



MAMA-86's experience on Ecosan Sanitation introduction in Ukraine

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Ukraine: background information

Eastern European country,
new neighbour of EU
territory of 603,7 thousands
km²

population about 47,6 mln
32,1 – urban population
15,5 – rural population
29 % of population is poor

Ukraine is water limited
country,
less then 1 thousand m³ per
capita per year.



Ukraine: water sector

- **65-70% of population is provided by centralized water supply, in rural areas - 26%**
- **75% of population is supplied from surface waters.**
- **53% population have access to sewage system/sanitation:**
- **74% - in urban areas and 9% - in rural areas.**

Rural areas: access to Water supply and sanitation

- 11 mln (74%) of rural population use wells
 - 800,000 use transported water
 - 14.3 mln (91%) - pit latrines and septics
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- 1,8 mln wells are contaminated by nitrates, microorganisms, pesticides others
 - Pit latrines and septics are the sources of nitrates and biological contamination of ground water.





NGO "MAMA-86"

**Network of 17 regional branches,
founded in 1990**

**to raise public awareness
to involve public participation
to implement pilots on environment
and health issues in context of
sustainable development**

**Water is on the agenda since 1997
Sanitation – since 2003**





MAMA-86's projects on waste water and ecosanitation

- 1999-2000 – **Rehabilitation of Sebastopol infectious disease hospital** (WS, WWTU, Heating) funded by Novib 145 000 USD
- 2003 **WASH campaign** in Ukraine
- 2003-2006 **MATRA MAMA-86&WECEF** ecosan pilots
- 2005-2006 **FE 1 project**
- 2007 **Finnish-Ukrainian NGOs seminar on experience exchange on DT**



Ecosan projects

2003-2006 “Cooperation for sustainable rural development” was implemented by MAMA-86 and WECF funded by MATRA, the Netherlands,

2005-2006 “Sustainable rural development ..” funded by Foundation Essemble, France
Ecosan projects Goals are
to introduce environmentally friendly, affordable and alternative technologies



Results of ecosan pilots

- **12 pilots were implemented in 5 oblasts of Ukraine:**
- **3 school dry urine diverting toilets (DUDT) for 640 children and staff**
- **8 private DUDTs for 45 villagers**

DUDT design was made by TUHH experts and firstly implemented in Romania by WECF& Media and Sanitas.

***Local implementation by MAMA-86 and builder companies .
Technical documentation made by local engineers***

For school toilets legalization was needed.

First eco-san toilet for rural school in Ukraine

In October 2004
the first eco-san toilet
for school
in v. Gozhuly, Poltava
rayon.







Dry Urine diverting toilets for private houses



Vorohkta Dry toilet building



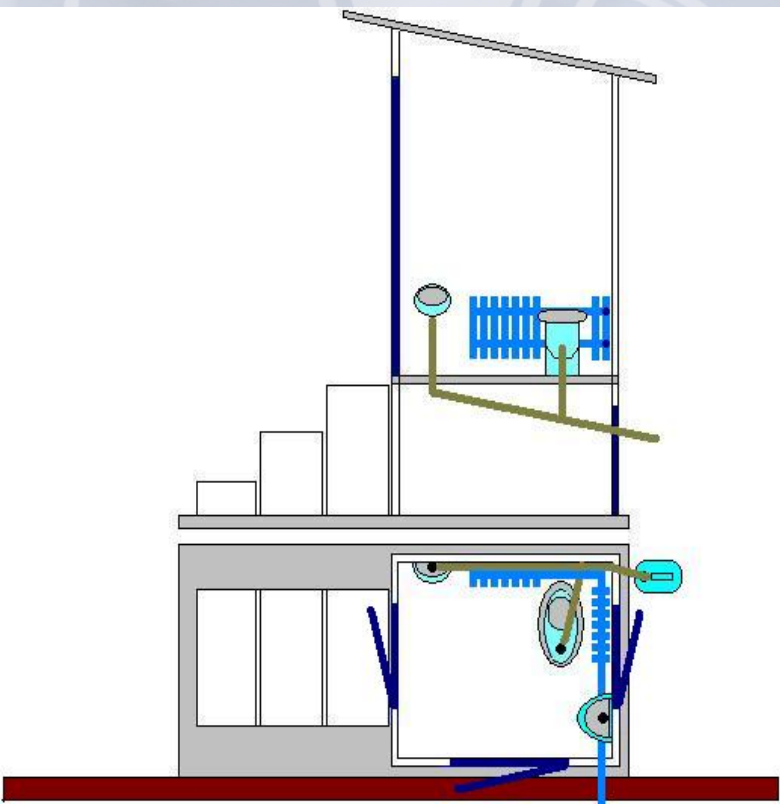


Ecosan toilets in Vorokhta





Dry Toilets in Bobryk-Vertijivka





MAMA-86 for Experts capacity building in Ukraine

- 2002: MATRA workshop for MAMA-86 staff on ecosan with WECF expert
- 2004: 1 national workshop on ecosan with participation of WECF and TUHH experts
- 2005: 1 national ecosan training in the region with SEI, TUHH and UMB experts
- 2005: 1 MAMA-86 representative participate in 1 week ecosan course in UMB, Norway
- 2006 MATRA training for trainers on IDT building in Stepanovka (2 MAMA-86 trainers were trained)
- 2006: 1 MAMA-86 representative participate in SIDA training course in SEI
- 2006 MATRA project Seminar with TUHH, CBC

Ecosan Advantages

- > short term building of facilities**
- > immediate improvement of the hygienic and sanitary conditions**
- > middle cost for building and low-cost for operation**
- > recycling of nutrients: production of fertilisers**

Problems

- **Lack of the Ecosan equipment market**
- **Lack of ecosan national/local Experts capacity**
- **Complicity of legalization of social building school DT**
- **Lack of national regulations**
- **Lack of political will and support**



Analysis of the first pilots, experience analysis

- SIDA EcoSanRec training course follow up meeting in Ukraine^{RT}, April 2007
- GWP SustSan book includes Ukrainian ecosan case, August 2007
- Finnish-Ukrainian joint project, February 2007

Eco-san technologies introduction tasks are

- Adaptation DT design to local conditions (climate, building and hygiene standards, market)
- Monitoring and analysis of the costs at different stages (investments, maintenance)
- Monitoring ecosan toilet maintenance
- Education and awareness raising on ecosan approach and technologies
- Introduction of nutrients recycling
- Optimization of the technology and development the capacity for scaling up

More information on:
www.mama-86.org.ua

