

- Aim: Create a global network to accelerate and strategically influence capacity development to scale up sustainable sanitation

Knowledge management and sharing

Communication

Coordination

Learning exchange

Research

Advocacy

## Recent activities

- Meeting at Stockholm
- Position paper
- E-learning at the SuSanA Anniversary in Eschborn
- New objectives (draft online)

## Upcoming activities

- Formulating WG1 objectives and action plan
- Capacity development space on SuSanA website
- Mapping out capacity development activities (e.g., training, workshops, courses) and conducting a gap analysis
- Working group meeting during FSM4: Monday 20th at 18:30 at the Checkers Hotel
- Webinar with partners

# Working Group Update: WG 2: Market Development

**Aim: To promote understanding & uptake of approaches for Market System Development (MSD).**

➤ Recent activities

- Meeting – ‘Sanitation Market Development Approaches in Action’ at Stockholm WWW, Aug 2016
- Webinar - ‘[Learning from experiences in urban and rural sanitation marketing](#)’ Feb 2017 no available online

➤ 2017 Plans

- **“Sanitation MSD: How to?” Video Presentation & Forum Discussion Series**
- Tentative topics:
  - **1. Key Principles of Sanitation MSD**
  - **2. How to: Develop a winning Proposal for a Sanitation MSD**
  - **3. How to: Finance (Alternative Financing Models)**
  - **4. How to: Utilise Sanitation Marketing in Emergency Programming**
  - **5. How to: Shift from Implementation to Facilitation**

Volunteers are welcome to share their experience on these topics or alternative related subjects  
other ideas welcome!!

Contact: John Sauer (co-lead) or Ruth Miskelly (WG support person) for more

# Working Group Update: WG 3 Renewable Energies and Climate Change

- **Objective of the Working Group:** Raise awareness for potentials of:
  - a) **GHG mitigation** from sustainable sanitation approaches as well as
  - b) co-benefits from successful **climate adaptation** measures.
  
- **Webinar on CC & Water** in Dec. 2016: How to decarbonize the water sector?
  
- **Update WG Factsheet** till August 2017
  
- **Planned Discussion Papers:**
  - a) Linking sanitation to the global CC agenda (resilience, adaptation, mitigation)
  - b) Sustainable Sanitation and resource efficiency
  
- **World Water Day Edit-a-thon** on Wikipedia
  
- **Next WG meeting** will be held in Stockholm during WWW 2017

## Working Group 4 Objective:

**To address knowledge dissemination around various sustainable sanitation technologies and innovations that will assist those developing sanitation systems to make informed decisions.**

### Goals for 2017

1. Contribution to the World Water Day Wikipedia Edit-a-thon
2. Definition of areas of interest for WG members
3. Updating WG factsheet and linking WG objectives to SDG6
4. Discussion around the development of Sanitation Safety plans
5. Developing O and M cost guidelines for different technologies (possibly link with WG 12)
6. Increased discussion and use of the Forum by members

### WG 4 Meeting

1830 19<sup>th</sup> February at the Park Hyatt Hotel.

1. Giving the WG a title that reflects its direction
2. Defining the key areas of interest for the WG
3. Activities for 2017 that members would be interested in and able to support

**All welcome!**

## ***Food security and productive sanitation systems***

- *Focus on topics related to productive reuse of sanitation products in food production*
- *Aims for 2017*
  - *Organize a WG5 sharing event during the SuSanA meeting in Stockholm at world water week*
  - *An updated factsheet reflecting the potential contribution of productive recycling for reaching SDGs*
  - *A potential joint factsheet with WG3 on sanitation resource recovery and the important links to climate mitigation and resource scarcity*
  - *Initiate discussion on SuSanA forum for needs assessment related to reuse – both for research (knowledge gaps) and practice (tools/guides)*
- *Please bring forward your thoughts and ideas!*



Gina Itchon  
Xavier University, Philippines



Linus Dagerskog  
Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Sweden

# Working Group Update: WG 6 - Cities

- *The **overall aim** of this working group is to develop strategies on how cities can adopt an appropriate planning, implementation, and management process that leads towards more sustainable sanitation solutions.*
- **Recent activities:**
- *Wikipedia article on faecal sludge management went online recently. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fecal\\_sludge\\_management](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fecal_sludge_management)*
- *Publication: City-wide sanitation: The role of planning by SEI. Link: <http://www.susana.org/en/resources/library/details/2697>*
- *Relaunch of MOOCs Planning & Design of Sanitation Systems and Technologies by SANDEC in Oct 2016. Links: <https://www.coursera.org/learn/sanitation>*
- *SFD Exchange Meeting before World Water Week 2016*

- **Planned activities:**
- *MOOCs on FSM to be launched soon by EAWAG.*
- *Revamp being planned after SuSanA meeting in Eschborn. More focus to be given to resources on FSM and Wastewater management. Later under discussion.*
- *Edit-o-thorn of FSM, Sanitation Planning related resources on Wikipedia being planned in March 2017 – Facilitated by Ruth Miskelly (Water Aid)*
- *Promote activities of SFD PI*
  
- **Outcomes/Ideas of the Market Table discussion at the SuSanA Anniversary in Eschborn and response to SuSanA Vision 2030**
- *Make FSM a sub-topic of WG6*
- *Collect, curate and categorise case studies on FSM*
- *Provide a neutral platform and one-shop-stop for all the FSM tools*

- *Support the development of capacities of the consulting sector in FSM*
- *Reach out and promote e-learnings offered by partner organisations in FSM*
- *Engage and promote various capacity building activities on FSM from partner organisations*
- *Provide a regional database of FSM practitioners*
- *Set-up an FSM help desk*



# Working Group Update: WG (7): Community, rural and schools (with gender and social aspects)

- **Objectives of working group 7a/b:**
  - UNDER REVISION
- **Recent activities of working group:**
  - *Stockholm Water Week 2017 side event and TDS:*  
'Managing WASH in Schools- is the education sector ready?'
  - SuSanA Anniversary - main outcomes of the WG meeting:
    - Strengthen intersectorial collaborations (especially with the education sector)
    - The JMP indicators for WinS will be presented on the SuSanA platform to improve M&E
  - Publication: Menstrual Hygiene Management – An overview of a neglected issue
  - Chennai WG 7 meeting:  
'Achieving universal access to WASH in Schools with innovative M&E'
- **Planned activities:**
  - *TDS on MHM – Menstrual Hygiene Management (27.3.-9.3.2017)*
  - Transformation of the WG7 into 'institutional WASH' (on-going discussion)
  - SuSanA case study collection vol. III (focus on M&E and O&M):  
First draft to be presented at the Stockholm Water Week in August 2017

## **Promotion of sustainable sanitation in emergency and reconstruction situations**

- *WG 8 had a meeting during WWW 2016 with focus on promotion of market-based approaches for WASH. It is planned to support similar events during WWW 2017, with contributions from WG 8 membership*
- *Explore ideas for contribution to achieving SDG goals related to people in vulnerable situations*
- *Update WG 8 landing page and fact sheet*
- *Develop WG 2017 road map with contribution and involvement of SEI-BMGF consultant*

Put sanitation centre and position to

Goals for 2017

1. "Make toilets sexy"
2. Develop a big-pic event, (Possible V)
3. Equip sanitation a
4. Support worldwid
5. Promote resource
6. Issue a new SuSa
7. Find ways to use

Working Group 9 Co-Lead

- Jack Sim, World Toilet
- Carol McCreary, Public

**est**  
Weekend lifestyle magazine

**BUZZ**

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# 'Make toilet a jealousy item'

By HEMANT PARAS | NT BUZZ

**NT BUZZ**

I you thought the word toilet is about serious discussions and throwing big numbers in the air, then you should attend a lecture by Singapore based Jack Sim, founder of HUGS World Toilet Organisation. Sim who is also known as the Toilet Man, on the concluding day of the Festival of Ideas at Kala Academy, Panaji, on Friday, faced his talk with lot of humour centred on the topic of toilets. His philosophy is simple - "What you cannot talk about, you cannot improve." And thus he speaks about toilet with humour as it is easier to grab attention, especially from media.

Now with his efforts he has managed to declare November 19 as World Toilet Day with more than 190 countries passing a resolution at the UN in the year 2013. Jack also sits in the World Economic Forum's Global Agenda Councils (GAC) for Water Security and also the GAC for Social Entrepreneurship.

He said, "We speak about eating and drinking all the time. But toilet, people feel embarrassed".

Sim said the issue of water overshadows sanitation and compared it to Miss Universe (water) and old grandmother (sanitation). He opined that his mission is to make toilet sexy.

With the help of a presentation he spoke about the grim issues faced in a country like India where open defecation is practiced leading to diarrhoea among children, and women with no access to toilet, when they venture out in open are molested, raped and even murdered.

He also gave grim figures like there are 2.5 billion people in the world who have no access to toilet and 4.1 billion people do not have proper excreta treatment. Also in India 90 per cent of surface water is contaminated with human faeces.

He then showed various awareness drives organised by World Toilet Organisation all over the world. He also mentioned a funny reason why he named it WTO. He thought that by calling it WTO the World Trade Organisation which also goes by acronym of WTO will sue him and it will give it publicity and if not, it will anyway get noticed as its acronym is WTO. He however, was not sued by WTO. He further said, "When you are doing such campaigns, you are not a leader. The mission is as people will follow the idea." He also stated that one should be a part of such awareness drives not for Facebook or to write in their bio-data but to add meaning in one's life. He said that one lives for 29,200 days or for 80 years and it is important to do something good for society. He learnt this when he was 40-year-old and dedicated his life to this cause.

Sim, in his less than 45-minute address, spoke about various campaigns that involve help from world leaders. Bollywood stars like Shah Rukh Khan, Salman Khan and Vidya Balan. Sim is also the co-convenor of Swatch Anghra Pradesh where they have task of building 6 million toilets. He is also a village chief of a village called Toilet situated in Samoa, near New Zealand.

On the importance of a toilet he stated that it is not less than a culture. "We go to toilet around six to eight times a day. We are going to toilet everyday, and that's a culture."

He also mentioned about former union environment minister's initiative of building 32 million toilets in the country. But in reality half of these toilets are used as storerooms and other half are invisible or 'ghost toilets'. He said many toilets are only on paper. He also hinted that corrupt practices are hampering the growth of toilets in the country.

He also debunked the myth that having a toilet and its maintenance is an expensive exercise. He suggested for on-site treatment, composting and even bio-gas which is made from human waste.

But above all, he said that one needs desire. "People have money for mobile phones but not for toilets. Even small children have phones. When I asked their parents they say because then other children laugh at them. So, people should laugh at you if you don't have a toilet. One poor family spends at least three times a year on festivals. They even borrow money for it. We should make toilets colourful, attractive. Make toilet a jealousy item, with that we can change the entire question of sanitation. Also there should be a demand driven campaign."

He also observed that for the open defecation to stop in the country the governments (state and central), panchayats, bureaucrats should communicate with each others. He concluded that one should be moved emotionally to act rather than intellectually agree. The event is organised by Directorate of Art and Culture.

**Toilet as part of Carnival 2017**

During Sim's lecture he spoke about various awareness drives throughout the world. He also spoke about the float which was part of a cultural parade in Indonesia. He then suggested that even Goa Carnival (which will be held on from February 25 to February 28) can take such initiative. He said that if we plan properly, it will help in educating government and officials at different levels. He appealed to the Cultural Ministry of Goa to work on it for the coming Carnival.

He opined that it will increase tourism and improve culture.

**Interaction with audience**

• On the point of lack of toilets and pathetic maintenance in schools which results in school dropout especially girls (after hitting puberty), he stated that it is due to lack of funding from the ministry of education. Also sometimes people from outside use these toilets and thus they are locked most of the times. He suggested that a parental group or a community should come together to solve this problem.

• Toilets are better maintained when there is free flow of water. But in many places there is tremendous water shortage. For this problem Sim suggested dry toilets where one uses dry leaves or ash to cover the excreta. But, he opined that it requires training to use such toilets and also one should not skip building and maintaining toilets due to lack of water, as there are solutions available.

Staging the good in life



- **WG 10 - Operation, Maintenance and Sustainable Services**
- The main task of this working group is to discuss and disseminate relevant information related to best practice examples of operation and maintenance systems for sustainable sanitation by elaborating fact sheets, case studies, posters and other information materials.
- Update the WG landing page and factsheet;
- Wikipedia Edit-a-thon
- Thematic discussion on sustainable services
- Improving collation, linkage and dissemination of information through the portal



- **This WG on groundwater protection and sustainable sanitation aims at safekeeping the largest drinking water resource from pollution by unsafe sanitation systems.**

## Publications:

- **Factsheet, 2012**
- **Checklist, 2015**

## Ideas for the near future:

- **Collect good practice examples of city/sanitation planning recognizing groundwater protection**
- **Link International Association of Hydrogeologists to SuSanA**
- **Engage with soil community / Bring more experts to the Forum**
- **„hot topics“:**
  - **Groundwater protection in cities**
  - **Using SFDs to achieve acceptance for groundwater protection**

**sustainable sanitation alliance**

**SuSanA factsheet**

**Sustainable sanitation and groundwater protection**

April 2012

**1. Summary**

Groundwater is a very important resource for human life according to many ICRs of the world's drinking water supply. With 600 million people still not having access to clean water, groundwater is an important resource for many very small water utilities. It is necessary, and for small systems especially, to ensure that groundwater is protected from contamination by unsafe sanitation systems through technical, political and organisational measures (including capacity development) to ensure groundwater quality and sanitation. Groundwater quality and sanitation are often linked as protection of groundwater can reduce the need for sanitation systems through technical, political and organisational measures (including capacity development) to ensure groundwater quality and sanitation.

There are many links to ground water (shallow) and surface water (groundwater) in the world. In some cases, the two are linked by the same aquifer. In other cases, the two are linked by the same aquifer. In other cases, the two are linked by the same aquifer. In other cases, the two are linked by the same aquifer.

Sanitation solutions need to be adapted to the regional conditions in order to be sustainable, inclusive and safe. Groundwater quality and sanitation are linked as protection of groundwater can reduce the need for sanitation systems through technical, political and organisational measures (including capacity development) to ensure groundwater quality and sanitation.

Factors to improve general sanitation conditions and thereby containing groundwater pollution are the economic growth, population growth, and the increasing need for water. In the future, there will be an increasing need for water. In the future, there will be an increasing need for water.

**1. Objectives**

The document serves as an introduction to the criteria for safe sanitation systems in order to reduce the risk of groundwater pollution. It is intended to be used by policy makers, engineers, and other stakeholders in the water sector. The document provides a checklist of criteria for safe sanitation systems, which can be used to assess the risk of groundwater pollution. The document also provides a checklist of criteria for safe sanitation systems, which can be used to assess the risk of groundwater pollution.

Why is groundwater so important? Compared to surface water, groundwater is a more protected resource. It is not directly exposed to the atmosphere and is not directly affected by climate change. It is also a more stable resource, as it is not directly affected by seasonal variations in precipitation. Groundwater is also a more important resource, as it is the only source of water for many small water utilities. It is also a more important resource, as it is the only source of water for many small water utilities.

In arid and semi-arid countries, groundwater is very often the only source of water for agriculture and industry. In these cases, groundwater is a very important resource. It is also a more important resource, as it is the only source of water for many small water utilities. It is also a more important resource, as it is the only source of water for many small water utilities.

This important transition must still remain open and flexible. The transition must still remain open and flexible. The transition must still remain open and flexible. The transition must still remain open and flexible.

The document provides a verified checklist of the criteria for safe and healthy sanitation systems, such as pit latrines or septic tanks. The document provides a verified checklist of the criteria for safe and healthy sanitation systems, such as pit latrines or septic tanks.

**2. Criteria**

**2.1 Horizontal distance between the drinking water source and the sanitation system**

The horizontal distance, also called separation distance, is an absolute criterion which can be checked with relative ease. Larger separation distances generally imply a larger time when pathogens need to travel to the well (Figure 1). During longer travel time, more pathogens will die off, or will be filtered out by the soil and contribute a lower risk. It is therefore not only the horizontal distance, but also the travel time is crucial for pathogen risk. The assessment requires knowledge about the location of the drinking water supply well or spring used and the associated geology and hydrogeology.

The screened list of criteria is a starting point and should be followed by a more detailed risk assessment for the individual sites. For further reading, see the document "Guidelines for assessing the risk from on-site sanitation for groundwater protection" (WHO, 2011) or the "Guidelines for sanitation systems based on local knowledge" (WHO, 2011). The document provides a verified checklist of the criteria for safe and healthy sanitation systems, such as pit latrines or septic tanks.

Pathogens are not the only harmful substances in excreta which pose a risk to groundwater (WHO, 2011). Nitrate pollution, for example, is frequent and even though the relative public health risk is much lower than for pathogens, high nitrate levels should be checked for and avoided.

It might be necessary to take a more detailed look at the surface water bodies in areas where surface water infiltrates into the groundwater. In these situations, the transport of pathogens to the drinking water source may be via surface water and second via groundwater.

**2.2 Vertical distance between drinking water well and sanitation system**

Deeper groundwater supply wells are perceived as being significantly less vulnerable to pollution than shallow wells. In shallow aquifers, the water table is closer to the surface and is more likely to be affected by surface water infiltration. In deeper aquifers, the water table is further from the surface and is less likely to be affected by surface water infiltration.

The following sections present the factors other than horizontal distance that are of major relevance.

**Figure 1:** Example for high and low risk due to different horizontal separation distance.

**Figure 2:** Lower risk with greater depth. A. Example for significant shallow risk. B. Example for significant shallow risk with travel time. C. Example for significant shallow risk with travel time and depth. D. Example for significant shallow risk with travel time and depth.