

Bimonthly Publications Review

Produced by the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC), every two months this review brings you 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 17. July 2013

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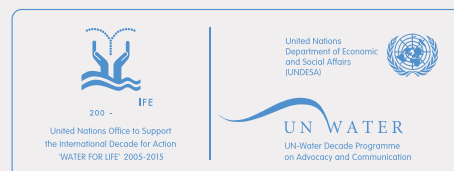
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A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

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



Latest publications

A NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP: ERADICATE POVERTY AND TRANSFORM ECONOMIES THROUGH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

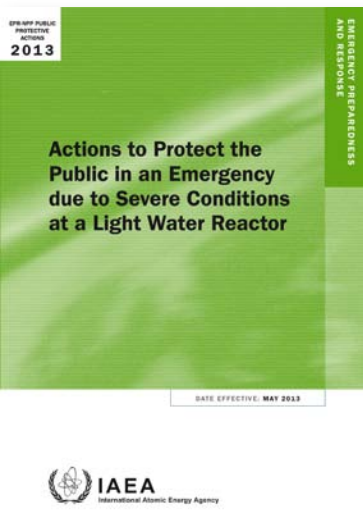
The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on
the Post-2015 Development Agenda

A new global partnership: Eradicate poverty and transform economies through sustainable development. The Report of the High-Level Panel of Eminent Persons on the Post-2015 Development Agenda

United Nations. May 2013

<http://bit.ly/13dWEHT>

This report, produced by the High-Level Panel on the Post-2015 Development Agenda established by UN Secretary General, sets out a universal agenda to eradicate extreme poverty from the face of the earth by 2030, and deliver on the promise of sustainable development. Among the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) considered, SDG6 aims at achieving universal access to water and sanitation.

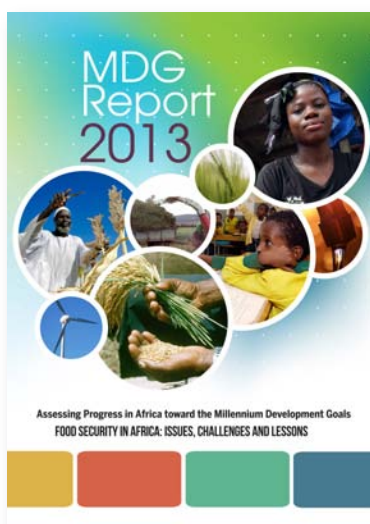


Actions to protect the public in an emergency due to severe conditions at a light water reactor

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). May 2013

<http://bit.ly/18BxZCp>

This publication is intended to provide an understanding of the actions necessary to protect the public for those responsible for making and for acting on decisions in the event of an emergency involving actual or projected severe damage to the fuel in the reactor core or spent fuel pool at a light water reactor (LWR) or spent fuel pool. It provides a basis for developing the tools and criteria at the preparedness stage that would be needed in taking protective actions and other actions in response to an emergency. It could also be of direct use in the response to an emergency. After an introduction to the concept of operations, the main sections of this publication are structured to flow in the logical sequence relating to an emergency, i.e. taking actions upon detection of severe conditions at the nuclear power plant based on the predetermined emergency classification system, to the actions to be taken based on monitoring where predetermined operational intervention levels are exceeded, through to communication with the public. At the end of this publication guidance is given relating to interim and full implementation of the emergency preparedness capability. The appendices provide supporting and background information. The protection of water resources is addressed in different chapters of the report.



Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium Development Goals. MDG Report 2013. Food security in Africa: Issues, challenges and lessons

African Union Commission (AUC), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), African Development Bank (AfDB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). May 2013

<http://bit.ly/145xkLA>

Executive summary:

<http://bit.ly/17FNpVg>

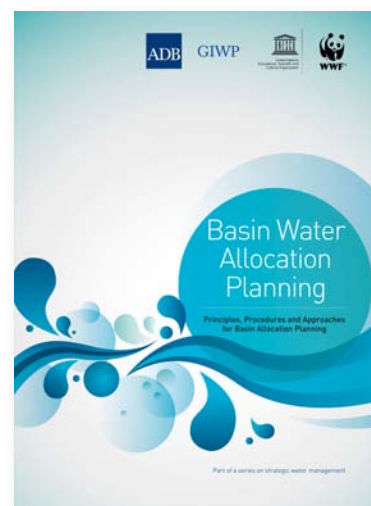
As the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target date of 2015 approaches, this report takes stock of Africa's progress. This 2013 MDG report reveals a mixed pattern—successes and failures, improvements and challenges, innovations and obstacles. The report summarizes Africa's MDG performance and identifies the best performing countries by indicator. Information about Target 7C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, as well as on factors hindering progress in access to safe drinking water and sanitation is provided. Section III focuses this edition on the issue of food security in Africa, presents the situation and success stories and emerging lessons at country level, including issues related to water supply and irrigation.

Basin Water Allocation Planning. Principles, Procedures and Approaches for Basin Allocation Planning

Asian Development Bank (ADB), General Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Planning and Design, Ministry of Water Resources of China (GIWP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). May 2013

<http://bit.ly/13dXpRj>

This publication focuses on the allocation of water at the basin scale and the granting of regional water shares; that is, the allocation of water from a common resource – typically a shared river – between different administrative regions. In many cases, bulk regional water allocation planning is undertaken at the basin level, and this forms the primary focus of this book. This book covers issues related to both surface and groundwater. However, given the emphasis on regional sharing arrangements, more attention is paid to surface water issues, which are generally the focus of basin-level water allocation agreements. The document consists of two parts. Part A introduces the philosophy and key elements of the water allocation process, and describes a framework for the allocation of water at a basin scale. Part B provides a more detailed description of some of the key steps involved in implementing the allocation framework. It includes chapters on approaches to determining the water available for allocation; assessing environmental water requirements, and approaches to implementing these through allocation plans; and the use of economic modelling and assessments to support water allocation planning.

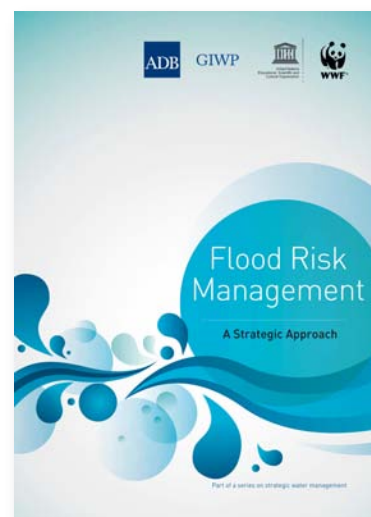


Flood Risk Management. A Strategic Approach

Asian Development Bank (ADB), General Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Planning and Design, Ministry of Water Resources of China (GIWP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). May 2013

<http://bit.ly/13fM2ZU>

This book is designed to provide the reader with a general understanding of the process and frameworks of strategic flood risk management (FRM), and guidance on the underlying philosophies and supporting techniques. It is not intended, however, to provide guidance on the detailed technical tools and means of analysis that form part of the FRM analytical process. Instead, it is intended to provide an overview of the emerging good practice in strategic risk-based FRM, the process of developing plans and policies, and the appropriate times and places at which these more specific techniques can be used. The report is structured into three parts, each containing a number of self-contained chapters. Part A focuses on the history of and emerging trends in FRM. Part B explores the philosophy of strategic FRM and the contemporary approach to the issues. Finally, Part C introduces some specific tools and techniques for FRM.

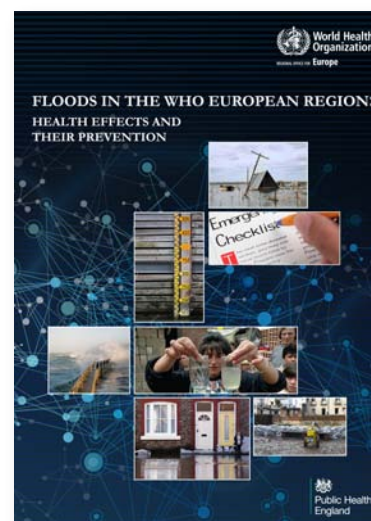


Floods in the WHO European Region: health effects and their prevention

World Health Organization (WHO) Regional Office for Europe. May 2013

<http://bit.ly/1blNeUC>

The purpose of this document is to assist Member States in better understanding the health risks of flooding and developing their own public health responses for flood prevention in the context of wider emergency planning. Its findings are based on a comprehensive review of the scientific literature, web-based governmental and nongovernmental reports and a survey conducted by the WHO Regional Office for Europe with the United Kingdom Health Protection Agency (HPA) between 2009 and 2011.



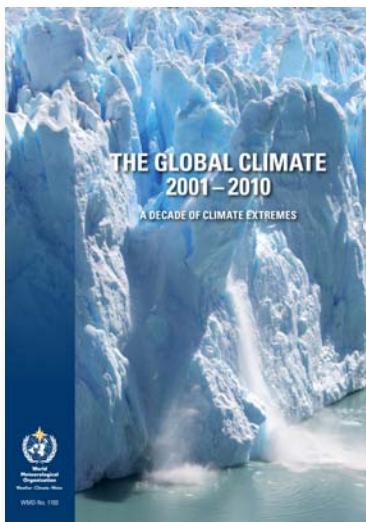
Latest publications



GEO-5 for Business: Impacts of a Changing Environment on the Corporate Sector
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). June 2013

<http://bit.ly/16716gl>

GEO-5 for Business is written for business leaders who are responsible for ensuring that risks and opportunities are understood, addressed, and turned into long-term competitive advantage for their companies. The report assesses the operational, market, reputational, and policy implications of environmental trends on ten business sectors: (1) Building and construction; (2) Chemicals; (3) Electric power; (4) Extractives; (5) Finance; (6) Food and beverage; (7) Healthcare; (8) Information and communication technology; (9) Tourism; (10) Transportation. The report describes business risks and opportunities based on information derived from existing science, business, policy, and other literature. It also includes brief real-world examples that illustrate the nature of some of these risks and opportunities. The issues of water availability, water efficiency and water pollution and their implications for the business sector are addressed in different chapters of the report.



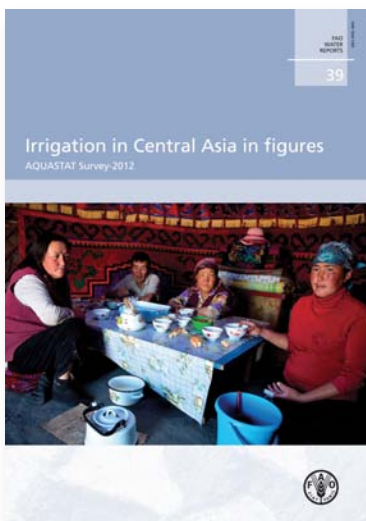
(The) Global Climate 2001-2010. A decade of climate extremes

World Meteorological Organization (WMO). July 2013

<http://bit.ly/1dXAAXQ>

Summary report: <http://bit.ly/13HwVMI>

This publication covers the first decade of the 21st century and aims at providing a decadal perspective of climate variability and change and its observed impacts on different sectors. The report is structured into 6 chapters. The first chapter focuses on surface temperature at global, regional and national scales, including analysis of temperature anomalies and trends. Interdecadal and interregional comparative analysis was performed and depicted using maps, charts and tables. The second chapter deals with precipitation. Chapter 3 describes the main atmospheric and oceanic oscillations which triggered major observed climate variability patterns on seasonal-to-interannual timescales. Chapter 4 focuses on extreme events. Chapter 5 describes the connection between climate and atmosphere composition. Chapter 6 provides an analysis of the cryosphere and sea level.



Irrigation in Central Asia in figures: AQUASTAT Survey - 2012

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). April 2013

<http://bit.ly/1bR8bpN>

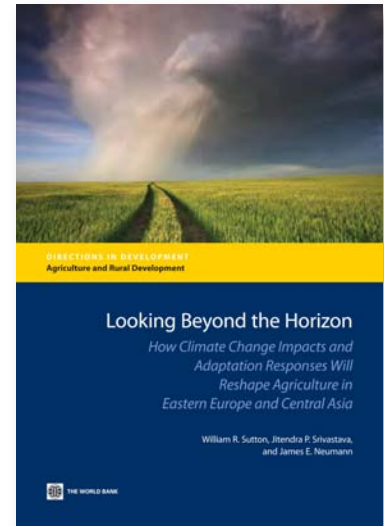
This publication introduces, analyses and compares the water resources and irrigation situation in the six Central Asia countries – Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. The report consists of three sections. Section I describes in detail the methodology used and contains a glossary of the terms used. Section II contains the regional analysis presenting a synopsis on water resources, water use and irrigation in the region and the trends over the last ten years. It also describes the legislative and institutional framework for water management as well as environmental issues and it presents prospects for agricultural water management from the countries' perspective. Section III contains detailed country profiles for the six countries, and one river basin profile for the Aral Sea basin.

Looking Beyond the Horizon: How Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Responses Will Reshape Agriculture in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

World Bank. March 2013

<http://bit.ly/11gkJRL>

This publication presents a synthesis of the multi-country collaborative program of analytical and advisory activities titled Reducing Vulnerability to Climate Change in European and Central Asian Agricultural Systems. The program has been a collaborative effort between the World Bank and the governments of Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, and Uzbekistan. The goal of this book is to bring together the lessons learned and recommendations from the country-specific work, and provide guidance on the approach and methodology for others who wish to pursue similar analyses elsewhere in the Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region or anywhere else in the world.

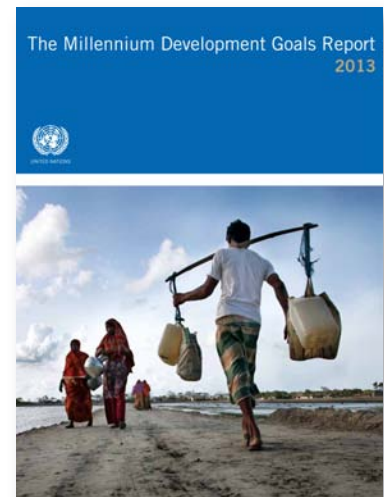


(The) Millennium Development Goals Report 2013

United Nations (UN). July 2013

<http://bit.ly/13fNoUs>

This annual report, coordinated by the Statistics Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), provides a periodic assessment of progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) based on data provided by a large number of international organizations within and outside the United Nations system. The aggregate figures in the report provide an overview of regional progress under the eight goals. Water and sanitation are included in the chapter dedicated to Goal 7.

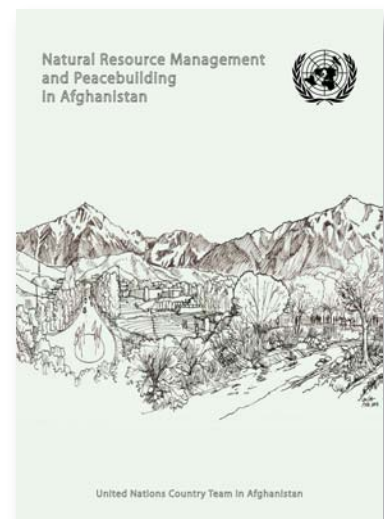


Natural Resource Management and Peacebuilding in Afghanistan

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Country Team in Afghanistan. June 2013

<http://bit.ly/1bR8L73>

This report investigates the ways in which the management of land, water, minerals, forests and drugs are linked to instability and insecurity in Afghanistan. Its aims are two-fold: first, to suggest ways that the government and the international community can maximise the peacebuilding opportunities that come from better natural resource management and, second, to encourage the international community to introduce safeguards in their existing projects to ensure they do not inadvertently exacerbate conflict. Chapter 2 is specifically dedicated to water issues.



Latest publications



Passport to mainstreaming gender in water programmes. Key questions for interventions in the agricultural sector

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). June 2013
<http://bit.ly/137NhOr>

This booklet was developed for field staff involved in water management projects. It is in pocket format, so that professionals, practitioners and technicians can easily carry it with them. The ultimate beneficiaries are women and men in rural areas who will profit from equal and efficient water distribution, leading to higher yields, improved food security and poverty reduction. The passport focuses on six key issues related to water programmes for agriculture: 1) access to land and water, 2) farming context, 3) multiple use of water, 4) management of irrigation systems, 5) water distribution, irrigation practices and maintenance, and 6) other environmental issues, with specific questions to guide the users in addressing the gender aspects.

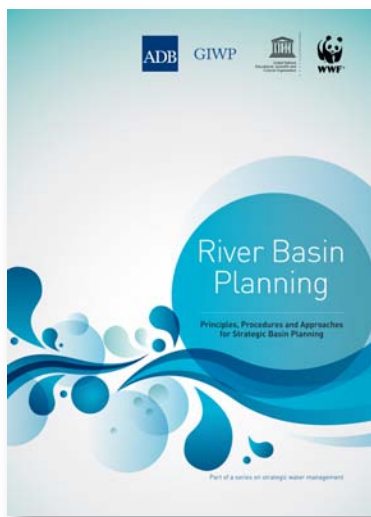


Report to the United Nations Secretary-General. Corporate Sustainability and the United Nations Post-2015 Development Agenda

United Nations Global Compact. June 2013
<http://bit.ly/137NocP>

This report contains business perspectives and recommendations in three areas:

1. Determining the core of a post-2015 agenda, including suggested sustainable development goals and targets, categorized around the following issues: The Poverty Apex; Human Needs and Capacities; The Resource Triad of water and sanitation, energy and climate, and agriculture and Food; Enabling Environment.
2. Outlining how to engage business and investors towards sustainable development goals.
3. Recommending ways that Governments can advance inclusive and sustainable markets, including through multilateral cooperation and trade, pricing incentives, procurement and transparency, financing for inclusive markets, state-owned enterprises, and encouraging and supporting responsible business practices.



River Basin Planning. Principles, Procedures and Approaches for Strategic Basin Planning
Asian Development Bank (ADB), General Institute of Water Resources and Hydropower Planning and Design, Ministry of Water Resources of China (GIWP), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). May 2013
<http://bit.ly/13fNQ5l>

This document is designed to provide the reader with a general understanding of the process and frameworks of basin planning, to provide some guidance on the specific techniques and methodologies available to assist the basin planning process, and to describe how and when these techniques might be used. This volume is divided into two sections. Part A provides an overview of the main approaches and techniques for basin planning. It starts with an overview of the historical evolution and development of basin planning, and highlights contemporary live issues in basin planning. It then provides an overview of the characteristics of modern basin planning, the contents of and process for developing basin plans, and issues around environmental planning. Part B provides a more detailed description of some of the key techniques involved in basin planning. These include conducting a situation assessment, the process of developing a basin plan, addressing uncertainty, techniques for identifying objectives and balancing trade-offs, and developing thematic plans.

Second Environmental Performance of Romania
Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). May 2013

<http://bit.ly/1aKXB0p>

Synopsis: <http://bit.ly/15iakFS>

The second Environmental Performance Review of Romania takes stock of the progress made by Romania in the management of its environment since the country was first reviewed in 2011. This second review also covers 10 issues of importance to the country related to policymaking framework for environmental protection and sustainable development compliance and enforcement mechanisms; monitoring, information, public participation and education; environmental international agreements and commitments and their implementation; economic instruments, expenditures for environmental protection; sustainable management of water resources and protection of the Black Sea; waste management; forestry, biodiversity and protected areas; and climate change. The second round, while taking stock on the progress made since the first cycle of reviews, puts particular emphasis on implementation, integration, financing and the socio-economic interface with the environment.



Smallholders and sustainable wells. A Retrospect: Participatory Groundwater Management in Andhra Pradesh (India)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). May 2013

<http://bit.ly/12NXMTI>

This study analyses the lives of two successive Participatory Groundwater Management programs in Andhra Pradesh, India, which ran from the mid-1990s to 2010, and were centred around small wells, typically servicing a few families each. The programs ran in 660 villagers across drought-prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, and by their culmination had and involved the participation of nearly 20,000 farmers as barefoot technicians. The core principles adopted by these programs were: demystifying hydrological science and technology for rural communities; enabling them to blend their local knowledge for sustainable management of their groundwater resources through a network of Farmer Water Schools and information kiosks, and an emphasis on reducing agricultural water demand through options such as reduction in the number of new wells that might lead to unsustainable over extraction (voluntary self-regulation), changes in cropping pattern, efficient water use and soil moisture management. The programs also addressed the overarching issue of hydrological data scarcity, necessary to formulate better policies, by involving farmers in the collection and recoding of such local data. The report suggests that the success of these programs lay in the fact that they recognised information, education and social mobilization as key objectives of a participatory model and not subsidiary criteria.

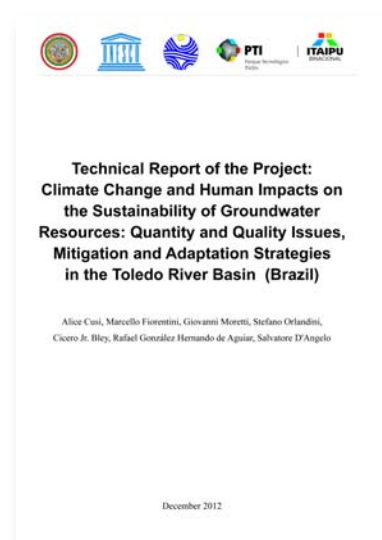


Technical Report of the Project: Climate Change and Human Impacts on the Sustainability of Groundwater Resources: Quantity and Quality Issues, Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies in the Toledo River Basin (Brazil)

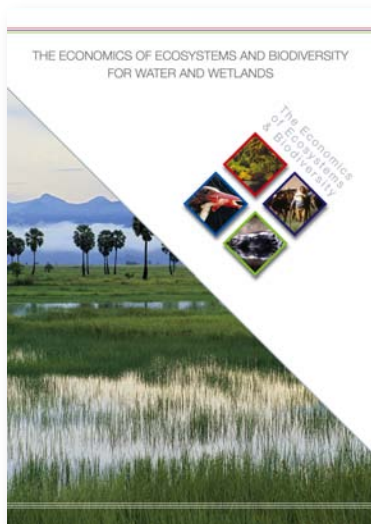
UNESCO-International Hydrological Programme (IHP). January 2013

<http://bit.ly/18BAbIS>

This report presents the conclusions from a case study on the hydrological response of the Toledo River catchment in Brazil to climate change in terms of river discharge, aquifer recharge and water table depth under different scenarios.



Latest publications



TEEB for water and wetlands

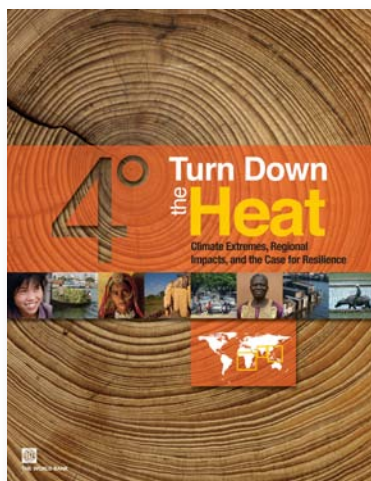
Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB). February 2013

<http://bit.ly/13e2usO>

Executive summary:

<http://bit.ly/1c63mrl>

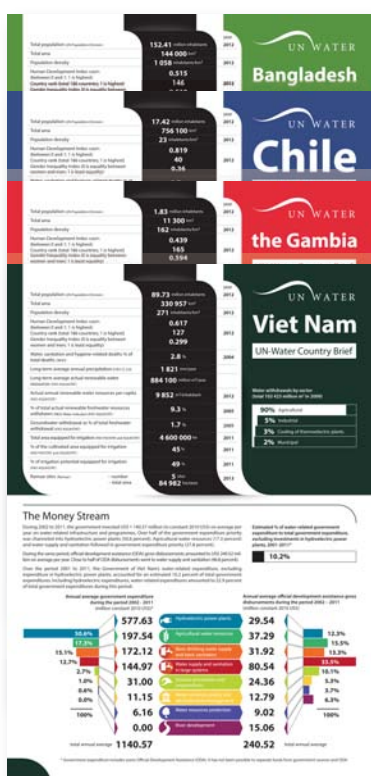
This report underlines the fundamental importance of wetlands in the water cycle and in addressing water objectives reflected in the Rio+20 agreement, the Millennium Development Goals and forthcoming post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. The report presents insights on both critical water-related ecosystem services and also on the wider ecosystem services from wetlands, in order to encourage additional policy momentum, business commitment, and investment in the conservation, restoration, and wise use of wetlands.



Turn Down the Heat: Climate Extremes, Regional Impacts and the Case for Resilience International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), World Bank. June 2013

<http://bit.ly/18BAmFs>

This report focuses on the risks of climate change to development in Sub-Saharan Africa, South East Asia and South Asia. Building on the 2012 report, Turn Down the Heat: Why a 4°C Warmer World Must be Avoided, this new scientific analysis examines the likely impacts of present day (0.8°C), 2°C and 4°C warming on agricultural production, water resources, coastal ecosystems and cities across these regions. It finds many significant climate and development impacts are already being felt in some regions, and in some cases multiple threats of increasing extreme heat waves, sea-level rise, more severe storms, droughts and floods are expected to have further severe negative implications for the poorest.



UN-Water Country Briefs

UN-Water. June 2013

Bangladesh: <http://bit.ly/16e5s3s>

Chile: <http://bit.ly/1dXCBTU>

Gambia: <http://bit.ly/137OPlc>

Ghana: <http://bit.ly/12mmjEd>

Guyana: <http://bit.ly/1aKYQwI>

Kyrgyzstan: <http://bit.ly/1aKZaLW>

Mexico: <http://bit.ly/12NZ29h>

Mongolia: <http://bit.ly/13fPyU2>

Oman: <http://bit.ly/13fPEuY>

Philippines: <http://bit.ly/1aKZomh>

Tanzania: <http://bit.ly/1blTrQy>

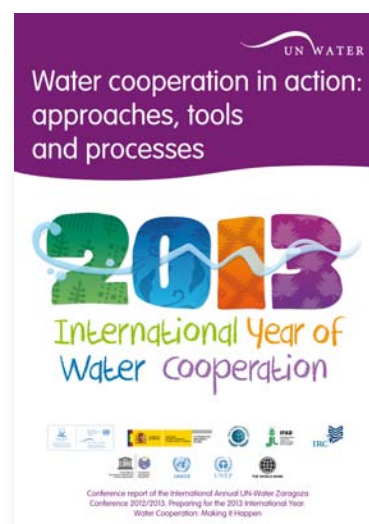
Vietnam: <http://bit.ly/18F2MCO>

Zambia: <http://bit.ly/149RcWJ>

These UN-Water Country Briefs present in a visual way the critical importance of water investments for human and economic development, with the intention to foster stronger interventions on water-related issues by policy makers dealing with peace and security, infrastructure investments, agricultural, health, education and environmental issues, as well as macro- and micro-economic perspectives. The briefs provide information on total water withdrawal by sector; water-related investment; the impact for development of irrigated agriculture, hydropower, water use in industry, the state of the environment, the situation of drinking water supply and sanitation, water-related disasters; and the water governance framework, among others.

Water cooperation in action: approaches, tools and processes**UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC). June 2013**<http://bit.ly/18BBnNK>

This report summarizes main concepts, challenges, tools and experiences related to water cooperation and highlights key lessons learnt on promoting water cooperation. It also provides a summary of the discussions which took place at the 'International Annual UN-Water Zaragoza Conference 2012/2013. Preparing for the 2013 International Year. Water Cooperation: Making it Happen', held on 8-10 January 2013 in Zaragoza, Spain.

**World Economic and Social Survey 2013 Sustainable Development Challenges****United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA). July 2013**<http://bit.ly/13fNueS>

This edition of the World Economic and Social Survey focuses on sustainable development issues, especially in three important cross-sectoral issues: sustainable cities, food security and energy transformation.



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