Some WG 5 outputs

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www.susana.org
From the ToR of WG 5 (2007)

- Factsheet
- Major brochure on reuse
- Collection of case studies
- Articles
- Practical guides to farmers
WG 5 Factsheet
May 2008 – updated in 2012

sustainable sanitation alliance

food security and productive sanitation systems

The millennium development goals

The number of food security indicators is based on the Human Rights Declaration of 1948 and is seen by many as one of the fundamental rights of human dignity. By UN Millennium Development Goals, when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to nutritious, safe and affordable food that meets their dietary and cultural preferences for an active and healthy life. (WFS 2006)

A great deal of the population growth will take place in areas with a substantial increase in the volume of urban waste products, the over-exploitation of natural resources and a significant increase in urban food demand. By 2050 the global community is aiming on a transient period of population growth for the first time in history (WFS 2006).
Case studies (SuSanA)

- Not specific template for WG 5
- Each case study one part on “Type and level of reuse”
Articles

RUAF Urban agriculture magazine
www.ruaf.org/node/101

Sustainable Sanitation Practices
www.ecosan.at/ssp
Practical guideline to farmers – Urine (Sept 2010)

- WG felt need to update the 2004 EcoSanRes guidelines – emphasis on practical experiences and advice
- Collaborative process within the SuSanA working group 5
- SEI took the lead in the authorship

Three main parts:
- Generic guideline
- How to develop local guidelines
- Local guideline example from Niger

Should be seen as a living document
Local guideline: Niger (April 2010)
Local guideline : Niger

4 La collecte de l'urine
L'urine est facile à collecter soit avec des urinoirs (Figure 6) ou des latrines (Figure 7) qui permettent une séparation de l'urine et des fèces.

Figure 6. Urinoirs
L'urinoir le plus simple, avec bidon, entonnoir et ampoule pour éviter les mauvaises odeurs et limiter les pertes d'azote. Hors sol ou enterré selon les préférences. Différents types d'urinoirs simples qui permettent la collecte d'urine. Les trois photos à gauche montrent le bidur (bidon d'urine) composé de bidon, entonnoir et ampoule pour bloquer les odeurs et pertes d'azote. Le bidur peut être utilisé hors sol ou enterré selon les préférences.

Figure 7. Latrines
La séparation de l'urine est souvent faite sur la dalle, ou à travers des cuvettes spéciales (à droite). L'urine est canalisée vers un bidon hors de la dalle/cuvette.
Local guideline: Philippines (May 2011)

- Philippine-wide urine study both on urine quality and on fertilizing effect (funded mainly through the EcoSanRes PH Knowledge Node)
- National Agro Workshop with consultations (11/2010)
- Review by WG 5 members
- Launch May 2011
Local guideline: Philippines

Alternative urine use

- Storage of urine in soil
- Use of urine for biomass production
- Comfrey production (can take up large quantities of N)
- Urine composting
  - As an nitrogen addition to regular composts (normally high N losses)
  - Terra preta composting
• Need for locally adapted guidelines in other countries?

• Need for guidelines on other waste streams?

• What is happening where today?
  • -> Inventory of research and implementation?

• Gap-analysis – what do we need to research more?

• Working group email : wg5@susana.org
SuSanA forum – resource recovery

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The focus in this category is on technological, institutional and social aspects surrounding resource recovery from sanitation systems, be it for fertiliser, soil conditioner, water, fuel, electricity or biomass.
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!