



Technical Assistance Report

Project Number: 42337
Regional-Research and Development Technical Assistance (R-RDTA)
December 2010

Diagnosing Critical Constraints to Growth and Structural Transformation in Selected Developing Member Countries

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
CPS	–	country partnership strategy
DMC	–	developing member country
TA	–	technical assistance

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CLASSIFICATION

Type	–	Regional-Research and development technical assistance (R-RDTA)
Targeting classification	–	General intervention
Sector (subsectors)	–	Public sector management (economic and public affairs management)
Themes (subthemes)	–	Economic growth (promoting economic efficiency and enabling business environment, widening access to markets and economic opportunities), social development (human development), private sector development (policy reforms)
Location impact	–	National (medium), regional (medium)
Partnerships	–	Potential collaboration with planning agencies and statistical offices of developing member countries, local research institutions, and development partners

NOTE

In this report, "\$" refers to US dollars.

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In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

I. INTRODUCTION

1. Commitments under the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness require development agencies to align their assistance programs with partner countries' national development plans and priorities to achieve greater aid effectiveness.¹ The commitments also call for supporting the development of partner countries' capacity to plan, implement, and account for the results of development policies and programs. As a signatory to the Paris Declaration, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has undertaken a number of initiatives to transform its relationships with developing member countries (DMCs) and reorient the business process to ensure that its assistance strategies and operations are aligned with DMCs' own development plans and poverty-reduction strategies. One such step was the ADB-financed technical assistance (TA) for Strengthening Country Diagnosis and Analysis of Binding Development Constraints in Selected DMCs, approved in 2007.² The present TA, Diagnosing Critical Constraints to Growth and Structural Transformation in Selected Developing Member Countries, builds on the work of the 2007 TA in terms of depth and breadth of the scope of analytical work and covers a new set of DMCs. A concept paper prepared for the TA was approved by the vice-president (knowledge management and sustainable development) in October 2010.³ The design and monitoring framework is in Appendix 1.

II. ISSUES

2. The last 25 years have seen considerable evolution in thinking on development policies. The Washington Consensus⁴ was guided by the belief that there was a short list of policy reforms that would promote growth. The list formed a natural reform agenda for developing countries seeking assistance from multilateral and bilateral funding agencies in the late 1980s. Subsequent experience showed, however, that the expectations raised by this agenda were often misplaced. Economic growth fell far short of expectations in Africa, Eastern Europe, and Latin America but exceeded expectations in some Asian countries that departed from the accepted rules of good practices.

3. Disappointment with the Washington Consensus led to broadening the development agenda in the late 1990s, with emphasis shifting to the so-called second-generation reforms largely revolving around governance and institutions. There are, however, concerns among many that this approach may create an impossibly broad and ambitious agenda that insufficiently differentiates the needs of particular countries. Moreover, frequent growth episodes observed in countries with limited or piecemeal changes in institutional endowments and sharp disparities in regional development within economies suggest problems with overemphasizing broad institutional reform as the precursor to growth. Economists continued to search for new approaches to development strategy.

4. This search led to the Barcelona Consensus of 2004,⁵ which recommended that, since no single set of policies could guarantee growth, the priority for developing countries searching for an effective development strategy should be to identify the most binding constraints to

¹ Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. 2005. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf>

² ADB. 2007. *Technical Assistance for Strengthening Country Diagnosis and Analysis of Binding Development Constraints in Selected Developing Member Countries*. Manila (TA 6397-REG).

³ The TA first appeared in the business opportunities section of ADB's website on 26 October 2010.

⁴ The concept and name of the Washington Consensus were first presented in 1989 by John Williamson. He used the term to refer to a set of 10 recommendations that synthesized policy advice by the International Monetary Fund, World Bank, United States Treasury Department, and Washington-based think tanks for the recovery of Latin America from the financial crises of the 1980s and cycles of high inflation and low growth.

⁵ Sixteen leading economists gathered in Barcelona in September 2004 to discuss the effects of economic reforms, lessons for future policy making, and the performance of international economic systems, issuing a consensus on growth and development. <http://www0.gsb.columbia.edu/ipd/pub/BarcelonaPreliminaryMeetingSummary.pdf>

growth and remove them through appropriate micro- and macroeconomic policies. Prioritizing the constraints and targeting the most binding ones promised the highest growth, as their removal would have the largest impact. As part of the search for new development strategies, several Harvard economists pioneered the growth diagnostic framework,⁶ which is a systematic methodology for undertaking country diagnosis and identifying binding constraints to growth. The framework has been widely adopted by multilateral and bilateral development partners, including the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, Inter-American Development Bank, and World Bank.

5. In light of the Paris Declaration's call for supporting the development of partner countries' capacity to plan, implement, and account for the results of development policies and programs, and recognizing the usefulness of the approach, ADB approved TA in May 2007 to introduce the growth diagnostic framework in selected DMCs (footnote 2). The TA also developed and introduced the framework for diagnosing constraints to poverty reduction and inequality.⁷

6. Due for completion in December 2010, the TA has been largely successful in achieving its objectives. Studies have been completed for Indonesia, Nepal, and the Philippines while the study on Papua New Guinea is due for completion in 2010. Findings of the completed studies have been published.⁸ In addition, the TA produced the book *Diagnosing the Philippine Economy: Toward Inclusive Growth*.⁹ Study reports have been widely appreciated by both external clients (governments and other stakeholders in DMCs and development partners) and ADB's regional departments. The report for the Philippines was a key input into the midterm review of the Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan, 2004–2010 and the formulation of the upcoming Medium-Term Philippine Development Plan, 2010–2016. Similarly, the report for Nepal is a key input into the ongoing formulation of the next 5-year plan for Nepal, and interim drafts of the report for Indonesia informed the preparation of National Medium-Term Development Plan, 2010–2014. In addition, DMC governments have found the reports beneficial in engaging other development partners and expanding development dialogues with them. In particular, the governments of Indonesia and the Philippines have used the reports on their respective countries as the bases for dialogue with the Millennium Challenge Corporation of the United States government toward seeking grant assistance. ADB regional departments found the reports useful in formulating and/or updating country partnership strategies (CPSs) for the selected countries. The Nepal CPS, 2010–2012 drew on the study's findings and recommendations to focus the strategy on the critical constraints identified by the study.¹⁰ Similarly, the draft Philippines CPS, due for endorsement in 2011, has benefited from the study on the Philippines and targets the critical development constraints. The TA has also been successful in terms of creating awareness and appreciation of the diagnostic approaches to planning in the selected DMCs and ADB's regional departments.

7. Awareness of the approach and the success of the studies under the 2007 TA have generated further demand for country diagnostic studies. In some cases, regional departments have initiated diagnostic studies to support the preparation of the upcoming CPS. Replication is, however, rather concentrated in terms of regional spread and relatively small in scale. While replication in larger DMCs with sufficient analytical and planning capacity would be a matter of

⁶ Hausmann, R., D. Rodrick, and A. Velasco. 2005. *Growth Diagnostic*. Cambridge: Harvard University.

⁷ Country diagnostic studies diagnose constraints to economic growth, private sector investment, and poverty reduction.

⁸ ADB. 2010. *Indonesia: Critical Development Constraints*. Manila; ADB. 2009. *Nepal: Critical Development Constraints*. Manila; ADB. 2007. *Philippines: Critical Development Constraints*. Manila.

⁹ ADB. 2009. *Diagnosing the Philippine Economy Toward Inclusive Growth*. Manila.

¹⁰ ADB. 2009. *Country Partnership Strategy: Nepal, 2010–2012*. Manila.

exposing them to the diagnostic approaches, concerted efforts are required to support replication in smaller DMCs with weak planning capacity. Efforts are also needed to ensure improvements in the quality of replication in terms of both depth and breadth. The TA has revealed that structural transformation is a growing issue in many DMCs. Achieving rapid, sustained economic growth depends not just the rate but also on the pattern of growth, so a country needs to continuously transform its economic structure by diversifying production and upgrading to higher value addition. This requires careful diagnosis of constraints that are specific to structural transformation.

8. The present TA will build on and expand the work undertaken by the 2007 TA, benefiting from its lessons. In addition to supporting diagnostic studies for a new set of DMCs, the following considerations have guided the design of the TA: (i) Process is important in conducting a diagnostic study, which needs to include ample opportunities for stakeholders to participate. (ii) In addition to constraints to growth, diagnosis needs to identify constraints to DMCs' structural transformation and regional integration. (iii) In small and landlocked economies, the constraints need to be identified and overcome by region rather than nationally. (iv) In addition to economy-wide diagnosis, constraints need to be understood and overcome in the priority sectors in an economy. (v) The dissemination of diagnostic approaches needs to be strengthened, particularly in countries not selected for diagnostic studies.

III. THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. Impact and Outcome

9. The TA will help enhance the development impact of DMCs' medium-term plans and poverty-reduction strategies.¹¹ The outcome will be the use of diagnostic approaches in assessments and analytical work underlying national development plans.

B. Methodology and Key Activities

10. The TA will have two main components: (i) the conduct of diagnostic studies and (ii) dissemination workshops.

11. **Diagnostic studies.** The TA will conduct two or three country studies to diagnose critical constraints to rapid and inclusive economic growth and to structural transformation in selected DMCs, utilizing various diagnostic tools that include (i) a growth diagnostic framework, (ii) a diagnostic framework for reducing poverty and inequality, and (iii) product space analysis.¹² The TA will also undertake one or two studies to diagnose critical constraints in a specific sector at the regional level or constraints to regional integration. In addition, the TA will support in-country diagnoses of constraints to priority sectors in selected DMCs.

12. The country diagnostic studies will be undertaken over 9–12 months. The DMCs will be selected in consultation with DMC governments and ADB regional departments. The general criteria for selecting DMCs will be as follows: (i) the government should show keen interest in the study; (ii) the study should be timed such that it will inform the formulation and/or implementation of the DMC's medium-term development plan; (iii) the study should generate

¹¹ The TA will include studies for a number of DMCs, including Cambodia, Maldives, Nepal, and Viet Nam. ADB has obtained a letter of no objection from Maldives and Nepal, and will seek to obtain it from other selected DMCs during the course of the implementation of the TA.

¹² The product space analysis, pioneered by Hausmann and Klinger (2006), is a methodology to study structural transformation in an economy using disaggregated export data. See Hausmann, R. and B. Klinger. 2006. Structural Transformation and Patrons of Comparative Advantage in the Product Space. *CID Working Paper*. No. 128. Center for International Development at Harvard University.

demonstration effects; and (iv) DMCs with relatively weak analytical and planning capacity are preferred.

13. The studies will be conducted in five steps: (i) a review of development performance and patterns, (ii) the conduct of an overarching diagnosis of constraints to high and inclusive economic growth, (iii) the conduct of in-depth analysis in the broad areas of critical constraints identified through the overarching diagnosis, (iv) the formulation of policy options to overcome the critical constraints, and (v) the dissemination of findings. An interactive process with two or three workshops will inform and consult with key stakeholders on study approaches, findings, and policy options.

14. Frameworks for diagnosing constraints in a particular sector at the regional level or constraints to regional integration are not as well developed or researched as constraints to growth or on reducing poverty and inequality. Hence, the TA will distill ADB's own experience with diagnostic approaches, as well as that of other development agencies, to develop a methodology for diagnosing constraints at the regional level. The TA will then pilot the methodology to draw lessons for mainstreaming it in DMCs and ADB operations. Possible studies may be a diagnosis to support the preparation of one of ADB's regional cooperation strategies or a study to better understand structural transformation in the manufacturing or services sector in a region. Study topics will be selected in consultation with regional departments.

15. In addition, the TA will undertake a number of sector-specific diagnoses focusing on a single country to support the development of DMCs' sector strategies. These studies, which will be implemented over 2–3 months, will be selected in consultation with DMC governments and regional departments.

16. **Dissemination workshops.** The dissemination of the diagnostic approaches will be undertaken at the regional and country level. Early in implementation, the TA will organize a regional workshop to showcase for DMC officials and development partners ADB's experiences with diagnostic approaches and to learn from the experiences of other development partners.

17. In addition to the regional workshop, each of the diagnostic studies will be disseminated in that country and/or at the regional level through workshops and print and broadcast media. The workshops will aim to attract all key stakeholders including representatives of government agencies, civil society, the private sector, academic and research institutions, and development partners.

C. Cost and Financing

18. The TA is estimated to cost the equivalent of \$1,000,000, which will be financed on a grant basis by ADB's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-IV). Details of the cost estimates and financing plan are in Appendix 2.

D. Implementation Arrangements

19. ADB will be, through the Economics and Research Department, the executing agency. The TA will be implemented in coordination with ADB regional departments and the planning agencies of DMCs from January 2011 to June 2013.¹³

20. The TA will require 28 person-months of international consultancy and 26 person-months of national consultancy from development economists, sector specialists, editors, and

¹³ No activities under the TA will be initiated in the selected DMCs until a no objection letter is received from the respective government.

research assistants. As the actual requirements of each type of expertise and the length of their inputs will be identified only during the implementation of individual studies, it is not possible to state the exact requirements for the individual studies or for the TA overall. Given this limitation, the intermittent nature of assignments, and the anticipated variety of expertise required, the TA will meet its consulting requirements primarily by recruiting experts individually in accordance with ADB's Guidelines on the Use of Consultants (2010, as amended from time to time). Outline terms of reference for the consultants are in Appendix 3.

21. ADB will procure computer hardware and software in accordance with its Procurement Guidelines (2010, as amended from time to time). Procurement will be coordinated with ADB's Office of Information Systems and Technology and Office of Administrative Services. Upon TA completion, procured equipment will be disposed of in accordance with the project administration instruction on administering grant-financed technical assistance projects.¹⁴ Disbursement under the TA will be in accordance with ADB's *Technical Assistance Disbursement Handbook* (2010, as amended from time to time).

22. DMCs for the individual studies will be selected in consultation with DMC governments and regional departments. Once an individual study commences, the study team will collaborate closely with government agencies (planning and finance ministries, statistics agencies, etc.), research institutions, and universities. Each study will include a number of consultations to ensure the participation of other key stakeholders, such as civil society, private sector organizations, researchers, and academics. Inputs from governments in selected DMCs will include a provision of access to relevant background materials and data. In addition, governments will be expected to designate agencies and/or staff as focal points to take charge of coordinating with ADB and within the government throughout TA implementation and to support the consolidation of inputs from participating DMC agencies, experts' conduct of studies, the finalization of the studies, and the organization of dissemination workshops.

23. Where possible, the TA will explore study partnerships with development partners. Experience in the 2007 TA clearly demonstrated the usefulness of such collaboration in terms of building and fostering knowledge partnerships and of building consensus on development directions. The experience from the 2007 TA suggests that the interests of development partners vary from country to country and it is best that collaboration be explored once a study topic has been selected and its outline and coverage are clear. As with the 2007 TA, in which ADB collaborated with the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, International Labour Organization, and Islamic Development Bank, the TA will follow an approach of independent but coordinated activities toward a common objective and outputs.

24. The Economics and Research Department will report on the progress of the TA and the individual studies quarterly through a TA performance report and project information document. The TA will produce a number of reports on the individual studies, which will be disseminated through in-country and regional workshops.

IV. THE PRESIDENT'S DECISION

25. The President, acting under the authority delegated by the Board, has approved the provision of technical assistance not exceeding the equivalent of \$1,000,000 on a grant basis for Diagnosing Critical Constraints to Growth and Structural Transformation in Selected Developing Member Countries, and hereby reports this action to the Board.

¹⁴ ADB. 2009. Administering Grant-Financed Technical Assistance Projects. *Project Administration Instructions*. PAI 5.11. Manila.

DESIGN AND MONITORING FRAMEWORK

Design Summary	Performance Targets/Indicators	Data Sources/Reporting Mechanisms	Assumptions and Risks
Impact Contribute to enhanced development impact of medium-term plans and poverty reduction strategies	By June 2015: Incorporation of key recommendations of the study into the new medium-term development plans Incorporation of key recommendations in governments' partnership strategy with other development partners	Medium-term plan Country partnership strategy Country assistance strategy of development partners	Assumption Willingness of policy makers to base their medium- to long-term policies on economic considerations
Outcome Contribute to improved awareness and increased use of diagnostic approaches to development planning	By June 2014: Assessments and analytical work underlying the national development plans to benefit from or make use of the diagnostic approaches	Government records and the assessment reports	Assumptions Methodology effectively disseminated among stakeholders Succeeding country partnership strategies to provide sufficient emphasis and resources to help foster the use of diagnostic approaches in development planning Risk Weak capacity in government planning agencies
Outputs 1. Diagnostic country and sector studies 2. Dissemination of study findings	By June 2013: Four study reports published Dissemination workshops including media events for four completed studies	Published reports, technical assistance performance report, and project information document Media coverage	Assumptions Access to high-quality data sets Availability of institutions and individual experts with familiarity and knowledge of the developing member countries being studied
Activities with Milestones 1. Establishment of study website and mailing list (March 2011) 2. Regional workshop (August 2011) 3. Conduct of study 1 (March 2011–March 2012) 3.1 Mobilization of the core team of experts (month 1) 3.2 Conduct of inception workshop (month 3) 3.3 Conduct of growth inquiry and identification of constraints (months 4–6) 3.4 Conduct of consultation workshop to agree with stakeholders on initial			Inputs ADB: \$1,000,000

Activities with Milestones	Inputs
<p>findings (month 7)</p> <p>3.5 Conduct of in-depth studies (month 7–9)</p> <p>3.6 Identification and formulation of policy recommendations to address the identified constraints (month 10)</p> <p>3.7 Conduct of final consultations (month 11)</p> <p>3.8 Finalization of the report (month 12)</p> <p>3.9 Printing of the report (month 12)</p> <p>3.10 Dissemination and launch of the report (month 12)</p> <p>4. Conduct of study 2 (August 2011–August 2012)</p> <p>4.1 Mobilization of the core team of experts (month 1)</p> <p>4.2 Conduct of inception workshop (month 3)</p> <p>4.3 Conduct of growth inquiry and identification of constraints (months 4–6)</p> <p>4.4 Conduct of consultation workshop to agree with stakeholders on initial findings (month 7)</p> <p>4.5 Conduct of in-depth studies (months 7–9)</p> <p>4.6 Identification and formulation of policy recommendations to address the identified constraints (month 10)</p> <p>4.7 Conduct of final consultations (month 11)</p> <p>4.8 Finalization of the report (month 12)</p> <p>4.9 Printing of the report (month 12)</p> <p>4.10 Dissemination and launch of the report (month 12)</p> <p>5. Conduct of study 3 (April 2012–March 2013)</p> <p>5.1 Mobilization of the core team of experts (month 1)</p> <p>5.2 Conduct of inception workshop (month 3)</p> <p>5.3 Conduct of growth inquiry and identification of constraints (months 4–6)</p> <p>5.4 Conduct of consultation workshop to agree with stakeholders on initial findings (month 7)</p> <p>5.5 Conduct of in-depth studies (months 7–9)</p> <p>5.6 Identification and formulation of policy recommendations to address the identified constraints (month 10)</p> <p>5.7 Conduct of final consultations (month 11)</p> <p>5.8 Finalization of the report (month 12)</p> <p>5.9 Printing of the report (month 12)</p> <p>5.10 Dissemination and launch of the report (month 12)</p> <p>6. Conduct of study 4 (August 2012–June 2013)</p> <p>6.1 Mobilization of the core team of experts (month 1)</p> <p>6.2 Conduct of inception workshop (month 3)</p> <p>6.3 Conduct of growth inquiry and identification of constraints (months 4–6)</p> <p>6.4 Conduct of consultation workshop to agree with stakeholders on initial findings (month 7)</p> <p>6.5 Conduct of in-depth studies (months 7–9)</p> <p>6.6 Identification and formulation of policy recommendations to address the identified constraints (month 10)</p> <p>6.7 Conduct of final consultations (month 11)</p> <p>6.8 Finalization of the report (month 12)</p> <p>6.9 Printing of the report (month 12)</p> <p>6.10 Dissemination and launch of the report (month 12)</p>	

Source: Asian Development Bank.

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COST ESTIMATES AND FINANCING PLAN

(\$'000)

Item	Total Cost
Asian Development Bank^a	
1. Consultants	
a. Remuneration and per diem	
i. International consultants ^b	560.00
ii. National consultants ^{b, c}	160.00
b. International and local travel	40.00
c. Reports and communications	5.00
2. Travel of staff as resource persons	20.00
3. Equipment ^d	5.00
4. Workshops, training, seminars, and conferences ^e	50.00
5. Surveys ^f	20.00
6. Miscellaneous administration and support costs ^g	40.00
7. Contingencies	100.00
Total	1,000.00

^a Financed by the Asian Development Bank's Technical Assistance Special Fund (TASF-IV).

^b Includes costs for external resource persons for workshops and peer reviewers.

^c Includes remuneration and per diem for research assistants.

^d Includes IT equipment and software.

^e Includes travel and per diem for workshop participants.

^f Includes the purchase of survey or study data.

^g Includes publications-related costs.

Source: Asian Development Bank estimates.

OUTLINE TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONSULTANTS

A. International Consulting Services

1. **Senior development economists** (2 person-months). The economists will advise ADB staff and other experts on improving and broadening diagnostic frameworks. The economists will
 - (i) guide the technical assistance (TA) team in improving and broadening diagnostic frameworks to cover regional and sector diagnosis of constraints,
 - (ii) review study reports and suggest improvements to them, and
 - (iii) present experiences of diagnostic approaches in the regional workshop.

2. **Development economists** (12 person-months). The economists will typically play lead roles in individual diagnostic studies, tasked with an overarching diagnosis of the country, region, or sector that will set the stage for the in-depth studies. The economists will
 - (i) facilitate the conduct a study inception workshop to inform and get feedback from key stakeholders, including governments, the private sector, civil society, and development partners;
 - (ii) facilitate the formation and functioning of peer groups, drawing membership from national planning agencies, academic and research institutions, other development partners, and interested civil society organizations;
 - (iii) review the pattern of growth exhibited and compare it with experiences in similar economies within and beyond the region;
 - (iv) dissect economic growth, taking into account production, demand, and supply, and compare it with experiences in similar economies within and beyond the region;
 - (v) undertake an overarching diagnostic analysis of constraints to broad-based economic growth, which will identify the topics for in-depth studies;
 - (vi) consolidate the findings of constraint-specific studies, identifying the binding constraints and policy options to address them in a draft country diagnostic report;
 - (vii) facilitate the conduct of the country workshop and prepare a presentation summarizing the findings of the country diagnostic report; and
 - (viii) finalize the country diagnostic report by incorporating comments and feedback received at the country workshop.

3. **Sector specialists** (10 person-months). The specialists will undertake in-depth studies of one or two key constraints, which may include poverty and inequality; unbalanced and narrow growth; undeveloped infrastructure, human capital and education, or finance sector; governance; macroeconomic management; structural transformation and industrial policies; health; and the political economy. The specialists will
 - (i) review trends and benchmark them against other countries, regions, and times;
 - (ii) propose a diagnostic framework and finalize it in consultation with key stakeholders and the study team;
 - (iii) undertake a diagnostic analysis following a systematic framework to identify the underlying constraints;
 - (iv) summarize the findings of the studies on the constraint and the policy options to address them in a report that will become a section on the overall study report;
 - (v) coordinate regularly with other colleagues on the evolving findings and provide feedback to ensure consistency and complementarity in the final output; and
 - (vi) present the findings of the report in the country workshop.

4. **Editor** (4 person-months). The editor will oversee the publication of various study reports, coordinating with the development economists and sector specialists to review and finalize drafts of overarching and in-depth studies. Under the supervision of ADB staff, the editor will

- (i) review and edit the draft reports, ensuring that they adhere to ADB style and usage, conform to high publication standards, and are properly and promptly delivered;
- (ii) oversee the laying out of the report;
- (iii) oversee the publication of the report; and
- (iv) assist in developing the study website.

B. National Consulting Services

5. **Country economists** (26 person-months). The economists will undertake or assist in-depth studies of the critical constraints identified in the overarching analysis. The economists will mainly assist the development economists in conducting studies but will also be responsible for independent tasks. In undertaking the constraint-specific studies, the economists will

- (i) assemble the relevant country and cross-country data sets and identify the underlying factors responsible for the critical constraint;
- (ii) coordinate regularly with colleagues on the evolving findings and provide feedback to ensure consistency and complementarity in the final output;
- (iii) identify relevant policy recommendations for addressing binding constraints;
- (iv) assist the development economists in presenting the findings of the constraint-specific studies to the peer group for review and feedback;
- (v) assist the development economists in summarizing the findings of the constraint-specific studies in a report, which will become sections of the overall country report; and
- (vi) assist the development economists in presenting the findings of the reports in the country workshops.

6. **Research assistants** (as needed). Research assistants will assist staff members of the Economics and Research Department and the study team in assembling and analyzing databases. They will be expected to help manage the study website and mailing list and help prepare various presentations and reports. Research assistants will assist in

- (i) the collection and analysis of study data;
- (ii) updating TA reports, the study website, and the mailing list; and
- (iii) preparing presentations and reports.