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Agriculture

India's 'second' Green Revolution': A recipe for disaster?

Rai, Parshuram.

Third World Resurgence No. 186 February (2006)

In January 2006, the Indian Prime Minister called for a 'second Green Revolution' in the country's rural sector. The author argues that, far from energising and transforming agriculture, the move will spell the end of family farms and rural livelihoods.

Aid

Aiding or abetting? Internal resettlement and international aid agencies in the Lao PDR

Baird, Ian G.; Shoemaker, Bruce.

Watershed : People's Forum on Ecology vol. 11 no. 1 July-October 2005

Over the last decade, tens of thousands of ethnic minority people in the Lao PDR have been resettled from remote highland areas to the country's lowlands and near major roads. International aid agencies have supported this internal resettlement in the name of poverty alleviation, rural development, and environmental protection. However, the outcome for indigenous communities has been devastating with long-term negative

impacts on their livelihoods, food security, and environment. A recently published report. "Aiding or Abetting? Internal Resettlement and International Aid Agencies in the Lao PDR", examines the mixed response of international aid agencies and discusses what they can do to promote a more humane, culturally sensitive and successful approach to rural development. The following article is an abridged version of the report.

Attention deficit: the media, catastrophes and aid agencies.

Post, Uli.

Development and Cooperation Vol.33: No.1 January 2006

The media and relief organisations depend on one another in various ways. Their cooperation, however, involves risks which, if ignored, erode the credibility of both aid workers and journalists.

Rebuilding together : an introduction

Jakarta : Multi Donor Fund Secretariat, 2005

The Multi-Donor Fund for Aceh and Nias is a partnership of the international community, Indonesian Government and civil society to support the recovery from recent earthquakes and tsunami. It contributes to the recovery process by providing grants for quality investments that are based on good practice, stakeholder participation and coordination with others. This document describes how the Multi-Donor Fund works and how it will help Aceh and Nias.

<http://www.multidonorfund.org/>

Taking Darfur to Asia? True or false?

Walden, Vivien.

Waterlines Appropriate Technologies for Water Supply and Sanitation Vol. 24: No. 3 January (2006)

Did aid workers, used to working in very poor countries, have inappropriate expectations when they helped with the tsunami relief efforts in middle-income countries? Or should the same levels of assistance be provided everywhere? This article asks the opinions of the aid workers involved. The author is a Health Advisor for Oxfam.

Biotechnology

Dead end street

Elliesen, Tillmann.

Development and Cooperation, vol.33, no.2, February 2006

Nearly all cotton grown in South Africa today is genetically modified. Even most small farmers have switched to GM – voluntarily and with conviction. Their choice has caused GM critics headaches, whereas the seed industry is jubilant. However, the farmers hardly make any profit out of cotton because of falling world market prices. In this context, GM technology makes no difference.

<http://www.inwent.org/E+Z/content/archive-eng/02-2006/index.html>

New report points to widespread biopiracy in Africa

Heong, Chee Yoke.

Third World Resurgence No. 186 February (2006)

A new report exposing rampant biopiracy in Africa was released at the Granada meeting. Chee Yoke Heong highlights some of the findings of this report which made a strong impact on the participants.

Not yet mature : is it too early to bet on GM crops?

Gessler, Cesare.

Development and Cooperation, vol.33, no.2, February 2006

In conventional plant breeding, genes are transferred all the time. However, genetic engineering speeds up the process and makes it possible to transfer genes across species borders. That opens up lots of possibilities. However, our knowledge of potentially harmful impacts is limited. It is therefore still too early to farm GM crops on a large commercial scale.

<http://www.inwent.org/E+Z/content/archive-eng/02-2006/index.html>

Renewed calls to ban 'Terminator Technology'.

Ching, Lim Li.

Third World Resurgence No. 186 February (2006)

As governments gathered for the Convention on Biological Diversity Working Group meeting in Granada, indigenous peoples, farmers' groups and NGOs renewed their calls for an international ban on 'Terminator Technology', because of its serious threat to livelihoods, food security and agricultural biodiversity.

Children

The State of the World's Children 2006 : excluded and invisible

Geneva : United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2006

The children who are hardest to reach include those living in the poorest countries and most deprived communities; children facing discrimination on the basis of gender, ethnicity, disability or membership of an indigenous group; children caught up in armed conflict or affected by HIV/AIDS; and children who lack a formal identity, who suffer child protection abuses or who are not treated as children. These children, the factors that exclude them and make them invisible, and the actions that those responsible for their well-being must take to safeguard and include them are the focus of The State of the World's Children 2006.

Communications

An extension of colonialism? Development education, images and the media.

Manzo, Kate.

Development Education Journal Vol. 12: No. 2 February (2006)

The author reviews the continuing use of stereotypical images of famine in the Western media and highlights their negative long-term impact. The article looks at use of "negative imagery" especially when children are portrayed out of context in order to convey a variety of messages. It also examines the emotive power of images and the effects of representation and concludes that dominant media images may promote emotion without understanding and charity without structural change.

From TV addicts to video activists: the world of participatory video.

McCausland, Rose.

Development Education Journal Vol. 12: No. 2 February (2006)

The author describes the process and impact of making video a tool for active learning. At Living Lens, the team grappled with the question of how to run a participatory project, when funding depended on producing materials good enough to be used by teachers and youth workers.

Mass action and mass education: Make Poverty History in 2005

Darnton, Andrew.

Development Education Journal Vol. 12: No. 2 February (2006)

The author shares the findings from research into levels of understanding of the UK public of poverty in developing countries. They provide insight into the outcomes of the Make Poverty History campaign and provide a demonstration of how both 'consumer' and 'supply side' barriers to deepening public engagement with issues of global poverty and the mass media.

Protest in the media

Brasted, Monica.

Peace review : a journal of social justice vol. 17 no. 4 October-December 2005

The media in the US have given very little coverage of those opposed to the war in Iraq and carefully framed any antiwar/peace protests they did cover. As the war in Iraq has dragged on, more people have broken their silence and voiced their opposition to the war and there is now a growing peace movement in the United States and around the world. The issue for investigation is how this movement has been portrayed in the media.

Community

Get organised! Stories & reflections on community organising

Hann Tan, Jo. Topatimasang, Roem. Malaysia : South East Asia Popular Communications, 2003

The authors for this publication have been involved in community organising for over 20 years. They share their insights, experiences & reflections of working with the people in their community. The book is illustrated with stories of groups and organisations defending their rights, raising awareness and forging alliances with local government. It looks at the elements in the community organising process, ways of approaching people and ensuring their participation and facilitation methods.

Development

Approaches to global governance

Manning, Stephan. Wienges, Sebastian.

Development and Cooperation, vol.33, no.2, February 2006

Highly complex tasks – such as implementing sustainable energy systems worldwide – defy governance by the market or state alone. Progress is impossible without the cooperation of different actors from government, business and civil society. The dilemma for policy-makers lies in the fact that such networks cannot be governed hierarchically, but function through the self-interest of the participants. Nonetheless, their success can be promoted systematically.

<http://www.inwent.org/E+Z/content/archive-eng/02-2006/index.html>

Disasters

Unabated crisis in the Phillipines: What is the way out?

Corpuz, Victoria.

Third World Resurgence No. 186 February (2006)

The Phillipines has become a byword for crisis as the country is buffeted by yet another environmental catastrophe while the political and economic turmoil deepens. In February 2006 the Phillipines came to the attention of the world because of a massive landslide and an attempted coup d'etat. The author analyses her country's malaise and questions the

cause of this latest disaster and the reasons for lack of appropriate actions such as disaster preparedness by the government.

A "school report" of 14 developing countries in Asia Pacific to investigate their commitment to basic education

Mumbai, India and South Africa : Asian South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education, Global Campaign for Education, 2005

This report analyses if governments are delivering on their promises to provide free and quality basic education for all. Using the format of a "school report ", this publication ranks leaders of fourteen developing countries in the Asia Pacific region as "class leaders" or "poor performers" based on their actions to provide basic education for all. By offering detailed ranking, this report provides a guide for citizens to appraise governments' performance in education and what each country must do to improve.

Energy

Another snake in the jungle? Shwe gas development in Western Burma

Smith, Matthew. Htoo, Naing. 2005

Watershed : People's Forum on Ecology vol. 11 no. 1 July-October 2005

In 1996-98 the Yadana-Yetagun pipelines were constructed in the Tenasserim region of Burma by two large multinational oil companies in partnership with Burma's illegitimate military government. The construction of these pipelines resulted in severe human rights abuses and environmental degradation including forced relocation of villagers. As an international consortium negotiates the Shwe gas project - a proposed gas pipeline crossing Arakan and Chin states in Burma, the same preconditions exist for potential human rights abuses and environmental degradation.

Chad-Cameroon oil, injustice and despair

Musa, Tansa.

New African no. 447 January (2006)

Two years after oil started to flow through the Chad-Cameroon pipeline, the promised knock-on effect on development along the route has not materialised. The author reports from Yaounde in Cameroon on this project where safety measures put in place by the World Bank proved to be limited in scope and inefficient. There are still no signs of schools and roads that were promised for affected communities. The pipeline project has shattered local economies, ruined farmers, polluted water systems and underpaid construction workers. A recent visit to the villages around Yaounde has revealed a picture of despair and the profound injustice felt by the local people.

Under pressure, East Timor signs rotten oil deal.
Lamb, Jon.

Third World Resurgence No. 186 February (2006)

After three years of bullying and stand-over tactics by the Australian government, East Timor has been pressurised into accepting an agreement with Australia. The Certain Maritime Arrangements in the Timor Sea (CMATS) rules out East Timor's right to establish a maritime boundary in the Timor Sea for at least 50 years. It also guarantees the Australian government and big business access to the royalties and revenues from oil and gas fields that rightfully belong to east Timor.

Environment

Is there space for indigenous peoples in the negotiations on access and benefit-sharing?

Corpuz, Jennifer.

Third World Resurgence No. 186 February (2006)

There is a strong need to accord to indigenous peoples full and effective participation within the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) process to ensure that their rights are fully protected in a legally binding international regime on access and benefit-sharing. An essential prerequisite to this, argues the author, is the opening up of more dialogue between indigenous peoples and the countries of the South.

Gender

A Road less travelled: “the story of gender mainstreaming in Asian South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE)”

Ramdas, Lalita. Mumbai, India : Asian South Pacific Bureau of Adult Education (ASPBAE), 2004

This book records the efforts of a regional organisation in mainstreaming gender in its over-all mission and functioning, the external influences that facilitated this process, the debates within various ASPBAE internal forums and platforms where women- and men - advocated for a greater attention to women's issues and argued for institutionalised spaces to represent their perspectives. The men and women interviewed for this book have played pivotal roles in institutionalising gender mainstreaming within the ASPBAE.

Health

Applying modern science to traditional knowledge

Vesely, Milan.

African Business no.316, January 2006

Uganda, like most African countries, is brimming with health-giving, curative plants, but this knowledge is only partially being put to use. Milan Vesely reports on an initiative that will combine Western technical and marketing skills with local knowledge to produce easily accessible medicine.

Are Sexual and Reproductive Rights Only for the Rich?

Bernstein, Stan.

Development (SID) Vol. 48 No. 4 December (2005)

Differentials in the exercise of rights to sexual and reproductive health based income and residence are among the most pronounced of any regularly measured health-related development indicators. Poor and rural populations are least likely to give birth under safe conditions, to translate their preferences to delay or avoid pregnancies into safe and effective action, more likely to give birth at very early and late ages when risks are higher, and more susceptible to sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted or transactional sex. Failure to redress the conditions that contribute to these disparities amounts to a violation of rights obligations and international consensus commitments.

China: The intersections between poverty, health inequity, reproductive health and HIV/AIDS

Kaufman, Joan.

Development (SID) Vol. 48 No. 4 December (2005)

From her research in rural China, Joan Kaufman looks at the impact of inequities and under investment on health problems like reproductive health and critical disease threats such as HIV/AIDS. She argues that both a public health system that provides basic care as well as outreach and health education to poor women are required in order to change risk behaviors and adopt health promotion actions.

The impact of HIV and AIDS on women in Zimbabwe.

Sandasi, Mary. Cherewo, Noleen.

Third World Resurgence No. 186 February (2006)

Heterosexual sex remains by far the most common mode of HIV transmission in Zimbabwe and is globally a huge problem. There is now a need to begin to talk about its gender-related aspects, as unfortunately, the AIDS epidemic has impacted one sex more than the other.

Moving Towards the 'Centre': Reproductive health and rights in Tanzania and Kerala, India

Nanda, Priya.

Development (SID) Vol. 48 No. 4 December (2005)

The author argues that the distance of local health care providers from decision making mean that reforms fail to ensure that local care givers can be effective agents of change. Decentralization has failed to move power from the centre to community representatives, especially women, and health care workers. She argues that core health needs, particularly of women should be visualized at the centre of concentric circles of power in order for decentralization to transfer power to community health care workers.

Orienting Health Systems for Maternal Health - the Sri Lankan Experience

Fernando, Dulitha

Development (SID) Vol. 48 No. 4 December (2005)

The author highlights some key aspects of the experience of Sri Lanka in orienting the health system to improve maternal health status over the past few decades. She describes the development of services for maternal care, changes in the maternal mortality over the past decades and the inputs within and outside the health system that influenced these changes. In conclusion, she proposes lessons that can be learnt for other South Asian countries.

Reproductive Rights Advocacy: Concentration of effort, dilution of intention

Allotey, Pascale. Reidpath, Daniel.

Development (SID) Vol. 48 No. 4 December (2005)

The authors discuss the issue of female genital cutting and obstetric fistulae within the context of reproductive rights advocacy. They use these examples to discuss the potential effects on the broader reproductive rights agenda of interventions that focus narrowly on what is often a symptom of unaddressed structural violence. They argue for a broader rights approach rather than simply focusing on ameliorating the specific harm, in order to focus on the more fundamental goal, that is, the promotion of the positive freedoms.

Safe Abortion and the Global Political Economy of Reproductive Rights

Crane, Barbara.

Development (SID) Vol. 48 No. 4 December (2005)

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) advocates are joining the call for global economic justice, while drawing attention to the neglect of SRHR in the Millennium Development Goals. At the same time, abortion and other core SRHR issues are coming to the fore in specialized and influential arenas concerned with HIV/AIDS, maternal and child health, humanitarian response, and human rights. A strategic response is required from the SRHR movement.

Trade Liberalization and Reproductive Health: A framework for understanding the linkages

Grown, Caren.

Development (SID) Vol. 48 No. 4 December (2005)

The author explores the linkages between trade liberalization and the provision of and access to sexual and reproductive health services.

Unpacking the Myths: Inequities and maternal mortality in South Asia

Qadeer, Imrana.

Development (SID) Vol. 48 No. 4 December (2005)

The author examines whether the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) are different from past approaches to maternal mortality in South Asia and critically assesses how they address the underlying inequities that determine reproductive health policies. She argues that policies to reduce maternal mortality can work, but that these strategies require a long-term perspective that is based on holistic development of the people and not just a select section given that maternal mortality is largely the outcome of poor general health and socio-economic constraints.

Women's Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: A key to ending HIV/AIDS

Germain, Adrienne. Zonibel, Woods.

Development (SID) Vol. 48 No. 4 December (2005)

The authors review how prevention strategies could more effectively protect women and girls from HIV/AIDS. They propose an integrated approach: universal access to sexual and reproductive health, protection of sexual rights, comprehensive sexuality education with a focus on gender equality for youth in and out of the formal education system, and investment in women controlled prevention methods.

Organisations

World Bank's new social standards slippery to enforce.

Mekay, Emad.

Third World Economics trends and analysis no.373 March (2006)

A requirement for the World Bank's corporate debtors to meet new standards is seen by development activists as vague, inadequate and lacking teeth. Companies that borrow from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) - the World Bank's private-sector arm - will be required to comply with a new set of environmental, labour and social guidelines to make businesses more accountable.

Pacific

Beyond sweatshops: fair trade, co-op development and the birth of a new economy. :

An article from: Tok Blong Pacifik

Pacific People's Partnership. Canada : Pacific People's Partnership

Tok Blong Pacifik (Newsletter); March 22, 2004 Volume: 2 Issue: 1

What is a cup of fairly-traded coffee worth to you? Do you care if your cocoa is produced at a worker-owned cooperative? What would our economy look like if sweatshop labour were eliminated? What would we give up as consumers? What would we gain? And what does any of this have to do with South Pacific peoples? These questions are at the core of PPP's newest initiative aimed at exploring what is at stake for British Columbians in our increasingly globalized economy, and just how far we are willing to go to bring about change. It's a project.

Peace disarmament

Interactive problem solving in intercommunal conflicts

Yilmaz, Muzaffer Ercan.

Peace review : a journal of social justice vol. 17 no. 4 October-December 2005

Intercommunal conflicts refer to large-scale expressed struggles between rival nations or groups which may occur within borders of a state or beyond them. Although it is natural to assume that the parties should settle their own conflicts, conflicting parties are often

the least equipped to initiate a peace process by themselves. Hence third-party intervention often becomes a necessity in the process of peacemaking. This article looks at the interactive problem-solving approach (IPSA) which has already been used in several conflict settings including the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Poverty

Advance social watch report 2005 : Unkept promises : what the numbers say about poverty and gender

Bissio, Robert (ed). Montevideo, Uruguay : Social Watch, 2005

This Advance Social Watch Report is an attempt to let the numbers tell their story. A team of social scientists based at Social Watch headquarters in Montevideo, tapped the latest information available nationally and internationally and processed it with methodologies designed, tested and scrutinized over ten years to produce the country by country figures and global summaries included in this volume. These data were analyzed and interpreted with the assistance of the international Social Watch Coordinating Committee and the conclusions were found consistent with what national Social Watch coalitions reported from their own countries.

http://www.socialwatch.org/en/informeImpreso/tablaDeContenidos2005_adv.htm

The myth of living on a dollar a day

Jere-Malanda, Regina.

New African no. 447 January (2006)

In the "land of the free" when a powerful institution like the World Bank dictates policy and definitions, everyone listens. Therefore, when the Bank arbitrarily said over a decade ago that the poor (Africans) live on less than "one [US] dollar a day", everyone - including Africa's own governments and financial institutions- agreed, without even questioning how. But as the author discovers, the "dollar-a-day" yardstick makes no sense at all.

Poverty in the 'rich' world

Seabrook, Jeremy.

New African no. 447 January (2006)

The Hurricane Katrina disaster in New Orleans, USA, shed new light on the nature of poverty in the rich world, writes the author. "Survival in America depends totally upon money. Even the poorest people in Bangladesh, Niger, Brazil or India are not poor in the same way ... the urban poor in Dhaka, Mumbai, Nairobi, and Lagos still build their own shelters, create their own livelihoods, seek out their own fuel and grow food on any small parcel of land they can find. The poor in America do not have the wherewithal to participate in a society constructed on the assumption that all human needs, wants and comforts must be brought in from the market. Nothing is grown, made, invented or created by the people for themselves and for others".

Trade

Biopiracy and the Global Quest for Human Organs.

Scheper-Hughes, Nancy. March/ April 2006

NACLA Report on the Americas Vol.39: No.5 March/ April (2006)

The idea of buying and selling human tissues and organs once evoked shock and revulsion, but now they are among the global economy's newest commodities as well as a large, unregulated, multi-million dollar business.

Cotton: the huge moral issue

Eshelby, Kate. 2006

New African no. 447 January (2006)

World cotton prices have dropped to an historic low: the reason being the immoral continuation of EU and US trade subsidies that allow non-competitive and inefficient farming to continue. While the recent WTO meeting in Hong Kong failed to resolve the issue, the livelihoods of West Africa's 12 million cotton farmers will soon be destroyed if subsidies are not slashed.

Free Trade Agreements and Dispute Resolution: The Danger for Developing Countries

Drahos, Peter.

Bridges International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development vol.10: no.1, January - February(2006)

Free trade agreements continue to proliferate. A recent WTO discussion paper estimates that there will be almost 300 Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) in existence by 2008, but much more significantly points out that an increasing percentage of the world's trade will be covered by these agreements. One aspect of FTAs that has not received much consideration to date is dispute resolution.

<http://www.ictsd.org/monthly/index.htm>

Trade for life: making trade work for poor people

Curtis, Mark. London : Christian Aid, 2001

For a decade the rules covering trade, investment, services, agriculture and intellectual property have been negotiated through the World Trade Organisation (WTO). Can we, at the start of a new millennium, rewrite these rules to serve the needs of poor people? Or as the rich get richer, will the poor continue to be pushed to the margins?

http://www.christian-aid.org.uk/indepth/0111trbk/Trade_for_Life.pdf

Transport

Challenges for implementing ADB's resettlement policy in Cambodia: the case of Highway One

Sugita, Rena.

Watershed : People's Forum on Ecology vol. 11 no. 1 July-October 2005

The Cambodian component of the Asian Development Bank (ADB)-funded Highway One Improvement Project resulted in relocation and impoverishment of approximately 1,200 households living along the road. In 2004 the ADB finally performed an audit of the project - which confirmed many of the issues affect communities and local nongovernmental organisations and been raising since 2000 - and urged the Cambodian government to implement measures in order to bring the resettlement process in compliance with the ADB's Policy in Involuntary Resettlement. The author describes the

results of the audit and examines the challenges in implementing the ADB's resettlement policy in Cambodia.

Water

Bridge over troubled water : the role of the news media in promoting public participation in river basin management and environmental protection in China

Kanping, Hu. Xiaogang, Yu.

Watershed : People's Forum on Ecology vol. 10 no. 2 November 2004 - June 2005

Over the past few years as pollution, water shortages and dam building have sparked debate and conflict throughout China, the Chinese news media has emerged as a particularly active commentator of the economic, social and environmental concerns related to river basin management. The authors explore the changing role of the news media - and the growing collaboration between Chinese environmental journalists and nongovernment organisations - in promoting public participation in river basin management and environmental protection in China.

Chlorination of hand-dug wells in Monrovia

Garandeau, Regis. Trevett, Andrew. Bastable, Andy.

Waterlines Appropriate Technologies for Water Supply and Sanitation Vol. 24: No. 3 January (2006)

In peri-urban Monrovia, the capital of Liberia, contaminated hand-dug wells were contributing to cholera outbreaks. Various chlorination methods were evaluated to determine their appropriateness and efficacy, both for public health emergencies and sustainable community-managed systems. This article evaluates the technologies used and discusses problems arising from chlorination techniques. The research was carried out by Oxfam GB in Liberia.

Paying the bill for destruction : Thai society and the Nam Theum 2 dam in Lao PDR

Kuankachorn, Srisuwan.

Watershed : People's Forum on Ecology vol. 10 no. 2 November 2004 - June 2005

After more of a decade of controversy, millions of dollars spent on assessment and mitigation studies, and civil society protests, the Nam Theun 2 dam in Lao PDR is set to go ahead with the World Bank offering its support. The project continues to be haunted by the lies of its proponents: "alleviation of poverty" in Laos, "cheapest energy option" for Thailand, helping conservation of the forested Nakai Plateau. With Thailand agreeing to buy electricity from Nam Theun 2 dam, the author explores the controversy and reminds Thai society that it is in fact paying the bill for destruction of the environment and the livelihoods of the communities in Laos.

Performance of a water clarifier in Gonaives, Haiti

Dorea, C. Clarke, B.

Waterlines Appropriate Technologies for Water Supply and Sanitation Vol. 24: No. 3 January (2006)

Water drawn from rivers under emergency conditions often suffers from a high turbidity. This article describes how a water clarifier was tested in Haiti, demonstrating significant improvements in water quality over an extended period of time and at a relatively high production rate.

Saline wells in Aceh

Fesselet, Jean-Francois. Mulders, Ralph.

Waterlines Appropriate Technologies for Water Supply and Sanitation Vol. 24: No. 3 January (2006)

The drinking wells in the areas of Aceh affected by the tsunami were polluted with debris and salt water. How has their rehabilitation progressed in the months since?

Sensible constraint management (Water utilities)

Funcke-Bartz, Michael.

Development and Cooperation, vol.33, no.2, February 2006

Whether an enterprise is privately run or under government control has little bearing on the quality of service it provides. What matters is how efficiently it harnesses the financial and human resources at its disposal. The German Development Agency InWEnt helps municipal authorities develop adequate strategies such as household use of separate polyethylene water storage tanks.

<http://www.inwent.org/E+Z/content/archive-eng/02-2006/index.html>

Three gorges : a cautionary tale

Haggart, Kelly. Chongqing, Yang.

Watershed : People's Forum on Ecology vol. 11 no. 1 July-October 2005

The biggest mass location of people in the history of dam-building was supposed to have been China's showpiece operation. The people being moved were assured that they would prosper after resettlement. But many of those ousted by the Three Gorges dam have had a harshly different experience, and their stories serve as a warning to other communities facing displacement by dams.

Transboundary environmental governance in the Greater Mekong Subregion: the politics of participation

Woods, Kevin.

Watershed : People's Forum on Ecology vol. 10 no. 2 November 2004 - June 2005

The Mekong River Basin has become more economically integrated, different political economies and cultures, through aggressive in infrastructure development funded by financial and governance institutions. These institutions such as the Mekong River Commission (MRC) have responded to the growing resentment over their environmental "assault" by "greening" their economic policies. The author explains how the environmental mandates of these institutions monopolise transboundary environmental governance, further marginalising civil society from participating in the decision-making process.

Water and sanitation for refugees and internally displaced people.

Sherlock, Paul.

***Waterlines Appropriate Technologies for Water Supply and Sanitation Vol. 24: No. 3
January (2006)***

What can we learn from the emergencies of the last few years about water and sanitation provision? It seems at last the world is now engaging more in the water and sanitation sector and realizing the importance of this sector to people's survival.

Xeset 2 and Xeset 3 dam: a report on the potential environmental and social impacts
Sayaboulaven, Phetsavanh. 2005

Watershed : People's Forum on Ecology vol. 11 no. 1 July-October 2005

If built, the proposed Xeset 2 and Xeset 3 hydroelectric projects in the Xeset River Basin in southern Laos would affect 20,000 people, mostly from ethnic minority groups. The authors describes these projects and their potential impacts on the communities, whose livelihoods, economies and cultures are intimately connected to their rivers and lands.
