

Resource Recovery and safe Reuse (RR&R)

Implementing Resource Recovery and Safe Reuse – Preparation for Scaling Sanitation Safety Planning



Region
Global

Partners
WHO in collaboration with Swiss TPH, IWMI, CEWAS

Background information
SSP is a health risk based tool for managing, monitoring and improving sanitation systems. SSP was developed in RR&R Phase 1. Phase 2 outlined here prepares for global scaling of the approach.


- Project objectives**
- Building global capacity and resources on SSP
 - Prove SSP concept at policy and implementation level in high potential countries
 - Support early adopters to integrate SSP in reuse business and FSM services.

Beneficiaries
Direct: public authorities, NGO and private sector authorities at various scales, small / medium enterprises

Costs
CHF 1,000,000

Duration
06.2015 – 04.2018

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 Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

The 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 be applied to all sanitary systems to ensure the system is managed to meet health objectives.

RR&R Phase 2 will build global capacity on SSP and support selected countries and early adopters to managed health risks in reuse businesses and faecal sludge management (FSM) services.

Context and Rationale of Project
There is increasing interest and demand from Member States and the emerging sanitation private sector to go beyond access to household latrines and ensure sanitation services are safely managed. Safely managed services prevent human contact with excreta along the sanitation chain and where possible derive value from sanitation waste. This more ambitious approach to sanitation service delivery is reflected in many national and regional plans and most significantly targets 6.2 and 6.3 in the new sustainable development goal (SDG) agenda. Moving from informal or absent sanitation chain management and reuse to safely managed services poses many challenges, Defining and communicating what “safe” means in this context, establishing risk assessment and management processes, and revisiting outdated policies and standards across sectors is critical if progress is to be made.

Sanitation Safety Planning (SSP) is a management tool to assist countries to implement the 2006 WHO Guidelines for the Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater and apply the principle of risk assessment and management to sanitation systems. SSP is useful to all actors working in sanitation service delivery to systematically identify and address real and perceived health risks and to ensure measures and monitoring are in place with the various actors along the sanitation chain.

WHO and RR&R Phase 1 partners developed the SSP manual and tested it in 6 countries (India Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Uganda and Vietnam) in conjunction with conjunction with business models for waste reuse. WHO foresees a global scale-up of the SSP approach following a similar trajectory global scaling of Water Safety Planning (WSP) now used in over 77 countries. This Preparation for scaling-up SSP strategy builds on activities started in Phase 1 of the RR&R project and focuses on developing a foundation of experience and capacity to underpin a global scale-up in 2018 and beyond.



Intervention strategy and expected results
In the long term WHO's vision is to support Member States to ensure health risk based management for sanitation systems is used at policy, city and system level following the principles of the 2006 WHO Guidelines.

The immediate goal of this Phase is to further prove the SSP concept and build a foundation of capacity and experience among trainers, early adopters and several Member States to support global SSP scale-up.

Result 1: Sufficient global and regional SSP expertise and learning resources widely available to support global scale-up

1. SSP training package and policy roadmap document
2. Global level SSP expert trainers and trained regional trainers
3. SSP case examples showing SSP application in specific contexts
4. Online platform established for all SSP resources

Result 2: The SSP concept is proved through application at policy and implementation level in high potential countries

1. SSP implemented in 3-4 countries in with direct technical support from WHO and partners
2. Policy and institutional barriers identified and priority policy actions implemented
3. Policy analysis paper on incentives, barriers and enablers for SSP

Result 3: SSP early adopters are applying, innovating and communicating SSP and catalysing wider uptake

1. SSP embedded in the operations of early adopters
2. Generic SSPs for different typologies of SSP

Additional information:
www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/wastewater