

# sustainable sanitation alliance

31st SuSanA Meeting, 16 – 20 August, 2021

<u>www.susana.org</u>
Presenter

# **Working Group 1 Meeting: Capacity Development**



# Welcome!

#### To start with, let us find out who is with us!

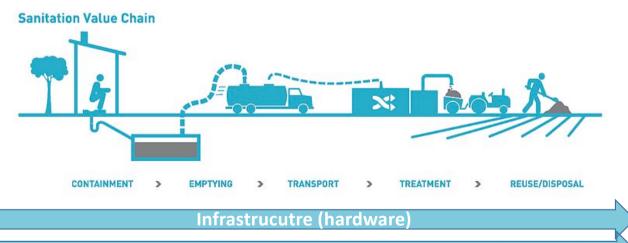
- What type of organisation are you working for? (multiple answers possible)
  - Multi-lateral agency/donor
  - · Governmental national/regional
  - Utility
  - NGO/CBO
  - iNGO
  - Student and academia
  - Private sector
- Which country are you joining from? (world cloud)
- Why are you interested in WG1? (multiple answers possible)
  - · Knowledge management and sharing
  - Communication
  - Coordination
  - Learning Exchange
  - Research
  - Advocacy

# Aim and objectives of the meeting

- Give you an introduction on SuSanA and this working group
- Launch the new WG factsheet on Capacity Development for Sustainable Sanitation
- Share another example of a Capacity Development Product that benefitted from SuSanA as a working platform and sounding board
- Have an interactive session on Capacity Development and the COVID19 Pandemic

## How did it start? Almost 15 years ago...

- January 2007: Kick-off meeting in Eschborn, Germany initially the aim was to prepare & align for the International Year of Sanitation in 2008
- Main motivations:
  - Sanitation is crucial for WASH, as much as water supply!
  - Sanitation is not only about toilet infrastructure but requires the consideration of the entire sanitation value chain and the software aspects!



https://commons.wikim edia.org/wiki/File:Sanita tion Value Chain.jpg

**Enabling environment for sustainable service provision (software)** 

#### SuSanA's vision document 2008 & 2017

#### The five sustainability criteria

- Health and hygiene
- Environment and natural resources
- Technology and operation
- Financial and economic issues
- Socio-cultural and institutional aspects

#### Goal:

• To contribute to the achievement of current and future international development goals (MDGs, SDGs post-2015) by promoting a systems approach to sanitation provision taking all aspects of sustainability into consideration

#### Misssion

 SuSanA is an open international alliance with members who are dedicated to understanding viable and sustainable sanitation solutions. It links on the ground experiences with an engaged community made up of practitioners, policy makers, researchers, and academics from different levels with the aim of promoting innovation and best practices in policy, programming and implementation.

#### sustainable sanitation alliance



https://www.susana.org/en/kno wledge-hub/resources-andpublications/library/details/2715

## SuSanA two unique selling proposition

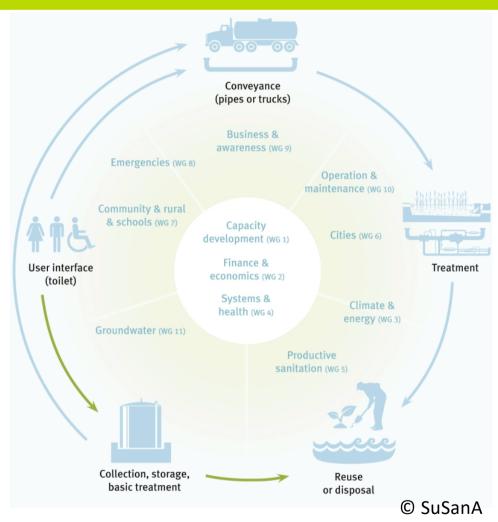


- A broad range of experts and knowledge on alternative sanitation systems
  - Systems that do not rely on sewers and thus are appropriate in many areas where sewer systems are not viable (remote areas, developing urban areas, water-scarce areas)
  - Systems that allow for closing nutrient, water, and energy cycles to contribute to climate change and soil depletion mitigation, private sector engagement, and circular economy
- The importance of these elements has been recognized by the SDG6 in 2015

https://www.wikiwand.com/en/Container-based sanitation

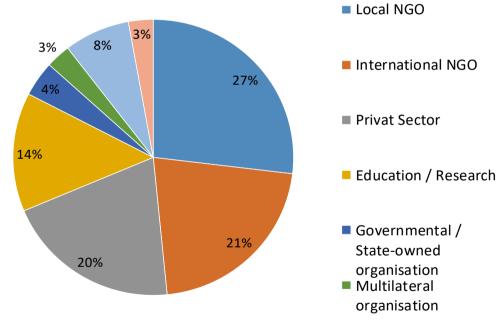
# 11 working groups covering most relevant aspects for Sustainable Sanitation

- 1. Capacity development
- 2. Market development
- 3. Renewable energies and climate change
- 4. Sanitation systems and technology options
- 5. Food security and productive sanitation systems
- 6. Cities
- 7. Sustainable WASH in institutions and gender equality
- 8. Emergency and reconstruction situations
- Public awareness, advocacy and civil society engagement
- 10. Operation, maintenance and sustainable services
- 11. Groundwater protection
- 12. WASH and Nutrition
- 13. Behaviour change



## In 2017 more than 7000 individual members, 300 partner organizations





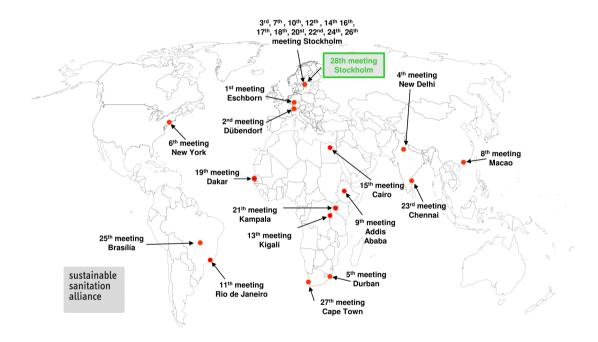
Date: 21 November 2017

Source: Excel Sheet SuSanA partners

#### The four roles of SuSanA:

# (1) SuSanA is a coordination and discussion platform



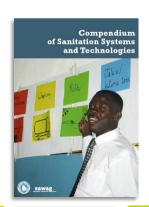


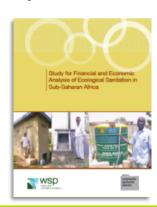
Geographical distribution of SuSanA-meetings since 2007

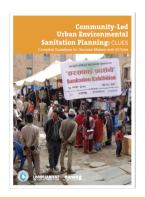
# The four roles of SuSanA: (2) SuSanA is a sounding board

Relevant SuSanA products include e.g.:

- "Compendium of sanitation systems" (Eawag/Sandec, 2008)
- "Study for Financial and Economic Analysis of Ecological Sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa" (WSP, 2009)
- "Community-Led Urban Environmental Sanitation Planning" (Eawag/WSSCC/UN-HABITAT)
- "Making WASH in schools more sustainable", Volume I and II (BMZ/GIZ, 2014 and 2015)
- "SWACHH BHARAT: Vision to Mission" (ISC, 2017)
- "Compendium of Sanitation Technologies in Emergencies" (GWN/Eawag/GWC/SuSanA, 2018)

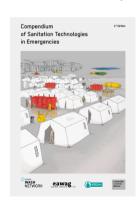












#### The four roles of SuSanA:



# (3) SuSanA contributes to the policy dialogue

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

- · Website with extensive library
- Case study collection

#### ... through its

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

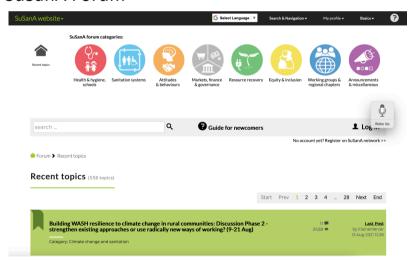
#### The four roles of SuSanA:

#### Thirteen working groups:

- 1. Capacity development
- 2. Market development
- 3. Renewable energies and climate change
- 4. Sanitation systems and technology options
- 5. Food security and productive sanitation systems
- 6. Cities
- 7. Sustainable WASH in institutions and gender equality
- 8. Emergency and reconstruction situations
- 9. Public awareness, advocacy and civil society engagement
- 10. Operation, maintenance and sustainable services
- 11. Groundwater protection
- 12. WASH and nutrition
- 13. Behaviour change

# (4) SuSanA is a working platform

#### SuSanA Forum

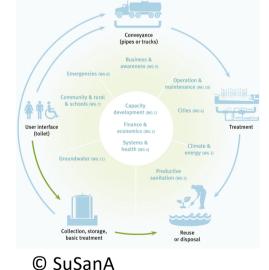


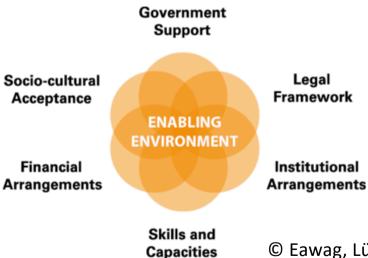
#### Why a working group on Capacity Development

- Sustainable sanitation requires a multi-sectoral and and multi-professional approach
- Sustainable sanitation is not business as usual and requires both the technical know-how and the enabling environment

• Besides the capital investment required (USD 74 to 166 billion annually), whether SDG6 is reached relies heavily on closing the capacity gap (1 mio/year sanitation professionals to be

trained)\*





Costs of Meeting the 2030 Sustainable
Development Goal Targets on Drinking
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene. World Bank
Group, Water & Sanitation Program.
IWA (2014). An Avoidable Crisis: WASH
Human Resource Capacity Gaps in 15
Developing Economies. 2014. Available
online: <a href="http://www.iwa-potycol.cog/download/d/100745997">http://www.iwa-potycol.cog/download/d/100745997</a>

Hutton, G. & Varughese, M. 2016. The

network.org/downloads/1422745887anavoidable-crisis-wash-gaps.pdf (accessed on 26 March 2016).

© Eawag, Lüthi et al. 2012

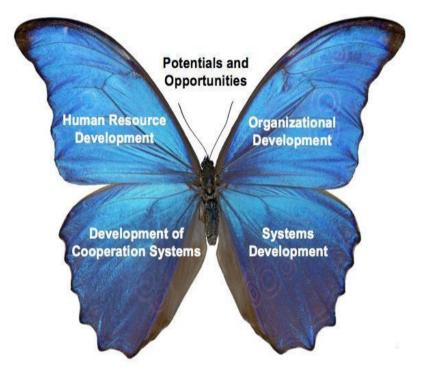
#### **What is Capacity Development**

Capacity Development is the process through which individuals, organizations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time. (UNDP, 2009)

Capacity Development is the process whereby people, organisations and society as a whole unleash, strengthen, create, adapt and maintain capacity over time. (OECD, 2006)

#### **Capacity Development Levels**

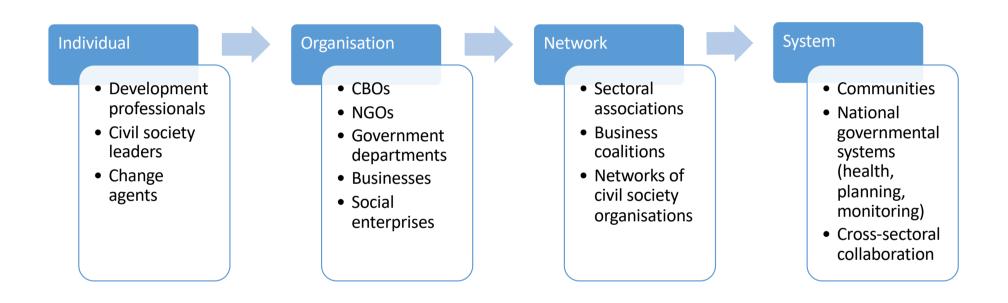
To achieve this, capacity development should target four levels:



R. Batliner, Nadel 2021, https://nadel.ethz.ch/

- Increase the abilities of individuals to express themselves, to solve problems and to reflect themselves their own behaviour and thinking – the micro perspective;
- Enable organizations of the state, civil society and private sector to increase performance and the ability to collaborate;
- Development of new and deeper levels of knowledge, skills and advocacy outcomes, possible through effective, decentralized, democratic collaborative platforms (working groups, alliances, user groups and networks);
- Creation of an enabling environment to empower the stakeholders in state and society to formulate, negotiate and implement policies for a democratic and sustainable development based on the rule of law – the "macro" perspective.

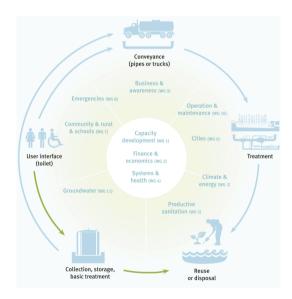
# Whose Capacity is being developed?



• Capacity development interventions at one level are likely to have an impact on the others.

## **Capacity Development for Sustainable sanitation**

- Capacity development for sustainable sanitation has to address the full complexity of capacities along the entire sanitation systems from the toilet, to the collection, transport, treatment and reuse or disposal.
- This requires
  - Transdisciplinary approach involving multiple stakeholders:
    - Practitioners
    - Academia
    - Policy and decision makers
    - Citizens
  - Interdisciplinary approach involving multiple professions and topics:
    - Technology
    - Planning
    - Finance
    - Health and hygiene
    - Monitoring and evaluation, etc.



## Its not just about training!

- To reach different stakeholders at different levels, a multi-instrument approach is required
  - Education and training
  - Knowledge management and sharing
  - Coaching and mentoring
  - Research and documentation (e.g. in policy briefs)
  - Organisational development
  - Parnership and network development
  - Advocacy
- When designing Capacity Development Interventions, different types of learning have to be considered

## **Capacity Development Effectiveness**

- Learning requires different not only to dispose of knowledge but to apply and transfer it
- The Capacity Development Effectiveness Ladder (CDEL) Framework puts learning as the core of all capacity development.

#### Capacity Development Effectiveness Ladder(CDEL)



• Any ambitious long-term capacity development intervention should leave a mark on all the five steps of the ladder over its life cycle, to justify its effectiveness

#### WG1 Factsheet

#### sustainable sanitation alliance

This factorisest aims to provide the basins on what is capacity development. It highlights how considering the different levels, multiple topics, and stakeholders are inherent to success. It summarizes the main capacity gaps for SDG 6, and presents available instruments and resources to close this gap.

The fluidifiest is intended to provide an entry point.

- 1. for sanitation practitioners to better understand
- sapacity development another have to integrate it to activity euclamation sanitation.

  In reportly developers to better understand have to integrate austrination sanitation in their

Ultimately it aims to provide the SuSanA community with a common understanding around supportly development in order to facilities discussions about the rapacity needs and priorities and howbest to meet.

- Capacity development is a samplex and altercompassing process of teaming and capability development at four levels including individuals. organizations, sectoralnetworks, and societies (weating development).
- . The aim is the formation and improvement of the ability to use efficiently and effectively own resources in order to achieve own goals.
- Capacity development interventions at one level are fixely to have an impact on the offwers.
- Conscile devalopment for suppliesble soubside. has to address the full complexity of capacities along the endre sanitation systems from the total. to the collection, transport, treatment and rouse or

#### SuSanA Factsheet

WG 1 - Capacity Development:

Capacity development for sustainable sanitation

- To address this complexity, sitnessisciplinary and interdisciplinary approach is required that involve multiple state-shotters: practicers, academic, policy and decision maters, and ottoring and multiple professions and topics: technology, planning, finance, health and typiene, monitoring and evaluation, etc.
- . Addressing the four levels simultaneously requires a realti-instrument approach ranging there professional training, to organisational development, establishing callaboration systems. and advocans.
- management and sharing play a control role and condines different methods for an industry reach out face to face interactions, print material, media and social media communication channels, web-tessed knowledge database and discussion forums, and blended and hybrid learning formats.
- . Designing effective capacity development interventions is a larg-term process that puts the learning strategy and learning outcome partnership, sutreach, and ireflutional and operational change) at the centre.

At its foundation, sustainable sanitation offers a safe he de foundations, accessment abstraction trover a servi-bestier beleasen framens and excrete to ultimately restrictes a clean emissionnest and break the cycle of diseases. Thus, entering quaternative sanitation means, more than just fallet access. White foliets are part of the solution, they play a role within a system that goes along the entire caritation rathe chain; from the user interface glotted, his create storage another breatment, conveyance, (semi-)certralized treatment, and final nuces or disposal. Sustainable semistion systems are examensably visible, accusity acceptable, and technically and testilulianally appropriate. As such,

Capacity Development, Working Group 1 - Page 1

- First version in 2009
- Updated version in 2012
- Newest version in 2021
- Over 14 members of WG1 contributed either by providing information, compiling information, or proof-reading
- Content:
  - Capacity development for sustainable sanitation and the SDGs
  - What is capacity development
  - Capacity development complexities
  - Capacity development effectiveness
  - Designing capacity development interventions
  - -instruments
  - Trends and resources
- Find the latest version on the forum!

#### compile and share resources **WG1 Objectives** training material, online curricula, trainer manuals, e-learning courses. **Know-ledge** management and as a credible, wellsharing recognized organization compile and share play a role in raising resources training Communiawareness of the huge **Advocacy** material, online curricula, cation need for capacity building trainer manuals, e-learning in sanitation courses. WG1 -**Capacity** Development provide a space to analyse and map the gaps connect members and Coordiin capacity development partners as well as anyone Research nation resources and activities to interested in capacity highlight the needs and development demands of the sanitation sector Learning Exchange organize webinars and

meetings with WG1 members and partners

#### SuSanA Working Group 1

#### How do we work?

- Focal point and networking opportunity for anyone or any organization which seeks to become active in capacity development for sustainable sanitation.
- Information sharing
- Regional meetings or online discussions

WHAT: Capacity development material

Technical Functional capacities capacities

WHY and HOW: Capacity development gaps, opportunities and challenges sustainable sanitation alliance

#### SuSanA Working Group 1

# **Some Capacity Development Products**

SuSanA webpage



Library
Training material
Factsheet
Etc.

# Filter by training resource Trainer manuals (adult learning) Games and activities (adult learning) Syllabus and course outlines (adult learning)

#### **Eawag WASH MOOCs**



# **Emersan Compendium**

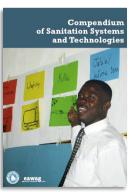


#### SuSanA forum





#### Compendium



#### **CLUES**



#### SuSanA Working Group 1

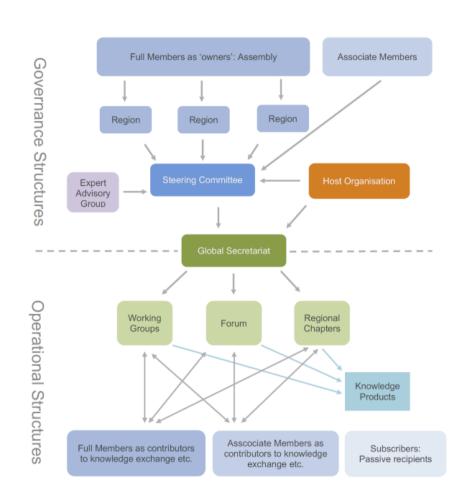
#### Communication

- SuSanA forum: <u>forum.susana.org</u> (subscribe the topic for updates on meetings and events)
- WG1 mailing list: wg1@susana.org
- WG1 co-leads:
  - Dorothee Spuhler: dorothee.spuhler@eawag.ch
  - Laura Kohler: lkohler@cawst.org

Any of the members of the group can take over entirely or partly the responsibility for any work on a specific activity!

#### SuSanA future

- In the past continuously adapted to most up to date challenges
  - SDGs
  - Reinvent the toilet challenge and joint projects with BMGF
  - Forum and forum moderation
  - Regional chapters
- Currently going to a change management process to also align organisational structure to need of members and current sector developments, join the discussion on Friday!



## Join us!

www.susana.org

https://forum.susana.org/



# Capacity development and the COVID19 pandemic: what can we learn and how does the future look?

- Got to the MIRO Board: <a href="https://miro.com/app/board/o9J">https://miro.com/app/board/o9J</a> | 11||OxM=/ PW: susanawg1
- Join one of 6 breakout rooms
- Discuss with your colleagues the three questions (you can choose to work on all questions or only one of them):
  - 1. Business travel in a partially vaccinated world & in the light of climate change: how will business travel look in the future and how will it affect capacity development?
  - 2. Capacity development under the pandemic: how did you adapt and what did you miss most and how did you learn from it for the future?
  - 3. Capacity development post-pandemic: how will it change and how will you effectively combine faceto-face, online, and hybrid, and blended learning?
- Come back after 20 minutes.