Books and Reports (2004 – Present)

Books and reports written by staff of the Development Research Group, World Bank.
(As of October 22, 2019)

2019

Belt and Road Economics: Opportunities and Risks of Transport Corridors

The Rise of Domestic Capital Markets for Corporate Financing

Bhutan's Integration with the Global Economy: International Investment Treaties and Conventions

Global Trade Watch 2018: Trade Amid Tensions

Impact Evaluation of Nigeria State Health Investment Project

Exports to Jobs: Boosting the Gains from Trade in South Asia

2018

Asylum Seekers in the European Union: Building the Evidence

Enhancing Potential

Fair Progress? Economic Mobility Across Generations Around the World
Narayan Ambar, Roy van der Weide, Alexandru Cojocaru, Christoph Lakner, Silvia Redaelli, Daniel

*Building State Capability: Evidence, Analysis, Action*

*Financing for SMEs in Sustainable Global Value Chains*


*Innovative Experiences in Access to Finance: Market-Friendly Roles for the Visible Hand?*

*Tracking Universal Health Coverage: 2017 Global Monitoring Report*

2016

*Economics of Hosting Refugees: A Host Community Perspective from Turkana*

*Enhancing Financial Capability and Inclusion in Senegal: A Demand-Side Survey*

*Middle East and North Africa Economic Monitor: Economic and Social Inclusion to Prevent Violent Extremism*

*Making Politics Work for Development: Harnessing Transparency and Citizen Engagement*

*Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2016: Taking on Inequality*
José Cuesta and Mario Negre, with Timm Bönke, Soumya Chattopadhyay, Shaohua Chen, Will Durbin, María Eugenia Genoni, Aparajita Goyal, Christoph Lakner, Terra Lawson-Remer, Maura K. Leary, Renzo

*World Development Report 2016: Digital Dividends*


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2015

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Maria Gonzalez Asis, **Michael Woolcock**, Washington, DC: World Bank, October 2015.

*A Measured Approach to Ending Poverty and Boosting Shared Prosperity: Concepts, Data, and the Twin Goals*


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*Land Delivery Systems in West African Cities: The Example of Bamako, Mali*

Trade in Zimbabwe: Changing Incentives to Enhance Competitiveness

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Urban Flooding of Greater Dhaka in a Changing Climate: Building Local Resilience to Disaster Risk,

2014

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Simulating Distributional Impacts of Macro-dynamics: Theory and Practical Applications

Surge in Solar-Powered Homes: Experience in Off-Grid Rural Bangladesh

The Unfinished Revolution: Bringing Opportunity, Good Jobs and Greater Wealth to All Tunisians

Working toward Better Pay: Earning Dynamics in Ghana and Tanzania
Youth Employment in Sub-Saharan Africa

2013

A Unified Approach to Measuring Poverty and Inequality: Theory and Practice

Enterprising Women: Expanding Economic Opportunities in Africa,

Growing Green: The Economic Benefits of Climate Action

Improving Gender and Development Outcomes through Agency: Policy Lessons from Three Peruvian Experiences

Sustaining Trade Reform: Institutional Lessons from Argentina and Peru

The Clean Development Mechanism: An Early History of Unanticipated Outcomes

2012


Financial Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: The Road Ahead
Greenprint: A New Approach to Cooperation on Climate Change

Economic Mobility and the Rise of the Latin American Middle Class

Eurasian Cities: New Realities along the Silk Road

Pathways to African Export Sustainability

Seasonal Hunger and Public Policies: Evidence from Northwest Bangladesh

The Elderly and Old Age Support in Rural China

2011

Assessing Sector Performance and Inequality in Education
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Connecting Landlocked Developing Countries to Markets: Trade Corridors in the 21st Century
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Contesting Development: Participatory Projects and Local Conflict Dynamics in Indonesia
Patrick Barron, Rachael Diprose, and Michael Woolcock
Yale University Press, 2011.

Health Equity and Financial Protection: Streamlined Analysis with ADePT Software
Adam Wagstaff, Marcel Bilger, Zurab Sajaia, and Michael Lokshin

India's Health Insurance Scheme for the Poor: Evidence from the Early Experience of the Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana

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Dilip Ratha, Sanket Mohapatra, Caglar Ozden, Sonia Plaza, William Shaw, Abede Shimeles.

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Perspectives on Poverty in India: Stylized Facts from Survey Data

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Klaus W. Deininger, Derek Byerlee, Jonathan Lindsay, Andrew Norton, Harris Selod, and Mercedes Stickler. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2011. And

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Supply Chains in Export Agriculture, Competition, and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium
Glenn-Marie Lange, Kirk E. Hamilton, Giovanni Ruta, Lopa Chakraborti, Deval Desai, Bram Edens,

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*New York Times Book Review*

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2010


Keefer, Philip, and Norman Loayza. 2010. *Innocent Bystanders: Developing Countries and the War on Drugs*. World Bank: Washington, DC, April.


2009

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Ariel Fiszbein, and Norbert Schady, with Francisco H.G. Ferreira, Margaret Grosh, Nial Kelleher,

*Development Economics through the Decades: A Critical Look at 30 Years of the World Development Report*

*Handbook on Poverty and Inequality*

*Health Financing and Delivery in Vietnam: Looking Forward*

*Reforming China’s Rural Health System*

*The Ease of Doing Business in APEC: The Impact of Regulatory Reforms*

2008

*Analyzing Health Equity Using Household Survey Data A Guide to Techniques and Their Implementation*

*Land in Transition: Reform and Poverty in Rural Vietnam*

*Measuring Inequality of Opportunities in Latin America and the Caribbean*

2007
Made in India: The Economic Geography and Political Economy of Industrialization
Sanjoy Chakravorty and Somik V. Lall, January 2007.

This book is a definitive account of the geography of industrialization in India. The primary goal is to analyse the consequences of specific policies and show how policy frameworks need to be changed to achieve a more balanced, equitable, and sustainable industrial growth.

Bridges Over Water: Understanding Transboundary Water Conflict, Negotiation and Cooperation

This book places the study of transboundary water conflicts, negotiation, and cooperation in the context of various disciplines (such as international relations, international law, international negotiations, and economics), analyzing them using various quantitative approaches, such as river basin modeling and game theory. Case studies of particular transboundary river basins, lakes and aquifers are also considered. This is the first textbook for a relatively recent yet rapidly expanding field of study.

Emerging Capital Markets and Globalization: The Latin American Experience

The book should stimulate a vigorous discussion on how to best revise the reform agenda for capital market development in emerging economies going forward. This effort should involve not only country authorities but also academics and advisers from multilateral agencies such as the World Bank. The complexities highlighted in the book invite intellectual modesty, eclecticism, and constant attention to country specificity. While it does not provide detailed policy prescriptions, the book does point to issues that cannot be ignored and puts forward provocative questions for the policy debate. The policy discussion in the book is particularly interesting with respect to the following aspects: internationalization of stock markets and local currency debt markets.

Global Trade and Poor Nations: The Poverty Impacts and Policy Implications of Liberalization

This thoughtful volume assesses the likely impact of reformed trade policies on the poorest of the poor—those on the bottom economic rungs in developing nations. The focus on a spectrum of poor nations across different regions provides some helpful and hopeful guidelines regarding the likely impacts of a global trade reform, agreed upon under the auspices of the World Trade Organization, as well as the impact of such reforms on economic development. In order to facilitate lesson-drawing across different regions, each country study utilizes a similar methodology. They combine information on trade policy at the product level with income and consumption data at the household level, thus capturing effects both on the macro level and in
individual households where development policies ideally should improve day-to-day life. This uniformity of research approach across the country studies allows for a deeper and more robust comparison of results.

*The World Trade Organization (WTO): Law, Economics and Politics*

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the most important international organizations in existence today. It contains a set of disciplines that affect the ability of governments to impose trade restrictions, and has helped to support the steady expansion of international trade since the 1950s. It is a unique organization in providing a framework for member states to make binding policy commitments that are enforced through a unique dispute settlement system and a variety of transparency mechanisms.

*Making Finance Work for Africa*

Making Finance Work for Africa presents a coherent policy approach that addresses African priorities and can work in African conditions. It challenges the applicability of some conventional views on a range of issues from securities markets and banking regulation to the organization of microfinance institutions. The authors identify promising trends from across sub-Saharan Africa and pinpoint shortcomings. The book will be useful to policy makers, bankers, financial analysts, and economists working in Africa.

*From Competition at Home to Competing Abroad: A Case Study of India's Horticulture*

There is persuasive evidence that India has a comparative advantage in agriculture. Yet its share in global agriculture exports is miniscule and its domestic market is increasingly protected. In global trade negotiations, India's efforts have been directed less towards the elimination of all distortions at home and abroad, than towards retaining the right to protect. To develop a case and a strategy for both domestic reforms and proactive engagement in international negotiations, it is critical to understand why a large, low-cost producer of agricultural commodities needs such strong protection and has such a feeble presence in the global market. The author addresses this puzzle in the context of the horticulture sector, one of the most dynamic segments of Indian agriculture and international trade. The sector represents a 'picture of the future' and encompasses the major challenges that Indian agriculture faces in a world where food patterns are changing because of increasing incomes; delivery schedules are more demanding with the emergence of supermarkets in retail; and barriers to trade such as tariffs and subsidies are less important than the challenges posed by high sanitary and phyto-sanitary (SPS) standards. The horticulture sector also represents a miniature 'picture of agriculture' in
that here too India is a large, low-cost cost producer but has a tiny share in global trade and seeks to protect its own market.

*Transparency and Trade Facilitation in the Asia Pacific: Estimating the Gains from Reform*
Benjamin Shepherd, Matthias Helble, and John S. Wilson, The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia, 2007.

In the development context, it is increasingly recognized that tariff liberalization is not enough to ensure the integration of an economy into international markets (World Bank Independent Evaluation Group, 2006). Barriers other than tariffs hinder firms in emerging economies from successfully entering export markets. The main objective of this research report is to provide a first, quantitative assessment of the trade policy transparency environment in APEC member economies.

*How Universities Promote Economic Growth*

The purpose of this volume is to examine the role of universities in enhancing technological capability in Asian as well as other industrial countries. This volume also discusses the University-Industry Links (UIL) policies of national governments, corporations and sub national governments. Case studies, policies, strategies and conclusions for Switzerland, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Japan, Thailand, United States, China, Singapore, and India are all individually examined. The volume also covers topics such as knowledge transmission, knowledge production, knowledge sharing, research and development, lessons learned, best practices and innovation initiatives and their roles for economic growth in relation to UIL.

*At Loggerheads? Agricultural Expansion, Poverty Reduction, and Environment in the Tropical Forests*

This report specifically addresses the potential dilemma of trade-offs between poverty reduction and environmental protection. It seeks to improve the diagnosis of forest problems and facilitate the prescription and application of solutions by focusing on both the causes and consequences of forest conversion to agriculture and on the nature and location of forest poverty. The first section is diagnostic, examining the drivers and consequences of deforestation and forest poverty. The second part looks at how governance, institutions, and policies shape those drivers. It identifies opportunities for win-win policies. In particular, anything that boosts labor demand outside agriculture will tend to reduce both poverty and deforestation. Additionally, promotion of some kinds of agroforestry can help to improve the ecological functions of degraded forests while boosting farm output and employment. The report offers a systematic framework for
thinking about how to integrate forest management with rural development in a sustainable way.

2006

**Under New Ownership: Privatizing China’s State-Owned Enterprises**

This publication is organized as follows: Chapter 1, discuses China’s industrial system: where it is now, where it should be headed, and why. Chapter 2, contains reform in China. Chapter 3, discusses the accelerated change in enterprise ownership 1997-2003. Chapter 4, covers Chinese ownership reform in the East European mirror. Chapter 5, discusses assessing the effects of ownership reform in China. Chapter 6, considers making privatization work.

**Beautiful but Costly: Business Costs in Small Remote Economies**

Small countries have often argued that the interaction of factors such as diseconomies of small scale, huge costs for imported inputs, the cost of isolation and remoteness, and the costs of physical dispersion have hindered their ability to attract foreign investment in a globalised market. This publication is a study of the operating costs confronting the private sector in small economies, with the view to determine whether these act as a fundamental impediment to trade and investment. Is the private sector in these economies fundamentally disadvantaged in its preparations for globalisation because its costs are higher than in large ones? Further, are any of the detectable cost structure disadvantages the result of poor economic management and/or of fundamental structural characteristics? The outcome of the study offers a brief speculation on the type of policy interventions the international community could devise to assist those countries that face high costs structures by virtue of their inherent structural characteristics.

**Worlds Apart: Measuring International and Global Inequality**

*Worlds Apart* addresses just how to measure global inequality among individuals and shows that inequality is shaped by complex forces often working in different directions. Branko Milanovic analyzes income distribution worldwide using, for the first time, household survey data from more than 100 countries. He evenhandedly explains the main approaches to the problem, offers a more accurate way of measuring inequality among individuals, and discusses the relevant policies of first-world countries and nongovernmental organizations.
Despite significant gains in promoting economic growth and living conditions (or "human progress") globally over the last twenty-five years, much of the developing world remains plagued by poverty and its attendant problems, including high rates of child mortality, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and war. In *Growth and Empowerment*, Nicholas Stern, Jean-Jacques Dethier, and F. Halsey Rogers propose a new strategy for development. Drawing on many years of work in development economics—in academia, in the field, and at international institutions such as the World Bank—the authors base their strategy on two interrelated approaches: building a climate that encourages investment and growth and at the same time empowering poor people to participate in that growth. This plan differs from other models for development, including the dogmatic approach of market fundamentalism popular in the 1980s and 1990s. Stern, Dethier, and Rogers see economic development as a dynamic process of continuous change in which entrepreneurship, innovation, flexibility, and mobility are crucial components and the idea of empowerment, as both a goal and a driver of development, is central. The book points to the unique opportunity today—after 50 years of successes and failures, and with a growing body of analytical work to draw on—to pursue new development strategies in both research and action.

*Lessons from NAFTA for Latin America and the Caribbean*


Analyzing the experience of Mexico under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), "Lessons from NAFTA" aims to provide guidance to Latin American and Caribbean countries considering free trade agreements with the United States. The authors conclude that the treaty raised external trade and foreign investment inflows and had a modest effect on Mexico's average income per person. It is likely that the treaty also helped achieve a modest reduction in poverty and an improvement in job quality.

*The Political Economy of Protection: Theory and the Chilean Experience*


The Political Economy of Protection explains why countries, especially developing countries, change their trade policies over the course of history. It does so through an interdisciplinary approach, which borrows analyses from both political science and economics. While the central focus of this book is to explain historical changes in trade policy in one country, Chile, it is broadly relevant for students, scholars, and trade specialists interested in gaining a deeper
understanding of the politics and economics of international trade. Given the intensifying public debates about the benefits of globalization, the author provides a uniquely rigorous yet interdisciplinary analysis of the forces that shape trade policy decisions, not just in Chile, but throughout the world.

*Economic Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean: Stylized Facts, Explanations, and Forecasts*

Economic Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean analyzes whether economic reforms have been beneficial to growth in the region. In doing so, it recognizes that growth is driven by a variety of factors - in some cases poor growth is due to insufficient structural reforms (e.g., low trade openness), in others to inappropriate stabilization policies (e.g., exchange rate overvaluation), and still in others to negative international conditions (e.g., growth slowdown in industrial countries). It is obvious but still correct to say that identifying the problem is the first step towards the solution. This book contributes to this effort by examining the growth performance of countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, explaining the underlying sources of their economic growth, and designing a strategy for further growth.

*Intellectual Property and Development: Lessons from Recent Economic Research*

This book brings together empirical research that assesses the effects of changing intellectual property regimes on various measures of economic and social performance-ranging from international trade, foreign investment and competition to innovation and access to new technologies. The studies presented point to an important development dimension to the protection of intellectual property. But a one-size fits all approach to intellectual property is unlikely to work. There is need to adjust intellectual property norms to domestic needs, taking into account developing countries' capacity to innovate, technological needs, and institutional capabilities. In addition, governments need to consider a range of complementary policies to maximize the benefits and reduce the costs of reformed intellectual property regulations.

2004

*China and the WTO: Accession, Policy Reform, and Poverty Reduction Strategies*

This report he reforms involved in China's accession to the WTO, assesses their implications for the world economy, and examines the implications for individual households, particularly the
poor. Its key objective is to provide the information that will allow policy makers to implement WTO commitments and formulate supporting policies to contribute strongly to economic development and poverty reduction. Individual chapters by leading scholars analyze the nature of the reforms in key areas, such as agriculture, services, intellectual property and safeguards and anti-dumping. These chapters form the building blocks for later chapters, which analyze the implications of reform for the economy. The book also includes a series of studies that assess the implications for households, taking into account the social safety net policies applying in China, and the impacts of complementary policies in areas such as labor market reform and investments in human capital.

The Millennium Development Goals for Health: Rising to the Challenges

This report focuses on the health and nutrition Millennium Development Goals agreed to by over 180 governments. It assesses progress to date and prospects of achieving the goals. The report identifies what developing country governments can do to accelerate the pace of progress while ensuring that benefits accrue to the poorest and most disadvantaged households. It also pulls together the lessons of development assistance and country initiatives and innovations to improve the effectiveness of aid, based on a number of country case studies. It highlights some of the principles of effective development assistance: country driven coordination; strategic coherence expressed in comprehensive poverty reduction strategies, which fully address the issues of health, nutrition, and population; financial coherence embodied in medium term expenditure framework; pooling of donor funds; and a common framework for reporting and assessing progress.

Improving City Competitiveness through the Investment Climate: Ranking 23 Chinese Cities (Chinese)

Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys in Education

This book provides three examples of good practice in using public expenditure tracking surveys (PETS) to improve transparency and accountability in managing education resources, and describes the approaches to be used in carrying out the surveys. It presents the experiences of Peru, Uganda and Zambia and underlines the importance of sharing the information generated to create incentives for making education systems more efficient. As the experience of Uganda shows, it was possible to reduce the rate of leakage of non-salary expenditures drastically thanks to an information campaign based on a PETS.
HIV/AIDS Treatment and Prevention in India: Modeling the Cost and Consequences


The three policies analyzed in this document include a minimalist policy in which the government strengthens private sector delivery, an intermediate policy of providing treatment for mothers who have AIDS and their spouses, and a generous policy of providing treatment to the poorest 40 percent of all AIDS patients. In January 2004 the Indian government adopted an AIDS financing policy which contains elements of all three of the hypothetical policies analyzed in this book. This study's projections of the total financial cost of the program and of the cost-effectiveness of the three options can help the government and its partners to plan the scale-up of the existing treatment program, to optimize the mix of components in order to improve its cost-effectiveness and to design monitoring and evaluation measures which provide feedback on program performance.

World Development Report 2004: Making Services Work for Poor People


Too often, services fail poor people in access, in quality, and in affordability. But the fact that there are striking examples where basic services such as water, sanitation, health, education, and electricity do work for poor people means that governments and citizens can do a better job of providing them. Learning from success and understanding the sources of failure, this year's World Development Report, argues that services can be improved by putting poor people at the center of service provision. How? By enabling the poor to monitor and discipline service providers, by amplifying their voice in policymaking, and by strengthening the incentives for providers to serve the poor. Freedom from illness and freedom from illiteracy are two of the most important ways poor people can escape from poverty. To achieve these goals, economic growth and financial resources are of course necessary, but they are not enough. The World Development Report provides a practical framework for making the services that contribute to human development work for poor people. With this framework, citizens, governments, and donors can take action and accelerate progress toward the common objective of poverty reduction, as specified in the Millennium Development Goals.