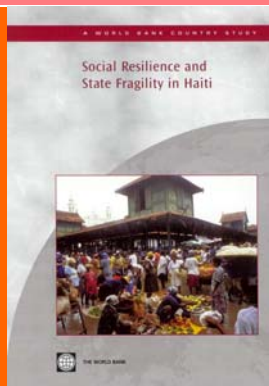


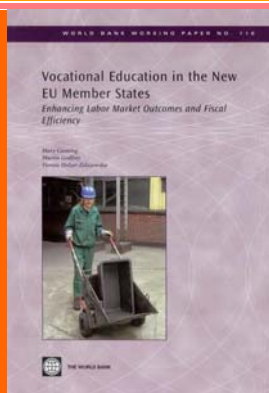
1. Social Resilience and State Fragility in Haiti:



Haiti is a resilient society whose rural communities in particular have developed coping mechanisms in response to a long history of underdevelopment and political instability. The country's religious, cultural, and artistic life is highly diverse and vibrant. Like other fragile states, however, Haiti is also beset by widespread poverty, inequality, economic decline, unemployment, poor governance, and violence. This Country Study examines Haiti's conflict-poverty trap from the perspective of the triangle of factors that have been identified as its main components: (a) demographic and socioeconomic factors at the individual and household levels; (b) the state's institutional capacity to provide public goods and manage social risks; and (c) the agendas and strategies of political actors. The report's three main chapters explore the nature of these components. The closing chapter considers the linkages among them.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Social and Cultural Issues

2. Vocational education in the new EU member states: enhancing labor market outcomes and fiscal efficiency:



This report explores the fiscal aspects of vocational education reform in the context of secondary education as a whole and considers the implications of any changes in the vocational education (VE) system for post-secondary and other modes of skill development. The report begins by describing the inherited system of vocational education in the former socialist countries of Central and Eastern Europe which was based on the assumption that everyone had to be trained for a specific occupation before starting work and that it was the function of vocational schools to provide such training. The report explores the scope for improvements in fiscal efficiency via a number of propositions about VE in the EU8 countries today: a) It would not be possible or advisable to fund adequately a traditional VE system which would provide ready-to-work recruits with narrowly specialized skills for the economy's enterprises; b) One way to reduce costs to government would be to locate practical training entirely in-plant but this is increasingly difficult; c) EU8 employers' traditional expectations of a fully-subsidized VE system delivering ready-to-work, specifically-skilled recruits are unreasonable; d) Traditional VE was the traditional answer to the question "What to do with those who have performed less well in basic education?" but this answer no longer convinces; and e) Parents and students are showing an increasing preference for general education (GE) over VE. Each of these propositions was discussed in this report not with a view to prescribing a detailed "one-size-fits-all" strategy for all the EU8 countries, but rather to deriving some principles that continued reform of VE could take into account, to the benefit of fiscal efficiency.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Education and Training; World Bank

3. Public-private partnerships in the new EU member states:



Public-private partnerships (PPPs) operate at the boundary of the public and private sectors, being neither fully public nor fully private. PPPs are defined in this paper as privately financed infrastructure projects in which a private firm either: (i) sells its services to the government; or (ii) sells its services to third parties with significant fiscal support in the form of guarantees. Despite these common elements of PPPs across sectors, there are differences in the type of arrangements that are typical in each sector. This study focuses on whether and when using PPPs can create fiscal space for additional infrastructure investments in the EU8. In doing so, the paper will examine the fiscal risks of PPPs and the role of fiscal institutions in this regard, including how these affect the use and design of PPPs and thus the potential for creating fiscal space while promoting investment in infrastructure. Chapter 2 distinguishes the illusory from the real fiscal effects of PPPs. Chapter 3 relates the extent to which PPPs reduce fiscal costs to the nature of fiscal institutions. Chapter 4 explains how fiscal institutions can be improved to encourage fiscal prudence in the use and design of PPPs. Chapter 5 concludes.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Private Sector; Public Policy; World Bank

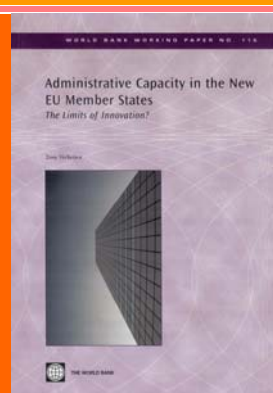
4. Social Assistance in the New EU Member States: Strengthening Performance and Labor Market Incentives:



This study analyzes the performance of social assistance and family benefit programs in eight new member states of the European Union from the perspective of fiscal impact and effectiveness. It is based on household survey data for six of the countries, as well as budget data and information on program design collected at the national level. The paper finds that, although social assistance programs in the new member states are small in terms of coverage and expenditure levels (reaching 2 to 5 percent of the population), the programs are an important safety net for the poor. Programs are relatively well targeted, with between 30 and 60 percent of resources going to the poorest quintile of the population. For those who receive them, benefits can make up as much as 37 percent of average consumption of the poor.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subject: Labor

5. Administrative capacity in the new EU member states: the limits of innovation?

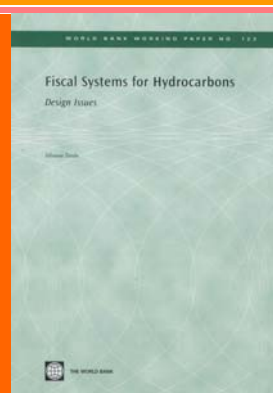


This study considers key aspects of administrative performance in three areas related to policy, people, and systems. First, in the field of policy, the study addresses issues of performance management, strategic planning and policy coordination and formulation. Second, as regards people, the study reviews human resource management practices such as recruitment and career management, incentive systems and politico-administrative relations with the aim of assessing the extent to which public administrations in the EU8 can attract and retain high quality staff in the context of rapidly changing labor markets. Finally, in relation to systems, the study looks into one specific aspect of public service delivery, namely the extent to which states have introduced e-Governance systems and used these effectively to enhance the business environment. A benchmarking exercise was conducted in each of the key aspects studied. A specific aim of the study was to identify examples of good practice

within the region which might be replicable in other EU8 countries. This study reviews the direction of administrative development in the first two years of EU membership in the EU8 and includes a review of general trends in administrative development as well as a benchmarking exercise for a sample of states on selected criteria that illustrate capacity for public management innovations. The study will draw conclusions on ways to address the identified issues and problems in the development of the public management systems of the EU8, with a focus on systems and instruments that would help address the three challenges set out above.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Public Policy; World Bank

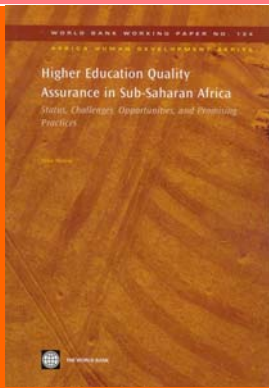
6. Fiscal Systems for Hydrocarbons:



Although host governments and investors may share one common objective - the desire for projects to generate high levels of revenue - their other goals are not entirely aligned. Host governments aim to maximize rent for their country over time, while achieving other development and socioeconomic objectives. Investors aim to ensure that the return on investment is consistent with the risk associated with the project, and with their corporations' strategic objectives. To reconcile these often conflicting objectives, more and more countries rely on transparent institutional arrangements and flexible, neutral fiscal regimes. This paper examines the key elements of the legal and fiscal frameworks utilized in the petroleum sector and aims to outline desirable features that should be considered in the design of fiscal policy with the objective of optimizing the host government's benefits, taking into account the effect this would have on the private sector's investment.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Energy, Industry, and Mining; Private Sector; Public Policy

7. Higher Education Quality Assurance in Sub-Saharan Africa: Status, Challenges, Opportunities, and Promising Practices

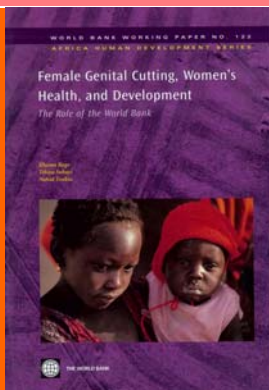


This report assesses the status and practice of higher education quality assurance in Sub-Saharan Africa, focusing on degree-granting tertiary institutions. A main finding is that structured national-level quality assurance processes in African higher education are a very recent phenomenon and that most countries face major capacity constraints. Only about a third of them have established structured national quality assurance mechanisms, often only as recently as during the last ten years. Activities differ in their scope and rigor, ranging from simple licensing of institutions by the minister responsible for higher education, to comprehensive system-wide program accreditation and ranking of institutions. Within institutions of higher learning, self-assessment and academic audits are gradually being adopted to supplement traditional quality assurance methods. However, knowledge about and experience with self-assessments are limited. The main challenges to quality assurance

system in Africa are cost and human capacity requirements. For countries with large tertiary systems, the report recommends institutional, rather than program accreditation as a cost-effective option. However, where tertiary systems are small and underdeveloped, a less formal self-assessment for each institution may be necessary until the capacity could be strengthened to support a more formal national quality assurance agency in the long run.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Education and Training

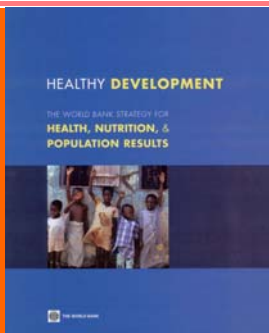
8. Female Genital Cutting, Women's Health, and Development: The Role of the World Bank



Female Genital Cutting, Women's Health, and Development provides a comprehensive understanding of the issue of female genital mutilation/cutting - scope, challenges, opportunities, best practices, and how communities, development agencies, and national governments can work together to eliminate the practices on the ground. The World Bank is committed to assisting governments in ending the practice of female genital cutting, as the practice has direct, negative impact on the health and well-being of women around the world. The recommendations set forth in this paper take advantage of the World Bank's comparative advantage in dealing with governments. Continued silence perpetuates the practice, thereby undermining women's productivity.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Health, Nutrition, and Population; World Bank

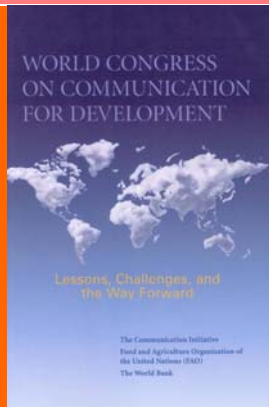
9. Healthy Development: The World Bank Strategy for Health, Nutrition, and Population Results



This paper spells out the vision of the World Bank on how to strengthen worldwide health systems and ensure better responses to key challenges such as combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic, repositioning nutrition on the development agenda, and renewing commitment on population policy. This strategy also entails stronger analytical and operational work in these important areas.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Health, Nutrition, and Population

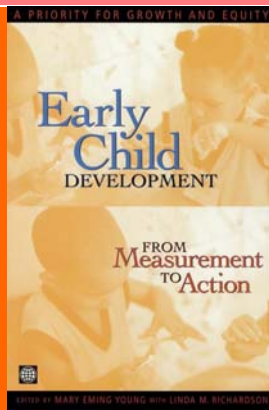
10. World Congress on Communication for Development: Lessons, Challenges, and the Way Forward



This book sets forth issues and experiences from the World Congress on Communication for Development, held in Rome in late 2006. Mixing theory, practice, and lessons from the field, it shows that communication for development can help with effective design and implementation of development initiatives and can lead to more sustainable results. With a focus on communications in health, sustainable development, and governance, this book with accompanying DVD provides a benchmark and identifies the main challenges for communication for development in the new millennium.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Development Economics

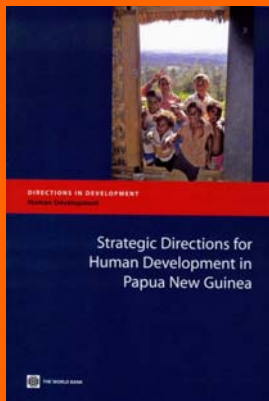
11. Early Child Development from Measurement to Action



Prosperity in the world today depends on societies' nurturing of young children. Quality care (stimulation, health, and nutrition) during ages 0 - 5 has a decisive and long-lasting impact on a person's development, ability to learn, and capacity to regulate emotions. Cognitive and noncognitive (social and emotional) skills, set early in life, determine later success. New research in neurobiology and the behavioral and social sciences is converging to enhance this understanding of early child development. Recently, researchers noted epigenetic effects in brain development - that is, the interaction of environment (early experiences) with genetics to shape brain structure and function - that with proper nurturing would enable people to have competence to create prosperous, sustainable, tolerant, nonviolent, and democratic communities.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Education and Training

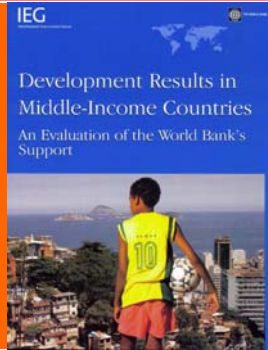
12. Strategic Directions for Human Development in Papua New Guinea:



There is an emerging consensus in Papua New Guinea (PNG) - both at the governmental level and among civil society more generally - that human development outcomes are far less than provision of basic services in many parts of the country is failing. The book addresses the need to understand the underlying reason behind these sectors' poor performance and innovatively develop approaches for improving service delivery that fits with the country's economic, geographic, social, and cultural contexts.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Education and Training; Health, Nutrition, and Population

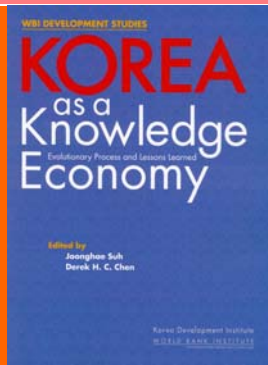
13. Development Results in Middle-Income Countries: An Evaluation of the World Bank's Support



Middle-income countries (MICs) form a diverse group of considerable global importance, and they are home to one-third of the world's poor. The World Bank has lent \$163 billion to MICs since 1995—nearly two-thirds of its total lending to all developing countries—and allocates about half of its administrative budget to work with this group. This evaluation of the Bank's programs concludes that its support in fostering growth and reducing poverty has been appreciated by MICs and has made a contribution to their considerable success in these major areas, but the Bank must become more effective on issues where its work has not yielded pronounced advancements, notably dealing with inequality, combating corruption, and protecting the environment.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: World Bank General

14. Korea as a Knowledge Economy: Evolutionary Process and Lessons Learned



Korea's development process offers valuable lessons for other developing and less developed economies. In particular, the way Korea uses outside technologies, by accumulating indigenous capabilities, is still valid in the era of the knowledge economy. This volume examines the Korean model and Korea's march toward a knowledge economy from a poverty-ridden economy before the launch of full-scale industrialization in the early 1960s. It also emphasizes Korea's achievements, as well as remaining tasks within the four pillars of the knowledge economy, with a common theme throughout -- how Korea has narrowed the gaps in its knowledge and institutions in global competition with world leaders.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subjects: Development Economics; Education and Training