



AFFORDABLE & APPROPRIATE OPTIONS THAT RESPOND TO CONSUMER SANITATION NEEDS

Presentation by: Marcia Tusiime

Environmental Health Officer

Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda



Presentation outline

- Consumer needs and aspirations
- Common technologies
- Appropriateness aspects
- Affordability aspects
- Conclusion

Consumer needs and aspirations

Fly proof

Easy to clean

Safety (health risk, not collapsed)

Durable

Dignity (offers privacy)

Low Operation and maintenance costs

Climate Resilient

Environmentally sound (no contamination of water table)


Inclusiveness

Common sanitation technologies


- ▶ Traditional latrines
- ▶ VIP (Lined and unlined)
- ▶ Cesspit
- ▶ Urine Diversion Dry Toilet
- ▶ Bio latrines/toilets
- ▶ Enviroloo
- ▶ Aqua privy
- ▶ Water borne

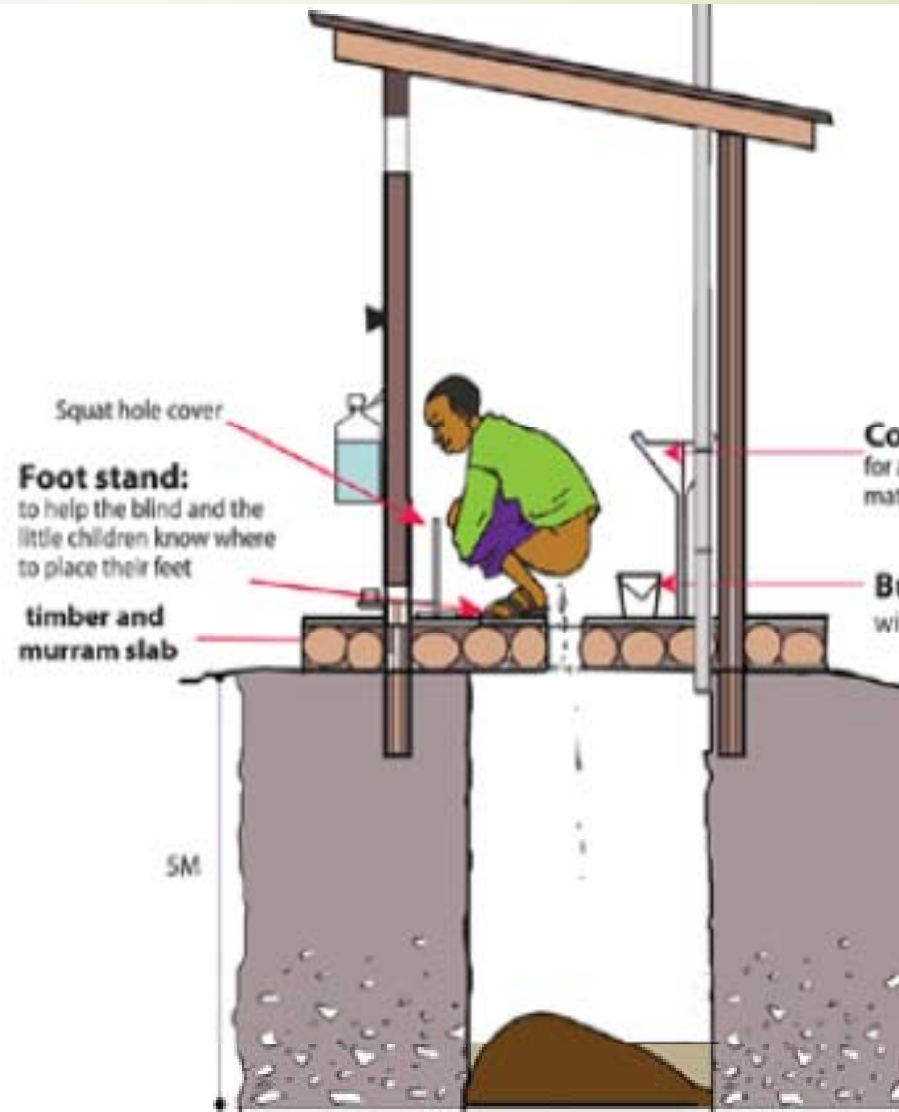
Assessment of some widely used technologies for household toilets in rural areas.

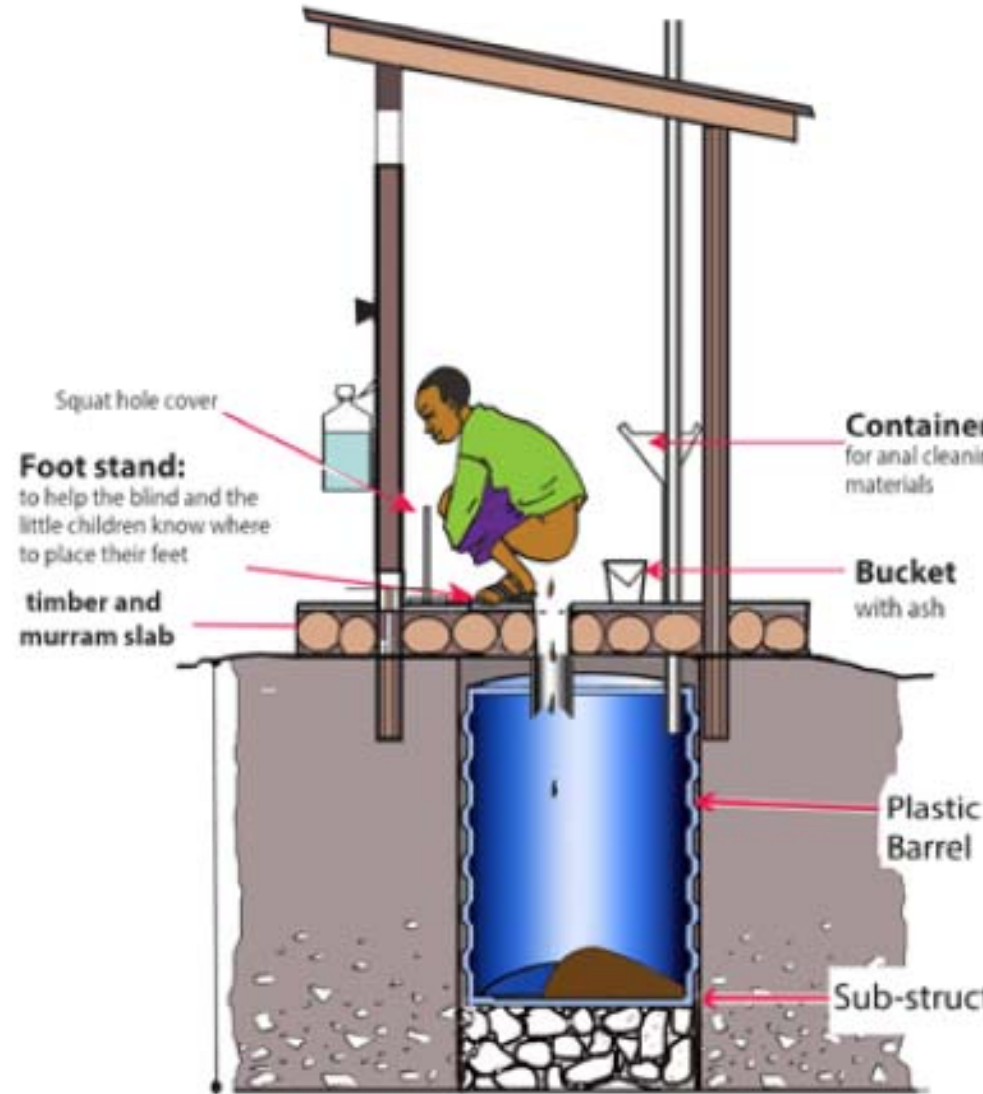
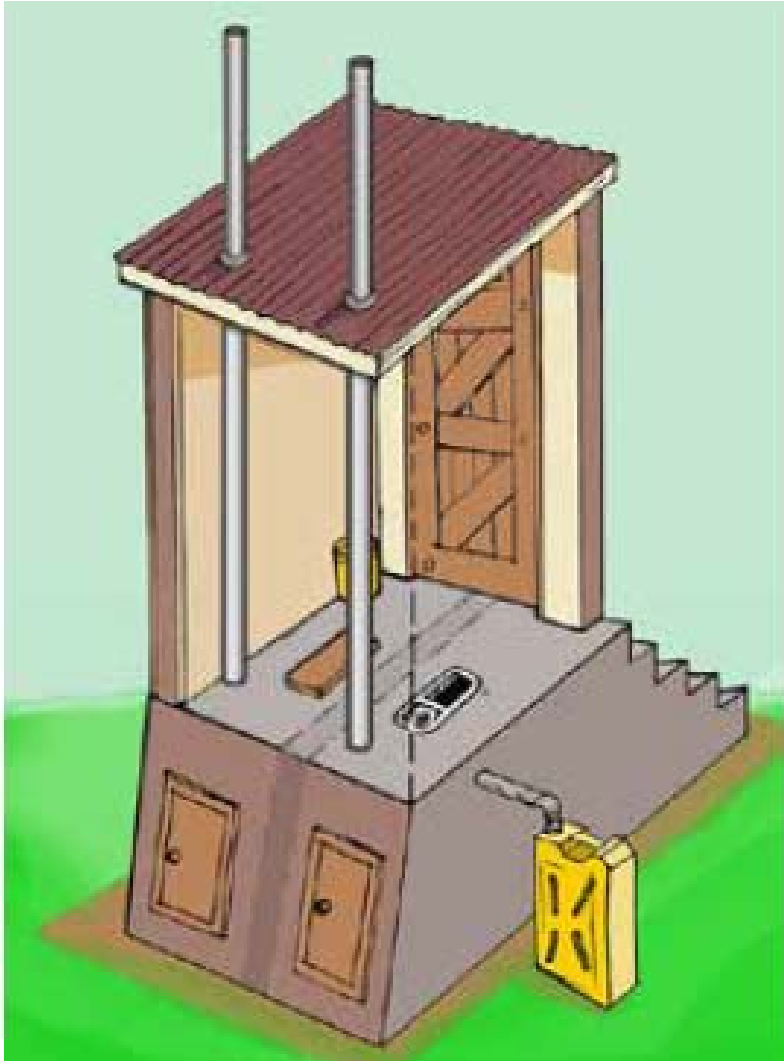
Technology	Important features	Land Requirement	Suitable soil conditions	Water Requirement	Overall Cost of Technology
Simple Pit (lined or unlined)	Pit, slab and squat hole	Low	Permeable, stable soils Not good for rocky soils or high water table	Little or no water	Low Empty/build a
DT ecosan	Two separate holes for urine and faeces, Chamber with black cover	High medium	Suitable for any soil including rocky and high water table	Little to no water	High Empty and secondary composting
Poroloo toilet	Sitting/squatting hole, Separating mechanism, black cover, soak pit, black cover, fan	low	All soil conditions	Little to no water	High Empty and do secondary composting
Water borne with septic Tank	Squatting or sitting pan fitted with cistern connected to septic tank and soak pit	High	Stable soil, but not suitable for rocky soil	10-20 liters per use	High Empty septic
Flush with Bio-digester toilet	Squatting/ sitting pan, pour flush, connected to biodigester	Low	In all soil types	3-5 liters per use	High

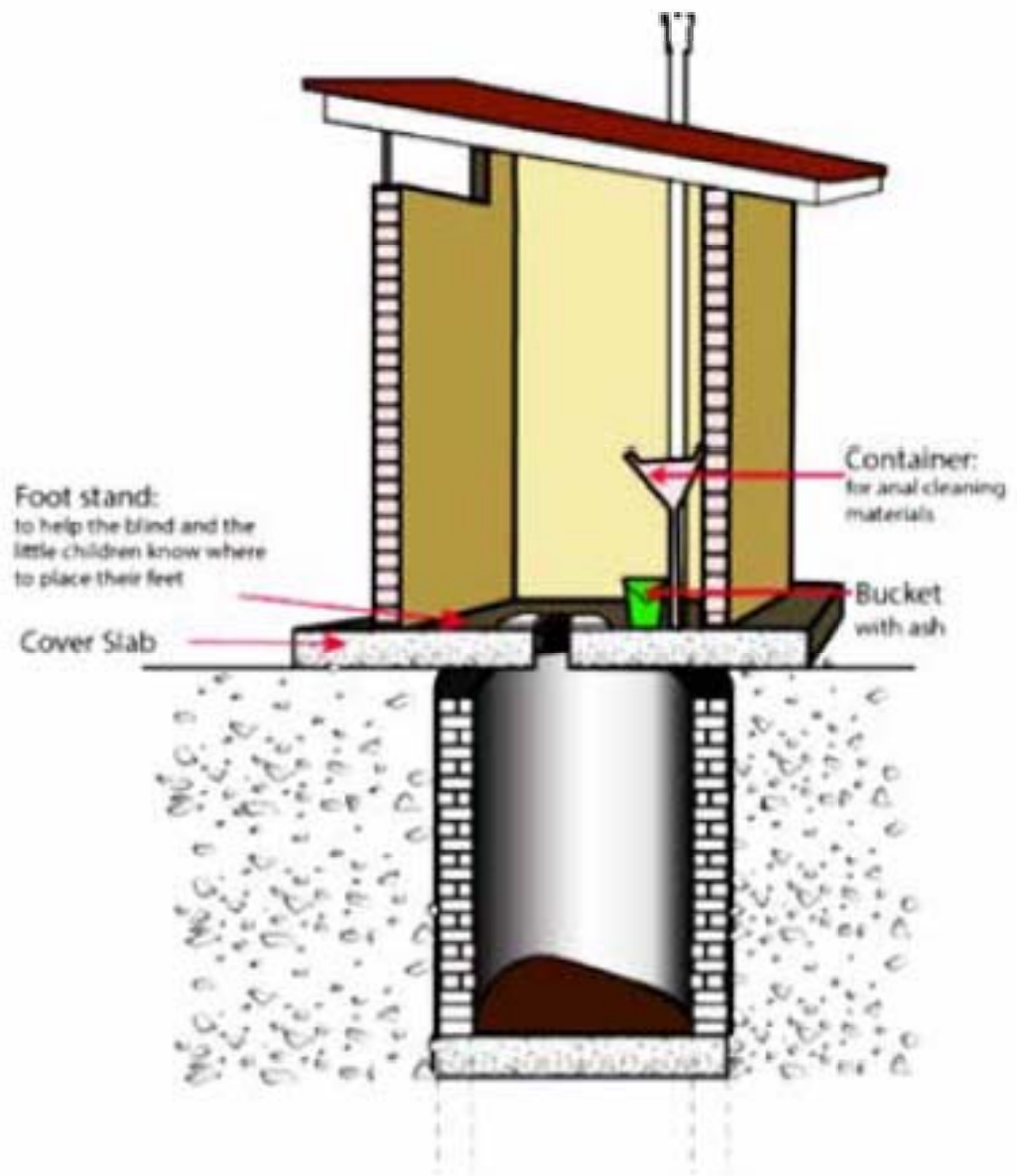


Service level	Definition
Safely managed services	Private improved facility where faecal wastes are safely disposed on-site or transported and treated off-site; plus a handwashing facility with soap and water
Basic service	Private improved facility which separates excreta from human contact
Limited service	Improved facility shared with other households
Unimproved service	Unimproved facility which does not separate excreta from human contact
No service	Open defecation









Appropriateness aspects

Gender

- MHM, gender segregated

Cultural beliefs

- PWDs (leave one behind)

Innovative technologies

- Tippy tap
(handwashing with soap)
- Self flushing water borne



Appropriateness aspects

- ▶ Climate resilient
 - ▶ Floods, landslides, earth quakes
- ▶ Operation and maintenance
- ▶ Wastewater management
- ▶ Sanitation marketing
 - ▶ Mason
 - ▶ Sanitation product and services e.g sato pans, cementing of square hole areas,

Affordability aspects

- ▶ Operation and maintenance
 - ▶ Initial cost, recurring cost, FSM cost
- ▶ Wastewater management
 - ▶ No treatment mechanism
- ▶ Sanitation marketing
 - ▶ Financing & willingness to pay ; SACCOs, WASH loans
 - ▶ Skilled labor i.e Mason
 - ▶ Availability of sanitation product and services e.g sa
pans, cementing of squat hole areas,



Conclusion

In getting everyone on the road of ending open defecation, efforts should also be made on helping communities and institutions plan and prioritize to move up the sanitation ladder.

END THANKS