

**IWA Webinar “Safely Managed Sanitation: Introducing the new WHO learning package”.
 Q&A Report – 06 June 2023**

The Webinar recording is available at: <https://iwa-network.org/learn/safely-managed-sanitation-who/>

Questions received from participants:

#	Questions	Speaker	Answer
1	Recommendation 1 recognizes that sharing sanitation facilities is sometimes necessary given the context. In our programs we strive for safely managed sanitation, but the "weakest link" is that safe sanitation is often shared between 2-3 households (usually extended families), relegating down to "limited" on the JMP ladder. Is there any way in the official definitions to distinguish this from limited services to recognize safe containment through disposal?		Hi Sarah - you have hit on an important point and nuance of JMP vs guidelines definitions. JMP counts shared as limited no matter what happens in the rest of the chain primarily because of increased risks to health, wellbeing, and maintenance that come with sharing - this is unlikely to change in JMP. The guidelines recognise sharing can be a vital step to achieving full community coverage and can be safely managed if risks at the toilet step are managed - that can be verified with sanitary inspections and data incorporated into national systems as will be demonstrated later in the webinar.
2	Should shared toilet provision have the opportunity to reduce individual level and household level reduced user tendency?		Apologies - don't fully understand your question but would suggest you look in Chapter 3 of the Guidelines under section 3.2 on toilets
3	What recommendation we have for hygiene promotion for safely managed sanitation?		Water for hygiene and cleaning is included in chapter 3 - but since COVID, WHO is also working on specific guidance on hand hygiene - these will be published next year!
4	What are the key challenges and possible ways out to perform multi-stakeholders to achieve safely managed sanitation by 2023?		
5	Can examples be provided where technology agnosticism would have helped?		The most famous example is probably the condominal sewers in Brazil. Also, use of container-based sanitation has provided a very good option in dense areas without land tenure (e.g SOIL, Haiti & Sanergy, Kenya). In these

			scenarios typical sewer, septic or pit toilets were not really tenable. Also, there are lots of options for FSM - eg gulpers, trucks, transfer stations - all have different pros and cons in different settings. just a few examples in addition to typical tradeoffs between sewer, septic, and pits.
6	Climate impact on sanitation systems exacerbates environmental degradation. How do we ensure that systems are climate resilient and people don't default to unsafe practices		Excellent question - we didn't have time to go into this in detail by there is lots of information on climate resilience in the new SSP manual. Also this year with partners we launched the Call to Action on Climate-resilient Sanitation - you can find more here - https://www.who.int/teams/environment-climate-change-and-health/water-sanitation-and-health/sanitation-safety/climate-resilience-and-sanitation
7	Is the SSP a new version (I have one from 2015) and is it translated in French? As we see West African and Sub Saharan Africa are in the lower part of the list to reach SMS and they are French speakers. Thank you.		It is being translated right now. The manual and training package should be available in French in July/Aug online - happy to send you an advance version if you need it sooner.