Books and Reports (2004 – Present)
Books and reports written by staff of the Development Research Group, World Bank.
(As of July 14, 2020)

2020

Drawing on 10 years of data and analysis, the 5th edition of the report reflects on the causes of the crisis and the regulatory remedies adopted to prevent future financial troubles.
Report | Video | Dataset | Blog | Previous Reports

2019

Belt and Road Economics: Opportunities and Risks of Transport Corridors

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

Exports to Jobs: Boosting the Gains from Trade in South Asia
South Asia’s economy has grown rapidly, and the region has made a significant reduction in poverty. However, jobs for the growing working population remain limited. Policy makers are contending with lingering concerns about jobless growth and poor job quality. This report argues that exports could bring higher wages and better jobs to South Asia.

Global Trade Watch 2018: Trade Amid Tensions

Impact Evaluation of Nigeria State Health Investment Project

The Rise of Domestic Capital Markets for Corporate Financing
The case of East Asia shows that domestic markets have been a key driver of the observed trends in capital market financing since the early 2000s. As domestic markets developed, more and smaller firms gained access to equity and corporate bond financing. Domestic markets also helped some corporations to diversify funding sources and obtain domestic currency financing. Policy reforms following the Asian Financial Crisis accompanied the growth of domestic markets. Part of the reforms were aimed at
developing domestic capital markets for small and medium-size enterprises. Although these markets have developed significantly, they still serve relatively few corporations, albeit from new sectors.

2018

*Asylum Seekers in the European Union: Building the Evidence*  

*The Challenges of Urbanization in West Africa*  

*Enhancing Potential*  

*Fair Progress? Economic Mobility Across Generations Around the World*  

*Moving for Prosperity: Global Migration and Labor Markets*  
Global labor mobility is a potent tool to end poverty, with migrants tripling their wages or more. Better labor market policies to manage short-run economic tensions can ensure that destination countries and migrants share the benefits of global labor mobility for generations to come.  
[Report] | [Presentation] | [Video] | [More research by Çağlar Özden]

*Oral Democracy: Deliberation in Indian Village Assemblies*  

*Raising the Bar for Productive Cities in Latin America and the Caribbean*  
This report is about the productivity of cities in LAC and the factors that help to explain its determination. Based on original empirical research, the report documents the high levels of population density and other features of LAC cities that mark them out from those in the rest of the world. The report also studies the role of three key factors – urban form, skills, and access to markets – in determining the productivity of LAC cities.  
The World Development Report 2018 is the first ever devoted entirely to education. And the timing is excellent: education has long been critical to human welfare, but it is even more so in a time of rapid economic and social change.

2017

*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?*

*The Global Findex Database 2017: Measuring Financial Inclusion and the Fintech Revolution*
The Global Findex database is the world’s most comprehensive data set on how adults save, borrow, make payments, and manage risk. Globally, 69 percent of adults – 3.8 billion people – now have an account at a bank or mobile money provider, a crucial step in escaping poverty.

2016

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

*Impact Evaluation of Zambia’s Health Results-Based Financing Pilot Project*

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

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

Poverty and Shared Prosperity 2016: Taking on Inequality

World Development Report 2016: Digital Dividends

2015

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

China’s Technological Catch-Up Strategy for Industrial Development: Impact on Energy Efficiency and CO2 Emissions


Latin America and the Rising South: Changing World, Changing Priorities

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

Operationalizing the Science of Delivery Agenda to Enhance Development Results

Trade in Zimbabwe: Changing Incentives to Enhance Competitiveness
Trust, Voice, and Incentives: Learning from Local Success Stories in Service Delivery in the Middle East and North Africa

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

2014

Analyzing Food Security Using Household Survey Data: Streamlined Analysis with ADePT Software

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

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
Fang Cai, John Giles, Philip O'Keefe, and Dewen Wang

2011

Assessing Sector Performance and Inequality in Education
Emilio Porta, Gustavo Arcia, Kevin Macdonald, Sergiy Radyakin, and Michael Lokshin

Connecting Landlocked Developing Countries to Markets: Trade Corridors in the 21st Century
Jean-Francois Arvis, Graham Smith, Robin Carruthers, Christopher Willoughby

Contesting Development: Participatory Projects and Local Conflict Dynamics in Indonesia
Patrick Barron, Rachael Diprose, and Michael Woolcock
Yale University Press, 2011.

Financial Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: The Road Ahead
Sergio Schmukler, Augusto de la Torre, and Alain Ize Washington, DC: World Bank, 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

Leveraging Migration for Africa: Remittances, Skills, and Investments
Dilip Ratha, Sanket Mohapatra, Caglar Ozden, Sonia Plaza, William Shaw, Abede Shimeles.

Making Schools Work: New Evidence on Accountability Reforms

Perspectives on Poverty in India: Stylized Facts from Survey Data

Rising Global Interest in Farmland: Can it Yield Sustainable and Equitable Benefits?
Klaus W. Deininger, Derek Byerlee, Jonathan Lindsay, Andrew Norton, Harris Selod, and Mercedes Stickler. Washington, DC: World Bank, 2011. And

Special Economic Zones in Africa: Comparing Performance and Learning from Global Experiences
Supply Chains in Export Agriculture, Competition, and Poverty in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Changing Wealth of Nations: Measuring Sustainable Development in the New Millennium

The Haves and the Have-Not: A Brief and Idiosyncratic History of Global Inequality

New York Times Book Review

The Land Governance Assessment Framework: Identifying and Monitoring Good Practice in the Land Sector

2010

Entrepreneurial Snapshots 2010: Measuring the Impact of the Financial Crisis on New Business Registration

Handbook on Impact Evaluation: Quantitative Methods and Practices

Innocent Bystanders: Developing Countries and the War on Drugs

Life Chances in Turkey: Expanding Opportunities for the Next Generation

New Insights into the Provision of Health Services in Indonesia: A Health Work Force Study

2009

Climate Change and Agriculture: An Economic Analysis of Global Impacts, Adaptation and Distributional Effects

Conditional Cash Transfers for Attacking Present and Future Poverty
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

*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.

*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.

*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.

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.

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.

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.

Transparency and Trade Facilitation in the Asia Pacific: Estimating the Gains from Reform
Benjamin Shepherd, Matthias Heuble, 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.

2006

*Rethinking Bank Regulation: Till Angels Govern*


This volume assembles and presents a new database on bank regulation in over 150 countries. It offers the first comprehensive cross-country assessment of the impact of bank regulation on the operation of banks, and assesses the validity of the Basel Committee's influential approach to bank regulation. The treatment also provides an empirical evaluation of the historic debate about the proper role of government in the economy by studying bank regulation and analyzes the role of politics in determining regulatory approaches to banking. The data also indicate that restrictions on the entry of new banks, government ownership of banks, and restrictions on bank activities hurt banking system performance. The authors find that domestic political factors shape both regulations and their effectiveness.

2005

*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.

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

*Growth and Empowerment: Making Development Happen*
Nicholas Stern, F. Halsey Rogers, Jean-Jacques Dethier, CES, April 2005.
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.

*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.

_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.

_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.

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.

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.
Reforming Infrastructure: A Policy Research Report

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.

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.

~~