KEWASNET
Improving Governance in the Water and Sanitation Sector

Sanitation Workshop

Toilet +++ Towards Sustainable Sanitation

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KEWASNET in Brief

- **A membership organization, formed in 2007, currently has around 77 members**

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KEWASNET in Brief

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

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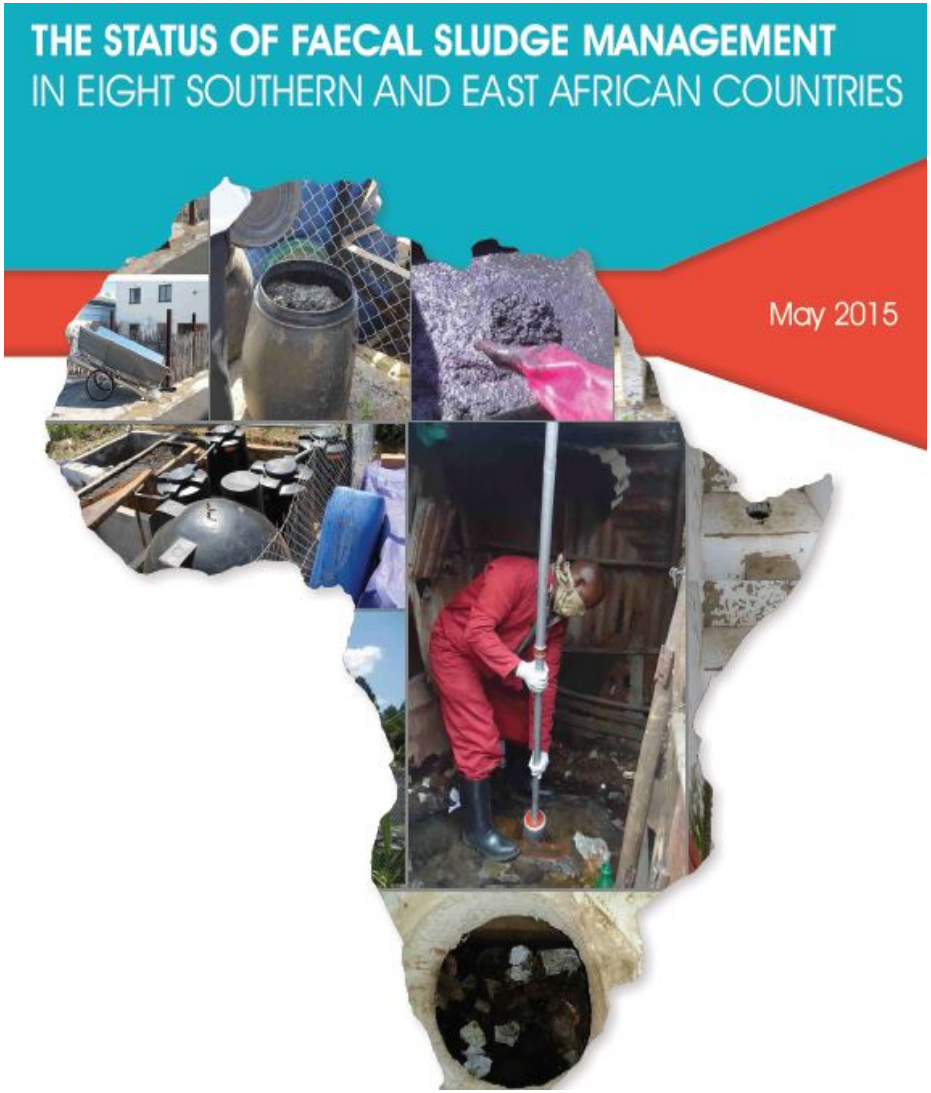
Our Strategic Objectives

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

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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)

Current Practices in FSM

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)

Current Practices in FSM

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

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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

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

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Current Practices in FSM

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