

# Bimonthly Publications Review

Produced by the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC), this review brings you every two months the latest publications produced by United Nations agencies and programmes on issues related to water and sanitation. Publications presented here in alphabetical order are freely accessible from the web.

Issue N° 2. January 2011

[www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/)

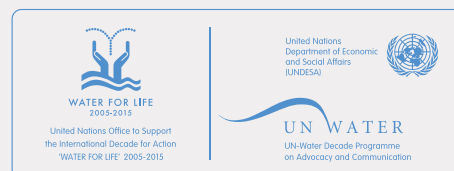
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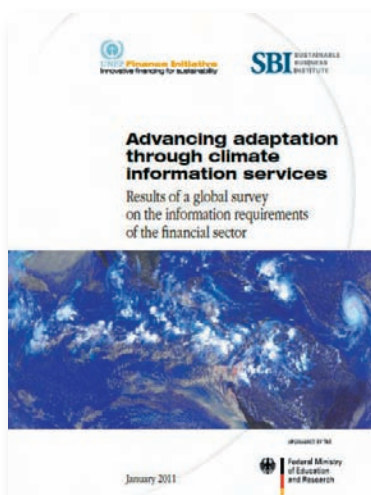
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A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

United Nations Office to Support  
the International Decade for Action  
'Water for Life' 2005-2015



## Latest publications

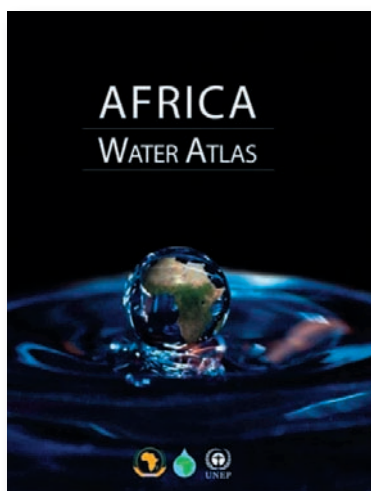


### Advancing adaptation through climate information services. Results of a global survey on the information requirements of the financial sector

United Nations Environment Programme Financing Initiative (UNEPFI), Sustainable Business Institute (SBI). January 2011

[www.unepfi.org/fileadmin/documents/advancing\\_adaptation.pdf](http://www.unepfi.org/fileadmin/documents/advancing_adaptation.pdf)

The aim of this study and its underlying survey is to determine, when it comes to the issue of a changing climate, what the types of information input are that financial institutions require to put their risk management expertise at the service of broader adaptation and to provide a first assessment of the current provision to the sector with such information. The first part of the survey examined the extent to which financial service providers feel they are affected by the direct risks and physical impacts of climate change today, and how they expect that exposure to develop in the future. An investigation of the information needs of international financial service providers was conducted in the second part of the survey. The report concludes by raising some of the key issues in developing improved information systems.

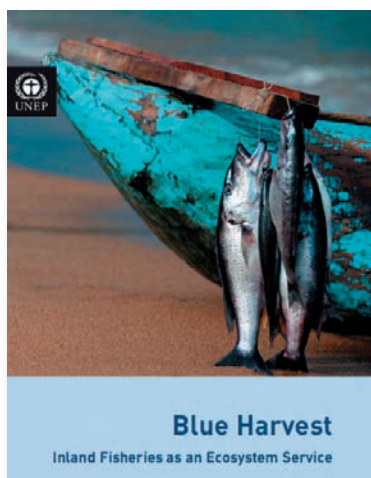


### Africa Water Atlas

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). November 2010

[na.unep.net/atlas/africaWater/book.php](http://na.unep.net/atlas/africaWater/book.php)

This Atlas is a visual account of Africa's endowment and use of water resources, revealed through 224 maps and 104 satellite images as well as some 500 graphics and hundreds of photos. It gathers information about water in Africa and its role in the economy and development, health, food security, transboundary cooperation, capacity building and environmental change. The Atlas starts with a special feature that focuses on the often two-sided nature of water issues in Africa: surplus and scarcity, under-developed and overexploited and challenges and opportunities. Chapter one provides the geographical foundations of water quantity, quality and distribution across Africa's diverse regions. Chapter two focuses on water at the scale of major watersheds and groundwater basins that cross national boundaries. Chapter three examines nine challenges and opportunities facing Africa as it strives to improve the quantity, quality and use of its water resources. Each of the nine issues is presented by discussing the challenge, the situation, the constraints and the opportunities. The final chapter is a country-by-country look at water availability and withdrawals, irrigation and water use by sector. The country profiles also summarize progress toward the MDG water targets. The Atlas is meant as a tool for decisions makers by providing clues to address Africa's most challenging water issues.



### Blue Harvest: Inland Fisheries as an Ecosystem Service

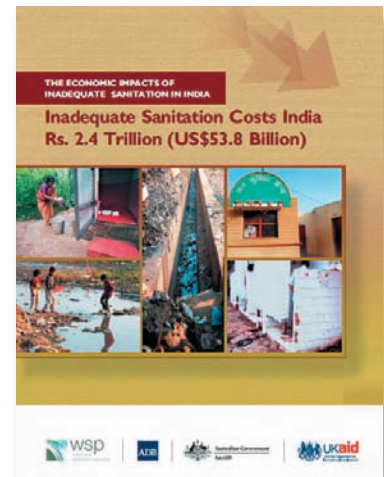
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), WorldFish Centre. October 2010

[www.unep.org/pdf/Blue\\_Harvest.pdf](http://www.unep.org/pdf/Blue_Harvest.pdf)

This report, commissioned as a contribution to the 10th Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, focuses on the importance of inland fisheries as an ecosystem service that significantly contributes to food production and livelihoods in many parts of the world but at the same time depends upon a sustained supply of freshwater of appropriate quality and sustainable ecosystems functioning. The assessment looks at the pressures and the drivers of ecosystems degradation that affect inland fisheries, and reviews opportunities on how to manage inland fisheries sustainably through ecosystem management approaches. Case studies in the report give examples of the status, pressures and how inland fisheries have developed and dealt with in different parts of the world. The publication aims at raising awareness about the importance of inland fisheries as they provide multiple benefits to humans but have been found to be in decline and about the relevance of developing capacities to improve the management of the environment required to protect and sustain this ecosystem service in the long term.

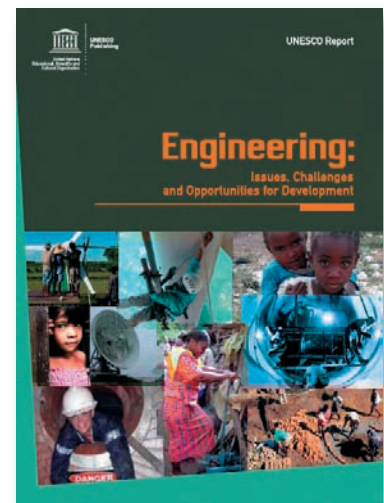
**(The) Economic Impacts of Inadequate Sanitation in India**  
**World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). December 2010**  
[www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/wsp-esi-india.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/wsp-esi-india.pdf)

This study from India analyzes the evidence on the adverse economic impacts of inadequate sanitation at the national level using information on health (deaths and diseases) and other impacts. The study underlines that not only are substantial investments needed but that these can become effective only when they result in reducing morbidity and mortality, mitigating impacts on drinking water, improving welfare, and reducing impacts on tourism, and so on, which are associated with inadequate sanitation. The study recommends a new monitoring framework at the national and local levels –one that measures not just toilet coverage and use, or coverage of sewerage and number of wastewater treatment plants, but also the improvements in the overall health, water-related, environmental, and welfare indicators that are caused by inadequate sanitation.



**Engineering: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities for Development**  
**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). October 2010**  
[unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001897/189753e.pdf](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001897/189753e.pdf)

This report is an attempt to contribute to greater international understanding of the issues, challenges and opportunities facing engineering, with a particular focus on contributions of this discipline to sustainable development. Chapter 6.2.1. focuses on water supply and sanitation and describes emerging challenges, such as climate change, population growth and urbanization, deterioration of infrastructure systems, engineering is confronted with; the water supply and sanitation issue is also covered in several other chapters.



**Guidelines for user fees and cost recovery for rural, non-networked, water and sanitation delivery**

**African Development Bank (AfDB). October 2010**  
[www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/2011\\_03%20Guidelines%20for%20User%20Fees%20Cost%20Recovery\\_Rural.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/2011_03%20Guidelines%20for%20User%20Fees%20Cost%20Recovery_Rural.pdf)  
 Summary available at: [www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/brochure%20cost%20recovry%20rural%203\\_11\\_2010%20.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/brochure%20cost%20recovry%20rural%203_11_2010%20.pdf)

This document addresses the issues of rural, non-networked water supply and sanitation. The main objective of these guidelines is to provide guidance to AfDB Group Task Managers and other stakeholders as well as to enhance the design and implementation of financially sustainable water sector projects and programmes. A key objective of these guidelines is to enable service providers to deliver better services to all, within the context of a protected environment, through accessing enhanced revenue and finance flows whilst acknowledging that direct full cost recovery may not be achievable in all rural areas in the near term. The Guidelines apply to rural areas, including rural townships, villages and hamlets not served by in-house piped water and sewerage networks. Such areas rely largely on communal or individual wells and/or water piped to collective water points. As for sanitation, each household or groups of households would have access to stand-alone onsite disposal facilities. The Guidelines also apply to urban and peri-urban areas where water and/or sanitation services are not networked.





Latest publications



**Guidelines for user fees and cost recovery for urban, networked water and sanitation delivery**

**African Development Bank (AfDB). October 2010**

[http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/2010\\_11%20Guidelines%20for%20User%20Fees%20Cost%20Recovery\\_Urban.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/2010_11%20Guidelines%20for%20User%20Fees%20Cost%20Recovery_Urban.pdf)  
 Summary available at: [www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/brochure%20cost%20recouvry%20urban%203\\_11\\_2010.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/brochure%20cost%20recouvry%20urban%203_11_2010.pdf)

This document addresses the issues of urban, predominantly networked, water supply and sanitation. The main objective of these guidelines is to provide guidance to AfDB Group Task Managers and other stakeholders as well as to enhance the design and implementation of financially sustainable water sector projects and programmes. A key objective of these guidelines is to enable service providers to deliver better services to all, within the context of a protected environment, through accessing enhanced revenue and finance flows whilst acknowledging that direct full cost recovery may not be achievable in all urban areas in the near term. In this context, it is recognized that part of the process of moving towards direct cost recovery has to be through ensuring that appropriate service levels and technologies are chosen so that users obtain the services they desire and for which they are willing to pay. These guidelines stress the iterative nature of reflecting anticipated user fees against proposed service levels and the need to reconsider these levels when subsequent willingness and ability to pay indications are that such services would not be able to recover sufficient costs for sustainability. By matching service levels and technology options (service differentiation), a service provider can serve all customers at differentiated prices that correspond to customers' willingness to pay, and thus achieve both social and financial objectives.



**High mountain glaciers and climate change. Challenges to human livelihoods and adaptation**

**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). December 2010**

[www.grida.no/publications/high-mountain-glaciers/](http://www.grida.no/publications/high-mountain-glaciers/)

This report highlights the vulnerability and exposure of people to floods, droughts and eventually water shortages as a result of changes in the melting and freezing cycles linked with climate change and other pollution impacts. This report calls for accelerating research, monitoring and modelling of glaciers, snow and their role in water supplies. It outlines status and trends of high mountain glaciers in relation to climate change, identifies challenges and knowledge gaps, and finally makes recommendations for adaptation, research and policy.



**(The) IBNET Water Supply and Sanitation Performance Blue Book. The International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities Databook**

**World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). January 2011**

[www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/01/07/000334955\\_20110107044636/Rendered/PDF/588490PUB0IBNET10public10BOX353816B.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2011/01/07/000334955_20110107044636/Rendered/PDF/588490PUB0IBNET10public10BOX353816B.pdf)

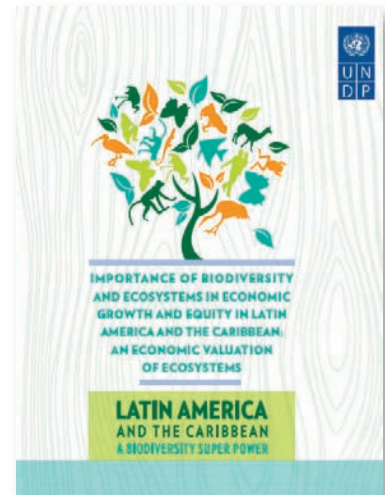
The International Benchmarking Network for Water and Sanitation Utilities (IBNET) provides a set of tools that allows water and sanitation utilities to measure their performance both against their own past performance and against the performance of similar utilities at the national, regional, and global levels. IBNET collects, analyzes, and provides access to information of more than 2,500 water and wastewater services providers from 110 countries around the world. *The IBNET Water Supply and Sanitation Performance Blue Book* is designed to raise awareness of how benchmarking and specifically IBNET tools can help enhance utility performance and thereby help to improve urban water and wastewater services.

### Importance of biodiversity and ecosystems in economic growth and equity in Latin America and the Caribbean: an economic valuation of ecosystems. Latin America and the Caribbean: A Biodiversity Superpower

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). December 2010

[www.undp.org/latinamerica/biodiversity-superpower/Download\\_Reports/Report\\_ENG.pdf](http://www.undp.org/latinamerica/biodiversity-superpower/Download_Reports/Report_ENG.pdf)

This report aims at generating a dialogue within the Latin America and the Caribbean region on the need and competitive advantages of incorporating the conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and the ecosystem services into development plans, emphasising the role both play in the development and equity. The Report's approach is to analyze sectoral outputs at a micro-economic level, comparing costs and benefits between different types of natural resource production practices –those that take account of ecosystem services and those that do not. The Report has undertaken this analysis for several sectors –agriculture, fisheries, forestry, tourism– as well as the cross-cutting protected areas and water services. Chapter 11 “Sustainable management and water: the benefits of hydrological services” synthesizes available information –conceptual and empirical– on the relations between land management, hydrological services, and human welfare, with emphasis in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) countries.



### Latin America and the Caribbean Atlas of our changing environment

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). December 2010

[www.cathalac.org/lac\\_atlas/](http://www.cathalac.org/lac_atlas/)

This Atlas analyzes changes taking place in the Latin America and the Caribbean region's environment, combining satellite images with analysis based on rigorous data. The images highlight the region's richness and diversity of environments, ecosystems, species and landscapes. They also show, however, that this natural wealth is currently under considerable pressure. The Atlas is divided into three parts. The first two bring together regional information, while the third outlines relevant environmental issues in each country, analysing 65 specific national cases. The more than 200 satellite images, maps and graphs provide a clear sense of the rapid urbanisation that has taken place, often without adequate planning, in places such as the Metropolitan Area of San José (Costa Rica) and San Salvador (El Salvador). The effects of climate change are evident in satellite images of glaciers in Chilean and Argentine Patagonia. Deforestation can be seen in countries such as Brazil, the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Mexico, Guatemala and Haiti. The impact of mining is illustrated through pictures of La Guajira (Colombia) and Cerro de Pasco (Peru), while high-resolution images show the impact of the natural disasters that struck Haiti in January 2010. Other environmental problems highlighted by the Atlas include changes in land use, loss of biodiversity and degradation of coastal areas.

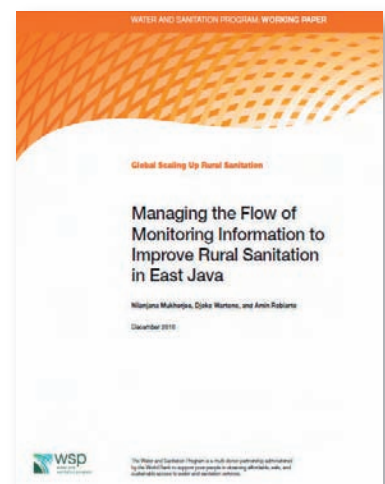


### Managing the Flow of Monitoring Information to Improve Rural Sanitation in East Java

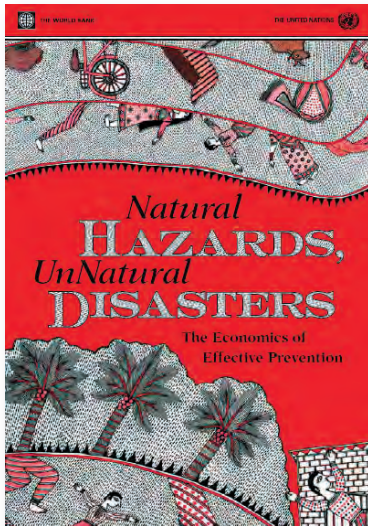
World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). December 2010

[www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-Monitoring-Information-TSSM.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-Monitoring-Information-TSSM.pdf)

Global Scaling Up Rural Sanitation is a WSP project being implemented in India, Indonesia, and Tanzania. Working with local governments and the private sector in 29 districts of East Java province in Indonesia, WSP's approach combines generating demand from local governments prior to initiating project interventions and demand from consumers for improved sanitation facilities and behaviours prior to making a greater range of sanitation products and services available through local markets. This demand responsive approach combines Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), behaviour change communication, and sanitation marketing approaches to help villages become open defecation free (ODF). WSP's experience with participatory monitoring in East Java has shown that communities are fully able and highly motivated to monitor progress toward ODF and that they can regularly track changes in community access to improved sanitation. However, during 2009 the project team observed that while monitoring data was being generated regularly in the communities, much of this data was not reaching sub-district, district, or higher levels for regular consolidation. With a focus on implementing sustainable approaches, WSP focused on integrating innovations with existing monitoring mechanisms used by local governments. This working paper documents how this system works and shares insights based on implementation to date.



## Latest publications



**Natural Hazards, UnNatural Disasters. The Economics of Effective Prevention**  
 United Nations, World Bank. November 2010

[www.gfdrr.org/gfdrr/sites/gfdrr.org/files/nhud/files/NHUD-Report\\_Full.pdf](http://www.gfdrr.org/gfdrr/sites/gfdrr.org/files/nhud/files/NHUD-Report_Full.pdf)

The title of this report conveys the key message that droughts, floods, storms, etc. are natural hazards, but deaths and damages that result from human acts of omission and commission are unnatural disasters. Every disaster is unique, but each exposes actions—by individuals and governments at different levels—that, had they been different, would have resulted in fewer deaths and less damage. Prevention is possible, and this report examines what it takes to do this cost-effectively. The report looks at disasters primarily through an economic lens but draws also from other disciplines: psychology to examine how people may misperceive risks, political science to understand voting patterns, and nutrition science to see how stunting in children after a disaster impairs cognitive abilities and productivity as adults much later. Peering into the future, the report shows that growing cities will increase exposure to hazards, but that vulnerability will not rise if cities are better managed. The intensities and frequencies of hazards in the coming decades will change with the climate, and the report examines this complicated and contentious subject, acknowledging all the limitations of data and science.



**Promoting Transparency, Integrity and Accountability in the Water and Sanitation Sector in Uganda**

**World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), Water Integrity Network (WIN).**  
 November 2010

[www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WIN\\_WSP\\_Uganda\\_report.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WIN_WSP_Uganda_report.pdf)

This note describes the key ingredients to putting in place a nationwide good governance action plan in Uganda's water sector, the challenges to be overcome and lessons learned to date. The implications for practice are discussed from the perspectives of policy makers, regulators and ombudsmen, development partners, water service providers and civil society actors. This provides guidance for the replication of best practice by stakeholders in other countries and sectors.



**Regional Water Intelligence Report: The Nile Basin and the Southern Sudan Referendum**  
 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Water Governance Facility, Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI). December 2010

[www.watergovernance.org/documents/Resources/Reports/1012\\_RWIR\\_Nile\\_Basin.pdf](http://www.watergovernance.org/documents/Resources/Reports/1012_RWIR_Nile_Basin.pdf)

This Regional Water Intelligence Report examines the current political landscape in the Nile Basin and includes a political and legal analysis of the Southern Sudan independence referendum held on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2011. The objective is to analyze key political events and their potential impact on Nile cooperation, within the framework of the Nile Basin Initiative (NBI), with a specific focus on the referendum in Southern Sudan. Some recommendations are explored that the international community could consider taking in the post referendum process to strengthen development and cooperation. The analysis of political events provides input to further analysis on the political economy of water in the Nile basin.

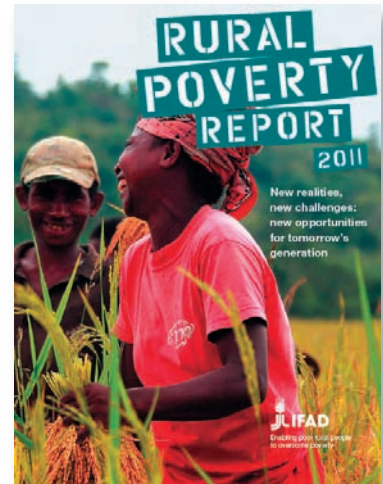


### Rural Poverty Report 2011. New realities, new challenges: new opportunities for tomorrow's generation

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). December 2010

[www.ifad.org/rpr2011/report/e/rpr2011.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/rpr2011/report/e/rpr2011.pdf)

The Rural Poverty Report 2011 explores the challenges that make it so difficult for rural people to overcome poverty, and identifies opportunities and pathways that could lead towards greater prosperity. It highlights policies and actions that governments and development practitioners can take to support the efforts of rural people themselves, today and in the coming years. The report also presents testimonies from men and women living in rural areas in six countries around the world: China, Egypt, Madagascar, Pakistan, Peru and Senegal. The basic notion put forth by this report is that reducing and better managing risks and increasing resilience are critical for sustainable growth in the rural economies, and for growth to enable rural people to move out of poverty. The linkages between water scarcity, availability of safe water and sanitation infrastructure, water resources development, water management practices, water pollution and rural development are emphasized.

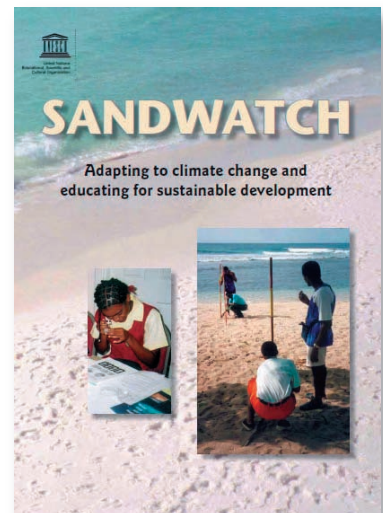


### Sandwatch: Revised and expanded edition. Adapting to climate change and educating for sustainable development

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). December 2010

[unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001894/189418e.pdf](http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001894/189418e.pdf)

This manual updates and expands the earlier version of "Introduction to Sandwatch: an educational tool for sustainable development". Sandwatch is a programme through which children, youth and adults work together to scientifically monitor and critically evaluate the problems and conflicts facing the marine and coastal environment –in particular, the beach environment– and develop sustainable approaches to address these issues. Chapter 9 focuses on water quality issues, links it to the climate change issue and proposes an activity to learn measuring and monitoring water quality.

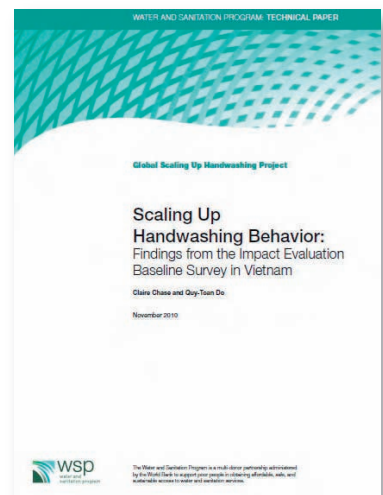


### Scaling Up Handwashing Behavior: Findings from the Impact Evaluation Baseline Survey in Vietnam

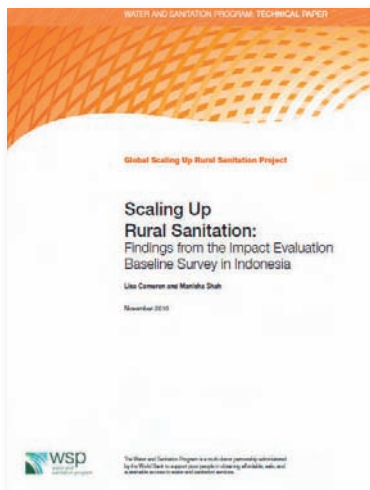
World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). November 2010

[www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP\\_VietnamBaselineReport\\_HWWS.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP_VietnamBaselineReport_HWWS.pdf)

Global Scaling Up Handwashing aims to test whether handwashing with soap behaviour can be generated and sustained among the poor and vulnerable using innovative promotional approaches. This technical paper describes the baseline findings from Vietnam, and is part of a series of technical reports summarizing baseline findings from similar surveys conducted in each of the Scaling Up project countries. The research shows that 47 percent of caregivers report washing hands with soap after using the toilet and less than one-third wash their hands with soap at other critical times, such as before preparing food. However, the survey also reveals the prevalence of diarrhoea is significantly lower than the most recent national statistics, findings that shifted the impact evaluation focus in Vietnam from tracking disease to measuring behaviour change.



## Latest publications

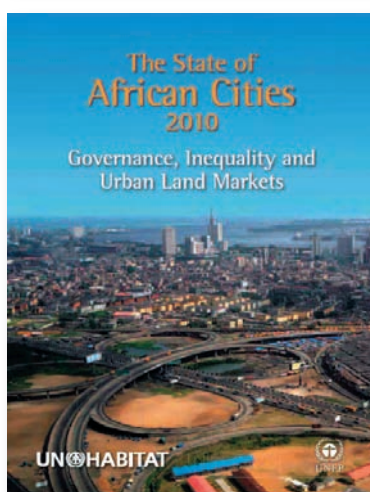


### Scaling Up Rural Sanitation: Findings from the Impact Evaluation Baseline Survey in Indonesia

**World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). November 2010**

[www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP\\_IndonesiaBaselineReport\\_TSSM.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP_IndonesiaBaselineReport_TSSM.pdf)

WSP's Global Scaling Up Rural Sanitation Project, known as *Sanitasi Total dan Pemasaran Sanitasi* (SToPs) in Indonesia, aims to improve the sanitation practices in Indonesian rural communities, reaching a total of 1.4 million people in 29 rural districts in East Java by project end. This report summarizes the findings of the baseline survey conducted in Indonesia and is part of a series of papers presenting and analyzing descriptive findings from the baseline impact evaluation surveys conducted in 2008 and 2009 from all countries where the project has been implemented.



### (The) State of African Cities 2010: Governance, Inequality and Urban Land Markets

**UN-Habitat. November 2010**

[www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3034](http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3034)

This report elaborates on particular urban processes and themes relevant to Africa, illustrating them with recent data and relevant examples. While much of the scope does focus on cities, no specific settlement size threshold is used and this report addresses urbanization and urban areas in general. The report highlights urban trends and emerging and key challenges for the African region (urbanisation, regional mobility, urban poverty, slums and urban land markets), and links them with water and sanitation issues where relevant.



### Water sector governance in Africa. Volume 1 "Theory and Practice" and Volume 2 "Assessment Guidelines"

**African Development Bank (AfDB). November 2010**

Volume 1: [www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Vol\\_1\\_WATER\\_SECTOR\\_GOVNANCE.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Vol_1_WATER_SECTOR_GOVNANCE.pdf)

Volume 2: [www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Vol\\_2\\_WATER\\_SECTOR\\_GOVNANCE.pdf](http://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Project-and-Operations/Vol_2_WATER_SECTOR_GOVNANCE.pdf)

This report provides an overview and assessment of the state of water sector governance in Africa – looking at a very broad range of governance-related elements, including legislation and regulation, decentralization and devolution, sector-wide approaches, financial management, monitoring and evaluation, accountability and corruption as well as civil society participation, gender, alternative service provision, public-private partnerships and equitable service delivery. The study highlights current thinking and research on all these key elements and issues affecting their quality. It draws attention to the importance of financing overarching water management and governance functions, from strategy, planning and policymaking and engagement with sector stakeholders to water resource development, allocation and management. Volume 1 presents the findings, indicators and targets to be achieved while Volume 2 presents concrete assessment guidelines for conducting water sector governance assessments for programs and projects in Africa, based on the findings of Volume 1.

You can access the latest publications on water and sanitation from UN agencies and programmes at:

[www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/unpublications.html](http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/unpublications.html)

You can also keep abreast of the latest UN publications on water and sanitation on Twitter at: <http://twitter.com/undcws>

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