

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 20. February 2014

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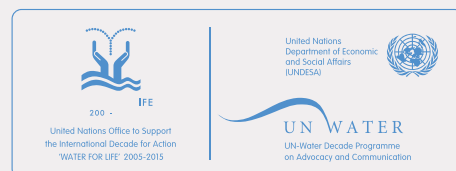
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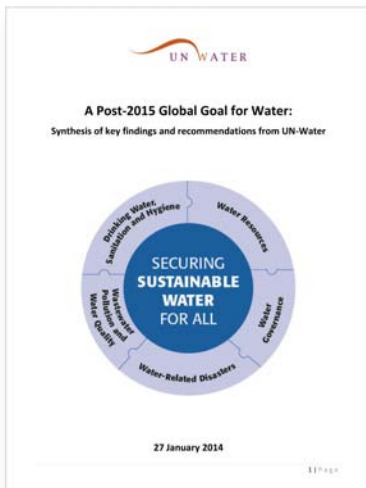
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A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

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



Latest publications

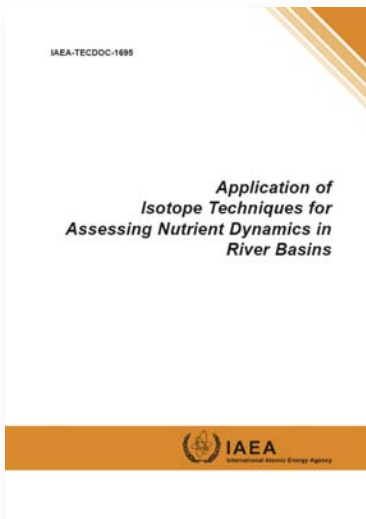


A Post-2015 Global Goal for Water: Synthesis of key findings and recommendations from UN-Water

UN-Water. January 2014

<http://bit.ly/1fOx1Yo>

This paper summarizes key findings and recommendations for a post-2015 global goal for water. The paper is the result of a broad technical consultation process among 31 UN-Water members and 36 partners, as well as a range of other stakeholders and aims to inform, provide advice and recommendations in support to Member States in their decision-making process on the post-2015 development agenda. It proposes a set of potential targets and indicators to support a dedicated global goal for water and contributes towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) consultation process.



Application of Isotope Techniques for Assessing Nutrient Dynamics in River Basins

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). May 2013

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

This publication presents the application of isotope techniques as a powerful tool for evaluating the sources, pathways, transformation and fate of nutrients in river systems, focusing on nitrogen, phosphorus and carbon containing substances. This publication aims to serve water resource managers as a guidebook on the application of isotope techniques in nutrient assessment and management, but it is also expected to be a practical aid for other interested and concerned individuals and organizations.



Building resilience. Integrating Climate and Disaster Risk into Development. The World Bank Group Experience

World Bank Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR). November 2013

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

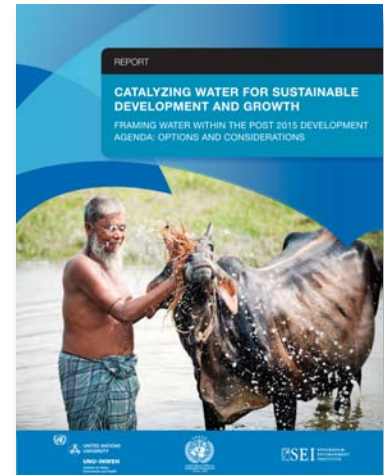
This report shows why building climate resilience is critical to ending extreme poverty and building shared prosperity. The report opens international discussions related to understanding loss and damage from climate change and calls for the international development community to work across disciplines and sectors to build long-term resilience, reduce risk and avoid climbing future costs. It emphasizes the necessity of building and empowering institutions for the sustained effort needed for making development climate and disaster resilient and by highlighting best practices, it shows how financial instruments and intervention programs, along with disaster preparedness expertise developed over decades, are already helping nations prepare for a more changeable world.

Catalyzing water for sustainable development and growth. Framing Water Within the Post-2015 Development agenda: options and considerations

United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH), United Nations Office for Sustainable Development (UNOSD). November 2013

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

This report is an independent evidence-based analysis of how water can be addressed in a developing agenda beyond 2015. Its formulation, and the underlying study, was undertaken as a way of addressing the information gaps and providing background information that can be used by the UN member states and other stakeholders in negotiations. The overall goal of this report is to draw attention to the complexities of water as a resource and a human right, and the challenges associated in implementing the various formulations of Sustainable Development Goals related to water.



Considerations for Policy Development and Scaling-Up Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage with Communicable Disease Prevention Efforts

World Health Organization (WHO) October 2013

<http://bit.ly/Ncu89r>

This report summarizes the key outcomes of the discussions held by WHO, which included experts in child and maternal health, HIV, malaria and vector borne diseases. The report aims to inform Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS) scaling-up efforts with particular attention to vulnerable, at-risk populations and integrated approaches to delivering water, HIV, and other interventions using synthesized meta-analyses and recent studies on the health impact of HWTS. It begins by summarizing the main discussion outcomes, including the specific recommendations for integrating HWTS with key health efforts and supporting scaling-up efforts. It then provides a brief description of the presentations and discussions.

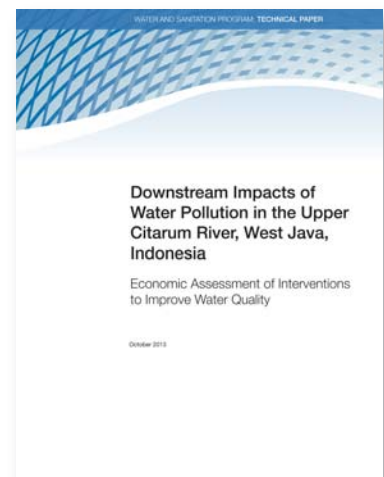


Downstream Impacts of Water Pollution in the Upper Citarum River, West Java, Indonesia Economic Assessment of Interventions to Improve Water Quality

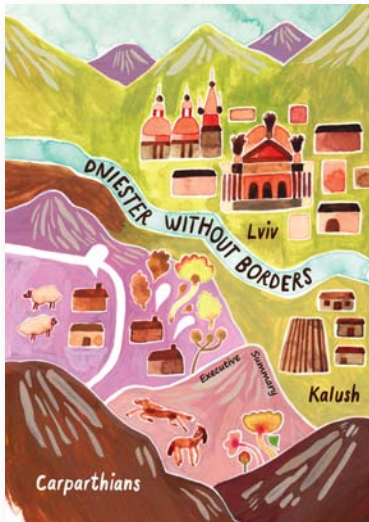
World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). October 2013

<http://bit.ly/1kLYue6>

The purpose of this study was to develop and pilot test a specific methodology for valuing a wider range of impacts related to water resource pollution in Indonesia. This report describes the origin of the pollution in the specific case study of the Citarum River, the effect on water quality, and the economic losses resulting from the deteriorating water quality. It also identifies feasible interventions for improving water quality and predicts the effect of these measures on water quality.



Latest publications

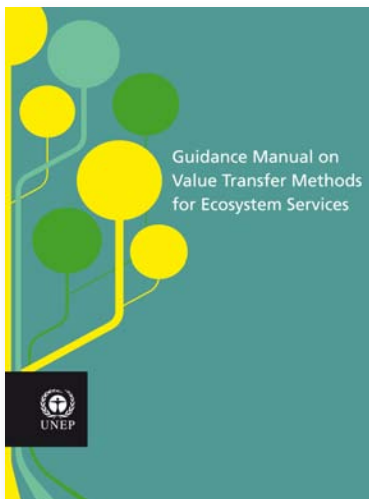


Dniester without borders. Project results: Transboundary cooperation and sustainable management in the Dniester River basin: PHASE III – Implementation of the Action Programme (DNIESTER-III). Executive summary

Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC), Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). 2013

<http://bit.ly/1g43EOh>

This publication delivers results from the project 'Transboundary cooperation and sustainable management in the Dniester River basin.' The project was led and implemented by three of the ENVSEC partners UNECE, OSCE and UNEP. The publication summarizes project activities and describes transboundary water monitoring, fish fauna conservation, information sharing on the basin level, public awareness, reducing vulnerability to extreme floods and climate change and the development and signing of the Moldovan-Ukrainian Dniester River basin Treaty. It aims to provide recommendations for further activities in the Dniester basin and is a valuable reference for the further development of transboundary integrated water resources management.



Guidance manual on value transfer methods for ecosystem services

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). 2013

<http://bit.ly/1d26W7a>

The purpose of this guidance manual is to show how the value of ecosystem services can be estimated and incorporated into decision making. Specifically, it is designed to help a broad audience of conservation managers, government officials, private sector managers, NGOs, and statisticians to understand the available information on the values of ecosystem services and how this information can be transferred to inform the decisions that they make. The specific objective of the manual is to explain how the method of value transfer can be used to provide such information.

Information briefs on water and energy

UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC). January 2014

For the purpose of the 2014 International Annual UN-Water Zaragoza Conference and in preparation for World Water Day 2014 focusing on 'Water and Energy', the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC) has produced a series of information briefs on different issues and tools.

• Information brief on Water and Energy

<http://bit.ly/1cwse9C>

This brief looks at the inter-linkages between and necessity of both water and energy in lifting developing countries out of poverty, as well as the pressure of developed countries that continue to grow and increase demand in both these resources. It discusses the challenges to this goal and provides some solutions along with necessary tools.

• Information brief on Water and Energy efficiency

<http://bit.ly/1c040JO>

This brief looks at how improving efficiency from both supply and demand sides would allow countries to reduce resource scarcity and maximize the benefits provided by existing water and energy infrastructure. It looks at the challenges faced, how to enable efficiency and provides some tools for improvement.

• Information brief on Securing Access to Water and Energy

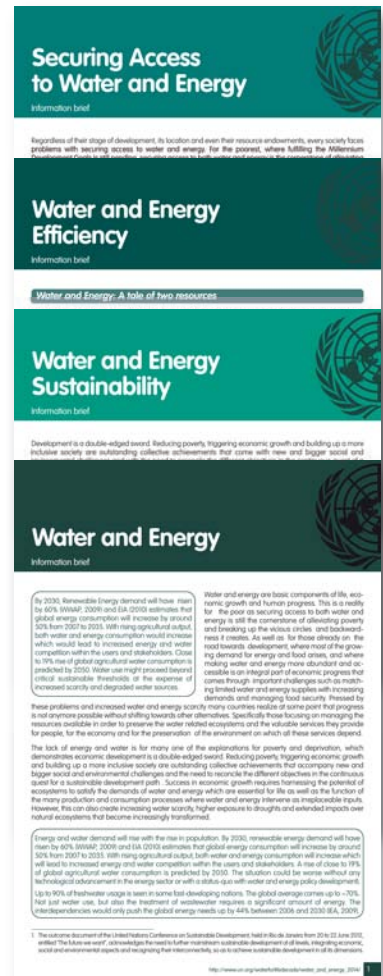
<http://bit.ly/1hWSSMj>

This brief looks at access to water and energy as a precondition to economic progress and poverty alleviation. It discusses the two resources independently, but also looks at their reliance on each other. There is an exploration of the challenges faced in securing access to water and energy and some of the suggested tools for improvement.

• Information brief on Water and Energy Sustainability

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

This brief looks at how success in economic growth requires harnessing the potential of ecosystems to satisfy the demands of water and energy. It investigates managing the environmental impacts of water and energy, some environmental effects of water and energy, managing the environmental impacts of water and energy and how to implement the water-energy nexus sustainably.

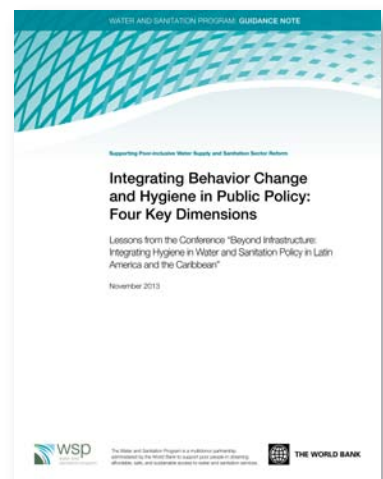


Integrating Behaviour Change and Hygiene in Public Policy: Four Key Dimensions

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

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

This paper highlights the keys issues arose in presentations and group discussions during the Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic conference, January 2012, which could lead to substantial improvements in the provision of a multi-sector approach to hindering sustainable water and sanitation services for all. This paper explores the understanding that infrastructure itself will not solve the global problems of inadequate access to improved sanitation and potable water, unless people adopt new behaviours.



Latest publications

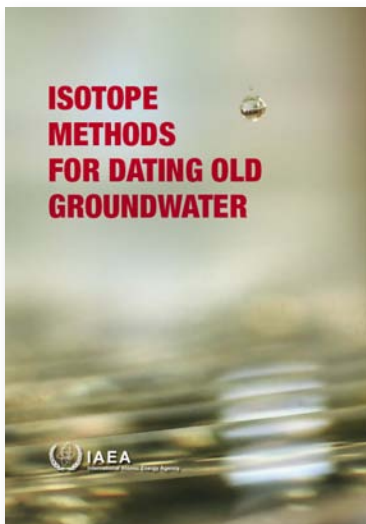


Investing in the Next Generation: Growing Tall and Smart with Toilets. Stopping Open Defecation Improves Children's Height in Cambodia

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

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

This research brief explores the impacts on health and cognitive development through the practice of open defecation. The methodology used is the statistical link between open defecation and child height, which is a good indicator of overall health throughout a child's life and future achievement. The document states the problem, introduces the methodology of the research and provides key lessons and some conclusions.

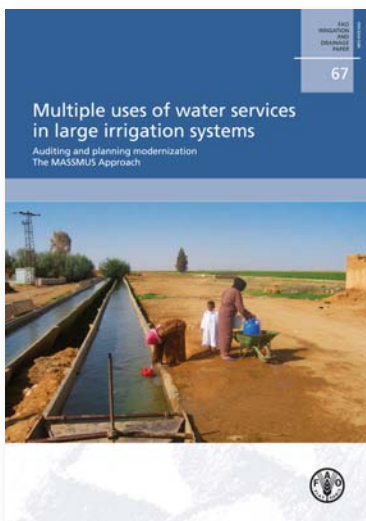


Isotope methods for dating old groundwater

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). April 2013

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

This book's 14 chapters explain what is currently understood about the use and application of radionuclides and related geochemical tracers and tools to assess groundwater age and movement over time spans beyond a few thousand years. It aims to provide the reader with a comprehensive understanding of why groundwater age is an important parameter for characterizing aquifer hydrogeology, how to estimate groundwater ages using different isotopes and how best to use age data for the analysis of groundwater flow.



Multiple uses of water services in large irrigation systems. Auditing and planning modernization. The MASSMUS Approach

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

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

This publication is a detailed account of the Mapping Systems and Services for Multiple Uses of Water Services (MASSMUS) methodology as a special module that addresses multiple uses of water. It is part of Mapping Systems and Services for Canal Operation Techniques (MASSCOTE), developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). They are presented to those wishing to understand the MUS concept and wanting to carry out specific assessments on water use in their own systems.

On-farm feeding and feed management in aquaculture

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

<http://bit.ly/NcxzwE>

This technical paper reviews the current status of on-farm feeding and feed management in aquaculture. It contains a) ten case studies on feeding and feed management practices carried out in seven selected countries of Asia (i.e., Bangladesh, China, India, Thailand, Viet Nam) and Africa (i.e., Egypt, Ghana) for eight species belonging to four major farmed species of freshwater finfish and shellfish: shrimp and prawns, Nile tilapia, striped catfish and Indian major carps; b) an analysis of the findings of these ten case studies and a case study for Indian major carps in India (published separately); c) ten invited specialist reviews on feed management practices from regional and global perspectives and d) an overview of the current status of feed management practices with information drawn from the case studies, the invited reviews and other related publications.

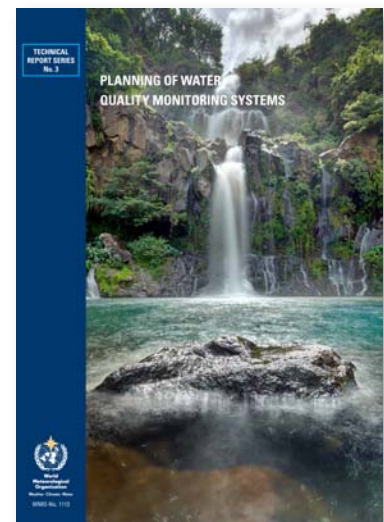


Planning of water quality monitoring systems

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Global Environment Monitoring System GEMS/Water. 2013

<http://bit.ly/1hJ7qz5>

This Technical Report has been developed in an effort to provide basic know-how and the materials needed to plan, establish and operate water-quality monitoring systems on national levels but also with a view to improving access to water-quality data and information in transboundary basins and globally. It is largely intended for use by water-agency managers whose dominant technical background is in hydrology, meteorology, engineering or water-resources management, rather than water quality, but who are responsible for the effective monitoring of developments and trends in the state of inland waters. The report is intended to guide them through the process of setting up monitoring programmes for the purpose of providing a valid database for water-quality assessments. The main emphasis is on the strategies and objectives of the programme and general criteria for the design of the monitoring network. Also described are the kinds of variables needed when water quality is to be monitored for different purposes (such as agriculture/irrigation, drinking-water sources, industrial water demand, livestock needs, etc.). Guidance on the selection of main monitoring methods and techniques for the different variables is then provided. This is followed by the definition of the resources required for the monitoring programme. Finally, the essential operational issues of quality assurance and data handling, leading to the reporting and dissemination of results and findings, are also covered.

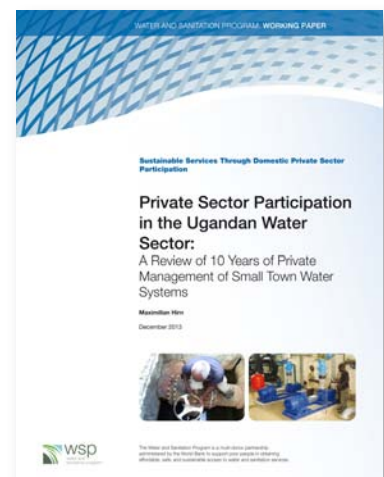


Private Sector Participation in the Ugandan Water Sector. A Review of 10 Years of Private Management of Small Town Water Systems

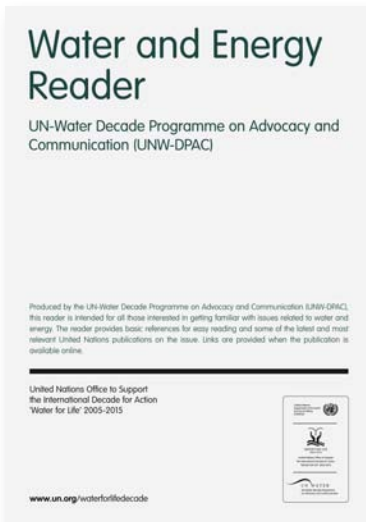
World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). December 2013

<http://bit.ly/1fOB9I3>

This working paper reviews the first decade (2001-11) of Uganda's private sector participation (PSP) model for small town water supply. In evaluating the impact of this development, this working paper aims to guide further reform within Uganda, and to inform other countries considering similar PSP approaches. The core idea behind PSP centered reform in Uganda was to improve sustainability and efficiency of piped networks. To evaluate how well the Ugandan model has managed the balance between public and private interest in water service delivery, the paper provides a concise description of its current performance and characteristics as well as its institutional and regulatory framework.



Latest publications

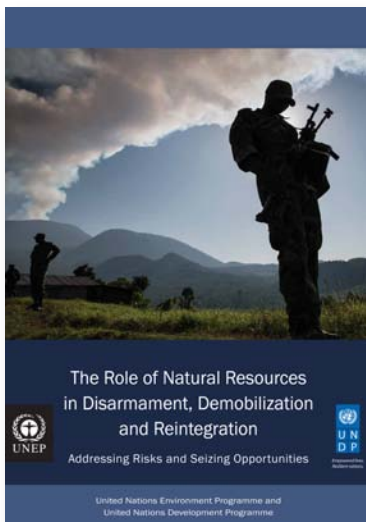


Reader on Water and Energy

UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC). January 2014

<http://bit.ly/1hJ8KSo>

This reader provides a selection of basic references for easy reading and some of the latest and most relevant United Nations publications on water and energy issues.

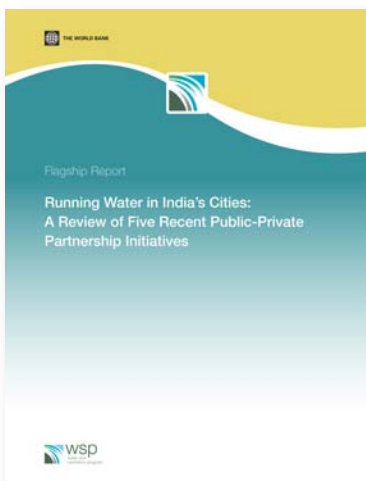


(The) Role of Natural Resources in Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration. Addressing Risks and Seizing Opportunities

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). December 2013

<http://bit.ly/MHE8GO>

This report focuses on the role of natural resources in disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) programmes and illustrates how the management of natural resources can be used to promote more effective and sustainable reintegration. Part 1 of the report explores the relationship between natural resources, conflict economies and armed groups. Part 2 introduces the linkages between various natural resource sectors and DDR programmes, covering both potential risks as well as opportunities. Part 3 elaborates on the key entry points for DDR programmes to engage different natural resources sectors, particularly for reinsertion and reintegration activities. The recommendations put forward in Part 4 help policy makers and practitioners to effectively integrate the opportunities and mitigate the risks from natural resources to ensure more sustainable and effective DDR programmes.



Running Water in India's Cities: A Review of Five Recent Public-Private Partnership Initiatives

World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) January 2014

<http://bit.ly/1kM1a1E>

This report looks at five case studies in India, which include: Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh; Nagpur, Maharashtra; Latur, Maharashtra; Aurangabad, Maharashtra; Mysore, Karnataka. A detailed review of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in water and sanitation in these developing cities was undertaken with great emphasis on the data necessary to build a conclusive study. The report intends to evaluate the underlying rationale of the initiatives; the preparatory and bid process; key contract provisions; risk allocation and related issues that may have a bearing on the operational trajectory; and impact the achievement of objectives. The five projects, in Maharashtra, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh, provide a detailed analysis of the process, politics, and preparation of PPP projects in India.

Sanitation and externalities: evidence from early childhood health in rural India**World Bank, January 2014**<http://bit.ly/1d2d7bn>

This paper investigates the existence and size of benefits from access to sanitation on child health in rural India. It estimates two sources of benefits: a direct benefit a household receives when moving from open to fixed-point defecation or from unimproved sanitation to improved sanitation, and an external benefit (externality) produced by the neighbourhood's access to sanitation infrastructure. The paper is organized as follows: Section 1 introduces the study; Section 2 presents the motivation for trying to understand the source of benefits of sanitation; Section 3 reviews the literature on household sanitation and its relation to children's health and welfare; Section 4 describes a theoretical model to understand the direct and external benefit of sanitation, while the empirical implementation is discussed in Section 5; Section 6 describes the data used for this paper. It then presents the empirical results in Section 7, which are analysed in Section 8 through a series of robustness checks. Finally, Section 9 concludes with a discussion of the implications of these results for sanitation policy.

**Tapping the Markets: Opportunities for Domestic Investments in Water and Sanitation for the Poor****World Bank, January 2014**<http://bit.ly/1mKPAIA>

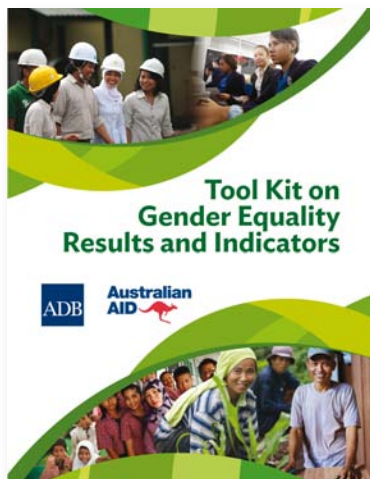
This publication discusses the challenges faced in accelerating access to improved water and sanitation services beyond the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets. It examines the private sector provision of piped water services and on-site sanitation services in rural areas and small towns, with case studies from several countries. The preferences and circumstances of poor households and the performance of enterprises that provide services directly to them are examined, as are commercial and investment climate factors that may affect enterprises' actual or perceived costs and risks. Both water and sanitation are viewed in separate parts, giving a detailed breakdown and analysis of the individual issues starting with 'What is the problem?' and leading through Government roles, market potential, demand, supply and drawing some well-formed conclusions.

**Targeted Scenario Analysis. A new approach to capturing and presenting ecosystem service values for decision making****United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), December 2013**<http://bit.ly/1obyAAu>

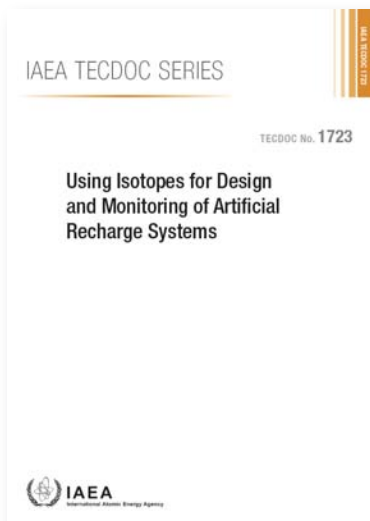
This guidebook provides a step-by-step introduction to Targeted Scenario Analysis (TSA), an analytical approach developed by UNDP that captures and presents the value of ecosystem services within decision making, to help make the business case for sustainable policy and investment choices. The intended audience for this guidebook is prospective analysts – from government technical staff to expert practitioners in a consultancy firm to researchers in non-governmental organizations (NGOs), universities or government think tanks – who want to make a clear and compelling argument for alternative policy, management or investment choices that take into account the value of ecosystem services.



Latest publications

**Tool Kit on Gender Equality Results and Indicators****Asian Development Bank (ADB). December 2013**<http://bit.ly/1eGEyUw>

This tool kit aims to assist development practitioners to ensure that gender perspectives are incorporated into development initiatives, and to monitor and evaluate gender equality results. It presents a menu of gender equality outcomes, results, and indicators that may be selected or adapted by users. While the tool kit focuses primarily on the sectors and strategic priorities of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Australia's aid program, it is designed for a wider audience of development policy makers, planners, implementers, and evaluators. The tool kit will assist specialists in particular sectors to identify gender equality results and indicators; it may also be used by gender specialists who work across a range of sectors. Chapter 14 focuses on the effects of water supply and sanitation on Gender Equality.

**Using Isotopes for Design and Monitoring of Artificial Recharge Systems****International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). November 2013**<http://bit.ly/1hw3dje>

This publication discusses several theoretical aspects important to the understanding, planning and monitoring of artificial recharge (AR) and aquifer storage and recovery (ASR) schemes and presents a selected number of examples illustrating the usefulness of isotopes and other tracers. The publication is expected to be of interest to hydrologists and water managers in areas where intensive exploitation of available water resources leads to shortages of water and where AR is being considered or is being implemented.

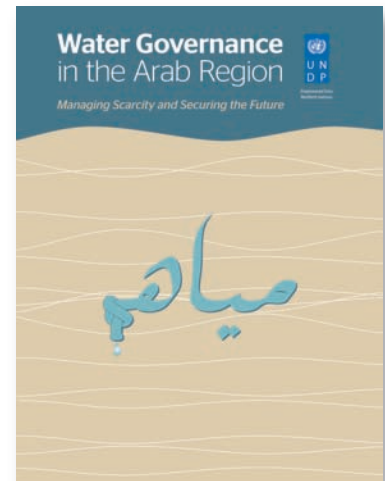
**Water Business Kit Kenya. A guide to starting your own water treatment and vending business****International Finance Corporation (IFC). March 2013**<http://bit.ly/1lptzXX>

This Water Business Kit is the product of previous research in Southeast Asia by Aquaya and work in Kenya which has established and supported water treatment and vending businesses. The kit is designed to provide entrepreneurs with a step-by-step guide to opening and operating a successful water treatment and vending retail business in Kenya. It is organized in four parts keys to business success, planning your business, setting up your business and running your business.

Water Governance in the Arab Region. Managing Scarcity and Securing the Future
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). November 2013

<http://bit.ly/1eGG1dC>

This report addresses the issue of water governance in the Arab Region in a context of water scarcity. Chapter 1 reviews the state of water resources in the Arab region, the threats to these resources and the impact of diminishing water sustainability. Chapter 2 addresses major water governance challenges in the Arab region. It emphasizes policy choices and relevant interests. Chapter 3 discusses three main issues: water security, the ultimate goal in efforts to achieve sustainable development; effective water governance, the way forward in achieving water security; and cost-effectiveness, an appropriate tool for guiding effective water governance. Chapter 4 explains how water's real value should guide water governance and management to the most economically, socially and environmentally efficient options. Chapter 5 provides an in-depth description of the major building blocks of effective water governance. These building blocks include reorienting water policy, enforcing legislations and regulations, financing the water sector, developing organizational capacities, monitoring and evaluating, managing data and information, coordinating regional and international cooperation, educating and raising awareness, promoting stakeholder participation and empowerment, ensuring water rights and social equity, increasing water use efficiency and improving links between research and management. Finally, Chapter 6 outlines the way forward.



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