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# The Contribution of Sustainable Sanitation to the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development

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[www.susana.org](http://www.susana.org)

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## MDGs



## SDGs



## Differences in general

**SDGs are more comprehensive , interlinked and incorporating all dimensions of sustainability:** In the MDGs there were 8 goals with 18 targets; in the Agenda 2030 there are 17 SDGs with 169 targets which are interlinked and incorporating all three dimensions of sustainable development – economic, social and environmental.

**Universality:** Unlike the MDGs which focused on developing countries, the SDGs are **universally applicable to all countries** while **taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development** with the idea that policies and targets should be set at regional and national levels guided by global ambition

**More ambitious and “leaving no one behind”:** While the MDGs targets were set to get us “half way” to ending poverty and hunger, lack of access to water supply and sanitation, preventable child deaths, etc. the SDGs are designed to finish the job and get a statistical “zero” on these and other targets

## MDGs



## SDGs



## Differences with regard to sanitation

### SDG 6: Dedicated Goal on Water and Sanitation

**MDGs:** only a target under MGD 7 to “Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation”

**SDGs:** dedicated Goal to “Ensure availability and **sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**”

### SDG 6 goes beyond access to safe drinking water and sanitation:

Additionally included are:

- **Hygiene** (target 6.2)
- **The entire sanitation system & service chain** (Indicator 6.2.1)

# From the MDGs to the SDGs – main differences between the MDGs and the SDGs related to Sanitation

## MDGs



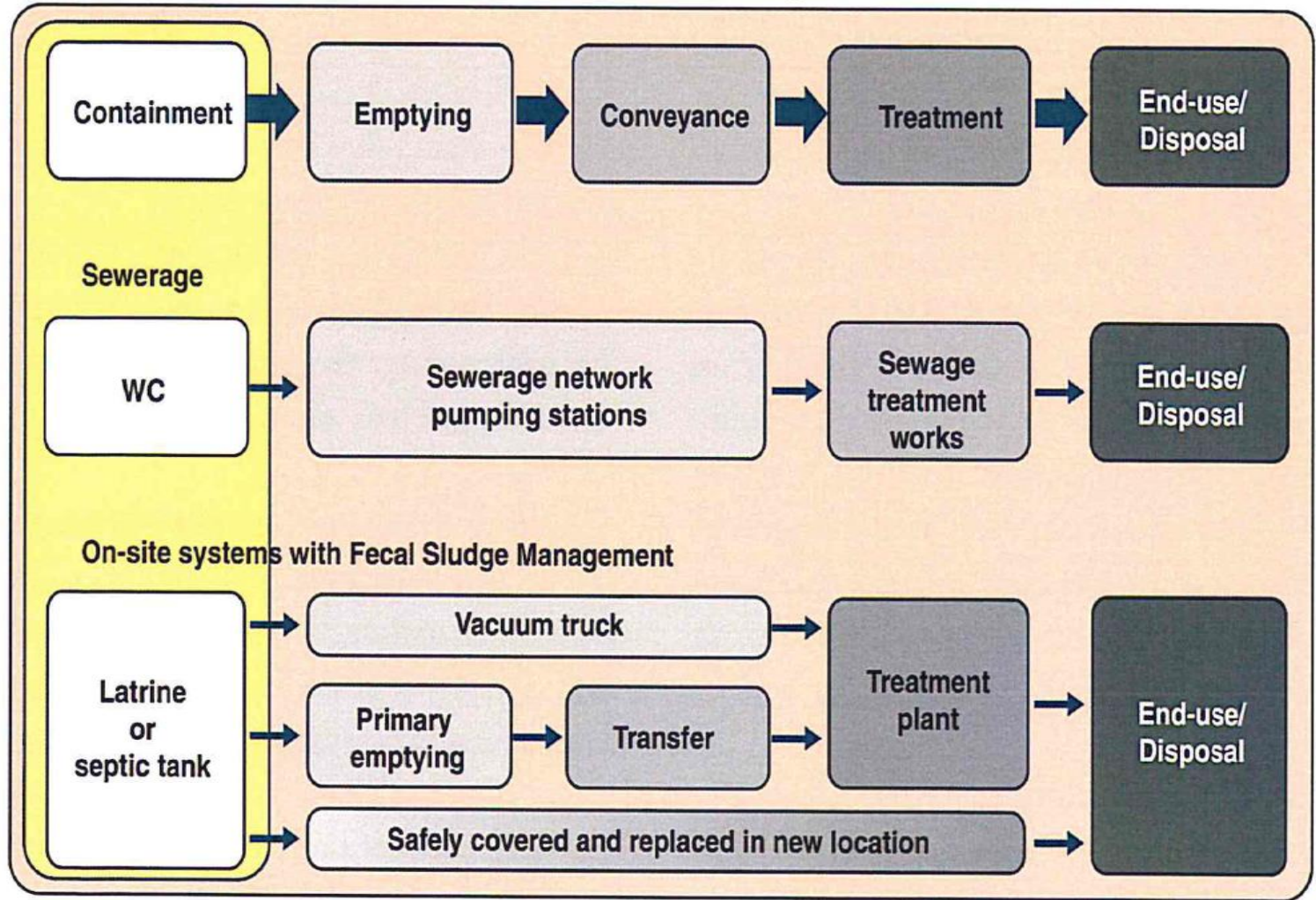
## SDGs



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### MDGs

### Sustainable Development Goals



## MDGs



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## Differences with regard to sanitation

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### SDG 6 goes beyond access to safe drinking water and sanitation:

Additionally included are:

- **Hygiene** (target 6.2)
- **The entire sanitation system & service chain** (Indicator 6.2.1)
- **Wastewater management incl. treatment, recycling & reuse** (target 6.3)
- **Protection of ecosystems** (target 6.6)

### More ambitious also related to Sanitation:

- Sanitation and hygiene **for all: “leaving no one behind”**

## What does this mean for SuSanA ?

### Good news: “SDGs are catching up with SuSanA”

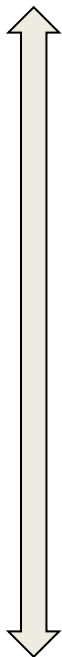
- SuSanA’s sustainability criteria are very much in keeping with the underlying philosophy of the new 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

### Continuing challenges for SuSanA

- Lobbying role will be less important in favor of a more facilitating role (e.g. information exchange platform, developing appropriate tools, capacity building activities, etc.)
- SuSanA will continue to highlight the need for a system’s approach and looking at the entire service chain

### New challenges for SuSanA

- Responding to the call to “leave no one behind”: providing more focus on the hardest to reach and most vulnerable
- Responding to “universality”: still focusing on the low and low-to-middle income countries but be aware of developments in higher income countries and use them as showcase alternatives to conventional wastewater systems
- Improved cooperation between humanitarian and development actors: emergency interventions need to take into account sustainability issues right from the start
- Increased need for technical assistance in developing methodologies and designing monitoring structures at country-level



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# What does this mean for SuSanA ?

## New opportunities

- The many linkages between sanitation and targets across all SDGs offer new opportunities for SuSanA to reach out to and cooperate with other sectors

## Sanitation is interlinked with and contributing to all the targets of SDG 6



- Sustainable sanitation contributes to overall water-use efficiency and reduction of water scarcity

- Sustainable sanitation systems that aim at conserving and recycling water are part of integrated water resources management

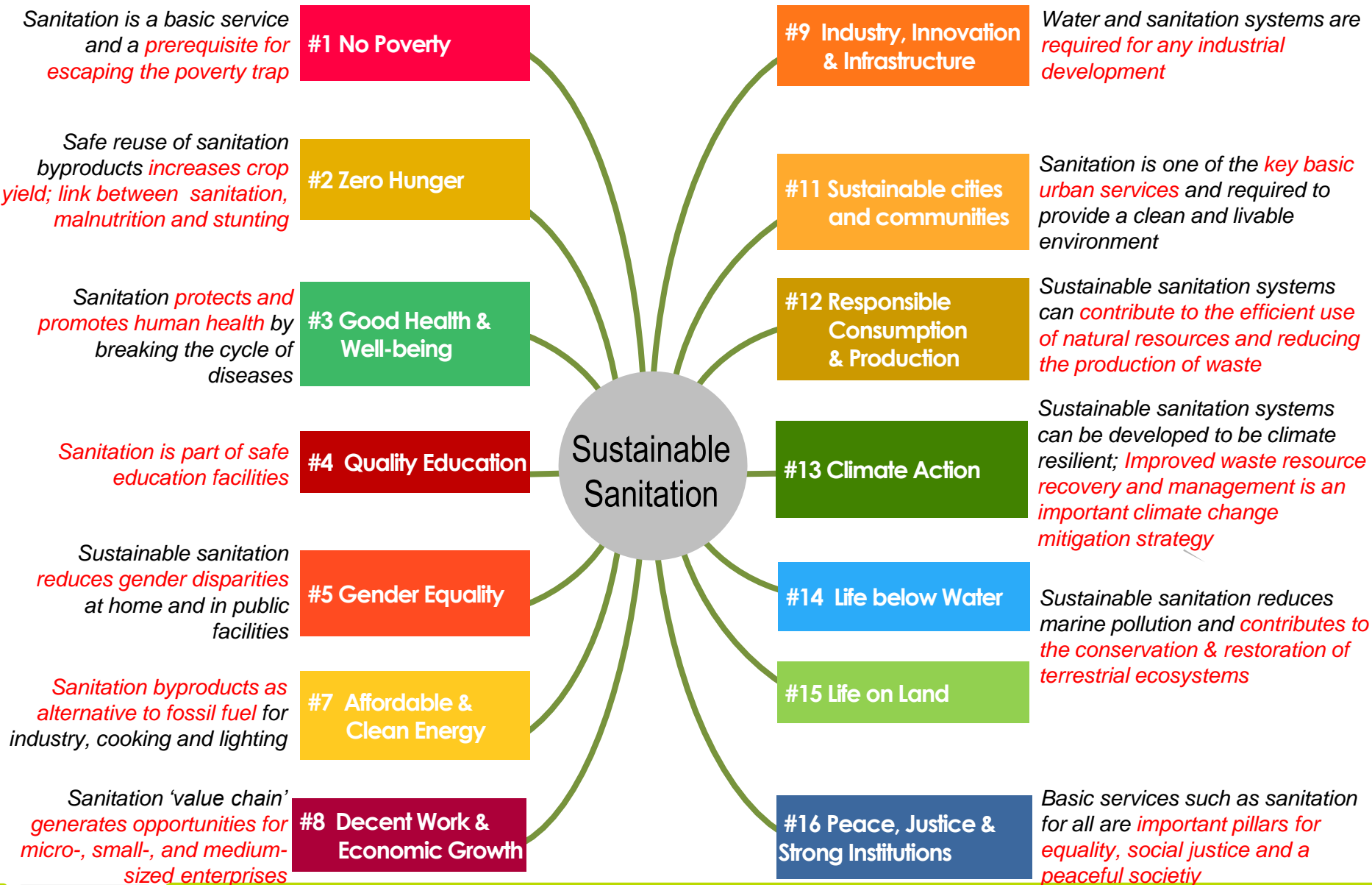
- Prevention of pollution through sustainable sanitation is crucial for maintaining the integrity of aquatic ecosystems

- Sustainable sanitation is crucial to achieve universal access to safe drinking, by **protecting and conserving water resources**

- Sustainable sanitation is a **foundation for adequate and equitable access**, also **addressing hygiene and gender & equity dimensions**

- Enabling **adequate treatment and increasing recycling and safe reuse of wastewater is part of a sustainable sanitation system**

# Sustainable sanitation as enabling factor for most of the SDGs





## Operational definition of “Sanitation” for SuSanA

**Sanitation** is the act or process of making sanitary and the promotion of hygiene and prevention of disease by maintenance of sanitary conditions [Webster]

A **sanitation system** protects and promotes human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease. It encompasses

- the institutions regulating the system;
- the organisations and management;
- the users;
- the entire technical infrastructure;
- all services required for the collection, transport, treatment and management of end products of human excreta, wastewater, solid waste and stormwater.

To be a **sustainable sanitation system** it must

- not only protect and promote human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease, but also
- be economically viable,
- be socially acceptable,
- technically and institutionally appropriate while protecting the environment and the natural resource base.

# Goal and objectives of the SuSanA

## Overall goal of SuSanA:

- to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs by promoting sanitation systems which consider all aspects of sustainability and facilitating their implementation

## General objectives of SuSanA:

- to facilitate and promote sustainable approaches to sanitation services around the globe;
- to highlight the importance of sustainable sanitation systems and services for achieving many of the targets across the SDGs;
- to actively reach out to other sectors and to enable both intra- and cross-sectoral dialog/collaboration;
- to convene a neutral platform of key-stakeholders to build consensus

## Specific objectives of SuSanA:

- to collect and compile information which will assist decision makers (including civil society actors) to assess different sanitation services, systems and technologies;
- to facilitate the planning and implementation of sustainable sanitation systems and services by developing and promoting appropriate tools and capacity development activities;
- to demonstrate how in particular reuse-oriented sanitation systems can contribute to reaching the SDGs beyond sanitation;
- to identify and describe the mechanisms for scaling-up implementation of more sustainable sanitation systems, including the appropriate financing instruments for sanitation provision for all;
- to develop global and regional visions of how sustainable approaches can contribute to reach the SDG sanitation targets
- to provide orientation/guidance on setting priorities and translating SDG targets into national targets, with a focus on 6.2;
- to provide orientation/guidance, with regard to target 6.3, on setting national targets and indicators related to recycling/reuse of different flow streams.

## How to achieve the objectives ?

- Continuing to serve as a **knowledge management and exchange platform** for its partners, members, and major donors and implementing actors.
- Mainly operating through its **working groups and the SuSanA Platform** (discussion forum, webinars, library, project database, SuSanA's wiki-type pages, etc.)
- Face-to-face meetings
- The organisational structure, the thematic orientation of the working groups, and the existing fact sheets will be reviewed and adapted, with particular regard to meeting the (transversal) challenges of:
  - “leaving no one behind”;
  - grasping the new opportunities to reach out to, influence and cooperate with other sectors;
  - Improving cooperation between humanitarian and development actors;

# THANK YOU

