

## Some Other Global Assessment Publications

This annotated list covers some of the more recent global reports in water, water-related and development issues.

**Beck, T.; Guendel, S.; Kossi, E.; Fuhr, N. 2000. *Sustainable Human Development and Good Project Design: An Assessment of Project Formulation and Design in UNDP Agriculture Programming, 1994–1999. The Food Security and Agriculture Programme, UNDP/BDP/SEED (United Nations Development Programme/ Bureau for Development Policy/Energy and Environment Department).***

An assessment of the extent to which the sustainable human development goals have been met in UNDP agriculture programming. The good-practice-for-results review, of which this study is one part, provides an assessment of project document formulation and design, strategic guidance for future programmes and projects, and a set of good-practice tools for use mainly by UNDP and partner staff.

[Cross-cutting]

**FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization). Annual publication. *The State of Food and Agriculture. Rome.***

FAO's annual report on current developments and issues in world agriculture. The Organization monitors the global agricultural situation as well as the overall economic environment surrounding world agriculture. The 2002 report calls for increased international financial flows towards agriculture and rural areas. It also examines one of the possible new mechanisms for this financing: the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) deriving from the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Particular attention is paid to the potential use of the CDM as an instrument for both enhancing carbon sequestration through land use changes and for reducing rural poverty.

[Main challenge area: Securing the food supply]

—. 2000. ***World Agriculture: Towards 2015/2030. Rome.***

A summary of FAO projections and messages intended for the general reader. The projections cover supply and demand for the major agricultural commodities and sectors, including fisheries and forestry. This analysis forms the basis for a more detailed examination of other factors, such as nutrition and undernourishment, and the implications for international trade. The report also investigates the implications of future supply and demand for the natural resource base and discusses how technology can contribute to a more sustainable development.

[Main challenge area: Securing the food supply]

**Gleick, P. Biennial publication. *The World's Water. Washington DC, The Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment, and Security, Island Press.***

*The World's Water* is a comprehensive reference series on worldwide freshwater resources and the political, economic, scientific and technological issues associated with them. Published every two years since 1998, it provides both detailed analysis of the most significant trends and events and up-to-date data on water resources and their use.

[Cross-cutting]

**Groombridge, B. and Jenkins, M. 1998. *Freshwater Biodiversity: a Preliminary Global Assessment. Cambridge, United Kingdom, WCMC/UNEP (World Conservation Monitoring Centre/United Nations Environment Programme), World Conservation Press.***

This document provides useful information on inland waters and their biodiversity to a wide audience, ranging from those interested in the state of the world environment generally, to those needing an overview of the global and regional context in order to improve planning, management and investment decisions.

[Main challenge area: Protecting ecosystems]

**Leisinge, K.-M.; Schmitt, K.; Pandya-Lorch, R. 2002. *Six Billion and Counting: Population Growth and Food Security in the 21st Century. Baltimore, United States, Johns Hopkins University Press, International Food Policy Research Institute.***

More people will inevitably mean greater demand for food, water, education, health care, sanitary infrastructure and jobs, as well as greater pressure on the environment. There must come a point when population growth threatens global food security and the Earth's finite natural resources. But what specific threats does population growth present now and in the coming decades? How can the world achieve sustainable development in the face of an ever-growing population? This book deals with these questions.

[Main challenge area: Securing the food supply]

**Pardey, P.-G.; Beintema, N.-M. 2001. *Slow Magic. Agricultural R&D a Century After Mendel. Washington DC, International Food Policy Research Institute, Agricultural Science and Technology Indicators Initiative.***

This report assembles and assesses new and updated evidence regarding investments in agricultural R&D by public and private agencies, contrasting developments in rich and poor countries. It tracks trends in agricultural R&D over the past several decades.

[Main challenge area: Securing the food supply]

**Pinstrup-Andersen, P.; Pandya-Lorch, R.; Rosengrant, M.-W. 1999. *World Food Prospects: Critical Issues for The Early Twenty-First Century. Washington DC, Food Policy Report, International Food Policy Research Institute.***

This report provides a summary of the most recent results from the International Food Policy Research Institute projections of the future world food situation. It then identifies and discusses six recent developments and emerging issues that will influence the prospects for global food security. It also discusses new evidence on the opportunities offered by agro-ecological approaches, the potential role of modern biotechnology and the relevance of new information technology and precision farming for small farmers in developing countries.

[Main challenge area: Securing the food supply]

**Revenga, C.; Brunner, J.; Henninger, N.; Kassem, K.; Payne, R. 2000. *Pilot Analysis of Global Ecosystems: Freshwater Systems*. Washington DC, World Resource Institute.**

This study analyses quantitative and qualitative information and develops selected indicators of the current and future capacity of freshwater systems to continue providing the full range of goods and services needed or valued by humans.

[Main challenge area: Protecting ecosystems]

**Revenga, C.; Murray, S.; Abramovitz, J.; Hammond, A. 1998. *Watersheds of the World*. Washington DC, World Resources Institute, Worldwatch Institute.**

This report and collection of maps present and analyse a wide range of global data at the watershed level, assessing 145 basins around the world. The analysis is based on fifteen global indicators that characterize watersheds according to their value, current condition and vulnerability to potential degradation.

[Cross-cutting]

**Rosengrant, M.-W.; Paisner, M.-S.; Meijer, S.; Witcover, J. 2001. *2020 Global Food Outlook: Trends, Alternatives, and Choices. A Vision for Food, Agriculture, and the Environment Initiative*. Washington DC, International Food Policy Research Institute.**

This report shows how, and how much, certain policy decisions and social changes will affect the world's future food security. It projects the likely food situation in 2020 if the world continues on more or less its present course, and it then shows how alternative choices could produce a different future.

[Main challenge area: Securing the food supply]

**UNDP/UNEP/World Bank/WRI (United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Environment Programme/World Bank/World Resources Institute). 2000. *World Resources 2000–2001 – People and Ecosystems: The Fraying Web of Life*. Washington DC.**

This book is a comprehensive guide to the global environment. This edition provides an assessment of five of the world's major ecosystems: agro-, coastal and marine, forest, freshwater and grassland ecosystems.

[Main challenge area: Protecting ecosystems]

**UNDP (United Nations Development Programme). Annual report. *Human Development Report*. New York, Oxford University Press.**

The *Human Development Report* (HDR) was first launched in 1990 with the single goal of putting people back at the centre of the development process in terms of economic debate, policy and advocacy. The goal was both massive and simple, with far-ranging implications – going beyond income to assess the level of people's long-term well being. Since the first Report, four new composite indices for human development have been developed – the Human Development Index, the Gender-related Development Index, the Gender Empowerment Measure and the Human Poverty Index. Each Report also focuses on a highly topical theme in the current development debate, providing path-breaking analysis and policy recommendations. The 2002 edition, *Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World*, examines political participation as a dimension of human development.

[Cross-cutting]

———. 1997. *Energy After Rio: Prospects and Challenges*. New York.

The report focuses on the main linkages between energy and global problems, including: poverty, gender disparity (biases and discrimination against women), population growth, food, water and health, urban air pollution, climate change, acidification, land degradation, investment and foreign exchange requirements, energy imports and security, and nuclear proliferation. The report analyses energy from an end-use and service viewpoint, rather than from the traditional supply-side approach.

[Main challenge area: Water and energy]

**UNEP/IETC (United Nations Environment Programme/International Environmental Technology Centre). 1998. *Sourcebook of Alternative Technologies for Freshwater Augmentation*.**

A series of source books on alternative technologies for augmenting freshwater, covering Africa, some countries in Asia, East and Central Europe, small island developing states, and Latin America and the Caribbean. Mainly aimed at managers and planners dealing with freshwater resources and the use of environmentally sound technologies, this publication can also be of interest for NGOs and agencies dealing with the subject.

[Governing water wisely]

**UNDP/UNDESA/WEC (United Nations Development Programme/United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs/World Energy Council). 2000. *World Energy Assessment: Energy and The Challenge of Sustainability*.**

The *World Energy Assessment* was undertaken, in part, to build consensus on how we can most effectively use energy as a tool for sustainable development. Its analysis shows that more is needed to promote efficient and renewable energy, and to encourage advanced technologies that offer alternatives for clean and safe energy. Supporting developing countries is also needed to find ways to avoid retracing the wasteful and destructive stages that have characterized industrialization in the past.

[Main challenge area: Water and energy]

**UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). 2001. *Monitoring Report on Education for all 2001*. Paris, UNESCO/Education for All.**

This document provides insight into the state of the world's education and monitors the progress that countries and Education for All partners have made towards achieving the Dakar goals (adopted by the World Education Forum held in Dakar, Senegal, 26–28 April 2000). The report highlights important trends and findings and points to future actions.

[Main challenge area: *Ensuring the knowledge base*]

**—. 2000. *EFA 2000 Assessment*. Paris, UNESCO/Education for All.**

This book documents the progress made in education since 1990. It presents global, regional and national education indicators in six key areas: the demand for education, early childhood programmes, primary education, education finance, teachers and literacy.

[Main challenge area: *Ensuring the knowledge base*]

**—. Biennial publication. *World Communication and Information Report*. Paris.**

A comprehensive reference series on communication and information and the political, economic, scientific and technological issues associated with them. Published every two years, the report provides both detailed analysis of the most significant trends and events and up-to-date data on communication and information and their developments worldwide. The latest report, 1999–2000, concentrates on the relation between information and communications technologies (ICTs) and on some of their socio-cultural impact.

[Main challenge area: *Ensuring the knowledge base*]

**—. Biennial publication. *World Science Report*. Paris.**

This report provides information on the more important technical development of the last two years with a discussion of the main issues raised in this area by some of the most eminent world specialists. The last release of the report (1998) includes chapters looking at how science is helping to safeguard our two most basic commodities – food and water – in a context of rapid demographic growth and environmental stress.

[Main challenge area: *Ensuring the knowledge base*]

**—. Biennial publication. *World Social Science Report*. Paris.**

First released in 1999, the report takes stock of the social sciences as they are, and looks forward to their continuing development in the coming decades. It is divided into two parts. The first, *A Global Picture*, provides an overview of the history (since the eighteenth century), future prospects and current organization, financing and resources of the social sciences. The second takes up three central issues: science and technology in society, development and the environment. A final section reviews two areas of contact between the natural and social-cognitive science and the evolutionary study of human behaviour.

[Main challenge area: *Ensuring the knowledge base*]

**UN-Habitat. 2001. *The State of the World's Cities Report 2001*. Nairobi.**

*The State of the World's Cities Report 2001* is a first in-depth attempt to monitor, analyse and report on the realities faced by urban populations around the world. The report was produced by UN Habitat to coincide with the Istanbul + 5 Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. Its central message is that people's processes and initiatives and enabling governing structures must unite to form broad-based partnerships that will promote justice, equity and sustainability in cities.

[Main challenge areas: *Water and cities, Meeting basic needs*]

**—. 2001. *Cities in a Globalizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements 2001*. Nairobi.**

The report argues that technology-driven options for growth and development – which spur globalization – have led to divided cities where the lines of stratification between people, places and groups are becoming more magnified. The costs and benefits of globalization are unevenly distributed both within and between cities. In many countries, real incomes have fallen, the costs of living have gone up and the number of poor households has grown, particularly in urban areas. Sixty countries have become steadily poorer since 1980.

[Main challenge areas: *Water and cities, Meeting basic needs*]

**UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). 2002. *Children in the New Millennium: Environmental Impact on Health*. Geneva.**

By illustrating the link between the environment and the well-being of our children, this joint United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), UNICEF and World Health Organization (WHO) report raises awareness and deepens our understanding of environmental health issues. It provides an overview of key environmental health threats to children. The report concludes with a series of practical recommendations for action at the local, national, regional and international levels to stimulate discussion and intensify action in the field of children's environmental health.

[Main challenge area: *Meeting basic needs*]

**—. 1997. *A Child's Right to Sustainable Development*. New York.**

The report argues that children are our future and thus they will bear the consequences of today's decisions. If sustainable development is to be achieved, it must be from their perspective.

[Main challenge area: *Governing water wisely*]

**WCD (World Commission on Dams). 2000. *Dams and Development: A New Framework for Decision-Making*. London, Earthscan Publications.**

Through its global review of the performance of dams, WCD presents an integrated assessment of when, how and why dams succeed or fail in meeting development objectives. This provides the rationale for a fundamental shift in options assessment and in the planning and project cycles for water and energy resources development. The Commission's framework for decision-making is based on five core values: equity, sustainability, efficiency, participatory decision-making and accountability.

*[Main challenge area: Water and energy]*

**WHO/UNICEF (World Health Organization/United Children's Fund). 2000. *Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report*. New York.**

The WHO and UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme provides a snapshot of water supply and sanitation worldwide at the turn of the millennium using information available from different sources. The 2000 Assessment, the fourth in the series, differ from the previous reports, in that it is focusing on users as primary sources of data, rather than on providers. As a result, the assessment provides the baseline and monitoring methodology that will ensure reliable and consistent statistics with which to report progress with confidence in the years to come.

*[Main challenge area: Meeting basic needs]*

**World Bank. *World Development Indicators (WDI)*. New York, Oxford University Press.**

World Bank's premier annual compilation of data about development. *WDI 2002* includes about 800 indicators in eighty-seven tables, organized in six sections: World View, People, Environment, Economy, States and Markets, and Global Links. The tables cover 152 economies and fourteen country groups with basic indicators for a further fifty-five economies. This WDI print edition offers the current overview of reliable data from the past few years.

*[Cross-cutting]*

**Worldwatch Institute. Annual publication. *State of the World Series*. Washington.**

The Worldwatch Institute's flagship annual is in publication since 1984 and is used by government officials, corporate planners, journalists, development specialists, professors, students and concerned citizens in over 120 countries. Published in more than twenty different languages, it is one of the most widely used resources for analysis. The 2002 special World Summit Edition focuses on the agenda of the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

*[Cross-cutting]*

**— Annual publication. *Vital Signs Series*. Washington.**

Published annually since 1992, this book provides comprehensive, user-friendly information on key trends and includes tables and graphs that help readers assess the developments that are changing their lives for better or worse. The 2002 edition features more than fifty key indicators of long-term trends, from the growth of fish farms and bicycle production, to the increase in solar cell and Internet use, to the decrease in land mine production.

*[Cross-cutting]*

***"The face of water, in time, became a wonderful book . . . And it was not a book to be read once and thrown aside, for it had a new story to tell every day."***

Mark Twain