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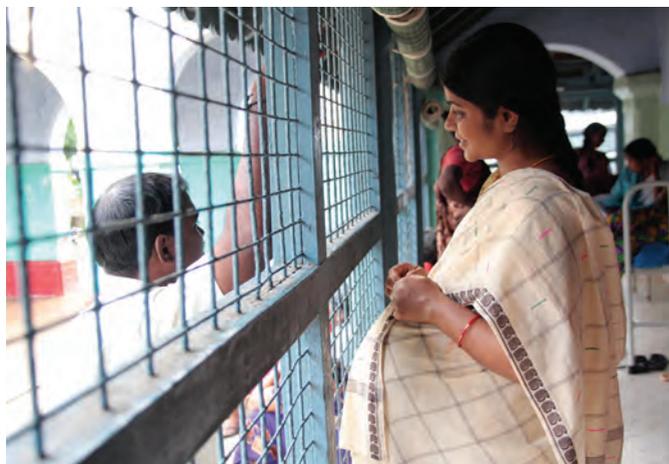
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Photo by The World Bank

# *Health Outcome Index: Feeling the pulse of states to transform India*

India has achieved notable gains in improving life expectancy, reducing maternal and child mortality, and addressing other health priorities. However, it has fallen short of several national and global targets. There are also wide variations across states in health outcomes and performance.

To bring about a transformational change in the health of the people, the NITI Aayog in collaboration with the World Bank and the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) embarked on a journey to develop a Health Index, – a first ever systematic exercise – for tracking the progress



on health outcomes and health systems performance across states and Union Territories (UTs) in India on an annual basis.

The Health Index ranks states against a range of indicators such as the neo-natal mortality rate (deaths occurring in the first 28 days of life), full immunization coverage, treatment success rate of confirmed tuberculosis cases, stability of tenure of key administrators, vacancy of doctors and specialists in health facilities, and functionality of primary health centres, first referral units and Cardiac Care Units, are included in the Index.

### *Twin goals*

The goal of the Index is not just to rank the states based on their overall performance, but also on their incremental annual performance since the progress that is

achieved cumulatively by the states and the Union Territories will define India's destiny. To draw comparisons among similar entities, states and Union Territories have been ranked in three categories namely, Larger States, Smaller States, and Union Territories.

### *Enabling tool*

The Health Index can be viewed akin to an annual health checkup, and is an enabling tool for the state governments to identify parameters in which states have improved, stagnated, or declined.

The Health Index report provides the direction and magnitude of change at a composite level as well as for each of the 23 indicators of the Health Index. An analysis of this can help states in focusing attention on better targeting of interventions and improving the delivery of health services to meet the needs of the people. This can also help in cross learning among states with similar characteristics that have demonstrated improvement.

### *Substantial room for improvement for all states and UTs*

The introspection will be useful for all states and Union Territories. The first report on the Health Index titled, "Healthy States, Progressive India" indicates that even the states and UTs that are doing comparatively





This is an innovative tool as it not only fosters competition among states by comparing similar states to each other but also nudges the state's to better its previous year's performance. For example, though Kerala remained the "healthiest state" in 2014-15 as well as 2015-16, a slight decline in the Health Index value was observed.

### *Large gap between the "healthiest" and the "ailing" states and UTs*

The gap between the best-performing states and the least-performing states is very wide – Kerala and Uttar Pradesh are separated by 43 points, Mizoram and Nagaland by 36 points, and Lakshadweep, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli by 31 points.

### *Shake complacency and nurture hope*

It is envisaged that tracking progress on incremental performance will also help shake complacency among "healthiest large states" such Kerala, Punjab, and Tamil Nadu, that have historically done well.

well have substantial scope for improvement. For example, even Kerala, Mizoram, and Lakshadweep, the "healthiest" among large states, small states and UTs respectively, all have quite a distance from the frontier and have room for improving their performance.

	Best Performing		Least Performing	
Large States	Kerala	76.55	Uttar Pradesh	33.69
Small States	Mizoram	73.70	Nagaland	37.38
UTs	Lakshadweep	65.79	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34.64





At the same time, it is expected that it will nurture hope and optimism among large states such as Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir and Uttar Pradesh that have historically lagged in performance but are demonstrating greater improvements in health outcomes.

### *Incentivizing states*

The Health Index has the potential to be gamechanger as it can shift the focus from budget spends, inputs and outputs to outcomes by shining the light on states that have shown most improvement. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's decision to link the Index to incentives under the National Health Mission sends a strong signal to states in the shift towards outcome based monitoring and performance linked incentives.



### *Need for improving data quality*

The process of Index development and implementation highlighted the large gaps in data availability on health outcomes and health systems performance. It brings out the need for robust programmatic data that can be used for continuous monitoring. 🌐



*Contributed by Sheena Chhabra,  
Senior Health Specialist, World Bank*

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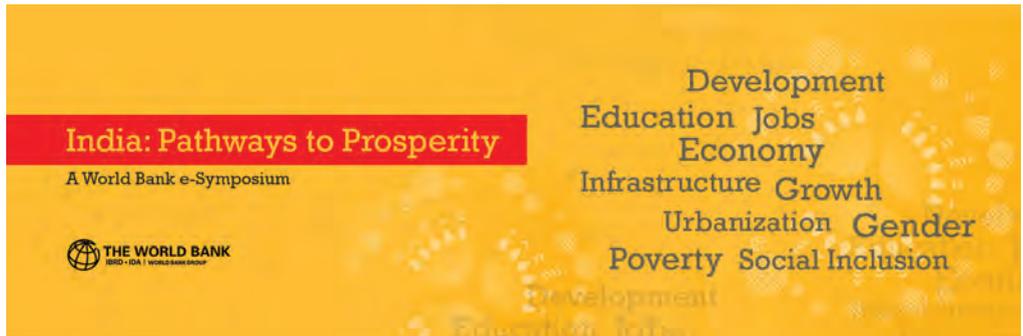


*Larger States: Incremental scores and ranks, with overall performance from base year to reference year and ranks*

Kerala	76.55	80.00	-3.45		1	21								
Punjab	62.02	65.21		3.19	2	6								
Tamil Nadu	63.28	63.38		0.10	3	15								
Gujarat	61.99	63.28	-1.29		4	19								
Himachal Pradesh	61.20	62.12	-0.92		5	17								
Maharashtra	60.09	61.07		0.98	6	10								
Jammu & Kashmir	53.52	60.35		6.83	7	2								
Andhra Pradesh	57.75	60.16		2.41	8	7								
Karnataka	58.70	59.73	-1.03		9	18								
West Bengal	57.87	58.25		0.38	10	13								
Telangana	54.94	55.39		0.45	11	12								
Chhattisgarh	48.63	52.02		3.39	12	5								
Haryana	46.97	49.87	-2.90		13	20								
Jharkhand	38.46	45.33		6.87	14	1								
Uttarakhand	45.22	45.32	-0.10		15	16								
Assam	43.53	44.13		0.60	16	11								
Madhya Pradesh	38.99	40.09		1.10	17	9								
Odisha	39.23	39.43		0.20	18	14								
Bihar	34.70	38.46		3.76	19	4								
Rajasthan	34.55	36.79		2.24	20	8								
Uttar Pradesh	28.14	33.69		5.55	21	3								
	20	30	40	50	60	70	80		-4	0	4	8	Overall Reference Year Rank	Incremental Rank
	<p>■ Base Year (2014-15) ■ Reference Year (2015-16)</p>													

# Pathways to Prosperity

## *Since 2005, fewer jobs for women in India*

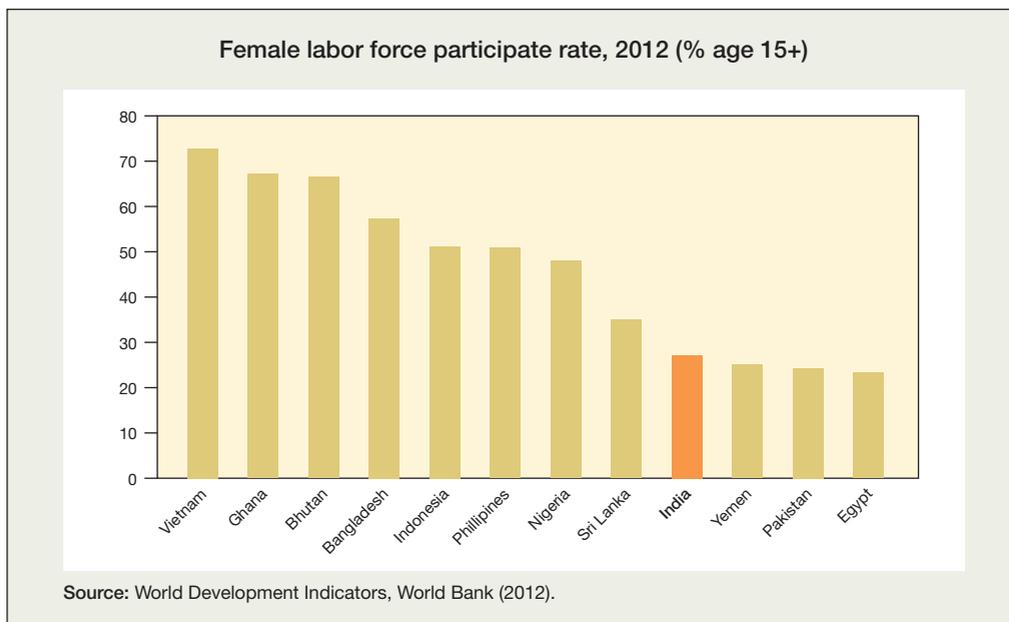


*Female labor force participation in India is among the lowest in the world. What's worse, the share of working women in India is declining. This is a cause for concern since higher labor earnings are the primary driver of poverty reduction. It is often argued that declining female participation is due to rising incomes that allow more women to stay at home. The evidence, however, shows that after farming jobs collapsed post 2005, alternative jobs considered suitable for women failed to replace them, say Urmila Chatterjee, Economist, World Bank, Martin Rama, World Bank's Chief Economist, South Asia Region, and Rinku Murgai, Lead Economist, World Bank*

**R**ising labor earnings have been the main force behind India's remarkable decline in poverty. The gains arise partly from the demographic transition, which increases the share of working members in the average family. But trends in female labor force

participation veer in the opposite direction. Today, India has one of the lowest female participation rates in the world, ranking 120th among the 131 countries for which data are available. Even among countries with similar income levels, India is at the

*Figure 1: India's female labor force participation is among the lowest in the world*



bottom, together with Yemen, Pakistan and Egypt (Figure 1). Worse still, the rate has been declining since 2005. This is a matter of concern as women's paid employment is known to increase their ability to influence decision-making within the household, and empower them more broadly in society as a whole.

This declining trend has been particularly pronounced in rural areas, where female labor force participation among women aged 15 years and above fell from 49 percent in 2005 to 36 percent in 2012. This is the most recent period for which data are available. The numbers are based on the National Sample Survey's (NSS) definition of 'usual status' of work, but the trend remains similar with other definitions too.

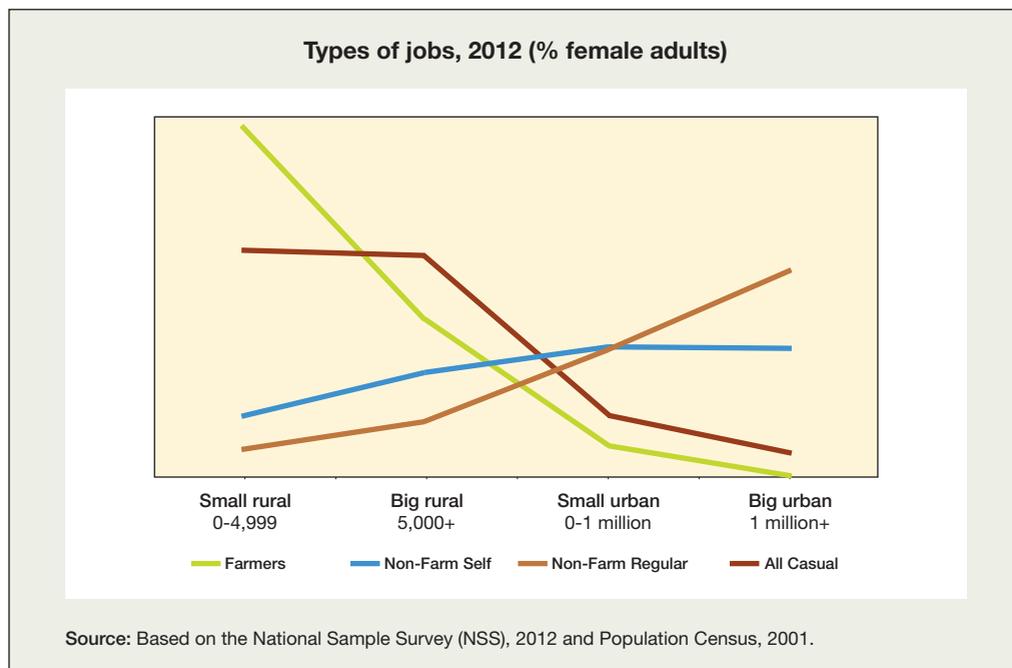
In a recent paper, we argue that the explanation for this disturbing trend is the lack of suitable job opportunities for women. In a traditional society like India, where women bear the bulk of the responsibility for domestic chores and child care, their work outside the home is acceptable if it takes place in an environment that is perceived as safe, and allows the flexibility of multi-tasking. Indeed, three-quarters of women who were willing to work, if work was made available, favored part-time salaried jobs. From this perspective, female labor force participation can be expected to depend

on the availability of 'suitable jobs' such as farming, which are both flexible and close to home. However, the number of farming jobs has been shrinking, without a commensurate increase in other employment opportunities. Our research suggests that more than half of the decline in female labor force participation is due to the scarcity of suitable jobs at the local level.

A large body of academic work in India has focused on a different explanation, the so-called 'income effect'. It is argued that higher household incomes have gradually allowed more rural women to stay at home, and that this is a preferred household choice in a predominantly patriarchal society. Other frequently-mentioned explanations are that the share of working women is declining because girls are staying longer in school. It is also said that with shrinking family sizes, and without the back-up of institutional child support, women have no option but to stay out of the work force.

We are skeptical. Staying longer in school and being less able to rely on family support for child-rearing could justify a decline in participation rates among younger women, but not the equally important drop among middle-aged cohorts. There are also reasons to downplay the income effect. Between 2005 and 2012 India experienced roughly a doubling of wages in real terms.

*Figure 2: There are not enough suitable jobs for women along the rural-urban gradation*



But across districts, a doubling of real wages is associated with a 3 percentage point decline in female participation rates, not with the much larger 13 percentage point fall that actually occurred. Our research shows that these factors explain less than a quarter of the recent decline in India's female labor force participation.

Evidence also points to a less 'voluntary' withdrawal of women from the labor force than the income effect explanation implies. The NSS, which is the main source of labor market data, tends to underestimate women's work. What most working women do in India does not match the image of a regular, salaried, nine-to-five job. Many women have marginal jobs or are engaged in multiple activities, including home production, which is often hard to measure well. Female unemployment may be underestimated as well. If one were to relax the stringent criteria used by the NSS to define labor force participation, and include the women who participated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Act (MNREGA), or were registered with a placement agency, then the female labor force participation rate would be between 3 and 5 percentage points higher. This measurement problem is further evidenced by the population census data that report

much higher rates of female unemployment than the NSS.

Beyond the income effect and measurement issues, the main driver of the decline in female labor force participation rates is the transformation of job opportunities at the local level. After 2005, farming jobs collapsed, especially in small villages, and alternative job opportunities considered suitable for women failed to replace them. Regular, non-farm employment only expanded in large cities (Figure 2). As a result, there is a 'valley' of suitable jobs along the rural-urban gradation. Fortunately, the decline in female labor force participation is not irreversible. The trend can be turned around through a more vibrant creation of local salaried jobs – including part-time jobs – in the intermediate range of the rural-urban gradation where an increasingly large share of the Indian population now resides.

**Reference:**

Urmila Chatterjee, Rinku Murgai and Martin Rama (2015) "Job Opportunities along the Rural-Urban Gradation and Female Labor Force Participation in India." Policy Research Working Paper 7412, World Bank. 

*This blog was originally published in the Indian Express on 26 July, 2016.*

# *The invisible walls that divide India*

*India's low level of inter-state mobility is puzzling because there are no explicit barriers. A possible explanation could be that Entitlements linked to domicile discourage inter-state mobility. A nationally portable identity is an important step. But the disincentive to move will disappear only when, say, someone from Bihar can access all social benefits when they move to Maharashtra, say Aaditya Mattoo, a Research Manager at the World Bank and Siddharth Sharma, Senior Economist at the World Bank*



India is becoming more integrated. Goods and services are beginning to flow more freely thanks to recent reforms. But, to increase economic growth and reduce poverty, *people* too need to move to where they are most productive. In China, for example, eliminating impediments to internal migration could boost national income by an estimated 10 percent – a bigger gain than from reducing internal trade costs.

India has no explicit restrictions on internal labor mobility as in China's "hukou" system. Yet Indians, particularly men seeking education and jobs, are surprisingly reluctant to cross state borders. Evidence of these "invisible walls" is presented in an article we

co-authored with Zovanga Kone, Maggie Liu, and Caglar Ozden, forthcoming in the *Journal of Economic Geography*<sup>1</sup>.

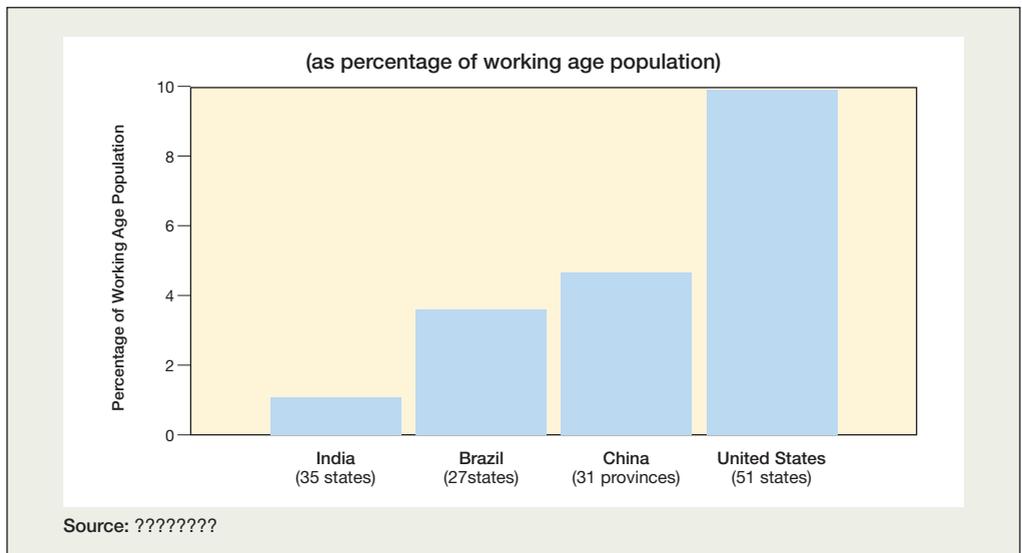
On the face of it, internal migrants represented 30 percent of India's population in 2001, the latest Census round for which comprehensive data on migration flows are available. But this number is deceptively large: two-thirds were migrants within districts, and more than half were women migrating for marriage.

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<sup>1</sup>Kone, Zovanga Louis; Mattoo, Aaditya; Ozden, Caglar; Sharma, Siddharth, 2017. *Internal borders and migration in India*. Policy Research working paper; No. WPS 8244

Read more: <https://tinyurl.com/yckqovw6>

*Figure 1: Inter-state migration flows in the five years ending in 2001*



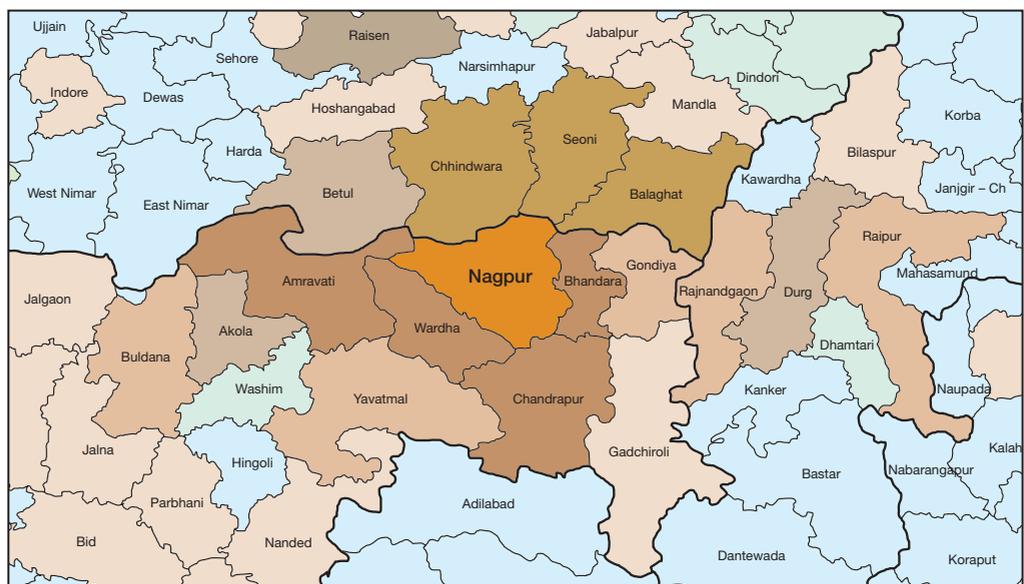
*Figure 1* reveals internal migration rates across states were nearly four times higher in Brazil and China, and more than nine times higher in the United States in the five years ending in 2001. Other researchers found that India ranked last in a comparison of internal migration in 80 countries.

We looked deeper into the 2001 Census data on district-to-district migration between each pair of India's 593 districts. We examined patterns by gender, age, education, duration of stay, and reason of migration.

To illustrate the restrictiveness of state borders, consider Nagpur, a district located at the center of India in Maharashtra, and close to three other states – Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

*Figure 2* shows the origins of migrants coming to Nagpur – darker shades signifying larger shares. The thin lines represent district boundaries and the thick lines are state borders. The four neighboring districts in Maharashtra (Bhandara, Wardha, Amravati, and Chandrapur) sent a total of 31 percent of Nagpur's immigrants. The remaining three neighboring districts in Madhya Pradesh (Balaghat, Chhindwara, and Seoni) sent a total of only 13 percent. In fact, more migrants came to Nagpur from other districts in Maharashtra hundreds of kilometers away than from neighboring districts in other states. Almost identical patterns are observed when we look at emigration from Nagpur to other districts.

*Figure 2: Origins of in-migrants in Nagpur*



In our analysis, we accounted for barriers to internal mobility, such as physical distance and linguistic differences between districts. We also considered differences in economic and social features. Even after controlling for these other influences, state borders still emerged as critical impediments to mobility. We found that migration between neighboring districts in the same state is at least 50 percent larger than migration between neighboring districts in different states.

The Government of India's Economic Survey 2016–17 uses less detailed, early-release data from the 2011 Census data to reach similar conclusions. Even though the rate of migration doubled between 2001 and 2011 relative to the previous decade, state borders remain impediments to mobility: labor migrant flows within states are much larger than flows across states.

In our analysis, state borders turn out to be a bigger hindrance to the migration of men than of women, and for younger men of working age. The negative effect was also linked to education levels – the more educated were more reluctant to cross state lines.

India's low level of inter-state mobility is puzzling because there are no explicit barriers. We suggest a possible explanation: the entitlement programs implemented at the state level.

First, major social benefits are not portable across state boundaries since they are administered by state governments – even when they are centrally funded. For example, access to subsidized food through the Public Distribution System (PDS), and even admission to public hospitals has been administered through “ration cards,” issued and accepted only by the home state government. We find that in states where the public distribution system offers higher levels of coverage, unskilled migrants are less likely to move out-of-state.

A nationally portable identity is an important step. But the disincentive to move will disappear only when, say, someone from Bihar can access all social benefits when they move to Maharashtra. And those benefits would need to include access to public hospitals and schools even when people move from one state to another.

While non-portability of benefits inhibits the migration of the poor and the unskilled, two other factors contribute to the inertia of those seeking higher education and skilled jobs.

Many universities and technical institutes are administered by state governments, and state residents get preferential admission through “state quota seats.” For example, the state quota in state medical colleges is more than 70 percent in Maharashtra. The “domicile certificates” necessary for eligibility for the state quota require continuous residence in the state, ranging from three years in Uttar Pradesh to ten in Rajasthan. Not surprisingly, the relative share of migrants moving out-of-state to seek higher education is lower in states with higher rates of access to tertiary education.

Even though the public-sector accounts for only about five percent of total employment in India, it employs more than half of the higher-skilled. And in most states, more than three-fourths of government jobs are with the state rather than central government. State domicile is a common requirement for jobs in state government entities. Sure enough, we find that in states with higher rates of public employment, skilled migrants are relatively less likely to move out-of-state.

The impact of this discrimination in state employment should diminish as the private sector grows. However, some states are flirting with broader “jobs for natives” policies. In 2016, Karnataka announced that both public and private sector firms would have to reserve 70 percent of their jobs for state residents, or lose access to state government industrial policy benefits. Orissa, Maharashtra, and Himachal Pradesh have similar quotas for state residents in factory jobs.

India's “fragmented entitlements” are likely to dampen growth and perpetuate pockets of poverty by preventing people from seeking the most productive opportunities across the entire country. Only when each Indian state grants all Indian citizens equal access to benefits, education and employment, will India really be on the move. 🌐

*This article was originally published in the Indian Express on 09 January 2018*

# *When nations speak to each other, learning is more powerful*

A Knowledge Exchange Mission on skills development between Africa and India



**D**ecades ago, Nelson Mandela said that education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world. Today, he would certainly have added 'skills' to it.

"We came, we have seen and learned. We are now going away with greater knowledge," said Professor Abubakar Rasheed, Minister from Nigeria. He was part of a high-level delegation of ministers and senior officials from six African countries – Ethiopia, Senegal, Nigeria, Ghana, Rwanda, Kenya and Tanzania – who came to India to study and understand the challenges of putting in place a skills development program. His words encapsulate the essence of what all members of the delegation felt at the end of their visit.

Both India and Africa have a sizeable young population with around 11-12 million entering the job market each year. The governments understand that just having a higher education system is not enough anymore. Instead, it has become imperative to build human capital by improving primary, secondary and higher education and linking it with skill development.

Annette Dixon, Vice President South Asia met with the delegation and said, "India has a massive program to quickly upskill its young population. The diversity of India offers a huge opportunity for African countries to learn from India's experience."

### *What they saw*

The delegation toured technical and vocational training institutes in the country. They met students and their trainers to understand the training value chain and the skilling model. They also studied the regulatory mechanisms, the assessment and certification mechanisms, as well as the incentives provided to the private sector to encourage their participation in skills development programs in these institutes.

The delegation visited India's first skill development university – Bharatiya Skill Development Campus – in Jaipur, Rajasthan, which offers advanced study opportunities like Masters and Doctorates in subjects like automotive and electrical engineering, informatics and robotics, polymechanic



and other utilities. They also visited an automobile training academy – Maruti Suzuki Training Academy – run by India’s largest car manufacturer. The academy trains school dropouts, who face difficulties in finding suitable jobs, to become skilled automobile technicians.

### *What they learnt*

The visitors showed keen interest in the public-private partnership model and how to incentivize the private sector to use CSR funds and participate in the government’s skill development initiatives. The countries, especially Rwanda and Ghana, were impressed to see the benefits of bringing all activities related to skills development and education under one nodal authority for better coordination and implementation.

With “Africa looking to transform itself into an industrialized nation,” all countries felt that specialized university for skills development, like the one they saw in India, would be a model worth emulating.

Going forward, future knowledge sharing activities would be facilitated through an MOU between the GOI, the World Bank and

PASET. This would include student exchange programs, on the job training and placement of candidates and, most importantly, collaboration on training the trainers.

Dharmendra Pradhan, Indian Minister for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, interacted with the delegation, and was confident that skilling the young workforce in India and Africa would “provide the answer to world poverty”. He was hopeful that “the interactions between the Indian and African nations would create the roadmap for this to happen.”

### *The Lighthouse India Initiative*

Over the years’ multilateral institutions including the World Bank have evolved from being part of exchanges between nations to being ‘facilitators of learning exchanges between nations. The ‘Lighthouse India’ initiative provides a platform to facilitate knowledge flows across states within India and create strategic partnerships with other countries to share and transfer knowledge and experience, which would inform development policies, scale up good practices and innovations.

The World Bank office in India and Africa facilitated this exchange as part of the South-South Knowledge Exchange Facility set up under the ‘Lighthouse India’ initiative.

Going forward, the South-South Knowledge Exchange Grant Facility has endorsed knowledge exchange initiatives between southern hemisphere countries in South America, Africa and SouthEast Asia in areas of hydropower development, climate resilient agriculture, and land acquisition.

As nations start speaking to each other, the learning will be far more powerful. 🌐



## Interview

# *Bank can be an extremely powerful broker of knowledge: Junaid Ahmad*

*The Lighthouse India is a platform to facilitate knowledge flows across states within India and to create strategic partnerships with other countries to share and transfer knowledge and experience, which would inform development policies, scale up good practices and innovations. We caught with our Country Director, Junaid Ahmad, for an in-depth understanding of this initiative of the World Bank*

### **Question: What is Lighthouse India?**

**D**evelopment is best catalyzed when people learn by doing. The notion of lighthouse is that you are a beacon for someone. An Indian state innovating on how local government programs are run, say in West Bengal, can be a source of information for other states, say Madhya Pradesh or Karnataka, which are also trying to figure out how to strengthen local governments. In a federal system like India, the potential for learning from each other is vast especially where innovation is constantly happening. The problem is that the lessons from these innovations and the information about them is not moving smoothly across borders. Lighthouse India is based on the Bank unique position to facilitate these exchanges and link them to actual implementation.



It is not only about exchanges between states in India. As India moves along the development trajectory towards high middle income, the nation itself is transforming. The lessons of this transformation are going to be critical for other countries. The Bank can also proactively broker these exchanges between India and other countries as India acts as a “lighthouse” for others.

It is important to stress that Lighthouse India is not just a passive exchange of best practices. It is an active exchange of practices and approaches where the expertise and experiences of India can be leveraged by another country. And as always, these exchanges are never one way: as India shares, it will gain from the development experiences of others.

Importantly, Lighthouse India will change the way we do analytical and advisory services. The latter will be built around operational issues and offer the analysis to understand better implementation challenges.

### **Question: How is Lighthouse India important for Bank’s strategy in engaging with India?**

First, Lighthouse India is essential in supporting the strategy of scaling up development impact. Let me take the example of livelihood programs. We’ve been working in Andhra

Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha supporting the creation of self-help groups of women and facilitating their access to micro credit and economic activities. We could respond to every state that requests our assistance for this kind of activity. On the other hand, if we have worked in three or four States, we can then leverage their expertise and experience to support others. In this context, the World Bank can act as a broker of exchanges where states learn from the experience of each other. And this could be in any area such as local government strengthening or in solar power generation.

Second, Lighthouse India will play an important role in the delivery of global goods. For example, in the case of climate change, if we support the collective efforts of nations to de-carbonize their growth path, we may be able to achieve the objectives set out in CoP 18 in Paris. India has set for itself the aspiration of delivering 175GW of renewable energy in the coming years. Not only will India's energy strategy help in delivering the global goal of sustainable development, its experience with scaling up renewable energy and energy efficiency will support the collective efforts of other countries to achieve their own objectives in the energy sector. This is where Lighthouse India can play an important role of leveraging India in the achievement of global goods.

**Question: Can you share examples of how knowledge sharing under Lighthouse India will support sharing and learning from states?**

There are several examples we can draw from. First, a group of African countries are very interested in understanding India's experience in the skills-development area. How is India investing in skilling its workers? How does India leverage public private partnerships work around skilling? Several teams from Africa have already visited India and we are now talking of an active program of exchange.

Second example is India's experience with coastal zone management. India has a center in Chennai that is doing cutting edge research on coastal zone management. Several African countries are now beginning to talk about coastal zone management and are eager to connect with Chennai.

Third, is an example from the energy sector. The Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) of India is making a huge difference in promoting energy efficiency across the country. Saudi Arabia is creating an EESL of its own and are looking at India for expertise and experience.

Fourth example is around the ease of doing business. India has launched an important benchmarking exercise of its states around a series of metrics on the ease of doing business. It is competitive federalism at its best. The process by which states improve on their ease of doing business by learning from each other is the principle of Lighthouse India at work.

These examples suggest a different approach to development assistance than before. They are based on the principle whereby one country or one state within a country will learn from the practices of each other and in the process also leverage each other's expertise and experiences in shaping policies and service delivery. It builds on our experience with South-South exchanges by following up the exchanges with active investment and expertise from the host country. The Bank will need to excel in becoming a broker of these exchanges and embed analytical and advisory services around them.

**Question: How do you see Lighthouse India being implemented in the coming years?**

We expect Lighthouse India to be implemented by ensuring that the exchanges are linked with operations. For example, in the skills area, we expect expertise from India to be leveraged to support operations in several African countries. Increasingly, we expect our Advisory Services and Analytics (ASA) to be determined by the programs embedded in Lighthouse India. Ultimately, Lighthouse India draws from the comparative advantage of the Bank: "knowledge in implementation." 

# 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.

## *Karnataka Municipal Reform Project*



### **Context**

Karnataka was rapidly urbanizing with rising incomes and a strong demand for quality services from a growing urban population. However, Karnataka's Urban Local Bodies (ULB) were characterized by lack of accountability, weak local capacity, and excessive central controls, which had impeded service delivery, discouraged investments, and as a result stifled productivity of the urban economy. It was felt that a systematic approach for the medium to long term was needed to ensure sustainable delivery of quality services at local levels.

### **Project Development Objectives**

The objective of the Karnataka Municipal Reform Project was to help improve the delivery of urban services through enhancing the quality of urban infrastructure and strengthening the institutional and financial frameworks for urban services at the ULB and state levels.

The main beneficiaries were the 164 ULBs that implemented the reforms and the 2.5 million residents of the targeted areas in the state who

benefited from improved infrastructure, and better municipal services.

### **Karnataka Municipal Reform Project**

<b>Approval Date:</b>	14 March, 2006
<b>Closing Date:</b>	31 December, 2015
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	US\$ 277 million
<b>Bank Financing:</b>	US\$ 185 million
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	Government of Karnataka
<b>Outcome:</b>	Satisfactory
<b>Risk to Development Outcome:</b>	Moderate
<b>Overall Bank Performance:</b>	Moderately Satisfactory
<b>Overall Borrower Performance:</b>	Moderately Satisfactory

## Achievements

Throughout the state, 89 subprojects (71 completed by project closure) in road rehabilitation, storm water drain construction, water supply, drainage, sanitation, and rainwater harvesting (RWH) were commissioned in 29 ULBs (target 32 ULBs), benefiting an estimated 2 million citizens. All 213 ULBs in Karnataka adhered to a series of institutional and financial reforms to better plan, manage, and finance urban services leading to improvement in service delivery.

The Project saw the successful implementation of one of the largest and most complex urban sewerage projects in India. This activity supported the very ambitious task of constructing an underground drainage of 308 km of main and trunk sewers, about 2,000 km of branch sewers and laterals, along with the restoration of about 2,000 km of roads affected by the sewerage construction program.

Over 30,000 poor households in slums were provided with either toilets or sewerage connections. As a result, around 32 slums were declared open defecation free (ODF) with 100 percent of the residents having access to toilets, drainage and sewage disposal facilities.

The Project design did not include any direct gender related interventions but women benefitted in many ways. First, the expansion of water supply to about 120,000 people alleviated the hardships of women in fetching water from distant places. Second, the women beneficiaries felt that their safety, dignity, and self-respect were significantly and positively enhanced as a direct result of the program. The convenience and comfort of having a toilet within the home resulted in freeing up time for more productive activities. The pro-poor sanitation activities also had positive impacts on the elderly and disabled, who benefited in terms of comfort, convenience, and ease of access to toilets.

Karnataka undertook very ambitious set of reforms, in terms of sectors and coverage of

ULBs. A computerized e-governance platform was implemented for registration of birth and death. Over 14 million digitized birth and death certificates were issued. A GIS-based Property Tax system was introduced that surveyed and assessed over 1.5 million properties in the project financed ULBs alone. Over 25000 staff, more than double the original target, at the state and ULB levels were trained in over 21 different areas of expertise.

## Lessons Learnt

- **Reforms and infrastructure investments take time to implement.** The KMRP was a complex project, covering various sectors and geographical areas. The standard period of 4-6 years is not sufficient to implement and show results for such complex projects.
- **Financing and implementation of municipal projects through state-level institutions requires maintaining a delicate balance between state-level support and local ownership.** The state-owned Karnataka Urban and Industrial Development Finance Corporation provided strong technical support through dedicated staff in ULBs while also giving ULBs the flexibility to determine their project priorities, systems of accounting, taxation etc.
- **Service utilities often lacked the appropriate skills required to work with poor in slums.** They lacked the ability to deal with social and community issues.
- **Not only toilets but connections.** The Project adjusted its approach to achieving the goal of improved sanitation by moving beyond the provision of toilets and allocating time and money to the task of connecting both new and existing toilets to the sewerage network.

Experience under the project showed that toilet construction should usually be accompanied by a program to connect the toilets to the sewerage system and that this cannot be left to the beneficiaries alone. 🌐



## Recent Project Approvals

### Maharashtra Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture

**T**he World Bank Board of Executive Directors have approved a \$ 420 million project to increase climate resilience in agriculture for small and marginal farmers while ensuring that farming continues to remain a financially viable activity for them.

The Project will benefit over 25 million people spread over an area of 3.5 million ha and cover 5,142 villages across 15 most climate vulnerable districts of Marathwada and

Vidarbha regions of Maharashtra.

It will be implemented in rural areas largely dependent upon rainfed agriculture. It will strengthen the resilience of small and marginal farmers against adverse climate events by promoting agricultural technologies and farming practices that are aimed at improving soil health, water-use efficiency and crop productivity. 🌍



## Recent Project Signings

### Capacity Augmentation of National Waterway 1 (Jal Marg Vikas) Project

**T**he Government of India and the World Bank have signed a \$375 million loan agreement to support India develop its first modern inland water transport fairway on the Ganga river between Varanasi and the seaport of Haldia. The 1,360 km-stretch of the waterway will bring thousands of jobs in cargo logistics and transportation to one of the most populous regions in the country.

The Project will help the Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) put in place state-of-

the-art infrastructure and navigation services needed to develop the waterway – known as National Waterway 1 – as an efficient logistics artery for northern India, while adopting the least intrusive methods of making the river navigable.

The Project will help save more than 150,000 tons of CO2 equivalent in greenhouse gas emissions annually by moving cargo away from fossil fuel-consuming road and rail networks. 🌍

## The Uttarakhand Water Supply Program for Peri-Urban Areas

The Government of India, the Government of Uttarakhand and the World Bank Board have signed a \$120 million loan agreement which will help increase access to improved water supply services in peri-urban areas in the state of Uttarakhand.

The Project will help the state increase the coverage and availability of water supply in peri-urban areas. Over 700,000 people residing in peri-urban areas of the state are expected to benefit from the program.

The agreement for the project was signed by Sameer Kumar Khare, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India; Arvind Singh Hyanki, Secretary, Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, on behalf of the Government of Uttarakhand; and Hisham Abdo, Acting Country Director, World Bank, India on behalf of the World Bank. 



## Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project

The Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu and the World Bank have signed a \$318 million loan agreement for the Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernization Project to promote climate resilient agriculture technologies, improve water management practices, and increase market opportunities for small and marginal farmers. About 500,000 farmers, of which a

majority are small and marginal, are expected to benefit from improved and modernized tank irrigation systems.

The Project will rehabilitate and modernize about 4,800 irrigation tanks and 477 check dams, spread across 66 sub-basins, in delivering bulk water to irrigation systems. 



## Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project



**T**he Government of India, the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the World Bank have signed a \$40 million loan agreement for the Uttar Pradesh Pro-Poor Tourism Development Project to increase tourism-related benefits for local communities.

Uttar Pradesh (UP) is one of India's biggest cultural and tourist destinations, home to some of the country's most iconic assets like the Taj Mahal in Agra, to one of the most ancient living cities in the world, Varanasi. Two of the world's most important Buddhist sites, Sarnath and Kushinagar are also in UP. In 2016, the state attracted 211 million domestic and just over 6 million international visitors. Despite this, UP remains India's third poorest state, with a 37.7 percent poverty rate.

The Project will support the state government's priority of re-structuring tourism in a way that optimizes the state assets in an inclusive and sustainable manner directly benefiting poor residents and local entrepreneurs, such as rickshaw drivers, local artisans and street vendors, in both economic and non-economic terms. 

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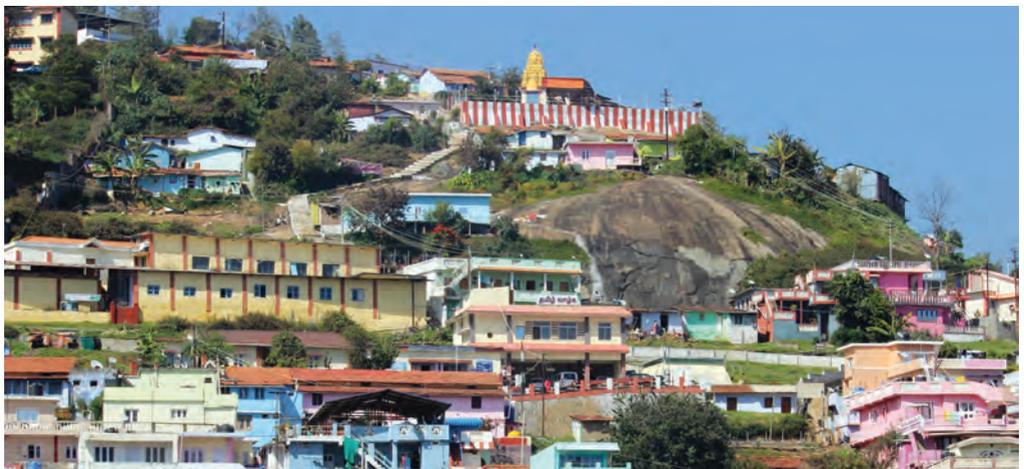
## Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project

**T**he Government of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu and the World Bank have signed a \$100 million loan agreement to promote rural enterprises, facilitate their access to finance, and create employment opportunities for youth, particularly women, across 26 districts of Tamil Nadu, directly benefitting over 400,000 people.

The Project will create an enabling environment for producer organizations and enterprises to promote businesses across select value chains. Based on the analysis, communities will identify commodities and subsectors in the value chain for preparing

business plans. Thirty percent of the financing for these business plans will be through a matching grant program from the project and the remaining 70 percent will be leveraged from other financial institutions.

The agreement for the Project was signed by Sameer Kumar Khare, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, on behalf of the Government of India; Praveen P Nair, Project Director (FAC), Tamil Nadu Rural Transformation Project on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu; and Junaid Ahmad, Country Director, World Bank India, on behalf of the World Bank. 



**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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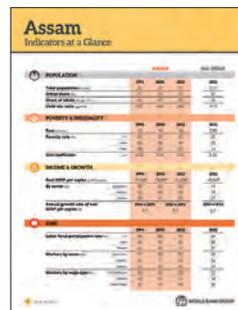
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## India Publications

### India States Briefs

By World Bank India



**Available On-line**  
Published February 2018,  
**18 State Briefs**

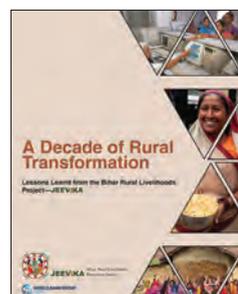
Any effort to understand India must begin by acknowledging the existence of not one but many Indias. The country is home to over 1.2 billion people spread across 3.3

million square kilometers of land. India's population resides in a variety of geographies and is characterized by diverse cultural, ethnic, linguistic and religious affiliations. Well-being and prosperity vary widely across the country.

Despite appreciable progress, some of the 'low-income states' (LIS) – namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh – continue to lag behind the rest of the country. After 2005, all LIS, with the exception of Bihar and Rajasthan, grew at a slower pace than other states. Poverty reduction in these states was also not as responsive to economic growth as in the rest of the country. Underlying this divergence is the variance in the capacity and performance of institutions across the country.

Download: <https://tinyurl.com/z3wd2ye>

### A decade of rural transformation: Lessons learnt from the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project – JEEViKA



By World Bank Group  
**Available On-line**  
Published January 2018,  
118 pages  
English Version, Paperback  
Report No. 122548

The book documents a decade of journey of the Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (BRLP) from 2006 to 2016 in one of the poorest states in India. It shares the lessons learnt with the development practitioners and colleagues around the world who have the same motivation and goals for rural poverty alleviation and transformation for shared prosperity.

### Detailed assessment of observance: Basel core principles for effective banking supervision



By World Bank Group  
Available On-line  
Published January 2018,  
198 pages  
English Version, Paperback  
Report No. 122859

This assessment of the implementation of the BCP in India was jointly undertaken by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in 2017, at the request of the Indian authorities. The scope of the assessment is the scheduled commercial banks, and the assessment reflects the regulatory and supervisory framework in place as of the completion of the assessment. It is not intended to analyze the state of the banking sector or crisis management framework, which are addressed by other assessments conducted in this FSAP.

## India: Policy Research Working Papers

### WPS 8316

#### Cyclonic storm landfalls in Bangladesh, West Bengal and Odisha, 1877-2016: A spatiotemporal analysis

By Sunando Bandyopadhyay, Susmita Dasgupta, Zahurul Huque Khan and David J. Wheeler



Recurrent cyclonic storms in the Bay of Bengal inflict massive losses on the coastal regions of Bangladesh and India.

This paper constructs a georeferenced panel database that can be used to obtain such information for Bangladesh, West

Bengal, and Odisha. Cyclone strike locations and impact zones are analyzed for several historical periods between 1877 and 2016. The findings indicate that although the median location has shifted eastward, there is a marked variability in location, especially after 1960.

Impacts also have varied considerably within and across zones over time, with the highest-impact zones in northern Odisha and the Sundarbans region of West

Bengal. The pronounced spatial and temporal variation in cyclone impacts will provide robust controls for comparative research on household and community adaptation to cyclones in the study region.

The methodology developed in the paper is general and could be expanded to an arbitrarily large set of coastal locations.

## Other Publications

### Global Financial Development Report 2017/2018: Bankers without Borders



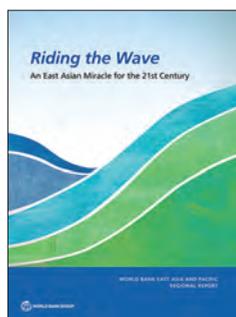
By World Bank Group  
Available On-line  
Published November 2017,  
178 pages  
English Version, Paperback  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-1148-7  
SKU: 211148

*The Global Financial Development Report 2017-2018* brings to bear new

evidence on the debate on the benefits and costs of international banks, particularly for developing countries. It provides evidence-based policy guidance on a range of issues that developing countries face.

Countries that are open to international banking can benefit from global flows of funds, knowledge, and opportunity, but the regulatory challenges are complex and, at times, daunting.

### Riding the wave: An East Asian Miracle for the 21st Century



By World Bank Group  
Available On-line  
Published December 2017,  
138 pages  
English Version, Paperback  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-1145-6  
SKU: 211145

The wave of prosperity across the East Asia region since the 1980s has lifted

three out of five of its citizens into economic security, where their risk of falling into poverty is minimal. Alongside this, a solid middle class has emerged in most countries. But these successes do not guarantee that inclusive growth—growth that reduces poverty and delivers upward mobility and economic security for all—is assured.

*Riding the Wave* identifies a selective policy agenda with three pillars: fostering economic mobility, providing greater economic security, and strengthening the institutions required for inclusive growth.

## Disease Control Priorities Third Edition (Volume 5–9)

By World Bank Group

Available On-line

Published November 2017, Volume (5-9)

English Version, Paperback

ISBN: 978-1-4648-0518-9

SKU: 210518

The *Disease Control Priorities (DCP)* series focuses on identifying affordable, effective health interventions likely to lead to measurable reductions in mortality and disability.

The multidisciplinary approach includes recommendations that are evidence-based, scalable, and adaptable in multiple settings. It provides comparable assessments of selected interventions, packages, delivery platforms, and policies.

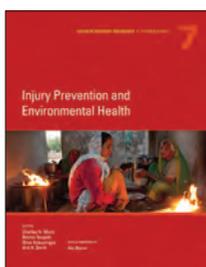
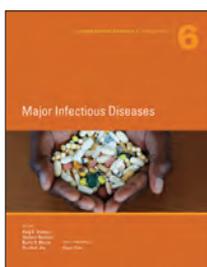
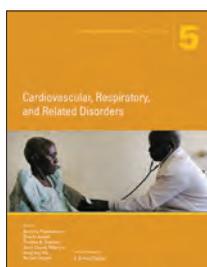
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**Volume 6: Major Infectious Diseases**

**Volume 7: Injury Prevention and Environmental Health**

**Volume 8: Child and Adolescent Health and Development**

**Volume 9: Improving Health and Reducing Poverty**



## From the Blogworld

### Transport is not gender-neutral

By Karla Gonzalex Carvajal and Muneeza Mehmood Alam



**T**ransport is not gender-neutral. This was the key message that came out of a high-level gender discussion co-hosted by the World Bank and the World Resources Institute during the recent Transforming Transportation 2018 conference, which was held in Washington DC between January 11-12, 2018. This was the first time in the 15-year history of this annual event that a plenary session looked specifically at the gender dimensions of transport.

Women represent the largest share of public transport users around the world, yet they face many

barriers that limit their mobility. The numbers speak for themselves. Some 80% of women are afraid of being harassed while using public transport. In developing countries, safety concerns and limited access to transport reducing the probability of women participating in the labor market by 16.5%, with serious consequences on the economy: the global GDP could grow by an additional \$5.8 trillion if the gender gap in male and female labor force participation is decreased by 25% by 2025 (International Labour Organization).

Women and men have different mobility needs and patterns, yet transport policies for most countries remain unrelentingly gender-blind. 🌐

Read more: <https://tinyurl.com/y cv5v2nf>

### Reviving Degraded Wetlands in India's North Bihar

By Pyush Dogra

**K**anwar Jheel is the largest in a series of 18 wetlands spread across the Ganges flood plains in India's north Bihar. For generations, these wetlands have been the mainstay for this densely populated region, enabling families to farm the fertile soil and fish in nutrient-rich waters.

## From the Blogworld



During the monsoon, when the River Burhi Gandak – a Ganges tributary – overflows its banks, the wetlands absorb the runoff, protecting this extremely flood-prone region. When the rains are over, the water shrinks to one tenth the size, exposing marshes and grasslands that create a mosaic of habitats for a wide variety of flora and fauna.

In winter, over 60 species of duck and waterfowl visit these wetlands on their annual migration routes along the Central Asian Flyway. 🌐

Read more: <https://tinyurl.com/ycefspur>

### Insuring India: States learn about health insurance from each other

By Owen Smith and Sheena Chhabra



India faces many challenges on the road to Universal Health Coverage (UHC). Almost two-thirds of total health spending is paid out-of-pocket by households, placing India among the top 10 countries in the world in this regard. Recent global estimates that aim to measure country progress towards UHC also highlight India's gaps in terms of service coverage.

So how does a country achieve UHC? One possible answer might be to discuss broad health system paradigms, but quite another would be to talk about the nuts and bolts of implementing a specific program.

While the choice between paradigms is made, at most, once in a decade, figuring out how to implement a program happens every day. For this, practitioner-to-practitioner learning is one of the best ways to help implementers make real progress on the road to UHC. 🌐

Read more: <https://tinyurl.com/y8dd3qea>

### In evaluating development projects, pressing for better tools in measuring job creation

By Alvaro Gonzalez and Joanna Corzo



There is a well-known idiom saying that you can't compare apples and oranges. But this is precisely the challenge researchers often face when it comes to measuring the jobs impact of development projects. Having standardized impact evaluation tools and methods is a milestone for private sector-led job investments, and it allows international financial institutions, development practitioners, and governments to build on existing knowledge to develop solutions.

And this is precisely one of the goals that Let's Work partnership, composed of 30 different institutions, is currently pursuing; to track the number of jobs generated from private sector-led interventions, the quality of those jobs, and how inclusive those jobs are in a standardized way, so apples are compared to apples and oranges to oranges. 🌐

Read more: <https://tinyurl.com/ychyndky>

## India Project Documents

### Secondary Education Project

Date 21 December 2017  
Project ID P118445  
Report No. ICR4122 (Implementation Completion and Results Report)

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### Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project

Date 20 December 2017  
Project ID P118445  
Report No. ICR4237 (Implementation Completion and Results Report)

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### Energy Efficiency Scale-up Program for Results

Date 09 January 2018  
Project ID P162849  
Report No. 122860 (Project Information Document)  
122550 (Project Information and Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

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### Integrated Coastal Zone Management Project

Date 21 December 2017  
Project ID P097985  
Report No. RES30277 (Project Paper)

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### Jharkhand Municipal Development Project

Date 21 December 2017  
Project ID P158502  
Report No. SFG3957, SFG3852  
(Environmental Assessment, 3 Vol.)

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### Jharkhand Power System Improvement Project

Date 21 December 2017  
Project ID P162086  
Report No. SFG3910, SFG3888  
(Environmental Assessment, 3 Vol.)

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### Karnataka Health System Improvement Project

Date 19 January 2018  
Project ID P071160  
Report No. ICR4290 (Implementation Completion and Results Report)

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Report No. 122923 (Program Information Document)

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Report No. RES30302 (Project Paper)

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Project ID P160408  
Report No. PIDISDSA22567 (Project Information and Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

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