The Sanitation Decision Support tool

Results of the Sanitation Decision Support Tool. The tool was created by WASTE (www.waste.nl) and the Akvo Foundation (www.akvo.org), in order to assist people in choosing sanitation technologies. We hope this tool proves useful, any comments can be send to m.t.westra@akvo.org.

Session information
Date: Wed Mar 25, 2020
Time: 09:05:18

Options chosen

Water supply (one possible)
- none
- fetched / hand-pump / standpipe / tanker
- connection

Space availability (one possible)
- large
- medium/large
- medium
- small/medium
- small

Flood prone (one possible)
- not affected
- frequent (low-lying area)

Groundwater table (one possible)
- shallow
- medium
- deep

Terrain / Topography / Slope (one possible)
- flat
- slope

Vehicular accessibility (one possible)
- no access
- limited / narrow access
- full access

Soil type (one possible)
- clayey
- silty
- sandy / gravelly
- rocky

Anal cleansing method (more possible)
- water
- soft paper
- hard or bulky

Selected technologies

Dry Toilet

Human powered emptying and transport

Waste stabilization ponds

Application of urine

Links to Akvopedia articles

- Dry Toilet:
  http://www.akvo.org/wiki/index.php/Dry_Toilet
- Human powered emptying and transport:
  http://www.akvo.org/wiki/index.php/Human-Powered_Emptying_and_Transport
- Waste stabilization ponds:
  http://www.akvo.org/wiki/index.php/Waste_Stabilization_Pond
- Application of urine:
  http://www.akvo.org/wiki/index.php/Application_of_Urine

Short descriptions

Dry Toilet

A Dry Toilet is a toilet that operates without water. The Dry Toilet may be a raised pedestal that the user can sit on, or a squat pan that the user squats over. In both cases, excreta (both urine and faeces) fall through a drop hole. A Dry Toilet here refers specifically to the device that the user sits or squats over. In other literature, a Dry Toilet may refer to a variety of technologies, or combinations of technologies (especially pits). The Dry Toilet is usually placed over a pit; if two pits are used, the pedestal or slab should be designed in such a way that it can be lifted and moved from one pit to another. The slab or pedestal base should be well sized to the pit so that it is both safe for the user and prevents stormwater from infiltrating the pit (which may cause it to overflow).

Relevant options

Human powered emptying and transport

Human-powered Emptying and Transport refers the different ways in which people can manually empty and/or transport sludge and septage. Human-powered Emptying and Transport of pits and tanks can mean one of three things: 1) using buckets and shovels; 2) using a hand-pump specially designed for sludge (e.g. the Pooh Pump or the Gulper); and 3) using a portable, manually operated pump (e.g. MAPET: MAnual Pit Emptying Tech.).

Relevant options

Waste stabilization ponds

Waste Stabilization Ponds (WSPs) are large, manmade water bodies. The ponds are filled with wastewater that is then treated by naturally occurring processes. The ponds can be used individually, or linked in a series for improved treatment. There are three types of ponds, (1) anaerobic, (2) facultative and (3) aerobic (maturation), each with different treatment and design characteristics. For the most effective treatment, WSPs should be linked in a series of three of more with effluent being transferred from the anaerobic pond to the facultative pond and finally the aerobic pond.

Relevant options

Application of urine

Separately collected, stored urine is a concentrated source of nutrients that can be applied as a liquid fertilizer in agriculture to replace all or some commercial chemical fertilizer.

Relevant options
