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The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Children's Issues Worldwide—Irving Epstein 2008 From the skyrocketing AIDS rate in Haiti to the oppressive pollution in industrial China, from the violent street culture of Nigeria to the crippling poverty in Nicaragua, from child trafficking in Thailand to child marriages in India, this jam-packed six-volume set explores all these issues and more in an unprecedented look at the world's children at the dawn of the 21st century. In recent years, while many countries have enjoyed a higher standard of living and improved working conditions, others have been torn apart by war and incapacitated by famine, and are struggling to improve life for their children and their future. Recent concern over the world's children has resulted in a global attempt to define what constitutes an acceptable childhood. New attention has been paid, not only to healthcare and social security protection, but also to the right to play and increased access to technology. The UN's codification of children's rights has done much to expand our understanding of what is needed for healthy growth and development of children and youth. Organized by region, The Greenwood Encyclopedia of Children's Issues Worldwide is the first globally focused collection of this magnitude, offering extensive, up-to-date coverage of these critical issues. Original chapters accessibly synthesize current data on key topics, including education, play and recreation, child labor, family, health, laws and legal status, religious life, abuse and neglect, and growing up in the 21st century.—Provided by publisher.

The World Bank Research Program 2004—World Bank 2005 The World Bank's research is intended to address critical issues and problems facing member governments in developing and transition economies. How can the governments of the poorest countries generate enough revenue to provide the education and health services essential to reducing poverty and promoting growth and development? How can poor countries attract investors to build the infrastructure they need? How can they develop systems to bring clean water to the 2 billion people without it today? How can they train teachers and bring to class the 115 million new students? Chapters in this book present original research on a wide range of developing countries and regions, covering issues such as governance, education, health, and infrastructure. The document's scope includes the following services: transportation, water and sanitation, electricity, and telecommunications.

Books in Print, 2004-2005—2004 Infrastructure Finance—Henry A. Davis 2008 "Gives a broad view of trends and techniques in infrastructure financing around the world today. The title considers a wide range of projects including transport, water systems, power and toll road privatization. Themes include the rising need for infrastructure investment, the quality of country infrastructure, government budget limitations and benefits and risks of investment." - publisher's website.

Policy Framework for Investment A Review of Good Practices—OECD 2006-08-10 This Review of Good Practices is published as a companion volume to the OECD Policy Framework for Investment and provides analytical background material on each of the ten chapters of the Framework.

HMSO Agency Catalogue—Great Britain. Her Majesty's Stationery Office 2003

The Stationery Office Agency Catalogue—Stationery Office (Great Britain) 2003

Un mejor clima de negocios en Centroamérica para aumentar el crecimiento y reducir la pobreza—2005

Honduras: A Territorial Approach to Development—Eduardo Marques Almeida 2019-06-11 Honduras: A Territorial Approach to Development presents an innovative approach to address the development challenges of the country. The document first describes the main challenges to inclusive development in Honduras identified by IDB technical staff, which results in a proposal for a Spatial Economic Strategy (SES) developed with the company Gea/Adaptive LLC. The Strategy extends across and connects the entire territory, taking advantage of sectoral synergies for enhancing productivity and breaking the established inequality and poverty cycles. This innovative approach seeks to break away from the traditional sector-based approach and proposes comprehensive interventions that would enable key stakeholders to maximize synergies and impact of their actions.

IBSS: Political Science: 2004 Vol. 53—The British Library of Political and Economic Science 2005-10-26 First published in 1952, the International Bibliography of the Social Sciences (anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology) is well established as a major bibliographic reference for researchers and librarians in the social sciences worldwide. Key features: * Authority: Rigorous standards are applied to make the IBSS the most authoritative selective bibliography ever produced. Articles and books are selected on merit by some of the world's most expert librarians and academics. * Breadth: Today the IBSS covers over 2000 journals - more than any other comparable resource. The latest monograph publications are also included. * International Coverage: The IBSS reviews scholarship published in over thirty languages, including publications from Eastern Europe and the developing world. * User friendly organization: all non-English titles are word sections. Extensive author, subject and place name indexes are provided in both English and French.

Infrastructure for Poor People—Penelope J. Brook 2003 During the last two decades many governments have allowed private companies to offer infrastructure services which were previously provided only by state-owned businesses. In some cases they have privatized state-owned business and in others, they have permitted private firms to invest in and operate those businesses under lease contracts or long-term concessions. In still other instances, private firms have been allowed to compete alongside former government monopolists. ‘Infrastructure for Poor People’ examines the data on infrastructure and the poor in developing countries, and discusses how policies, centered on private provision, can address their needs. It focuses on the design of government policy for the provision of infrastructure services by private firms, highlighting the rules determining which firms can sell infrastructure services, the prices they can charge, the quality of service they must offer, and any subsidies provided by the government.
Utility Privatization and the Needs of the Poor in Latin America-Antonio Estache 2000 Do Latin America’s poor households lose from the privatization of infrastructure? How can policymakers minimize the risk of losses while promoting competition and private financing of infrastructure?

Beyond the Gap-Julie Rozenberg 2019-02-12 Beyond the Gap: How Countries Can Afford the Infrastructure They Need while Protecting the Planet aims to shift the debate regarding investment needs away from a simple focus on spending more and toward a focus on spending better on the right objectives, using relevant metrics. It does so by offering a careful and systematic approach to estimating the funding needs to close the service gaps in water and sanitation, transportation, electricity, irrigation, and flood protection. Exploring thousands of scenarios, this report finds that funding needs depend on the service goals and policy choices of low- and middle-income countries and could range anywhere from 2 percent to 8 percent of GDP per year by 2030. Beyond the Gap also identifies a policy mix that will enable countries to achieve key international goals—universal access to water, sanitation, and electricity; greater mobility; improved food security; better protection from floods; and eventual full decarbonization—while limiting spending on new infrastructure to 4.5 percent of GDP per year. Importantly, the exploration of thousands of scenarios shows that infrastructure investment paths compatible with full decarbonization in the second half of the century need not cost more than more-polluting alternatives. Investment needs remain at 2 percent to 8 percent of GDP even when only the decarbonized scenarios are examined. The actual amount depends on the quality and quantity of services targeted, the timing of investments, construction costs, and complementary policies. Finally, investing in infrastructure is not enough; maintaining it also matters. Improving services requires much more than capital expenditure. Ensuring a steady flow of resources for operations and maintenance is a necessary condition for success. Good maintenance also generates substantial savings by reducing the total life-cycle cost of transport and water and sanitation infrastructure by more than 50 percent.

Central America Report- 2004

World Infrastructure ... 1994

Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure-E. R. Ycombe 2018-05-29 Public-Private Partnerships for Infrastructure - Principles of Policy and Finance, Second Edition explains how public-private partnerships are prepared, procured, financed, and managed from both the public- and private-sector perspectives. As the use of public-private partnerships continues to develop world-wide, both in the area of public policy and private financing and contracting, the Second Edition of this leading textbook: Captures and explains the latest approaches, providing a comprehensive all-round guide for those on both the public- and private-sector sides of the table Emphasises a step-by-step approach within a comprehensive, cross-referenced format Includes clear explanations of PPP evaluation, structuring and financing concepts for the benefit of those new to the topic: no prior knowledge is assumed or required Provides detailed reference points for more experienced practitioners Draws from the authors’ experience and practice in PPP markets worldwide to provide a perspective on practical application of the key underlying principles Includes an extensive glossary of technical and financial terms used in the PPP sector Includes more technical information and a stronger legal perspective than other books Emphasizes a step-by-step approach within a comprehensive, cross-referenced format Expands and updates the historical backgrounds and political contexts of public-private partnerships

Private Participation in Infrastructure in Developing Countries-Clive Harris 2003


The State of Latin American and Caribbean Cities 2012- 2012 “With 80% of its population living in cities, Latin America and the Caribbean is the most urbanized region on the planet. Located here are some of the largest and best-known cities, like Mexico City, São Paulo, Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Bogota, Lima, and Santiago. The region also hosts hundreds of smaller cities that stand out because of their dynamism and creativity. This edition of State of Latin American and Caribbean cities presents teh current situation of the region’s urban world, including the demographic, economic, social, environmental, urban and institutional conditions in which cities are developing.” p.4 of cover.

Optimizing Community Infrastructure-Ryan Colker 2019-10-10 Optimizing Community Infrastructure: Resilience in the Face of Shocks and Stresses examines the resilience measures being deployed within individual disciplines and sectors and how multi-stakeholder efforts can catalyze action to address global challenges in preparedness and disaster and hazard mitigation. The book provides a theoretical framework to advance thinking on creating resilient, inclusive, sustainable and safe communities. Users will find an accurate and up-to-date guide for working on the development, implementation, monitoring and assessment of policies, programs and projects related to community resilience. Provides updated information on resilience, especially on infrastructure, finance, land use, standards and policies Includes case studies that illustrate how communities have increased their resilience to natural and other disasters Analyzes the institutional, political, social and economic dimensions of resilience at the community level Illustrates the interdependencies and interconnectedness of infrastructure systems and how community resilience relies on a holistic approach Examines responses to emerging risks associated with climate change.

International Journal of Bioethics- 2003

Security in the Private Cloud-John R. Vacca 2016-10-14 This comprehensive handbook serves as a professional reference and practitioner’s guide to today’s most complete and concise view of private cloud security. It explores practical solutions to a wide range of private cloud computing security issues. The knowledge imparted will enable readers to determine whether the private cloud security solution is appropriate for their needs. The book provides a comprehensive, cross-referenced format, from a business and technical perspective, to select the appropriate cloud security model, and to plan and implement a cloud security adoption and migration strategy.

Can Privatization Deliver?-Inter-American Development Bank 1999 While privatization of water, electricity, transportation and communications infrastructure continues to gain momentum in Latin America, its success often depends on whether countries implement the reforms essential to attract private investment.

Crucible of Hope- 1984

Prospects for the Adoption of Integrated Pest Management Practices in Honduras and Nicaragua-Keith E. Chanon 1999

Economic Role of Transport Infrastructure-Claudio Ferrari 2018-10-23 Economic Role of Transport Infrastructure: Theory and Models helps evaluate the economic effects of transport infrastructure investments within a cost-benefit framework for maximum economic impact. The book analyzes the primary empirical approaches used to gauge the economic effects of transport infrastructures, providing in-depth discussions on data issues, input-output techniques, and econometric methodologies. Users will find empirical evidence organized from a transport mode point-of-view, inspiring researchers to conduct comparative analysis for various infrastructure projects. Topics cover infrastructure’s impact on economic growth using theoretical frameworks, including exogenous growth models, endogenous growth models, and new economic geography models. In addition, readers will also learn tips for conducting infrastructure impact studies and how to improve the effectiveness of infrastructural investments design. Explains and evaluates the economic effects of transport infrastructure investments, including direct and indirect, short and long run impact, and local and spillover outcomes Provides up-to-date coverage of quantitative techniques and empirical results for transportation and economic impact issues Explains the steps for conducting impact studies for proposed infrastructure projects Analyzes infrastructure’s role on economic growth through theoretical, methodological and empirical perspectives Features case studies describing real-world methods

Development Business- 2001

Infrastructure Delivery-Ashoka Mody 1996-01-01 IFC Lessons of Experience Paper No. 3. Describes the International Finance Corporation’s (IFC’s) 20 years of leasing experience in developing countries and assesses the developmental impact of leasing. The IFC has invested in leasing companies in more than half of the developing countries that have a leasing
GIS for Critical Infrastructure Protection

Robert F. Austin 2015-09-01

GIS for Critical Infrastructure Protection highlights the GIS-based technologies that can be used to support critical infrastructure protection and emergency management. The book bridges the gap between theory and practice using real-world applications, real-world case studies, and the authors’ real-world experience. Geared toward infrastructure owners and first responders and their agencies, it addresses gaps in the response, recovery, preparedness planning, and emergency management of large-scale disasters. It also explains the first principles of CIP, introduces the basic components of GIS, and focuses on the application of GIS analysis to identify and mitigate risk and facilitate remediation. In addition, it offers suggestions on how geospatial and emergency response communities can come together—and with combined knowledge—work toward viable solutions for future improvements. Provides a narrative of critical lessons learned through personal experience during the response to Hurricane Katrina. Contains examples demonstrating how geospatial technologies may be applied to fire service. Summarizes lessons learned from ten community collaboration studies. GIS for Critical Infrastructure Protection serves as a reference for infrastructure owner’s police, fire, paramedics, and other government agencies responsible for crisis and emergency response, and critical infrastructure protection. The book benefits first responders and infrastructure owners working to ensure the continued safety and operability of the nation’s infrastructure.

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Ioannis Nikolaos Kessides 2004

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