

Capacity building for Sanitation Safety planning

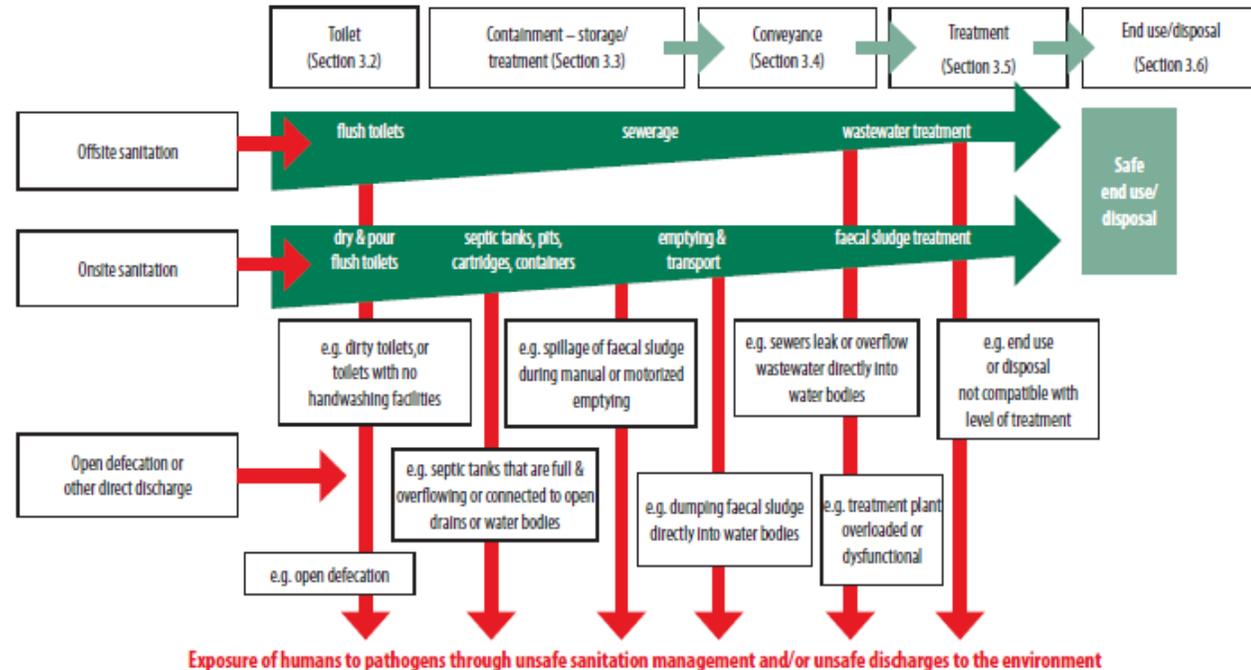
18 February 2019, Cape Town

Workshop: Sustainable Sanitation –
Global & Local Partnerships, Experiences and Way ahead



SFD - City level risk assessment

- Most useful for city level analysis and political advocacy



SSP - in-depth risk assessment

Most useful for:

- detailed system assessment
- Coordinated action along the chain by many actors
- System management over time



Why SSP?

Risk assessment and management is a common approach in all
WHO WASH Guidelines

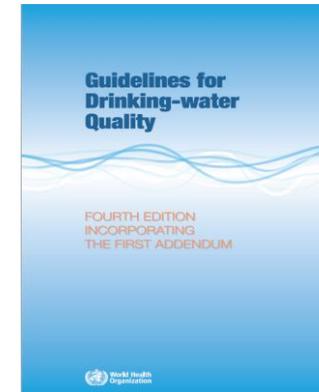


GUIDELINES ON SANITATION
AND HEALTH

Sanitation



Safe Use of Wastewater



Drinking-water quality

Recommendation 2:... Progressive improvements towards safe sanitation systems should be based on risk assessment and management approaches.



SSP supports the achievement of SDG6

6.2 “By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations”

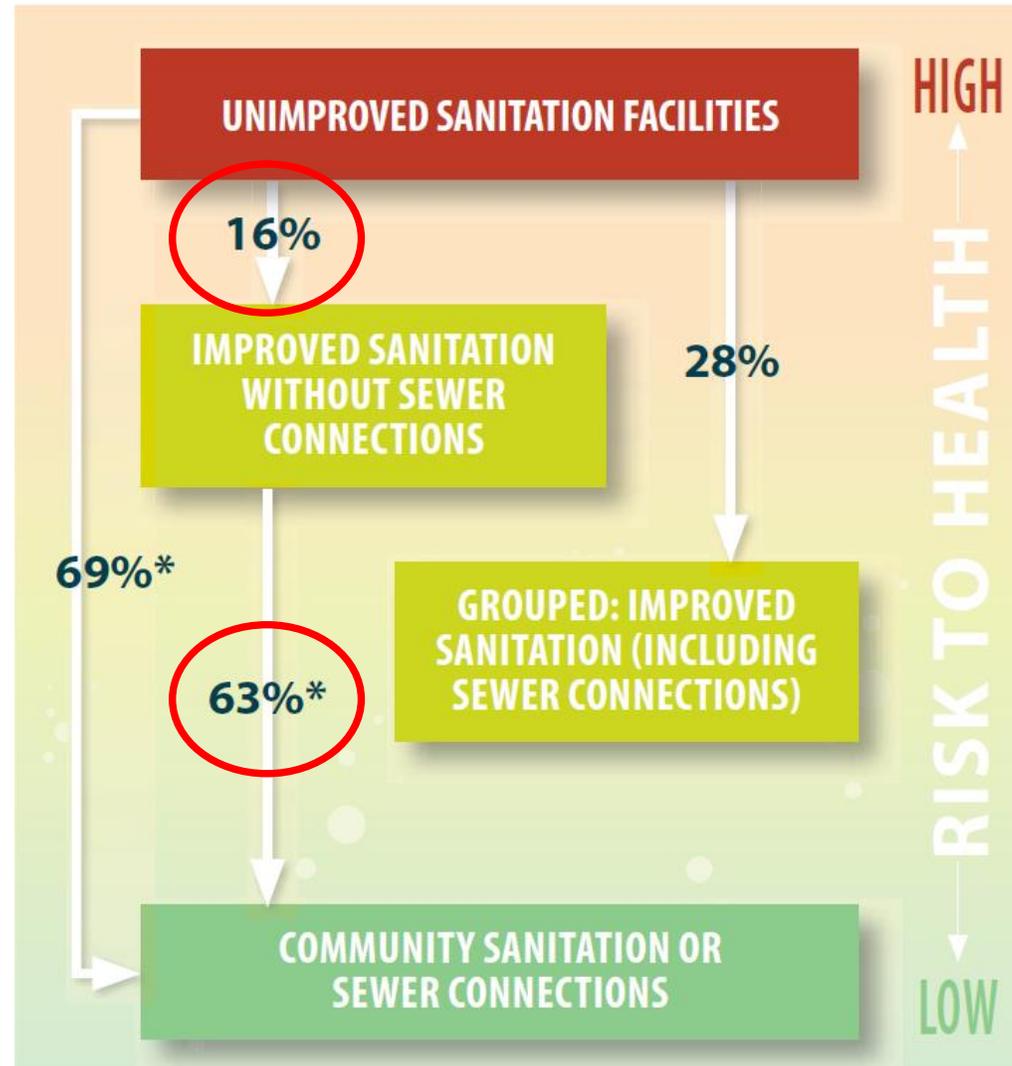
6.2.1 Proportion of population using *safely managed sanitation services*, including a handwashing facility with soap and water

6.3 “By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally”

6.3.1 Proportion of *wastewater safely treated*

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Safe management leads to greater health gains



2014 WHO burden of disease for diarrhoea estimate

SSP Principles

- Hazard identification and risk assessment
- Multiple barriers to reduce risk – technical, management, behaviour
- Routine and verification monitoring – visual, process, sampling
- Supporting programmes and regular review
- Incremental improvement



SSP Resources



Sign up for WHO updates

Water sanitation hygiene

▶ Water safety and quality

▼ Sanitation and wastewater

Sanitation

Wastewater

▶ Monitoring and evidence

▶ Diseases and risks

Environmental health in emergencies

▶ Health-care facilities and waste

Sanitation safety planning



Linda Strande

sanitation system, implementing an improvement plan and conducting regular monitoring. SSP can be used at the planning stage for new schemes, and to improve the performance of existing systems.

Sanitation safety planning manual
Publication and downloading information

Sanitation Safety Planning (SSP) is a step-by-step risk based approach to assist in the implementation of the 2006 WHO Guidelines for Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater. The approach can also be applied to all sanitary systems to ensure the system is managed to meet health objectives. The SSP approach requires identifying health risks in the

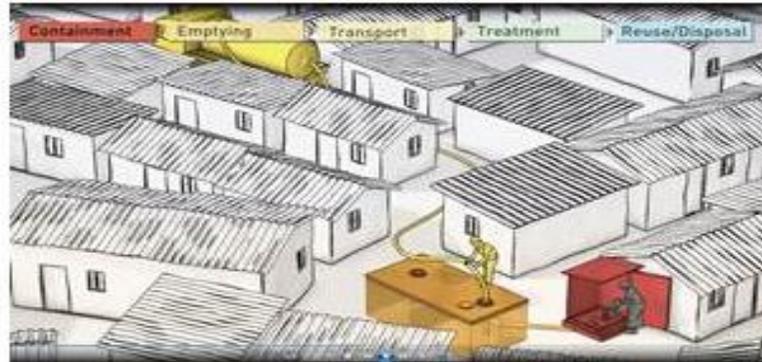
- SSP manuals in 8 languages
- Flexible training package
- Case studies

www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/sanitation-waste/wastewater/sanitation-safety-planning/en/

SSP Overview - MOOC

Further information

Sanitation safety planning in this MOOC



Watch a short overview of SSP in this MOOC [🔗](#)

Download the video clip [🔗](#)

www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/sanitation-waste/wastewater/sanitation-safety-planning/en/

SSP Expertise and capacity

- Initial 6 global expert / master trainers
- WHO led regional training by master trainers in > 20 countries in 4 regions
- Master trainers' support to partner organizations
- Training capacity expanded including through other training institutions adapting and integrating SSP into their own curriculum

Example: SSP training hub at CSE

- WHO regional workshop Kolkata, 2016
- Training of trainers, 2017
- 2 CSE-led trainings in 2018
- 30+ participants from wide range of background and > 6 countries Africa and South East Asia
- CSE follow-up post-training – document SSP uptake and technical support for SSP implementation



Example: SSP training hub at CSE

- Field exposure visit
- 3-day classroom exercises
- Adaptation of training material (e.g. gender, financial etc.)
- Training evaluation
- Systematic follow up with participants post-training – document SSP uptake and provide technical support for SSP implementation



SSP capacity way forward

- Growing interest from partners - continued support for SSP capacity building
- Systematic approach to document SSP implementation by partners
- Revising/ adapting training package based on new findings from case studies
- Linking SSP with new Sanitation and Health Guidelines

Emerging lessons on SSP implementation

- **Policy and legislation** - WWSP incorporated into a proposals legislation for safe use on agriculture (European Commission)
- **Risk identification** – Methodical SSP can reveal hidden risks (India, Jordan)
- **Management and coordination** - SSP improvements and monitoring embedded in city health department's management and inspection tools helping to coordinate and follow up sanitation actors (Kampala, Portugal)
- **Business development** – SSP used for product safety assurance for businesses where waste is used e.g. for compost (CBSA, Jordan)
- **Improved workers safety** – PPE and designated safety zones (Portugal)

Thank you!

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World Health
Organization