Håkan Jönsson Farewell Symposium

25 October 2017

Urine Diversion in Durban

has it exceeded the original vision?

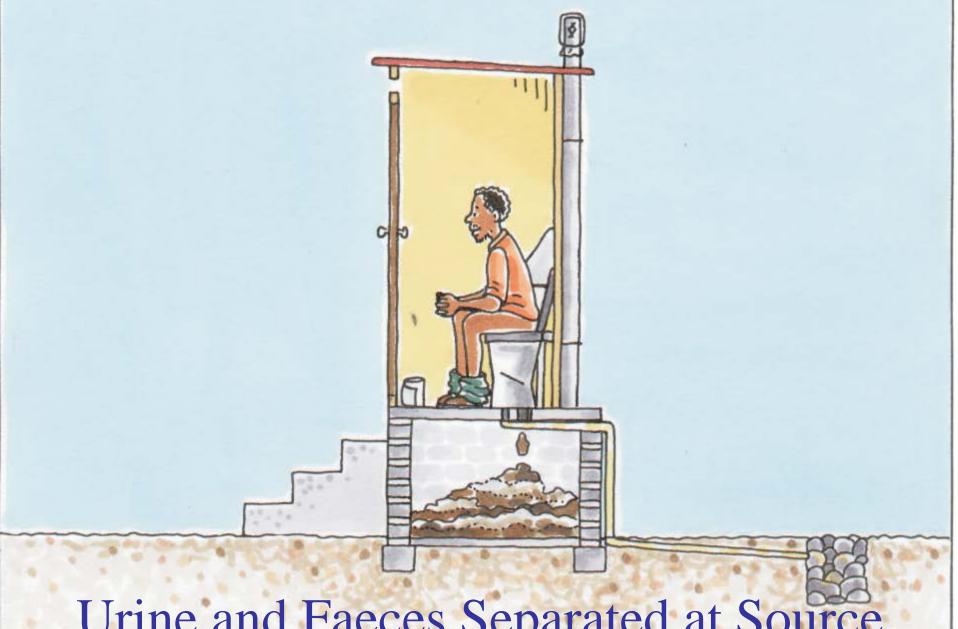
Chris Buckley

Pollution Research Group University of KwaZulu-Natal



Durban Background

- 2000 Cholera outbreak
- Full-scale roll-out of free water, sanitation and hygiene education to unserved
- 60,000 full VIP toilets
 - how to empty?
- Urine diversion toilets (80,000)

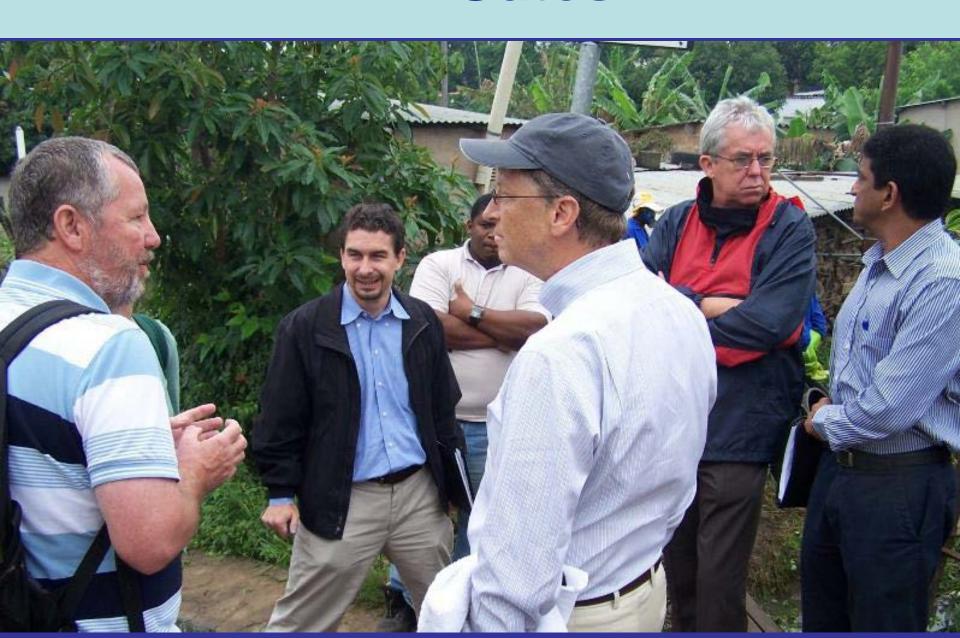


Urine and Faeces Separated at Source NB: NOT RECYCLED

Urine Diversion Closet



Bill Gates



Regional 2-week course in Kimberley on *Ecological Sanitation (15 Jan 2005)*

THIRD INTERNATIONAL ECOLOGICAL SANITATION CONFERENCE



- 5 days of discussions and field trips
- 81 presentations





Those were the days, my friend ... 2005



Third International Conference on Ecological Sanitation

The provision of sustainable sanitation services to peri-urban and rural communities in the eThekwini (Durban) municipality

Neil Macleod (CEO eThekwini Water and Sanitation)

The Research Agenda

- The impact of UD toilet waste and urine on the environment, including crops grown in the waste material
- The use of grey water for urban agriculture
- Analysis of the drying process of the faecal matter in the UD toilet vaults
- The impact of UD toilets on community health, particularly in areas where no proper sanitation service existed previously

STUDY AIM

 To evaluate the health outcomes of dry sanitation, water provision and hygiene programmes in the peri-urban areas of eThekwini Municipality.







Episodes of Diarrhoea & Vomiting Averted

Total episodes of diarrhoea reduced

Episodes averted X Households X People / household

- $= .51 \times 56377 \times 5.4$
- = 155 262 episodes of diarrhoea averted

Episodes of diarrhoea reduced in < 5 year olds

Episodes averted / children < 5 years

- $= 1.3 \times 30 000$
- = 39 000 episodes of diarrhoea averted
- eThekwini Municipality Water and Sanitation Unit;
- World Health Organisation (Geneva)
- Swedish Institute of Infectious Disease (Sweden)

PRG test site: Preparation of columns containing soil and buried waste from urine diversion toilets



Construction of concrete columns





Dry waste



Wet waste



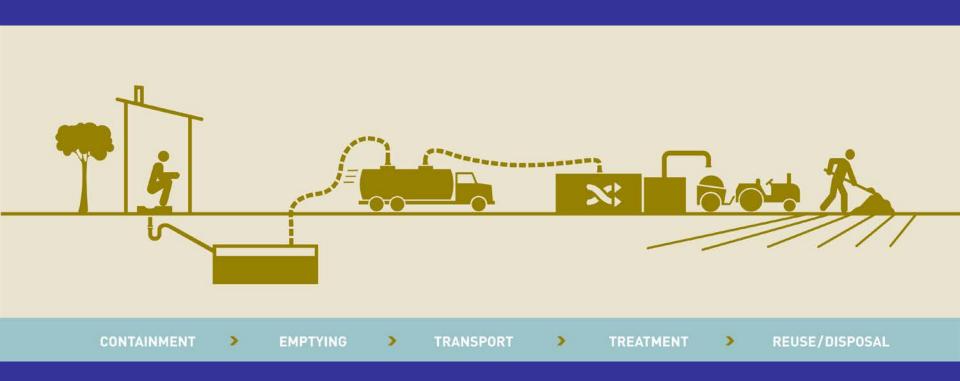


Filling waste into columns

Mixed waste



Focus on Entire Value Chain



A Practical Demonstration



Durban Ecosan Course 2008

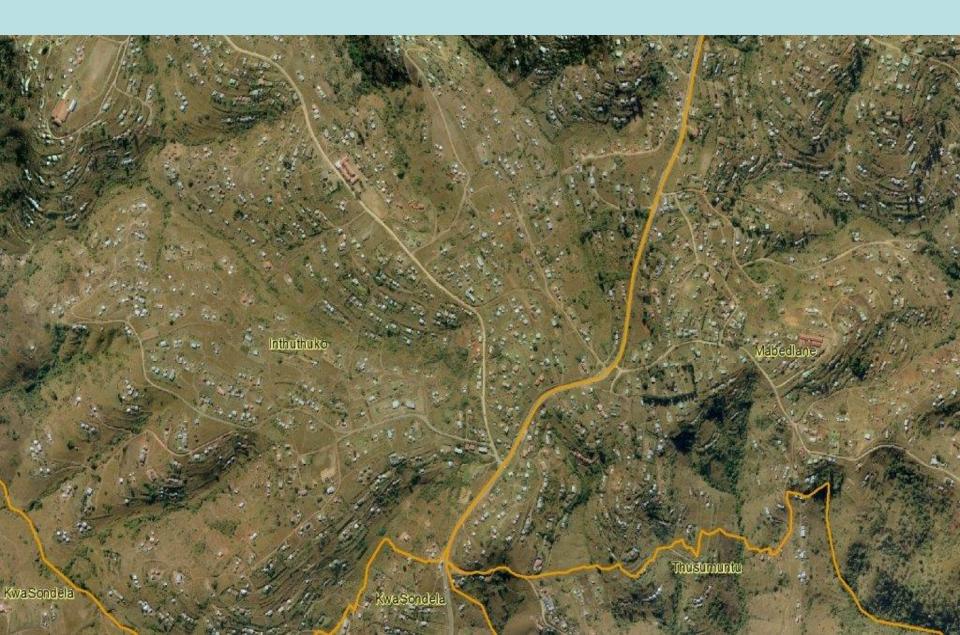


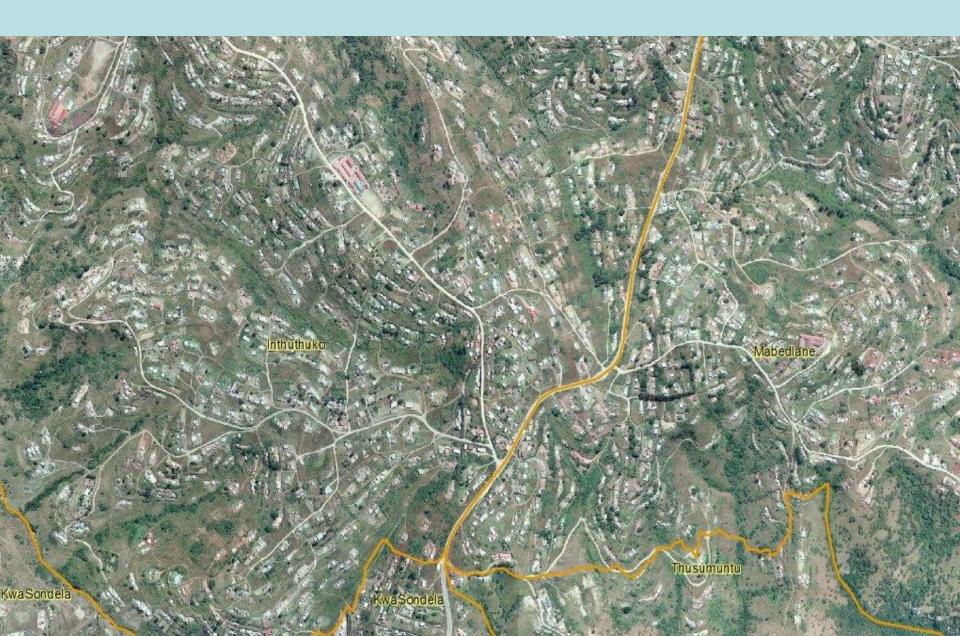
Urine Nitrification Reactor

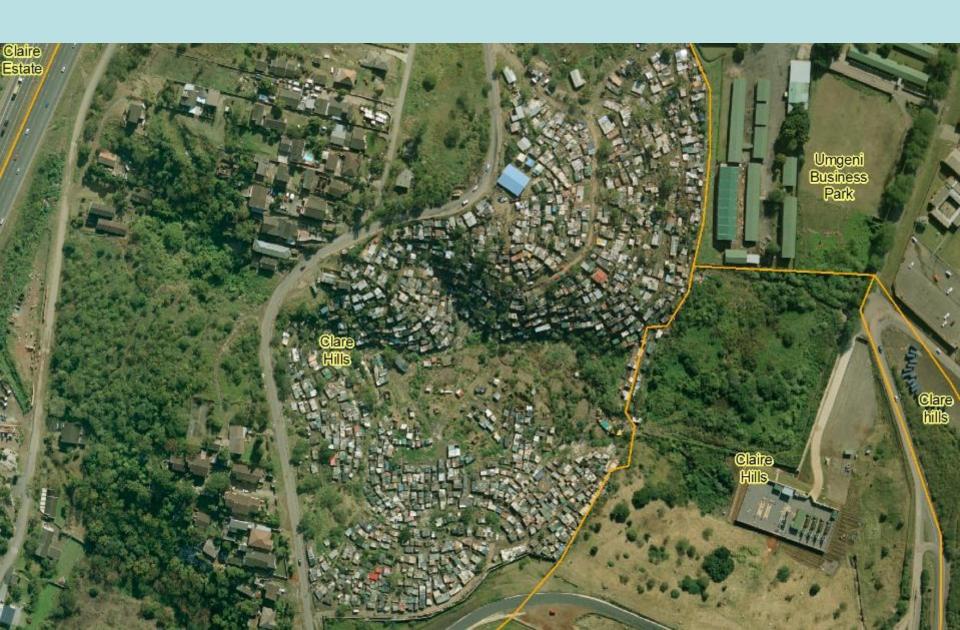


Reuse Trials of Products



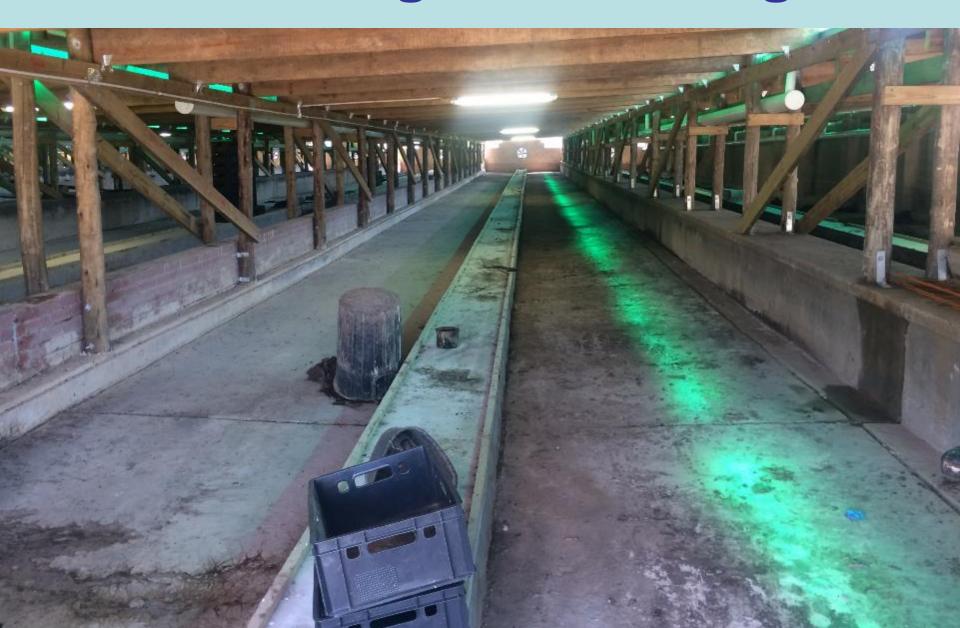








UD Sludge Processing



Viscous Heater at Isipingo



New ISO Standard





INVITATION TO ATTEND THE THE FIRST ISO INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON COMMUNITY-SCALE RESOURCE-ORIENTED SANITATION TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Durban 27 to 30 June 2017

IWA publication (in progress)

The importance and need for faecal sludge management has been recognised worldwide. One major gap in developing appropriate and adequate faecal sludge treatment and monitoring techniques is the ability to understand faecal sludge characteristics, its quantification and correlation to source population. Faecal sludge characteristics are highly variable, but as standard methods for sampling and analysis do not exist, results are not comparable and hence the actual variability is not yet fully understood.

Due to the lack of standard methods for sampling and analysis of faecal sludge, standard methods from other fields, such as water, wastewater and soil science are usually applied. However, these methods are not necessarily the most suitable for faecal sludge, and have not been specifically adapted for that purpose. Characteristics of faecal sludge are typically different from these other matrices by orders of magnitude. The methods for faecal sludge sampling are also greatly complicated by the wide range of technologies in each local context, and the heterogeneity within systems. Another gap in existing knowledge is how to quantify faecal sludge on a city-wide scale, or scale relevant for the design of treatment technologies. Moreover, the lack of standardisation complicates the transfer of knowledge and data between different regions and institutions as the results are not comparable. This illustrates the urgent need to establish common methods and procedures for faecal sludge characterisation and quantification.

This book aims to address these challenges and provide a basis towards standardised methods for characterisation and quantification of faecal sludge from onsite sanitation technologies, including sampling techniques and health and safety procedures for faecal sludge handling. It also aims at improved communication between sanitation practitioners, comparative faecal sludge database, and improved confidence in the methods and obtained results. The book will be beneficial for researchers, laboratory technitians, academics, students and sanitation practitioners.

Edited by



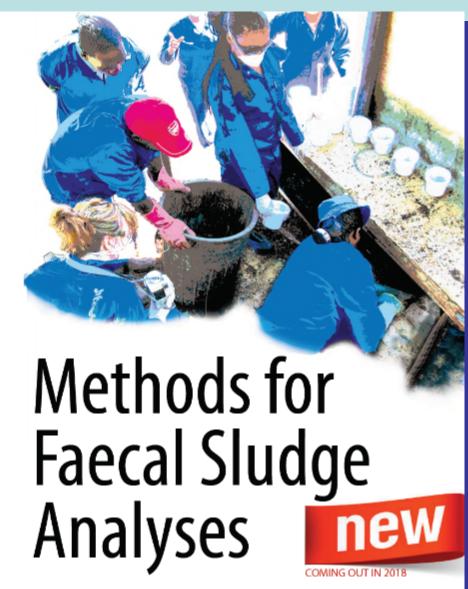






With support from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation







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VVA

Reflections

- Cholera
- Municipality with vision
- Government Subsidy
- Research support PRG
- Vuna Hypothesis pay people to use toilet
- Need to develop a policy
- San policy recognise not just 1 system
- Don't like but use
- No retail sales
- Need ceramic pedestal
- Not a profit but a lower cost
- Emerging concerns CEC path, gene transfer
- Aim for reuse, but cautious implementation
- Aha not all get a free service
- Overtaken by progress low flush
- Local industry
- Design away from house

Urine Diversion in Durban

has it exceeded the original expectations?

Urine Diversion in Durban

has it exceeded the original expectations?

Yes !!!

It has

Acknowledgements

- eThekwini Water and Sanitation
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