MOBILE SANITATION FOR SLUM AREAS IN CAPE TOWN, SOUTH AFRICA. EMERGENCY SERVICES

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The case of Cape Town, South Africa



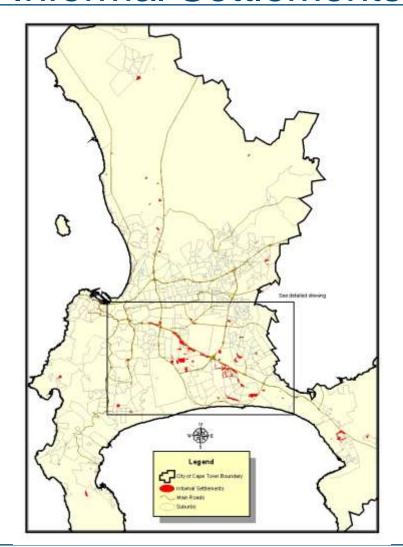


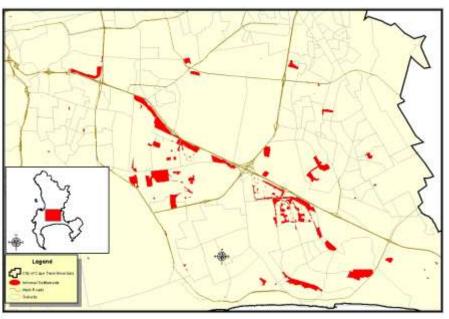
Informal settlements in Cape Town

- □ About 3 million 'formal' citizens
- □ About 0.9 million people in informal settlements
- Water Services Department takes responsibility to provide water and sanitation to informal settlements



Informal Settlements

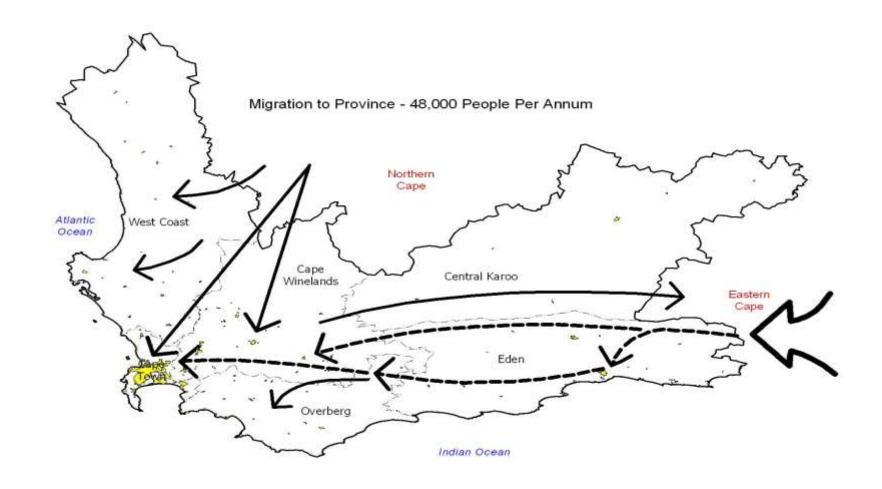




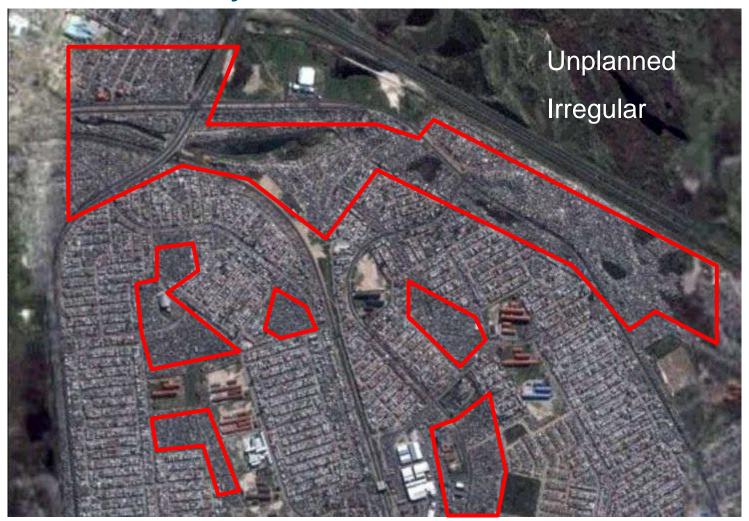




Number of informal dwelling units (1993-2005)



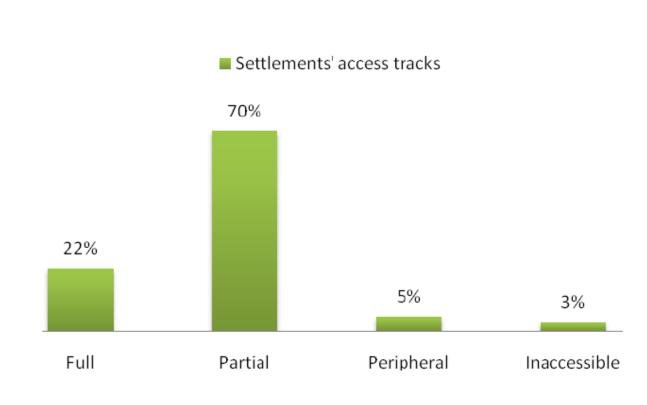
Settlements Lay-out





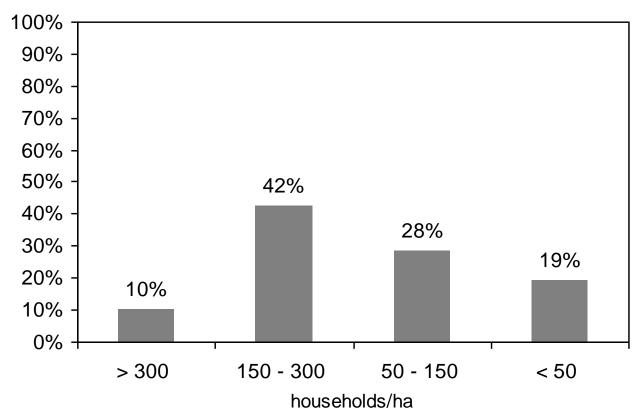
Land Accessibility





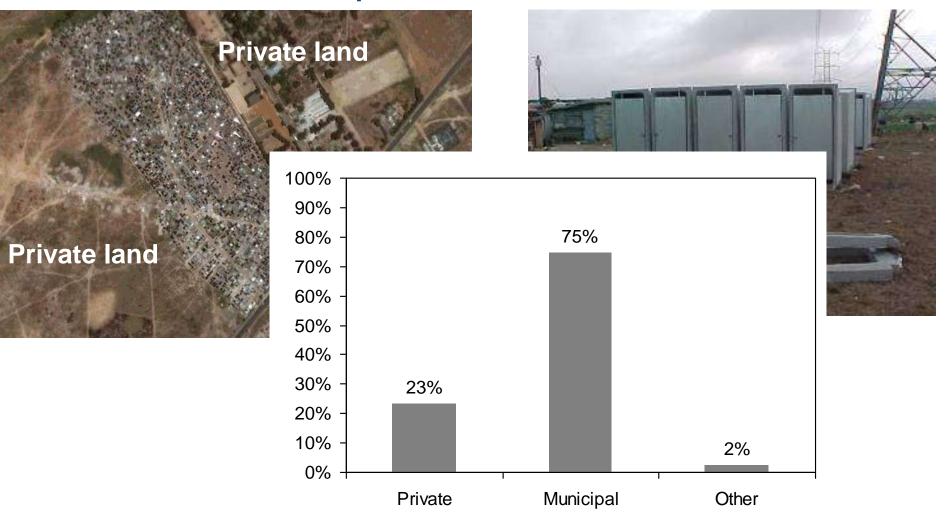


Housing density



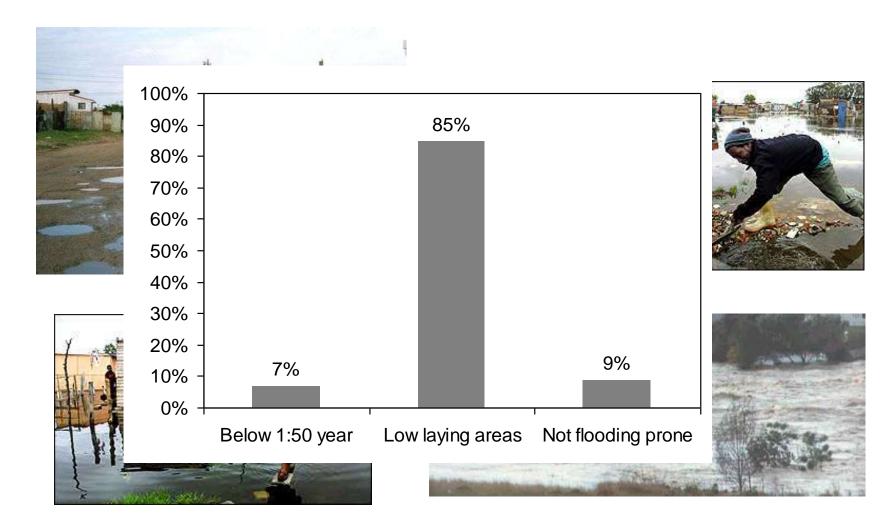


Land ownership



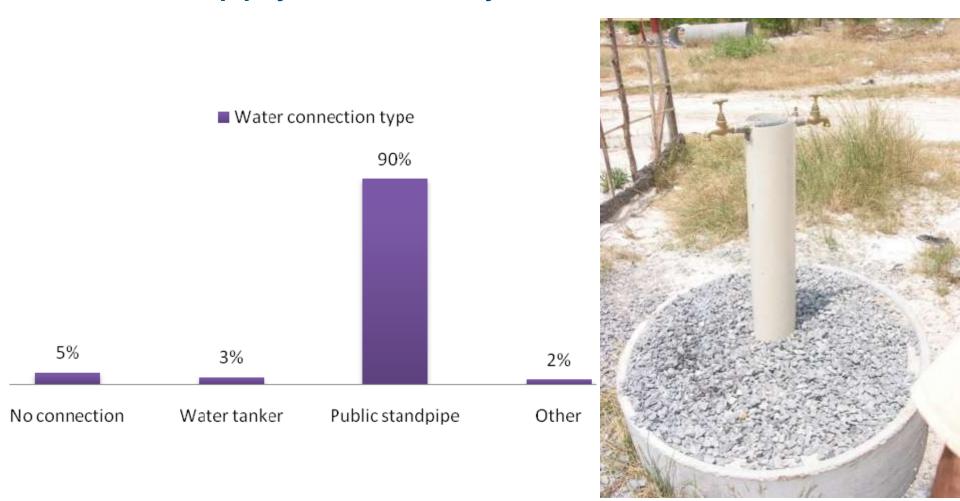


Flooding prone areas





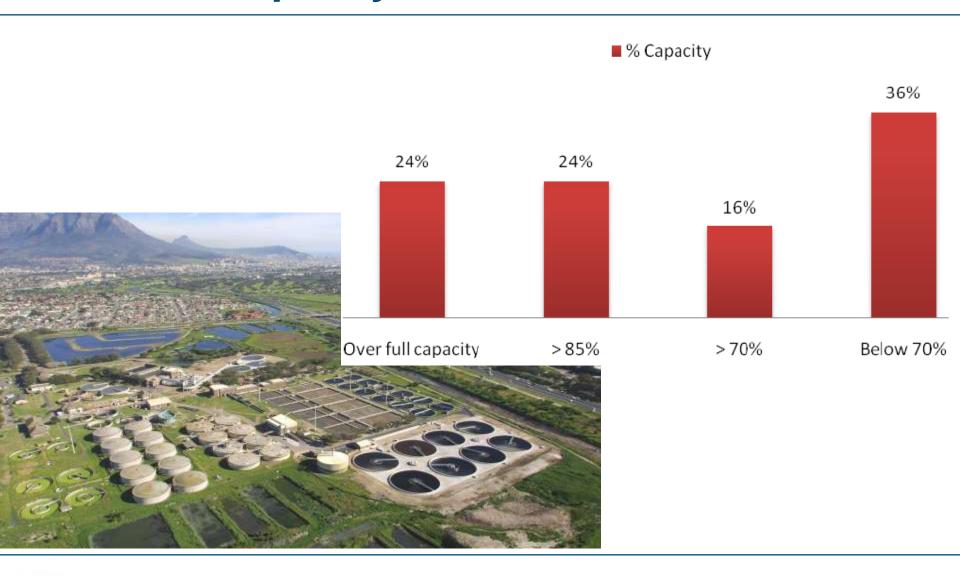
Water supply availability







WWTW Capacity





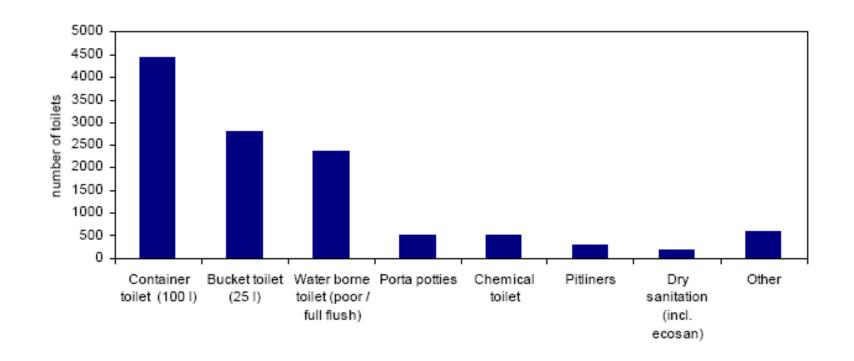
Anal Cleansing Method



Hard or Bulky materials



Sanitation Availability



Evaluation

Common Informal Settlement conditions:

- Access availability:
- Housing density:
- Water supply connection:
- Water table depth:
- Flooding prone:
- Slope:
- WWTW capacity:
- Anal cleansing method:

Partial

High

Public standpipe

2 – 5 meters

Low laying area

< 25°

 $< 95^{\circ}$

Hard or bulky



Evaluation

		Settlement Aspects from Database									
		Partial	High	Communal standpipe	2 - 5m	Loam/Sand	Low laying areas	< 25	< 95	hard or bulky materials	
		Access Tracks	Density	Water supply	Water table depth	Soil type	Flooding prone	Slope	WWTW Capacity (%)	Anal cleansing method	Technical Feasibility
1	Container + Manual emptying + WWTW										Feasible
2	Chemical + Mechanical emptying + WWTW										Feasible
3	VIP + Mechanical emptying + WWTW										Unfeasible
4	VIDP + Manual emptying + Reuse										Unfeasible
5	Composting/Urine diversion + Manual emptying + Faecal matter composting + Urine drainage/reuse										Unfeasible
6	Double Composting/Urine diversion + Manual emptying + Faecal matter composting + Urine reuse/reuse										Unfeasible
7	Pour-flush + Lined Pit + Mechanical emptying + WWTW										Unfeasible
8	Pour-flush + Aquaprivy + Soakaway + Mechanical emptying + WWTW (sludge)										Unfeasible
9	Pour-flush + Conservancy Tank + Mechanical emptying + WWTW										Unfeasible
10	NOWAC + Anaerobic upflow filter + Soakaw ay + Mechanical emptying (sand)										Unfeasible
11	Full flush + Conventional sew er + WWTW										Unfeasible
12	Full flush + Septic Tank + Small bore sew er + (Conventional sew er) + WWTW + Mechanical emptying										Unfeasible
13	Full-flush + Septic Tank + Soakaw ay + Mechanical emptying + WWTW (sludge)										Unfeasible
14	Low-flush + Shallow sewer + (Conventional sewer) + WWTW										Unfeasible



Conclusions

- Housing density is a major limitation for the suitable performance of most of the sanitation options included in the system.
- Cleansing methods play a strong role in this example, being the only aspect limiting the suitability of conventional and shallow sewerage.
- In highly dense settlements as well as where land comprises some type of restriction public facilities, provided with proper and well organised maintenance could allow for better sanitation services.

Lack of alternatives to provide sanitation for temporary settlements or under uncertain situation.



Barriers to the implementation of Sanitation Systems

- Rapid urbanization, population growth, strong migration patterns and increasing water demand
- Increasing shortage of water resources
- Settlements' ambiguous socio-economic conditions
- Irregular, unplanned and complex site lay-outs
- Unsuitable grounds, uncertain situation of the settlements and lack of land tenure
- Ageing, corroding and leaking water and wastewater infrastructure
- Overloaded wastewater treatment works and poor effluent quality
- Insufficient Capital and Operational budget
- Difficulty to find appropriate sanitation solutions





Pilot project

Mobile Sanitation Facility for the Informal Settlements in Cape Town

MobiSan®











Background

- Innovation & demonstration project 80% financed by Partners for Water
- Partnership between:
- Consortium:
 - W.S.Department Cape Town: beneficiary and local provider
 - Landustrie Sneek: project leader and constructor
 - Vitens-Evides International: local network and experience
 - LeAF: knowledge, network and advise



Pilot site (Pook Se Bos)



Pilot site (Pook Se Bos)

- Land ownership: Private
- Population size: 125 dwellings
- Area: 1.25 ha
- Population density: 100 du/ha
- Water supply: standpipe Number: 3 Ratio: 42 du/standpipe
- □ Sanitation system: Container Number: 34 Ratio: 4 du/toilet
- Sewer availability: No
- □ Solid waste: Yes Electricity: No
- Service: Emergency
- Flooding Prone: Low laying area





































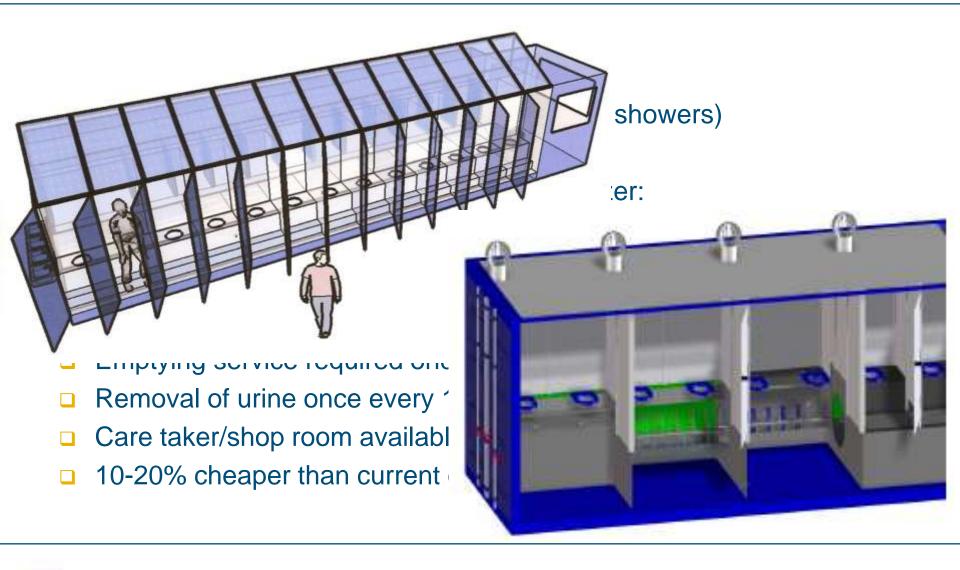


Objective demonstration project (2008-2009)

- Provide an alternative sanitation solution
- Packed and functional
- Matching the characteristics of the informal settlements:
 - Temporary, dynamic, emergency services or unsuitable land
 - Not dependent on sewer networks, water supply, electricity, groundwater table, type of soil or cleansing materials
- Provide a Basic Sanitation Facility to serve approximately 500 people
- Low operation and maintenance requirements
- Competitive price and costs with existing sanitation options



MobiSan unit under construction





MobiSan Test Unit









MobiSan Test Unit









Improving water supply and sanitation for a better life !!

Thanks for your attention

