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About the Photograph:
*The President of India
with the finalists of
the World Bank's
India Development
Marketplace 2007*

President Kalam calls for greater innovation in development

The President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, inaugurated the World Bank's second India Development Marketplace (IDM 2007) in New Delhi on 29 May 2007. The IDM represents the Bank's search for innovative development ideas from the grassroots.

This year's competition called for entries around the theme, 'Grassroots Innovations for the Protection and Management of Natural Resources'.

Inaugurating the Marketplace, His Excellency Dr. Abdul Kalam, said, "My interest to participate in this meet arises from the focus of the program towards sustainable rural development in India." As he went around the colorful kiosks, the President took a keen interest in the innovations displayed. Being a scientist himself, he questioned the



Above:
The President inaugurates the IDM 2007

participants about the cost-effectiveness and easy applicability of their projects in the rural areas.

This is the second time that President Kalam has inaugurated the Bank's IDM. The first time was in 2004 when the competition called for innovations in bringing services to the rural poor.

Mr. Praful Patel, the World Bank's Regional Vice President for South Asia complemented the creativity in evidence in many spheres in India saying, "The dynamism we see in India today is largely due to the efforts of a new generation of creative thinkers and doers."

"And, as we have seen today, there are many more innovative thinkers whose out-of-the-box thinking can lead to simple and creative solutions to the world's growing environmental challenges," he added.

Highlighting the diversity of regions represented, Ms. Isabel Guerrero, the World Bank Country Director for India said, "It is an honor for us to be able to host fifty social entrepreneurs who have come from almost every state in the country, bringing in

Below:
The President addressing the gathering



different ideas to improve the quality of life by protecting natural resources."

Stressing the importance of protecting natural resources in the face of global warming and climate change, she added, "The topic is at the centre of one of the most pressing challenges facing our world today."

The IDM 2007 received an overwhelming response. Over 2,500 proposals were received. These were thoroughly reviewed by several rounds of development experts.

Fifty of the most innovative and potentially viable proposals were invited to present at the Marketplace held at the Bank's New Delhi office.

From these 50 proposals, an eminent jury selected 19 winners on the day of the event. The twentieth winner was chosen by popular vote and given the People's Choice Award. Winners received the Indian Rupee equivalent of US\$ 20,000 to implement their proposals over a two year period.



The World Bank's partners in the competition included the Ministry of Environment and Forests, DFID, Asian Development Bank, IFC, WHO, Peheil – A Jagran group of publications social initiative, the Times Foundation, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Ford Foundation, Sir Ratan Tata Trust, and Taj Hotels Resorts and Palaces. Together they contributed US\$500,000 towards the event.

The IDM was followed by a Knowledge Forum on May 29, 2007, where participants exchanged views with social entrepreneurs from the corporate sector, government experts, community based organizations and others. 🌐



The Final Fifty

Fifty social innovators – from the 2,500 proposals received – have been selected as finalists through a highly transparent, systematic and rigorous assessment process. They will each receive the rupee equivalent of US\$ 20,000.

Proposal ID	Project Idea
23	Promotion of home composting with green earth machines
102	Environmental protection, preservation of traditional mural painting, and livelihood for tribal and rural populations
151	Creation of sustainable community-based organizations to lead innovative initiatives for management and protection of natural resources
166	Sustaining humans and nature in the Sundarbans
184	Raising of <i>Calliandra Calothyrsus</i> plants and production of honey, propolis and wax and pollen, API-Queen and Vernom
245	Institutionalizing community-led action for sanitary survey
304	Groundwater recharge for potable use through rainwater runoff recycling
337	Solar parabolic concentrating cooker application for extraction of Cashew Nut Shell Oil (CNSL) along with household cooking
360	Waterless toilets for the poor and the needy
427	Empowering tribal communities through lac cultivation
455	To introduce alternative cropping pattern for reducing crop predation damage from wildlife for communities around Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve (TATR)
521	Creating livelihood through organic farming – a model
526	Cleaning the foothills of the Himalayas near Rishikesh through comprehensive solid waste disposal and entrepreneurship
585	U-SEE – Unlimited saving of electrical energy
593	Sustainable drinking water supply in fluoride-contaminated zones of Rajasthan
632	Simple single axis rooftop wind generator
644	Training on cow-based organic farming
677	Capacity-building of rural women to produce and market cashew apple juice
700	Evolving and developing sustainable livelihood package of practices for the farmers of stress-prone ecologies
703	Energy efficiency enhancement in existing surface-mounted pumpsets used by poor farmers in open wells by simple floating platform arrangement
710	Wetland utilization through organic farming for vegetable production Ekai Thabee (<i>Nepunia Oneracia</i>)
731	Strengthening traditional techniques and technologies in organic farming for women in Gujarat
777	Promotion of innovative and sustainable irrigation solution (managed by SHGs) to underprivileged farmers in earthquake and drought affected <i>taluka</i> of Patan district
788	Sustainable agriculture development through AG-mobile centre
855	Human power-based lighting solution for nomadic and tribal people



The Final Fifty

Proposal ID	Project Idea
863	Living with cohesion
873	Converting organic waste into manure in cities
876	Sustainable development and conservation of threatened fish species in Muhuri river of Bagafa rural development block of South Tripura district
884	Taking baseline data on management of national parks and sanctuaries (1935-2005) into public domain to encourage public participation in protected area management
948	Removal of heavy metals from industrial effluent using tea-waste
971	Production of Chilika Lake fish derivatives
1015	Rural electrification project
1019	Solar energy solutions for Primary Health Centres (PHC)
1082	Create an ecosphere in the market-to-make eco-livelihoods viable and sustainable
1124	Use of well-in-pond and pond-in-pond techniques for freshwater harvesting from saline water
1267	Community watershed project
1296	Use of Neem and Pongamia soaps in the Integrated Pest Management of vegetables
1303	Development of technology for use of waste-water instead of bore water for car washing at automobile showroom
1389	Establishment of conservation reserve between Nagzira sanctuary and Nawegaon National Park with community participation
1402	Intercropping in regenerating village forest/protected forest areas as recurring community incentive for sustainable community forest management in Similipal bio-sphere zone of Orissa
1445	Village-based Integrated Pest Management services through women self help groups
1468	Sustainable generation through utilization of Neem-based technology
1491	Reduction of excessive fluoride in potable water with the help of bio-membranes (onions)
1549	New vistas on Jute
1599	Urban soil waste management
1608	Aquifer recharge through subsurface infiltration system (SIS)
1649	Demonstration and performance evaluation of solar tunnel drying system
1658	Pilot project on decentralized wastewater treatment for small and medium-size towns
1693	Capacity building and implementation of environmental sound and eco-friendly Bamboo-reinforced Cement Mortar (BRCM) low-cost household biogas plant
1696	Communities initiatives for conservation of bio-diversity resources in Sikkim

Innovation and creativity can transform rural areas, says President

Right:
President
A.P.J. Abdul
Kalam
examines one
of the exhibits
at the World
Bank's India
Development
Marketplace
2007



The President of India, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, addressed the participants of the India Development Marketplace 2007 on 28 May 2007. Excerpts from his speech:

I am delighted to participate in the inauguration of India Development Marketplace-2007 (IDM-2007) organized by the World Bank. My interest to participate in this meet arises from the focus of the program towards sustainable rural development in India.

I had participated in the inauguration of India Development Marketplace-2004 (IDM-2004) where 20 innovations were selected. Out of these, two innovations have found place in today's exhibition based on its sustainable operation in the rural sector. One pertains to dew harvesting for drinking water in coastal Gujarat. I understand dew condensers have been successfully installed in a school, a warehouse and a few private homes in the area. The second one is on Assam's River Network Harnessing System being used as a medical delivery system to isolated regions. The originally conceived boat as a "ship of hope" is now being used to ferry medical

teams to deliver healthcare throughout the year to the people in Assam region.

National Innovation Foundation

On 12th February 2007, I participated in the National Innovation Foundation awards function. During the last seven years, I found NIF has identified a number of innovative practices which have lead to over 100 patents including few international patents. The important aspect of this work is the innovation practices and products have been generated at the grassroot level without any external assistance. The World Bank may like to study the innovative practices as reported by NIF and select a few that has potential to make a change in the life of the rural people.

Let me now discuss certain rural programs that have been carried out by district administration, NGOs, self-help groups, institutions and individuals which are benefiting rural areas in a few states.

One-village-one-product and PURA

The members of Periyar PURA in Vallam, Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu have created a strategic partnership with Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) of Japan. During the last eight months, the people of Periyar PURA villages technologically supported by Periyar Maniammai College of Engineering for Women have worked with experts from JETRO on various products for which core competence and raw material is available in Thanjavur district.

The interaction with JETRO specialists included comparisons of Japanese products, discussion on raw material selection, technical advice on product development and final quality inspection. Based on this intensive interaction, Vallam people produced 123 products and JETRO selected 40 out of them for the international market.



Once the product is finally accepted, it will be converted as a commercial business proposition which will enhance the economic activity in all the 65 villages in the Periyar PURA rural cluster. Now, let me talk about another example which has transformed the livelihood of the people in Assam.

Innovation in duck rearing

Gumoria is a village in Assam inhabited by marginal farmers and landless laborers. This has been transformed into a model village following the formation of 50 self-help groups and about 500 women of the village are engaged with the groups, which not only improved the economy of the village, but also improved the level of education as with the extra income, the people of the village can now send their wards to schools.

With the help from the Government, the self-help groups of the village started rearing ducks and assistance was given to the women in the form of training, marketing, veterinary aid etc, while, apart from the assistance given by the Government, the banks also provided financial support to the groups. The groups have so far earned more than Rs 1 crore against the investment of Rs 26 lakh, which includes a bank loan of Rs 7.50 lakh.

Women of the groups are rearing ducks in a scientific manner under guidance from the faculty members of the State Institute for Rural Development which has got the hybrid technology for increasing the yield per duck and also increasing protein content in the eggs in partnership with agricultural scientists from Kerala.

Value addition in garments and apparels

I also visited Sialguchi village where the entire community is proudly engaged in the production of famous Assam silk sarees. The whole village population of about 2,500 families is busy in nurturing silk worm, producing silk thread, weaving the fabric and creating multiple designs through hand loom. What is needed for increasing the earning capacity of Sialguchi people is the infusion of incremental technology in a big way.

I would like to present how it can be done based on our experience in Kancheepuram silk industry in Tamil Nadu. The silk industry in Kancheepuram is one of the fastest growing industries in India. The industry currently employs more than 30,000 weavers in the art of saree making. The industry had to compete with the synthetic fiber industry in many aspects. The industry was on the brink of extinction due to the obsolescence of the designs and design making procedures. This is because, design adds splendor to a saree and forms an integral part of its exquisiteness. Introduction of computerized Jacquard borders in Kancheepuram silk saree has helped in the revival of the industry. The use of ICT has not only helped in creating new and complex designs but also reduced the time involved in the design. There has been an increase in the exports.



The visualization of saree designs ahead of its production and the ability to create new color combination at the click of a mouse has increased the flexibility and reduced the time for realizing new designs. Though the materials and the techniques are changing with the market demand, the motifs are still conventional to hold the custom and tradition of the Kancheepuram saree. This type of technological intervention will enable Sialguchi people to make their product internationally competitive.

Integrated rural development in Uttar Pradesh

Recently I visited Raniganj Village cluster in Pratapgarh district in Uttar Pradesh. There, BAIF (Bharathiya Agro Industries Foundation)

has been implementing an integrated rural development program. As a part of this, a revolution has been created in growing amla orchard in the land affected by salinity. Amla is known to be a home fruit and has medicinal value including Vitamin-C. Amla has become an essential component of the food, drug, pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry.

BAIF has trained 300 local farmers in cultivating amla in Raniganj. BAIF have supplied grafted plants of superior variety which need very little water and care. Farmers have also been assisted in setting up irrigation facilities using shallow tube-wells and soil amendments to reduce saline content. The amla plants have started yielding from fourth year and yield of fresh fruit has increased from 100 kg in the fifth year to 200 kg per year after the seventh year.

The part of the fresh Amla produce from the high yield variety plants, is sold in the local market. Remaining Amla is being processed by the Raniganj citizens. The processing is expected to increase to 300 quintals in 2007-08. The growing of Amla and processing has resulted in increasing the revenue of the farmers in the village substantially.

I have shared these experiences only to emphasize the need for World Bank to have a data base on development needs of a particular region through state machinery and also private agencies. This data base



may assist World Bank to decide the choice of area of work for meeting the development agenda of a particular rural area.

Conclusion

World Bank, in partnership with governments, is developing strategies to meet the development agenda of the nations. While we are happy that Indian economy is in the ascent phase and our GDP is growing at nearly 9 percent per annum, it is evident that the economic growth is not fully reflected in the quality of life of large number of people, particularly in the rural areas and even in urban areas.

Hence, we have evolved what is called National Prosperity Index (NPI) which is a summation of (a) annual growth rate of GDP; plus (b) improvement in quality of life of the people, particularly those living below poverty line plus (c) the adoption of value system derived from our civilizational heritage in every walk of life which is unique to India. That is $NPI=a+b+c$. Progressive reduction from 220 million people who are present living below poverty line to near

zero by 2020 by increasing their quality of life in terms of food, shelter, water, energy, infrastructure, education and health will be the indicators of the growth of 'b' in percentage, 'c' is a function of promoting joint family system, creation of a spirit of working together, leading a righteous way of life, removing social inequities, and above all promoting a conflict free, harmonious society. The social status and civilizational heritage of societies being served is considered as an important component for integrated development. In this respect, the component "c" is unique to every country."

National Prosperity Index with these three unique components indeed can be spread by World Bank so that nations can use this index as an indicator of integrated development of their country.

With these words, I inaugurate the India Development Market Place 2007. My greetings to the World Bank and all the participants of IDM-2007 and congratulations to the finalists and the winners.

May God bless you.

Recent Project Approvals

Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperatives Project

26 June 2007

The World Bank approved one of its largest support packages to India with a US\$ 600 million loan and credit designed to transform access to financial services for India's poorest farmers. The Strengthening Rural Credit Cooperatives

Project supports the Government of India's program for revitalizing the country's rural Credit Cooperative Banks. These include some 31 State Cooperative Banks, 367 District Central Cooperative Banks and over 100,000 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies. The goal is to transform them into efficient and commercially viable institutions responsive to the financial service needs of India's poorer farmers, including small and marginal farmers.

Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project

14 June 2007

The World Bank approved a credit of US\$ 63 million credit to the state of Bihar, designed to enhance social and economic empowerment of rural poor people in the state. The Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project, named 'Jeevika' (or 'livelihood', in Hindi), aims to improve rural livelihoods in Bihar through institutions of the poor in 776 village Panchayats covering 4,000 villages in the districts of Nalanda, Gaya, Muzzaffarpur, Madhubani, Khagaria, and Purnea.

The Project is expected to directly benefit about 2.9 million people belonging to 590,000 households.

Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project 5 June 2007

The World Bank approved a US\$ 220 million loan for the Himachal Pradesh State Roads Project. The Project aims to upgrade priority segments of the Himachal Pradesh core road network, including widening of formation and pavement strengthening of about 450 km of roads, and implementation of ancillary social, environmental and bio-engineering measures. It will also support periodic maintenance and minor rehabilitation of about 2,000 km of roads. This will reduce transport costs and to improve traffic flows.

Vocational Training Improvement Project 5 June 2007

The World Bank approved a US\$ 280 million credit to help the Government of India improve the vocational training system by making the design and delivery of training more demand responsive. The India Vocational Training Improvement Project is designed to improve quality and relevance of

training in 400 eligible Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), train instructors, and provide incentive funds to reward states for good performance in project implementation. It will also promote systemic reforms and innovations, focusing on activities that lead to enhancement in the overall reach and effectiveness of the vocational training system.

Additional funding for Road Improvements in Mizoram 22 May 2007

The World Bank approved additional financing of US\$18 million to the Indian state of Mizoram, designed to improve the management and carrying capacity of the State's core road network. The additional financing for the Mizoram State Roads Project, which was approved by the World Bank on March 14, 2002, will bridge a financing gap caused by higher cost of works and construction materials, beyond the control of the State Government. 

Recent Project Signings

Andhra Pradesh Community-Managed Tanks Project 8 June 2007

The Loan/Credit Agreements for the US\$189 million project aimed at improving agricultural growth in Andhra Pradesh were signed in Hyderabad, in the presence of Mr. P. Chidambaram, Finance Minister of India and Dr. Y S Rajasekhara Reddy, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. The Project aims to improve the physical and operational performance of about 3,000 tank systems with a command area of about 250,000 hectares, secure the safety of the tank structures, and improve on-farm water management and efficiency. It will also enable groundwater users in those tank systems that have groundwater stress to improve the management of their groundwater resources, thereby enhancing agricultural productivity and livelihoods.

Improving Rural Livelihoods through Carbon Credits May 8 2007

For the first time in India, small and marginal farmers in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh will benefit from carbon finance. The World Bank's BioCarbon Fund (BioCF) signed an Emission Reduction Purchase Agreement (ERPA) that will enable small and marginal farmers in Orissa and Andhra Pradesh to earn additional revenues through carbon credits by afforesting their severely degraded lands. Under the agreement, the BioCF will purchase 276,000 tCO₂e (tons of carbon dioxide equivalent) between 2008 and 2017, with an option for an additional purchase of 370,200 tCO₂e. There is also a grant component from the BioCF Plus for capacity building for the Environmental Management Framework. 

This is a select listing of recent World Bank publications, working papers, operational documents and other information resources that are now available at the New Delhi Office Public Information Center. Policy Research Working Papers, Project Appraisal Documents, Project Information Documents and other reports can be downloaded in pdf format from 'Documents and Reports' at www.worldbank.org

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

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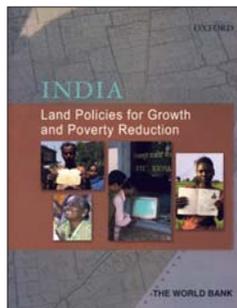
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India Publications

Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction By World Bank



Report No. : 38298 - IN
Published May 2007

Historically, land revenue in India has long been a key element of public service. By reducing investment and undermining the functioning of land markets, recent deterioration in the quality of land records is threatening to undermine

India's growth and global competitiveness.

This report draws on in-depth study of land administration – records, registration, surveys, and settlement – in 14 states to assess the status of land administration. It points towards many cases of public-private partnerships having harnessed modern technology to improve land records and thereby help to reduce corruption, cut red tape, and provide the basis for better functioning of land markets.

Drawing on international experience, the report identifies technical as well as policy gaps and charts out a path to allow India to build on its comparative advantage in IT and remote sensing to fill in the gap in allowing low-cost, high-quality land administration.

Land policy and administration is essential not only for the long term development of the economy but also as a key asset and basis of livelihood for the poor, especially women. To overcome the legacy of a highly unequal land ownership structure, the country has long adopted policies to redistribute land and outlaw or strictly regulate markets. Lack of enforcement has, however, limited the effectiveness of such policy.

Land Policies for Growth and Poverty Reduction draws on new evidence to assess how to ensure that such policy provides maximum benefit to the poor.

India's Emergent Horticulture Exports: Addressing Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards and Other Challenges

By World Bank

Report No. : 36178 - IN, Published May 2007

This study was initiated by a request from the state governments of Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra to examine the current and prospective sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS)-related barriers facing their tropical fruit exports. Specific interest was expressed in examining issues and outlining solutions pertaining to the export of bananas, pomegranates, and fresh mangoes.

This study seeks to (i) provide insights into the range of SPS-related and broader competitiveness challenges and opportunities facing Indian export horticulture, (ii) highlight strengths and weaknesses in current approaches and capacities to address these challenges, and (iii) identify near- and medium-term priority actions—both specific and strategic—to enhance competitiveness and standards compliance. The study ultimately seeks to catalyze a more strategic dialogue between Indian policymakers, technical agencies, and the private sector regarding priority actions and the appropriate and sustainable division of roles and responsibilities of different players.

The study organization flows from an introduction to Chapter 2, which provides an overview of selected international trends in horticultural trade and introduces some of the official and private standards. Chapter 3 shifts to the broader Indian context. It summarizes major trends in domestic horticultural production and marketing, the prevailing regulatory environment, and the complex apparatus of government support and other interventions in this sector. Chapter 4 denotes major trends in the growth and market orientation of Indian horticultural exports and highlights key competitive strengths and weaknesses in the export supply chains for a range of commodities or products. Chapter 5 examines how SPS measures and capacities affect India's current market access and the profitability of its horticultural trade. The chapter identifies "looming threats" to this trade and discusses alternatives for mitigating them, including changes in crop production or procurement, conformity assessment, and/or other arrangements. Chapter 6 draws out the conclusions from the study and includes recommendations and policy options for the Government of India.

South Asia Publications

South Asia: Growth & Regional Integration

Edited by Sadiq Ahmed and Ejaz Ghani

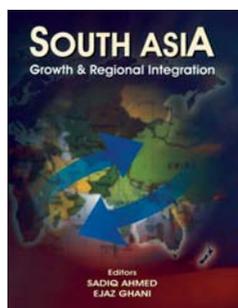
By World Bank and Macmillan

English, Hardcover, 280 pages

Published May 2007

ISBN: 0230-63331-5

South Asia has experienced remarkable growth rate since the 1980s. This growth was triggered by reforms aimed at increasing global integration, improving macroeconomic management, and unleashing the



private sector as the engine of growth. High growth rate, in turn, has created the interest and allowed political space for greater regional integration.

This raises two issues: Is South Asia's high growth sustainable? Is regional integration desirable?

This report looks at several aspects of South Asia's growth and how regional integration can contribute to growth. The two themes are not tightly linked in a causality sense. Rather, the themes emerged as an outcome of a knowledge partnership between the World Bank and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Chamber of Commerce and Industry (SCCI), which is the apex business organization of SAARC. The SCCI is composed of the national chambers of commerce and industry in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. This partnership resulted in the first SAARC Business Conclave, held in November 2005 in New Delhi.

India Policy Research Working Papers

WPS4209

Energy and emissions: Local and global effects of the rise of China and India

By Zmarak Shalizi

Part 1 of the paper reviews recent trends in fossil fuel use and associated externalities. It also argues that the recent run-up in international oil prices reflects growing concerns about supply constraints associated with declining spare capacity in OPEC, refining bottlenecks, and geopolitical uncertainties rather than growing incremental use of oil by China and India.

Part 2 compares two business-as-usual scenarios with a set of alternate scenarios based on policy interventions on the demand for or supply of energy and different assumptions about rigidities in domestic and international energy markets. The results suggest that energy externalities are likely to worsen significantly if there is no shift in China's and India's energy strategies.

High energy demand from China and India could constrain some developing countries' growth through higher prices on international energy markets, but for others the "growth retarding" effects of higher energy prices are partially or fully offset by the "growth stimulating" effects of the larger markets in China and India.

Given that there are many inefficiencies in the energy system in both China and India, there is an opportunity to reduce energy growth without adversely affecting GDP growth. The cost of a decarbonizing energy strategy will be higher for China and India than a fossil fuel-based strategy, but the net present value of

delaying the shift will be higher than acting now. The less fossil fuel dependent alternative strategies provide additional dividends in terms of energy security.

WPS4233

Indian manufacturing: A slow sector in a rapidly growing economy

By Beyza P. Ural and Devashish Mitra

This paper investigates the determinants of productivity in Indian manufacturing industries during the period 1988-2000. Using two-digit industry level data for the Indian states, we find evidence of imperfect interindustry and interstate labor mobility as well as misallocation of resources across industries and states. Trade liberalization increases productivity in all industries across all states, and productivity is higher in the less protected industries.

These effects of protection and trade liberalization are more pronounced in states that have relatively more flexible labor markets. Similar effects are also found in the case of employment, capital stock and investment.

Furthermore, labor market flexibility, independent of other policies, has a positive effect on productivity. Importantly, per capita state development expenditure seems to be the strongest and the most robust predictor of productivity, employment, capital stock and investment. Industrial delicensing increases both labor productivity and employment but only in the states with flexible labor market institutions. Even after controlling for delicensing, the analysis shows that trade liberalization has a productivity-enhancing effect. Finally, trade liberalization benefits most the export-oriented industries located in states with flexible labor-market institutions.

Other Publications

Global Development Finance 2007 (Vol I. Analysis and Outlook): The Globalization of Corporate Finance in Developing Countries

By World Bank

Price: \$ 55.00, Available On-line

English Paperback, 160 pages, Published May 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-6977-6

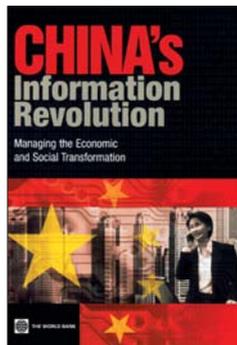
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6977-7 SKU: 16977

Global Development Finance (GDF), is the World Bank's annual review of recent trends in and prospects for financial flows to developing countries.

Vol I: Analysis and Outlook reviews recent trends in financial flows to developing countries. Also available as a two volume set, *Vol II. Summary and Country Tables** includes comprehensive data for 138 countries, as well as summary data for regions and income groups.

Also available on CD-ROM, with more than 200 historical time series from 1970 to 2005, and country group estimates for 2006. For details visit <http://www.worldbank.org/gdf2007>

China's Information Revolution: Managing the Economic and Social Transformation



By Christine Zhen-Wei Qiang

Price: \$ 25.00

English Paperback

156 pages

Published May 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-6720-X

ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-

6720-9 SKU: 16720

China has the world's largest telecommunications market, and its information technology industry has

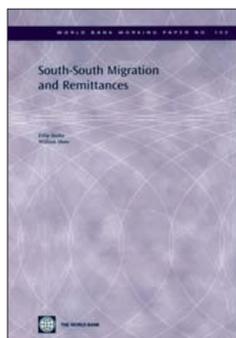
been an engine of economic growth – growing two to three times faster than GDP over the past 10 years. E-government initiatives have achieved significant results, and the private sector has increasingly used information and communications technology (ICT) for production and service processes, internal management, and online transactions.

The approaching 10-year mark provides an excellent opportunity to update the policy to reflect the evolving needs of China's economy. These needs include the challenges posed by industrialization, urbanization, upgraded consumption, and social mobility. Developing a more effective ICT strategy will help China to achieve its economic and social goals.

This book highlights several key issues that need to be addressed decisively in the second half of this decade, through policies entailing institutional reform, to trigger broader changes.

This book is the result of 10 months of strategic research by a World Bank team at the request of China's State Council Informatization Office and the Advisory Committee for State Informatization. Drawing on background papers by Chinese researchers, the study provides a variety of domestic perspectives and local case studies and combines these perspectives with international experiences on how similar issues may have been addressed in other countries.

South-South Migration and Remittances



By Dilip Ratha and

William Shaw

Price: \$ 15.00

English Paperback

64 pages

Published May 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-7072-3

ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-

7072-8 SKU: 17072

South-South Migration and Remittances reports on preliminary results from

an ongoing effort to improve data on bilateral migration stocks. It sets out some working hypotheses on the determinants and socioeconomic implications of South-South migration.

Contrary to popular perception that migration is mostly a South-North phenomenon, South-South migration is large. Available data from national censuses suggest that nearly half of the migrants from developing countries reside in other developing countries. Almost 80 percent of South-South migration takes place between countries with contiguous borders. Estimates of South-South remittances range from 9 to 30 percent of developing countries' remittance receipts in 2005.

Although the impact of South-South migration on the income of migrants and natives is smaller than for South-North migration, small increases in income can have substantial welfare implications for the poor. The costs of South-South remittances are even higher than those of North-South remittances.

These findings suggest that policymakers should pay attention to the complex challenges that developing countries face not only as countries of origin, but also as countries of destination.

The Many Faces of Corruption: Tracking Vulnerabilities at the Sector Level



Edited by
J. Edgardo Campos and
Sanjay Pradhan

Price: \$ 40.00
English Paperback
480 pages
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6725-0
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6725-4 SKU: 16725

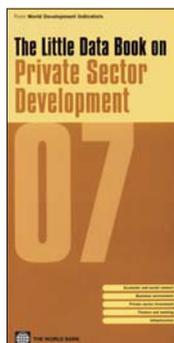
Corruption... How can
policymakers and

practitioners better comprehend the many forms and shapes that this social pandemic takes?

From the delivery of essential drugs, the reduction in teacher absenteeism, the containment of illegal logging, the construction of roads, the provision of water and electricity, the international trade in oil and gas, the conduct of public budgeting and procurement, and the management of public revenues, corruption shows its many faces. *The Many Faces of Corruption* attempts to bring greater clarity to the often murky manifestations of this virulent and debilitating social disease.

It explores the use of prototype road maps to identify and for a selected sample of cross-cutting public sector functions that are particularly prone to corruption and that are critical to sector performance. Numerous technical experts have come together in this effort to develop an operationally useful approach to diagnosing and tackling corruption.

Little Data Book on Private Sector Development 2007



By World Bank
Price: \$ 15.00 English Paperback
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-7076-6
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-7076-6
SKU: 17076

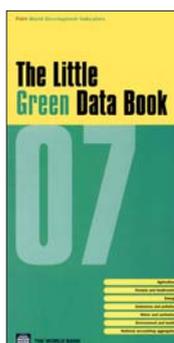
The Little Data Book on Private Sector Development 2007 is one of a series of pocket-sized books intended to provide a quick reference to development data on different topics. It provides

data for more than 20 key indicators on business environment and private sector development in a single page for each of the World Bank member countries and other economies with populations of more than 30,000. These more-than-200 country pages are supplemented by aggregate data for regional and income groupings.

The data topics include

- economic and social context
- business environment
- private sector investment
- finance and banking
- infrastructure

The Little Green Data Book 2007

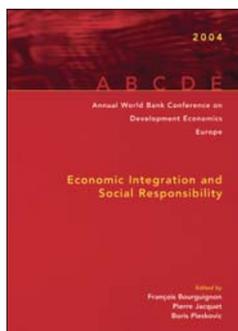


By World Bank
Price: \$ 15.00 English Paperback
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6967-9
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6967-8
SKU: 16967

This pocket-sized reference on key environmental data for over 200 countries includes key indicators on agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, energy, emission and pollution, and water and

sanitation. The volume helps establish a sound base of information to help set priorities and measure progress toward environmental sustainability goals.

Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2004, Europe: Economic Integration and Social Responsibility



Edited by Boris Pleskovic,
Pierre Jacquet and
Francois Bourguignon
Price: \$ 24.00
English Paperback
384 pages
Published April 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-6103-1
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6103-0 SKU: 16103

The fifth ABCDE-Europe was held in Paris, France, on May 15-16, 2003. The conference was co-organized by France's Agence française de Développement (AfD), the Conseil d'Analyse Economique (CAE), and the World Bank. The theme of the conference was "Economic Integration and Social Responsibility." Topics covered in this volume include the impact of globalization and the effect of the policies of rich countries on developing ones, the protection of intellectual property, and the roles and responsibilities of the private sector.

Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2007, Regional: Beyond Transition

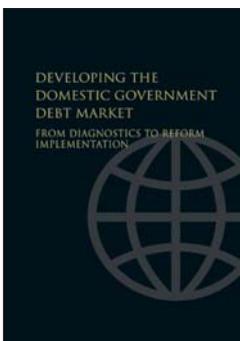


Edited by
Francois Bourguignon
and Boris Pleskovic
Price: \$ 24.00
English Paperback
382 pages
Published May 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6843-5
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6843-5 SKU: 16843

This annual conference is a global gathering of the world's leading scholars and practitioners. Among the attendees are participants from developing countries, think-tanks, NGOs, and international institutions. The papers included in this book concern issues such as:

- inequality and growth in transition;
- trade liberalization, inequality and poverty in Latin America and the Caribbean;
- can economic policy overcome geographic disadvantage in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States; and
- patterns of spatial convergence and divergence in India and China.

Developing the Domestic Government Debt Market: From Diagnostics to Reform Implementation



By World Bank
Price: \$ 15.00
English Paperback
104 pages
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6874-5
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6874-9 SKU: 16874

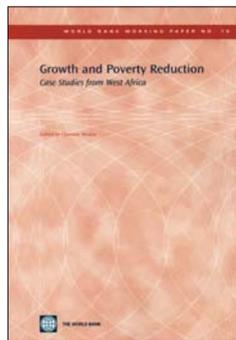
Domestic government debt markets play a critical role in managing public debt effectively and reducing the vulnerability of developing countries to financial crises.

Developing the Domestic Government Debt Market: From Diagnostics to Reform Implementation draws insights from a joint pilot program set up by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to design relevant reform and capacity-building programs in

12 countries. The experiences of these geographically and economically diverse countries – Bulgaria, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, and Zambia – illustrate the challenges, obstacles, and progress in applying principles of market development.

Developing the Domestic Government Debt Market will serve government officials contemplating or in the process of reforming their practices, providers of technical assistance, and practitioners working on building capacity in debt market development. Because effective development of debt markets is one key piece in sound public debt management, readers will also be interested in the companion volume, *Managing Public Debt*, published by The World Bank in February 2007, based on the same joint pilot program.

Growth and Poverty Reduction: Case Studies from West Africa



Edited by Quentin Wodon
Price: \$ 20.00
English Paperback
150 pages
Published April 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6629-7
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6629-5 SKU: 16629

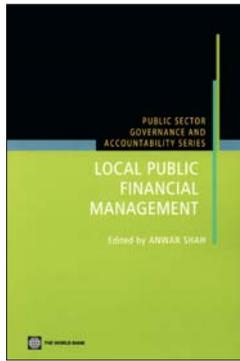
This volume provides a set of six case studies from West Africa. These assess the benefits of growth (or the costs of a lack of growth) in terms of poverty reduction in those countries. The first part of this book describes the experience of two countries (Ghana and Senegal) that achieved high levels of growth in the 1990s, and that also experienced important reductions in poverty, even though growth was not strictly pro-poor.

The second part describes the experience of two other countries (Burkina Faso and Cape Verde) that also achieved high levels of growth in the 1990s, but where there was an initial perception that growth did not lead to much poverty reduction. The more detailed analysis of poverty presented here suggests however that these two countries did witness a sharp reduction in their population share in poverty, as would have been expected given their growth record.

Finally, in the third part, the authors argue that a lack of growth in the 1990s in Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria has been a key reason for their persistently high levels of poverty.

Overall, the case studies make a strong case for the positive impact of growth on poverty reduction in West Africa. However, they also point to the need to pay close attention to changes in inequality, because such changes have limited the gains from growth for the poor in several of the countries considered here.

Local Public Financial Management



Edited by Anwar Shah
Price: \$ 35.00
English Paperback
288 pages
Published June 2007

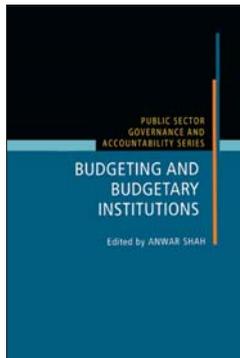
ISBN: 0-8213-6937-7
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6937-1 SKU: 16937

Transparent and prudent local financial management has come to be recognized as critical to the integrity of

local public sector and to gaining and retaining trust of local residents. Such integrity and trust is sometimes lacking in some local governments in developing countries, especially in the Africa region.

This volume attempts to provide practical guidance to local governments interested in establishing sound financial management systems. Leading international experts have contributed to all relevant aspects of local public financial management – cash management, internal controls, accounts, audits, and debt management.

Budgeting and Budgetary Institutions



Edited by Anwar Shah
Price: \$ 35.00
English Paperback
584 pages
Published May 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-6939-3
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6939-5 SKU: 16939

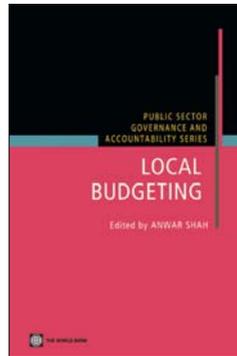
Budgeting and budgetary institutions play a critical role in resource allocation, government accountability,

and improved fiscal and social outcomes. This volume distills lessons from practices in designing better fiscal institutions, citizen friendly budgets, and open and transparent processes of budget preparation and execution. It also highlights newer concepts of performance budgeting, accrual accounting, activity based costing, and the use of information and communication technology in budgeting. These tools of analysis are supplemented by a review of budgeting in post-conflict countries and two country case studies on the reform of budgeting systems.

Local Budgeting

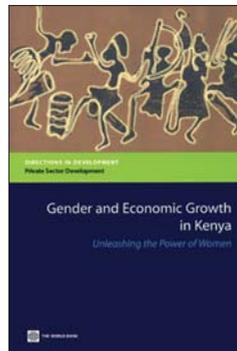
Edited by Anwar Shah
Price: \$ 35.00
English Paperback, 408 pages
Published May 2007
ISBN: 0-8213-6945-8
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6945-6 SKU: 16945

This book provides a comprehensive treatment of all



aspects of local budgeting needed to develop sound fiscal administration such as setting priorities, planning, financial control over inputs, management of operations and accountability to citizens. Topics covered include fiscal administration, forecasting, fiscal discipline, fiscal transparency, integrity of revenue administration, budget formats, and processes including performance budgeting, and capital budgeting.

Gender and Economic Growth in Kenya: Unleashing the Power of Women



Price: \$ 20.00
English Paperback
140 pages
Published April 2007

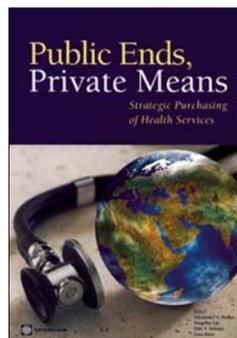
ISBN: 0-8213-6919-9
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6919-7 SKU: 16919

Kenyan women are making a large – although frequently unseen – contribution to the country's economy,

particularly in the agricultural and informal business sectors. But women face more severe legal, regulatory, and administrative barriers to starting and running businesses than do their male counterparts.

Gender and Economic Growth in Kenya examines the barriers that are preventing women from contributing fully to the Kenyan economy and makes recommendations for addressing these barriers. Addressing these constraints will not only help women make a full economic contribution, but will also improve their livelihoods and those of their families and will help create a more enabling environment for all Kenyan businesses, regardless of the gender of their founders.

Public Ends, Private Means: Strategic Purchasing of Health Services



Edited by
Alexander S. Preker,
Xingzhu Liu and
Edit V. Velenyi
Price: \$ 35.00
English Paperback
436 pages
Published April 2007

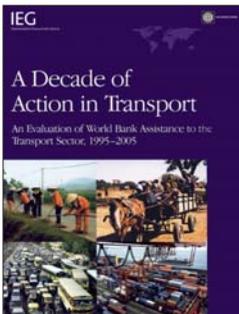
ISBN: 0-8213-6547-9
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-6547-2 SKU: 16547

Great progress has been made in recent years in securing better access and financial protection against the cost of illness through collective financing of health care. Managing scarce resources effectively and efficiently is an important part of this story. Experience has shown that, without strategic policies and focused spending, the poor are likely to get left out. The use of purchasing to enhance public sector performance is well-documented in other sectors. Extension to the health sector of lessons from this experience is now successfully implemented in many developing countries.

Public Ends, Private Means: Strategic Purchasing of Value for Money in Health Services is part of a series of World Bank publications on ways to make public spending on health care more efficient and equitable in developing countries. It reviews the underlying economics in terms of agency theory, behavioral science, contract theory, transaction costs, and public choice theory.

It provides a synthesis of the institutional environment needed for countries to shift to strategic purchasing, organizational incentives that need to be in place, and management capacity that needs to be strengthened. The volume is supplemented with a CD that presents six regional reviews of current resource allocation and purchasing (RAP) arrangements.

A Decade of Action in Transport: An Evaluation of World Bank Assistance to the Transport Sector, 1995-2005



By Peter Nigel Freeman
Price: \$ 20.00
English Paperback
140 pages
Published April 2007

ISBN: 0-8213-7003-0
ISBN-13: 978-0-8213-7003-2 SKU: 17003

The World Bank Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) has released

an evaluation entitled "A Decade of Action in Transport", the first comprehensive assessment of Bank support to transport. The report takes stock of the Bank's support for various transport modes, covering nearly 650 projects and more than US\$ 30 billion in lending to developing countries over the past decade.

It finds that the Bank's past assistance to the transport sector, of which 80 percent was for inter-city highways and rural road rehabilitation, has been well-managed and effective, with above-average project ratings. At the same time, the report urges countries and international donors to focus more on the growing challenges of urban transport, its impact on the environment, and traffic safety.

The report notes that rapid population growth in developing countries will be accompanied by a huge expansion in the number of private motor cars, led by China and India, with ensuing traffic congestion. It finds that transport emissions also account for nearly a quarter of man-made gases contributing to the

potentially disastrous consequences of climate change, i.e. about the same amount as land use and deforestation. And by 2020, road accidents may become the third largest cause of death in some developing countries.

The report calls for future policies and investments to explore innovative solutions for better urban traffic management, and cleaner, more efficient and affordable transport, such as limits on the use of private automobiles, and greater support for mass transit systems and public transport.

To learn more about the evaluation findings, or download a free copy of the report, please visit: <http://www.worldbank.org/ieg/transport>

Latest on the Web

● Focus on IDA

<http://www.worldbank.org/ida/impact>

The International Development Association's retrospective look at achievements in the last 10 years is almost complete. Briefs cover 19 countries and 17 sectors. The site's offerings also include over 75 project profiles, slideshows and multimedia. The IDA site has established a one-stop shop for results stories – for more, please visit the site.



● Development Marketplace: Blog and Metrics Dashboard

<http://dmblog.worldbank.org/>

Global Development Marketplace, the annual competition awarding grants to the best innovative small-scale development projects, was held at the World Bank in June. Thirty four winners will split US\$4 million in grants from the Bank and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to help fund projects under this year's theme-improving results in health, nutrition, and population. Most awards range from US\$80,000 to US\$140,000.

To cover the full breadth of DM2007, which featured 104 finalists, a DM-focused blog was developed. Over the course of the competition, bloggers wrote over 40 blog entries, most in English but some in French, and supplemented what they wrote with photos and embedded video.

After seeing the effectiveness of the central blog, the India team has begun a blog of their own for the India Development Marketplace.

India Project Documents

North-East Livelihoods Project

Date 4 June 2007
Project ID P102330
Report No. AC2960 (Project Information Document)

Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project (Supplement)

Date 31 May 2007
Project ID P102328
Report No. AC3012 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

Bihar Rural Livelihoods Development 'Jeevika' Project

Date 24 May 2007
Project ID P090764
Report No. AB3054 (Project Information Document)
AC2907 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)
E-1624 (Environmental Assessment)
IPP-217 (Indigenous People's Plan)
39484 (Social Assessment)

Strengthening India's Rural Credit Cooperatives Project

Date 11 May 2007
Project ID P102768
Report No. AB3126 (Project Information Document)
AC2987 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

Energy Efficiency at SME Steel Forging Cluster Project

Date 9 May 2007
Project ID P104961
Report No. 39841 (Project Information Document)
39840 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

Primary Education (SSA II) Project

Date 4 May 2007
Project ID P102547
Report No. AB3031 (Project Information Document)
AC2891 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

First Himachal Pradesh Development Policy Loan

Date 4 May 2007
Project ID P105124
Report No. AB3130 (Project Information Document)

Carbon Financing For Improved Rural Livelihoods Project

Date 1 May 2007
Project ID P095901
Report No. 38301 (Project Information Document)

Vishnugad Pipalkoti Hydro Electric Project

Date 26 April 2007
Project ID P096124
Report No. AB2938 (Project Information Document)
AC2806 (Integrated Safeguards Data Sheet)

AP Rural Poverty Reduction (Supplemental)

Date 9 April 2007
Project ID P104724
Report No. AB3111 (Project Information Document)

Mumbai Slum Electrification Project: Environmental impacts and environmental management plan (EMP)

Date 1 April 2007
Project ID P104649
Report No. E-1643 (Environmental Assessment)

Third National HIV/AIDS Control Project

Date 22 March 2007
Project ID P078538
Report No. 36413 (Project Appraisal Document)

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