

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910141828003321
Autore	Kallen Stuart A. <1955->
Titolo	The history of classical music / / Stuart A. Kallen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Farmington Hills, Mich. : , : Lucent Books, , 2013
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (128 pages) : illustrations (chiefly color)
Collana	Music library
Disciplina	781.6809
Soggetti	Music - History and criticism
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (pages 119-20), discography (pages 112-117), filmography (pages 120-121), and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction. When all music was classical -- Medieval and Renaissance roots -- The Baroque era -- The Classical era -- The Romantic era -- The musical art of the modern era -- Classical music in the new millennium.
Sommario/riassunto	A factbook on the history of classical music, written for young adults. Presents a history of the form, leading composers and musicians in the form, plus sidebars, quotations, annotated bibliographies, and an index.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910962558403321
Autore	Shendy Riham
Titolo	Towards better infrastructure : : conditions, constraints, and opportunities in financing public-private partnerships : evidence from Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria, and Senegal // Riham Shendy, Zachary Kaplan, Peter Mousley ; PPIAF
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington DC : , : The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank, , 2011
ISBN	0-8213-8820-7
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	xii, 61 pages : illustrations ; ; 26 cm
Collana	World Bank study
Altri autori (Persone)	KaplanZachary MousleyPeter
Disciplina	658.15224
Soggetti	Public-private sector cooperation - Africa Public works - Africa - Finance Infrastructure (Economics) - Africa
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	"This report was produced at the request of the Government of Ghana (GOG) under the leadership of the Project Finance and Analysis (PFA) Unit of the Public Investment Department (PID) of the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (MOFEP) and with support from the World Bank and Public Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF)"-- Acknowledgements.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Background: Current status of PPP markets in selected countries. This report -- Sources of financing: Sources of local financing for PPP projects. Local commercial banks. Pension funds. Insurance funds. Local capital market -- Sources of international financing for PPP projects: International commercial banks. Private infrastructure funds. Donor infrastructure funds. Sovereign wealth funds and other public entities -- The legislative and institutional framework -- A well-structured PPP pipeline -- Risk allocation and fiscal management of PPPs -- Medium-term options for PPP financing: Tackling high upfront capital costs. Longer-term local debt financing. Risk mitigation guarantee products. PPP market failures deriving from country size and cross-border infrastructure financing constraints -- Recommendations: Developing long-term financing for infrastructure. Strengthening other

aspects of a strong enabling environment.

Sommario/riassunto

Examining innovative ways to address Africa's infrastructure deficit is at the heart of this analysis. Africa's infrastructure stock and quality is among the least developed in the world, a challenge that significantly hinders economic development. It is estimated that the finance required to raise infrastructure in Sub Saharan Africa (SSA) to a reasonable level within the next decade is at US\$93 billion per year, with two-thirds of this amount needed for capital expenditures. With the existing spending on infrastructure being estimated at US\$45 billion per annum and after accounting for potential efficiency gains that could amount to US\$17 billion, Africa's infrastructure funding gap remains around US\$31 billion a year. One approach to address this challenge is by facilitating the increase of private provision of public infrastructure services through public-private partnerships (PPPs). This approach, which is a relatively new arrangement in SSA is multifaceted and requires strong consensus and collaboration across both public and private sectors. There are several defined models of PPPs. Each type differs in terms of government participation levels, risk allocations, investment responsibilities, operational requirements, and incentives for operators. Our definition of PPPs assumes transactions where the private sector retains a considerable portion of commercial and financial risks associated with a project. In more descriptive terms, among the elements defining the notion of PPPs discussed in this study are: a long-term contract between a public and private sector party; the design, construction, financing, and operation of public infrastructure by the private sector; payment over the life of the PPP contract to the private sector party for the services delivered from the asset; and the facility remaining in public ownership or reverting to public sector ownership at the end of the PPP contract. The observations and policy recommendations that follow draw on ongoing World Bank Group PPP engagements in these countries, including extensive consultations with key public and private sector stakeholders involved in designing, financing, and implementing PPPs. The study is structured around the most inhibiting constraints to developing PPPs, as shared by all six countries.
