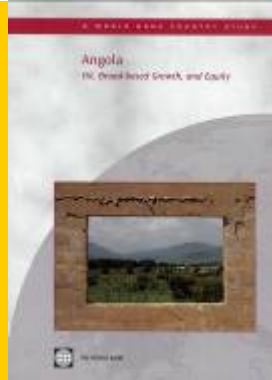


1. Angola : Oil, Broad-Based Growth, and Equity

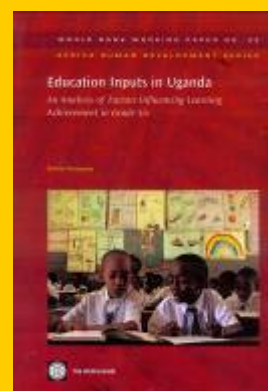


The Angolan economy is now experiencing massive oil windfall gains that are expected to last throughout the next decade. Since oil rents are to a large part concentrated in the public sector, the question of how the oil revenue should be spent and distributed across present and future generations becomes key to any economic development strategy. This study identifies six core areas where a strategic approach for the development of a broad-based growth strategy is required: (i) the incomplete transition to a market economy; (ii) macroeconomic management; (iii) governance and transparency in the management of the mineral wealth; (iv) the business environment; (v) agriculture; and (vi) public service delivery to the poor.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Subject: Energy, Mining and Industry

2. Education Inputs in Uganda : An Analysis of Factors Influencing Learning Achievement in Grade Six

This report is based on a study prompted by the need for improved effectiveness in the use of education resources in Uganda. Uganda's problem with increasing resource constraints for education is common in many developing countries and the lessons learned in this study may be of broad interest. Currently, Uganda allocates over 31 percent of its discretionary recurrent expenditure to education and 67 percent of this is allocated to primary education. Given increasing pressures on the budgets, there is need to implement strategies focusing on those inputs most likely to improve student learning. A major impediment to rational decision making in this area is lack of knowledge about what interventions work best and under what circumstances. Without this knowledge, Government may continue spending scarce resources on inputs that may not directly contribute to student learning achievement.



Corporate Author: World Bank
Author: Harriet Nannyonjo
Subject: Education and Training

3. Enhancing China's Competitiveness Through Lifelong Learning



This book discusses the issues and steps involved in building a lifelong learning system in China, including: a coherent policy framework, a sound incentive and institutional framework, a sound regulatory environment, a coordinated governance process, a timely and reliable management information system, a dynamic link with the evolving global system, and the optimal use of limited resources.

Corporate Author: World Bank Institution
Author(S): Carl Dahlman, Douglas Zhihua Zeng, Shulilin Wang
Subject: Education and Training

4. Environmental Priorities and Poverty Reduction: A Country Environmental Analysis for Colombia

A Country Environmental Analysis for Colombia proposes cost-effective policy and technical interventions aimed at abating the cost of environmental degradation and supporting more equitable and sustainable economic growth.

Environmental degradation is associated with increased morbidity and mortality and decreased productivity. Urban and indoor air pollution; inadequate water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; natural disasters (mainly floods and landslides); and land degradation are the environmental problems associated with the highest social and economic costs, falling most heavily on vulnerable people, especially poor children under five years old.



Corporate Author: World Bank

Author(S): Ernesto Sanchez-Triana, Kulsum Ahmed, and Yewande Awep

Subject: Environment

5. Establishing Private Health Care Facilities in Developing Countries: A Guide for Medical Entrepreneurs



This book is a practical guide for medical professionals with little or no business experience who are interested in establishing health care facilities in developing countries. It is an introduction to the kinds of basic research and planning required to identify viable solutions and reduce the risk of failure.

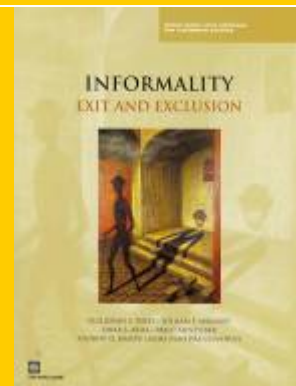
Corporate Author: World Bank Institute

Author(S): Seung-Hee Nah and Egbe Osifo-Dawodu

Subject: Health Nutrition and Population

6. Informality : Exit and Exclusion

Exit and Exclusion analyzes informality in Latin America, exploring root causes and reasons for and implications of its growth. The Author(S) use two distinct but complementary lenses: informality driven by "exclusion" from state benefits or the circuits of the modern economy, and driven by voluntary "exit" decisions resulting from private cost-benefit calculations that lead workers and firms to opt out of formal institutions. They find both lenses have considerable explanatory power to understand the causes and consequences of informality in the region.



Corporate Author: World Bank

Author(S): Omar Arias, Pablo Fajnzylber, William F. Maloney et al

Subject: Public Sector

7. Internal Labor Mobility in Central Europe and the Baltic Region , vol. 105; World Bank Working Paper



Large regional disparities in labor market indicators exist in Central Europe and the Baltic region. Such disparities appear to be persistent over time indicating, in part, a lack of flexibility in the prevailing adjustment mechanisms. Internal labor mobility is often seen as an important instrument to reduce adjustment costs when other mechanisms fail.

Drawing from a variety of data sources and utilizing a common empirical framework and estimation strategy, this study identifies patterns and statistical profiles of geographical mobility. It finds internal migration to be generally low and highly concentrated among better-educated, young, and single workers. This suggests that migration is more likely to reinforce existing inequalities than to act as an equalizing phenomenon. By way of contrast, commuting flows have grown over time and are more responsive to regional economic differentials. The findings suggest the need for appropriate and country-tailored policy measures designed to increase the responsiveness of labor flows to market conditions.

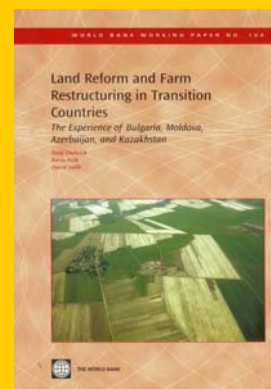
Corporate Author: World Bank

Author(S): Jacek Liwinski, Pierella Paci, Maria M. Stoilkova, Erwin Tiongson, Mateusz Walewski

Subject: Labor

8. Land Reform and Farm Restructuring in Transition Countries : The Experience of Bulgaria, Moldova, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan

In the past fifteen years, most countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States have shifted from predominantly collective to more individualized agriculture. These years also have witnessed the largest fall in agricultural production, yields, and rural employment on record, while the deterioration and dissolution of collective and state farms have been accompanied by a significant drop in rural public services. Land Reform and Farm Restructuring provides a structured and comparative review of important aspects of land reform and documents important differences in policies between countries to examine why the reforms have not yet lived up to their potential. It is based on data from farm and household surveys and interviews conducted in 2003 and 2004. Case studies from Bulgaria, Moldova, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan - countries that have had particular difficulties in land reform, farm restructuring, farm performance, or rural poverty - each highlight a central conundrum about land reform and farm restructuring. The paper concludes with some implications for policy.



Corporate Author: World Bank

Author(S): Nora Dudwick, Karin Fock, David Sedik

Subject: Agriculture and Rural Development

9. Performance Accountability and Combating Corruption



This volume provides an analytical framework and operational approaches needed for the implementation of results-based accountability. The volume makes a major contribution to the literature on public management and evaluation. Major subject areas covered in this book include: performance based accountability, e-government, legal and institutional framework to hold government to account; fighting corruption; external accountability and the role of supreme audit institutions on detecting fraud and corruption.

Corporate Author: World Bank

Edited by: Anwar Shah

Subject: Governance

10. Language, Literacy, and Learning in Primary Schools: Implications for Teacher Development Programs in Nigeria



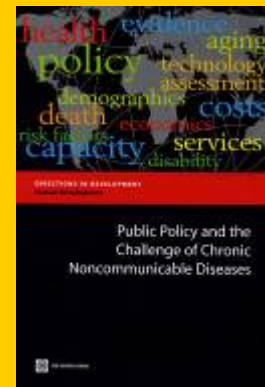
Language, Literacy, and Learning in Primary Schools is a synthesis of the findings arising from four years of policy research and development in Nigeria's primary schools that focused on the gap between what teachers should know and be able to do, and the realities of teaching and learning in classrooms. It begins by critically examining the outcomes of primary schooling as measured by learning achievement results from national assessments, and by identifying some core learning problems for Nigerian primary school children. It reviews the findings from recent research reports that studied teaching and learning processes in primary school classrooms, and it identifies the pedagogical issues in primary classrooms that contribute to poor learning achievements. This report describes a research and development program that set out to improve teaching and learning in core learning skill areas of the curriculum. This study identifies priority areas for teachers' professional development. It suggests a policy framework for the continuing professional development of primary

school teachers, including the initial preparation of teachers and their induction into teaching. It proposes medium and long-term strategies to bring about the desired changes in teaching and learning through school-based approaches to teacher development.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Author(S): Olatunde A. Adekola
Subject: Education and Training

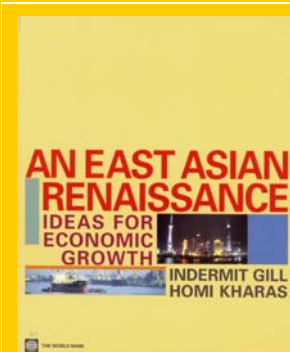
11. Public Policy & the Challenge of Chronic Noncommunicable Diseases:

The importance of chronic noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) to global health has gained increased recognition since the early 1990s, and has been accompanied by calls for a stronger policy response. It is increasingly clear that aging populations, rising incomes, and increased exposure to risk factors are contributing to patterns of illness, disability and premature death due to NCDs that merit greater policy attention than they have received in the past. This report is an Agenda for Action in response to the growing economic, social and health problems posed by NCDs. The report has a dual purview: how to avoid the burden of NCDs as much as possible, and recognition of the need to prepare for the consequences of more NCDs associated with demographic change.



Corporate Author: World Bank
Author(S): Olusoji Adeyi, Silvia Robles, Owen Smith
Subject: Health Nutrition and Population

12. An East Asian Renaissance : Ideas for Economic Growth



This book explore the future of East Asia's middle-income countries. Without the advantages of low wages or high skills, and with limited natural resources, East Asian economies are following a new path of regional integration, led by China. Along this path, policy makers must manage a migration of 2 million per month to East Asian cities; a sharp and unprecedented increase in income inequality; and growing discontent with corruption. This new agenda of domestic integration is the main challenge facing East Asia.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Author (S): Gill Indermit, Kharas Homi
Subject: Economics

13. Quality Systems and Standards for a Competitive Edge



This book provides a comprehensive evaluation and blueprint for implementing quality systems for private sector development and trade and competition initiatives. By thoroughly analyzing the diversity of institutions, linkages, and arrangements involved in quality systems and by identifying success factors in country quality strategies, this book provides a clear methodology on how to implement effective demand-driven national quality systems. It describes the necessary institutions and jurisdictions, the structure of required services and appropriate programs, the procedures and processes to be followed, the financing requirements and responsibilities, the incentive structure, and the relative roles of the public and private sector. With rich examples and case studies drawing best practices and lessons from around the world, this book will be invaluable to policy makers and development, trade, and competitiveness practitioners confronted with the challenge of building trade competitiveness in the new global economy.

Corporate Author: World Bank

Author(S): Makhtar Diop, Jose Luis Guasch, Jean-Louis Racine, Isabel Sanchez

Subject: Trade

14. Review of Risk Mitigation Instruments for Infrastructure Financing and Recent Trends and Developments

This book summarizes existing risk mitigation instruments - primarily focusing on those offered by multilateral and bilateral official agencies - and presents recent trends and developments that make these guarantee and insurance products valuable in securing financing for infrastructure projects in developing countries. Topics covered include: descriptions of different types of risk mitigation instruments, characteristics of multilateral, bilateral, and private providers of risk mitigation, instruments and compatibility of instruments, recent developments and innovative applications of risk mitigation instruments through case transactions and areas that pose challenges to the use of risk mitigation instruments as catalysts of infrastructure development.

This book will be of particular interest to readers working in business and finance, law and regulation, and infrastructure projects and finance.



Corporate Author: World Bank

Author(S): Tomoko Matsukawa, Odo Habeck

Subject: Infrastructure, Transport, and Urban Development

15. Strategies for Cotton in West and Central Africa: Enhancing Competitiveness in the "Cotton 4"



Based on comprehensive empirical studies, the paper identifies key reforms and defines strategies to enhance the competitiveness of the cotton sector in West and Central Africa. Lessons learned from the 1990s suggest that transferring public property to private enterprises is not enough, by itself, to put the sector back on a sustainable path.

The cotton sector in most West and Central African countries is critical in terms of its contribution to GDP and exports as well as poverty reduction. Until recently, the cotton sector was characterized by a vertically integrated monopolistic structure, whereby all transactions in the chain including, ginning, transportation and input supply were handled by the State Owned cotton company. However during the late 1990s, a number of internal and external factors created the need to reassess the structure of the cotton industries in the region. This assessment revealed that, in this new context, vertically integrated monopolies were too costly to ensure vertical coordination of the cotton supply

chain.

Corporate Author: World Bank

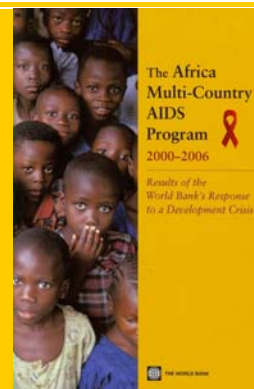
Author(S): Ilhem Baghdadli , Hela Cheikhrouhou , Gael Raballand

Subject: Economics

16. The Africa Multi-Country AIDS Program 2000-2006 : Results of the World Bank's Response to a Development Crisis

This study documents the results to which the World Bank's Multi-Country AIDS Program (MAP) financing in Africa has contributed over the last five years ("What has the MAP achieved?"). It uses extensive and detailed data from surveys and national HIV and AIDS programs from 30 MAP countries that are not usually publicly available or captured in routine World Bank reporting systems. It introduces a new Results Scorecard and Framework for better measuring and reporting on results of Bank-financed HIV/AIDS programs in Africa in the future.

The book shows that the MAP has dramatically increased access to HIV prevention, care and treatment across Africa. MAP funding has supported children orphaned by AIDS, prevented mother-to-child transmission, helped countries build capacity for scaled up, more effective national responses to HIV and AIDS, including providing treatment. Regional programs are addressing cross-border issues and countries are sharing knowledge and experiences. A unique feature of the MAP is its emphasis on channeling money to communities, grass-roots initiatives, civil-society organizations and NGOs; [ten /fifteen] personal stories from people and groups in Uganda, Ethiopia and Rwanda offer powerful examples of how the MAP has improved health and lives, reduced stigma, and given new hope to people infected and affected by HIV across the continent.



Corporate Author: World Bank
Subject: Health Nutrition and Population

17. Globalization for development: trade, finance, aid, migration, and policy

Globalization and its relation to poverty reduction and development is not well understood. The book identifies the ways in which globalization can overcome poverty or make it worse. The book defines the big historical trends, identifies main global flows - trade, finance, aid, migration, and ideas - and examines how each can contribute to undermine economic development.

By considering what helps and what does not, the book presents policy recommendations to make globalization more effective as a vehicle for shared growth and prosperity. It will be of interest to students, researchers and anyone interested in the effects of globalization in today's economy and in international development issues.



Corporate Author: World Bank
Author (S): Ian Goldin; Kenneth Reinert, World Bank
Subject: Trade

18. An Assessment of the Investment Climate in South Africa



Most aspects of South Africa's investment climate - the location-specific factors that shape opportunities and incentives for firms to invest productively, create jobs, and grow - are favorable. The majority of large, registered firms believe that the legal system is able to protect their property rights. Infrastructure is reliable. Tax rates are relatively low. The burden of regulation is comparable to other middle-income countries. Few firms pay bribes. And most firms have adequate access to credit. In many dimensions, South Africa has a good investment climate. Consistent with this, large South African firms are very productive. Labor productivity is far higher than in the most productive low-income countries in Sub-Saharan Africa and compares favorably with other middle-income countries such as Brazil, Lithuania, Malaysia, and Poland. And although labor productivity in South Africa is slightly lower than in the most productive cities in China, it is over three times higher than in China as a whole. So, why hasn't South Africa been growing faster? As this title explores, while the investment climate is generally favorable, some problems remain.

Corporate Author: World Bank
Author (S): George Clarke, James Habyarimana, Mike Ingram, David E. Kaplan, Vijaya Ramachandran
Subject: Private Sector

19. The Little Data Book 2007

Now in its eighth edition, this pocket-sized reference on key development data for over 200 countries provides profiles of each country with 54 development indicators about people, environment, economy, technology and infrastructure, trade, and finance. It is intended as a quick reference for users of World Development Indicators, WDI Online, and the Atlas of Global Development.



Corporate Author: World Bank

Subject: World Bank General

20. The Little Data Book on External Debt



The Little Book on External Debt provides a quick reference for users interested in external debt stocks and flows, major economic aggregates, key debt ratios, and the currency composition of long-term debt for all countries reporting through the Debtor Reporting system. A pocket edition of the *Global Development Finance 2007, Volume II: Summary and Country Tables*, it contains statistical tables for 135 countries as well as summary tables for regional and income groups.

Corporate Author: World Bank

Subject: World Bank General

21. The Little Data Book on Information and Communication Technology 2007

This new addition to the Little DataBook series presents at-a-glance tables for over 140 economies showing the most recent national data on key indicators of information and communications technology (ICT), including access, quality, affordability, efficiency, sustainability, and applications.



Corporate Author: World Bank

Subject: World Bank General