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# FLOATING TREATMENT PODS FOR LAKE COMMUNITIES

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Tonle Sap

Cambodia

Việt Nam

តំបន់អភិរក្ស  
គូលេនព្រហ្មទេព  
Kulen Prum Tep  
Wildlife Sanctuary

ឧទ្យានជាតិវិជ័យ  
Virachey  
National Park

ស្រុក ម្លៅ  
បូសូ  
Moung  
Roessei

ដែនជំរកសត្វព្រៃបឹងពេ  
Boeng Peae  
Wildlife Sanctuary

ដែនជំរកសត្វព្រៃភ្នំព្រេច  
Phnum Prech  
Wildlife Sanctuary

Pursat  
Pouthisat

ក្រគរ  
Krakor

កំពង់ចាម  
Kampong  
Chhnang

តំបន់អភិរក្ស  
ខ្សាច់  
Aoral Wildlife  
Sanctuary

ភ្នំពេញ  
Phnom  
Penh

Memot

Phuoc Long

Đồng Xoài

tx. Tây Ninh

Bảo Lộc

ឧទ្យានជាតិភ្នំបកៅ  
Phnum Bokor  
National Park

ឈូក  
Chhuk

Chau Doc

thành phố  
Hồ Chí Minh

Long Khánh

Phan T

Kampot  
District

Hà Tiên

Long Xuyên

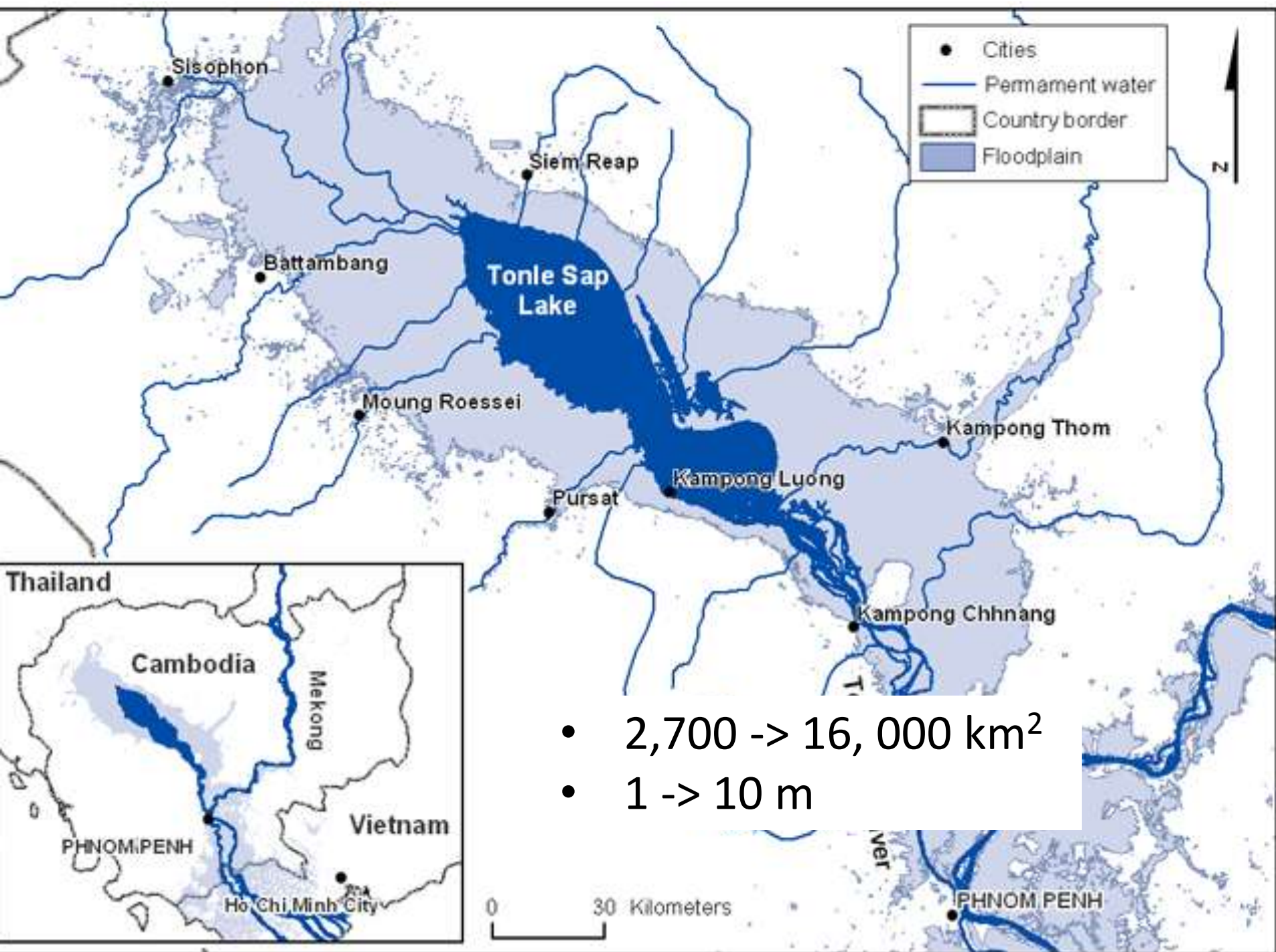
Cao Lãnh

Mỹ Tho

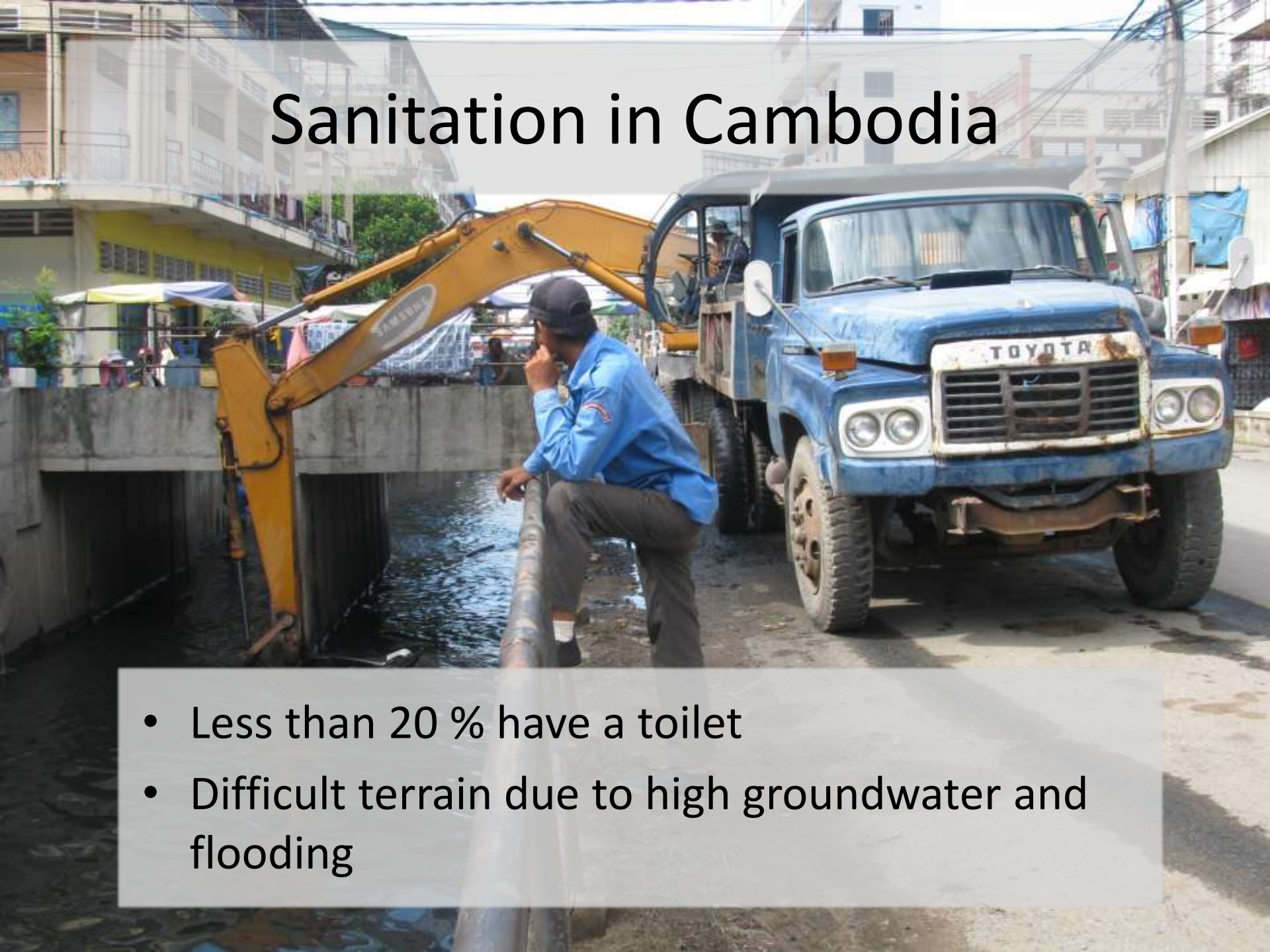
Vũng Tàu

Là Gi

to. Bến Tre



# Sanitation in Cambodia



- Less than 20 % have a toilet
- Difficult terrain due to high groundwater and flooding

# Floating villages

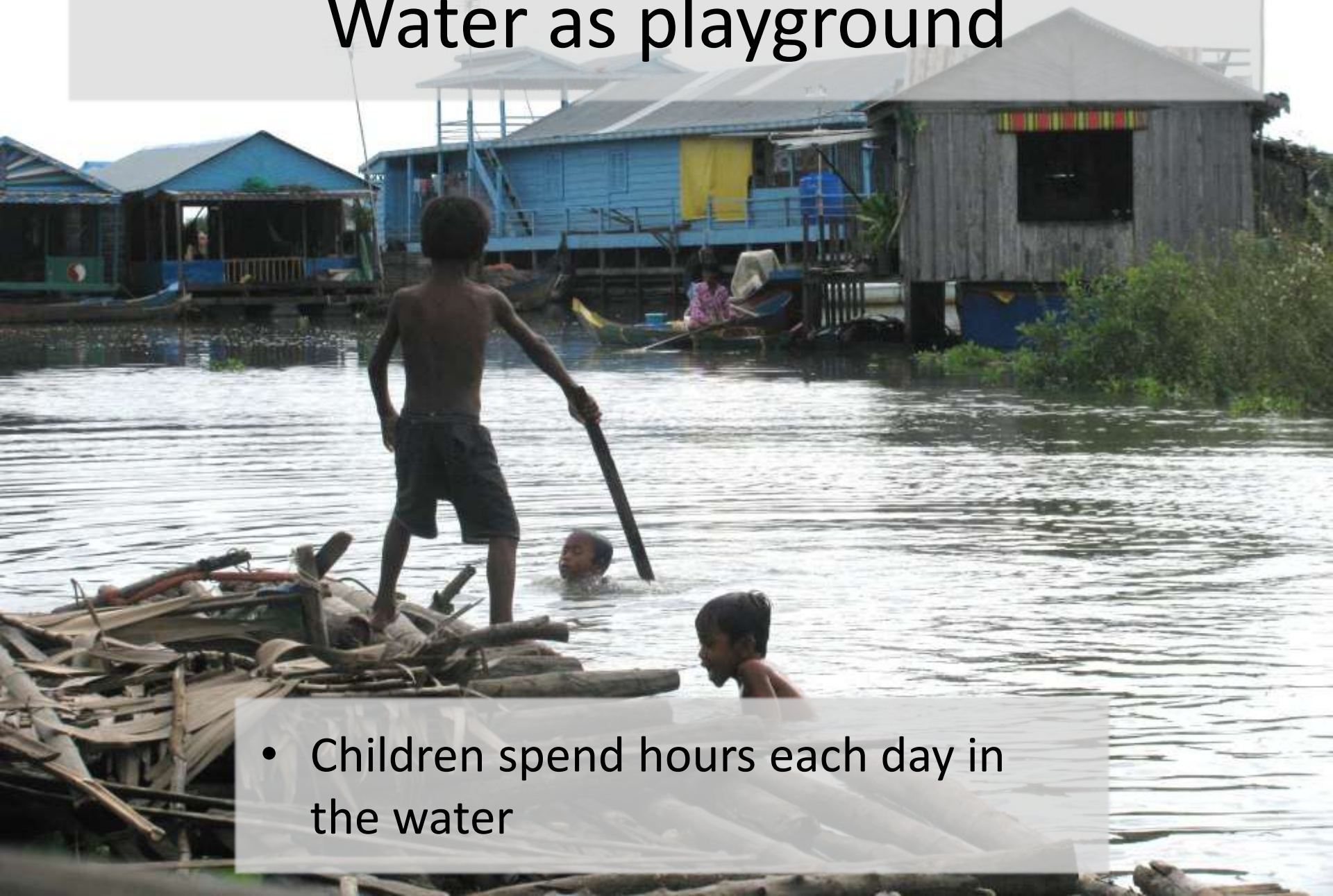


- >100,000 live in floating homes with no sanitation
- Villages move throughout the year
- Difficult to access





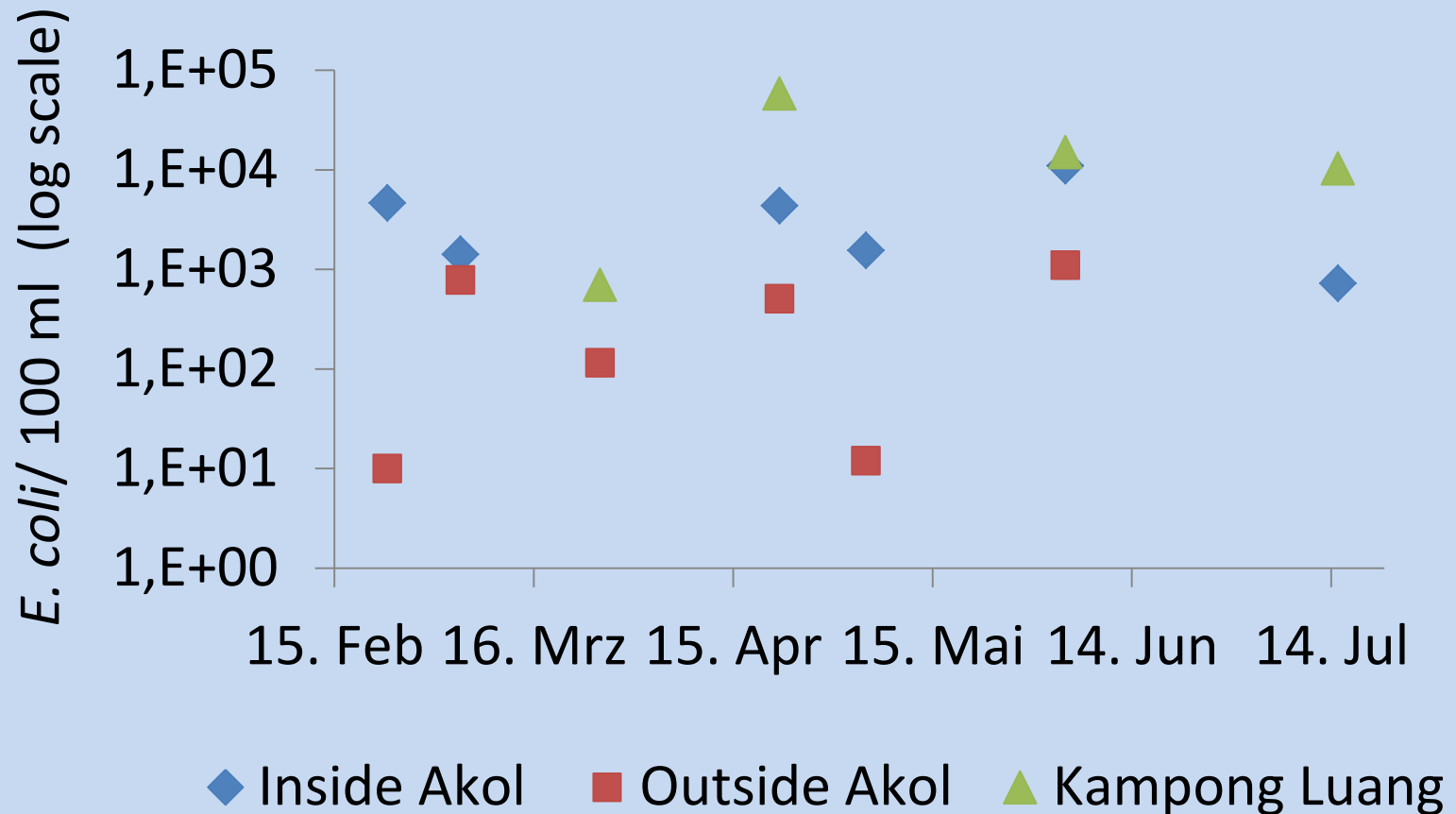
# Water as playground



- Children spend hours each day in the water



# Ambient water quality



# Ambient water quality

REC -1 limit: 200 cfu / 100 ml  
REC -2 limit: 2,000 cfu / 100 ml

# Objective

A photograph of a woman with long dark hair, wearing a white shirt and a light-colored skirt, rowing a small wooden boat on a river. A young child is leaning over the side of the boat, reaching into the water. In the background, there are other boats and a wooden structure on the riverbank. The scene is set in a lush, green environment.

Improved ambient water quality, as measured by *E. coli* numbers and diarrheal disease incidence among 0-5 year old children

# The Basic Pod

- Widely used tarpauline
- Water bottles sewn into edge
- Volume of single pod: ~235 L
- ~1 x 1.5 x 0.4 m

# The Pod

A blue inflatable pod, used for aquaculture, is shown floating on a river. The pod is filled with green water hyacinth plants. It is attached to a wooden boat on the left. In the background, there are several small, simple houses built on stilts along the riverbank under a cloudy sky.

- Double pod (total vol: 470 L)
- Attached by ropes

A close-up photograph of a water hyacinth plant. The image shows several bright green, elongated leaves and a central, dark, fibrous root system. The background is slightly blurred, showing more of the plant and some water. The text is overlaid on a semi-transparent white box.

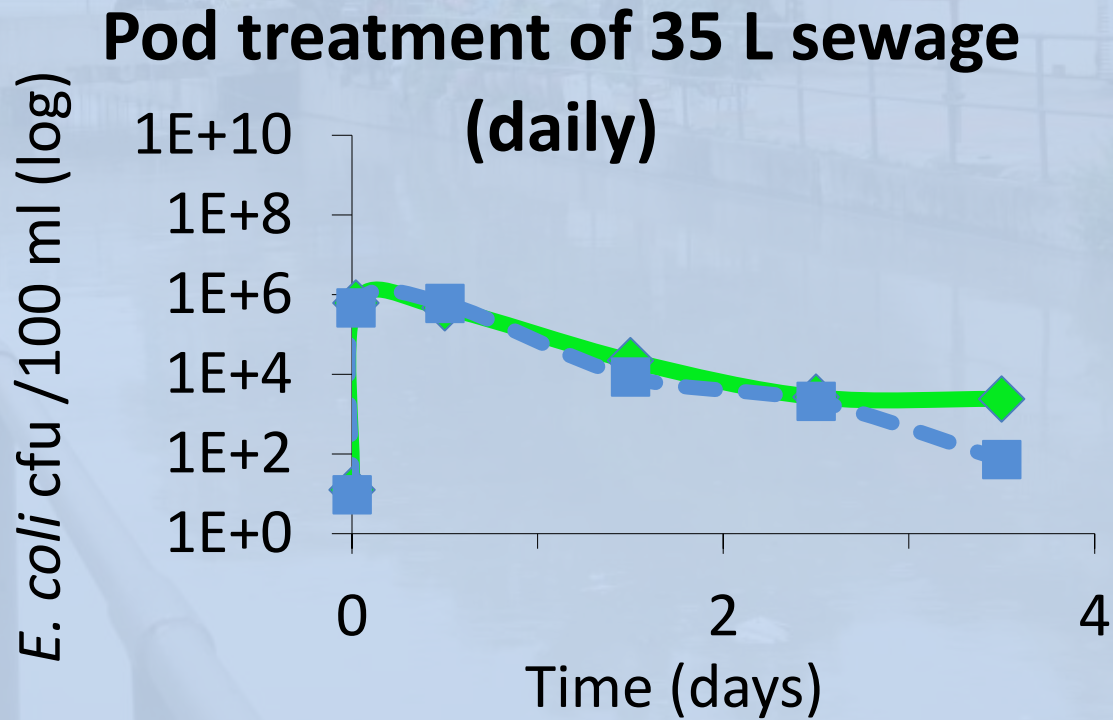
# Water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*)

- Well-documented remediation abilities
- Originally from South America, now widespread in tropics
- Fast growing
  - In Pod: mass increased 5-fold over 3 weeks
- Resilient
- Large root surface area for microbiological activity

# Pod tests: Method

- Pods were filled with tap water and hyacinth (~3.5 kg)
  - No exchange
- Sewage or raw feces added
- *E. coli* measured in water samples

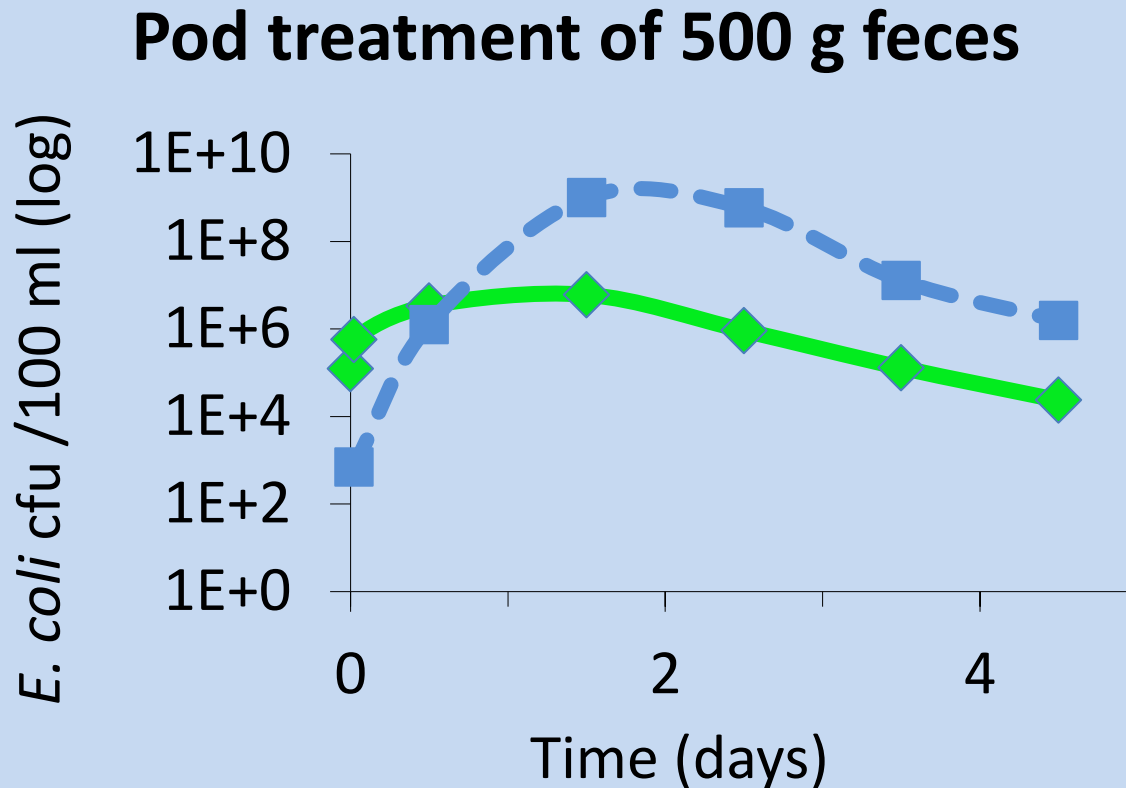
# Pod test 1: Sewer water



Sewage:  $\sim 10^{-5}$  -  $10^6$



# Pod test 2: Feces



Differences in smell and appearance of water

# Pod tests on lake (Pod x2)

Input Pod: 65,000 cfu/ 100 ml ( $6.5 \times 10^4$ )

Output Pod: 10,000 cfu/ 100 ml ( $10^4$ )

Total expected *E. coli* in Pods from four-person household:  $10^8$  cfu/ 100 ml

# User experience

- Tested with a (floating) research station and a villager's house
- Challenges:
  - Accurate user feedback
  - Smell
  - Mice



# Evolution of design



Key features of design:

- Affordable (current model: \$20, including platform)
- Local materials, production
- Low-maintenance
- User-friendly

# Evolution of design

- Bucket as a “toilet”
- First pod section covered to address smell
- Indoor or external installation option



# Evolution of design

- Strategies to replace tarp
  - Bamboo Pod lined with a waterproof material
  - Stability issues; new proposed design connects section with innertube tires to allow flexibility
  - Biodegradable?
- Protect edges of tarp from light (e.g. paint)

# Current work: Health impacts

- Adoption of Pods on the village scale
- Two villages: one with Pods, one as control
- Around forty households in one, fifty in the other; similar income levels
- Target: 0-5 year olds
- Simple questionnaire on gastrointestinal symptoms, contact with water



# Lake Inle



**Myanmar  
(Burma)**

Tonggyi



Naypyidaw

Chiang Mai

# Lake Inle

- March - May 2012
- Connected with Buddhist Youth for Inle Watershed
- Water level changes and household sewage untreated, similar to Cambodia
- Houses are stilted; 70,000 inhabitants
- Different attitude to sanitation

# Other future work

A photograph of a woman and a child in a small boat on a canal in a floating village. The woman is in the foreground, seen from behind, wearing a black shirt and a blue hair tie. The child is sitting next to her, wearing a red and white striped shirt. The canal is narrow and reflects the surrounding buildings and sky. In the background, there are several wooden houses on stilts over the water. A sign is visible on one of the buildings, and a small boat is docked nearby.

- Evaluate effectiveness beyond indicator organisms
- Analyze and respond to user feedback
- Tracer experiments

# Other future work

- Adapt Pods for pig waste



# Acknowledgements

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