SESSION 20: SANITATION OPTIONS

1. Bucket or Potty System (Off-site disposal)



A simple 20 litre bucket is used as a potty and is in an outhouse that families construct themselves near the home. Every other day the buckets are collected and emptied by a service provider (SP).

Although capital costs are very low the running costs are high as it relies on an effective daily collection service to empty the buckets.

The system is due to be phased out.

Ownership: Good Maintenance: Varies H/holds sharing: One (or two) Hygiene/Odour: Bad Good Convenience:

Cleanliness: Anal cleansing: Fly control: Municipal Input: Filling time: Emptying time: Capital Outlay:

Running Costs:

Running Costs: Very High (SP)

Variable

Problem

1-2 days

Fairly high

Nil

None

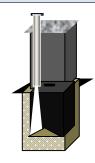
High

Daily

Low

- Not a long term solution
- Politically unacceptable
- Unhygienic inside home
- If not covered flies attracted
- Relies on daily collection
- Newspaper can be used but fills
- bucket too fast
- No sharing enables better upkeep

2. Pit Latrine or Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (On-site disposal)



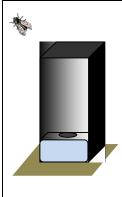
The pit latrine has a 3-5 metre deep pit, preferably lined with bricks to prevent collapse. It is sealed above with a cement slab with squat hole or pedestal

A VIP has a ventilation pipe with a fly screen at the top that traps those flies which go down the squat-hole and try to escape to the light up the vent-pipe; they then dehydrate & die. The pipe also reduces odour if correctly positioned. The VIP should last 10-14 years before filling up.

Ownership: Very good Maintenance: Good One (or two) H/holds sharing: Hygiene/Odour: Fair Good Convenience: Newspaper OK Anal cleansing: Cleanliness: Fair Good if VIP Fly control: Household input: High 10 – 14 years Filling time: Capital Outlay:

- When pit fills difficult to empty Seldom lined therefore not safe
- Pits collapse in sandy soils
- Fly screen seldom maintained
- Usually well maintained if private
- Potential to pollute ground water
- Can use newspaper for cleansing
- Can be covered to prevent flies
- Can be used as fly trap with vent Doesn't depend on municipality for servicina
- No regular emptying needed
- High maggot loading

3. Container Chemical Toilet (Off-site disposal)

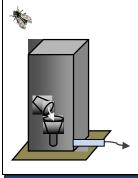


The Container Toilet was introduced in 1997 as an emergency public health solution in informal settlements but has since become a standard option. The seat fits directly over a 100 litre plastic container supplied with some chemicals to help reduce odour. There are various superstructure options:- the cement prefab, the 'Brown Bullet' and the 'Black Rocket'. Municipality contracts service providers (SPs) to empty the containers once or twice a week by exchanging the full containers with cleaned ones. SPs are also meant to spray the toilet inside as a hygiene precaution.

Ownership: Very Low Maintenance: Bad H/holds sharing: Usually 5 Poor - Fair Hygiene Odour: Convenience: Low Availability: Immediate Anal cleansing: Problem Cleanliness: Poor Fly control: Poor Household input: Zero Municipal Input: High Filling time: One week Emptying time: Weekly Capital Outlay: High High (by SPs) Running Cost:

- Source of neighbourly animosity
- Often filthy; discourages usage
- Over-demand at peak times
- Sometimes locked when needed •
- If not covered flies are attracted
- Maggots breed fast in summer
- Newspaper fills container too fast
- SP economises on chemicals Chemicals often misused
- Heavy container to empty
- Totally dependent on municipality
- Needs emptying once a week
- Cleaning service may be poor Expensive long term option
- Tend to be vandalised

4. Pour Flush Toilet (Off-site disposal)



Pour flush toilets are usually provided as a community. There must be a functioning water facility nearby. The system usually works well if there is a janitor to ensure standards. Each toilet is shared between 5 families (25 people). It is flushed manually by pouring a bucket of water down the pan. The system relies on community using it correctly and not blocking the pan with newspaper or other bulk.

Ownership: Low H/holds sharing: 5 or more Hygiene/Odour: Poor Convenience: Poor Availability: Limited Anal cleansing: Problem Cleanliness: Poor Fly control: Poor - Fair Household input: None Municipal Input: High Emptying time: Weekly Capital Cost: High High (by SPs) Running Cost:

- Water seal is more hygienic if flushed by bucket as designed
- Buckets are stolen if left in toilet
- Animosity between neighbours Toilets not used when soiled
- Over-demand at peak times
- Sometimes locked when needed
- Not covered /flies attracted
- Newspaper quickly blocks pan
- Relies on municipality to unblock
- Needs emptying once a week
- Needs a full time janitor
- Vandalism common

What anal cleansing material is used in the area? To avoid blockage, which design is best?

5. Dry Sanitation – Bucket Type (On-site disposal)



Dry Sanitation or Ecosan is the separation of urine from faeces (i.e. Urine Diversion). The toilet pedestal is divided into two sections so that urine can be channelled away to a soak-pit & 'dry' faeces drops into a bucket (or bag) which is collected when full for disposal into a small pit or made into compost by adding ash and soil and other vegetable matter that can be safely reused after a year. It is the mixing of faeces with urine which causes odour & therefore dry sanitation is almost odourless. If ash is used to cover faeces after defecation, fly breeding is prevented. This is a sophisticated method and needs careful management.

Reasonable Ownership: H/holds sharing: 1 or 2 Hygiene/Odour: Good Anal cleansing: Some problem Good Convenience: Availability: Limited Cleanliness: Not bad Fly control: Good Household input: High Municipal Input: Hiah Emptying time: Monthly Capital Cost: High Low (by HH) Running Cost:

- Users must be well trained
- Needs careful management
- Not easy for children
- Misused by visitors
- Reasonably hygienic
- Little smell or flies if ash used
- On-site disposal by HHs
- No dependency on municipality
- More sustainable in long term
- Benefits from composting if used productively
- Newspaper can be used but will fill up bucket too fast
- Problems encountered with regular bucket emptying
- Success varies dependant on user acceptance

6. Dry Sanitation - Alternating Compartment (On-site disposal)



This UD option has two separate storage compartments for dry faeces that are used for alternate years. The compartments are emptied only after a year of storage by which time the faeces will have safely converted into an odourless dry humus, free of pathogens. It is then either buried or used as compost. This option is much more robust and 'user friendly' as compared to the above Bucket Type. Although initial capital outlay is higher there is theoretically no limit to the life of such systems.

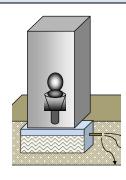
Ownership: Very good H/holds sharing: 1 or 2 Anal cleansing: Newspaper OK Hygiene/Odour: Very good Convenience: High Cleanliness: Very good Very good Fly control: Household input: High Emptying time: Annual Capital Cost: High

Running Cost:

Minimal (by HH)

- More expensive to construct
- Users must be well trained
- Needs careful management
- Misused by visitors
- Can be used indefinitely
- Hygienic if used well
- No smell if ash used
- Does not attract flies
- Minimal emptying needed
- Local on-site disposal by burial
- Households can take charge
- No dependency on municipality
- More sustainable in long term Enhances agricultural activity
- Newspaper can be used

7. Anaerobic Toilet (On-site disposal)

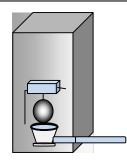


An Anaerobic Toilet is built over a 1,000 litre plastic container sunk in the ground that operates like a septic tank, allowing bio-digestion & sludge to settle whilst liquid matter is filtered before being piped to a soak-pit. Can be used in areas of high water table. When the seat is lifted a cover drops over the pan which seals the contents below from flies. The sludge container is accessed behind the toilet for occasional emptying.

Ownership: Reasonable H/holds sharing: 1 or 2 Big problem Anal cleansing: Convenience: Reasonable Availability: Limited Fly control: Reasonable Household input: Low Emptying time: 1-2 years Capital Cost: Very high Low (by SP) Running Costs:

- Community training given
- 6 days labour paid for installation
- · Complicated plastic lid will break
- · Blockages with newspaper and litter are common
- No good if sullage water is added
- Suitable for committed h/holds only
- Toilet paper MUST be used
- Minimal supervision by authority
- Low emptying costs
- Minimises fly breeding when properly used

8. Flush Latrine (Off-site disposal)



The flush latrine is at the top end of the market as it requires to not only be in an area that has adequate sewer connections but also needs water piped into each toilet as each has its own water cistern that is flushed with a handle. It is an expensive option and simply not available in many informal settlements where there are seldom such water and sewer facilities for semi-permanent dwellings.

Ownership: Reasonable H/holds sharing: 1 or 2 Hygiene /Odour: Good Big problem Anal cleansing: Convenience: High Availability: Limited Cleanliness: Variable Fly control: Good Household input: Low High Municipal Input: Emptying time: None Capital Cost:

Hig

- The most expensive option
- Long term solution with sewers
- Individually owned /maintained
- Handles/cisterns frequently break
- Blockages with newspaper & litter common
- Suitable for committed h/holds
- Toilet paper MUST be used
- Minimal supervision by authority
- Sewerage treatment costs
- · Minimises fly breeding
- Frequent blockages when not used properly

What options are offered in your area? The more ownership the more likely toilets will be cleaned well.

Running cost: