Poor sanitation is a major problem for health and water resources in many developing countries. Inexpensive but also attractive toilets could be a way to fight these problems. However, radical new ideas are needed to identify innovative solutions. Such novel ideas might be found by using systematic design methods that search nature for animals and plants that solve similar problems. The paper describes how four conceptual sanitation solutions for dry toilets solving problems with smell, cleaning and flies can be made in collaboration between a design engineer and a biologist using biomimetic design methods. The solutions have the potential to offer significant improvements compared to conventional non-water-based sanitation.
Taqman hydrolysis probe application for *Escherichia coli*, *Salmonella enterica*, and *Vibrio cholerae* detection in surface and drinking water

Optimization of multiple fillers used for removal of water pollutants of large well near the river in northern China

Diurnal water use patterns for low-cost houses with indigent water allocation: a South African case study

To char or not to char? Review of technologies to produce solid fuels for resource recovery from fecal sludge

Does the source of water for piped supplies affect child health? Evidence from rural Vanuatu
Design Inspiration from Nature – Biomimicry for a Better Planet. Design. 06/18/2013. This design concept is most commonly known as biomimicry. Designers, scientists, and engineers continue to study the complex structures found in nature to create greener and more efficient products and process for our homes and lives. In 2005 leading biomimicry expert Janine Benyus founded the Biomimicry Institute to give people the resources they needed to further their studies and understanding. The concept of terra preta sanitation. Compiled by SPUHLER, D.; adapted from TILLEY et al. (2008) and GENSCH (2010 b). The effects of lactic-aid conditions in urine-separation dry toilets and a subsequent treatment by vermicomposting are assessed. Research focused on analysing standard chemical and biochemical properties of the toilet products to evaluate their stability and maturity, and establish nutrient status. FACTURA, H.; BETTENDORF, T.; BUZIE, C.; PIEPLOW, H.; RECKIN, J.; OTTERPOHL, R. (2010): Terra Preta Sanitation: re-discovered from an ancient Amazonian civilisation - integrating sanitation, bio-waste management and agriculture. In: Water Science and Technology, accepted for publication: a: Terr Purpose, scope and concept. Background. An estimated 1.9 billion school days could be gained if the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to safe water supply and sanitation are achieved and the incidence of diarrhoeal illness is reduced. 1. One way of achieving this is by providing schools with safe drinking water, improved sanitation facilities and hygiene education that encourages the development of healthy behaviours for life. This strategic approach is known as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Education (WASH) in Schools. The strategy helps fulfil children's rights to health, education a