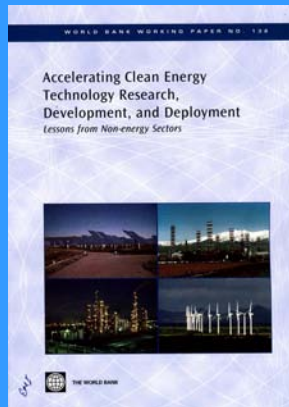


Accelerating Clean Energy Technology Research, Development and Deployment:

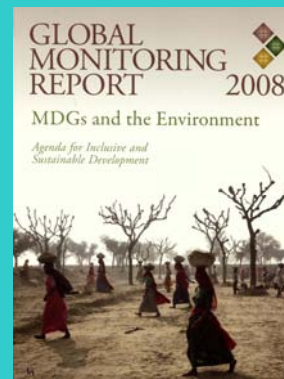


The World Bank Group's clean energy for development investment framework action plan (World Bank 2007a) has outlined some of the key activities it intends to undertake in the area of mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and helping client countries adapt to changes in

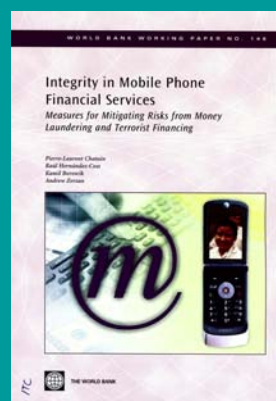
climate. One of these activities focuses on an analysis of the role of low-carbon energy technologies in climate change mitigation. This report provides an initial analysis of this issue. The second chapter describes the urgency of developing new low-carbon energy technologies based on a review of some of the most authoritative recent reports on climate change. Strong evidence demonstrates the need for new and improved energy technologies, but, as is described in the third chapter, current research, development, and deployment (RD&D) efforts worldwide appear too limited and slow-paced to generate new energy technologies rapidly enough to respond to the climate change crisis. Moreover, significant barriers are limiting incentives to invest in energy RD&D and may reduce the effectiveness of such investments.

Global Monitoring Report 2008:

Global Monitoring Report 2008, the fifth in an annual series, is essential reading for those who wish to follow the global development agenda and debate in 2008. The year marks the midpoint toward the 2015 deadline for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is also an important year to work toward a consensus on how the world is going to respond to the challenge of climate change, building on the foundation laid at the Bali climate change conference in December 2007. The report spans this agenda. It provides a comprehensive assessment of progress toward the MDGs and related policies and actions. It addresses the challenge of climate change and environmental sustainability and assesses its implications for development.



Integrity in Mobile Phone Financial Services:



Integrity in Mobile Phone Financial Services explores strategies to identify and manage potential money laundering and terrorist financing risks in mobile financial services. The paper provides guidance on the best means of assessing perceived versus actual risks and identifies specific measures to mitigate the actual risks.



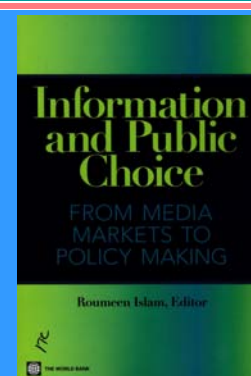
Globalization & Technology Absorption in Europe & Central Asia:

Innovation and cross-border absorption of knowledge are central forces behind economic convergence and sustained growth. Absorption of technology is a necessary step to promote the development of human capital

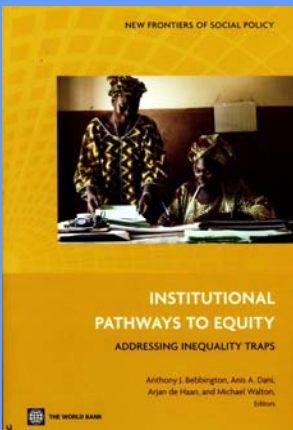
and the productive base, paving the way for innovations at the global knowledge frontier. Research and development, patents, trade, and foreign direct investment are major channels of technological absorption, allowing diffusion of new ideas and manufacturing best practices among countries and firms.

Information & Public Choice:

Information is an essential input to the decision making process in any market economy. Information on economic outcomes, political choices and outcomes of public policy are needed if governments are to better design policy and if they are to be held accountable for their choices. The media industry's role in supporting information flows between the governed and those who govern and between businesses and others is very important. Thus what information the industry shares on public policy, the incentives that guide the industry's performance, how it is regulated or constrained and its impact on political and economic markets needs to be better understood.



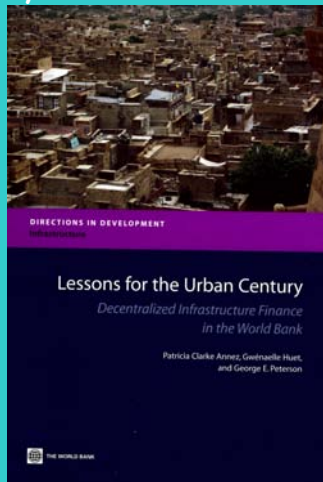
Institutional Pathways to Equity:



Questions of equity and inequality have moved to the center of debates on development and poverty reduction. This reflects growing awareness that even countries with high rates of growth can experience stagnating or increasing inequality, and that inequality can itself limit the poverty reducing effects of growth. Indeed, recent work indicates that, in addition to its intrinsic value, equity should be valued for its positive impacts on growth and the poverty-reducing effects of such growth.

Lessons for the Urban Century:

The world's urban population doubled between 1970 and 2008, growing from 1.5 billion to 3 billion people. Future world population growth will be concentrated in developing countries—the majority in medium-size and smaller cities and towns. International institutions and governments alike face the challenge of efficiently financing the massive investment in infrastructure required to support this urban growth. This book will be of interest to governments, international organizations, financial businesses, urban development strategists, academic researchers, and others focused on financing critical infrastructure projects for secondary cities and towns.



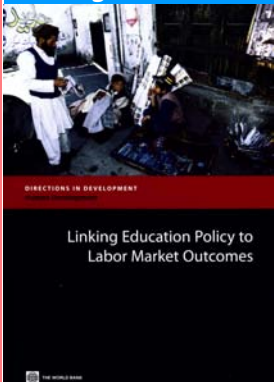
Knowledge and Innovation for Competitiveness in Brazil:



The research presented in this volume explains how well-educated workers can interact with physical capital inputs to innovate and add value to processes, products and services, ultimately creating a multiplier-effect on macroeconomic

growth. It fills a significant gap in the existing literature by providing a detailed map of the relationship between microeconomic inputs such as health and education services and macroeconomic outputs such as growth. Grounded in economic theory and backed by economic analysis, Knowledge and Innovation for Competitiveness makes a compelling argument that human capital is one of the main keys to growth in an increasingly knowledge-driven global economy. The volume goes on to detail specific steps authorities can take to better prepare citizens and workers to innovate and compete. Using Brazil as a case study, it explains why some policies are effective, or ineffective, in training citizens and workers to adapt and apply new technologies in a fast-changing global economic environment. Starting with pre-school and extending through university and the workplace, Knowledge and Innovation for Competitiveness argues that it is possible to foster or frustrate competitiveness at any stage. As such, it should serve as an important sourcebook of pro-growth policy recommendations for authorities, both inside and outside Brazil.

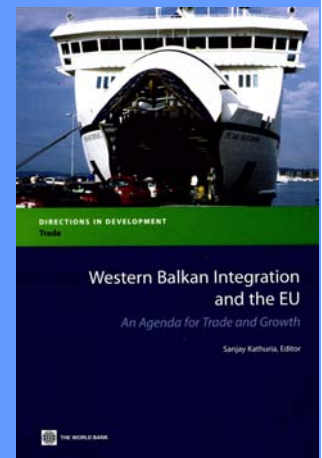
Linking Education Policy to Labor Market Outcomes:

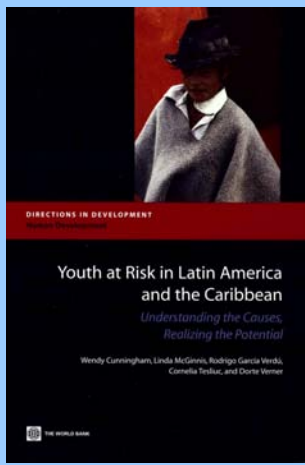


Linking Education Policy to Labor Market Outcomes examines current research and new evidence from Ghana and Pakistan—representative of two of the poorest regions of the world to assess how education can increase income and help people move out of poverty. This study indicates that in addition to early investments in cognitive and non-cognitive skills, which produce a high return and lower the cost of later educational investment by making learning at later ages more efficient—quality, efficiency, and linkages to the broader macro-economic context also matter.

Western Balkan Integration and the EU:

This title explores ways for the Western Balkan countries to improve growth prospects through deepening of regional integration and improving selected elements of their investment climate. It analyzes areas relating to trade in goods and services, regional integration, and selected aspects of the investment climate. It suggests that countries in the region could reap sustained growth payoffs by focusing on deepening regional integration, improving human capital, reducing telecommunication costs and pre-empting energy shortages.



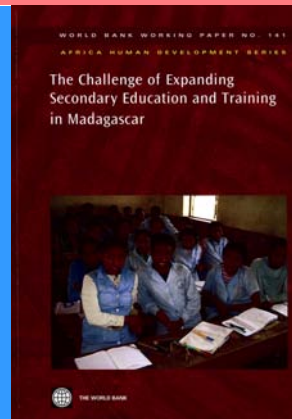
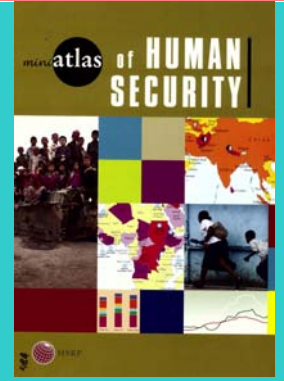


Youth at Risk in Latin America and the Caribbean: Youth at Risk in Latin America provides evidence-based guidance to policymakers that will help increase the effectiveness of their youth investment program. Drawing on the authors' detailed analyses, the book describes twenty-three policies and programs that youth development

experts agree are the basis of a quality youth development portfolio, from early childhood development programs to parent training to cash transfers for positive behaviors. It also lays out strategies for implementing this effective youth portfolio in a budget-constrained environment by reallocation of resources away from ineffective programs, collection and use of data on program effectiveness, and implementation of the portfolio by a diverse set of actors based on their comparative advantages.

Mini-atlas of Human Security:

Drawing upon data from the Human Security Report 2005, this mini Atlas of Human Security uses colorful world maps and other graphics to chart the incidence and severity of global violence. With easy-to-read text and captions, this fourth volume in the World Bank mini Atlas series provides a visually-compelling introduction to a dramatic but largely unknown trend: the decline in the number and deadliness of armed conflicts and wars over the past 15 years.



The Challenge of Expanding Secondary Education and Training in Madagascar:

The Challenge of Expanding Secondary Education and Training in Madagascar analyzes the constraints to system expansion and presents possible next steps for an appropriate course of action. This report discusses the ongoing reform and its impact, and provides suggestions for implementation. It is intended to be used as a discussion instrument and to be disseminated among Madagascar's stakeholders in education.

World Development Indicators 2008:

Looking for accurate, up-to-date data on development issues? World Development Indicators is the World Bank's premier annual compilation of data about development. This indispensable statistical reference allows you to consult over 900 indicators for some 150 economies and 14 country groups in more than 80 tables. It provides a current overview of the most recent data available as well as important regional data and income group analysis in six thematic sections: World View, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links. The CD-ROM editions contain 46 years of time series data, covering 1960 to 2006, and offer mapping, charting, and data export formats.

