

APPENDIX F: THE REACH, QUALITY, AND UTILITY OF THE BANK'S ANALYTIC WORK IN HIV/AIDS

This appendix presents the findings of surveys of the reach, quality, and utility of the World Bank's analytic work on HIV/AIDS among two audiences: (1) participants at the 13th International Conference on AIDS and STDs (ICASA), in Nairobi, Kenya, September 21–26, 2003; and (2) Bank staff in the health, nutrition and population (HNP); education; and social protection sectors, surveyed at the Human Development (HD) Forum, at the University of Maryland, November 17–19, 2003.

The objectives of the two surveys were: (i) to assess the reach of Bank reports to several key audiences and identify lessons regarding dissemination; and (ii) to assess the technical quality and usefulness of the Bank's analytic work.

Sample and Methodology

Both surveys used self-administered questionnaires distributed to event participants in their registration packets. At the Nairobi AIDS Conference, a two-page questionnaire was put in each of the 6,000 registration packets and an additional 113 were distributed to delegates without packets. A total of 466 questionnaires were returned for an estimated response rate of 7.6 percent.¹ Similarly, for the Bank staff survey a short questionnaire was placed in 800 registration packets. Approximately 550–650 individuals actually registered. A total of 212 questionnaires were returned for a response rate of 33–38 percent. A complete description of the methodology for the two surveys is contained in background papers prepared for this study and is available on request.

The survey of Nairobi AIDS Conference participants asked about respondents' demographic characteristics, including age, sex, nationality, education, employer, ability to read technical articles in English, and access to the Internet. The

Bank staff survey asked for similar demographic characteristics, as well as professional affiliations at the Bank, including whether they were based in headquarters or the field, their Regional affiliation, their primary sectoral affiliation, their professional background (economist, specialist, administrative staff, or other), whether they had been a task manager of an HIV/AIDS project in the Bank, and whether they had provided technical support or analytic work for HIV/AIDS projects and activities at the Bank. The surveys also gathered information about respondents' access to the Internet and use of the World Bank's AIDS Web site (www.worldbank.org/aids) and the World Bank-sponsored International AIDS Economics Network (IAEN) Web site (www.iaen.org).

Nairobi AIDS Conference respondents were presented with a list of 12 global or Africa-related Bank reports on HIV/AIDS. Bank staff were presented with a list of 18 global and regional reports and 7 toolkits on HIV/AIDS. The reports included in each survey are listed in Attachment 1. In both surveys, respondents were asked whether they had heard of a report and whether they had read it. If they had read a report, they were asked to rate its technical quality and its usefulness to their work on HIV/AIDS.

Results from the Nairobi AIDS Conference

Background characteristics. The average age of respondents was 40 years and the majority of respondents were male (62 percent) and African (85 percent). Ninety-four percent of respondents were residing in Africa. Education levels were high: 43 percent of respondents had at least a graduate degree; 27 percent had obtained up to a university degree. With regard to em-

employment, about a third (32 percent) of respondents worked for a national or local NGO or CBO, one in five (21 percent) worked in government, 17 percent worked for an international NGO, 9 percent for a university, and 8 percent for a donor agency or the United Nations.

Most respondents completed the English-language questionnaire (88 percent). Of those who completed the French questionnaire, 29 percent reported that they could read technical articles in English with no difficulty and 59 percent could read them only with some difficulty.

Recognition and Readership. Figure F.1 shows the percentage of respondents who had heard of a report and read each of the reports. The reports with the highest recognition were also usually those with the highest readership. One-quarter of respondents had heard of none of the reports.

Closer examination of the data by occupation (table F.2) reveals that the reports have not been very successful at reaching respondents

working for the government, presumably a primary audience, and even fewer of them had read the reports. For 9 out of the 12 reports, donors (bilaterals, multilaterals, U.N.) had the highest percentage of respondents who had heard of the report, followed by academics.

Fewer than half of government staff had heard of any of the reports. For 11 out of the 12 reports, either donors or academics were most likely to have read the report. Among the two policy reports read by the largest share of respondents working for government, “Breaking the Silence” was published in *The Lancet*, an international medical journal, and *Intensifying Action Against AIDS in Africa* was disseminated at a previous African AIDS conference in Lusaka, Zambia.² Both were published in 2000. Respondents working for government were most likely to have read the technical paper, “HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases,” a chapter in the reference volume, *Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries*, published in 1993.

Figure F.1: Nairobi AIDS Conference: Percentage of Respondents Who Had Heard of and Read the Report

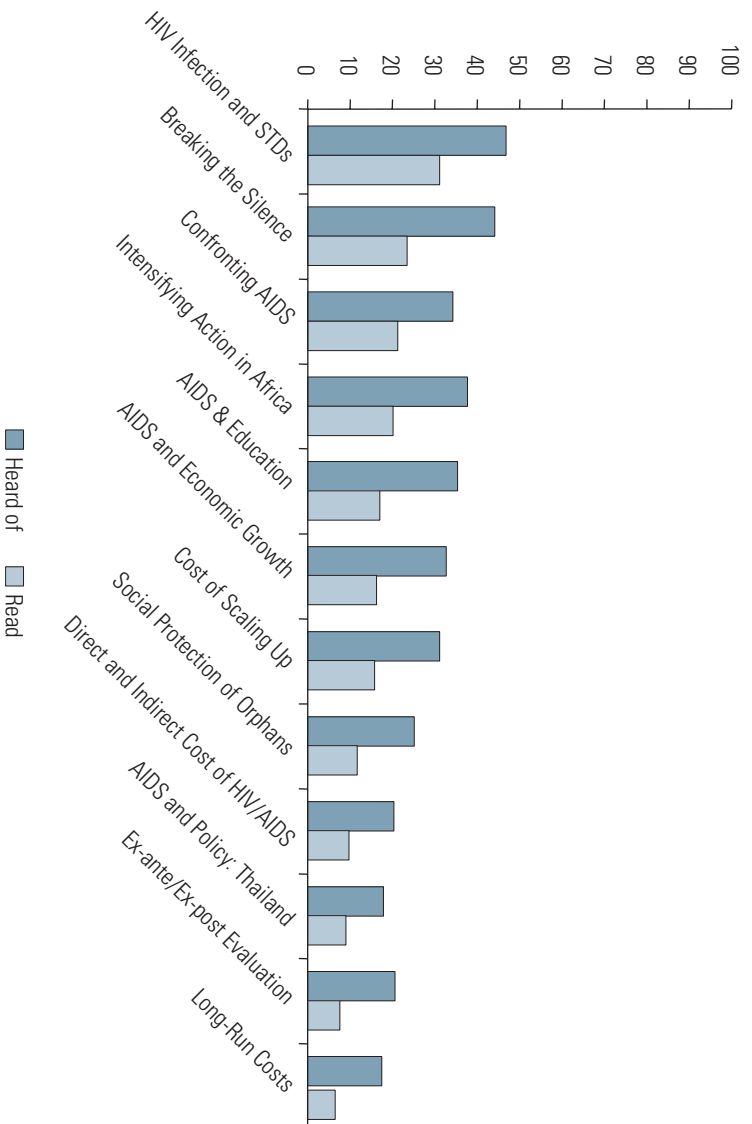


Table F.2: Nairobi AIDS Conference Participants: Audience Reach of World Bank Analytic Work on HIV/AIDS^a (percent)

Report	Government (n = 95)		Donor (n = 35)		University (n = 40)		National/ Local NGO (n = 146)		International NGO (n = 78)		Other (n = 62)		Total (n = 456)	
	Heard	Read	Heard	Read	Heard	Read	Heard	Read	Heard	Read	Heard	Read	Heard	Read
Policy														
Breaking the Silence: Setting Realistic Priorities for AIDS Control in Less-Developed Countries	43	20	52	30	53	36	50	26	38	18	31	18	44	24
Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis	41	19	50	39	38	15	36	17	32	22	37	21	38	20
AIDS & Education: A Window of Hope	36	16	47	29	28	13	39	18	30	14	31	16	35	17
Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic	32	15	44	44	49	38	32	17	29	22	35	18	34	21
Social Protection of Africa's Orphans and Vulnerable Children: Issues and Good Practice	22	9	35	21	31	15	29	11	21	10	18	11	25	12
AIDS and Public Policy: Lessons and Challenges of Success in Thailand	19	11	24	15	15	5	21	10	20	11	5	2	18	9
Technical														
HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases	48	28	51	34	43	38	45	28	51	40	43	26	47	31
Evaluation														
World Bank HIV/AIDS Interventions: Ex-ante and Ex-post Evaluation	18	4	33	15	23	5	25	11	13	5	15	5	21	8
Economic														
HIV/AIDS and Economic Growth: A Global Perspective	34	16	37	15	28	23	36	15	29	15	30	16	33	16
Cost of Scaling up HIV Program Activities to a National Level in Sub-Saharan Africa	31	14	38	18	28	20	32	13	30	17	29	19	31	16
The Direct and Indirect Cost of HIV Infection in Developing Countries: The Case of Zaire and Tanzania	21	10	26	12	28	18	17	6	19	8	19	13	20	10
The Long-run Economic Costs of AIDS: Theory and an Application to South Africa	16	5	35	21	18	5	14	3	16	5	19	10	17	6

a. Sample size shown is maximum for each group across all reports.

Nearly 13 percent of respondents completed a French questionnaire. Among the reports issued in French, recognition was higher among those completing the French questionnaire (table F.3). Among reports issued only in English, recognition among francophone respondents was considerably lower. However, readership of the reports by Francophone respondents—even when the report was issued in French—is less than half that of Anglophone respondents. This may point to particular problems in distribution or access to those translations; it is a problem that merits further investigation.

Technical Quality and Utility. The survey asked respondents who had read a report to rate its technical quality. The possible ratings were: 1-Very low; 2-Low; 3-Average; 4-High; 5-Very high; 6-Don't know. The survey also asked respondents

who had read the report to rate its usefulness to their work on HIV/AIDS. The possible ratings were: 1-Not useful; 2-Useful; 3-Very useful; 4-One of the most useful. The ratings on technical quality and usefulness for each report are shown in table F.4.

For all 12 reports, more than 60 percent of the respondents gave the reports a technical quality rating of “High” or “Very High.” For half, 70 percent or more gave a rating of “High” or “Very High.” The majority of respondents rated all 12 reports as “Very Useful” or “One of the Most Useful.” For five reports, at least 70 percent found the report to be “Very useful” or “One of the Most Useful.”

Internet Use. Internet access of some form was available to 90 percent of respondents, but only 58 percent had “regular” access (connection at

Table F.3: Nairobi AIDS Conference Participants: Percentage Who Had Heard of and Read Report—Anglophone Versus Francophone Respondents^a

Report	Heard of report		Read report	
	English (n = 399)	French (n = 58)	English (n = 399)	French (n = 58)
Published in both English and French				
Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis	37	41	21	17
Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic	34	38	22	14
Cost of Scaling Up HIV Program Activities to a National Level in Sub-Saharan Africa	31	34	16	14
Published only in English				
HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases	49	28	33	18
Breaking the Silence: Setting Realistic Priorities for AIDS Control in				
Less-Developed Countries	46	29	25	16
AIDS & Education: A Window of Hope	38	20	19	2
HIV/AIDS and Economic Growth: A Global Perspective	36	12	18	5
Social Protection of Africa's Orphans and Vulnerable Children:				
Issues and Good Practice	25	25	12	8
The Direct and Indirect Cost of HIV Infection in Developing Countries:				
The Case of Zaire and Tanzania	21	17	10	9
World Bank HIV/AIDS Interventions: Ex-ante and Ex-post Evaluation	21	14	8	4
AIDS and Public Policy: Lessons and Challenges of Success in Thailand	19	12	9	9
The Long-run Economic Costs of AIDS: Theory and an Application to South Africa	18	10	7	2

a. Sample size shown is maximum for each group across all publications.

Table F.4: Nairobi AIDS Conference Participants: Quality and Usefulness of Analytic Work

Report	Sample size	Technical quality (% rating high or very high)	Usefulness (% rating very useful or most useful)
The Long-Run Economic Costs of AIDS: Theory and an Application to South Africa	29	79	75
HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases	134	76	74
Breaking the Silence: Setting Realistic Priorities for AIDS Control in Less-Developed Countries	102	75	71
The Direct and Indirect Cost of HIV Infection in Developing Countries: The Case of Zaire and Tanzania	43	72	67
Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis	91	71	67
Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic	96	70	74
Cost of Scaling Up HIV Program Activities to a National Level in Sub-Saharan Africa	69	65	59
AIDS & Education: A Window of Hope	73	64	69
AIDS and Public Policy: Lessons and Challenges of Success in Thailand	39	64	61
Social Protection of Africa's Orphans and Vulnerable Children: Issues and Good Practice	50	62	64
HIV/AIDS and Economic Growth: A Global Perspective	71	61	57
World Bank HIV/AIDS Interventions: Ex-ante and Ex-post Evaluation	33	61	72

home and/or office). It was more common for non-Africans (94 percent) than for Africans (52 percent) to have regular Internet access. Respondents who work for donors were most likely to have regular access to the Internet (94 percent), followed by those who worked for international NGOs (80 percent) and universities (65 percent). Those who worked for national or local NGOs/CBOs had the least access to the Internet (42 percent).

Thirty-seven percent of respondents had visited the Bank's AIDS Web site at least once and 15 percent had visited the IAEN site at least once. Males and non-Africans were more likely to have visited both sites than females and Africans. Respondents working for donors and international NGOs were more likely to have visited both sites, compared to respondents working for other employers.

Results: World Bank Human Development Staff

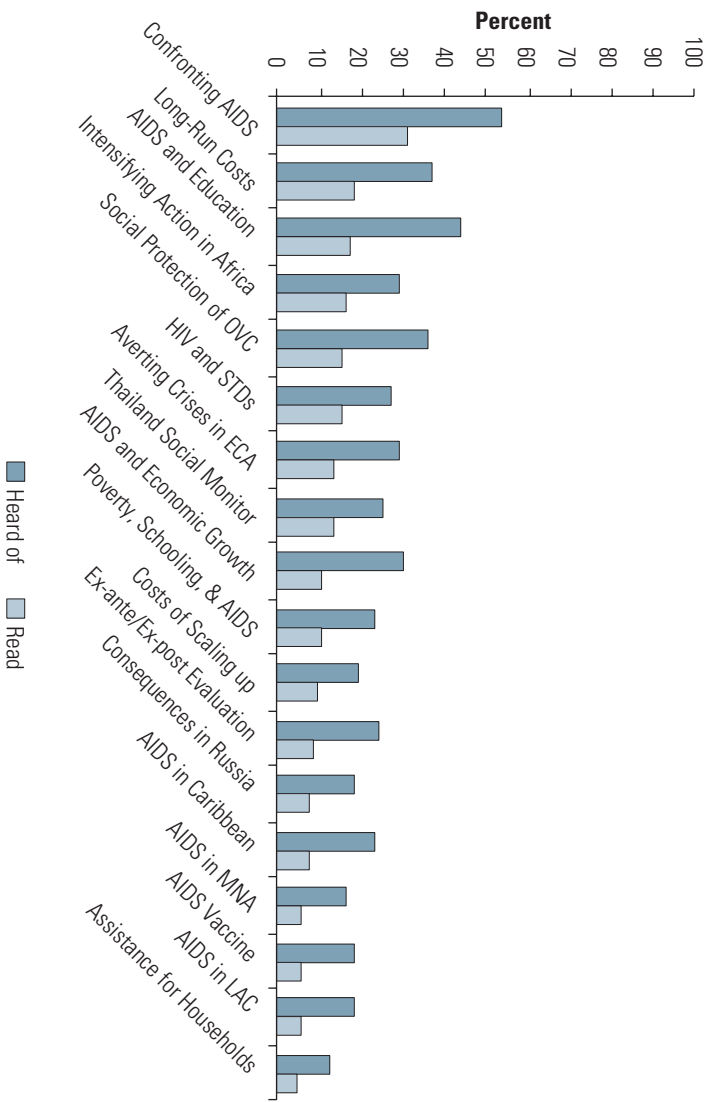
Background characteristics. The average age of respondents was 43 years, and 60 percent were fe-

male. Almost all respondents were Bank staff (98 percent). Among Bank staff, 69 percent were based at headquarters and 30 percent were based in the field. Forty-seven percent of respondents identified themselves as "Specialists," 22 percent as "Economists," 20 percent as "Other" (i.e., Operations Officers), and 11 percent as "Administrative." Fourteen percent of respondents (29 individuals) had been a task manager (TTL) of an HIV/AIDS project (stand-alone or component), while 44 percent had provided technical support or analytic work for HIV/AIDS work in the Bank.

Recognition and Readership. Figure F.2 shows the percentage of respondents who had heard of each report and who had read each report. Figure F.3 shows the same for the toolkits. The reports with the highest recognition were not necessarily the same as those with the highest readership.

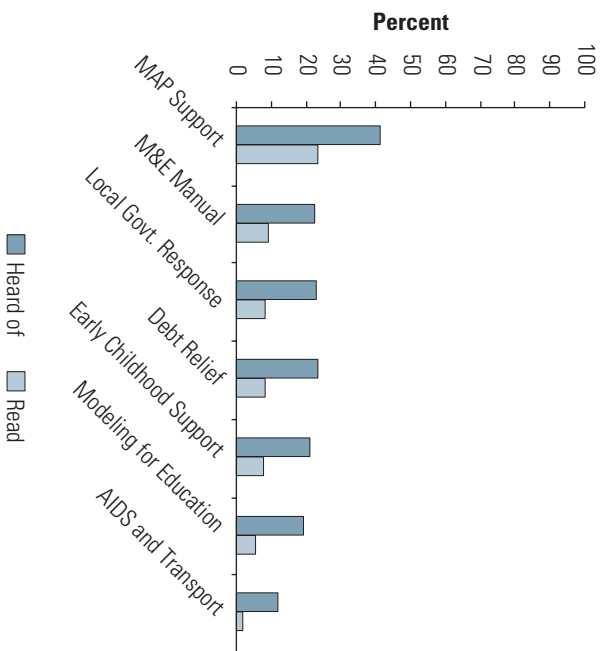
Additional analysis of the data found that report recognition was balanced between headquarters staff and field staff regardless of whether the report was global or Region-specific. However, Region-specific reports were more likely to be rec-

Figure F.2: Bank Human Development Staff: Percentage of Respondents Who Had Heard of and Read the Reports



Note: MNA = Middle East and North Africa; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean.

Figure F.3: Bank Human Development Staff: Percentage of Respondents Who Had Heard of and Read the Toolkits



ognized and read by those who were affiliated with the Region that was the focus of the report.

For all reports and toolkits, recognition was higher among task team leaders of HIV/AIDS projects and those who had provided technical support or analytic work to HIV/AIDS projects and activities than all Bank-staff respondents.

Even so, among task team leaders, fewer than half had read most of the reports, and fewer than a third had read most of the toolkits (table F.5).

Staff from the health, nutrition, and population (HNP) sector had the highest recognition and were more likely to have read a report (table

F.6). Among the reports not most read by HNP staff, four were focused on non-HNP sectors and were more likely to be recognized and read by staff of those sectors. Only one AIDS report each was recognized by at least half of the staff in each of these sectors.

Technical Quality and Utility. The survey asked Bank staff respondents who had read a report or toolkit to rate its technical quality according to the following scale: 1-Very low; 2-Low; 3-Average; 4-High; 5-Very high; 6-Don't know. Respondents were also asked to rate the usefulness of the re-

Table F.5: Recognition and Readership among World Bank AIDS Task Team Leaders (n = 29)

Report or toolkit	Percent who had heard of it	Percent who had read it
Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic	82	82
HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases	59	41
The Long-Run Economic Costs of AIDS: Theory & Application to South Africa	59	26
Intensifying Action Against AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis	58	54
AIDS and Education: A Window of Hope	56	28
Costs of Scaling up HIV Program Activities to a National Level in Sub-Saharan Africa	52	37
Social Protection of Africa's Orphans & Vulnerable Children	52	37
Thailand's Response to AIDS: Building on Success, Confronting the Future	44	28
World Bank HIV/AIDS Interventions: Ex-ante and Ex-post Evaluation	40	29
Averting AIDS Crises in Eastern Europe and Central Asia	40	24
HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean: Issues and Options	40	12
AIDS and Economic Growth	36	16
The Epidemiological Impact of an AIDS Vaccine in Developing Countries	36	8
HIV/AIDS in the Middle East and North Africa: The Costs of Inaction	33	19
HIV/AIDS in Latin America: The Challenges Ahead	33	15
Poverty, AIDS, and Children's Schooling: A Targeting Dilemma	31	19
The Economic Consequences of HIV/AIDS in the Russian Federation	27	23
Preparing and Implementing MAP Support to HIV/AIDS Country Programs in Africa: Guidelines and Lessons Learned	79	57
AIDS, Poverty Reduction, and Debt Relief	56	26
Local Government Responses to HIV/AIDS: A Handbook	52	33
National AIDS Councils Monitoring and Evaluation Operations Manual	46	27
Operational Guidelines for Supporting Early Childhood Development in Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Programs in Africa	35	19
AIDS and Transport in Africa: A Quick Reference Guide	35	9
Modeling the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Education Systems—A Training Manual	27	12

Table F.6: What Have Sectoral Staff Heard of and Read? (percent)

Report	Health, nutrition, and population (n = 85)		Education (n = 41)		Social protection (n = 29)	
	Heard	Read	Heard	Read	Heard	Read
Confronting AIDS	65	52	45	14	34	14
HIV & STDs	45	31	16	7	3	0
AIDS and Education	38	18	66	31	31	0
Modeling for Education Toolkit	21	6	30	9	7	0
Poverty, Schooling & AIDS	17	2	30	16	21	14
Social Protection of OVC in Africa ^a	29	14	38	7	59	41
Early Childhood Development Toolkit	21	6	22	11	31	10

a. OVC: orphans and vulnerable children.

Table F.7: What Have Regional Staff Heard of and Read? (percent)

Report	Africa (n = 38)		East Asia (n = 25)		South Asia (n = 17)		Eastern Europe and Central Asia (n = 31)	
	Heard	Read	Heard	Read	Heard	Read	Heard	Read
Non-Regional								
Confronting AIDS	50	43	76	32	65	56	55	29
AIDS and Education	53	20	35	8	44	29	31	4
HIV & STDs	42	22	29	17	41	28	23	10
Thailand's Response to AIDS	17	9	48	32	59	33	26	7
Ex ante/Ex post Evaluation	36	18	25	4	25	18	19	7
Poverty, AIDS and Schooling	36	28	17	8	19	0	16	6
Regional								
Intensifying Action on AIDS in Africa	62	46						
Social Protection of Africa's OVC	63	38						
Costs of Scaling up in Africa	42	26					81	43
Averting an AIDS Crisis in ECA								
Consequences of AIDS in Russia							68	30

port or toolkit to their work on HIV/AIDS. The possible ratings were: 1-“Not useful;” 2-“Useful;” 3-“Very useful;” 4-“One of the most useful.” The percentage of Human Development staff rating a report high or very high for quality and very useful or one of the most useful for usefulness is shown in table F.8.

For 8 of the 10 reports or toolkits read by at least 20 people, half of respondents or more rated quality “High” or “Very high.” For 4 of those reports, at least 70 percent of respondents rated quality “High” or “Very high.” For virtually all reports, 85 percent or more of those who read them found the report “Useful” or higher. In 3 of the 10 cases, respondents found them “Very useful” or “One of the most useful.”

Table F.8: Human Development Staff: Quality and Usefulness of Analytic Work

Report or toolkit	Sample size	Technical quality (% rating high or very high)	Usefulness (% rating very useful or most useful)
Thailand's Response to AIDS	23	83	65
Confronting AIDS	63	76	51
HIV and STDs	29	76	46
The Long-Run Costs of AIDS	34	74	38
Averting an AIDS Crisis in ECA	26	69	50
Social Protection of Orphans & Vulnerable Children	29	59	31
MAP Support Toolkit	45	56	48
AIDS and Education: A Window of Hope	31	55	39
Intensifying Action Against AIDS in Africa	33	49	41
AIDS and Economic Growth	20	35	35

Note: Results are presented only if at least 20 respondents read the report.

Web site Use: The survey found that the World Bank AIDS Web site had been visited by 56

percent of all human development staff respondents and 77 percent of respondents who had provided support to HIV/AIDS work. The IAEN Web site had been visited by 23 percent of all respondents and 40 percent of those who had provided support to HIV/AIDS work.

Quality and Utility of Reports Common to Both Surveys

With only one exception, the Nairobi AIDS Conference participants generally gave the reports ratings on technical quality that were equal to or higher than the technical ratings by Bank staff (table F.9). The Nairobi participants were far more likely to report that the reports were very useful or one of the most useful than were Bank staff.

Table F.9: Comparison of Quality and Utility Ratings of Nairobi AIDS Conference Participants and Bank HD Staff

Report	Nairobi AIDS conference participants		Bank Human Development staff	
	Technical quality (% rating high or very high)	Usefulness (% rating very useful or most useful)	Technical quality (% rating high or very high)	Usefulness (% rating very useful or most useful)
The Long-Run Economic Costs of AIDS:				
Theory and an Application to South Africa	79	75	74	38
HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases	76	74	66	46
Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa:				
Responding to a Development Crisis	72	67	49	41
Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic	70	74	76	51
AIDS & Education: A Window of Hope	64	69	55	39
HIV/AIDS and Economic Growth: A Global Perspective	61	57	35	35
Social Protection of Africa's Orphans and Vulnerable Children: Issues and Good Practice	62	64	59	31

Attachment 1. Reports and Toolkits Used in the Surveys

Table A.1: Reports Used for Survey of Nairobi AIDS Conference Participants

<i>Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis.</i> World Bank, August 1999.
<i>Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic.</i> World Bank Policy Research Report, World Bank, 1997 and 1999 (rev.). Oxford University Press, New York.
<i>Education and HIV/AIDS: A Window of Hope.</i> World Bank, 2002.
<i>Social Protection of Africa's Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children: Issues and Good Practice.</i> K. Subbarao, A. Matimore, K. Plangemann. <i>Africa Region Human Development Working Paper No. 9</i> , World Bank, August 2001.
<i>Breaking the Silence: Setting Realistic Priorities for AIDS Control in Less-Developed Countries.</i> M. Ainsworth, W. Teokul. <i>The Lancet</i> , July 2000, 356(9223), pp. 55-60.
<i>AIDS and Public Policy: Lessons and Challenges of Success in Thailand.</i> M. Ainsworth, C. Beyrer, A. Soucat. <i>Health Policy</i> , April 2003, vol. 64, No. 1, pp. 13-37.
<i>HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases.</i> M. Over, P. Piot, from <i>Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries</i> , D. Jamison and others, eds. pp. 455-527. Oxford University Press, New York, 1993.
<i>World Bank HIV/AIDS Interventions: Ex-ante and Ex-post Evaluation.</i> J. Dayton. <i>World Bank Discussion Paper No. 389</i> , June 1998.
<i>Costs of Scaling HIV Program Activities to a National Level in Sub-Saharan Africa: Methods and Estimates.</i> World Bank, March 2001.
<i>The Direct and Indirect Cost of HIV Infection in Developing Countries: The Case of Zaire and Tanzania.</i> M. Over, S. Bertozzi, J. Chin from <i>The Global Impact of AIDS</i> , A. Fleming, M. Cebalho, D. Fitzsimmons, M. Bailey, J. Mann, eds. Alan R. Liss, New York, 1988.
<i>HIV/AIDS and Economic Growth: A Global Perspective.</i> R. Bonnel. <i>The South African Journal of Economics</i> , 2000, Vol. 68, No. 5, pp. 820-855.
<i>The Long-Run Economic Costs of AIDS: Theory and an Application to South Africa.</i> C. Bell, S. Devarajan, H. Gersbach. <i>Policy Research Working Paper No. 3152</i> , October 2003.

Table A.2: Reports and Toolkits Used for Bank Staff Survey

Reports
<i>Confronting AIDS: Public Priorities in a Global Epidemic.</i> World Bank Policy Research Report, World Bank, 1997 and 1999 (rev.) Oxford Univ. Press, New York.
<i>Education and HIV/AIDS: A Window of Hope.</i> World Bank, 2002.
<i>Social Protection of Africa's Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children: Issues and Good Practice.</i> K. Subbarao, A. Matimore, K. Plangemann. <i>Africa Region Human Development Working Paper Series No. 9</i> , World Bank, August 2001.
<i>Poverty, AIDS, and Children's Schooling: A Targeting Dilemma.</i> M. Ainsworth, D. Filmer. <i>Policy Research Working Paper No. 2885</i> , World Bank, September 2002.
<i>Breaking the Silence: Setting Realistic Priorities for AIDS Control in Less-Developed Countries.</i> M. Ainsworth, W. Teokul. <i>The Lancet</i> , July 2000, 356(9223), pp. 55-60.
<i>Sources of Financial Assistance for Households Suffering an Adult Death.</i> P. Mujinja, M. Lundberg, M. Over. <i>Policy Research Working Paper No. 2508</i> , World Bank, December 2000.

Table A.2: Reports and Toolkits Used for Bank Staff Survey (continued)

The Long-Run Economic Costs of AIDS: Theory and an Application to South Africa. C. Bell, S. Devarajan, H. Gersbach. <i>Policy Research Working Paper</i> No. 3152, World Bank, October 2003.
HIV/AIDS and Economic Growth: A Global Perspective. R. Bonnel. <i>The South African Journal of Economics</i> , 2000, Vol. 68, No. 5, pp. 820-855.
The Epidemiological Impact of an HIV/AIDS Vaccine in Developing Countries. J. Stover, G. Gamett, S. Seitz, S. Forsythe. <i>Policy Research Working Paper</i> No. 2811, World Bank, March 2002.
World Bank HIV/AIDS Interventions: Ex-ante and Ex-post Evaluation. J. Dayton. <i>World Bank Discussion Paper</i> No. 389, June 1998.
HIV Infection and Sexually Transmitted Diseases. M. Over, P. Piot from <i>Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries</i> , D. Jamison and others, eds. pp. 455-527. Oxford University Press, New York, 1993.
Intensifying Action Against HIV/AIDS in Africa: Responding to a Development Crisis. World Bank, August 1999.
Costs of Scaling HIV Program Activities to a National Level in Sub-Saharan Africa: Methods and Estimates. World Bank, March 2001.
Thailand's Response to AIDS: Building on Success, Confronting the Future. <i>Thailand Social Monitor</i> , World Bank, November 2000.
Alerting AIDS Crises in Eastern Europe and Central Asia: A Regional Support Strategy. World Bank, 2003
The Economic Consequences of HIV/AIDS in the Russian Federation. C. Ruel, P. Pokrovsky, V. Imogorodov. World Bank, 2002.
HIV/AIDS in Latin America: The Challenges Ahead. A. Abreu, I. Noguera, K. Cowgill. <i>Health, Nutrition, and Population Paper Series</i> , World Bank, 2003.
HIV/AIDS in the Caribbean: Issues and Options. P. Marquez, V. Sierra, J. Gayle, R. Crown. World Bank, June 2000.
HIV/AIDS in the Middle East and North Africa: The Costs of Inaction. C. Jenkins, D. Robalino. World Bank, 2003.
Toolkits
Preparing and Implementing MAP Support to HIV/AIDS Country Programs in Africa: The guidelines and lessons learned. World Bank, July 2003.
National AIDS Councils Monitoring and Evaluation Operations Manual. World Bank, UNAIDS, 2002.
Operational Guidelines for Supporting Early Child Development in Multisectoral HIV/AIDS Programs in Africa. World Bank, UNAIDS, UNICEF, 2003.
AIDS, Poverty Reduction and Debt Relief: A Toolkit for Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS Programs into Development Instruments. O. Adeyi, R. Hecht, E. Njobvu, A. Soucat. World Bank, UNAIDS, March 2001.
Modeling the Impact of HIV/AIDS on Education Systems – A Training Manual. World Bank, UNAIDS, June 2002.
AIDS and Transport in Africa: A Quick Reference Guide. World Bank, July 2003
Local Government Responses to HIV/AIDS: A Handbook. World Bank, Cities Alliance, UNDP/JUN Habitat, AMICALL, September 2003.