

**Quick Links to World Bank eLibrary Publications**

**and Data by Subject**

**Business and International Studies**

**Economics and Development**

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Macroeconomics and Economic Growth: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t017>
* World Bank External Debt Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/external-debt>
* World Bank Economy and Growth Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/economy-and-growth>

**Emerging Markets and International Business/Trade**

The World Bank promotes the expansion of trade in developing countries as a way of contributing to economic growth and reducing poverty. However, although international economic integration creates new opportunities, it also introduces new sources of vulnerabilities. To address both the promises and the challenges of more intensive trade relationships, the Bank is stepping up its work through expanded country programs on trade and competitiveness, as well as increased lending for trade infrastructure, trade finance services, assistance in trade facilitation and logistics, training and technical assistance in strategic areas, provision of benchmarking indicators, and research into globalization and poverty.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on International Trade and Economics: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t015>
* World Bank Trade Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/trade>
* Doing Business data, website, and related publications: <http://doingbusiness.org/>

**Finance and Financial Sector Development**

A healthy, trustworthy financial system is fundamental to economic development. The World Bank Group works with countries to strengthen their financial systems, grow their economies, restructure and modernize institutions, and respond to the savings and financing needs of all people.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Finance and Financial Sector Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t008>
* World Bank Financial Sector Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/financial-sector>

**Industry**

Economic growth in most countries is driven by successful industrial activities (extractive and manufacturing), alongside agriculture and services. Governments can play a major role in all phases of industrial development and maturity, through regulatory policies, fiscal and financial incentives, and trade regime. Other market agents influencing companies' behavior are consumers, bankers, stockholders, and employees.

* World Bank Publications on Industry: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t012>
* World Bank Industry, value added (% of GDP) by Country: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.IND.TOTL.ZS>

**Private Sector**

The World Bank Group institutions provide research and advisory services on corporate governance, corporate social responsibility, investment climate diagnostics and reform, private participation in infrastructure, privatization transactions, and microenterprise and small business development.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Private Sector Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t019>
* World Bank Private Sector Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/private-sector>

**Government**

**Law and Policy**

The World Bank Group is an active supporter of legal and judicial reforms that address the needs of the poor and the most vulnerable in developing countries. The lead unit in this area, the Legal and Judicial Reform Practice Group of the World Bank, works with governments, judges, lawyers, scholars, civil society representatives, and other organizations to build better legal institutions and judicial systems. Other areas of activity for the Bank include environmental and international law

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Law and Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t016>
* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Social Protections and Labor: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t024>

**Infrastructure and Transport**

Despite vast improvements in infrastructure over the past decade, 2.5 billion of the world’s people still lack sanitation services, 1.5 billion live without electricity, 1 billion have no easy access to all-weather roads, and nearly 900 million have no choice but to use unsafe water. The global financial crisis increased the enormous challenge of bridging this access gap by weakening countries’ ability to fund infrastructure development. Transport is crucial for economic growth and trade, both of which depend highly on the conveyance of people and goods.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Infrastructure Economics and Finance: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t014>
* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Transport: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t025>
* World Bank Infrastructure Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/infrastructure>

**Public Sector**

To assist governments in their efforts to improve transparency, accountability, and service delivery, the World Bank's work on governance and public sector management focuses on two main areas: (1) the strengthening of public sector management systems within the executive branch, including the management of public finances and public employment; (2) the improvement of the broader governance environment within which the public sector operates. Efforts to reduce the risk of corruption are prominent in both of these areas.

* + World Bank eLibrary Publications on Public Sector Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t020>
  + World Bank Public Sector Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/public-sector>

**Science**

**Agriculture & Rural Development**

Seventy-five percent of the world’s poor live in rural areas, and most are involved in farming. In the 21st century, agriculture and rural development remain fundamental for economic growth, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Agriculture: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t001>
* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Rural Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t021>
* World Bank Agriculture & Rural Development Data:

<http://data.worldbank.org/topic/agriculture-and-rural-development>

**Climate Change & Environment**

Many view concern for the environment as a luxury for rich countries. It is not. Natural and engineered environmental resources—fresh water, clean air, forests, grasslands, marine resources, and agro-ecosystems—provide sustenance and a foundation for social and economic development.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Environment: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t007>
* World Bank eLibrary Recommended Readings on Climate Change: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/page/recommended-readings/climatechange-and-development>
* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Climate Change: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/action/doSearch?displaySummary=true&startPage=0&target=default&text1=Climate+Change&field1=Title&logicalOpe1=AND&text2=&field2=AllField>
* World Bank Climate Change Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/climate-change>
* World Bank Environment Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/environment>

**Energy**

The World Bank Group views energy as a fundamental driver of economic development and believes that countries must develop their own energy programs in careful and sustainable ways. Access to environmentally and socially sustainable energy is essential to poverty reduction. Energy efficiency and renewable energy hold vast potential to transform people’s lives in the developing world.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Energy: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t006>
* World Bank eLibrary Recommended Readings on Power and Energy: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/page/recommended-readings/power-and-energy>
* World Bank Energy & Mining Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/energy-and-mining>

**Science and Technology**

The mission of the World Bank’s Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) team is to help identify, design, and implement science, technology, and innovation capacity-building policies and programs, based on global experience.

Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are key components in the drive to speed development, improve governance and social services, and reduce poverty.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Science & Technology: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t022>
* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Information and Communication Technologies: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t013>
* World Bank Science & Technology Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/science-and-technology>

**Water**

Water is the focus of Bank Group efforts in two broad areas: water resources management and water supply and sanitation. Specific issues include coastal and marine management, dams and reservoirs, hydropower, groundwater, irrigation and drainage, river basin and watershed management, water management across national boundaries, water and the environment, and water economics.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Water Resources: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t027>
* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Water Supply and Sanitation: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t028>
* World Bank Data Improved Water Source (% of population with access) by Country: <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.H2O.SAFE.ZS?view=chart>

**Social Science**

**Conflict and Development**

Some 1.5 billion people live in countries affected by violent conflict. Since 2000, the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's fund for the poorest, has provided over US$22 billion in post-conflict reconstruction assistance to fragile and conflict-affected countries

* + World Bank eLibrary Publications on Conflict and Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t003>
  + World Bank eLibrary Recommended Readings on Conflict and Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/page/recommended-readings/conflict-and-development>

**Education**

The World Bank Group recognizes that universal, high-quality education reduces poverty and inequality and sustains economic growth. Education is also fundamental for the construction of democratic societies and globally competitive economies. It improves people’s skills, which, in turn, improves their incomes. Achieving universal primary education is one of the eight MDGs and is at the center of the World Bank’s mission to reduce poverty.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Education: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t005>
* World Bank Education Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/education>

**Gender**

Through its programs and projects, the World Bank Group seeks to reduce gender disparities and to enhance women’s participation in economic development. It summarizes knowledge and experience, provides gender statistics, and promotes discussion of issues of gender and development. The key gender-related milestone will be to achieve Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 3: to eliminate gender-related disparities at all levels of education by 2015.

* + World Bank eLibrary Publications on Gender: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t009>
  + World Bank eLibrary Recommended Readings on Gender: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/page/recommended-readings/gender>

• World Bank Gender Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/gender>

**Health**

Ensuring adequate levels of basic health and nutrition lies at the heart of poverty reduction and economic development. In recent decades, improvements in income, education, hygiene, housing, water supply and sanitation, nutrition, and access to contraception have brought about notable health gains for much of the world. Yet the health, nutrition, and population challenges remain great for most developing countries.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Health, Nutrition and Population: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t011>
* World Bank Publications on Women’s and Children’s Health: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/page/recommended-readings/women-and-childrens-health>
* World Bank Health Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/health>

**Poverty**

Fighting poverty is central to the World Bank Group’s mission. The Bank Group considers a comprehensive understanding of poverty and its possible solutions to be fundamental for everyone involved in development. This understanding involves defining poverty, studying trends over time, setting goals to reduce poverty, and measuring results.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Poverty Reduction: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t018>
* World Bank Poverty Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/poverty>
* World Bank Aid Effectiveness Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/aid-effectiveness>

**Social Development**

Social protections contribute to a country’s solidarity, social cohesion, and social stability. Topics on which the World Bank Group provides information and resources through its Human Development Network include disability; labor markets; pensions; unemployment and old-age insurance and transfers; and social funds.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Social Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t023>
* World Bank Social Development Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/social-development>

**Social Protection and Labor**

Topics on which the Bank Group provides information and resources through its Human Development Network include disability, labor markets, pensions, safety nets and transfers, and social funds.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Social Protections and Labor: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t024>
* World Bank Labor and Social Protection Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/social-protection-and-labor>

**Urban Development**

With most of the world’s gross domestic product generated in cities, the economic future of most developing countries, and therefore much of the poverty reduction agenda, will hinge on the productivity of their urban populations.

* World Bank eLibrary Publications on Urban Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/t026>
* World Bank eLibrary Recommended Readings on Sustainable Urban Development: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/page/recommended-readings/sustainable-urban-development>
* World Bank Urban Development Data: <http://data.worldbank.org/topic/urban-development>

**World Bank eLibrary Publications by Region**

**Africa:** <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/afr>

**Middle East and North Africa:** <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/mena>

**South Asia:** <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/sar>

**East Asia and the Pacific:** <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/eap>

**Europe and Central Asia:** <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/eca>

**Latin America and the Caribbean:** <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/topic/lac>

**More World Bank Online Resources**

* World Bank Main Website: [http://worldbank.org](http://worldbank.org/)
* World Bank eLibrary: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/>
* World Bank Publications by Region: <http://elibrary.worldbank.org/page/wb-regions>
* World Bank Open Data Portal: [http://data.worldbank.org](http://data.worldbank.org/)
* World Bank Group Archives: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/about/archives>
* World Bank Documents and Reports (including project and operational Documents): <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/home>