

Sources of further information

Sustainable Sanitation Alliance

The Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) is an open international network of organisations who share a common vision on sustainable sanitation. The secretariat function is currently held by GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit) and brings together over 230 organisations from around the world.

SuSanA came into existence in early 2007 and works as a coordination platform, working platform, sounding board, contributor to the policy dialogue on sustainable sanitation and as a “catalyst” for action on the ground. SuSanA was instrumental in building momentum by uniting efforts of partner organisations’ during the UN International Year of Sanitation (IYS) in 2008.

SuSanA also has the largest open source discussion forum with currently over 3600 registered users. Participation in SuSanA is open to all those who want to join and be active in the promotion of sustainable sanitation systems. The SuSanA invites you to join the network, contribute ideas, and to become active partners in the thematic working groups.

The topic of this publication is closely aligned with the activities and thematic discussions of the Cities working group. SuSanA members are encouraged to participate in discussion and exchanges of experiences related to city sanitation planning via the SuSanA forum.

More information: www.susana.org

Link to discussion forum: <http://forum.susana.org/forum>

**sustainable
sanitation
alliance**



We are a global community!

Community-Led Urban Environmental Sanitation Planning (CLUES)

CLUES is a planning process developed by Eawag-Sandec through which community participation is used to address local issues and to develop household level strategies for sanitation. CLUES is particularly appropriate for communities located in areas that are hard to serve and not served by the municipal services. CLUES can also be used as the basis for discussing interventions for areas that need individual, adapted solutions due to their specific physical or geographical characteristics.

The seven steps of the CLUES approach are:

Step 1: Process Ignition and Demand Creation

Step 2: Launch of the Planning Process

Step 3: Detailed Assessment of the Current Situation

Step 4: Prioritisation of the Community Problems and Validation

Step 5: Identification of Service Options

Step 6: Development of an Action Plan

Step 7: Implementation of the Action Plan

In addition to the seven generic planning steps, CLUES features three cross-cutting issues that are seen as crucial for a successful planning process in urban contexts: (i) exposure and communication to enable a transparent and communicative process that involves all key stakeholders, (ii) capacity development to build skills needed both at municipal and community levels, and (iii) monitoring and evaluation of the planning and implementation phase.

A separate chapter underlines the importance of the enabling environment – a precondition for the success of any intervention. An explicit consideration of the enabling environment at an early planning stage and, more generally by approaching WaSH issues from a systems perspective make CLUES a state-of-the-art planning tool that ideally complements Sanitation21.

Download: www.sandec.ch/clues (Available in English and Spanish)

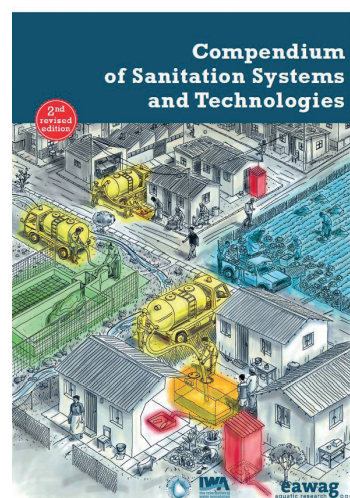


Compendium of Sanitation Systems and Technologies

The compendium gives a systematic overview on different sanitation systems and technologies and describes a wide range of available low-cost sanitation technologies. The Compendium is a guidance document for engineers and planners in low and middle income countries, primarily intended to be used for communicative planning processes involving local communities. It is not intended as a stand-alone document for engineers taking decisions for the community, e.g. expert-driven decision-making. It is also intended for persons/experts who have detailed knowledge about conventional high-end technologies, but not much else.

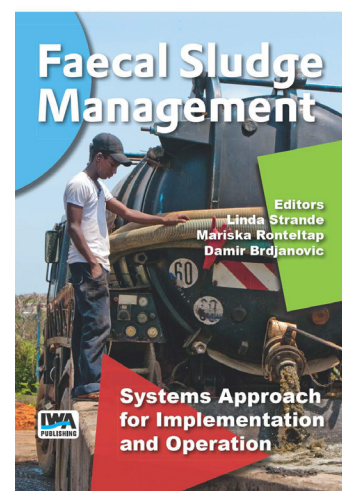
As in the first edition, the Compendium is divided into 2 Parts, (i) the System Templates and a description about how to use them; and (ii) the Technology Information Sheets.

Download: www.sandec.ch/compendium (available in English, French and Spanish)



Faecal Sludge Management : Systems Approach for Implementation and Operation (IWA 2014)

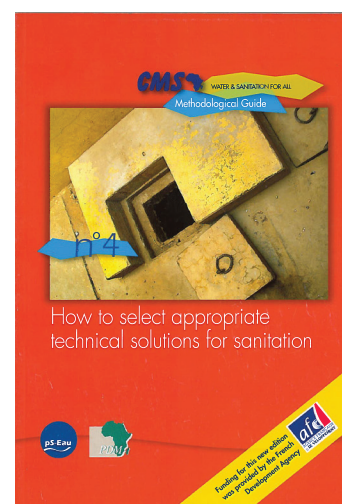
This is the first book dedicated to faecal sludge management. It compiles the current state of knowledge of the rapidly evolving field of faecal sludge management, and presents an integrated approach that includes technology, management, and planning based on Sandec's 20 years of experience in the field. The book addresses the organization of the entire faecal sludge management service chain, from the collection and transport of sludge, and the current state of knowledge of treatment options, to the final end use or disposal of treated sludge. The book also presents important factors to consider when evaluating and upscaling new treatment technology options.



How to Select Appropriate Technical Solutions for Sanitation

Partenariat pour le Développement Municipal (PDM) and Programme Solidarité Eau (pS-Eau)

The purpose of this guide is to assist local contracting authorities and their partners in identifying those sanitation technologies best suited to the different contexts that exist within their town. The first part of the guide contains a planning process and a set of criteria to be completed; these assist you in characterizing each area of intervention so that you are then in a position to identify the most appropriate technical solutions. The second part of the guide consists of technical factsheets which give a practical overview of the technical and economic characteristics, the operating principle and the pros and cons of the 29 sanitation technology options most commonly used in sub-Saharan Africa.



Developing Urban Sustainable Sanitation Awareness Raising Campaigns – An Overview ICLEI

Guidance for local governments in developing and implementing adequate awareness raising measures to trigger behavioural change in the cities and/or identified target communities respectively. The process comprises of 4 major phases (assessment, planning, implementation, monitoring) including nine steps.

Development and Implementation
of Urban Sustainable Sanitation
Awareness Raising Campaigns
A Practical Guideline for Local Governments



Urban Sanitation: A Guide to Strategic Planning (1999) Tayler, Parkinson and Colin, Practical Action Publishing

The guide explores the action to be undertaken to create an improved context for planning and for initiating improved planning processes at the local level, which may eventually lead to more widespread change and development. The guide includes chapters devoted to key aspects of the planning process, including creating and informing demand, gathering and analysing information, choosing an appropriate technology, and organizing a participatory workshop.

