
File Type PDF Studies Bank World Growth Childrens Affect Toilets Building Can Desh In Nutrition And Hygiene Sanitation Water

Getting the books **Studies Bank World Growth Childrens Affect Toilets Building Can Desh In Nutrition And Hygiene Sanitation Water** now is not type of challenging means. You could not without help going like books increase or library or borrowing from your associates to entre them. This is an certainly simple means to specifically get lead by on-line. This online broadcast Studies Bank World Growth Childrens Affect Toilets Building Can Desh In Nutrition And Hygiene Sanitation Water can be one of the options to accompany you like having new time.

It will not waste your time. acknowledge me, the e-book will no question announce you supplementary situation to read. Just invest tiny time to log on this on-line pronouncement **Studies Bank World Growth Childrens Affect Toilets Building Can Desh In Nutrition And Hygiene Sanitation Water** as capably as review them wherever you are now.

KEY=CHILDRENS - MCLEAN JOHNS

WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE, AND NUTRITION IN BANGLADESH

CAN BUILDING TOILETS AFFECT CHILDREN'S GROWTH?

World Bank Publications Since the 1960s, it has been known that poor water and sanitation causes diarrhea, which consequently compromises child growth and leads to undernutrition. Ample evidence shows that poor water and sanitation causes diarrhea, but there is a growing body of knowledge discussing the magnitude of the impact of diarrhea on undernutrition. A recent hypothesis by Humphrey (2009), for example, states that the predominant impact of contaminated water and poor sanitation on undernutrition is via tropical/environmental enteropathy (triggered by exposure to fecal matter) rather than mediated by diarrhea. This new hypothesis has generated much debate, especially in the South Asia region, on the contribution of water and sanitation to the South Asian Nutrition Enigma. The region is characterized by unusually high rates of child undernutrition relative to its income level, as well as a slow reduction in undernutrition. Practitioners have struggled to decipher the reasons behind this 'anomaly.' This report provides a systematic review of the evidence to date, both published and grey literature, on the relationship between water and sanitation and nutrition. We also survey the potential impact of improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) on undernutrition. This is the first report that undertakes a thorough review and discussion of WASH and nutrition in Bangladesh. The report is meant to serve two purposes. First, it synthesizes the results/evidence evolving on the pathway of WASH and undernutrition for use by practitioners working in the nutrition and water and sanitation sectors to stimulate technical discussions and effective collaboration among stakeholders. Second, this report serves as an advocacy tool, primarily for policy makers, to assist them in formulating a multisectoral approach to tackling the undernutrition problem.

WATER, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND NUTRITION IN BANGLADESH

CAN BUILDING TOILETS AFFECT CHILDREN'S GROWTH?

"Since the 1960s, it has been known that poor water and sanitation causes diarrhea, which consequently compromises child growth and leads to undernutrition. Ample evidence shows that poor water and sanitation causes diarrhea, but there is a growing body of knowledge discussing the magnitude of the impact of diarrhea on undernutrition. A recent hypothesis by Humphrey (2009), for example, states that the predominant impact of contaminated water and poor sanitation on undernutrition is via tropical/environmental enteropathy (triggered by exposure to fecal matter) rather than mediated by diarrhea. This new hypothesis has generated much debate, especially in the South Asia region, on the contribution of water and sanitation to the South Asian Nutrition Enigma. The region is characterized by unusually high rates of child undernutrition relative to its income level, as well as a slow reduction in undernutrition. Practitioners have struggled to decipher the reasons behind this 'anomaly.' This report provides a systematic review of the evidence to date, both published and grey literature, on the relationship between water and sanitation and nutrition. We also survey the potential impact of improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) on undernutrition. This is the first report that undertakes a thorough review and discussion of WASH and nutrition in Bangladesh. The report is meant to serve two purposes. First, it synthesizes the results/evidence evolving on the pathway of WASH and undernutrition for use by practitioners working in the nutrition and water and sanitation

sectors to stimulate technical discussions and effective collaboration among stakeholders. Second, this report serves as an advocacy tool, primarily for policy makers, to assist them in formulating a multisectoral approach to tackling the undernutrition problem."

NOURISHING MILLIONS

STORIES OF CHANGE IN NUTRITION

Int'l Food Policy Res Inst The stories in this book are diverse, spanning five decades and playing out in different arenas, from local to global. They take place in developing countries all over the world, and they involve many sectors and disciplines beyond nutrition itself, including health, agriculture, education, social protection, and water and sanitation. Most importantly, they paint a nuanced picture of success as a context-specific achievement that may, or may not, endure into the future.

HANDBOOK OF RESEARCH ON INEQUITIES IN ONLINE EDUCATION DURING GLOBAL CRISES

IGI Global In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, many educational institutions implemented social distancing interventions such as initiating closure, developing plans for employees to work remotely, and transitioning teaching and learning from face-to-face classrooms to online environments. The abrupt switch to online teaching and learning, for the most part, has been a massive change for administration, faculty, and students at traditional brick-and-mortar universities and colleges as concerns regarding the pedagogical soundness of this mode of delivery remain among some stakeholders. Not only that, but the switch has also revealed the inequities in the system when it comes to the types of students universities serve. It is important as institutions move forward with online instruction that consideration be made about all students and what policies and strategies need to be put into place to help support and meet the needs of all constituents now or when unprecedented situations arise. The only way this can be done is by documenting the experiences through the eyes of faculty who were at the frontline of providing instruction and advising services to students. The Handbook of Research on Inequities in Online Education During Global Crises brings to light the struggles faculty and students faced as they were required to switch to online education during the global COVID-19 health crisis. This crisis has revealed inequities in the educational system as well as the specific effects of inequities when it comes to learning online, and the chapters in this book provide information to help institutions be better prepared for online education or remote learning in the future. While highlighting topics such as new educational trends, remote instruction, diversity in education, and teaching and learning in a pandemic, this book is ideal for in-service and preservice teachers, administrators, teacher educators, practitioners, stakeholders, researchers, academicians, and students interested in the inequalities within the educational systems and the new policies and strategies put in place with online education to combat these issues and support the needs of all diverse student populations.

NO SMALL HOPE

TOWARDS THE UNIVERSAL PROVISION OF BASIC GOODS

Oxford University Press With headlines focused on human suffering - civil wars, refugee flows, the spread of disease due to hunger and poor sanitation, population growth, climate change - it is easy to dive into despair. What is needed, instead, is a radical rethinking of global policy to realize the potential for improving the human condition. This book helps provide hope by examining the basic needs for a fundamental shift in thinking about development and human security for both practical and ethical reasons. Kenneth A. Reinert calls for a basic goods approach that focuses on the provision of nutritious food, clean water, sanitation, health services, education services, housing, electricity, and human security services. This approach bridges two perspectives: that of standard growth, which emphasizes increasing GDP per capita, and that of capabilities/human development, which puts priority on the realization of human potential. Reinert argues that only when growth leads to an increase in the broad-based provision of basic goods and services will the hoped-for expansion of human capabilities and development be achieved. In short, basic goods and services are a critical link between growth and human development. **No Small Hope: Towards the Universal Provision of Basic Goods** places the basic goods approach on the firm foundation of objective human needs and subsistence rights. It offers a practical agenda for making real progress towards human development by focusing on the real determinants of human well-being in an ethical system of moral minimalism. In a world of climate change, increased risk of natural disasters and increased refugee flows, the basic goods approach promises to help alleviate ongoing suffering and address vast deprivations in basic needs fulfillment.

2014-2015 GLOBAL FOOD POLICY REPORT

Intl Food Policy Res Inst This 2014-2015 Global Food Policy Report is the fourth in an annual series that provides a comprehensive overview of major food policy developments and events. In this report, distinguished researchers, policymakers, and practitioners review what happened in food policy in 2014 at the global, regional, and national levels, and—supported by the latest knowledge and research—explain why. This year's report is the first to also look forward a year, offering analysis of the potential opportunities and challenges that we will face in achieving food and nutrition security in 2015.

OXFORD TEXTBOOK OF GLOBAL PUBLIC HEALTH

Oxford University Press Sixth edition of the hugely successful, internationally recognised textbook on global public health and epidemiology comprehensively covering the scope, methods, and practice of the discipline.

POVERTY AND SURVIVAL PROSPECTS OF VIETNAMESE CHILDREN UNDER DOI MOI

World Bank Publications Abstract: By international standards, and given its relatively low per capita income, Vietnam has achieved substantial reductions in, and low levels of, infant and under-five mortality. Wagstaff and Nguyen review existing evidence and provide new evidence on whether, under the economic liberalization program known as Doi Moi, this reduction in child mortality has been sustained. They conclude that it has, but that the gains have been concentrated among the better-off. As a result, socioeconomic inequalities in child survival are evident in Vietnam—a change from the early 1990s when none were apparent. The authors develop survival models to find the causes of this differential decline in child mortality, and conclude that a number of factors have been at work, including reductions among the poor (but not among the better-off) in coverage of health services and in women's educational attainment. They argue that if the experience of the late 1990s is a guide to the future, the lack of progress among the poor will jeopardize Vietnam's chances of achieving the international development goals for child mortality. The authors examine various policy scenarios, including expanding coverage of health services, water and sanitation, and find that such measures, while useful, will have only a limited effect on the mortality of poor children. They find that programs aimed at narrowing the gap between the poor and better-off may have large beneficial effects on the various determinants of child survival. This paper—a product of Public Services, Development Research Group—is part of a larger effort in the group to investigate the links between health and poverty. The authors may be contacted at awagstaff@worldbank.org or nnga@worldbank.org.

THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR HEALTH

RISING TO THE CHALLENGES

World Bank Publications Annotation Provides information on progress and trends, including poor/nonpoor disparities; health systems reform as a means of laying building blocks for the efficient and equitable delivery of effective interventions; the financing of health spending through domestic resources and aid; and improving the effectiveness of development assistance in health. Linking the health Millennium Development Goals? agenda with the broader poverty-reduction agenda, this book is a valuable resource for policymakers in developing countries and development practitioners working in the health, nutrition, and population sector as well as students and scholars of public health.

WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2015

MIND, SOCIETY, AND BEHAVIOR

World Bank Publications Development economics and policy are due for a redesign. In the past few decades, research from across the natural and social sciences has provided stunning insight into the way people think and make decisions. Whereas the first generation of development policy was based on the assumption that humans make decisions deliberately and independently, and on the basis of consistent and self-interested preferences, recent research shows that decision making rarely proceeds this way. People think automatically: when deciding, they usually draw on what comes to mind effortlessly. People also think socially: social norms guide much of behavior, and many people prefer to cooperate as long as others are doing their share. And people think with mental models: what they perceive and how they interpret it depend on concepts and worldviews drawn

from their societies and from shared histories. The World Development Report 2015 offers a concrete look at how these insights apply to development policy. It shows how a richer view of human behavior can help achieve development goals in many areas, including early childhood development, household finance, productivity, health, and climate change. It also shows how a more subtle view of human behavior provides new tools for interventions. Making even minor adjustments to a decision-making context, designing interventions based on an understanding of social preferences, and exposing individuals to new experiences and ways of thinking may enable people to improve their lives. The Report opens exciting new avenues for development work. It shows that poverty is not simply a state of material deprivation, but also a tax ? on cognitive resources that affects the quality of decision making. It emphasizes that all humans, including experts and policy makers, are subject to psychological and social influences on thinking, and that development organizations could benefit from procedures to improve their own deliberations and decision making. It demonstrates the need for more discovery, learning, and adaptation in policy design and implementation. The new approach to development economics has immense promise. Its scope of application is vast. This Report introduces an important new agenda for the development community.

UNDERNUTRITION, AGRICULTURE AND PUBLIC PROVISIONING

THE IMPACT ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDIA

Routledge Using quantitative techniques, this volume provides empirical evidence on the crucial role of public provisioning of food, water, sanitation and health care in reducing undernutrition among women and children in India. The linkages are cogently explored and connected to the sustainable development goals. Key data comes from recent large secondary sources at district, household and individual levels and the econometric methodologies are clearly explained. Taken as a whole, it highlights the effects of public provisioning on malnutrition and identifies the relative importance of agricultural growth in resolving the nutrition problems in rural and semi-urban areas of India. This edited volume will be valuable reading for advanced graduate students, researchers and practitioners in development economics, development studies, and nutrition and public health.

RANDOMIZED CONTROL TRIALS IN THE FIELD OF DEVELOPMENT

A CRITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Oxford University Press, USA Randomized Control Trials in the Field of Development provides a critical perspective on the use of randomized control trials in development and poverty alleviation policies, warning against their excessive use and proposing improvements and alternatives.

THE CHILD HEALTH IMPLICATIONS OF PRIVATIZING AFRICA'S URBAN WATER SUPPLY

Intl Food Policy Res Inst Identifying policies which can improve water sector management is critically important given the global burden of water-related disease. Each year, 1 in 10 child deaths—roughly 800,000 in total—is the direct result of diarrhea. Can private-sector participation (PSP) in the urban piped water sector improve child health? The author uses child-level data from 39 African countries during 1986–2010 to show that introducing PSP decreases diarrhea among urban dwelling children under five years of age by 5.6 percentage points, or 35 percent of its mean prevalence. PSP also leads to greater reliance on piped water. To attribute causality, the author exploits time variation in the private water market share controlled by African countries' former colonizers. A placebo analysis reveals that PSP does not affect symptoms of respiratory illness in the same children, nor does it affect a rural control group unaffected by PSP.

GLOBAL LANDSCAPE OF NUTRITION CHALLENGES IN INFANTS AND CHILDREN

Karger Medical and Scientific Publishers Malnutrition among children remains a persistent problem around the world. This publication aims to map the challenges within the global landscape of childhood nutrition and considers the importance of nutrition both prior to conception and in children beyond two years of age. Session I provides an updated picture of malnutrition around the world, the recent progress that has been made in eliminating malnutrition in all its forms and several data limitations to track such progress. The role of milk in early life is covered in session II. The chapters describe different aspects of cow's milk and the possible role of optimized plant proteins as an alternative to dairy ingredients in treating children with severe acute malnutrition. Session III considers the ramifications of environmental constraints to healthy child growth. The chapters cover the issue of how persistent gut damage and systemic inflammation can precipitate malnutrition as well as the putative effects of alterations in the gut microbiota. This overview of diverse issues is

relevant to the epidemiology, biology of nutrition in early life, programmatic implications, and future directions.

MULTILATERAL BANKS AND THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

VITAL LINKS IN THE RESULTS CHAIN

Routledge A chain is only as strong as its weakest link. When the links in the chain represent development projects, if individual projects fail to achieve their purpose, the development program's effectiveness is compromised. When the chain's links are strong and well-connected, the results are improved for the sector, country, and region. The role of multilateral banks is crucial; they inform the impact of development operations and support policymakers in decision making. This volume emphasizes that some crucial links in development tend to be systematically overlooked. In these matters, preoccupation with the immediate exigencies seems to come at the expense of attention to enduring problems—at a great cost to society. Development practitioners should apply policies that have produced results over time, ensuring that the links in the chain are strong, but too often they overlook those links—because of myopia, complexity, tradition, or special interests. This book will help policy makers and practitioners focus on the links that measure progress, apply lessons, and matter for lasting results.

WORLD SOCIAL REPORT 2020

INEQUALITY IN A RAPIDLY CHANGING WORLD

United Nations This report examines the links between inequality and other major global trends (or megatrends), with a focus on technological change, climate change, urbanization and international migration. The analysis pays particular attention to poverty and labour market trends, as they mediate the distributional impacts of the major trends selected. It also provides policy recommendations to manage these megatrends in an equitable manner and considers the policy implications, so as to reduce inequalities and support their implementation.

DIARRHOEAL DISEASES RESEARCH

THE STATE OF THE WORLD'S CHILDREN. 1998

UNICEF

2016 GLOBAL FOOD POLICY REPORT

Intl Food Policy Res Inst The Global Food Policy Report is IFPRI's flagship publication. This year's annual report examines major food policy issues, global and regional developments, and commitments made in 2015, and presents data on key food policy indicators. The report also proposes key policy options for 2016 and beyond to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. In 2015, the global community made major commitments on sustainable development and climate change. The global food system lies at the heart of these commitments—and we will only be able to meet the new goals if we work to transform our food system to be more inclusive, climate-smart, sustainable, efficient, nutrition- and health-driven, and business-friendly.

MALNUTRITION AND POVERTY IN GUATEMALA

World Bank Publications The objective of this paper is to document the extent and distribution of child and adult malnutrition in Guatemala; to analyze the relationship between selected child, maternal, household and community characteristics and children's nutritional status; and to outline the implications of the most important findings for nutritional policy. The prevalence of chronic malnutrition among Guatemalan children in 2000 was the highest in Latin America and among the highest in the world. The data show very strong socioeconomic and geographic inequality. The econometric analysis reveals a strong impact of income and of intergenerational effects. Education of adults in the household and the availability of infrastructure are other important determinants of children's growth attainment. Finally, even controlling for income and other household and community characteristics, ethnicity remains an important determinant of child nutritional status. The study also reveals an increasing prevalence of excess weights and obesity among children

and adults. Overnutrition tends to be higher among individuals living in urban areas and among non-poor and non-indigenous households. This paper-a product of the Human Development Sector Unit, Latin America and the Caribbean Region-is part of a larger effort in the region to study poverty and human development processes.

THE FUTURE OF PRODUCTIVITY

OECD Publishing This book addresses the rising productivity gap between the global frontier and other firms, and identifies a number of structural impediments constraining business start-ups, knowledge diffusion and resource allocation (such as barriers to up-scaling and relatively high rates of skill mismatch).

THE EFFECT OF FEMALE EDUCATION ON THE MALNUTRITION RATE OF CHILDREN

GRIN Verlag Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2007 in the subject Economy - Health Economics, grade: A, University of British Columbia (Vancouver School of Economics), course: Economics 490, language: English, abstract: Mothers play such a big role in raising and nurturing children and shaping their futures. They are essentially the first educators of children. But is this role a significant one? This paper seeks to answer the question: "What is the effect of education of women on the malnutrition rate of children?" If we can prove that education of women has a positive effect on the well-being of children, even small changes in the policies and economic foundations of underdeveloped and developing countries will have a huge impact on the well-being of children and consequently, in the sustenance of government institutions. It can have a substantial impact on the well-being of future generations. In this paper, I will discuss applicable literature on the topic, collect data, analyze the data on a regression model, and discuss the results of my findings.

A RANDOMIZED, CONTROLLED STUDY OF A RURAL SANITATION BEHAVIOR CHANGE PROGRAM IN MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA

Poor sanitation and open defecation are thought to be a major cause of diarrhea and intestinal parasite infections among young children. In 1999, India launched the Total Sanitation Campaign with the goal of achieving universal toilet coverage in rural India by 2012. This paper reports on a cluster-randomized, controlled trial that was conducted in 80 rural villages in Madhya Pradesh to measure the effect of the program on toilet access, sanitation behavior, and child health outcomes. The study analyzed a random sample of 3,039 households and 5,206 children under five years of age. Field staff collected baseline measures of sanitation conditions, behavior, and child health, and re-visited households 21 months later. The analysis finds that implementation of the program activities was slower than the original timeline (only 35 percent of villages were triggered more than six months before the follow-up survey). Nevertheless, the Total Sanitation Campaign successfully increased toilet coverage by 19 percent in intervention villages compared with control villages (41 percent v. 22 percent), while reported open defecation decreased by 10 percent among adults (74 percent v. 84 percent). The intervention also led to some improvements in water quality and protozoan infection, but consistent improvements were not observed across multiple child health outcomes (diarrhea, helminth infections, child growth). However, the exposure period was likely to have been too short to result in any benefit of the sanitation interventions on child health. Given the large improvements in toilet construction documented, an additional follow-up survey with a longer period of exposure would yield valuable information on the effects of improved sanitation conditions on health outcomes.

CITIES FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, POVERTY AND URBAN MANAGEMENT

Routledge Urban authorities and organizations are responsible for providing the basic services that affect the lives of urban children. Cities for Children is intended to help them understand and respond to the rights and requirements of children and adolescents. It looks at the responsibilities that authorities face, and discusses practical measures for meeting their obligations in the context of limited resources and multiple demands. While the book emphasizes the challenges faced by local government, it also contains information that would be useful to any groups working to make urban areas better places for children. Cities for Children begins by introducing the concept, history and content of children's rights and the obligations they create for local authorities. The volume then goes on to look at a variety of contentious issues such as housing, community participation, working children, community health, education and juvenile justice. The final section of the book discusses the challenge of establishing systems of governance that can promote the economic security, social justice and environmental care essential for the realization of children's rights. It follows through the practical implications for the structure, policies and practices of local authorities. Written by the top experts in the field of children's issues, and including a resource section which lists publications and organizations that can

provide further information and support, this volume is a must for all involved in planning for, and the protection of, children within the urban environment.

THE GROWTH REPORT

STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINED GROWTH AND INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT

World Bank Publications The result of two years work by 19 experienced policymakers and two Nobel prize-winning economists, 'The Growth Report' is the most complete analysis to date of the ingredients which, if used in the right country-specific recipe, can deliver growth and help lift populations out of poverty.

EDUCATION AND INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

THEORY, PRACTICE AND ISSUES

Symposium Books Ltd This book is a comprehensive introductory text for those beginning their studies of the complex yet fascinating area of education and international development. It sets out an overview of the main theories, ideologies and issues of education in developing countries, always with an eye to the contextual and practical realities of life in schools and other educational institutions. The book takes a balanced yet critical approach and examines both positive and negative aspects of the many relationships between education and development. It will be of use to undergraduate, master's and doctoral students as well as to staff in higher education who teach on courses concerned with education and development and those who work in international institutions and non-governmental organisations.

PREPARING THE NEXT GENERATION IN TANZANIA

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN EDUCATION

World Bank Publications Tanzania aims to reach middle income status by 2025. Since the country's economic growth will increasingly require workforce with postsecondary training and skills, the education system needs to close systemic gaps and inefficiencies at the root of its current underperformance.

EPIDEMICS AND THE HEALTH OF AFRICAN NATIONS

The Mapungubwe Institute for Strategic Reflection (MISTRA) News footage of disease in Africa is a familiar sight. Yet these outbreaks are often presented out of context, with no reference to the conditions that have triggered them. MISTRA's new book, Epidemics and the Health of African Nations, aims to redress that. Researchers and practitioners from within the continent explore why Africa is so vulnerable to disease, and show how this vulnerability is closely linked to political and economic factors. They demonstrate how these same factors determine the way epidemics are treated. Authors extract lessons from case studies in different parts of Africa; challenge conventional frameworks about disease to argue for a 'syndemics' approach that takes into account the interrelationship between disease and political and socio-economic contexts; explore challenges of Africa's future. They argue that a well-functioning health system is at the core of a country's capacity to counter an epidemic. This volume brings African experts together to probe possible solutions to the continent's heavy burden of disease. The insights offered will be helpful in devising policy for the control of disease and the combatting of epidemics in Africa.

THE NIGERIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STUDIES

GLOBAL PROBLEMS, SMART SOLUTIONS

COSTS AND BENEFITS

Cambridge University Press High profile thought experiment asks leading scholars to make cases for spending additional aid money to combat major world problems.

INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH

THE PATHWAY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

World Bank Publications Inclusive Green Growth: The Pathway to Sustainable Development makes the case that greening growth is necessary, efficient, and affordable. Yet spurring growth without ensuring equity will thwart efforts to reduce poverty and improve access to health, education, and infrastructure services.

WORLD DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2014

RISK AND OPPORTUNITY - MANAGING RISK FOR DEVELOPMENT

World Bank Publications The World Development Report 2014 examines how improving risk management can lead to larger gains in development and poverty reduction. It argues that improving risk management is crucial to reduce the negative impacts of shocks and hazards, but also to enable people to pursue new opportunities for growth and prosperity.

WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2010

World Bank Publications 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 800 indicators for more than 150 economies and 14 country groups in more than 90 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. 'World Development Indicators 2010' presents the most current and accurate development data on both a national level and aggregated globally. It allows you to monitor the progress made toward meeting the Millennium Development Goals endorsed by the United Nations and its member countries, the World Bank, and a host of partner organizations. These goals, which focus on development and the elimination of poverty, serve as the agenda for international development efforts.

CHILD POVERTY IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD

Policy Press This report provides a summary of the results from a major international research project, funded by UNICEF, on child rights and child poverty in the developing world.

IDEAS FOR ACTION 2019

FINANCING AND IMPLEMENTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

World Bank Publications Ideas for Action is a youth competition on initiatives to implement the Sustainable Development Goals launched in November 2014 by the World Bank Group and the Zicklin Center for Business Ethics Research at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania. The 2019 winners (3 top teams, 4 runners-up, and 11 honorable mentions) were selected from more than 3,000 proposals submitted by more than 21,000 team members from 142 countries. This year witnessed an unparalleled level of growing recognition with a 50 percent increase in proposals over 2018. The winning proposals were selected through a rigorous selection process that judged the projects on depth and clarity, significance of impact, originality and creativity, and feasibility. The teams had to showcase a strong proposal that presented a potential for impact on a large number of people with a practical roadmap for implementation. In addition to young staff members, reviewers included executives from Firmenich, Flour Mills of Nigeria, the German-Brazilian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, PepsiCo, the Wharton School, and the World Bank Group. Other competition partners included the International Labour Organization, Hemofarm, the World Bank Group's Youth to Youth Community (Y2Y) and Youth Summit, Knowledge @ Wharton, and the United Nations Youth Assembly. Youth participation in the 2030 Development Agenda is crucial. This initiative is a knowledge-sharing platform that empowers young professionals with the support and tools needed to engage in the conversation with leading professionals in the global development industry and the private sector. Through their use of technology—such as rainwater harvesting, reusable plastics, mobile apps, and devices—young people have ideas to make an exponential impact. The goal is to support truly workable and actionable results by connecting leading schools of finance and management with governments around the world to build partnerships that bolster these ideas into effective implementation. This book recognizes the incredible talent and spirit that these young people bring to the global development conversation.

AN INTRODUCTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Routledge The contested nature of sustainable development is explored through a detailed consideration of changing ideas and practices within environmentalism and development thinking.

WORLD REPORT ON DISABILITY

The World Report on Disability suggests more than a billion people totally experience disability. They generally have poorer health, lower education and fewer economic opportunities and higher rates of poverty than people without disabilities. This report provides the best available evidence about what works to overcome barriers to better care and services.

WORLD DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS 2011

World Bank Publications 'World Development Indicators' (WDI) is the World Bank's annual compilation of data about development. This statistical work allows readers to consult over 800 indicators for more than 150 economies and 14 country groups in more than 90 tables. It provides a current overview of regional data and income group analysis in six thematic sections - World View, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links. This book presents current and accurate development data on both a national level and aggregated globally. It allows readers to monitor the progress made toward meeting the Millennium Development Goals endorsed by the United Nations and its member countries, the World Bank, and a host of partner organizations. These goals, which focus on development and the elimination of poverty, serve as the agenda for international development efforts. The CD-ROM contains time series data for more than 200 economies from 1960-2009, single-year observations, and spreadsheets on many topics. It contains more than 1,000 country tables and the text from the 'WDI 2010' print edition. The Windows based format permits users to search for and retrieve data in spreadsheet form, create maps and charts, and fully download them into other software programs for study or presentation purposes.

ROUTLEDGE HANDBOOK OF FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

Routledge The concept of food and nutrition security has evolved and risen to the top of the international policy agenda over the last decade. Yet it is a complex and multi-faceted issue, requiring a broad and inter-disciplinary perspective for full understanding. This Handbook represents the most comprehensive compilation of our current knowledge of food and nutrition security from a global perspective. It is organized to reflect the wide scope of the contents, its four sections corresponding to the accepted current definitional frameworks prevailing in the work of multilateral agencies and mainstream scholarship. The first section addresses the struggles and progression of ideas and debates about the subject in recent years. The other sections focus on three key themes: how food has been, is and should be made available, including by improvements in agricultural productivity; the ways in which politico-economic and social arenas have shaped access to food; and the effects of food and nutrition systems in addressing human health, known as food utilisation. Overall, the volume synthesizes a vast field of information drawn from agriculture, soil science, climatology, economics, sociology, human and physical geography, the nutrition and health sciences, environmental science and development studies.

GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT AID

Routledge At the global level, international actors have repeatedly expressed their desire to end hunger and food insecurity. However, food insecurity has persisted. More analysis is hence needed on the link between continuously high levels of global food insecurity and the ever increasing flow of development aid. Global Food Security and Development Aid investigates the impact that development aid has had on food security in developing countries and includes international case studies on Peru, Ethiopia, India and Vietnam. It examines the effect of development aid in general and the impact of aid divided into different categories based on donor, mechanism and sector to which it is provided. In each examined relationship between aid and food security, particular attention is paid to the potentially intervening role played by the quality of national and/or local governance. The book makes policy recommendations, most importantly that donors should take greater care in considering which types of aid are suitable to which specific countries, localities, and development goals, and account for expected developments in the complex relationship between aid, food security, and governance. This book will be of considerable interest to students, researchers and policy-makers in the areas of development aid and food security.