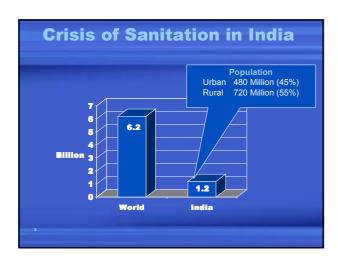
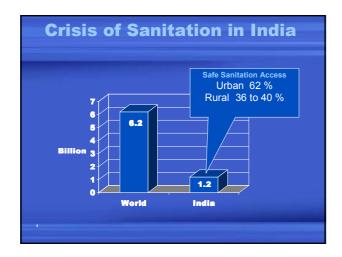


Sanitation Issues of India • Health and Dignity • Sanitation to 610 million people • Rapid urbanization- increased generation of waste water • Increased gap between generation and treatment of waste water • Decrease in fresh water availability per capita • Need of huge funding US\$15BN for CST





Need of an Hour · Safe sanitation access to all • Solution to provide safe sanitation • Suitable technology to reduce excess use of water Minimize environmental degradation

Applications And Progress Of Ecosan In India

- Major ecosan founder organisations focussing on India since last 4-6 years.

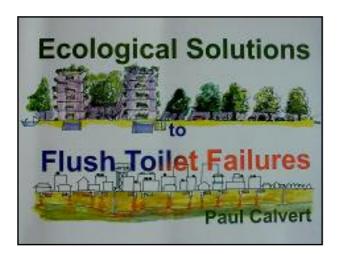
 Ecosolutions-In southern part of India.

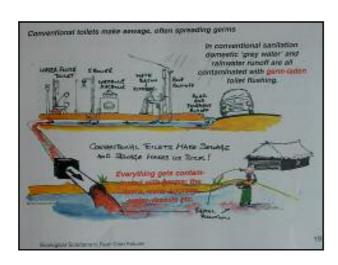
- GTZ-Promotion and Pilot projects.
 Seecon-Pilot projects, Workshops, e-learning courses, capacity building.
 IWWA-Awareness creation, promotion,, workshops, training courses
- Ecosanres-Along with Unicef-promotion, ecosan material, workshops.
- Workshops.

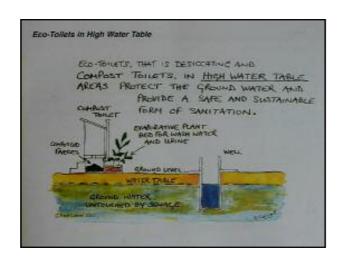
 BORDA-small projects, workshops, training of man-power for construction.

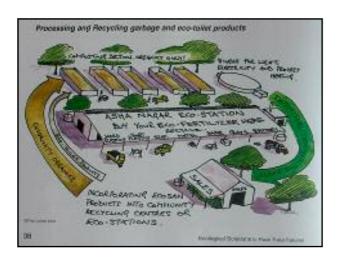
 Sulabh International-R&D for urine use, chain of public toilets with reuse principle by incorporating biogas systems.
- 6 Local NGO;s













INDIAN WATER WORKS ASSOCITATION-IWWA

- Foremost NGO of water and sanitation Engineers and Professionals in India
- Working through 27 centers spread over India
- Have separate ecosan cell
- Awareness creation through workshops, conference, training courses
- Promotion of ecosan by implementing pilot projects
- Till today organized 5 workshops with help of GTZ and Seecon spreading over India
- Successful organization of International Conference in 2005

About Indian Water Works

Association





 Now IWWA has 26 centers in almost every state of the country.





IWWA's National and International activities

Information exchange platform

- · New Technologies,
- Management methodologies,



The activities to cite a few include:

- National Annual Convention.
- International & National Seminars, workshops and conferences.
- Monthly lecture sessions.
- Technical visits
- People's awareness programs.





VIRAR SCIENCE GARDEN Project name- ecofriendly public toilet center at Virar science garden Type of project- Public toilet center lmplementing organisation-Virar Municipal Council "



Design assumptions and design parameters for Virar Project

Blackwater production:

Calculation of daily blackwater production is based upon the following assumptions: people contr. to blackwater prod.: ca. 200 to 400 per

persons per day specific blackwater production: ca. 3,5 to 4,0 litres

specific blackwater production: ca. 3,5 to 4,0 litres per person per day
For calculating the appropriate size of the digester,
3,5 to 4,0 litres of wastewater per user per day is considered. Based upon these assumptions daily blackwater production will be ca. 0,8 to 1,5 m3. If no further biowaste (e.g. wet organics from the nearby vegetable market, ...) or manure is codigested along with the blackwater, the required reactor capacity (hydraulic volume of the biogas plant) has to be ca.
45 m3 (considering a hydraulic retention time of 30 45 m3 (considering a hydraulic retention time of 30

Calculation of daily biogas production is based upon the following assumptions: people contr. faecal matter: ca. 200 to 400

ca. 200 to 400

people conti. Recompersons per day specific biogas production: ca. 0,025 to 0,030 m3 per person per day

If no further biowaste (e.g. wet organics from the nearby vegetable market, ...) or manure is codigested along with the blackwater, daily codigested along with the blackwater, daily biogas production is estimated to be 6 to 10 m3. Weekly biogas production (about 40 to 70 m3) equals ca. 1 to 2 cylinders of LPG (@ 14,2 kg each). Annual biogas production of ca. 2,200 m3 to 3,600 m3 (equals 50 to 100 cylinders of LPG) is worth Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 44,000 (@ present costs of about Rs. 425 per cylinder).

Pandharpur- The Pilgrimage Town

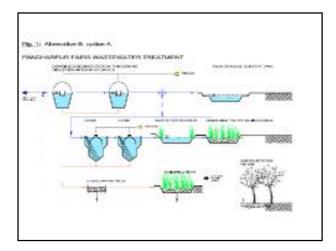




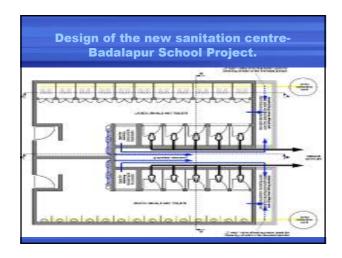






















Challenges For Ecosan Promotion In India

- Geographical Diversity
- Social And Cultural Issues
- Anti-scavenging Laws
- Inadequate Funds For Innovation And Alternative Solutions
- Large population with moderate literacy
- Requirement of continuous IEC campaign

Daily increase in population to be served to meet the MDG target on water supply and sanitation in 2015								
Country	Projected Populatio n (10³)	MDG Attained Coverage (%)		Daily Increase Needed In People To Meet The MDG Targets				
		Water Supply	Sanitatio n	Water Supply	Sanitation			
Afghanistan	41,401	no data	no data	-	-			
Bangladesh	168,158	86	62	8,000	7,000			
Bhutan	2,684	no data	no data	-	-			
India	1,260,366	84	56	33,000	82,000			
Iran	79,917	96	92	3,000	3,000			
Maledives	416	100	no data	> 50	-			
Nepal	32,747	85	56	2,000	2,000			
Pakistan	193,419	92	69	9,000	11,000			
Sri Lanka	22,293	86	60	1,000	1,000			
South Asia	1,801,401	86	60	64,000	115,000			



Short courses(IWWA,SEECON,GTZ) Showcasing permanent models Project consultancy R&D News letter Translation of ecosan material in local languages





Achievements · Effective network in place • Awareness generation programme continued · Workshops and Conferences to reach masses Training courses to begin for ecosan professionals · Pilot cum R&D projects on the rise • Ecosan material in local languages **Observations and Suggestions** · More ecosan experts are needed • Sustainable campaign to highlight ecosan concept • New townships being developed where no CST ecosan can provide viable alternative • Peri Urban areas not connected to CST should be regarded as potential ecosan sites on informed choice basis • Ecosan service provider to be developed • More pilot cum R&D projects needed, particularly for reuse of urine • Funds for IEC to be increased considering size of the country **Thanks**