



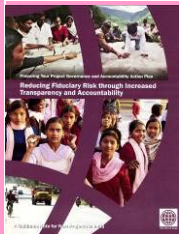
Africa's Future, Africa's Challenge:

Africa's Future, Africa's Challenge compiles the latest data and viewpoints on the state of Sub-Saharan Africa's children. Topics covered include the rationale for investing in young children, policy trends in early childhood development (ECD), historical perspectives of ECD in Sub-Saharan Africa including indigenous approaches, new threats from HIV/AIDS, and the importance of fathers in children's lives. The book also addresses policy development and ECD implementation issues; presents the ECD programming experience in several countries, highlighting best practices and challenges; and evaluates the impact of ECD programs in a number of countries.



Remittances and Development:

Workers' remittances have become a major source of financing for developing countries and are especially important in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), which is at the top of the ranking of remittances receiving regions in the world. While there has been a recent surge in analytical work on the topic, this book is motivated by the large heterogeneity in migration and remittances patterns across countries and regions, and by the fact that existing evidence for LAC is restricted to only a few countries, such as Mexico and El Salvador. Because the nature of the phenomenon varies across countries, its development impact and policy implications are also likely to differ in ways that are still largely unknown. This book helps fill the gap by exploring, in the specific context of Latin America and Caribbean countries, some of the main questions faced by policymakers when trying to respond to increasing remittances flows.



Reducing Fiduciary Risk Through Increased Transparency and Accountability:

This guidance note is intended to support Task Teams in preparing Governance and Accountability Action Plans that use beneficiary oversight as a risk mitigation strategy. By distilling key lessons and principles from the Bank's global research and experience it suggests practical steps.

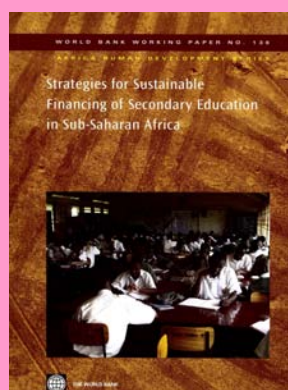
Migration and Remittances Fact book 2008:

The Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008 attempts to present the numbers and facts behind the stories of International migration and remittances, drawing on authoritative, publicly available data. It provides a snapshot of statistics on immigration, emigration, skilled emigration, and remittance flows for 194 countries, and 13 regional and income groups.



China Urbanizes:

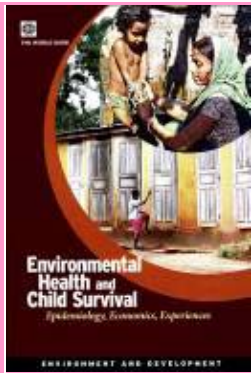
The key challenges facing China in the next two decades derive from the ongoing process of urbanization. China's urbanization rate in 2005 was about 43%. Over the next 10-15 years, it is expected to rise to well over 50%, adding an additional 200 million mainly rural migrants to the current urban population of 560 million. This volume identifies the key developments to watch and discusses the policies which would affect the course as well as the fruitfulness of change.



Strategies for Sustainable Financing of Secondary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa:

This thematic study discusses strategies for sustainable financing of secondary education in Sub-Saharan Africa. The report provides insight into options for financing the expansion of secondary education and training in Africa. This comes with a hefty price tag and points to the need to undertake fundamental reforms swiftly. This publication messages are clear: secondary education and training in Sub-Saharan Africa faces the challenge of improved efficiency and improved quality simultaneously with a fast growing demand. Sustainable financing will also require more effective public-private partnerships, because governments have many priorities and do not have a lot of room for significant additional public funding of post-primary systems. Educational reforms are needed to expand enrollment in secondary schooling in affordable ways. These reforms will contribute to poverty reduction

by increasing the levels of knowledge, skills, and capability; diminishing inequalities in access that limit social mobility and skew income distribution; and contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that relate to education.



Environmental Health and Child Survival:

Each year, millions of children in developing countries fall sick and die from diseases caused by polluted air, contaminated water and soil, and poor hygiene behavior. Repeated infectious also contribute to malnutrition in children, and subsequently impacts future learning and productivity. This

book analyzes the linkages between malnutrition and environmental health, and assesses the burden of disease on young children, and its economic costs.



Development Communication Sourcebook:

The Development Communication Sourcebook illustrates why the field of development communication is important and how its tools and methods enhance long-term and sustainable results.

The book presents basic concepts and explains key challenges faced in daily practice. Each of the four modules is self-contained, with examples, toolboxes, and more.



Public Finance in China:

This book brings together analysis and insights from high-level Chinese policy-makers and prominent international scholars in addressing the key challenges China is facing in maintaining rapid growth and achieving the Government's stated goal of creating a harmonious society. It analyzes such key policy issues as: public finance and the changing role of the state; fiscal reform and revenue and expenditure assignments; inter-governmental relations and fiscal transfers; and financing and delivery of basic public goods such as compulsory education, innovation, public health, and social protection.

Building Science, Technology, and Innovation Capacity in Rwanda:

Even a subsistence agricultural economy such as Rwanda needs to develop science, technology and innovation (STI) capacity if it hopes to solve such everyday, practical problems as providing energy and clean drinking water to rural villages, and competing in the global economy by producing and selling higher value goods and services. This book provides new insights into the capacity building process and shows that STI capacity building is not a luxury activity suitable primarily for wealthy countries but an absolute necessity for poor countries that hope to become richer.



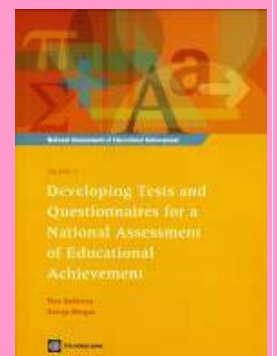
Governing Mandatory Health Insurance:

Mandatory health insurance schemes are being proposed or expanded in many developing countries, but with relatively little attention to how they should be governed. This book considers how five dimensions of governance-coherent decision making structures, stakeholder participation, transparency and information, supervision and regulation, and consistency and stability influence the coverage, financial protection, and efficiency of mandatory health insurance entities. It also looks at the institutional and political forces that affect the behavior of such entities within their social and historical context.



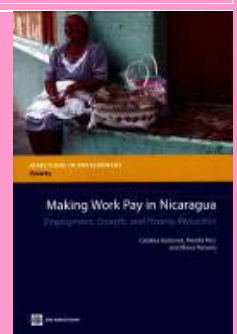
Developing Tests and Questionnaires for a National Assessment of Educational Achievement:

Developing Tests and Questionnaires for a National Assessment of Educational Achievement is the second in the National Assessments of Educational Achievement series. It is designed to help build capacity in carrying out technically adequate assessments of national levels of student achievement. It introduces readers to the activities involved in the development of achievement tests, and includes developing an assessment framework, writing multiple choice and constructed response type items, pre-testing, producing test booklets, and hand-scoring items.



Making Work Pay in Nicaragua:

Making Work Pay in Nicaragua provides a description of the trends in growth, poverty, and labor market outcomes in Nicaragua. It assesses the linkages among changes in output, employment, and labor productivity, and it links changes in the quality and quantity of employment to poverty reduction. The book also addresses other key issues, such as rural versus urban conditions, women and children in the labor market, and self-employment and household enterprises, and it identifies priorities for further analysis and policy intervention. Making Work Pay in Nicaragua will be of interest to development practitioners in international organizations, governments, research institutions, and universities with an interest in inclusive growth and the creation of productive employment.





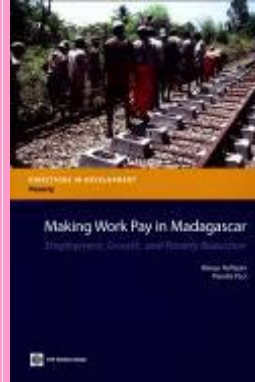
Making Work Pay in Bangladesh:

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Making Work Pay in Madagascar:

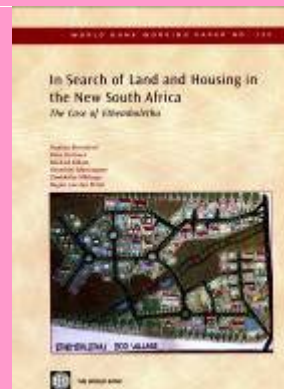
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In Search of Land and Housing in the New South Africa:

This study outlines the difficulties poor communities face in accessing peri urban land in South Africa that could have implications and lessons for similar communities in other countries facing spatial segregation issues. The study focused on one community, composed largely of laid off farm workers that wanted to buy their own farm in a peri urban area west of Johannesburg. Their dream was to establish a mixed use settlement. They wanted to call the village Ethembaletu Our Hope. About 250 families started their own association and savings scheme to make their dream a reality. By 1997, they had saved enough money to make their first purchase offer.



Environmental Policies and Strategic Communication in Iran:

Air pollution in Tehran has become a major problem in recent years, due to the geographical position of the town, industries, and traffic. Most private and public vehicles are old and have no emission control systems. The Municipality of Tehran and the Department of Environment have started several actions to reduce pollution, with communication activities being part of their strategy. For better planning, and to make possible the monitoring and evaluation of the communication activities, a baseline study was completed in 2004 using direct interviews of 1,200 Tehran residents. The interviews covered aspects such as experiences, options, knowledge, and willingness to act.



Global Development Finance 2008:

Global Development Finance—the World Bank's annual report on the external financing of developing countries—provides monitoring and analysis of development finance, identifying key emerging trends and policy challenges in international financial flows that are likely to affect the growth prospects of developing countries.

As major financial institutions currently recognize losses from the U.S. subprime mortgage market crisis and rebuild their balance sheets through a more conservative approach to lending and risk management, the central theme of this year's report will be the market for international bank credit to developing countries. It is an indispensable resource for governments, economists, investors, financial consultants, academics, bankers, and the entire development community.

Vol I: Analysis and Outlook reviews recent trends in financial flows to developing countries.

Vol II. Summary and Country Tables* includes comprehensive data for 138 countries, as well as summary data for regions and income groups.



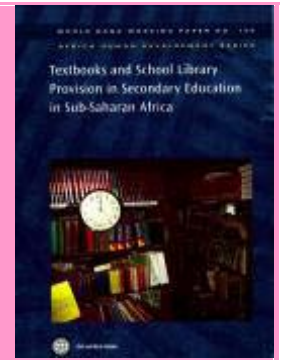
Performance-Based Contracting for Health Services in Developing Countries: A Toolkit:

Despite the existence of effective interventions, there are many developing countries which are not on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) for health. In many countries the delivery of health services is inadequate and one way

of improving the situation is to contract with non-state providers. Contracting is a mechanism for a financing entity to procure a defined set of services from a non-state provider. Performance-based contracting is a type of contracting with: (a) a clear set of objectives and indicators; (b) systematic efforts to collect data to judge contractor performance; and (c) some consequences for the contractor, either rewards or sanctions, based on performance. Effective contracting for health services can be facilitated by using a systematic approach, described in this toolkit, that addresses key issues

Textbooks and School Library Provision in Secondary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa:

This study is based on research on secondary textbook and school library provision in Botswana, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Togo, as well as existing recent country reports on textbook provision and an extensive desk research. Considerable variation exist in Sub-Saharan African textbook requirements needed to meet secondary curriculum specifications just as significant differences exist between and within countries in regard to the average price of recommended textbooks. Some countries have no approved textbooks list. This study aims to discuss the textbook situation in Sub-Saharan Africa with a special focus on secondary textbook availability, cost and financing, distribution and publishing, as well as, the status of school libraries.



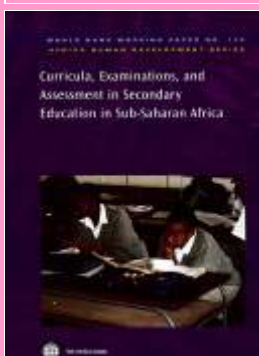
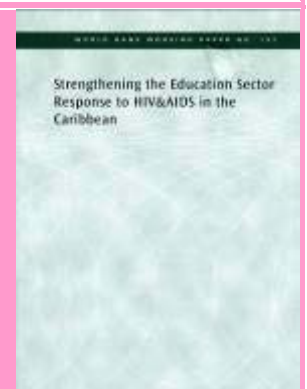
Governance, Management, and Accountability in Secondary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa:

Increasingly the role of management and governance is recognized as important for providing and delivering effective services at all levels of education. In view of the growing demand for more and better services at secondary education levels, these are crucial issues that must be addressed urgently. Sub-Saharan Africa's secondary education and training systems must become more efficient and more effective. This study was prepared as part of the Secondary Education and Training in Africa (SEIA) initiative which aims to assist countries to develop sustainable strategies for expansion and quality improvements in secondary education and training.



Strengthening the Education Sector Response to HIV&AIDS in the Caribbean:

The Caribbean Region is second only to Africa in the impact of HIV/AIDS. The Caribbean Community (CARI COM) has responded to this challenge by promoting a multi-sectoral response to the epidemic. UNESCO has provided regional leadership in strengthening the education sector component of this response. In June 2006, Ministers of Education and representatives of National AIDS Authorities met in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, under the auspices of the CARI COM Council on Human and Social Development, and agreed to promote education sector leadership in addressing HIV/AIDS and to create a supportive policy and financial environment at national and regional levels.



Curricula, Examinations, and Assessment in Secondary Education in Sub-Saharan Africa:

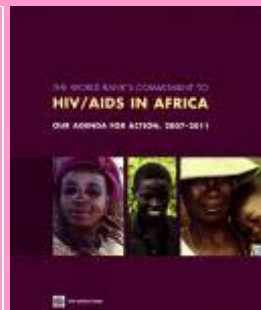
Economic and social changes, fast evolution of technology, and the growing importance of internet services and international communications-all these require secondary education providers to adapt what is taught and learned in schools. However, in Africa the content of secondary curricula is in most cases ill-adapted to 21st century challenges, where young people are mobile, have access to "more and instant information," and face health threats such as HIV/AIDS. In addition, implementation problems exist, and the time for instruction is often much less than what is required by the prescribed secondary curriculum. This study was prepared as part of the Secondary Education and Training in Africa (SEIA) initiative which aims to assist countries to develop sustainable strategies for expansion and quality

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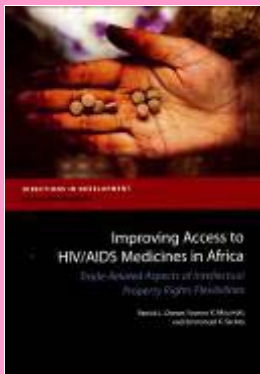
Distortions To Agricultural Incentives in Europe's Transition Economies:

The vast majority of the world's poorest households depend on farming for their livelihood. During the 1960s and 1970s, most developing countries imposed pro-urban and anti-agricultural policies, while many high-income countries restricted agricultural imports and subsidized their farmers. Both sets of policies inhibited economic growth and poverty alleviation in developing countries. Although progress has been made over the past two decades to reduce those policy biases, many trade- and welfare-reducing price distortions remain between agriculture and other sectors as well as within the agricultural sector of both rich and poor countries. This volume is the first in a series that not only fills that void but extends the estimates in a consistent and comparable way back in time. This book provides an overview of the evolution of distortions to agricultural incentives caused by price and trade policies in the economies of Eastern Europe and Central Asia that are transitioning away from central planning.



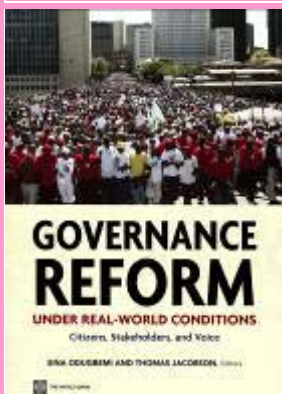
The World Bank's Commitment to HIV/AIDS in Africa:

HIV/AIDS reverses life expectancy gains, erodes productivity, consumes savings and dilutes growth efforts, threatening the realization of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Africa. The report is the result of an extensive analytical and consultative process begun in 2006 that engaged more than 1,000 people from over 30 countries and many institutions mostly in Africa, as well as UN agencies, multilateral and bilateral donors, and foundations. The report reaffirms the Bank's commitment to combating HIV/AIDS in Africa, moving from its initial emergency response to the next phase, including the goal to provide at least US \$250 million annually and to create an Africa HIV/AIDS Incentive Fund to enhance the evidence base, promote the multi-sectoral response and provide technical support, analysis and policy advice to countries.



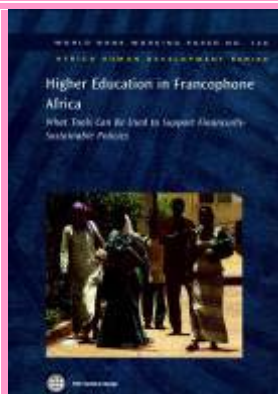
Improving Access to HIV/AIDS Medicines in Africa:

Providing access to affordable, good quality HIV/AIDS medicines remains a challenge in Sub-Saharan Africa. Although patent protection is by no means the only barrier to access, it has significant implications for accessibility. Experiences from a number of countries show that local production of HIV/AIDS medicines depends not on research and technology, but also on highly regulated patents and intensive capital investment. These factors pose major challenges to African countries that have ventured into this undertaking. Improving Access to HIV/AIDS Medicines in Africa analyzes the extent to which countries in Sub-Saharan Africa have been able to use flexibilities in the agreement to improve access to affordable antiretroviral (ARV) medicines. It also examines the option of local manufacture of ARV medicines—based on the experiences of Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, and Zimbabwe—and it evaluates factors that favor or hinder sustainable local production. Finally the book makes recommendations on how countries in the region can use the TRIPS flexibilities to improve access to life-saving medicines.



Governance Reform:

Although necessary and often first rate, technocratic solutions alone have been ineffective in delivering real change or lasting results in governance reforms. This is primarily because reform programs are delivered no in controlled environments, but under complex, diverse, sociopolitical and economic conditions. Real-world conditions. This book (Governance Reform under Real-World Conditions) is a contribution to efforts to improve governance systems around the world, particularly in developing countries.



Higher Education in Francophone Africa:

For more than a decade, higher education and research in the French-speaking countries of Africa has been in a state of severe crisis, stemming from an increasing disparity between available resources and the requirements vital to providing high-quality education. This paper seeks to: 1) highlight the factors which have led to the development of this situation in most countries; 2) identify the conditions for creating a framework for regulating financially-sustainable higher education and research systems; and 3) identify ways of increasing funding for this sector as well as maintaining its quality.