



sustainable
sanitation
alliance

Introduction to SuSanA and its key messages



Arne Panesar, GTZ
2nd December 2009

www.susana.org

WTS – World Toilet Summit
Singapore

SuSanA was triggered by the International Year of Sanitation 2008



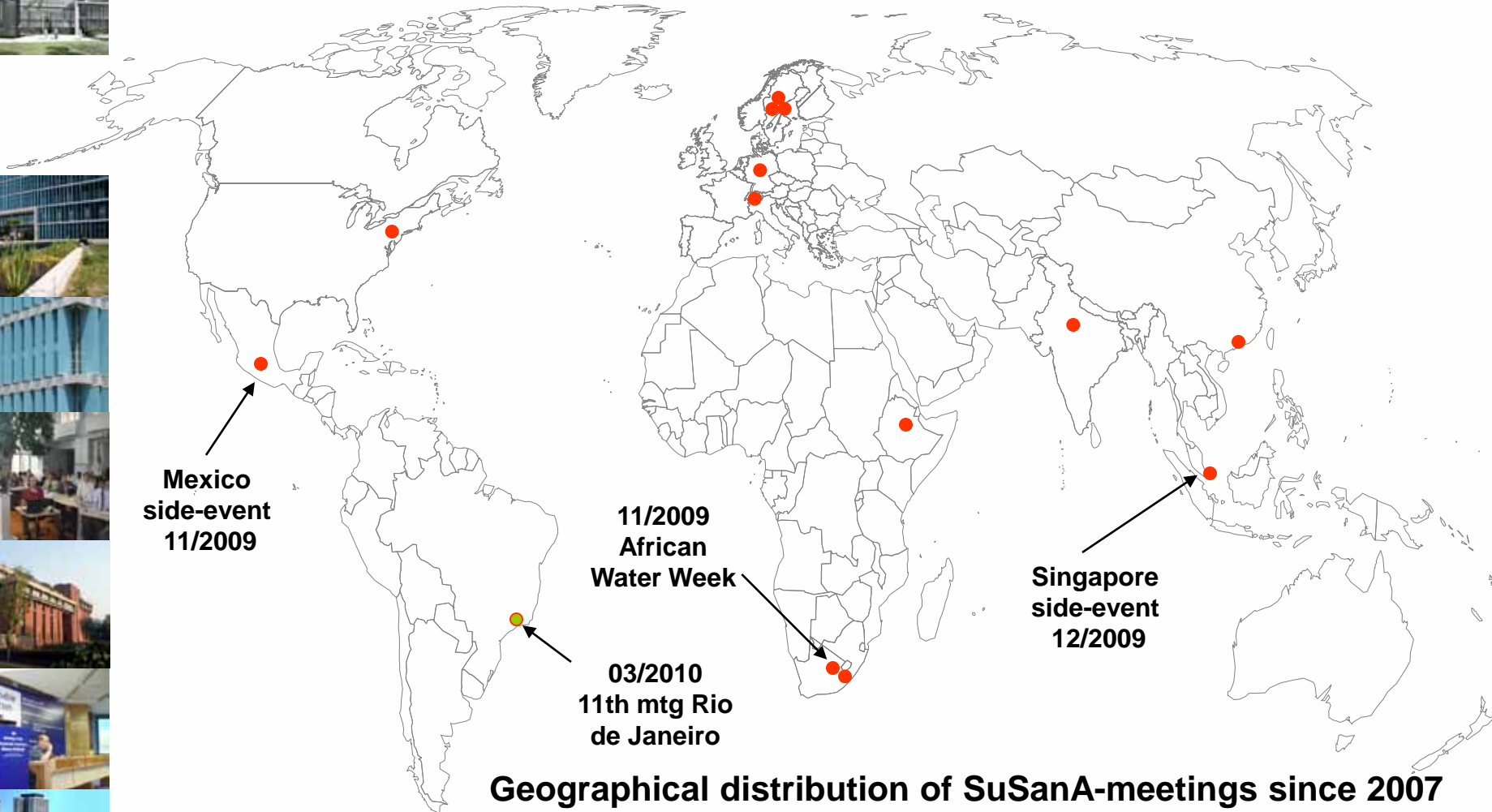
- **UNSGAB suggests IYS** (in Feb. 2006 within Hashimoto Action Plan)
- **decision of the UN for the IYS 2008** (in December 2006)
- **objectives of the IYS** (formulated by UNSGAB in May 2007):

- increase of awareness & commitment from actors at all levels
- mobilisation of governments, financial institutions & sanitation providers
- secure real commitments to develop & implement effective action to scale up sanitation programmes
- **encourage demand driven sustainable solutions & informed choices**
- secure increased financing to jump start & sustain progress
- develop & strengthen institutional & human capacity
- **enhance sustainability & effectiveness of sanitation solutions**
- promote & capture learning to enhance evidence base & knowledge on sanitation

What is SuSanA? [1]



SuSanA is a coordination platform



What is SuSanA? [2]



SuSanA is a working platform

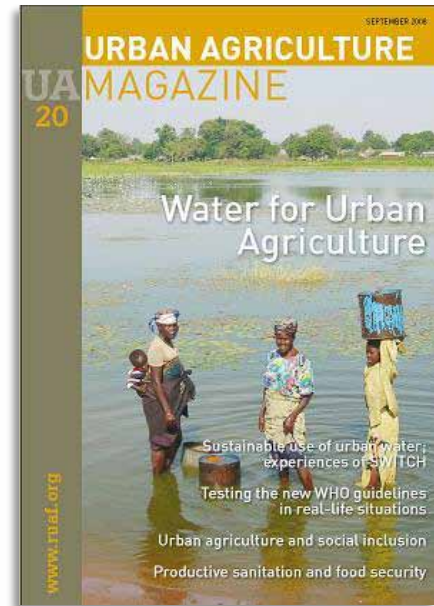
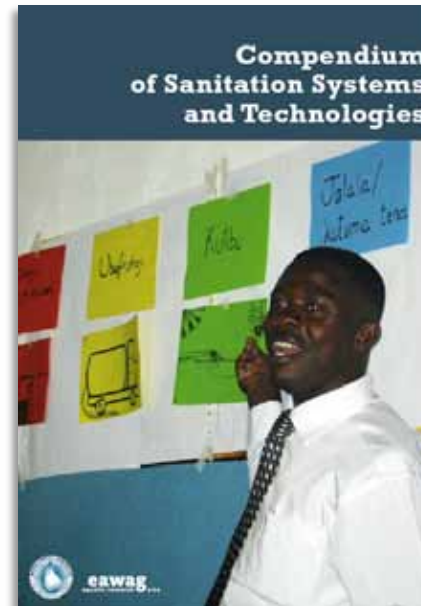
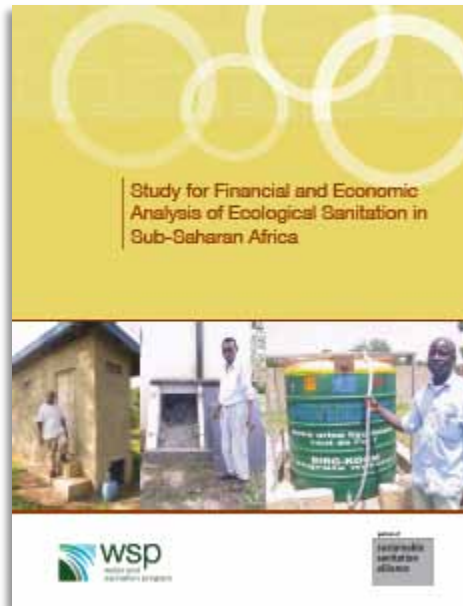
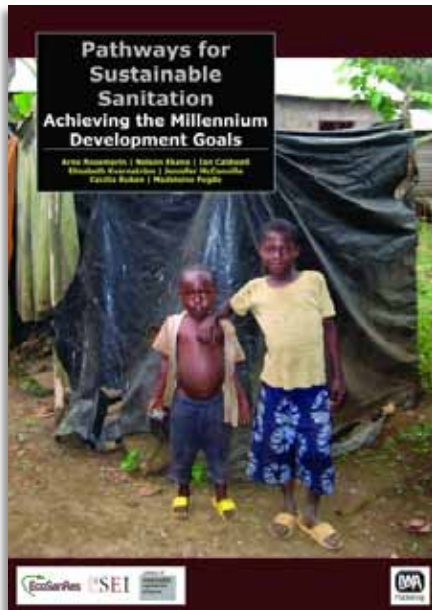
The SuSanA working groups:

1. Capacity development for sustainable sanitation
2. Cost and economics of sustainable sanitation
3. Renewable energies, groundwater protection and climate change
4. Sanitation systems, technology options, hygiene and health
5. Food security and productive sanitation systems
6. Sustainable sanitation for cities
7. Community, school, and rural sanitation
8. Sustainable sanitation in emergency and reconstruction situations
9. Sanitation as a business
10. Public awareness & sanitation marketing
11. Operation and maintenance of sustainable sanitation
12. Gender and sustainable sanitation

à number and thematic subjects of working groups can change



SuSanA is a sounding board



Larger publications from SuSanA partners – discussed during SuSanA-meetings and /or with feedback from SuSanA-partners include e.g.:

- „Compendium of sanitation systems“ (Eawag-Sandec 2008)
- „Sustainable pathways to achieve the MDGs“ (SEI-IWA 2008)
- „UA Magazine“ (contributions from SuSanA working group 7, 2008)
- Study for Financial and Economic Analysis of Ecological Sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa (WSP 2009)



SuSanA contributes to the policy dialogue towards sustainable sanitation...

... through a collection of resource materials related to this policy dialogue, e.g.:

- Website (resource material for capacity development in sustainable sanitation)
- DVD as off-line version
- World map on sustainable sanitation projects (Google-based)
- Case study collection

... through its

- **Vision documents** and joint road map
- Fact sheets from several working groups
- Contributions to conferences and events





SuSanA is a catalyst - From commitment to action



EXTERNAL RESULTS:
 Meta-Document on national Sanitation Plans
 (compare Ethiopia, India, etc.)

INTERNAL RESULTS:
 SuSanA-Partner-Approach
 SuSanA-Partner-Projects

Aims



Steps

Action!



Sustainable sanitation is key to **make an investment in sanitation viable** – all 5 sustainability criteria must be met!

Key messages for the AWW

1. Sustainable sanitation is key to make an investment in sanitation viable – all 5 sustainability criteria must be met in order to be sustainable, sanitation systems must not only be financially viable, socially acceptable and technically and institutionally appropriate, but should also protect human health, the environment, and the natural resources base.

The 5 sustainability criteria (according to SuSanA 2007) are:

1. Health and hygiene
 2. Environmental and natural resources
 3. Technology and operation
 4. Finance and economics
 5. Socio-cultural and institutional
- If sanitation projects are not properly addressing all of the 5 sustainability criteria, they will ultimately fail and make the investment a waste of money.

2. We need to address the entire sanitation chain and apply a sanitation systems approach! Sustainable sanitation needs to provide for the entire chain, from collection, transport, and treatment to reuse or disposal of a variety of waste products (Trey et al., 2008).



Fig. 1 The complete sanitation chain goes far beyond the toilet!

Furthermore, it has to be recognized that sanitation goes beyond technology and includes issues of behaviour change and institutional management. It is important to recognize that sanitation in a larger community can really be achieved with one fit-for-all technology.

Progress and innovation in the sanitation sector will require that the sector considers a wider range of technical options that take into account the health/hygiene, environmental,

technological, economic, and socio-cultural criteria (Jabbardeen, 1982; Sultana, 2008a). In Africa the SU-NET/SAAP, SU-ROSA and the SU-ACP Projects are examples of how this systems approach can support up-scaling of sustainable sanitation. These projects underline that more appropriate, affordable and resilient sanitation systems are available than those currently being chosen and implemented around the world.



Fig. 2 The Household oriented environmental sanitation approach (HSA) and the Family INDOCC/IDDP 'Concepts of Sanitation Systems and Technology' (HSA) are tools for advocacy, system planning and technology choice.

3. A breakthrough in communication strategies is needed!

For a breakthrough in sanitation provision, advocacy messages need to target all stakeholders along the sanitation chain from high level politicians to end users so that demand for more sustainable solutions comes from both the top as well as from the bottom.

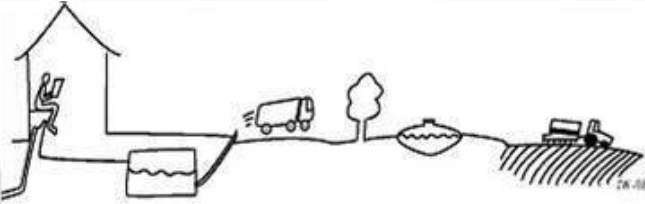
Awareness raising campaigns for behaviour change is crucial, especially in areas with low levels of hygiene and sanitation practice. Issues of food security and environmental protection can also be drivers of demand for sanitation. Sanitation is also strongly linked to issues of social empowerment, equity and gender.

The 5 sustainability criteria (according to SuSanA 2007) are:

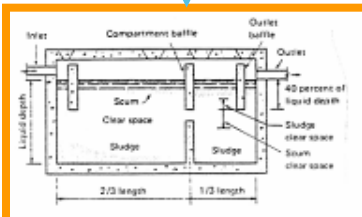
- Health and hygiene
- Environmental and natural resources
- Technology and operation
- Finance and economics
- Socio-cultural and institutional

If sanitation projects are not properly addressing all of the 5 sustainability criteria, they will ultimately fail and make the investment a waste of money

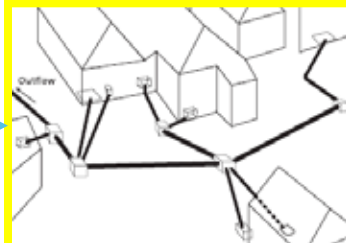
Key Messages (2) We need **capacity development** along the entire **sanitation chain** and apply a sanitation systems approach!



User Interface
eg. Flush-Toilet,
Compost-Toilet, Pit



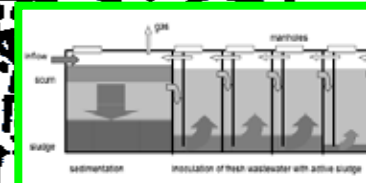
Collection and Storage
eg. Septic Tank



Conveyance
eg. Simplified Sewer, Tank Lorries



Reuse and Disposal
eg. Composting or Leach Field



Centralized Treatment
eg. Anaerobic Baffled Reactor, Waste Stabilization Pond

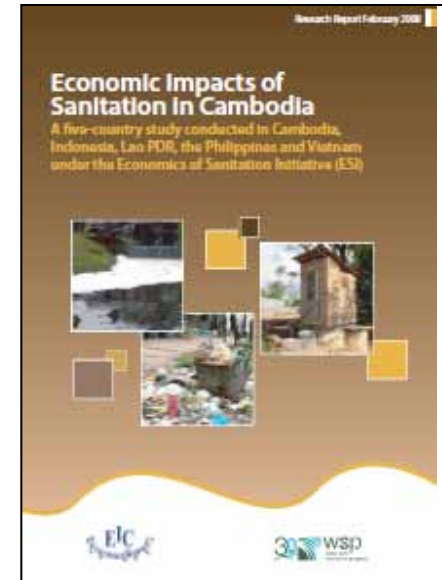
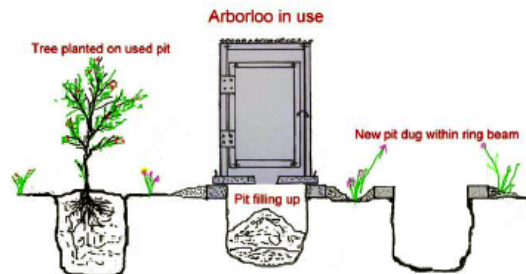
Capitalise on the economic benefits of sanitation!

COSTS of lack of sanitation

- Health costs (lost work time)
- Lost Tourism
- Environmental costs
- Drinking water production costs

BENEFITS (e.g.)

- Business opportunities
- Value of system outputs (biogas, fertiliser, irrigation water, forage, ...)
- Income & Job creation
- Food security



Key Messages (4)

A breakthrough in communication is needed



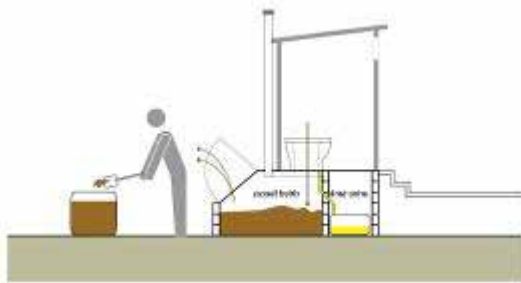
A breakthrough in communication is needed !

- Media stars: e.g. Wash united...
- No toilet – no bride (TV-movies Nepal/India)
- School sanitation (Hygiene education)
- Pretty toilets
- Human right

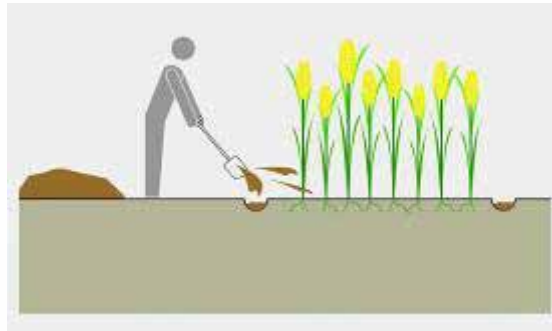




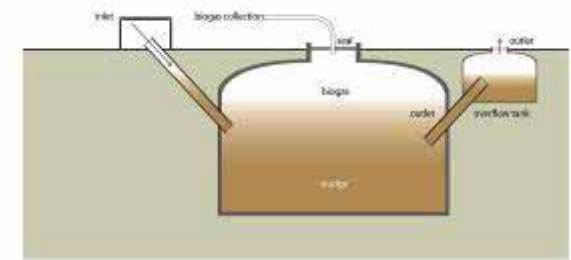
UDDToilets



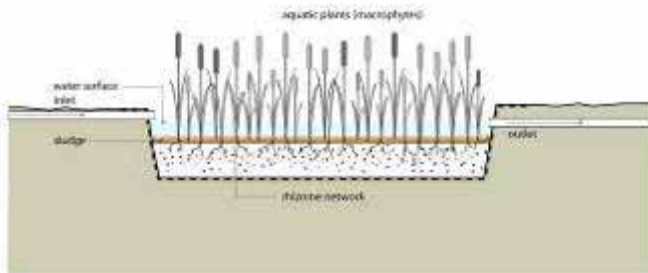
Urban agriculture



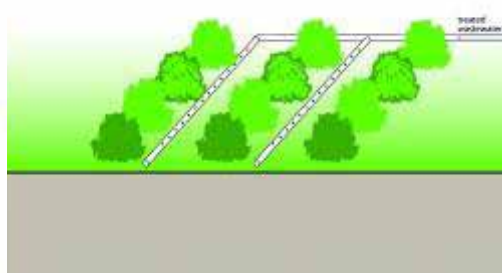
Energy from waste



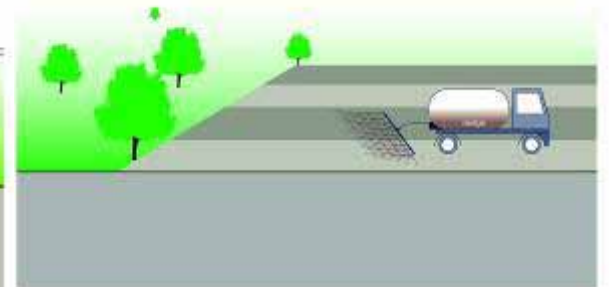
Forage from C.wetlands



Irrigation of crops



Land application

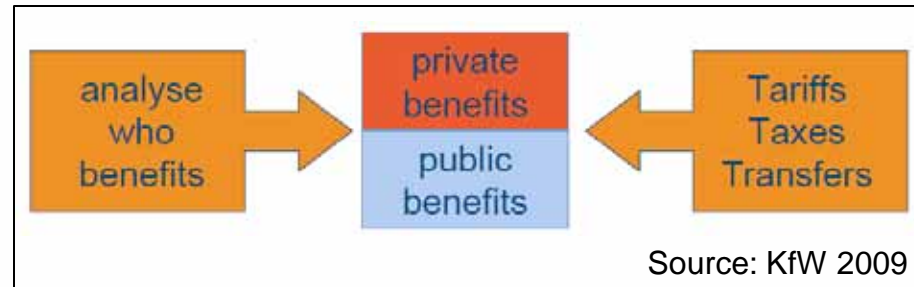




All parts of the sanitation chain need the right management and financing tools!

Management

- Difference between rural and urban
- How to steer a swarm of decentralised systems (incl. health concerns)

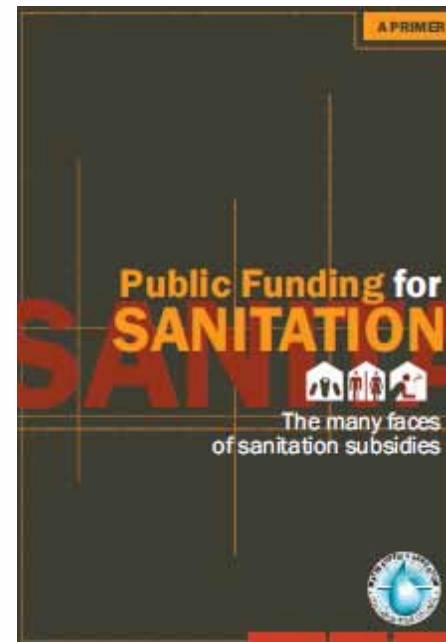


Financing

- Role of Utilities
- How to finance lots of small activities?

Subsidies

- Invest in improved health or finance large infrastructure or partially subsidise O&M of productive sanitation



DISCUSSION PAPER

Clean water is not enough – Success factors for sustainable sanitation

IMPROVED QUALITY OF LIFE BY COMBINING AFFORDABLE INFRASTRUCTURE, GOOD SERVICE, HYGIENE AWARENESS AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

- Behaviour change
- Affordability
- Strong Institutions
- Protect Environment

The KfW logo is located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

„You can be part of SuSanA“



- SuSanA is **a loose network of existing organisations working along the same lines**, and open to others who want to join and be active in the promotion of sustainable sanitation systems
- SuSanA had quarterly SuSanA meetings in 2007 – 2008, and will have in future 1-2 larger meetings per year
 - à one major meeting in Stockholm, ideally plus
 - à one in another continent/country for more regional input
- SuSanA has formed a core group, consisting of the WG-leads plus active individuals, to facilitate coordination and take certain decisions between SuSanA meetings
- All partnering organisations contribute their work and resources on their own expense

Thank you!



Join SuSanA
www.susana.org

Structure of the SuSanA

