



Swiss TPH and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

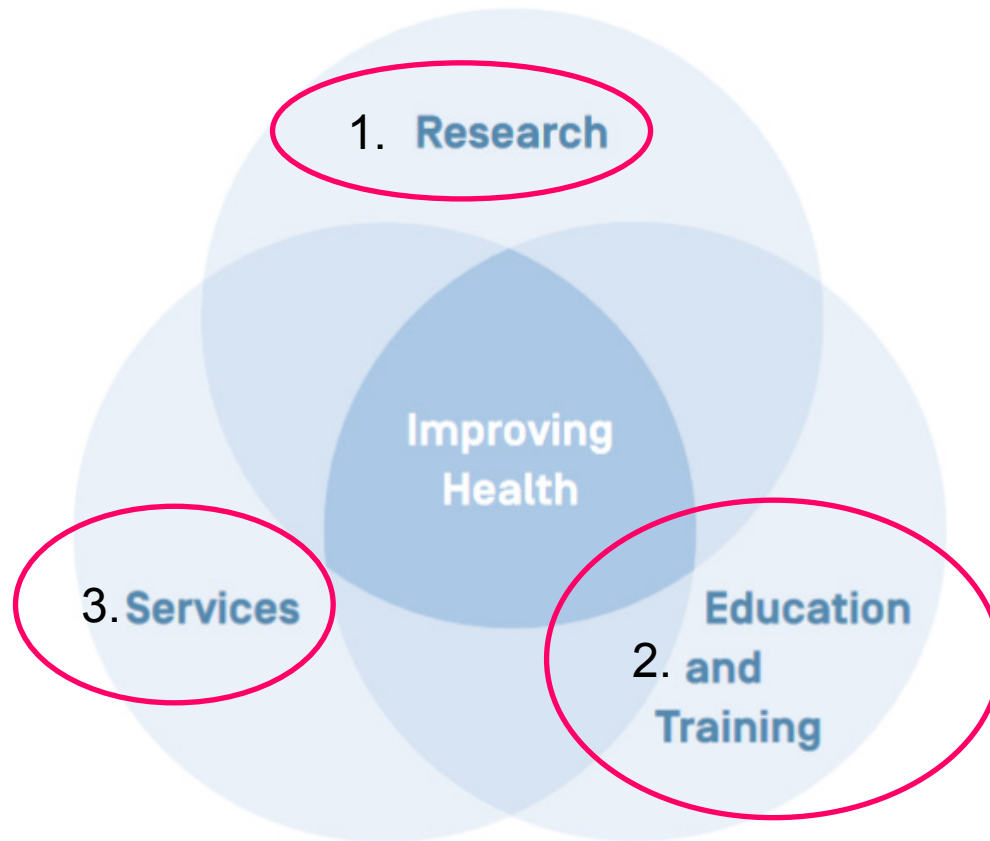


Helena Greter / Séverine Erismann

Basel, 23 October 2018



Swiss TPH and the SDGs





Swiss TPH and the SDGs

1. Research

- SDGs in Research concepts –
linking development, environmental stability and health
- SDGs in Research publications –
linking to targets / charting progress re. SDGs
- Multisectoral research projects – working across disciplines
- Forging new partnerships –
SUN nutrition, climate change & health, etc

1. Research: An example of research concepts

Ecosystem approaches to health



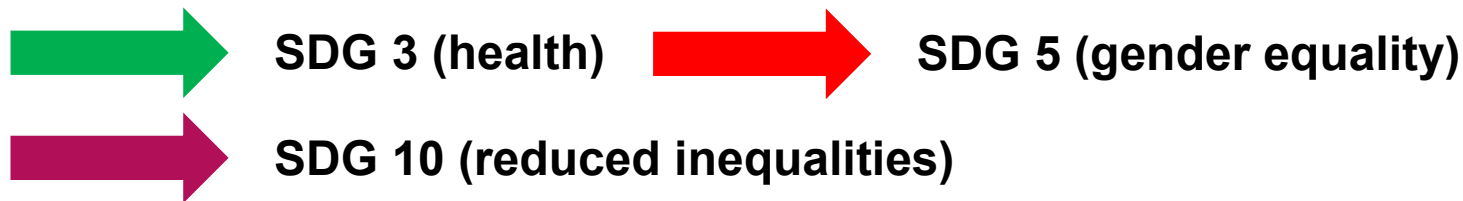
- EcoHealth considers the close links between ecosystems, societies and human and animal health
- The International Association for Ecology and Health (IAEH), strives for “...**sustainable health of people, animals, and ecosystems** by promoting discovery and understanding....’ (IAEH ratified constitution 2008)
- Convergence of Ecohealth and One Health 2013, Ecohealth

1. Research: An example of multisectoral research projects

A program by, with and for the youth on sexual and reproductive health & rights in Cameroon, Central African Republic & Congo DRC (2016-2020)



Aim: Ensuring that young people are able, motivated and have the opportunity to make informed choices about sexual and reproductive health – and that their rights are respected!



Swiss TPH seeks to strengthen the role of knowledge and innovation in the implementation of the SDGs



2. SDGs and Education and training:

- Teaching: Strengthening inter-disciplinary educational offer
- Education on sustainable development, capacity building
- Exploring mobility schemes for researchers (to gain exposure to other sectors/disciplines)
- Giving greater consideration to the sustainability and effect of our educational offer – alumni network – many Swiss TPH alumni are now in key positions to drive the SDG agenda

The SDGs @ Swiss TPH Seminar Series Summer – Autumn 2018

From Sustainable Development to the SDGs - 6 August

Piet van Eeuwijk, Swiss TPH

Place & Time: Matterhorn (open to all), 12:00 to 13:30

SDG Deep Dive: monitoring progress & current status - 12 September 2018

Séverine Erismann and Helen Prytherch

Place & Time: EPH Seminar (open to all), 11.15-12:00

The SDGs and Swiss TPH: a debate – 10 October 2018

Place & Time: EPH Seminar (open to all), 11.15-12:00

How sustainable are Swiss TPH operations? -7 Nov 2018

Jakob Zinsstag

Place & Time: EPH Seminar (open to all), 11.15-12:00

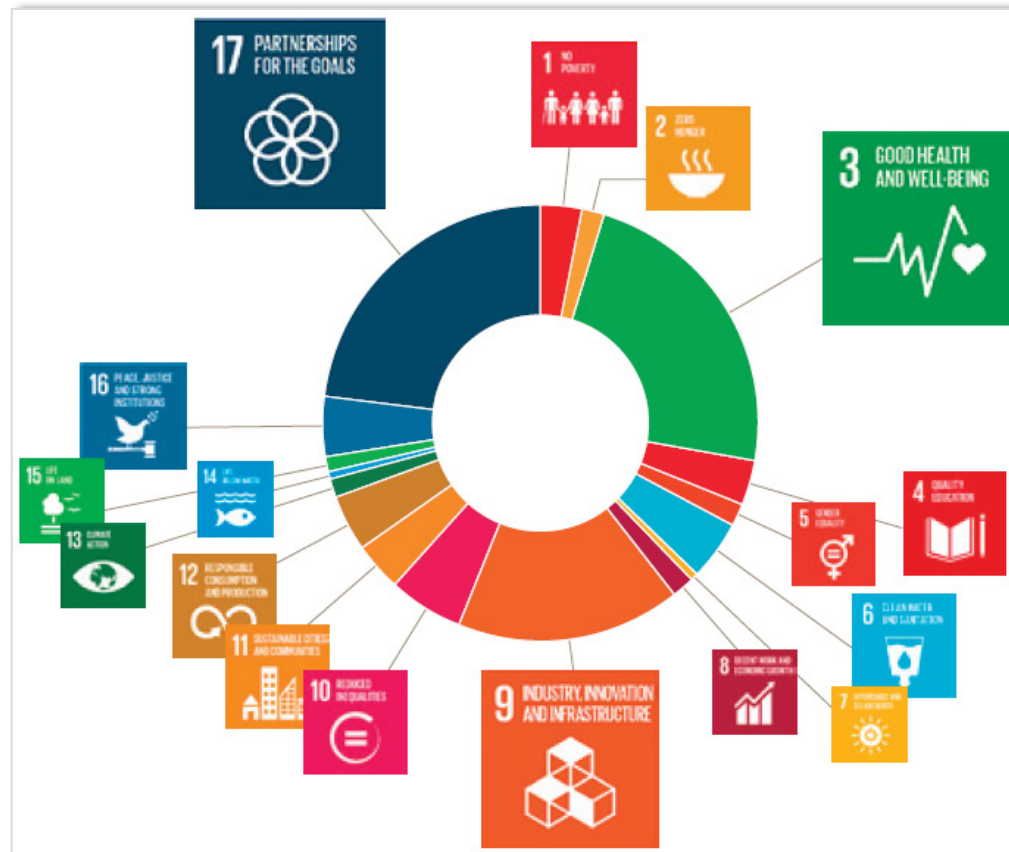


Swiss TPH seeks to raise awareness
 (internally and externally) and to **strengthen its education and training offer on sustainable development**
 to **build capacity** among students, employees, partner institutions and beyond



3. SDGs and Swiss TPH services and governance

- Swiss TPH project database – information on links to SDGs now included
- Swiss TPH reporting on SDGs – in preparation for annual retreat; for annual report – *this is the subject of an currently ongoing MBA thesis!*
- Considering longterm effects of research projects and the sustainability of evidence and knowledge production
- Addressing the SDGs and sustainability with partner institutions and donors – e.g. when implement long-term projects



Source: Koller Thürck, 2017

Swiss TPH seeks to align and strengthen its service profile with regards to the SDGs to strengthen existing and explore new multi-sectoral partnerships and collaborations



Why are the SDGs important for Swiss TPH?

- The SDGs offer an framework for multisectoral, interdisciplinary research, education and services
- Contribute to the development of research concepts/ methods linking health, environment, economy, and development
- Consider/ reflect on social, economic and environmental impacts of Swiss TPH projects
- Further engage in capacity building across disciplines

Thank you and...





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Cost-estimate and proposal for a development impact bond for canine rabies elimination by mass vaccination in Chad



SDG 3: *“ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”:*

SDG Target 3.3, *“By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, waterborne diseases and other communicable diseases”.*



Public health impact and cost-effectiveness of the RTS,S/AS01 malaria vaccine: a systematic comparison of predictions from four mathematical models



Melissa A Penny*, Robert Verity*, Caitlin A Bever*, Christophe Sauboin*, Katya Galactionova, Stefan Flasche, Michael T White, Edward A Wenger, Nicolas Van de Velde, Peter Pemberton-Ross, Jamie T Griffin, Thomas A Smith, Philip A Eckhoff, Farzana Muhib, Mark Jit, Azra C Ghani



SDG 3: *“ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages”:*



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Environment International
Volume 110, January 2018, Pages 139-148



Acute effects of ambient air pollution on lower respiratory infections in Hanoi children: An eight-year time series study

Nguyen Thi Trang Nhung ^{a, b, c}  , Christian Schindler ^{a, b}, Tran Minh Dien ^d, Nicole Probst-Hensch ^{a, b}, Laura Perez ^{a, b, 1}, Nino Künzli ^{a, b}

SDG 3 (health) and SDG 11 (cities):

SDG Target 3.9, “By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and **air**, water and soil pollution and contamination”.

SDG Target 11.6: “ By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to **air quality** and municipal and other waste management“

Perspective

Sanitation safety planning as a tool for achieving safely managed sanitation systems and safe use of wastewater

Mirko S Winkler^{1,2}, Darryl Jackson³, David Sutherland⁴, Payden⁴, Jose Marie U Lim⁵, Vishwanath Srikantiah⁶, Samuel Fuhrmann⁷, Kate Medicott⁸

¹Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute, Switzerland, ²University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland, ³Independent consultant, Brisbane, Australia, ⁴World Health Organization Regional Office for South-East Asia, New Delhi, India, ⁵LCI Envi Corporation, Quezon City, Philippines, ⁶Biome Environmental Solutions Pvt. Ltd, Bangalore, India, ⁷School of Public Health and Family Medicine, University of Cape Town, Cape Town, South Africa, ⁸Department of Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants of Health, World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

Correspondence to: Dr Mirko Winkler (mirko.winkler@unibas.ch)

Abstract

Increasing water stress and growing urbanization force a greater number of people to use wastewater as an alternative water supply, especially for irrigation. Although wastewater irrigation in agriculture has a long history and substantial benefits, without adequate treatment and protective measures on farms and in markets, use of wastewater poses risks to human health and the environment. Against this background, the World Health Organization (WHO) published *Guidelines for the safe use of wastewater, excreta and greywater* in agriculture and aquaculture, in 2006. The *Sanitation safety planning: manual for safe use and disposal of wastewater, greywater and excreta* – a step-by-step risk-based management tool for sanitation systems – was published by WHO in 2016 to put these guidelines into practice. Sanitation safety planning (SSP) can be applied to all sanitation systems, to ensure the systems are managed to meet health objectives. This paper summarizes the pilot-testing of the SSP manual in India, Peru, Portugal, Philippines, Uganda and Viet Nam. Also reviewed are some of the key components of the manual and training, and an overview of SSP training and dissemination efforts and opportunities for implementation in the WHO South-East Asia Region. Lessons learnt during the piloting phase show how reducing health risks can be surprisingly easy, even in a low-income setting, especially when combining many smaller measures. The SSP approach can make an important contribution towards Sustainable Development Goal target 6.3, by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing the release of hazardous chemicals and materials, thereby halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

Keywords: agriculture, aquaculture, excreta reuse, sanitation safety planning, Sustainable Development Goals, wastewater reuse



Article

Monitoring of Selected Health Indicators in Children Living in a Copper Mine Development Area in Northwestern Zambia

Astrid M. Knoblauch ^{1,2,*}, Mark J. Divall ³, Milka Owuor ³, Colleen Archer ⁴, Kennedy Nduna ⁵, Harrison Ng'uni ⁵, Gertrude Musunka ⁶, Anna Pascall ⁶, Jürg Utzinger ^{1,2} and Mirko S. Winkler ^{1,2}

5. Conclusions

Children living in villages considered impacted by a copper mine development in Northwestern Province of Zambia showed generally better health outcomes for *P. falciparum* infection, anaemia and stunting than children from comparison sites, whereas project-induced changes such as resettlement and employment had a positive influence. These findings though do not infer causality. Through the application of the HIA, health-targets were integrated in a project development that has primarily economic goals, which is in line with the health-in-all sectors approach embraced by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda [56]. Repeated cross-sectional monitoring of key health indicators and determinants of health in communities impacted by projects help to better understand whether and how human health is impacted, which population sub-groups are most vulnerable and help identify underlying risk factors. In collaboration with staff from the local health system, evidence from periodic and longitudinal monitoring generated in the private sector allow for prioritization and adaption of targeted and locally sensitive interventions whereby the public and private sectors share responsibility and synergize efforts in safeguarding human health.