



SHARING  
EXPERIENCE

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## Urine diverting dry toilet for individual households

### Objectives :

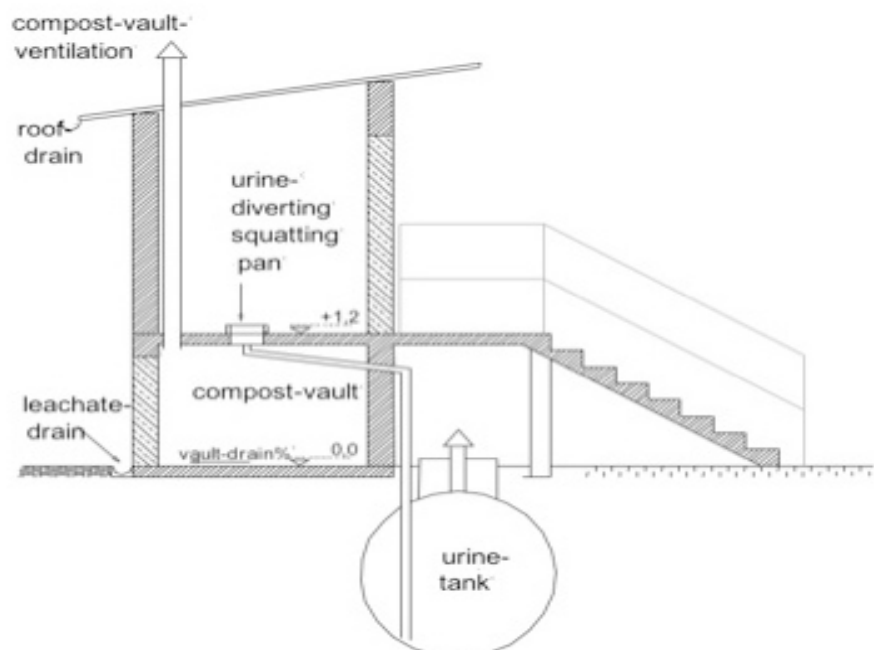
**Providing safe and hygienic sanitation**

**Re-using safely the toilet products – urine and faecal compost**

**Protecting the environment especially groundwater**

### Methodology :

**Urine diverting dry toilets (UDDT) or ecosan toilets** are a simple and affordable decentralized sanitation solution for rural households. They use a simple but effective technology to sanitize urine and compost faeces, thus protecting groundwater source from contamination.



### Summary

Find out how a latrine can become a generator of organic fertilizers and liquid fertilizers rich in nutrients and 100% natural!

## Methodology (following from page 1):

UDDT allow to store urine and faeces in separate containers by using a separating toilet seat. They can be applied in areas without water supply as they do not need water for flushing. They can also be implemented indoor or attached to the house because they do not smell nor attract flies.

Thanks to the special toilet seat or squatting pan, urine is collected separately and stored in a urine tank. Faeces are collected underneath the toilet and must be directly covered by dry materials such as saw dust, soil or ashes or a mixture of those, stored and post-composted. WHO guidelines (2006) for the safe use of excreta in agriculture give guidance how to safely apply urine and faecal compost, e.g. in cold climate faecal matter must be stored 2 years.

The special toilet seat or squatting pan can be made locally either by modifying an existing toilet seat or producing a seat of concrete (requires an appropriate mould) or implementing a squatting pan with tiles.

The UDDT should always be built with a hand wash facility close to the toilet.

**The sustainable sanitation approach which is new for the beneficiaries must be introduced with a set of awareness raising and training campaign to make it sustainable in the long run.**

## Results :

UDDT together with hand wash facilities provide immediate improvement of the hygienic situation in the household or school. This is especially important for girls and women who are more in need of a hygienic toilet than men.

Introducing UDDT for households in rural areas with a lack of appropriate sanitation prevents the environmental contamination with human excreta, especially the groundwater is protected from bacterial or nitrate contamination. This is especially important as groundwater is often used as drinking water.

## Sources :

[http://www.who.int/water\\_sanitation\\_health/wastewater/gsuww/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/wastewater/gsuww/en/index.html)

<http://susana.org/>

<http://www.ecosanres.org/index.htm>

<http://wecf.eu/english/water-sanitation/publications.php>



Recupération des excrétes

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