



## INSIDE

108 Ambulance service in Tamil Nadu [1-4](#)

Development Dialogue: World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim on confronting the biggest challenges of our time [5-8](#)

ICR Update: Third Power Systems Development Project [9-10](#)

Recent Project Approvals [11](#)

New Additions to the Public Information Center [12-19](#)

Contact Information [20](#)

**About the photograph:**

A 108 ambulance heading to attend an emergency in Tamil Nadu

Photograph: Courtesy Government of Tamil Nadu

## *In Tamil Nadu the 108 ambulance service is helping save one life every 30 minutes*

“Vanakkam! (hello) You have called the 108 ambulance service,” said 25 year-old Lata speaking to the caller in an urgent, yet calm voice. She and her colleagues, at this call center located in the heart of Chennai city, have been busy since the morning answering relentless calls.

Lata’s primary job as one of the 153 dynamic, young dispatch officers is to take calls of people reporting medical emergencies, locate and contact the nearest ambulance using the global positioning system (GPS) and dispatch it to the location. The 108 service is used mainly for road accidents, cardiac emergencies, serious injuries or for transporting pregnant women close to delivery. Now, with the common ‘108’ phone number for ambulances, even the most remote parts of Tamil Nadu are covered.

One call ends, and another one is flashing on her screen. “On an average, I get about 150 calls in a daytime shift of nine hours. And within three minutes of taking the call, the emergency level is ascertained and the ambulance is dispatched,” she said. However, Lata is not the one to complain about her busy schedule. “I feel very happy doing this, knowing that I am able to save so many lives every day,” she said. Since its inception, the call center has responded to more than 4.05 million calls, 93% of them on the first ring!

### *Delivering emergency care*

In the early 2000s, a study undertaken to identify the causes of stagnant infant and maternal mortality rates in Tamil Nadu identified lack of reliable, low cost, and accessible emergency

transportation as a key concern. Tamil Nadu also recorded the largest number of road accident fatalities in India every single year since 2000 (18,000 in 2010 alone). The urgent need for a reliable emergency transportation,

which would bring life-saving medical care within the golden hour to a road traffic accident victim, was irrefutable.

In September 2008, Government of Tamil Nadu in partnership with GVK Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI) launched the free 108 emergency transportation service in the state. With financing from the World Bank-supported Tamil Nadu Health Systems Project

(TNHSP), 600 state-of-the art ambulances were assembled. The same project financed 30 smaller ambulances to operate in some of the inaccessible areas.

- *In the early 2000s, it was found that the causes of stagnant infant and maternal mortality rates in Tamil Nadu identified the lack of reliable, low cost, and accessible emergency transportation.*
- *In September 2008, the Government of Tamil Nadu in partnership with GVK Emergency Management and Research Institute (EMRI) launched the free 108 emergency transportation service in the state.*
- *Since 2008, 108 has helped the government reduce the infant mortality rate from 35 to 22 per 1,000 live births as well as maternal mortality. It has also saved 120,271 road traffic accident victims through timely interventions.*

*In urban areas a 108 ambulance reaches its beneficiary within 15 minutes of a call and in rural areas in 21 minutes*





Ambulances are manned by medical technicians whose mission is to keep the patient alive until they reach the nearest hospital. They are trained on a curriculum developed by the Stanford School of Medicine. A pool of doctors provides constant support to the technicians on the road, helping them stabilize the patient and making the correct choice of a health facility.

Apart from providing basic life and cardiac support, the technicians are also trained in basic and advanced life support in obstetrics. They work with the Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric & Newborn Care Services initiative of the Tamil Nadu government and supported by the World Bank. At least two government hospitals in every district are equipped with fully functional obstetrics centers that provide

antenatal, postnatal and neonatal care.

The results of the 108 are promising. Since 2008, it has helped the government reduce the infant mortality rate from 35 to 22 per 1,000 live births. Since 2009–2010, the maternal mortality rate has also decreased from 85 to 79 per 100,000 live births. It has also saved 120,271 road traffic accident victims through timely interventions.

### *Overcoming challenges*

Data from January 2014 indicates that in urban areas, a 108 ambulance reaches its beneficiary within 15 minutes of a call having 'landed' on Lata or her colleagues' phone. It reaches rural areas within 21 minutes on account of narrow roads, poor signage, and other challenges.

The 108 service has been widely embraced by the citizens of the state—rich and poor alike. As of January 2014, it has serviced more than 3.1 million beneficiaries in a medical emergency. While the 108 responds to emergencies related to health, police and fire, by far its largest users are pregnant women (26.33%), who now easily access hospital facilities for a safe delivery at the hands of a qualified doctor or paramedic.

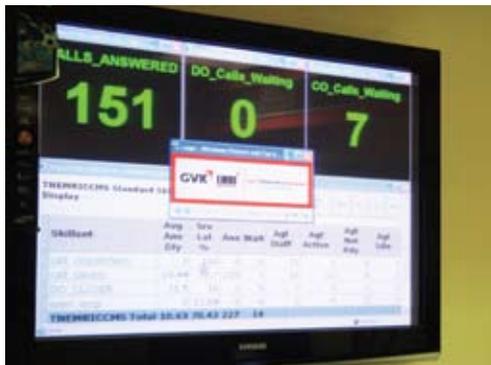
However, challenges remain. "In the rural areas of Tamil Nadu, the biggest challenge is reaching patients on time often due to bad

*There are 153 dynamic young dispatch officers who take calls of people reporting medical emergencies, locate and contact the nearest ambulance using the global positioning system (GPS)*





*Since its inception, the call center has responded to more than 4.05 million calls, 93% of them on the first ring!*



road conditions and absence of street lights, especially in the hills,” said B N Sridhar, regional chief operating officer for Tamil Nadu for GVK-EMRI.

The 108 service needs to reach out to as many emergencies as possible. And it has made a strong start. “With the 108 ambulance service, there is one life saved every 30 minutes,” Mr. Sridhar proudly states. 🌐



# *What is to be done, and what will I do? Confronting the biggest challenges of our time*



*The time is now for all of us to work together to bend the arc of history toward justice. Be those citizens. Take it on. And please go change the world, said World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim while delivering a lecture at the Brown University, United States.*

**W**hat a pleasure it is to be back at Brown to celebrate our 250th anniversary. We are all so proud that Brown remains one of the world's leading institutions of higher learning. I'm confident that under President Paxson, Brown's role will grow further still. She understands that academic institutions have an unshakeable responsibility to inspire students as they think about and confront the world's most important problems.

The fundamental questions that drove me when I was a student remain the questions we must ask ourselves today:

What is to be done in the world, and what will I do?

Every one of us, in one form or another, must

address these questions. The enormity of the challenges we face force us to do so.

I grew up in Iowa in the 1960s and 70s. My parents always encouraged me to strive for excellence and impact. But they had different ways of doing so. My father was a dentist. He taught me the concrete, practical things I needed to do in order to succeed in life. I remember the day when I returned home from Brown for the first time. When we were driving home, my father asked me, "So, what are you thinking of studying?"

I told him I was excited about philosophy and political science and that I thought I could make a difference in the world. I told him I was thinking of going into politics.

My father put on the blinker, pulled off the road, and turned off the car.

We sat there for a moment in silence, before he turned to me in the back seat and said, “Look, once you finish your medical residency, you can do anything you want.”

You see, my father knew all about uncertainty. He’d grown up in Korea during a gruesome civil war, and he worried that his own children, who grew up in America, would not understand the importance of having a skill.

My mother took a different approach. She’s a philosopher. She taught me from an early age to care deeply about issues of social justice, politics, and what was happening around the world. My mother stressed human empathy and the importance of history and culture in shaping economic and political outcomes. She used to say, “you have to act in the world with a sense of eternity.” What she meant was that she wanted each of her children to do something that would be remembered forever.

She also introduced me to the American civil rights movement, and in particular to the teachings and speeches of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. One of my most vivid memories is sitting in our living room and watching Dr. King on television. I was moved by his words, especially when he said, “The arc of the moral universe is long, but it bends toward justice.”

Inspired by Dr. King, I knew I wanted to bend the arc of history toward justice and fight institutionalized discrimination. But my horizons were limited. Most of my friends and teachers were more interested in the upcoming Iowa Hawkeyes game than the race riots of 1968 or the war in Vietnam. I enrolled at the University of Iowa as a freshman, but I couldn’t shake my dreams of being part of a larger world.

I transferred to Brown my sophomore year and after that, nothing was the same. I found a home at the Third World Center, where I quickly learned that I was not the only kid who ever felt like an outsider. Some of my new friends had grown up in really tough situations. Some were from Bedford-Stuyvesant and Harlem, which were very different in those days. They had endured

racist taunts. They were poor and their families lived on food stamps. Their mothers worked two jobs and had little time to spend at home.

Their stories shaped me. They gave me a powerful sense of what it meant to struggle in the United States: to choose between meals or medicine, joining gangs or becoming a target of gangs, resignation or resistance – all in the richest country in the world. They motivated me to take action.

One parents weekend, my friends from the Third World Center and I dressed up in black and marched around campus, protesting the university’s decision to raise tuition without increasing financial aid for students who needed it. We won concessions on that issue, which eventually led Brown to adopt a need-blind admissions policy.

From that moment on, I was hooked. I realized that activism could drive social change. What a sense of empowerment! By the time I graduated in 1982, I started thinking beyond the change that I could affect in Providence. I asked myself, once again, “What is to be done in the world? And what will I do?”

Today, 32 years later, having co-founded Partners In Health, worked at the World Health Organization, Harvard University, and Dartmouth College, and now in my role as president of the World Bank Group, I can look back with greater clarity and propose some answers to those fundamental questions.

What is to be done? At the World Bank Group, we’ve set goals to end extreme poverty by 2030 and to boost shared prosperity for the bottom 40 percent in every developing country. These goals will drive our work going forward. But three major challenges will determine whether we succeed.

The first is achieving inclusive economic growth. Today, most countries have turned to the market to accelerate growth, and are focused on adopting policies that enable businesses to invest, grow, and create jobs. Indeed, the private sector is now the source of 90 percent of job creation in developing countries, and very few governments continue to promote an exclusively state-led

approach to economic development. The communist parties of China and Vietnam, for example, are deeply engaged in improving their competitiveness in the global capitalist system.

Even in Myanmar, a country that was closed off to the world for 60 years, one of the key questions government officials asked me when I visited in January was: How can we engage the market, attract investment, and create jobs for our people?

But we've also learned that growth isn't enough. Economic growth accounts for about two-thirds of poverty reduction. The other third comes from redistributive policies, such as progressive tax systems and conditional cash transfers that give money to the poor for sending their kids to school and going to the doctor.

In recent years, we've seen what happens when growth is not inclusive. In places as diverse as Egypt, Turkey, Thailand, and Chile, people have streamed into the streets to demand a greater share of their country's economic growth.

That leads to the second challenge: investing in people. Investing in people provides a major boost to economic growth and may also represent the best way to forge social inclusion and reduce inequality over time. Let me give you some of the numbers.

The Lancet Commission – a group headed by leading economists and public health experts – found that between the years 2000 and 2011, 24 percent of economic growth in low- and middle-income countries resulted from improvements in health.

The Commission also found that smart health investments would allow low-income countries to reduce their rates of infectious diseases and maternal and child mortality to the levels of the best performing middle-income countries by 2035. The human gains from this grand convergence in health outcomes would be enormous. The Commission estimated it would prevent roughly 4.5 million deaths in 2035 alone.

The link between education and economic growth is just as strong. A 2010 study by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and

Development looked at the link between PISA scores – which track academic achievement across countries – and economic growth. The study found that even small improvements in countries' PISA scores can result in substantial long-term economic gains. In other words, when kids learn more, countries grow faster.

But even if countries do everything right on the growth front and invest in their people, it won't matter unless we sustain our planet for future generations.

This leads to the third global challenge: slowing the rising tide of climate change.

Climate change threatens our fragile existence on this planet. And because people living in extreme poverty are more vulnerable than anyone else, they will be the first to feel the brunt of the impact. Just consider what's at stake.

A four-degree Celsius increase in global temperatures would trigger unprecedented heat waves, severe drought, and major floods in many regions. The global sea level would rise by up to one meter, and could be up to 20 percent higher in the tropics, where most of the world's poor live. Even a two-degree rise in global temperatures, which could happen as early as 2030, would result in devastating food shortages in Sub-Saharan Africa.

It is fundamentally unjust that those least responsible for raising the Earth's temperature will suffer the gravest consequences from climate change.

I've called for global leaders to focus on five urgent tasks: we must cut carbon emissions in cities; promote climate-smart agriculture; increase investment in renewable energy; set a predictable price for carbon; and end fossil fuel subsidies.

Some of these steps will prove politically challenging. Businesses don't want to pay more for energy, and people don't want fuel prices to rise. But now is the time for political leaders to show courage and do what it takes to keep our planet livable for future generations.

Now I know that Brown has had its own debate about how to take bold steps to

fight climate change. I know, for instance, about the drive to divest all coal investments and I've read President Paxson's thoughtful response in deciding against doing that. I'm not here to make a judgement on this issue, but I must say that I am proud as an alumnus that students raised these difficult questions—and continue to raise them—and that the community as a whole took them on.

Whether it's climate change or ending poverty, maybe you have your own ideas about what needs to be done in the world and how you'll go about changing it. You may disagree with me and you may challenge my ideas about what needs to be done. That's exactly the kind of bold thinking from young people that keeps this world moving forward. What I want you to remember is how you feel at this very moment in your lives: idealistic, driven, passionate, wanting to change the world. You not only need to hold onto that, you need to act. When Dr. King talked about bending the arc of history, he didn't mean that we should be spectators who stand back and watch history unfold. He showed us through his own life that all of us must do our part to grab the arc of history and bend it toward justice with everything we have.

That's not all. Dr. King also talked about the value of time. In Dr. King's Letter from a Birmingham Jail, he expressed frustration with a white moderate, a self-professed friend of the Civil Rights movement, who advised Dr. King to slow down in his push for racial justice. The white moderate argued that quote "All Christians know that the colored people will receive equal rights eventually, but it is possible that you are in too great a religious hurry. It has taken Christianity almost two thousand years to accomplish what it has. The teachings of Christ take time to come to earth."

Dr. King responded and I quote: "Such an attitude stems from a tragic misconception of time, from the strangely irrational notion that there is something in the very flow of time that will inevitably cure all ills. Actually time itself is neutral. It can be used either destructively or constructively. More and more I feel that the people of ill will have used time more effectively than have the people of good will. We will have to repent in this generation, not merely for the hateful

words and actions of the bad people, but for the appalling silence of the good people. Human progress never rolls in on the wheels of inevitability...We must use time creatively, in the knowledge that the time is always ripe to do right."

When I was your age, I had so many questions about my identity and my purpose. I'm now in the sixth decade of my life, and, today, I can assure you that the time is always ripe to do right. So find something that will give you clarity and purpose. Find your Dr. King. And then act with urgency and discipline to make a difference in this world. I was a student on this campus not so long ago—at least that's how I see it—and I had a tight circle of friends. Like many of you today, we asked many questions about ourselves, about justice, and about our place far outside the walls of Brown. Eventually, many of us came to that same fundamental question, "What is to be done in the world, and what will I do to change it?"

That's the question that I've tried to answer my entire life. I'm still trying. You should ask it of yourselves, too. What will you do? My great hope is that some of you answer it by working to end poverty, boost shared prosperity, and battle climate change. But whatever you do, please remember that the time is now for all of us to work together to bend the arc of history toward justice.

The great anthropologist Margaret Mead once said, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."

Be those citizens. Take it on. And please go change the world. 🌐

*Delivered on March 7, 2014*

# ICR Update

**T**his 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/](http://www.worldbank.org/reference/) and then opt for the Documents & Reports section.

## *Third Power Systems Development Project*



### **Context**

The Government of India's (GoI) goal of universal access to electricity by 2012 required sizeable additions to generation capacity, transmission and distribution networks. The Third Power Systems Development Project (PSDP III) supported the government's efforts at providing adequate power generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure. A series of direct loans to POWERGRID (amounting to about US\$3.2 billion) had contributed to the development of high capacity transmission corridors which increased the interregional capacity of the National Grid from 1,500 megawatt (MW) in 1999 to 9,500 MW in 2006 and, correspondingly, significantly expanded the network of transmission lines from 35,119 circuit kilometer (ckm) to 55,121 ckm. In financing PSDP III, the World Bank reaffirmed its commitment to a long-term partnership to support critical investments in the transmission segment.

### **Third Power Systems Development Project**

|                                      |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <b>Approval Date:</b>                | 19 January, 2006                     |
| <b>Closing Date:</b>                 | 31 July, 2011                        |
| <b>Total Project Cost:</b>           | US\$M 574                            |
| <b>Bank Financing:</b>               | US\$M 400                            |
| <b>Implementing Agency:</b>          | Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd. |
| <b>Outcome:</b>                      | Highly Satisfactory                  |
| <b>Risk to Development Outcome:</b>  | Low or Negligible                    |
| <b>Overall Bank Performance:</b>     | Satisfactory                         |
| <b>Overall Borrower Performance:</b> | Satisfactory                         |

### **Project Development Objectives**

The objectives of the Project were:

- (i) strengthening the transmission system in power deficit regions and increasing interregional transmission capacity; and
- (ii) developing POWERGRID's institutional capacity by building the tools to facilitate the implementation of open access and interregional trading.

### **Project Beneficiaries**

POWERGRID was the borrower and the direct beneficiary of the PSDP III loan. The loan provided resources and funds for investments needed by POWERGRID to undertake the physical expansion of the transmission system while simultaneously improving its technical, financial and institutional capacity to enhance the transfer of energy across regions and reduce transmission costs, system losses and unserved energy.

### **Achievements**

Power exchange between the regions increased to 56,747 million units against an original target of 52,000 million units. There was a significant growth in transformation capacity – 93,050 megavolt ampere against a target of 85,000 megavolt amperes. Growth in transmission capacity (in circuit kilometer – ckm) outperformed targets (target: 80,000 ckm; actual: 82,355 ckm); and the National Load Despatch Center was completed within the scheduled time.

The Project strengthened the National Grid both in terms of interregional as well as intraregional capacity and also helped in creating a parallel transmission corridor in the Northern-Western Region.

POWERGRID continues to maintain high operational standards and is financially stable. It operated around 82,355 ckm of transmission lines along with 135 substations as on March 31, 2011, with an average availability of the transmission systems of 99.8 percent during FY2011.

POWERGRID continues to wheel about 50 percent of the total power generated in the country through its transmission network. It also operates a 20,733 kilometer (km) of telecom optical fiber network and functions

as an internet service provider. POWERGRID became a listed company and was accorded the “Navratna” status during the project implementation period. The Company also undertook the development of certain transmission lines with private parties through public-private joint ventures.

### **Lessons Learnt**

- **Long-term programmatic approach results in successful partnership:** After the completion of PSDP I and II, the successful implementation of PSDP III was followed by the implementation of two other projects – PSDP IV and V. This demonstrates that the programmatic approach for sector investments that are structurally linked could be used as an effective assistance instrument by the World Bank.

The long-term partnership between the World Bank and POWERGRID has not only contributed to the establishment of a strong transmission system but also supported POWERGRID in its institutional strengthening through safeguards and fiduciary dialogue, enabling it to become one of the best transmission utilities in the world.

- **Impact of compliance with the negative pledge clause:** This process required a careful and lengthy preparation of the security package by POWERGRID which delayed loan effectiveness by about six months (July 31 to December 15, 2006). It would have been useful to resolve this aspect earlier during preparation so that implementation could proceed according to the planned timeline. This is a broader lesson for the India portfolio. However, the resolution of this issue and experience gained during the approval process resulted in the streamlining of the approval of PSDP IV and V by the World Bank.
- **Successful implementation has shown the importance of partnership with an efficient and strong implementing agency:** This Project has shown that continuous reviews and improvements of POWERGRID's technical implementation, procurement and safeguards systems have elevated the standards to be followed by others. 

# Recent Project Approvals

## Additional Financing for Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply & Sanitation (RWSS) Project

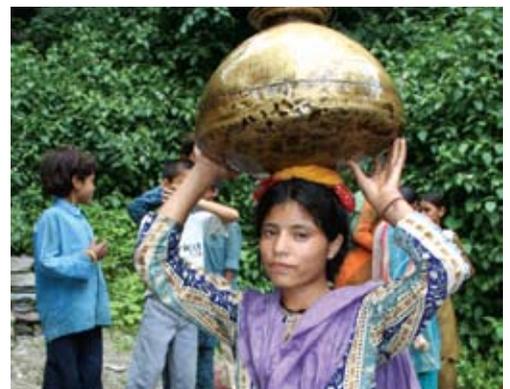


The World Bank has approved an additional financing of US\$24 million credit for the Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) Project to help the state restore the services of the damaged RWSS schemes in the disaster affected areas of Uttarakhand.

The additional financing will restore RWSS services for over a million rural people of which 50% are women. It will support the on-going Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project to reconstruct and restore an estimated 2,622 damaged Single

Village rural water schemes and 579 Multi Village Schemes; 3,338 Individual Household Latrines (IHHLs), 3,328 soak pits and 41,770 meters of drains that were partially damaged following the severe floods and landslides that occurred in June 2013.

The closing date for the ongoing project will now be extended by 18 months from June 16, 2014 to December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2013, the ongoing project has benefitted nearly 1.22 million people in about 7,000 rural habitations in 13 districts. 🌐



**T**his 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](http://www.worldbank.org)

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

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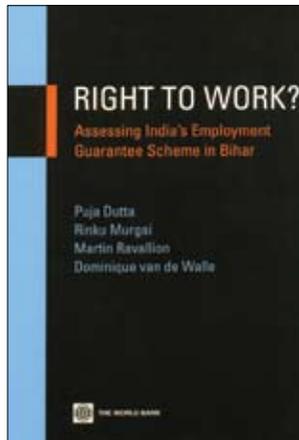
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## India Publications

### Right to Work? Assessing India's Employment Guarantee Scheme in Bihar

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



Price: \$29.95

Equity and development

English; Paperback;

292 pages

Published

February 27, 2014

by World Bank

ISBN: 978-1-4648-

0130-3

SKU: 210130

India's ambitious National Rural Employment

Guarantee Act creates a justiciable 'right to work' by promising up to 100 days of employment per year to all rural households whose adult members want unskilled manual work on public works projects at the stipulated minimum wage.

Are the conditions stipulated by the Act met in practice, under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)? What impact on poverty do the earnings from the scheme have? Does the scheme meet its potential? How can it do better?

*Right to Work? Assessing India's Employment Guarantee Scheme in Bihar* studies the MGNREGS's impact across India, then focuses on Bihar, the country's third largest and one of its poorest states.

It shows that although the scheme has the potential to substantially reduce poverty through extra earnings for poor families, that potential is not realized in practice. Workers are not getting all the work they want, nor are they getting the full wages due.

## India: Policy Research Working Papers

### WPS6802

#### Why are adult women missing? Son preference and maternal survival in India

By Annamaria Milazzo

This paper is the first to show that excess mortality among adult women can be partly explained by strong preference for male children, the same cultural norm widely known to cause excess mortality before birth or at young ages. Using pooled individual-level data for India, the paper compares the age structure and anemia status of women by the sex of their first-born and uncovers several new findings. First, the share of living women with a first-born girl is a decreasing function of the women's age at the time of the survey. Second, while there are no systematic differences at the time of birth, women with a first-born girl are significantly more likely to develop anemia when young (under the age of 30) and these differences disappear for older women.

Moreover, among those in the older age group, they appear to be significantly better off in terms of various predetermined characteristics. These findings are consistent with a selection effect in which maternal and adult mortality is higher for women with first-born girls, especially the poor and uneducated with limited access to health care and prenatal sex diagnostic technologies.

To ensure the desired sex composition of children, these women resort to a fertility behavior medically known to increase their risk of death. The observed sex ratios for first births imply that 2.2-8.4 percent of women with first-born girls are 'missing' because of son preference between the ages of 30 and 49.

### WPS6811

#### Why don't poor countries do R&D?

By Edwin Goni and William F. Maloney

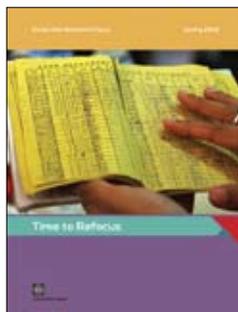
Using a global panel on research and development (R&D) expenditures, this paper documents that on average poor countries do far less R&D than rich as a share of GDP. This is arguably counter intuitive since the gains from doing the R&D required for technological catch up are thought to be very high and Griffith et al (2004) have documented that in the OECD returns increase dramatically with distance from the frontier. Exploiting recent advances in instrumental variables in a varying coefficient context we find that the rates of return follow an inverted U: they rise with distance to the frontier and then fall thereafter, potentially turning negative for the poorest countries. The findings are consistent with the importance of factors complementary to R&D, such as education, the quality of scientific infrastructure and the overall functioning of the national innovation system, and the quality of the private sector, which become increasingly weak with

distance from the frontier and the absence of which can offset the catch up effect. China's and India's explosive growth in R&D investment trajectories in spite of expected low returns may be justified by their importing the complementary factors in the form of multinational corporations who do most of the patentable research.

## South Asia Publications

### South Asia Economic Focus – Time to Refocus

Spring 2014 ed.

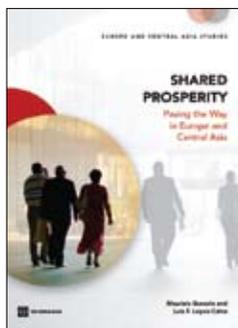


Available: On-line English; Paperback; 74 pages  
Published April 6, 2014 by World Bank  
ISBN (electronic): 978-1-4648-0273-7  
DOI: 10.1596/978-1-4648-0273-7

In its twice-a-year *South Asia Economic Focus*, the World Bank forecast that economic growth would rise to 5.8 percent in 2015 from 5.2 percent this year and 4.8 percent last year. South Asian countries – which include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka – appeared to have largely recovered from last year's financial turmoil caused by changes in US Federal Reserve monetary policy. Many were rebuilding currency reserves while curbing current account deficits.

## Other Publications

### Shared Prosperity: Paving the Way in Europe and Central Asia



By Maurizio Bussolo and Luis-Felipe Lopez-Calva  
Price: \$29.95  
Europe and Central Asia Flagship  
English; Paperback; 110 pages  
Published April 8, 2014 by World Bank  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-0230-0  
SKU: 210230

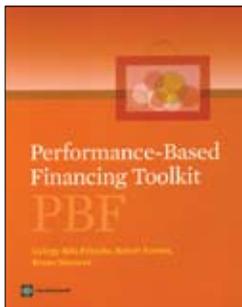
The World Bank has recently defined two strategic goals: ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity. Shared prosperity is measured as income growth among the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution in the population. The two goals should be achieved in a way that is sustainable from economic, social, and environmental perspectives.

This book focuses on the second goal and proposes

a framework that integrates both macroeconomic and microeconomic elements.

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### Performance-Based Financing Toolkit



By György Béla Fritsche, Robert Soeters and Bruno Meessen  
Price: \$34.95  
English; Paperback;  
358 pages  
Published February 27, 2014  
by World Bank  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-0128-0  
SKU: 210128

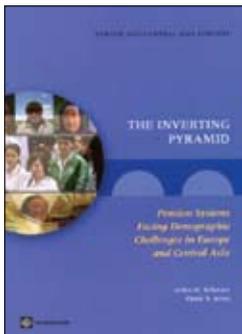
Performance-based financing approaches have expanded rapidly in lower-and middle income countries, and especially in Africa. The number of countries has grown from 3 in 2006 to 32 in 2013. PBF schemes are flourishing and cause considerable demand for technical assistance in executing these health reforms in a rational and accountable manner.

Currently there is a lack of knowledge among many health reformers of how to implement Performance-Based Financing pilot projects, and scale them up. This toolkit answers the issues related to the supply-side RBF programs of which PBF forms part.

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### The Inverting Pyramid: Pension Systems Facing Demographic Challenges in Europe and Central Asia

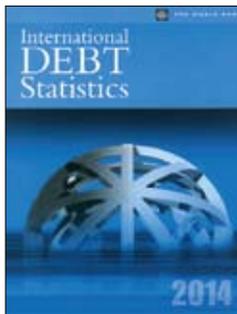
By Anita M. Schwarz, Omar S. Arias, Asta Zvinieni, Heinz P. Rudolph, Sebastian Eckardt, Johannes Koettl,



Herwig Immervoll and Miglena Abels  
Price: \$34.95  
Europe and Central Asia Reports  
English; Paperback;  
300 pages  
Published February 24, 2014 by World Bank  
ISBN: 978-0-8213-9908-8  
SKU: 19908

*The Inverting Pyramid* documents the progressive generosity of pension systems in Europe since inception, with current popular expectations based on recent generous promises, which are neither based on historically customary practice nor affordable over time. The increased generosity in the past was driven by the assumption of a demographic pyramid with an ever expanding base of young people, but the last decades have revealed that the pyramid is beginning to invert in some countries, with fewer young people at the bottom and many more elderly people on top, making that generosity no longer affordable.

### International Debt Statistics 2014



By World Bank  
Price: \$75.00  
English; Paperback;  
210 pages  
Published February 11, 2014  
by World Bank  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-0051-1  
SKU: 210051

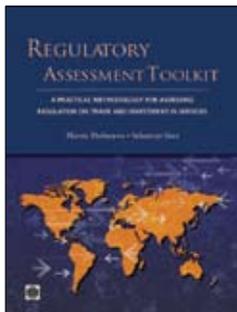
*International Debt Statistics (IDS) 2014 (formerly Global*

*Development Finance)* provides statistical tables showing the external debt of 128 developing countries that report public and publicly guaranteed external debt to the World Bank's Debtor Reporting System (DRS). It also includes tables of key debt ratios for individual reporting countries and the composition of external debt stocks and flows for individual reporting countries and regional and income groups along with some graphical presentations.

IDS 2014 draws on a database maintained by the World Bank External Debt (WBXD) system.

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### Regulatory Assessment Toolkit: A Practical Methodology for Assessing Regulation on Trade and Investment in Services



By Martín Molinuevo, Sebastián Sáez  
Price: \$39.95  
Trade and Development  
English; Paperback;  
128 pages  
Published March 11, 2014  
by World Bank  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-0057-3  
SKU: 210057

The book provides guidance on how to assess and reform the regulatory policies of service trade industries. The toolkit can help government officials evaluate whether their regulatory framework addresses market failures, achieves public interest goals in an efficient manner, and promotes the development of an efficient domestic services market.

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### Prices Decline at a Slower Pace, Focus on Food Loss and Waste: Food Price Watch, February 2014, Issue 16

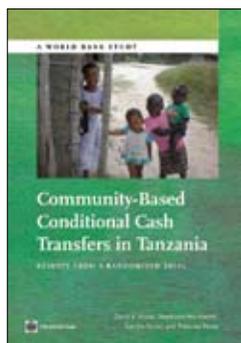
Available: On-line  
English; Paperback; 10 pages  
Published February 27, 2014 by World Bank

This issue shows that global food prices declined by 3 percent between October 2013 and January 2014, but remain close to all-time highs, and also explores the

staggering amount of food lost and wasted around the globe.

<http://tinyurl.com/m8vt3pc>

### Community-Based Conditional Cash Transfers in Tanzania: Results from a Randomized Trial



By David Evans, Stephanie Hausladen, Katrina Kosec and Natasha Reese  
**Price:** \$25.95  
**English;** Paperback;  
 188 pages  
 Published March 18, 2014  
 by World Bank  
 ISBN: 978-1-4648-0141-9  
 SKU: 210141

Given the success of conditional cash transfer programs elsewhere, in 2010

the Government of Tanzania launched a pilot conditional cash transfer program in three districts. The program used a model that relied on communities to target beneficiaries, monitor conditions, and deliver payments. The aim was to understand whether such a program could improve outcomes for the poor in the way more centrally administered conditional cash transfer programs have in other contexts.

After 2.5 years in the program, participating households were healthier and more educated. Health improvements that resulted from the conditional cash transfer program were greatest for the poorest of the poor.

On average, the poorest beneficiaries experienced a reduction in sick days of half a day per month, while their children between the ages of 0 and 4 years saw a reduction in sick days of one full day per month. In education, the program showed clear positive impacts on whether children had ever attended school and on whether they completed primary school.

## India Project Documents

### AP Rural Inclusive Growth

Date 31 March 2014  
 Project ID P143608  
 Report No. ISDSC2566 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)  
 PIDC819 (Project Information Document)

### Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project

Date 27 March 2014  
 Project ID P073370  
 Report No. 86282 (procurement plan for civil works)

### Rajasthan Rural Livelihoods Project

Date 14 March 2014  
 Project ID P102329  
 Report No. 86046 (procurement plan, 5 Vol.)

### Sustainable Livelihoods and Adaptation to Climate Change

Date 10 March 2014  
 Project ID P132632  
 Report No. ISDSA3857 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet – Appraisal Stage)  
 PIDA2663 (Project Information Document)  
 IPP702 (Indigenous Peoples Plan)  
 E4470 (Environmental Assessment)

### Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Project

Date 10 March 2014  
 Project ID P084790  
 Report No. RES13811 (Project paper)

### Odisha Disaster Recovery Project

Date 07 March 2014  
 Project ID P148868  
 Report No. 85997 (procurement plan)  
 83452 (Project Appraisal Document)

### Second Development Policy Loan to Promote Inclusive Green Growth and Sustainable Development in Himachal Pradesh Project

Date 28 February 2014  
 Project ID P143032  
 Report No. 85587 (Project Information Document)

### National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project - II

Date 26 February 2014  
 Project ID P144726  
 Report No. ISDSC2951 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet – Concept Stage)  
 PIDC885 (Project Information Document)

**Additional Financing for the Uttarakhand Decentralized Watershed Development Project, and Sustainable Land, Water and Biodiversity Conservation, and Management for Improved Livelihoods in Uttarakhand Watershed Sector Project**

Date 25 February 2014  
 Project ID P124354  
 Report No. ICR2216 (Implementation Completion and Results Report)

**Tamil Nadu and Puducherry Coastal Disaster Risk Reduction Project**

Date 18 February 2014  
 Project ID P143382  
 Report No. 84833 (Procurement Plan)

**Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project**

Date 13 February 2014  
 Project ID P126325  
 Report No. 76172 (Project Appraisal Document)

**Additional Financing for Disaster Mitigation of the Uttarakhand Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project**

Date 06 February 2014  
 Project ID P48009  
 Report No. 82379 (Project paper)

**From the Blogworld**

**Food Waste – a Bigger Problem Than You Thought**

By Jim Yong Kim, President World Bank Group



**H**ere's a shameful statistic: up to a third of the world's food is wasted. In the developing world, that's 400 to 500 calories per person per day. But in the developed world, it's as much as 1,500 calories per person.

We cannot afford to waste that much food. About 842 million people today don't get enough to eat, and 98 percent of them live in developing countries.

Read More at: <http://tinyurl.com/m3y8eku>

**Why Investing in Poor Countries Helps All of Us**

By Jim Yong Kim, President World Bank Group



**M**any people have the misconception that my field—global development—is just about do-gooders and charities helping the poor. To be sure, many charitable groups are doing generous, laudable work. But global development extends far beyond charity and has a greater impact on the global economy than most people think.

Read More at: <http://tinyurl.com/mcakmeu>

## Climate Action Now: Building Scalable Solutions

By Rachel Kyte



**W**ith its scenarios of increasing risks as a result of climate change – from sea level rise to disappearing fish populations, food insecurity, and forest diebacks from extreme heat – the latest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) paints a picture of a complicated future where no one gets by unscathed, where existing vulnerabilities are exacerbated, and where, as Fred Pearce so aptly puts it, we need to “prepare for the worst.”

Read more at: <http://tinyurl.com/lywwa7r>

## If You Could Help End Extreme Poverty, Would You? We Can. Let's Take It On

By Ravi Kumar

**T**alent is everywhere, but opportunities are not. That's the conventional belief.

Today, after listening to some amazing young people speak about their lives at Thursday's End Poverty event at the World Bank, I'm convinced that opportunities are omnipresent.

These youth have one thing in common: They all want to take on poverty and want everyone else to join them. For the first time in history, we can end extreme poverty, and we can do it by 2030. It's the right thing to do.

World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim joined these youth leaders and recalled how when he was in his 30s he joined the movement to fight HIV/AIDS. He asked everyone to take on the challenge of ending poverty. United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said he wants to see a world where everyone has an opportunity succeed and live a life of dignity.

Read more: <http://tinyurl.com/kpkvhpo>

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