

Water Team Days 2017
Market Place Session 2 + 3
Report

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Social Microbes:

- environmental Sanitation
- Analysis in urban/camp
- Humanitarian transitional setting (Haiti)

2. Objectives

- Determine if the “Team” sees a role for social microbes in sanitation planning and sanitation governance in urban/camp situations where land /Environment is highly contaminated “hot zones”
- Explore with the “Team” whether indicators of fecal/pathogen contamination beyond e.coli) is a way to measure effectiveness of sanitation projects

3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

- What was the link between observed behavior and quantitative results?
- What insights for interventions?
- Correspondence between * Trash* open defecation
- Tool for community, life testing, SPOCK, CLTS, Collect sample?, Can influence behavior?
- E.Col vs multiple pathogen Risk exposure indicators
- Hackathons- design more immediate soil analysis tools
- Helps to convince local government
- Relevance to sanitary safety planning
- Animals also an issue
- In addition to human impacted sites
- Helps to allocate resources when limited= baseline critical
- Pollution levels as intermediate indicators – to health outcomes
- Nappy's/used diapers is also a critical issue
- Solid waste streams into pits
- Survey cost 20000 Dollar 1 month (4 pers. Small team- 1 week field, 3 weeks lab) for a large urban area, long-term investment
- Semi automation of social microbes with basic labs

4. Measures / recommendations

- Frame carefully how to explain results of contamination to community, involving government
- Frame a guidance for how to conduct microbes

(steps, expertise, budget, use/analysis potential) observed behavior and quantitative

Test: Do sanitation results intervention and remeasure to see if the tool is viable for future use as a monitoring process

Implications of this discussion to my future work on this topic

- Repurposing land/ remediating land (highly contaminated)
- E.g. measuring land remediation when shifting from shared sanitation to household sanitation
- Influencing willingness to do better animal management
- Monitoring sanitation and possibly health outcomes (sanitation safety planning)

Additional comments

None

Host: John Brogan, Terre des homes, Kelly Baker, University of Iowa

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Waste Water re-use and faecal sludge management in Jordan

2. Objectives

To overcome the main challenges regarding treated waste water reuse and sludge management in Jordan



3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

- What can be done to prepare the community and build the trust and change the behavior towards achieving social acceptance to engage and deal with sludge management and reuse of treated waste water?
- What are the main challenges and opportunities to develop circular economy models in sanitation?
- Considering that Arab world is often reluctant to engage in WWWT, what would be the idea to increase the outreach and raise the interest and awareness of the decision makers and to find appropriate mechanism?

4. Measures / recommendations

- Pelletizing for industrial use
- Introduce a participatory planning to involve local communities in the project activities, planning, implementation and monitoring- ask them what they want?
- Show and tell: demonstrate facilities
- Engage with religious leaders (Imans) (biogas for mosques)
- Education- start in schools
- Use TWW for restricted agriculture
- Apply community to community learning and pressure for better solution
- Introduce more efficient irrigation systems
- Involve parliamentarians, leaders, NGOs and academia.

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

- This will be used and applied in the implementation of the waste water and faecal sludge management project in Jordan.

Host: Mufleh Alalaween, SDC Jordan

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Re-used wastewater in Bolivia

2. Objectives

How to reduce sanitary risks for reusing raw or deficiently treated waste water in a urban/rural context of small/middle sized cities



3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

- Importance of having a clear and applicable legal framework
- To have accurate and feasible technology is a must
- The outreach is not only about quantity (how many waste water treatment plans exist), but about quality (which uses can the treated waste water have?)

4. Measures / recommendations

- Work with municipalities especially in the building of a legal framework
- Promote and validate different kind of technologies
- If there is a second phase of the project, same capitalization of experiences must be taken into account
- For a new phase, the level of waste water treatment must be outreached

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

- Include in the project analysis and reflections the topics described above

Additional comments

None

Host: Martin del Castillo, Helvetas Bolivia

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Systematic behavior change in water, sanitation and hygiene – Experiences from implementing the handwashing with soap behavior change project in Zimbabwe

2. Objectives

The objective of the market place was to present the main achievements, key findings, challenges and lessons learned from implementing a handwashing with soap behavior change campaign in Zimbabwe in rural and urban contexts. In addition, participants were asked to share their experiences from implementing similar projects and what they have learned, to discuss on ways on how to replicate such campaigns in other contexts and countries, and to discuss on how the private sector can be better involved in such campaigns in a context of difficult economic conditions.



3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

- After a short introduction of the methodology/approach of the project, which is based on five distinct components (1. Pre-study to assess the handwashing and hygiene situation, 2. Quantitative and qualitative baseline to identify the drivers and barriers of handwashing, 3. Design of a population-tailored behavior change campaign based on evidence, 4. Campaign implementation, 5. Quantitative and qualitative follow-up survey to measure the success of the campaign), the main achievements and success stories of the project were presented to the participants. These involve the notable behavior change with regards to sustainable handwashing with soap practice that was achieved by the project with proven effects on the impact level such as the reported reduced incidence of diarrheal diseases both in schools and at the household level, or the increased availability and maintenance of handwashing and sanitation facilities. In addition, project implementation resulted in considerable institutional traction such as the endorsement of the campaign approach (the RANAS model for sustainable behavior change) by the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education or the scaling up of the campaign by local authorities beyond the targeted areas using their own available resources. The project also managed to influence the inclusion of handwashing with soap in the National Sanitation and Hygiene policy and strategy.
- Key findings from campaign implementation include the importance of collecting baseline data to tailor the campaign design to the target population, as well as the importance of placing handwashing facilities at strategic locations to facilitate the intention and planning to ensure handwashing with soap and to serve as a reminder. Effective and well-designed

monitoring systems support the target groups in the behavior change process. In addition, the project provided scientific evidence that the sole focus on children as agents of change does not lead to the desired behavior change at the level of the whole community as the expected spill-over effect did not occur. Targeting the school children and their caregivers concurrently proved to be the most successful implementation mechanism.

- The main challenges related to the involvement of the private sector, as Zimbabwe is facing a deteriorating economic environment, which renders engagement of the private sector challenging. Participants asked whether it was not even possible to involve multi-national companies such as Unilever in the campaign, which again was not possible as Unilever itself has reduced its business in Zimbabwe significantly in recent years. Another challenge related to the non-availability of water in schools and communities and the low quality of water used for washing hands. Therefore it is key to address issues around access to water and soap in order to enable handwashing with soap. A discussion evolved on how the issue of water availability was approached by the project. The schools and communities were encouraged to ensure water management and spare some for handwashing with soap. The adoption and use of tippy taps too regulates water use during handwashing.
- One lessons learned is that data-driven campaign design results in interventions tailored to the population based on the psychological understanding of the drivers and barriers of handwashing. It is also important to tackle both the frequency as well as the effective technique of handwashing with soap. Following a multi-level approach based on the principle of training-of-trainers allows cascading of the campaign into communities and scaling up of activities in other areas. In addition, institutional support is imperative to sustaining handwashing with soap.
- The RANAS model for sustainable behavior change attracted the interest of participants. Participants were keen to know more about how this theoretical, scientific model has been translated into a practical intervention. For example, the project used white towel demonstrations to trigger awareness and make schools and communities perceive the risk they have if they eat without washing hands thus ultimately affecting their attitude, norms, abilities and self-regulations around handwashing with soap in a positive way.

Additional comments

None

Hosts: Blessing Nyagumbo (Action Aid International Zimbabwe), Andreas Steiner (SDC)

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Faecal Sludge Management in Maputo Mozambique

2. Objectives

Objective: share results on private sector engagement on FSM and get feedback on areas of improvement to maximize efficiency on service delivery and sustain the FSM businesses;



3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

- Limited availability of FSM services prior to project leading to high prevalence of water-borne diseases;
- Initiative driven by the City Council to improve sanitation in the urban district of Nhlamankulo through private sector engagement, with financial support from the World Bank and partnership with WSUP;
- Local solid waste management enterprises were competitively selected, trained and equipped to provide collection and transport services;
- After two years of operation, operators are making profit (excluding repayment of capital investments) and expanding their businesses;
- Outstanding challenges include: affordability for to poorest households, technological development needs for dry sludge emptying and availability of sludge treatment facilities.

4. Measures / recommendations

- Explore cross subsidy mechanisms to support the poor, including equitable tariff structures
- prioritize resource recovery solutions for treatment

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

- stronger focus on treatment and explore the potential for sludge reuse to cover part of the treatment costs

Host: Odete Muximpua, World Bank, Mozambique

1. **Topic (theme 's title):**

HWTS for remote communities in Comoros

2. **Objectives**

- Information sharing about Antenna project designed on the basis of the WATA technology
- Address main success and challenges of the project
- Collect advice/assessment / feedback of the audience



3. **Main Discussion Points (Content)**

Antenna Foundation develops project based on the autonomous production of chlorine in extremely remote locations of Comoros. The very first implementation phase of the project was decentralized, targeting 25 villages. Mixed results came out of this phase 1 especially because of a technology very well adopted but also an unclear community leadership.

This assessment led Antenna Foundation to further work on a centralized basis with 2 chlorine production hubs in Grande Comores. Outcomes regarding HWTS indicators are improved but reaching the last mile distribution by having the technology directly within communities is actually the missing part.

4. **Measures / recommendations**

- The approach of having chlorine available in urban hubs allows to create influence in hospitals, schools, ect. To then better target HWTS.
- Having only young people involved in chlorine production and distribution in villages is maybe too ambitious. Community leaders have to be involved as well.
- The message of selling or giving chlorine has to be clear and the same in every village from the very beginning
- Technology is adopted but we have to focus on fostering distribution networks

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

- Very relevant insights for project management in the future
- Next assessment will take the above mentioned points into account
- Strengthen the current strategy with inputs from part 4

Host: Jerome Voillat, Antenna Foundation (based in Geneva)

1. Topic (theme 's title):

SDG 6 Monitoring in Uganda

2. Objectives

Present to the group the new monitoring framework and the challenges ahead



3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

- Organisation of golden and Platinum Indicators
- Endorsement/Adaptation of indicators
- Organisation of data collection/indicator monitoring
- Challenges ahead
- GEMI Monitoring in Pilot countries e.g. Uganda, Jordan
- Governmental commission was set up to do the monitoring
- Civil Society must be involved- monitoring water quality and access
- ADA SDG indicator monitoring

4. Measures / recommendations

Identify others

Have independent monitoring/regulation

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

- Get more into the real world of data collection and processing
- Find out more about how it is actually organized

Host: Klaus Leroch

1. Topic (theme 's title):

Tariffs and the realisation of the SDG:- a case of Central Asia

2. Objectives

Explain the situation of Central Africa and the opportunity of introducing tariffs that the covering all costs (including investments)



3. Main Discussion Points (Content)

Tariff definition: What it covers, amortization etc. Who pays what?
Standards applied for the construction of systems etc.

4. Measures / recommendations

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

Continue to push forward for a better definition of standards and make that influence to push the application of full cost recovery tariff.

Additional comments

None

Host: Olivier Normand