

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.

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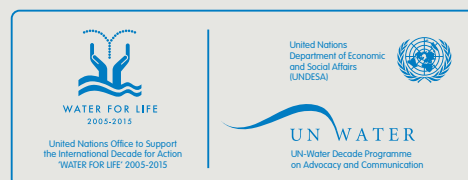
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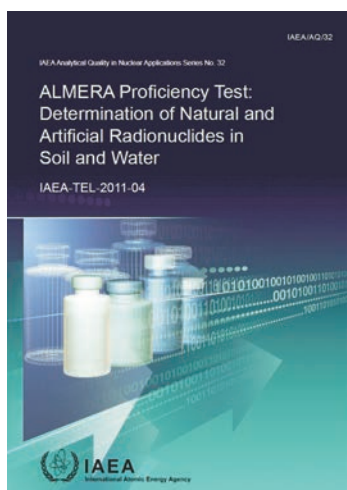
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A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

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



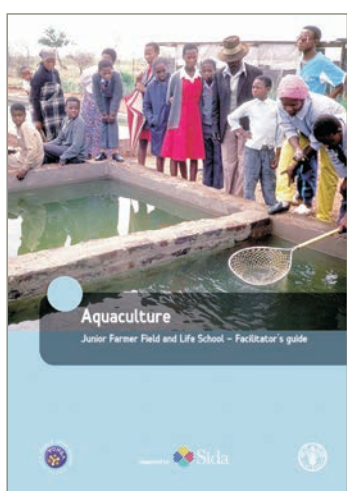
Latest publications



**ALMERA Proficiency Test:
Determination of Natural and Artificial Radionuclides in Soil and Water**
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). December 2013

<http://bit.ly/1g2zOjD>

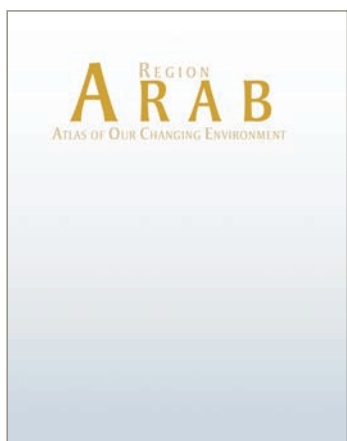
The Analytical Laboratories for the Measurement of Environmental Radioactivity (ALMERA) network is a cooperative effort of analytical laboratories worldwide. This publication presents the results of the ALMERA proficiency test IAEA-TEL-2011-04 on the determination of natural and artificial radionuclides in water and soil. The methodologies, data evaluation approach, summary evaluation of each radionuclide and individual evaluation reports for each laboratory are also described.



Aquaculture. Junior Farmer Field and Life School - Facilitator's guide
Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Youth and United Nations Global Alliance YUNGA. 2014

<http://bit.ly/1s9nwWG>

This guide provides insight into the critical role of aquaculture for food security. It provides details on the various types of aquaculture, the value of aquaculture as a means of livelihood diversification and business opportunities and the importance of careful planning. The module intends to provide flexible guidance to facilitators that can be adapted according to specific socio-economic and cultural contexts and the needs of each target group and country where it is used. This is a Junior Farm Field and Life Schools (JFFLS) module and complements other JFFLS modules, in particular Capture fisheries and Postharvest to produce enhanced economic opportunities.



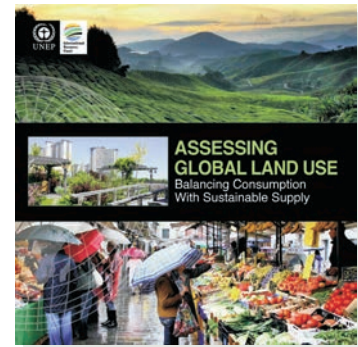
Arab Region Atlas of Our Changing Environment
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Abu Dhabi Global Environmental Data Initiative (AGEDI). December 2013

<http://bit.ly/1j99YF4>

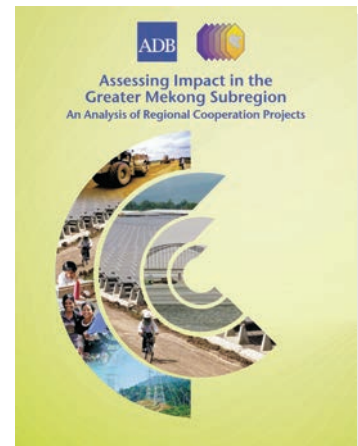
This Atlas examines the environmental change that has taken place at more than 80 locations across the Arab region, using a combination of on-the-ground photographs, current and historical satellite images, with a narrative based on extensive scientific evidence. The progress each country is making towards achieving environmental sustainability as part of the Millennium Development Goals is also described and visually portrayed. The Atlas images serve to highlight the distinctive environmental circumstances and challenges faced in the Arab region, from limited freshwater resources, rapid urbanization, depletion of natural resources, and the vulnerability of many Arab settlements to environmental risks and natural disasters. For example, water scarcity is a key environmental issue in 19 of the 22 countries; desertification and land degradation afflicts 17 of the countries, placing limited arable lands at further risk; biodiversity is declining due to habitat degradation and loss. Additionally, the Arab region is subject to a variety of natural hazards-the arid to hyper-arid climate lends itself to frequent drought, which is the region's most pressing natural hazard. The Atlas brings to light stories of these environmental changes through images showing visual evidence of changes taking place in the land, water and atmosphere, and covering transboundary issues like river basins, transboundary conservation areas and pollutants. It also illustrates how humans have positively or negatively altered their surroundings and continue to make observable and measurable changes to the Arab region and its environment.

Assessing global Land Use: Balancing consumption with sustainable supply**United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). January 2014**<http://bit.ly/1mHMajO>Summary for policy makers: <http://bit.ly/1uIWTMi>

This report explores how the management of land-based biomass production and consumption can be developed towards a higher degree of sustainability across different scales: from the sustainable management of soils on the field to the sustainable management of global land use as a whole. Specifically, this report looks at the impacts of global trends - population growth, urbanization, and changes in diets and consumption behaviours - on global land use dynamics, considering the consequences for biodiversity, the supply of food, fibres and fuel, and the long-lasting implications for resource security. In Chapter 3.5 specific emphasis is given to renewable energy and land use, discussing the impact of hydropower reservoir projects.

**Assessing Impact in the Greater Mekong Subregion: An Analysis of Regional Cooperation Projects****Asian Development Bank (ADB). April 2014**<http://bit.ly/1owJanu>

The Greater Mekong Subregion (GMS) consists of Cambodia, the People's Republic of China (PRC, specifically Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region), the Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR), Myanmar, Thailand, and Viet Nam. In 1992, with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the GMS countries launched the GMS Economic Cooperation Program to strengthen economic links between them. This study summarizes a recent major initiative to assess the initial impact of ADB-supported projects under the Greater Mekong Subregion Program.

**Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability****Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). March 2014**<http://bit.ly/SH3NTV>Summary for policy makers: <http://bit.ly/1mHMfml>

This report considers the vulnerability and exposure of human and natural systems, the observed impacts and future risks of climate change, and the potential for and limits to adaptation. The report consists of two volumes: Vol. 1 'Global and Sectoral aspects'; Vol. 2 'Regional aspects', as well as a cross chapter resource. Compared to previous reports, this report assesses a substantially larger knowledge base of relevant scientific, technical and socioeconomic literature. The chapters of the report assess risks and opportunities for societies, economies and ecosystems around the world. Chapter 3 of Volume 1 focuses on Freshwater Resources.



Latest publications



Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). January 2014 <http://bit.ly/1s9oDp6>

This convention, which was adopted in 1992 and entered into force in 1996, serves as a mechanism to strengthen international cooperation and national measures for the ecologically sound management and protection of transboundary surface waters and groundwaters. Furthermore, it provides an intergovernmental platform for the day-to-day development of transboundary cooperation. The Convention is open to all United Nations Member States. This document describes the amendments to the Convention with definitions of its structure and intentions in English, French and Russian.



Do pro-poor policies increase water coverage? An analysis of service delivery in Kampala's informal settlements World Bank Water Partnership Program (WPP), World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) of Uganda. January 2014 <http://bit.ly/1jHhhbz>

This study examines the extent to which the national public water authority responsible for service delivery in Uganda's towns and cities - National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC) - has been implementing a raft of policies explicitly focused on improving delivery of services to the urban poor. The study assesses the impact of pro-poor measures implemented by NWSC in Kampala since 2004, identifies the key factors that affected the outcomes of these policies and strategies, proposes areas for improvement, and identifies lessons that can be learned and shared from the experience in Uganda. The primary purpose of the case study is to expand the scope and increase the effectiveness of NWSC's pro-poor policy which is described in the summary. The report is divided into the following six chapters: chapter one gives the introduction of the report and presents the objectives and methods used. Chapter two presents an overview of the water sector in Kampala, including the legal, institutional, and regulatory framework, a definition of poverty in Kampala and what this means for poor households. Chapter three describes the urban water sector policy and the strategy developed by the NWSC to expand services and improve financial performance. Chapter four analyzes in detail the impact of NWSC policies and water supply delivery mechanisms on services to poor households in Kampala. Chapter five contains the conclusions of the study. Chapter six contains recommendations for further analysis which can be undertaken by the NWSC, the Government of Uganda, and/or the World Bank.



Empowering Women in Irrigation Management - The Case of the Gender Pilot Plan in Peru World Bank. February 2014 <http://bit.ly/1j9bjex>

This case study aims to highlight, within the context of a Gender Pilot of the Peru Sierra Irrigation Project, how women's different needs were identified to facilitate their access to training and to increase their participation in the management of water users' organizations (WUOs). It follows the diagnostic participatory discussions around the importance for communities to include women in water management. In response to these diagnostics and subsequent discussions, the water users resolved to set specific targets for becoming more inclusive organizations, and shaped the content and timing of their activities to allow a greater number of women to participate. The document is divided into 6 titles, which include a background to the project, its achievements benefits and impacts and lessons learned.

ESCWA Water Development Report 5. Issues in sustainable water resources management and water services in the Arab region

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA). December 2013
<http://bit.ly/1j37HkH>

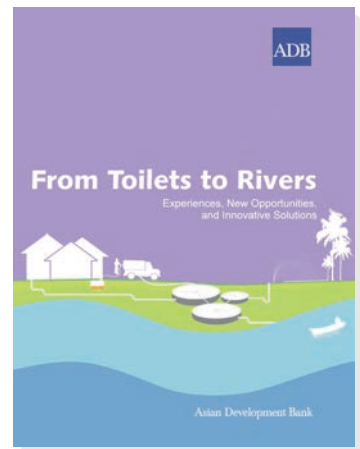
This report aims to highlight the current regional developments in the area of water supply and sanitation with a focus on the new inter-governmental mechanism for monitoring water supply and sanitation services in the Arab region. The publication also seeks to review the processes and progress related to regional follow-up on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and regional preparations for the post-2015 development agenda within the water sector and address global and regional perspectives on securing access to drinking water and sanitation as a fundamental human right. Chapter 1 highlights the extent to which water resources management and water and sanitation services are incorporated within MDGs. A brief review of the history of the global monitoring system for the water and sanitation MDG target along with the mission of JMP are also presented. Finally, data sources and the estimation method of JMP indicators are examined, with a focus on the sources and availability of data in the Arab region. Chapter 2 presents the overall progress that has been achieved by Arab countries towards the water and sanitation MDG target. Chapter 3 introduces the MDG+ Initiative and specificities of the Arab region with regard to its environmental conditions, water scarcity, water pollution and climate change. Chapter 4 introduces main challenges for governments when pursuing universal service provision and ensuring rights to those services for all within the context of a human rights-based approach to development. Chapter 5 seeks to review the positions of the main actors playing a role in defining the post-2015 global water agenda. Chapter 6 presents main conclusions from the report.



From Toilets to Rivers: Experiences, New Opportunities, and Innovative Solutions

Asian Development Bank (ADB). March 2014
<http://bit.ly/1jHhGuH>

This publication showcases a compilation of project briefs culled from case studies of good practices, new approaches, and working models on sanitation and wastewater management from different countries in Asia and the Pacific. This compilation of good practices and working models intends to show that sustainable sanitation is possible, and aims to inspire replication, institutionalization of sanitation both in policy and practice, and scaling up of investments. Cases analyzed demonstrate solution options from which useful lessons can be derived and are presented under the following headings: (1) Improved On-Site Sanitation: A Business Case; (2) Decentralized Wastewater Treatment Systems for Public Markets and Peri-Urban Areas; (3) Constructed Wetlands with Reuse Applications; (4) Low-cost Sewerage Systems; (5) Applying Innovative and Multidimensional Approaches; (6) Wastewater as a Strategic Part of Economic Development; (7) Rethinking Financing Options; (8) Public-Private Partnerships: Driving Innovations; (9) Protecting Water Resources and Coasts; (10) Creating Synergies for Energy and Nutrient Recovery; (11) Wastewater and Septage Treatment and Reuse for Agriculture; (12) Wastewater Treatment and Aquaculture; (13) Wastewater Treatment for Sustainable Tourism and Recreation; (14) Environmental Sanitation and Good Governance.



(The) future of the Aral Sea lies in transboundary co-operation

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). January 2014
<http://bit.ly/1mHMYVU>

This paper looks at the diminishing level of the Aral Sea and the multitude of economical, environmental and social problems this has caused. This is an interactive paper, with links to a video and interactive map as well as satellite images demonstrating the shrinking of the sea. The paper answers why this issue is important and provides the findings in support, demonstrating the status today plotted against previous years, the impacts and responses and concluding with the implications for policy.



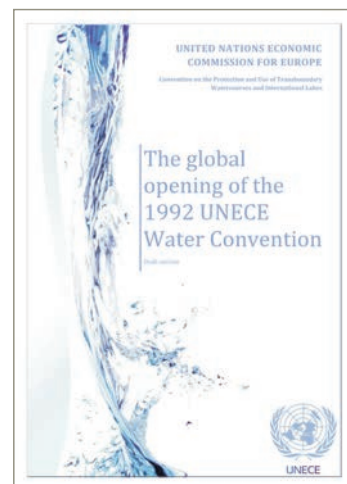
Latest publications

(The) Global Opening of the 1992 Water Convention

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). October 2013

<http://bit.ly/1s9p1TI>

The Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) was adopted in 1992 and entered into force in 1996. This publication explains the obligations under the Water Convention and the way in which its institutional platform works, as well as the advantages for the States to become Party to the Water Convention. It also addresses the relationship between the Water Convention and the 1997 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Non-navigational Uses of the International Watercourses. The publication is intended for future Parties, international partners, non-governmental organizations and academia, and aims to strengthen the understanding of the Water Convention and its global opening to all United Nations Member States.



Mainstreaming Gender in the Irrigation Development Support Programme - Case Study Zambia

World Bank. February 2014

<http://bit.ly/1kRES7G>

This case study describes the integration of women producers into agricultural investment programs in Zambia as well as how women's right to land influences women as it relates to the Irrigation Development Support Programme (IDSP) in Zambia. The study discusses the projects aim to develop irrigated agricultural land managed by smallholders, including emergent farmers and making sufficient water available to support large-scale commercial operations. It is comprised of two interlinked studies, the first in the internal paper "Integrating Women Producers and Their Organizations into Agricultural Investment Programmes in Zambia (and Mali)" and a follow-up study entitled "Women's Land Ownership and Compensation Study in Zambia."

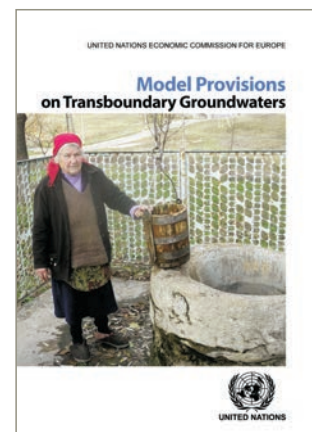


Model Provisions on Transboundary Groundwaters

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). February 2014

<http://bit.ly/1Qlhmq5>

This document provides specific non-binding guidance for the implementation of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes (Water Convention) with regard to groundwater and facilitating the application of the principles of the Convention to transboundary groundwaters. The document comprises an introduction followed by nine model provisions, each accompanied by commentary. The Model Provisions reflect the current state of international water law with regard to transboundary groundwaters and also show, in the commentaries, the practical ways and examples of its application in inter-State practice. The Model Provisions are designed to benefit Governments, interested stakeholders and both Parties and non-Parties to the Water Convention.



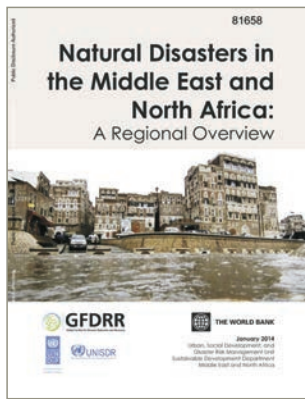
Natural Capital Accounting and Water Quality: Commitments, Benefits, Needs and Progress

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB). December 2013

<http://bit.ly/1od2wAx>

This briefing note outlines existing guidance and examples on water quality accounting. Inspired by the growing global focus on natural capital accounting, it identifies the ongoing challenges related to the development of natural capital accounting and water quality accounting in order to encourage debate and commitment towards effective water and biodiversity policy.





Natural disasters in the Middle East and North Africa: a regional overview

World Bank. January 2014

<http://bit.ly/RwRXdJ>

This report focuses on the challenges of disaster risk in the Middle East and North African (MNA) region. It provides critical feedback to Governments and partners on efforts and processes required to make the region disaster resilient. It focuses on the human impact in the region of both floods and droughts, the consequences and suggested methods of disaster response. The overview analyses in depth the sources of vulnerability to natural hazards in the region, such as water scarcity, increasing climate variability and a fast growing population.

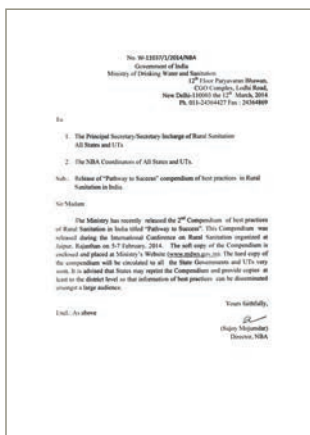


Partnering for Solutions: ICT in Smart Water Management

International Telecommunication Union (ITU), United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO). March 2014

<http://bit.ly/1j9chrC>

This report intends to emphasize how Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) can overcome some of the challenges faced in the water sector when there is proper stakeholder involvement. The report showcases the significant roles stakeholders can play in the area of ICTs and Smart Water Management (SWM) and provides some initiatives and their accomplishments. It contains case studies selected to highlight how ICTs can be incorporated to address issues related to the current global water crisis, such as water security, water accessibility, climate change, aging infrastructure and management. It provides an overview of the ICTs as a strategic instrument in SWM and acts as a catalyst for further discussion.

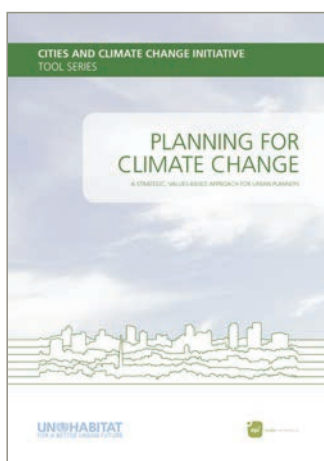


Pathway to Success. Compendium of Best Practices in Rural Sanitation in India

World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP), Government of India. March 2014

<http://bit.ly/1jHijV9>

The 2nd volume of the Compendium of Best Practices on Rural Sanitation is a continuation of the 1st volume, titled 'From Dreams to Reality', released in 2010. The 16 success stories documented in this Compendium can be lessons of inspiration and serve as models for various Gram Panchayats, Districts, and States across India in overcoming hurdles and obstacles in rural sanitation in various fields as diverse as Community Participation, Sustainability, Resource Mobilization, Solid and Liquid Waste Management, Program Implementation, Information, Education and Communication Practices, and Institutional Reforms.



Planning for Climate Change: Guide. A strategic, values-based approach for urban planners

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). 2014

<http://bit.ly/1g2EeHr>

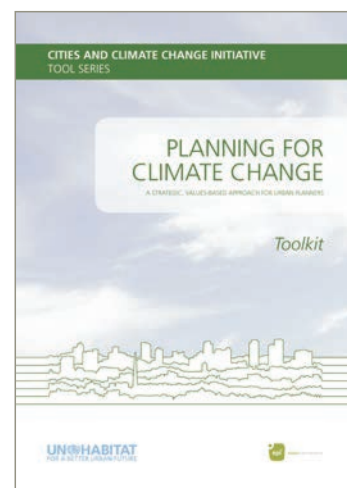
This report was developed for city planners to better understand, assess and take action on climate change at the local level. Specifically targeted to the needs of planners and allied professionals in low and middle-income countries where the challenges of planning for climate change are particularly high. The guide's strategic, values-based planning framework promotes a participatory planning process that integrates local participation and good decision-making. It provides practical tools for addressing climate change through different urban planning processes and supports the "mainstreaming" of climate change actions into other local government policy instruments. There is specific emphasis on the importance of sanitation, water and energy within the evaluation and planning processes.

Latest publications

Planning for Climate Change: Toolkit. A strategic, values-based approach for urban planners United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat). 2014

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

This Toolkit is a companion document for the Planning for Climate Change Guide. The tools included are designed to help planners, or other project facilitators, to work through the planning framework in Planning for Climate Change: A strategic values-based approach for urban planners. The toolkit contains four different modules: Module A: What's happening?; Module B: What matters most?; Module C: What can we do about it?; Module D: Are we doing it?. While the tools are best used in conjunction with the planning framework, every process will be different and may not require that every tool be used. The tools can also be used to support discrete steps or smaller planning projects (e.g. Vulnerability Assessment, Stakeholder Assessment, Monitoring and Evaluation).

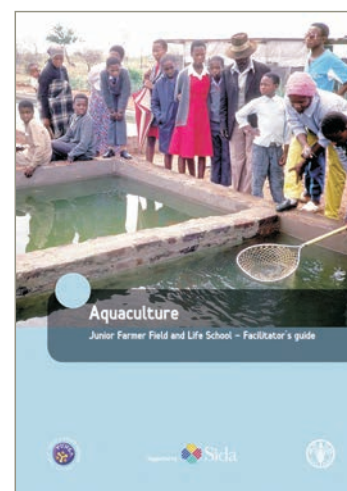


Post-harvest issues in fisheries and aquaculture. Junior Farmer Field and Life School Facilitator's guide

Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Youth and United Nations Global Alliance YUNGA.

<http://bit.ly/1j9cPha>

This document complements the Aquaculture. Junior Farmer Field and Life School Facilitator's guide. The purpose of this module is to provide guidance, making available different exercises that facilitators can use as applicable, and adapt as necessary, to the specific socio-economic and cultural contexts and needs of each target group and country in which the module will be used. At the end of this module participants will: (1) be aware of different types of fish products; (2) better understand quality and safety issues; (3) develop a business approach to post-harvest activities; (4) appreciate the role of organizations; (5) understand the value chain.

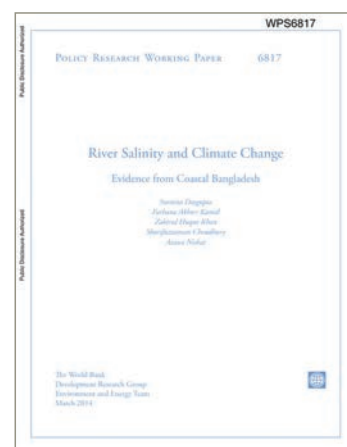


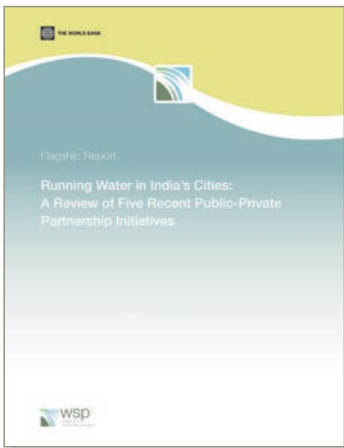
River Salinity and Climate Change: evidence from coastal Bangladesh

World Bank. March 2014

<http://bit.ly/1nvb7fA>

This paper presents a study conducted in Bangladesh, which quantifies the prospective relationship between climate-induced changes in sea level, temperature, rainfall, and altered riverine flows from the Himalayas, and the spread and intensity of salinisation on river water in the coastal zone by 2050. The research takes into account the projected land subsidence of the Ganges Delta, as well as alternative scenarios of upstream withdrawal of freshwater. The findings indicate that climate change will cause significant changes in river salinity in the southwest coastal area of Bangladesh by 2050. These changes are likely to lead to significant shortages of drinking water in the coastal urban areas, scarcity of water for irrigation for dry-season agriculture, and significant changes in the coastal aquatic ecosystems.





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/RueOSR>

This report provides a detailed assessment of five public-private partnerships (PPP) projects, in an effort 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 of 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. They represent all PPP initiatives in urban water supply undertaken in the country between 2005 and 2011; each case is represented clearly with lessons learned and conclusions.

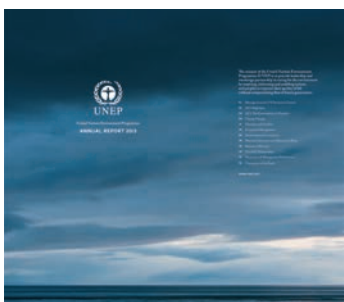


(The) State of the World's Children 2014 in numbers: Every Child Counts. Revealing disparities, advancing children's rights

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). January 2014

<http://bit.ly/ljo6io8>

This report highlights the critical role data and monitoring play in realizing children's rights. It contains data regarding the right to water and sanitation of children, specifically in the section 'All rights, every child' and can be used as a resource for statistical information.



UNEP 2013 Annual Report

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). March 2014

<http://bit.ly/1ftGQH4>

The 2013 Annual Report lays out the highlights of UNEP's work in 2013, focusing on UNEP's achievement in the key focus areas of Climate Change; Disasters and Conflicts; Ecosystem Management; Environmental Governance; Harmful Substances and Hazardous Waste; Resource Efficiency; and Sustainable Consumption and Production. There is specific reference to the impacts on and necessity for water, the human reliance upon this resource and the scarcity caused by our changing environment. Water as a theme runs throughout, but is more clearly summarised under the title 'Water is life' which details the various water related projects throughout 2013.

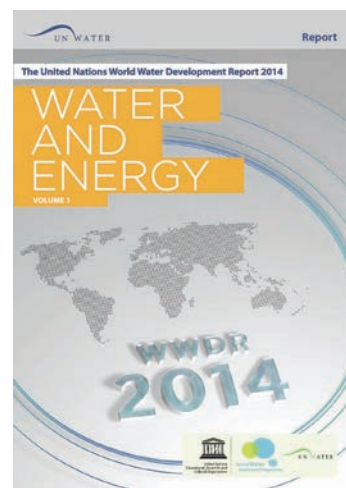
Latest publications

United Nations World Water Development Report 2014. Water and Energy

United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), UN-Water. March 2014

Volumes 1 and 2: <http://bit.ly/1kW9eoi>

The 5th edition of the United Nations World Water Development Report (WWDR 2014) examines the close interdependency between water and energy. The report demonstrates how water and energy are closely interconnected, the choices and actions made in one domain greatly affecting the other; it addresses a wide range of key issues, including agriculture, cities, industry, infrastructure and the environment. Volume 1 provides a comprehensive overview of major and emerging trends from around the world, with examples of how some of the trend-related challenges have been addressed, their implications for policy-makers and further actions that can be taken by stakeholders and the international community. Volume 2 'Facing the challenges' summarises the issues highlighted in volume 1, with the support of 13 case studies from around the world. The case studies featured bolster the critical findings of the report by illustrating that an array of opportunities exist to exploit the benefits of synergies, such as energy recovery from sewage water, the use of solar energy for wastewater treatment and electricity production at drinking water power plants. It also contains an annex on data and indicators.



WASH Post-2015 proposed targets and indicators for drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene

World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP). March 2014

<http://bit.ly/1g2FN8h>

This document summarizes the latest proposals for post-2015 targets developed by global Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) stakeholders. In May 2011, anticipating the debate that would inevitably arise about what should succeed the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF convened a global stakeholder meeting to consider which targets and indicators would be appropriate for drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) post-2015.



Water safety plan: a field guide to improving drinking-water safety in small communities

World Health Organization (WHO). March 2014

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

This field guide provides a step-by-step introduction to the Water Safety Plan (WSP) approach and a range of ready-to-use templates to assist those locally involved in rural water supply to develop and implement their own WSPs. The field guide particularly addresses the rural community members responsible for the operation and management of their water supplies, as well as the staff of the local health and water supply offices responsible for safeguarding drinking-water quality and nongovernmental organizations that support drinking-water safety in rural communities. The document also provides a series of case study experiences and examples.



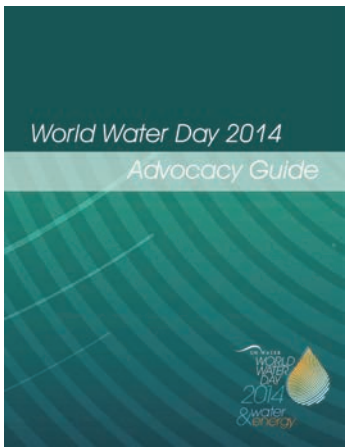


We can't wait: A report on sanitation and hygiene for women and girls

Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), Water Aid. November 2013

<http://bit.ly/1nvc1IP>

This report highlights the stark consequences for women and girls of the lack of access to toilets and use of good hygiene practices. The report presents information using infographics and visual representation, that makes it applicable to educational forums as well as creating awareness of the impacts on women of poor sanitation across the world. It calls for a concerted effort on a different scale from all levels of government, business and civil society through 5 Chapters: Chapter 1 'The Global Sanitation Crisis and Why we can't wait'; Chapter 2 'Why poor sanitation is a women's issue'; Chapter 3 'Girls, sanitation and education – Toilets spell success'; Chapter 4 'Menstrual hygiene issues'; and Chapter 5 'A crisis far too big to solve alone' which leads to conclusions and recommendations.



World Water Day 2014: Advocacy Guide

UN-Water. January 2014

<http://bit.ly/1stDY66>

This guide is designed to give detailed advocacy advice through three main areas: learning, action and sharing. Although the information relates specifically to the World Water Day 2014 event, the guidance itself can be applied to any water and energy campaign as it contains a rich resource of facts and figures, specific messages and campaign materials relating to water and energy.

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