

Bimonthly Publications Review

Produced by the UN-Water Decade Programme on Advocacy and Communication (UNW-DPAC), this review brings you every two months 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 N° 1. November 2010

www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/

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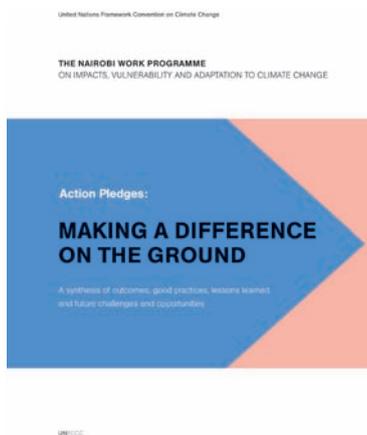
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A Decade for Water, a Decade for Life

United Nations Office to Support
the International Decade for Action
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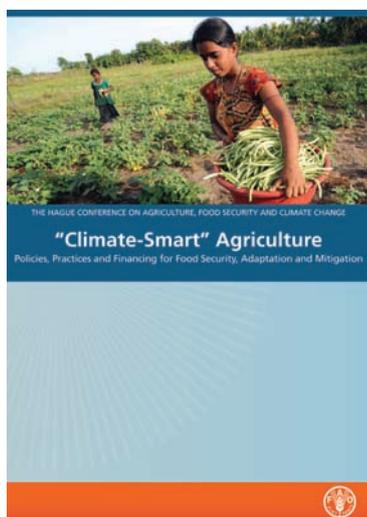


Action pledges: Making a difference on the ground. A synthesis of outcomes, good practices, lessons learned and future challenges and opportunities.

**United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).
September 2010**

unfccc.int/resource/docs/publications/09_nwp_action_pledges_en.pdf

This publication presents a series of practical outcomes, emerging good practices, lessons learned, challenges and opportunities for adaptation to climate change. The publication focuses on activities on the ground, particularly those that have had impacts at national and/or sub-national levels. It aims to assist Parties of the UNFCCC, as well as other stakeholders, to better understand and improve impact and vulnerability assessments; gain knowledge of good practices, lessons learned, challenges and emerging needs for future action; and plan and implement practical adaptation measures. It also considers issues related to the creation of adaptive capacities by water governance reforms and identifies a series of community-based adaptation measures related to supplying potable drinking water and increasing household options to respond to climate-induced hazards.

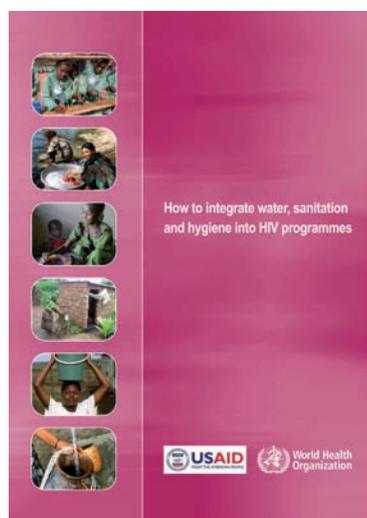


"Climate Smart" Agriculture. Policies, Practices and Financing for Food Security, Adaptation and Mitigation.

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
October 2010**

www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/newsroom/docs/the-hague-conference-fao-paper.pdf

Most estimates indicate that climate change is likely to reduce agricultural productivity, production stability and incomes in some areas that already have high levels of food insecurity. Farming also needs to become more resilient to increasing floods, droughts and other disruptive events, which will require improving farm management and use of natural resources, such as water. This paper examines some of the key technical, institutional, policy and financial responses required to achieve a 'climate smart' agriculture. Building on case studies from the field, the paper outlines a range of practices, approaches and tools aimed at increasing the resilience and productivity of agricultural production systems, such as improvements in water harvesting and retention practices, water-use efficiency and crop water requirements. The second part of the paper surveys institutional and policy options available to promote the transition to climate smart agriculture at the smallholder level. Finally, the paper considers current financing gaps and makes suggestions regarding the combined use of different sources, financing mechanisms and delivery systems.



How to integrate water, sanitation and hygiene into HIV programmes.

**World Health Organization (WHO), USAID.
September 2010**

whqlibdoc.who.int/publications/2010/9789241548014_eng.pdf

This document integrates Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) practices into HIV care. It was written in response to requests from countries and programmes for clear instruction on how to develop care programmes at the national level. It contains guidance on implementing priority WASH practices, including WASH in global and national HIV/AIDS policy and guidance, and integrating WASH-HIV programmes. The document: outlines why WASH should be included in HIV programmes; details which WASH practices to include in HIV programmes; identifies how WASH can be included in HIV programmes, illustrated by case studies from various countries; provides concrete recommendations for country programmes and those implementing them on how to integrate WASH into HIV policies and programmes.

Introducing FOAM: A Framework to Analyze Handwashing Behaviours to Design Effective Handwashing Programs.

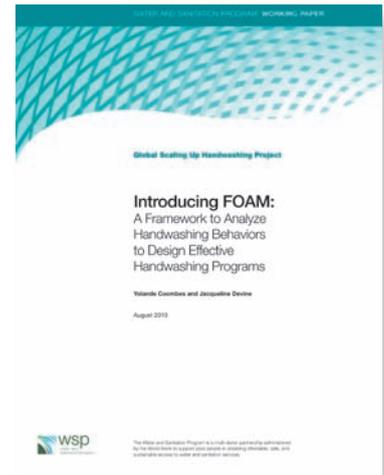
Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), World Bank.

August 2010

www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP_IntroducingFOAM_HHWS.pdf

FOAM (Focus on Opportunity, Ability, and Motivation) is a framework designed to help in the development, monitoring, and evaluation of handwashing behaviour change programs. FOAM was developed for use in resource-poor settings, but it can also be adapted for other socioeconomic environments. This working paper is intended for use by program managers implementing handwashing behaviour change initiatives, as well as multilateral and bilateral agencies, academic institutions, and government and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) working in water and sanitation. The objectives of the paper are to:

- Increase awareness among program managers on the value of using the FOAM framework in handwashing behaviour change programs;
- Understand how FOAM can be applied at all stages of program design and implementation;
- Discuss other behaviour change frameworks and approaches that have been incorporated into FOAM.



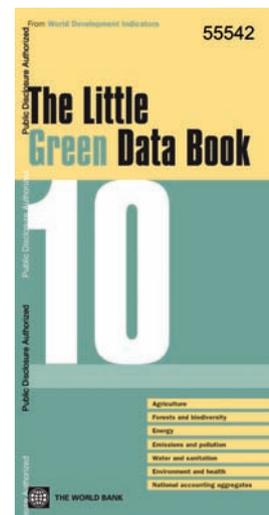
(The) Little Green Data Book.

World Bank.

2010

www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/2010/07/06/000333038_20100706034730/Rendered/PDF/555420PUB0IiitPI19564496001PUBLIC1.pdf

Under the headings of agriculture, forests and biodiversity, energy, emissions and pollution, water and sanitation, environment and health, and national accounts aggregates, this document compiles 50 indicators for over 200 countries each year. Concerning water and sanitation, it offers information about the following indicators: Internal freshwater resources per capita; Freshwater withdrawal (total, agriculture); Access to an improved water source (urban and rural); Access to improved sanitation (urban and rural).



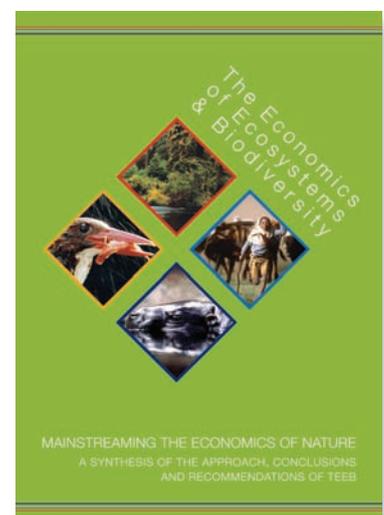
Mainstreaming the Economics of Nature: A synthesis of the approach, conclusions and recommendations of TEEB.

The Economics of Ecosystems and Biodiversity (TEEB), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

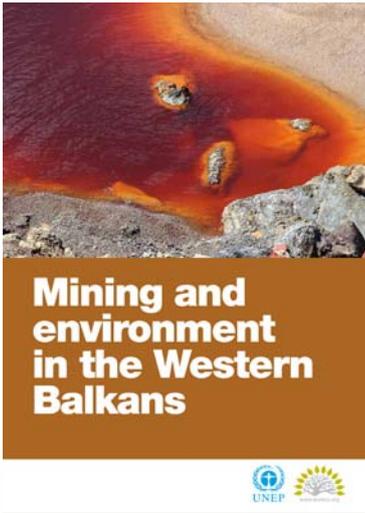
October 2010

www.teebweb.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=bYhDohL_TuM%3d&tabid=924&mid=1813

This document makes the case for systematic appraisal of the economic contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services to human well-being and for routine steps to prevent that contribution being lost or diminished through neglect or mismanagement. It presents the main services provided by terrestrial, freshwater and marine ecosystems and the role of ecosystems in protecting water. By presenting different cases and approaches, the document demonstrates that ecosystem conservation and restoration is a viable investment option. The approach presented can help decision makers recognize, demonstrate and, where appropriate, capture the values of ecosystems and biodiversity. The document also acknowledges the plurality of values which people hold for nature, as well as the multitude of techniques available for their assessment.



Latest publications



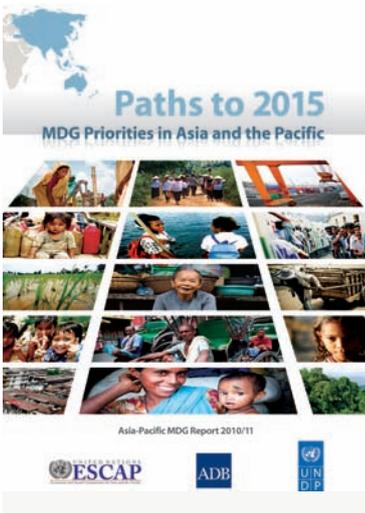
Mining and environment in the Western Balkans.

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Environment and Security Initiative (ENVSEC).

2010

www.unep.org/pdf/MiningBalkans_screen.pdf

This document describes the environmental issues related to mining, including issues related to the management of water use and quality in and around mine sites and to the management of transboundary water pollution. The situation in the Western Balkans region is analyzed through specific cases, including Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Kosovo.



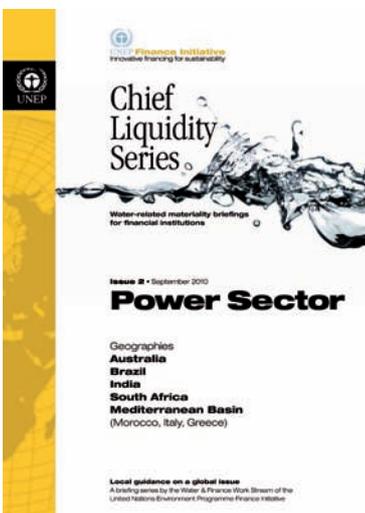
Paths to 2015. MDG Priorities in Asia and the Pacific .

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), Asian Development Bank (ADB), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

September 2010

www.mdgasiapacific.org/files/MDG_RegionalReport20102011.pdf

This report emphasises the inter-relationships between the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by identifying some overall priorities and opportunities that countries in Asia and the Pacific can consider for achieving all the goals. Then it focuses specifically on three areas: hunger and food security, including irrigation-related issues; health and basic services, including water-related diseases and access to safe water and sanitation; and on improvement of basic infrastructure, including expanding access to improved sanitation facilities and safe drinking water.



Power sector. Chief Liquidity Series Issue 2.

United Nations Environment Programme Financing Initiative (UNEPFI).

September 2010

www.unepfi.org/fileadmin/documents/chief_liquidity2_01.pdf

This briefing aims to provide useful information on water challenges for electricity production and uses performance indicators to mitigate water-related financial risks. The specific aims of this document are:

- To deliver to financial decision makers – particularly in credit institutions (but potentially also to asset managers and financial analysts) – an overview of water sustainability issues specific to corporate power generation operations;
- To provide an initial framework of water-related indicators for financial institutions to assess the strategic and operational water performance of power generation;
- To raise awareness within financial institutions on the complexities of the topic and in particular the levels of water used by technologies.

Protecting Development Gains. Reducing Disaster Vulnerability and Building Resilience in Asia and the Pacific.

**United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR).
October 2010**

www.unescap.org/idd/pubs/Asia-Pacific-Disaster-Report%20-2010.pdf

People of the Asia-Pacific region are four times more likely to be affected by natural disasters than those living in Africa, and 25 times more likely than those living in Europe or North America. The report considers the socio-economic impact of disasters and suggests ways of reducing vulnerability to disasters, building resilience and protecting hard-won development gains in the Asia-Pacific region. The report also identifies new opportunities for reducing risks and, as such, considers water resources planning, development and management an important part of a disaster risk reduction strategy.

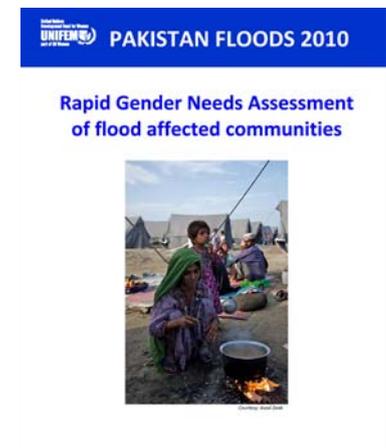


Rapid gender needs assessment of flood affected countries.

**United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM).
September 2010**

www.unifem.org/attachments/products/PakistanFloods2010_RapidGenderNeedsAssessment_en.pdf

This document aims at a rapid gender assessment of the humanitarian crisis lived in Pakistan as well as the initial response to it. For this purpose, UNIFEM collected 141 case studies from across the country in the immediate aftermath of the floods. The assessment report chronologically maps gender concerns from the onset of floods to current relief camps, identifying gaps in information and flagging issues for upcoming stages of early recovery. This report is structured into two broad categories of practical and strategic gender needs. First, the protection of rights related to basic necessities of life and second, the protection of life, security, integrity and dignity. Lack of water and sanitation is among the issues considered.

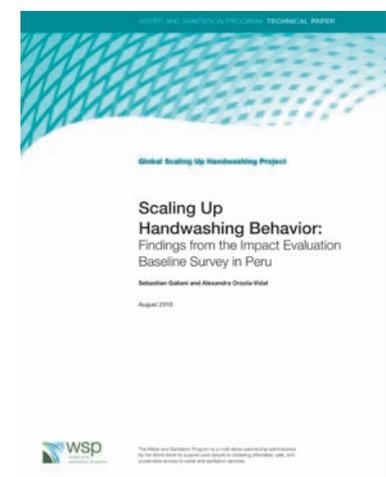


Scaling up handwashing behaviour: Findings from the Impact Evaluation Baseline Survey in Peru.

**Water and Sanitation Program (WSP), World Bank.
August 2010**

www.wsp.org/wsp/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP_PeruBaselineStudy_HWWS.pdf

The Global Scaling Up Handwashing project of the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) aims to test whether handwashing with soap behaviour can be generated and sustained among the poor and vulnerable using innovative promotional approaches. The primary objectives of the project are to reduce the risk of diarrhoea in young children and increase household productivity by stimulating and sustaining the behaviour of handwashing with soap at critical times. Overall, the project aims to generate and sustain handwashing with soap practices. One of the project's global objectives is to learn about and document the health and welfare impacts of the project intervention. To measure the magnitude of these impacts, the project is implementing an impact evaluation using a randomized-controlled experimental design to establish the causal effect of the intervention (treatment) on specific health and welfare outcomes. This technical paper presents the findings of the WSP impact evaluation baseline survey in Peru.



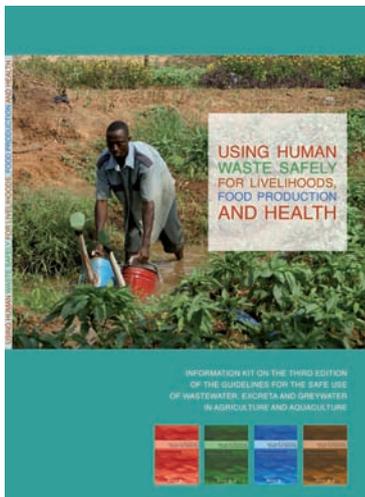
Latest publications



Trends in sustainable development. Small Island Developing States (SIDS) 2010.
United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).
September 2010

www.un.org/esa/dsd/resources/res_pdfs/publications/trends/trends_sids/Trends_in_Sustainable_Development_SIDS.pdf

This report highlights the vulnerabilities of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and recent trends in their sustainable development in the following areas: Climate change, including the consideration of water resources in adaptation plans; Natural disaster management, including floods and droughts; Trade and finance; Tourism; Energy; Natural resources, including challenges related to the quantity and quality of freshwater resources; and Social development, including access to improved drinking water and sanitation facilities. It also provides a visual summary of progress made by SIDS in attaining the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The report notes progress in a number of areas while, at the same time, acknowledging that significant further efforts will be needed to advance implementation of the intergovernmentally agreed goals outlined in the Mauritius Strategy of Implementation (MSI), as well as those set forth in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).



Using human waste safely for livelihoods, food production and health. 2nd information kit on the 3rd edition of the guidelines for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater in agriculture and aquaculture.

World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Development Research Centre (IDRC), International Water Management Institute (IWMI).
September 2010

www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/wastewater/human_waste/en

This information kit contains guidance notes and discussion papers on a variety of subjects related to health risk assessment and management in relation to the safe use of wastewater in agriculture and aquaculture. It contains information on specific components on the integrated risk assessment and incremental risk management approach proposed by the WHO guidelines for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater in agriculture and aquaculture.



Water for the Millennium Development Goals. Why managing water resources wisely is key to achieving the MDGs.

United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP).
2010

www.unesco.org/water/wwap/publications/WWAP_Water_and_MDGs.pdf

This short white paper highlights the crosscutting importance of responsible and sustainable water management to achieving each of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Water for sustainable urban human settlements. Briefing note.
United Nations World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT).
2010

www.unwater.org/downloads/WWAP_Urban_Settlements_Web_version.pdf

Today, half of humanity lives in urban areas. By 2050 all regions will be predominantly urban. Building on the outcomes of the World Water Development Report 3 (WWDR3) and on work implemented by UN-HABITAT, this briefing note restates the critical water-related challenges of this unprecedented urban expansion – from providing access to basic services to ensuring environmental and human security. The paper provides for concrete policy options to meet these challenges, protect against potential water-related disasters and ensure the development of sustainable urban settlements.



(The) Wealth of Waste: The Economics of Wastewater Use in Agriculture.
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
September 2010

www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1629e/i1629e.pdf

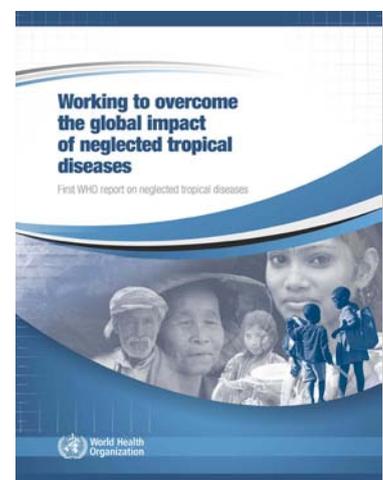
The use of reclaimed water in agriculture is an option that is increasingly being investigated and taken up in regions with water scarcity, growing urban populations and growing demand for irrigation water. This report presents an economic framework for the assessment of the use of reclaimed water in agriculture, as part of a comprehensive planning process in water resource allocation strategies to provide for a more economically efficient and sustainable water utilization. The case material presented provides a good field testing for the approach proposed.



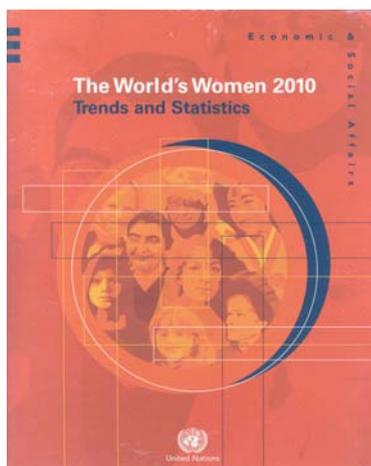
Working to overcome the global impact of neglected tropical diseases. First WHO report on neglected tropical diseases.
World Health Organization (WHO).
October 2010

www.who.int/neglected_diseases/2010report/NTD_2010report_embargoed.pdf

Today, neglected tropical diseases impair the lives of an estimated 1 billion people; they are largely hidden, concentrated in remote rural areas or urban slums and shantytowns. Neglected tropical diseases have their breeding grounds in the places left furthest behind by socioeconomic progress, where substandard housing, lack of access to safe water and sanitation, filthy environments, and abundant insects and other vectors contribute to efficient transmission of infection. This report identifies challenges that will have to be faced if the current achievements in neglected tropical diseases (NTD) prevention and control are to be sustained and extended and shows the interconnectedness of water and sanitation and the transmission of infectious agents of neglected tropical diseases. It also reviews WHO's work to prevent, control, eliminate and eradicate 17 NTDs; the development and transmission of nine of the NTDs reviewed in this report are related to water and sanitation.



Latest publications



(The) World's Women 2010. Trends and Statistics.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

October 2010

unstats.un.org/unsd/demographic/products/Worldswomen/WW_full%20report_color.pdf

This publication presents and analyses statistics on the status of women in the world and highlights the current situation and changes over time. Chapter 7 examines several environmental aspects with gender-differentiated impacts. The first part of the chapter looks at access to water and firewood, while the second part discusses the effects on health of environmental factors such as indoor smoke from solid fuels, unsafe water and sanitation, and natural disasters.

You can access the latest publications on water and sanitation from the UN agencies and programmes at:

www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/unpublications.html

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