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**About the photograph:**

*A barefoot solar engineer  
sharing her knowledge on how  
to make a solar lamp*

*Photograph by  
Abbie Trayler-Smith,  
Photo courtesy: DFID-UK*

# Green Revolution 2.0

## *Sun set to descend on every Indian rooftop*

In many ways Gandhi was an early environmentalist. He believed in a self-sustaining rural life, walked long distances to the sea to make salt, and spun his own cotton yarn. Had he been alive today, he would certainly have made full use of India's abundant sunshine to generate his own clean and renewable solar power.

Today, India's climate change mitigation strategy bears the unmistakable stamp of the father of the nation. For, India has set itself the extremely ambitious goal of achieving a five-fold jump in renewable energy – from 35 GW in 2010 to 175 GW by 2022.



Of this, a sizeable segment – 100 GW – is expected to be from solar, with 40 percent of the total coming from just roof-top solar power alone.

Not surprisingly, when this ambitious target was first announced, there were several naysayers. Let alone make the quantum leap to 175 GW in just seven years' time, India was nowhere close to meeting its original target of 20 GW. Most programs were driven by state-based incentives. And, the slow growth of demand meant that much of the manufacturing capacity lay idle, or operated at exceptionally low capacities.

### *Paving the way for transformation*

Since then, of course, India's solar power story has taken off dramatically. In 2009, when Gujarat first launched its solar policy and laid the foundation for the country's first solar park, the cost of solar power was

around US 25 cents (Rs 15) per unit. This fell radically to less than US 7 cents (INR 5) per unit when Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh recently launched their solar bids. Where once solar power was considered untouchable by banks, it has now become a bankable technology. So much so that large conglomerates like Softbank have announced investments to the tune of \$10 b in solar power over the coming years.

Along with the fall in costs, India's solar power capacity has also grown exponentially. In just 6 years, capacity has grown from less than 50 MW in 2010 to around 7GW in 2016 – a quantum 140 fold leap. Moreover, the increasing pace of state and national-level procurement has meant that a further 10 GW of solar projects are in the pipeline. This remarkable growth is being led by the development of some of the largest solar parks in the world such as the Pavgada Solar Park in Karnataka (2,000 MW) and the Rewa solar park in Madhya Pradesh (750 MW).





### *Catalysing the roof-top solar market*

While large-scale ground mounted solar power units have grown rapidly, the roof-top solar segment has been slow to take off. Until now, financing has been a key constraint for these developers. This is because commercial banks have refrained from lending to this segment, preferring to lend to the large-scale grid connected sector instead.

The World Bank is providing a \$625 million loan to support the Government of India's program to generate electricity from widespread installation of rooftop solar photo-voltaic (PV). The project will finance the installation of at least 400 MW of Grid Connected Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic across India. In fact, the business case for roof-top solar power already exists, especially for industrial and commercial consumers. For them, roof-top solar power works out cheaper, since electricity tariffs

for these consumers in metro cities range between US 12-24 cents per units (8-15 INR) – compared to just US 9-10 cents (Rs 6-7) for solar power. And, there is ample





evidence globally, especially from the US and Germany, to show that high volumes of solar generation can be integrated efficiently into the power system through a variety of business models.

Given these developments, we believe that India is on the verge of a revolution in roof top solar power. In fact, the day is not far off when roof top solar products will be sold as easily as TVs or cars. Consumers will then be able to go into a shop and buy different brands and capacities, or be approached by an agent who offers them a variety of loans to do so.

Once solar power units become easy to install, Indian households may finally start using their roof tops for generating much-needed solar power, instead of wasting this precious space in merely drying their laundry.

### *The continuing challenge of off-grid solar*

For the nearly 300 million people who live in villages with no access to electricity, or have



power for just a few hours a day, the answer is off-grid solar. However, this remains the most difficult segment to implement.

Several private initiatives, including SELCO, Onergy, Boond, Mera Gao Power and Husk Power, have successfully tapped into this market, but scalability continues to be a challenge (incidentally, this phenomenon is not just limited to India). None of these companies have been able to expand their markets to more than a million households, and a business model which can be replicated has not yet emerged.

Again, a major barrier has been financing. As off-grid solar projects are not considered bankable, commercial banks are not yet ready to fund them. Nor do these projects match the traditional requirements of venture capitalists or private equity firms in terms of the returns they generate or their exit timelines.

The government too has demonstrated limited capacity to develop this market, both in terms of financial and human resources. Instead, it often relies on support schemes that are capital subsidy-oriented and which are delivered through difficult-to-access channels.

### *Applying Gandhigiri to India's 21 Century energy crisis*

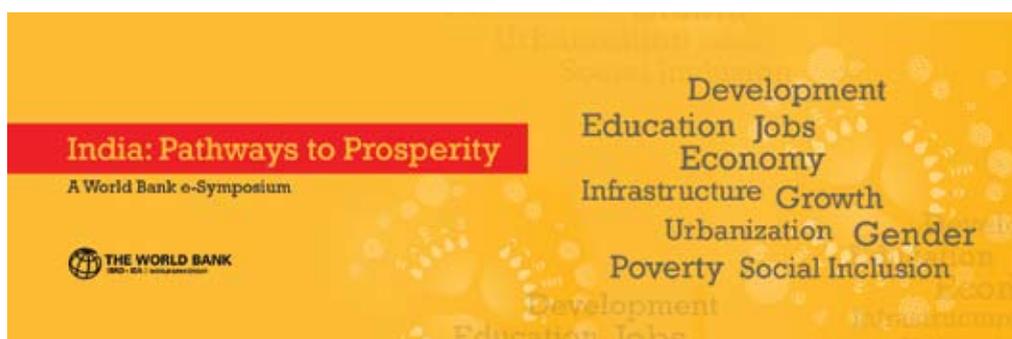
So, how would Gandhi have dealt with this situation? No doubt he would have used the unique opportunity provided by both the roof top and off-grid solar segments to generate electricity right in his own backyard, or rooftop, as the case may be. By following his example, Indian households too can not only generate their own power, but also make some money by selling their surplus to their neighbors, or even to an electricity company.

They would then be following a slightly amended version of Gandhi's 'three monkey' approach: generate your own power, consume your own power, and earn from your own power! That would be their best tribute to the far-sighted father of the nation. 🌐

*Contributed by Amit Jain, Energy Specialist, World Bank*

# Pathways to Prosperity

## *On poverty and prosperity, lot done, lot to do*



*The rapid decline in India's poverty levels in the recent decade augurs well for the country's efforts to eradicate poverty. Though the decline was faster and more broad-based than in the preceding decades, examples from across the developing world suggest it could have been more inclusive and responsive to economic growth, says Ambar Narayan and Rinku Murgai, Lead Economists at the World Bank*

India has made tremendous progress in reducing absolute poverty in the past two decades. The standard way to determine whether a household is poor is to compare its daily expenditure per capita to a minimum consumption threshold, or poverty line. Based on India's official line, the share of the population living in poverty was halved between 1994 and 2012, falling from 45 percent to 22 percent (figure 1). During this period, an astonishing 133 million people were lifted out of poverty. Moreover, the pace of poverty reduction accelerated over time and was three times faster between 2005 and 2012 – the years for which the latest set of government data are available – than in the previous decade. At this pace, the fall in extreme poverty in India since 2005, pegged at \$1.90 a day, 2011 PPP, matched or exceeded the average rate of decline for the developing world as a whole and the middle-income countries as a group.

However, poverty reduction did not benefit all segments of the population equally. The fall in poverty levels could have been much higher if growth had been more inclusive. Notably, while consumption levels have increased rapidly in recent years, the poorest 40 percent

of households have seen their incomes grow at a slower pace than the population as a whole. On this measure of 'shared prosperity' – or equitable improvement among all people – India lags behind countries at a similar stage of development. Although India ranked 16th among 51 middle income countries in average consumption growth during 2005-2012, it ranked much lower – 27th – in consumption growth for the poorest 40 percent during this period.

In many cases, when a country experiences high growth, rapid poverty reduction quickly follows. In India's case, however, high growth did not lead to as quick a decline in poverty as we would have expected. The responsiveness of poverty to per capita GDP growth in India is lower than the average for developing countries. A few telling indicators reveal the extent of this divergence: while India ranked in the top 10 percent of developing countries in per capita GDP growth during 2005-2012, it featured just above the 60th percentile in the rate of poverty reduction during this period. And, in general, this relationship between growth and poverty reduction varied widely between states.

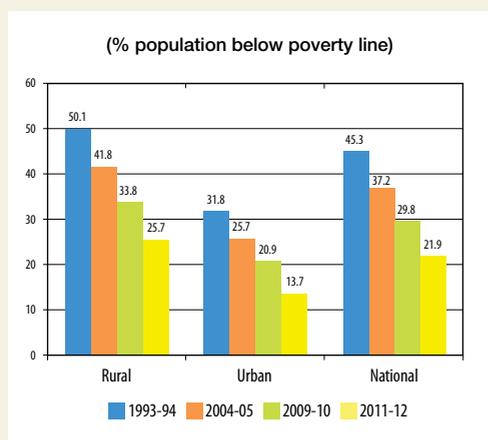


The sheer scale of poverty in the country remains sobering. In 2012, India was home to 262 million poor (as defined by the \$1.90 per day international poverty line). Put differently, one in four people living in extreme poverty across the world are Indians\*.

Poverty is closely inter-twined with geography. The poor are still far more likely to be found in India's villages which are home to 80 percent of the country's poor. Moreover, the poorer states are not catching up with their more prosperous counterparts. If the

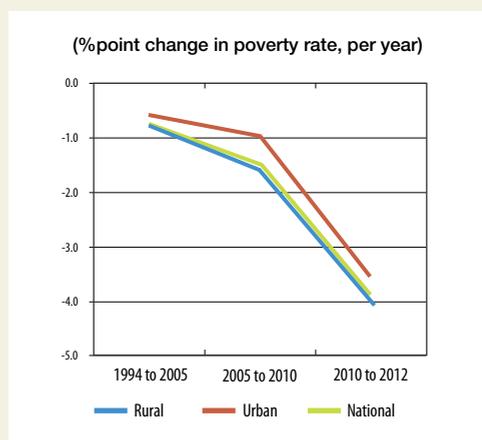
current trend of slower poverty reduction in the poorer states persists, poverty will become increasingly concentrated in a handful of lower income states. It is worth noting that in 2012, three large lower income states alone (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh) accounted for 44 percent of India's poor. And, when we look beyond consumption poverty to other measures of deprivation, India's picture looks more challenging. We discuss this in a later article in this series.

### Reductions in both urban and rural poverty



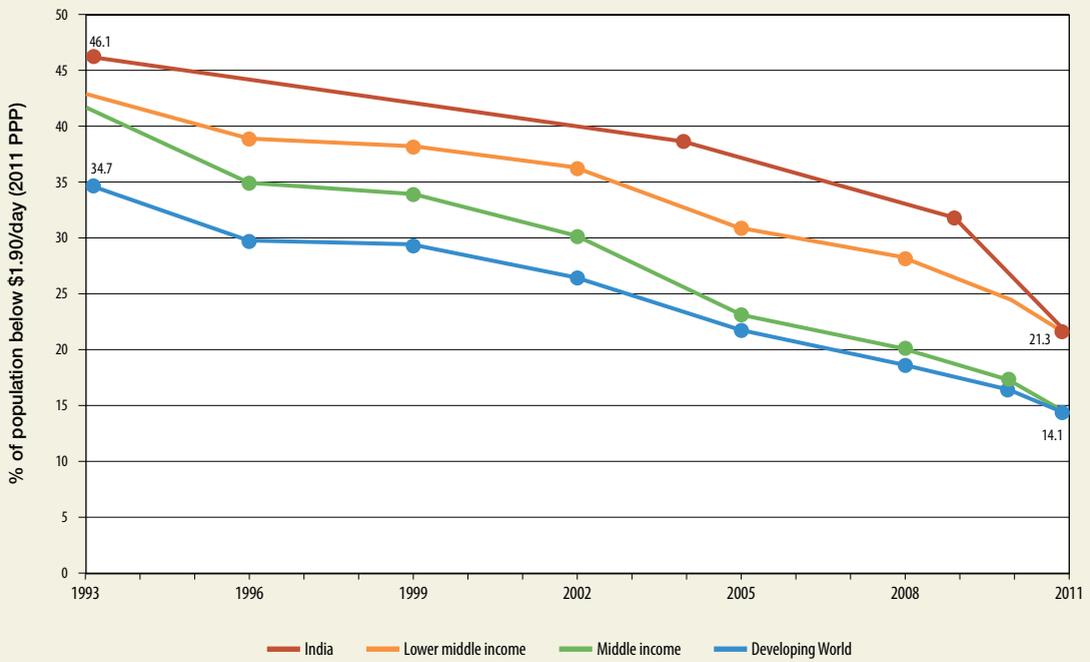
Source: Narayan and Murgal (2016)

### Pace of poverty decline picked up after 2005



\* India's poverty at the \$1.90 a day line may be significantly lower if new consumption estimates produced for 2009-10 and 2011-12 by the National Sample Survey organization are used. Based on these measures, India would account for a smaller share (roughly 15 percent) of the global extreme poor but would still be home to the largest number of poor.

**Since 2005, poverty reduction in India has exceeded the pace for the developing world**



**Note:** Based on the international poverty line of \$1.90/day (2011 PPP). Figures are available at roughly 3-year intervals during 1990-2008; for India, actual survey years are used. Source: World Development Indicators (accessed on November 16, 2015)

Nonetheless, the story of India’s transformation remains one of optimism. Although the full potential of economic growth to reduce poverty is yet to be unleashed, the links between growth and poverty reduction have become stronger than in the previous decade. In addition, the manner in which growth has impacted poverty in urban and rural areas, as well as in different sectors,

has changed significantly. This forms an integral part of India’s story that future articles in this series will explore. 🌐

**Reference:** Ambar Narayan and Rinku Murgai: “Looking Back on Two Decades of Poverty and Well-Being in India”

*This article was originally published in the Indian Express on 19 May, 2016.*



### *Enabling children to grow: Tackling the multiple determinants of nutrition*



**D**uring a recent visit to Barsam village in the Saharsa district of Bihar, I talked with members of a women's self-help group – one of over 480,000 such groups formed under Jeevika, a rural livelihoods program supported by the World Bank in Bihar.

Among the group was nineteen year old Shobha. Like millions of girls across the country, Shobha had never been to school. She was married at fifteen, and now has a ten-month old daughter. Shobha sat among us, cradling little Anjali on her lap.

I was happy to hear that, when she was pregnant, Shobha enrolled herself at the local Aanganwadi center which offered nutrition and health services for both mother and child under a public program. At the center, Shobha learnt how to care for Anjali. As a result, the child was exclusively breastfed for six months and received all the necessary immunizations. Now the little girl is being correctly fed a diverse diet of vegetables, pulses, cereals and animal milk, while continuing to be breastfed.

But my happiness was only momentary. As we talked, it emerged that Anjali was only being given a spoonful or two at most of these foods. While the amounts were far from adequate, Shobha thought they were enough for a child of Anjali's age. And, all the other women agreed.

Alarm bells rang in my mind. Not getting anywhere near the quantity of food she needed to grow well, and living in an environment where open defecation was common, Anjali was at high risk of becoming undernourished. Just one infection could push her over the brink.

There are millions of other children like Anjali, at high risk of becoming undernourished. An overwhelmingly large proportion of India's children do not have any of the three key determinants for good nutrition that are essential during the first thousand days of a child's life. These are proper food, adequate health care, and a clean environment. All three are critical from conception to two years of age, to set a firm foundation for future growth.



Without these elements in adequate measure, children are very likely to be stunted (too short for their age), underweight (too little weight for their age), wasted (too thin for their height), or some combination of these conditions. Each indicator reflects a different facet: stunting is a sign of chronic (persistent) undernutrition, an underweight child reflects both chronic and immediate undernutrition, and wasting is the result of acute (severe recent) undernutrition.

Sadly, fewer than 2 percent of India's children in the critical age group have all three determinants in sufficient measure. And 63 percent of them get none of the three in the recommended degree. While these inadequacies are higher among children from poorer households, they are also present amongst the wealthiest of Indians – only 7 percent of children from these households receive all three determinants in adequate measure.

Even sadder is the unacceptably high level of childhood stunting in India. Stunting has lifelong consequences – for the child, for the family, and for the country. It impairs brain and cognitive development, results in poorer school performance, increases the risk of chronic diseases, reduces productivity, reduces lifetime earnings by 10 percent, increases the costs of health care, and shaves off 2-3 percent from GDP. While

some improvements have been recorded recently, an overwhelming 38 percent of India's children still remain stunted. Even among the wealthiest quintiles, stunting levels are over 26 percent.

It is sometimes thought that Indian children are shorter than their peers elsewhere due to their genetic make-up. While genetics does play a small part, there is strong evidence to show that all children have the potential



to grow along a similar trajectory if they are fed and cared for as recommended, live in a hygienic environment, and receive timely treatment for infections.

Clearly, undernutrition has many facets. To improve outcomes, the World Bank's Rural Livelihoods and Health Nutrition and Population teams are piloting a multi-sectoral approach. A pilot in the Saharsa district of Bihar is working through women's self-help groups to promote behavior change in health, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene. The groups are being helped to access a range of public programs that have a bearing on nutrition: Integrated Child Development Services, the National Health Mission, the Swacchh Bharat Mission, agriculture extension programs and the Public Distribution System.

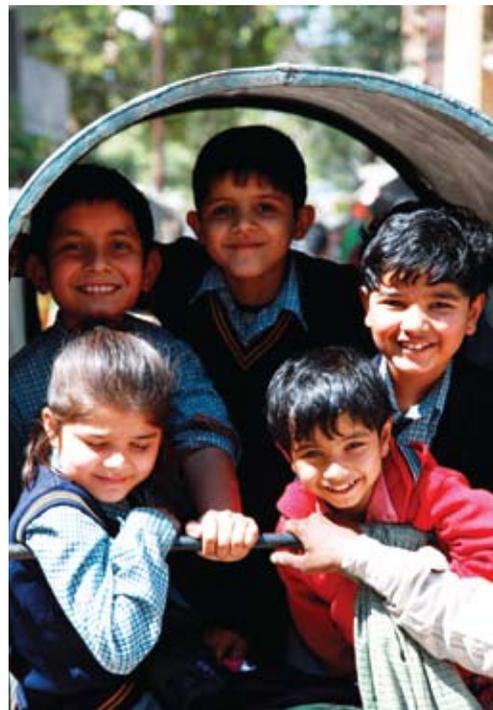
The pilot's impact is currently being tested and results will be available towards the end of 2018. Learnings from the pilot will be adapted across the Jeevika project.

Evidence from the one-year feasibility study of the pilot is encouraging. It has been found that women are building their own capacity as well as working with communities to promote behavior change and increase demand for public services.

Barsam is one of the villages where the pilot is being implemented. Another Bank project – the recently approved \$290 million Bihar

Transformative Development Project – will scale up the multi-sectoral approach across another 32 districts of Bihar. This will hugely increase the number of Bihar's children who can hope to be well-nourished in early life and escape the lifelong consequences of stunting. Little Anjali, and all others like her, will then have a better chance to grow up without old disadvantages, and live their lives to their full human potential. 🌐

*Contributed by Ashi Kohli Kathuria, Senior Nutrition Specialist, World Bank*



# ICR Update

**T**his is a short summary of the Implementation Completion Report (ICR) of a recently-closed World Bank project. The full text of the ICR is available on the Bank's website. To access this document, go to [www.worldbank.org/reference/](http://www.worldbank.org/reference/) and then opt for the Documents & Reports section.

## *Strengthening India's Rural Credit Cooperatives Project*



### **Context**

Financial sector reforms improved services for the middle class but rural areas still had limited access to formal finance, thus leaving them dependent on moneylenders, often with adverse consequences. Reforms of the rural finance sector emerged as a key priority area for the Government of India, with a focus on reviving Rural Financial Institutions.

### **Project Development Objectives**

The Project provided Credit Cooperative Banks (CCBs)' members, including small and marginal farmers, with significantly enhanced access to formal finance (credit, savings, etc.), by ensuring that the potentially viable CCBs in the participating states are transformed into efficient and commercially sustainable institutions.

### **Main Beneficiaries**

The Project aimed at helping the members

### Strengthening India's Rural Credit Cooperatives Project

<b>Approval Date:</b>	26 June, 2007
<b>Closing Date:</b>	30 June, 2013
<b>Total Project Cost</b>	US\$ 520.7 million
<b>Bank Financing:</b>	US\$ 416.5 million
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)
<b>Outcome:</b>	Moderately Satisfactory
<b>Risk to Development Outcome:</b>	Moderate
<b>Overall Bank Performance:</b>	Moderately Satisfactory
<b>Overall Borrower Performance:</b>	Moderately Satisfactory

of rural cooperative financial institutions to benefit from enhanced access to formal financial services. The focus was particularly on small and marginalized farmers, which rely on short-term rural Cooperative Credit System (ST CCS) for accessing crop loans.

### **Achievements**

The Project benefited over 11.2 million borrowers (including 7.2 million small and marginal farmer borrowers) and 25 million ST

in 2008 to 17 percent in 2012. What was particularly significant was that in terms of number of loans, the ST CCS accounted for over half of all the loans.

Under the revised Cooperative Societies Act (CSAs), the regulatory and supervisory authority over the ST CCS was moved from the state to the national level with the RBI and NABARD as the delegated supervisor identifying corrective actions. This introduced a much-improved system of checks and balances between the state and the center, and reduced the potential for interference.

State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) achieved close to 100 percent recovery rates except in West Bengal. The Project also had a positive impact on the productive side of agriculture. Almost all participating states developed business plans, which included plans for non-financial services like upgraded storage space and support for procuring products with the government to secure the minimum price and other facilities along the value chain. Given the critical importance of value chains and intermediation services in agriculture, the availability of these services, lowered the reliance on middle men, and had a positive impact on the livelihood of the rural population.

### **Lessons Learnt**

A longer project timeframe could have been considered given the complexity and effort needed for reforming the cooperative sector in India. Reform of the cooperative sector involves a complex shift in governance, management and culture, and thus requires a much longer time for the sector to fully absorb such changes and start to grow sustainably. Also, impact of well-functioning reformed institutions should ideally be measured after sufficient time, as internal processes, systems and products also need to change and full outcomes are realized over a longer timeframe.

Governance reforms should be supplemented from the start with a very strong focus on enhancing credit risk management and recovery of non-performing loans. To make institutions profitable and viable, there is a need for sound credit risk management and efforts towards recovering non-performing loans. Therefore, governance reform should



CCS clients in the participating states and contributed to a significant growth in credit. Loan disbursements in the participating states (Gujarat, Orissa, Haryana, West Bengal & Uttar Pradesh) in FY2012 stood at USD 6.7 billion – an increase of 96 percent compared to a target of 70 percent. Agricultural credit doubled between 2008 and 2012, and the number of loans increased by 50 percent over the same period of time. The ST CCS, which had lost market share to commercial and rural banks due to their dire financial situation were able to again increase their share in total lending from a low of 15 percent



be complemented with a strong focus on capacity building of the cooperatives to enhance the credit management skills, and provide an effective monitoring and guidance system to ensure such skills are applied in daily credit operations.

Since members' (mostly farmers) demands are diverse, a project should consider different types of financial/non-financial services. Financial services involve not only credit, but also different products, such as savings and insurance. Also, rural cooperatives could play a role in meeting farmers' demand through providing various agricultural related services, using their vast networks. Attention on supporting appropriately designed products that take the diverse demand of farmers is critical.

Members' education needs adequate attention to communicate program benefits to the ultimate beneficiary group. It is important that members understand the reform program and what the reform means to them. The program needs to include a robust communication strategy for reaching out to the members. In addition, financial literacy programs could also help enhance impact.

Close dialogue and strong coordination between the central and state governments are necessary when a country-wide program is implemented on a large-scale. It is critical to set up a solid mechanism in which the progress, achievements, issues and concerns of each state are regularly tracked and communicated at the national level. 



**T**his is a select listing of recent World Bank publications, working papers, operational documents and other information resources that are now available at the New Delhi Office Public Information Center. Policy Research Working Papers, Project Appraisal Documents, Project Information Documents and other reports can be downloaded in pdf format from 'Documents and Reports' at [www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)

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

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## India: Policy Research Working Papers

### WPS 7799

#### Can environmental policy reduce infant mortality? Evidence from the Ganga pollution cases

By Quy-Toan Do, Shareen Joshi and Samuel Stolper

In many developing countries, environmental quality remains low and policies to improve it have been inconsistently effective.

This paper conducts a case study of environmental policy, focusing on an unprecedented ruling by the Supreme Court of India, which targeted industrial pollution in the Ganga River. Difference-in-difference estimations indicate that the ruling led to reductions in river pollution and one-month infant mortality. To look at the mechanisms of impact, the paper tests whether the identified health impact is fully explained by changes in pollution induced by the policy, and fails to reject that it indeed is. In so doing, the analysis also quantifies the adverse impact of water pollution on infant health and documents the persistence of such impacts on downstream communities.

### WPS 7792

#### Hidden human capital: Psychological empowerment and adolescent girls' aspirations in India

By Sanchari Roy, Matthew H. Morton and Shrayana Bhattacharya

This paper studies the role of social-emotional or psychological capital in determining the education and employment aspirations of adolescent girls and young women in India.

The study finds that girls' self-efficacy and mental health are important determinants of their educational and employment aspirations, suggesting that these hidden forms of human capital may serve as critical targets for interventions aiming to alter girls' educational and economic trajectories. The study also identifies factors that correlate with girls' level of self-efficacy, and finds that an "enabling" and supportive family and community environment appears to be important.

## WPS 7783

### Can labor market imperfections explain changes in the inverse farm size–productivity relationship? Longitudinal evidence from rural India

By Klaus W. Deininger, Songqing Jin, Yanyan Liu and Sudhir K. Singh

A large national farm panel from India covering a quarter century (1982, 1999, and 2008) is used to show that the inverse farm size–yield relationship weakened significantly over time, despite an increase in the dispersion of farm sizes. Key reasons are substitution of capital for labor in response to nonagricultural labor demand. Family labor was more efficient than hired labor in 1982–99, but not in 1999–2008. In line with labor market imperfections as a key factor, separability of labor supply and demand decisions cannot be rejected in the second period, except in villages with very low nonagricultural labor demand.

## WPS 7741

### Spatial development and agglomeration economies in services – lessons from India

By Syed Ejaz Ghani, Arti Grover and William Robert Kerr

The study during the 2001–2010 period suggests that

- (i) services are more urbanized than manufacturing and are moving toward the urban and, by contrast, the organized manufacturing sector is moving away from urban cores to the rural periphery;
- (ii) manufacturing and services activities are highly correlated in spatial terms and exhibit a high degree of concentration in just a few states and industries;
- (iii) manufacturing in urban districts has a stronger tendency to locate closer to larger cities relative to services activity;
- (iv) infrastructure has a significant effect on manufacturing output, while human capital matters more for services activity; and lastly,
- (v) technology penetration, measured by the penetration of the Internet, is more strongly associated with services than manufacturing. Similar results hold when growth in activity is measured over the study period rather than levels. Manufacturing and services do not appear to crowd each other out of local areas.

## Other Publications

### Taking Stock of Programs to Develop Socioemotional Skills: A Systematic Review of Program Evidence

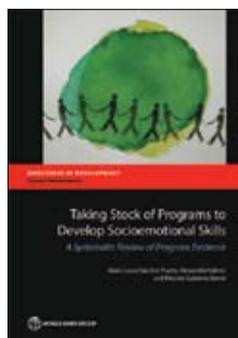
By Maria Laura Sánchez Puerta, Alexandria Valerio and Marcela Gutiérrez Bernal

Available On-line

Published: August 2016 Pages: 201

ISBN: 978-1-4648-0872-2

Direction in Development

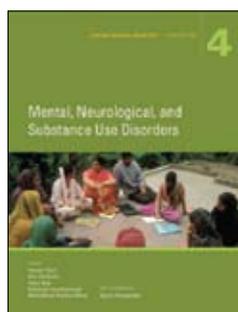


This book includes programs for toddlers and young children before primary school, programs for students enrolled in formal education, and programs targeted at the out-of-school population. It develops a conceptual framework that helps to identify the program characteristics and participants' profiles associated with a range of program outcomes.

Evidence shows that programs are particularly effective when targeted to highly vulnerable populations and, in particular, to young children. Overall, findings indicate that high-quality programs for young children tend to foster cognitive abilities in the short run and impacts socio-emotional skills over the long run.

The most successful of these programs are implemented school-wide and follow the SAFE approach: that is, they are appropriately sequenced, active, focused, and explicit. Finally, the review finds that programs for out-of-school children and youth are usually designed as a means of achieving immediate labor market outcomes (e.g., job-placement, formal employment, and higher wages). While some of these programs show positive and statistically significant impacts on socio-emotional skills, the impacts tend to be small.

### Disease Control Priorities: Mental, Neurological, and Substance Use Disorders, Third Edition (Volume 4)

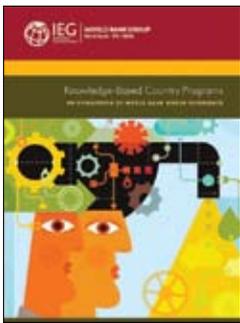


By Vikram Patel, Dan Chisholm, Tarun Dua, Ramanan Laxminarayan and Mari'a Lena Medina-Mora  
Available On-line  
Published: June 2016  
Pages: 289  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-0428-1  
e-ISBN: 978-1-4648-0426-7

Mental, neurological, and substance use disorders are common, highly disabling, and associated with significant premature mortality. The impact of these disorders on the social and economic well-being of individuals, families, and societies is large, growing, and underestimated.

Despite this burden, these disorders have been systematically neglected, particularly in low-and-middle income countries, with pitifully small contributions to scaling up cost-effective prevention and treatment strategies. Systematically compiling the substantial existing knowledge to address this inequity is the central goal of this volume.

## Knowledge-Based Country Programs: An Evaluation of World Bank Group Experience

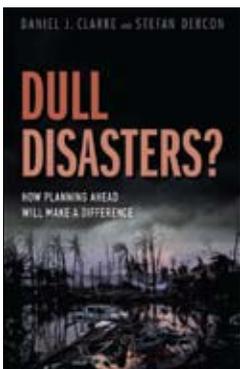


By Aristomene Varoudakis, Juan José Fernández-Ansola, Mauricio Carrizosa, Victor Eduardo Macias Essedin and Albert Martinez  
**Available On-line**  
Published: June 2016  
Pages: 133  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-0223-2

The evaluation assesses knowledge-based activities in nine country programs selected from 48 knowledge-intensive programs supported by the Bank Group. It identifies the factors in the success or failure of those activities as they contribute to policy making or development outcomes. It also identifies areas of strength for the Bank Group as well as areas of weakness or risk.

The evaluation was done on economic and sector work and non-lending technical assistance activities selected from a purposive sample of knowledge-intensive country programs. In addition, the evaluation assessed International Finance Corporation Advisory Services for their synergy with the Bank's analytical and advisory activities.

## Dull disasters? How planning ahead will make a difference



By Daniel Jonathan Clarke and Stefan Dercon  
**Available On-line**  
Published: June 2016  
Pages: 154  
ISBN: 9780191088414  
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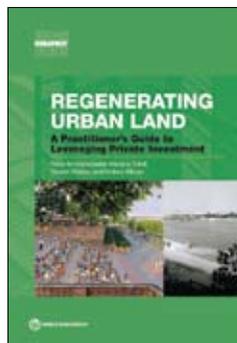
In recent years, typhoons have struck the Philippines and Vanuatu; earthquakes have rocked Haiti, Pakistan, and Nepal; floods have swept through Pakistan and Mozambique; droughts have hit Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia; and more. All led to loss of life and loss of livelihoods, and recovery will take years. One of the likely effects of climate change is to increase the likelihood of the type of extreme weather events that seems to cause these disasters. But do extreme events have to turn into disasters with huge loss of life and suffering?

This book harnesses lessons from finance, political science, economics, psychology, and the natural sciences to show how countries and their partners can be far better prepared to deal with disasters. The insights can lead to practical ways in which governments, civil society, private firms, and

international organizations can work together to reduce the risks to people and economies when a disaster looms.

The book takes the reader through a range of solutions that have been implemented around the world to respond to disasters. It gives an overview of the evidence on what works and what doesn't and it examines the crucial issue of disaster risk financing. Building on the latest evidence, it presents a set of lessons and principles to guide future thinking, research, and practice in this area.

## Regenerating urban land: A practitioner's guide to leveraging private investment



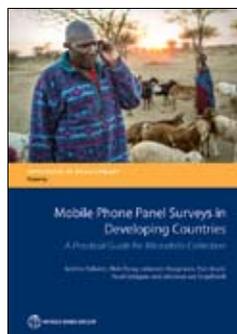
By Rana Amirtahmasebi, Mariana Orloff, Sameh Naguib Wahba Tadros and Andrew M Altman  
**Available On-line**  
Published: June 2016  
Pages: 479  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-0473-1

Regenerating urban land draws on the experience of eight case studies from

around the world. The case studies outline various policy and financial instruments to attract private sector investment in urban regeneration of underutilized and unutilized areas and the requisite infrastructure improvements.

This manual analyzes rates of return on the investments and long-term financial sustainability. Regenerating urban land guides local governments to systematically identify the sequence of steps and tasks needed to develop a regeneration policy framework, with the participation of the private sector.

## Mobile phone panel surveys in Developing Countries: A practical guide for microdata collection



By Andrew L. Dabalen, Alvin Etang Ndip, Johannes G. Hoogeveen, and et.al.  
**Available On-line**  
Published: June 2016  
Pages: 131  
ISBN: 978-1-4648-0904-0  
e-ISBN: 978-1-4648-0905-7

The recent proliferation of mobile phone networks

has opened new possibilities for faster, cheaper, lighter, more nimble data collection methods to address data gaps between large household surveys. By combining baseline data from a traditional household survey with

subsequent interviews of selected respondents using mobile phones, new collection methods facilitate welfare monitoring and opinion polling almost in real time.

The purpose of this handbook is to contribute to the development of the new field of mobile phone data collection in developing countries, documenting how

this innovative approach to data collection works, along with its advantages and challenges. Mobile Phone Panel Surveys in Developing Countries draws primarily from the authors' first-hand experiences with mobile phone surveys in Africa, but it also benefits from experiences elsewhere.

## India Project Documents

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Date 19 August 2016  
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SFG2316, SFG 2334 (Indigenous Peoples Plan, 3 Vol.)  
SFG2317 (Resettlement Plan, 2 Vol.)

### National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project II

Date 11 August 2016  
Project ID P144726  
Report No. STEP 158-160, 166 (Procurement Plan)

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Date 11 July 2016  
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Date 02 June 2016  
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Report No. SFG2231, SFG2235 (Environmental Assessment)

## From the Blogworld

### Modernizing weather forecasts and disaster planning to save lives

By Lisa Finneran



Is it hot outside? Should I bring an umbrella?

Most of us don't think much beyond these questions when we check the weather report on a typical day. But weather information plays a much more critical role than providing intel on whether to take an umbrella or use sunscreen. It can help manage the effects of climate change, prevent economic losses and save lives when extreme weather hits.

During the second IDA18 replenishment meeting in Nay Pyi Taw, I visited the Myanmar Department of Meteorology and Hydrology's Multi-Hazard Early Warning Center to see how funding from IDA, the World Bank's fund for the poorest, is helping the country modernize its systems.

The Ayeyarwady Integrated River Basin Management Project is using the latest forecasting and communication technology, including mobile, to alert citizens to hazardous weather events.

IDA is helping the 77 countries eligible for IDA financing cope with climate change by bringing new solutions—such as better weather data and forecasting and cyclone-resistant houses and warning systems. The shift to modern hydro-meteorological services, early warning systems, and other preparedness measures is cost effective and is expected to help save lives in Myanmar as it has in other countries. 🌍

Read more: <http://tinyurl.com/jhaqdg6>

### What will it take for India to reach double digit growth?

By Prajakta S. Sapte; Co-Authors: Darshit H. Jaju



“Despite the global slowdown, India has been one of the few countries to have shown remarkable growth in the last financial year. While this has been an achievement in itself, this growth rate can be taken to double-digits.” This was the key message of Dr. Frederico Gil Sander, Sr. Country Economist, World Bank Group, New Delhi. Dr. Gil Sander was speaking to students at the IIM Ahmedabad as part of the World Bank-IIM Discussion Series. The discussion centered around “Financing Double-digit Growth: Current and Long-term Challenges of India’s Financial Sector.”

Dr. Gil Sander noted that urban consumption and public investment have been the key drivers for current growth. Additionally, a good monsoon this year is expected to give a boost to rural consumption. These, coupled with the promised emphasis on supply-side factors such as labor reforms, the inclusion of more women in the labor force, and the timely implementation of GST can boost economic growth. To further increase this

growth rate, potentially to double-digits, these drivers will first have to be augmented by productive capacity investment, which in turn depends on ease of credit availability from banks. However, credit growth in India is marred primarily by high lending rates, priority sector lending regulations and rising non-performing assets (NPAs). 🌐

Read more: <http://tinyurl.com/zp43mpa>

## Literacy Rates Higher Among Youth than Adults

By Tariq Khokhar



In 1970, four in 10 adults were illiterate. Today that figure is less than two in 10. In every region of the world, literacy has improved, and literacy rates among youth aged 15-24 are higher than adults over 15, especially in South Asia, Sub Saharan Africa and the Middle East. 🌐

Access data on youth literacy and adult literacy at [data.worldbank.org](http://data.worldbank.org)

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