

Development of Sanitation in Karelian villages

Final seminar of the first phase

29.01.2009

Project coordinator
Susanna Pakula

Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland

- NGO founded in year 2002.
- Aim is to protect Finland's and the world's waters and to promote the implementation of the natural nutrient cycle.
- Mission: to introduce well functioning dry toilets together with controlled management of toilet waste and to make people aware of the benefits of dry sanitation.

The Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland

- has approximately 300 members from which 19 are company members.
- Any Finnish citizen or entity can become a member.
- Chair person Pekka Pietilä
- Address : Kauppakatu 11 C, 33200 Tampere
- Website: www.huussi.net, www.drytoilet.org

Activities of association

- collecting and distributing information on different types of dry toilet solutions
- developing dry toilet technology (DT-technology) and culture
- promoting the use of dry toilets
- looking after the interests of dry toilet users
- organising exhibitions and other events
- participating in research and publishing research results
- finding ways to solve problems regarding dry toilets
- making statements to the press and public regarding dry toilets
- own newspaper published once a year called Kuivike

Events

- Exhibition “Farewell to the Concubine” 2008-2009
- Presenting the yearly Dry Toilet Award "The Golden Pitchfork"
- DT 2009 The third International Dry toilet Conference
- Exhibitions, events
- Outhouse Quarter, OmaMökki-messut

On going projects

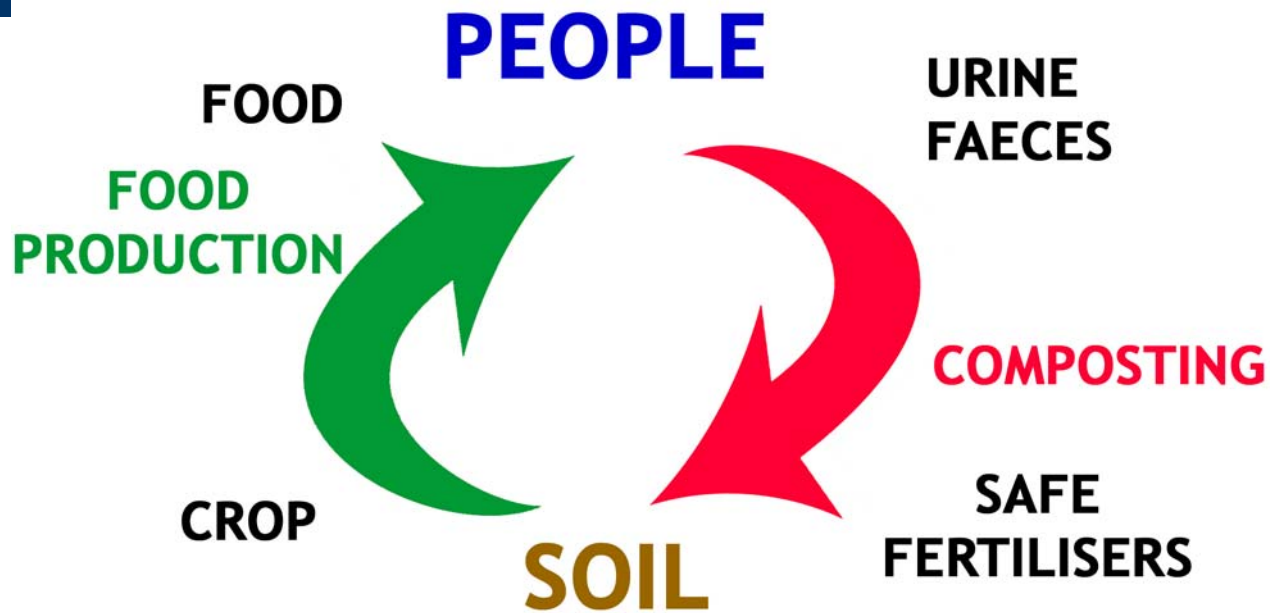
- Dry sanitation improvement program for Zambia (Kaloko) from 2006 to 2011
- Msunduzi dry sanitation project in Swaziland, from 2007 to 2011
- Sustainable sanitation improvement project for Madimba (Zambia) 2008-2010

DT-technology

DT-technology can be defined to include the following aspects:

- dry toilets
- nutrient re-cycling
- water saving
- water protection
- promotion of better health through personal and environmental hygiene
- equality, women's and children's needs and rights are paid attention to in designing sanitation
- good management of the whole chain from the dry toilet to the re-inducement of nutrients in the fields.

NUTRIENT CYCLE



Ecological sanitation

Features of ecological sanitation are:

- separation of 'waste' at source
- avoidance of freshwater use for transportation of the 'waste'
- decentralisation of services (for example collection, recycling and storage)
- reuse of urine and faeces and their nutrient content as fertiliser and soil conditioner
- prevention of pollution and disease caused by human excreta
- treatment of human excreta as a resource rather than as a waste product.

(Source: SIDA, SaniCon).



Development of sanitation in Karelian villages – Presentation of the Project

- Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
- Neighbouring area cooperation by NGOs
- HEL6312-23/14.2.2008

Partners

- Global Dry Toilet Association of Finland (GDTA), Käymäläseura Huussi ry (KSH)
- Russian Toilet Organization (RTO)
- Northern Water Problems Institute (NWPI)
Karelian Research Center Russian Academy of Sciences

Finnish Cooperation

- Baltic Institute of Finland (BIF),
- TAMK, University of Applied Sciences
- Pirkanmaa Regional Environment Centre,
- Mr. Juhani Laurila, Project Engineer, City of Vaasa

Duration of the Project and Financing

- Duration approximately one year 4/2008-2/2009
- Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, financial support 60 000 €/2 205 107 RUB
- GDTA self-financing 10 700 €/389 569 RUB

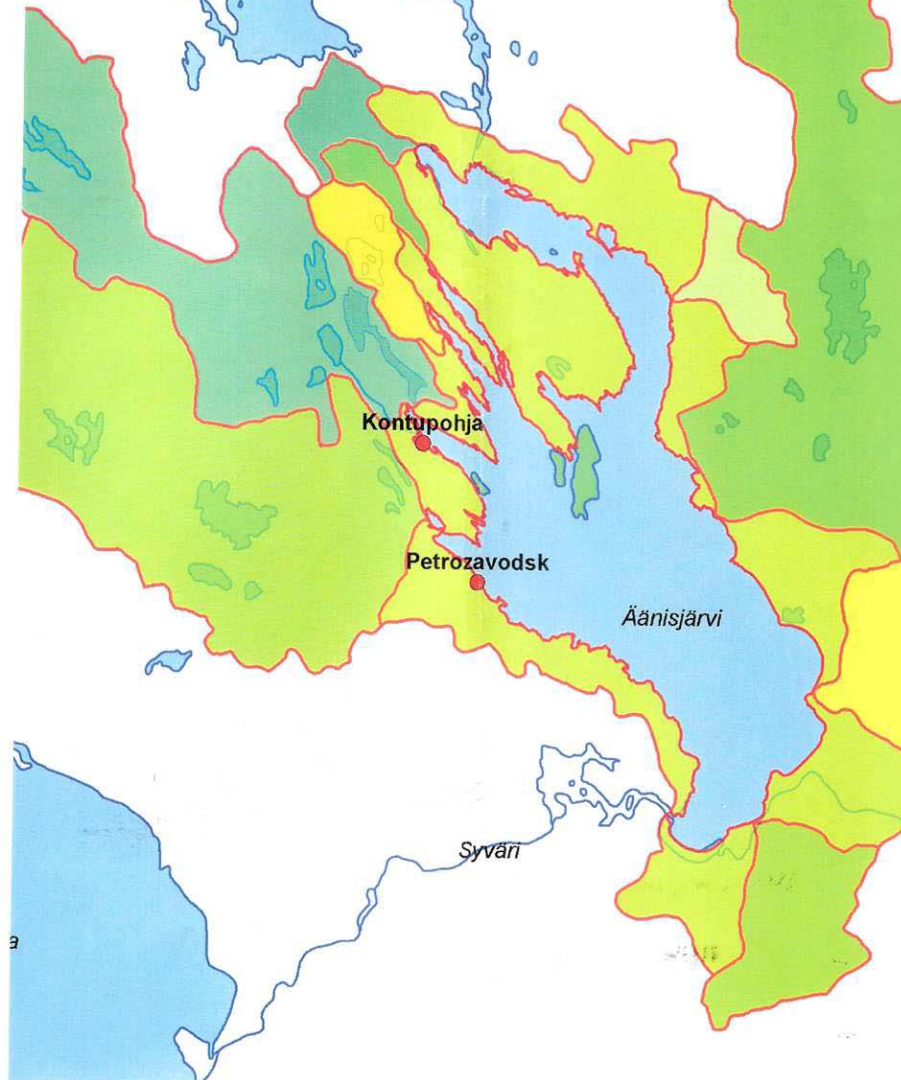
Background

- state of the Baltic Sea
- water quality problems in Karelia
- major acts has been done in order to reduce point source pollution the drainage basin of Gulf of Finland
- Rural-areas have got less attention, but reduction of non-point source pollution is coming much more important

Project idea

- Study area is the villages and tourist resorts located in the drainage basin of Lake Ladoga or Onega
- Goal is to investigate and develop water supply and sewerage and wastewater treatment
- Pilot project in three phases, which can be implemented elsewhere
- Case Kuohijoki

Karjalan kylien sanitaation kehittäminen
Development of Sanitation in Karelian villages
Улучшение санитарного состояния
карельских деревень



First Phase

- examination of all the estates in a village or tourist resort
- examination consist: 1. type of toilet, 2. treatment of toilet waste, 3. functioning of wastewater treatment, 4. water supply, 5. condition of wells, 6. at farms manure storage and treatment
- at tourist resorts also waste management, erosion of environment ect.

Second Phase

- choosing the villages and tourist resorts
- plans water supply and sewerage, wastewater treatment, toilets etc.
- for estates and tourist resorts about repairing water supply and sewerage, wastewater treatment, toilets etc

Third Phase

- implementing the renewal plans
- goal is that people in the villages and tourist resorts will have pure drinking water, functioning dry toilets, wastewater treatment realized areally or by estates
- also use of toilet waste and manure can be developed during the project

Ultimate Goal

- Reduce the release of wastewater to surface waters and protect the groundwaters