

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 09. March 2012

www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/

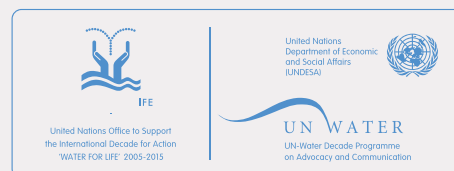
Contents

Sanitation
Biodiversity
Capacity
Gender
Cities
MDG
Quality
Disaster
Financing
Sustainable
Valuation
Scarcity
Education
Rural
Climate
Adaptation
Agriculture
Health
IWRM
Water

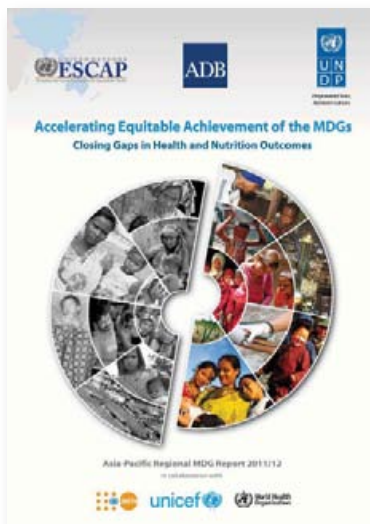
- 01** Accelerating Equitable Achievement of the MDGs. Closing Gaps in Health and Nutrition Outcomes. Asia-Pacific Regional MDG Report 2011/12
- 02** Cities and Flooding. A Guide to Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management for the 21st Century
- 03** Delivering Water Supply and Sanitation in Fragile States: The Transition from Emergency to Development
- 04** (The) Dynamics of Global Water Futures. Driving Forces 2011-2050
- 05** Environmental health inequalities in Europe. Assessment report
- 06** Five Stylized Scenarios
- 07** Green Accounting and Data Improvement for Water Resources. Working paper
- 08** Green growth, resources and resilience. Environmental sustainability in Asia and the Pacific
- 09** Groundwater and Global Change: Trends, Opportunities and Challenges
- 10** Healthy wetlands, healthy people. A review of wetlands and human health interactions
- 11** Integrated Water Resources Management Planning Approach for Small Island Developing States
- 12** No one left behind. Good practices to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation in the pan-European region
- 13** Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: 2012 update
- 14** Releasing the Pressure: Water Resource Efficiencies and Gains for Ecosystem Services
- 15** Sanitation Finance in Rural Cambodia
- 16** (The) State of the World's Children 2012: Children in an Urban World
- 17** Strengthening health-system emergency preparedness. Toolkit for assessing health-system capacity for crisis management
- 18** 21st Issues for the 21st Century. Results of the UNEP Foresight Process on Emerging Environmental Issues
- 19** Water and Food Security Reader
- 20** United Nations World Water Development Report 4
- 21** Water Operator's Partnerships in Asia. Case Study I: Metro-Cebu Water District, Philippines and City West Water, Australia
- 22** Water Operator's Partnerships in Asia. Case Study II: Indah Water Konsortium, PDAM Tirtanadi
- 23** Water Operator's Partnerships in Asia. Case Study III: Water Supply and sewerage authority of Ulaanbaatar and Vitens Evides International Utrecht
- 24** Willingness to Pay and Inclusive Tariff Designs for Improved Water Supply Services in Khulna, Bangladesh

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



Accelerating Equitable Achievement of the MDGs. Closing Gaps in Health and Nutrition Outcomes. Asia-Pacific Regional MDG Report 2011/12

Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). February 2012

<http://bit.ly/ye7B3D>

This report focuses on disparities in MDG achievement within and between countries, to address major bottlenecks holding back MDG progress in Asia and the Pacific region. This edition looks especially at the wide gaps in the goals related to health and nutrition, where the region is particularly under-performing. The safe drinking water and basic sanitation targets are also considered and reported. The document is a resource which policy makers, development practitioners and other stakeholders should find useful in addressing the remaining challenges in achieving the MDGs in the Asia and the Pacific region.

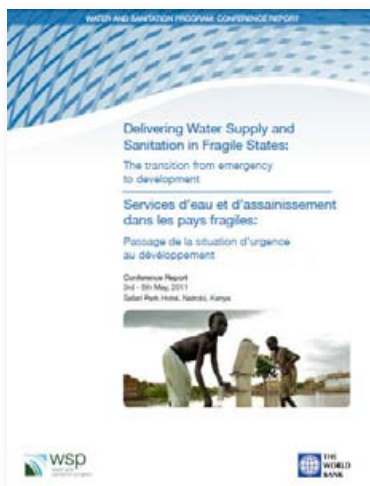


Cities and Flooding. A Guide to Integrated Urban Flood Risk Management for the 21st Century

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). February 2012

<http://bit.ly/xvrBHg>

This document provides forward-looking operational guidance on how to manage the risk of floods in a rapidly transforming urban environment and changeable climate. The Guide serves as a primer for decision and policy makers, technical specialists, central, regional and local government officials, and concerned stakeholders in the community sector, civil society and non-governmental organizations, and the private sector. The Guide starts with A Summary for Policy Makers which outlines and describes the key areas which policy makers need to be knowledgeable about to create policy directions and an integrated strategic approach for urban flood risk management. The Summary concludes with 12 guiding policy principles for integrated flood risk management. The core of the Guide consists of seven chapters. Each chapter starts with a full contents list and a summary of the chapter for quick reference. It is then made up of sections which combine general narrative on key aspects of urban flood risk management, case study evidence in the form of lessons from the field on the methods and techniques of flood risk management and "How To" sections on necessary and immediate operational tasks.



Delivering Water Supply and Sanitation in Fragile States: The Transition from Emergency to Development

World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). 2012

<http://bit.ly/zbF8fr>

This note captures the main points and messages from a conference held in Nairobi, Kenya, on 3-5 May 2011 under the same title that initiated a community of practice bringing together water supply and sanitation (WSS) actors with actors involved in building core country systems. The conference aimed to initiate a platform for knowledge sharing and learning by giving:

- Water and sanitation sector actors a better understanding of 'core' government systems/functions;
- Core government systems actors a better understanding of the needs of the water sector;
- Fragile state water sector and core systems actors an opportunity to chart a transition pathway from emergency to development from the sector.

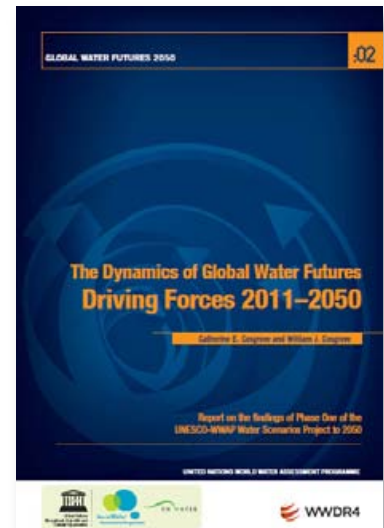
The note is available in English and French.

(The) Dynamics of Global Water Futures. Driving Forces 2011-2050

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). March 2012

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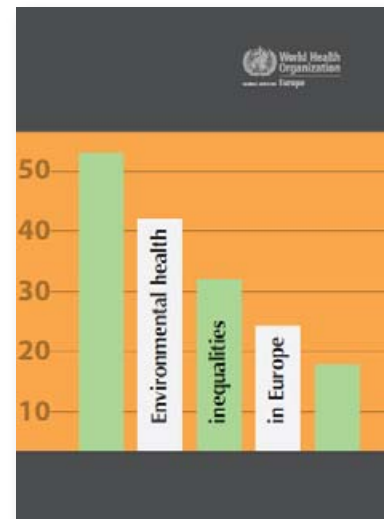
This report presents a summary of an analysis of the evolution of 10 major external forces ('drivers') that have direct and indirect consequences for water managers, including: Agriculture; Climate change and variability; Demography, Economy and security; Ethics, society and culture; Governance and institutions; Infrastructure; Politics; Technology; and Water resources. Part One describes the World Water Scenarios Project phases and the approach for the drivers' analysis. Part Two highlights some of the key aspects of the current situation in each driver's domain. A list of possible future developments in each of the domains was extracted from research and submitted for discussion and review through expert consultations to validate the degree of importance of the developments with regards to scenarios on water use and availability to 2050 and to gain an informed opinion on the likelihood of such developments occurring up to 2050. The results of these consultations are presented in Part Three. These findings show the possible range of future outcomes and the magnitude of the challenges we are facing in each driver's domain. The framework illustrating the causal linkages between these driving forces and their impact on human well-being, equity and degree of poverty is illustrated in Part Four.

**Environmental health inequalities in Europe. Assessment report**

World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. February 2012

<http://bit.ly/yTQre5>

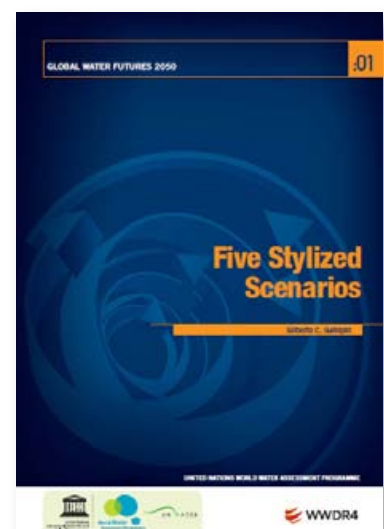
This report provides an initial baseline assessment of environmental health inequalities in Europe and emphasizes that interventions to tackle them need to be based on an assessment of their magnitude and on the identification of population groups that are most exposed or most vulnerable to environmental risks. Chapter 2 particularly addresses inequalities in water supply and in lack of sanitation.

**Five Stylized Scenarios**

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). March 2012

<http://bit.ly/GResNz>

This report provides an initial exploration of long-range global water scenarios as a contribution to the fourth World Water Development Report (WWDR4). It offers qualitative summaries of possible futures as input to the deliberations of the Scenario Focus Group (SFG), the WWDR4's collective of decision-makers, modellers, and scenario and sectoral experts. The purpose is to open the discussion on the universe of possible trajectories of the world water system.

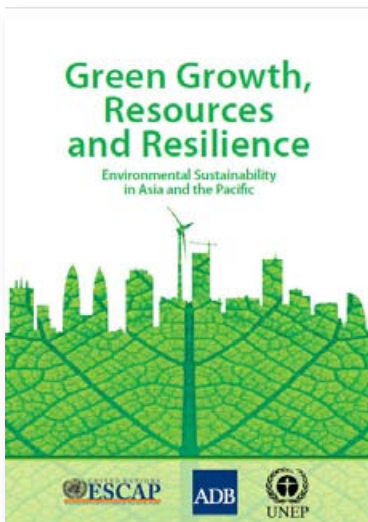


Latest publications



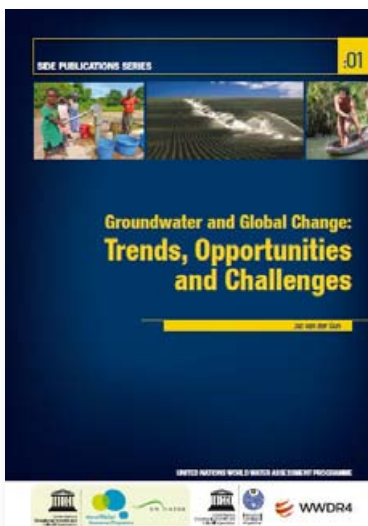
Green Accounting and Data Improvement for Water Resources. Working paper World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). March 2012
<http://bit.ly/AqomdW>

This paper outlines key initiatives from the United Nations System of Environmental-Economic Accounts for Water (SEEA-W), Eurostat, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the European Environment Agency (EEA), to incorporate water-related indicators into wider systems of environmental accounting, as a step towards raising the profile of water's role in economic and environmental policy-making.



Green growth, resources and resilience. Environmental sustainability in Asia and the Pacific
 United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). February 2012
<http://bit.ly/zhGYbz>

This report provides new insights into Asian and Pacific resource use trends and outlines key actions, including reforming economic incentives and promoting more inclusive and adaptive governance approaches, that governments can pursue to help bring economic growth strategies in closer alignment with the objective of sustainable development. It also provides examples of strategies for improving resilience to help deal with the increasing levels of risk faced by societies and economies. Water security issues are particularly covered in Chapter 1 'A changing landscape, evolving policy challenges and opportunities'.

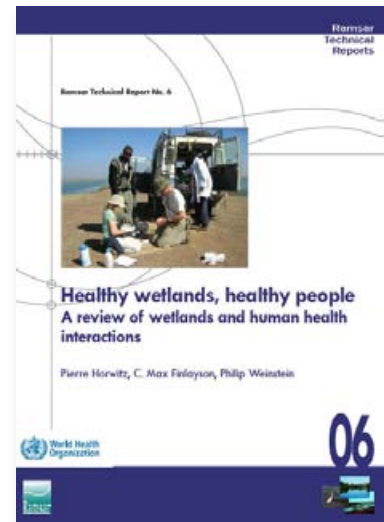


Groundwater and Global Change: Trends, Opportunities and Challenges
 World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), UNESCO-International Hydrological Programme (IHP). March 2012
<http://bit.ly/ADAcQj>

Groundwater and Global Change calls attention to groundwater issues. It aims to enhance awareness of this resource and increase knowledge on how to better use and protect it, including taking optimal advantage of groundwater's unique buffer capacity, which may mitigate problems resulting from increasing demographic, economic, environmental and climate change pressures. The publication highlights the groundwater issues that deserve to be taken into account in the international water agenda, and hopes to contribute to the correct understanding of these issues in order to improve decisions on programming and financing global water resources initiatives. This publication is an updated, extended and more extensively documented revisit of the Groundwater chapter that is presented as a special report in the United Nations World Water Development Report 4 (WWDR4). It also includes practical examples and country case studies, illustrating the huge variation of possible situations and human responses. In its review and synthesis of existing material, it places emphasis on the most recent publications in each of the subject areas.

Healthy wetlands, healthy people. A review of wetlands and human health interactions
World Health Organization (WHO), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands. February 2012
<http://bit.ly/wKcbJ7>

The purpose of this review report is to provide an accessible source of information to help improve understanding of the often complex inter-relationships between wetland ecosystems and human health and well being. The primary audience for this report is intended to be wetland conservation and wise use practitioners, from wetland managers at the site level to decision makers at national and international levels. The information in the report should help in facilitating dialogue between wetlands and human health professionals in their respective efforts to maintain and improve wetland ecological character and people's health.



Integrated Water Resources Management Planning Approach for Small Island Developing States

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). February 2012
<http://bit.ly/H75lhc>

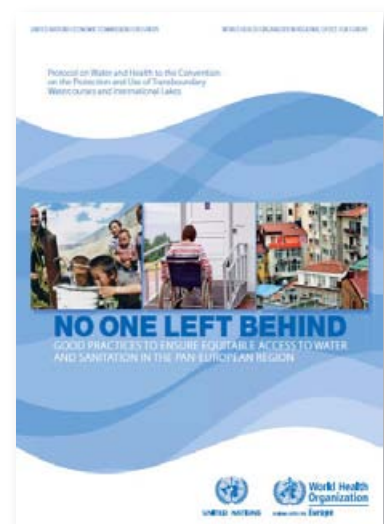
This Resource Book provides a suite of case studies of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) approaches in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) around the world, and based on those experiences, describes a practical and logical framework of activities for the planning, development and implementation of integrated water resources management/integrated water development plans at the national level, at the level of watersheds and at the level of villages and communities. There are three issues that are core to these Guidelines: Stakeholder Participation; Continuous Sensitisation and Public Awareness; and the Creation of Scenarios for looking at different pathways to solving problems.



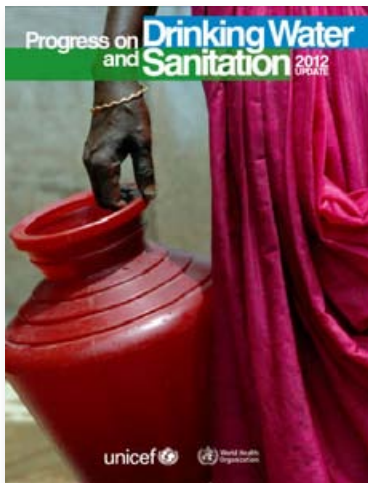
No one left behind. Good practices to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation in the pan-European region

Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (WHO-Europe). February 2012
<http://bit.ly/zdJZR8>

This publication presents good practices and lessons learned from throughout the pan-European region on the policies and measures to be enacted to provide equitable access to water and sanitation. It distinguishes three key dimensions of equitable access: geographical disparities; specific barriers faced by vulnerable and marginalized groups; and affordability concerns. A range of available policy options to fight inequities in each of those key dimensions are presented. The examples contained in this publication should support and encourage policy and decision makers at the national and local levels, as well as private and public operators, non-governmental organizations, international donors and other concerned actors to review and, where appropriate, replicate or adapt existing approaches and put in place new or additional measures, to ensure equitable access to water and sanitation. The publication also aims to inspire practitioners, civil society and private sector organizations with regard to the role that they can play and the activities they can carry out in achieving equitable access to water and sanitation.



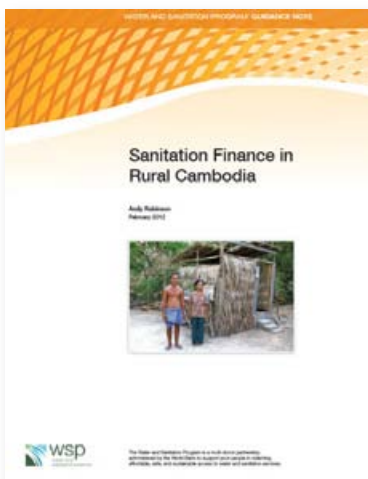
Latest publications

**Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation: 2012 update****WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)**<http://bit.ly/wfHO27>

This Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation reports every two years on access to drinking water and sanitation worldwide and on progress towards related targets under Millennium Development Goal 7 'to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation'. The estimates presented in the 2012 report describe the situation as of end-2010 and supersede those of the JMP update published in March 2010. Monitoring draws on the findings of household surveys and censuses usually supported by national statistics bureaus.

**Releasing the Pressure: Water Resource Efficiencies and Gains for Ecosystem Services**
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), March 2012<http://bit.ly/z6Ydeh>

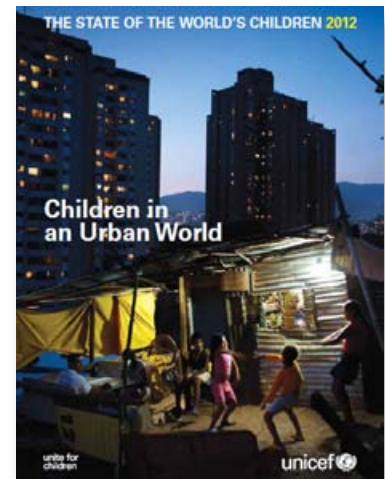
This document discusses the need to balance short-term water productivity gains – in particular in agriculture - with the long-term role that water flows provide for maintaining sustainable landscape ecosystem services, and serving multiple benefits to human well-being. The document provides a summary of concepts around the nexus of water productivity, water flows in landscapes and ecosystem services. It gives examples (through case studies) on the trade-offs and opportunities between water productivity improvements and the water-related services provided by other ecosystems. The document is structured around a set of key messages, with each one explaining a key aspect of the relationship between how humans use water, the issue of water productivity related to its use, and potential impacts on different ecosystem services. It strives to be relevant to practitioners, in the areas of planning and management of agriculture, planning of land-use, forestry, biofuels, and water, and natural resource management.

**Sanitation Finance in Rural Cambodia****World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), February 2012**<http://bit.ly/yEhxD>

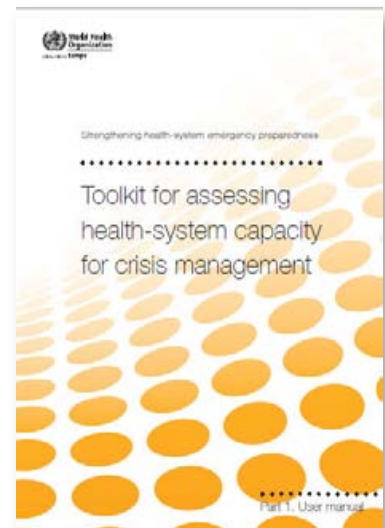
This document presents the findings of a study on sanitation finance in Cambodia. This guidance note contains an introduction on sanitation financing and subsidies, stating the cases for subsidies as well as some of their practical pitfalls. The study used data (as of late 2009) from two case studies of rural sanitation finance in Cambodia to illustrate the practical issues, supplemented by preliminary data from two sanitation marketing projects. The study also examined the potential use and effectiveness of (hardware) subsidies, conditional cash transfers (CCTs), and other financing approaches relevant for sanitation improvement. The document ends with recommendations for improved sanitation finance, including practical suggestions for sanitation programs in Cambodia.

(The) State of the World's Children 2012: Children in an Urban World**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). February 2012**<http://uni.cf/yrpego>

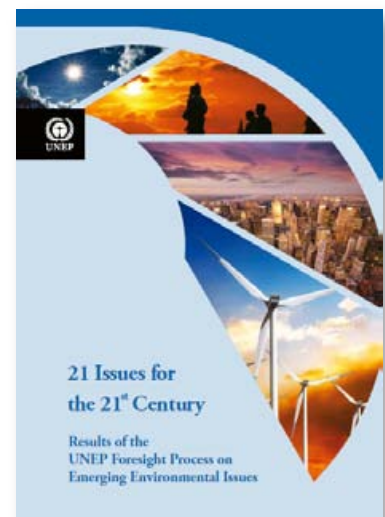
Each year, UNICEF's flagship publication, The State of the World's Children, closely examines the global state of children and the challenges they face. The 2012 edition focuses on urban settings. Water, sanitation and hygiene issues are particularly covered in chapter 2 and chapter 4 and figures show how inadequate access to safe drinking water and sanitation services puts children at increased risk of illness, undernutrition and death.

**Strengthening health-system emergency preparedness. Toolkit for assessing health-system capacity for crisis management****World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe (WHO-Europe). February 2012****Part 1. User manual**<http://bit.ly/x1517t>**Part 2. Assessment form**<http://bit.ly/wBrupy>

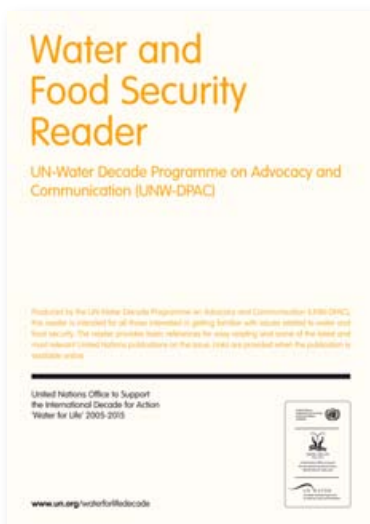
The overall goal of this toolkit is to help countries minimize the impact of future health crises by assessing the capacity of their health systems to respond to various threats and identify gaps. The toolkit can be used to stimulate communication and coordination at all stages of preparing for and managing a health crisis. The toolkit comprises an user manual (Part 1) and an assessment form (Part 2). Areas covered include water safety, sanitation and hygiene among others.

**21st Issues for the 21st Century. Results of the UNEP Foresight Process on Emerging Environmental Issues****United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). February 2012**<http://bit.ly/GV11gJ>

The purpose of the UNEP Foresight Process is to produce, every two years, a careful and authoritative ranking of the most important emerging issues related to the global environment. The output of the UNEP Foresight Process is a ranked list of 21 emerging issues described in a way that reflects their linkages to the various dimensions of sustainable development. The issues relate to the major themes of the global environment, as well as important cross-cutting issues. The chapter on Freshwaters and Marine Issues addresses two main water-related issues: New Insights on Water-Land Interactions: Shift in the Management Paradigm; and Shortcutting the Degradation of Inland Waters in Developing Countries.



Latest publications

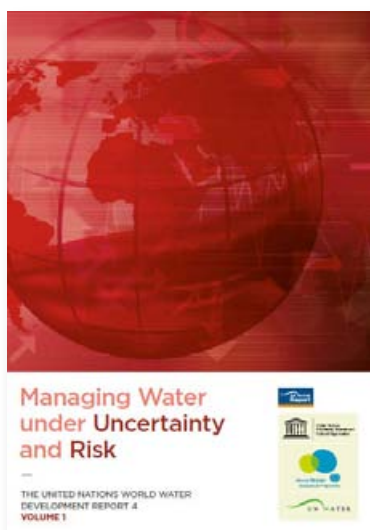


Water and Food Security Reader

UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC). March 2012

<http://bit.ly/FPDy0c>

Produced by the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC), this reader is intended for all those interested in getting familiar with issues related to water and food security. The reader provides basic references for easy reading and some of the latest and most relevant United Nations publications on the issue. Links are provided when the publication is available online.



United Nations World Water Development Report 4

UN-Water, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP). March 2012

Volume 1: Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk

<http://bit.ly/zZZkit>

Volume 2: Knowledge Base

<http://bit.ly/yVjT5J>

Volume 3: Facing the Challenges

<http://bit.ly/xvVXVD>

The World Water Development Report gives an overall picture of the state of the world's freshwater resources and analyses pressures from decisions that drive demand for water and affect its availability. It offers tools and response options to help leaders in government, the private sector and civil society address current and future challenges and suggests ways in which institutions can be reformed. This 4th edition introduces a new thematic approach (Managing Water under Uncertainty and Risk), and directly reports from the regions, highlighting hotspots. It reports on various challenge areas, and aims to encourage all stakeholders both in and out of the 'water box' to fully engage in decision making processes. The Report has been mainstreamed for gender equality, which is addressed as a critical issue throughout. Volume 1 of the report focuses on status, trends, challenges and the issue of managing water under uncertainty and risk. Volume 2 focuses on challenge areas and regional reports. Volume 3 is dedicated to case studies from the different regions.



Water Operator's Partnerships in Asia. Case Study I: Metro-Cebu Water District, Philippines and City West Water, Australia

Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

<http://bit.ly/GSioom>

This document presents a co-operation arrangement between the Metro-Cebu Water District in the Philippines and City West Water in Australia in the framework of the Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance. The partnership set out to identify and address priority operational improvements and to train Metro Cebu staff on key operational processes. Agreed focus areas were non-revenue water reduction, water distribution, data collection and management systems. The report looks at how the partnership was set up, implemented and monitored; the changes and improvements it brought about in the partner utility; and its impact – both achieved and anticipated – on service delivery, future investment, and replication.

Water Operator's Partnerships in Asia. Case Study II: Indah Water Konsortium, PDAM Tirtanadi

Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

<http://bit.ly/GR8csq>

This document presents a co-operation arrangement between the Indah Water Konsortium from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and PDAM Tirtanadi from Medan, Indonesia, in the framework of the Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance. The water operators' partnership was organized chiefly around the development and implementation of a sanitation promotional campaign for Medan. The report looks at the partnership outcomes, its impact, success factors and next steps.



Water Operator's Partnerships in Asia. Case Study III: Water Supply and sewerage authority of Ulaanbaatar and Vitens Evides International Utrecht

Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat)

<http://bit.ly/H3XQYd>

This document presents the co-operation arrangement between The Water Supply and Sewerage Authority of Ulaanbaatar City and Vitens-Evides in the framework of the Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance. The aim of the water operators' partnership was to help the Ulaanbaatar water authority become a financially sustainable and autonomous water services utility. The report looks at how the partnership was set up, implemented and monitored; the changes and improvements it brought about in the partner utility; and its impact – both achieved and anticipated – on service delivery, future investment, and replication.



Willingness to Pay and Inclusive Tariff Designs for Improved Water Supply Services in Khulna, Bangladesh

Asian Development Bank (ADB). January 2012

<http://bit.ly/H3Cbum>

This study investigates willingness to pay (WTP) for improved water supply services in Khulna, Bangladesh applying the contingent valuation method in a survey of 3,000 households. Since the large connection cost is regarded as one of the major obstacles to expand the piped network among the poor, the model explicitly incorporates the connection cost in addition to monthly charge. The study shows that both willingness to pay the monthly charge and willingness to pay the connection cost are higher for richer households. Policy simulation shows that poor households are less likely to be connected under flat rate tariff, and introduction of volumetric tariff will increase the coverage of poor households. The large connection cost is found to be a critical bottleneck to expanding the coverage for the poor.



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