

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 18. September 2013

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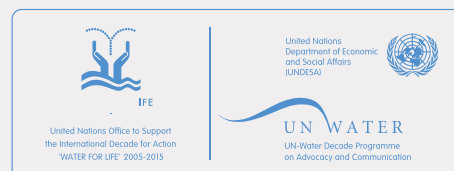
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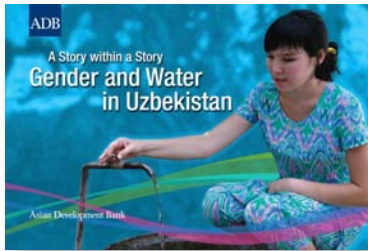
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A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

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



Latest publications



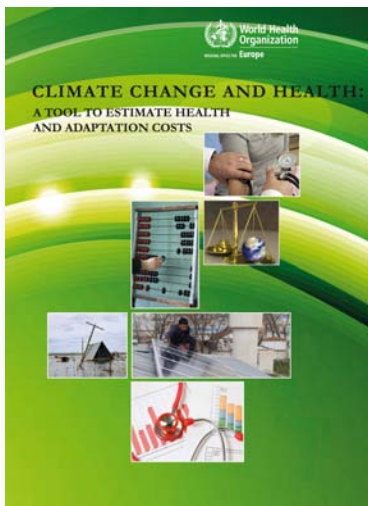
A Story within a Story. Gender and Water in Uzbekistan
Asian Development Bank (ADB). July 2013
<http://bit.ly/18o6fS7>

This report provides a summary of the water supply and sanitation situation in Uzbekistan in relation to gender issues and main achievements in ADB's projects addressing the gender issues related to water supply and sanitation.



Best practices in regulating State-owned and municipal water utilities
Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC). May 2013
<http://bit.ly/19SqKV0>

The focus of this report is on how the regulatory system can improve water and sanitation services provided by State-owned and municipal utilities. It identifies best practice in regulatory governance and corporate governance of these utilities through a series of case studies.



Climate change and health: a tool to estimate health and adaptation costs
World Health Organization (WHO). August 2013
<http://bit.ly/150qWmy>

Climate change has a wide range of implications for human health, including increased mortality and morbidity from extreme temperatures and other extreme weather events, infectious diseases (waterborne, foodborne and vector-borne) and diseases resulting from air pollution. This economic analysis tool is designed to support adaptation planning to protect health from the negative effects of climate change in European Member States. It is based on a review of the science, and provides step-by-step guidance on estimating: (a) the costs associated with damage to health due to climate change; (b) the costs for adaptation in various sectors to protect health from such damage; and (c) the efficiency of adaptation measures: the cost of adaptation versus the expected returns, or averted health costs.

Climate change, water conflicts and human security. Regional assessment and policy guidelines for the Mediterranean, Middle East and Sahel

United Nations University-Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS). August 2013

<http://bit.ly/19ekMmh>

This report presents a comprehensive regional assessment of the Mediterranean, Middle East, and Sahel in terms of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities, conflict/cooperation and human security at various scales and in a variety of contexts. Following an introduction, Chapter 2 explains the theoretical background on climate change, water conflicts and human security and presents the integrated and adapted Climate Change, Hydro Conflicts and Human Security (CLICO) theoretical framework. A description of the current climate and climate trends, including outlooks on water-related hazards in CLICO's study region – differentiating between the Mediterranean and the Sahel region with bordering countries – is presented in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 presents a cursory examination of existing policies and evaluates their role and effectiveness in dealing with the climate-water-security nexus. Chapter 5 includes an analysis of institutions at the transboundary level and discusses the factors influencing the adaptive capacity of transboundary institutions and mechanisms to address uncertainty in transboundary agreements. Chapter 6 brings together the findings of the in-depth analysis and assessment of the climate-water-security nexus based on 11 case studies and a regression study. Chapter 7 draws a synthesis of the empirical approaches presented and answers the main research questions adding to the understanding of the climate-water-security nexus. The final chapter presents the conclusions of this report and recommendations related to policies and institutions needed to facilitate adaptation and enhance human security across the region.

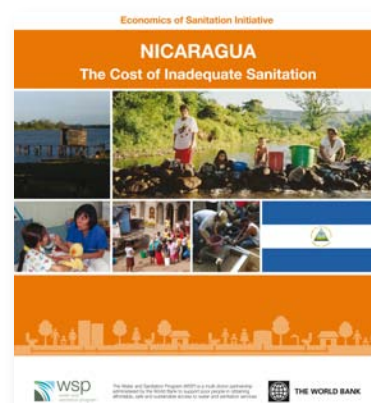


Economics of Sanitation Initiative. Nicaragua: The Cost of Inadequate Sanitation

World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). June 2013

<http://bit.ly/1aHf5KX>

This report analyzes the economic and social impacts derived from the lack of sanitation in Nicaragua. It includes basic information on Nicaragua, records of sanitation in the country and the results of the analysis of the economic impacts on health, water resources, tourism, and other impacts on welfare.

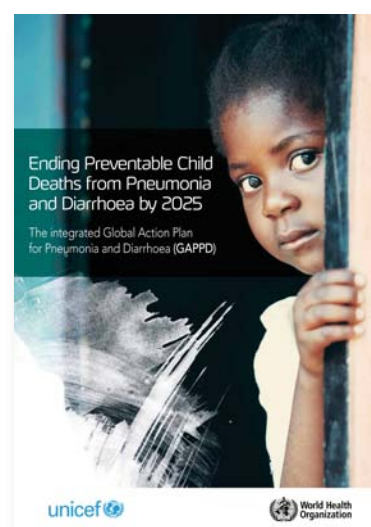


Ending Preventable Child Deaths from Pneumonia and Diarrhoea by 2025. The integrated Global Action Plan for Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD)

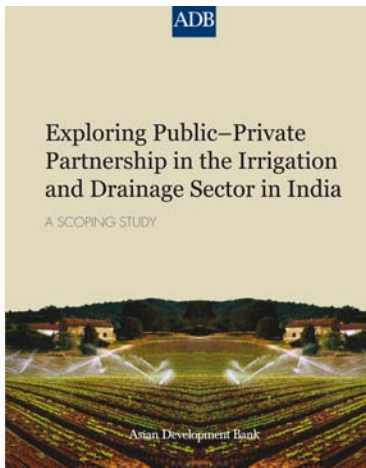
World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). 2013

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

The integrated Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) proposes a cohesive approach to ending preventable pneumonia and diarrhoea deaths. It brings together critical services and interventions to create healthy environments, promotes practices known to protect children from disease and ensures that every child has access to proven and appropriate preventive and treatment measures. It also aims to help countries achieve impact by analysing local data, acting on the results and monitoring their progress towards clear, achievable goals.



Latest publications



Exploring Public-Private Partnership in the Irrigation and Drainage Sector in India: A Scoping Study

Asian Development Bank (ADB). July 2013

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

This report is the result of a scoping investigative study initiated by the Asian Development Bank to explore the potential for public-private partnerships in the irrigation and drainage sector in India. It identifies the areas where private sector participation can be envisaged in consonance with the current national policy framework; examines the legal and institutional status, and presence of national and international best practices; and suggests PPP models appropriate to Indian conditions.

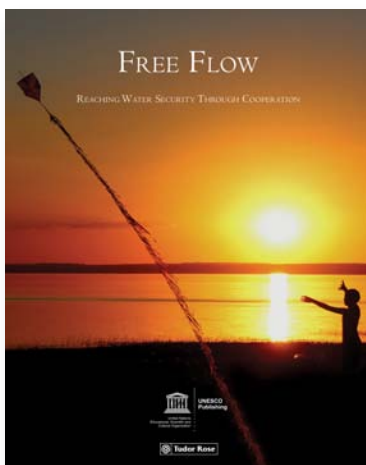


Food waste footprint. Impacts on natural resources

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

<http://bit.ly/1bZQqF3>

This report provides a global account of the environmental footprint of food wastage along the food supply chain, focusing on impacts on climate, water, land and biodiversity. Impact of food wastage has been assessed along the complete supply chain, from the field to the end-of-life of food. A specific chapter dedicated to water quantifies the amount of water wasted due to food waste.



Free Flow. Reaching Water Security through Cooperation

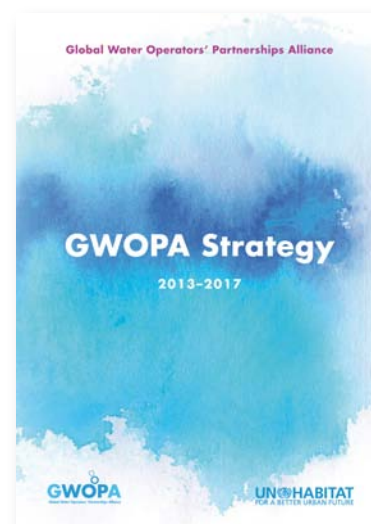
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). September 2013

<http://bit.ly/18o6Hjc>

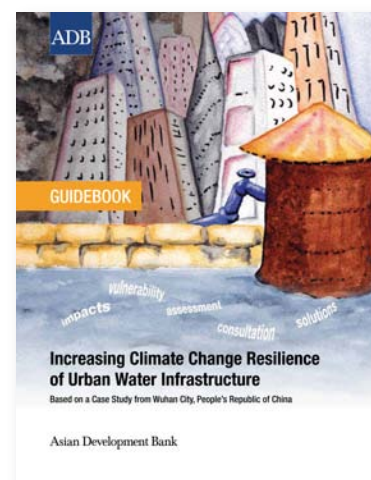
Published in the framework of the International Year of Water Cooperation, this publication brings together a broad range of water professionals and stakeholders to share their knowledge and experiences in water cooperation. The different chapters reflect the progress and challenges encountered in the fields of water management and cooperation around the world.

Global Water Operators' Partnership Alliance Strategy 2013-2017**Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). 2013**<http://bit.ly/150rcld>

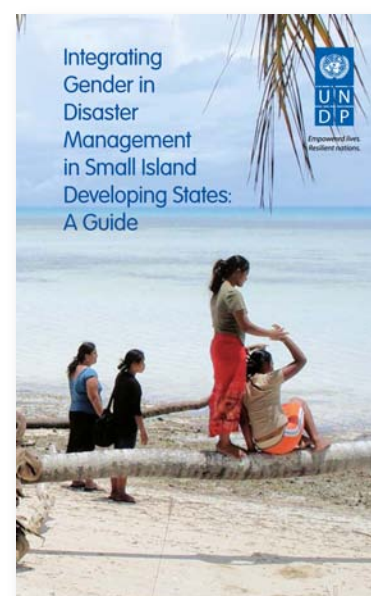
This document details the strategy which will guide the Global Water Operator's Partnership Alliance's work over the next 5 years.

**Guidebook: Increasing Climate Change Resilience of Urban Water Infrastructure. Based on a Case Study from Wuhan City, People's Republic of China****Asian Development Bank (ADB). June 2013**<http://bit.ly/GzESLc>

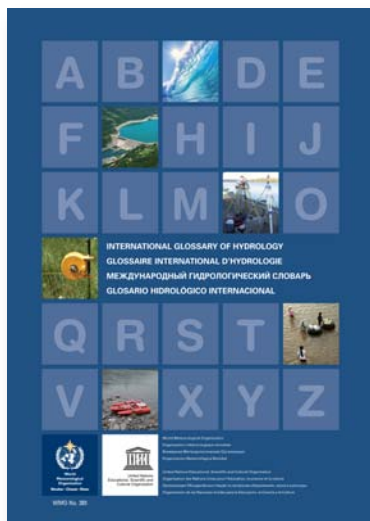
This guidebook, based on a case study from Wuhan City, People's Republic of China, bridges the gap between the theoretical analyses of climate change impact on the urban water sector and the planning decisions that municipal authorities and utility managers need to make to increase the sector's climate change resilience. It answers questions that city planners and managers globally currently ask regarding the effects of climate change, particularly on services and utilities, and what we can do to prepare for these. The guide presents steps to determine both Wuhan's vulnerability to the impact of climate change and the opportunities to improve its resilience. The solutions proposed are presented as a program of investment decisions, which the city government and utility planners and managers could consider to increase the city's resilience to the effects of climate change. It focuses on answering the questions currently being asked by city planners and managers all over the world, as follows: What changes might be caused by climate change? How will these affect services and utilities? What can we do now to prepare for them?

**Integrating Gender in Disaster Management in Small Island Developing States: A Guide Caribbean Risk Management Initiative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). July 2013**<http://bit.ly/18o6OeK>

This guide outlines the vulnerability of Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) in the Pacific and the Caribbean and explains how gender roles and responsibilities result in differential exposure and impact of disasters. It provides an overview and should help practitioners identify and integrate gender into their decision-making and actions on the ground in every phase of disaster risk management.



Latest publications

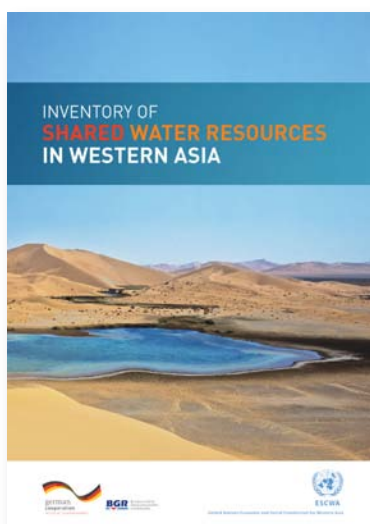


International Glossary of Hydrology

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). 2013

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

This 3rd edition of the UNESCO-WMO International Glossary of Hydrology builds on the pioneering efforts of the WMO Working Group on Terminology established in 1961, which evolved into the joint WMO/UNESCO Panel on Terminology in 1967, as well as the publication of the first edition in 1974 and second edition in 1992. The glossary offers a list of equivalent terms and definitions in English, French, Russian and Spanish.

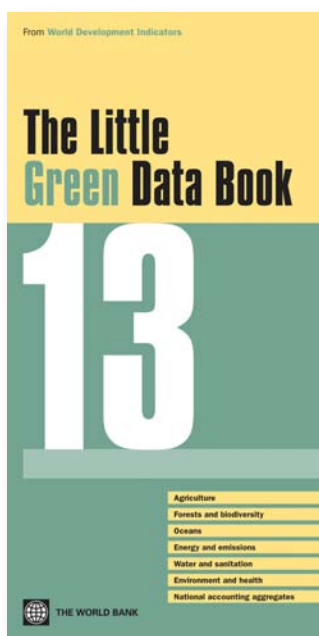


Inventory of Shared Water Resources in Western Asia

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (UNESCWA). September 2013

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

The Inventory of Shared Water Resources in Western Asia is the first effort led by the United Nations to catalogue and characterize transboundary surface and groundwater resources in the Middle East. The Inventory follows a standardized structure, with 9 surface water chapters and 17 groundwater chapters that systematically address hydrology, hydrogeology, water resources development and use, international water agreements and transboundary water management efforts. The chapters cover all rivers and groundwater resources shared between and by Arab countries in the Middle East.



(The) Little Green Data Book 13

World Bank. July 2013

<http://bit.ly/1bptzA6>

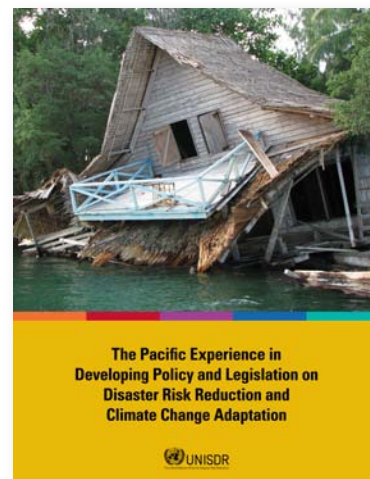
The Little Green Data Book is a pocket-sized ready reference on key environmental data for over 200 countries. Key indicators are organized under the headings of agriculture, forestry, biodiversity, oceans, energy, emission and pollution, and water and sanitation. The 2013 edition of The Little Green Data Book introduces a new set of ocean-related indicators, highlighting the role of oceans in economic development.

(The) Pacific Experience in Developing Policy and Legislation on Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). 2013

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

The purpose of this study is to contribute to the process towards developing the Pacific integrated regional strategy for disaster risk management and climate change by 2015, and the global consultations for a post-2015 framework for disaster risk reduction. It also aims to contribute to the discussions held at the 2013 Joint Meeting of the Pacific Platform for Disaster Risk Management and the Pacific Climate Change Round Table. The study explores the drivers and process to develop Joint National Action Plans on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change, primary Disaster Risk Management (DRM) legislation, and sustainable development plans addressing DRR and Climate Change Action in selected Pacific island countries (PICs). It also briefly discusses the experiences so far in the implementation of these instruments. The three PICs included in this study are Cook Islands, Solomon Islands and Tonga.

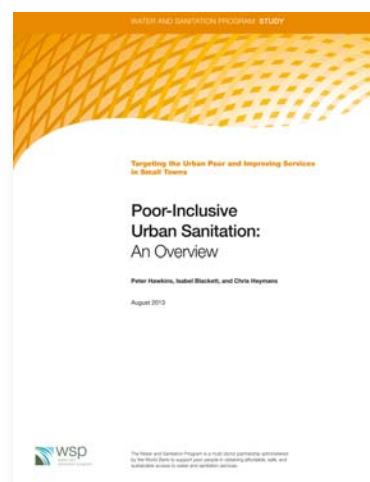


Poor-Inclusive Urban Sanitation: An Overview

World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). August 2013

<http://bit.ly/170OcP2>

Delivering poor-inclusive urban sanitation requires improved service delivery, rather than a focus on infrastructure. This is the core finding of this global review on challenges, trends, and approaches at the global, national and city levels to achieve viable poor-inclusive urban sanitation at scale. The paper highlights key observations and lessons from the original study report: "Delivering Sanitation to the Urban Poor: A Scoping Study" (2012; unpublished).

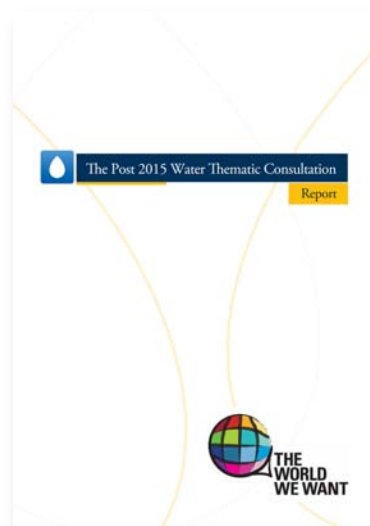


(The) Post 2015 Water Thematic Consultation Report

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), UN-Water. August 2013

<http://bit.ly/18o74KP>

This report is a result of sifting through and distilling the hundreds of stakeholder contributions made in response to dozens of practical questions raised during the 6-months "World We Want" stakeholder consultation. The questions were organized around the interdependencies regarding access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. Recommendations emerged for a new development framework that calls for reducing inequalities around water through rights-based approaches to service provision and governance.



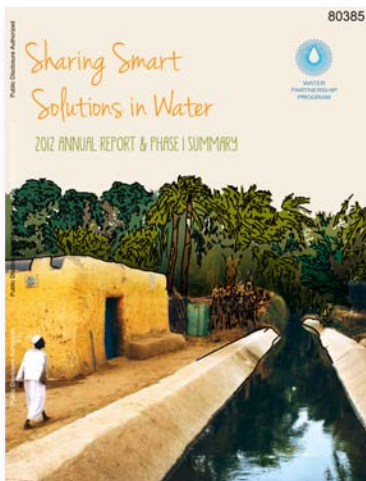
Latest publications



Report of the Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation, Catarina de Albuquerque. Sustainability and non-retrogression in the realisation of the rights to water and sanitation

UN Special Rapporteur on the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation. July 2013
<http://bit.ly/18o790Q>

Focusing on sustainability in the realization the human rights to water and sanitation, the Special Rapporteur examines in this report how the rights to water and sanitation can and must be met for present and future generations. She highlights challenges to sustainability and particularly aggravated risks in times of economic and financial crisis. After addressing the relevance of sustainability to the core human rights concepts of “progressive realization” and “non-retrogression”, the Special Rapporteur explains how the normative content and principles of the human rights to water and sanitation contribute to ensuring sustainability. Using the human rights framework, the Special Rapporteur analyses States’ common approaches to water and sanitation, particularly in adopting measures both during times of normalcy and during economic and financial crises, and shows how those approaches often fail to incorporate sustainability. She then demonstrates that the human rights framework can and should facilitate improvement in such policies.



Sharing Smart Solutions in Water. 2012 Annual Report & Phase I Summary
World Bank Water Partnership Program (WPP). July 2013

<http://bit.ly/170OfdK>

This report summarizes the achievements and impact of Water Partnership Program (WPP) phase one (2009-2012) in each of the World Bank’s six regions, as well as its global impact on knowledge and innovation.



Strengthening of Hydrometeorological Services in Southeast Asia

World Bank, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR), National Hydrological and Meteorological Services (NHMS), World Meteorological Organization (WMO). 2013

Country assessment report for Cambodia

<http://bit.ly/1bZR4Ct>

Country assessment report for Indonesia

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

Country assessment report for Lao PDR

<http://bit.ly/1bpfYT2>

Country assessment report for the Philippines

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Country assessment report for Vietnam

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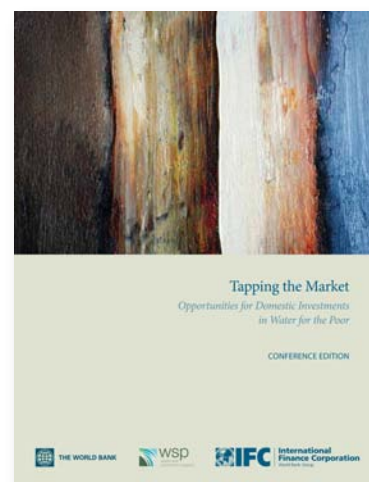
The Country Assessment Reports for Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Philippines and Viet Nam investigate the capacity of the national hydrological and meteorological services (NHMSs) and recommend improvements through a regional approach. Initial assessments in the reports show the cost-effectiveness of strengthening national hydro-meteorological services through regional cooperation for reducing adverse impacts of natural hazard-induced disasters and climate change which know no national boundaries.

Tapping the Market: Opportunities for Domestic Investments in Water for the Poor
World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), International Finance Corporation (IFC). August 2013

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

This report examines piped water schemes in rural areas of Bangladesh, Benin, and Cambodia, where the local private sector already plays a major role in the delivery of water. The study examines the performance of networks in each country and investigates the preferences of poor households in locations served by them. It also examines commercial and investment climate factors that may affect firms' actual or perceived costs and risks, driving their decisions about increasing investment in their business. Specifically, the study seeks answers to the following questions:

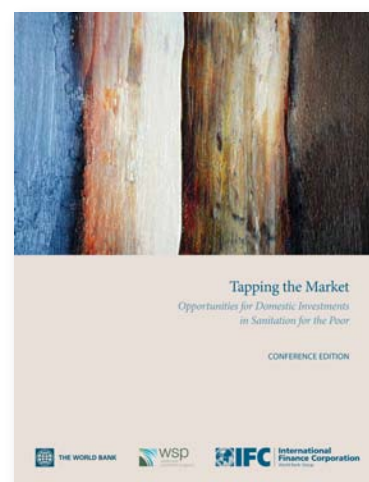
- Is lack of interest by the domestic private sector a rational response to weak market potential, or are lack of firm viability and the use of inappropriate business models preventing it from taking advantage of market opportunities?
- Are policy and investment climate factors increasing the (actual or perceived) cost and risk associated with doing business?



Tapping the Market: Opportunities for Domestic Investments in Sanitation for the Poor
World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), International Finance Corporation (IFC). August 2013

<http://bit.ly/170Oo0H>

This report examines private sector provision of on-site sanitation services in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Peru, and Tanzania, four countries where the local private sector already plays a major role in the construction and maintenance of sanitation in rural (and many urban) areas. In each country, the study examines the preferences and circumstances of poor households and the performance of enterprises that provide sanitation-related services directly to them. It examines commercial and investment climate factors that may affect enterprises' actual or perceived costs and risks, driving their decisions about increasing investment in their business.



Thirsty energy
World Bank Water Partnership Program (WPP). June 2013

<http://bit.ly/1eWni2U>

The interdependence between water and energy is growing in importance as demand for both water and energy increases. As almost all energy generation processes require significant amounts of water, and water requires energy for treatment and transport, these two resources are inextricably linked. This relationship is the energy-water nexus. Section one of this paper examines the existing models, literature, and management frameworks on the nexus, as it seeks to determine what gaps exist. Section two describes the water demands of power generation in order to identify potential areas of future uncertainty and delineate areas where integrated energy-water management may improve the reliability of operating power plants and the viability of schemes. Finally, section three describes possible solutions that may alleviate challenges resulting from the link between energy and water by improving energy efficiency and integrating water resources management into energy planning.



Latest publications



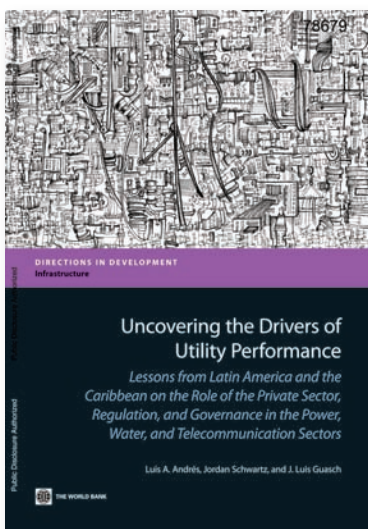
2013 Progress Update on the 2012 Sanitation and Water for All High Level Meeting Commitments

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership. August 2013

<http://bit.ly/17ne9vq>

At the second Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High Level Meeting (HLM) in 2012, developing countries, donors and development banks made commitments to address barriers to delivering sanitation and water services. This progress update synthesizes the status of commitments as of April 2013, based on self-reporting by partners. It describes:

- 1) findings on the progress of implementing commitments;
- 2) findings on the influence of the process of preparing for the HLM and the HLM itself on progress;
- 3) implications of the findings for the next SWA HLM and the SWA Partnership.

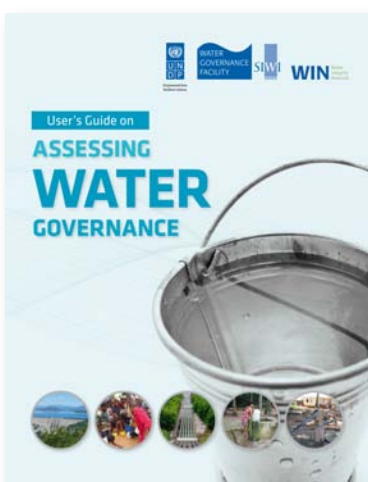


Uncovering the Drivers of Utility Performance. Lessons from Latin America and the Caribbean on the Role of the Private Sector, Regulation, and Governance in the Power, Water, and Telecommunication Sectors

World Bank. June 2013

<http://bit.ly/1dTL2BA>

This book conducts a micro-level analysis of various determinants of infrastructure sector performance that affect development. It focuses on the distribution segment of three basic infrastructure services: electricity, water and sanitation, and fixed telecommunications. The book is organized as follows: chapter one is introduction. Chapter two outlines changes in the electricity distribution, water and sanitation, and fixed telecommunications sectors in the Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) region over the past 15 years. Chapter three synthesizes the impact private sector participation has had on electricity distribution, water and sewerage, and fixed-line telecommunications. Chapter four explores the institutional design of regulatory agencies and the link between regulatory governance and sector performance. Chapter five assesses the governance of state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in infrastructure, based on survey results from 45 SOEs in the water and electricity distribution sector of LAC. Chapter six examines other potential determinants for sector performance, including corruption, cost recovery, contract arrangements, and competition. Chapter seven summarizes the book's main results and describes the array of possibilities for moving forward.



User's Guide on Assessing Water Governance

UNDP Water Governance Facility. August 2013

<http://bit.ly/19SrDg6>

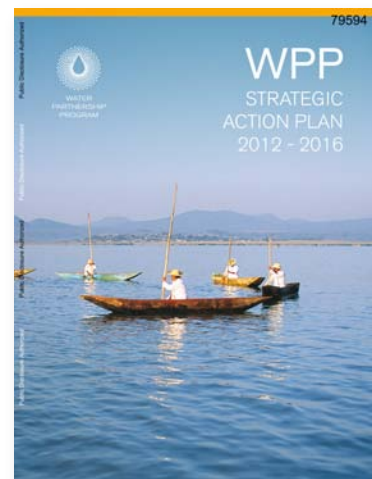
This guide is a resource for stakeholders to conduct water governance assessments more effectively within their own local or national context. It provides practical advice on what to consider when designing and implementing an assessment. It also offers guidance on a number of concrete topics, such as which governance aspects are important to look at, the choice of indicators, data collection, how to manage multi-stakeholder processes and how to use the findings to influence policy. Specifically, this guide enables users to:

- Understand how assessments can inform policy-making;
- Select, adapt and develop appropriate assessment frameworks and indicators for governance assessments in the water sector;
- Design multi-stakeholders approaches that further dialogue and consensus-building around water sector reform, and strengthen accountability by offering an official track record of government performance and a platform for public scrutiny by a wide range of actors;
- Implement water governance assessments to drive reform.

The guide is structured around three overarching questions: why, what and how to assess water governance. It is divided into six main chapters and also includes a Source Guide. The Source Guide presents an overview of selected tools and cases of water governance assessments in different regions, each of which has different objectives, information requirements and target groups.

Water Partnership Program (WPP) strategic action plan 2012-2016**World Bank Water Partnership Program (WPP). July 2013**<http://bit.ly/19jPlvF>

The WPP's strategic action plan describes the program's vision and strategic directions for its second phase, running from July 2012 to June 2016. It explains the rationale for scaling-up activities and provides details of the structural changes under second phase. The objectives, impacts, and expected outcomes of second phase are outlined in the next section. In addition, the strategic action plan includes plans to scale up partnership efforts, communications and knowledge management. Finally, it presents a new results framework to measure the impact of second phase.



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