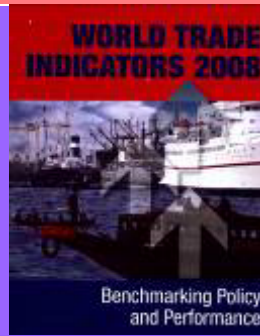


World Trade Indicators 2008: The World Bank's World Trade Indicators (WTI) database on the CD-ROM included in this book provides more than 300 performance indicators measuring at-the-border and behind-the-border country trade policy, institutions, and outcomes from 1995 to 2007. Complementing the rich database are Trade Briefs for 142 developing countries



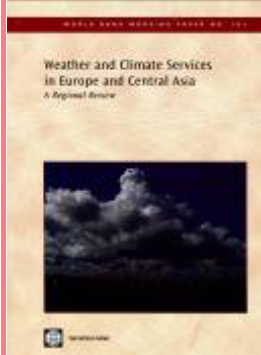
summarizing insights from the data and the main findings of analytical work conducted by the World Bank, the IMF, and the WTO for individual countries. The book highlights the main patterns in policy and performance revealed by the database, grouping countries by region or income, and the 20 best and 20 worst country rankings for a number of indicators are shown.

Agriculture and Development: The World Bank and InWEnt (Capacity Building International, Germany) hold a Development Policy Forum each September in Berlin.



This meeting, known as the "Berlin Workshop," provides a forum for the European research community to contribute its perspectives to early discussions in preparation of the World Bank's

annual World Development Report. The Workshop offers new ideas and distinctive perspectives from outside the World Bank. Participants in the Workshop come from a range of academic, governmental, think-tank, and policy-making institutions in Europe, the United States, and the Russian Federation, as well as from the World Bank and the German development institutions. Conference papers are written by the participants and are reviewed by the editors. Participants' affiliations identified in this volume are as of the time of the conference, September 4-6, 2006.



Weather and Climate Services in Europe and Central Asia:

Worldwide, the accuracy and value of weather and climate services are rising, bringing great economic benefits. However, many national hydro-meteorological services in Europe and Central Asia are in decline. As a result, these potential gains are often missed. Much more could be done to mitigate weather disasters, support the productivity of smallholding and commercial agriculture, conserve energy, and promote safe aviation and transport by road and rail. Although capacity deficiencies are serious, they could be remedied significantly by relatively modest-but sustained-investments. Weather and Climate Services in Europe and Central Asia is part of the World Bank Working Paper series. These papers are published to communicate the results of the Bank's ongoing research and to stimulate public discussion.

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Beating the odds: The story of Mozambique is one of successful transformation. Since 1994, when it faced a decimated infrastructure, a weak economy, and fragile institutions, it has sustained high economic growth and has made tangible reductions in poverty. Its recovery from civil conflict and extreme poverty make it a showcase for other nations embarking on similar transitions. Still, more than half of the population lives in poverty. Gaps persist between city dwellers and farmers, men and women, rich and poor. And although growth continues, there is concern that Mozambique's drive to reduce poverty may lose momentum as happens in many countries recovering from conflict. If the successes of the past are to be extended into the future, policy makers must take stock of what has worked and what has not as they develop new ways of improving the living standards of all Mozambicans. Beating the

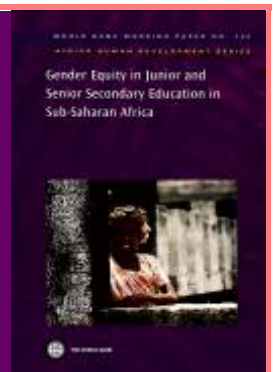
Odds: Sustaining Inclusion in Mozambique's Growing Economy focuses on changes in poverty and household community welfare from 1997 through 2003. It uses monetary, human, and social indicators in combination with quantitative and qualitative approaches to understand poverty trends within the country and the dynamics that shaped them. Intended to support the development and implementation of pro-poor policies, its integration of poverty, gender, and social analysis will be of particular interest to policy makers, development practitioners, academics, and researchers.



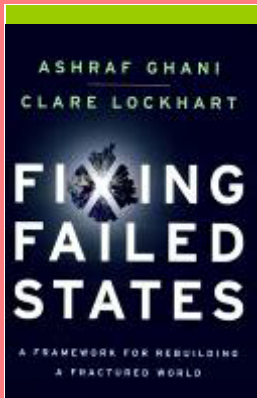
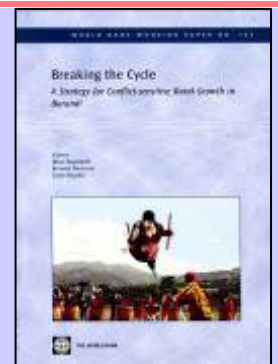
The Growth Report: Why have only 13 developing world economies achieved sustained, high growth since World War II? Why is engagement with the global economy necessary to achieve high growth? Why do some countries' growth strategies fail to win the public's confidence? ...The Growth

Report does not have all the answers, but it does identify some of the key insights and policy levers to help countries achieve high, sustainable and inclusive growth. The result of two years work by 19 experienced policymakers and two Nobel prize-winning economists, the Growth Report is the most complete analysis to date of the ingredients which, if used in the right country-specific recipe, can deliver growth and help lift populations out of poverty.

Gender Equity in Junior and Senior Secondary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa: Evidence of gender inequity and inequality in terms of access, retention and performance in secondary education in Sub-Saharan Africa raises many questions. While transition rates from primary to secondary are higher for girls than boys, and the repetition rates are lower, girls still significantly trail behind boys in terms of secondary GER. This study documents and analyzes the extent and nature of gender disadvantage in junior and senior secondary education. It analyzes the causes of this disadvantage and identifies strategies that may be effective in reducing or eliminating it.



Breaking the Cycle: Burundi, situated in the heart of the Great Lakes Region, is one of the poorest nations in the world. Beset by coups d'tats, presidential assassinations and genocide, the country has been caught in a cycle of violence and under-development whereby brief periods of peace have been followed by further state repression and armed conflict. The 2000 Arusha peace accords, the Pretoria agreement of late 2003, the peaceful elections of 2005, and the recent Dar es Salaam peace agreement with the Forces Nationales de Libration have ushered in a period of relative stability. This fragile political process, however, has not been matched by a parallel rebound in economic growth that has been observed in post-conflict African countries and is a precondition for long-lasting peace. This work aims to identify areas in Burundi's rural economy with the greatest immediate potential to stimulate growth and consolidate peace over the next years. The short-term focus will be on the rural economy.



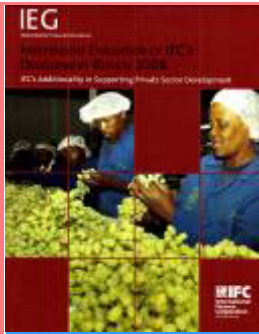
Fixing Failed States: Today between forty and sixty nations, home to close to a billion people, have either collapsed or are teetering on the brink of failure. The world's worst problems - terrorism, drug and human trafficking, absolute poverty, ethnic conflict, disease, genocide-originate in such states, and the international community has

devoted billions of dollars to solving the problem. Yet by and large the effort has not succeeded. Ashraf Ghani and Clare Lockhart have taken an active part in the effort to save failed states for many years, serving as World Bank officials, as advisers to the UN, and as architects of the post-Taliban Government of Afghanistan. In Fixing Failed States, they explain through vivid on-the-ground examples why past efforts have not worked and advance a groundbreaking new solution to this most pressing of global crises. Military force, while certainly necessary on occasion, cannot solve the fundamental problems, and humanitarian interventions cost billions yet do not leave capable states in their wake.



The Malaysia-Indonesia Remittance Corridor : In Malaysia, Indonesian migrants are showing an increasingly clear preference for informal transfer mechanisms compared to their counterparts in other countries. A little less than half of all Indonesian

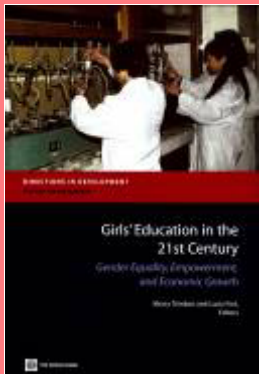
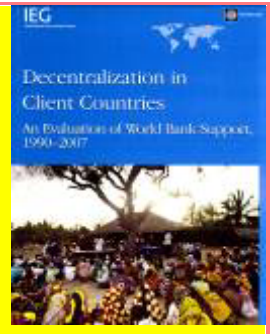
migrants overseas-thought to be around 2 million-are working in Malaysia. An increasing number of migrants are women, and the corridor is also marked by a high number of undocumented migrants. Despite the increasing flows of migrants, only about 10 percent of the estimated flow of remittances into Indonesia from Malaysia is transferred through the formal system...The report provides a descriptive overview of the Malaysia-Indonesia remittance corridor and suggests policy avenues for improving access to formal remittance transfer channels; increasing the transparency of the flows and the cost structure; and facilitating remittance transfers, particularly for undocumented and female migrant workers.



Independent Evaluation of IFC's Development Results 2008: The IEG report finds that the development results of IFC-supported private sector operations in developing countries improved in the last three years, driven by better performance in two regions with a large share of IFC operations: Latin America and Europe

and Central Asia. However, project performance stagnated in Africa, Asia and the Middle East where IFC is growing fastest, and where sound IFC work quality and portfolio risk management will be crucial for better results going forward. In a first, detailed look at IFC additionality or unique value added IEG found that while most projects exhibited at least one form of additionality, the quality of additionality appeared to be much better in LAC and ECA than in Africa and Asia. Better strategic consideration, operationalization and tracking of additionality across all regions will be fundamental to IFC's success as a development institution, given the close connection the report finds between additionality and development outcomes.

Decentralization in Client Countries: IEG assessed the effectiveness of Bank support for decentralization between fiscal 90 and 2007 in 20 countries, seeking to inform the design and implementation of future support. Given the difficulties of measuring the results of decentralization, the evaluation used intermediate outcome indicators— such as strengthened legal and regulatory frameworks for intergovernmental relations, improved administrative capacity, and increased accountability of subnational governments and functionaries to higher levels of government and to local citizens— to assess the results of Bank support in these 20 cases. To examine potential lessons at a sectoral level, the evaluation also assessed whether Bank support for decentralization improved intermediate outcomes for service delivery in the education sector in 6 of the 20 countries.



Girls' Education in the 21st Century: Persuasive evidence demonstrates that gender equality in education is central to economic development. Despite more than two decades of accumulated knowledge and evidence of what works in improving gender equality, progress on the ground remains slow and uneven across countries. What is missing? Given that education is a critical path to accelerate progress toward gender equality and the empowerment of women, what is holding us back? These questions were discussed at the global symposium Education: A Critical Path to Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, which was sponsored by the World Bank in October 2007. Girls' Education in the 21st Century is based on background papers developed for the symposium. The book's chapters reflect the current state of knowledge on education from a gender perspective

and highlight the importance of, and challenges to, female education, as well as the interdependence of education and development objectives. The last chapter presents five strategic directions for advancing gender equality in education and their implications for World Bank operations. Girls' Education in the 21st Century will be of particular interest to researchers, educators, school administrators, and policy makers at the global, national, regional, and municipal levels.

Fro Protection & Promotion: Safety nets are noncontributory transfer programs targeted to the poor or vulnerable. They play important roles in social policy. Safety nets redistribute income, thereby immediately reducing poverty and inequality; they enable households to invest in the human capital of their children and in the livelihoods of their earners; they help households manage risk, both ex ante and ex post; and they allow governments to implement macroeconomic or sectoral reforms that support efficiency and growth. To be effective, safety nets must not only be well intended, but also well designed and well implemented. A good safety net system and its programs are tailored to country circumstances, adequate in their coverage and generosity, equitable, cost-effective, incentive compatible, and sustainable. Good safety nets are also dynamic and change over time as the economy changes or as management problems are solved and new standards are set. The book synthesizes the literature to date and enriches it with new examples on various program options-cash transfers (conditional and unconditional), in-kind transfers, price subsidies, fee waivers, and public works. It concludes with a comprehensive diagnostic for fitting safety net systems and programs to specific circumstances."

