

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910459579303321
Titolo	The power of public investment management : transforming resources into assets for growth // Anand Rajaram [and four others]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, District of Columbia : , : The World Bank, , 2014 ©2014
ISBN	1-4648-0317-X
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (203 p.)
Collana	Directions in Development
Disciplina	332.67/252
Soggetti	Public investments Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Front Cover; Contents; Acknowledgments; About the Authors; Abbreviations; Chapter 1 Building a System for Public Investment Management; Public Investment Management: Why It Matters; Evolution of Ideas; Challenges of Today; Figure 1.1 Average Construction Project Cost and Time Overruns in Selected Countries; Drivers of Inefficient Public Investment; Figures; A Unified Framework for PIM; Applicability to Both Conventional and Public-Private Models; Figure 1.2 Deciding on Public Investment Modality in a Unified Framework; Applicability to Diverse Economic Settings; Structure of the Volume; Notes BibliographyChapter 2 A Unified Framework for Public Investment Management; Introduction; Defining "Must-Have" Features for an Efficient Public Investment System; Figure 2.1 The Key Features of a Public Investment Management System; Tables; Table 2.1 Key Components of Feasibility Analysis ; Box 2.1 Excerpts from the United Kingdom's "Green Book"; Boxes; Box 2.2 Two Examples of Investment Program Evaluation; Diagnostic Questions for Evaluating Public Investment Effectiveness and Efficiency; Conclusion; Table 2.2 Project Selection, Project Implementation, and Outcomes Annex 2A: Assessing the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Public Investment ManagementTable 2A Stages, Institutional Arrangements, and Diagnostic Indicators of Public Investment Management; Notes; Bibliography; Chapter 3 Country Experiences of Public Investment

Management; Introduction; Country Coverage; PIM System Typologies; Table 3.1 Country Case Studies of Public Investment Management Systems by Classification and Region ; Box 3.1 The "EU Effect": Common Features of PIM in New and Prospective EU Member States; Box 3.2 Common Features of PIM in Aid-Dependent Countries Box 3.3 Common Features of PIM in Natural Resource-Dependent StatesBox 3.4 Common Features of PIM in Fragile States; Toward a Strategy for PIM System Reform; Table 3.2 Main PIM Reform Elements by Country ; Table 3.3 Main PIM Reform Priorities by Country Typology ; Notes; Bibliography; Chapter 4 Approaches to Better Project Appraisal; Introduction: The Importance of Effective Project Appraisal; Methodological Aspects of Project Appraisal; Box 4.1 Selected Project Appraisal Manuals; Box 4.2 Cost-Benefit Methods for Economic Analysis of Investment Decisions Box 4.3 Project Appraisal Guidelines in Advanced EconomiesBox 4.4 Public and Private Sector Differences in Decision Making; Box 4.5 Formal Project Appraisal in Ireland; Institutional Arrangements for Project Appraisal; Challenges in Project Appraisal; Actions for Improved Project Appraisal; Figure 4.1 Interdependencies, Overlaps, Feedbacks, and Synergies of Budget and Project Cycles; Box 4.6 Independent Review of Appraisal in Belarus and Ireland; Notes; Bibliography; Chapter 5 Public Investment Management under Uncertainty; Introduction; Understanding the Phenomenon of Risk and Uncertainty Table 5.1 A Synoptic Perspective of Climate-Change Risk and Uncertainty

Sommario/riassunto

Public resources - if invested well in public infrastructure and services - can catalyze private and community efforts and unleash an inclusive growth and development process. But public investment attracts political interest, usually of the kind that undermines efficiency. Too often public projects are poorly designed, under-funded, long-delayed, or badly implemented, with little benefit to the population. This is a critical challenge for many countries, both rich and poor. Paradoxically, some countries are even unable to spend their limited investment budgets while others lack "shovel ready"
