The objective of this study is to analyze how integrated policy, institutional, and regulatory interventions (institutional interventions in brief) can help align incentives for more sustainable water supply and sanitation (WSS) service delivery. The context for the study is the enhanced global concern about the sustainability of attempts to increase access to, and improve the quality of, WSS services, as exemplified in the sustainable development goals. Aligning institutional interventions refers to harmonization among the objectives for the sector, agreed principles established through political and social processes, and the organizations and mechanisms that implement actions based on such objectives and principles. This report focuses on the formal policy, institutional, and regulatory interventions available to and or prevalent in the water sector, recognizing the critical importance of the informal conventions that will be key factors in the success of any incentive regime. Previous global initiatives offered a range of promising technical solutions that often proved to be unsustainable. New thinking that draws not only infrastructure economics but also on the understanding of political, behavioral, and institutional economics is needed. This new thinking must be grounded within the differing contextual realities of countries globally and in lessons learned from what has or has not worked with regards to achieving specific objectives.
Although the idea of sustainable development is by now well established, discussions of how to progress from concept to reality often become mired in the complexities of global politics and offer few concrete solutions. While achieving sustainable development will undoubtedly require changes at the global level, the authors of this book emphasize that patterns of sustainable development must be built from the bottom up. They focus on methods for movement toward sustainability that can occur at the grassroots level. This book presents an integrated series of essays on the policies for sustainable development from one of the leading policy research institutes for environmental and developmental issues. It concentrates on the developing world and looks at the specific sectors to which policies must be applied. Beginning with a discussion of what constitutes sustainable development, it goes on to examine the institutional measures needed to mobilize human resources for change and the economic policies for sustainable natural-resource management. It then considers the policies needed in agriculture, urban development, industry, forests, drylands, energy use, finance, population, and consumption. The book ends with a discussion of the potential for financing new policy initiatives and the pressing need to reduce population growth and profligate consumption. Throughout, it demonstrates how those directly involved are best suited to manage their environments and resources. Policies for sustainable development depend upon the experience and resourcefulness of local people and require that they control their own futures.
Aligning Institutions and Incentives for Sustainable Water Supply and Sanitation Services

Principles of Sustainable Development is the component of Encyclopedia of Development and Economic Sciences in the global Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS), which is an integrated compendium of twenty one Encyclopedias. Sustainable Development is a term of differing definitions. Standing alone, the term is abstract and ambiguous. The meaning most often cited is that adopted by the World Commission on Environment and Development: meeting today's true needs and opportunities without jeopardizing the integrity of the planetary life-support base – the environment – and diminishing its ability to provide for needs, opportunities, and quality of life in the future. This definition may serve as a general principle, but for a guide to action its components sustainability and development must be given substance: what is to be sustained and what developed? Is development essentially economic or material growth, and is sustainability mostly a means to keep economic growth growing? Consequently, should development represent means toward ecologically sustainable ends? The concept of ecological sustainability has been advanced as a restriction on economic development. It follows therefore that principles of sustainable development depend upon how the term is understood and how it is put into practice. Even so the definition of the World Commission on Environment and Development, given the adequate definition of variable needs, provides the most reliable principle for testing the qualitative and ecological sustainability of development proposals. The Theme on Principles of Sustainable Development, in three volumes, deals with the diversity of points of view on this complex subject. These three volumes are aimed at the following five major target audiences: University and College students Educators, Professional practitioners, Research personnel and Policy analysts, managers, and decision makers and NGOs.

Institutions and Collective Choice in Developing Countries

Water is one of the most essential elements for the survival of living beings. With the increase in demand and decreasing quality and quantity, water has become one of the major issues and problems in the world today. It is unevenly distributed geographically and temporally, resulting in surpluses for some people and a threat for others. This book covers topics on scientific aspects, governance, and best management practices. The book shows that good governance, policies for effective conservation and public participation are important for water use. There are a lot of examples of best management practices all over the world – for effective and efficient use of water, community-based programs in North America, Asia and Africa. The book provides two case studies.

Incentives for Sustainable Forest Management: A Study in Ghana

The authors present a method for systemically comparing alternative institutional arrangements for the development of rural infrastructure.

Understanding and Implementing Sustainable Development

The need for China to find a new, environmentally sustainable development path is accepted.
widely among Chinese scholars and policy makers. This book makes available for the first time to an English–speaking audience Deng Yingtao's ground-breaking book "New Development Model and China's Future." Published in 1991, the book was far ahead of its time. Deng subjects the development model of the high income countries to rigorous analysis and explores the environmental implications of China following this model. His clear conclusion is that the carrying capacity of the physical environment and nature is limited, that economic and social development should not exceed the carrying capacity of resources, and that China should not adopt the western development path. Based on insights from economics, engineering and human psychology, the book analyses the environmental impact of the current western development model, demonstrates the catastrophic impact this would have in terms of China's own development and in terms of China's relationship with the world, and argues that China's rich intellectual and scientific tradition will allow Chinese people to play a central role in finding the solution to the profound environmental and development challenges the world currently faces.

Women in Public Administration

This book: (i) reviews how evaluation can lead the change process in policy and institutional development; (ii) presents a variety of good practices and lessons learned in building up evaluation capacities; and (iii) introduces new perspectives on evaluation capacity building.

Development economics between markets and institutions

DIVProvides important guideposts toward a more complete theory of sustainable human and economic development /div

A New Development Model and China's Future

First published in 1999, this volume is written by seasoned public choice scholars and is intended to make a significant contribution to the debate on peaceful coexistence and sustainable development in developing countries. The book contains a rich mixture of analytical ideas and views on collective choice and macroeconomic performance in developing countries. This book breaks new ground in that it is the first comprehensive application of the theory of public choice to collective decision making in developing societies. It provides both students of Third World studies and policy makers in developing societies an in-depth analysis for institutions for collective choice. For countries undergoing major reform of their political and economic institutions, public choice theory can provide significant and useful insights, and help these societies design and adopt institutional arrangements that enhance peaceful coexistence of groups, the creation of wealth and sustainable development. Specifically, the book successfully shows that: (1) the application of economic theory to the study of public policy in the developing countries can provide important insights into collective decision-making; (2) the application of public choice theory to the study of developing societies can significantly improve the efficiency of bureaucratic and governmental systems, and consequently, promote economic, political and social development; and (3) public choice can help developing societies design and sustain effective laws and institutions for peaceful coexistence of groups and achieve sustainable development.

Aid, Incentives, and Sustainability

Page 4/11
The strategic management of socio-economic systems is becoming increasingly difficult to manage with traditional economic models which are unable to handle environmental and technological factors.

Institutional Incentives and Rural Infrastructure Sustainability

Allan Schmid’s innovative text, Conflict and Cooperation: Institutional and Behavioral Economics, investigates “the rules of the game,” how institutions—both formal and informal—affect these rules, and how these rules are changed to serve competing interests. This text addresses both formal and informal institutions and the impact of alternative institutions, as well as institutional change and evolution. With its broad applications and numerous practice and discussion questions, this book will be appealing not only to students of economics, but also to those studying sociology, law, and political science. Addresses formal and informal institutions, the impact of alternative institutions, and institutional change and evolution. Presents a framework open to changing preferences, bounded rationality, and evolution. Explains how to form empirically testable hypotheses using experiments, case studies, and econometrics. Includes numerous practice and discussion questions.

The New Institutional Economics and Third World Development

The World Development Report 2003 addresses how to lift from poverty the three billion people now living in severe deprivation. It also explores how to improve the quality of life for everybody today and for the two billion more who will join mankind in the next thirty years. Substantial increases in growth and productivity will be necessary to achieve this goal. The current scale of economic activity and speed of change is such that ecosystem and social structures cannot keep up. The Report puts forth two main messages: the first point is that enhancing prosperity and reducing poverty requires better care of the planet’s ecosystem and social fabric. And secondly, that stronger collective action at all levels—from local to global—is essential for generating and scaling up the institutions that can transform growth.

Sustainable Development in a Dynamic World

This volume in the Mansholt series presents state of the art discussions on a wide variety of topics in the field of (agricultural) development. More than 20 chapters have been prepared by internationally known scholars and policy analysts, providing a concise overview of a variety of recent debates in development economics. While the background of most contributors is in economic science, the chapters are prepared so that they feed into ongoing policy discussions and are accessible to a wide readership. The contributions in this volume are organized around five themes: prospects for rural poverty alleviation, sustainable management of natural resources, strategies for enhancing food security, markets and the role of the state, and institutions and governance. It is obvious there are many links between these themes, and indeed the integration between them is emphasized in various chapters. This book is prepared as a festschrift or Liber Amicorum for professor Arie Kuyvenhoven. His retirement from the Development Economics Group at Wageningen University, The Netherlands is a good opportunity to take stock of recent developments in the area of agricultural development economics. Therefore, in addition to being a valuable source of information for readers with an interest in development, this volume is also intended as a farewell gift: to Arie, from friends and colleagues.
Institutional Incentives And Sustainable Development

This book honours Partha Dasgupta, and the field he helped establish; environment and development economics. It concerns the relationship between social systems (to include families, local communities, national economies, and the world as a whole) and natural systems (critical ecosystems, forests, water resources, mineral deposits, pollution, fisheries, and the Earth's climate). Above all, it concerns the poverty-environment nexus: the complex pathways by which people become or remain poor, and resources become or remain overexploited. With contributions by some of the world's leading economists, including five recipients of the Nobel Prize in Economics, in addition to scholars based in developing countries, this volume offers a unique perspective on the environmental issues that matter most to developing countries.

Chinese Perspectives on the Environment and Sustainable Development

This groundbreaking text focuses on the application of sustainability and sustainable development theories to public administration practice. It's designed to guide planning, resource management, and outcomes measurement for future and current non-profit and public managers. The book introduces sustainable development and related theories; ties these theories to public administration practice; and, elaborates on applications to specific PA specializations including energy management, transportation, water, waste management, urban development, wildlife conservation, and higher education. It also includes a chapter specifically geared to outcome measurement of sustainability goals in public and non-profit agencies.

Leading Financial Sustainability in Theological Institutions

This work sets out to conceptualize an ecological political economy. The collection of essays offers a range of innovative analyses that highlight how changing rationalities and systems of governance, production, reproduction, and exchange are implicated in the generation of ecological problems.

Environmental Sustainability

The authors present evidence that in Burkina Faso certain high-performing local institutions contribute to equitable economic development. They link reduced levels of poverty and inequality to a high degree of internal village organization. The structure of these high-performing local organizations means they can exist in a number of African countries because they depend more on internal participation rather than on any one country's cultural assets.

Institutional Incentives And Sustainable Development

In the beginning of this new century, when able people in science across the world are working on scientific methods of providing sustainable development, specific to their own countries or general to the world, it is also timely to remind ourselves that technology may not be the answer to everything. Technology, by itself, produces only summary statements on how physical entities in the world are related. It does not provide methods of how human inputs are to be used in combining the technology in generating outputs. It also does not address issues on how the outputs of the combination of technology and human resources ought to be.
The book brings together a collection of essays attempting to capture these interactions for the purpose of promoting sustainable development. By theoretical discussions and by case studies, the essays describe how environmental concerns can be (or have been) addressed in the process of development in different institutional settings. The knowledge coming out of this research suggested a proposition loud and clear to researchers now working on the concept of sustainable development. The authors describe how the concept of sustainable development can be implemented. The quest for sustainable development is not the monopoly of secular or positivist inquiry. The authors offer insights into the material means and framework by which sustainability as a normative concept can be rendered operational for those who accept voluntary transactions as the basis of social interactions.

Conflict and Cooperation

Professor Mbaku offers practical policies for economic growth. He argues that the most important contributor to poverty and deprivation in Africa is the absence of institutional structures that enhance indigenous entrepreneurship and wealth creation. He explains that these are so vital that living standards will continue to deteriorate unless these building blocks are put in place.

Sustainable Cities in Developing Countries

Ideal for allied health and pre-nursing students, Alcamos Fundamentals of Microbiology, Body Systems Edition, retains the engaging, student-friendly style and active learning approach for which award-winning author and educator Jeffrey Pommerville is known. It presents diseases, complete with new content on recent discoveries, in a manner that is directly applicable to students and organized by body system. A captivating art program, learning design format, and numerous case studies draw students into the text and make them eager to learn more about the fascinating world of microbiology.

Sustainable Development for Public Administration

To learn more about Rowman & Littlefield titles please visit us at www.rowmanlittlefield.com.

Economic Integration Vs Sustainable Development

Good management of water resources — universally identified as a key aspect of poverty reduction, agriculture and food security — has proven, in practice, as difficult to achieve as it is eagerly sought. This book, edited and authored by leading authorities on water resource management, examines the recent changes in governance, institutions, economics and policies of water, covering developing, transitional and developed countries, with special emphasis on southern African case studies. The book examines how water policies, institutions and governance have shifted in recent years from supply-driven, quantitative, centrally controlled management to more demand-sensitive, decentralized, participatory approaches. Such a move often also implies cost recovery principles, resource allocation among competing sectors, and privatization. The case studies demonstrate that the new policies and legal frameworks have been difficult to implement and often fall short of initial expectations. Using an accessible multidisciplinary approach that integrates economics,
Institutional Incentives And Sustainable Development

Infrastructural Policies in Perspective

Theoretical Lenses on Public Policy

sociology, geography and policy analysis, the book untangles the issues and presents best practices for policy- and decision-makers, governments and regulators, NGOs and user groups, service providers, and researchers. The overall aim is to show how good water governance structures can be developed and implemented for the benefit of all.

Evolution and Design of Institutions

Institutional Change for Sustainable Development

From these explorations, key principles for institutional change are identified, including the institutional accommodation of a sustainability discourse, the interdependence of normative and institutional change; reiteration and learning; integration in policy and practice; subsidiarity; and legal change. "Institutional Change for Sustainable Development will be of interest to researchers, policymakers and practitioners concerned with sustainability, resource management and environmental policy."--Jacket.

Rethinking Sustainability

Earnings Management, Fintech-Driven Incentives and Sustainable Growth

The authors examine the status quo, as well as the challenges of and possible solutions of China's environment problems. It provides us with the most authoritative points of view on environmental protection and sustainable development in China.

Can Local Institutions Reduce Poverty?

In 1994, representatives from all over the world met in Costa Rica to discuss the impact of ecological economics on developing countries. That groundbreaking conference laid the foundation for this new collection of research on environmental sustainability. While most discussions on sustainable development focus on the industrialized nations, E Environment and Development Economics

Traditional research about Financial Stability and Sustainable Growth typically omits Earnings Management (as a broad class of misconduct), Complex Systems Theory, Mechanism Design Theory, Public Health, psychology issues, and the externalities and psychological effects of Fintech. Inequality, Environmental Pollution, Earnings Management opportunities, the varieties of complex Financial Instruments, Fintech, Regulatory Fragmentation, Regulatory Capture and real-financial sector-linkages are growing around the world, and these factors can have symbiotic relationships. Within Complex System theory framework, this book analyzes these foregoing issues, and introduces new behaviour theories, Enforcement Dichotomies, and critiques of models, regulations and theories in several dimensions. The issues analyzed can affect markets, and evolutions of systems, decision-making, Internal Markets and risk-perception within government regulators, operating companies and investment entities, and thus they have Public Policy implications. The legal analysis uses applicable US case-law and statutes (which have been copied by many countries, and are similar to those of many common-law countries). Using Qualitative Reasoning, Capital Dynamics Theory (a new
Infrastructure Policies in Perspective: Theoretical Lenses on Public Policy

The book introduces a new approach in the study of infrastructure policies, combining Critical Theory and elements of Mechanism Design Theory. It aims to enhance cross-disciplinary analysis and support the development of better mathematical models in various fields such as Financial Stability, Portfolio Management, Policy-Analysis, Asset Pricing, Contract Theory, Enforcement Theory, and Fraud Detection. The book is primarily intended for university professors, PhD students, and PhD degree-holders across industries, government agencies, financial services companies, and research institutes. It can be used as a primary or supplementary textbook for graduate courses in Regulation, Capital Markets, Law & Economics, International Political Economy, and Mechanism Design (Applied Math, Operations Research, Computer Science, or Finance).

Making Development Sustainable

Theological institutions play a crucial role in Christian mission, acting as crucibles that shape the hearts and minds of those leading the charge to reconcile the world to God. However, they are also the weakest link in Christian ministry, making efforts to sustain their unique contribution enigmatic. The book explores why theological institutions are important, what would happen if they did not exist, and how collapse affects the Christian church in a world in need of God. Over the centuries, various models have been tried, but success has been elusive due to challenges like time, cost, and quality of education. The book offers insights from historical, biblical, and practical wisdom to achieve financial sustainability.

Water for Food Water for Life

The 1992 Rio Summit focused on green issues such as biodiversity, climate change, and marine pollution, but less on the brown agenda concerning factors like poor sanitation, water quality, air pollution, and housing problems prevalent in Third World cities. Sustainability, Environment, and Urbanisation addresses this brown agenda with case studies and examples from Southern countries. The book examines the broad economic context behind the problems, covers conceptual issues of sustainability, infrastructure, and health programmes, and assesses environmental appraisal methods. It is written clearly and appeals to students, researchers, and those concerned with the 'healthy cities' movement.

Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 1995

This book comprises nine papers analyzing designed institutions and their interplay with spontaneous institutions from various perspectives. It examines how evolved institutions have been studied in economic thinking, while the development of consciously designed institutions has been less explored. New institutional economics, public choice, and law and economics integrate changing preferences and spontaneously evolving institutions. The book assesses how institutions are designed and evaluated, highlighting the importance of both designed and spontaneous institutions.
Institutional Incentives And Sustainable Development

The establishment of good governance is a major challenge for the developing world, along with the need to sustain the progress resulting from developmental efforts. Although there are numerous studies on the development and governance of emerging nations, few volumes make a serious effort to bring together these two critical concepts. International Development Governance combines the two concepts - development and governance - by examining the issues and problems faced by nations in their attempts to establish sustainable governance. This textbook also initiates discussions on the concept of development governance in an international context. The book fills the gap in existing literature by drawing upon the experience and expertise of scholars from a broad spectrum of knowledge. Their views explain the issues and problems with reference to a number of tools that could establish "development governance" and sustain it. The text offers in-depth examinations of developmental sectors, resulting in a textbook that will inspire future public officials, policy makers, and consultants to contribute to the betterment of life for citizens of developing countries.

Water Governance for Sustainable Development

The new institutional economics is one of the most important new bodies of theory to emerge in economics in recent years. The contributors to this volume address its significance for the developing world. The book is a major contribution to an area of debate still in its formative phase. The book challenges the orthodoxies of development, especially...
Infrastructure Policies In Perspective: Theoretical Lenses On Public Policy

Descriptions of a variety of infrastructure projects—including roads, bridges, and irrigation systems—in geographical settings as diverse as Africa, Asia, and Latin America are used to illustrate key concepts. Perfect for courses on policy analysis, development administration, and economic development and for use by professional practitioners, Institutional Incentives contributes appreciably and practically to the understanding of sustainable development, infrastructure maintenance, institutional analysis, and the central importance of institutional arrangements.

Fiji has distinct institutional features that make it an ideal case for examining and discussing the consequences of institutional arrangements (particularly the nature of property rights) for national economic performance, development prospects, and the state of the environment which in turn, reflects a nation's ability to achieve sustainable development. Furthermore, the nature of institutional arrangements in Fiji can be used to illustrate aspects of both the new and the 'old' institutional economics. Apart from the fact that Fiji provides considerable scope for the exploration of institutional economics and its applications, Fiji is a comparatively important island nation in the south-west Pacific, that is, an important member of the Pacific Island Forum grouping of 14 island nations. The recent development of Fiji has been much influenced by its social history, particularly by its institutional structures established or codified during British colonial rule. Its present racial composition is largely a product of British colonisation of Indians brought to Fiji by the British to produce sugar cane as a contribution to the economic development of the former British Empire. In many respects, the type of global imperialism that was well established during the nineteenth century was a forerunner to modern economic globalisation which involves a mixture of free trading blocs and multilateralism. The current population mixture of Fiji consisting of about equal numbers of Indian Fijians and Indigenous Fijians has its roots in Fiji's colonial history. Furthermore, the codified systems of property rights (which largely excludes Indian Fijians from the ownership of land) was established by the British. It has been a major source of ethnic tension, and of social and political conflict in Fiji. We show that this system of property rights has had important negative consequences for economic growth in Fiji, for the economic performance of its industries, and for the conservation of its natural resources which may not be equitable, and which also does not appear to be efficient administratively. This adds to social and political tension in Fiji.

Sustainability, the Environment, and Urbanisation