

sustainable sanitation alliance

Sustainable sanitation and the SDGs: interlinkages and opportunities

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SuSanA and the SDGs: Interlinkages and opportunities

- The Agenda 2030 is brings sustainability to the forefront of world development. This is in line with SuSanA's vision and mission.
- In developing the new vision document for the 2030 Context, the authors group also worked on a larger, more detailed background / discussion document on how SuSanA can contribute to more comprehensive and integrated sustainable development, linked to the Agenda 2030
- This "background document" considers:
 - 1. The change in the international development context
 - 2. How SuSanA has developed through time and operates now
 - 3. An analysis of the possible opportunities and challenges for SuSanA
 - 4. Questions still to answer

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Example of linkage between sanitation and specific SDGs

Link between sanitation and SDG #2: "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"

| Link to sanitation | Opportunities for SuSanA | Challenges for SuSanA |
|---|---|---|
| Safe reuse of urine, faecal sludge and wastewater in sustainable sanitation systems can contribute significantly to achieve the overall goal. | - Opportunity to highlight link between sanitation and food security, through resource recovery and reuse in | - To achieve reuse in agriculture will require cultural acceptance, cross-sectoral collaboration, and in most |
| Since treated faecal sludge is a cheap soil conditioner and source of plant nutrients, its safe reuse can | agriculture. | cases additional investments. |
| significantly contribute to the access by the poor to safe, nutritious and sufficient food, and to reduce malnutrition. Recent studies have also shown clear evidence for the link between lack of sanitation and | - Demonstrating the need for improved hygiene, to combating diseases and improve nutrient assimilation in humans | - Fertilizer subsidies for chemical fertilizers, skewing the market for organic-based fertilizers. |
| stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age. Safe reuse of urine, wastewater and faecal sludge can | - Showcasing feasibility and benefits from diverse settings | -Yuck factor. |
| also increase agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers. | may be one important strategy (WG 1, WG 2, WG 4, WG 5, WG 6, WG 7, WG 12) | |
| Especially in areas with water scarcity, the safe reuse of wastewater can significantly contribute to ensure access to food all year round by increasing agricultural productivity. | | |
| The safe reuse of faecal sludge and wastewater can be considered as a resilient agricultural practice and part of a sustainable food production system. | | |

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Sustainable sanitation interlinkages with SDG 6 targets

#6 Clean Water & Sanitation

Sustainable

Sanitation

- 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 sustainable sanitation system
 - International cooperation and capacity-building in sanitation-related activities

Target 1: Safe and affordable drinking water for all

Target 2: adequate & equitable sanitation & hygiene for all

Target 3: Improve water quality reducing pollution treated wastewater recycling and safe reuse

Target 6.a: International cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries

Target 4: Increase wateruse efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals

Target 5: Implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including transboundary cooperation

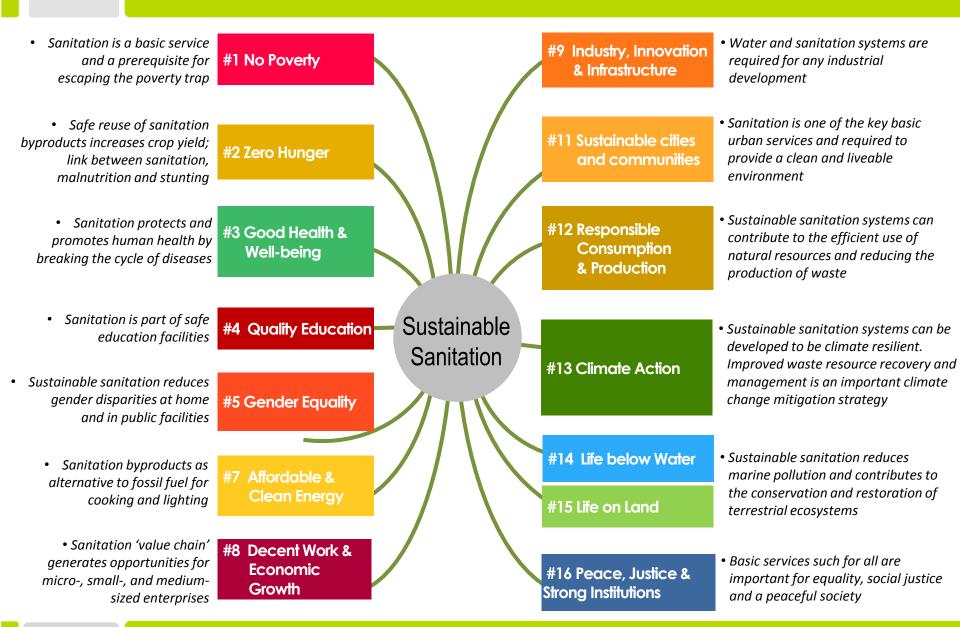
Target 6: Protect and restore water-related ecosystems

Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities

- Sustainable sanitation contributes to overall wateruse 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
- Strengthen local communities in sanitation management

17 Jan 2017 4

Sanitation contributes to meet nearly all of the SDGs



17 Jan 2017 5

The SuSanA Working groups

Sustainable Sanitation Alliance's Working Groups

- WG 1: Capacity Development
- WG 2: Market Development
- WG 3: Renewable Energies & Climate Change
- WG4: Sanitation Systems, Hygiene and Health
- WG5: Food Security & Productive Sanitation Systems
- WG6: Cities
- WG 7: Community, Rural and Schools
- WG 8: Emergency & Reconstruction Situations
- WG 9: Public Awareness, Advocacy & Civil Society Engagement
- WG 10: Operation and Maintenance
- WG11: Groundwater Protection
- WG12: WASH and Nutrition
- WG13: Behaviour Change

17 Jan 2017 6

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Linkages between SDG targets and SuSanA WGs

| Linkages between sanitation-related SDG targets and SuSanA Working Groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Goals and sanitation related targets | WG | | | WG | WG | WG | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| 1. NO POVERTY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 - eradicate extreme poverty | | х | Х | х | х | | Х | Х | | | | | Х |
| 1.2 - poverty in all its dimensions | X | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.4 - access to basic services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.5 - resilience, reduce vulnerability, extreme events | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. ZERO HUNGER | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 - end hunger / food sufficiency | x | Х | | х | х | х | х | | | | | х | |
| 2.2 - end malnutrition | 1 ^ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.3 - double smallholders' productivity & incomes | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. GOOD HEALTH & WELL-BEING | | | | | х | х | х | | | | | х | х |
| 3.2 - end preventable infant and under-5 deaths | | | | х | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3 - end epidemics / combat water-related diseases | Х | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.9 - reduce deaths and illnesses from pollution and contamina | i | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. QUALITY EDUCATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 - ensure primary and secondary education or all | x | | | | | х | х | | х | | | х | Х |
| 4.5 - eliminate gender disparities in education | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4a - build & upgrade safe education facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. GENDER EQUALITY | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.1 - end discrimination against women and girls | | | | | | | X | | х | | | | |
| 5.2 - eliminate violence against women and girls in public space | Х | | | | | Х | | | | | | | |
| 5.5 - ensure women's participation at all levels of decision maki | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5a - build & upgrade gender sensitive education facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. Clean Water & Sanitation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6.1 - safe drinking water for all | | | | Х | Х | Х | Х | | | | Х | | |
| 6.2 - sanitation & hygiene for all | Х | | | Х | | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | | Х | Х |
| 6.3 - reduce water pollution, increase recycling and safe reuse | Х | | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | | | | Х | Х | Х |
| 6.4 - increase water-use efficiency | | | | Х | Х | Х | Х | | | Х | | | |
| 6.5 - water resources management , transboundary cooperation | 1 | | | Х | Х | Х | Х | | | | Х | | |
| 6.6 - protect and restore water-related ecosystems | | | | Х | Х | Х | | | | | | | |
| 6a - international cooperation, support developing countries | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х | Х |
| 6b - support and strengthen local communities | Х | | | | | Х | Х | | | Х | | | |

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World Café – SuSanA in the 2030 Agenda

- Table 1: e-learning for WASH WG01: Capacity Development
- Table 2: WASH in emergencies
 - WG08: Emergency and reconstruction situations
- Table 3: WASH in Schools
 - WG07: Community, rural and schools
- Table 4: WASH and Nutrition
 - WG 12: WASH and nutrition
- Table 5: Using SuSanA-tools for Scaling-up Sanitation
 - Cross-cutting
- Table 6: FSM
 - WG06: Cities
- Table 7: Resource Recovery contributing to multiple SDGs
 - WG03: Renewable Energies & Climate Change, WG4: Sanitation Systems,
 Hygiene and Health, WG5: Food Security & Productive Sanitation Systems)
- Free table

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Thank you - the future starts now, so let's get to work!



17 Jan 2017