

## Bomet District Joint Evaluation Test

"Agroforestry is a dynamic, ecologically based, natural resources management system that, through the integration of trees on farms and in the agricultural landscape, diversifies and sustains production for increased social, economic and environmental bene-fits for land users at all levels (ICRAF). Yet it is still considered a peripheral activity of agriculture and many farmers and other land users are ignorant of its benefit-ts. This paper is a guide for policy-makers, advisers and other technocrats who wish to include agroforestry in the national agenda. It aims to assist countries to develop policy, legal and institutional conditions that facilitate the adoption of agroforestry and recognize its contribution to national development. Part I explains the benefit-ts of agroforestry systems, the necessary conditions for its development, the barriers that have prevented its adoption so far, and the drivers, contextual and internal, that make it possible. Part II outlines 10 tracks for policy action, which if followed correctly will facilitate the development of national policies designed to promote the agroforestry concept and practices at plot, farm and landscape scale. Illustrated with case studies and examples of good practice from around the world, these guidelines are an invaluable addition to the agroforestry global agenda."--Page 4 of cover.

This manual's objective is to publish state-of-the-art analytical procedures for estimating and predicting low river flows at all sites, regardless of the availability of observational data. The manual will be useful for applications such as water resources planning, effluent dilution estimates and water resources management during low-flow conditions.--Publisher's description.

Safe water and adequate sanitation are basic to the health of every person on the planet yet many people throughout the world do not have access to these fundamental needs. An important step towards resolving this global crisis is to understand its magnitude: how many people lack access to drinking water and sanitation? To help answer this question household surveys and censuses are conducted every year throughout the world to assess drinking water sanitation and hygiene-related practices at the household level. Because of variations in survey tools attempts to compare the results of one survey with those of another have been fraught with diffi culties. Solving survey comparability problems is crucial if we are to establish accurate trends over time within a country and compare data between countries. For this reason the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation developed a set of harmonized survey questions that resolves the comparability problems of the past. Including the harmonized questions in national surveys and censuses will help countries gain more systematic information on the drinking water and sanitation needs of thei population. With popular use these harmonized questions will make data across international and national survey programmes more comparable which in turn will result in more accurate country regional and global estimates of unmet drinking water and sanitation needs. The core harmonized questions presented in this guide have been adopted by the Demographic and Health Surveys the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey and the World Health Survey. The purpose of this guide is to encourage even more widespread use of these harmonized questions because accurate information is a valuable tool that can be used to assess progress towards international and national goals and targets. It also allows decision-makers and stakeholders to make evidence-based choices and direct efforts to where they are needed as well as promotes increased investment in the sector.

Problems stemming from the misuse and abuse of alcohol and other drugs are by no means a new phenomenon, although the face of the issues has changed in recent years. National trends indicate substantial increases in the abuse of prescription medications. These increases are particularly prominent within the military, a population that also continues to experience long-standing issues with alcohol abuse. The problem of substance abuse within the military has come under new scrutiny in the context of the two concurrent wars in which the United States has been engaged during the past decade--in Afghanistan (Operation Enduring Freedom) and Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation New Dawn). Increasing rates of alcohol and other drug misuse adversely affect military readiness, family readiness, and safety, thereby posing a significant public health problem for the Department of Defense (DoD). To better understand this problem, DoD requested that the Institute of Medicine (IOM) assess the adequacy of current protocols in place across DoD and the different branches of the military pertaining to the prevention, screening, diagnosis, and treatment of substance use disorders (SUDs). Substance Use Disorders in the U.S. Armed Forces reviews the IOM's task of assessing access to SUD care for service members, members of the National Guard and Reserves, and military dependents, as well as the education and credentialing of SUD care providers, and offers specific recommendations to DoD on where and how improvements in these areas could be made.

A Play
The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture
Core Questions on Drinking-water and Sanitation for Household Surveys
Dynamics in Organic Matter Processing, Ecosystem Metabolism and Tropic Sources for Consumers in the Mara River, Kenya
Crop Improvement, Adoption and Impact of Improved Varieties in Food Crops in Sub-Saharan Africa
Living Under Contract

The publication demonstrates the importance of using maps as an analytical and policy tool to examine the spatial distribution of poverty and ecosystem services in Kenya. Ecosystem services are the benefits people derive from ecosystems and include goods (food and water), services (flood and disease control), and nonmaterial benefits (spiritual and recreational benefits). A series of maps integrate poverty data from Kenya's most recent census with maps of regions in Kenya which are considered important for production of selected ecosystem services such as water (hydropower, access to drinking water, irrigation), food (crop and livestock), fuel, biodiversity, and tourism. The authors believe that users of Nature's Benefits: An Atlas of Ecosystems and Human Well-Being in Kenya will gain new insights on the spatial congruence of poverty and ecosystem services, improve targeting of programs addressing poverty and selected environmental services, and provide integrated datasets and methodologies for multi-scale use.

It is increasingly understood that entrepreneurship plays a critical role in economic growth and well-being. But which policies can governments develop to release its benefits? This publication offers guidance and inspiration. It identifies the range of entrepreneurship policies being pursued internationally, the problems the policies seek to solve and how they are designed and implemented. The focus is on how to create a broad base of start-ups with the potential for sustainability and growth by building a pipeline of new entrepreneurs, supporting start-ups to overcome barriers in areas such as skills, finance and marketing and stimulating vibrant entrepreneurial ecosystems. The publication examines the rationale for entrepreneurship policy, presents a typology of policy approaches and highlights principles for policy success. The points are illustrated by 16 case studies of inspiring practice policies from 12 OECD countries. These cases span policies for regulations and taxation, entrepreneurship education and training, advice and coaching, access to finance, internationalisation, innovation, and holistic packages for ecosystem building. Helpful summary tables guide readers to the information that will respond to their questions. The publication will give readers an overview of key entrepreneurship policy interventions and tips on entrepreneurship policy success.

A concerted effort is needed to fully realize the potato's potential to help improve livelihoods, reduce poverty and enhance food security in Kenya. Full implementation of the policy guidelines presented in this document can stimulate accelerated growth in potato production and use, and make an important contribution to helping producers and consumers reap the benefits of doing so. While aimed primarily at policymakers in Kenya, the guide is also of use to decision-makers at institutional and policy levels in other countries of Eastern and Central Africa. It will help the realization of the potato's full potential as a high-value crop in response to emerging opportunities, such as changes in consumption pattern and the resulting need for value addition due to rapid urbanization, and to potential threats, including climate change and food price surges causing upheaval in international food markets.

This book provides a cross-section of all outstanding experience in all fields of tropical forestry under a drastically changing environment induced by climate change. It sheds light on the existing know-how and presents it in a concise and efficient way for the scientist and professional in charge of planning, implementing and evaluating forest reserves. The Tropical Forestry Handbook provides proven and/or promising alternative concepts which can be applied to solve organizational, administrative and technical challenges prevailing in the tropics. Presented are state of the art methods in all fields concerning tropical forestry. Emphasize is given to methods which are adapted to- and which safeguard - environmental conditions.

Innovative Monitoring Approaches
Policing the periphery : opportunities and challenges for Kenya police reserves
Periprosthetic Joint Infection: Practical Management Guide
Guidelines for Essential Trauma Care
International Compendium of Entrepreneurship Policies
Land Quality Indicators

**This year's report shows that after an unprecedented period of success in global malaria control, progress has stalled. Data from 2015-2017 highlight that no significant progress in reducing global malaria cases was made in this period. There were an estimated 219 million cases and 435,000 related deaths in 2017. The World Malaria Report 2018 draws on data from 90 countries and areas with ongoing malaria transmission. The information is supplemented by data from national household surveys and databases held by other organizations.**

**This volume contains the majority of the invited keynote lectures presented by experts at the Third International Conference on Controversies in Tumor Prevention and Genetics on 12-14 February 2004 in St.Gallen, Switzerland. Together, they reveal the latest findings in oncogenetics and its relations to recent and future developments in primary and secondary tumor prevention, especially in breast, colon and lung cancer. All contributions are written and have been critically reviewed by internationally recognised leaders in the field.**

**"Provides the basis for an integrated appraisal of population and reproductive health dynamics and their linkages and impacts on poverty, inequality and development. Furthermore, by integrating a micro and macro analytical approach, the PSA makes the interactions between individual behaviour and demographic dynamics explicit."--Foreword.**

**Spanish edition (Reformas Laborales y Economicas en America Latina y el Caribe). Examines key aspects of labor market conditions as they are affected by the economic reforms that are integrating Latin American and Caribbean economies with world markets. Also available: English edition (ISBN 0-8213-3348-8) Stock No. 13348; Portuguese edition (ISBN 0-8213-3502-2) Stock No. 13502.**

Nature's Benefits in Kenya
Guidelines for Investigation and Control
World Malaria Report 2018
Contract Farming and Agrarian Transformation in Sub-Saharan Africa

**The Changing Face of Irrigation in Kenya Teaching Science in Secondary Schools**
Betrayal in the City, first published in 1976 and 1977, was Kenya's national entry to the Second World Black and African Festival of Arts and Culture in Lagos, Nigeria. The play is an incisive, thought-provoking examination of the problems of independence and freedom in post-colonial African states, where a sizeable number of people feel that their future is either blank or bleak. In the words of Mosese, one of the characters: "It was better while we waited. Now we have nothing to look forward to. We have killed our past and are busy killing our future."--Page 4 of cover.

This newest in a suite of the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) Atlases have inspired decision-makers to action through the power of photographs. This Atlas does two unique things: it assesses Kenya's progress towards its own goals of improving the environment to achieve development goals, and delivers a stunning bird's-eye view of environmental change through the use of paired satellite images taken years apart. The Atlas will serve as an important educational tool to improve local, national and international knowledge about environmental change in Kenya and to stimulate action at all levels to protect the rich resources that are the base of its culture, economy, and human well-being.

For a long time, the Nordic countries have been a region of peace, with the ability to resolve conflicts peacefully among themselves, and a region for peace, actively promoting peace globally. Although efforts to actively brand the Nordic region are ongoing, the Nordic Peace brand is an area with untapped potential. The Nordics have rich traditions for working together on peace and conflict resolution. These joint efforts have grown organically and informally from like-mindedness, letting the common Nordic culture and ways of working foster integration among them where relevant. The people working in the Nordic countries on Nordic cooperation and peace recognize the potential of strengthening the Nordic Peace brand. One area of special potential is increasing focus on the shared Nordic priorities of prevention and the women, peace and security agenda as part of the Nordic Peace brand.

"Even though progress towards the MDG target represents important gains in access for billions of people around the world, it has been uneven. Sharp geographic, sociocultural and economic inequalities in access persist and sometimes have increased. This report presents examples of unequal progress among marginalized and vulnerable groups. Section 1 presents the status of and trends in access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation. Section 2 provides a snapshot of inequalities in access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation. Section 3 presents efforts to strengthen monitoring of access to safe drinking water and sanitation services under a post-2015 development agenda, as well as the challenges associated with these efforts."--Publisher's website.

Remote Sensing of Drought
The Kipsigis
A Reader
FAO COMMISSION ON GENETIC RESOURCES FOR FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ASSESSMENTS • 2019
Foodborne Disease Outbreaks
Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation

To properly conserve, restore and manage riverine ecosystems and the services they provide, it is pertinent to understand their functional dynamics. Growing human populations and high dependency on natural resources in developing countries have exerted pressure on land and water resources. However, there is a major knowledge gap concerning the influence of human activities on the functioning of tropical rivers in terms of organic matter processing and energy sources supporting riverine consumers. This thesis explores the functioning of tropical upland streams and savanna rivers by assessing the spatial and temporal dynamics in organic processing under different land-use and discharge conditions and the resultant influence on energy sources for riverine consumers. This thesis contributes to the theories of river functioning and has improved understanding of the functioning of African tropical streams by identifying a diverse macroinvertebrate shredder guild and determining its role in organic matter processing. This thesis also shows that large mammalian herbivores enhance terrestrial-aquatic food web linkages in African savanna rivers via the transfer of organic matter. The findings of this research are useful for defining future research needs and actions for sustainable management of agriculturally influenced streams and savanna rivers in landscapes witnessing declining wildlife populations and changing land uses.

"These guidelines have been written for public health practitioners, food and health inspectors, district and national medical officers, laboratory personnel and others who may undertake or participate in the investigation and control of foodborne disease outbreaks."--P. 4 of cover.

The State of the World's Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture presents the first global assessment of biodiversity for food and agriculture worldwide. Biodiversity for food and agriculture is the diversity of plants, animals and micro-organisms at genetic, species and ecosystem levels, present in and around crop, livestock, forest and aquatic production systems. It is essential to the structure, functions and processes of these systems, to livelihoods and food security, and to the supply of a wide range of ecosystem services. It has been managed or influenced by farmers, livestock keepers, forest dwellers, fish farmers and fisherfolk for hundreds of generations. Prepared through a participatory, country-driven process, the report draws on information from 91 country reports to provide a description of the roles and importance of biodiversity for food and agriculture, the drivers of change affecting it and its current status and trends. It describes the state of efforts to promote the sustainable use and conservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture, including through the development of supporting policies, legal frameworks, institutions and capacities. It concludes with a discussion of needs and challenges in the future management of biodiversity for food and agriculture. The report complements other global assessments prepared under the auspices of the Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, which have focused on the state of genetic resources within particular sectors of food and agriculture.

Wrecked by poverty, famine, and drought, Africa is typically represented as agriculturally stagnant, backward, and crisis-prone. Living Under Contract, however, highlights the dynamic, changing character of sub-Saharan agrarian systems by focusing on contract farming. A relatively new and increasingly widespread way of organizing peasant agriculture, contract farming promotes production of a wide variety of crops—from flowers to cocoa, from fresh vegetables to rice—under contract to agribusinesses, exporters, and processors. The proliferation of African growers producing under contract is in fact part of broader changes in the global agro-food system. In this examination of agricultural restructuring and its effect upon various African societies, editors Peter Little and Michael Watts bring together anthropologists, economists, geographers, political scientists, and sociologists to explore the origins, forms, and consequences of contract production in several African countries, particularly Kenya, the Gambia, Zimbabwe, and the Ivory Coast. Documenting how contract production links farmers, agribusiness, and the state, the contributors examine problematic aspects of this method of agrarian reform. Their case studies, based on long-term field work and analysis on the village and household level, chart the complex effects of contract production on the organization of work and the labor process, rural inequality, gender relations, labor markets, local accumulation strategies, and regional development. Living Under Contract reveals that contract farming represents a distinctive form in which African growers are incorporated into national and world markets. Contract production, which has been a central feature of the agricultural landscape in the advanced capitalist states, is an emerging strategy for "capturing peasants" and for confronting the agrarian question in the late twentieth century.

Population Situation Analysis (PSA)
Mapping Paths to Prosperity
Human Papillomavirus and Related Diseases
Prosthetic Joint Infections
Atlas of Our Changing Environment
Political Warfare in Sub-Saharan Africa: U.S. Capabilities and Chinese Operations in Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa

'As they often do, Jamie Morrison and Alexander Sarris have provided researchers, policy-makers, and the interested public with the firm empirical grounding needed for sound agricultural development policies. They have synthesized from a rich and varied set of country studies a unique contribution to one of the key challenges of our times increasing the productivity of smallholder food production in the age of globalization.' Timothy A. Wise, Tufts University, US 'Food security has been a major concern in Africa for decades, and a more pressing problem with recent increases in food prices. The editors and contributors to this volume are experts in the field and should be commended for a timely, informative and in places challenging analysis of food production and markets in eastern and southern Africa. The volume brings a refreshing variety of theoretical, analytical and informed case study approaches to bear on the food security problem; it should be read by anybody seriously interested in African development.' Oliver Morrissey, University of Nottingham, UK Drawing on insights from theoretical applications, empirically based approaches and case study experience, this book contributes to the improved design and use of trade and related policy interventions in staple food markets. Trade policy interventions have a potentially critical role to play in the development of staple food markets in developing countries and, as a source of revenue, in wider processes of rural development. Governments have long defended trade and related policy interventions in staple food markets on the basis of food security concerns. However, the design and implementation of these policies has often resulted in unintended impacts, increasing the risks faced by private sector actors and reducing their incentives for investment in improved market performance. In the context of increasingly volatile staple food markets, this book, commissioned from leading experts in this field, seeks to enhance dialogue between stakeholders involved in, and affected by, the design and use of trade and related policy interventions. This significant book will appeal to policy analysts and decision makers influential in the design and implementation of trade and related market interventions, as well as students of development economics. Researchers contributing to debates on the use and impacts of trade and related market interventions in staple food markets in poor countries will also find this volume of great benefit.

One of the basic problems of emerging nations is how to determine what factors are involved in the process of change in modernizing the legal system using customary law as the basis. How do old rules become obsolete and new rules institutionalized? In which domains of litigation do legal concepts, based on principles of Western jurisprudence, become relevant? In which domains of litigation do indigenous rules on non-Western customary law persist? In the more than fifty tribes of Kenya, customary law fulfills an extremely important function in settling contemporary civil disputes. Changes in a system of customary law are the consequences of many different factors; however, this study emphasizes those changes that the indigenous customary law has itself generated in adapting to changing socioeconomic conditions. In addition, the study looks for changes in the customary law attributable to the influence of the ideas and procedures inherent in British law. The Kipsigis tribe of west central Kenya is the model for this study of the rapidly changing culture of Kenya. Formerly under British rule, it has evolved from a pastoral economy to one based on mixed farming—with a resulting change in the legal system from imprecise statements of custom to legal statements of ever greater precision.

This book provides an evaluation of measures to reduce exposure to highly toxic and carcinogenic contaminants in staple diets in Africa as well as parts of Asia and Latin America. Many of the poorest people in these regions are exposed to the pervasive natural toxins, aflatoxins and fumonisins, on a daily basis by eating their staple diet of groundnuts, maize, and other cereals. Exposure to mycotoxins at these high levels substantially increases mortality and morbidity. Aflatoxins are a cause of human liver cancer, and fatalities from acute aflatoxin poisoning outbreaks occur in Africa and Asia. The International Agency for Research on Cancer convened a Working Group of world-leading experts to review the health effects of aflatoxins and fumonisins and to evaluate intervention measures. The panel concluded that these mycotoxins not only are a cause of acute poisoning and cancer but also are a likely contributor to the high levels of stunting in children in affected populations. The Working Group also identified effective measures to reduce exposure in developing countries. The panel evaluated 15 interventions, considering the strength of the evidence as well as its completeness and its transferability at an individual, community, or national level. Four of the interventions were judged to be ready for implementation: improvement of dietary diversity; crop sorting; post-harvest measures, including improved storage; and, in Latin America for maize, optimized nixtamalization. These recommendations would be relevant for investment of public, nongovernmental organization, and private funds at the scale of the subsistence farmer, the smallholder, and through to a more advanced value chain.

Cervical cancer is the second most prevalent cancer among women worldwide, and infection with Human Papilloma Virus (HPV) has been identified as the causal agent for this condition. The natural history of cervical cancer is characterized by slow disease progression, rendering the condition, in essence, preventable and even treatable when diagnosed in early stages. Pap smear and the recently introduced prophylactic vaccines are the most prominent prevention options, but despite the availability of these primary and secondary screening tools, the global burden of disease is unfortunately still very high. This book will focus on epidemiological and fundamental research aspects in the area of HPV, and it will update those working in this fast-progressing field with the latest information.

**Strategic Water Management: International Experience and Practices – Vol. II – Basin Water Allocation Planning Water Security in the Middle East and North Africa Tumor Prevention and Genetics III**

**A Policymakers' Guide to Crop Diversification New Nordic Peace: Nordic Peace and Conflict Resolution Efforts A Guide for Decision-makers**

*A companion to Aspects of Teaching Secondary Science, the first section of this reader provides an overview of the key issues, discussing the nature of science and its role in the school curriculum. The second section goes on to examine critically the ways in which science is reflected in the school curriculum, while the third section discusses recent curriculum initiatives and developments. Turning the focus from what is taught on to who is taught, section four shows that students are very much active learners in the classroom, making sense of their experiences and constructing their own meanings. The final section covers the role of research in science education, giving examples of research papers and considering how productive collaboration between teachers and researchers can impact upon the effectiveness of classroom practice.*

*Water has always been a source of risks and opportunities in the Middle East and North Africa. Yet rapidly changing socioeconomic, political, and environmental conditions make water security a different, and more urgent, challenge than ever before. This report shows that achieving water security means much more than coping with water scarcity. It means managing water resources in a sustainable, efficient, and equitable way. It also involves delivering water services reliably and affordably, to reinforce relationships between service providers and water users and contribute to a renewed social contract. Water security also entails mitigating water-related risks such as floods and droughts. Water security is an urgent target, but it is also a target within reach. A host of potential solutions to the region's water management challenges exist. To make these solutions work, clear incentives are needed to change the way water is managed, conserved, and allocated. To make these solutions work, countries in the region will also need to better engage water users, civil society, and youth. The failure of policies to address water challenges can have severe impacts on people's well-being and political stability. The strategic question for the region is whether countries will act with foresight and resolve to strengthen water security, or whether they will wait to react to the inevitable disruptions of water crises.*

*Injury is an increasingly significant health problem throughout the world, accounting for 16 per cent of the global burden of disease. The public health burden of death and disability from injury is particularly notable in low and middle income countries. These guidelines seek to establish practical and affordable standards applicable to injury or trauma care worldwide, whether in rural health posts, small hospitals, hospitals staffed by specialists or tertiary care centres. It sets out a list of key trauma treatment services designed to be achievable in all settings, and defines the various human and physical resources required. It also includes a number of recommendations for methods to promote such standards including training, performance improvement, trauma team organisation and hospital inspection.*

*Africa today has emerged as a continent of strategic consequence. Domestic and international terrorism aside, the two great powers of our time, the United States and the People's Republic of China (PRC), are vying for influence over African governments and people. Not unlike the Cold War, the primary means of exerting influence in Africa is through the use of nonviolent instruments of grand strategy. In this monograph, Dr. Donovan Chau considers one nonviolent instrument of grand strategy in particular, political warfare. Retracing the origins and mischaracterizations of political warfare, Dr. Chau suggests that the PRC has used political warfare as its leading grand strategic instrument in Africa. The monograph offers a concise, detailed overview of U.S. capabilities to conduct political warfare in Africa. It then examines PRC political warfare operations in four regional "anchor" states-Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa.*

*A Conceptual and Methodological Guide Advancing Agroforestry on the Policy Agenda Good, Bad, and Ugly Colonial Activities: Studying Development across the Americas Tropical Forestry Handbook*

*2014 Update*

*Betrayal in the City*
PART ONE: EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PREVENTION THEORY
1. Epidemiology/Biology of Dental Caries
2. Epidemiology/Biology of Periodontal Diseases
3. Epidemiology/Biology of Oral Cancer
PART TWO: RISK-BASED PREVENTION
4. Dental Caries and Associated Risk Factors
5. Periodontal Disease and Associated Risk Factors
6. Oral Cancer and Associated Risk Factors
7. Synergism between Pharmacology and Oral Health
PART THREE: ASSESSMENT STRATEGIES TO TAILOR YOUR PATIENT CARE
PLAN 8. Nutritional Risk Assessment
9. Laboratory Testing
10. Integrating Risk and Health Promotion
Counseling
11. Enhancing Patient Adherence to Preventive Programs
12. The Fearful and Phobic Patient
13. Cultural Competence and Risk Assessment
PART FOUR: PREVENTION AND PRACTICE
14. Disease Prevention/Health Promotion
15. Prevention Strategies for Dental Caries
16. Prevention Strategies for Periodontal Diseases
17. Prevention Strategies for Oral Cancer
18. Prevention Strategies for Oral Components of Systemic Conditions
19. Prevention Strategies for Special Populations
20. Integrating Preventive Strategies into Clinical Practice.

Remote Sensing of Drought: Innovative Monitoring Approaches presents emerging remote sensing-based tools and techniques that can be applied to operational drought monitoring and early warning around the world. The first book to focus on remote sensing and drought monitoring, it brings together a wealth of information that has been scattered throughout the literature and across many disciplines. Featuring contributions by leading scientists, it assembles a cross-section of globally applicable techniques that are currently operational or have potential to be operational in the near future. The book explores a range of applications for monitoring four critical components of the hydrological cycle related to drought: vegetation health, evapotranspiration, soil moisture and groundwater, and precipitation. These applications use remotely sensed optical, thermal, microwave, radar, and gravity data from instruments such as AMSR-E, GOES, GRACE, MERIS, MODIS, and Landsat and implement several advanced modeling and data assimilation techniques. Examples show how to integrate this information into routine drought products. The book also examines the role of satellite remote sensing within traditional drought monitoring, as well as current challenges and future prospects. Improving drought monitoring is becoming increasingly important in addressing a wide range of societal issues, from food security and water scarcity to human health, ecosystem services, and energy production. This unique book surveys innovative remote sensing approaches to provide you with new perspectives on large-area drought monitoring and early warning.

Maps capture data expressing the economic complexity of countries from Albania to Zimbabwe, offering current economic measures and as well as a guide to achieving prosperity Why do some countries grow and others do not? The authors of The Atlas of Economic Complexity offer readers an explanation based on "Economic Complexity," a measure of a society's productive knowledge. Prosperous societies are those that have the knowledge to make a larger variety of more complex products. The Atlas of Economic Complexity attempts to measure the amount of productive knowledge countries hold and how they can move to accumulate more of it by making more complex products. Through the graphical representation of the "Product Space," the authors are able to identify each country's "adjacent possible," or potential new products, making it easier to find paths to economic diversification and growth. In addition, they argue that a country's economic complexity and its position in the product space are better predictors of economic growth than many other well-known development indicators, including measures of competitiveness, governance, finance, and schooling. Using innovative visualizations, the book locates each country in the product space, provides complexity and growth potential rankings for 128 countries, and offers individual country pages with detailed information about a country's current capabilities and its diversification options. The maps and visualizations included in the Atlas can be used to find more viable paths to greater productive knowledge and prosperity.

This book Periprosthetic Joint Infection is a portable guide to the practical management of surgical site infections following orthopedic procedures. It designed to help answer clinician's questions regarding the prevention and treatment of periprosthetic infections. It organized for rapid review, featuring evidence reviews, pitfalls, Rothman Institute Current Practices and Controversies. The guide is being included in the course materials for the 29th Annual Current Concepts in Joint Replacement® (CCJR) meeting thanks to a generous educational grant from 3M Health Care.

The Case of the Potato in Kenya  
Mycotoxin Control in Low- and Middle-Income Countries  
The Atlas of Economic Complexity

From Bench to Bedside - Research Aspects

Kenya

This book outlines the most updated clinical guidelines that are vital for the prevention infections and care of patients with joint infections following a replacement surgery, one of the highest volume medical interventions globally. Sections address the diagnosis, management approaches and prevention of prosthetic joint infections. Written by experts in the field, this text provides a brief overview of the literature and current recommendations in each of the specified areas. Given the rapidly evolving state-of-play in this clinical area, this compendium grows increasingly important to clinicians in their management decisions. Prosthetic Joint Infections is a valuable resource for infectious disease specialists, epidemiologists, surgeons, and orthopedic specialists who may work with patients with prosthetic joint infections.

This paper examines the various opportunities and challenges facing the KPRs in Kenya's Turkana and Laikipia counties, and considers in particular the management and control of reservists' 'reams, given the wider problems of arms control and insecurity in Kenya's peripheral areas. It seeks to relate the changing economic environment in rural parts of these counties to the evolving role of the KPRs. The paper highlights how each distinct context (Turkana with its natural resource economy and Laikipia with its conservation tourism industry) is adapting the KPRs' traditional role. These new roles, as we shall see, are not always positive. Economic pressure, competition for resources (both natural and technical), weak or non-existent operational policy, a lack of oversight or governing structure, the attraction of secondary employment, and the constant arrival of destabilizing small arms from neighboring conflict zones are straining the KPR towards breaking point. Firearm misuse and criminal behavior by KPRs are exacerbating tensions in Kenya's remote rural regions. This paper will argue that without the immediate implementation of operational and small arms controls, the KPR risks evolving into armed militia groups.

Following on from the CGIAR study by Evenson and Gollin (published by CABI in 2003), this volume provides up-to-date estimates of adoption outcomes and productivity impacts of crop variety improvement research in sub-Saharan Africa. The book reports on the results of the DIIVA Project that focussed on the varietal generation, adoption and impact for 20 food crops in 30 countries. It also compares adoption outcomes in sub-Saharan Africa to those in South Asia, and guides future efforts for global agricultural research

Opportunities for Anticipating Changes in Eastern and Southern Africa

The 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census

Manual on Low-flow Estimation and Prediction

Kenya Health System Assessment

Food Security in Africa

A Case Study in Changing Customary Law