ADB PUBLICATIONS
CATALOG 2017

SECTOR & THEMATIC SERIES

URBAN
About Us

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) is an international development finance institution owned by 67 members, 48 of which are from Asia and the Pacific. Headquartered in Manila, Philippines, our vision is an Asia and the Pacific region free of poverty.

Knowledge creation and sharing are integral to ADB’s work. Every year, we publish a wide range of studies, statistical reports, working papers, books, briefs, and awareness-raising materials. All our publications are available for digital download. Hard copies are available at ADB headquarters, from commercial distributors, booksellers, and—in cases where there is an agreement—from copublishers. Turn to the back of this catalog for more details, or visit our website: adb.org/publications.
**GrEEEn Solutions for Livable Cities**

GrEEEn Solutions for Livable Cities is the result of a 2-year innovative, exploratory, and reflective study of cities as unique urban spaces that support life, work, and play. It responds to major issues that affect the quality of life of urban residents. This publication offers practical ways on how urban managers, urban practitioners, businesspeople, and citizens can engage to make cities more livable by building on their distinctive physical, social, cultural, and economic characteristics.

- 258 pages, 8.5x11, softbound, 2016
- $34.00

---

**Tool Kit for Rapid Economic Assessment, Planning, and Development of Cities in Asia**

The long-term physical and economic development of many Asian cities is not sustainable. Governments at all levels need to pay greater attention to the planning and management of cities in the region if the growing challenges of poverty, inequality, and sustainability are to be addressed. Faced with limited resources, and other constraints, local economic development planning is a challenge. This publication provides a tool kit to prepare and implement city economic development plans, with a particular focus on helping cities in developing countries. It was designed to assist in the development of those plans, and is also useful in analyzing investment and development opportunities.

- 156 pages, 8.5x11, softbound, 2015
- $27.00
Energy

Demand in the Desert
Mongolia’s Water–Energy–Mining Nexus

In Mongolia, both energy facilities and mining operations are thirsty for water. Mining operations, which need water for production, are rapidly changing the water and energy landscape in the country. Until recently, the agriculture sector was the dominant user of water but mining is an increasingly large user. Energy production requires water for mining, fuel production, hydropower, and other needs. Conversely, water systems need energy for pumping, water treatment, transport and distribution, and other uses. In Mongolia, the water–energy nexus is of increasing concern. This publication examines the interdependency between water and energy systems in Mongolia.

» 66 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2014
   $21.00

Handbook for Rooftop Solar Development in Asia

This handbook attempts to demystify the process of implementing a rooftop solar project by providing a step-by-step guide. It covers the initial stages of how to conduct a feasibility assessment, how to finance a system, and how to ensure proper operations and maintenance. It answers questions dealing with the permits required, available incentives and financing options, procurement, and installation considerations including safety issues. It provides examples from the Asian Development Bank’s experience installing a rooftop solar power system on its headquarters in Manila, Philippines.

» 150 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2014
   $27.00

Environment, Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management

Developing Indicators and Monitoring Systems for Environmentally Livable Cities in the People’s Republic of China

Rapid urbanization in the People’s Republic of China is creating a raft of environmental, administrative, and livability problems. If not monitored, these problems cannot be addressed and will worsen over time. This book proposes the use of an Environmental Livability Index to monitor these issues. This comprehensive index of urban environmental sustainability is combined with software to provide evidence for use by policy makers regarding environmentally sustainable development. It is a pioneering and practical tool that can be used to demonstrate the present, past, and future dimensions of a livable city.

» 98 pages, 6 x 9, softbound, 2014
   $21.00

Financing Low-Carbon Urban Development in South Asia

A Post-2012 Context

Carbon financing serves as a valuable revenue source to help cities earn additional income to support low-carbon development. This is particularly important for the cities of South Asia, which are growing at an unprecedented rate. But the international carbon market is fragmented and many policy makers need help in understanding and navigating it. This publication provides an overview of the carbon financing market and guides readers on how to access carbon finance. It also highlights good practices in low-carbon urban development. It is structured in a question-and-answer format for quick and easy reference.

» 32 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2013
   ISBN 978-92-9254-274-0
   $19.00
Asia is urbanizing rapidly. There is increasing pressure on resources and an expectation to improve the overall quality of life for residents. Urban development decisions have never been more important. How Asian cities respond to the challenges they are facing has local, regional, and global implications. There is no universal solution that can be applied to every city, but this publication provides a tool kit for developing and designing urban programs that support development in a green and sustainable manner.

- Green City Development Tool Kit
  - 134 pages, 8.5x11, softbound, 2015
  - $25.00

- Guidebook: Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Urban Water Infrastructure
  - 72 pages, 8.5x11, softbound, 2013
  - $21.00

- Hue Green City Action Plan
  - 62 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2015
  - $21.00

- Incentives for Reducing Disaster Risk in Urban Areas Experiences From Da Nang (Viet Nam), Kathmandu Valley (Nepal), and Naga City (Philippines)
  - 40 pages, 8.5x11, softbound, 2016
  - $19.00
Environment, Climate Change, and Disaster Risk Management

Investing in Resilience
Ensuring a Disaster-Resistant Future
Natural hazards continue to cause significant loss of life in Asia and the Pacific. These losses are far from inevitable. There is a wide range of tools and mechanisms available to assess, reduce, and manage risk. These tools cover a vast array of legislative, regulatory, policy, planning, institutional, financial, and capacity-building instruments. There is increasing public awareness of the need to strengthen disaster resilience in order to achieve sustainable socioeconomic development and poverty reduction. This publication urges governments to place their strategies for a disaster resilient future, and related actions, within the context of broader poverty reduction and development policies and programs.

188 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2013
$29.00

Nature-Based Solutions for Building Resilience in Towns and Cities
Case Studies from the Greater Mekong Subregion
Rapid and unplanned urban growth is bringing great challenges for the environment in Asia—all made more serious by climate change. Cities and towns will need to play a crucial role in addressing these issues by mitigating the scale of climate change and reducing vulnerability to its negative effects. To do this, low-carbon growth is essential in order for cities in Asia to reduce their global greenhouse gas contribution. Equally important are urban adaptation plans and measures to build resilience to the climate changes underway. Cities need to plan and manage urban areas according to ecosystem principles and emphasize green infrastructure solutions. In this publication, real-world examples in the Greater Mekong Subregion are provided to illustrate these solutions.

192 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2016
$29.00

Reducing Disaster Risk by Managing Urban Land Use
Guidance Notes for Planners
Urban areas in Asian countries continue to face significant disaster risk, due in part to the fact that many Asian cities are located in disaster-prone areas, such as coasts and riverbeds. This situation is made worse by alterations in land use patterns and poor locations and choices for infrastructure, businesses, and housing. This publication asserts that disaster risk in Asian cities can be reduced, halted, and even reversed. This can be done by adopting urban land use management processes that provide opportunities to better understand how natural hazards in urban areas interact with existing and future urban growth patterns.

100 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2016
ISBN 978-92-9257-475-8
$23.00

Vinh Yen GrEEEn City Action Plan
Vinh Yen is a successful industrial suburb of Ha Noi with excellent transport connections. These and other advantages have been marketed to manufacturers in East Asia, which have invested massively in Vinh Phuc to produce vehicles and other goods for the domestic market. Vinh Phuc’s ambitious plans for industrial and services growth are potentially on a collision course with the environment and livability of the city. To ensure compatibility and strike the best balance, the GrEEEn City Action Plan of Vinh Yen city, Viet Nam, was formulated to provide a vision for integrated, sustainable development.

68 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2015
ISBN 978-92-9257-165-8
$21.00

For more information on ADB publications, visit www.adb.org/publications
Tune out noise.

Connect to substance.
Connect to ADB Publications.

/link/company/asian-development-bank-publications
/twitter/@adbpublications
/facebook /adbpublications
/envelope Monthly newsletter: adb.org/publications/subs

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK PUBLICATIONS
Development knowledge you can use
Gearing Up for Competitiveness

The Role of Planning, Governance, and Finance in Small and Medium-sized Cities in South Asia

While there has been a considerable focus on Asia’s megacities, little research has been undertaken on the competitiveness of smaller and medium-sized cities, where much of the growth is taking place. These cities often support the larger ones with their industrial zones, logistics infrastructure, and affordable housing. India has over 50 cities with a population of 1 million or more that do not qualify as megacities. This publication asserts that in order for smaller and medium-sized cities to sustain growth and develop, there needs to be greater emphasis on the quality of planning and institutions, as well as financing for infrastructure.

116 pages, 6 x 9, softbound, 2016
$22.00

Public-Private Partnerships

Public-Private Partnerships in Urbanization in the People’s Republic of China

Over the past 30 years, the rapid growth of the People’s Republic of China has been fueled by investment in infrastructure. The government has played an important role in the financing process. Looking to the future, the government will need to allocate public spending more toward social development and environmental protection. The promotion of Public–Private Partnerships is needed to encourage private investment in infrastructure. Strategies and plans for pursuing that goal are discussed in this report, which summarizes the proceedings of the Public–Private Partnerships in Urbanization workshop held in Beijing on 22–23 August 2013.

64 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2014
$30.00

Gender and Urban Poverty in South Asia

Proceedings Report of the 2012 Subregional Workshop

Economic growth and urbanization have transformed Asia and the Pacific in the past 2 decades, yet poverty still remains a key development challenge. Poor urban women, especially those in socially excluded groups, suffer disproportionately more in unhealthy, unsafe urban environments. They also have limited opportunities to meaningfully participate in the decision-making process or to engage in productive activities to improve their livelihoods and communities. This publication highlights key gender issues in urban development and lessons learned from good practices that are achieving both gender equality results and sustainable urban development outcomes. The report firmly demonstrates the clear links between gender and socially inclusive urban development programs and partnerships between governments, the private sector, and communities to attain the overall goal of “livable cities.”

174 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2013
$28.00

Urban Development in the Greater Mekong Subregion

Urbanization is set to play an ever greater role in the development of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) countries, transforming their economies and providing support to green economic growth. With urbanization levels still averaging about 30% in GMS countries, gross domestic product contributions of towns and cities have already reached 50%–60%. By 2050, when urban areas are set to reach 64%–74%, urban gross domestic product will grow to an estimated 70%–80%. By consolidating and deepening development along existing corridors and improving environmental conditions, the GMS can prepare for future green growth.

304 pages, 6 x 9, softbound, 2016
$30.00

Gender and Development

Gender and Development

Gender and Urban Poverty in South Asia
Proceedings Report of the 2012 Subregional Workshop

Economic growth and urbanization have transformed Asia and the Pacific in the past 2 decades, yet poverty still remains a key development challenge. Poor urban women, especially those in socially excluded groups, suffer disproportionately more in unhealthy, unsafe urban environments. They also have limited opportunities to meaningfully participate in the decision-making process or to engage in productive activities to improve their livelihoods and communities. This publication highlights key gender issues in urban development and lessons learned from good practices that are achieving both gender equality results and sustainable urban development outcomes. The report firmly demonstrates the clear links between gender and socially inclusive urban development programs and partnerships between governments, the private sector, and communities to attain the overall goal of “livable cities.”

174 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2013
$28.00

Governance and Public Sector Management

Gearing Up for Competitiveness

The Role of Planning, Governance, and Finance in Small and Medium-sized Cities in South Asia

While there has been a considerable focus on Asia’s megacities, little research has been undertaken on the competitiveness of smaller and medium-sized cities, where much of the growth is taking place. These cities often support the larger ones with their industrial zones, logistics infrastructure, and affordable housing. India has over 50 cities with a population of 1 million or more that do not qualify as megacities. This publication asserts that in order for smaller and medium-sized cities to sustain growth and develop, there needs to be greater emphasis on the quality of planning and institutions, as well as financing for infrastructure.

116 pages, 6 x 9, softbound, 2016
$22.00

Regional Cooperation and Integration

Urban Development in the Greater Mekong Subregion

Urbanization is set to play an ever greater role in the development of the Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) countries, transforming their economies and providing support to green economic growth. With urbanization levels still averaging about 30% in GMS countries, gross domestic product contributions of towns and cities have already reached 50%–60%. By 2050, when urban areas are set to reach 64%–74%, urban gross domestic product will grow to an estimated 70%–80%. By consolidating and deepening development along existing corridors and improving environmental conditions, the GMS can prepare for future green growth.

304 pages, 6 x 9, softbound, 2016
$30.00

For more information on ADB publications, visit www.adb.org/publications
Transport

Myanmar Transport Sector Policy Note
Urban Transport

In Myanmar, the transport system is breaking down. The number of cars doubled from 160,000 to 320,000 between 2011 and 2015. Bus services have been steadily losing customers at a rate of 10% a year. Congestion is increasing quickly. Vehicle speed in the capital city of Yangon often reaches only 30 kilometers per hour, and sometimes slows to half that. If current trends continue unchecked, Yangon’s urban transport could become a major constraint to the country’s economic growth. This publication presents a review of Myanmar’s urban transport, with a focus on the main cities of Yangon and Mandalay.

80 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2016
$22.00

Urban Development

Moving from Risk to Resilience
Sustainable Urban Development in the Pacific

The Pacific is an increasingly urbanized region. There are more than 2 million people living in urban centers in the Pacific, which accounts for about 20% of the region’s total population. Unplanned urban growth in the Pacific is contributing to environmental degradation, a rising number of under-serviced informal settlements, and greater vulnerability to climate change and natural hazard risks. Sustainable urban development, including disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, is needed. This should be pursued through an integrated approach that specifically targets the poor, spurs economic growth, treats cities as living ecosystems, and encourages participation of civil society and the private sector.

36 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2014
$19.00

Transport

Bhutan Transport 2040 Integrated Strategic Vision

In the coming decades, Bhutan’s transport sector is expected to undergo major changes. There will be more vehicles operating on the roads and a much greater proportion of the population living in cities. New cities will be developed and the population of the capital city of Thimphu is likely to increase three-fold over the next 30 years. To respond to this situation, this publication incorporates all existing transport-related plans, policies, initiatives, and actions to create a long-term comprehensive strategy for Bhutan. It covers both the implementation of transport infrastructure, such as roads and airports, as well as regulatory tasks, bus services, institutional reform and other issues.

22 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2013
$18.00

Urban Poverty in Asia

While 75% of the developing world’s poor still live in rural areas, the share of the poor living in urban areas is rising. In several Asian countries, the number of the urban poor has risen over the 1990–2008 period while national poverty rates have declined over the same period. Some have called this the “urbanization of poverty.” This publication looks at the different dimensions of urban poverty in Asia, both income and non-income and includes a brief account of who is affected most by poverty and deprivation. It also analyzes the effect of urbanization and gross domestic product growth on poverty.

98 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2014
$21.00

For more information on ADB publications, visit www.adb.org/publications
Urban Development

Realizing the Urban Potential in Georgia
National Urban Assessment

Georgia has a population of about 4.5 million with 53.7% classified as urban. Since the mid-1970s, Georgia’s population has had more than 50% urban population and has been experiencing a stable growth in urbanization. This publication provides a snapshot of the state of urban affairs at the national level with an urbanization profile; governance and urban management profile; capacity needs assessment; urban finance matrix; and an assessment covering economic, environmental, and social equity profiles.

96 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2014
$23.00

Republic of the Philippines National Urban Assessment

The Philippines is a highly urbanized nation. About half the population lives in cities. The government has prioritized the development of urban economies in the country while at the same time improving environmental sustainability and making pro-poor investments. This provides an opportunity for other developing countries in Asia to learn from the experiences of policy makers in the Philippines. This publication provides a framework and toolkit for conducting rapid urban sustainability assessments at both national and regional levels. This includes developing strategic policy options and identifying targeted investments in the urban sector.

96 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2014
$27.00

Solid Waste Management in Nepal
Current Status and Policy Recommendations

Rapid and uncontrolled urbanization, lack of public awareness, and poor management by municipalities have intensified environmental problems in towns in Nepal, including unsanitary waste management and disposal. While solid waste management has become a major concern for municipalities and the country as a whole, the issue is not fully understood due to the lack of data. This publication summarizes the state of solid waste management in 58 municipalities in Nepal based on surveys that generated data on household waste generation and composition, and collection and disposal methods. The publication also looks at the financial and organizational aspects of solid waste management in each of the municipalities.

68 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2013
$21.00

Strategic Options for Urbanization in the People’s Republic of China
Key Findings

The urban population of the People’s Republic of China will grow by nearly 15 million people each year over the coming 15 years. Significant changes to urban management and planning policies will be required if the future livability and environment of these cities are to meet the expectations of residents with rapidly rising incomes. As the world’s second-largest economy, the direction of urban and environmental management in the country will also have wide-ranging impacts at the global scale. This publication examines patterns of urbanization, spatial layout in urban settings, environmental challenges, regional transportation development, and other issues associated with urbanization in the People’s Republic of China.

26 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2013
$18.00

For more information on ADB publications, visit www.adb.org/publications
Sanitation safety planning identifies potential risks that may arise during the operation of a sanitation system, including waste collection, transportation and conveyance; treatment; disposal; and reuse. This publication examines the health risks posed by sanitation systems and how to best control them. It presents a six-step process for sanitation safety planning in the Philippines, based on the experiences of pilot projects by two water service providers, Baliwag Water District and Maynilad Water Services.

94 pages, 6 x 9, softbound, 2014
$21.00

Copublished with the Inter-American Development Bank. For order information, visit https://www.iadb.org

How can societies reap the benefits of urbanization while at the same time minimizing associated costs to the economy, the people, and the environment? The urban metabolism framework is a useful tool for attempting to answer this question. It maps the activities of cities from their consumption of materials, the different activities associated with those processes, and the wastes produced. Information generated provides a diagnostic tool for identifying high waste generating or inefficient activities and identifying areas where improved government policies are needed. This publication uses the urban metabolism approach to analyze six Asian cities—Bangalore, Bangkok, Ho Chi Minh City, Manila, Seoul, and Shanghai.

76 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2014
$22.00

The future of the Pacific islands will be increasingly determined by urbanization, especially the ongoing growth of urban villages. As the rate of urbanization has accelerated in recent years, new village-like settlements such as informal and squatter communities have increased. The largest numbers of these settlements are in the Melanesian Pacific capitals—Honiar, Port Moresby, Port Vila, and Suva—and smaller towns of the Federated States of Micronesia. In Port Moresby, 50% of the population lives in some type of urban village. This publication argues that there is a need for a quantum shift in how development agencies, practitioners, and researchers perceive and address the needs of those urban residents who live in some form of urban village, often in hardship and poverty.

124 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2016
$25.00
Urban Water and Sanitation

Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in Southeast Asia
A Guide to Good Practice

In many cities, including those in Southeast Asia, only about 50% of the urban population has access to a clean water supply. A lack of quality, quantity and timely availability of clean water are all aspects of the problem. Low service coverage, intermittent supply, and high water losses are other challenges. These problems are made worse by a lack of data available for analysis. This book analyzes field data from 14 water utilities in six countries in Southeast Asia—Cambodia, Indonesia, the Lao People’s Democratic Republic, the Philippines, Thailand, and Viet Nam. The data provides insights into best practices and procedures in the area of water and sanitation.

158 pages, 8.5 x 11, softbound, 2014
$27.00

The Housing Challenge in Emerging Asia
Options and Solutions

Asia has more than 2 billion urban dwellers, surpassing all other regions in the world. That is expected to increase to 3.3 billion by 2050. At the current urbanization rate 127,000 people are added to cities each day in Asia. As a result, there is a pressing need to provide adequate and affordable housing in the region. This book studies the experiences of several advanced countries that have confronted the challenge of housing an increasing urban population. The lessons learned from these countries provide guidance to policy makers in developing countries.

For more information on ADBI publications, visit www.adb.org/adbi/publications or e-mail publications_info@adbi.org

396 pages, 6 x 9, softbound, 2016
ISBN 978-489-9740-65-0
$34.00
Copublished with Brookings Institution. For order information, visit https://www.brookings.edu

Stay abreast of the latest knowledge from ADB.
www.adb.org/publications/catalog
## Title Index

### A

### B
- Bhutan Transport 2040: Integrated Strategic Vision ....................... 7

### D
- Demand in the Desert: Mongolia’s Water-Energy-Mining Nexus ............................................................................................. 2
- Developing Indicators and Monitoring Systems for Environmentally Livable Cities in the People’s Republic of China ........................................................................................................ 2

### F
- Financing Low-Carbon Urban Development in South Asia: A Post-2012 Context ................................................................. 2

### G
- Gearing Up for Competitiveness: The Role of Planning, Governance, and Finance in Small and Medium-sized Cities in South Asia ...........................................................6
- GrEEEn Solutions for Livable Cities ..........................................................1
- Guidebook: Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Urban Water Infrastructure .............................................................. 3

### H
- Handbook for Rooftop Solar Development in Asia ........................ 2
- Hue GrEEEn City Action Plan ............................................................. 3

### I
- Incentives for Reducing Disaster Risk in Urban Areas: Experiences From Da Nang (Viet Nam), Kathmandu Valley (Nepal), and Naga City (Philippines) ................................................ 3
- Investing in Resilience: Ensuring a Disaster-Resistant Future ....4

### M
- Moving from Risk to Resilience: Sustainable Urban Development in the Pacific ................................................................. 7
- Myanmar Transport Sector Policy Note: Urban Transport .......... 7

### N
- Nature-Based Solutions for Building Resilience in Towns and Cities: Case Studies from the Greater Mekong Subregion ............4

### P
- Public-Private Partnerships in Urbanization in the People’s Republic of China ..............................................................6

### R
- Realizing the Urban Potential in Georgia: National Urban Assessment .................................................................8
- Reducing Disaster Risk by Managing Urban Land Use: Guidance Notes for Planners ..............................................................4
- Republic of the Philippines: National Urban Assessment ...........8

### S
- Solid Waste Management in Nepal: Current Status and Policy Recommendations .................................................................8
- Strategic Options for Urbanization in the People’s Republic of China: Key Findings .................................................................8
- Sustainable Urbanization in Asia and Latin America .................9

### T
- The Emergence of Pacific Urban Villages: Urbanization Trends in the Pacific Islands ..........................................................9
- The Housing Challenge in Emerging Asia: Options and Solutions .................................................................................................10
- Tool Kit for Rapid Economic Assessment, Planning, and Development of Cities in Asia .................................................................1

### U
- Urban Development in the Greater Mekong Subregion ..........6
- Urban Metabolism of Six Asian Cities .................................................9
- Urban Poverty in Asia .........................................................................7
- Urban Water Supply and Sanitation in Southeast Asia: A Guide to Good Practice .................................................................10

### V
- Vinh Yen GrEEEn City Action Plan ....................................................4
ASSESSMENT, PLANNING, AND TOOL KIT FOR RAPID ECONOMIC

demand-side factors, which now play a key role in the economic development of cities. There is a tendency to recognize economic factors that shape the realization of master plans. Local Economic Development Challenges

Most cities in Asia have master plans to guide physical development. However, many of these plans are not fully functional and have failed to support the development of better basic tools for rapid collection and assessment of data. The lack of access to current data and information is holding back the development of many Asian cities. The need for better information to support the development of better basic tools for rapid collection and assessment of data. The need for better information is a key to unlocking economic development potential.

Background

The scale of urbanization in Asia today is unprecedented in urban history. Asia’s urban challenges are characterized by (i) increasing household consumption, (ii) rising risks from climate change variations. Asian cities have to cope with pressure on physical accommodation urban in-migration and protecting the natural environment. Many local authorities are faced with limited resources, and other constraints, local economic management of wastewater, stormwater, and solid waste through unilateral investments. The concept of sustainability in the urban arena has evolved rapidly in recent decades and the competitiveness and performance of urban economies (Webster and Muller 2000). There is a well-developed science concerned with urban and regional economic analysis, and authors (ADB 2002, Shin

Economic Development Context

For more information on ADB publications, visit www.adb.org/publications
A little bit of research can help.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK
PUBLICATIONS
Development knowledge you can use

www.adb.org/publications