

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996396728003316
Autore	Partridge John <fl. 1566-1573.>
Titolo	The treasure of hidden secrets, commonly called, The good-huswiues closet of prouision, for the health of her houshold [[electronic resource]] : Gathered out of sundrie experiments, lately practised by men of great knowledge: and now newly enlarged with diuers necessary physicke helpes, and knowledge of the names and disposition of diseases, that most commonly happen to men and women. Not impertinent for euery good huswife to vse in her house, amongst her owne familie
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed by Elizabeth All-de, dwelling neere Christs-Church, 1633
Descrizione fisica	[72] p
Soggetti	Recipes Canning and preserving Cookery, English Medicine, Popular
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	By John Partridge. Signatures: A-I. Running title reads: The closet or treasure of hidden secrets. Reproduction of the original in the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0113

2.	Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991004253626407536
	Autore	Senghor, Léopold Sédar
	Titolo	Senghor : elegies et rythmes / texte en regard italien de Pino Mariano; introduction de Charles Carrère
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Paris ; Lecce : jusEAed, 1985
	Descrizione fisica	46 p. ; 16 cm
	Collana	Les dauphins ; 1
	Disciplina	840
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Francese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
3.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910838329203321
	Autore	de Waal Dominick
	Titolo	The Economics of Water Scarcity in the Middle East and North Africa : Institutional Solutions
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D. C. : , : World Bank Publications, , 2023 ©2023
	ISBN	1-4648-1740-5
	Edizione	[1st ed.]
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (229 pages)
	Altri autori (Persone)	KhemaniStuti BaroneAndrea BorgomeoEdoardo
	Disciplina	306.2
	Soggetti	Political culture - Africa, North Political culture - Middle East Water resources development - Government policy - Africa, North
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia

Front Cover -- Contents -- Foreword -- Main Messages --
Acknowledgments -- About the Authors -- Executive Summary --
Abbreviations -- Part I The Status Quo Institutions That Allocate Water
-- Chapter 1 An Economic View of Water Scarcity: The Inescapable Role
of the State in Allocating Water -- Introduction -- What is the price of
water? -- Identifying reform directions using an economic lens --
Notes -- References -- Chapter 2 Middle East and North Africa:
Diversity of Economic and Hydrological Context -- Notes -- References
-- Chapter 3 Supply-Side Institutions That Build Large Infrastructure
but Fail to Reduce Water Stress -- Origins and evolution of water
institutions in the Middle East and North Africa -- Industrial-scale
expansion of water-related infrastructure -- Signs of distress in
managing supply-side infrastructure -- Notes -- References --
Chapter 4 Demand-Side Behavior That Challenges States' Ability to
Raise Finance and Regulate Water -- Drivers of water demand -- How
the two main consumptive uses of water-irrigated agriculture and
cities-interact and shape long-term financing options -- Notes --
References -- Chapter 5 Externalities: Status and Trends of Water
Depletion and Pollution -- Identification of externalities is a first step
toward valuing water -- Water depletion -- Pollution of freshwater and
marine resources -- compound effects of water-related externalities --
Hidden costs of water-related externalities -- Notes -- References --
Part II Understanding Why Status Quo Institutions Produce Outcomes
That Endanger Water Security and Well-Being -- Chapter 6 Economic
Framework to Understand How State Institutions Function in Allocating,
Managing, and Investing in Water -- Introduction -- The framework --
Applying the framework to understand the state's tariff and revenue-
raising capacity to invest in water.
Applying the framework to understand quantity regulations to conserve
water as a resource -- Applying the framework to understand the
performance of water utilities -- Relationship between legitimacy and
trust: applying the link across the three principal-agent relationships
-- Notes -- References -- Chapter 7 Why Policy Has Focused on
Supply-Side Investments and Ignored Demand-Side Problems of
Overusing and Polluting Water -- Introduction -- Resolving trade-offs:
how formal institutional setups fail to resolve citizens' conflicting water
demands -- Demand-side interventions in agricultural
water management -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 8 Applying the
Framework to Understand Why Utilities Are Distressed and Households
Receive Poor Service -- Introduction -- Regulatory relationship
between the state and WSS utilities -- Problem of performance of WSS
utilities -- Notes -- References -- Part III Policy Ideas for the Leaders
and People of MENA to Defuse Water Crises and Transform Their
Economies -- Chapter 9 The Fundamental Importance of Informal
Institutions of Legitimacy and Trust -- Introduction -- Legitimacy of
tariffs -- Trust in public utilities and regulatory agencies -- Role of
local political contestation -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 10
Building Trusted and Creditworthy Utilities That Deliver Services and
Attract Long-Term Financing -- Introduction -- Relationship between
"hard" infrastructure and "soft" management policies -- Delegation of
greater autonomy and discretion to utility managers and staff --
Technical independence of regulators -- Structure of water tariffs --
Notes -- References -- Chapter 11 Approach to Institutional Reforms
in Water Management and Allocation -- Introduction -- Tension
between the science behind the water balance and the political process
of setting limits.
Empowering local leaders to manage water allocation decisions and
trade-offs -- Notes -- References -- Chapter 12 Communication as a

Necessary Complement to Water Policy Reforms -- Introduction --
 Using communication to shift beliefs and expectations -- The role of
 local political leaders in winning public acceptance and legitimacy for
 reducing water consumption -- Using national water strategies to
 reshape norms of water allocation and use -- Notes -- References --
 Appendix: Institutions Involved in Developing Supply-Side
 Infrastructure Versus Institutions Operating and Maintaining
 Infrastructure -- Glossary -- Box -- Box 6.1 Definitions of "legitimacy"
 and "trust" from economics and game theory research -- Figures --
 Figure 2.1 Renewable water resources per capita per year, by economy,
 2017 -- Figure 2.2 Renewable water resources per person per year,
 Middle East and North Africa, 2018 -- Figure 2.3 Urban population
 share of water withdrawals versus per capita water withdrawals, Middle
 East and North Africa -- Figure 2.4 Share of nonconventional water in
 total water withdrawals, Middle East and North Africa -- Figure 2.5
 Rural population share versus renewable water resources per capita --
 Figure 2.6 Sustainability of water withdrawals in the Middle East and
 North Africa, by source -- Figure 3.1 Total freshwater capacity and
 withdrawals in the Middle East and North Africa, 1960-2020 -- Figure
 3.2 Desalination and reuse capacity in the Middle East and North
 Africa, 1960-2020 -- Figure 3.3 Global share of desalinated water
 capacity, 2021 -- Figure 3.4 Water and sewer network connections in
 the Middle East and North Africa, 2000-17 -- Figure 3.5 Change in
 access to piped water and sewage connections, Middle East and North
 Africa, 2000-17 -- Figure 3.6 Expansion of irrigated area across the
 Middle East and North Africa and area irrigated, 1997-2017.
 Figure 3.7 Expansion of irrigated area, by economy, 2017 -- Figure 3.8
 Operating cost recovery ratio for selected utilities and years across the
 Middle East and North Africa -- Figure 3.9 Nonrevenue water of
 selected utilities in the Middle East and North Africa -- Figure 4.1
 Water withdrawals, by sector and economy -- Figure 4.2 Gross
 agricultural output, by economy, 1961-2018 -- Figure 4.3 Irrigation
 water productivity, by economy -- Figure 4.4 Irrigation water
 productivity and per capita agricultural water withdrawals, by economy
 -- Figure 4.5 Domestic production and use of fruits and vegetables
 across the Middle East and North Africa, 1961-2013 -- Figure 4.6
 Domestic production and use of cereals across the Middle East
 and North Africa, 1961-2013 -- Figure 4.7 Agriculture sector's share
 of GDP and total employment in countries with rural populations over
 10 million -- Figure 4.8 Proportion of total water withdrawals allocated
 to agriculture and relative contributions to GDP of irrigated and rainfed
 agriculture, 2018 -- Figure 4.9 Domestic water withdrawal, by country
 grouping and quartile of the distribution -- Figure 4.10 Higher tariffs,
 lower water withdrawals per capita -- Figure 4.11 Cost of 100 liters
 per capita per day relative to income consumption quintile, by economy
 -- Figure 4.12 Primary source of drinking water, circa 2000 and circa
 2015 -- Figure 5.1 Examples of nested sets of negative externalities in
 the Middle East and North Africa -- Figure 5.2 Change in the extent of
 water-related ecosystems, 2001-05 to 2016 -- Figure 5.3 Water table
 level and annual precipitation at Tel Hadya Research Station, Aleppo,
 Syrian Arab Republic, 1984-2010 -- Figure 5.4 Safely treated
 wastewater flows from households -- Figure 5.5 Iraq: Households'
 main source of drinking water, by governorate.
 Figure 5.6 Economic losses from inadequate water supply and
 sanitation -- Figure 5.7 Mortality rate attributed to exposure to unsafe
 water, sanitation, and hygiene services, 2016 -- Figure 5.8 Deaths
 caused by diarrhea in children younger than age five, 2017 -- Figure
 6.1 Principal-agent relationships of government -- Figure 7.1

Fundamental principal-agent relationships of the common pool resource problem -- Figure 7.2 National Water Authority Board of Israel -- Figure 7.3 Steps along the pathway to water conservation policies and water reallocation within economies -- Figure 7.4 The unavoidable process of converting users into legal or illegal users when establishing formal water rights and setting explicit legal limits to withdrawals -- Figure 7.5 The spectrum of types of water rights from public to private -- Figure 7.6 Relative administrative burden of legal use regimes established in different countries -- Figure 8.1 Principal-agent relationships of water supply and sanitation utilities -- Figure 8.2 Public-private partnership investment projects in water and sanitation services, 1990-2020 -- Figure 9.1 Social unrest in Jordan, 2016-21 -- Figure 9.2 People in MENA say that "fighting rising prices" is among their top two priorities -- Figure 9.3 Respondents saying that government performance is "very bad," the highest category of disapproval -- Figure 9.4 People's responses to a question about whether cheating on taxes is justifiable -- Figure 9.5 Comparing the "justifiability" of various actions, MENA and non-MENA countries -- Figure 9.6 How labor market conditions feature in social unrest in the Arab Republic of Egypt and Morocco, 2016-21 -- Figure 9.7 Participation in local and national elections -- Figure 9.8 People's views of the importance of honest elections. Figure 9.9 Malpractice in elections: Respondents answering that bad practices occur during elections "very often" or "fairly often".

Sommario/riassunto

Despite massive infrastructure investments, countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region continue to face unprecedented water scarcity due to climate change, population growth, and socioeconomic development. Current policy regimes for managing water across competing needs are primarily determined by state control of large infrastructure. Policy makers across the region understand the unsustainability of water allocations and that increasing investments in new infrastructure and technologies to increase water supply place a growing financial burden on governments. However, standard solutions for demand management-- reallocating water to higher value uses, reducing waste, and increasing tariffs-- pose difficult political dilemmas that, more often than not, are left unresolved. Without institutional reform, the region will likely remain in water distress even with increased financing for water sector infrastructure. This report draws on the tools of public economics to address two crucial challenges facing states in MENA: lack of legitimacy and trust. Evidence from the World Values Survey shows that people in the region believe that a key role of government is to keep prices down and that governments are reluctant to raise tariffs because of the risk of widespread protests. Instead of avoiding the 'politically sensitive' issue of water scarcity, this report argues that reform leaders and their external partners can reform national water institutions and draw on local political contestation to establish a new social contract. The crisis and emotive power of water in the region can be used to bolster legitimacy and trust and build a sustainable, inclusive, thriving economy that is resilient to climate change.

4. Record Nr.	UNIORUON00130181
Autore	MAYER, T. L. J.
Titolo	'Adhi Sa'iri / T. J. L. Mayer
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Quetta, : Baluchi Academy, 1975
Descrizione fisica	96 p. ; 20 cm
Classificazione	SI VI G
Soggetti	Letteratura baluchi- Poesia
Lingua di pubblicazione	Baluchi
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia