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	Autore	Kunaka Charles
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	Nota di contenuto	Cover; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; About the Authors; Abbreviations; Introduction. Purpose and Use of This Toolkit; Why a Toolkit; Boxes; I.1 Lessons from Corridor and Regional Projects by the World Bank; Organization of the Toolkit; Figures; I.1 Corridor Project Cycle; Tables; I.1 Contents of Trade and Transport Corridor Management Toolkit; I.2 Structure of the Toolkit; References; Primer; Drivers of Corridor Development; Components and Functions of a Corridor; P.1 The Infrastructure-Services-Institutions Nexus of Corridors; P.2 Components of a Trade and Transport Corridor P.1 Integrated Corridor Development in MaputoP.2 Example of Impact of a Corridor on Supply Chain Organization; Note; References; Resources; PART I: Corridor Diagnostic and Performance Assessment; Module 1. Carrying Out a Corridor Diagnostic; Setting the Objective; Conducting a Strategic Assessment; 1.1 Key Data Collected for a Corridor Assessment; 1.2 Tools and Techniques Used in a National or Regional Strategic Corridor Assessment; 1.1 Flow Diagram of Methodology for Scenario Trade Flow Forecasting Using a Gravity Model 1.2 Comparative Logistics Performance in Southeast Asia, Based on the Logistics Performance IndexAssessing Corridor Infrastructure; 1.3 Main Issues in Assessing Corridor Infrastructure; Assessing Logistics Services; 1.1 Conducting a Trade and Transport Facilitation Assessment of a Regional Program in the Mashreq; Executing a Corridor-Level

Assessment; Tools for Conducting a Corridor Assessment; 1.4 Examples of Approaches to Corridor-Level Diagnostics; 1.3 Relationship between Supply Chain and Corridor Performance; 1.2 Using Trip Diaries to Improve Trade along the Silk Road
B1.2.1 Breakdown of Time Spent by Haulers en Route from Europe to Central Asia1.3 Using Global Positioning System Data in Corridor Monitoring; 1.4 Conducting Corridor Observatory Work in Africa; B1.4.1 Basic Design of a Transport Corridor Observatory; Summary of Corridor Assessment Techniques; 1.5 Summary of Corridor Assessment Techniques; Prioritizing Interventions; Annex 1A: Defining and Collecting Data for a Corridor Diagnostic; 1A.1 Additional Information Collected from Questionnaires; 1A.2 Survey Sample Frame; 1A.1 Example of Data Capture Points for the Kolkata-Kathmandu Corridor
Annex 1B: Questions for Discussions with Logistics Providers, Exporters, Importers, Distributors, and WholesalersNotes; References; Resources; Module 2. Assessing the Legal and Regulatory Context of a Corridor; Collaboration, Cooperation, and Management; Hierarchy of Instruments; Analysis of Legal Instruments; 2.1 Assessment of Conformity with National Laws of the 1982 International Convention on the Harmonization of Frontier Controls of Goods; Notes; 2.2 Assessment of Implementation of the 1968 Vienna Convention on Road Traffic; Reference; Resource
Module 3. Institutional Arrangements for Corridor Management

| Sommario/riassunto | Trade and transport corridors-major routes that facilitate the movement of people and goods between regions and between countries-have existed for millennia. They enable regions and countries to offer high-capacity transport systems and services that reduce trade and transport costs by creating economies of scale. Regional corridors are particularly important to landlocked countries, often providing the only overland routes to regional and international markets. Despite a long and complex history, guidance is often lacking on how to design, determine the components to include, and analyze the |