



Faecal waste and its mysterious movement through urban ecosystems

Stockholm World Water Week
28th August 2018



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Center for Global Safe
Water, Sanitation,
and Hygiene



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Building healthy,
prosperous communities



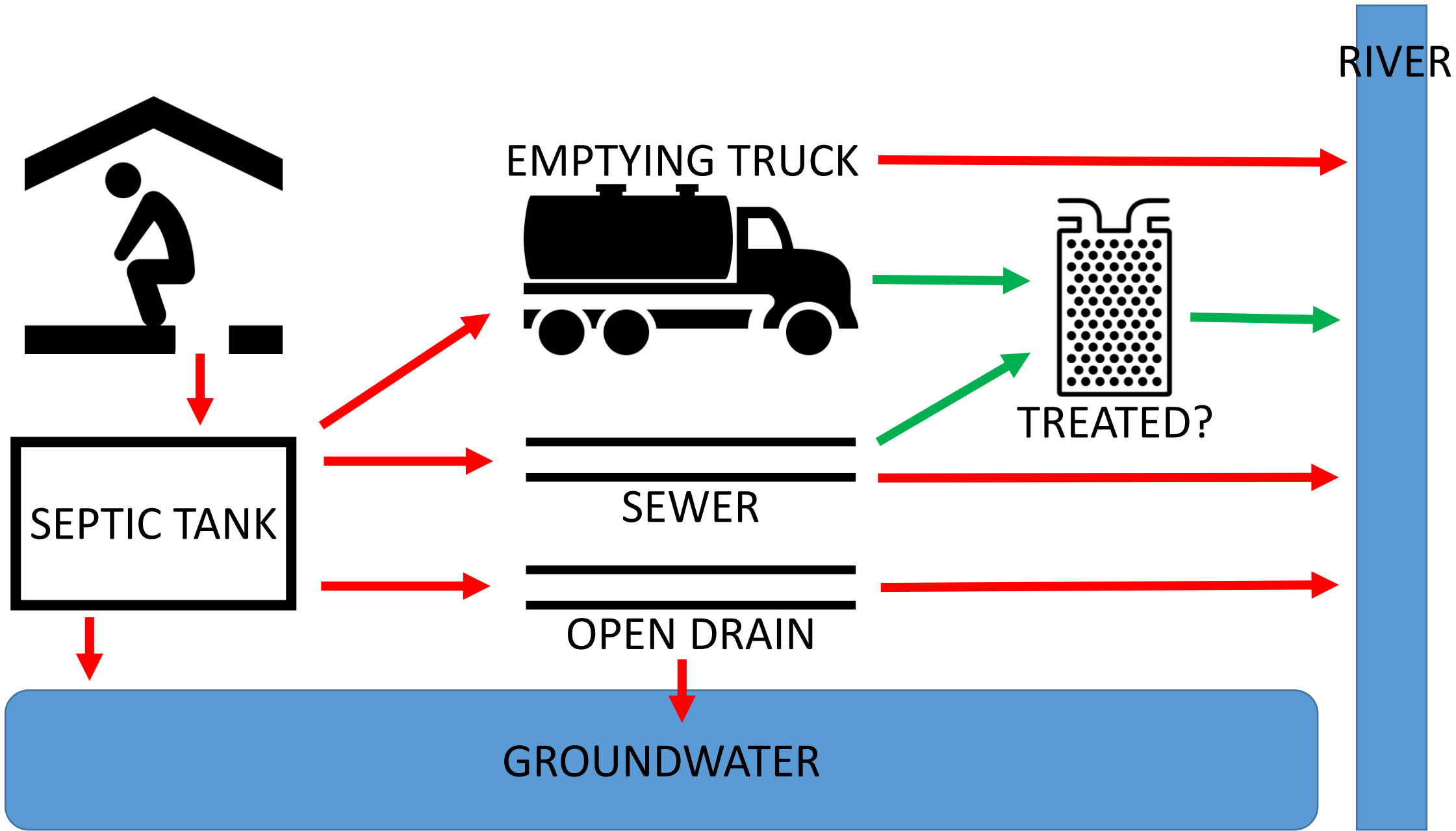
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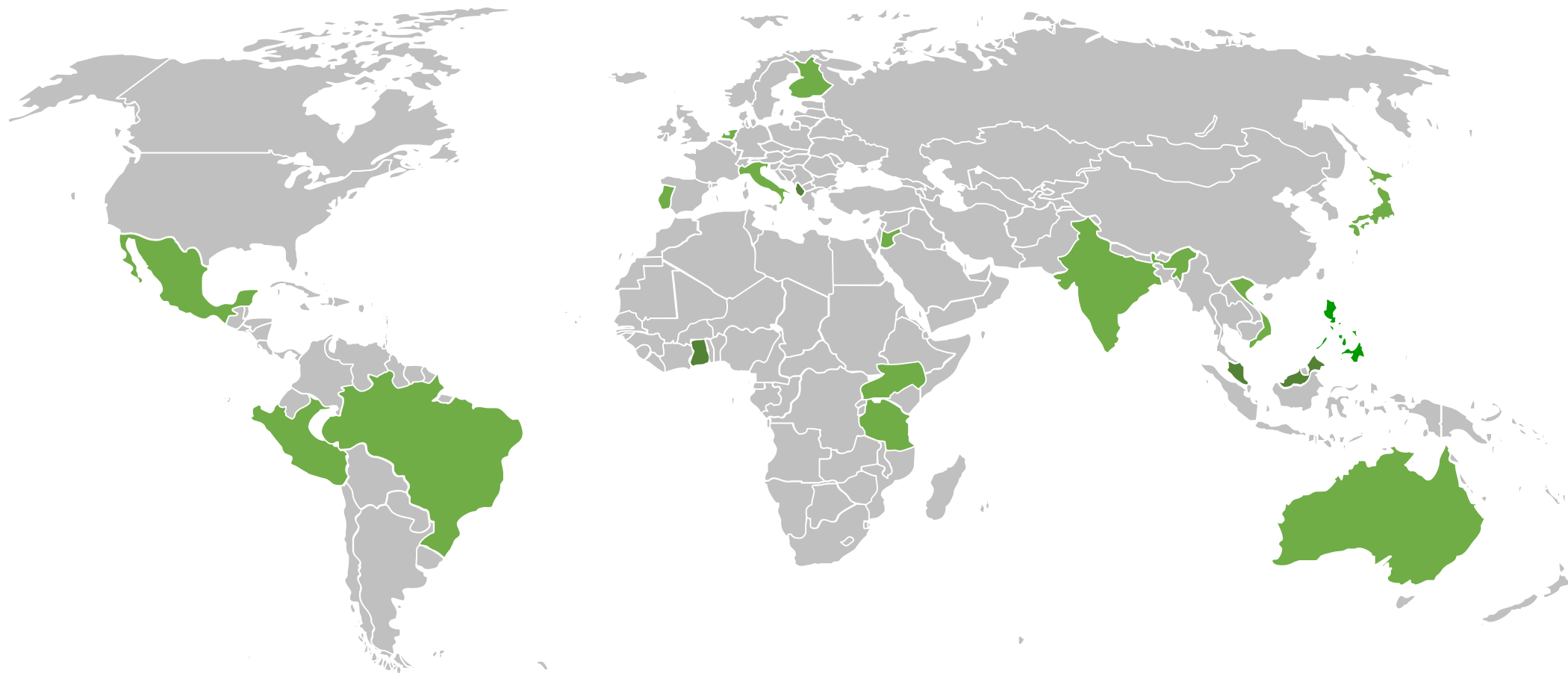
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Why Sanitation Safety Planning?



SSP around the World



SSP Principles

- **Hazard identification and risk assessment**
- **Barriers to reduce risk – technical, management, behaviour**
- **Routine and verification monitoring – visual, process, sampling**
- **Supporting programmes and review**
- **Incremental improvement**

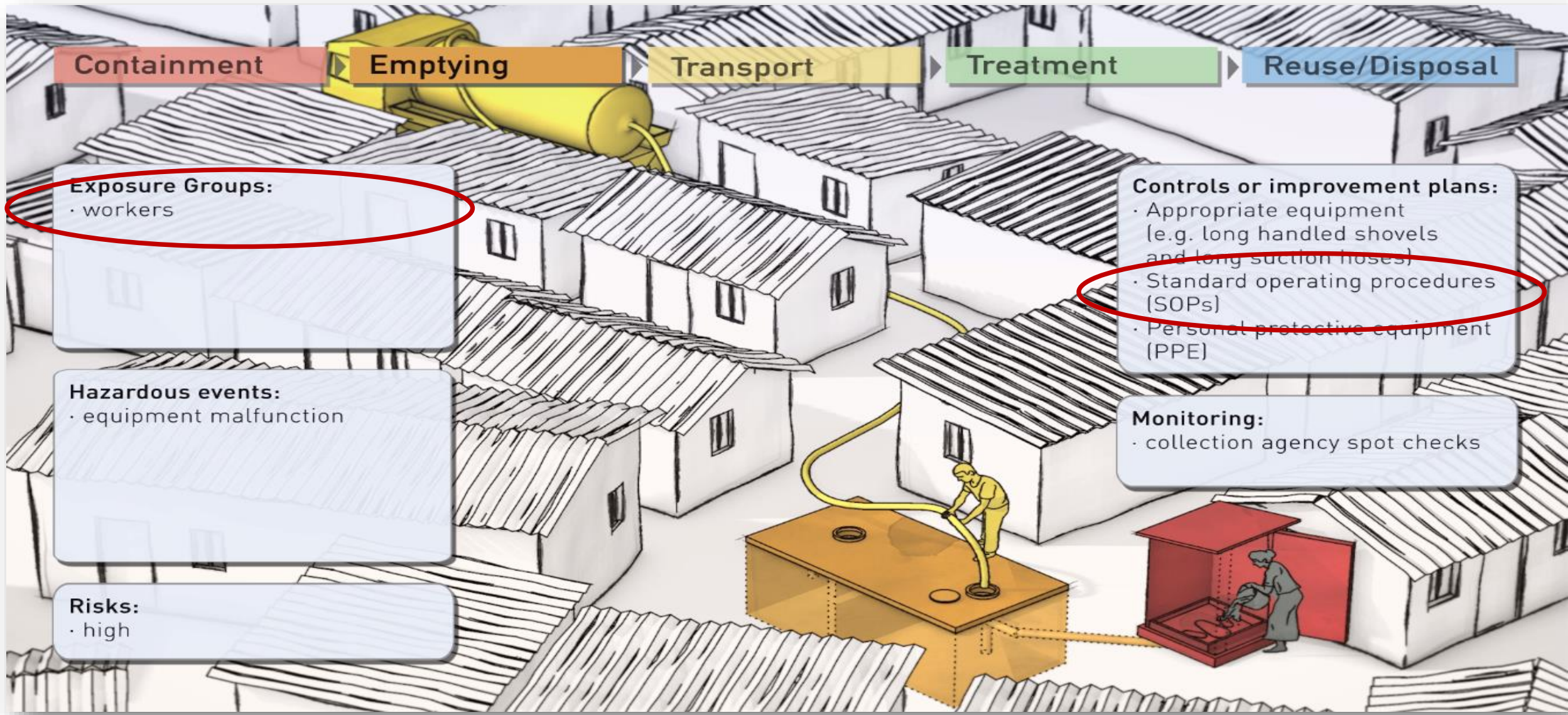
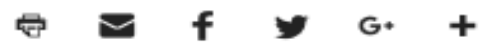


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Water sanitation hygiene

Sanitation safety planning

MOOC



Exposure Groups:

- workers

Hazardous events:

- equipment malfunction

Risks:

- high

Controls or improvement plans:

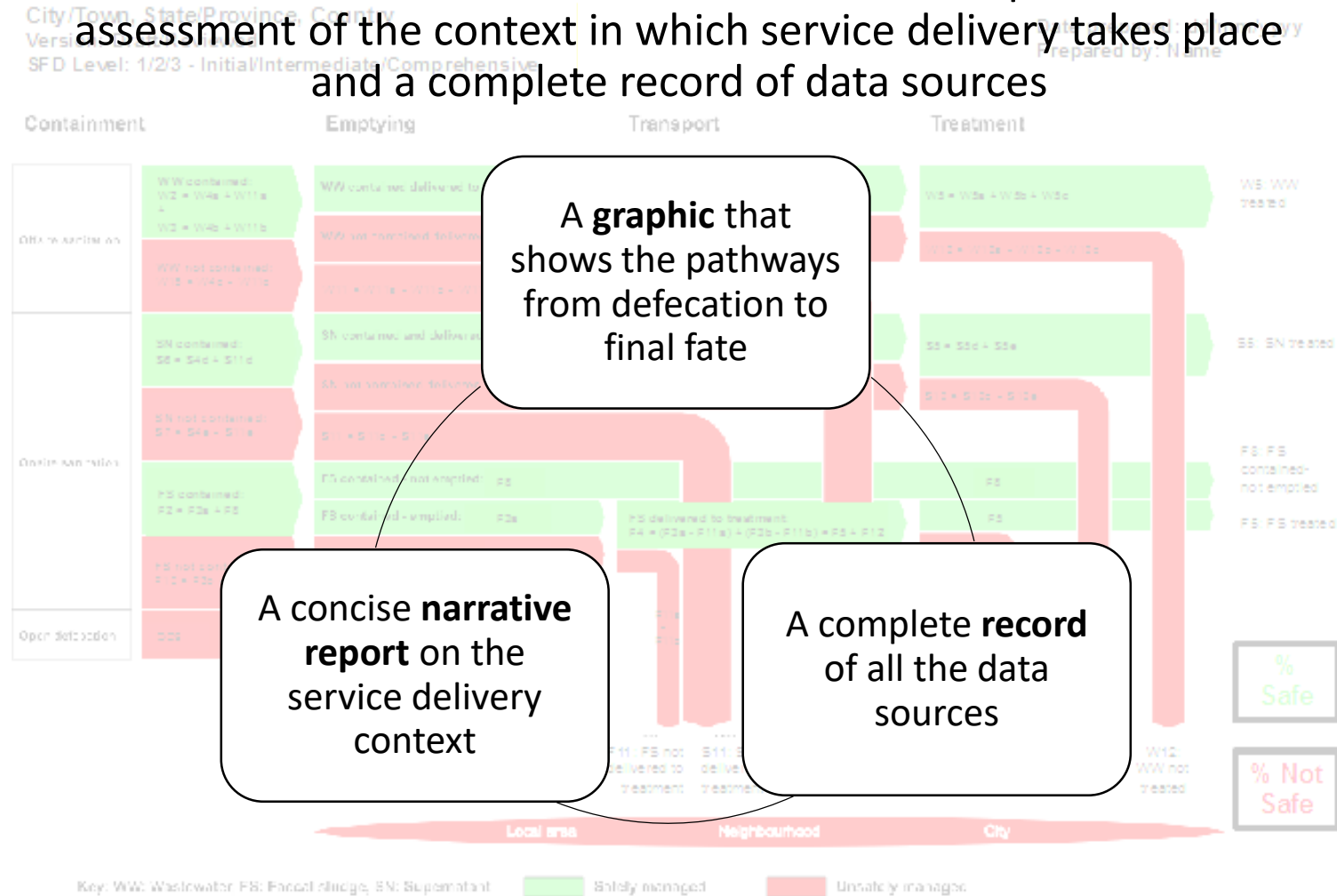
- Appropriate equipment (e.g. long handled shovels and long suction hoses)
- Standard operating procedures (SOPs)
- Personal protective equipment (PPE)

Monitoring:

- collection agency spot checks

What is an SFD?

An SFD summarises service outcomes in terms of the **flow and fate of excreta** in urban areas. It includes a qualitative assessment of the context in which service delivery takes place and a complete record of data sources



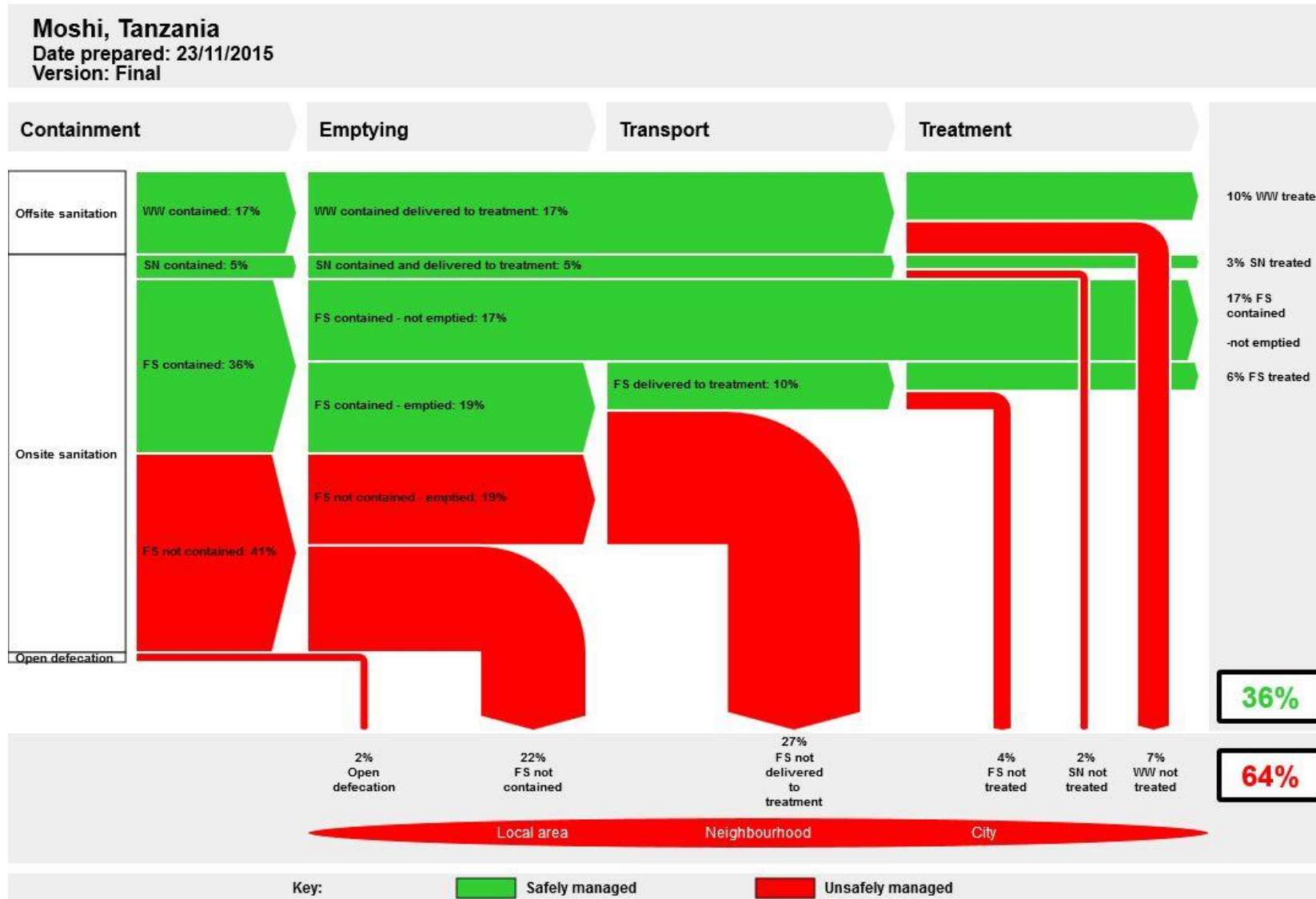
What is the aim of the SFD approach?

The SFD Graphic is a visual representation that enables stakeholders to **identify e communicate service outcomes** in terms of the flow and fate of excreta produced by the population; from which sanitation priorities can be identified and solutions developed

https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2018/07/06/most-human-waste-untreated-posing-health-dangers-report_c1782597

https://www.the-star.co.ke/news/2018/07/05/where-does-your-shit-go-66-of-nairobi-human-waste-unaccounted-for_c1782731

How do SFDs work?



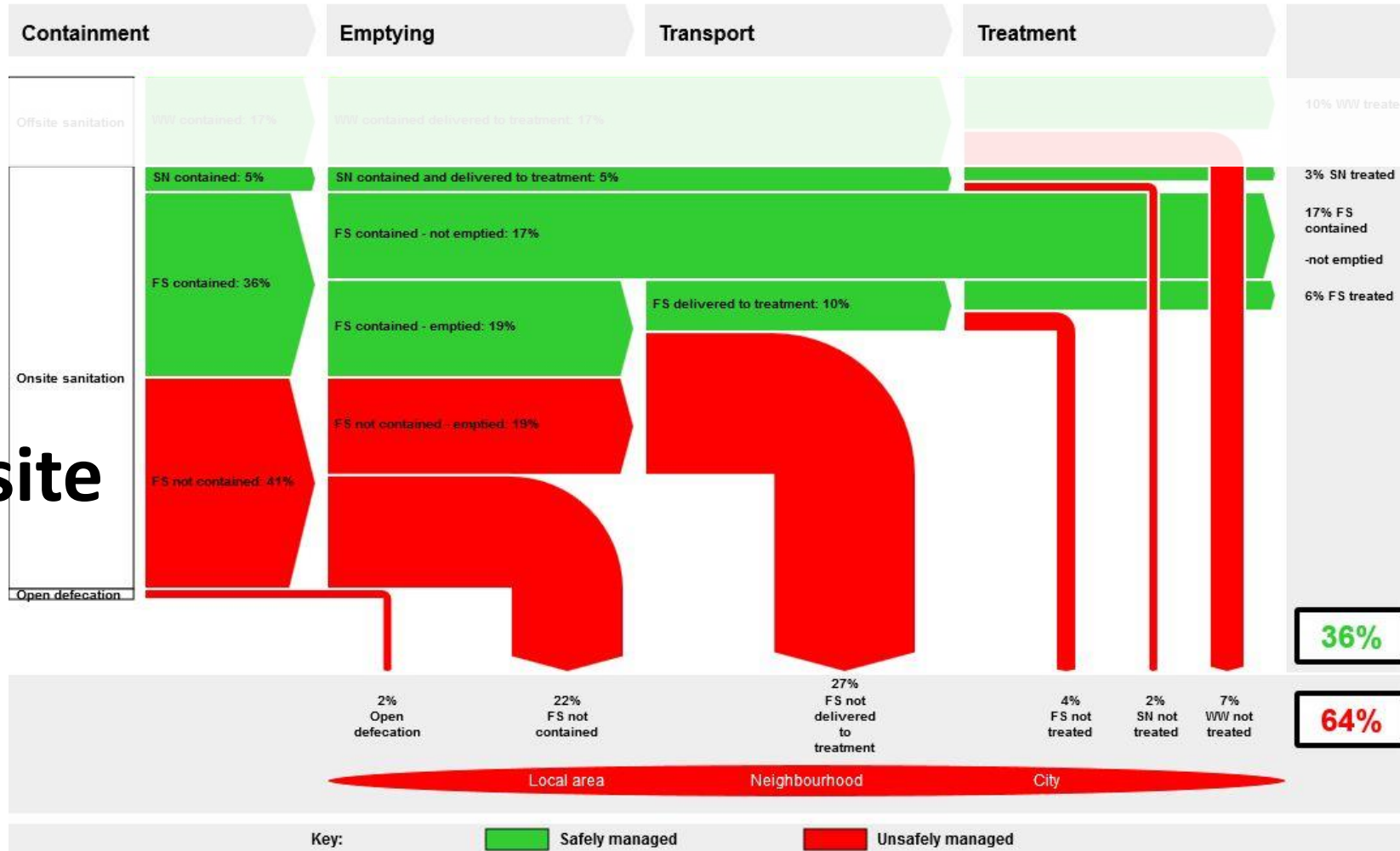
How do SFDs work?



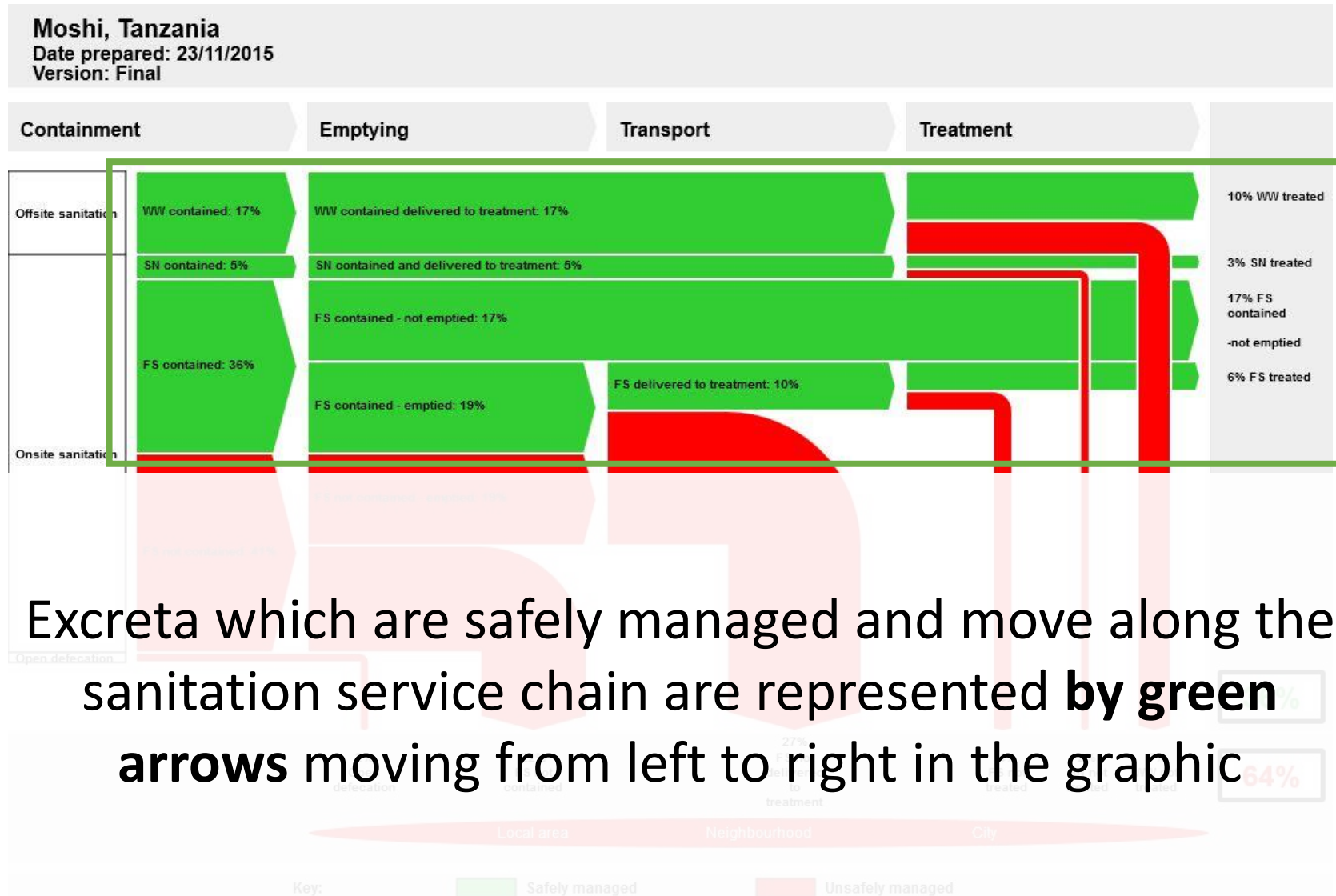
How do SFDs work?

Moshi, Tanzania
Date prepared: 23/11/2015
Version: Final

➔
Onsite



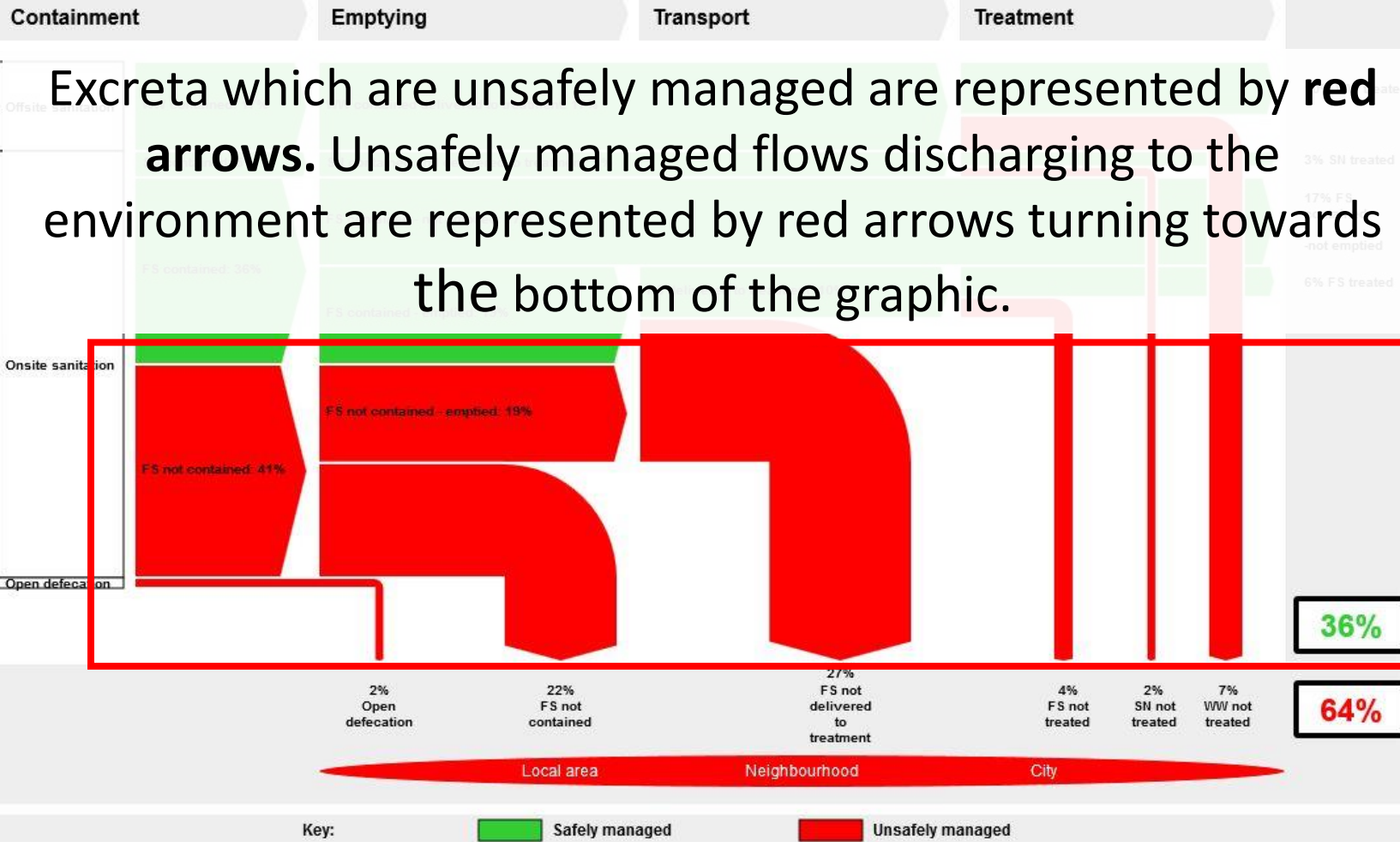
How do SFDs work?



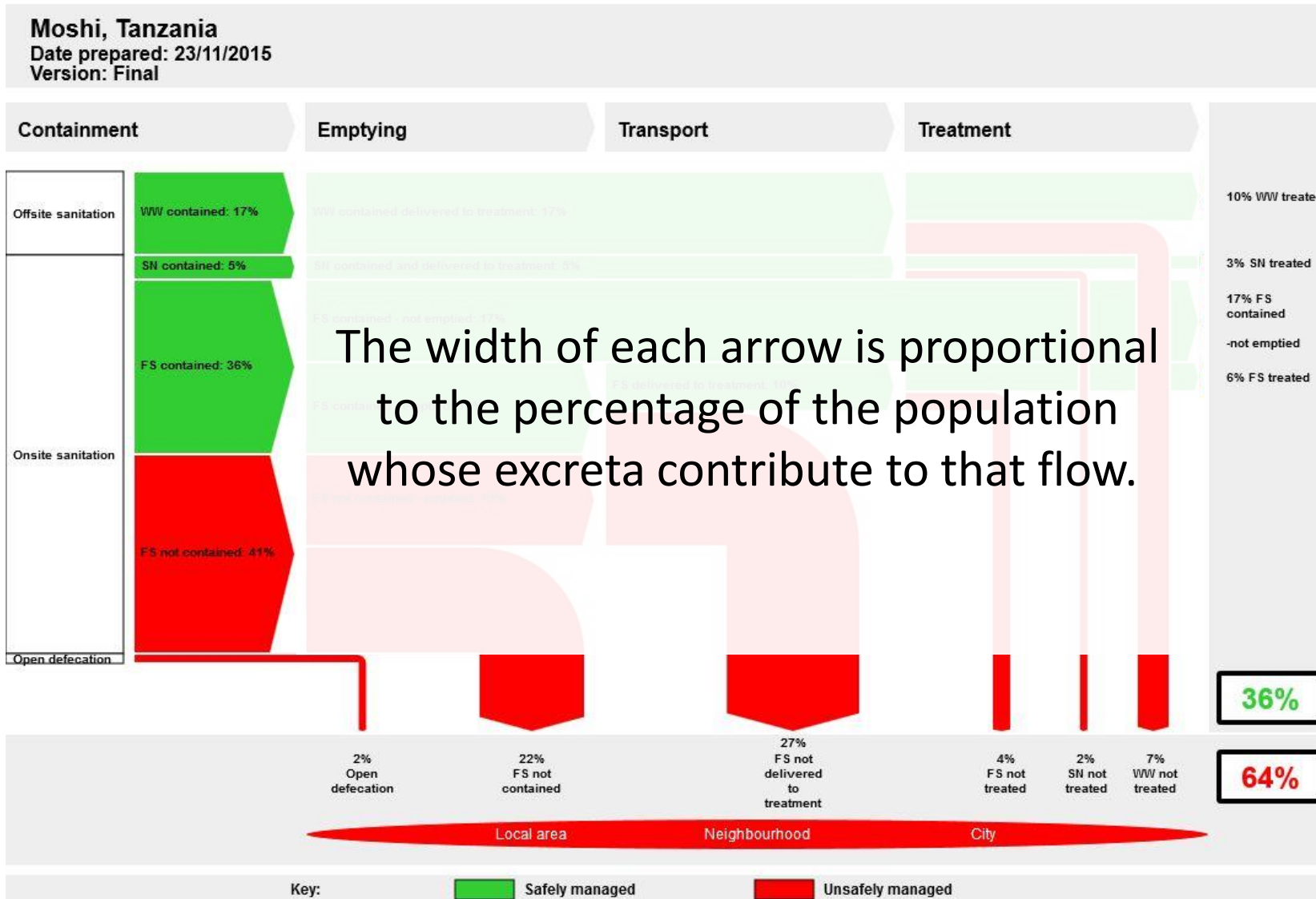
Excreta which are safely managed and move along the sanitation service chain are represented **by green arrows** moving from left to right in the graphic

How do SFDs work?

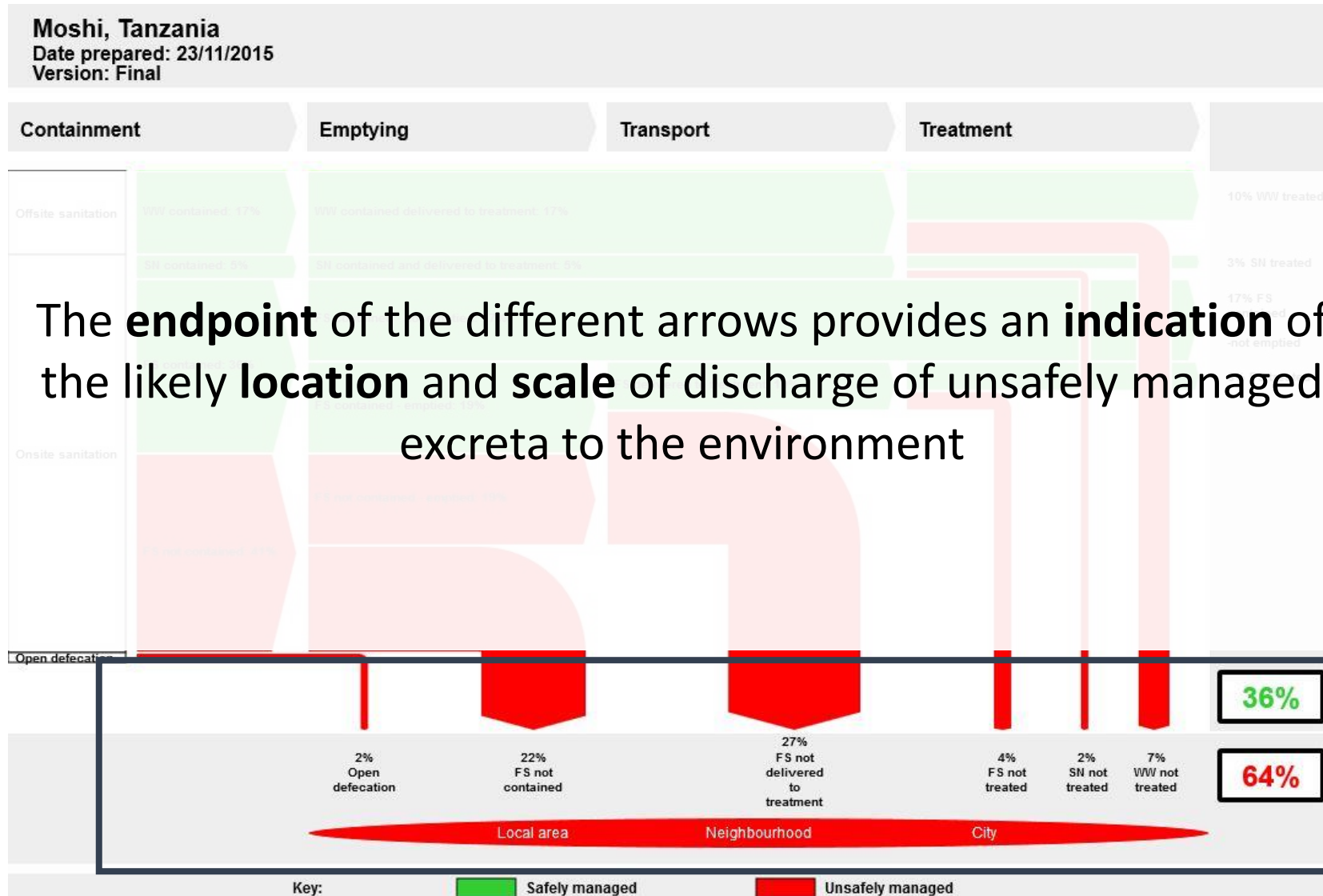
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How do SFDs work?

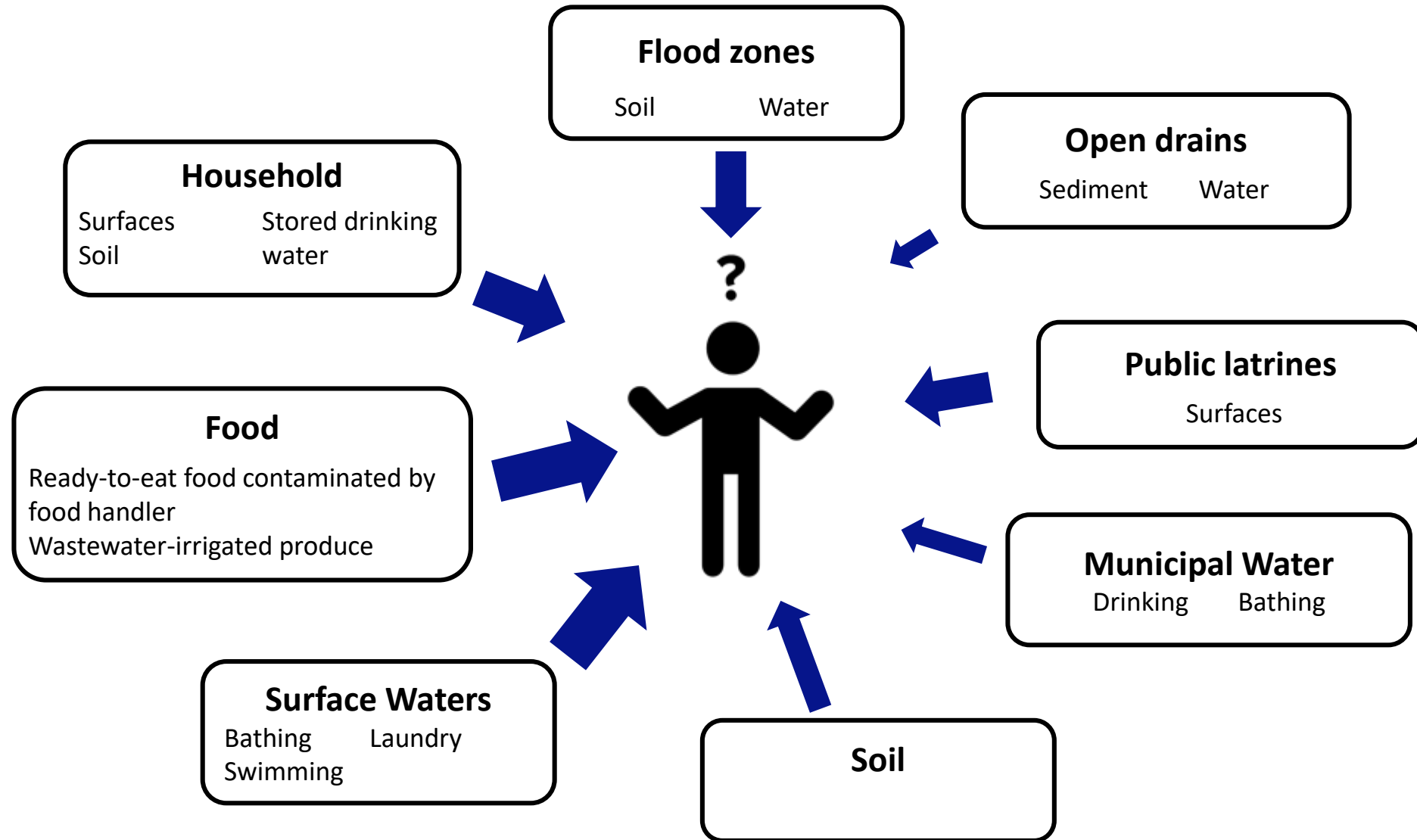


How do SFDs work?



What is the risk of exposure to fecal contamination in the urban environment?

Which pathways pose the greatest risk?



The SaniPath Tool Assesses Risk of Exposure to Fecal Contamination in the Urban Environment

Primary Data Collection

- **Exposure Behavior**
 - Reported frequency of behavior of adults and children that may lead to exposure to fecal contamination

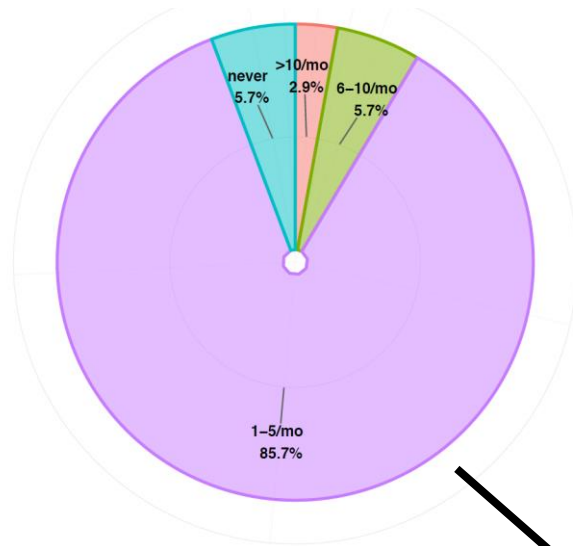
- **Fecal Contamination**
 - Collect environmental samples from relevant exposure pathways
 - Analyze for *E. coli* as an indicator of fecal contamination



SaniPath Approach for Estimating Exposure to Fecal Contamination

Behavior Frequency

Frequency of produce ingestion
(Children)

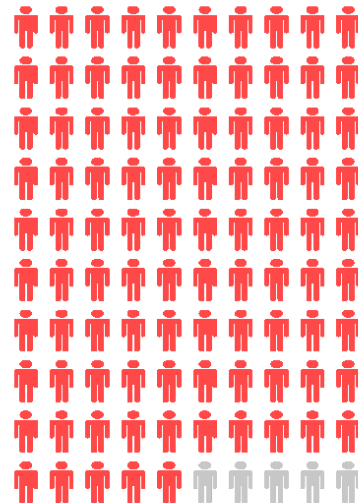


Tool uses Bayesian analysis to estimate the distribution of environmental contamination and frequency of exposure.

Other parameters:
intake volumes,
duration of
exposure, etc.

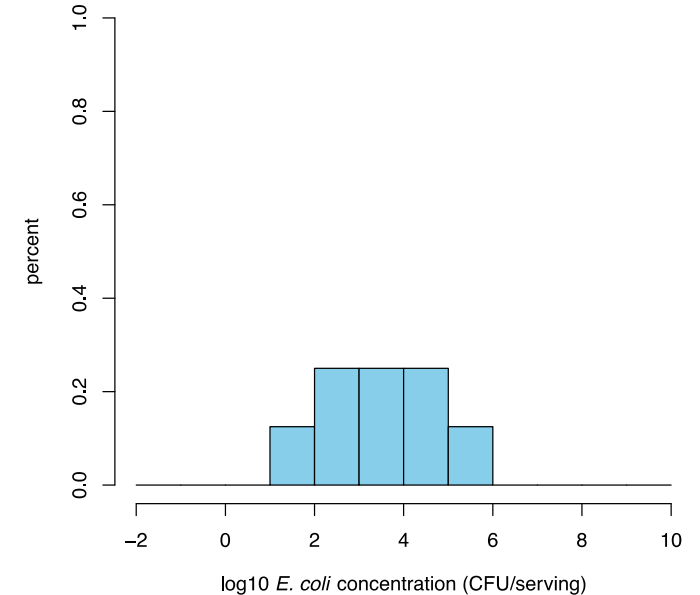


Produce (Children)
Percent Exposed = 95%
Log10 Dose 7.1



Environmental Contamination

Produce samples



The mean dose and proportion of the population exposed are summarized from simulated distributions and displayed in risk profiles

SaniPath Risk Profiles: Results for 3 pathways in 3 cities

- Greatest differences between the 3 cities in the magnitude of fecal contamination and exposure to open drains
- Moderate fecal contamination of drinking water, but high proportion of population exposed
- Produce was highly contaminated in all 3 cities, but proportion of the exposed population varies by city due to cultural differences in diet

Open Drains

Shiabu, Accra
Percent Exposed = 70 %
Log10 Dose= 7.56



Old Town, Vellore
Percent Exposed = 76 %
Log10 Dose= 4.1



Control, Maputo
Percent Exposed = 56 %
Log10 Dose= 6.34



Drinking Water

Shiabu, Accra
Percent Exposed = 72 %
Log10 Dose= 3.83



Old Town, Vellore
Percent Exposed = 88 %
Log10 Dose= 4.25



Control, Maputo
Percent Exposed = 100 %
Log10 Dose= 4.12



Uncooked Produce

Shiabu, Accra
Percent Exposed = 92 %
Log10 Dose= 6.69



Old Town, Vellore
Percent Exposed = 65 %
Log10 Dose= 6.59



Control, Maputo
Percent Exposed = 100 %
Log10 Dose= 14



7 Cities
32 Neighborhoods

SaniPath Field Sites 2013-2018



Partners

TREND Group Ghana, Christian Medical College Vellore, Noguchi Memorial Institute, University of Brighton, Georgia Tech, LSHTM, WaterAid Australia, icddr.b, IWMI, WRI, Kumasi and Accra Metropolitan Assembly, GiZ, Lusaka City Council, Improve Int



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SaniPath

Thank You

For more information visit
SaniPath.org

View the NEW Tool at
tool.sanipath.org

Christine L. Moe
clmoe@emory.edu

View Tool tutorials on YouTube!

 **YouTube** SaniPath Exposure Assessment Tool

Connect with us on Twitter!

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Are implementers currently paying sufficient attention to pathogen flows?

Are there pathogen pathways that we're not taking sufficiently into account?

What do we need to do/know in order to do it better?