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# **The Contribution of Sustainable Sanitation to the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development**

Launch of the Vision Document 2017

[www.susana.org](http://www.susana.org)

**26 August 2017**  
**24<sup>th</sup> SuSanA Meeting, Stockholm**

## MDGs



## SDGs



## Why a new vision document ?

In September 2015 the UN Member States adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 SDGs (including SDG on “Clean Water and Sanitation”) to succeed the eight MDGs.

- **SDGs are more comprehensive , interlinked and incorporating all dimensions of sustainability**
- **Universality:** Unlike the MDGs which focused on developing countries, the **SDGs are universally applicable to all countries** while taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development
- **More ambitious and “leaving no one behind”:** While the MDGs targets were set to get us “half way” to ending poverty and hunger, lack of access to water supply and sanitation, preventable child deaths, etc. **the SDGs are designed to finish the job and get a statistical “zero” on these and other targets**

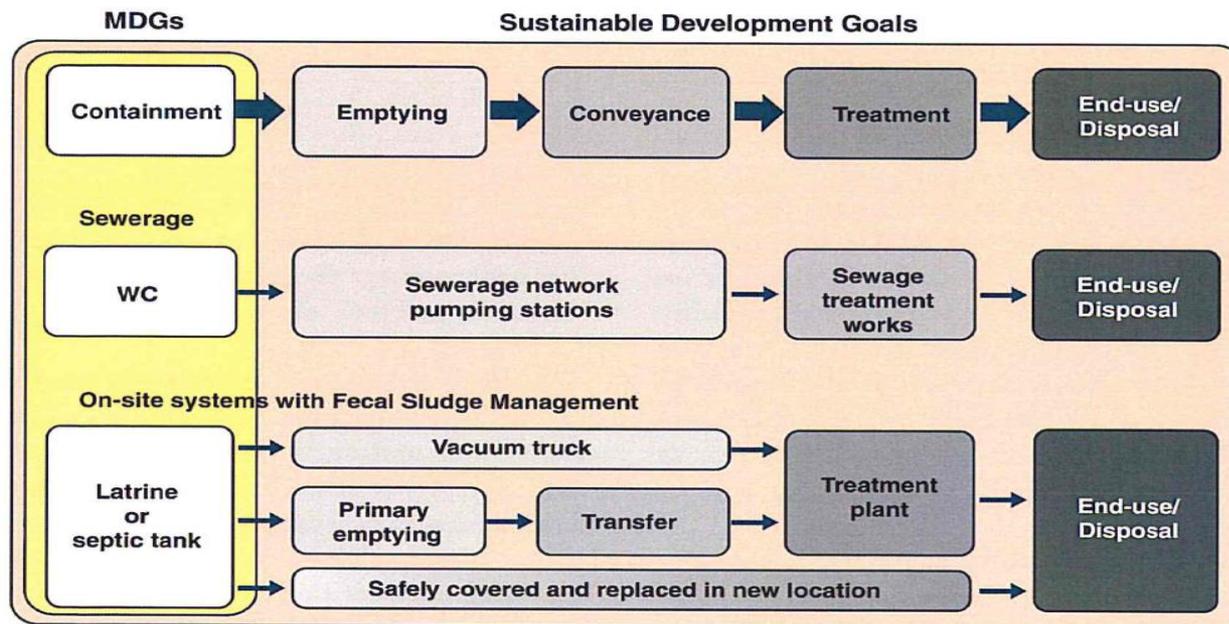
# What does this mean for SuSanA ?

## Good news: “SDGs are catching up with SuSanA”

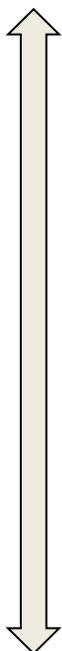
- The sustainability criteria defined and promoted by SuSanA since 2007 and the orientation of SuSanA’s work has been very much in line with the underlying philosophy of the new 2030 Agenda and the SDGs

## Continuing challenges

- Lobbying role will be less important in favor of a **more facilitating role** (e.g. information exchange platform, developing appropriate tools, capacity building activities, etc.)
- SuSanA will continue to **highlight the need for a system’s approach and at looking at the entire service chain**



# What does this mean for SuSanA ?



## New challenges

- **Responding to the call to “leave no one behind”**: providing more focus on the hardest to reach and most vulnerable
- **Responding to “universality”**: still focusing on the low and low-to-middle income countries but be aware of developments in higher income countries and use them as showcase alternatives to conventional wastewater systems
- **Contribute improving cooperation between humanitarian and development actors**: emergency interventions need to take into account sustainability issues right from the start
- **Providing orientation and guidance at country level**:
  - setting national priorities and translating global into national sanitation targets (targets 6.2 & 6.3)
  - technical assistance in developing methodologies and designing monitoring structures at country-level

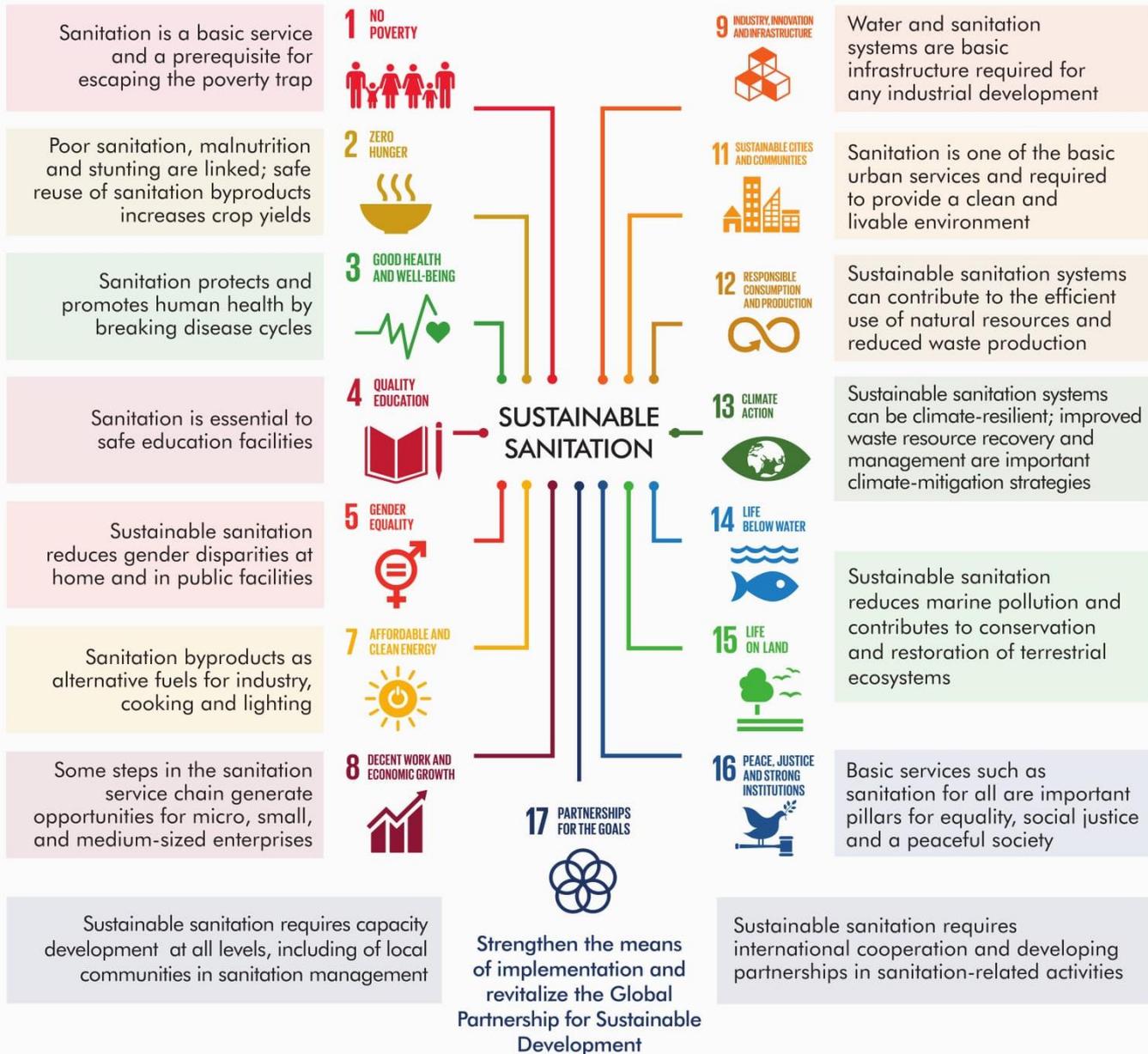


THE GLOBAL GOALS  
For Sustainable Development

## New opportunities

- The many linkages between sanitation and targets across all SDGs offer new opportunities for SuSanA **to reach out to and cooperate with other sectors**

# Sustainable sanitation relevant for most of the SDGs



# The important links...

49 targets relevant to sustainable sanitation

Referenced links

Source of inspiration



Relevant SDG targets per goal	Links to sustainable sanitation	Opportunities and challenges

## Useful for:

- Source of inspiration for our sector;
- Advocacy for sustainable sanitation in general;
- Inspiration to the sanitation sector in general and to SuSanA in particular to seek and develop cross-sectoral cooperation.

# An example: SDG 1 "End poverty in all its forms everywhere"

## SDG Target:

**1.1** *By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$ 1.25 a day.*

**1.2** *By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.*

**1.4** *By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.*

**1.5** *By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.*

## Link to sustainable sanitation:

Poverty is partly defined as not having access to basic services such as water supply and sanitation. Of the 2.5 billion people who have no access to improved sanitation, hundreds of millions live on less than \$1.25 a day. The poorest also suffer most from environmental pollution that results from inadequate sanitation and wastewater management. The prevention of pollution through adequate sanitation and wastewater management is essential to combat waterborne diseases and those linked to poor hygiene. It also helps guarantee the availability of good quality drinking water if water is to be sourced near at hand, and maintains the integrity of aquatic ecosystems. A clean environment is critical for the safety of activities such as fishing, grazing and fuelwood gathering on which many poor people depend. [30,31]

Leaving no one behind (an essential requirement of the SDGs), means sustainable sanitation systems must address for the situation of the poorest and the underprivileged and include safe sanitation options that are affordable for those who are often hardest to reach.

An important strategy for the protection of vulnerable populations is to improve the resilience of sanitation systems in the face of climate changes (droughts and floods). Waterless and recycling systems can enhance resilience. Strategies such as the construction of elevated structures and capacity development linked to emergency response, may also be crucial.

## Challenges and opportunities:

- There is a need for evidence of how behaviour change and improved services along the entire sanitation service chain can generate well-being, livelihoods and other benefits to poor communities.
- Resource recovery and reuse can create additional opportunities, e.g. for food security or business generation. The potential to complement or substitute chemical fertilizers, may be critical for small-scale farms
- Costs of sustainable sanitation services may be prohibitive. Citizens outside urban wastewater provision range may not be able to access subsidies at levels supporting urban wastewater systems.
- There is a need for improved understanding of how sanitation systems serve climate adaptation when made more resilient to extreme events.