to Afghanistan and some of the key risks to sustainability of development outcomes. The evaluation covers the period fiscal 2002–11 and aims to inform implementation of the fiscal 2012–14 Interim Strategy Note and the preparation of the subsequent Country Assistance Strategy.

Are Pakistan's Women Entrepreneurs Being Served by the Microfinance Sector?



By Mehnaz Safavian and Aban Haq
Price: \$22.00
Available: On-line
Directions in Development – Finance
English; Paperback; 78 pages
Published August 5, 2013
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9833-3
SKU: 19833

The original purpose of the book was to determine whether women entrepreneurs have access to, and are using, microfinance loans as a source of finance for their businesses. However, the findings of the book go beyond the narrow objective of understanding whether microfinance providers are reaching Pakistan's businesswomen. As the research unfolded, the evidence suggested that not only are women entrepreneurs not being served, but also most of the loans for women clients are actually being used by a male family member – a brother, a son, a husband, a father. Actual numbers are hard to pin down, but an estimated 50 to 70 percent of the loans on the books for women clients are solely used by another household member, while the woman 'borrower' is responsible for attending all the group meetings, all repayments or delinquencies, and all the transactions costs.

This book focuses on products, services, policies, and other elements of the business model of microfinance in Pakistan that affect both demand for and access to microfinance by women borrowers, some of whom fall into the narrower category of entrepreneurs.

India: Policy Research Working Papers

WPS 6659

Effects of early-life exposure to sanitation on childhood cognitive skills: Evidence from India's total sanitation campaign

By Dean Spears and Sneha Lamba

This paper studies the effects on childhood cognitive achievement of early life exposure to India's Total Sanitation Campaign, a large government program that encouraged local governments to build and promote use of inexpensive pit latrines. In the early years of the program studied here, the TSC caused six-year-olds exposed to it in their first year of life to be more likely to recognize letters and simple numbers. The results suggest both that open defecation is an important threat to the human capital of the Indian labor force, and that a program feasible to low capacity governments in developing countries could improve average cognitive skills.

WPS 6656

Input usage and productivity in Indian manufacturing plants

By Ejaz Ghani, William R. Kerr and Stephen D. O'Connell

This paper analyzes the scale and productivity consequences of varied input use in Indian manufacturing using detailed plant-level data. Counts of distinct material inputs are higher in urban settings than in rural locations, unconditionally and conditional on plant size, and they are also higher in the organized sector than in the unorganized sector. At the district level, higher input usage in the organized sector is generally observed in wealthier districts and those with greater literacy rates. If looking within states, the usage is more closely associated with electricity access, population density, and closer spatial proximity to one of India's largest cities. Plants in the organized sector utilizing a greater variety of inputs display higher productivity, with the effects mostly concentrated among smaller plants with fewer than 50 employees. For the unorganized sector, there is little correlation of input counts and local conditions, for better or for worse, and a more modest link to productivity outcomes.

WPS 6648

Specialization, diversity, and Indian manufacturing growth

By Ejaz Ghani, William R. Kerr and Ishani Tewari

This paper examines the specialization and diversity of manufacturing industries within Indian districts. Prior to India's recent economic growth and liberalization, specialization levels in 1989 were substantially higher than similar metrics calculated for the United States. From 1989 to 2010, average specialization levels for Indian districts declined to a level that is now quite comparable to the United States. Diversity levels similarly increased. Specialization and diversity levels in India are becoming more persistent with time. Manufacturing plants display higher productivity in districts that display both properties. From 1989 to 2010, manufacturing employment growth was higher in districts that were more specialized at the start of the period.

WPS6622

Coagglomeration of formal and informal industry: Evidence from India

By Megha Mukim

A large and growing informal sector is a major feature of developing countries. This paper analyzes coagglomeration patterns between formal and informal manufacturing enterprises in India. It studies (a) the causes underlying these patterns and (b) the positive externalities, if any, on the entry of new firms. The analysis finds that buyer-supplier and

technology linkages explain much of formal-informal coagglomeration. Also, within-industry coagglomeration matters mostly to small- and medium-sized formal firm births. Traditional measures of agglomeration remain important in explaining new industrial activity, whether in the formal or the informal sector.

WPS6620

The golden quadrilateral highway project and urban/rural manufacturing in India

By Ejaz Ghani, Arti Grover Goswami and William R. Kerr

This study investigates the impact of the Golden Quadrilateral highway project on the urban and rural growth of Indian manufacturing. The Golden Quadrilateral project upgraded the quality and width of 5,846 km of roads in India. The study uses a difference-in-difference estimation strategy to compare non-nodal districts based on their distance from the highway system. For the organized portion of the manufacturing sector, the Golden Quadrilateral project led to improvements in both urban and rural areas of non-nodal districts located 0-10 km from the Golden Quadrilateral. These higher entry rates and increases in plant productivity are not present in districts 10-50 km away. The entry effects are stronger in rural areas of districts, but the differences between urban and rural areas are modest relative to the overall effect. The productivity consequences are similar in both locations. The most important difference appears to be the greater activation of urban areas near the nodal cities and rural areas in remote locations along the Golden Quadrilateral network. For the unorganized sector, no material effects are found from the Golden Quadrilateral upgrades in either setting. These findings suggest that in the time frames that we can consider—the first five to seven years during and after upgrades—the economic effects of major highway projects contribute modestly to the migration of the organized sector out of Indian cities, but are unrelated to the increased urbanization of the unorganized sector.

WPS6612

Female business ownership and informal sector persistence

By Ejaz Ghani, William R. Kerr and Stephen D. O'Connell

The informal sector in India has been exceptionally persistent over the past two decades. Is this a bad thing? Not necessarily. This paper shows that a substantial share of the persistence in India's unorganized manufacturing sector is due to the rapid increase in female-owned businesses. Had women's participation remained in the proportion to male-owned businesses that was evident in 1994, the unorganized manufacturing sector would have declined in share rather than increased. Most of these new female-owned businesses are opened in the household and at a small scale, about a third of the size of a typical male-owned business in

the informal sector. Yet, it appears that these businesses offer economic opportunities not otherwise present and a transition for some women from unpaid domestic work.

WPS6603

Oil price volatility, economic growth and the hedging role of renewable energy

By Jun E. Rentschler

This paper investigates the adverse effects of oil price volatility on economic activity and the extent to which countries can hedge against such effects by using renewable energy. By considering the Realized Volatility of oil prices, rather than following the standard approach of considering oil price shocks in levels, the effects of factor price uncertainty on economic activity are analyzed. Overall, the paper provides an additional rationale for reducing exposure and vulnerability to oil price volatility for the sake of economic growth.

WPS6598

Testing information constraints on India's largest antipoverty program

By Martin Ravallion, Dominique van de Walle, Puja Dutta and Rinku Murgai

Public knowledge about India's ambitious Employment Guarantee Scheme is low in one of India's poorest states, Bihar, where participation is also unusually low. Is the solution simply to tell people their rights? Or does their lack of knowledge reflect deeper problems of poor people's agency and an unresponsive supply side? This paper reports on an information campaign that was designed and implemented in the form of an entertaining movie to inform people of their rights under the scheme. In randomly-assigned villages, the movie brought significant gains in knowledge and more positive perceptions about the impact of the scheme. But objectively measured employment showed no gain on average, suggesting that the movie created a "groupthink," changing social perceptions about the scheme but not individual efficacy in accessing it. The paper concludes that awareness generation needs to go hand-in-hand with supply-side changes.

WPS6588

Friend or foe or family? A tale of formal and informal plants in India

By Ejaz Ghani, Stephen D. O'Connell and Gunjan Sharma

This paper examines the interaction between formal (organized) and informal (unorganized) plants in the manufacturing sector in India. How has the size and productivity of the plants in the organized sector affected the plants in the unorganized sector? How have informal plants affected formal plants? Are the magnitudes of the effects symmetric in either

direction? The evidence shows that there are positive horizontal and vertical spillovers in each direction. Informal firms are an important supplier of inputs to formal firms. Employment and output in the organized sector is greater in those states in India that have a greater presence of unorganized suppliers of inputs. Conversely, unorganized employment and output are greater in states that have a greater presence of organized buyers of inputs. But there are two important asymmetries in the relationship between the organized and unorganized sectors. First, the unorganized sector is much more dependent on and responsive to organized sector presence than vice versa. Second, unorganized sector productivity is dependent on and responsive to organized sector productivity and presence but the reverse is not true.

WPS6580

Village sanitation and children's human capital: Evidence from a randomized experiment by the Maharashtra government

By Jeffrey Hammer and Dean Spears

Open defecation is exceptionally widespread in India, a country with puzzlingly high rates of child stunting. This paper reports a randomized controlled trial of a village-level sanitation program, implemented in one district by the government of Maharashtra. The program caused a large but plausible average increase in child height, which is an important marker of human capital. The results demonstrate sanitation externalities: an effect even on children in households that did not adopt latrines. Unusually, surveyors also collected data in districts where the government planned but ultimately did not conduct an experiment, permitting analysis of the importance of the set eligible for randomization.

WPS6553

Urbanization and agglomeration benefits: Gender differentiated impacts on enterprise creation in India's informal sector

By Stephen D. O'Connell, Ejaz Ghani and Ravi Kanbur

This paper presents an exploration at the intersection of four important themes in the current development discourse: urbanization, agglomeration benefits, gender and informality. Focusing on the important policy objective of new enterprise creation in the informal sector, it asks and answers four specific questions on the impact of urbanization and gender. It finds that

- the effect of market access to inputs, on creation of new enterprises in the informal sector, is greater in more urbanized areas;
- This "urbanization gradient" also exists separately for the creation of female owned enterprises and male owned enterprises;
- there is a differential impact of female specific market

access compared to male specific market access, on female owned enterprise creation in the informal sector ; and

- gender specific market access to inputs matters equally in more or less urbanized areas.

Among the policy implications of these findings are that

- new enterprise creation by females can be encouraged by urbanization, but
- the effect can be stronger by improving female specific market access, especially to inputs.

Other Publications

World Development Report 2014: Risk and Opportunity – Managing Risk for Development



By World Bank
Price: \$35.00
English; Paperback;
360 pages
Published October 7, 2013
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9903-3
SKU: 19903

The last 25 years have witnessed unprecedented

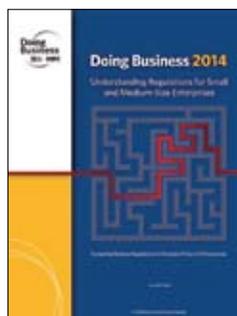
changes around the world – many of them for the better. *World Development Report (WDR) 2014: Managing Risk for Development* contends that the solution is not to reject the changes that bring about opportunities along with risks, but to prepare for them in a proactive and holistic way. Thus, managing risks responsibly and effectively has the potential to bring about a sense of security and means of progress to people in developing countries and beyond.

WDR 2014 presents a detailed approach and specific advice to improve resilience. For policy makers in developing (and developed) countries, the Report also provides strategic recommendations that cut across risks and social systems in an integrated framework. They attempt to provide both innovative solutions to long-standing problems in poor and emerging economies and ways to mainstream risk management into the development agenda.

Doing Business 2014: Understanding Regulations for Small and Medium-Size Enterprises

By World Bank
Price: \$35.00, English; Paperback; 278 pages
Published October 25, 2013 by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9984-2, SKU: 19984

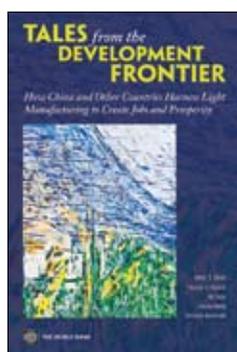
Eleventh in a series of annual reports comparing business regulation in 189 economies, *Doing Business 2014* measures regulations affecting areas of everyday business activity.



The report updates all indicators as of June 1, 2013, ranks economies on their overall “ease of doing business”, and analyzes reforms to business regulation – identifying which economies are strengthening their business environment the most.

Doing Business illustrates how reforms in business regulations are being used to analyze economic outcomes for domestic entrepreneurs and for the wider economy. It is a flagship product produced in partnership by the World Bank and IFC that garners worldwide attention on regulatory barriers to entrepreneurship. More than 60 economies have used the *Doing Business* indicators to shape reform agendas and monitor improvements on the ground.

Tales from the Development Frontier: How China and Other Countries Harness Light Manufacturing to Create Jobs and Prosperity

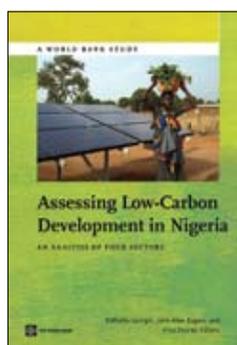


Price: \$39.95
English; Paperback;
552 pages
Published September 16,
2013 by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9988-0
SKU: 19988

Despite widespread agreement among economists that labor-intensive manufacturing

has contributed mightily to rapid development in China and other fast-growing economies, most developing countries have had little success in raising the share of manufacturing in production, employment, or exports. This book recounts efforts to establish light manufacturing clusters in several Asian and African countries, looking in particular at China.

Assessing Low-Carbon Development in Nigeria: An Analysis of Four Sectors



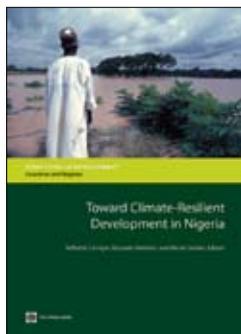
Edited by Raffaello Cervigni,
Irina Dvorak and John Allen
Rogers

Price: \$34.95
World Bank Studies
English; Paperback;
422 pages
Published August 5, 2013
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9973-6
SKU: 19973

The Federal Government of Nigeria has adopted Vision 20: 2020—an ambitious strategy to make Nigeria the world's 20th largest economy by 2020.

To evaluate how to achieve the objectives of Vision 20: 2020 with reduced carbon emissions, the Federal Government of Nigeria and the World Bank undertook a multiyear program of analytical work. This volume is a collection of the background technical reports on the four sectors of inquiry: agriculture and land use, oil and gas, power, and transport. It contains details on the data, methodology, and assumptions used throughout the analysis.

Toward Climate-Resilient Development in Nigeria

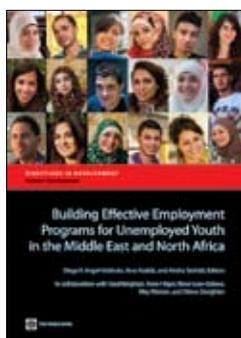


Edited by Raffaello Cervigni, Riccardo Valentini and Monia Santini
Price: \$29.95
Available: on-line
Directions in Development – Countries and Regions
English; Paperback;
212 pages
Published August 5, 2013
by World Bank

ISBN: 978-0-8213-9923-1
SKU: 19923

This book express the need to address issues of climate change in time, which is expected to exacerbate Nigeria's current vulnerability to weather swings and limit its ability to achieve and sustain the objectives of Vision 20: 2020. But there is a lot that can be done, starting now, to avoid such a damaging outcome.

Building Effective Employment Programs for Unemployed Youth in the Middle East and North Africa



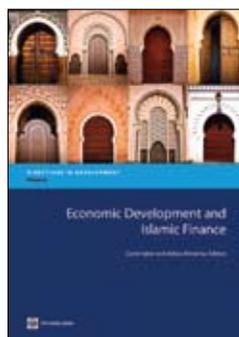
Edited by Diego F. Angel-Urdinola, Arvo Kuddo, Amina Semlali
Price: \$29.95
Available: On-line
Directions in Development – Human Development
English; Paperback;
188 pages
Published August 5, 2013
by World Bank

ISBN: 978-0-8213-9904-0
SKU: 19904

Despite high and increasing unemployment rates, employers in the region have a hard time finding workers whose competencies and skills fit their employment needs.

This book first surveys international best practices for the delivery of employment services and then reviews the provision of those services in a selected group of countries in the MENA region, with a focus on public provision through existing public employment agencies. Findings indicate that public agencies in the region face many challenges to the effective delivery of employment programs—namely insufficient administrative capacity, system fragmentation, lack of governance and accountability, regulation bottlenecks, and flaws in program design.

Economic Development and Islamic Finance



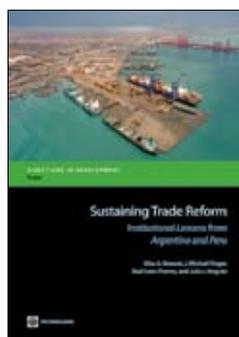
Edited by Zamir Iqbal and Abbas Mirakhor
Price: \$39.95
Available: On-line
Directions in Development – Finance
English; Paperback;
372 pages;
Published August 5, 2013
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9953-8

SKU: 19953

Over the last three decades, the concepts of Islamic finance and Islamic economics have captured the attention of researchers. The growing market for transactions compatible with Islamic law is further evidence of growing interest in this mode of finance. By some estimates, the total volume of Islamic financial assets has grown by 15 to 20 percent a year since 1990 and now exceeds \$1.3 trillion.

This volume attempts to highlight some of the key features of Islamic finance relevant to economic development. The objective of the volume is to improve understanding of the perspective of Islamic finance on economic development, social and economic justice, human welfare, and economic growth.

Sustaining Trade Reform: Institutional Lessons from Argentina and Peru



By Elías A. Baracat, J. Michael Finger, Raúl León Thorne and Julio J. Nogus
Price: \$25.95
Available: On-line
Directions in Development – Trade
English; Paperback;
164 pages
Published August 5, 2013
by World Bank

ISBN: 978-0-8213-9986-6
SKU: 19986

Trade policy reforms introduced by Peru in the 1990s have continued over several changes in the presidency whereas similar reforms in Argentina have since been reversed. In both countries, the reforms included the introduction of new mechanisms for managing trade policy as well as the reduction of restrictions. Throughout the 2000s, Peru's liberalization expanded. The new institutions became more robust, and through them pressures for protection were effectively contained. At the same time, Argentine trade policy returned to the high-protection import substitution regime in place before the 1990s reforms. Multiple restrictions have been imposed in Argentina, mostly through a reversion to informal methods that abjure the governance characteristics that the 1990s reforms introduced.

Clusters of Competitiveness

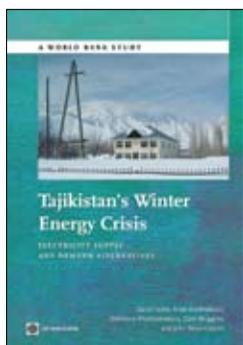


By Raj Nallari and Breda Griffith
Price: \$25.95
Available: on-line
 Directions in Development - Private Sector Development
English; Paperback;
 146 pages
 Published August 28, 2013
 by World Bank
 ISBN: 978-1-4648-0049-8
 SKU: 210049

This book examines in detail the essential role that clusters play in guiding the formation of competition policies that promote growth.

It focuses on clusters as a means of stimulating economic development at the local, regional, and global levels. As systems of interconnection between private and public sector entities, clusters play an important role in the modern economy and its search for competitiveness.

Tajikistan's Winter Energy Crisis: Electricity Supply and Demand Alternatives



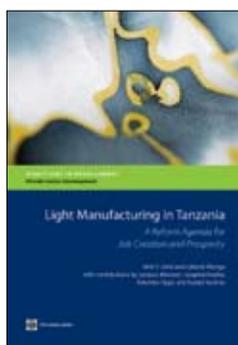
By Daryl Fields, Artur Kochnakyan, Gary Stuggins and John Besant-Jones
Price: \$22.00
Available: On-line
 World Bank Studies
English; Paperback;
 112 pages
 Published August 5, 2013
 by World Bank
 ISBN: 978-0-8213-9967-5
 SKU: 19967

Tajikistan suffers severe energy shortages in winter,

caused by a combination of low hydropower output during winter, when river flows are low, and high demand driven by heating needs. Shortages affect some 70 percent of the population, costing about 3 percent of annual GDP. This figure excludes human and environmental costs, as well as the serious negative effect on the business investment climate.

This book explores a range of supply and demand alternatives-including thermal, run-of-river hydro, other renewables, energy efficiency, and demand management-to further inform its development partners on the country's efforts to meet its winter energy demand. The study recommends that the Government of Tajikistan accelerate its efforts in energy efficiency and demand management, including tariff reform; add new dual-fired thermal power supply to complement the existing hydropower supply during winter; and pursue energy imports and rebuild regional energy trade routes to leverage surplus electricity supply in neighboring countries.

Light Manufacturing in Tanzania: A Reform Agenda for Job Creation and Prosperity



By Hinh T. Dinha and Celestin Monga
Price: \$25.95
Available: On-line
 Directions in Development - Private Sector Development
English; Paperback;
 136 pages;
 Published September 12, 2013
 by World Bank
 ISBN: 978-1-4648-0032-0
 SKU: 210032

This book argues that for Tanzania to remain one of the fastest growing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, it has to make progress in the structural transformation that can lift workers from low-productivity agriculture and the informal sector to higher productivity activities. Manufacturing, which has been the main vehicle throughout the world to achieve this transformation, has remained stunted in Tanzania.

Using new evidence, the book shows that feasible, low-cost, sharply focused policy initiatives aimed at enhancing private investment could launch Tanzania on a path to competitive light manufacturing. These initiatives would complement progress on broader investment reforms by increasing the share of industry in regional output and raising the market share of domestically produced goods in rapidly growing local markets for light manufactures.

India Project Documents

National Agricultural Innovation

Date Oct 17, 2013
Project ID P092735
Document Type 81939 (procurement plan)

Second Phase of Eastern Dedicated Freight Corridor Project

Date Oct 15, 2013
Project ID P114338
Document Type 81915 (Board Report)

Uttarakhand Disaster Recovery Project

Date Oct 10, 2013
Project ID P146653
Document Type E4311 Environmental Assessment

Gujarat State Highway Project II

Date 18 September 2013
Project ID P114827
Report No. PIDA 1387 (Project information Document)

Rajasthan Road Sector Modernization Project

Date 17 September 2013
Project ID P130164
Report No. ISDSA5655 (Integrated Safeguard Data Sheet)
81053 (Procurement Plan)
81054 (Procurement Plan)
E4283 (Environmental Assessment 2 Vol.)
RP1474 (Resettlement Plan 4 vol)
PIDA1345 (Project Information Document)

Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization and Water Bodies Restoration and Management Project

Date 15 September 2013
Project ID P090768
Report No. 81008 (Procurement Plan-First Phase)
81007 (Procurement Plan-Third Phase)
81055 (Procurement Plan-Fourth Phase)

Rajasthan Rural Connectivity Project

Date 03 September 2013
Project ID P130164
Report No. PIDA 1345 (Project information Document)
80788 (Procurement Plan-First, Second, Third and Fourth Phase)

Elementary Education III

Date 30 August 2013
Project ID P144447
Report No. PIDC997 (Project information Document)

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Second Rural Roads Project

Date 14 August 2013
Project ID P124639
Report No. 80556 (Procurement Plan)

Vocational Training Improvement

Date 05 August 2013
Project ID P099047
Report No. 80011 (Procurement Plan – equipment and material (FY2013-14)
80012 (Procurement plan – Uttarakhand)

WPS 6661

The mechanics of job creation: Seizing the new dividends of globalization

By Celestin Monga

WPS 6660

Simulating poverty in Europe: The potential contributions of employment and education to reducing poverty and social exclusion by 2020

By Mohamed Ihsan Ajwad, Kenneth Simler, Mehtabul Azam, Basab Dasgupta and Misha Bonch-Osmolovskiy

WPS 6659

Effects of early-life exposure to sanitation on childhood cognitive skills: Evidence from India's total sanitation campaign

By Dean Spears and Sneha Lamba

WPS 6658

Estimating the effects of credit constraints on productivity of Peruvian agriculture

By Tiemen Woutersen and Shahidur R. Khandker

WPS 6657

The quality of budget execution and its correlates

By Douglas Addison

WPS 6656

Input usage and productivity in Indian manufacturing plants

By Ejaz Ghani, William R. Kerr and Stephen D. O'Connell

WPS 6655

Where is the cheese? Synthesizing a giant literature on causes and consequences of financial sector development

By Selahattin Selsah Pasali

WPS 6654

Political budget cycles and the organization of political parties

By Marek Hanusch and Philip Keefer

WPS 6653

Promises, promises: Vote-buying and the electoral mobilization strategies of non-credible politicians

By Marek Hanusch and Philip Keefer

WPS 6652

What regulatory frameworks are more conducive to mobile banking? Empirical evidence from index data

By Eva Gutierrez and Sandeep Singh

WPS 6651

Demand collapse or credit crunch to firms? Evidence from the World Bank's financial crisis survey in Eastern Europe

By Ha Nguyen and Rong Qian

WPS 6650

Up in smoke? Agricultural commercialization, rising food prices and stunting in Malawi

By Benjamin Wood, Carl Nelson, Talip Kilic and Siobhan Murray

WPS 6649

Shared prosperity: Links to growth, inequality and inequality of opportunity

By Ambar Narayan, Jaime Saavedra-Chanduvi Sailesh and Tiwari

WPS 6648

Specialization, diversity, and Indian manufacturing growth

By Ejaz Ghani, William R. Kerr and Ishani Tewari

WPS 6647

Can e-filing reduce tax compliance costs in developing countries?

By Fatih Yilmaz and Jacqueline Coolidge

WPS 6646

Regulation, renegotiation and capital structure: Theory and evidence from Latin American transport concessions

By Alexander Moore, Stephane Straub and Jean-Jacques Dethier

WPS 6645

A note on the simple algebra of the shared prosperity indicator

By David Rosenblatt and Tamara J. McGavock

WPS 6644

Telecommunications externality on migration: Evidence from Chinese Villages

By Yi Lu, Huihua Xie and Lixin Colin Xu

WPS 6643

Labor migration and economic growth in East and Southeast Asia

By Terrie Walmsley, Angel Aguiar and S. Amer Ahmed

WPS 6642

Islamic finance and financial inclusion: Measuring use of and demand for formal financial services among Muslim adults

By Asli Demirguc-Kunt, Leora Klapper and Douglas Randall

WPS 6641

Sovereign ratings in the post-crisis world: An analysis of actual, shadow and relative risk ratings

By Kaushik Basu, Supriyo De, Dilip Ratha and Hans Timmer

WPS 6640

Civil conflict and firm performance: Evidence from Cote d'Ivoire

By Leora Klapper, Christine Richmond and Trang Tran

WPS 6639

Poland's new golden age: Shifting from Europe's periphery to its center

By Marcin Piatkowski

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Exchange rate volatility, financial constraints, and trade: Empirical evidence from Chinese firms

By Sandra Poncet and Jerome Heericourt

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Valuing global public goods: A European Delphi stated preference survey of population willingness to pay for Amazon rainforest preservation

By Jon Strand and Stale Navrud

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How does corporate governance affect bank capitalization strategies?

By Deniz Anginer, Harry Demircuc Kunt Huizinga and Kebin Ma

WPS 6635

Africa's macroeconomic story

By Douglas Hostland and Marcelo M Giugale

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From pawn shops to banks: The impact of formal credit on informal households

By Claudia Ruiz

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