

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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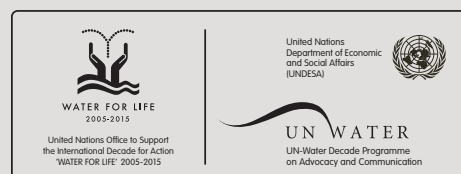
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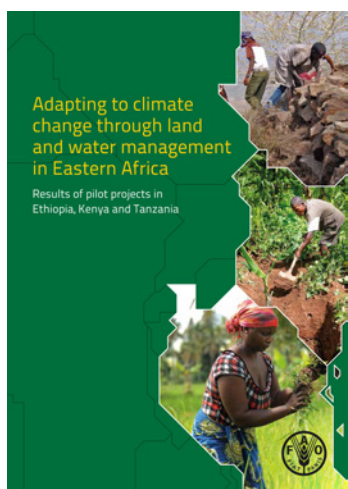
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A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

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



Latest publications

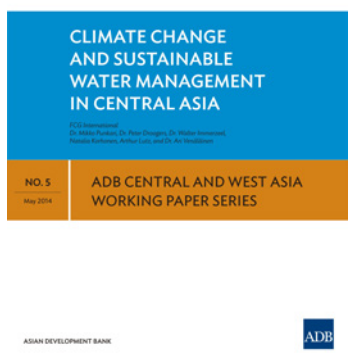


Adapting to climate change through land and water management in Eastern Africa. Results of pilot projects in Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). May 2014

<http://bit.ly/1k4UnrW>

This publication aims at strengthening the capacity of farmers to adapt to climate change through land and water management among rural communities in three countries of Eastern Africa – Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania. It stresses the importance of investing in better soil health and water conservation. The analysis of the results from these pilot schemes identifies which technologies have proven to be better suited to particular regions. The publication is presented in two parts. Part 1 provides the framework consisting of the priority themes for climate change adaptation, including pillar 2 – Water Conservation. Part 2 provides details of the pilot projects in form of lessons learned, case studies and case stories and forms the essential building blocks for Part 1.

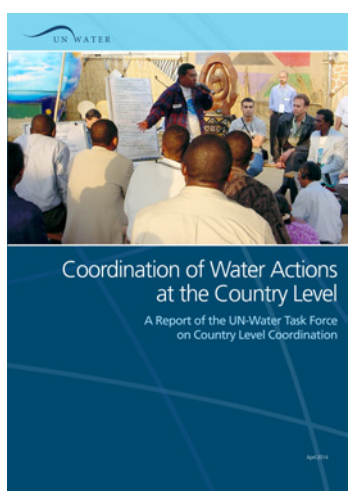


Climate change and sustainable water management in Central Asia

Asian Development Bank (ADB). May 2014

<http://bit.ly/1jBMES7>

This working paper describes the results of research conducted in Central Asia. The research on Water and Adaptation Interventions in Central and West Asia combined field observations with satellite-based data and created models to demonstrate the impacts of climate change on the hydrology of the Aral Sea Basin. The paper is presented in three parts Assessing Climate Change; Impacts of Climate Change which explores these sub categories – Glaciers, Glacial Lakes, Water Resources, Future water Availability in Syr Darya and Amu Darya Basins, Floods, Permafrost and Slope Instability, Drying Environment; and concludes with Concrete Adaptation Options in Central Asia.



Coordination of Water Actions at the Country Level. A Report of the UN-Water Task Force on Country Level Coordination

UN-Water. April 2014

<http://bit.ly/1nXw2qq>

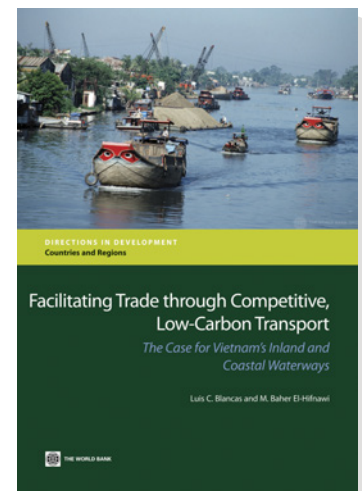
This report analyses water related coordination mechanisms in 13 countries representing differing humanitarian and development situations and geographic locations. The information collected has been supplemented by selected case studies on coordination provided by UN-Water Members and Partners and an examination of the literature on coordination mechanisms of government for water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and water resources management. It includes an introduction by UN-Water which explains the scope, purpose and benefit of its work, a summary of the UN-Water Sector Programmes and Coordination at Country Level and concludes with observations and recommendations by UN-Water. The report demonstrates the importance of collaborative approaches to water issues, through stakeholder, agency, government and community communication.

Economic Costs of Inadequate Water and Sanitation: South Tarawa, Kiribati**Asian Development Bank (ADB). April, 2014**<http://bit.ly/1qJar7N>

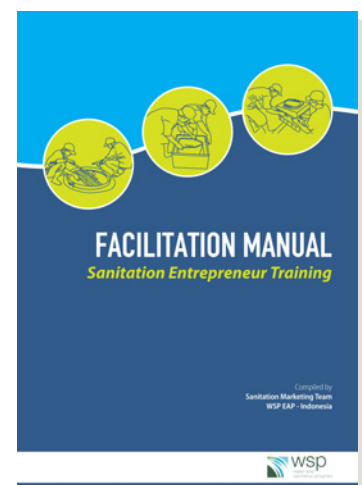
This study seeks to estimate and quantify the total economic costs of the inadequate water supply and sanitation situation in Kiribati's main urban centre, South Tarawa. It also aims to demonstrate that vulnerable groups such as women are most likely to bear a disproportionate amount of the economic costs associated with low levels of access and poor quality of basic water supply and sanitation services. It is intended to be used to inform the design of reforms in improving the urban water supply and sanitation sector performance as a means of supporting more sustainable urban development in Kiribati and serve as a useful reference to policy makers and advisers in other Pacific developing member countries in planning for urban water and sanitation investment and policy changes. The four chapters cover: Analysis of the water supply and sanitation situation; Impacts of poor water and sanitation; Economic costs of inadequate water and sanitation and; Reducing economic burden of poor water and sanitation; followed by a conclusive summary of findings.

**Facilitating Trade through Competitive, Low-Carbon Transport: The Case for Vietnam's Inland and Coastal Waterways****World Bank. 2014**<http://bit.ly/1vmNozM>

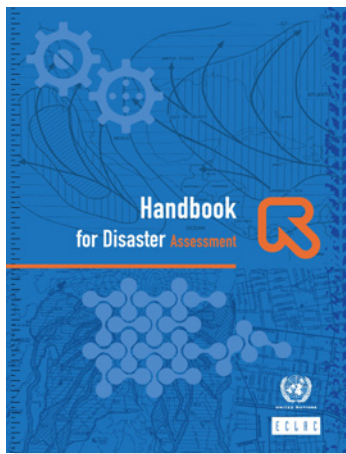
This report has three objectives. The first is to identify targeted policy and infrastructure interventions in inland waterway transport (IWT) and coastal shipping that can enhance the competitiveness and environmental sustainability characteristics of Vietnam's freight transport system. The second objective of the report is to estimate the economic benefits and costs associated with the interventions identified, and to use that information to produce a prioritized list of evaluated recommendations for implementation. Finally, the report seeks to inform interested stakeholders, including public sector authorities, the shipper and carrier community, donors, academia, and the general public about the current status, composition, and key challenges and opportunities facing Vietnam's domestic waterborne transport sector. The report is structured as follows: chapter one gives introduction; chapter two gives stock taking of current developments and expected trends in IWT and coastal shipping from the perspective of market demand; and market supply is discussed in chapter three. Chapter four assesses, on an indicative basis, the environmental implications of transport trends. Chapter five defines and assesses the main bottlenecks impacting the development of inland and coastal waterborne transport. A preliminary strategy for developing IWT and coastal shipping is presented in chapter six. A set of specific IWT and coastal shipping interventions informed by the latter analysis, are developed and evaluated in chapter seven.

**Facilitation Manual Sanitation Entrepreneur Training****Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP). 2014**<http://bit.ly/1qJa3U>

This compilation of documents is the official manual for the implementation of Sanitation Entrepreneur Training. This manual aims to provide a comprehensive reference for planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluations. It consists of four sections and appendices: background and training objectives; the pre-training phase; the training phase; post training (monitoring phase) and is meant to be used as a whole. This manual was developed by a team of facilitators and resource people who have experience in implementing training in provinces across Indonesia between 2008 and 2013. When used for implementing training, the manual should be adapted as necessary to ensure that the objectives and expected outcomes of the training are relevant to local conditions where the training is being done.



Latest publications



Handbook for Disaster Assessment

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC). April 2014

<http://bit.ly/1q8rYH5>

The Handbook is a guide to pre and post disaster response management. Chapter 10 examines the implications for Water and Sanitation in 5 sections, first providing some general considerations. It then presents the procedures for estimating damage to water and sanitation systems through information on national institutions and information on each system of the sector in the affected territory. Part 3 'Estimating damage to drinking water and sanitary sewer systems, solid waste collection and disposal and flood control structures' contains 4 categorical considerations: determination and description of damage, estimation of damage, flood control works and information sources for unit costs. Part 4 'Losses in Water and Sanitation Systems' considers determination of losses and valuation of losses in water and sanitation systems. Part 5 concludes with financial needs for recovery and reconstruction.



Information brief on Water and Health

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

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

This information brief looks at the intangible connections with the availability of safe drinking water and sanitation as some of the world's most urgent issues. It examines the individual health risks of safe water, providing statistical evidence and goes on to explain the UN commitment to Water and Sanitation through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It provides an outline of the 'future we want' in terms of the MDGs and some recommended measures to help achieve it including information monitoring services and drinking water safety plans.



(The) Little Data Book 2014

World Bank. May 2014

<http://bit.ly/1x3NC1s>

The Little Data Book 2014 is the pocket edition of World Development Indicators 2014. It contains 55 key development indicators such as energy use and electricity use per capita, freshwater use, access to an improved water source and access to improved sanitation facilities. Information is presented by regional and income group.

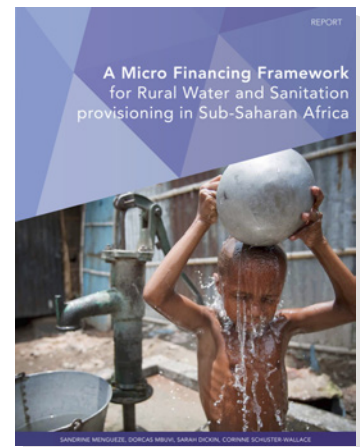
(A) Micro-financing framework for Rural Water and Sanitation provisioning in Sub-Saharan Africa

United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH).

May 2014

<http://bit.ly/1nXwp4p>

This report explores a hybrid mechanism of microfinance, based on community networks and third party collateral for meso-scale loans, to provide a different financing model for small community water and sanitation supplies. Embedding these community water entities within local government structures provides a mechanism for sustainability and for eventual government management as part of the progressive realization of rights. The report approaches the question 'Why focus on rural Water and Sanitation provision in sub-Saharan Africa?' followed by details of the 'Application of microfinance to rural Water and Sanitation services', a 'Microfinance framework for rural water supply and sanitation provisioning', and conclusion.



(The) Missing Link in Sanitation Service Delivery. A Review of Fecal Sludge Management in 12 Cities

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

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

Globally, the great majority of urban dwellers, especially poor people, rely for their sanitation on non-sewered systems that generate a mix of solid and liquid wastes generally termed fecal sludge. In poor and rapidly expanding cities, fecal sludge management represents a growing challenge, generating significant negative public health and environmental risks. Without proper management, fecal sludge is often allowed to accumulate in poorly designed pits, is discharged into storm drains and open water, or is dumped into waterways, wasteland, and unsanitary dumping sites. This research brief seeks to assess the extent of this issue, and the major constraints that need to be overcome to improve fecal sludge management. By compiling data from cities in the regions of Latin America, Africa, South Asia and East Asia and presenting them side by side the brief documents some relative key findings.



Our Planet: Greening business

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). April 2014

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

The magazine features stories by leaders from local and national governments, companies, and international organizations on a wide range of topics, including green growth, energy access, low-carbon development, and the conservation of water, forests and biodiversity. In particular the article 'Achieving more with Less' focuses on access to clean water as the world's biggest future challenge, citing the consequences of water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation as impacting factors on food and energy security as well as health and livelihood.



Latest publications

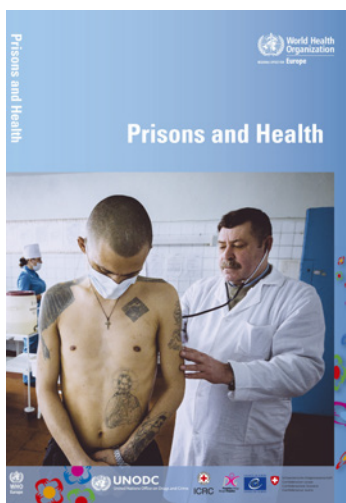


Pacific and Caribbean Conference on Effective and Sustainable Regulation of Energy and Water Services. Conference materials

Asian Development Bank (ADB). March 2014

<http://bit.ly/1qJaK2p>

This report includes the concept paper and presentations given during the Pacific and Caribbean Conference on Effective and Sustainable Regulation of Power and Water Services in Nadi, Fiji, on 25-27 March 2014. The conference promoted South-South cooperation on effective and sustainable regulation of electricity and water utility services in small island countries in the Caribbean and the Pacific. The concept paper looks at how Pacific islanders need access to adequate, safe water for domestic and commercial uses, such as drinking, sanitation, commercial development or industrial processes but continue to experience limited and unsatisfactory access to power and water services. A selection of PowerPoint presentations from the discussion are included, that intend to provide solutions to some of these problems.



Prisons and Health

World Health Organization (WHO). May 2014

<http://bit.ly/1x3NT4o>

This report outlines important suggestions by international experts to improve the health of those in prison and to reduce both the health risks and risks to society of imprisonment. In particular, it aims to facilitate better prison health practices in the fields of: (I) human rights and medical ethics, (II) communicable diseases, (III) noncommunicable diseases, (IV) oral health, (V) risk factors, (VI) vulnerable groups and (VII) prison health management. It is aimed at professional staff at all levels of responsibility for the health and well-being of detainees and at people with political responsibility. Water, hygiene and sanitation are among the issues covered.



Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation. 2014 update

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP). May 2014

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

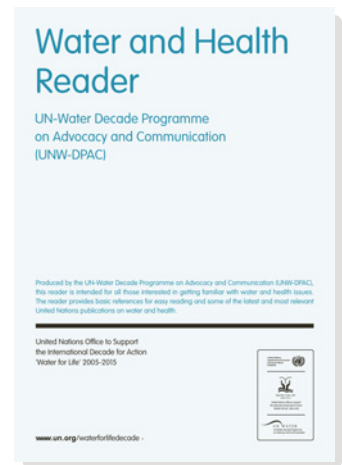
This Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation report evaluates access to drinking-water and sanitation worldwide and progress towards related targets under Millennium Development Goal 7 "to halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation". Section 1 presents the status of and trends in access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation. Section 2 provides a snapshot of inequalities in access to improved drinking water sources and sanitation. Section 3 presents efforts to strengthen monitoring of access to safe drinking water and sanitation services under a post-2015 development agenda, as well as the challenges associated with these efforts.

Reader on Water and Health

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

<http://bit.ly/1r4rjby>

This reader is intended for all those interested in getting familiar with issues related to water and health. The reader provides basic references for easy reading and some of the latest and most relevant United Nations publications on the issue. The publications are categorised according to overview; drinking water quality and risk management; water quantity; avoiding water-related diseases; water, health and economics; waste and wastewater management and by region.

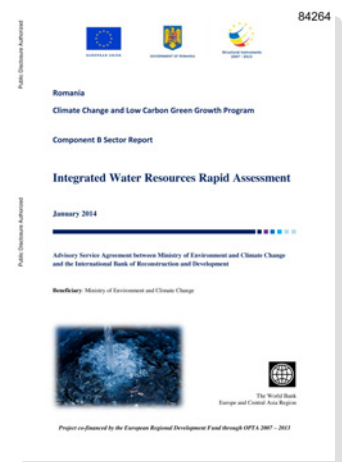


Romania: Integrated Water Resources Rapid Assessment

World Bank. January 2014

<http://bit.ly/1lrp3mQ>

The purpose of this report is to assess the climate change impacts on water resources in Romania from an integrated, multi-sectoral perspective, and to recommend priority actions for addressing the identified risks and opportunities. The analysis is presented from an integrated water resources perspective, thereby including all pertinent water-related sectors, viz. municipal water supply and sanitation, industrial water supply, agriculture, energy generation, environment, and disaster management. The recommended priority actions are presented in the context of consideration for possible financing under the operational programs funded by the European Structural and Investment Funds (ESIF) in 2014-2020 planning horizon. This analysis is based on the available information on the current status of water resources sector in Romania, along with the existing knowledge on the anticipated impacts of climate change in this sector.



(A) Safe Space For Humanity: The Nexus of Food, Water, Energy and Climate

Asian Development Bank (ADB). February 2014

<http://bit.ly/1nW6PLG>

This policy brief focuses on five global transitions first, the "urban population transition;" second, the "nutrition transition;" third, the "climate transition;" fourth, the "energy transition;" and, fifth, the "agricultural transition." It focuses on the most salient problems arising from these global transitions that can be ameliorated by specific policy instruments in the short term and discusses the global consequences of these five transitions through the effects on the nexus of food, water, energy and climate, concluding with a section entitled 'the way forward.'



Latest publications



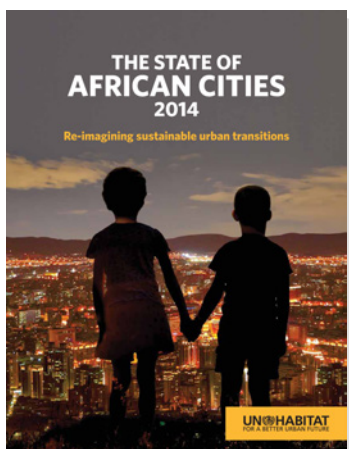
Shared Water Challenges and Interests: The Case for Private Sector Engagement in Water Policy Management

United Nations Global Compact, Pacific Institute, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

June 2014

<http://bit.ly/1r4rrla>

This discussion paper addresses and refutes recent criticisms of corporate water stewardship and collective action approaches and makes a case for the role of business in advancing sustainable water management. The document explores these issues under the central headings: The business case for investing in sustainable water management; Using business resources while ensuring public interest outcomes and preventing policy capture; Moving forward – unlocking corporate action on water that serves the public interest.

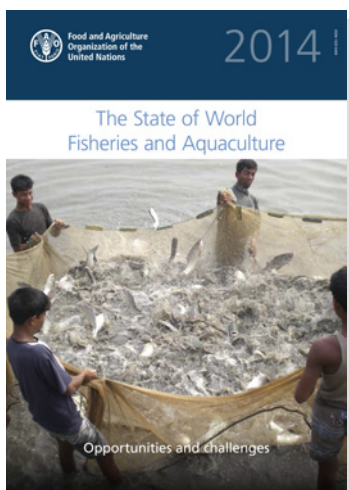


(The) State of African Cities 2014. Re-imagining sustainable urban transitions

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

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

This report analyses the emerging challenges and risks to which urban and rural Africa are being exposed with a view to facilitating discussions at regional, national and local levels on how best to address the challenges ahead and apply solutions that are innovative, location-specific and effective. It contains 6 chapters that study the different regions of the African continent, with the sub-categories Social and Environmental vulnerabilities and Emerging Issues focusing on the water and sanitation challenges faced in each.



(The) State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture 2014: Opportunities and challenges

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). May 2014

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

This new edition of The State of World Fisheries and Aquaculture highlights the significant role that fisheries and aquaculture play in eliminating hunger, promoting health and reducing poverty. This report is presented in four chapters, part 1 World review of fisheries and aquaculture, part 2 Selected issues in fisheries and aquaculture, part 3 Highlights of special studies and part 4 Meeting future fish demand: outlook and approaches.

Streets as tools for urban transformation in slums: A Street-Led Approach to Citywide Slum Upgrading

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

<http://bit.ly/1pOSpQ2>

This strategy paper is rich in examples that demonstrate the practicability of the street-led slum upgrading approach that UN-Habitat is advocating for. It showcases the incremental street-led development and transformation of slums that builds on the fundamental notion of streets being the stepping stone in improving the quality of life and living conditions in slums. The paper is presented in two parts: The conceptual framework and the Practical framework, throughout these parts there is continued reference to the importance of access to clean water and sanitation as proponents of urban transformation.



STREETS AS TOOLS FOR URBAN
TRANSFORMATION IN SLUMS:
A STREETLED APPROACH TO CITYWIDE SLUM UPGRADING

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Synthesis report: Cubango-Okavango River Basin Water Audit (CORBWA) Project

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). 2014

<http://bit.ly/1pOSpQ2>

This report presents a synthesis of studies conducted in the framework of the Cubango-Okavango River Basin Water audit (CORBWA). This water audit is part of a larger project 'Coping with water scarcity: the role of agriculture – developing national water audits in Africa.' On the supply side, the audit provides information about water availability. On the demand side, it gives a detailed picture, on how water is used, for which purpose and with which value. The audit intends to assess the status and trends of water resources; evaluate water demand trends and access to water; assess the functionality of water related policies and institutions at different administrative levels and provide decision makers with a comprehensive set of policy options.



Synthesis Report
Cubango-Okavango River Basin
Water Audit (CORBWA) Project

OKACOM

System of Environmental Economic Accounting 2012 Central Framework

United Nations, European Union, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Bank. March 2014

<http://bit.ly/1iSeGh3>

This document provides a statistical framework consisting of a comprehensive set of tables and accounts, which guides the compilation of consistent and comparable statistics and indicators for policy making, analysis and research. It is a multipurpose conceptual framework for understanding the interaction between the environment and the economy. By providing internationally agreed concepts and definitions on environmental-economic accounting, it is an invaluable tool for compiling integrated statistics, deriving coherent and comparable indicators and measuring progress towards sustainable development goals. Category 3 'Physical flow accounts' includes a section on physical flow accounts for water, including scope of water flows, physical supply and use table for water and water aggregates. In Category 5 'Assets' there is included a section on asset accounts for water resources.



System of
Environmental-Economic
Accounting 2012
Central Framework



Latest publications



Towards Integrated Water Resources Management. International experience in development of river basin organisations

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). April 2014

<http://bit.ly/TohixDL>

This report looks at the development of River Basin Organisations (RBOs) in terms of availability of data, logical demarcation, adequate organisational design, clear mandates, stakeholder participation and transparent decision-making, integrated planning systems and capacity building amongst others. It contains five central chapters including a background on IWRM, Justification for river Basin Management through River Basin Organisations, Types of River Basin Organisations, Decentralisation and Subsidiarity and Development of River Basin Organisations.



Towards Practical Guidance for Sustainable Sediment Management using the Sava River Basin as a Showcase. Estimation of Sediment Balance for the Sava River

DELTARES, European Sediment Network (SedNet), International Sava River Basin Commission, UNESCO-International Hydrological Programme (IHP). December 2013

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

The main objective of this project is to develop and validate a practical guidance on how to achieve a Sustainable Sediment Management Plan on the river-basin scale, using the Sava River Basin as a showcase. A core expert group has been established to analyze the sediment balance for the main Sava River course, also considering the input from the main tributaries, and thus to form a basis for sustainable transboundary sediment and water management. After collecting existing data, the core expert group analyzed and evaluated the existing sediment data in the Sava River Basin and made the best estimation of basin-wide sediment balance. Also, the core expert group analyzed temporal variability of the sediment data at the mean annual scale, estimated seasonal pattern and identified the role of floods in sediment transport. The information is presented across 8 chapters, including an overview of the Sava River Basin and its main tributaries and a conclusion providing proposed data-based solutions.



Understanding the impact of climate change on hydropower: the case of Cameroon – Climate risk assessment for hydropower generation in Cameroon

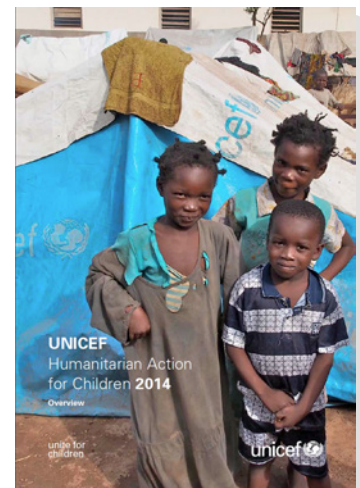
World Bank. April 2014

<http://bit.ly/1k4VoA3>

The objective of this case study is: (i) to develop tools for assessing climate change impacts on the operation of hydraulic infrastructure such as regulating dams and hydropower plants in the Sanaga river basin, and (ii) to take steps towards an institutional framework for climate resilient water resources management in Cameroon. The aim of this initiative is to build resilience to climate risks into water management in general. The study includes three components: (i) developing suitable climate change scenarios for the Sanaga basin, supporting the electricity development corporation (EDC) of Cameroon to develop a reliable hydrological model for the Sanaga river basin, and derive climate change impacts on the potential generation capacity in the Sanaga basin in the context of changing hydrology; (ii) assessing the impact of climate change on the future operation of Lom Pangar dam and three other regulating dams in the Sanaga basin and support the establishment of an operational regime of hydraulic infrastructures in the Sanaga river basin, in a consultative manner with water users and taking into account equitable sharing of resources between users and environmental flows; and (iii) assess future impacts of climate change on water resources availability and management in Cameroon. This assessment also aims to provide an analytical base for increased dialogue on climate variability and change and on integrated management of water resources in Cameroon. The assessment identifies information and knowledge gaps and priorities for future studies and activities.

UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children 2014**United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). February 2014**<http://bit.ly/1pDNA0c>

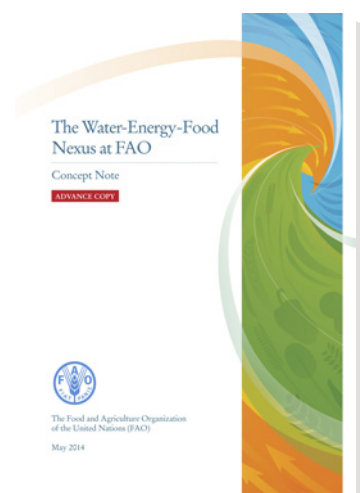
This overview summarises UNICEF's Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC) in reflection of 2013 and throughout 2014. It includes detailed infographics demonstrating the distribution of children in crisis globally and the projected funding required for 2014. The largest part of the HAC focus goes to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) initiatives at 28% of the total spending. The overview provides a detailed insight into the structure of UNICEF's commitments and priorities.

**Voter Response to Natural Disaster Aid. Quasi-Experimental Evidence from Drought Relief Payments in Mexico****World Bank. April 2014**<http://bit.ly/1k4Vw2w>

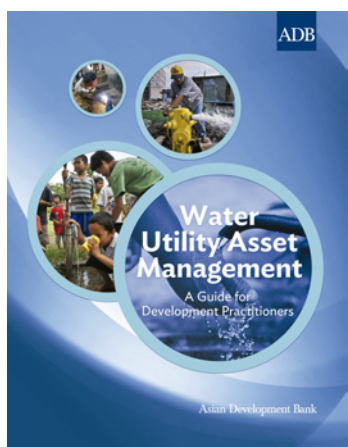
This paper uses a quasi-experimental approach to provide evidence on the electoral effect of government economic transfers as compensation for the damage caused by a natural shock: severe drought on rain-fed agricultural regions. Exploiting the discontinuity in payment of a government funded climatic contingency aid program in Mexico, it shows that voters reward the incumbent presidential party for delivering drought relief compensation. The paper is structured as follows: Section 2 briefly describes the electoral context in Mexico and the Weather Index Insurance program. Section 3 presents the data. Section 4 discusses the statistical methodology and presents the main results. Finally, section 5 discusses the implications of the results found from the perspective of the study of political behaviour and voter responsiveness to relief aid after a natural disaster.

**(The) Water-Food-Energy Nexus at FAO****Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). May 2014**<http://bit.ly/1k4VxUj>

This concept note is an analysis of the water-food-energy nexus starting with an explanation of what each focus area represents and how the complex interactions between all three can be managed. It asks 'What is the added value of a nexus approach?' Followed by an exploration of the sustainability debate and the working areas of the water-food-energy nexus, through the following sub headings: A cross-sectoral and dynamic perspective; Is the concept of the Water-Food-Energy nexus just "some old wine in new bottles" or does it bring something new to the table? Framing the Water-Food-Energy nexus within the broader sustainability debate; a nexus approach for whom? The concept note concludes with a chapter on the 'Working areas of the Water-Food-Energy nexus.'



Latest publications



Water Utility Asset Management: A guide for Development Practitioners

Asian Development Bank (ADB). May 2014

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

This guide provides ADB's perspective on asset management, as well as an overview of the concept, processes, and systems of asset management, followed by a presentation of case studies about what utilities have done to manage their assets, including the results achieved. It focuses on medium-sized and large operators and discusses techniques that apply to situations where asset types and conditions vary widely and in-house engineering and financial skills exist. The document includes a self-diagnosis to help utility managers and project designers identify change priorities (Chapter I); case studies about what utilities have done to manage their assets, including the results they achieved or did not achieve (Chapter II); and extra project-relevant information to Asian ADB staff about existing asset management projects, a sample design and monitoring framework, draft terms of reference for consultants, and a one-page handout to inform clients about asset management (Chapter III). Case studies include Pakistan, the Philippines, Australia, Sri Lanka and Viet Nam.



World Development Indicators 2014

World Bank. February 2014

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

The World Development Indicators 2014 report provides a compilation of relevant and internationally comparable statistics about global development and the fight against poverty. It is intended to help users of all kinds – policy makers, students, analysts, professors, program managers, and citizens – find and use data related to all aspects of development. Part 3 of the report 'Environment', provides among others global data on internal renewable freshwater resources, access to improved water sources and access to improved sanitation services. This is followed by a summarised section on Water and Sanitation.

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