

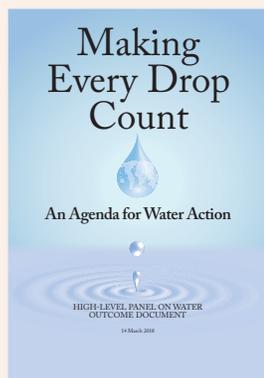
SUSTAINABILITY



ATLAS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Author(s): **World Bank**

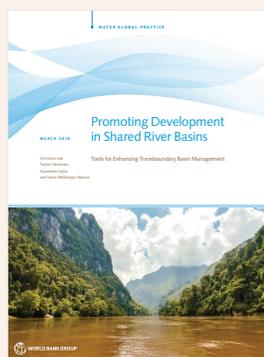
The Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2018 is a visual guide to the trends, challenges and measurement issues related to each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.



MAKING EVERY DROP COUNT: AN AGENDA FOR WATER ACTION

Author(s): **High-Level Panel on Water**

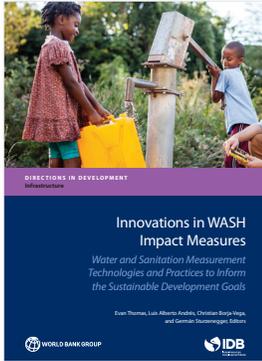
The United Nations and World Bank Group convened a High-Level Panel on Water to provide leadership in tackling one of the world's most pressing challenges: an approaching global water crisis.



PROMOTING DEVELOPMENT IN SHARED RIVER BASINS: TOOLS FOR ENHANCING TRANSBOUNDARY BASIN MANAGEMENT

Author(s): **Leb, Henshaw, Iqbal, Rehberger Bescos** | Focus: **Water Security and Integrated Resource Management**

This study identifies an array of tools derived from the international experience that can be used by countries and development partners in their efforts to develop more water secure economies and societies through harnessing the shared freshwater resources of transboundary basins, while also preventing or mitigating transboundary harm that may otherwise result.



INNOVATIONS IN WASH IMPACT MEASURES: WATER AND SANITATION MEASUREMENT TECHNOLOGIES AND PRACTICES TO INFORM THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Author(s): Thomas, Andrés, Borja-Vega, Sturzenegger | Focus: Water Supply and Sanitation

This report reviews the landscape of proven and emerging technologies, methods, and approaches that can support and improve on the WASH indicators proposed for SDG target 6.1 on safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation and hygiene for all.



A BRIEF SUMMARY OF GLOBAL WASH INTERVENTIONS: WHAT WORKS AND WHAT DOESN'T

Author(s): Andres, Borja-Vega, Fenwick, Gomez-Suarez, De Jesus Filho

The results of a global overview and meta-analysis on the effects of different WASH interventions on different health and socioeconomic outcomes show that evaluations of WASH interventions need larger, more rigorously designed studies covering a broader scope of outcome effects.

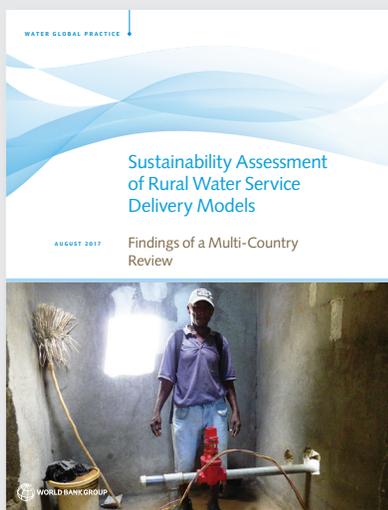


SOLAR WATER PUMPING FOR SUSTAINABLE SUPPLY KNOWLEDGE BASE

Author(s): Welsien | Focus: Water Supply and Sanitation

To increase the availability of knowledge on solar water pumping, the World Bank has developed an easily searchable online knowledge base. It contains more than 260 resources from around the world including projects, advocacy and research documents, literature reviews, and videos covering a broad range of issues from technological change to institutional setup.

RWSS SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENTS



SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF RURAL WATER SERVICE DELIVERY MODELS: FINDINGS OF A MULTI-COUNTRY REVIEW

Author(s): World Bank Group | Focus: Water Supply and Sanitation

This multi-country study identifies key challenges, good practices and policy directions to help build sector capacity and strengthen service delivery models for rural areas. It covers five building blocks of sustainability for rural water service delivery including institutional capacity, financing, asset management, water resources management, and monitoring and regulation. Country reports are available for: Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, China, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, The Philippines, Tanzania and Vietnam.

URBAN AND RURAL WSS TOOLKITS

A GUIDE TO CITYWIDE INCLUSIVE SANITATION IN WORLD BANK OPERATIONS

Upcoming Publication | Author(s): Gilsdorf, Gambrill, Kotwal | Focus: Water Supply and Sanitation

With the advent of the SDGs, the focus has shifted to safely managed sanitation services along the whole service chain – from containment at the household level through treatment and end use/safe disposal. This new objective requires us to change our approach to urban sanitation, building on lessons from successful experiences from around the world. This website follows the World Bank project cycle and provides a range of WB and external tools – guides, technical manuals, TORs, case studies, and more – to assist Task Teams and their counterparts in applying Citywide Inclusive Sanitation principles in their projects and to improve the planning, design, implementation, and maintenance of urban sanitation services.

A GUIDE TO RURAL SANITATION IN WORLD BANK OPERATIONS

Upcoming Publication | Author(s): Rand, Stip | Focus: Water Supply and Sanitation

The Water GP's extensive knowledge base on rural sanitation is presented in a new, user-friendly format for Task Teams and their counterparts. The guide, which includes a number of clear checklists and tools, can be used for planning, designing, and implementing rural sanitation projects. It builds on years of research and application embedded in the Scaling Up Rural Sanitation (SURS) initiative.

WASTEWATER: FROM WASTE TO RESOURCE

A set of case studies was prepared as part of the World Bank's Water Global Practice initiative "Wastewater. Shifting paradigms: from waste to resource" to document existing experiences in the water sector on the topic. The case studies highlight innovative financing and contractual arrangements, innovative regulations and legislation and innovative project designs that promote integrated planning, resource recovery and that enhance the financial and environmental sustainability of wastewater treatment plants.

Wastewater: From Waste to Resource
The Case of Atotonilco de Tula, Mexico

Reuse of Treated Wastewater for Agriculture, Energy Generation, and Transfer of Value to Stakeholders in the Valley of Mexico

Context

The Valley of Mexico comprises one of the most densely populated areas in the world. Mexico City (DF) is the country's financial, political, and cultural center. The DFAM is the OECD's third largest metro area and the world's largest metro area within Asia (WRI, 2015). It is composed of over 30 municipalities and is home to the largest population in Mexico. The DFAM is a megacity that has grown rapidly in the past few decades, and the population has grown at an average of 1.5 percent per year.

Historically, the area has a long history of agriculture and a variety of stable sources for clean drinking water. Local farmers value wastewater (whether raw, partially treated, or mixed with effluent) for its ability to improve soil quality. However, the wastewater contains pathogenic organisms and toxic chemicals, including heavy metals, that can harm the health of humans and animals. To change the health risks, there is a long tradition policy for reuse of wastewater (transformed into "light" production) for irrigation of crops that are not for human consumption.



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THE CASE OF ATOTONILCO DE TULA, MEXICO

Wastewater: From Waste to Resource
The Case of New Cairo, Egypt

Successful PPP to Increase Wastewater Coverage and Foster Wastewater Reuse

Context

The rapid growth of Egypt's main cities, particularly New Cairo, has led to a significant increase in the volume of wastewater generated. The city's population has grown from 1.5 million in 2000 to over 5 million today. This rapid growth has led to a significant increase in the volume of wastewater generated, which has led to a significant increase in the volume of wastewater generated. The city's population has grown from 1.5 million in 2000 to over 5 million today. This rapid growth has led to a significant increase in the volume of wastewater generated, which has led to a significant increase in the volume of wastewater generated.



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THE CASE OF NEW CAIRO, EGYPT

Wastewater: From Waste to Resource
The Case of PRODES, Brazil

Output-based financing in Brazil to increase wastewater coverage and improve water quality

Context

Water supply and sanitation is the responsibility of municipalities in Brazil. Many municipalities provide services through public operations, while others use private operators. The PRODES project is a public-private partnership (PPP) that provides output-based financing for wastewater coverage and water quality. The project is a public-private partnership (PPP) that provides output-based financing for wastewater coverage and water quality. The project is a public-private partnership (PPP) that provides output-based financing for wastewater coverage and water quality.



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THE CASE OF PRODES, BRAZIL

