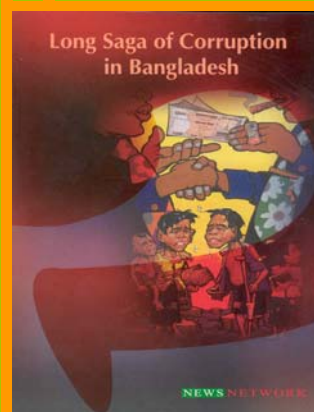
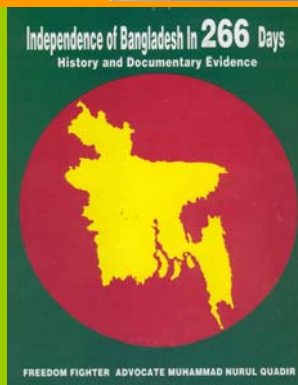
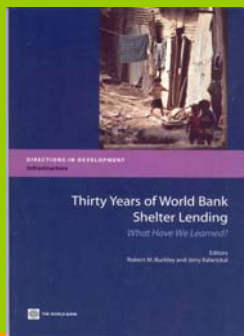
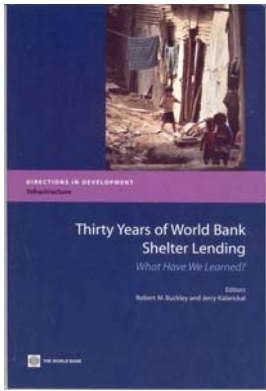


NEW ARRIVALS

JUNE 2006



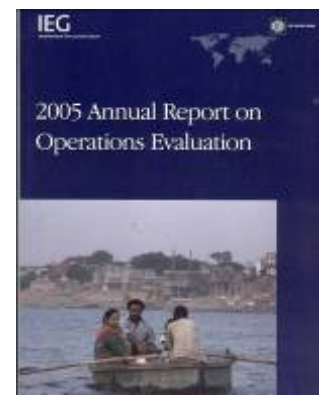


Thirty Years of World Bank Shelter Lending: What Have We Learned?
Edited by Robert M. Buckley , Jerry Kalarickal
Published April 2006

As England's Industrial Revolution started the process of urbanization that has since characterized development throughout the world, a poet worried about the "dark satanic mills" that were such a fundamental part of this revolution. However, despite his misgivings, he also suggested that it was necessary for societies to arm themselves with "chariots of fire" and other weapons so that they could master this process. In a somewhat more prosaic poetic vein World Bank President Robert McNamara launched the bank's shelter assistance programs saying that 'If cities do not begin to deal more constructively with poverty, poverty may begin to deal more destructively with cities.' These concerns would appear to have even more resonance today as the population of cities in developing countries increasing by unprecedented levels of more than 1 billion people per year for the next 15 years. This magnitude suggests the scale of the increase in the investment in shelter needed to meet the needs of this growing population.

2005 Annual Report on Operations Evaluation
by Janardan Prasad Singh. May 2006

The 2005 Annual Report on Operation Evaluation examines the use of information by World Bank managers to improve development results and enhance the effectiveness of the Bank at the country level. It suggests that greater attention is needed to measure and manage development results at the country level. This will require strengthening countries' performance measurement capacity. The Bank is making progress in strengthening the results focus of its monitoring and evaluation, but more attention is needed to improve performance measurement and tracking progress.



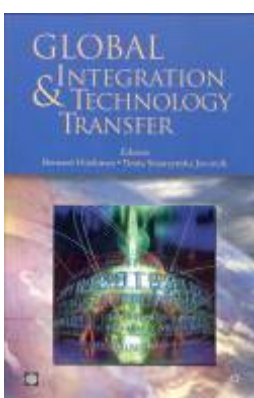
Economic Cooperation in the Wider Central Asia Region
by William Byrd , Martin Raiser , Anton Dobronogov , Alexander Kitain
Published April 2006

This paper explores ways to unlock the potential for regional development and economic cooperation in the wider Central Asia region. It argues that understanding critical clusters of interrelated issues, and explicitly taking into account geopolitical and political economy considerations, are key in this regard. Regional countries and other stakeholders should focus on a few areas where there are real prospects for success in the short run; a combination of modest - win-win - initiatives and in some cases - bold strokes - that augment and change the distribution of benefits and hence make cooperation more likely to deliver progress.

Regulatory Governance in Infrastructure Industries: Assessment and Measurement of Brazilian Regulators
by Paulo Correa , Carlos Pereira , Bernardo Mueller , Marcus Melo
Published April 2006

This paper assesses and measures regulatory governance in 21 infrastructure regulators in Brazil. Regulatory Governance is decomposed into four main attributes: autonomy; decision-rules; means and tools; and accountability. A ranking is proposed and the main areas for improvement identified.

A comparison of the proposed regulatory governance index and other indexes internationally available is performed.



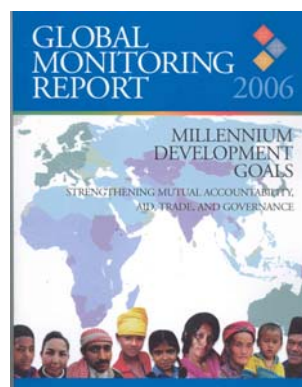
Global Integration and Technology Transfer
Edited by Bernard M. Hoekman , Beata Smarzynska Javorcik

Published April 2006

The importance of international technology diffusion (ITD) for economic development can hardly be overstated. Both the acquisition of technology and its diffusion foster productivity growth. Developing countries have long sought to use both national policies and international agreements to stimulate ITD. The "correct" policy intervention, if any, depends critically upon the channels through which technology diffuses internationally and the quantitative effects of the various diffusion processes on efficiency and productivity growth. Neither is well understood. New technologies may be embodied in goods and transferred through imports of new varieties of differentiated products or capital goods and equipment, they may be obtained through exposure to foreign buyers or foreign investors or they may be acquired through arms-length trade in intellectual property, e.g., licensing contracts. *Global Integration and Technology Transfer* uses cross-country and firm level panel data sets to analyze how specific activities—exporting, importing, FDI, joint ventures—impact on productivity performance.

Improving Access to Finance for India's Rural Poor
by Priya Basu - Published May 2006

Finance is an extraordinarily effective tool in spreading economic opportunity and fighting poverty. India has a relatively deep financial system and wide network of rural banks. But India's financial markets and institutions have not served poor people well; despite improvements in the delivery of financial services over the past three decades, the vast majority of India's poor households, who are concentrated in rural areas, do not have access to formal finance. *Improving Access to Finance for India's Rural Poor* examines the current level and pattern of access to finance for India's rural households, evaluates various approaches for delivering financial services to the rural poor, analyzes what lies behind the lack of adequate financial access for the rural poor, and identifies what it would take to improve access to finance for India's rural poor. Based on the analysis of a large-scale rural household survey, in combination with an evaluation of the role of financial markets and institutions, this title also examines different forms of financial service provision, including formal, informal and microfinance, raises questions about approaches used so far to address financial exclusion, and makes recommendations for policy advisors and financial service providers on how to scale-up access to finance for India's rural poor, to meet their diverse financial needs (savings, credit, insurance against unexpected events, etc.), in a commercially sustainable manner. Its conclusions will be of interest to anyone involved in economic policy, finance or microfinance, poverty analysis, and poverty reduction.

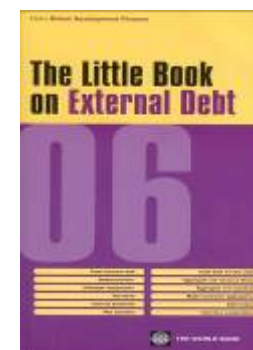


Global Monitoring Report 2006: Strengthening Mutual Accountability -- Aid, Trade, and Governance
by World Bank - Published May 2006

This third edition of the *Global Monitoring Report* examines the commitments and actions of donors, international financial institutions, and developing countries to implement the Millennium Declaration, signed by 189 countries in 2000. Many countries are off track to meet the Millennium Development Goals, particularly in Africa and South Asia, but new evidence is emerging that higher-quality aid and a better policy environment are accelerating progress in some countries, and that the benefits of this progress are reaching poor families. This report takes a closer look at the donors' 2005 commitments to aid and debt relief, and argues that rigorous, sustained monitoring is needed to ensure that they are met and deliver results, and to prevent the cycle of accumulating unsustainable debt from repeating itself. International financial institutions need to focus on development outcomes rather than inputs, and strengthen their capacity to manage for results in developing countries.

Little Book of External Debt 2006
by World Bank - May 2006

This first edition of *The Little Book on External Debt* provides a quick reference for users interested in external debt stocks and flows, major economic aggregates, key debt ratios, and the currency composition of long-term debt for all countries reporting through the Debtor Reporting system. A



pocket edition of the *Global Development Finance 2006, Volume II: Summary and Country Tables*, it contains statistical tables for 135 countries as well as summary tables for regional and income groups.



The Little Green Data Book 2006
by World Bank Published May 2006

A pocket-sized reference on key environmental data for over 200 countries that includes key indicators on agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, energy, emission and pollution, and water and sanitation.

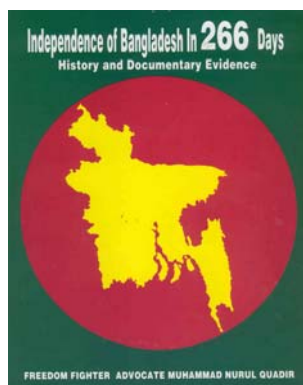


Little Data Book 2006
by World Bank Published April 2006

A pocket-sized reference on key development data for over 200 countries, that provides profiles of each country with 54 development indicators about People, Environment, Economy, Technology and Infrastructure, Trade, and Finance.

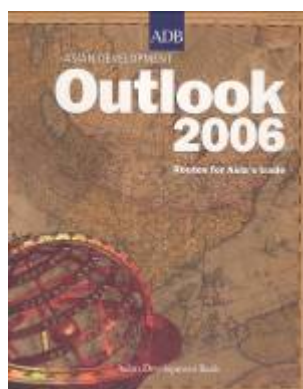
The Corporate responsibility - code book
Beborah Leipziger- 2003

This book is a guide for companies trying to understand the landscape of corporate responsibility and search for their own, unique route towards satisfying diverse stakeholders.



Independence of Bangladesh in 266 days - history and documentary evidence
Advocate Muhammad Nurul Quadir. December 2004

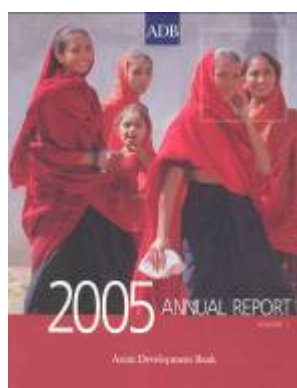
Combating malnutrition and intestinal diseases in children: Are we doing enough?
DFID/AUSAID/GOB. 2006



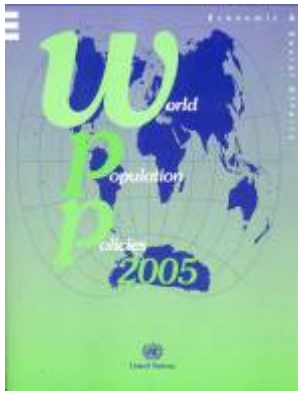
Asian Development Outlook 2006 - routes for Asia's trade
ADB. 2006

This report provides an assessment of recent economic performance for 43 developing member countries, and projections for major macroeconomic indicators for 2006 and 2007.

Annul Report 2005.
2006



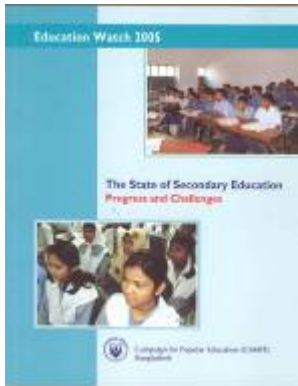
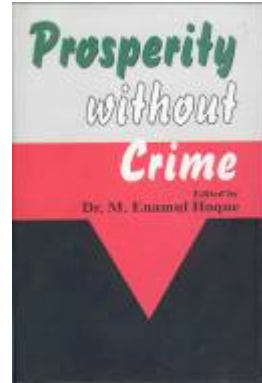
Volume 1 and 2. Asian Development Bank.



World Population Policies 2005.
Department of Economics and Social Affairs. UN. 2006

Prosperity with crime
Dr. M Enamul Hoque. February 2006

The book has been compiled from the country papers keeping in view different aspects of criminal Justice System Administration which may be useful for the researchers to help make the peaceful coexistence of the citizens worldwide.

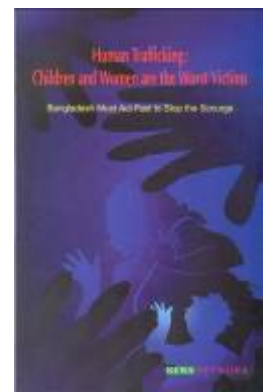


The state of secondary education - progress and challenges.
Education Watch 2005. CAMPE. 2006

This is the first report on the state of secondary education in Bangladesh by CAMPE. Its aim is to construct a baseline of basic indicators on how the sub-sector functions, especially in respect of provisions for services and their internal efficiency.

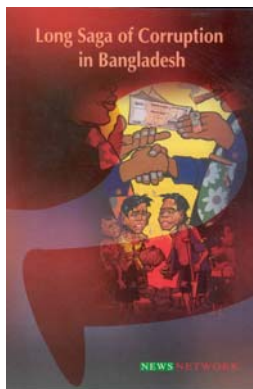
Human trafficking: Children and women are the worst victims.
News Network. September 2004.

This study on human trafficking from Bangladesh covers all aspects of the problem: the causes, the contexts, the perspectives, the corruption, solutions, success and failure. Several feature reports that News Network did on human trafficking and related issues have been incorporated in this study to illustrate the sufferings of the victims.



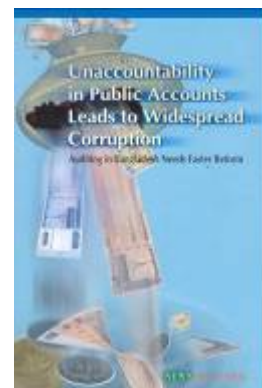
Long saga of corruption in Bangladesh.
News Network. May 2005.

This study provides the picture of corruption in Bangladesh during the last three years.



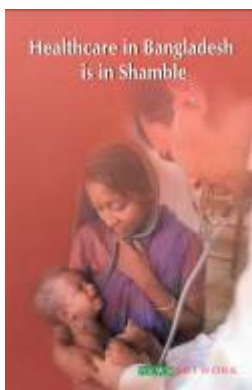
Unaccountability in public accounts leads to widespread corruption - auditing in Bangladesh needs faster reform.
News Network. September 2004

This study seeks to focus on how lack of monitoring of, and control over, the expenses by different ministries and government departments is causing huge financial irregularities to the national exchequer.



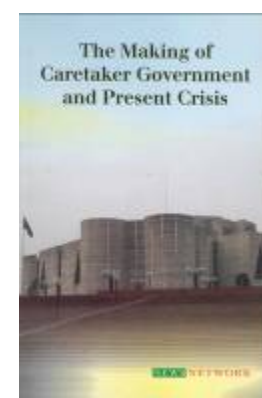
Healthcare in Bangladesh is in shamble.
News Network. September 2005.

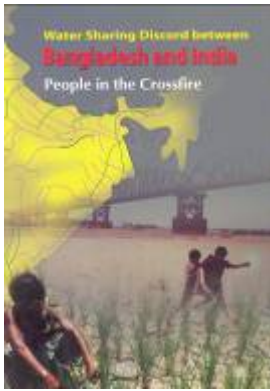
This study has identified some of the major problems that deprive the poor people of the healthcare facilities are on offer. This study will help the policymakers to come up with effective steps to address the problems that plagued the country's healthcare system.



The making of caretaker government and present crisis
News Network. September 2005.

This study is limited to the concept of the caretaker government, its history and evolution. In chronicling the political events that led to the introduction of the caretaker government system, the study has also touched upon the political developments since Bangladesh's independence in 1971.





Water sharing discord between Bangladesh and India - people in the crossfire.
News Network. April 2004.

This study has tried to portray the real situation over sharing of water resources, especially the Ganges water, between the two countries with long historical background and pictures.