**Development**

1. Global Monitoring Report 2012: food prices, Nutrition, and the Millennium Development/The World Bank.

**Abstract**

The Global Monitoring Report 2012 summarises effects of food prices on several MDGs. It reviews policy responses-including domestic social safety nets, nutritional programs, agricultural policies, regional trade policies and support by the international community.

1. Global Finance Development: external Debt of Developing Countries 2012/The World Bank

**Abstract**

The data and analysis presented in this edition of Global Finance Development are based on actual flows and debt related transactions for the 2010 Reported to the World Bank Debtor Reporting System (DRS) by 129 developing countries.

1. Yes Africa Can: success stories from a dynamic continent 2011/The World Bank

**Abstract** Drawing on the existing knowledge of African development from previous publications, Yes Africa Can: Success Stories from a Dynamic Continent takes an in-depth look at 26 economic and social development successes in Sub-Saharan African countries—twenty from individual countries and six that cut across the region. These stories manifest at the project, provincial, sub-national, national, or regional level and across themes, programs, and sectors. The book aims to address how Sub-Saharan African countries have overcome major development challenges.

1. Human Development Report 2011: sustainability and Equity/UNDP

**Abstract**

The 2011 Human Development Report offers new important contributions to the global dialogue, showing how sustainability is inextricably linked to basic questions of equity-that is of fairness and social justices and of greater access to a better quality of life. Sustainability is not exclusively or primarily an environment issue, as this Report Persuasively argues. Its fundamentally about how we choose to live our lives, with an awareness that everything we has consequences for the 7 billion of us here today.

1. Millennium Development Goals Report 2011: assessing the Progress in Africa towards the Millennium Development Goals. /African Development Bank Group

Abstract

The report notes that progress towards MDGs is continuing but that food, fuel and financial crisis, over the past few years coupled with instability in North Africa in 2011, may impact on the pace of advancement. This calls for efforts to be re doubled to preserve gains and ensure success.

1. Building an African Infrastructure 2011/Collier Paul

**Abstract**

The coming decade could be Africa’s opportunity for investment. Globally, there is a massive pool of investable private resources. Prospects in advanced economies look bleak, and in the major emerging economies-the so called BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India and China-the future is looking more uncertain. Although Africa is not immune to global risks , its continued growth is to rest on the potential for further resource discoveries and for commercial cultivation of its vast, underused agricultural land.

1. African Development Bank Group Corruption and Integrity Progress Report 2010/ADBG

**Abstract**

A significant part of Africa’s GDP is estimated to be lost to corruption every year. Besides stunting economic growth, corruption carries devastating indirect costs. Children drop out of primary school five times more in countries where high corruption is prevalent than those with low levels of graft; infant mortality rates are as twice. While corruption affects everyone, it hurts the poorest most by crippling the public services they need badly. Tackling corruption therefore is an integral part of economic and social development the African Bank seeks to promote

1. The Global Partnership for Development: time to Deliver 2011/UN

**Abstract**

With only four years remaining in which to achieve the key targets of MDGs, most of the world’s Head of State and Government came to the United Nations in September in 2010 to take stock of progress made thus far. Despite Significant setbacks owing to the 2008-2009 global economic crisis and surges in food and energy prices, it seems the developing world as a Whole will reach many of MDGs. However some countries and regions are not on track to reach the goals and require intensified efforts to reduce poverty and child and maternal mortality rates and to improve access to drinking water and sanitation.