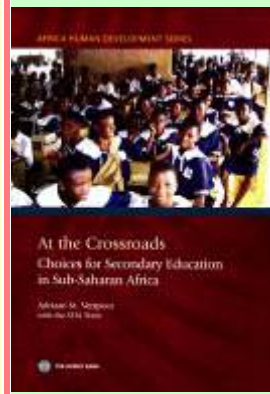


South Asian Bond Markets: The financial sectors in South Asia Region (SAR) are dominated by commercial banks, which account for the vast majority of the financial system's assets. The domestic debt markets including the government bond and corporate bond markets are at an early stage of development and there are few institutional investors. In recent years, countries in SAR have attempted to develop

local debt markets, although the pace of development remains uneven and slow due to many regulatory and institutional impediments. With the notable exception of India, governments in SAR have yet to implement measures required for the proper development of the domestic bond markets. The book provides a comprehensive overview of the major bond markets in SAR (Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka) highlighting the areas which need further reforms. It is hoped that the book will contribute to our knowledge of bond markets in South Asian countries and create a broad based ownership of the recommendations made by the authors.



At the Crossroads Choices for Secondary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa:

This book argues the case for broad and equitable access for a basic education cycle of 8 to 10 years, as well as for expanded education and training opportunities. This book provides a timely resource on good practices and potential solutions for developing and sustaining high quality secondary education systems

in Africa. It includes the main elements of a roadmap to improve Africa's secondary education systems' response to the demands of growing economies and rapidly changing societies.

Education professionals, decision makers, and staff in international agencies will want to consider the policy options in this report for secondary education financing, curriculum and assessment, and service delivery. This book is also intended to facilitate policy dialogue within African countries as well as between those countries and their development partners.



Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2008, Regional: Higher Education and Development:

This annual conference is a global gathering of the world's leading scholars and practitioners. Among the attendees are participants from developing countries, think tanks, NGOs, and international institutions. These papers concern issues such as: Higher Education and International Migration in Asia: Brain Circulation; Interfaces in Higher Education: Two Sector in Sync?; Financing Higher Education: Lessons from developed economies, options for developing economies; Well-springs of Modern Economic Growth: Higher Education, Innovation and Local Economic Development; Higher Education, Innovation, and Economic Development; Higher Education and the Labour Market in India.

Doing Business 2009:

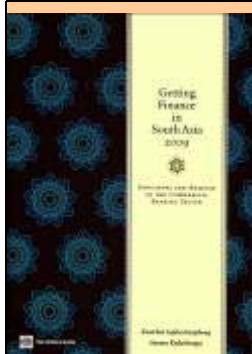
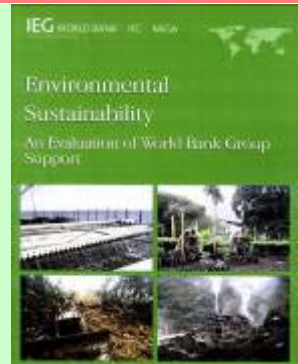
Doing Business 2009 updates all sets of indicators, ranks economies on their overall ease of doing business, and analyzes reforms to business regulation—identifying which countries are improving the most. The indicators are used to analyze economic outcomes and identify what reforms have worked, where and why. Doing Business 2009 focuses on how complex business regulations can impact business growth and job creation.



Environmental Sustainability:

Bank Group support for the environment has grown during the past 15 years and performance has improved. At the same time, environmental challenges have increased, and problems in the critical areas of pollution, congestion, loss of species, and climate change have worsened.

In view of the public goods nature of these concerns, the Bank Group has a special role to play with respect to environmental issues—and has indeed been a leader in the analysis and advocacy that helps countries focus on these challenges. It is also the largest multilateral source of environment-related financing. But far greater progress is needed. These concerns must be given increased operational priority, as should how the Bank, IFC, and MIGA work together, in recognition that long-term economic growth, poverty reduction, and environmental sustainability are interlinked.



Getting Finance in South Asia 2009: This title is part of an initiative by the World Bank to develop standard indicators to measure the performance and soundness of the financial sector in the South Asia region and help pinpoint where performance is strong and where improvements are most needed. Phases I, II, and III, completed with active support and assistance from regulatory authorities in South Asia, compiled a standard set of finance indicators for five countries: Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. This first formally published volume encompasses Phase IV of the study, which updates all indicators under the four categories of access to finance, performance and efficiency, stability, and corporate governance, and adds two new categories: capital market developments, and market concentration and competitiveness.