

## UNU-WIDER Library New Acquisitions - September 2009

### **A. Printed :**

1.

CALL NUMBER: 336.74

COLLATION: DUNAWAY

TITLE: Global imbalances and the financial crisis : Council Special Report No. 44, March 2009

AUTHOR: Dunaway, Steven

PUBLISHER: New York : Council on Foreign Relations, 2009. - ix, 44 p.

ISBN: 978-0-87609-428-0

SUBJECT: <global economic crisis> <international financial system> <global imbalances>

SYNOPSIS: As the economic crisis has spread from financial markets to real economies in countries around the world, governments have understandably focused on short-term measures to contain the damage. Crafting stimulus packages and financial bailouts to address immediate problems has for many reasons been a priority for policymakers. In this Council Special Report, however, Steven Dunaway argues that policymakers must go beyond these steps and tackle one of the root causes of today's crisis: imbalances between savings and investment in major countries. The report analyzes the nature of these imbalances, which occur when some countries, such as the United States, run large current account (essentially trade) deficits while others, such as China, maintain large surpluses. Dunaway identifies three features of the international financial system that have allowed the imbalances to persist, features that involve both floating and managed exchange rates as well as the issuance of reserve assets. In particular, he notes that the United States' status as an issuer of such assets has enabled it to finance a current account deficit. The report then prescribes a variety of steps to address global imbalances. Beyond stimulus packages around the world, it urges measures to raise savings (principally government savings) in the United States, reform labor and product markets in Europe and Japan to increase competition and flexibility, and boost domestic consumption in China. Finally, the report advocates improving International Monetary Fund (IMF) surveillance of member states' economic policies by reducing the role of the Fund's executive board and depoliticizing the selection of its senior management

2.

CALL NUMBER: 338(4) Europe / Western & Southern Europe

COLLATION: GREECE

TITLE: Greece : OECD economic surveys 2009 : 15

AUTHOR: OECD

PUBLISHER: Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2009. - 152 p.

SERIES: (OECD economic surveys, ISSN 0376-6438, volume 2009 : 15)

ISBN: 978-92-64-05427-1

SUBJECT: <Greece> <economic indicators> <economic crisis> <public finance> <education> <public health>

SYNOPSIS: OECD's periodic review of Greece's economy. This 2009 edition examines how well Greece is weathering the economic crisis. It also looks at how to bring Greece's public finances on to a sustainable path, how to improve the performance of the public health care system, and how to raise education outcomes. Greece has weathered the economic crisis relatively

well, but putting public financing on a sustainable path will require strengthening tax administration and tighter expenditure management. Greek health outcomes compare favorably with the OECD average but the system is seen as not working well by the population. Greece's educational indicators lag behind those of other OECD countries and OECD makes wide-ranging recommendations in this report.

3.

CALL NUMBER: 338(4) Europe / Nordic countries

COLLATION: ICELAND

TITLE: Iceland : OECD economic surveys 2009 : 16

AUTHOR: OECD

PUBLISHER: Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2009. - 105 p.

SERIES: (OECD economic surveys, ISSN 0376-6438, volume 2009 : 16)

ISBN: 978-92-64-05451-6

SUBJECT: <Iceland> <economic indicators> <financial crisis> <economic crisis> <fiscal reforms> <monetary reforms>

SYNOPSIS: This 2009 edition of OECD's periodic survey of Iceland's economy examines the impact of the financial crisis and makes recommendation on how it should be managed.

4.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg IMF

COLLATION: INTERNATIONAL

TITLE: International financial statistics yearbook 2009

AUTHOR: IMF Statistics Department

PUBLISHER: Washington, D.C. : International Monetary Fund, 2009. - xxxi, 766 p.

SERIES: (ISSN 0250-7463) :978-1-58906-739-4

SUBJECT: <statistics> <finance> <IMF> <yearbooks>

SYNOPSIS: The yearbook, usually published in September, contains available annual data for over 30 years for countries appearing in the monthly issues of IFS. There are some additional time series in country tables and some additional tables of area and world aggregates.

5.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg IMF

COLLATION: INTERNATIONAL

TITLE: International financial statistics : country notes 2009

AUTHOR: IMF Statistics Department PUBLISHER: Washington, D.C. : International Monetary Fund, 2009. - v, 237 p.

SERIES: (ISSN 0250-7463)

ISBN: 978-1-58906-739-4

SUBJECT: <statistics> <finance> <IMF> <yearbooks>

6.

CALL NUMBER: 631/633

COLLATION: LIPTON

TITLE: Land reform in developing countries : property rights and property wrongs

AUTHOR: Lipton, Michael

PUBLISHER: London : Routledge, 2009. - xiii, 456 p.

SERIES: (Routledge priorities in development economics, 9)

ISBN: 978-0-415-09667-6

SUBJECT: <land reform> <rights of property> <developing countries> <poverty> <inequality>

SYNOPSIS: Land reforms are laws that are intended, and likely, to cut poverty by raising the poor's share of land rights. That raises questions about property rights as old as moral philosophy, and issues of efficiency and fairness that dominate policy from Bolivia to Nepal. Classic reforms directly transfer land from rich to poor. However, much else has been marketed as land reform: the restriction of tenancy, but also its de-restriction; collectivisation, but also de-collectivisation; land consolidation, but also land division.

7.

CALL NUMBER: 330.115

COLLATION: LOUVIERE

TITLE: Stated choice methods : analysis and application

AUTHOR: Louviere, Jordan J. ; Hensher, David A. ; Swait, Joffre D.

PUBLISHER: Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2009. - xv, 402.

SERIES: 6th printing

ISBN: 978-0-521-78830-4

SUBJECT: <econometrics> <consumer behaviour> <mathematical model>

SYNOPSIS: Understanding and predicting the behaviour of decision makers when choosing among discrete goods has been one of the most fruitful areas of applied research over the last thirty years. An understanding of individual consumer behaviour can lead to significant changes in product or service design, pricing strategy, distribution channel and communication strategy selection, as well as public welfare analysis. This graduate and practitioner guide deals with the study and prediction of consumer choice behaviour, concentrating on stated preference (SP) methods - placing decision makers in controlled experiments that yield hypothetical choices - rather than revealed preferences (RP) - actual choices in the market. It shows how SP methods can be implemented, from experimental design to econometric modeling, and suggests how to combine RP and SP data to get the best from each type. The book also presents an update of econometric approaches to choice modeling.

8.

CALL NUMBER: 338(8)

COLLECTION: OCED

TITLE: Mexico : OECD economic surveys 2009 : 11

AUTHOR: OECD

PUBLISHER: Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2009. - 133 p.

SERIES: (OECD economic surveys, ISSN 0376-6436, volume 2009 : 11)

ISBN: 978-92-64-05441-7

SUBJECT: <Mexico> <economic indicators> <financial crisis> <macroeconomics> <oil economy> <health> <education> <economy growth>

SYNOPSIS: Despite improved macroeconomic fundamentals, this 2009 edition of OECD's periodic survey of the Mexican economy finds that Mexico is being hard hit by the financial crisis and world economic downturn. In addition to a chapter examining how to overcome the crisis, this edition also includes chapters on managing the oil economy, achieving higher performance in health and education, and structural reforms to boost long term growth.

9.

CALL NUMBER: 338(4) Europe / Eastern

COLLATION: PAPA VA

TITLE: Necroeconomics : the political economy of post-communist capitalism (lessons from Georgia)

AUTHOR: Papava, Vladimer

PUBLISHER: Linclon, NE : iUniverse, 2005. - ix, 201 p

ISBN: 978-0-595-34915-9

SUBJECT: <Georgia> <political economy> <post-communist capitalism> <transition economies>

SYNOPSIS: The author discusses the experience of Georgia following the collapse of the Soviet Union in a broad analytical and empirical framework. He explores the transformation of Communist societies into market economies.

10.

CALL NUMBER: 32

COLLATION: SEN

TITLE: The idea of justice

AUTHOR: Sen, Amartya

PUBLISHER: London : Allen Lane, 2009. - xxviii, 467 p.

ISBN: 978-1-846-14147-8

SUBJECT: <social justice> <philosophy> <moral and ethical aspects> <civil rights> <human rights> <social ethics> <political theory>

SYNOPSIS: Is justice an ideal, forever beyond our grasp, or something that may actually guide our practical decisions and enhance our lives? In this wide-ranging book, Amartya Sen presents an alternative approach to mainstream theories of justice which, despite their many specific achievements have taken us, he argues, in the wrong direction in general. At the heart of Sen's argument is his insistence on the role of public reason in establishing what can make societies less unjust. But it is in the nature of reasoning about justice, argues Sen, that it does not allow all questions to be settled even in theory; there are choices to be faced between alternative assessments of what is reasonable; several different and competing positions can each

be well-defended. Far from rejecting such pluralities or trying to reduce them beyond the limits of reasoning, we should make use of them to construct a theory of justice that can absorb divergent points of view. Sen also shows how concern about the principles of justice in the modern world must avoid parochialism, and further, address questions of global injustice. The breadth of vision, intellectual acuity and striking humanity of one of the world's leading public intellectuals have never been more clearly shown than in this remarkable book.

11.

CALL NUMBER: 330.34

COLLATION: SHIRLEY

TITLE: Institutions and development

AUTHOR: Shirley, Mary M.

PUBLISHER: Cheltenham : Edward Elgar, 2008. - xiii, 226 p.

SERIES: (Advances in new institutional analysis)

ISBN: 978-1-84542-968-3

SUBJECT: <development economics> <economic development> <institutional economics>  
<poverty> <market-supportive institutions> <foreign aid> <development>

SYNOPSIS: Institutions and Development contributes to our understanding of economic development. It combines the author's extensive experience with a thorough knowledge of the literature to provide an indispensable guide to improving economic performance in underdeveloped countries. Both economic research and the history of foreign aid suggest that the largest barriers to development arise from a society's institutions - its norms and rules. The author draws on 35 years experience to explain how institutions drive economic development. She goes beyond the abstractions usually used to define institutions, providing numerous examples to illustrate the complex, interlocking, and persistent nature of real world rules and norms. This significant book argues that fundamental changes in deeply rooted institutions do not happen because of outsiders' money, advice, pressures, or even physical force; which explains why foreign aid has not, and cannot, improve institutions. The impetus for changing institutions must come from within a society, and the author shows how groups of local scholars contribute to institutional change and development when the political opportunity presents itself.

12.

CALL NUMBER: 37

COLLATION: TOOLEY

TITLE: The beautiful tree : a personal journey into how the world's poorest people are educating themselves.

AUTHOR: Tooley, James

PUBLISHER: Washington, D.C. : Cato Institute, 2009. - ix, 302 p.

ISBN: 978-1-933995-92-2

SUBJECT: <education> <children> <poverty> <developing countries> <social disabilities> <India>  
<Nigeria> <Ghana> <China> <Kenya>

SYNOPSIS: An inspiring journey into the lives of families and teachers in the poorest communities of India, Africa, and China who have successfully created their own private schools in response to failed public education.

## **B. ELECTRONIC :**

13.

TITLE: [Africa development indicators 2008/2009: youth and employment in Africa](#)

PUBLISHER: World Bank

SYNOPSIS: The Potential, the Problem, the Promise Africa Development Indicators 2008/09 (ADI) provides the most detailed collection of data on Africa available in one volume. It puts together data from different sources, making it an essential tool for policy makers, researchers, and other people interested in Africa. This year's ADI addresses the issue of youth employment. The report shows that success in addressing youth employment in will not be achieved and sustained through fragmented and isolated interventions. Instead it finds that an arching guideline for addressing the youth employment challenge is the need for an integrated strategy for rural development, growth and job creation - which covers the demand and the supply sides of the labor market and takes into account the youth mobility from rural to urban areas - combined with targeted interventions to help young people overcome disadvantages in entering and remaining in the labor market.

14.

TITLE: [African economic outlook 2009](#)

PUBLISHER: African Development Bank with OECD

SYNOPSIS: The 2009 Outlook covers 47 African countries, up from 35 last year. The report finds the region gravely affected by the global economic downturn. Following half a decade of above 5 per cent economic growth, the continent can expect only 2.8 per cent in 2009, less than half of the 5.7 per cent expected before the crisis. The AEO's authors anticipate growth rebounding to 4.5 per cent in 2010. Growth in oil-exporting countries is expected to fall to 2.4 per cent in 2009 compared to 3.3 per cent for the net oil importers. The 2009 AEO has a special focus on innovations in information and communication technologies (ICTs). It concludes that despite low penetration rates for new technologies, innovative applications of ICT have been proliferating to areas such as e-banking, e-payments, e-agriculture, e-trade, e-government and e-education. Many of these new tools are helping to shape an improved business environment by contributing to market development, overcoming traditional infrastructure constraints and reducing business costs.

15.

TITLE: [Atlas of global development](#)

PUBLISHER: World Bank

SYNOPSIS: Published in association with Harper Collins, this Atlas vividly illustrates the key development challenges facing our world today. Social, economic, and environmental issues that are facing the planet are presented by easy-to read, colorful world maps, tables, graphs, text and photographs.

16.

TITLE: [Climate change and food security in Pacific Island countries](#)

PUBLISHER: FAO

SYNOPSIS: With increasing global temperatures, rising sea levels and more frequent and intense extreme weather events, Pacific islands countries, especially those in warmer latitudes, are the most vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change. Their populations are expected to be among the first that will need to adapt to climate change or even abandon their traditional homeland and relocate. Unless we act now, climate change will constitute a major barrier to the achievement of sustainable development and viable food production goals for all Pacific island countries, while threatening the very existence of many of them.

17.

TITLE: [Distortions to agricultural incentives in Africa](#)

PUBLISHER: World Bank

SYNOPSIS: This title provides an overview of the evolution of distortions to agricultural incentives caused by price and trade policies in the Arab Republic of Egypt plus 20 countries that account for about of 90 percent of Sub-Saharan Africa's population, farm households, agricultural output, and overall GDP. Sectoral, trade, and exchange rate policies in the region have changed greatly since the 1950s, and there have been substantial reforms since the 1980s. Nonetheless, numerous price distortions in this region remain, others have been added in recent years, and there has also been some backsliding, such as in Zimbabwe. The new empirical indicators in these country studies provide a strong evidence based foundation for assessing the successes and failures of the past and for evaluating policy options for the years ahead.

18.

TITLE: [Distortions to agricultural incentives in Asia](#)

PUBLISHER: World Bank

SYNOPSIS: This book provides an overview of the evolution of distortions to agricultural incentives caused by price and trade policies in the 12 largest economies of East and South Asia. Together these countries constitute more than 95 percent of the region's population, agricultural output, and overall GDP. Sectoral, trade, and exchange rate policies in the region have changed greatly since the 1950s, and there have been substantial reforms since the 1980s, most notably in China and India. Nonetheless, numerous price distortions in this region remain and others have been added in recent years. The new empirical indicators in these country studies provide a strong evidence-based foundation for assessing the successes and failures of the past and for evaluating policy options for the years ahead.

19.

TITLE: [Geographical distribution of financial flows to developing countries 2003-2007](#)

PUBLISHER: OECD

SYNOPSIS: This publication provides comprehensive data on the volume, origin and types of aid and other resource flows to around 150 developing countries for the period 2003-2007. The data show each country's intake of Official Development Assistance or Official Aid, as well as other official and private funds from members of the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD, multilateral agencies and other donors. Key development indicators are given for reference.

20.

TITLE: [Going for growth](#)

PUBLISHER: OECD

SYNOPSIS: Going for Growth 2009 highlights the most appropriate structural reforms to pursue to improve performance, takes stock of recent progress in implementing structural policy reforms and identifies five policy priorities for each OECD country that could lift economic growth in the long run. It calls for reforms in a number of areas in order to strengthen labour productivity and employment, including reforms to education systems, product market regulation, agricultural policies, tax and benefit systems, health care and labour market policies. In addition, this issue contains four analytical chapters covering taxation and economic growth, reform of product market regulation, infrastructure investment and the effect of population structure on employment and productivity.

21.

TITLE: [International migration outlook 2009](#)

PUBLISHER: OECD

SYNOPSIS: Migration to OECD countries has been sharply rising over the past two decades and in recent years labour migration has significantly increased. This publication first examines the economic crisis and its impact on international migration, describes how flows and migration policy have been recently affected by the crisis, and analyses the forecast medium and long-term impact. Then, it turns to the management of labour migration, both of the highly and lesser skilled. It examines how countries should prepare now for future labour market demand and how best to redirect irregular migration into authorised channels.

22.

TITLE: [Latin American economic outlook 2009](#)

PUBLISHER: OECD

SYNOPSIS: Are Latin American governments maximising the potential of fiscal policy as a development tool? This 2009 edition of the annual OECD Latin American Economic Outlook analyses the progress governments in the region have achieved in the fiscal realm during the last decade. It concludes that they could do much more to exploit the ability of fiscal policy to boost economic growth and combat poverty and inequality. In the current context of global financial turmoil, the relevance of fiscal management is more important than ever. This is essential reading for those who want to know more about fiscal policy in Latin America, its impact on development and the challenges that lie ahead.

23.

TITLE: Moving out of poverty, Vols 1-3

PUBLISHER: World Bank

SYNOPSIS: This book brings together the latest thinking about poverty dynamics from diverse analytic traditions. While covering a vast body of conceptual and empirical knowledge about economic and social mobility, it takes the reader on compelling journeys of multigenerational accounts of three villages in Karnataka, India, twelve years in the life of a street child in Burkina Faso, and much more. Leading development practitioners and scholars from the fields of anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology critically examine the literature from

their disciplines and contribute new frameworks and evidence from their own works. The Moving Out of Poverty series launched in 2007 is under the editorial direction of Deepa Narayan. It features the results of new comparative research across more than 500 communities in 15 countries to understand how and why people move out of poverty, and presents other work which builds on interdisciplinary and contextually grounded understandings of growth and poverty reduction.

[Vol. 1: Cross-Disciplinary Perspectives on Mobility](#)

The volume explores the topic of poor people's mobility from the perspectives of diverse analytic traditions, country contexts and time horizons. The authors -- leading scholars and development practitioners from the fields of anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology -- not only critically examine the literature about poverty and mobility from their disciplines, but most contribute new conceptual models and evidence from their own works about how and why some people can escape poverty while many stay trapped.

[Vol. 2: Success from the Bottom Up](#)

Based on discussions with over 60,000 people across Africa, Asia, and Latin America, this book provides a bottom-up view on the processes and institutions that play key roles in poverty escapes, asking how these help or hinder people in their quest to move out of poverty. It argues for poverty-reducing strategies informed by local realities.

[Vol. 3: The Promise of Empowerment and Democracy in India](#)

India has experienced accelerating growth in the last decade, yet why do millions of people remain mired in poverty? This book brings together the voices of the poor from villages in the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal, to understand how some people have managed to escape poverty while others have not.

24.

TITLE: [Strengthening China and India's trade and investment ties to the Middle East and North Africa](#)

PUBLISHER: World Bank

SYNOPSIS: China and India's spectacular economic rise over the last two decades has accelerated their trade and investment flows with the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), particularly with the oil-producing countries. And while these flows are still small, China and India's presence in the region is on the rise. This report focuses on the following questions:

\* what have been evolution and the impact of MENA's trade and investment relations with China and India?

\* what actions can be taken to maximize the benefits from these relations and to enhance MENA's international integration?

The main findings indicate that the region as a whole has benefited from the rise of China and India in terms of better terms of trade, significant increases in oil and gas exports, and cheaper imports. However, producers of industrial goods have been negatively—and in a few cases severely—affected by competition with the two Asian countries in both third and domestic markets. While China and India are investing more in MENA, they are contributing very little to job creation or to the transfer and diffusion of technology. Faster growth in the two Asian countries—and the associated higher demand for energy—will increase revenues from oil and the difficult choices associated with their management.

25.

TITLE: [World development report 2010 : development and climate change](#)

PUBLISHER: World Bank

SYNOPSIS: The report emphasizes that developing countries are the most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change. In fact, they face 75 to 80 percent of the potential damage from climate change and need help to cope, even as they strive to reduce poverty faster and deliver access to energy and water for all. The main message of the report is that a “climate-smart” world is possible if we act now, act together, and act differently.

26.

TITLE: [World wealth report](#)

PUBLISHER: Capgemini and Merrill Lynch

SYNOPSIS: Worldwide, HNWI wealth drops 19.5% to \$32.8 trillion and the world’s High Net Worth population now stands at 8.6 million, reports this year’s World Wealth Report 2009 from Capgemini and Merrill Lynch. The report has built a strong and lasting reputation as the industry benchmark for HNWI market sizing—originally at a global and regional level but increasingly at a country level. The report includes three sections covering:

- \*HNWI market sizing and review of global economic drivers impacting HNWI behaviors
- \*Investing behaviors and asset allocation trends of HNWI
- \*Key industry issues facing financial services institutions, financial advisors and HNWI alike.