

UNU-WIDER Library New Acquisitions - October 2009

A. Printed

1.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg UNDP

COLLATION: ARAB

TITLE: Arab human development report 2009 : challenges to human security in the Arab countries

AUTHOR: United Nations Development Programme

PUBLISHER: New York : United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2009. - xvii, 263p.

ISBN: 978-92-1-126211-7

SUBJECT: <human development> <human security> <development> <policy> <human development> <Arab countries>

SYNOPSIS: This is the fifth volume in the series of Arab Human Development Reports sponsored by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and independently authored by intellectuals and scholars from Arab countries. This new Report proposes that the answers lie in the fragility of the region's political, social, economic and environmental structures, in its lack of people-centred development policies and in its vulnerability to outside intervention. Together, these characteristics undermine human security—the kind of material and moral foundation that secures lives, livelihoods and an acceptable quality of life for the majority. Human security is a prerequisite for human development, and its widespread absence in Arab countries has held back their progress.

2.

CALL NUMBER: 620

COLLATION: CLIMATE

TITLE: Climate change and global poverty : a billion lives in the balance?

AUTHOR: Brainard, Lael ; Jones, Abigail ; Purvis, Nigel (eds)

PUBLISHER: Washington D.C. : Brookings Institution Press, 2009. - viii, 299 p.

ISBN: 978-0-8157-0281-8

SUBJECT: <environment> <economic aspects> <global environmental change>
<economic development> <climate change> <international cooperation> <poverty>
<government policy>

SYNOPSIS: Climate change will inflict damage on every continent, but it will hit the world's poor disproportionately hard. Whatever hard-fought human development gains have been made may be impeded or reversed by climate change as new threats emerge to water and food security, agricultural production and access, and nutrition and public health. Climate Change and Global Poverty: A Billion Lives in the Balance? draws on expertise from the climate change and development communities to ask how the public and private sectors can help the world's poor manage the global climate crisis. Increasingly, climate change and development are two sides of the same coin. Effective climate solutions must empower global development by improving livelihoods, health, and economic prospects, while poverty alleviation itself must become a central strategy for both mitigating emissions and reducing global vulnerability to adverse climate impacts.

3.

CALL NUMBER: 339/382

COLLATION: CLIMATE

TITLE: Climate change, trade and competitiveness : is a collision inevitable?

AUTHOR: Brainard, Lael ; Sorkin, Isaac (eds)

PUBLISHER: Washington D.C. : Brookings Institution Press, 2009. - vi, 197 p.

SERIES: (Brookings trade forum 2008/2009)

ISBN: 978-0-8157-0298-6

SUBJECT: <international trade> <environment> <climate changes> <policy>

SYNOPSIS: New climate change policies are likely to be developed and implemented in the next few years. It is thus critically important to understand the interaction of international trade and climate change policies both in terms of the role of border adjustments in climate change policies and the role of international trade and investment in facilitating mitigation and adaptation. And as policymakers strive toward a post-2012 climate change framework, the success of the trading system in building a relatively successful international institution might provide lessons for the climate change system. Climate Change, Trade, and Competitiveness: Is a Collision Inevitable? examines the relationship between climate change and trade and lays out the complex decisions facing policymakers.

4.

CALL NUMBER: 36

COLLATION: COLLINS

TITLE: Portfolios of the poor : how the world's poor live on \$2 a day

AUTHOR: Collins, Daryl ; NMorduch, Jonathan ; Rutherford, Stuart ; Ruthven, Orlanda

PUBLISHER: Princeton, New Jersey : Princeton University Press, 2009. - ix, 283 p.

ISBN: 978-0-691-14148-0

SUBJECT: <poverty> <microfinance>

SYNOPSIS: Portfolios of the Poor: How the World's Poor Live on \$2 a Day tackles the fundamental question of how the poor make ends meet. Over 250 families in Bangladesh, India, and South Africa participated in this unprecedented study of the financial practices of the world's poor. These households were interviewed every two weeks over the course of a year, reporting on their most minute financial transactions. This book shows that many poor people have surprisingly sophisticated financial lives, saving and borrowing with an eye to the future and creating complex "financial portfolios" of formal and informal tools. Indispensable for those in development studies, economics, and microfinance, Portfolios of the Poor will appeal to anyone interested in knowing more about poverty and what can be done about it.

5.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: DISCUSSION PAPERS

TITLE: Aid and growth : have we come full circle?

AUTHOR: Arndt, Channing ; Jones, Sam ; Tarp, Finn

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 36 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Discussion Papers, ISSN 1609-5774 ; 2009/05)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-23-8

SUBJECT: <foreign aid> <growth> <aid effectiveness> <causal effects>

SYNOPSIS: The micro-macro paradox has been revived. Despite broadly positive evaluations at the micro and meso-levels, recent literature has turned decidedly pessimistic with respect to the ability of foreign aid to foster economic growth. Policy implications, such as the complete cessation of aid to Africa, are being drawn on the basis of fragile evidence. This paper first assesses the aid-growth literature with a focus on recent contributions. The aid-growth literature is then framed, for the first time, in terms of the Rubin Causal Model, applied at the macroeconomic level. Our results show that aid has a positive and statistically significant causal effect on growth over the long run with point estimates at levels suggested by growth theory. The authors conclude that aid remains an important tool for enhancing the development prospects of poor nations.

6.

CALL NUMBER: 338(4) Europe / General

COLLATION: EUROPEAN UNION

TITLE: European Union : OECD economic surveys 2009 : 13

AUTHOR: OECD PUBLISHER:Paris : Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 2009. - 158 p.

SERIES: (OECD economic surveys, ISSN 0376-6438, volume 2009 : 13)

ISBN: 978-92-64-05445-5

SUBJECT: <Europe> <economic indicators> <energy> <climate change> <low-carbon economy> <innovation>

SYNOPSIS: Special features for this edition - energy and climate change.

7.

CALL NUMBER: 339/382

COLLATION: FINDLAY

TITLE: Power and plenty : trade, war and the world economy in the second millennium

AUTHOR: Findlay, Ronald ; O'Rourke, Kevin H.

PUBLISHER: Princeton : Princeton University Press, 2007. - xxvi, 619 p.

ISBN: 978-0-691-14327-9

SUBJECT :<international trade> <international economy> <history> <world trade> <development>

SYNOPSIS: International trade has shaped the modern world, yet until now no single book has been available for both economists and general readers that traces the history of the international economy from its earliest beginnings to the present day. Power and Plenty fills this gap, providing the first full account of world trade and development over the course of the last millennium. Ronald Findlay and Kevin O'Rourke examine the successive waves of globalization and "deglobalization" that have occurred during the past thousand years, looking closely at the technological and political causes behind these long-term trends. They show how the expansion and contraction of the world economy has been directly tied to the two-way interplay of trade and geopolitics, and how war and peace have been critical determinants of international trade over the very long run. The story they tell is sweeping in scope, one that links the emergence of the Western economies with economic and political developments throughout Eurasia centuries ago. Drawing extensively upon empirical evidence and informing their systematic analysis with insights from contemporary economic theory, Findlay and O'Rourke demonstrate the close interrelationships of trade and warfare, the mutual interdependence of the world's different regions, and the crucial role these factors have played in explaining modern economic growth.

8.

CALL NUMBER: 338(8)

COLLATION: GROWING

TITLE: Growing pains in Latin America : an economic growth framework as applied to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico and Peru

AUTHOR: Rojas-Suarez, Liliana (ed)

PUBLISHER: Washington, D.C. : Center for Global Development, 2009. - xiv, 303 p.

ISBN: 978-19-33286-31-0

SUBJECT: <economic policy> <Latin America> <economic conditions> <economic growth> <Colombia> <Mexico> <Costa Rica> <Brazil> <Peru>

SYNOPSIS: Growing Pains in Latin America lays out and applies a region-specific framework for delivering sustainable economic growth. A task force of experts led by CGD senior fellow Liliana Rojas-Suarez and MIT professor Simon Johnson describes the framework, its (simple) principles, and its flexibility and ability to adapt. Other experts then apply the framework to Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Peru, providing specific policy recommendations while taking into account the unique conditions of each country. In an introductory essay, Rojas-Suarez explains and contextualizes the need for a new approach to growth in Latin America. Comprehensive yet flexible, the recommendations in Growing Pains can be applied to all of Latin America and will be valuable to anyone concerned with growth, prosperity, and equality in the region.

9.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg UNDP

COLLATION: HUMAN

TITLE: Human development report 2009 : overcoming barriers : human mobility and development

AUTHOR: United Nations Development Programme

PUBLISHER: New York : United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2009. - xiii, 217 p.

ISBN: 978-0-230-23904-3

SUBJECT: <human development> <human mobility> <migration> <development> <policy> <human development>

SYNOPSIS: Migration, both within and beyond borders, has become an increasingly prominent theme in domestic and international debates, and is the topic of the 2009 Human Development Report (HDR09). The starting point is that the global distribution of capabilities is extraordinarily unequal, and that this is a major driver for movement of people. Migration can expand their choices -in terms of incomes, accessing services and participation, for example- but the opportunities open to people vary from those who are best endowed to those with limited skills and assets. These underlying

inequalities, which can be compounded by policy distortions, is a theme of the report. The report investigates migration in the context of demographic changes and trends in

both growth and inequality. It also presents more detailed and nuanced individual, family and village experiences, and explores less visible movements typically pursued by disadvantaged groups such as short term and seasonal migration.

10.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg UNCTAD

COLLATION: LEAST

TITLE: The least developed countries : report 2009 : the state and development governance

AUTHOR: UNCTAD secretariat

PUBLISHER: New York ; Geneva : United Nations, 2009. - xii, XV, 179 p. + 1 Overview pamphlet

SERIES: (ISSN 0257-7550)

ISBN: 978-92-1-112769-0

SUBJECT: <least developed countries> <development> <state> <governance>

SYNOPSIS: The Least Developed Countries Report 2009 argues that the impact of the global economic crisis is likely to be so severe in the least developed countries (LDCs) that "business as usual" is no longer possible. This will necessitate a rethinking of the development paradigm. The magnitude of the crisis offers both the necessity and an opportunity for change. Coping with the impact of the crisis in LDCs will require an innovative and informed policy design response. But beyond this, new policy approaches are necessary to ensure that development after the crisis will be more resilient and more inclusive.

11.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg UNU/WIDER

COLLATION: OXFORD DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

TITLE: Oxford development studies : special issue : vulnerability in development : advances in concept and measurement

AUTHOR: Naudé, Wim ; Santos-Paulino, Amelia ; McGillivray, Mark (guest editors)

PUBLISHER: Abingdon, Oxfordshire : Routledge Journals, 2009. - 309 p.

SERIES: Oxford development studies, ISSN 1360-0818 ; volume 37, no 3, September 2009)

SUBJECT: <vulnerability> <development> <economic vulnerability index> <economic vulnerability>

12.

CALL NUMBER: 36

COLLATION: POVERTY

TITLE: Poverty reduction and beyond : development strategies for low-income countries

AUTHOR: Shiraishi, Takashi ; Yamagata, Tatsufumi ; Yusuf, Shahid (eds.)

PUBLISHER: Basingstoke : Palgrave Macmillan, 2009. - xiv, 193 p.

ISBN: 978-0-230-21994-6

SUBJECT: <poverty> <economic development> <international aid> <foreign aid>
<human security>

SYNOPSIS: Progress towards the Millennium Development Goals has fallen short of expectations in parts of the world. Proponents of ODA (Official Development Assistance) are demanding an increase in aid. However it is argued by many that increased aid in itself does not guarantee substantial reduction of poverty, wider structural and institutional issues need to be identified and addressed before aid package can be effectively utilised. An international team of experts explore new directions in poverty reduction. Individual contributions examine a number of new approaches to enhancing the utility of ODA, including; harnessing the power of market forces, focusing aid on a key few long run challenges and mobilizing advances in technology.

13.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Entrepreneurship is not a binding constraint on growth and development in the poorest countries

AUTHOR: Naudé, Wim

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 35 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/45)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-22-1

SUBJECT: <entrepreneurship> <development> <development economics> <institutions>

SYNOPSIS: It is often claimed that entrepreneurship is indispensable for economic growth and development. These claims are mostly generated by scholars working in the field of entrepreneurship and management studies. In contrast, development economics scholars seem to be less concerned about entrepreneurship in the development process Who is right? I show that the arguments and evidence marshaled so far fails to convincingly show that entrepreneurship is a binding constraint on development in the poorest countries. In development economics institutional weakness, not entrepreneurship, is considered by many to be a more binding constraint on development, especially over the long run. However, recent advances at the interface of entrepreneurship and development economics suggest that unpacking the 'black box' nature of institutions may benefit from incorporating an 'entrepreneur'. Thus, even if

entrepreneurship is not a binding constraint on economic development, it may still be worthwhile to study entrepreneurship in development as it may improve our understanding of the real binding constraints.

14.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg UNU-WIDER

COLLATION: RESEARCH PAPERS

TITLE: Trading inequality? : insights from the two globalisations in Latin America

AUTHOR: Santos-Paulino, Amelia ; Arroyo Abad, A. Leticia

PUBLISHER: Helsinki : UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU-WIDER), 2009. - 48 p.

SERIES: (WIDER Research Papers, ISSN 1810-2611 ; 2009/44)

ISBN: 978-92-92302-21-4

SUBJECT: <income inequality> <economic history> <globalisation> <terms of trade> <Latin America>

SYNOPSIS: Trade flows among countries have increased dramatically during the last globalization episode creating new winners and losers between and within countries. This paper revisits the contested topic of the impact of globalization on within-country inequality in Latin America from a historical perspective. By comparing the two globalization waves (1870-1914, 1970-present) we look at the link between globalization and inequality. Many Latin American countries are still dependent on exporting raw materials, lack an efficient manufacturing sector, and exhibit the highest inequality rates in the world. One hundred years ago, several decades after independence, the region was also highly unequal, specialized in a handful of commodity exports, and had not made the transition to industrialization. The results indicate that the effect of globalization on inequality operates mainly inducing changes in factor endowments while the adoption of labor-saving technologies appears influential in both periods.

15.

CALL NUMBER: 338(6)

COLLATION: SMART

TITLE: Smart aid for African development

AUTHOR: Joseph, Richard ; Gillies, Alexandra (eds)

PUBLISHER: Boulder, Colorado : Lynne Rienner Publishers, 2009. - xiv, 305 p.

ISBN: 978-1-58826-632-3

SUBJECT: <economic assistance> <Africa> <Sub-Saharan Africa> <poverty> <economic policy>

SYNOPSIS: Despite hundreds of billions of dollars spent on foreign aid to sub-Saharan Africa, a sure path to growth and development has not yet been found-and each new heralded approach has crumbled amid regrets and recriminations. The authors of Smart Aid for African Development provide critical assessments of the main components of foreign assistance, considering how smarter use can be made of available resources to advance growth and democracy, rebuild war-torn societies, and reduce the crippling poverty that underlies many of the continent's fierce conflicts.

16.

CALL NUMBER: 339/382

COLLATION: THIRLWALL

TITLE: Trade liberalization and the poverty of nations

AUTHOR: Thirlwall, A.P. ; Pacheco-López, Penélope

PUBLISHER: Cheltenham : Edward Elgar, 2008. - xv, 248 p.

ISBN: 978-1-84844-814-8

SUBJECT: <trade liberalization> <poverty> <international trade> <policy> <economic growth> <inequality> <macroeconomics>

SYNOPSIS: As it says in the Preface, the purpose of the book Trade Liberalisation and the Poverty of Nations is to argue that trade liberalisation is not in the interest of poor developing countries at the present stage of their economic and social development. The authors claim that history, economic theory and contemporary statistical evidence do not support the view prevailing in developed countries and international organizations that trade liberalization leads to a reduction of poverty, growth of living standards or more equal distribution of income between countries in the world or between people within countries. This book is the last in a trilogy which aims to provide a different approach to trade and growth theory necessary for understanding the growth and development process, especially in the poor developing countries. In third book authors continue to question if trade liberalization will enable poor developing countries to achieve higher growth rates with balance of payments equilibrium. They argue that current developments, in an era of unprecedented trade liberalisation, validate more closely the predictions of non-orthodox models of growth and development.

17.

CALL NUMBER: IntOrg WTO

COLLATION: WORLD

TITLE: WTO public forum 2008 : trading into the future

AUTHOR: World Trade Organisation

PUBLISHER: Geneva : World Trade Organization, 2008. - vi, 229 p.

ISBN: 978-92-870-3499-1

SUBJECT: <WTO> <international trade> <trading> <climate change> <Doha Round>

SYNOPSIS: This year's Forum - "Trading into the Future" - will provide a platform for reflection on the multilateral trading system's six decades. In particular, input will be sought on the challenges and opportunities facing the WTO in each of its main functions, as well as on the challenges and opportunities facing the main actors and stakeholders of the system. This dialogue can contribute towards identifying practical and effective ways forward for the multilateral trading system.

B. ELECTRONIC

18.

TITLE: Climate resilient cities

PUBLISHER: World Bank

SYNOPSIS: This Primer is a tool for city governments in the East Asia Region to better understand how to plan for climate change impacts and impending natural disasters through sound urban planning to reduce vulnerabilities. It gives local governments information to actively engage in training, capacity building, and capital investment programs that are identified as priorities for building sustainable, resilient communities.

19.

TITLE: Development economics through the decades

PUBLISHER : WORLD BANK

SYNOPSIS: In this essay, Shahid Yusuf examines the last 30 years of development economics, viewed through the WDRs. The essay begins with a brief background on the circumstances of newly independent developing countries and summarizes some of the main strands of the emerging field of development economics. It then provides a sweeping examination of the coverage of the WDRs, reflecting on the key development themes synthesized by these reports and assessing how the research they present has contributed to policy making and development thought. The book then looks ahead and points to some of the big challenges that the World Bank may explore through future WDRs

20.

TITLE : [Does Investment climate matter? Microeconomic foundation of growth in Latin America](#)

PUBLISHER : WORLD BANK

SYNOPSIS: Although the Latin American region's growth rates are at a three decade high, they have been historically disappointing in relative terms, which cannot be dissociated from the microeconomic environment in which firms operate. Policy makers may need to complement their focus on macroeconomic stability with an increased emphasis on microeconomic reforms. By providing empirical evidence linking actual firm performance to shortcomings in Latin America's investment climate, the book discusses policies that could have a significant impact on firm productivity by improving the environment in which firms invest and operate.

21.

TITLE: [Human Development Report 2009 : Overcoming barriers](#)

PUBLISHER: UNDP

SYNOPSIS : Migration, both within and beyond borders, is a prominent theme in domestic and international debates, and is the topic of the 2009 Human Development Report (HDR09). The starting point is that the global distribution of capabilities is extraordinarily unequal, and that this is a major driver for movement of people.

22.

TITLE : [OECD Economic Surveys : European Union](#)

PUBLISHER: OECD

SYNOPSIS: Special feature - Energy and climate change

23.

TITLE: [OECD Economic surveys : Iceland](#)

PUBLISHER: OECD

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.

24.

TITLE : [Reshaping Economic Geography : East Asia](#)

PUBLISHER: WORLD BANK

SYNOPSIS: Reshaping Economic Geography in East Asia, a companion volume to the World Development Report 2009, brings together noted scholars to address the spatial distribution of economic growth in Asia. It reveals how the new economic geography is reshaping development objectives: from initiatives to foster growth via enhanced agglomeration and connectivity to the world economy, to programs that channel resources to lagging regions. Key themes include how East Asian governments have dealt with agglomeration economies, urbanization, and regional disparities; improving connectivity with infrastructure investments; and eliminating barriers both inside and outside borders to favor the movement of labor, goods, and services. This volume will be of great interest to readers working in the areas of economic policy, poverty reduction and urban-rural development strategies, and transport-led infrastructure policy.

25.

TITLE: [The State of Food Insecurity in the World : Economic Crises Impacts and Lessons Learned 2009](#)

PUBLISHER : FAO

SYNOPSIS: The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2009 presents the latest statistics on global undernourishment and concludes that structural problems of underinvestment have impeded progress toward the World Food Summit goal and the first Millennium Development Goal hunger reduction target. This disappointing state of affairs has been exacerbated by first the food crisis and now the global economic crisis that, together, have increased the number of undernourished people in the world to more than one billion for the first time since 1970. This crisis is different from the crisis developing countries have experienced in the past, because it is affecting the entire world simultaneously and because developing countries today are more integrated into the global economy than in the past. In the context of the enormous financial pressures faced by governments, the twin-track approach remains an effective way to address growing levels of hunger in the world. Investments in the agriculture sector, especially for public goods, will be critical if hunger is to be eradicated.

26.

TITLE : The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2009 : High food prices and the food crisis

PUBLISHERS: FAO

SYNOPSIS: The State of Agricultural Commodity Markets 2009 begins by reviewing the nature of price increases on world markets and how these become higher food prices for individual consumers and agricultural producers. Agricultural commodity prices have always been highly variable, but around a long-run downward trend. However, some commentators and analysts have suggested that there are now new factors at work, especially the expansion of biofuel production, that mean that food prices will not return to their historical trend. As yet, the available evidence is not conclusive, although some market fundamentals could indeed suggest the end of so-called "cheap food". What those features are and how they have influenced food prices are looked at in some detail. Particular attention is focused on the extent to which the different explanations – biofuel demand, record oil prices and increasing food demand arising from rapid economic growth in China and India – can account for the sudden food price inflation witnessed around the world and on what the role was of the traditional market drivers such as low stock levels or weather-related supply shortfalls. The questions of whether the situation was exacerbated by inflows of speculative funds or policy measures introduced by governments are also discussed. In practice, while biofuel demand and high oil prices arguably had the major impact, all of these factors played some role and interacted to produce the jump in food prices. Several of these factors are likely to have a persistent effect, so a return of food prices to their previous levels is unlikely in the short term.

27.

TITLE: World Investment Report 2009 : Transnational Corporations, Agricultural Production and Development

PUBLISHER: UNCTAD

SYNOPSIS: Global FDI flows have been severely affected worldwide by the economic and financial crisis. Inflows are expected to fall from \$1.7 trillion to below \$1.2 trillion in 2009, with a slow recovery in 2010 (to a level up to \$1.4 trillion) and gaining momentum in 2011 (approaching \$1.8 trillion). The crisis has changed the FDI landscape: investments to developing and transition economies surged, increasing their share in global FDI flows to 43% in 2008. This was partly due to a concurrent large decline in FDI flows to developed countries (29%). In Africa, inflows rose to a record level, with the fastest increase in West Africa (a 63% rise over 2007); inflows to South, East and South-East Asia witnessed a 17% expansion to hit a new high; FDI to West Asia continued to rise for the sixth consecutive year; inflows to Latin America and the Caribbean rose by 13%; and the expansion of FDI inflows to South-East Europe and the CIS rose for the eighth year running. However, in 2009 FDI flows to all regions will suffer from a decline. The agriculture and extractive industries have weathered the crisis relatively well, compared

with business-cycle-sensitive industries such as metal manufacturing. In addition, there is a better outlook for FDI in industries such as agribusiness, many services and pharmaceuticals. With regard to the mode of investment, greenfield investments were initially more resilient to the crisis in 2008, but were hit badly in 2009. On the other hand, cross-border M&As have been on a continuous decline, but are likely to lead the future recovery. Divestments were particularly significant during the crisis.