



sustainable
sanitation
alliance

Introduction to SuSanA



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www.susana.org

September 25th 2008
Netssaf Final Conference
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Goal of the SuSanA



- to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs by promoting sanitation systems which are taking into consideration all aspects of sustainability



Objectives of the SuSanA



- To raise awareness of what sustainable sanitation solutions are and promoting them on a large scale
- To highlight the key role of sanitation for achieving a whole series of MDGs
- To show how sustainable sanitation projects should be planned with participation of all stakeholders (hand in hand with hygiene promotion and capacity development)

Source: Vision Document 1 “Towards more sustainable sanitation solutions” 2007

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

“Who is 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 has agreed on a “joint road map” and a “short statement” and has quarterly SuSanA meetings
- All partnering organisations contribute their work and resources on their own expense
- SuSanA is a dynamic network: further organisations are welcome to join
- SuSanA currently has 12 thematic working groups

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official SuSanA partners

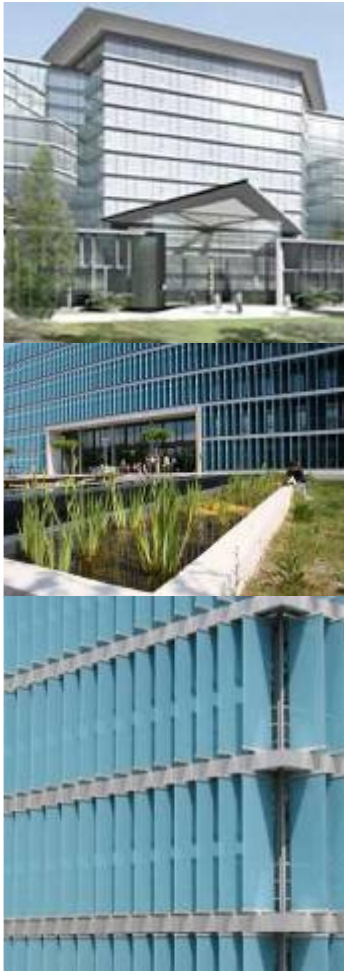


SuSanA partner logo
version 1.6 / 2008-08-08

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evolution of the SuSanA



- **kick-off meeting in Eschborn/ Germany (January 2007)**
 - initiated by a core group of organisations active in the field of sustainable sanitation
 - establishment of various working groups
 - development of a first draft of a joint roadmap for the promotion of sustainable sanitation within the IYS 2008
- **2nd SuSanA meeting in Dübendorf/ Switzerland (April 2007)**
 - group widened focus to support all approaches aiming at the overall sustainability of sanitation systems
 - official decision on the name ‚Sustainable Sanitation Alliance‘

evolution of the SuSanA

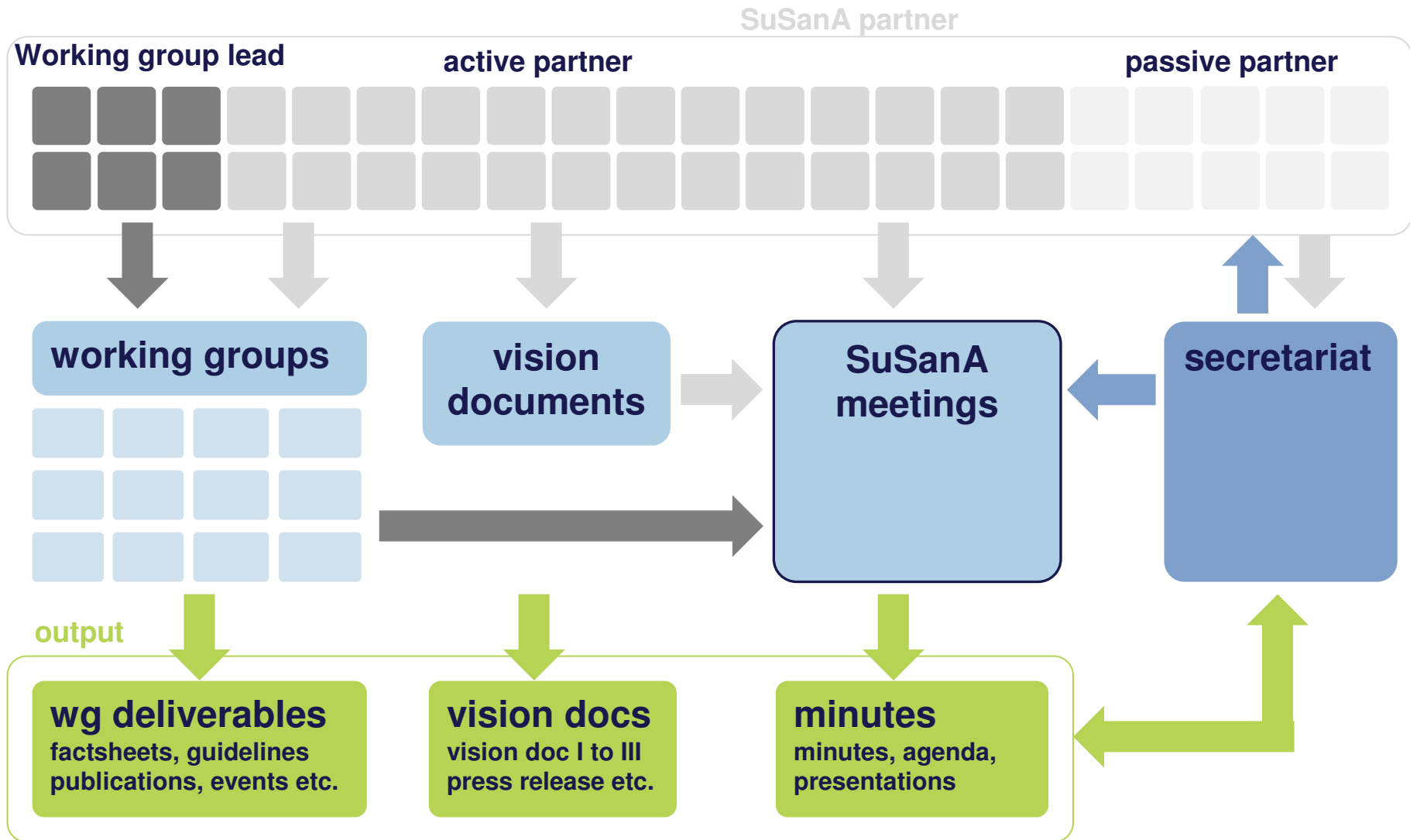


- **3rd SuSanA meeting in Stockholm/ Sweden** (August 2007)
 - endorsement of the joint SuSanA statement
- **4th SuSanA meeting in New Delhi/ India** (Nov. 2007)
 - attached to the World Toilet Summit
 - some 100 participants from around 70 different organisations
- **regular quarterly meetings in 2008**
 - February 2008 - Durban/ South Africa
 - May 2008 - New York/ USA
 - August 2008 - Stockholm/ Sweden
 - November 2008 - Macao/ China
- **In 2009: Less meetings of the whole group (only 1-2) - more virtual discussions and WG meetings**

Geographical distribution of SuSanA-meetings



Current structure of the SuSanA



SuSanA thematic working groups



1. Capacity development for sustainable sanitation – **Lead: Madeleine Fogde / SEI**
2. Cost and economics of sustainable sanitation – **Lead: Shared**
3. Renewable energies, groundwater protection and climate change – **Lead: Mirko Hänel / TTZ**
4. Sanitation systems, technology options, hygiene and health – **Lead: Chris Zurbrügg / Eawag**
5. Food security and productive sanitation systems – **Lead: Robert Gensch / CIM**
6. Sustainable sanitation for cities and planning – **Lead: Arne Panesar (cities) / GTZ and Christoph Lüthi (planning) / Eawag**
7. Community and rural sanitation – **Amsula Negussie – Plan South Africa**
8. Sustainable sanitation in emergency and reconstruction situations – **Paul Sherlock / Unicef**
9. Sanitation as a business – **Jack Sim / WTO and Rory Villaluna / Streams of Knowledge**
10. Public awareness & sanitation marketing – **Jack Sim / WTO**
11. Operation and maintenance of sustainable sanitation – **Stan Maessen / Waste**
12. Knowledge management and communication – **SuSanA secretariat**



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SuSanA - fact sheet
food security and productive sanitation systems
version 1.2 (February 2008) - draft

the millennium development goals
Achieving the millennium development goals (MDGs) is essential to ensure 100% of the world's population and about 7 billion people with their security, dignity, health, and economic opportunities. The MDGs are a set of eight global targets to be achieved by 2015. The Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) is a global network of organizations working to address the global sanitation crisis. It is a multi-stakeholder partnership of governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society organizations. SuSanA's mission is to promote and support the development of sustainable sanitation systems that are socially, economically, and environmentally sound. It focuses on the provision of safe and secure sanitation services to all people, particularly the poor and vulnerable. SuSanA works in over 100 countries, with a focus on Africa, Asia, and Latin America. It provides technical assistance, capacity development, and advocacy support to its members. SuSanA's work is guided by the principles of sustainability, equity, and participation. It believes that sanitation is a human right and that everyone should have access to safe and secure sanitation services. SuSanA is committed to working with its members to achieve the MDGs and to improve the lives of people everywhere.

population growth and urbanisation
The world's population is growing rapidly, and urbanisation is increasing. This is putting pressure on the world's resources, particularly water and land. Sanitation systems must be able to cope with this growing population and urbanisation. SuSanA is working to develop sustainable sanitation systems that can meet the needs of a growing population and urbanising world.

scale of the problem
The global sanitation crisis is a major public health and environmental problem. It is estimated that 2.6 billion people worldwide lack access to basic sanitation services. This is a significant barrier to economic development and social progress. SuSanA is working to address this crisis by promoting and supporting the development of sustainable sanitation systems.

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SuSanA resource material

DRAFT

Capacity development for sustainable sanitation

August 2008

Compiled on behalf of the SuSanA by

gtz
German Technical Cooperation
and Development

sustainable sanitation alliance

Towards more sustainable sanitation solutions

Version 1.1 (November 2007)

and the objectives of the global competence network were identified and the joint road map was reviewed. In order to have a joint label for the planned activities, and to be able to align with other potential initiatives, the group formed the 'Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA)'. The reasons for this are numerous. A major issue is the fact that sanitation rarely receives the required attention and priority by politicians and civil society alike despite its key importance for a society. Political will has been largely lacking when it comes to placing sanitation high on the international development agenda. This has pushed sanitation into the shadows of water supply projects for example, and limited innovation in the sector. Motivated by the UN's decision to declare 2008 an International Year of Sanitation (IYS), a core group of organisations active in the field of sanitation took the initiative to form a task force to support the IYS. In January 2007, a first meeting resulted in a large number of commitments by the participants from various organisations, and in drawing up a first draft of a 'joint road map' for the promotion of sustainable sanitation in IYS 2008. During a second meeting which took place mid April, the goal



What is sustainable sanitation?

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SuSanA - factsheet

Capacity development

Background on sustainable sanitation

Approximately 2.6 billion people lack access to basic sanitation, a poor hygienic conditions causing the death of 10 million people each year. The negative impact that poorly managed human waste has on health and the environment is well understood. It is a major public health and environmental problem. The Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) is a global network of organizations working to address the global sanitation crisis. It is a multi-stakeholder partnership of governments, the private sector, academia, and civil society organizations. SuSanA's mission is to promote and support the development of sustainable sanitation systems that are socially, economically, and environmentally sound. It focuses on the provision of safe and secure sanitation services to all people, particularly the poor and vulnerable. SuSanA works in over 100 countries, with a focus on Africa, Asia, and Latin America. It provides technical assistance, capacity development, and advocacy support to its members. SuSanA's work is guided by the principles of sustainability, equity, and participation. It believes that sanitation is a human right and that everyone should have access to safe and secure sanitation services. SuSanA is committed to working with its members to achieve the MDGs and to improve the lives of people everywhere.

Capacity development overview

Capacity development is understood as a process of enhancing, strengthening, creating and maintaining capacity over time. It applies to individuals, organizations and institutions. Capacity development is more than a mere transfer of technical subjects and general organizational principles and cannot be imposed. It must be done with the country staff (CSDC, 2006). The three core levels of influence for capacity development are:

- individual level
- institutional level
- organizational level

Capacity development within sustainable sanitation requires more than arranging occasional workshops and training courses. It is a dynamic process where learning links up with the experience to improve outputs, processes and products. Software (tools and resources) are necessary components to correct existing capacity with action (Figure 1). Capacity development for sanitation has proven successful in different local and national contexts where the cultural understanding and ownership have been sufficiently incorporated.

Figure 1: It is essential to identify before linking think versus and creating (space) output across the knowledge, in order to achieve capacity development (CSDC).

SuSanA fact sheet
Capacity development
August 2008
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Case study of sustainable sanitation projects

Community led Water and Ecosan Programme

Shaanxi Province, China

Figure 1: Project location

Figure 2: Sanitation components in this project

Component	Objective	Benefit
Water supply	Improve water availability	Healthier population
Sanitation	Reduce environmental pollution	Improved public health
Ecosan	Reduce water consumption	Water conservation
Water treatment	Improve water quality	Safe drinking water
Sanitation infrastructure	Improve sanitation facilities	Hygienic environment
Community participation	Empower local communities	Sustainable development

General data

Type of project: Community led water and environmental sanitation improvement in rural area.

Project period: start of planning: 01/2005, start of construction: 07/2005, start of operation: 01/2006.

Project leader: 191,123 beneficiaries up to June 2007.

Total investment: 2.4 million USD up to June 2007.

Address of project location: Villages in Pucheng, Chuanqi, Xitang, Chenggu, Jia Xian and Yulin Counties of Shaanxi province, China.

Financing institution: Plan China.

Executing institution: Reproductive Village Development Committees facilitated by Plan China Program Units.

Objective and motivation of the project

1. Deliver sustainable health & hygiene benefits to the children and their families through improvement in water supply and environmental sanitation.

2. Promote eco-sanitation methods to reduce water consumption and reject rodents and insects.

3. Improve household income through time savings and income earning opportunities (particularly for women).

4. Support processes that can nurture self-empowerment of individuals or groups. The ultimate aim is the empowerment of the community, giving the decision-making power and access to resources.

5. Develop operation and maintenance and cost recovery systems to ensure sustainability of service delivery.

6. Promotion of ecogreen sanitation integration with hygiene education and promotion is the major component of the programme.

Location and conditions

Despite China's remarkable growth and development, significant pockets of poverty remain in many regions. The development of poor communities is constrained by lack of access to services, unsustainable use of natural resources and poor environmental conditions. High and stable China is particularly affected by this inequality. In rural China 65% of the population has access to safe drinking water and 25% to adequate sanitation. The absence of safe water supply systems and adequate sanitation is one of the most important problems for people in western China.

In the project area, lack of safe water supply and basic sanitation is closely associated with livelihoods and other social issues. Poor sanitation conditions and lack of sanitation have impeded the economic development work. Annual income per capita is in the range of 100-200 USD. Culture and that outdoors are the primary source of income in the programme area. Human excreta are used as fertilizer for crops and vegetables. This is an old practice in China. In many households are raised in such a way that the excreta of all members of the family are collected in buckets, which are taken to their paddocks, and are diluted with water and applied to the soil.

URBAN AGRICULTURE MAGAZINE

Special Edition

World Food Summit five years later

Enhancing the Contribution of Urban Agriculture to Food Security

At the World Food Summit in 1996, representatives of 188 nations used the European Commission's proposal to develop a concept for urban agriculture, with an immediate view to linking the number of food-producing people to 2015. There were three main objectives: to encourage urban agriculture as a means of increasing food production; to improve the quality of life in urban areas; and to improve the environment. Urban agriculture is a multi-faceted concept that encompasses a wide range of activities, from small-scale home gardens to large-scale commercial operations. It can play a significant role in food security, particularly in urban areas where access to land and water is limited. Urban agriculture can provide fresh, nutritious food, create jobs, and improve the environment. It can also help to reduce the carbon footprint of food production and improve the resilience of food systems. The World Food Summit five years later highlighted the importance of urban agriculture in achieving food security and sustainable development. It called for governments, the private sector, and civil society to work together to support and promote urban agriculture. This magazine is a collection of articles, case studies, and practical information on urban agriculture. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in this important and growing sector of agriculture.



sustainable sanitation alliance

Towards more sustainable sanitation solutions

Version 1.1 (November 2007)

Introduction

The urgency for action in the sanitation sector is obvious, considering the 2.6 billion people worldwide who remain without access to any kind of improved sanitation, and the 2.2 million annual deaths (mostly children under the age of 5) caused mainly by sanitation-related diseases and poor hygienic conditions.

The United Nations, during the Millennium Summit in New York in 2000 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg (WSSD) in 2002, developed a series of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aiming to achieve poverty eradication and sustainable development. The specific target set for the provision of water supply and sanitation services is to halve the proportion of people without access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation by 2015.

As the Joint Monitoring Programme of WHO/UNICEF and the UNDP Human Development Report (2009) have shown, the progress towards meeting the MDG sanitation target is however much too slow, with an enormous gap existing between the intended coverage and today's reality especially in Sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia.

The reasons for this are numerous. A major issue is the fact that sanitation rarely receives the required attention and priority by politicians and civil society alike despite its key importance for a society. Political will has been largely lacking when it comes to placing sanitation high on the international development agenda. This has pushed sanitation into the shadows of water supply projects for example, and limited innovation in the sector.

Motivated by the UN's decision to declare 2008 as International Year of Sanitation (IYS), a core group of organisations active in the field of sanitation took the initiative to form a task force to support the IYS. In January 2007, a first meeting resulted in a large number of commitments by the participants from various organisations, and in drawing up a first draft of a "joint road map for the promotion of sustainable sanitation in IYS 2008". During a second meeting which took place mid April, the goal

and the objectives of this global competence network were clarified and the joint road map was reviewed.

In order to have a joint label for the planned activities, and to be able to align with other potential initiatives, the group formed the "Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA)".

What is sustainable sanitation?



The main objective of a sanitation system is to protect and promote human health by providing a clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease. In order to be sustainable a sanitation system has to be not only economically viable, socially acceptable, and technically and institutionally appropriate, it should also protect the environment and the natural resources. When improving an existing and/or designing a new sanitation system, sustainability criteria related to the following aspects should be considered:

(1) **Health and hygiene:** includes the risk of exposure to pathogens and hazardous substances that could affect public health at all points of the sanitation system from the toilet via the collection and treatment system to the point of reuse or disposal and downstream populations. This topic also covers aspects such as hygiene, nutrition and improvement of livelihood achieved by the application of a certain sanitation system, as well as downstream effects.



SuSanA
Towards more sustainable sanitation solutions
Version 1.1 (November 2007)

- 4-Page joint vision document
- Available in English, French, Spanish, Japanese, Portuguese, Chinese, Arabic, Hindi
- Planned: Russian, Urdu, German, ...
- Available from: www.susana.org



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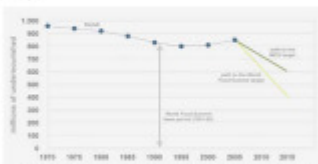
SuSanA - fact sheet food security and productive sanitations systems version 1.2 (February 2008) - draft

the millennium development goals fighting the most pushing global problems

Within the United Nations Millennium Summit in New York in 2000 and the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002, the global community agreed in establishing a set of measurable and timely limited goals to combat the most pushing global problems, which are among others, the noticeable reduction of poverty, hunger and environmental degradation. These so called Millennium Development Goals set the standards the global development has to cope with. Most important goals with intersection to both the food security and the sanitation issue are to reduce by half the number of people who are suffering from hunger until 2015, to increase their amount of food, and halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation.

scale of the problem the food security situation and global population growth

The concept of food security has been on the international agenda since the Human Rights Declaration in 1948 and was seen by many as one of the fundamental rights of human beings. By FAO-definition food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life (FAO 2006).



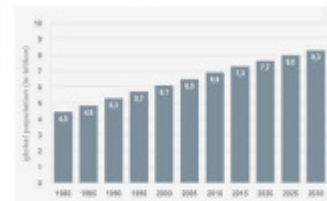
Unfortunately the prevailing statistics killed this international claim greatly. Currently some estimated 854 million people worldwide are chronically hungry due to extreme poverty (FAO 2006).



2006), which is equivalent to around 15 % of the world's population and about 2 billion people lack food security intermittently due to varying degrees of poverty (ibid.). With regards to health, the permanent nutrient deficiency often causes weakness and fatigue, inhibits mental and physical development, particularly in children, and makes people susceptible to other fatal diseases such as diarrhoea and tuberculosis. Despite the great efforts and promising attempts in decreasing the number of people suffering from food insecurity, such as improving agricultural productivity, encouraging small-scale farming or securing property rights, the number of people suffering from food insecurity worldwide still remains tenaciously high.

population growth and urbanisation increasing pressure on global resources

With the continuously growing world population – according to UNPD another 1.6 billion people will be expected by 2025 – and its substantial additional food demand, the problems of food insecurity will most likely intensify in the coming decades and increase the pressure on global resources.



A great deal of this population growth will take place in cities with a substantial increase in the volume of urban waste products, the over-exploitation of rural resources and a significant increase in urban food demand. By 2006 the global community is arriving on an important historical point of inflexion (UNPD 2006) and will be predominantly urban for the first time

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Finalized or almost finalized:

- WG 01 – capacity development
- WG 05 – food security
- WG 06 – cities (thematic paper)
- WG 06 – planning

Drafts available:

- WG 02 – costs & economics
- WG 03 – renewable energies
- WG 04 – planning aspects
- WG 08 – emergency and reconstruction

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Case study of sustainable sanitation projects
Community led Water and Ecosan Programme
Shaanxi Province, China



Fig. 1: Project location



Fig. 2: Applied sanitation components in this project

- Final Template available
- First case studies available from KfW, JWF and gtz for different WGs

1 General data

Type of project:
Community led water and environmental sanitation improvement in rural area.

Project period:
start of planning: 01/2005
start of construction: 07/2005
start of operation: 01/2006

Project scale:
196,123 beneficiaries up to June 2007
Total investment: 2.4 million USD up to June 2007

Address of project location:
Villages in Pucheng, Chunhua, Xixiang, Chenggu, Jia Xian and Yulin Counties of Shaanxi province, China

Planning institution:
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Executing institution:
Respective Village Development Committees facilitated by Plan China Program Units

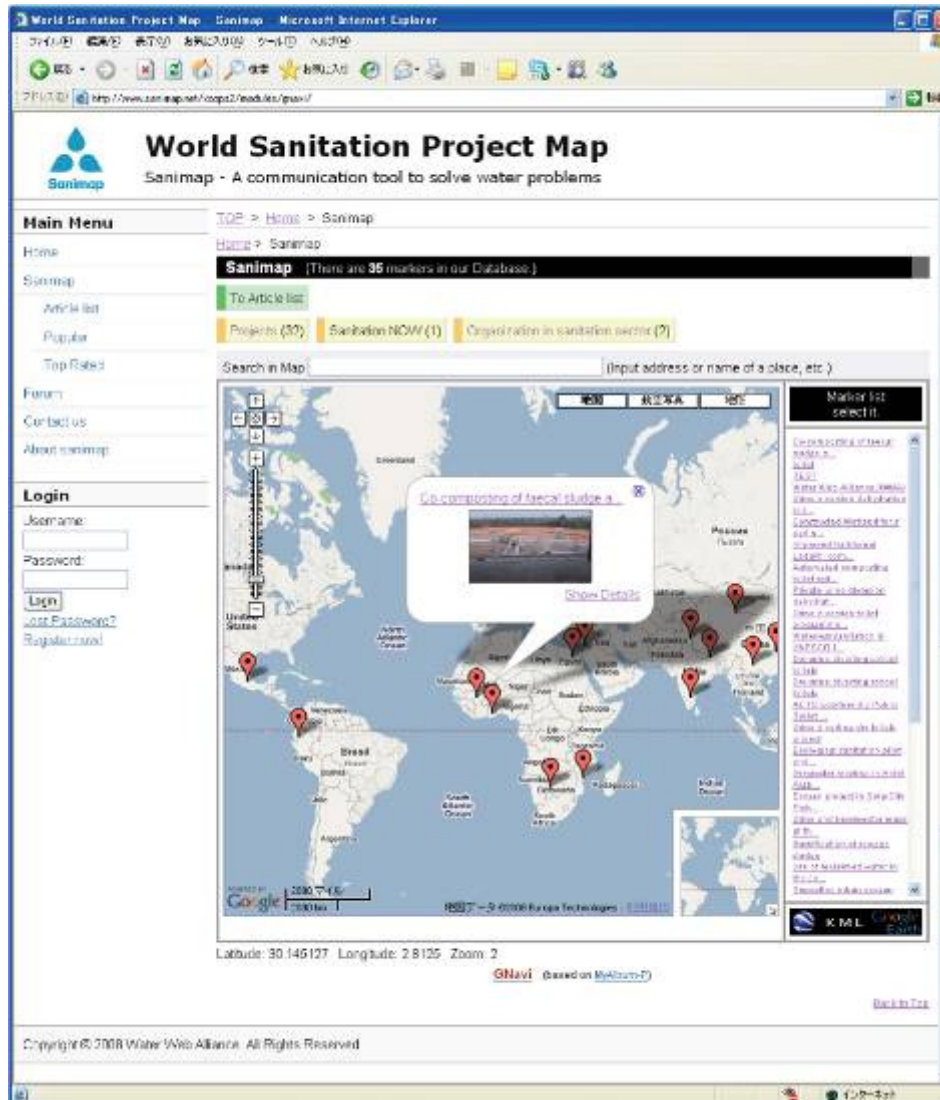
2 Objective and motivation of the project

- Deliver sustainable health & hygiene benefits to the children and their families through improvement in water supply and environmental sanitation.
- Promote eco-sanitation methods to reduce water consumption and re-cycle nutrients and organics.
- Improve household income through time savings and income earning opportunities particularly for women.
- Support processes that can nurture self-empowerment of individuals or groups. The ultimate aim is the empowerment of the community, giving it the decision-making power and access to resources.
- Develop operation and maintenance and cost recovery systems to ensure sustainability of service delivery.
- Promotion of ecological sanitation integrated with hygiene education and promotion is the major component of this programme.

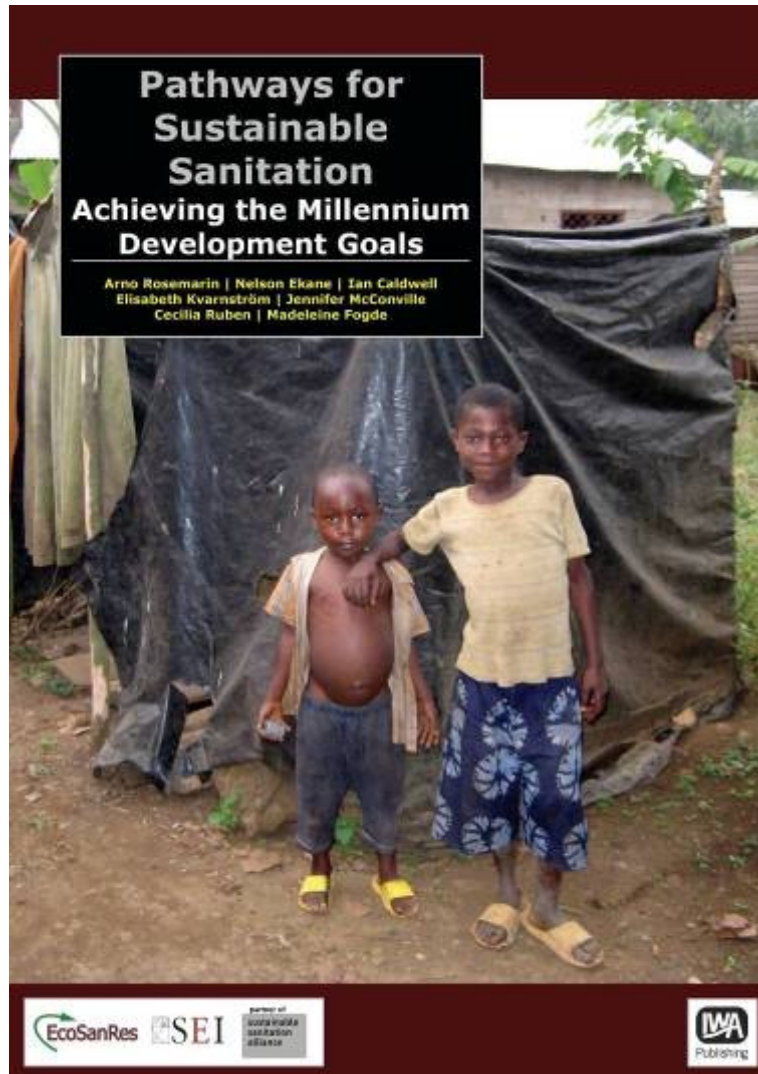
3 Location and conditions

Despite China's remarkable growth and development, significant pockets of poverty remain in many regions. The development of poor communities is constrained by lack of access to services, unsustainable use of natural resources and poor environmental conditions. Rural and western China is particularly affected by this inequality. In rural China 68% of the population has access to safe drinking water and 29% to adequate sanitation. The absence of safe water supply systems and adequate sanitation is one of the most important problems for people in western China.

In the project area, lack of safe water supply and basic sanitation is closely associated with livelihoods and other social issues. Poor economic conditions and lack of participation has impeded the initiation of developmental work. Annual income per capita is in the range of 150-200 USD. Cultivation and fruit orchards are the primary source of income in the programme area. Human excreta are used as fertilizer for crops and vegetables. This is an old practice in China. In many houses toilets are made in such a way that the excreta of all members of the family are collected in buckets, which are taken to field periodically and are diluted with water and applied raw on the



- Google-based World Map for Sanitation Projects, Organizations and events
- Elaborated by JWF (with support from SEI and GTZ)
- Fact sheets for selected projects
- 39 projects and 38 organizations already online



Background visions paper

To be launched at the
World Toilet Summit
in Macao,
November 4-6, 2008



search disabled



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We thank all individuals and institutions that have provided information and cordially invite all of you to contribute even more documents to this section. Thank You!

PLEASE NOTE: this section is still under construction

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