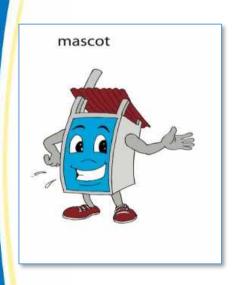
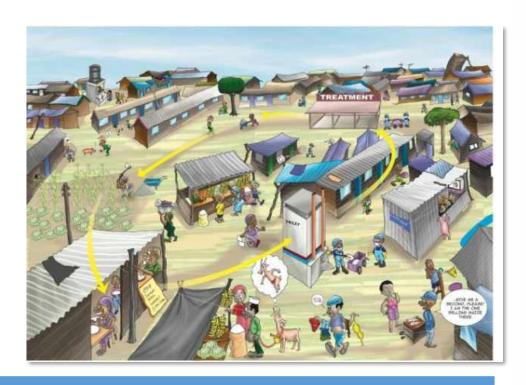
SafiSan: Toilet Use, Emptying, Transport &

Treatment





people, toilet, emptying, safety, SaniGo, Sanitation Teams, transport, treatment, incentives, partnerships, poo, pee





Toilets & the Sanitation Value Chain



This presentation focuses on toilets but also on the importance of:

- 1. Emptying toilets
- 2. Transport
- 3. Disposal and treatment
- 4. Reuse

In other words; we will address the entire Sanitation Value Chain



More sustainable sanitation: The UDDT

What is a UDDT?

- 1. UDDT stands for: Urine Diverting Dry Toilet
- A UDDT or a dry toilet:
 - Is a simple, low-cost, on-site toilet
 - functions without water and
 - has a divider so that the user, with little effort, can divert the urine away from the faeces

Faeces vault 1
Urine section
Faeces vault 2





How is a UDDT used?

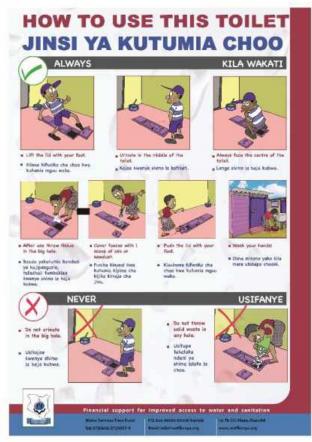
- Every <u>long call</u> visit should be accompanied by pouring ash into the vault
- Vaults are the section of the toilets where the faeces are stored
- Pouring of ash on the faeces allows it to dry fast and using ashes also kills most of the disease producing agents (pathogens) found in faeces
- Therefore ash always has to be available in the toilet

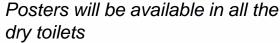




How is a UDDT used? (continued)

- How to use a UDDT may not be obvious to some users
- Users may be hesitant to use it because they don't know how to separate the urine and the faeces
- Education is essential in achieving acceptance







How should a UDDT be used?

- Put a scoop or a cupful of ash into the big hole
 ONLY, no ash should spill on the urine hole/section to avoid blockage
- Replace the lid once you have finished
- Please ensure that you aim at the urine hole whilst urinating. Do not urinate in the big hole
- After using the toilet: Always wash your hands with soap and water!



Ash bucket - Ash should be poured in the faeces hole after every long call



Common mistakes that are made when using a UDDT

- Careless pouring of ash in the urine hole which can block the urine pipe
- Dumping solid waste such as sanitary towels and diapers (nonbiodegradable items) into the faeces chamber
- Defecating in the urine hole, which blocks the urine pipe (a mistake mostly made by children)



Blocked urine pipe



Common mistakes that are made when using a UDDT

- Urinating in the faeces chamber. A mistake mostly made by children and men
- Anal cleansing water directed to the faeces chamber
- Bathing inside the toilet



Once the vault is full, what happens? (1)

- Once the vault is full, users are requested to cover it with the lid that has
 no handle. This shows that it is not in use
- Users are taught to ensure that the lid is tight so that it is not opened by mistake!
- No one is allowed to use the full vault during the treatment period!
- Users have to ensure that the full vault has enough ash for drying and leave it to compost for a minimum period of 6 months
- The longer it stays... the better and safer the quality will be for reuse



Once the vault is full, what happens? (2)

- The vault may be opened from time to time by users to monitor the process
- If some sections require a little bit more ash, users should add some ash
- More ash can be added and mixed in with a spade for uniform drying
- This can be done also when the vaults
- People should wash their hands the contents of the vaults





How does the content of the vault look like?





Emptying UDDTs: Done by trained professionals

- UDDTs and other types of (SafiSan) toilets should <u>not</u> be emptied by the users themselves
- Emptying should be done by trained professionals: the SafiSan Sanitation Teams
- These Sanitation Teams can consist of former manual emptiers
- After having received their training the new sanitation teams will receive a certificate



Emptying UDDTs: Done by trained professionals

- Sanitation teams use the necessary safety equipment
- The SaniGo cart was developed by the WSTF to ensure safe emptying transport and disposal
- Every Sanitation Team will have access to a SaniGo
- SaniGos have been approved by NEMA and the Ministry of Health



Emptying UDDTs: Best practices & related risks

- The content of a UDDT vault may have <u>worm eggs</u> (helminths) since they a long time to die, even in our hot tropical climate
- If the vault is emptied before the 6 month treatment period is over the content may not be harmless
- If the UDDT is not used properly the content may not be harmless
- That's why Sanitation Teams always have to wear protective equipment
- They should always wash their hands with soap and water after emptying





Transport & treatment

- The content of the UDDT is relatively harmless (as compared to untreated sludge)
- However, the content of a UDDT should not be dumped in the environment (for example, drains, open space, a river, etc.)
- There is need for <u>further treatment</u>
- Further treatment to reduce health risks (kill the worm eggs)
- Further treatment to produce sellable soil conditioner





Treatment: The Composting Shed

The dehydrated faeces should only be taken to the:

 Decentralised Treatment Facility (DTF) or to the

Canana atina a Ciana



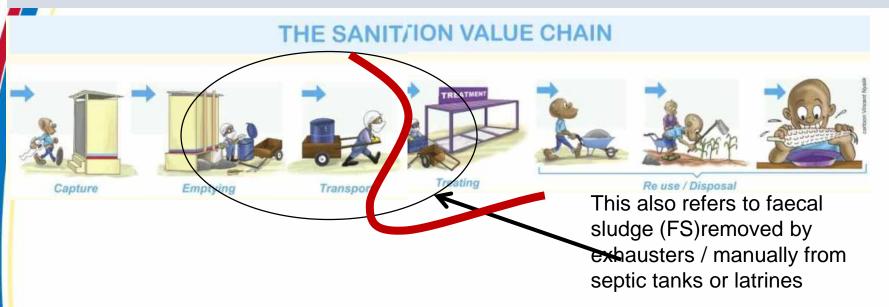


Treatment: The Decentralised Treatment Facility



8/4/2017 ISO 9001:2008 CERTIFIED

Why do we need a DTF?



- UDDT: matter does often not comply with required standards due to improper use ► collected excreta are still wet and not completely stabilised ► safe disposal and reuse not possible
- Septic tanks: incomplete treatment (only primary treatment) ➤ safe disposal/reuse of faecal sludge is not possible
- Latrines: emptied human excreta contains all kinds of pollutants
 requires further treatment

Why do we need a DTF?

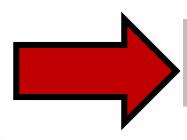


- ► So a DTF intends to close the Sanitation Value Chain by allowing for:
 - Adequate treatment of FS / waste water (WW) / UDDT matter
 - Safe disposal of treated effluent to the environment
 - Reuse of water for irrigation
 - Reuse of dried sludge as soil conditioner
 - Reuse of compost as fertiliser



Why do we need a DTF?





Access to <u>Adequate Sanitation</u> for residents of Urban Low Income Areas (LIAs)



What is treated?

A DTF treats **human excreta** roduced in urban LIAs

► Faecal Sludge (FS) removed by exhauster trucks from septic tanks connected to (pour) flush latrines or VIP latrines, or manually removed from pit latrines



► (Partly) dried organic matter from UDDTs



Wastewater (WW) generated in Toilets/latrines and conveyed through a (simplified) sewer system (to be approved by



What is **NOT** treated?

Never to be treated are:

X Greywater (from laundry, kitchen, etc.) due to low pollution loads that would negatively affect the treatment performance of the DTF

X **Storm water** as even co-treatment is not beneficial as the treatment capacity of the DTF must then be much higher





Emptying, transport, treatment and SafiSan Project training

<u>Staff members of the Water Service Providers</u> (WSPs) and the <u>County Resident Monitors</u> (CRMs) will receive in-depth training on the various aspects of decentralised treatment:

- How to identify & secure an appropriate site for the DTF/composting shed?
- How to construct a DTF/composting shed?
- How to operate a DTF/composting shed?

The **SafiSan Toolkit** contains all the training materials & tools (see Module





Thank You!







