Sanitation Workshop

Toilet +++ Towards Sustainable Sanitation

Vincent M. Ouma
Head of Programmes, KEWASNET

AAETI, 26th to 29th March 2019, New Dehli, India
A membership organization, formed in 2007, currently has around 77 members.
Mission: To Promote Good Governance in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sector

Vision: "A society with sustainable universal access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene"

Overall Mandate: To work as a reference point of civil society in the WASH Sector

General focus areas: Water, Sanitation, Hygiene, Water Resources Management
Our Strategic Objectives

Objective 01: Building Capacity
To enhance the capacity of Members and Partners in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene sector.

Objective 02: Influencing Policy
To ensure the existence and improvement of Policy Environment and Practices in WASH / WRM

Objective 03: Coordination & Networking
To have strengthened CSO Coordination for Effective Sector Engagement

Objective 04: Enhancing Sustainability
To effectively enhance Institutional Development and Sustainability

KEWASNET in Brief

KEWASNET
Improving Governance in the Water and Sanitation Sector
Current Practices in FSM

Preliminary;

- Sanitation coverage in Kenya – 43%
- Open Defecation - 15%
- Sewerage coverage – 16%
- Water Supply – 55% (for the regulated water utilities)
Current Practices in FSM

- Pit Latrines – 70 (various types)
- Collection - formalized and non-formal methods used. Use of both manual and mechanical emptying
- Transportation
- Treatment & Re-use
- Disposal issues
Current Practices in FSM

Containment:

- Pit latrines
- Container based sanitation – North Eastern Kenya
- Septic tank (peri-urban and urban)

Emptying

- Manual emptying (Formal and Informal – Many health challenges do exist)
- Gulper technologies
- Exhausters (Vacuum tanker technologies)
Figure 1: Manual emptier emptying a pit latrine with a bucket ©GIZ/Doreen Mbalo

Figure 2: Septic tank being emptied by a vacuum truck ©GIZ/Doreen Mbalo
Current Practices in FSM

Transportation:

- Onsite burying
- Tri-cycles/Emptying burrows
- Exhausters

Treatment:

- Formal municipal sewerage
- DTFs (Decentralized Treatment Facilities #7 – done by WSTF)

Re – Use:

- Briquettes – Sanivation (Naivasha)
- Fertilizer – Sanergy (Fresh Life Models in Slums in Kenya)
Is there an ideal toilet?

Basics are initially important to remove people from the bush: Substructure, Mesostructure, Superstructure (Non negotiables fulfilled)

Then movement up the ladder: The rungs are not successive
Disposal challenges and pollution

Figure 3: Manual emptier discharging the collected faecal sludge in a nearby stream ©GIZ/Doreen Mbalo

Figure 4: Private vacuum truck at a designated discharge point ©GIZ/Cees Lafeber
Current Practices in FSM

Health and Economic Impacts: Sanitation

- Poor sanitation costs Kenya 27 billion Kenyan Shillings each year, equivalent to US$324 million. This sum is the equivalent of US$8 per person in Kenya per year or 0.9% of the national GDP. (World Bank 2012)

- 40% of hospital admissions are due to sanitation and hygiene related illnesses.
Some FSM Models in Kenya

- The DTFs – by WSTF – Very limited to
- The Sanivation model in Naivasha (Social Enterprise)
- The Sanergy – Fresh Life Model in slums (Social Enterprise)
Current Practices in FSM

[Images of sanitation facilities and diagrams]

DECENTRALISED TREATMENT FACILITY

Description of the Treatment Modules

KEWASNET
Improving Governance in the Water and Sanitation Sector
धन्यवाद

dhanyavaad