

UNC Water and Health Conference
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***Examples of
Integrated WASH
and Conservation
Programs***



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IWRM



- A systematic process for the sustainable development, allocation, and monitoring of water resource use in the context of social, economic and environmental objectives

Five Key Components of IWRM



- Manage water resources at the watershed scale
- Optimize supply
- Manage demand
- Provide equitable access to water resources
- Establish improved and integrated policy and institutional frameworks

CRS East/West Africa Regions



- **SO1: Good Governance**
- **SO2: Multiple Uses of Water and Integrated Watershed Management**
- **SO3: Risk Management**

- Any of the SOs could stand alone, but together they provide an integrated approach to water resource management

Ethiopia

Six Major Objectives



1. To improve water supply (multiple use of water – MUS)
2. To improve cash and food crop production, leading to food security
3. To improve soil and water conservation, soil fertility and land management
4. To increase household income
5. To empower communities
6. To address other priority needs, and also to increase the status of women and girls

RANOn'ala

Rural Access to New Opportunities for Health and Water Resource Management Project in Madagascar



- **Goal:** Ensures access to economically viable and safe water and sanitation services for improved health among vulnerable and poor communities in two regions
- **SO1:** Improving access to water infrastructure at the commune level
- **SO2:** Increasing appropriate and diverse use of sustainable, safe water supply and sanitation services
- **SO3:** Protecting and managing water resources in a sustainable fashion

Project Strategy



- Environmental Education
- Natural Resource Protection
- IWRM Plan

Latin America and Caribbean Strategic Priorities



1. Watershed management
2. Potable water and sanitation
3. Water for productive uses
4. Participatory water governance

La Trinidad, Nicaragua



- Watershed with river
 - Mid-river: irrigation
 - Lower river: urban water supply
- Dry season
 - Groundwater abstraction affects downstream use
- Bringing all stakeholders together
 - Upper river: Optimizing supply
 - Mid-river: Efficient irrigation technology
 - Lower river: reducing waste, metering

Watersheds for Well-Being in Southern Haiti



- **Increase their resilience to water-caused shocks through watershed protection and improved management of water** for productive and domestic use.
- **Protecting critical areas** in upper catchments that affect people and resources in lower areas
- **Reforestation and soil and water conservation (SWC)** efforts in areas critical to freshwater provision, or highly degraded areas
 - provide hygiene and sanitation infrastructure and trainings in these same watersheds