

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° 7. November 2011

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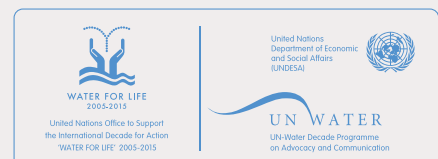
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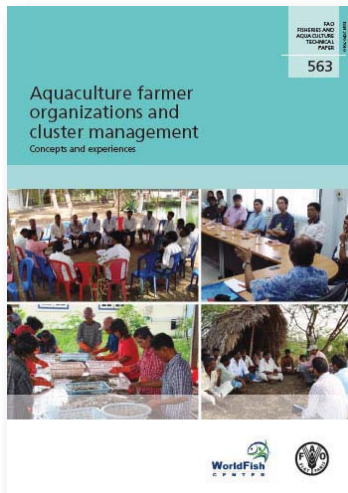
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A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

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



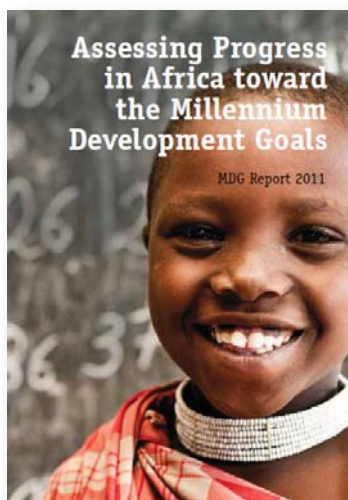
Latest publications



Aquaculture farmer organizations and cluster management. Concepts and Experiences Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). November 2011

<http://bit.ly/vR6GXa>

Small-scale producers are facing new opportunities and challenges in today's markets. This review provides an overview of an approach to assist small-scale farmers to overcome these challenges and effectively participate in and influence modern market chains and trade. This review focuses specifically on the development of small-scale aquaculture farmer organizations, drawing on experience from both agriculture and aquaculture sector farmer organizations. The purpose is to provide strategic guidance for public and private stakeholders involved in supporting small-scale aquaculture farmer organizations in developing countries. The objectives of the review are to help these actors gain a better understanding of: (1) how to assist small-scale aquaculture farmers in connecting to input suppliers and buyers of their products, including identifying market niches and providing market information and particularly addressing issues related to improving their compliance to food-safety-related international trading standards; (2) how to improve small farmers' access to technical knowledge, financial and technical services, particularly towards improving bio-security and decreasing disease risks; (3) how to apply the existing cluster management and farmer society concepts to aquaculture development in Africa and Asia, enabling increased access to input and output markets and services, and increased influence over government to create national policies which are conducive to the small-scale aquaculture sector; (4) how to develop private and public institutions that deliver services to the small-scale sector; and (5) how to develop responsive government policies that are focused towards support of the small-scale sector.

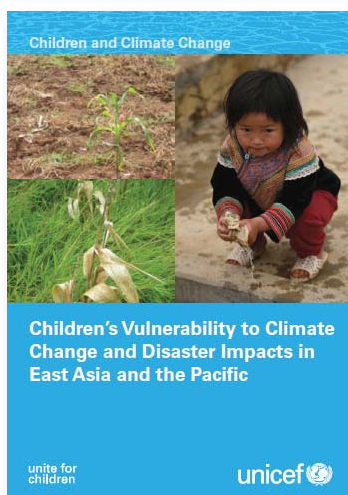


Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium Development Goals. MDG Report 2011

African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Union, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

<http://bit.ly/tixXFZ>

This report presents an overall assessment of Africa's progress toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Progress towards Goal 7, Ensure Environmental Sustainability, and specifically towards Target 7.C 'Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation', is assessed in Section II of the Report. Section III takes as its thematic focus social protection programs, including water-related programmes, as they relate to the MDGs in a selected number of African countries. Section IV concludes with recommendations on the way forward.



Children's Vulnerability to Climate Change and Disaster Impacts in East Asia and the Pacific

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) East Asia and Pacific Regional Office. November 2011

<http://bit.ly/uMljFO>

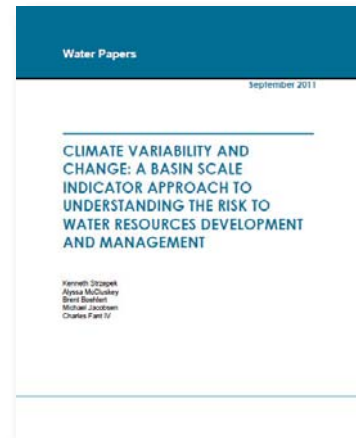
This report provides an overview of the climate change trends and potential impacts on children in East Asia and the Pacific that appeared in studies covering five countries that were commissioned by UNICEF. The country studies highlight children's specific vulnerability to climate change that needs to be taken into account in policy development. Children noted a range of experiences ranging from livelihood insecurity in Mongolia to threats of sea level rising in the Pacific Islands to massive flooding of their neighbourhoods in the Philippines and crop failures in Indonesia. The scientific research indicates that existing vulnerabilities will likely be exacerbated by continued climate change. Involving children in the design of policy and designing climate change policies with children's rights in mind are essential to creating policies that do not have unintended negative consequences. More specifically, Chapter 3.3. addresses the issue of 'Increased risk of water scarcity' and Chapter 3.4. the issue of 'Transmission of waterborne and food-borne diseases'.

Climate variability and change: a basin scale indicator approach to understanding the risk to water resources development and management

World Bank. September 2011

<http://bit.ly/sM8kGy>

This study evaluates the effects of climate change on six hydrological indicators across 8,413 basins in World Bank client countries. These indicators include annual runoff (MAR), basin yield, annual high flow, annual low flow, groundwater (base flow), and reference crop water deficit. This study is intended to help bridge the gap between high-level climate change predictions and the needs of decision-makers whose programs and investments will be affected by basin- and regional-level impacts of climate change on water resources and related infrastructures. The purpose of this document is to explain in-depth the methods used to develop these climate risk outputs, the reasons for the selected methodology, and the limitations of this research



Conference book from the International UN-Water Conference 'Water in the Green Economy in Practice: Towards Rio+20'

UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC). November 2011

This conference book presents main outcomes of the International UN-Water Conference 'Water in the Green Economy in Practice: Towards Rio+20', which took place in Zaragoza, Spain, from 3 to 5 October 2011.

Chapter 1. Water on the Road to Rio+20

<http://bit.ly/rVbioX>

This section introduces main challenges of the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development and the water roadmap towards the Rio+20 conference.

Chapter 2. Challenges and opportunities for water in the transition to a green economy

<http://bit.ly/vqUy4V>

Making the shift to the green economy requires that all economic sectors work towards the three-part objective of accelerating economic growth, reducing poverty and inequities, whilst aligning these advances with improvements in the environment. With regards to water, sustained efforts are needed to address the challenges and harness opportunities in agriculture, industries, cities and watersheds. These are introduced and discussed in this section.

Chapter 3. Thematic conference papers

<http://bit.ly/ttHwtb2>

This section contains the papers prepared for the conference by the session conveners and case study representatives. Each session of the conference includes an overview paper providing an introduction to the tool or the region, as well as case study papers.

Chapter 4. Conference summary: Water in the Green Economy in practice

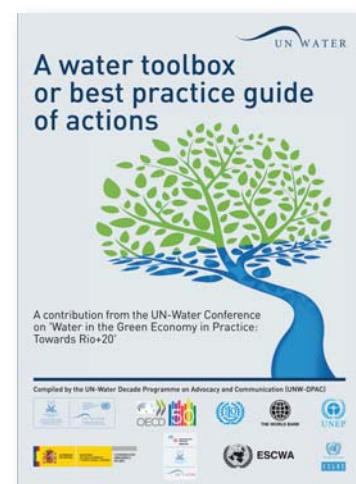
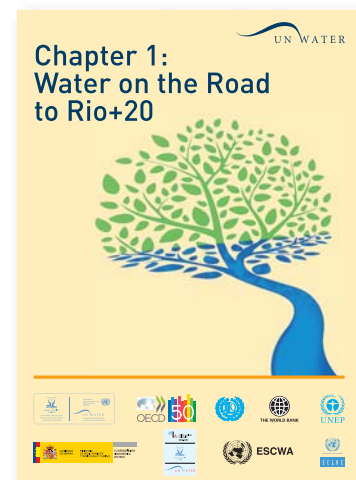
<http://bit.ly/w4FW3v>

This section presents a summary of the presentations and discussions of the plenary sessions and side events of the conference. Each plenary session comprised of an overview presentation made by the session convener and a questions and answers discussion with the panellists. The panellists represented specific case studies from around the world which demonstrate the successful implementation of the tools. This section concludes with key messages derived from the conference.

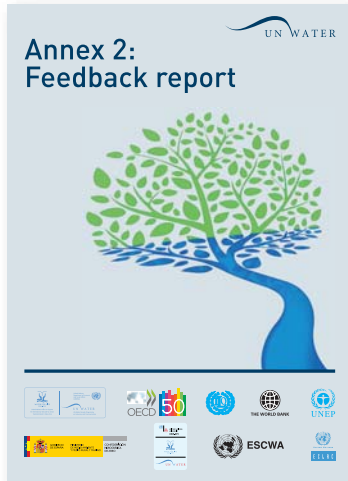
Chapter 5. The way forward

<http://bit.ly/u9RD9U>

This section introduces key water-related events on the roadmap towards Rio+20, main concerns about the future of the Millennium Development Goals, the role of UN-Water on the road to Rio and beyond and. This section also contains the UN-Water Statement for the Rio+20 Summit.



Latest publications

**Annex 1. Water toolbox: A contribution to Rio+20**

<http://bit.ly/uKP0t2>

As a contribution to the Rio+20 process, this water toolbox - or best practice guide of actions, instruments and policies- is an output from the conference. The objective of this document is to provide proposals based on the analysis of existing practice, reflecting specifically on lessons from implementation, scaling up and the relevance for developing and transition countries. The water toolbox proposes six tools which can be used to promote change and support the transition towards a green economy: (1) economic instruments; (2) sustainable financing; (3) investments in natural capital; (4) technology; (5) green jobs; and (6) water planning.

Annex 2. Feedback report

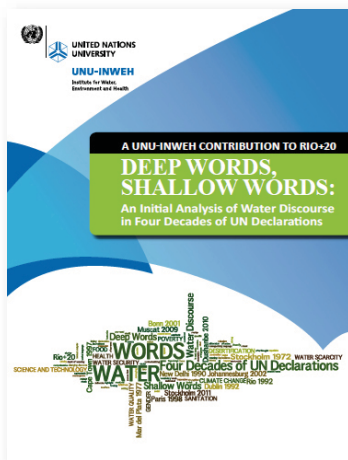
<http://bit.ly/uaGJ8M>

This report analyses the feedback on the content and format of the conference, provided by the participants and organisers. It also highlights some specific lessons learnt identified by the organisers.

Annex 3. Communications report

<http://bit.ly/uu0RZj>

This report presents main results from communication efforts of the conference, which include social media as well as audio and visual media.

**Deep Words, Shallow Words: An Initial Analysis of Water Discourse in Four Decades of United Nations Declarations**

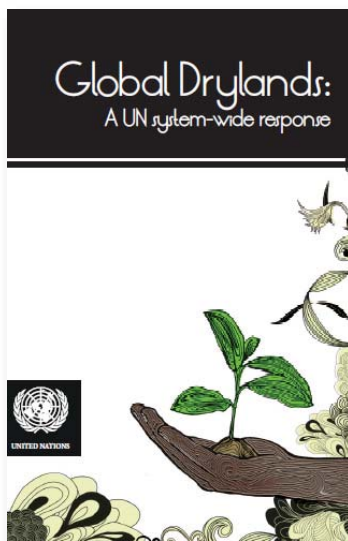
United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH). November 2011

<http://bit.ly/ITnKoD>

Summary for Decision Makers

<http://bit.ly/sjnZWx>

In the lead-up to the Rio+20 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (CSD) to be held in June 2012, this paper presents a comparative analysis of how issues related to water have been represented in significant UN Declarations related to water and environment over the past forty years. The aim is to analyze the discourse of water by assessing instances in which certain keywords attain more or less depth of meaning and to examine how this is achieved. To make this comparison, the paper undertakes both a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the discourse of water and water-related issues across four decades of Declarations.

**Global Drylands: A UN system-wide response**

United Nations Environment Management Group. October 2011

<http://bit.ly/mUxypg>

This report focuses on the importance of the drylands issue on the global agenda and its relation to other issues, including climate change, food security and human settlements. The report illustrates the many ways in which the UN system is identifying opportunities to mainstream the drylands agenda into the policy-making process. It sets out a common vision and agenda for UN-wide action on dryland management and its role in addressing climate change and food security through a positive development and investment approach. The report is aimed at a number of audiences, with certain objectives: (1) UN agencies themselves, to clarify the commitment made to drylands and act as a reference guide; (2) Governments of developed and developing countries, as a normative guide on the UN's position on, and commitment to, the development of drylands; (3) The private sector and donors, to encourage and inspire them to think about the viability and unique opportunities presented by drylands, and (4) Civil society, to encourage advocacy on the development of drylands, and empowerment of their populations.

Human Development Report 2011. Sustainability and Equity: a better future for all
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). November 2011

<http://bit.ly/up98J4>

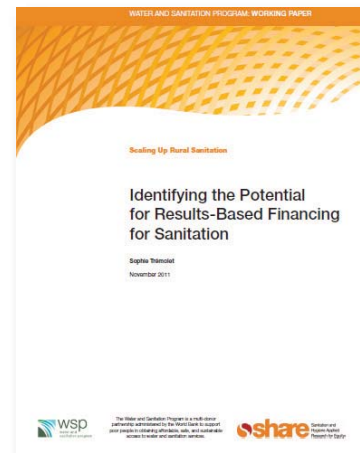
The Human Development Report 2011 explores the intersections between environmental sustainability and equity. The Report reveals how environmental degradation hurts poor and vulnerable groups more than others. The devastating impacts of lack of access to potable water and to basic sanitation is addressed in Chapter 3 'Tracing the effects – understanding the relations', and the issue of 'Water access, water security and sanitation' is addressed in Chapter 4 'Positive synergies—winning strategies for the environment, equity and human development'.



Identifying the Potential for Results-Based Financing for Sanitation
World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). November 2011

<http://bit.ly/uEUPP5>

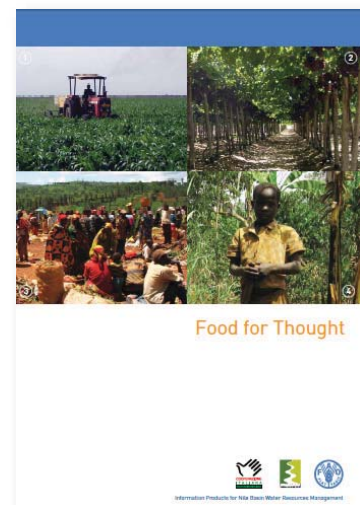
This working paper aims to identify practical ideas for advancing the use of innovative financing mechanisms focused on results and performance, with a view to supporting the delivery of sustainable sanitation services. To this end, the document reviews: (1) The rationale for examining Results-Based Financing (RBF) instruments for sanitation; (2) Current issues with sanitation, where "misaligned incentives" mean that inadequate services are being provided or demanded; (3) How public funding, if allocated based on results, could help with realigning incentives; and (4) Common issues and challenges with the design of RBF instruments.



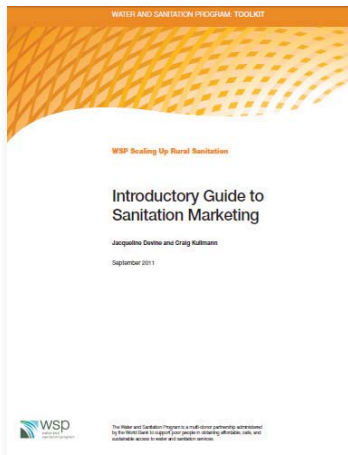
Information products for Nile Basin Water Resources Management
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). October 2011

<http://bit.ly/rSmd7e>

This set of information products contains a series of reports, manuals and posters intended to strengthen the ability of the governments of the ten Nile countries to take informed decisions with regard to water resources policy and management in the Nile Basin. It includes consolidated spatial information on water and agriculture in the region; a forecast of the region's future food requirements; a survey of the types of farming systems practiced along the Nile and; an analysis of possible future scenarios for water management and agriculture development.



Latest publications

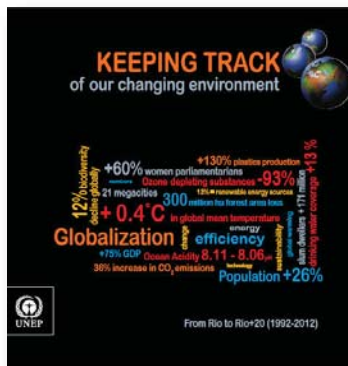


Introductory Guide to Sanitation Marketing

World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). September 2011

<http://bit.ly/IV5Fhq>

This document seeks to contribute to the field of sanitation marketing by sharing practical guidance on the design, implementation, and monitoring of rural sanitation marketing programs at scale in India, Indonesia, and Tanzania, plus additional projects implemented in Cambodia and Peru. The goal of the guide is to (1) Define sanitation marketing and the key components of a sanitation marketing initiative; (2) Provide an overall framework for scaling up rural sanitation programs and the justification for using a sanitation marketing approach; (3) Explain the steps needed to design, implement, and monitor sanitation marketing programs at scale; (4) Provide practical guidance on implementation; (5) Share concrete examples and lessons learned based on WSP's experiences to date; and (6) Highlight key challenges and recommend solutions.

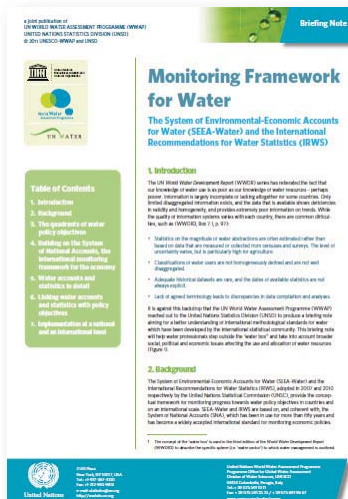


Keeping track of our changing environment. From Rio to Rio+20 (1992-2012)

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). November 2011

<http://bit.ly/rqVJdK>

This report provides a compilation of statistical data, numerically-based graphs and illustrative "before and after" satellite images tracking environmental changes that have swept the planet over the last twenty years since decision-makers met at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Rio de Janeiro. The report includes trends in natural hazards (floods, droughts, etc.) and in improved sanitation and drinking water coverage among others.



Monitoring Framework for Water

UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). August 2011

<http://bit.ly/sY8eeq>

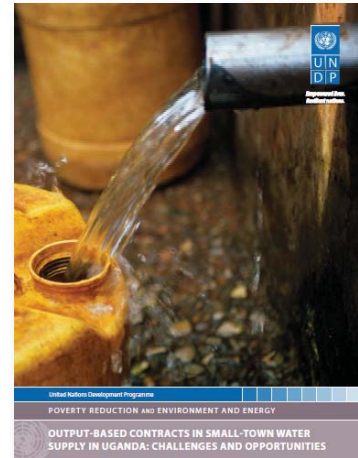
Jointly produced by the UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) and the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), this briefing note aims for a better understanding of international methodological standards for water which have been developed by the international statistical community. The note will help water professionals step outside the 'water box' and take into account broader social, political and economic issues affecting the use and allocation of water resources

Output-based contracts in small-town water supply in Uganda: challenges and opportunities

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). September 2011

<http://bit.ly/v3AaVW>

This report reviews the role of the domestic private sector in the delivery of urban water in Uganda, focusing on Private Operators (POs) in small towns. The report is organized as follows: Section 2 provides an overview of the methodological framework. Section 3 examines the output-based aid (OBA) project in Kampala, which is managed by the national utility. Section 4 presents an overview of the development of the system of water services delivery in small towns, and provides a background to the introduction of OBA in small towns and Rural Growth Centres (RGCs). Section 5 presents the bulk of the research findings on the OBA project implemented in Uganda's small towns, and reviews the outcomes from the OBA pilot projects in relation to their official targets and objectives. Section 6 considers regulatory issues. Section 7 reviews the policy implications of the findings, and Section 8 concludes.

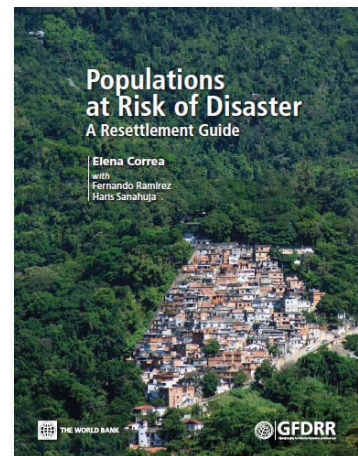


Populations at Risk of Disaster. A Resettlement Guide

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), World Bank, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). November 2011

<http://bit.ly/uUBrQ0>

This book is designed for governments that make decisions on the application of preventive resettlement programs as disaster risk reduction measures, as well as for institutions and professionals in charge of preparing and implementing these programs, civil society organizations participating in resettlement and risk reduction processes, and at-risk communities. The guide has two parts. The first consists of two chapters. The first of these looks at disasters, including hydrometeorological disasters (floods, droughts, etc.), occurring worldwide and their impacts, and discusses strategic frameworks for disaster risk reduction. The second chapter analyzes resettlement as a preventive measure in the context of comprehensive risk management policy. Part II consists of four phases. The first phase describes the steps to determine whether a population exposed to the impacts of a natural hazard should be resettled. Phase 2 sets out the key aspects of the resettlement process that should be defined before starting to prepare a preventive resettlement program. Phase 3 discusses the analysis required to formulate a resettlement program. Phase 4 describes the process of formulating the resettlement program.

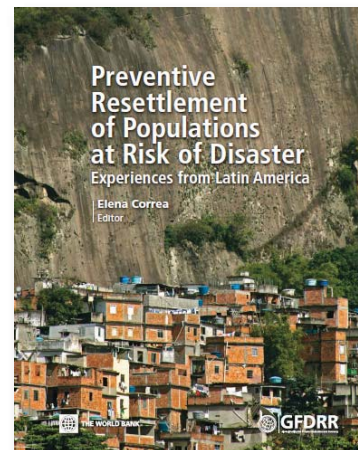


Preventive Resettlement of Populations at Risk of Disaster. Experiences from Latin America

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), World Bank, Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR)

<http://bit.ly/tbo9Tr>

As a companion to the *Populations at Risk of Disaster: A Resettlement Guide*, this publication presents different case studies from Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Guatemala. Chapter I analyzes global natural disaster trends and their impacts. It also studies these trends in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) and the principal factors that increase the vulnerability to natural disasters. Chapter II analyzes resettlement as a risk reduction measure and describes the objectives and methodology of the cases studied. The next four chapters present the findings of each. Each case presents the country context, the area where the study was conducted, the geographical distribution of the population, the principal natural hazards to which it is exposed, the major disasters faced, and the specific risk management model applied. Each case highlights experiences that can be replicated, from identifying at-risk populations to the post-resettlement phase.



Latest publications



Rwanda. From Post-Conflict to Environmentally Sustainable Development. Chapter 9: Water Resources

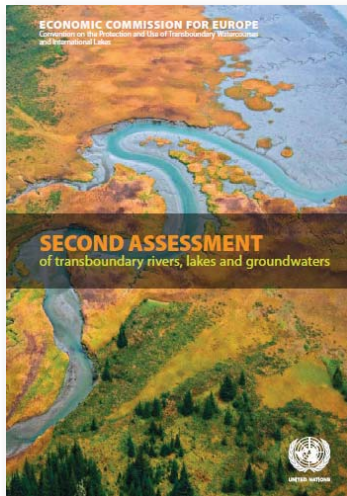
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). November 2011

<http://bit.ly/YuCwa>

Summary Report

<http://bit.ly/tKDJOH>

This report presents a package of practical interventions to assist the ongoing metamorphosis of Rwanda. It calls for mobilizing and focusing investments in key areas, including ecosystem rehabilitation, renewable energy, conservation agriculture and innovative water and sanitation technologies. Chapter 9 specifically deals with the issue of water resources. This chapter provides a general overview of freshwater resources in Rwanda, an overview of water consumption and an analysis of the water governance situation, and identifies some key issues and challenges for the country which include projected massive increases in water demand; drinking water scarcity; suspended sediment pollution; emerging threats to freshwater supplies; and strengthening water governance.

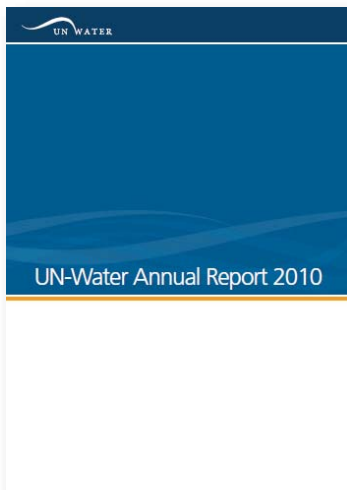


Second Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). October 2011

<http://bit.ly/rM8RsH>

This Second Assessment of Transboundary Rivers, Lakes and Groundwaters provides a comprehensive, up-to-date overview of the status of transboundary waters in the European and Asian parts of the UNECE region. The Assessment presents an analysis of pressures, quantity and quality status, transboundary impacts, as well as responses and future trends of transboundary water resources in the region and highlights regional differences, specificities and vulnerabilities. Legal, institutional and socio-economic issues have a prominent place in this Second Assessment, given their crucial importance for transboundary water cooperation. The report aims to inform, guide and spur further action by national and local authorities, joint bodies and international and non-governmental organizations to improve the status of transboundary waters and related ecosystems.



UN-Water annual report 2010

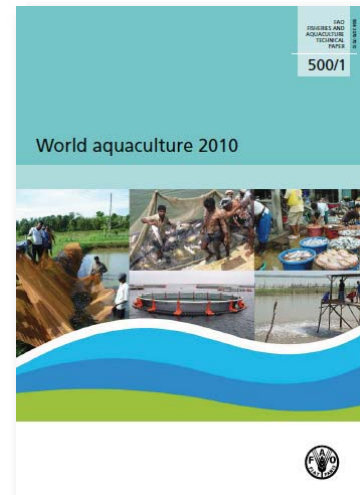
UN-Water. November 2011

<http://bit.ly/votKCT>

The 2010 annual report of UN-Water presents activities implemented by UN-Water in 2010, along with updates on its publications, programmes, task forces and thematic priority areas.

World Aquaculture 2010**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). November 2011**<http://bit.ly/uwgyw1>

This document provides an overview of global aquaculture status and development trends as a synthesis of such status and trends in six regions of the world: Asia-Pacific, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Near East and North Africa, Northern America and Sub-Saharan Africa.



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