

Closing Plenary

4th International Dry Toilet
Conference

1. Cultural, Gender and Social Aspects of Dry Toilets

- Health is a fundamental human right and health targets cannot be achieved without sanitation (equity and inclusion)
- One need to minimize behavioral change required in order to introduce successfully new technology (“technology has to adapt people’s customs”)
- The importance of the role of women and girls is well recognized in the process and there is a need to empower them

1. Cultural, Gender and Social Aspects of Dry Toilets

- Women and girls need more privacy, safety and special attention to their sanitation
- To make sure that we get right technical design specifications to increase the likelihood of acceptance
- Importance of value network design for sanitation: right combination of legislation/policy, availability of funds/bonds, technology, market model (private sector involvement) and social context

2. Technological Options and Urban Applications

- DT-technology is already existing and working. That is however useless, unless people do not want to use them → way of thinking!
- The cultural context is important, may require new designs
- A good manual is needed
- Design goes through a process of constant improvement
- Cost is a huge issue and Olympic games offer an opportunity

3. Economy, Profitability and Marketing

4. Productive Sanitation

- How was sanitation taken care of in the past?
- Proper sanitation brings a lot of economical benefits.
- Technology alone is not solving sanitation problems.
 “We do not see things like **they really are** but like the way **we are.**” => behavior change needed
- How are micropollutants appearing in composted materials and in urine?
- Safety comes first! (people, crops, soil...)

5. Hygiene and Health Aspects

- Total papers presented = 10
- Researchers represent the ff countries – Finland, Nepal, Japan, Mexico, Philippines, Russia, Burkina-Fasso, Nigeria
- Health issues on graywater, urine, faeces

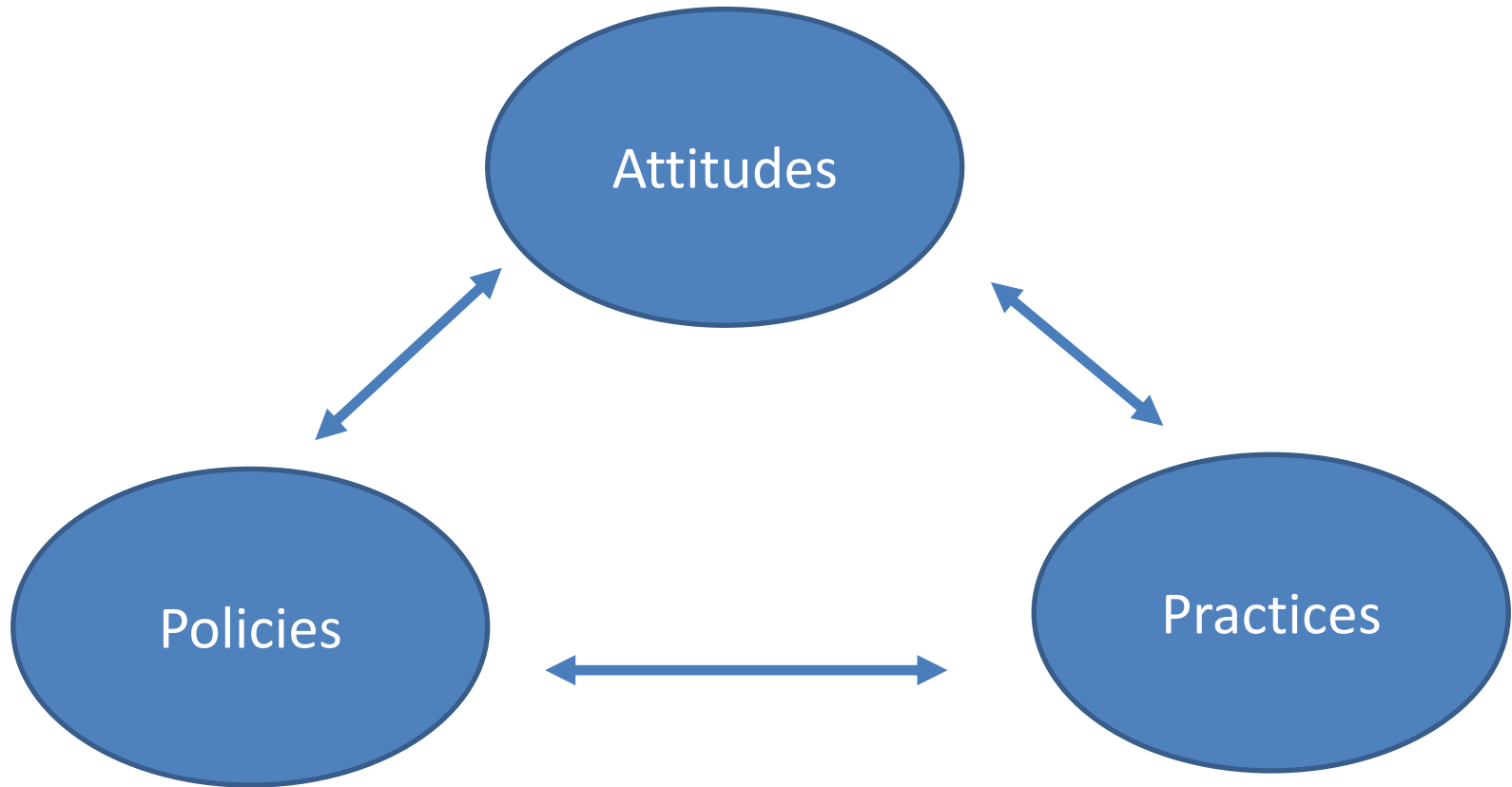
5. Hygiene and Health Aspects

- Need for treatment methods for urine, feces, and graywater;
- Inactivation of pathogens in urine and feces;
- Lime, ash, temperature are effective for disinfecting human excreta;
- Inactivation kinetics of bacteria
- A lot of work going on around the world;
- Still many issues need to be studied about health and hygiene
- Scientific standard methods needed for studying health and hygiene issues

6. Sustainability and Promoting of Dry Toilets



Drivers for Sustainability and Promoting of Dry Toilets



Finland: onsite sanitation: UDDT is the cheapest option when using existing systems to upgrade,

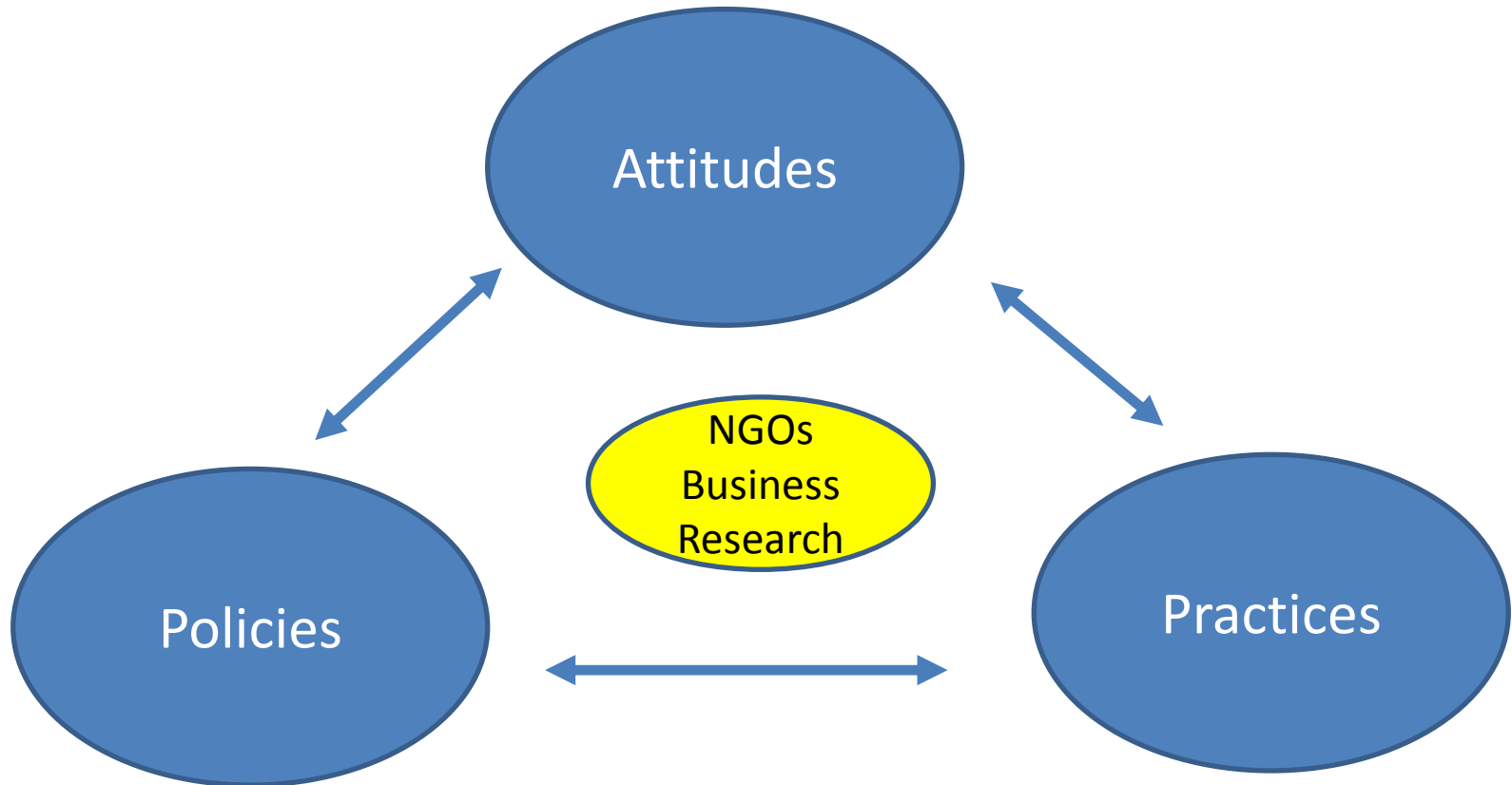
- Contradiction in legislation: current legislation in Finland does not allow selling or giving the compost to anyone, use at your own garden is also questionable

Kyrgyzstan: Community based institutions make UDDT sustainable although there is no legislation for it yet

Kazakhstan: Combining UDDT with local business (ecotourism)

Rwanda: the right policy is there but not yet the attitudes, great contradiction between policy and practice

Drivers for Sustainability and Promoting of Dry Toilets



7. Operation and Maintenance

- Strong local will sufficient skill and 100 % local responsibility and control for DT O&M essential for long term success
- Social marketing and scale up of EcoSan globally is the responsibility of us all here in this conference
- If we co-operate and work hard global spreading of these ideas proceeds

8. Sanitation in Extreme Conditions

- Emergency = immediate action
- Extreme conditions = time to think!
- Diversity – expected and unexpected
- Keeping it simple is not simple, all things considered
- Thinking Out of Box: There can also be toilets without toilets (“Peepoo”)
- In both cases, sustainability counts
 - What is the time span?
 - What is the expected impact/s? Expected by ‘us’, expected by people themselves? What people want? Expect? Can deal with?

