

“SPA-DET” Approach for Quantities and Qualities (Q&Q) of Faecal Sludge

Dr. Linda Strande, Miriam Englund



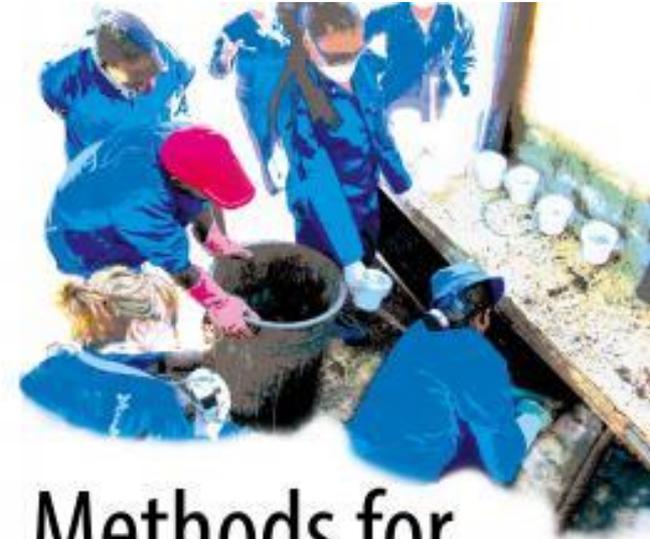
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METHOD

Introduce the newly developed “SPA-DET” approach to data collection and analysis

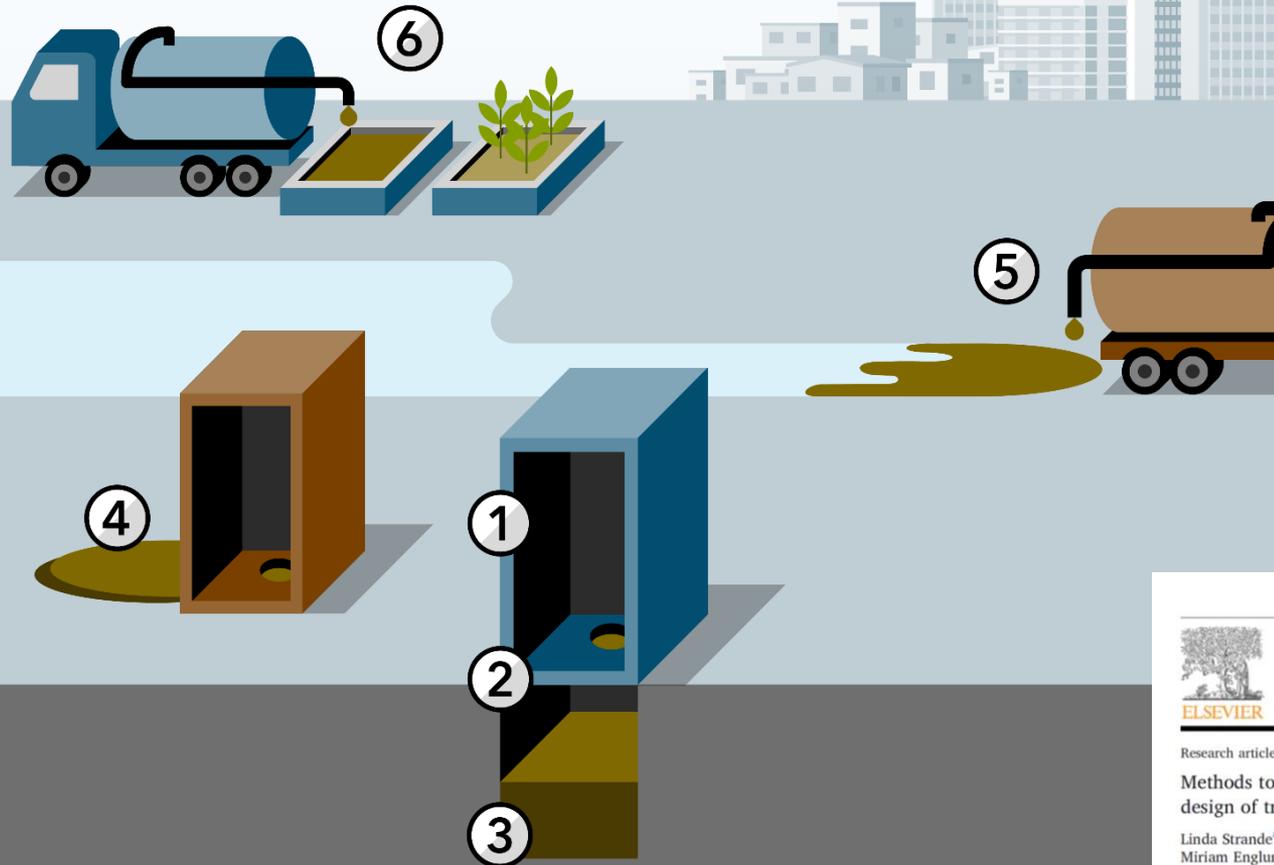
RESULTS

India, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam
(next year: Nepal, Zambia)



Methods for Faecal Sludge Analysis

BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation



Journal of Environmental Management 223 (2018) 898–907

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect



Journal of Environmental Management

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Research article

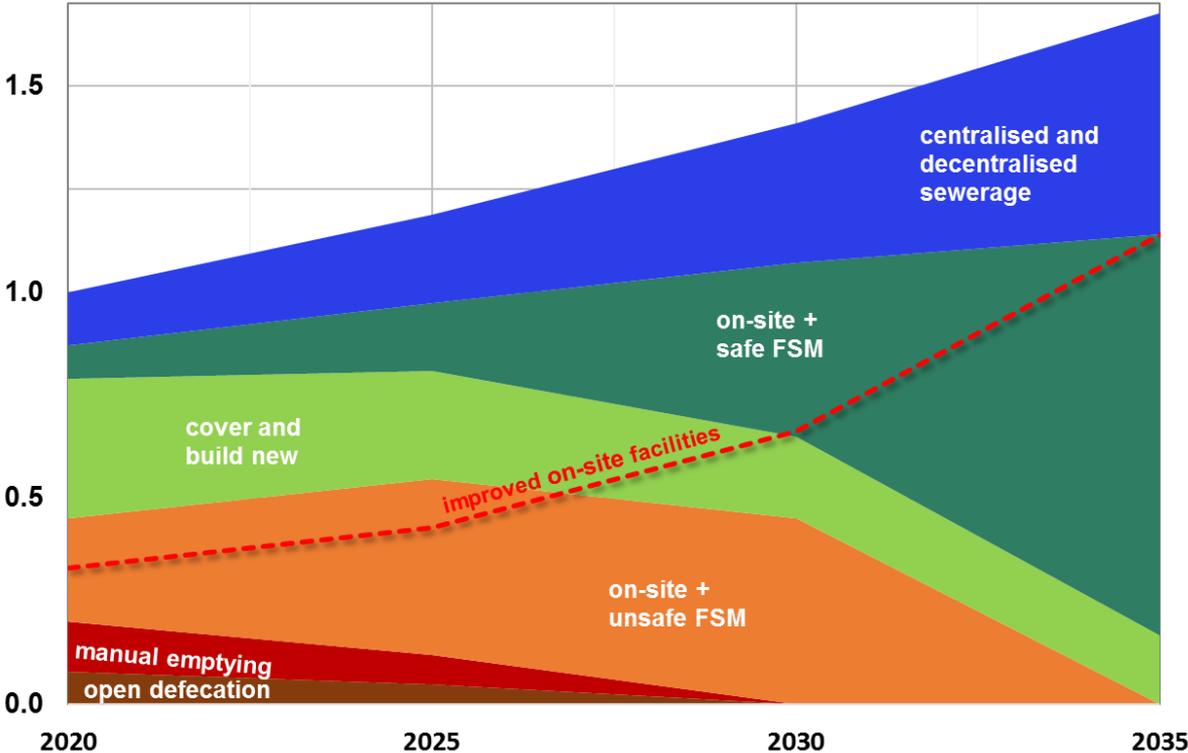
Methods to reliably estimate faecal sludge quantities and qualities for the design of treatment technologies and management solutions

Linda Strande^{a,*}, Lars Schoebitz^a, Fabian Bischoff^a, Daniel Ddiba^b, Francis Okello^b, Miriam Englund^a, Barbara J. Ward^a, Charles B. Niwagaba^b

^a Eawag: Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Department of Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development (Sandec), Überlandstrasse 133, 8600, Dübendorf, Switzerland

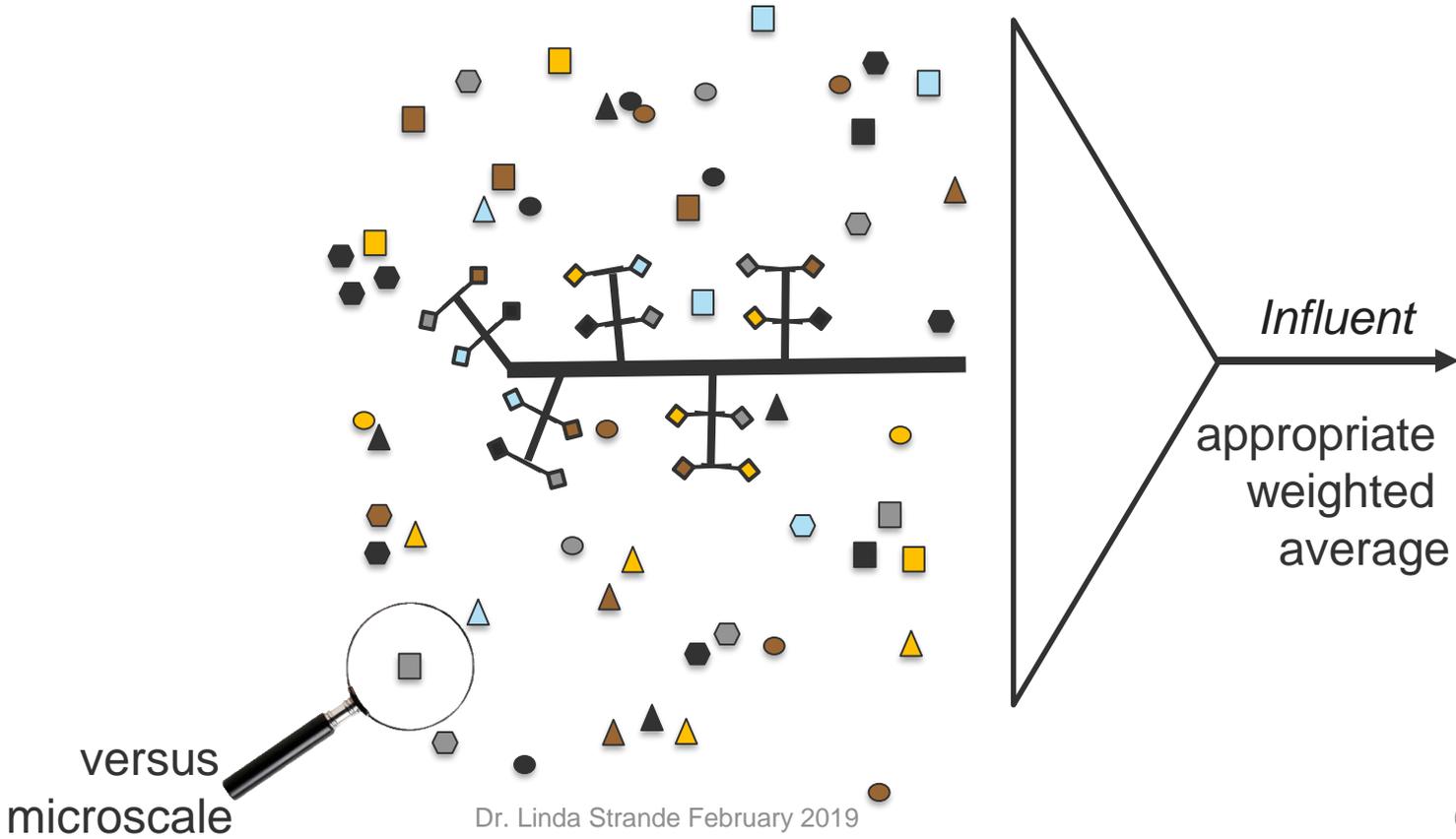
^b Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology (CEDAT), Makerere University, P.O. Box 7062, Kampala, Uganda

SanMix Time-Technology Diagram

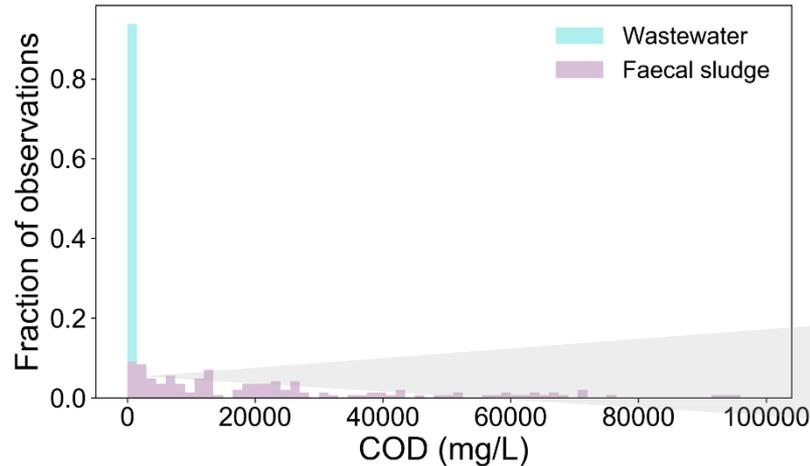


Reference:
Peter Hawkins

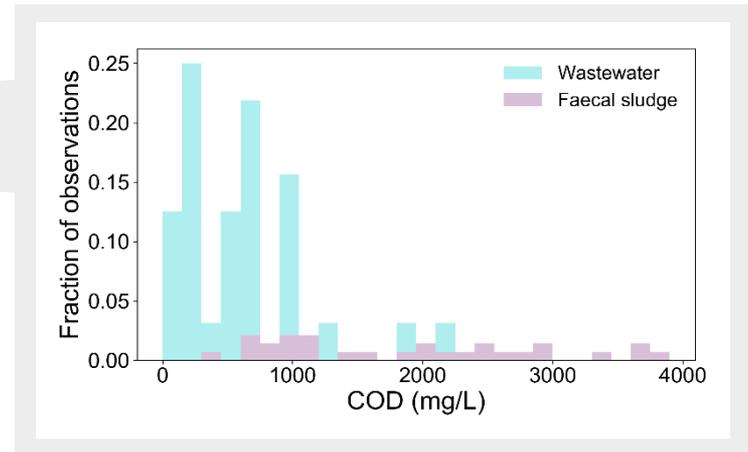
Predicting what is delivered to treatment?



Lubigi wastewater and faecal sludge treatment plant



ave = 23,550 mg/L COD
stdev = 23,433 mg/L
-> predicts 16% negative values



Strande, L., Englund, M., Carbajal, J.P. Quantities and Qualities (Q&Q) of Faecal Sludge for Planning and Management. Methods for Faecal Sludge Analyses, in preparation as chapter in Velkushanova, K., Strande, L., Ronteltap, M., Koottatep, T., Brdjanovic, D., Buckley, C. (book editors) Methods for Faecal Sludge Analysis, in preparation as IWA publication

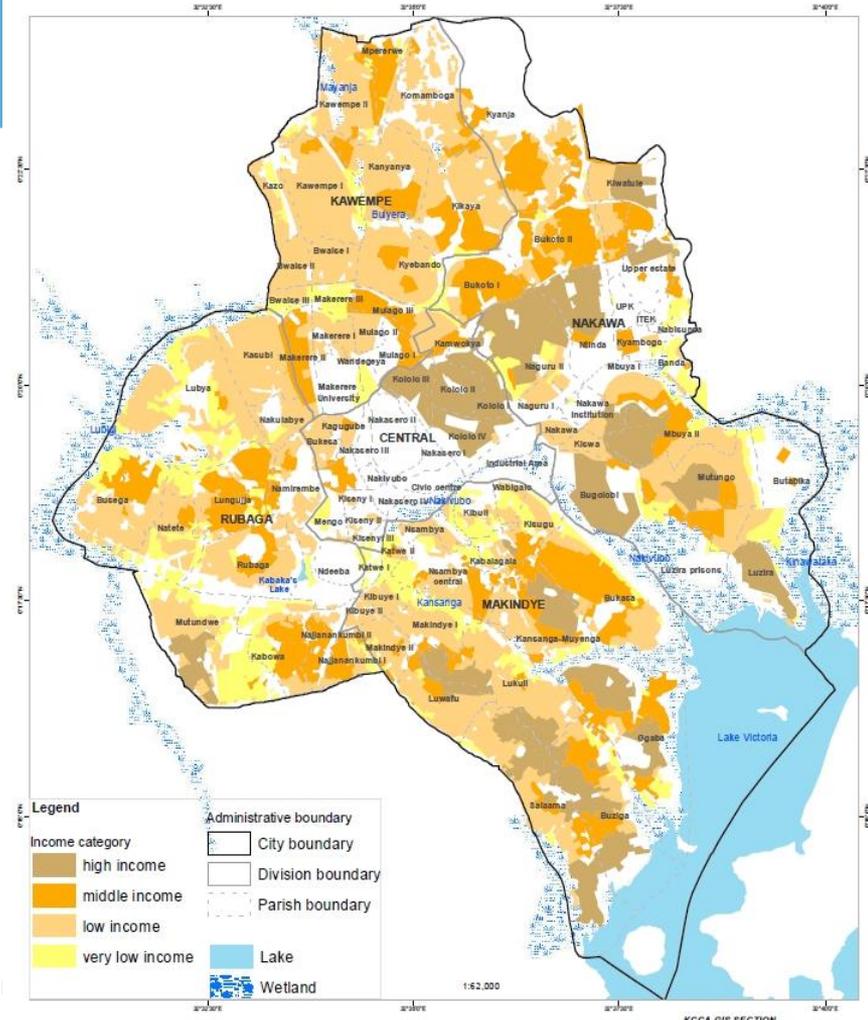
What is “SPA-DET” data?

Spatially analyzable (SPA)

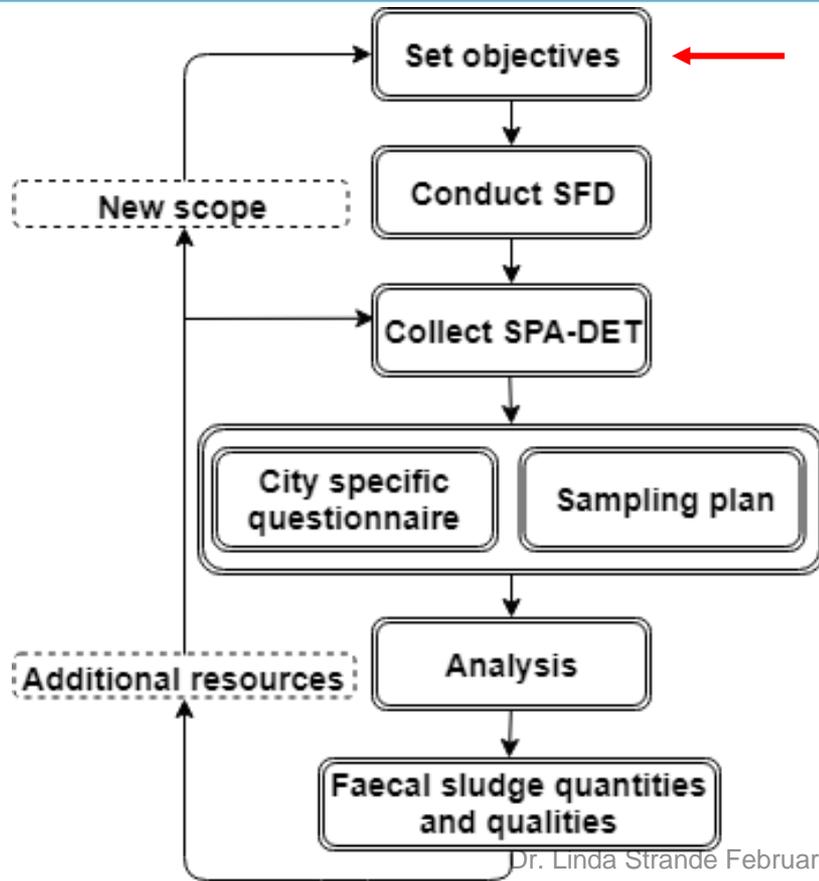
(DET)

- **D**emographic
(e.g. income level,
population density)
- **E**nvironmental
(e.g. groundwater, elevation)
- **T**echnology
(e.g. septic tank / pit latrine,
emptying frequency)

KAMPALA CAPITAL CITY : INCOME CATEGORIES



“SPA-DET” approach for Quantities and Qualities (Q&Q) of Faecal Sludge



Objectives!

Affect what, how and where you sample

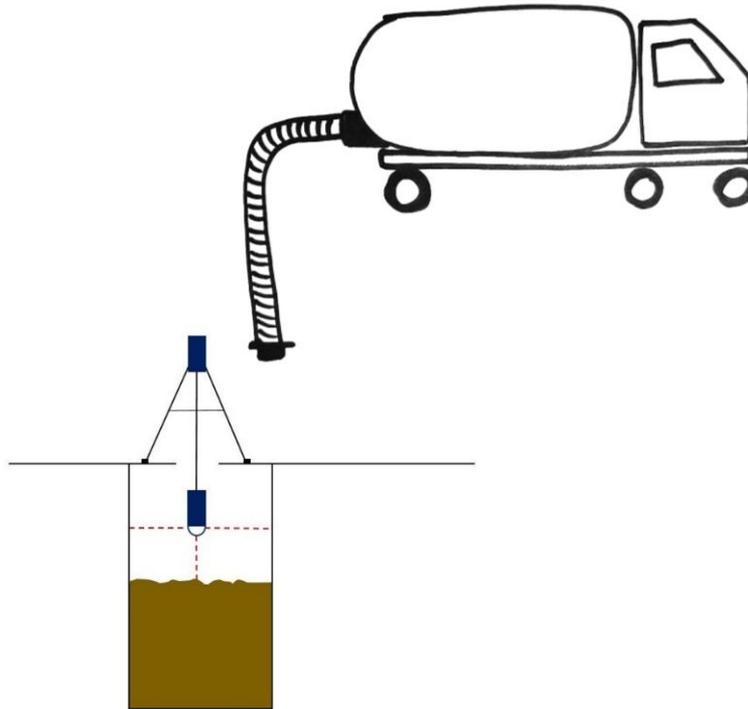
- Sludge accumulation rate?
- Delivered to treatment?
- Regularly scheduled emptying?
- Pumpability?

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How to measure accumulation rates?



Field testing the Volaser
Sircilla, India



Dr. Linda Strande February 2019



Emptying service providers
Lusaka, Zambia

Where to get “SPA-DET” data?

- Existing sources (e.g. census, call center, municipality, university, open street maps,....)
- Data collection (e.g. questionnaire during emptying,...)
- Future sources? (e.g. remote sensing data?)

*Only 3% of Africa
mapped 1:25,000*



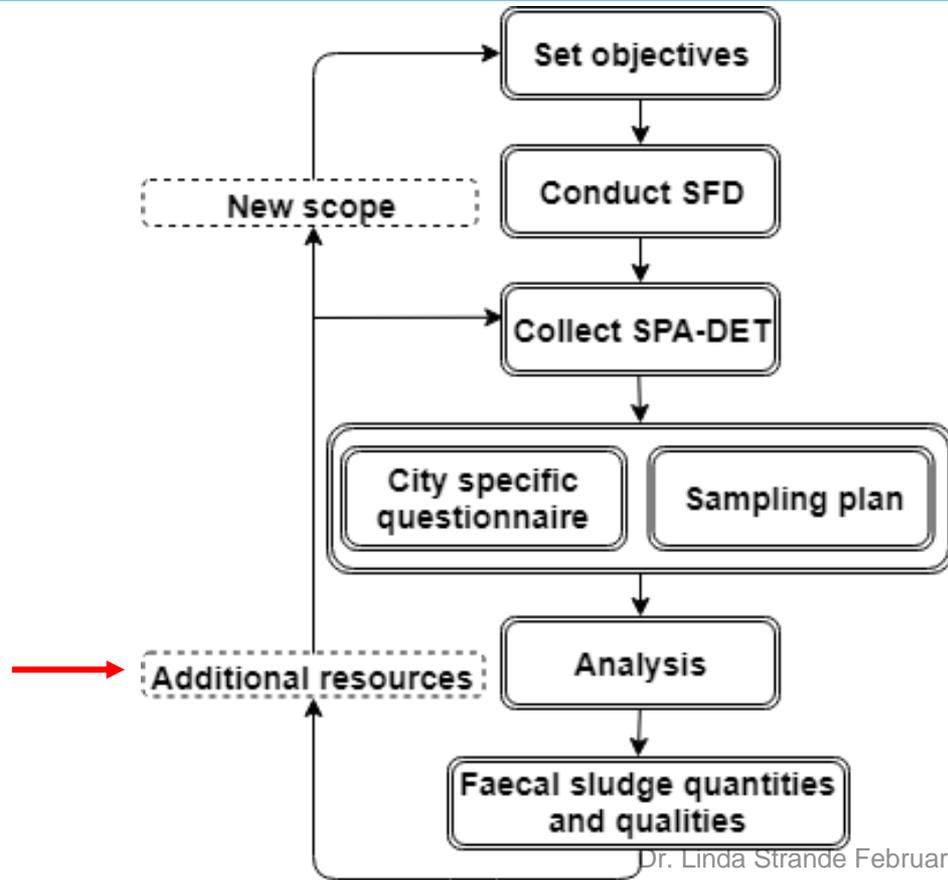
Lusaka, Zambia



Dr. Linda Strande February 2019



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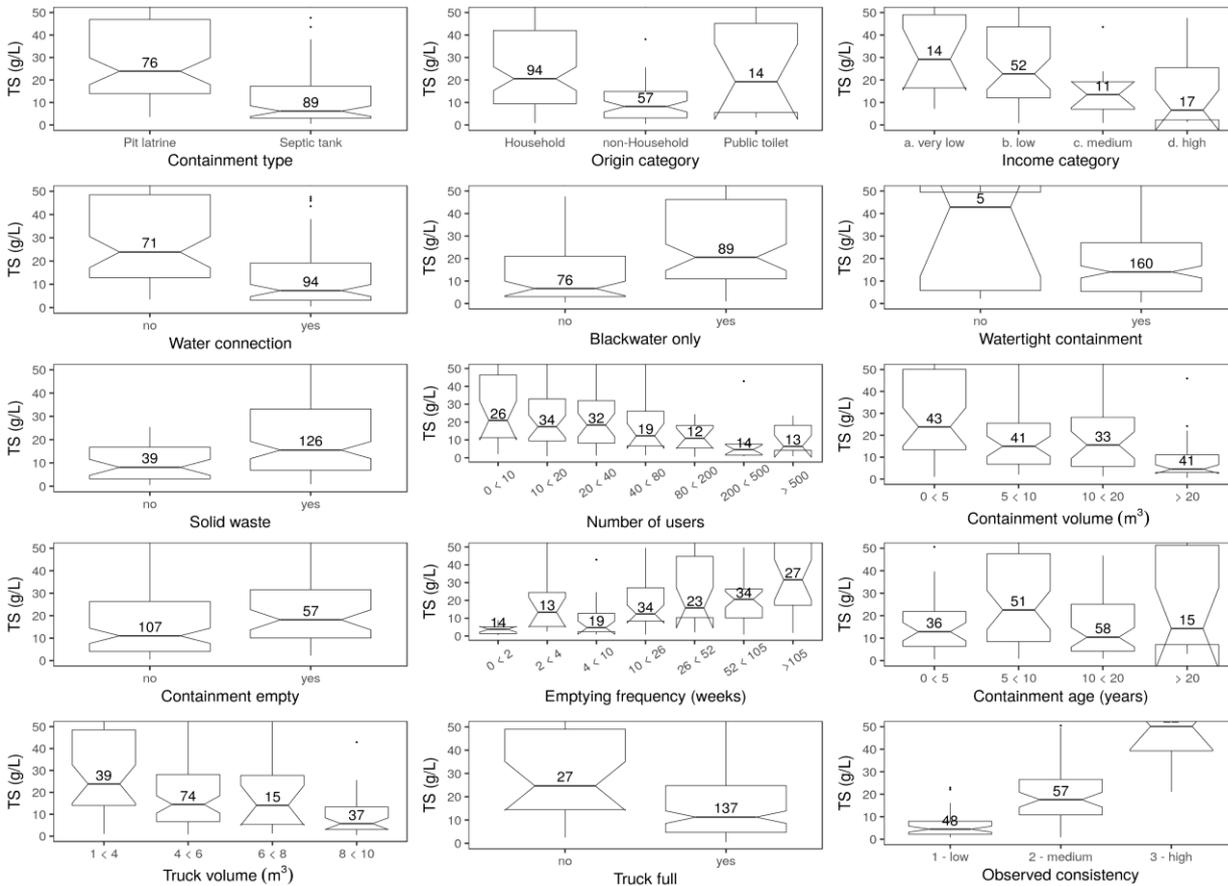


Iterative based on available resources

- Start with one neighborhood, add more each replication
- Start with one category of income level, then extend to other socio-economic groups
- Student projects / research collaborations

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Results: Total solids Kampala, Uganda



specific for Kampala!

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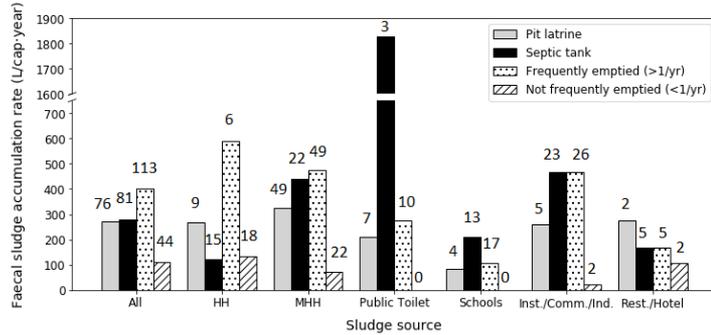
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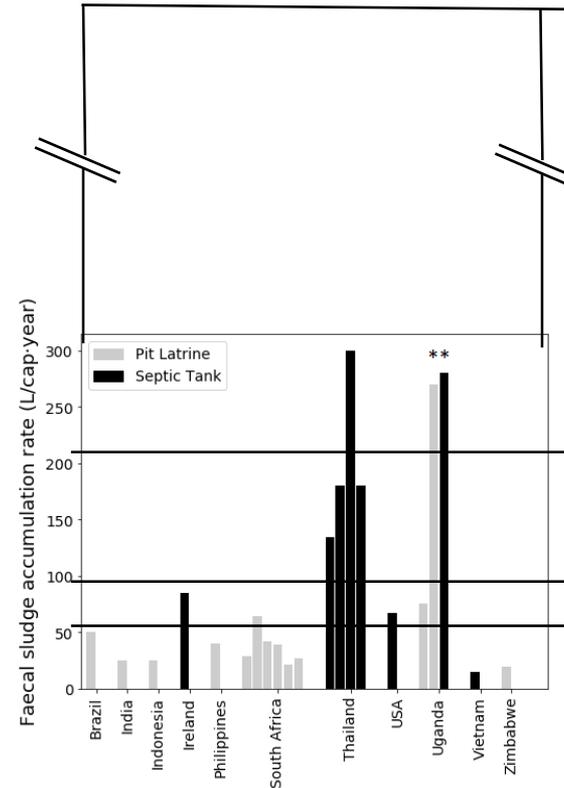
^a Eawag: Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Department of Sanitation, Water and Solid Waste for Development (Sandec), Überlandstrasse 133, 8600, Dübendorf, Switzerland

^b Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, College of Engineering, Design, Art and Technology (CEDAT), Makerere University, P.O. Box 7062, Kampala, Uganda

Results: accumulation rates Kampala, Uganda



1,560 L /cap*year Abuja, Nigeria
BMGF 10 country study



Average of 121 rates, RTI for BMGF

Median of 121 rates, RTI for BMGF

Design recommendations



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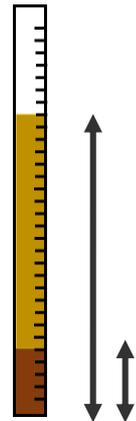
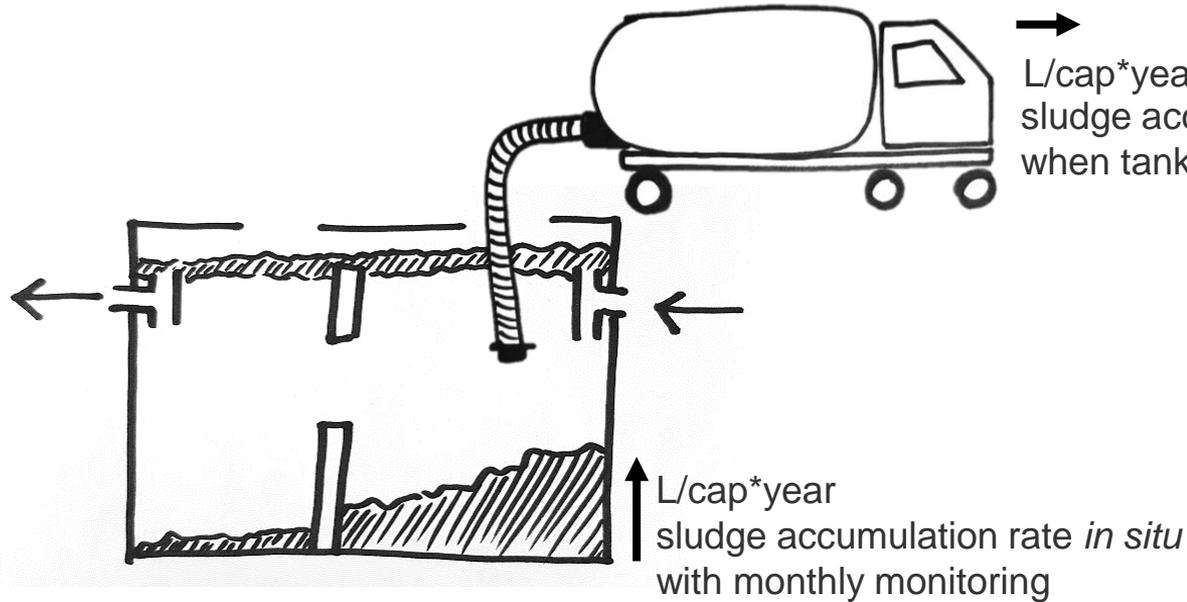
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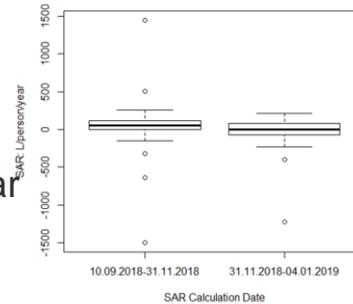
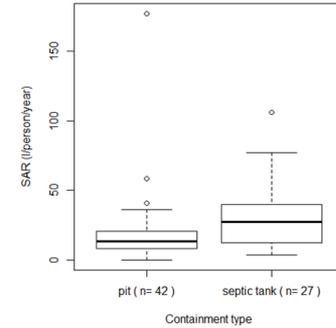
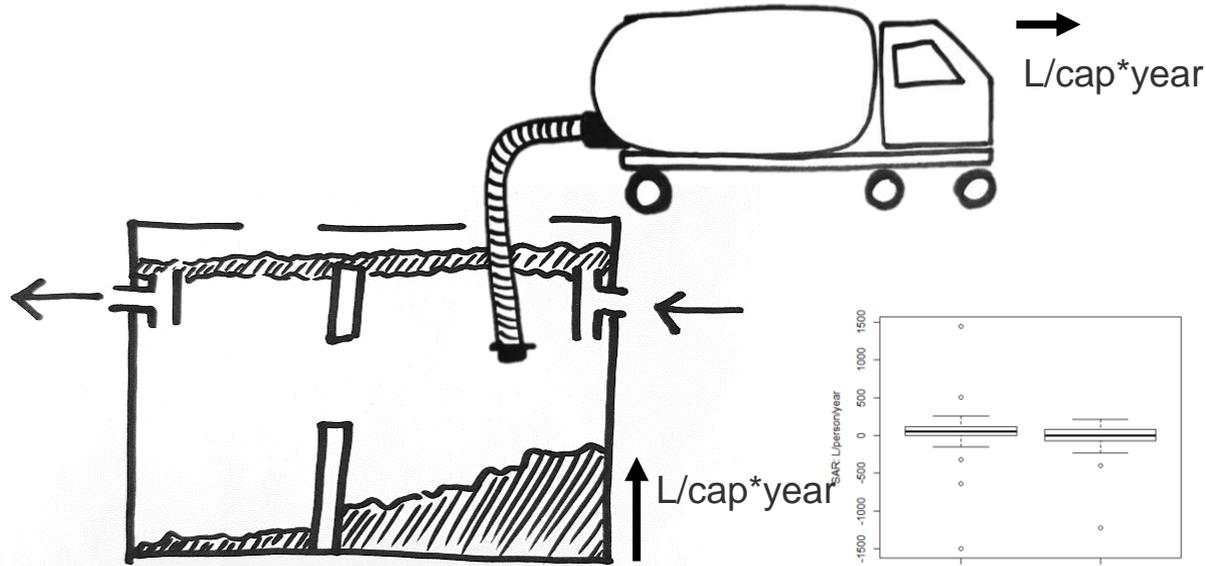


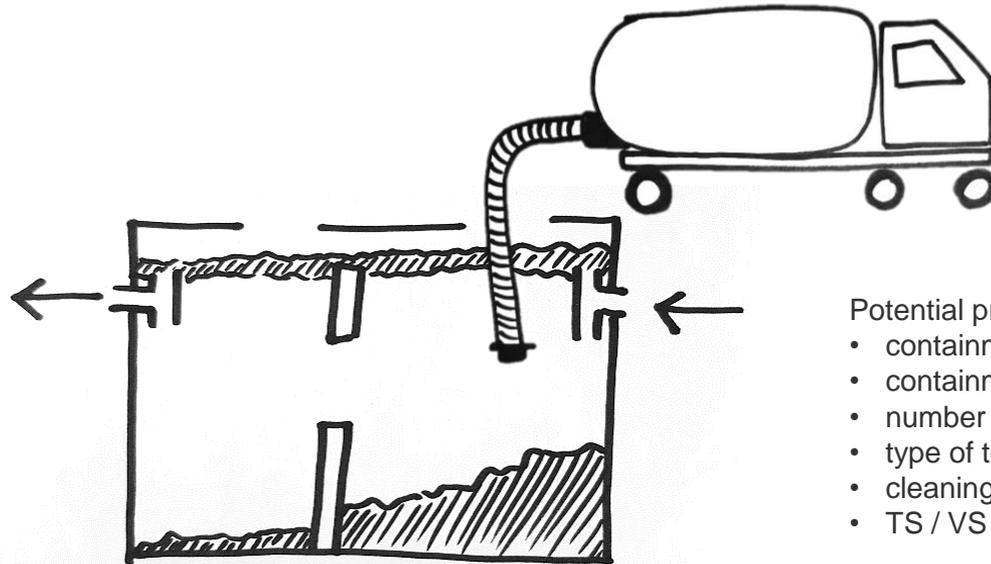
Preliminary results: Sircilla, India



Consortium for
DEWATS
Dissemination
Society

eawag
aquatic research ooo





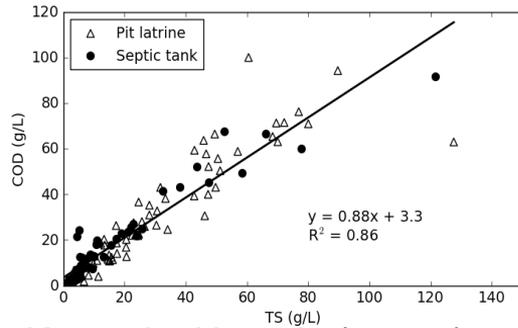
Potential predictors of characteristics?

- containment age
- containment shape / type / volume
- number of toilets
- water supply source
- “slum” / non-“slum”

Potential predictors of accumulation rates?

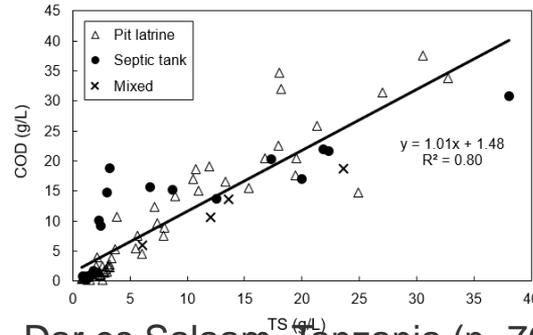
- containment age
- containment shape / type / volume
- number of toilets
- type of toilets / flush volume
- cleaning frequency
- TS / VS / COD

Results: COD:TS in 6 cities



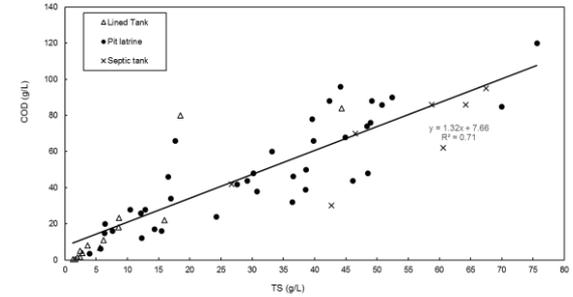
Kampala, Uganda (n=180)

Strande et al. 2018



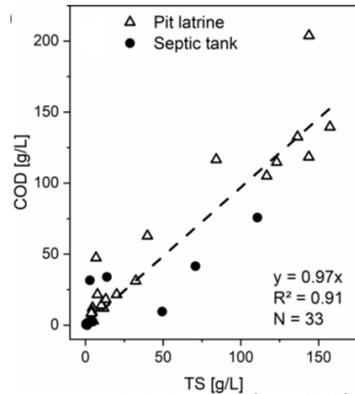
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (n=76)

Moto, Marwa, Esanju 2017-2018, UDSM Master's Theses



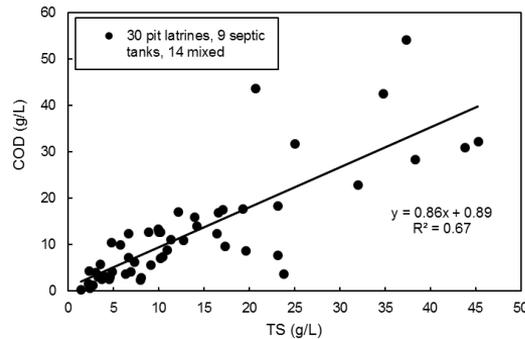
Sircilla, India (n=55/180)

CDD – Eawag collaborator
in process



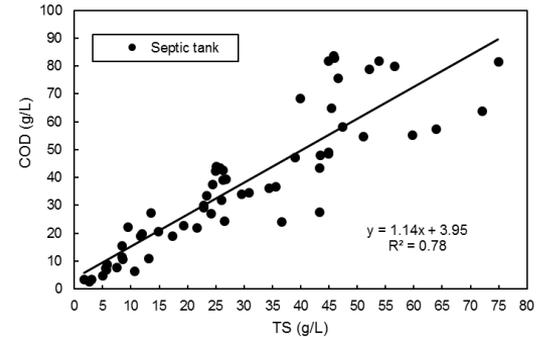
Blantyre, Malawi (n=33)

Freihardt 2018, ETH Master's Thesis



Ougadougou, Burkina Faso (n=53)

Bassan et al. 2013

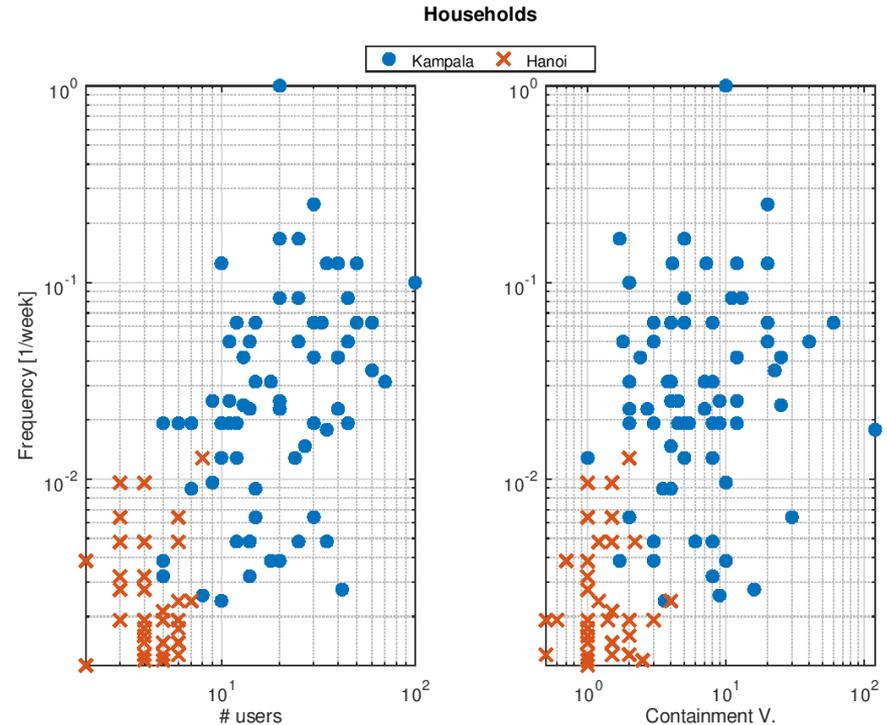


Hanoi, Vietnam (n=60)

Englund et al. Submitted

The power of modeling

- simple predictive models for management
- build mechanistic models to understand and direct our research
- GIS models based on SPA-DET for city planning,
www.citysanitationplanning.org



“SPA-DET” approach for Quantities and Qualities (Q&Q) of Faecal Sludge

CONCLUSIONS

using statistical relationships can improve usefulness and reduce costs of collecting data

data collected in this fashion, can improve estimates of Q&Q, and predictive models for improved management solutions

with more data we could develop mechanistic relationships to help lead to universal understandings of FSM



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BILL & MELINDA
GATES foundation

Konstantina Velkushanova • Linda Strande • Mariska Ronteltap
Thammarat Koottatep • Damir Brdjanovic • Chris Buckley



MEWS team: Management of Excreta, Wastewater and Sludge



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