

WTDs Market Place

Parallel sessions

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Time	Cooperation Trends Eastern Europe and Central Asia	Cooperation Trends Latin America and the Caribbean	Strengthening the Environmental Component of Blue Schools 2.0	SDC Water Risks	Sustainable Sanitation Water Management Toolbox	Cooperation Trends Humanitarian Aid (tbc)
14:30 - 15:30	<p>Updates and trends on Eastern Europe and Central Asia</p> <p><i>Thierry Umbehr, SDC Regional Advisor for Water & DRR, Central Asia</i></p>	<p>With 3 new country strategies in development (Bolivia, Haiti, and Central America) and one that was approved a couple of months ago in Cuba, this session will provide information on the cooperation trends in Latin America and the Caribbean</p> <p><i>Sergio Perez, SDC Division Latin America and Caribbean, Programme Manager Water and Climate Change</i></p>	<p>Fully in-line with SDG 6, the Blue School concept complements the usual WASH in Schools activities with a school garden as practical place to show relationships between food production, an efficient management of water and a demonstrative place for watershed and land management practices. During the last years, the Blue School concept has been piloted and tested in various countries by different partners. Based on the experiences, we currently develop the Blue School 2.0. This session will address the currently work on the approach on strengthening the environmental component of it.</p> <p><i>Daya Moser - SWSC</i></p>	<p>Switzerland is not immune to global freshwater challenges, because it is importing products and services -food in particular- which increase water pressure in other parts of the world, often in regions with water scarcity. Water risks can be physical, reputational or regulatory. They can be basin related or directly at a company's supply chain. Companies must understand their water risks to operate sustainably. In order to succeed, all sectors - business, government, investors, and civil society- must collaborate. During the session, the different water risks will be briefly presented, followed by a discussion on concepts and solutions to mitigate our water footprint and water risk.</p> <p><i>Sandra Bruehlmann - GPW</i></p>	<p>The biggest open-source Platform in water and sanitation with over 150'000 visitors a year. The platform was Co-funded by SDC, 5 years ago. We would like to get feedback on how to improve the platform and how to include RésEUA members' needs in the platform.</p> <p><i>Michael Kropac - cewas</i></p>	<p>Updates and current trends from SDC - Humanitarian Aid</p> <p><i>Marc André Bünzli, SDC Humanitarian Aid</i></p>
15:30 - 16:00	Break					
16:00 - 16:50	Resource Recovery and Re-use in Uganda	Faecal Sludge Management in Maputo, Mozambique	Re-used wastewater in Bolivia	Wastewater reuse and faecal sludge management in Jordan	Social Microbes - an environmental sanitation assessment in a peri-urban neighborhood in Haiti	Systematic behavior change in water, sanitation and hygiene - Experiences from implementing the handwashing with soap behavior change project in Zimbabwe
	<p>After an initial research phase, we learned that there is good potential for developing business in Resource Recovery and Reuse (RRR) in Kampala. Therefore SDC supported a second phase aiming at developing private sector involvement in Kampala in faecal sludge collection, transportation, and resource recovery for end use and at the same time help overcome current institutional and legal framework gaps. In this session, it will be addressed and discussed how to implement a number of economically viable RRR business models where public health and environmental implications are properly addressed, alongside with the challenges faced. In addition there will be room to learn about the application of Sanitation Safety Planning in Kampala and to dive into a discussion on how to scale up RRR.</p> <p><i>Eileen Hofstetter - SDC GPW</i></p>	<p>This session will discuss the lessons from a project to establish Faecal Sludge Management services at the level of an entire municipal district (population about 150,000) in Maputo. Small-scale solid waste collection enterprises successfully moved into the FSM business, where they have become economically viable.</p> <p><i>Odete Muximpua - World Bank, Mozambique</i></p>	<p>Cochabamba's Valleys face water scarcity (8 months a year). This region produces a relevant portion of the food consumed in the Cochabamba's metropolitan region (about a million inhabitants). This session will present the experience regarding re-use of wastewater treated in small and medium sized cities; the few advances and the challenges encountered.</p> <p><i>Martin del Castillo, Helvetas, Bolivia</i></p>	<p>Sanitation solutions for underserved communities in Jordan focuses on rethinking sanitation systems, by improving existing WWTP and developing small scale DWWT solutions and turn waste streams into physical and financial resource streams by ensuring and promoting safe reuse of the treated wastewater and faecal sludge.</p> <p><i>Mulleh Alalaween, SDC Jordan</i></p>	<p>Social Microbes aims to understand the inherent diversity of enteric pathogen contamination in public and private lands in urban neighborhoods of low income countries. The innovative method uses spatial, behavioural and environmental measures to identify fecal source contaminants that contribute to diversity and distribution of the pathogens. Measuring dozens of types of enteric pathogens and fecal indicators in the environment, Social Microbes provides new insights for designing and monitoring effectiveness of WASH interventions. This session will present the work done in Corail, Haiti.</p> <p><i>John Brogan, Terre des Hommes - Technical Resource Division</i></p>	<p>Diarrheal diseases are still one of the leading causes of mortality among children under the age of five in low- and middle-income countries. Interventions promoting handwashing with soap lead to important reductions in the risk of diarrhea. The Zimbabwe Handwashing Campaign followed an innovative behavior change approach promoting handwashing with soap in schools and communities. Experiences from implementing the handwashing with soap behavior change project in Zimbabwe show that by adopting a systematic and evidence-based approach to behavior change, significant reductions in childhood diarrhea and school absenteeism can be achieved. This session will present results and lessons learned from this project.</p> <p><i>Andreas Steiner, SDC GPW and Blessing Nyagumbo, Action Aid International, Zimbabwe</i></p>
16:50 - 17:45	HWTS for remote communities in Comoros	Toolbox for Water Integrity in Kenya	Water Governance Programmes in Pakistan	Tariffs and realisation of the SDGs: a case of Central Asia	The Rural WASH Agenda in Latin America and the Caribbean	
	<p>This session will present a project in transition in the Comoros islands to reach extremely remote target groups relying on rainwater harvesting: from a decentralised to a centralised approach.</p> <p><i>Jerome Voillat, Antenna Foundation</i></p>	<p>This session will present how the Integrity management Toolbox for Small Water Supply Systems has assisted pilot communities and local governments in Kenya in addressing governance and management challenges of community-managed rural water supply. It will be addressed, what has been learned in this journey. Ideas on how it could be used in other countries will also be shared and discussed.</p> <p><i>Lotte Feuerstein, Water Integrity Network</i></p>	<p>The Water Governance Domain of SDC Pakistan is launching two programmes that closely reflect our Country Strategy. A comprehensive consultation process was held with different government agencies to design these programmes. This session will how SDC has framed the governance concept for the water domain and how this has helped to identify governance challenges faced by government authorities. Also, it will present how SDC Pakistan plans to address these challenges and introduce our pipeline project based on this assessment. Finally, the unique model for implementation of this programme and the challenges will be open for discussions and suggestions from others.</p> <p><i>Shafaq Masud, SDC Pakistan</i></p>	<p>Tariff is often seen as a burden and socially not acceptable because water is a gift and should not be paid for. The result of such statement is that, in Central Asia, people in rural areas pay more than what people in cities pay for the same amount of water. On top of it, the water that people buy in rural areas is not always of good quality. With the establishment of a sound service for water supply supported by a well conceived tariff including the payment of a credit, people have access to water in a sustainable way and banks get their loan paid back. They can lend money with confidence and therefore contribute to the realisation of SDG 6 on universal access to water. This session will present this model and it will explore its limitations.</p> <p><i>Olivier Normand, International Secretariat for Water, Tajikistan - Uzbekistan</i></p>	<p>Latin America is one of the most advanced continents in terms of access to water and sanitation; however, it continues to be one of the most unequal continents. There are still important rural - urban gaps, which affect the successful achievement of the SDGs. For this reason, based on more than 20 years of experience in Rural Water Supply and Sanitation, the reflection and dissemination of the lessons learned between Peru, Colombia and Brazil through exchanges, internships, and political dialogue is being promoted through the Rural WASH agenda. This session will discuss about the RURAL WASH Agenda in LAC Countries and its challenges.</p> <p><i>Cesarina Quintana, SDC GPW Hub Peru</i></p>	