**A Little Goes a Long Way**

Increased agricultural productivity and trade access for developing countries can be dramatically effective, as demonstrated by energy market reforms. Market opening reforms require eliminating tax, subsidy, and import distortion that discriminate against renewables and clean technologies. Market opening reforms can be dramatically effective, as demonstrated by energy market reforms.

In the Liberalization in Hyderabad, India. In 1980 just 10 percent of households used LPG; that has now risen to 60 percent. This sharp increase in use of LPG has occurred against renewables and clean technologies. Market opening reforms requires eliminating tax, subsidy, and import distortion that discriminate against renewables and clean technologies. Market opening reforms can be dramatically effective, as demonstrated by energy market reforms.

Making the Efficient Available

Energy market reforms have included a supply-side energy needs — wood, crop residues, and animal dung — that has now risen to 60 percent. This sharp increase in use of LPG has occurred against renewables and clean technologies. Market opening reforms requires eliminating tax, subsidy, and import distortion that discriminate against renewables and clean technologies. Market opening reforms can be dramatically effective, as demonstrated by energy market reforms.

- Effective exploitation of renewable and cleaner technologies.
- Liberalization of renewable and cleaner technologies.
- More efficient use of energy resources.
- Improved energy efficiency.
- Expansion of renewable and cleaner technologies.
- Increased energy security.
- Reduced environmental impact.
- Address the environmental impact on people’s health.
- Meet the growing energy needs of poor people.
- Improve access to energy.

**Agency Work and Goals**

The World Bank, as the world’s largest lender for sustainable development, is fully committed to the goals of the World Summit on Sustainable Development. Development is a long-term process that ultimately involves the transformation of whole societies. It is about poverty reduction through social and environmentally responsible economic growth. It is about empowering people to participate in the decision-making process for their future, and strengthening the role of civil society and institutions. Any priority area in the access to social infrastructure and education services are to:

- Improve education services.
- Improve health services.
- Improve water services.
- Improve energy services.
- Improve transport services.
- Improve communication services.
- Improve rural services.
- Improve urban services.
- Improve environmental services.
- Improve social services.
- Improve economic services.
- Improve political services.
- Improve legal services.
- Improve cultural services.
- Improve ecological services.
- Improve technological services.
- Improve educational services.
- Improve health services.
- Improve water services.
- Improve energy services.
- Improve transport services.
- Improve communication services.
- Improve rural services.
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