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About the photograph:
*Flamingoes, Khijadiya Bird
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Photo by Arijit Banerjee

India needs to protect its vulnerable ecosystem from rapid degradation

India's coastal zone is endowed with abundant coastal and marine ecosystems that include a wide range of mangroves, coral reefs, sea grasses, salt marshes, mud flats, estuaries, lagoons, and unique marine and coastal flora and fauna. India has major stocks of corals, fish, marine mammals, reptiles and turtles, sea grass meadows, and abundant sea weeds. Coastal fishing employs a million people full time, and the post-harvest fisheries employ another 1.2 million.

However, in spite of their ecological richness and contribution to the national economy, India's coastal and marine areas have not received adequate protection and are under stress. About 34 percent of India's



mangroves were destroyed during 1950-2000 (although substantial restoration and conservation has taken place over the past 10 years); almost all coral areas are threatened; marine fish stocks are declining; and several species of ornamental fish and sea cucumbers are fast disappearing.

Such rapid depletion and degradation, unless arrested, will impact the livelihood, health and well being of the coastal population, affecting in turn prospects for India's sustained economic growth.

To reverse this trend, India began implementing a number of measures in 2005. The most important of these initiatives is the World Bank-financed Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Project (\$286 million, aimed to directly benefit 1.1 million people). The Project – a part of the National Coastal Zone Management Program – seeks to balance the diverse needs of development with the protection of vulnerable ecosystems. The Project is working at the national level

and in three states: Gujarat, Odisha, and West Bengal.

West Bengal

The Sundarbans – shared by India and Bangladesh – are home to the largest mangrove forests in the world. The area is crisscrossed by a labyrinth of rivers, canals and creeks, creating a dense patchwork of small islands on the huge Ganges-Brahmaputra delta. While the mangroves' aerial roots act as natural fish nurseries, the region sustains a large variety of flora and fauna, including many endangered species such as the Royal Bengal Tiger and the Gangetic dolphin.

The Sundarbans have been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Natural Site in recognition of their unique biodiversity. While large parts of the Sundarbans remain uninhabited, over 4 million of India's poorest people live in two of its districts to fish and farm.

World Bank financed Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project is working at the national level and in states of Gujarat, Odisha & West Bengal





More than 5,000 sq km of mangrove forests in the Indian part of Sundarbans have been reclaimed over the past 200 years

The region's natural environmental balance, flora, and fauna are facing a serious threat from the reclamation of land for agriculture and settlement, cutting down of mangroves for timber and fire wood, setting up of fisheries in the rivers, canals, and creeks, excessive fishing throughout the year, indiscriminate collection of prawn seedlings, and the poaching of animals of commercial importance. The natural environmental balance has also been disturbed by the raising of embankments along the major river systems to prevent the ingress of sea water and the construction of irrigation and drainage canals over centuries that has interfered with the land's natural gradients.

More than 5,000 square km of mangrove forests in the Indian part of Sundarbans have been reclaimed over the past 200 years, reducing the land's resistance to the ravages of cyclones and soil erosion, and several important fish and prawn species have been declining.

In addition, a large volume of sewage flows into the Sundarbans from the major city of Kolkata, flowing through the East Kolkata Wetland, which provides some natural ecological treatment. Industrial pollution in the Hoogly river is rampant and there is an alarming amount of mercury in the Saptamukhi river as well as arsenic pollution in the Matla and Bidya rivers. Most of the effluents and solid waste from polluting industries in Haldia port end up in the coastal waters.

In the Digha area, the quality of land, water and air has been impacted by the number of diesel-driven fishing boats and the growth of fishing harbor activities. And the growth of tourism, a major economic activity, has led to a rise in hotel-building, road transportation, and illegal encroachment by small traders.

The coastal tract near Digha is being eroded by seawater, resulting in the lowering of the beach and recession of the bank. The rate of erosion has been found to be about 17 meters per year in some parts. Moreover,





In Odisha, the Project is seeking to plant mangroves, protect the Olive Ridley sea turtles and other aquatic life

the quality of surface and ground water is changing due to incursion of salt water, especially in the Digha area – an indirect effect of shore line shift in this region.

Project activities

In West Bengal, the ICZM is working in two pilot stretches, the Digha-Shankarpur coast and Sagar Island on the Indian side of the Sundarbans. Sagar Island is the largest island in the Bay of Bengal.

Pilot investments include protecting hazard-prone areas of the coastline from erosion by planting mangroves as a bio-shield. Regeneration of mangroves has started on 1,000 hectares. All fishing around Digha is to be certified by the Marine Stewardship Council.

To control pollution, existing sewerage works at Digha are being renovated to cater for projected population growth and the rise in tourist traffic till 2025. Grid electricity is being

brought to Sagar Island to reduce pollution from diesel generation.

The livelihoods of coastal communities on Sagar Island are being improved through the generation of new afforestation-based livelihoods and the promotion of small-scale tourism and ecotourism activities. Eco-sensitive tourism infrastructure is being developed – including at Ganga Sagar, an important pilgrimage site at the confluence of the river Ganga and the sea.

The Project is also working to develop Calcutta University's capacity to study the area's rich microbial diversity. Already, more than 300 new bacteria have already been found.

Odisha

Odisha's Chilka Lake is one of India's hotspots of biodiversity and one of the largest brackish water lakes in the world. The lake is home to the rare Irrawaddy dolphin. The Bhitarkanika wetlands contain the second-largest mangrove ecosystem in Asia. Both these areas are also home to large vulnerable populations dependent on coastal resources. A range of port development activities are also under way.

Every year, hundreds of thousands of endangered Olive Ridley sea turtles come to nest on some of Odisha's beaches. The turtles are, however, at risk from uncontrolled mechanized fishing in prohibited areas, the non-use of turtle excluder devices, and insensitive tourism. In addition, their mass nesting site on the Gahirmatha coast has been gradually shifting northward over the



Odisha's Chilika lake is one of India's hotspots of biodiversity and one of the largest brackish water lakes in the world



last 20 years due to coastal erosion.

Parts of the mangroves have been reclaimed for cultivation, fuelwood, and timber, as well as for large-scale shrimp farming. And Bhitarkanika's delicate ecosystem is facing a major threat from the alteration of freshwater inflows due to construction of hydrological structures upstream.

Odisha's coast is subject to extreme tidal variations. Sea levels have been known to rise by about 4 meters in certain stretches, inundating up to 3 km of coastal land. In addition, frequent cyclones cause heavy losses to agriculture and fisheries, while dislocating life for a large number of poor farmers and fishermen. The coast is also subject to a strong littoral drift, causing an estimated 1.5 million tons of sand to move from the southwest to the northeast in a year.

While the area faces little industrial pollution, the untreated/semi-treated sewage from

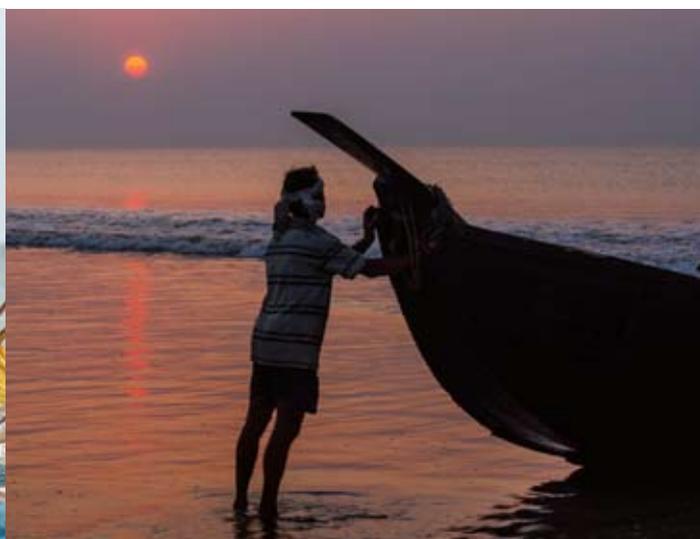
coastal settlements and effluents from fertilizer plants and industries at Paradip port need to be checked.

Project activities

The Project is working on two stretches of coastline: Gopalpur-Chilka and Paradip-Dhamra. In these areas, the project is seeking to plant mangroves and other shelterbelt species, protect the Olive Ridley sea turtles and other aquatic life, and pilot shoreline protection in the village of Pentha.

Communities are being trained to plant mangrove nurseries and given incentives to protect them. A gene bank of mangrove species has been established and some 200 hectares have already been planted.

To conserve the turtles, awareness is being raised among local people, and tourists are being sensitized. Community members are being trained and armed to function as boatmen and guards to prevent poaching of these vulnerable creatures, especially





The Project is restoring select coral and mangrove species in the coastal districts of Kachchh and Jamnagar



during their nesting season. To protect turtle nesting habitats, the project is also seeking to complete the solid waste management system for the coastal town of Paradip.

On the periphery of Chilka Lake and the Gahirmatha Wildlife Sanctuary, the Project is seeking to improve the livelihoods of resource-dependent communities, including fisherfolk impacted by the ban on fishing

during the Olive Ridley breeding season. Carefully planned, small-scale community-based tourism is being developed. Local communities are being trained to get jobs as boatmen, guides, and dolphin spotters. About 400,000 people from 235 coastal villages are expected to benefit through these measures.

To protect endangered species, motor boat traffic around the Chilka Lake is being regulated. The region's 3000-plus fishing and tourist boats are being converted into eco-friendly vessels that no longer rely on diesel or other fossil fuels to run them. For the first time in Asia, real-time monitoring and management of lake waters is being undertaken. All fishing around the area is to be certified by the Marine Stewardship Council. Moreover, a wetlands research center is being established to expand knowledge about the area's fish species, the Irrawady dolphin, and migratory bird habitats.

The ICZM project is further augmenting conservation efforts under the world's first program to protect the estuarine crocodile. The already successful program has increased crocodile numbers in the area from eight in 1975 to more than 1,600 today.

Gujarat

Gujarat has the longest coastline in India, with a diversity of habitats, especially mangroves, salt marshes, coral reefs, wetlands, and sea grasses. The Gulf of Kachchh is home to coral reefs and India's first marine national park.





Gujarat's coasts are, however, facing an onslaught of rapid urban and industrial development. Around 70 percent of India's crude oil is imported through two major ports and several smaller facilities in the Gulf of Kachchh. The region also has two of the world's largest refineries, several booming towns and industrial centers, as well as India's largest salt industry.

However, while large patches of mangrove forests remain along the Gulf of Kachchh, the region presents a range of pollution-related challenges stemming from rapid industrial and urban development, and the growth of fisheries. Moreover, the region's arid climate leads to very little freshwater inflows which, coupled with coastal erosion, have reduced the mangroves' natural process of regeneration.

Although it is difficult to assess the loss of coastal habitats due to the inadequacy of records, the region's marine ecosystems have endured a lot of damage from destructive fishing practices that use chemicals and pesticides. The region's flora and fauna are also at risk from potential oil spills from the large number of tankers that ply these waters. Gujarat's coast is also prone to frequent cyclones, earthquakes, storms, and floods.

Project activities

The ICZM Project activities are being piloted in the coastal districts of Kachchh and Jamnagar. Select coral and mangroves species are being restored. Coral transplantation pilots have proved successful

and are being scaled up. About 5,200 hectares of mangroves have been planted. Public awareness about environmental issues is being raised and turtle habitat mapping is ongoing.

The project is also establishing a national center for marine biodiversity in Dwarka to build baseline ecological information and carry out higher order research in marine and deep sea biodiversity. An economic valuation of coral species has been carried out for the first time, and a coral atlas for the state has been developed.

Efforts are under way to complete the sewage system for Jamnagar city to prevent further degradation of the coral reefs in the Gulf of Kachchh. As Gujarat enjoys a prime maritime location on India's western coast with a large number of existing ports and many new ones on the anvil, a plan to prevent oil spills is being developed. 🌐

All photographs by Arijit Banerjee



In Gujarat public awareness about environmental issues is being raised and turtle habitat mapping is ongoing

What if trade barriers were reduced in South Asia?



Reducing regional trade barriers could result in a 17 percent increase in GDP for Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, a 15 percent increase for India, and a 5 percent increase for Pakistan by 2020, says Isabel Guerrero, Vice President, South Asia Region, World Bank

It is 2020. Vasu – a trucker operating between India and Bangladesh – is both contributing to and benefiting from an economic boom. Every morning, he loads up his truck with fabrics, drives the 80 kilometers to Bangladesh, is quickly waved through the border, offloads his cargo at destination, takes on a load of low-cost clothes, drives back to India, and offloads the goods into container ships awaiting at Kolkata's port.

Indian transport infrastructure logistics combined with Bangladeshi apparel expertise make Bangladeshi garments some of the world's most competitive in the world. Low transportation costs also benefit Bangladeshi import consumption, both as inputs to its growing manufacturing sector and as final goods. And Vasu is now part of India's growing middle class, with a comfortable

house in Kolkata's metropolitan area.

At the start of business, life was not easy. Back in 2012, Vasu wasn't allowed to operate his truck within Bangladesh. He had to offload his cargo into a Bangladeshi-owned truck – a 10-hour affair, on average – which took the cargo to the factory. Bangladeshi and Indian officials subjected his truck to, on average, 78 hours of queuing and customs. 80 percent of each trip was spent idling his truck near the Bangladesh border. As a result, his truck was only able to make 1/5th as many trips in 2012 as in 2020.

Vasu is not the only beneficiary. Delhi native Lakshmi, an IT system designer, had previously been shut out of South Asian markets because of low Internet penetration and expensive intra-regional calls. Connectivity also means

that clean energy from Central and South Asia is lighting the homes of Azin in Herat and most South Asians. A decade ago, 40 percent of the population was in the dark and most with grid connection suffered daily power cuts.

Presently, regional borders are hurting South Asia's economic growth by penalizing efficient trade routes. Only two borders – Afghanistan/Pakistan and India/Nepal – are open to trucks. And then there is the plethora of paperwork. Complying with trade restrictions in South Asia takes an average of 30 days, compared to 20 days in Latin America and only 11 days in OECD countries. Container shipment within South Asia costs 25 percent more than within Latin America and 50 percent more than within OECD. These border issues result in circuitous routes: Trade from India to Pakistan goes via Dubai rather than making the short crossing over land borders or from Karachi to Mumbai.

These barriers may have arisen out of security concerns. But poor infrastructure, logistics, and management systems have compounded their costs and lowered trade competitiveness. For instance, the rail network is largely inward-facing in South Asian countries with few links between countries. Track gauge differences mean that trains from one country cannot run on another. High logistics and regulatory

costs must be factored into all cross-border shipping.

India and Pakistan have attempted to decrease wait times at their borders by implementing customs reform and system modernization. These promising initiatives need to be complemented with broader system changes – infrastructure, capacity building, and autonomous monitoring and evaluation – to fully realize the efficiency potential.

Energy deficits take a heavy toll on South Asian economies. Power grid regional integration provides a unique opportunity to alleviate these deficits. Nepal, Bhutan, and Central Asia have ample hydropower resources. Developing this energy potential is only profitable if cross-border trading occurs. Coal and natural gas resources of Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan can complement hydropower potential of their neighbors and optimize both energy security and resource utilization. Improvement in connectivity, cross-border corridor development, and energy trading could increase electricity, reliability, create jobs, lower emissions, and build confidence.

The region's telecommunications and electronic infrastructure also needs integration. It costs more than twice as much to call from Bangladesh to India as it does to the United States. The region has exorbitant

Regional borders are hurting South Asia's economic growth by penalizing efficient trade routes



If regional trade is facilitated, it will reduce production costs and expand jobs for 10 million young South Asians entering the labour market each year



roaming rates. A Bhutanese in India pays over \$1 per minute to make a roaming call, 56 times the cost with an Indian SIM card.

With some effort, South Asia can reap the regional integration benefits. If intra-regional

trade is facilitated, cheaper transport costs, wider markets, and broader supply chains will reduce production costs and expand jobs for the 10 million young South Asians entering the labor market each year. By 2020, reducing regional trade barriers could result in a 17 percent increase in GDP for Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, a 15 percent increase for India, and a 5 percent increase for Pakistan. This effort could increase connectivity, rationalize transport cross-border regulations, simplify customs procedures, and facilitate higher-tech and efficient border control systems, potentially energizing South Asia's growth and allowing a million Vasus to realize the true meaning of their names – wealth. 🌐

This article was originally published in the Economic Times on 13 October 2012



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.

The First Bihar Development Policy Loan/Credit (BDPL-I)



Context

The First Bihar Development Policy Loan (BDPL-I) to Bihar provided budget support over 2008 and 2009 for a wide-ranging reform program of the Government of Bihar, India's poorest state, and in many ways its most lagging state.

The World Bank had begun an engagement with Bihar through its 2005 report "*Bihar: Towards a Development Strategy*," one of the first comprehensive analyses of Bihar's developmental challenges and potential. During the two years leading up to this loan there were palpable signs of a turnaround, the result of wide-ranging reform that the new Government was implementing. Three areas seemed particularly notable. First, the law and order situation was improving with a declining incidence of violent crime and higher conviction rates. Second, Bihar was

The First Bihar Development Policy Loan/Credit (BDPL-I)

Approval Date:	20 December 2007
Closing Date:	31 December 2009
Total Project Cost:	US\$M 227.4
Bank Financing:	US\$M 227.4
Implementing Agency:	Government of Bihar
Outcome:	Satisfactory
Risk to Development Outcome:	Moderate
Overall Bank Performance:	Moderately satisfactory
Overall Borrower Performance:	Satisfactory

markedly increasing the utilization of central funds, particularly on capital expenditure, and



Original policy areas supported by the program

The policy areas agreed under the BDPL-I were:

- improving fiscal policy, public financial management, and governance;
- accelerating economic growth through reforms in agriculture, investment climate, and basic infrastructure, particularly roads; and
- improving public service delivery in education and in social protection, through Bihar's anti-poverty programs.

taking steps to increase their effectiveness under a new Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act passed in 2006. Third, early evidence suggested that sector- and agency-specific reforms and the promotion of elected, local government, *panchayati raj* institutions (PRIs) was slowly beginning to improve service delivery.

The DPL offered the opportunity of a comprehensive policy dialogue anchored in Bihar's 11th Five-year Plan.

Project Development Objectives

The overarching objective of the operation was to support the implementation of critical structural reforms to attain sustainable and inclusive development over the medium term, while improving the delivery of key public services.

Achievements

Bihar has made steady progress in fiscal consolidation. The fiscal deficit declined sharply from 4.7 percent of GSDP in 2005-06 to 1.5 percent in 2007-08, increasing to 1.9 percent in 2008-09, still well within the 3.5 percent target set. Bihar sought to improve its own revenue performance by improving tax administration. Bihar's tax to GSDP has increased from 4.4 percent of GSDP in 2005-06 to an estimated 5.4 percent in 2009-10. Bihar has adjusted VAT rates, reduced property registration and stamp duty rates to 8 percent in urban and 6 percent in rural areas, weeded out sales tax concessions, and aligned motor vehicle taxes with those in neighboring states. Expenditure on the social sectors (education, health, water supply and sanitation) increased nearly



40 percent in 2007-08 and 60 percent in 2008-09 (preliminary estimates). Agriculture, irrigation and flood control, energy and roads now account for more than 60 percent of expenditure on economic services.

The Government has sought to discourage corruption by implementing the Right to Information (RTI) Act. It has started a call center called *Jaankaari* to assist callers with processing requests for information under RTI, an important action under BDPL-I. Overall, almost 17,700 appeals were filed with the State Information Commission between October 2006 and March 2009, of



which almost 10,700 cases were resolved during this period. *Jaankaari* has won national recognition in the form of the national e-governance award for 2008-09.

The Government has enacted the Bihar Special Courts Bill 2009, which mandates the confiscation of property of those found to have accumulated assets greater than their known sources of income. GoB plans to set up approximately nine new Special Courts under this law to deal exclusively with cases involving graft in order to ensure speedy prosecution of such offences.

The Government has revived 245 seed production farms and begun to distribute foundation seed to two farmers in each of Bihar's 45,000 villages at the start of every cropping season.

The Rural Works Department (RWD) has outsourced the engineering design of almost 18,000 kilometers of rural roads, of which 13,000 kilometers are ready. School enrolment has improved dramatically, but

attendance is lagging behind substantially. The gross elementary enrolment rate in Bihar has increased from 88 percent in 2006-07 to 95 percent in 2008-09 and is likely to have risen further. Out-of-school 6 to 14-year children declined substantially between 2005 and 2009 from 17 to 7 percent.

Lessons learnt

BDPL-I reaffirms the importance of the comprehensive, multi-sector policy dialogue with the highest levels of government that a DPL provides. The three pillars of the DPL on fiscal management and governance, growth, and service delivery, provided convening power because they mapped closely into the Government's 11th Five Year plan and endorsed its core ideas.

- Gauging the political economy of reforms is vital for a DPL. A key lesson that BDPL-I reminds us of is the vital importance of gauging the domestic politics within which the state needs to function and assessing how their reform ownership might evolve. This is important everywhere, but doubly so where administrative capacity is low, governance has been poor, and the track record thin.
- A DPL should strengthen the role of M&E in government and promote evidence-based policymaking. It can do so by identifying a good results framework that is measureable and consistent with the capacities of the client. The DPL made the tactical choice early on of mirroring the entire set of development priorities that the Government felt it had to move on rather than focusing on a subset deemed vital for a solid foundation for the three pillars of the DPL.
- A DPL should synchronize technical assistance with realistic capacity building objectives. From the perspective of individual Bihar Government departments or entities other than the Finance Department, technical assistance and economic and sector work were the two tangible elements associated with the DPL that they could see and benefit from. 🌐

Recent Project Approvals

Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project

The World Bank Board has approved a \$70 million additional credit to the Karnataka Health System Development and Reform Project to further support development of the state's health system, particularly in underserved areas and among vulnerable groups.

This Project builds on the successful experience of the original \$141.83 million Karnataka Health System Development



and Reform Project. The original Project has made progress in a number of health indicators – the proportion of births delivered in a health facility has risen from 65 percent in 2005-06 to 86 percent in 2009; the proportion of children fully immunized has increased from 55 percent in 2005-06 to 78 percent in 2009 (against a target of 80 percent); and 96 mobile health clinics are operational (against a target of 97). According to a 2011 health facility survey done by the Project, 83 percent of public health centers (PHCs) had a doctor present at the time of the survey, compared to only 35 percent in 2004; in 2011, 89 percent of PHCs had a functional labor room, compared to 67 percent in 2004. Today over a 1000 PHCs across the state function 24 hours a day.

This additional financing will continue to support the state government's strategy to improve health services in the areas of primary and maternal health care, quality assurance, public-private contracting, and purchasing of hospital services for the poor. The Project will also support new strategies for non-communicable disease control and road safety. 

Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project

The World Bank has approved a \$84 million credit for the Bihar Panchayat Strengthening Project to support the government of Bihar's efforts at creating



better local governance at the village level.

The Project will support the state government's gradual decentralization agenda and improve capacities of gram panchayats (village councils) to plan and implement development schemes. It will build panchayats' administrative, planning and financial management capacity; mobilize communities to increase people's knowledge of their rights and responsibilities vis-à-vis Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs); raise awareness among local leaders and communities on the need for local action that can improve health and livelihood; and also facilitate their access to government program resources to finance the community's priorities.

This Project will focus on bringing about visible changes in the Project villages of

Bihar, particularly in the areas of village sanitation, quality of drinking water, nutrition and management of natural resources. This will be done primarily through helping gram panchayats access and effectively use the funding provided by a few large government schemes like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act scheme

(MGNREGS), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) and discretionary grants from the 13th Finance Commission and the Backward Region Grant Fund. The Project will cover six districts across 1,300 gram panchayats. 

Additional Financing for Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Development Project

The World Bank has approved an additional financing of \$37 million for the ongoing **Himachal Pradesh Mid-Himalayan Watershed Development Project** to support the government of Himachal Pradesh build sustainable watershed treatment models.

The original \$60 million Mid Himalayan Watershed Development Project was aimed at reversing the process of degradation of the natural resource base, improve productivity, and raise rural household incomes. So far around 6,151 water harvesting tanks, 1,093 ponds/tanks, 287 dams, 263 lift/gravity irrigation schemes, 43 small underground tanks used for irrigation – also known as makowal structures – and 203 km of irrigation channels have been developed under the Project. The benefits from these structures

have reached some 100,000 families. The ongoing Project has converted about 9,000 ha of rainfed area into irrigated land through watershed management techniques.

The additional funding will consolidate some of the gains made in the original Project by adding another 102 contiguous gram panchayats (village councils) to the existing 704 panchayats that fall within the same micro-catchment area where the Project is operational, but are not included in the on-going Project; consolidate drainage line treatment in areas that fall within the same drainage line that are already being treated; consolidate some of the agri-businesses which can be replicated by other projects; and increase the financial allocation to support cost overruns, due to price escalation. Such additional watershed treatment for panchayats that fall in the same river basins is expected to maximize impact and ensure the long term hydrological sustainability of the region. 



Recent Project Signings

Right:
Prabodh Saxena, Joint Secretary, DEA and Onno Ruhl, World Bank Country Director in India at the signing for the Assam State Roads Project and the ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project

ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project

The government of India and the World Bank signed a \$106 million credit agreement to support the government's efforts at improving the nutritional outcomes for children less than six years of age, with a particular focus on 0-3 year-old children. This represents the first part of a two phase Loan.

Today, India has one of the highest malnutrition rates in the world. One-third of the children are born with low birth-weight, 43 percent of children under five are underweight, 48 percent are stunted, 20 percent are wasted, 70 percent are anemic, and 57 percent are vitamin A deficient.

While malnutrition is not restricted to the poor in India, there are significant regional disparities in nutritional indicators with 60 percent of the burden of malnutrition found in the low-income states (Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh) and an additional 8-10 percent of the burden concentrated in specific geographical areas in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra.

Over the years, despite being guided by a comprehensive and forward-looking framework, India's flagship Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) program on malnutrition has largely focused on food-based interventions and on children 3-6 years of age. However, research shows that exposure to repeated infections, inadequate



utilization of health services, poor sanitation, and inappropriate child feeding/caring practices, especially during pregnancy and in the first two years of life, are among the key contributors to malnutrition.

ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP) will focus on improving services for pregnant/lactating women as well as for children less than three years of age. The first phase of the Project will be implemented over a three-year period, to be followed, upon the successful achievement of its results, by a four-year second phase. Policy and institutional reforms as well as innovative pilots and programs will be tested in eight high-burden states, with a special focus on 162 high malnutrition-burden districts in these states.

The agreement for the Project was signed by Prabodh Saxena, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on behalf of the government of India and Onno Ruhl, World Bank Country Director. 



Assam State Roads Project

The Government of India, the Government of Assam and the World Bank signed a \$320 million loan agreement for the Assam State Roads Project to improve and effectively manage its state road network.

Assam is one of the lower income states of India, situated in the North East region. Its per capita income at \$604 is about 40 percent below the national average of \$1033. The



State's high potential in the areas of agriculture, hydropower, tourism, and forestry sectors remains largely untapped due to its inadequate road infrastructure and market access.

The focus of this Project is on improving 500 km of priority sections of the state highways; modernizing the Public Works Roads Department (PWRD) and enhancing its performance; and on road safety management. New technologies for promoting cost effective, modern, climate resilient, and environment friendly road construction works will be demonstrated under the Project. More than 4.5 million small and marginal farmers are expected to benefit from the Project.

The agreements for the Assam State Roads Project were signed by Prabodh Saxena, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India; M. C. Boro, Commissioner, Public Works Department, on behalf of the Government of Assam; and Onno Ruhl, Country Director, World Bank (India) on behalf of the World Bank. 

Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh

The World Bank signed a \$100 million loan agreement with the government of India and the government of Himachal Pradesh (GoHP) to support the mountain state in its move towards an environmentally sustainable model of economic growth.

This Development Policy Loan (DPL) to Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development will support GoHP as it launches transformative actions across its key engines of economic growth – energy, watershed management, industry and tourism. With this Program, HP will make a tangible contribution to the Government of India's objective of reducing the intensity of greenhouse gas emissions. 



Secondary Education Project

The World Bank signed a \$500 million credit agreement with the government of India to support the government's efforts at making good quality education available, accessible and affordable to all young persons at the secondary level (grades IX and X).

The Secondary Education Project will support all activities as envisioned in the \$12.9 billion Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha



Abhiyan (RMSA) program, the flagship government of India program for gradual universalization of secondary education.

The government has made great strides in the area of elementary education over the past ten years. Net elementary enrollment rate stands at 96 percent and girls are almost equally represented in elementary education as boys. Attention is now needed for secondary education where the gross enrollment rate stands at about 60 percent and quality of education is very low. Access is also unequal and many poor households cannot afford the costs of secondary education, particularly in rural areas.

This project is designed to help expand secondary education in such a way that quality and equity are enhanced at the same time; to develop and evaluate innovative approaches to secondary education; and, to leverage World Bank resources to help the government address systemic issues in the sector. 

World Bank Announces New Country Director for India

Onno Ruhl has joined the World Bank India office as its new country director, replacing N. Roberto Zaghera.



Ruhl, a Dutch national, was previously the director for operations services and quality in the South Asia Region of the World Bank.

"I'm very pleased to announce Onno Ruhl as the new Country Director for India. His strong experience on finance and operations, and his leadership skills, will ensure that the Bank's strategy for India is formulated and implemented in order to support the development objectives of one of our most important clients in these challenging times," said Isabel Guerrero,

World Bank Vice President for the South Asia region.

Ruhl joined the Bank in 1993 as country officer for Moldova and Armenia. He has since held various positions within the Bank in East and Central Asia as well as Africa. He was the country director for Nigeria and prior to that the country manager for the Democratic Republic of Congo. He has also held the position of lead private and financial sector development specialist in the Africa and Europe and Central Asia regions. During that period, he provided leadership in creating and financing the African Trade Insurance Agency (ATI).

Prior to working in the Bank, Ruhl was with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands and was also the alternate director on the Board of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency. He started his career teaching economics in Alkmaar, the Netherlands. 

Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty wins the prestigious UN grant on mobile technology

The Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), supported by the World Bank and Government of Andhra Pradesh, has bagged the esteemed UN grant for finding creative mobile technology solutions to improve child and women health.

SERP is the first Indian organization to win the grant of \$200,000. SERP won the grant for the mobile initiative of its Nutrition cum-Day Care Centers (NDCCs), which were introduced by SERP to improve the health of rural women and children. The grant will assist the scale up of the mobile initiative (m-NDCCs), started in partnership with Blue Frog Technologies, to all 38,000 villages in Andhra Pradesh (AP), a state in Southern India.

Nutrition cum-Day Care Centers (NDCCs) were one of the health related initiatives piloted by SERP to comprehensively address the health of rural women and children. The NDCC aims to provide complete nutrition for pregnant and lactating women and their children from poor families. NDCCs are a departure from the top-down Integrated Child Development Scheme model followed by other government

programs; the centers are community-owned and community managed. After an initial pilot in few villages, NDCCs were scaled up to 17 districts. Since 2007, 4,200 NDCCs have been established and 283,000 families have been reached.

Mobile-NDCCs (m-NDCCs) is a real time Decision Support System to ensure consistency and quality of services provided through the NDCCs and to gain a realistic picture of field-level realities at the interaction site. m-NDCCs help health activists manage the health requirements of their clients, the sustainability of the center, and report the progress of their work. It also connects health activists and they are aware of the larger priorities of the program.

The application also acts as a case management tool, ensuring a streamlined process in NDCCs.

Since 2000, SERP has been facilitating mobilization of women's self-help groups and their federations. Currently 11.2 million women are members of 998,000 groups in rural Andhra Pradesh. 



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

Government-Sponsored Health Insurance in India: Are You Covered?



Gerard La Forgia and
Somil Nagpal
Price: \$39.95
Available: Hard Copy
Directions in Development –
Human Development
English; Paperback;
442 pages
Published September, 2012
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9618-6
SKU: 19618

This book presents research findings on India's major central and state government-sponsored health insurance schemes (GSHISs). The analysis centers on the GSHISs launched since 2007. These schemes targeted poor populations, aiming to provide financial protection against catastrophic health shocks, defined in terms of inpatient care.

Focus is on two lines of inquiry.

- The first involves institutional and 'operational' opportunities and challenges regarding schemes' design features, governance arrangements, financial flows, cost-containment mechanisms, underlying stakeholder incentives, information asymmetries, and potential for impact on financial protection and on access to care and use by targeted beneficiaries.
- The second entails "big picture" questions on the future configuration of India's health financing and delivery systems that have surfaced, due in part to the appearance of a new wave of GSHISs.

Government-Sponsored Health Insurance in India: Are You Covered? outlines a 'pragmatic pathway' toward achieving universal coverage that takes as a starting point the current configuration of health financing and delivery arrangements in India, recent trends in government health financing as well as innovations and lessons from the recent GSHISs analyzed in this book.

India Economic Update

Available: on-line

English

Report No:73093

Published September, 2012 by World Bank

Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth has slowed to a nine year low of 6.5 percent for FY2011-12, from 8.4 percent in the two previous years. The slowdown was most pronounced in the industrial sector, and more specifically in manufacturing and mining. In the quarter ending in June 2012, industrial output growth as measured by the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) has been negative.

Real GDP growth is forecast to reach around 6.0 percent in FY2012-13, after 5.3 percent growth Q4 of FY2011-12 and 5.5 percent growth in Q1 of FY2012-13. The slowdown is at least partly caused by structural problems. These include power shortages, which are partly caused by the financial difficulties facing the electricity sector, the corruption scandals that have hit the mining and telecom sectors, investor uncertainty because of pending changes in legislation (mining, taxes, land acquisition), and the tightening constraints of land and infrastructure.

This update looks closely at two important topics for medium- and long-term growth, namely India's Right to Education (RTE) Act, which aims to shape elementary education, and the financial difficulties in the Indian power sector.

India: Policy Research Working Papers

WPS 6198

What makes cities more competitive? Spatial determinants of entrepreneurship in India

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

Policy makers in both developed and developing countries want to make cities more competitive, attract entrepreneurs, boost economic growth, and promote job creation. The authors examine the spatial location of entrepreneurs in India in manufacturing and services sectors, as well as in the formal and informal sectors, in 630 districts spread across 35 states and union territories. They quantify entrepreneurship as young firms that are less than three years old, and define entry measures through employment in these new establishments. India's footprints in structural transformation, urbanization, and manufacturing sector are still at an early stage. At such an early point and with industrial structures not yet entrenched, local policies and traits can have profound and lasting impacts by shaping where industries plant their roots.

WPS 6208

India's Economic growth and Environmental sustainability: What are the tradeoffs?

By Muthukumara Mani, Anil Markandya, Aarsi Sagar and Sebnem Sahin

One of the key environmental problems facing India is that of particle pollution from the combustion of fossil fuels. This has serious health consequences and with the rapid growth in the economy these impacts are increasing. At the same time, economic growth is an imperative and policy makers are concerned about the possibility that pollution reduction measures could reduce growth significantly.

This paper addresses the tradeoffs involved in controlling local pollutants such as particles. The main findings are as follows:

- A 10 percent particulate emission reduction results in a lower gross domestic product but the size of the reduction is modest;
- losses in gross domestic product from the tax are partly offset by the health gains from lower particle emissions;
- the taxes reduce emissions of carbon dioxide by about 590 million tons in 2030 in the case of the 10 percent reduction and 830 million tons in the case of the 30 percent reduction; and
- taken together, the carbon dioxide reduction and the health benefits are greater than the loss of gross domestic product in both cases.

WPS 6219

An analysis of physical and monetary losses of environmental health and natural resources in India

By Muthukumara Mani, Anil Markandya, Aarsi Sagar and Elena Strukova

This study provides estimates of social and financial costs of environmental damage in India from three pollution damage categories:

- urban air pollution;
- inadequate water supply, poor sanitation, and hygiene; and
- indoor air pollution. It also provides estimates based on three natural resource damage categories:
 - agricultural damage from soil salinity, water logging, and soil erosion;
 - rangeland degradation; and
 - deforestation.

The estimates are based on a combination of Indian data from secondary sources and on the transfer of unit costs of pollution from a range of national and international studies.

The study estimates the total cost of environmental degradation in India at about 3.75 trillion rupees (US\$80 billion) annually, equivalent to 5.7 percent of gross domestic product in 2009, which is the reference year for most of the damage estimates. Of this total, outdoor air pollution accounts for 1.1 trillion rupees, followed by the cost of indoor air pollution at 0.9 trillion rupees, croplands degradation cost at 0.7 trillion rupees, inadequate water supply and sanitation cost at around 0.5 trillion rupees, pasture degradation cost at 0.4 trillion rupees, and forest degradation cost at 0.1 trillion rupees.

WPS 6223

Making up people – the effect of identity on preferences and performance in a modernizing society

By Karla Hoff and Priyanka Pandey

It is typically assumed that being hard-working or clever is a trait of the person, in the sense that it is always there, in a fixed manner. However, in an experiment with almost 600 boys in India, cues to one's place in the traditional caste order turn out to influence the expression of these traits. It turned out that making caste salient can reduce output by about 25 percent, which is equivalent to twice the effect on output of being one year younger.

This paper provides a measure of the impact that ascriptive, hierarchized identities can have on preferences and performance after a society – in its public pronouncements and legislation – has adopted norms of equality in a formal sense.

Other Publications

World Development Report 2013: Jobs



Price: \$35.00
World Development Report
English; Paperback;
420 pages
Published October, 2012
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9575-2
SKU: 19575

Jobs provide higher earnings and better benefits as countries grow, but they are also a driver of development. Poverty falls as people work their way out of hardship and as jobs empowering women lead to greater investments in children. Efficiency increases as workers get better at what they do, as more productive jobs appear, and less productive ones disappear. Societies flourish as jobs bring together people from different ethnic and social backgrounds and provide alternatives to conflict.

Jobs are thus more than a byproduct of economic growth. They are transformational – they are what we earn, what we do, and even who we are.

High unemployment and unmet job expectations among youth are the most immediate concerns. *The World Development Report 2013: Jobs* provides a framework that cuts across sectors and shows that the best policy responses vary across countries, depending on their levels of development, endowments, demography, and institutions. Policy fundamentals matter in all cases, as they enable a vibrant private sector, the source of most jobs in the world. Labor policies can help as well, even if they are less critical than is often assumed. Development policies, from making smallholder farming viable to fostering functional cities to engaging in global markets, hold the key to success.

Global Financial Development Report 2013: Rethinking the Role of the State in Finance



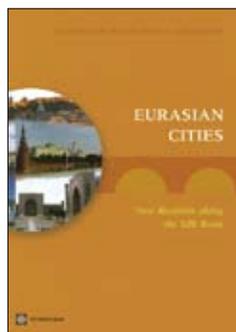
By World Bank
Price: \$35.00
English; Paperback;
216 pages
Published September, 2012
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9503-5
SKU: 19503

The global financial crisis has challenged conventional thinking on financial sector

policies. Launched on the fourth anniversary of the Lehman Brothers collapse – a turning point in the crisis – this book re-examines a basic question: what is the proper role of the state in financial development? To address the question, it synthesizes new and existing evidence on the state's performance as financial sector regulator, overseer, promoter, and owner. It calls on state agencies to provide strong regulation and supervision and ensure healthy competition in the sector, and to support financial infrastructure, such as the quality and availability of credit information. It also warns that direct interventions – such as lending by state-owned banks, used in many countries to counteract the crisis may end up being harmful.

Eurasian Cities: New Realities along the Silk Road

By Souleymane Coulibaly, Uwe Deichmann, William R. Dillinger, Marcel Ionescu-Heroiu, Ioannis N. Kessides, Charles Kunaka and Daniel Saslavsky



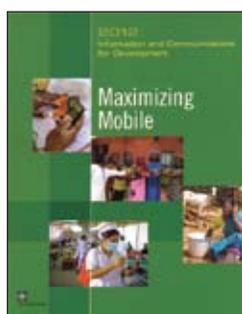
Price: \$29.95
Eastern Europe and Central Asia Reports
English; Paperback;
370 pages
Published September, 2012
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9581-3
SKU: 19581

Faced with changing economic circumstances and a reorientation of

trade toward Europe and Asia, will Eurasia's cities be able to adjust? Will some cities be granted the flexible regulations and supportive policies necessary for growth? And will some be permitted to shrink and their people assisted in finding prosperity elsewhere in the region?

This report responds to these pressing questions for policymakers in Eurasian cities and national governments. Even as Eurasian cities diverge, they face shared challenges. Policymakers have a key role in assisting spatial restructuring, particularly in addressing imperfect information and coordination failures. They can do so by rethinking cities, better planning them, better connecting them, greening them and finding new ways to finance these changes. Eurasian cities will also have to find the right balance between markets and institutions to become sustainable.

Information and Communications for Development 2012: Maximizing Mobile



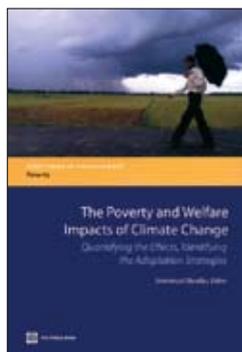
By World Bank
Price: \$45.00
Information and Communications for Development
English; Paperback;
238 pages
Published August, 2012
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8991-1
SKU: 18991

This 2012 edition of the World Bank's Information and Communication for Development Report analyzes the growth and evolution of mobile telephony, and the rise of data-based services delivered to handheld devices, including 'apps' or smartphone applications.

The report explores the consequences for development of the emerging 'app economy'. It summarizes current thinking and seeks to inform the debate on the use of mobile phones for development. This report looks, in particular, at key ecosystem-based applications in agriculture, health, financial services, employment and government, with chapters devoted to each.

Quantifying the Effects, Identifying the Adaptation Strategies

By Emmanuel Skoufias

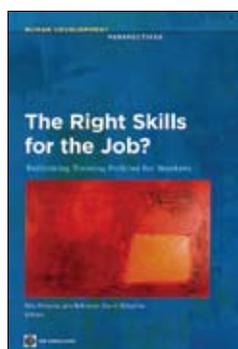


Price: \$25.95
Available; printed on demand
Directions in Development: DID – Poverty
English; Paperback;
184 pages;
Published August, 2012
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9611-7
SKU: 19611

Over the past century, the world has seen a sustained decline in the proportion of people living in poverty, but climate change could challenge poverty reduction efforts. This book surveys the relevant research on how climate change may affect global poverty rates and presents country-specific studies with implications for low-income rural populations as well as governments' risk management programs.

The Right Skills for the Job? Rethinking Training Policies for Workers

Edited by Rita Almeida, Jere Behrman, David Robalino
Price: \$25.00
Available; printed on demand
English; Paperback;
184 pages
Published July, 2012 by World Bank



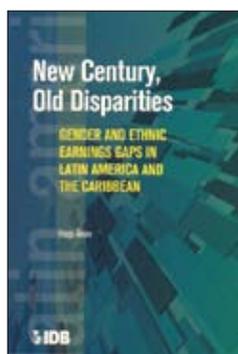
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8714-6
SKU: 18714

This book takes an in-depth look at the types of market and government failures that can result in underinvestment in training or the supply of skills that are not immediately relevant to the labor market. Second, building on the analysis of the limitations of both

markets and governments and the results of case studies and recent impact evaluations, the book develops new ideas to improve the design and performance of current training programs, which often involve interventions outside the education and training systems.

New Century, Old Disparities: Gender and Ethnic Earnings Gaps in Latin America and the Caribbean

By Hugo Nopo



Price: \$30.00
Latin American Development Forum
English; Paperback;
352 pages
Published September, 2012
by World Bank
ISBN: 978-0-8213-8686-6
SKU: 18686

This book is about gender and ethnic differences in labor markets earnings.

It revolves around the question: to what extent the gender (ethnic) differences in earnings are a result of gender (ethnic) differences in observable individuals' characteristics that the labor markets reward? Such question is answered with a novel methodological approach based on matching comparisons. The novelty of the methodology introduced in this book is that it allows us to create fictional labor markets where these counterfactuals are true.

Toward a Green, Clean, and Resilient World for All: A World Bank Group Environment Strategy 2012-2022

Available: On-line
English; Paperback; 116 pages
Published 2012 by World Bank

The World Bank Group's Environment Strategy 2012-2022 lays out an ambitious agenda to support 'green, clean, resilient' paths for developing countries, as they pursue poverty reduction and development in an increasingly fragile environment. The Environment Strategy, which covers the World Bank, International Finance Corporation (IFC), and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), recognizes that while there has been notable progress in reducing global poverty, there has been significantly less progress in managing the environment sustainably.

Latest from the Blog World

- **Progress in the Corridors at the Convention on Biological Diversity**

Submitted by Rachel Kyte



Sometimes, international convention meetings can be heart-breakingly slow-moving. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) – one of the three conventions born after Rio in 1992 to drive sustainable development – which has been meeting in Hyderabad in India this week, is no exception. I've seen tough negotiators from all corners of the Earth emerge from conference rooms wearing pained expressions.

It's outside the negotiating rooms – where the major topic of the moment is how to mobilize the financial resources needed to meet the CBD's ambitious Aichi Targets – where things are a lot brighter.

Read more:

<http://tinyurl.com/bhssz7x>

- **No more blackouts? India's states show the way**

Submitted by Ashish Khanna

Co-authors: Jyoti Shukla



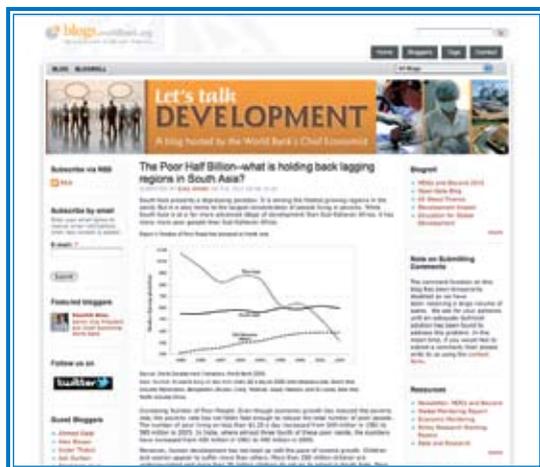
The underlying problems behind the blackout are clear: in generation, insufficient capacity and persistent fuel shortages; in transmission, network overloading, outdated planning criteria, and lack of grid discipline; and in distribution, poor customer service, high transmission and distribution losses, and overly low tariffs. At their heart, the blackouts boil down to two issues: underutilized capacity and insufficient capacity. Underutilized capacity is due to inadequate maintenance of old plants and persistent domestic coal shortages. While underutilization could be addressed through imported coal, imported coal is significantly more expensive than domestic coal.

Read more:

<http://tinyurl.com/b45ckh8>

- **The Poor Half Billion – What is holding back lagging regions in South Asia?**

Submitted by Ejaj Ghani



South Asia presents a depressing paradox. It is among the fastest growing regions in the world. But it is also home to the largest concentration of people living in poverty. While South Asia is at a far more advanced stage of development than Sub-Saharan Africa, it has many more poor people than Sub-Saharan Africa.

Increasing Number of Poor People: Even though economic growth has reduced the poverty rate, the poverty rate has not fallen fast enough to reduce the total number of poor people. The number of poor living on less than \$1.25 a day increased from 549 million in 1981 to 595 million in 2005. In India, where almost three fourth of these poor reside, the numbers have increased from 420 million in 1981 to 455 million in 2005.

Read more:

<http://tinyurl.com/9jjv3p3>

India Project Documents

Tamil Nadu Road Sector Project

Date 25 September 2012
Project ID P050649
Report No. ICR2505 (Implementation Completion and Results Report)

Project ID P124041
Report No. 72357 (Summary of Discussion)

Bihar Integrated Social Protection Strengthening Project: Indigenous peoples plan: Social assessment and social management framework

Date 14 September 2012
Project ID P118826
Report No. IPP589 (Indigenous Peoples Plan)
ISDSA885 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet - Appraisal Stage)

National Vector Borne Disease Control and Polio Eradication Support Project: Procurement plan for the year 2012-2013

Date 1 September 2012
Project ID P094360
Report No. 72382(Procurement Plan)

Informal Settlements Improvement Project

Date 30 August 2012
Project ID P125928
Report No. PIDC426 (Project Information Document – Concept Stage)

Partial Risk Sharing Facility in Energy Efficiency

Date 13 September 2012
Project ID P128921
Report No. ISDSC1277 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet – Concept Stage)

Punjab State Road Sector Project

Date 30 August 2012
Project ID P090585
Report No. 71699 (restructuring- Vol 1 and 2)
AC6784 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

India Second Kerala State Transport Project

Date 12 September 2012
Project ID P130339
Report No. PIDC467 (Project Information Document – Concept Stage)
ISDSC710 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

Additional Financing for the Karnataka Health Systems Development and Reform Project

Date 27 August 2012
Project ID P130395
Report No. 71883 (Project Paper)

Development Policy Loan to Support Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh Project

Date 6 September 2012

Financing Energy Efficiency at Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) Project

Date 28 August 2012
Project ID P100530
Report No. 72960 (Procurement Plan)

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Facilitating international production networks: The role of trade logistics

By Daniel Saslavsky and Ben Shepherd

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Making up people – the effect of identity on preferences and performance in a modernizing society

By Karla Hoff and Priyanka Pandey

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Export superstars

By Caroline Freund and Martha Denisse Pierola

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By Shahrokh Fardoust, Justin Yifu Lin and Xubei Luo

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By Muthukumara Mani, Anil Markandya, Aarsi Sagar and Elena Strukova

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By Maya Eden, Aart Kraay and Rong Qian

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By Federica Alfani, Carlo Azzarri, Marco d'Errico and Vasco Molini

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An exploration of the link between development, economic growth, and natural risk

By Stephane Hallegatte

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Conditional cash transfers, political participation, and voting behavior

By Javier E. Baez, Adriana Camacho, Emily Conover and Roman A. Zarate

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Weather and child health in rural Nigeria

By Mariano Rabassa, Emmanuel Skoufias and Hanan G. Jacoby

WPS 6213

Demand-side financing for sexual and reproductive health services in low and middle-income countries: A review of the evidence

By Sophie Witter and Aparnaa Somanathan

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Vyaghranomics in space and time: Estimating habitat threats for Bengal, Indochinese, Malayan and Sumatran tigers

By Susmita Dasgupta, Dan Hammer, Robin Kraft and David Wheeler

WPS 6211

Assessing the investment climate for climate investments: A comparative framework for clean energy investments in South Asia in a global context

By Muthukumara S. Mani

WPS 6210

Middle-income growth traps

By Pierre-Richard Agenor and Otaviano Canuto

WPS 6209

How firms use domestic and international corporate bond markets

By Juan Carlos Gozzi, Ross Levine, Maria Soledad Martinez Peria and Sergio L. Schmukler

WPS 6208

India's economic growth and environmental sustainability: What are the tradeoffs?

By Muthukumara Mani, Anil Markandya, Aarsi Sagar and Sebnem Sahin

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By Claire Chas and Quy-Toan Do

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Distortions to agriculture and economic growth in

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By Kym Anderson and Markus Bruckner

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By Martin Ravallion

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By Simone Bunse and Verena Fritz

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