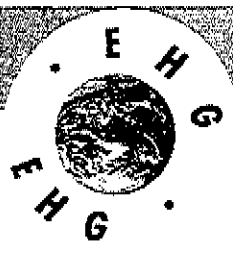
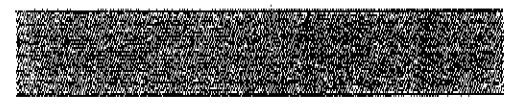
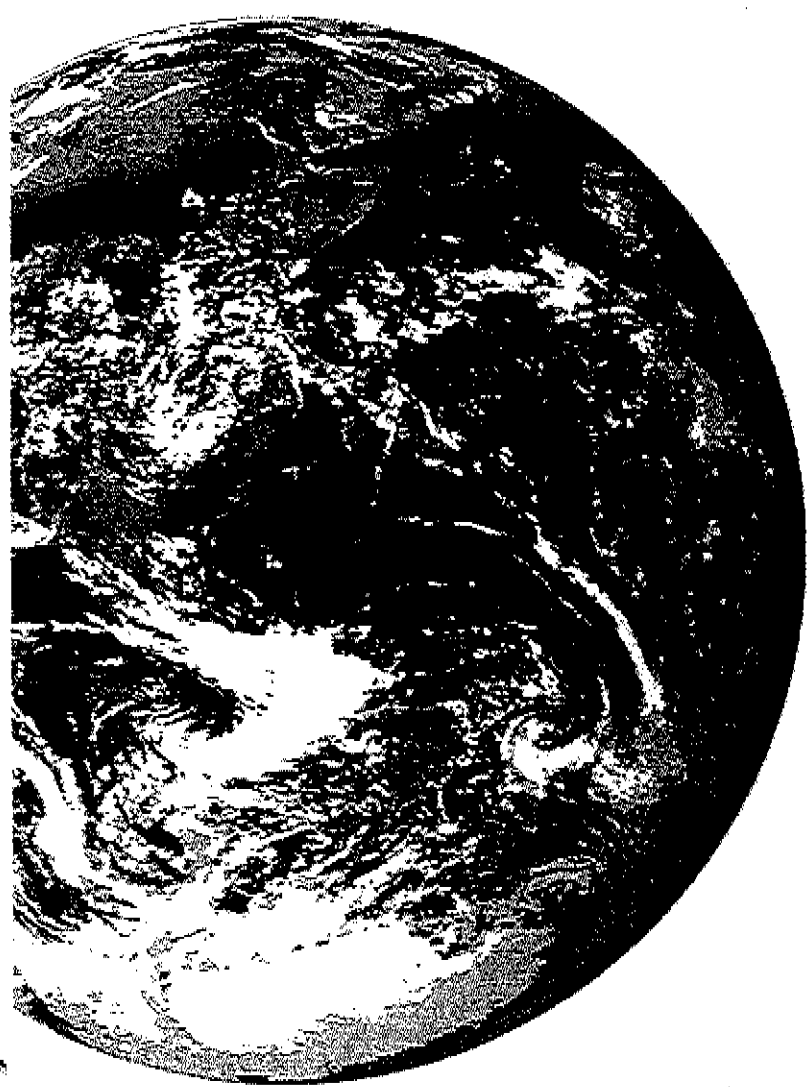


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WHO PROGRAMME FOR THE PROMOTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

WHO/EHG/95.19
Orig.: English
Distr.: Limited



**LIST OF WHO
PUBLICATIONS
AND DOCUMENTS
IN ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH**



Office of Global and Integrated Environmental Health
World Health Organization
Geneva
1995

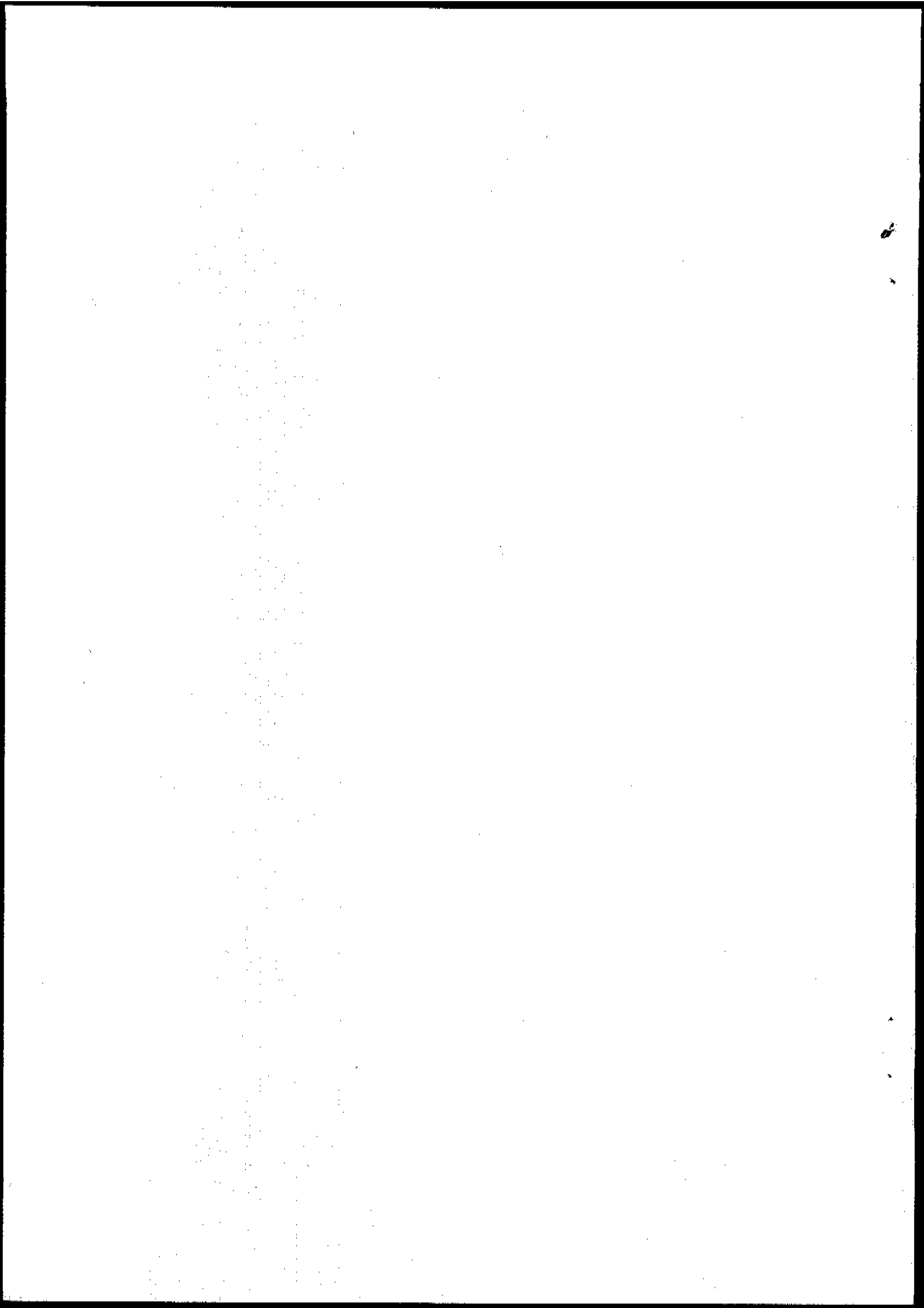


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In this brochure are listed Publications and Documents issued by the WHO Programme for the Promotion on Environmental Health. Publications can be ordered from booksellers or directly from WHO. Orders addressed to WHO must be accompanied by payment in Swiss francs, US dollars, or UNESCO coupons. Payment by credit card is accepted. Individuals living in developing countries or purchasing literature for use in developing countries are given a 30% reduction to the price of all WHO publications.

Each reference is followed by a brief summary of the document contents, and the available languages are indicated according to the following codes: Ar = Arabic, C = Chinese, E = English, F = French, G = German, R = Russian, S = Spanish, P = Portuguese.

A list of booksellers is given at the end of the document, where WHO publications may be obtained.

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ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY

Publications

Our planet, our health: Report of the WHO Commission on Health and Environment.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992. 282 p (E)

ISBN 92 4 156148 3

Price: Sw.fr. 45.-

Abstract:

This report is an attempt to give health its rightful place at the centre of the discussion about the environment and development. Development strategies in a number of sectors can have adverse consequences for health and the environment. This report looks in particular at food and agriculture, water, energy, industry and urbanization, in each case examining the adverse health effects of various sectoral policies and recommending approaches and action aimed at mitigating or preventing them.

Report of the Panel on Food and Agriculture.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992. 191 p (E)

WHO/EHE/92.2.

Price: Sw.f. 15.-

Abstract:

The Panel on Food and Agriculture made a comprehensive review of the environmental changes to be expected as a consequence of expanding and intensifying food, agricultural and fisheries production to meet the needs of the increasing world population. This review included the various beneficial and harmful effects on human health of present practices and developments in these sectors, anticipated future trends, and the measures needed to match food production to population growth, while reducing associated adverse effects on the environment and health to a minimum and securing an overall improvement of dietary quality.

Report of the Panel on Energy.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992. 155 p (E)

WHO/EHE/92.3.

Price: Sw.fr 15.-

Abstract:

Energy is essential for socioeconomic development, and has direct and indirect benefits to health. The current contributions of the major sources of energy to global requirements were reviewed by the Panel on Energy and likely trends in production and use estimated, taking into account availability of resources and future energy needs, especially for socioeconomic development in developing countries.

Report of the Panel on Industry.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992. 219 p (E)

WHO/EHE/92.4.

Price: Sw.fr. 15.-

Abstract:

The Panel on Industry made a comprehensive review of the environmental changes to be expected as a consequence of industrialization. This review included the various beneficial and harmful effects on human health of present practices and developments in this sector, and the measures needed to industrialize, keeping associated adverse effects on the environment and health to a minimum.

Report of the Panel on Urbanization.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992. 160 p (E)

WHO/EHE/92.5.

Price Sw.fr. 15.-

Abstract:

The Panel on Urbanization was requested to review the health consequences of urbanization and to determine, if practicable, the impact that living in an urban environment could have on the health of the residents.

Documents.

Health, environment and development: approaches to drafting country-level strategies for human well-being under Agenda 21.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. 39 p (E)

WHO/EHE/93.1

Abstract:

This document spells out the health implications of current environmental trends and of Agenda 21. It is addressed not only to national and local health leaders, but also to the decision-makers in all governmental and private sectors, including business and non-governmental organizations. It outlines the broad and stable cooperation that will be needed, in countries and internationally, to ensure the survival of the human species and the advancement of its well-being.

Healthy and productive lives in harmony with nature: a WHO global strategy for health and environment.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 40 p (E, F, S)

WHO/EHE/94.1

Abstract:

Public version of the WHO Global Strategy on Health and Environment adopted by the World Health Assembly in 1993.

Women, health and environment: an anthology.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 162 p (E)

WHO/EHG/94.11

Abstract:

This anthology is part of a teaching package aimed at enhancing information in the area of women, health and environment, and encouraging teaching and research around the issues it contains. It cannot provide answers to the many difficult questions raised, although we hope that teachers, students, or other users may be inspired to undertake or promote further research on these or similar issues, thus bridging the gaps in existing knowledge in the interrelated areas of women, health and environment.

Women, health and environment: a teacher's guide.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1995. 45 p (E)

WHO/EHG/95.1

Abstract:

This teacher's guide accompanies the Anthology on Women, Health and Environment (WHO/EHG/94.11). Aimed at disciplines ranging from public and environmental health, medical anthropology and sociology, to women's studies or development programmes, it provides a perspective on or conceptual base for issues on women health and environment, and will assist teachers to clarify and raise awareness of the impact of environment and development factors on women's health and wellbeing, and to demonstrate how women's position in society is frequently a major determinant of their health status.

AIR POLLUTION

Documents

Air pollution in African villages and cities.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1988. 25p (E)

WHO/PEP/88.8.

Abstract:

The purpose of this document is to present to policy and decision makers at the national level, and to scientists, health officials and educators, a brief summary of the main air pollution issues in Africa, together with some supporting technical information. The aim is that the more important air pollution issues outlined in this document, affecting the health of large segments of the population, will be given due attention in the programming of national health and development schemes.

City air quality trends (GEMS/Air data). Vol 1: Bangkok, Beijing, Bombay, London, Sao Paulo, Shanghai, Tehran, Tokyo, Wroclaw, Zagreb.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992. 52 p (E)

WHO/PEP/92.1

Abstract:

This report is the first volume of a series presenting data on levels and trends of urban air pollutants in selected cities participating in the GEMS/AIR programme. The aim of this new report series is to draw attention to the seriousness of the urban air problem at the global scale and to increase awareness for the need to introduce better control and abatement strategies

City air quality trends (GEMS/Air data). Vol 2: Athens, Cairo, Caracas, Christchurch, Hong Kong, Los Angeles, Madrid, New York, Shenyang, Toronto.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. 55 p (E)

WHO/PEP/93.26

Abstract:

This report is the second volume of a series presenting data on levels and trends of urban air pollutants in selected cities participating in the GEMS/AIR programme. The aim of this new report series is to draw attention to the seriousness of the urban air problem at the global scale and to increase awareness for the need to introduce better control and abatement strategies.

Assessment of sources of air, water, and land pollution: a guide to rapid source inventory techniques and their use in formulating environmental control strategies. Part 1: Rapid inventory techniques in environmental pollution.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. vol. 1 (E)

WHO/PEP/GETNET/93.1-A

Abstract:

These two documents are the revision of document WHO/PEP/89.1. In 1986 WHO, UNEP, UNIDO and IAEA formed the Inter-Agency Project on Risk Management. The purpose of this programme is to develop an integrated approach to the identification, prioritization, and minimization of important industrial hazards in a given area. The present publication represents WHO's contribution to the Inter-Agency Project.

Assessment of sources of air, water, and land pollution: a guide to rapid source inventory techniques and their use in formulating environmental control strategies.

Part 2: Approaches for consideration in formulating environment.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. vol. 2 (E)

WHO/PEP/GETNET/93.1-B

GEMS/AIR: a global programme for urban air quality monitoring and assessment.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. 16 p (E, F, S, Ar, Chi, R)

WHO/PEP/93.7 UNEP/GEMS/93.A.1

Abstract:

The purpose of this brochure is to describe the response of the urban air pollution monitoring and assessment programme GEMS/AIR to the implementation of Agenda 21; to increase the number of countries adopting the programme, and to call upon bilateral and international funding organizations to support it.

GEMS/AIR Methodology review handbook series. Vol. 1: Quality assurance in urban air quality monitoring.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. (E)

WHO/EOS/94.01

Abstract:

The concept for the GEMS/AIR Methodology Review Handbook Series was developed at a meeting of Government-designated experts held in November 1991. The series aims at eventually covering the whole range of methodologies in use in the GEMS/AIR network. The handbooks will provide a review of the state of the art of different methodologies, appropriate and possible applications, and references to more detailed technical literature.

GEMS/AIR methodology review handbook series. Vol. 2: Primary standard calibration methods and network intercalibrations from air quality monitoring.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. (E)

WHO/EOS/94.02

GEMS/AIR methodology review handbook series. Vol. 3: Measurement of suspended particulate matter in ambient air.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. (E)

WHO/EOS/94.03. UNEP/GEMS/94.A.4

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Publications

Guidelines on studies in environmental epidemiology.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1983.

Environmental Health Criteria ; 027 (E, F, C, J)

ISBN 92 4 154087 7

Price: Sw.fr. 26.-

Abstract:

The relationship between environmental hazards and the health of human communities is of growing concern and increasing interest to governmental and public health administrators, politicians, and the public. The present monograph was prepared in response to the lack of good studies establishing health criteria and adequate guidance for the design and execution of studies on the effect of environmental agents on human health and for the evaluation of the results.

Basic epidemiology.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. 175 p (E F)

ISBN 92 4 154446 5

Price: Sw.fr. 18.-

Abstract:

This manual provides an introduction to the principles and methods of epidemiology. Starting from an explanation of the causes of disease, with particular emphasis on modifiable environmental factors, the authors go on to show how epidemiology can be applied to the prevention of disease and the promotion of health. Individual chapters deal with the application of epidemiology to communicable diseases, clinical medicine, environmental and occupational health, and health care planning and evaluation.

Teacher's guide for basic epidemiology. 2nd ed.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 216 p (E)

WHO/EHG/94.10

Price Sw. fr. 30.-

Abstract:

This document is part of a series of materials produced to facilitate and strengthen teaching in epidemiology world-wide. Chapter 1-6 of the guide give practical advice on how to organize a course in basic epidemiology for health science students, medical students, or others needing a broad introduction to the subject, or for in-service training of environmental or occupational health professionals. Chapter 7 comprises a series of overheads and other resource materials

Documents

Inventory of ongoing research in occupational health and environmental epidemiology in developing countries, 1990-91.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 64 p (E)

PEP/91.03-A

Abstract:

This inventory contains 500 descriptions of research projects on environmental and occupational health being carried out in over 70 developing countries.

Investigating environmental disease outbreaks: a training manual.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 70 p (E, F, S)

WHO/PEP/91.35

Abstract:

This manual provides a framework of epidemiological concepts and techniques whereby environmental health

investigations may logically be pursued. It moves from considerations of descriptive epidemiology, through analytic epidemiological approaches, to public health action and associated intervention epidemiology, and finally, to evaluation of strategy and future planning.

GEENET: worldwide inventory of courses/Inventaire mondial de cours de formation/Inventario mundial de cursos.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992. 1 v. (E, F, S)

WHO/PEP/92.15

Abstract:

Basic information on environmental or occupational epidemiology courses held or planned during 1991-1993.

Major poisoning episodes from environmental chemicals.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 105 p (E)

WHO/PEP/92.19

Abstract:

This document provides a teaching resource for instructors of environmental epidemiology. It includes as teaching examples a number of "famous" outbreaks of environmental poisoning that have occurred during the last few decades. In addition, endemic diseases caused by chemical exposures are included. Emphasis is given to the history of each episode, and the epidemiological methods used in subsequent investigations.

A course in microcomputer use for epidemiologists.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. 88 p (E)

WHO/EHG/93.19

Abstract:

Data collection, editing and analysis can be carried out more quickly and accurately through the use of microcomputer and user-friendly software. This document is made available in order to encourage and facilitate the use of microcomputers in environmental epidemiology studies. It contains an introduction to microcomputer use, together with examples from the EPI info epidemiology software devised by the Centres for Disease Control. It also contains notes for instructors, as an appendix, for those organizing a short introductory training course on microcomputing in epidemiology.

Teacher's guide for one-week training workshop: basic environmental epidemiology.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 55 p (E)

WHO/EHG/94.01

Abstract:

This guide has been developed for use by instructors of a one-week workshop which aims to strengthen capacity in environmental epidemiology. The workshop is suitable for public health professionals involved in education, training, research and practice in environmental epidemiology, environmental health, environmental science and environmental management.

Data base of environmental and occupational health courses, 1994.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 100 p (E)

WHO/EHG/94.4

Abstract:

This database provides basic information about environmental and occupational epidemiology courses to be held during 1994. It includes information on 181 courses in 49 countries.

Funding sources: database of funding sources for research in environmental epidemiology.

Geneva : World Health Organization 1994. 147 p (E)

WHO/EHG/94.05

Abstract:

This database is intended to help researchers and others to obtain the financial support needed to conduct environmental epidemiology research.

Recommendations for epidemiological research on mercury: report from a WHO consultation, Minamata City, Japan, 10-13 October 1993.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 15 p (E)

WHO/EHG/94.16

Abstract:

Epidemiological studies of mercury compounds, particularly methylmercury, have been of great importance in the assessment and control of mercury-associated environmental disease outbreaks. High exposure to mercury compounds continues to occur however, particularly among indigenous groups who consume large quantities of fish, and in developing countries in which alluvial gold mining is carried out. The consultation held at the National Institute for Minamata Disease drew up various proposals for future research. As a follow-up, WHO has prepared and international guideline on how epidemiological studies of mercury should be carried out.

List of GEENET Participants.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1995, 130 p (E)

WHO/EHG/94.17

Abstract:

This list of participants in the Global Environmental Epidemiology Network includes institutions and individuals from all over the world who are actively involved in research and training on Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology, i.e. the measurement and evaluation of health effects of environmental and occupational hazards.

OTHER PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Publications

Magnetic fields.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1987. 197 p

Environmental Health Criteria ; 069 (E)

ISBN 92 4 154269 1

Price: Sw.fr. 16.-

Abstract:

This book reviews and evaluates over 550 studies in an effort to determine the effects on humans and other biological systems of exposure to static magnetic fields and to time-varying fields at extremely low frequencies. Apart from providing an overview of all documented biological effects, it also identifies areas for further research and offers guidance for the prevention of health hazards in both the general population and specific occupations.

Magnetic fields.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1989. 24p.

Health and Safety Guide ; 27 (E)

ISBN 92 4 154348 5

Price: Sw.fr.5.-

Potential health effects of climatic change : report of a WHO task group, Geneva, 2-6 April 1990.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1990. 58 p (E)

WHO/PEP/90.10

Price: Sw.fr. 15.-

Abstract:

This document is designed to assist decision-makers and public health planners in determining the potential health problems that may arise in their region from global climatic changes caused by an increase in "greenhouse gases" and a decrease in the ozone layer. Not all regions will be confronted with the same health problems and only general guidance can be provided. National health authorities need to decide which of the health effects described are most likely to occur in their region, and to take the most appropriate planning action to mitigate these effects.

Ultraviolet radiation: an authoritative scientific review of environmental and health effects of UV, with reference to global ozone layer depletion.

Geneva : World Health Organization , 1994. 352 p

Environmental Health Criteria ; 160 (E)

ISBN 92 4 157160 8

Price: Sw.fr. 51.-

Abstract:

This monograph comprises a review of the data on the effects of exposure on biological systems pertinent to the evaluation of human health risks. Its purpose is to give an overview of the known biological effects of UV, identify gaps in knowledge and provide direction for further research.

Documents

The effects of solar UV radiation on the eye: report of an informal consultation, Geneva, 30 August-3 September 1993.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 30 p (E)

WHO/PBL/EHG/94.1

Abstract:

The objectives of the present consultation were to update the knowledge regarding the effects of solar UV radiation on the eye and determine further action that needs to be taken to ascertain more precisely the role of solar UV irradiance in cataract formation .

UV Report.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 4 p (E)

WHO/EHG/94.18

Abstract:

Information bulletin on the joint WHO/UNEP/IARC International Programme on Health, Solar UV Radiation and Environmental Change (INTERSUN)

RADIATION

Documents

International Programme on the Health Effects of the Chernobyl Accident.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. 19 p (E)

WHO/PEP/93.14

Abstract:

In 1991, the World Health Assembly approved the establishment of the International Programme on the Health Effects of the Chernobyl Accident (IPHECA). The Programme provides support to the health authorities in Belarus, the Russian Federation and the Ukraine in dealing with the aftermath of the accident, and is intended to serve as a unifying framework for all international health related activities arising from the accident carried out in the three countries. This document outlines the Programme's objectives, structure, accomplishments and future plans. As a background, it also provides a brief overview of the accident and of its current and potential impact on health in the three countries.

Results of electron spin resonance dosimetry among the population of radioactive contaminated areas of Bryansk, Oblasts of Russian Federation.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 18 p (Russian only)

WHO/EOS/94.12

Features of the thyroid pathology among children and adolescents in the most radiat contaminated areas of Bryansk, Oblasts of Russian Federation after the Chernobyl accident.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. (Russian only)

WHO/EOS/94.15

International Programme on the Health Effects of the Chernobyl Accident: report by the Director-General.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1995. 9 p (Ar, Chi, E F S)

A48/12

Abstract:

This report presented at the 48th World Health Assembly covers the progress made in the implementation of the International Programme on the Health Effects of the Chernobyl Accident, and summarizes the scientific information obtained to date on the health effects, and provides new information on planned activities.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING

Publications

Improving environmental health conditions in low income settlements : a community based approach to identifying needs and priorities.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1987. 61p.

WHO Offset Publications ; 100 (E F S Ar)

ISBN 92 4 170100 5

Price: Sw.fr. 12.-

Abstract:

Provides a rationale, a framework, and a methodology for tackling the enormous health problems associated with living conditions in urban slums, tenements, shanty-towns, and other low-income settlements. In view of the staggering number of people living under such conditions and the inadequacy of government funds to meet their housing needs, the book advocates an approach that relies upon the community's self-interest to generate change and improve living

conditions. The importance of securing support from governments and other local agencies is also considered. The book concentrates on survey methods that can yield reliable data in the shortest time and at the lowest possible cost. To this end, readers are given numerous practical hints, models, examples, and warnings on such topics as survey design, different types and sources of data, various methods for collecting data and their comparative strengths and weaknesses, and procedures for the processing and analysis of data. Further practical information is provided in annexes offering instructions for the design of questionnaires, sampling, training of interviewers, and the coding and cross-tabulation of data by hand.

Urbanization and its implications for child health: potential for action.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1988. 80p (E F S)

ISBN 92 4 156123 8

Price: Sw.fr. 16.-

Abstract:

This book explores present trends in urbanization, the effect of these trends on the physical and social environment, and the impact of this environment on child health. It aims to increase awareness of the severe and pervasive impact on health of the deteriorating environmental conditions produced by too rapid urbanization, and to promote widespread consideration of policies and actions that could improve the situation.

Health principles of housing

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1989. 44p (E F S)

ISBN 92 4 156127 0

Price: Sw.fr. 11.-

Abstract:

This publication outlines the health needs to be met in human dwellings and the steps that governments, communities and families might take to meet them, with particular attention to developing countries. WHO has strengthened its support to Member States in this connection, taking into account the trend towards accelerating urbanization and the worsening situation in many developing countries.

Insect and Rodent Control through Environmental Management. A Community Action Programme.

1991, 107 p, 62 cards, 7 games (E, F, S)

ISBN 92 4 154411 2

Price: Sw.fr. 90.-

Abstract:

A kit containing a range of materials designed to support a do-it-yourself, community approach to the control of insect and rodent infestations in urban slums and shantytowns. Nothing that the residents of such settlements are often in the best position to combat insect and rodent pests, the kit concentrates on the feasibility of immediate community action, explaining and illustrating the many simple, inexpensive control measures that depend on behavioural changes as well as on improvements in housing, sanitation and waste management.

Environmental health in Urban Development.

Report of the WHO Expert Committee

WHO Technical Report Series ; 807

1991, 65 p (E, F, S)

ISBN 92 4 120807 4

Price Sw.fr. 11.-

Abstract:

Assesses what can be done to alleviate the many severe health problems associated with urban environments where the living conditions of hundred of millions of people adversely affect their health, cause misery, and have potentially catastrophic social consequences. Recommendations and advice respond to the urgent need for an integrated approach to urban development that takes into account all the environmental factors that affect human health and well-being. Particular emphasis is placed on informal settlements, slums, and shantytowns, where the most serious health problems are found.

Urbanization and health: a challenge for health for all.

1991. 186-245 (E F)

Price: Sw.fr. 24.-

Abstract:

This special issue aims to draw the attention of political leaders, managers and scientists to the importance of urbanization as one of the most significant phenomenon of our times. The determinants and characteristics of urbanization as currently observed in the developing countries are discussed together with effects on health and health services through modifications of the social and physical environment.

The urban health crisis: strategies for health for all in the face of rapid urbanization. Report of the Technical Discussions at the Forty-fourth World Health Assembly.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. 80 p (E)

ISBN 92 4 156159 9

Price: Sw.fr. 20.-

Abstract:

By the year 2000, most of the world's population will live in large towns or cities, and the urban setting will play a major part in determining their health status. This is a great challenge, particularly to municipal governments, which must ensure that essential services, such as health care, water supply, housing and solid waste management can keep pace with the growing needs of their populations. The selection of urban health as the subject of the Technical Discussions at the 44th WHA in 1991 marked the explicit recognition by WHO and its member states of the importance of the problem. This book outlines the reasons why the urban health crisis is so pressing and presents a synthesis of the Discussions themselves, together with the conclusions and recommendations that emerged.

Documents

National capacities and needs in aspects of environmental health in rural and urban development and housing : report of a WHO survey.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1988. (E)

WHO/EHE/RUD/88.1.

Abstract:

A survey of 70 WHO Member States examined conditions relating to the health aspects of housing and socioeconomic development. The data, collected mainly by WHO field staff, reflect the situation in these countries as of 1987. The conditions surveyed were (1) governmental and community infrastructure to respond to needs, and (3) the role and capabilities of national health authorities for such responses.

Indoor environment: a guidebook on the health aspects of air quality, thermal environment, light and noise.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1990. 284p (E)

WHO/EHE/RUD/90.2. A

Abstract:

The focus of this book is on the four important physical-chemical factors of the indoor environment. An effort

has been made to include the most current scientific information about how these factors relate to, and impact on health. Of particular practical value is a chapter describing the use of the document in policy development, given the varying requirements of the formal and informal building sectors in rural and urban settlements. The use of the epidemiological profile is recommended. The guidelines also suggest that typical indoor profiles be established in each country. The need for establishing an environmental legislative structure is emphasized.

Health and the cities: a global overview.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 35 p (E F)

A/Technical Discussions/2

Abstract:

The health consequences of urban poverty in cities of developed countries include a high incidence of heart disease and stroke, cancer, drug and alcohol abuse, accidents, violence, AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases. In cities in the developing world a high incidence of these conditions exists alongside with traditional health problems, such as high maternal, perinatal, infant and child death rates. In this sense the urban areas of the developing countries are getting the worst of both worlds. The selection of urban health as the focus of the 44th Technical Discussions of the World Health Assembly was a highly significant event and marked the explicit recognition of the importance given to this issue. The various topics were reviewed in the six following background papers produced for the discussions.

Urban policies and health status.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 19 p (E F)

A/Technical Discussions/3 Unpublished

Abstract:

The organization of urban health systems.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 18 p (E F)

A/Technical Discussions/4

City networks for health.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 39 p (E F)

A/Technical Discussions/5

Development of urban environmental health services.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 20 p (E F)

A/Technical Discussions/6

Cities and the population issue.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 12 p (E F)

A/Technical Discussions/7

Environmental and health aspects of planning urban areas.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. 64 p (E)

WHO/PEP/RUD/93.1

Abstract:

How or whether urban settlements are planned shapes human environment. This determines the socioeconomic conditions as well as the health and well-being of the inhabitants. It is primarily through planning that individuals, enterprises or communities in their decisions that affect health can systematically take account of the effects of the urban environment on human health. For such decisions to benefit health, substantial changes are required in urban area planning practices. These are reviewed in the present document.

Building a healthy city: a practitioner's guide. A step-by-step approach to implementing Healthy Cities Projects in low-income countries. (in preparation)

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1995. (E)

WHO/EOS/95.10

Abstract:

This manual is designed for those considering or actually implementing a Healthy Cities Project in their city. The first two chapters deals with the problems of urbanization and how the HIP project addresses these. In chapter 3, every activity required for implementation is outlined step by step. An extensive description of the project concepts, scope and elements has been included in chapter 4, in an effort to anticipate many questions that may arise in the implementation.

VECTOR CONTROL

Publications

Manual on environmental management for mosquito control, with special emphasis on malaria vectors.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1982. 283p

WHO Offset Publication ; 066 (E, F, Ar, S)

Abstract:

Price: Sw.fr 22.-

This manual aims at providing information on environmental management techniques, methods and practices in the control of mosquito vectors of malaria and other diseases. It is intended in the first place to help vector control workers to familiarize themselves with these techniques, and to enable them to carry out simple environmental management works especially in the context of primary health care activities. Secondly the manual can assist planners, designers and constructors of water resources development projects to appreciate the health implications of such projects and to design and operate them in ways that will prevent or reduce the introduction and spread of mosquito-borne diseases.

Pesticide application equipment for vector control : twelfth report of the WHO Expert Committee on Vector Biology and Control.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1990. 58 p

WHO Technical Report Series ; 791 (E)

Price: Sw.fr. 8.-

Abstract:

The reports reviews the available methods for the application of pesticides, emphasizing the need for vector control programmes to use only equipment that meets WHO specifications. Stress is placed on the need to develop simple lightweight equipment for use in community-based programmes and in individual households. Countries are also urged to ensure that vector control personnel are properly trained in the safe use of pesticides and application equipment, in order to minimize the risks both to the human population and to the environment.

Safe use of pesticides: fourteenth report of the WHO Expert Committee on Vector Biology and Control.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 27 p

WHO Technical Report Series ; 813 (E F S)

Price: Sw.fr. 6.-

Abstract:

Records a number of recommendations and conclusions concerning the risks to human health posed by the use of pesticides and the precautions needed to protect both exposed workers and the general public. The report provides concise information on a selection of topics in line with recent advances in knowledge, including improved understanding of the toxicology of pesticides. Both general recommendations and recommendations specific to individual pesticides are included. The report concludes with concise guidelines for the treatment of poisoning due to organophosphorus, carbamate, and organochlorine insecticides, anticoagulant rodenticides, and paraquat.

Guidelines for the incorporation of health safeguards into irrigation projects through intersectoral cooperation.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 81 p

PEEM Guidelines Series ; 1 (E F S)

WHO/CWS/91.2

Price: Sw.fr. 25.-

Abstract:

These guidelines are written for policy makers, planners and managers who find that an irrigation project has come within their area of responsibility, but who are themselves neither irrigation nor health specialist. Both the health and engineering targets are discussed within an economic framework, for irrigation projects are usually costly, and they have to be carefully assessed to see that the expected benefits will indeed flow and will outweigh the costs.

These guidelines are not intended to be a manual on irrigation planning or a detailed guide to the methods of

providing health safeguards. They confine themselves to areas where irrigation and health overlap.

Guidelines for forecasting the vector-borne disease implications of water resources development.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 128 p

PEEM Guidelines Series ; 2.

WHO/CWS/91.3 (E, F, S)

Price: Sw.fr.33.-

Abstract:

These guidelines provide a basis for a rapid assessment of the health risks associated with a water development project in the tropics or sub-tropics at the early planning phase. It poses a minimum number of questions in a format which enables a knowledgeable person to obtain approximate answers based on existing information. It is assumed that the assessment is being made in order to plan safeguards, mitigating measures and timely strengthening of health services.

Guidelines for cost-effectiveness analysis of vector control.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. 192 p

PEEM Guidelines Series ; 3

WHO/CWS/93.4 (E S)

Price: Sw.fr. 33.-

Abstract:

These guidelines explain the principles and methods of cost-effectiveness analysis and its application to decisions about the control of vector-borne diseases, particularly the control of disease vectors. They have three complementary objectives: to draw attention to the importance of assessing both the cost and the effectiveness of alternative strategies if good decisions are to be made about how to control vector of human disease; to encourage the use of cost-effectiveness analysis not only in the planning and management of vector control interventions, but also in negotiations with ministries and external support agencies; to stimulate the establishment of appropriate data collection systems.

Documents

Incorporating a human health component into the integrated development and management of the Lower Mekong Basin.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 70 p

PEEM River Basin Series ; 1 (E)

WHO/EOS/94.52

Abstract:

The mission covered by this report provided a case study on the status of health and environmental components in river basin development and management. The mission has presented a series of recommendations, directed or related to the Interim Mekong Committee, as the appropriate authority to stimulate and coordinate the riparian members in the incorporation of a human health component into basin planning, development and management, in much the same way as this has been done with environmental issues with which health is so closely associated.

Incorporating a human health component into the integrated development and management of the Zambesi Basin.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 82 p.

PEEM River Basin Series ; 2 (E)

WHO/EOS/94.53

Abstract:

The PEEM mission to three of the eight countries in southern Africa that partially drain into the Zambesi River Basin has resulted in a catalogue of environmental health issues that need to be considered in the integrated development and management of this river basin. The aim of the mission was to provide general background information on the status and potential of integrated development of the Zambesi basin and to identify opportunities to protect and promote human health and environment in any such future development.

Integrated rural water management. Proceedings of the second technical consultation on integrated rural water management. 27-30 June 1995. Volume I.

Geneva, World Health Organization, 1995, 39 p (E)

WHO/EOS/95.8

Abstract :

The main objective of this type of consultation is to promote and strengthen inter-agency collaboration between the UN Organization directly involved in rural water management, particularly in connection with their technical cooperation and capacity building activities at the country level. The declining availability of freshwater resources and the degradation of their quality due to pollution are reasons for serious concern.

WATER QUALITY

Publications

Guidelines for drinking-water quality. Vol.1: Recommendations. 2nd ed.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993. xxi+188p. (E, F)

ISBN 92 4 154460 0

Price: Sw.fr. 46.-

Abstract:

This volume of the Guidelines for drinking-water quality explains how guideline values for drinking-water contaminants are to be used, defines the criteria used to select the various chemical, physical, microbiological, and radiological contaminants included in the report, describes the approaches used in deriving guideline values, and presents brief summary statements either supporting the guideline values recommended or explaining why no health-based guideline value is required at the present time.

Guidelines for drinking-water quality. Vol. 2 and 3 (E) . 2nd ed. (in preparation)

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Publications

Achieving success to community water supply and sanitation projects.

New-Delhi : WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia, 1985. 67p (E)

SEARO Regional health papers ; 9

Price: Sw.fr. 7.-

Abstract:

A problem-oriented manual designed to help planners achieve success in community water supply and sanitation projects in developing parts of the world. Based on local case studies conducted in nine Southeast Asian countries, the book presents a six-step procedure for use in designing projects that are not only technically correct and feasible but accepted and used by the community. Emphasis is placed on the use of community education and participation as a means of reducing the conceptual gap between people and planners, a problem identified as a major cause of failure in previous community projects.

Guidelines for planning community participation in water supply and sanitation projects.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1986. 60p (E)

WHO Offset publication ; 96

Abstract:

In water supply and sanitation programmes, planners have come to realize that community participation is an essential ingredient for projects to be successful. The guidelines lead the planner through the "what, when, where, why, how and who" questions associated with the community participation process.

Guidelines for the safe use of wastewater and excreta in agriculture and aquaculture. Measures for public health protection.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1989. 187 p (C, E, F, R, S)

ISBN: 92 4 154248 9

Price: Sw.fr. 35.-

Abstract:

These guidelines form the main output of a project on health hazards of reuse of waste, which has been executed by WHO and financed by UNEP. The overall objective of the project and of these Guidelines is to encourage the safe use of treated wastewater and excreta-derived products for agriculture and aquaculture in such a way as to protect the health of workers and consumers. The guidance provided is aimed at controlling the transmission of communicable diseases. The discussion of health risks is thus limited to microbiological contamination, and

chemical pollution is not included.

Surface water drainage for low-income communities.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1991. 88 p (E)

ISBN 92 4 154416 3

Price: Sw.fr. 16.-

Abstract:

A detailed practical and technical guide to appropriate measures for introducing, selecting, rehabilitating, and maintaining surface water drainage systems in low-income urban areas. Noting that stormwater drainage creates the most urgent need for an urban infrastructure in such settlements, the book covers both measures to be taken by official government departments and a number of "do-it-yourself" interim measures that can be performed immediately by community members.

A guide to the development of on-site sanitation.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992. 237 p (E, F)

ISBN 92 4 1544430

Price: Sw.fr. 47.-

Abstract:

This book provides in-depth technical information about the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the major types of on-site sanitation facility, from simple pit latrines to aqua privies and septic tanks, with numerous practical design examples. Recognizing that the introduction of on-site sanitation systems involves considerably more than the application of simple engineering techniques, the authors describe in detail the planning and development processes, and the financial and institutional factors that will need to be taken into account. Particular emphasis is given to the need to involve the community at all stages from planning to evaluation, to adapt projects and programmes to the local situation, and to provide continuing support to the community after the system is installed.

Financial management of water supply and sanitation: a handbook.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 83 p (E, F)

ISBN 92 4 154472 4

Price: Sw.fr 20.-

Abstract:

This handbook is concerned with improving the financial management of water and sanitation services to enable them to function reliably and efficiently. One of the key aspects is to make sure that services are sustainable, i.e. that all their costs are covered. This is achieved by means of measures aimed at ensuring both cost containment through waste reduction and cost recovery through user charges. Part 1 provides a general conceptual framework for financial management based on the objective of full resources coverage, and stressing the importance of partnership between the community and the agency responsible for providing services. Part 2 deals with the practical aspects of cost recovery.

Operation and maintenance of urban water supply and sanitation systems: a guide for managers.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994. 102 p (E)

ISBN 92 4 154471 6

Price: Sw.fr 23.-

Abstract:

This publication describes a systems approach to the operation and maintenance of drinking-water supply and sanitation services, outlining the priority programmes, projects and responsibilities of managers at different levels, with particular emphasis on controlling water losses. The importance of an efficient management information system is stressed as is the need for continuous monitoring and evaluation of the services provided. The procedures described will be of interest to managers and other decision-makers who wish to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of an urban water supply and sanitation agency.

Documents

The International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade: end of Decade review (as at December 1990).

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992. 113 p (E)
WHO/CWS/92.12

Abstract:

This document presents data on the status of water supply and sanitation services in developing countries as at December 1990, the end of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade.

Water supply and sanitation sector monitoring report 1990 (baseline year).

Geneva, New York : World Health Organization UNICEF, 1992. 40 p (E)
Abstract:

This report is the first in a series of yearly reports to be made throughout the 1990s. It will be used as a benchmark to monitor progress of sector goals towards universal access to water supply and sanitation. The report utilizes for the first time the WASAMS format which was used by 70 countries out of a total of approximately 130 who received the questionnaire in late 1990 to assess the status of their sector.

Water supply and sanitation sector monitoring report 1993: sector status as of 31 December 1991.

Geneva New York : World Health Organization UNICEF, 1993. 57 p (E)
Abstract:

This report is intended to provide information on progress in implementing the WHO/UNICEF Joint Water Supply and Sanitation Monitoring System. It contains preliminary data on sector coverage, management and funding provided by 82 governments. The report places particular emphasis on the development of monitoring capability and experience at country level where the main benefits in terms of improved sector planning and management will be realized.

Disinfection of rural and small community water supplies : a manual for design and operation.

Medmenham : Water Research Centre, on behalf of the WHO Regional Office for Europe.
1989. 135p (E)

Abstract:

This publication relates particularly to the countries of the WHO European region but it of much wider application. It describes not only the principles of disinfection, but also the practical measures required to make them work. It contains chapters describing source protection, supply systems and the management of rural water supplies .

Management of operation and maintenance in rural drinking water supply and sanitation.

A resource training package.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1992, (E)
WHO/CWS/92.16

Abstract:

This document and the training activities derived from its use are intended for management staff concerned with the challenging tasks of how to organize effective operation and maintenance services in water supply and sanitation programmes. The main approach of this training document is thus to use a participatory methodology, using the input of the course via the facilitator or resource persons, as well as the experience of participants.

New directions for hygiene and sanitation promotion: the findings of a regional informal consultation, New Delhi 19-21 May 1993.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 12 p (E, F)
WHO/CWS/93.8

Abstract:

The aim of the consultation was to review the situation in the field of sanitation, identify key issues for attention and to formulate new approaches to sanitation and hygiene promotion. The overall conclusion was that the better personal health can be attained and sustained by gradual improvements in hygiene behaviours and related facilities.

Improving water and sanitation hygiene behaviours for the reductions of diarrhoeal disease: report of an informal consultation, Geneva 18-20 May 1993.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993, 20 p (E, F)

WHO/CWS/93.10

Abstract:

Epidemiologic evidence shows that diarrhoeal morbidity can be reduced through improved hygiene behaviours, even when the provision of appropriate water and sanitary hardware is not feasible. However, hygiene education interventions often target too many behaviours or behaviours that would have limited impact in reducing the disease burden. After reviewing the epidemiological evidence, this consultation identified a set of key hygiene behaviours which, if adopted, can lead to reductions in diarrhoeal morbidity, then stressed the need for the dissemination of more effective approaches to hygiene education, especially public health communications, participatory methods and school hygiene education.

Managing medical wastes in developing countries: report of a Consultation on medical wastes management in developing countries, Geneva, September 1992.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994, 33p (E)

WHO/PEP/RUD/94.1

Abstract:

This report is concerned with practices in hospitals and elsewhere that relate to the management of wastes associated with health care. It aims to promote procedures and facilities that will reduce the risk of spread of disease and the occurrence of accidents associated with such wastes. The main focus is on countries in tropical areas and those which are seriously constrained by the lack of resources, both in terms of finance and trained manpower.

Operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation systems: case studies.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994, 182p. (E)

WHO/EOS/94.5

During the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, major efforts have been made in attempts to increase investments in water supply and sanitation. Regrettably, investments in increasing operating and maintenance skills have not kept pace. As a consequence, many water systems are not providing the full services they were designed to deliver. This document reviews the broader sector and institutional issues to place operation and maintenance in proper perspective and suggests minimum actions and activities to improve operation and maintenance.

Hygiene education and environmental sanitation in schools in Vietnam: the report of a project identification and formulation workshop, Hanoi, 8-10 June 1993.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1993, 16p (E, F)

WHO/EOS/94.08

Abstract:

In order to foster the development of hygiene education in schools, a project identification and formulation workshop was organized in Hanoi by the Ministry of Health with support from WHO in the framework of a WHO hygiene education programme financed by the Swedish government. The objectives of the workshop were to review the present situation of water supply, sanitation and health education in schools at national, regional and local levels and to identify and formulate a project designed to increase the resources allocated to hygiene education and environmental sanitation.

Public health and coastal tourism (Sea, Tourism and Health). Report from a WHO Symposium, Rimini, Italy, 26 to 28 May 1994.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994, 17p (E)

WHO/EOS/94.39

The agenda of this symposium included the following subjects of highest priority: i) ill-health effects of excessive exposure to sunshine; ii) public health requirements for recreational water quality; iii) food safety of fish and other sea-foods; iv) prevention and mitigation of water-sports accidents; v) medical care on board cruise ships; vi) health hotels and other tourist establishments; vii) promotion of healthy behaviour among tourists; viii) tropical diseases and health hazards of exotic holidays.

Models of management systems for the operation and maintenance of rural water supply and sanitation systems.

(Originally produced by the WASH Project of the U.S. Agency for International Development) 82p. (E)
WHO/EOS/94.40

Abstract:

This report considers the many issues and actors that influence the development of operation and maintenance management systems for rural water supply and sanitation facilities in developing countries. It describes models in eight representative countries and offers guidance to planners and designers in selecting the most appropriate one.

Proceedings of the Operation and Maintenance Working Group meeting, Geneva, 31 May - 3 June 1994.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994, 54p. (E)
WHO/EOS/94.55

Abstract:

Operation and maintenance have acquired considerable visibility over the past few years, and it appears that policy-makers are now more conscious of the direct links between improved operation and maintenance practices and the effectiveness and sustainability of water supply and sanitation services. As a consequence, operation and maintenance aspects have been increasingly included in water supply and sanitation projects. There is now greater recognition of the need to take a more comprehensive approach to such projects, emphasizing not only the design and construction of works, but also the post-construction activities, including more effective and sound management and operational practices.

Hygiene education and environmental sanitation in schools in francophone West Africa: the report of an intercountry workshop to identify problems and options for improvement, EIER, Ouagadougou, 19-21 April 1994.

Geneva : World Health Organization, 1994, 37p (E, F)
WHO/EOS/94.56

Abstract:

Schools of many parts of the world lack basic sanitation, drinking water facilities and hygiene education. The school environment can have considerable influence on children's behaviour and provides opportunity to teach children at an early age behaviours that can lower their risk of disease. The objective of this workshop was to assess the current environmental situation in schools in eight francophone West African countries..

Health, agricultural and environmental aspects of wastewater and excreta use.

Report of a joint WHO/FAO/UNEP/UNCHS Regional Workshop, Harare, Zimbabwe,
31 October to 4 November 1994.

Geneve : World Health Organization, 1994, 63p. (E)
WHO/EOS/95.3

Abstract:

The rationale of the present Regional Workshop on health, agriculture and environmental aspects of wastewater and excreta use was to familiarize the participants with the benefits and problems associated with wastewater and excreta and give information associated with the present situation and use practices, and future prospects for the rational use of this unconventional source of water for irrigating agricultural crops, within acceptable levels of risks.

Integrated rural management : Volume I and II

Technical documents prepared for the Second Technical Consultation on Integrated Rural Management,
Geneva 27 - 30 June 1995.

Geneve : World Health Organization, 1995, 39p., 111p. (E)
WHO/EOS/95.8

Abstract:

The main objective of this type of consultation is to promote and strengthen inter-agency collaboration between the UN organizations directly involved in rural water management, particularly in connection with their technical cooperation and capacity building activities at the country level. The declining availability of freshwater resources and the degradation of their quality due to pollution are reasons for serious concern. The focus of the second consultation was on the interfaces and options for collaboration between operation and maintenance in rural water

supply and sanitation and in irrigation and drainage for agricultural production.

Food, water and health family. A manual for community educators.

WHO/UNDP, 1994, 100p (E)

Abstract:

Information for community educators is often in short supply. By educators we mean teachers, health workers, and community organizers involved in promoting healthy practices. Family members sharing knowledge with relatives, neighbours and friends are the most valuable educators. Food, water and family health is rich in information and experiences. The manual employs simple dialogue, messages, and illustrations. The arrangement of text and choice of language should make the manual accessible to people with a broad range of backgrounds and levels of literacy.

Consultation en faveur de l'action intersectorielle sur l'école, la santé et l'environnement. Séminaire régional UNICEF/WHO/GREA-AO, Abidjan 22 - 23 février 1995.

PNUD/Banque Mondiale/WHO/UNICEF, 1995, (F)

Résumé:

Cet atelier faisait suite à la rencontre "Education sanitaire et Hygiène du Milieu dans les Ecoles de l'Afrique de l'Ouest francophone" qui s'est déroulée à Ouagadougou du 19 au 21 avril 1994, avec les représentants des mêmes pays et quelques observateurs. Durant cet atelier, les participants ont retenu quatre axes prioritaires d'action: l'engagement politique et la mise en oeuvre d'une stratégie appropriée, l'harmonie culturelle entre l'école et la maison, une meilleure éducation sanitaire, la mobilisation des institutions et des financements.