Outcome Document:

World Café – SuSanA in the 2030 Agenda

Thematic Tables:

- e-learning for WASH
- WASH in emergencies
- WASH in Schools
- WASH and Nutrition
- Using SuSanA-tools for Scaling-up Sanitation
- Faecal Sludge Management (FSM)
- Resource Recovery contributing to multiple SDGs

1. e-learning for WASH

Participants: Isabel Blacket (WSP), Peter Hawkins (WSP), Suresh Rohilla (CSE), Antonio Seoane Dominguez (GIZ), Christoph Lüthi (Eawag)

Introduction:

Different existing e-Learning methods and those which are already being used by SuSanA were looked into. Furthermore, questions about how to ensure good quality of e-learning programmes, how to integrate and to finance e-learning among other aspects were discussed.

Summary of discussion:

e-Learning options:

- **Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) Goal:**
  Provide access to high quality WASH-education for free on any device
  New FSM MOOC coming soon (by Eawag)

- **Small Private Online Courses (SPOC)**
  Usually smaller, selected groups, "tailor-made" courses
  WHO is interested in doing one on "Sanitation, Safety and Planning"?

- **Certificate of Open Studies (COS)**
  Combined: Online and on-site WASH-education with certificate
  Planned in Uganda, Malawi, Sri Lanka

- "**Flipped Classroom"**
  Using online educational material during lectures
  Live-class situation

- **How to ensure quality?**
  The institution must provide good quality content

- **How to integrate e-learning?**
  Develop strategic partnerships e.g. with CSE in India, etc.

- **How to finance?**
  At the moment funded by international organisations; producing MOOCs for organisations like the World Bank would only be a small part of their budget;

- **How can SuSanA fit e-learning into the 2030 Agenda?**
  Promotion
  Discussion / information platform on SuSanA
  Include "promotion agents" (people know people, connect to wider audience)

- **How to persuade those who have many years of experience**

- **SuSanA Learning Group**

Written by Antonio Seoane Dominguez

2. WASH in emergencies

Participants: Jona Toetzke (GTO/GWN), Michael Kropac (CEWAS), Robert Gensch (GWN), Aline Bussmann (CEWAS), Susanne Bieker (GIZ), Tina Kanathigoda (GIZ)

Introduction:

In 2016, GIZ, Cewas Middle East and partners of SuSanA active in the MENA region (GIZ, BORDA, Eawag-Sandec, GTO) have initiated and conceptualised a Regional Chapter MENA, which will be embedded in the portal of SuSanA. In order to achieve its overall goal of developing and strengthening the knowledge and capacities of organisations and individuals in the sustainable sanitation sector in the MENA region, the chapter aims at collecting resources relevant for and adapted to the MENA context and make them accessible for Arabic speaking communities and key stakeholders in the region.

By the end of 2016, the SuSanA Secretariat and Cewas Middle East developed a workplan to set up a beta version of the Regional Chapter, which will be launched at the Arab Water Week in Jordan, in March 2017. The workplan includes the definition of a sitemap, the technical set-up of the chapter on the website and, most importantly, different outreach activities to key sanitation players in the MENA region who can support the inputs and dissemination of a SuSanA Regional Chapter. Cewas Middle East in close cooperation with the SuSanA Secretariat and the support of SuSanA partners, took the lead in coordination and implementation of all workplan activities.

In order to create a chapter that reflects the needs of humanitarian and development actors in the region and benefit local and regional users, a call and outreach strategy (mainly through personal contacts) was developed to invite its network and SuSanA partner's networks to contribute to one or more of the different functionalities of the chapter: *(Arabic/English/French) publications, training materials, topics for discussion forums, projects and initiatives and new member requests*.

After a month of outreach, Cewas Middle East has collected comments and recommendation from actors in the region. In addition, the SuSanA Working Group 08 on WASH in Emergencies had a meeting during SuSanA's 10th anniversary celebrations at GIZ HQ and thoroughly discussed scope and challenges of the chapter

Summary of discussion and outcomes:

Key Learning and key recommendations for the Regional Chapter from SuSanA 10th anniversary celebrations

- The name 'Regional Chapter Middle East' was changed to 'Regional Chapter MENA' in order to incorporate the entire Arab region. The expansion of the geographical scope requires the integration of French resources and additional efforts to collect content relevant to the North African region.

- The ongoing conflicts and humanitarian crises in several countries in the MENA region were a major reason for the establishment of the chapter and an integral part of the chapter will refer to WASH and, specifically, sustainable sanitation in emergency contexts with content tailored to actions in humanitarian settings. However, taking in consideration that the MENA region comprises of ca. 20 countries, all of them being in different stages of development, crisis or stability, the chapter aims at providing a platform that is relevant to all the diverse needs of the region's countries.

- Incorporating existing knowledge platforms and tools in the Regional Chapter is a major opportunity to achieve synergies and effective usage of each valuable resource. Different knowledge platforms and resources are currently under development to enhance capacities in the emergency WASH sector:

  - *The Emergency Sanitation Compendium* is a compilation of up-to-date-multi-agency capacity development tools. It covers the entire sanitation service chain and is divided in to part 1) decision support and Part 2) technology sheets. The Compendium is developed by 16 partners.

  - *SSWM (Sustainable Sanitation and Water Management) in Humanitarian Crises* is a Specific Topic Entry Page (STEP) to the SSWM Toolbox that was developed by cewas Middle East and its partners with the financial support of SDC and GIZ. The STEP is designed as a bilingual Arabic-English knowledge platform for practitioners involved in water, sanitation or hygiene-promotion activities in humanitarian crises, with a special focus on the Middle East and Northern Africa (MENA) region.

- The role of the chapter is considered to be the a facilitator on two levels:

  - In general, users have the opportunity to benefit from the Regional Chapter as a sounding board for their activities, access the regional library and use the platform to connect and share experiences on an expert level. Through combined resources and knowledge exchange, higher impact and efficiency of their work can be achieved.

  - The refugee crisis has moved from a purely humanitarian challenge to a humanitarian and development one, requiring strategic re-thinking and sustainable approaches. While some of the refugees and IDPs are living in camps, the majority are staying in towns, cities and villages, where they share (partially very limited) space, resources and services with their host communities. SuSanA has the means to act as a facilitator from humanitarian towards development interventions by contributing to both responses.

  - The definition of the chapter's target groups is still broad and challenging as so far no specific user group from the MENA region is interacting on SuSanA yet. Considered to be relevant are: humanitarian and development actors, governments, the international community, financing partners, practitioners and technical experts. Specific target group definitions will depend on further assessments, strategies for outreach and dissemination in the region.

Outlook until the End of 2017 and possible links to the Gates Grant Activities

- To take the idea of the SuSanA Regional Chapter MENA forward and catalyse its usage and benefits, strategic planning during and beyond the establishment of the chapter is strongly required. Until the end of 2017, Cewas Middle East together with the SuSanA Secretariat will have conceptualised and initiated the Regional Chapter in terms of content and dissemination. However, with a time budget of approx. 40 mandays from Cewas Middle East plus support from the SuSanA Secretariat, it is clear that this engagement can only be seen as a first step towards the establishment of the SuSanA Regional Chapter MEN.

- Against this background, the SuSanA Working Group 08 on WASH in Emergencies discussed the question on how the grant from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation can support the growth and development of SuSanA's Regional Chapter MENA and recommends as a first step to support the establishment of the chapter by;

    1. Having **one focus of the upcoming marketing study on the MENA region** to better understand the knowledge and networking needs of the regional WASH community, which has the potential to play a significant role in SuSanA. A small baseline assessment has already been carried out by Cewas Middle East in 2016, but the results of a large marketing study would be fundamental for a well targeted implementation and communication strategy.

    2. **SuSanA In-country event:** Facilitating personal exchange and face-to-face networking events for members and partners of SuSanA in the MENA region, by conducting e.g. SuSanA MENA workshops and study tours. Such activities demonstrate the capacities and networks of SuSanA and are important to initiate, strengthen and sustain member's engagement to eventually achieve larger impact on the ground.

Long Term Outlook and possible links to the Gates Grant Activities

- Recognising the fact that SuSanA had until recently only 3 members from the Middle East and is literally unknown in the entire MENA region, a large-scale awareness campaign, marketing and communication strategy in the coming years for the chapter needs to be further developed and implemented.

- While there is no doubt on the fact that more capacity in sustainable sanitation is crucial for the MENA region and strongly needed, there are bottlenecks to overcome regarding the adoption of SuSanA in general and the Regional Chapter in particular. Compared to the strong presence of SuSanA and the establishment of the Regional Chapter in India, the MENA region and its potential SuSanA users are still unaware of the platform and need to be targeted and involved in its establishment on a broad level. The efforts needed to carry out this work are going beyond conceptualising and initiating the chapter, but are all the more necessary if the Regional Chapter shall exist with active members, interaction from the community and create significant impact on the ground.

- Starting already this year, but thinking long-term, further suggestions include to mobilise resources to:

    1. To support the **coordination and management** of the SuSanA Regional Chapter MENA

    2. To support the SuSanA Secretariat to **maintain the sub-Website** of the Regional Chapter, including feeding in publications, training materials and other resources in three languages (English, Arabic, French)
    3. To support the **moderation of further thematic discussions and the forum** in Arabic
    4. To implement a large-scale awareness campaign and **marketing and communication campaign** for SuSanA in the region

In addition to these recommendations, SuSanA partners active in the MENA region will be asked to continue supporting outreach and dissemination activities related to the Regional Chapter in form of in-kind contribution.

Written by Michael Kropac and Aline Bussmann

3. WASH in Schools

Participants: Dovile Adamonyte (EEHYC), Mintje Büürma (GIZ, Fit4School), Jürgen Eichholz (Saniblog.org; GIZ consultant), Barbara Evans (University of Leeds), Madeleine Fogde (SEI), Dominik Giese (GIZ consultant), Valentina Grossi (WHO Europe), Till Herganhahn (Umwelt Exploratorium), Diane Kellogg (Kellogg Consultants), Florian Klingeln (SKAT), Kristina Kreuzer (GIZ), Thomas Langkau (GIZ), Britta Malinski (GIZ), Bella Monse (GIZ), Dayanand Panse (Ecosan Foundation), Andrea Rechenburg (University of Bonn), Jan Schlenk (GIZ), Oliver Schmoll (WHO Europe), Nicole Stauf (The Health Bureau)

Introduction:

At this table it was talked about WinS as part of WASH in institutions, WinS indicators for monitoring the progress of the Agenda 2030 and about waste management in the service ladder. Moreover, a roadmap for 2017-2018 and a new SuSanA WG 7 publication on a WinS case-study collection were discussded.

Summary of discussion and outcomes:

WinS as part of WASH in Institutions:

- Oliver Schmoll discussed that WASH in schools could profit from a joint focus on institutional settings, such as health care facilities, and suggested the working group could enlarge its scope by changing its theme to 'WASH in institutions'. WASH in health-care facilities is a priority in the strategy of the WHO, with strong support by the general director, aiming at achieving universal availability and accessibility to WASH in all settings beyond the household level.

SDG for WinS indicators:

- Bella Monse introduced the WinS indicators for monitoring the progress of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development under goal 4, in particular target 4a; and under goal 6, targets 6.1 and 6.2.

- A new service ladder has been defined under the 3 categories: Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene to be scored under 4 different service levels (see table below).
  See also: UNICEF, WHO 2016: Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Schools in the Sustainable Development Goals.

Water (drinking)	Toilets (sanitation)	Hygiene
Advanced service Available when needed, accessible to all, free from contamination *(to be defined at national level)*	**Advanced service** Safe, clean, accessible to all, of adequate quantity, MHM facilities *(to be defined at national level)*	**Advanced service** HW facilities available at critical times & accessible to all; MHM education & products provided *(to be defined at national level)*
Basic service Water from an **improved** source is **available** at the school	**Basic service** **Improved** facilities, which are **sex-separated** and **useable** at the school	**Basic service** Handwashing facility with **water and soap** available to students
Limited service There is an improved source (piped water, protected well/spring, rainwater, bottled water), but not available at time of survey	**Limited service** There are improved facilities (flush/pour flush, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet), but not sex-separated or not usable	**Limited service** Handwashing facility with water, but no soap
No service No water source or unimproved source (unprotected well/spring, tanker truck/cart, surface water source)	**No service** No toilets or latrines or they are unimproved (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines)	**No service** No handwashing facilities at the school or handwashing facilities with no water

- The multi-level service ladder enables countries at different development stages to track and compare their progress in reducing inequities. For countries where the basic service level is not aspirational anymore, as they have reached that status already, an advanced service level can be defined, which is appropriate to the respective national context and addresses the need of the country. Globally recommended core and expanded questions will result in harmonised M&E systems within the education sector.

- SDG indicators for WinS have shifted the focus from sanitation infrastructure to sanitation management, highlighting functionality and usability of sanitation facilities and to the availability of water and soap in the context of hygiene.

- Jürgen Eichholz discussed his experiences and the challenges of working with international documents (e.g. JMP indicators document) at national levels (e.g. in Germany). He initiated a discussion on the need for a translation of the indicators – both in language and context – for advocacy at the national level.

- Bella Monse specified that the service ladder and the core questions allow to indicate that the agenda on WinS is not finalised and that even the basic level might not be reached yet in most contexts. She further clarified that the indicators were developed at the global level to mainstream and harmonise national monitoring systems, but that the development of national implementation guidelines and the inclusion of WinS into the existing M&E system of the education sector, the so called Education Management Information System (EMIS), requires a long-term work, which needs a multilateral approach of all stakeholders. EMIS is an M&E system of the Education sector in each country, which is gathering data on school level and elevating it to the national level. This offers the opportunity to help the education sector in directing the WASH interventions from national to school level and receive feedback.

- Several countries have incorporated the WinS indicator questions into their EMIS systems, and they receive support from UNICEF, GIZ and international NGOs.

- Oliver Schmoll informed the discussion group that the new indicators are only a few weeks old and the next step now consists in starting to work individually with Member States – especially with the education sector – on translating the indicators on national levels.

- Oliver Schmoll added that the same process is currently being undertaken for WASH in Healthcare Facilities (HCF)

- Dayanand Panse reported on experiences with a national monitoring system in India:
The global monitoring tool should be adapted to the national context. For example in India toilets may be reported as available for children, but might be used by teachers only.

- A monitoring system based on the three-star approach, which includes incentives, was used in India by the education authority (CBSE) for national surveillance to compensate the lack of a central monitoring system, by means of an online tool for school self-rating. The project targeted 12000 schools (see http://schoolsanitation.com/). The monitoring system is working, however, the authority stopped keeping track of the system and evaluating the data to provide transparency. Furthermore, there are up to 1.2 million schools in the country that do not have functioning monitoring systems yet.

- Nevertheless, the project led to positive outcomes as the participating schools became at least aware of the importance of WASH education and of the need for facility management.

- Within the monitoring framework, a competition was initiated between the schools regarding best practices and reaching the proposed standards, receiving a certificate in the end. These kind of incentives triggered a greater willingness to start to address WinS and to reach the required standards.

- The experience from India led to further discussions on how to provide schools with incentives for improving WinS management and what motivates schools to engage in improving the current situation. Giving incentives would be a good strategy for the education sector, other countries can learn from (e.g. Germany) (Jürgen Eichholz). Incentives could be, e.g. receiving a bonus from the government on top of the salary of the school principal, as it is the case in the Philippines (Bella Monse).

- In countries where schools gain budget based on the number of pupils attending, the incentive system might be most efficient (Andrea Rechenburg).

- The fact that the monitoring system of the education sector (EMIS) should now include the SDG WinS indicators may facilitate the engagement of the education sector to feel responsible for monitoring and evaluating WinS.

- Dovile Adamonyte commented that it is important to consider intergenerational experiences (including those of the students) in the monitoring and policy-making: school staff may be unaware or not interested in improving the situation and based on the experience of the Coalition in their previous works related to WinS, there is a low interest of authorities for issues concerning youth, as this part of the population is not seen as equally competent to raise issues or discuss solutions.

Discussion on waste management in the service ladder:

- The moderator fostered a discussion with the question whether experts consider waste management in implementation projects, taking the example of her several experiences with schools conducting inadequate practices (e.g. pit latrines filled up with solid waste other than faeces). Some of the participants commented that many countries already have broad implementation guidelines that include waste treatment. Bella Monse highlighted that a set of indicators for WinS is not sufficient and that practical implementation guidelines and management plans for waste management are still highly needed.

- The JMP indicators for WinS do not specify waste management in the service ladder, but address it in the expanded questions presented in the annex of the publication. For health care

facilities, instead, a different service ladder will be proposed that includes various levels of details on waste management.

- However, it was specified by Madeleine Fodge that the indicators rather serve monitoring purposes than for implementation purposes.

- Dayanand Panse, reported on the situation in India, where waste management is covered in implementation plans, adding that some schools even have incinerators or burning systems for menstrual disposal.

Roadmap 2017-2018; A new SuSanA WG 7 publication:

- **WinS case-study collection Vol.III (M&E)**

- The group discussed the need and usefulness of a new SuSanA case-study collection Vol. 3 on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) with an additional focus on O&M. The first draft of the publication should be presented in Stockholm at the WWW 2017 for a launch at SWWW 2018.

- The publication should provide useful insights and examples, such as in India, on how to translate the new indicators for WinS into the education sector at national level (Madeleine Fodge).

- It would be useful to link each example with the provided JMP definitions, so that all sectors have a clear picture of what we are talking about (Andrea Rechenburg); to give a clear direction and a purpose of mainstreaming the efforts, bringing together the WASH and the education sector.

- Examples from high-income countries would be especially interesting (e.g. from Germany), as agreed by all participants, also suggested by Oliver Schmoll, who presented the issues as global issues, shared by all countries and not only by developing settings.

- Furthermore, it would be interesting to know more about the costs for implementing M&E (Barbara Evans)

- People get confused about the purpose and nature of global monitoring, national monitoring and monitoring at schools. It would be good to have a harmonised wording in this respect, as global monitoring questions are not working at the national level and vice-versa. (Barbara Evans)

- Case studies would need to be put in context to showcase transparent and honest improvement and not fading promises; to see how well does a country do in WinS compared to their sanitation advances in general. E.g. finding a successful compromise, as in South Sudan, when there is a difficult strategic choice to be made on what to focus on. (Barbara Evans)

Further comments on inter-sectorial case-studies:

- Including the indicators in the EMIS at the national level does not give the capacity to the authority to manage it. Capacity building, guiding tools and knowledge development are needed. (Britta Malinski)

- Crucial are well-developed examples of inter-sectorial work, extrapolating the key principles of these and pulling out the successful factors. (Oliver Schmoll)

- It would be especially important to take up the issue of the youth, as there are positive examples at the community level in the education process, but the question is how to scale-up and bring the same approach into the WinS process. (Britta Malinski)

- WinS has a solid place in the WASH community, so the case studies should light up the good examples. (Bella Monse)

Steps forward:

Future activities and posts on the SuSanA forum:

- Dayanand Panse offered to share the questionnaire developed for the national surveillance project in India (3SA) on the SuSanA forum.The JMP indicators for WinS could be presented on the SuSanA platform to collect comments and spread the word (with a link to allow the download of the original document). Especially of help could be to link the post with a request to the users to report on their experience with M&E and collect these case-studies.

- Regular webinars should be initiated on SuSanA to talk about WinS and the new indicators, following the example of the UNICEF Webinars on WinS that take place every first Wednesday of the month.

- A thematic discussion (TDS) on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) will be conducted in March/ April.

    Strengthen inter-sectorial collaborations:

- Actively engage with the education sector: Invite representatives of the education sector to future SuSanA meetings (e.g. in Chennai and Stockholm).

- On the other hand, the WASH sector should actively engage and seek participation at conferences of the education (and healthcare) sector (with confirmed interest by Oliver Schmoll) and promote existing products and publications, such as the MHM Link collection, TDS Synthesis Report, the Group handwashing Compendium, etc.

- The Youth Coalition was invited to share insights of their work on WinS.

- Florian Klingeln confirmed that he will further contribute to the working group and continue his work on the SuSanA forum.

Expanding the WG7 objectives to institutional WASH:

- The participants agreed to propose the transformation of the WG7 into institutional WASH, including WASH in Schools (WinS), WASH in Health Care Facilities (HCFs) and WASH in workplaces, as there are similar issues and targets as in WinS. This idea needs to be discussed further.

- Experts from the HCF field could be invited as observers in the SuSanA meeting in Stockholm 2017

Next SuSanA meetings and projects to work on:

- Stockholm WWW: Present/Discuss the first draft of the SuSanA case study collection vol. 3 publication in Stockholm.

- UNC Water and Health Conference: WinS Working Group meeting planned.

Written by Valentina Grossi

4. WASH and Nutrition

Participants: Participants: Jona Toetzke (German WASH Network), Thilo Panzerbieter (German WASH Network / SWA),

Introduction:

At this table the history of SuSanA in relation to the nexus of WASH and Nutrition was reflected upon. Additionally, how partnerships and collaborations could look like and be further initiated was discussed as well as how to make best use of SuSanA in general.

Summary of discussion and outcomes:

SuSanA continues to play a role at the WASH & Nutrition nexus

2012	Foundation of SuSanA WG 12 "WASH & Nutrition"
2015	Online host of the Bonn WASH Nutrition Forum
2016	Thematic Discussion "Linking WASH & Nutrition – A Roadmap towards Better Health"
	Session at the Stockholm World Water Week 2016 with SUN and SWA
	Thematic Discussion "Integrating sectors to address the holistic needs of children – how and when to integrate?"
	…
2030	SDGs

Discussion points at the table:

- Integration does not mean everyone does everything: Partnerships are needed
- Location and short ways can play a significant role for successful in-house collaboration (e.g. a joint working group was formed within SDC)
- Hygiene, health and child care are meeting points for both thematic areas
- There is a need to focus on most vulnerable populations "Leaving no one behind", there is an overlap in target groups / beneficiaries in WASH and nutrition.
- We need to think bigger than in SDGs and think outside the box!

Making best use of SuSanA:

- Initiate joint webinars with other Working Groups (e.g. Emergencies)
- Collaborate closer with the Emergency Nutrition Network (ENN)
- (Co-)convene joint seminars in Stockholm
- Publication(s) can use the SuSanA as sounding board
- Update Factsheet (on-going)
- Possible SuSanA Publications: WASH for Dummies / Nutrition for Dummies (1-Pager)
- Act as "translator" / Be guidance for operationalizing recommendations (e.g. advocacy messages of global platforms SUN and SWA)
- Open up to other languages (e.g. Russian)

*Written by **Jona Toetzke***

5. Using SuSanA-tools for Scaling-up Sanitation

Participants: Jonathan Parkinson, Esther Shaylor, Ada Oko-Williams, Ruth Miskelly, Elisabeth von Muench, Roland Schertenleib, Patrick Bracken, Leif Wolf, Doreen Mbalo, Sabrina Ohler

Introduction:

At this table several questions on how to scale-up SuSanA's outreach were discussed such as how SuSanA can support in-country programmes, how cross working group partnerships could be established and how project partners could best work together with the Working Groups to mobilise resources. Moreover, the option of adding an additional category on the forum for questions arising in the field was talked about as well as the opportunity of introducing a mentoring scheme within each Working Group.

Summary of discussion and outcomes:

Questions on how SuSanA can support in-country programmes:

1. **Local organisations,**
2. **Government capacity,**
3. **Multi-agency groups**

- A participant questioned whether WaterAid and Oxfam would be addressing the political aspects of scaling-up within the project. Ada responded that WaterAid works through governments in all the country programmes, and also through the WASH Cluster and so can definitely support in terms of advocacy at these levels. Jonathan confirmed that Oxfam is similar.

- Another participant asked what Oxfam and WaterAid's opinion was on why many of their partners and country programme offices are currently not involved in SuSanA. Esther responded that perhaps it's as there is almost too much information on the website, which makes searching for one particular item difficult, especially for those in the field with poor internet connections. Also, that the network comes across to newcomers as quite academic and inaccessible, for example because at the moment a small handful of people contribute large amounts of text on the forum. Doreen echoed that this can be intimidating for field practitioners. Esther and Ruth suggested that Oxfam and WaterAid may do their own small internal qualitative studies into why many of our programme and partner offices don't use SuSanA. Elisabeth clarified that the people who use the forum usually aren't participants of the Working Groups, or those who have been closely involved with the alliance since its inception.

- In relation to how SuSanA could support governments, a participant who works closely with ministries in developing countries stated that what the ministry officials need most in order to influence decision makers at the national level to take action on sanitation is an evidence base, for example key statistics and information about sanitation in their regions of operation. The participants confirmed that this seems like a good path of action and that Oxfam and WaterAid should identify from the government offices they are involved with what information they need and in what format and support them accordingly. Elisabeth confirmed that other organisations like WaterAid release these kind of statistics and that rather than re-invent the wheel, SuSanA's role should be to link and direct people to where they can find this information online.

- Elisabeth noted that SuSanA often links all its target audiences together. The participants agreed that this is not effective and SuSanA should identify the specific target group of any document or tool starting to develop it. The participants proposed that it would be good if we can

direct different categories of SuSanA users (e.g. field practitioner, researcher etc) to information that is specifically useful for them. The participants agreed, for example, that the SFD tool has now developed to a level which is too complex to be practically useful for governments or practitioners in developing countries. Hence, different tools are useful for different categories of users. Doreen proposed that we need simpler documents and Sabrina suggested that SuSanA's information should be organised in different sections of the website according to user category. Other participants agreed this could be helpful. Elisabeth pointed out that there is a filter for the category of user on the library. However, other participants noted that they had never noticed this, and it was agreed that this is a problem if it is not clear to users. Elisabeth also clarified that portals for different user categories were tried out in the past but this was not successful.

- In relation to SuSanA's support to the general public, Elisabeth proposed that defining key sanitation terms on Wikipedia would be a good starting point for this.

- Ada posed the question on whether participants felt SuSanA would be more accessible to a range of users if it is brought to the regional level, for example through having regional SuSanA meetings or taking advantage of other national sanitation sector meetings, through adding addition time at the end of these meetings for face-to-face interactions between SuSanA partners and members. Jonathan also confirmed that within the BMGF grant there are resources allocated for in-country activities so this kind of activity would be possible. Elisabeth commented that if such national level meetings were to take place it would be valuable to extend these into the virtual space. Participants noted that SuSanA's meetings are usually located in Europe and this is a limiting factor in the engagement of the global South in SuSanA. Patrick mentioned the India Regional Chapter as a good example of how information and tools curated for a particular regional context can be successful and foresees that having the SuSanA meeting in Chennai will open a door for SuSanA members and others working in the sanitation sector in India to become involved in SuSanA online.

- Regarding SuSanA supporting field practitioners, it was agreed that practitioners don't have much time to read a lot of information but setting up a system where practitioners could teach each other via short video recordings from the field could be something new and beneficial. For WaterAid and Oxfam a lot of it is about recognising what our country programmes and partners have to share and boosting this. There are a lot of WASH toolkits available online from different sources, e.g. the WSTF one. SuSanA should ideally provide one location for all toolkits to be shared (although this will be dependent on whether the organisations are willing and able to share them in this way). Jonathan commented that in order to convince organisations to be willing to share their knowledge management tools, SuSanA could offer them the opportunity to showcase their work through webinars etc on SuSanA as an incentive.

- Conclusion:
  Roland proposed that, in supporting the different user categories, SuSanA should make tools and documents as simple as possible and as complicated as needed but always considering the target audience.
  Ada added that SuSanA must define who what is for, in terms of the tools and documents shared. All participants agreed.

Questions regarding cross working group partnerships:

1. **How can WGs address key sanitation issues in collaboration? (Is there a max number to collaborate, what form should collaborations take, what should be the outputs?)**

2. **Which WGs should be working together on what issues?**

- Participants raised the issue that WG members usually don't know what is going on in the other working groups, despite that they present this each year at Stockholm. Esther proposed that we advocate for a communications element in partners' projects so that they would be more able to

invest time in presenting their projects in webinars etc. The participants discussed that several of the WGs appear to be dormant currently.

- Roland suggested that whether or not the WGs update their factsheets now following the decision to do so in the Core Group meeting on the 16/01/17 would be a clear indication as to which WGs have ceased to function effectively. Participants agreed that following this, the structure of the WGs may need to be reviewed.

- Also discussed was the fact that the Working Groups are not actually Working Groups – they are more like networks or mailing lists at the moment. The participants discussed that as a result, the current registration page on the website, where members are asked to sign up to a particular Working Group is slightly misleading. The member may decide not to sign up to any working group as they don't want additional work but they perhaps would sign up and receive information if the categories were worded differently – e.g. if they were areas of interest rather than working groups. Participants agreed that this should be looked into.

- Summary:
SuSanA needs to recognise the WGs are too big to function as WGs in the current format and a change is needed to establish smaller focused working groups (through invitation or self-nomination) within each network to work on specific tasks/activities (eg. Reviewing the fact sheets or addressing a defined issue like reaching the SDG targets). This should facilitate the WGs to be more effective in achieving their objectives.

Question on resource mobilisation for WGs:

1. **How can the project partners best work together with the Working Groups to mobilise resources?**

- Roland proposed that the key question was that of mobilising local/national resources through SuSanA carrying out more activities focused at the country level. The India Regional Chapter is an example of this. SuSanA should make use of existing opportunities from meetings/conferences that we already go to showcase SuSanA at the national level.

- SuSanA needs to find the key motivating factors to encourage greater contribution within SuSanA. If there is an increase in participation there is the possibility of greater resources being mobilised be this for online learning, networking or other identified need.

Questions on an additional forum category:

1. **What opportunities would an additional forum category, "Questions from the field" provide in relation to scaling up sanitation?**

2. **What would be the challenges in adding and maintaining a "Questions from the field" forum category to the Discussion Forum?**

- There is a possible need for a Q and A service. This could be linked with Knowledge Point or something anonymous on the existing forum. It was agreed that Oxfam and WaterAid would kick start this through exploring challenges within their country programmes and partners and requesting/helping programme offices and partners to post these questions on the forum.

Questions on a mentoring scheme within each Working Group:

1. **What opportunities would the introduction of a mentoring scheme within each Working Group provide in relation to scaling up sanitation?**

2. **What challenges would there be in implementing a mentoring scheme within each Working Group with the purpose of scaling up sanitation?**

- Participants agreed that in order to volunteer, potential mentors would have to feel that they were getting something out of the mentoring. Participants agreed that recognition, opportunity and learning are the key factors that usually motivate people to give their time to an activity. The partners will need to figure out what incentives will work for this. The partners should be able to determine this through the UX Study. The participants agreed that, in setting up the mentoring scheme, the partners should focus on peer-to-peer mentoring rather than the North-South mentoring model that was originally, as in peer-to-peer mentoring, it would be likely that both partners or members would get something out of the experience, which would eliminate the problems of incentives.

- One idea here was to encourage showcasing of partners and projects through SuSanA. Through this, members can learn more about what the various partners do, where they work and the challenges they face. This can facilitate the matching/pairing of partners/members who could support each other

- There are a number of forms learning and mentorship could take for example MOOCs were discussed as a relatively successful approach to online learning and mentoring. The discussion of mentorship could lead to other areas such as e-learning, certifications and peer to peer support. It is something that needs to be developed further as SuSanA continues its strengthening work during the grant period.

Written by Ruth Miskelly

6. Faecal Sludge Management

Participants: Trevor Surridge (GIZ), Peter Hawkins (WSP), Isabell Blacket (WSP), Suresh Rohilla (CSE), Shantanu Kumar (CSE), Prit Salian (i-San Associates), Philippe Reymond (EAWAG-Sandec)

Introduction:

It is abundantly clear that when 'sanitation' in developing countries is talked about, excreta management or faecal sludge management (FSM)/services are required by a larger proportion of the population, in contrast to wastewater management. The majority of the urban poor and under privileged communities rely on FSM services due to the on-site nature of their sanitary systems, thus the sector has a crucial role to play in working towards the 'last mile' in the Agenda 2030.

At this table, the participants discussed issues on how WG6 can contribute to activities that support the FSM sector in achieving the SDGs in general, but in particular goal six on sanitation.

Summary of discussion and outcomes:

Identified Issue:
- Severe lack of human capacities in the FSM sector

Actions Proposed:
- Develop capacities in the consulting sector in FSM
- Reach out to partner organisations that are interested in collaborating in this endeavour and link organisations which provide training for trainers in the FSM sector
- Actively market the activity on the forum

- Establish more connections to universities and encourage the provision of curricula on FSM
- Reach out and promote e-learnings offered by partner organisations, such EAWAG-Sandec who will shortly offer Massive Open Online Course (MOOC) on FSM and in addition the World Bank selection of tools on FSM
- Engage and promote various capacity building activities on FSM from partner organisations
- Provide a regional database of FSM practitioners

Identified Issue:
- Lack of knowledge on FSM best practices

Actions Proposed:
- Make FSM a sub-topic of WG6
- Collect, curate and categorise case studies on FSM related topics:
  - Assessment/diagnostics
  - Stakeholder engagement (including Shit Flow Diagrams)
  - Low cost technological options in FSM
  - Private sector involvement (formal and informal)
  - Planning/implementation
  - Urban regulation and by-laws on FSM
- Develop case stories on FSM
  Short videos showcasing successful examples from Asia and Africa

Identified Issue:
- Multiplicity of FSM tools

Actions Proposed:
- A number of organisations offers FSM tools online, but there is a lack on uniformity amongst them. WG6 can provide a neutral platform and one-shop-stop for all the FSM tools, by providing a curated summary of each tool that is categorised according to the user and what they can be used for
- Set-up an FSM help desk

Written by Prit Salian

7.Resource Recovery contributing to multiple SDGs

Participants: Kim Andersson (SEI), Will Alarcon (GIZ), Thorsten Reckerzügl (BORDA), Astrid Michels (GIZ), Elisabeth Kvarnström (SP), Helmut Lehn (KIT), Gunter Langergraber, Vishwanath Shrikantaiah (Biome), Manuel Greulich (GIZ SuSanA secr.)

Introduction:

This table dealt with resource recovery and how it can contribute to multiple SDGs. Furthermore, it was tried to frame the table around how sanitation can help to address climate change and natural resource scarcity. The opportunity to link sanitation to the global agenda on climate which is currently receiving a lot of attention and large investments due to the Paris Declaration was discussed. The expected result of the discussion at this table was to have a cross-working group discussion paper on sanitation, climate change and resilience.

Summary of discussion and outcomes:

The overall dialogue on this table discussing *'Sanitation and the linkages to climate change and resource scarcity'* was very dynamic with strong and engaged contribution from all participants, which indicates that this is a topic of strong interest among SuSanA members.

- The first discussion was on the term *resource recovery* and if this is actually the best term to use when describing what we want to include in this dialogue. Resource recovery is by some expert groups (e.g. IWA) used to describe very high-tech and innovative schemes for resource recovery. In our case it might be better to address this area of work by referring to *'sanitation and (natural) resource management perspective'* or maybe use the term *'integrated natural resource management'*. We also agreed that we wanted to put special emphasize to the linkages to climate change.

- *Mapping exercise:* How can sanitation help address climate change and resource scarcity?

- Some key clusters that could be recognized in this exercise were: Optimized resource management including efficient use, treatment, recovery, reuse, and recycling of resources, can contribute with many direct and indirect benefits addressing both climate change and resource scarcity. From the climate perspective, sustainable sanitation and especially integrated resource management can contribute to both climate mitigation and climate adaptation. For the resource scarcity dimension resource-oriented sanitation can contribute to conserving and recovering key natural resources as water, nutrients, organic matter, and energy (as: heat, or recovered from organic waste, or in the form of biomass produced by waste).

- These resource-oriented systems would contribute to the circular economy with high potentials of producing co-benefits (e.g. reduced GHG emissions, fertilizer generation, water conservation and recycling, renewable energy, job creation). There are also opportunities for accessing climate funds (e.g. green fund) which need further exploration when linked to sanitation.

- We also identified some potential challenges: more complex governance of sanitation system when more actors are required to be involved; both formal and informal sectors linked to resource management needs to be considered.

- The table members have all expressed an interest to continue be involved in a dialogue on this topic within SuSanA, beyond this initial Table group work. The group has a complementary composition in respect to experience and current work, which will be very beneficial in further work, covering areas such as:
  - Resource management and recovery; resource material flow analysis; waste and wastewater recycling
  - Exploring co-benefits of sustainable sanitation with resource management perspective
  - Accounting for climate mitigation
  - Practical resource management actions on the ground

- Hence, we now have the base for a SuSanA task force to continue moving this topic forward. We foresee two potential discussion papers:
  1. Linking sanitation to the global climate change agenda
  2. Linking sanitation to natural resource scarcity

- The next step is to agree to a road map to go forward:
  - Invite more participants to move forward (initially addressing relevant WG leads and have them directing us to potential Task force members.
  - Kim Andersson (SEI) has signed up to write a draft outline for the 1st paper on climate.

- The forms for continuing the dialogue will be through regular Skype meetings.
- A working meeting will be planned for the SuSanA meeting to be held in conjunction with the Stockholm World Water Week 2017.

Written by Kim Anderson