

# 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° 3. March 2011

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

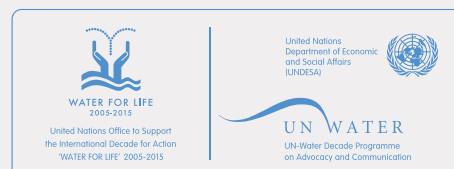
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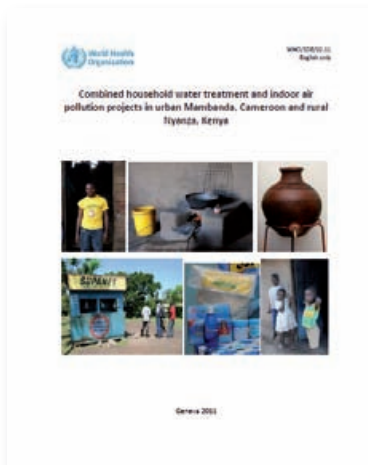
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## A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

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



Latest publications



**Combined household water treatment and indoor air pollution projects in urban Mbandaka, Cameroon and rural Nyanza, Kenya**

**World Health Organization (WHO). February 2011**

[www.who.int/household\\_water/resources/HWTSIndoorAirV3.pdf](http://www.who.int/household_water/resources/HWTSIndoorAirV3.pdf)

In 2007, the World Health Organization issued a request for proposals on the integration of Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) and Household Water Treatment (HWT) at the household level in Africa. The aims of this initiative were: 1. To explore whether or not it is possible to achieve synergies and economies of scale by linking HWT and IAQ interventions; 2. To examine the potential for expansion and scaling up in the implementation of projects combining these interventions; 3. To document integration models for these interventions; 4. To examine the added value of integrating these two approaches, in a way that contributes to an improvement in health outcomes, as well as sustainability and adoption of use. This report presents the country reports of two selected projects, one in urban Douala, Cameroon, the second in rural Nyanza, Kenya.

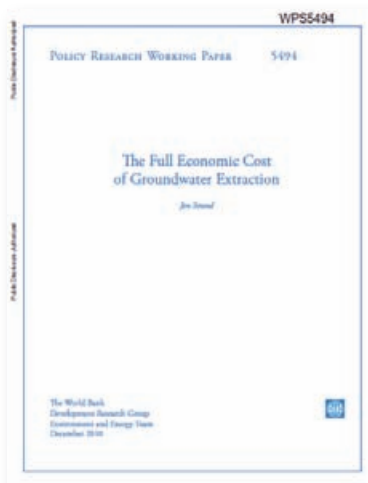


**Enabling Technologies for Handwashing with Soap: A Case Study on the Tippy-Tap in Uganda**

**World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). February 2011**

[www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/uganda-tippy-tap-hwvs.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/uganda-tippy-tap-hwvs.pdf)

Access to a convenient handwashing station has been found to be associated with higher rates of handwashing and decreased fingertip contamination. One such handwashing station is the "tippy-tap," which consists of a small (3 or 5 liter) jerry can filled with water and suspended from a wooden frame. Soap is suspended from the frame beside the jerry can. A tippy-tap located close to a latrine provides a cheap and potentially convenient means of washing hands after latrine use. A qualitative case study was carried out May 11–18, 2010 in Uganda to learn about two projects in which health workers and village-level volunteers promoted the tippy-tap, provided health education and carried out household inspections. The purpose of this study was to document the process through which tippy-taps were promoted to qualitatively explore the results and to draw out lessons for future interventions. This report describes each project in detail and main conclusions.



**(The) Full Economic Cost of Groundwater Extraction**

**World Bank. December 2010**

[elibrary.worldbank.org/deliver/5494.pdf?itemId=/content/workingpaper/10.1596/1813-9450-5494&mimeType=pdf](http://elibrary.worldbank.org/deliver/5494.pdf?itemId=/content/workingpaper/10.1596/1813-9450-5494&mimeType=pdf)

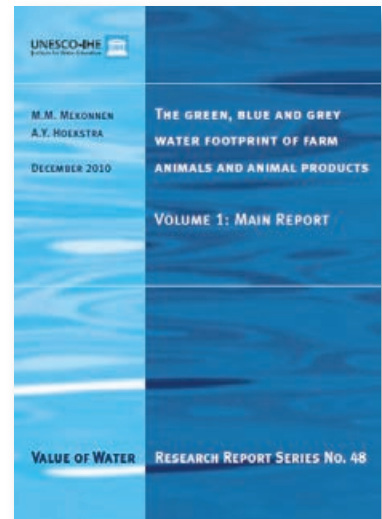
The research in this paper constructs an analytical framework for describing the characteristics of economically efficient groundwater management plans, identifying how individual water use decisions by farmers collectively depart from efficient resource use, and examining how policies related to both water and electricity can improve on the efficiency of the status quo. The analysis includes a methodology for calculating the latter externality cost, based on just a few parameters, and a discussion of how electricity pricing could be modified to improve efficiency in both power and water use.

**(The) green, blue and grey water footprint of farm animals and animal products. Volume 1: Main report**

**UNESCO-IHE Institute for Water Education. December 2010**

[www.waterfootprint.org/Reports/Report-48-WaterFootprint-AnimalProducts-Vol1.pdf](http://www.waterfootprint.org/Reports/Report-48-WaterFootprint-AnimalProducts-Vol1.pdf)

This study provides a comprehensive account of the global green, blue and grey water footprints of different sorts of farm animals and animal products, distinguishing between different production systems and considering the conditions in all countries of the world separately. The following animal categories were considered: beef cattle, dairy cattle, pig, sheep, goat, broiler chicken, layer chicken and horses.



**Green Hills, Blue Cities: An Ecosystems Approach to Water Resources Management for African Cities. A Rapid Response Assessment**

**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). March 2011**

[www.grida.no/publications/rr/blue-cities/](http://www.grida.no/publications/rr/blue-cities/)

This report shows that there is a way forward for a more sustainable future where restoration of ecosystems, often in the green hills and watersheds surrounding cities, can provide cheaper, efficient and resilient water supply systems in a changing world. The case studies provided in this report present urban water challenges in African cities, and highlight approaches adopted to reduce the impacts of urbanisation on water and ecosystems. Seven case studies discuss urbanisation characteristics of their respective cities, state and trends of water withdrawals and demand, environmental impacts of bulk water supply and wastewater discharge, and lessons for policy.



**(The) Hard Way to the High Road. Transition of Community-based Water Groups to Professional Service Providers in Indonesia**

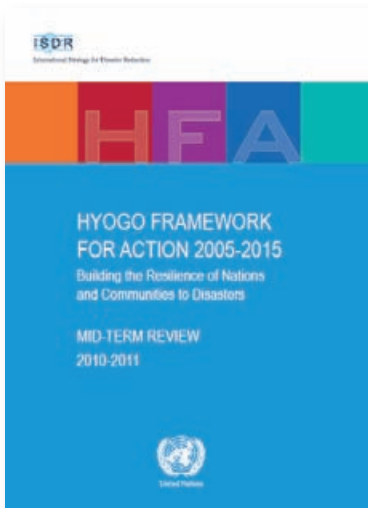
**World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). January 2011**

[www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-transition-indonesia-water.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-transition-indonesia-water.pdf)

This document introduces the project, "Upgrading Community-based Piped Water Services with Private Sector Support", which is led by the Ministry of Public Works of Indonesia and jointly supported by the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank and the Indonesia Infrastructure Initiative (Indii), an Australian Government-funded project. The project has been supporting the construction of village water infrastructure to be managed by users through community-based water organizations (CBOs) and provides information about the current situation, some lessons learned and recommendations.



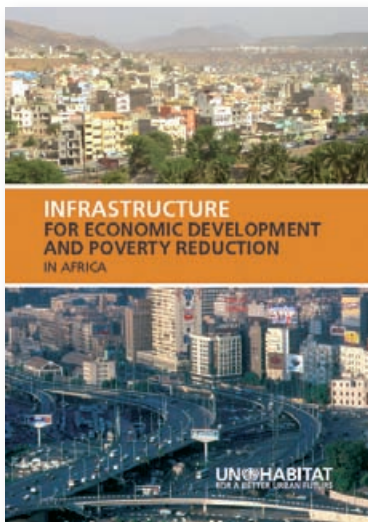
Latest publications



**Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. Building the Resilience of Nations and Communities to Disasters. Mid-term review 2010-2011**

**United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). March 2011**  
[unisdr.org/publications/v.php?id=18197](http://unisdr.org/publications/v.php?id=18197)

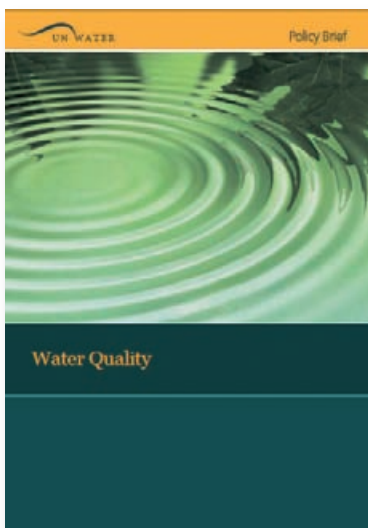
This Mid-Term Review provides a synthesis of progress made over the past five years at the national level in disaster (including water-related disasters) risk reduction and the role played by the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) in promoting this progress across international, regional, and national agendas. The report also identifies strategic areas requiring further attention and outlines critical elements needed to enhance implementation of the HFA through 2015.



**Infrastructure for economic development and poverty reduction in Africa**

**United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). February 2011**  
[www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3074](http://www.unhabitat.org/pmss/listItemDetails.aspx?publicationID=3074)

This report evaluates the role of infrastructure in promoting economic growth and poverty reduction in Africa. It is devoted to the study of the complementary physical infrastructure - telecommunications, power, transport (roads, railways, ports and airports), and water supply. The report is presented in seven chapters. Chapter Two appraises the relationship between infrastructure and development; Chapter Three examines Africa's infrastructure endowment; and Chapter Four evaluates the financing options. The focus of Chapter Five is the record of private sector participation in Africa, while Chapter Six examines the infrastructure/ development and poverty nexus in Africa. Chapter Seven concludes.



**Policy brief on water quality**

**UN-Water. March 2011**  
[www.unwater.org/downloads/waterquality\\_policybrief.pdf](http://www.unwater.org/downloads/waterquality_policybrief.pdf)

This policy brief is a collaborative output of UN-Water members and partners directed at practitioners, policymakers and decision-makers in water resource management and other relevant sectors. The policy brief outlines the challenges and trends, drivers and impacts related to water quality. It also presents four strategies that form the basis of policy solutions. It concludes by detailing a series of specific recommendations by which these solutions can be achieved.

**(The) political economy of sanitation: How can we increase investment and improve service for the poor? Operational experiences from case studies in Brazil, India, Indonesia, and Senegal**

**World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). February 2011**

[www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-Political-Economy-of-Sanitation.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-Political-Economy-of-Sanitation.pdf)

This report presents the results of a Global Economic and Sector Work Study on the Political Economy of Sanitation in Brazil, India, Indonesia, and Senegal that was conducted by the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) and the World Bank. The purpose of the study was to help WSP and the World Bank –through a better understanding of the political economy of sanitation– in their efforts to support partner countries and development practitioners in the design, implementation, and effectiveness of operations that aim to provide pro-poor sanitation investments and services to improve health and hygiene outcomes. This Synthesis Report is based on the findings from the secondary literature review and the results of primary research in the four case study countries, which examined how each had identified and managed political economy risks and opportunities in its sanitation interventions.

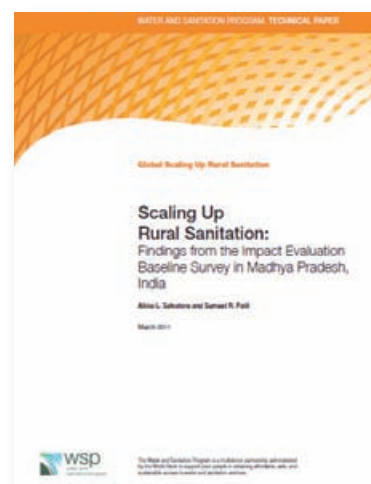


**Scaling Up Rural Sanitation: Findings from the Impact Evaluation Baseline Survey in Madhya Pradesh, India**

**World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). March 2011**

[www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-India-Baseline-MP.pdf](http://www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-India-Baseline-MP.pdf)

The goal of the WSP Global Scaling Up Rural Sanitation project is to reduce the risk of diarrhea and therefore increase household productivity by stimulating demand for sanitation in the lives of people in India, Indonesia, and Tanzania. This report summarizes the findings of the baseline and community surveys conducted in Madhya Pradesh, India, and is part of a series of papers analyzing the baseline data from all countries where the program has been implemented.



**(The) State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011. Women in agriculture: Closing the gender gap for development**

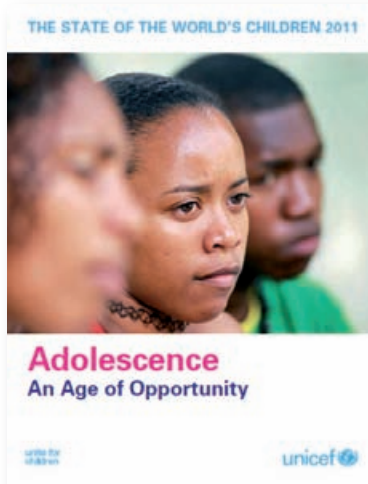
**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). March 2011**

[www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e.pdf](http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2050e/i2050e.pdf)

The 2010-2011 edition of the State of Food and Agriculture makes the “business case” for addressing gender issues in agriculture and rural employment and documents gender gaps in the access to a wide range of agricultural resources, including land, livestock, farm labour, education, extension services, credit, fertilizers and mechanical equipment. The report presents empirical estimates of the potential gains that could be achieved by closing the gender gap in agriculture and rural employment. It evaluates experiences from many countries with gender and development policies and offers proven measures to promote gender equality and empower women. The water linkage is addressed in chapter 2 ‘Women’s work’ and chapter 5 ‘Closing the gender gap in agriculture and rural employment’.



## Latest publications



### **(The) State of the World's Children 2011: Adolescence – An Age of Opportunity. Chapter 3: Global challenges for adolescents**

**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). February 2011**

[www.unicef.org/publications/index\\_57468.html](http://www.unicef.org/publications/index_57468.html)

The State of the World's Children 2011 examines the global state of adolescents; outlines the challenges they face in health, education, protection and participation; and explores the risks and vulnerabilities of this pivotal stage. The report highlights the singular opportunities that adolescence offers, both for adolescents themselves and for the societies they live in. Chapter 3 "Global challenges for adolescents" considers some of the key global challenges that are shaping today's world –including environmental sustainability, peace and security, and key economic and social trends– and assesses their potential impact on and relevance for adolescents. Access to water and sanitation is also considered.

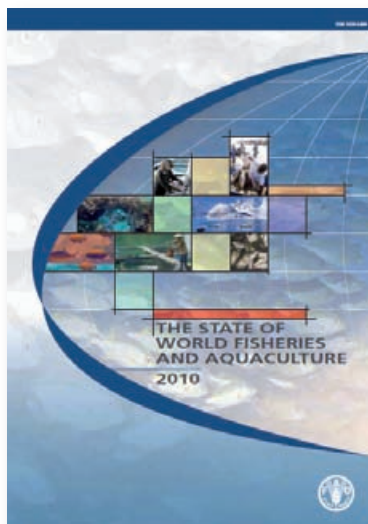


### **State of the World's Forests 2011**

**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). February 2011**

[www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2000e/i2000e00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i2000e/i2000e00.htm)

State of the World's Forests, which is published on a biennial basis, presents up-to-date information on key themes affecting the world's forests. The 2011 issue takes a holistic approach to the multiple ways in which forests support people's livelihoods under the theme 'Changing pathways, changing lives: forests as multiple pathways to sustainable development'. To explore this theme, the report tackles three core subjects –sustainable forest industries, climate change and local livelihoods– and examines their potential to stimulate development at all levels. Forests are essential for protection of water and soil and, as such, this aspect is particularly addressed in the report.



### **(The) State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2010**

**Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). January 2011**

[www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1820e/i1820e00.htm](http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1820e/i1820e00.htm)

The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture presents a world review of fisheries, aquaculture (including freshwater aquaculture) and related issues. It provides trends and statistics, highlights issues debated worldwide and profiles future scenarios.

### **Towards a Green Economy: Pathways to Sustainable Development and Poverty Eradication. Chapter on Water**

**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). February 2011**

[www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/ger/GER\\_4\\_Water.pdf](http://www.unep.org/greeneconomy/Portals/88/documents/ger/GER_4_Water.pdf)

This report is aimed at providing practical guidance to policy makers on what reforms are needed to unlock the productive and employment potential of a green economy. Chapter 3 "Water: investing in natural capital" has three broad aims. First, it highlights the importance of providing all households with sufficient and affordable access to clean water supplies as well as adequate sanitation. Second, it makes a case for early investment in water management and infrastructure, including ecological infrastructure. The potential to make greater use of biodiversity and ecosystem services in reducing water treatment costs and increasing productivity is emphasised. Third, the chapter provides guidance on the suite of governance arrangements and policy reforms, which, if implemented, can sustain and increase the benefits associated with making such a transition.



### **2011 UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children. Building resilience**

**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). March 2011**

[www.unicef.org/hac2011/files/HAC2011\\_EN\\_PDA\\_web.pdf](http://www.unicef.org/hac2011/files/HAC2011_EN_PDA_web.pdf)

UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children Report 2011 shows where urgent humanitarian action is imperative to save lives, to protect children against the worst forms of violence and abuse, and to ensure access to basic services, such as water and sanitation, health, nutrition and education. The country chapters in the report show the impact of humanitarian emergencies (such as floods or droughts) on the lives and dignity of children and families and highlights projected humanitarian needs for 2011 in 32 countries and territories and 6 regions.



### **Water Issues in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Challenges and Opportunities**

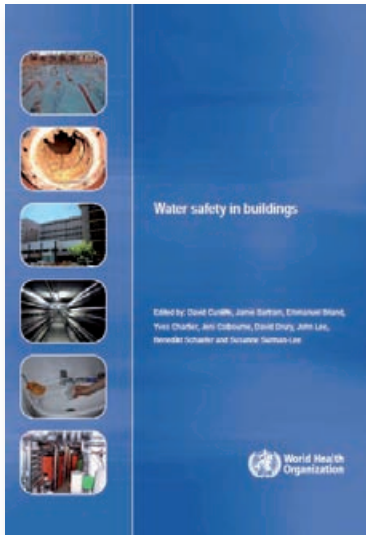
**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). January 2011**

[postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP\\_DRC\\_water.pdf](http://postconflict.unep.ch/publications/UNEP_DRC_water.pdf)

This report highlights the need for a better understanding of the critical role of ecosystem services in securing national and MDG targets of providing people with safe and sustainable sources of water. The study focuses on the key challenges in the water sector, which in the case of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) are strongly centred on drinking water supply. This technical report comprises an integral part of the broader United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) post-conflict environmental assessment (PCEA) of the DRC. The UNEP PCEA aims to evaluate the key environmental problems and threats facing the DRC and propose strategic options and practical recommendations to address them in the short term.



## Latest publications



### Water safety in buildings

World Health Organization (WHO). March 2011

[whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241548106\\_eng.pdf](http://whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2011/9789241548106_eng.pdf)

This document deals with all buildings where people use or are exposed to water, with a particular focus on buildings that include public use or shared facilities. The document is written for the full range of "actors" who influence the overall safe management of building water supplies. In particular, it is directed to those who design, construct, manage, operate, maintain and regulate building water systems. Guidance is provided for managing water supplies in buildings where people may drink water; use water for food preparation, washing, showering, swimming or other recreational activities; or be exposed to aerosols produced by water-using devices, such as cooling towers.

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)

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