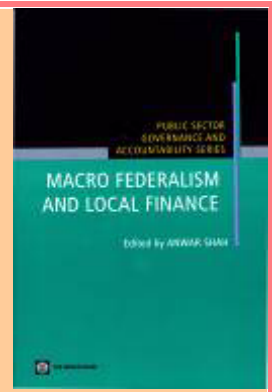


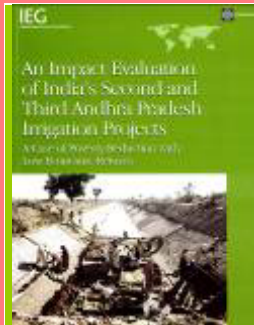
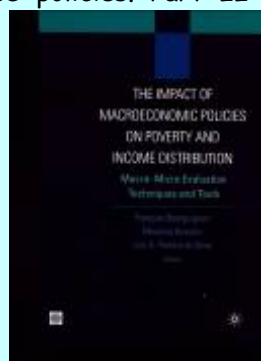
Africa at a Turning Point?: Since the mid-1990s, sub-Saharan Africa has experienced an acceleration of economic growth that has produced rising incomes and faster human development. However, this growth contrasts with the continent's experience between 1975 and 1995, when it largely missed out on two decades of economic progress. This disparity between Africa's current experience and its history raises questions about the continent's development. Is there a turnaround in Africa's economy? Will growth persist? *Africa at a Turning Point?* is a collection of essays that analyzes three interrelated aspects of Africa's recent revival.

Macro Federalism and Local Finance: This book provides analytical tools to address issues arising from globalization, localization, and regional integration. It discusses tax harmonization issues associated with sub-national value added tax administration. It provides a framework for fiscal discipline in a federal system. Lessons from international experiences from policies to deal with lagging regions are drawn. The book empirically examines the effect of fiscal decentralization on the overall size of the public sector. Finally, it draws lessons from industrial countries' experiences on local governance.



The Impact of Macroeconomic Policies on Poverty and Income Distribution:

The tools reviewed in this book are organized according to a list of policy issues. Part I is exclusively micro oriented and is devoted to the incidence of public expenditures, taxation and redistribution policies and, more importantly, changes in these policies. Part II focuses on the links that may be established between macro modeling and the microeconomic distribution of economic welfare. The unifying link between the two parts is the systematic reliance on data sets that describe the distribution of economic welfare in the population that is essentially household surveys of different types.



An Impact Evaluation of India's Second and Third Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Projects:

The Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) of the World Bank has undertaken impact evaluations of the Bank's support to irrigation in Andhra Pradesh, India (under AP Irrigation II and III), and of the U.K. Department for International Development supported Rural Livelihoods Project (RLP). This is one of a series of IEG impact evaluations (see appendix H). IEG's program of impact evaluation is in part carried out under a Department for International Development-IEG partnership agreement; hence the focus on RLP. However, survey villages are also covered by the Bank supported DPIP project, so that the findings are also relevant to this project.

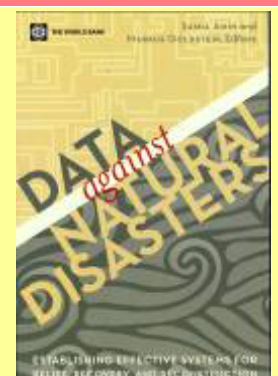


Sustainable Land Management Sourcebook:

Land is the integrating component of all livelihoods depending on farm, forest, rangeland, or water (rivers, lakes, coastal marine) habitats. Due to varying political, social, and economic factors, the heavy use of natural resources to supply a rapidly growing global population and economy has resulted in the unintended mismanagement and degradation of land and ecosystems.

Data Against Natural Disasters:

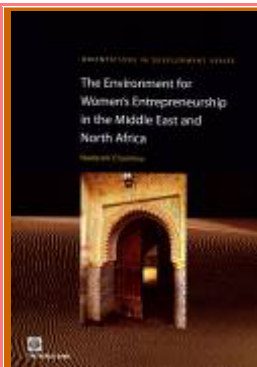
This book provides guidance to policy makers seeking to design effective monitoring systems for disaster response management. This volume describes the data needs that arise after natural disasters, assesses current data management reform efforts, and discusses the institutional preconditions and tactical and strategic steps necessary for establishing systems that work. Six country case studies elaborate lessons from the success and failures of efforts to establish innovative monitoring systems in the aftermath of disasters in Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Mozambique, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka.





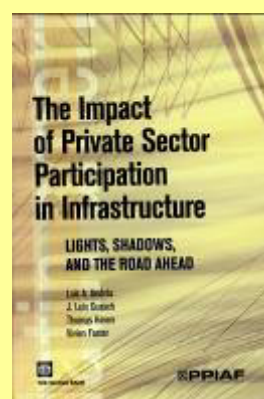
Innovation, Inclusion and Integration: Innovation, Inclusion and Integration synthesizes the findings of the flagship regional reports produced by the World Bank's Europe and Central Asia Region. These have dealt with productivity growth, enhancement of job opportunities, trade and integration, migration and remittances, poverty and inequality, and the challenges posed by

aging populations. This book explains the relationships among developments in each of these areas and explores the implications of these relationships for policy making in the region's nations. It will be of particular interest to policy makers, government officials, researchers, and economists interested in fostering inclusive economic growth in the countries of the region and their deeper integration into the global economy.



The Environment for Women's Entrepreneurship in the Middle East and North Africa: The commonly held perception is that businesses owned by women in the Middle East and North Africa are small and informal, that

they're less sophisticated, and that they're huddled in low-value-added sectors. In fact, as The Environment for Women's Entrepreneurship in the Middle East and North Africa shows, there is very little difference between male- and female-owned firms. Female-owned firms in the region are as well-established, productive, technologically savvy, and connected to global markets as male-owned firms. Although there are many similar characteristics and performance levels between male- and female-owned firms in the region, the book notes that women's entrepreneurship isn't reaching its potential, despite an investment climate that is much less gendered than suspected. With a significant increase in women's education level-in 11 out of 18 countries in the region women outnumber men in universities-and the strong economic rights women have in Islam, women's entrepreneurship can become a far greater engine for growth and diversification than expected in the past. This potential needs to be exploited vigorously. Reforming the investment climate to benefit all players is one important action. The second would be to remove or mitigate hurdles to their economic and social empowerment.



The Impact of Private Sector Participation in Infrastructure :

Infrastructure plays a key role in fostering growth and productivity and has been linked to improved earnings, health, and education levels for the poor. Yet Latin America is currently faced with a dangerous combination of relatively low public and private infrastructure investment. Those investment levels must increase, and it

can be done. If Latin American and Caribbean governments are to increase infrastructure investment in politically feasible ways, it is critical that they learn from experience and have an accurate idea of future impacts. This book contributes to this aim by producing what is arguably the most comprehensive privatization impact analysis in the region to date, drawing on an extremely comprehensive dataset.



Good Practices in Health Financing: For humanitarian reasons and the concern for households' economic and health security, the health sector is at the center of global development policy. Developing countries and the international community are scaling up health systems to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and are improving financial protection by securing long-term support for these gains. Yet money alone cannot buy health gains or prevent impoverishment due to catastrophic medical bills; well structured, results-based financing reforms are needed. Unfortunately, global evidence of "successful" health financing policies that can guide the reform effort is very limited and therefore the policy debate is often driven by ideological, one-size-fits-all solutions. Good Practices in Health Financing:



Haiti: Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review

This book summarizes the key findings and policy recommendations of a comprehensive diagnosis of a Public Expenditure Management and Financial Accountability Review (PEMFAR). The PEMFAR is an exercise which integrates the analysis of a Public Expenditure Review, a Country Financial Accountability Assessment, and a Country Procurement Assessment Report. The analysis focuses on the linkages between public finance, growth, and poverty.