

Inspiration for productdevelopment; Raised latrines

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Aldus bouwinnovatie eigenwijze ingenieurs I inventieve adviseurs



Raised latrine





Raised latrine - kit





Raised latrine

Research into latrine requirements;

New technology inspiration;

- Structure alternatives
- Tanks
- Combined structures
- Integrated solutions

Challenges & discussion points;



Problem:

There is no acceptable (kit) solution available to be deployed in all emergency situations

Goal:

To establish an unambiguous set of requirements for new raised latrine kits:

1. General consensus

2. Feasible solution for all emergency situations



Method:

- 1. Evaluating current solutions
- 2. Response to concept requirements
- 3. Search for new inspiration
- 4. Reaching consensus in workshop



Evaluation of current solutions, based on experience reports

System type	Configuratio n Reservoir	Product or category	Affordability Product	Affordability Lifecycle	Ability of local	Deslud ging	Volum e of	Operab ility	Safety, Health and	Speed of deployme	Vector reduction	Odour reduction	Environ mental	Limited use of	Life cycle
.,		suregory	Costs	Costs	manufacturing	99	reservoir	~~~~	Cleaning	nt			aspects	Resources	1,000
	Weighting factor	->	2	2	1.	1.	2	2	2	3.	3.	3.	3.	2	1.
SINGLE	Under ground	Single pit latrine	**	*	**		*								0
LATRINE	reservoir	Vip latrine	*	*	**		*		-						0
		Borehole latrine		*	**				*			*			
		Agua-Privy	**	*	**	0	*		*		0	0			0
		Latrine with	0			*	*		+		*	**			*
		septic tank	Ŭ				· ·		1	1				1	
	Double	Alternating Twin	*			*	*	*	+						+
	underground	pit latrine		1	1					1.1					
	reservoir	Fossa alterna													
	Surface	Packet latrine	*	*	0	NA		**	*	**	**	**	*	0	NA
	reservair	(pee poo bag)			Ŭ		11							, v	
	1000 Yoli	Portal oo				*	0	*	*	**	**	*		0	+
		(chemical toilet)					ľ.							ř	1.1
		Bucket latrine								**					<u> </u>
		Pour-flush latrine				*	*		0					4-	<u> </u>
		+ septic tank		1		1 T	1 T	1	L.	1	· ·				
		ECO-SAN					0		0					+	<u> </u>
		without Urine		· ·	1	1.1	ľ		L.						
		Diversion													
		Raised		*	*		0		*				**	0	
		composing			1		ľ.								
		latrine/Arborloo													
		Humanure toilet	*				0								<u> </u>
	Double	ECO-SAN with					+			*			**		<u> </u>
	surface	Urine Diversion													1
	reservoir	UDDT	*	*	**		+		*	*	*	*	*		<u> </u>
	(Urine	Double vault	*	*			*		*		*	*	**		-
	Diversion)	toilet													
		Portal oo with								*					
		Urine Diversion													
		UD tailet drums								*					
	No reservoir	Overhung	*	*	*	NA	NA	0			*	*			+
		latrine													
MULTI	Underground	Deep trench	*	*	*	*	*				0				
LATRINE	reservoir	latrine													
		Shallow trench	*	*	*	*	*							+	
		latrine													
		Shallow family	*	*	*		*								
		latrine													
	Surface	2													
	reservoir														
	(raised latrine)														



Evaluation of current solutions: portaloo
-/- high product and lifecycle costs
+/+ high speed of deployment and good health and safety





Evaluation of current solutions: twin pit latrine -/- low speed of deployment and low vector reduction +/+ low product and life cycle costs





Conclusions:

1. None of the products performs sufficiently on all aspects

- 2. Some criteria are negatively correlated
- 3. High volume tanks are more cost efficient
- 4. Highly prefabricated solutions are fast and relatively safe
- 5. Peepoo concept has relative good overall score



Conclusion 1

Ideal product

- no weight,
- no transport volume,
- max tank volume,
- easy to clean,
- at no costs





Conclusion 2

Consensus regarding priorities of requirements:

1. low transport volume 2. privacy 3. vector reduction

Some specifications are not quantified: e.g. tank volume, nr. of users, nr. of latrines per kit, max weight of kit

Negative correlated specifications lead to challenging requirements:

e.g. high tank volume versus small kit dimensions and low weight



Conclusion 3

No consensus on ideal product on the scale between ESC box (or peepoo bag) versus Portaloo scenario





Conclusion 4

- Application of local materials: no dependency allowed
- Urine diversion: not favorable due to technical and operational risks
- Slab compatibility: choose specific range of compatibility
- Recycling: not favorable due to operational risk
- Tank structure: rather assembled or foldable then fixed
- Basic configuration: with add-ons such as toilet seat, compost facility, hand wash unit, adaptations for disabled/ children



New technology inspiration;



Structure alternatives

New materials;

- textiles, plastics
- cardboard
- combinations (tank and structure)







Structure alternatives

New combinations;





Structure alternatives

Foldable frames;

















Tank alternatives

Reinforced bags;





Flexible/foldable tanks;









Shotcrete tank on site production;





Waterproof boxes (plastic/spray);





Modular tank systems;





Diversion tank with permeable sub-compartment;





Diversion tank with permeable sub-compartment;





Individual degradable bag system;





Stackable tank systems;







Combined structures

Integration of tank and (sub)structure;













Combined slab, tank and (sub) structure

Waste-silo, integration of slab, tank and (sub) structure;



Nonolet toilets;





Toilet cluster: Industrial Design UT Twente;





Toilet cluster: Universidad de Alcalá;









Toilet cluster: Universidad de Alcalá;





Challenges & discussion



Challenges

- * Big tank volume related to small transportation kit
- * Big tank size related to small structure spans
- * Minimum required desludging time of 4 weeks
- High number of users related to cleanness and safety
- * Light weight materials related to low cost product
- * Ease of desludging
- Tank solution which is suitable for both raised and pit latrines



Discussion points

- * Can use of water solve some essential problems?
- Can urine diversion solve some essential problems?
- Can self-responsibility for collection of sludge be managed properly?
- * How could gravitational desludging work best with raised latrines?

Hygiene risks associated with diverted urine are mainly a result of contamination by faeces, IHE report -Elisabeth v. Münch.



Group sessions



Group session:

All participants divided in 7 groups

Each group receives a short briefing and emergency context scenario

Group assignment:

1. Decide with your group what raised latrine solution is best suited in your given context. Draw how it would work! 20 minutes

2. Evaluate the criteria stated in your group briefing:

* Quantify and specify all 8 specifications

* Add 3 most relevant specifications missing
 40 minutes



Requirements to be discussed:

F1. Tranportability: the emergency kit should not exceed the following dimension (XI*Xw*Xh) (possibly flat packed or foldable and be able to fit on standard euro pallet to allwo ease of transportation.

F2. Product should be lightweight and potential different parts of the cluster kit should not exceed X kg.

G1. Fast and straightforward setup and installation (one cluster of latrines can be assembled and operational within X hours)

E1. 1 Raised latrine should be able to accommodate between X to X people for a minimum period of 4 weeks before desludging. The minimum tank dimensions should be: XI*Xw*Xh



Requirements to be discussed:

F3. The emergency kit should be designed in such as way that they can be transported by common pick-up vehicles (e.g. Toyota Landcruiser pick-up model) or fit on the standard size of Euro pallets. One kit (cluster of latrines) contains a maximum of X latrines.

H11. The product should provide privacy to the different target groups.

H8. The product (especially the floor) should be easy to clean.

H15.The product should allow compatibility with commonly used product parts (i.e. slabs) without leading to gaps or structural weaknesses.



