

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.

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www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/

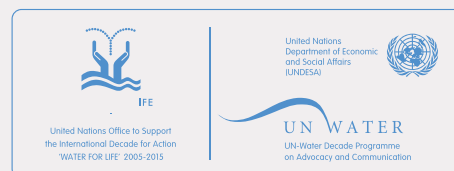
Contents

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

- 01** Africa Human Development Report 2012. Towards a Food Secure Future
- 02** Climate Change, Disaster Risk and the Urban Poor. Cities Building Resilience for a Changing World
- 03** Country reports: Economic Impacts of Poor Sanitation in Africa
- 04** Drought Risk Management. Practitioner's perspectives from Africa and Asia
- 05** Drying Up. What to do about droughts in the People's Republic of China. With a case study from Guiyang Municipality, Guizhou Province
- 06** (The) Economic impacts of inadequate sanitation in Pakistan
- 07** Estimating relative benefits of differing strategies for management of wastewater in lower Egypt using quantitative microbial risk analysis
- 08** Freshwater under threat. Pacific Islands. Vulnerability Assessment of Freshwater Resources to Environmental Change
- 09** GLAAS report 2012. UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
- 10** Living without Sanitary Sewers in Latin America. The Business of Collecting Fecal Sludge in Four Latin American Cities
- 11** Measuring Water Use in a Green Economy
- 12** More, Better, or Different Spending? Trends in Public Expenditure on Water and Sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa
- 13** (A) Primer on Energy Efficiency for Municipal Water and Wastewater Utilities
- 14** Rural Water Supply in the Philippines. Volume I Design Manual
- 15** Sustainable development 20 years from the Earth Summit. Progress, gaps and strategic guidelines for Latin America and the Caribbean
- 16** Thai Floods 2011. Rapid Assessment for Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction Planning
- 17** Urban Sanitation Experiences from Senegal and Burkina Faso. Broadening Urban Sanitation Activities
- 18** Water and the Green Economy. Capacity Development Aspects
- 19** Water Education for Sustainable Development. A Global Synthesis
- 20** WSSCC Global Forum on Sanitation and Hygiene. Insights on leadership, action and change

A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

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





Executive summary <http://on.undp.org/JHUh9a>

The 2012 Human Development Report for Africa explores why hunger remains pervasive in the region, despite abundant agricultural resources, a favourable growing climate, and rapid economic growth rates. The water issue is addressed all along the report. Water management and irrigation are analysed in Chapter 2 while Chapter 3 addresses persistent challenges and emerging threats to food security, including soil and water-related environmental challenges.



<http://bit.ly/KycklQ>

This study analyses the key challenges facing the urban poor, given the risks associated with climate change and disasters, particularly with regard to the delivery of basic services, and identifies strategies and financing opportunities for addressing these risks. The main audience for this study includes mayors and other city managers, national governments, donors, and practitioners in the fields of climate change, disaster-risk management and urban development.

The study is organized in four chapters covering (1) a broad look at climate change and disaster risk in cities of the developing world, with particular implications for the urban poor; (2) analysis of the vulnerability of the urban poor; (3) discussion of recommended approaches for building resilience for the urban poor; and (4) review of the financing opportunities for covering investments in basic services and other needs associated with climate and disaster risk. Flood management and urban planning, water supply and sanitation, and wastewater management are among the issues covered by the report.



<http://bit.ly/lia9P2>

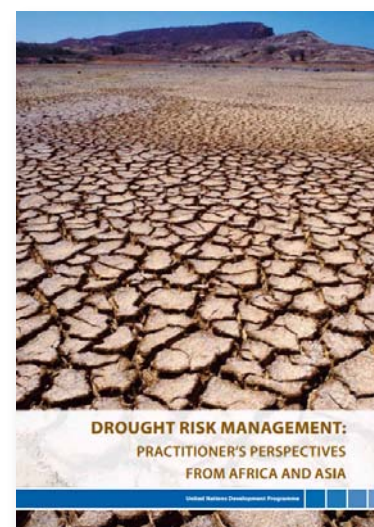
These studies provide an estimation of economic impacts on populations without access to improved sanitation in order to provide information on the losses to society of the current sanitation situation. While not all these economic impacts can be immediately recovered from improved sanitation practices, it provides a perspective on the short- and longer-term economic gains that are available to countries through a range of policies to mitigate these impacts.

Countries covered include: Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, The Republic of Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia.

Drought Risk Management. Practitioner's perspectives from Africa and Asia**United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). January 2012**<http://on.undp.org/JHfYWb>

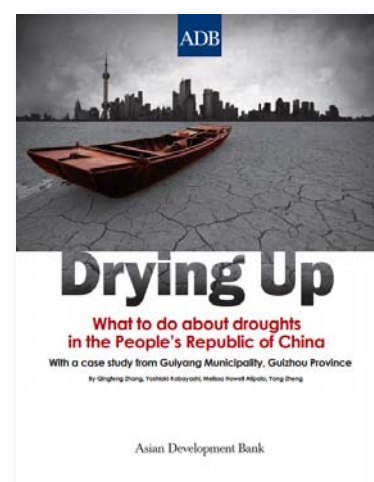
This report reviews the current institutional and programmatic landscape in the realm of drought risk management (DRM) in Africa and Asia, and maps out some of the main DRM capacity gaps and gap-filling opportunities. It highlights the priority areas to which the inter-regional south-south cooperation could add values, based upon the interviews with key individuals in both continents, an online survey of some 400 people working in drought related fields and the First Africa-Asia Drought Adaptation Forum held in Bangkok, Thailand, in June 2011.

Chapter 2 considers and compares the impacts drought is having in Africa and Asia, why this is happening (the root causes) and how this is likely to change over the next 10 to 20 years. It also considers what is impeding the reduction in risk. Chapter 3 goes on to explain how various approaches being deployed in the regions are addressing this situation and the effect that this is having. The stocktaking also explains what good practice DRM is considered to be and what aspects are replicable. Chapter 4 concludes the report by considering how good practices may actually help fill the identified gaps and areas of greatest concern.

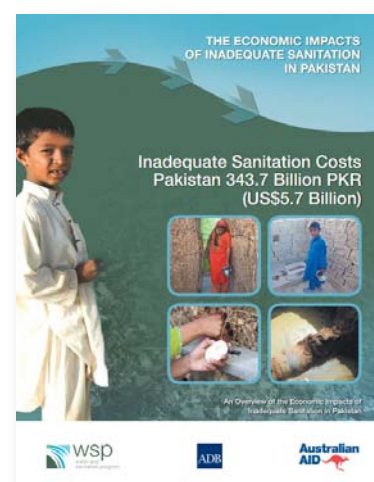
**Drying Up. What to do about droughts in the People's Republic of China. With a case study from Guiyang Municipality, Guizhou Province****Asian Development Bank (ADB). April 2012**<http://bit.ly/lsgDeq>

This publication consolidates the highlights from several recent ADB technical assistance studies that relate to improving disaster risk management and water resources management in the People's Republic of China (PRC). The studies provided good references for examining how the PRC could holistically and simultaneously address its issues of water scarcity—especially drought, environmental degradation, fragmented and uncoordinated management, and climate-related disasters.

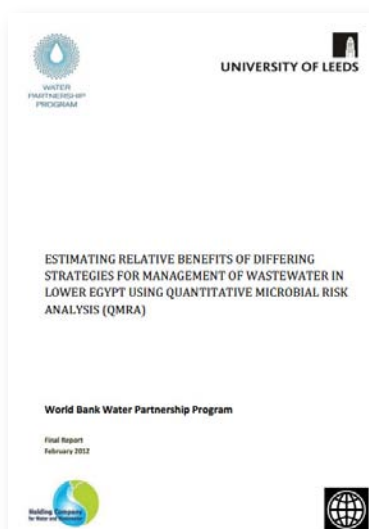
The publication is organized into five chapters. Each chapter begins by summarizing the magnitude of the challenges nationally and the general trend in thinking and results emanating from the central level. The second half of every chapter illustrates these realities in a specific place.

**(The) Economic impacts of inadequate sanitation in Pakistan****World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). April 2012**<http://bit.ly/J1EYqY>

This study aims to empirically estimate the economic impacts of current poor sanitation conditions in Pakistan as well as the economic benefits of options for improved conditions. The study's ultimate goal is to provide policy makers at both national and local levels with evidence to justify larger investments in improving the sanitation conditions in the country. It also provides recommendations, again based on empirical evidence, for effectively planning and implementing sustainable sanitation and hygiene programs.



Latest publications

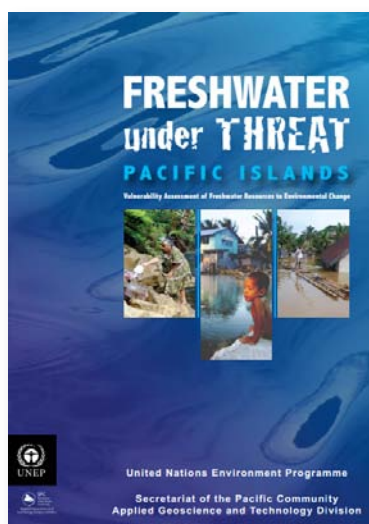


Estimating relative benefits of differing strategies for management of wastewater in lower Egypt using quantitative microbial risk analysis

World Bank Water Partnership Program (WPP), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). February 2012

<http://bit.ly/Kjpxdy>

This report lays out an approach, using modelling techniques and a statistical tool known as Quantifiable Microbial Risk Assessment, by which the relative effectiveness of different wastewater management strategies can be assessed in terms of optimising health benefits to downstream populations. The conclusions of the study provide an indication of how such methods could increasingly be used to enable the selection of cost-effective and appropriate wastewater management strategies. The analysis presented here has the potential to increasingly inform the debate about effluent discharge standards and the management of wastewater and agricultural runoff for reuse in agriculture.



Freshwater under threat. Pacific Islands. Vulnerability Assessment of Freshwater Resources to Environmental Change

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). April 2012

<http://bit.ly/JS0qh4>

This study undertakes a vulnerability assessment of the freshwater resources of the Pacific Island Countries (PICs). The approach assumes that the vulnerability of freshwater resources is dependent upon the resources available to meet the productive, consumptive and environment uses; the pollution and development pressures; and the management capacity to respond to these pressures. This approach highlights the importance of drivers such as climate variability and change, population growth, urban migration and economic development to water resource vulnerability through their influence on the state of freshwater resources and the associated pressures.

The report is divided into six chapters. The first chapter introduces the study, outlining why vulnerability is important and the approach adopted to assess freshwater vulnerability in the Pacific. Chapter two presents the geographic and socio-economic context of the Pacific island nations and the status of, and the challenges in, managing the freshwater resources, focussing on the countries targeted in this study. This chapter also presents a DPSIR (driver, pressure, state, impact, response) assessment of the water resources in atolls and larger islands. The third chapter describes the method of assessment and the development of the composite Vulnerability Index, including changes to the methodology adopted for assessing river basin vulnerability. The fourth chapter details the vulnerability assessment for the selected islands. Chapter five consolidates the key resource and ecosystem pressures, development drivers and management responses into a composite vulnerability index for each of the countries. The final chapter synergises the information obtained through the vulnerability index assessment to provide conclusions on Pacific islands freshwater vulnerability and provides options for future directions to increase regional resilience and reduce freshwater resource vulnerability.

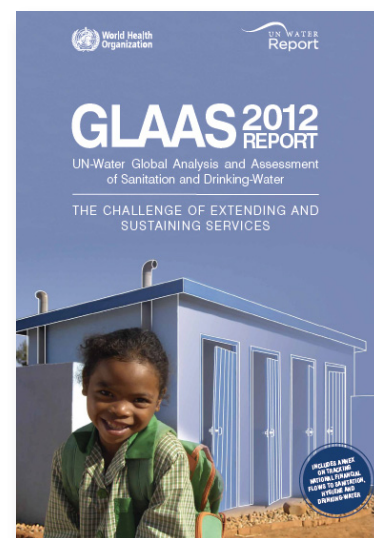
GLAAS report 2012. UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water

UN-Water, World Health Organization (WHO). April 2012

<http://bit.ly/HCDfw5>

The objective of the UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) is to monitor the inputs required to extend and sustain water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) systems and services. This includes the components of the “enabling environment”: documenting government policy and institutional frameworks; the volume, sources and targeting of investment; the sufficiency of human resources; priorities and gaps with respect to external assistance; and the influence of these factors on performance. A secondary goal is to analyse the factors associated with progress, or lack thereof, in order to identify drivers and bottlenecks, to identify knowledge gaps, to assess strengths and weaknesses, to identify challenges, priorities and successes, and to facilitate benchmarking across countries.

This second GLAAS report presents data received from 74 developing countries, covering all the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) regions, and from 24 external support agencies, representing approximately 90% of official development assistance (ODA) for sanitation and drinking-water.



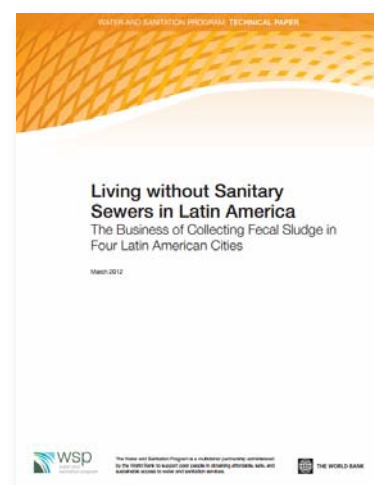
Living without Sanitary Sewers in Latin America. The Business of Collecting Fecal Sludge in Four Latin American Cities

World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). March 2012

<http://bit.ly/KybNQb>

This report spotlights the major challenges and the opportunities that lie ahead in faecal sludge management and summarizes the findings from four case studies that describe the current and potential market for sludge removal, collection, and disposal in peri-urban areas. These areas, inhabited by a variety of ethnic, religious, and cultural groups, typically struggle with high population density, insufficient land use planning, high citizen insecurity, and low coverage with basic services.

The report demonstrates how technical, financial, environmental, social, regulatory, political, and institutional factors interact to create supply and demand in four markets where coverage with sanitary sewerage services is below the regional average, namely: Santa Cruz (Bolivia), Guatemala City (Guatemala), Tegucigalpa (Honduras), and Managua (Nicaragua).



Measuring Water Use in a Green Economy

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). May 2012

<http://bit.ly/KBOh3q>

This report analyses the different ways for quantifying and accounting for water flows and productivity within the economy (including environmental needs). Based on data from the literature, the report provides the current state of knowledge of the different indicators and tools for quantifying water productivity and highlights why this is important for developing robust allocation and management systems that preserve the natural capital. The report focuses on two main elements: 1) the conceptual background and knowledge on how water use puts pressure on the environment; 2) methodologies to quantify water availability and use and how this influences ecosystems.

Chapter 2 presents the main concepts and definitions of the different aspects of water used in the economic, policy and scientific literature. The chapter looks at the general concept of decoupling as applied to water and examines various types of policy targets, indicators and the different approaches available to measure water use, efficiency and the environmental impacts on different geographic scales arising from different economic and social activities. In chapter 3, the data and sources of information on water balances globally and within river basins and ecosystems are described, with a view to providing knowledge of how they are derived, and the strengths of a series of common classifications and water reporting processes are analysed. Chapter 4 looks in detail at the various methodologies for quantifying water use and environmental impacts, their underlying assumptions and the context in which they can be effectively used. Chapter 5 summarises the main conclusions of the report. It provides information on how to address decoupling through the adoption of targets and policies on water efficiency, innovation, appropriate market signals, and water rights, so as not to deplete water resources and to increase water productivity.



Latest publications

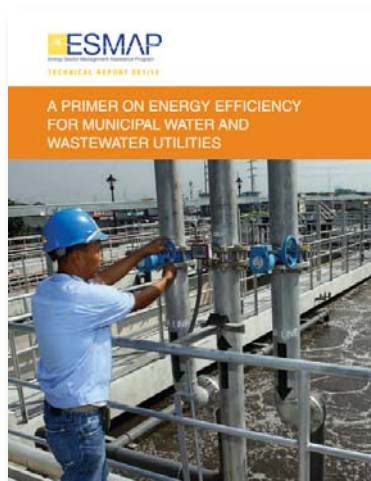


More, Better, or Different Spending? Trends in Public Expenditure on Water and Sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa

World Bank Water Partnership Program (WPP), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). December 2011

<http://bit.ly/J5qJkV>

This overview paper aims to determine the size and composition of the flow of funds, assess the quality of public spending, and identify common issues in public expenditure in the water sector in Sub-Saharan Africa. The paper tests current public spending patterns against the economic rationale for such spending, including reducing disparities in service delivery and overcoming market failures. The scope of the present review includes expenditures by public institutions (at the central and local government levels) on domestic resources and grants or loans provided by external funding agencies. The review does not include off-budget spending by water utilities. In other words, while the numbers in this review include public subsidies to utilities, they do not include expenditure by utilities, thus disregarding expenditures paid for by consumer cost-recovery. This review is a data mining exercise of country PERs that were written to serve in the political dialogue on the challenges in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015 and on bottlenecks in enhancing public finance management performance.



(A) Primer on Energy Efficiency for Municipal Water and Wastewater Utilities

World Bank, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). February 2012

<http://bit.ly/L4t6E6>

This primer is concerned with energy use and efficiency of network-based water supply and wastewater treatment in urban areas. It focuses on the supply side of the municipal water cycle, including the extraction, treatment, and distribution of water, and collection and treatment of wastewater—activities which are directly managed by water and wastewater utilities (WWUs).



Rural Water Supply in the Philippines. Volume I Design Manual

World Bank Water Partnership Program (WPP). February 2012

<http://bit.ly/K3wwW5>

This manual is the first of three related volumes prepared for the use of prospective and actual owners, operators, managements, technical staff, consultants, government planners and contractors of small water supply systems in the Philippines. Its purpose is to introduce the key concepts and considerations involved in the design of small waterworks facilities. For non-technical readers who are involved in the management and operation of small water supply systems, rather than in their actual design and construction, the text will be useful in understanding and in making decisions that would enable them to avail more usefully of the services of the technical consultants and contractors they must deal with.

Sustainable development 20 years from the Earth Summit. Progress, gaps and strategic guidelines for Latin America and the Caribbean

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC). March 2012

<http://bit.ly/KHoNBm>

Summary <http://bit.ly/KyKNdV>

This publication describes the progress made and the gaps that remain in implementing global commitments on sustainable development since 1992. Based on the deficiencies that persist and the challenges that continue to arise, it proposes guidelines for moving towards sustainable development. The water issue is addressed all along the report, especially in Chapter II where the issue of water resource management is considered and in Chapter IV which addresses the issue of freshwater resources and water management in the context of sustainable development.

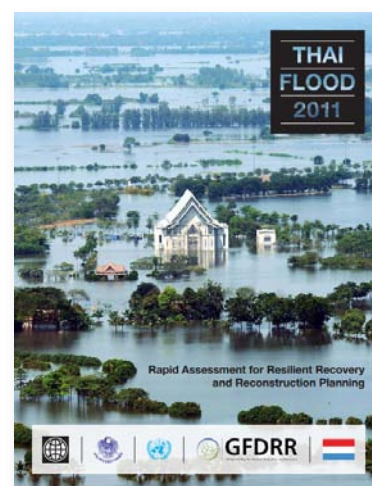


Thai Floods 2011. Rapid Assessment for Resilient Recovery and Reconstruction Planning

World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). February 2012

<http://bit.ly/J4GA1q>

In response to the prolonged and widespread flooding throughout Thailand in 2011, the Royal Thai Government, in conjunction with the World Bank and other development partners, undertook this rapid assessment of the impact of the floods in 26 of the 66 affected provinces. This report outlines these findings, including damage and loss estimates and social and economic impacts, and proposes strategies for resilient recovery and reconstruction planning.

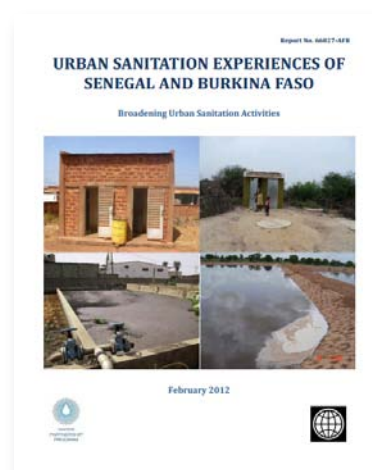


Urban Sanitation Experiences from Senegal and Burkina Faso. Broadening Urban Sanitation Activities

World Bank Water Partnership Program (WPP). February 2012

<http://bit.ly/JdzTuT>

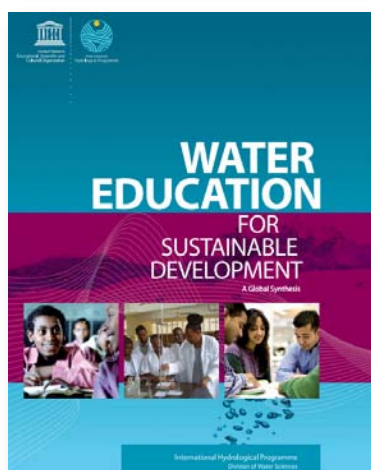
This report assesses the design and implementation of two World Bank-supported programs – The Ouagadougou Strategic Sanitation Plan in Burkina Faso and the Dakar Periurban On-site Sanitation Program in Senegal – by evaluating their methodologies, financial and technical parameters as well as understanding the policy and legal framework in order to replicate their key features where applicable. Section I reviews the trends of the urban sanitation market in West Africa and the rationale for public interventions in sanitation. Section II summarizes the main design features of the two operations. Section III assesses the operations' performances, in terms of outcome, efficiency and equity as well as their sustainability and replicability.



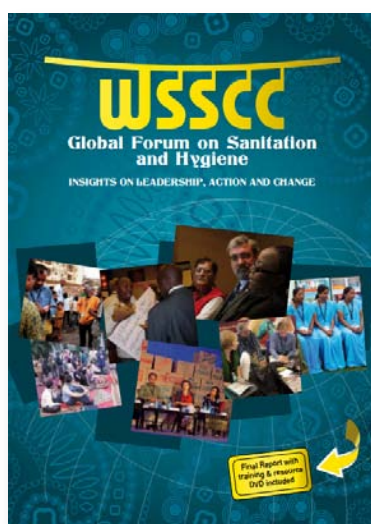
Latest publications

**Water and the Green Economy. Capacity Development Aspects****UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC). May 2012**<http://bit.ly/KJROMU>

This publication gives special attention to the needs related to capacity development for water resources management, including water supply and sanitation, in the context of the green economy. This is done by showcasing theoretical and practical approaches which have proved to be successful. The 11 case studies in this book cover the entire range from innovative design and delivery of capacity development programmes related to water in the green economy, market mechanisms, and quality control procedures supporting capacity development success towards the practical implementation of programmes to enhance individual and institutional capacity.

**Water Education for Sustainable Development. A Global Synthesis****UNESCO-International Hydrological Programme (IHP). March 2012**<http://bit.ly/Jf4Tgj>

This report introduces UNESCO's Water Education programme, an IHP initiative focused on "an integrated understanding of biological and hydrological processes at a catchment's scale in order to create a scientific basis for a new, cost-effective and systemic approach to the sustainable management of freshwater resources". The report identifies examples of best practices on water education in the region at all educational levels; analyzes examples of best practices to identify barriers and opportunities; proposes recommendations to enable effective water education in the region at all educational levels.

**WSSCC Global Forum on Sanitation and Hygiene. Insights on leadership, action and change****Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC). April 2012**<http://bit.ly/JU8rb3>

This report summarizes main conclusions from the Global Forum on Sanitation and Hygiene held 9-14 October 2011 in Mumbai, India. The report is centred upon the key themes of the Forum: Leadership, Equity and Inclusion, Behaviour Change, Accelerating Change and Partnerships.

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