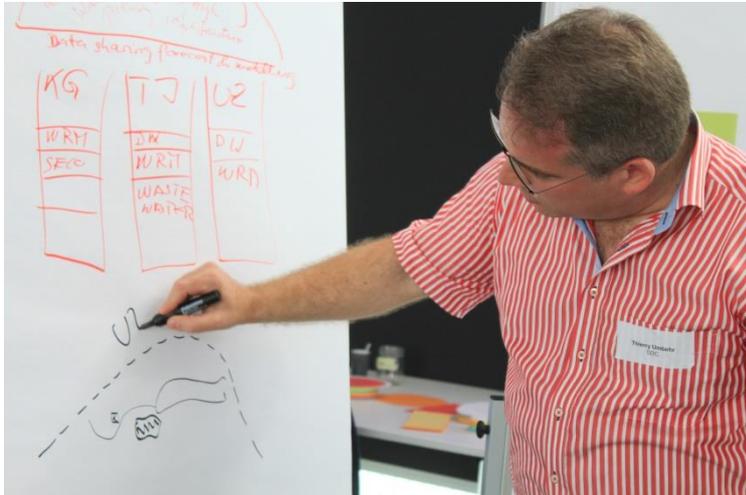


**Water Team Days 2017
Market Place Session 1
Report**

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Cooperation Trends Eastern Europe and Central Asia



2. Objectives

Discuss the interactions between SDC/SECO strategies and political developments in the region

3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

- Sudden political changes originated in Uzbekistan from Sept.2016 (new president), that have huge impacts on regional cooperation and interventions.
- New cooperation strategies are being ? in 2017 (Kosovo, Macedonia and Central Asia)
- Political interferences in the water sector increase mainly in tariffs, making financial sustainability almost impossible.

4. Measures / recommendations

- Steering of the cooperation strategies must become more flexible
- Adapt the setup, especially in Central Asia with both technical and hydro-diplomatic efforts (Blue Peace)
- Increase and improve Swiss internal cooperation SDC/SECO and others, at the management level.

Implications of this discussion to my future work on this topic

- Continue promoting the necessity of the role of water advisor and special convoy for water
- Handover is best condition to the successor

Additional comments

None

Host: Thierry Umbehr

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Swiss Cooperation Trends Latin America and the Caribbean

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.

2. Objectives

Update the participants on the new policy priorities of SDC's Division Latin America and the Caribbean (DLAC) and how they are adapted in each specific priority program, namely Central America (comprising Honduras and Nicaragua), Bolivia, Haiti and Cuba. Also present and explain the 6 new pathways to approach those policy priorities (see picture below).



Then, explaining where and how the DALC work on water issues through those 3 policy priorities, and explore ways to support progress towards SDC water vision through those topics (governance, inclusive economic development, management of natural resources).

Water is located in several parts:

- Under governance, for instance:
Haiti: Strengthening local governance of the WASH sector
Honduras: Territorial water governance in the Gulf of Fonseca
- Under management of natural resources, for instance:
Nicaragua: Watershed management for climate change adaptation in the Dipilto rivershed.
Honduras: Watershed management for climate change adaptation in the Goascorán rivershed
Bolivia: Integrated Water Management (GIA)
Bolivia: Municipal Environmental Management (GAM)

3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

- What have been the implications of budget cuts in Bolivia?
- What will be the relationship of the V.E.T component in Haiti with universities?
- How can universities be involved and support with research?
- How can the realization of the HRWS be better supported under the governance topic?
- What does the DALC specifically does on to transversalize gender issues in the water sector?
- What does the DALC does in transboundary watershed management?

4. Measures / recommendations

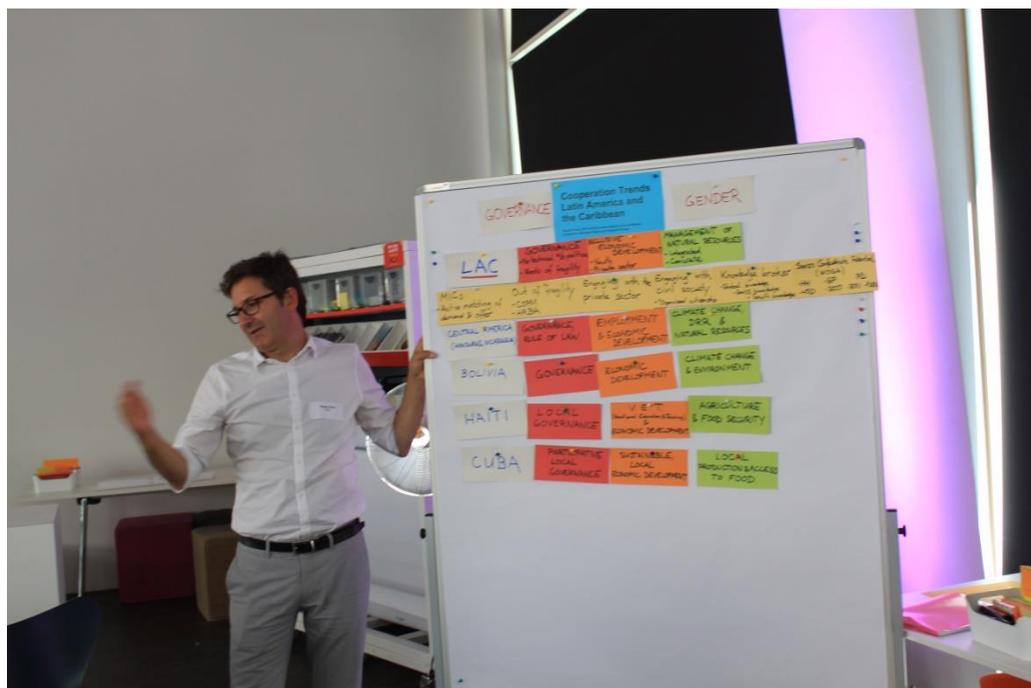
- Explore possibilities to support water entrepreneurs through the “private sector” pathway.
- Explore how research by universities can support the local governance program in Haiti.

5. Implications of this discussion to my future work on this topic

- Keep exploring for increased, more concrete collaboration opportunities of the DALC with the Global Program Water to mutually profit from successful approaches.

Additional comments

None



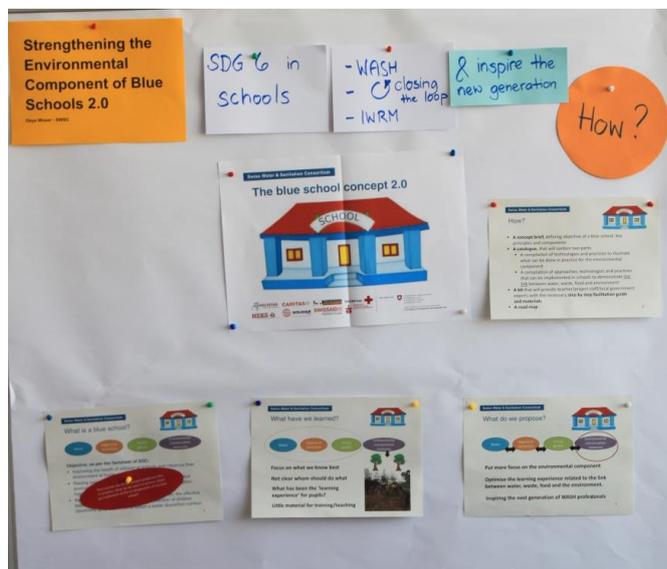
Host: Sergio Pérez, DALC.

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Blue School concept 2.0
Strengthening the environment

2. Objectives

Share our lessons around Blue School and get input how to improve and establish Blue School concept 2.0



3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

Main success criteria's or requirement for Blue Schools:

Motivation of teachers /school heads/ government responsibility

Water quantity – enough water available (If not, risk of conflict)

Involvement of parents and surrounding community (talking with schools only is not sufficient)

How to create/ensure motivation of schools?

- Work in line with government offices
- Establish application procedures?
- MOU's?

4. Measures / recommendations

- Link with experiences in LAC
- Identify requirements for Blue Schools (go further)
Planned in W/S in July 2017

5. Implications of this discussion to my future work on this topic

- Define scaling up strategy
- Discuss selection criteria of schools during W/S

Host: Daya Moser and Lucie Leckert, Swiss Water and Sanitation Consortium

1. Topic (theme 's title):

SDC Water Risks

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.

2. Objectives

- presentation of the concept of water risk and water stewardship
- discuss opportunities, challenges and bottlenecks to implement and disseminate concepts and solutions to mitigate our water footprint and water risk through a water stewardship approach

3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

What is water risk? Who is affected? Is really Switzerland affected by external water risk and if yes, how?

- by importing goods that require water-intensive production, in regions where water is scarce (physical water risk), regulations are not clear or can have an impact on a company's production process/ supply chain (regulatory water risk), or by being exposed to civil society movements that hold company's accountable for their water use (reputational water risk)
- From water risk to opportunity: some companies have realised that they are facing a water risk, and there are many water stewardship approaches emerging that provide an opportunity for companies, but also public sector and civil society to move and push towards a sustainable water management not only within a company's internal supply chain, but within the entire basin/ watershed. But: the approaches are still in an early stage and face many challenges/ bottlenecks

Challenges/ bottlenecks:

- Civil society participation in these water stewardship initiatives is still weak, how could this be strengthened?
 - have a neutral watchdog that observes the initiatives and checks whether the requirements to qualify for a water stewardship initiative also include sufficient inclusion of civil society
 - have a neutral watchdog also that holds companies/ water stewardship initiatives accountable for concrete implementation and assures that civil society is adequately represented in these processes
 - strengthen the voice of civil society by capacity building programmes and strengthening negotiation skills of representatives of civil society, but it seems to be difficult to find organisations/ institutions that can represent the entire civil society (sometimes civil society is not organized/ does not have a representative body that can speak for water related issues)
- The role of consumers in Switzerland
 - How can consumers inform themselves/ become conscious consumers?
 - it is difficult to make an informed decision -> there is no

- specific label for water; and even if, would that be even helpful, as there are already many existing labels
- How to promote water stewardship: work with the big multinational companies or rather start-ups?
 - Whereas multinationals could have a big impact if they internalize the water stewardship approach in all their processes, big companies also tend to be slower and take more time to take a decision -> start-ups could help spread the approach, they can work in a niche, are more open to innovations and can adapt their processes faster, although they have a smaller overall impact due to the size of such businesses -> maybe a combination of both is necessary to disseminate the water stewardship approach.

Host: Sandra Brühlmann, GPW

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Sustainable Sanitation Water Management Toolbox

The biggest open source platform in water and sanitation with over 150000 visitors a year



2. Objectives

Sourcing feedback, inputs & ideas regarding relaunch of swm.info in order to improve the toolbox use for the sector community

3. Main Discussion Points

The idea for a revised approach of the SSWM-Toolbox was preceding.

Instead of structuring the contents..around the note and nutrient cycle, sswm2.0 will allow users to take up a wide range of different perspectives in the subject, allowing the users to navigate quickly to their areas of interest. At the same time, the perspectives approach allows organizations and institutions use the toolbox as knowledge management and dissemination platform for their project results, lessons learnt publications etc. by offering their own perspective. The discussion revolved around the following questions:

What do you make of the ..project?

What do you like about it?

What is important to you, so you can use the toolbox better for your needs?

Who could be possible partners for the development of new perspectives?

What do you like about if (don't change)

- How concept helps to demonster the ...
- Perspective serves as filter, that reduce the content to what is relevant to the user
- Short summaries are scarce on the web- Keep it up!

What would you change/ improve to make it more useful for you?

- Content need to be up-to date
- Community engagement and crowd funding to take core of it
 - o Allow users to adapt/compliment content
 - o Allow users to add own content
- Link up to other existing platforms (RWSN, Wikipedia (synergies))
- Offer moderated discussion group or Q&A
- Segregate perspectives according to knowledge level of users
- Look at methods that platforms like ask.com are using
- clarify system boundaries & do not try to explain the world

Possible partners

RWSN, NAO...

Feedbacks and inputs will be considered in the concept of SSWM relaunch in later 2017.

Host: Sarah Ackermann und Michael Kropac, Seecon GmbH

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Cooperation Trends Humanitarian Aid

2. Objectives

Discuss intervention option for Yemen with a long-term perspective on top of emergency assistance.



3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

Focus on health vs. integrated WASH response

->Combine health and WASH interventions

4. Measures / recommendations

Same as above

Implications of this discussion to my future work on this topic

- It will be used for the intervention strategy in Yemen

Additional comments

None

Host: Marc Andre Bünzli