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*Review Paper*

## **The Potentials of Faecal Sludge Treatment using Local Conditioners in Tanzania: A Review**

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Worldwide, every day human beings generate millions of tons of Faecal Sludge (FS), which is rich in water, nutrients, energy, and organic compounds. Yet FS is not being managed in a way that permits us to derive value from its reuse, while at the same time, millions of farmers struggle with depleted soils and lack of water. In most of the developing countries, energy for cooking is mainly derived from cutting of trees, either as wood or charcoal. Resource recovery and reuse from FS can create livelihoods, enhance food security, support green economies, reduce waste and contribute to cost recovery in the sanitation chain. Many studies have reported on the different technologies used for FS treatment, such as dewatering and bio-stabilization. The commonly used dewatering technology is sand drying bed, which occupied a large space and has a low dewatering rate. To enhance the dewatering rate of FS as well as reducing the size of the sand drying bed, the use of chemical conditioners has been done. Despite the fact that they have been used successfully, chemical conditioners are expensive, have health and environmentally hazardous. In recent years, attempts have been made to use local conditioners to tackle the drawbacks experienced from chemical conditioners. Although the feasibility of applying local conditioners for FS dewatering has been studied, its potentials on FS treatment have not been well documented. This review indicates that there is potential for local conditioners linked with dewatering, enhancing of FS resources recovery and in reducing costs of operating and maintaining FS treatment plant. Moreover, local conditioners have the potential in contribution to socio-economic development in Tanzania through renewable energy production, income generation and food- health security, soil and water conservation, eco-sanitation and reduction of environmental degradation.*

**Keywords:** Faecal sludge, Local conditioners, Resource recovery, Sanitation, Treatment.

### **INTRODUCTION**

Improved sanitation has significant impacts not only on health, but on social and economic development. In Sub-Saharan African countries, over 80% of the population relies on on-site sanitation systems (Chase and Hutton, 2016), which are likely to remain dominant in the near future due to massive rural-urban migration, economic inequality and high

capital costs of sewer system (Cockx *et al.*, 2019). One of the challenges to use on-site sanitation systems is the management of accumulating faecal sludge (FS). This challenge is due to its complex mixture of human excreta, water, solid waste, pathogens and nutrients, which are dangerous to both human health and the environment (Cross and Coombes, 2014). However, if FS is managed safely, it can be recovered and used for energy

and for agricultural purposes and thus, contribute to the community income.

Over 90% of FS is a liquid which poses difficulties not only in transportation, but also in treatment and resource recovery. This means, removing water from FS is the most important process. The most common methods for removing bonded water from FS are mechanical and physical systems such as belt filter presses and sand drying beds (Dodane *et al.*, 2012). These systems have many drawbacks as they are expensive, consume high amounts of energy, land intensive and time-consuming (Shikun *et al.*, 2017). In the recent years, research on the application of local conditioners has generated the interest of many researchers in an attempt to address the drawbacks of mechanical and physical systems.

The world is increasingly experiencing resources crisis in recent years (Alloul *et al.*, 2018). Resource recovery from FS such as biogas, fire briquettes and soil conditioners are increasingly gaining interest of many researchers (Abdulazeez *et al.*, 2015). These researchers have focused only on its yield, health hazard, technical aspect for collection and storage of these resources, but little has been done in low cost resources recovery (Kansal and Kumari, 2014). Local conditioners have been reported to enhance low cost resource recovery from FS, but a review of its potential and constraints has not been summarized (Abdulazeez *et al.*, 2015). The purpose of this paper is to review the potential of locally available conditioners in view of recovering resources from FS and describe the ways Tanzania can benefit on these potentials in solving some emerging challenges. In particular, this study reviews application of local conditioners on treatment and resource recovery from FS, reducing the cost of construction, operation and maintenance of the sanitation structures.

## CLASSIFICATION AND PROPERTIES OF LOCAL CONDITIONERS

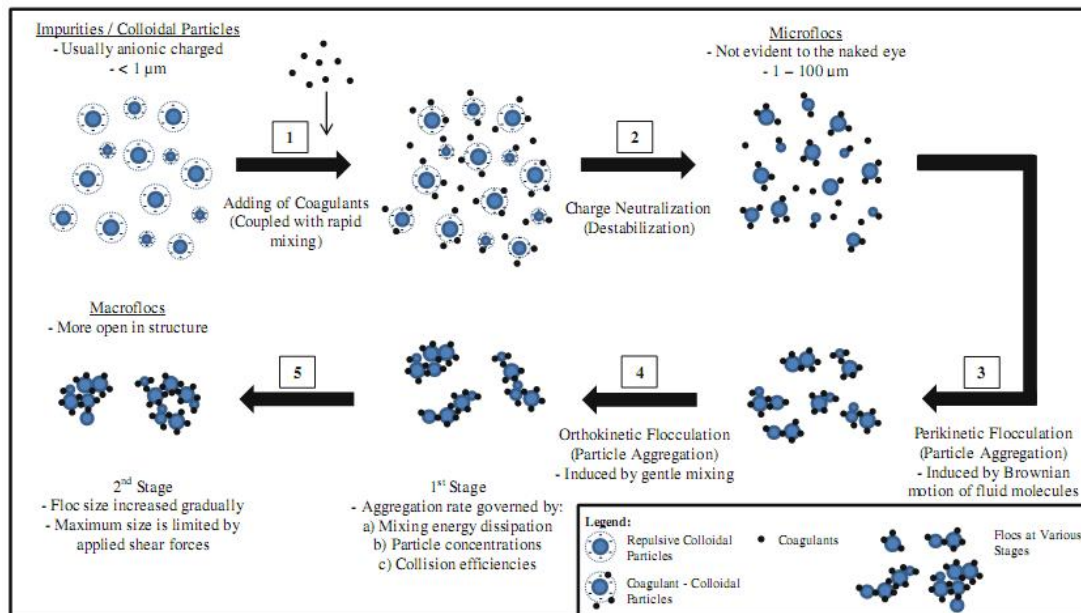
Conditioners are skeleton builder aids which are used to improve the compressibility of sludge, the mechanical strength and permeability of solids existing in sludge during compression (Zhang *et al.*, 2019a). According to Gold *et al.* (2016), conditioners can generally be categorized as conventional conditioners and locally available conditioners. Conventional conditioners are produced in industries while locally available conditioners are naturally obtained from either plant, animal or waste material in domestic and agricultural waste (Jin *et al.*, 2004). They can also be grouped into organic and inorganic, natural and chemical conditioners (Semiyaaga *et al.*, 2017).

Treatment of wastewater and FS by conventional conditioners is used worldwide (Yuan *et al.*, 2011). However, conventional conditioners have negative impacts on human health and the environment due to its excess ions in the soil (Ndabigengesere *et al.*, 1995). Moreover, conventional conditioners are relatively costly for developing countries and would need to be imported (Wang *et al.*, 2013). The use of local conditioners has been serving as an alternative solution to the challenges created by the application of conventional conditioners in sludge treatment. The main advantage of some local conditioners is that its by-products are; non-toxic and biodegradable, they are environmentally and health friendly, and do not significantly affect pH and conductivity of the treated effluents (Liao *et al.*, 2014).

Furthermore, local conditioners have antimicrobial activity upon pathogens. For example, *Moringa oleifera* contains 4( $\alpha$ -l-Rhamnosyloxy) benzyl isothiocyanate and Benzyl isothiocyanate compounds, which work as antimicrobial agents and are very effective against several bacteria and fungi (Padla *et al.*, 2012). Additionally, these conditioners have coagulation capacity which can agglomerates the smaller sludge particles into larger particles prior to dewatering of sludge (Ashmawy *et al.*,

2012). Local conditioners function by means of adsorption mechanism followed by charge neutralization with bridging effect on the sludge dewatering as shown in Figure 1. Local conditioners have been reported to have the advantage of reducing FS treatment cost by 50% because of less volume of sludge it produces (Gold *et al.*, 2016). However, it has some disadvantages on FS treatment, which is

connected with accumulations of pathogens and heavy metal in bio-solid and increasing organic matter of the treated supernatant (Qi *et al.*, 2019). In accordance with Semiyaga *et al.* (2017), local conditioners available include physical conditioners, plant-based and animal conditioners. These are discussed in turn hereunder.



**Figure 1: Neutralization of particles in sludge using local conditioners (Chony *et al.*, 2015).**

### Physical Conditioners

These are either waste materials from domestic sources and/or agricultural by-products (Luo *et al.*, 2013). The most common physical conditioners are: fly ash, lime and gypsum, wood chips and wheat dregs, rice shells and brans (Ding *et al.*, 2014). Most of these conditioners are biodegradable and have carbon and nutrients contents, and thus, they are good for agriculture and energy resource (Semiyaga *et al.*, 2017). However, most of physical conditioners have been associated with deforestation since some of them are derived from wood and they also affect the pH of treated effluents (Mittal *et al.*, 2010).

These conditioners have an advantage of low moisture content comparable to that of FS (Byrne *et al.*, 2015). Physical conditioners have

been reported to improve the dewatering rate of FS through a permeable and the rigid structure formation (Diener *et al.*, 2014). Moreover, some of these conditioners contain nutrients which are carbon-based and are biodegradable hence being good for both bio-energy and soil conditioner (Semiyaga *et al.*, 2017; Lim *et al.*, 2018).

### Animal-based Conditioners

These conditioners originate from animal materials like fish. Some of the most commonly used animal-based coagulants include Isinglass from the shredded fish bladders and Chitosan from the shells of crustaceans (Biggs, 2007). These conditioners have in the last decade, received a great deal of attention in water treatment processes for the removal of particulates and dissolved

contaminants (Gold *et al.*, 2016). They have also, been used for enhancing the dewaterability rate of FS hence, its usefulness has been expanded in the field of wastewater and FS treatment (Ferguson *et al.*, 2012; Gold *et al.*, 2016). These are non-toxic and have high efficiency against pathogens, and thus, are used to recover valuable renewable resource products (Mukhopadhyay *et al.*, 2018). Although, some disadvantages of animal-based conditioners are working effectively over a limited pH range and they destabilize particles dispersion in excess amount (Zhang *et al.*, 2019b). Nonetheless, the quality of commercial availability is not uniform (Hanghighi *et al.*, 2019; Ahmad *et al.*, 2006).

### Plants-based Conditioners

These conditioners originate from plant species, such as *Moringa oleifera*, *Schoenoplectus tatora* and *Jatropha curcas*. They are normally locally available and hence, are cost-effective (Lim, 2012). They also do not change the pH and conductivity of treated effluent (Ndabigengesere *et al.*, 1995), are highly biodegradable (Yongabi, 2010), and therefore, are suitable for agriculture. Moreover, they contain nutrients and have antimicrobial activity on pathogens. They are therefore safe for both agriculture and human health (Ngandjui *et al.*, 2018). However, plant-based conditioners have some disadvantage which is linked with increasing the COD of treated supernatant, and cannot be used alone for safe reuse of FS in agriculture (Lim, 2012; Yin, 2010). The availability of plant-based coagulants is much higher than animal-based conditioners, hence, they are potential alternatives to chemical coagulants (Yin, 2010).

## POTENTIAL OF LOCAL CONDITIONERS FOR FEACAL SLUDGE TREATMENT

### Local Conditioner in Dewatering

Bound water, in FS cannot be separated by conventional dewatering devices such as a

centrifuge or compressor due to high strength bonding between water molecules and sludge solids surface (Zhai *et al.*, 2012). Also, due to a low settleability rate of sludge colloidal particles, high compressibility of sludge solids (filterability) and high affinity of extracellular polymeric substances (EPS) lead to difficulties in dewatering of FS (Byrne *et al.*, 2015). As a result of difficulties in dewatering, it leads to increase in the cost of treatment (Kolecka *et al.*, 2017). Local conditioners contain protein, which has the ability to improve compressibility of sludge, the mechanical strength and permeability of solids existing in sludge during compression (Zhai *et al.*, 2012). They therefore, improve the dewatering rate of FS and reduce the land required by centrifuge devices and sand beds. Gold *et al.* (2016) verified that, local conditioners improved the dewatering rate of FS at a range of 88-90% at optimum dosage of 0.3-0.6 ml/g TSS and reduces the required area of drying beds by 59-97% as compared to conventional conditioners (Table 1).

### Local Conditioner on Resource Recovery

All FS treatment processes results in end products which are treated further, disposed of, or harnessed in some way for resource recovery. The potential use of end products should be considered from the initial design phase of any complete FS management system, as the treatment technologies used are intrinsically linked to the quality of end products generated (Chony *et al.*, 2015). Apart from removing water in FS by local conditioners, it is also used for enhancing resource recovery; remove heavy metals, colour, as well as pathogens in FS (Abdulazeez *et al.*, 2015). In recent years, there is an increasing number of studies reporting on the resource recovery value of FS (Alloul *et al.*, 2018). Studies have focused mainly on its yield, improvement of the health hazard and technical aspect of collection and storage system, while the production of these resource products in affordable techniques remains marginal (Musparrr *et al.*, 2014). This means, sanitation through local conditioners is



essential for promoting health and resources through recovering of resources.

**Table 1: Efficiency of locally available conditioners as compared to conventional conditioners in settling and dewatering of faecal sludge (Gold *et al.*, 2016).**

Parameter	<i>Moringa Oleifera</i>	Chitosan	Lime
Concentration	5%	0.50%	
Settling	6-8 mL/GTS	0.3-0.6 ml/g TS	0.7–0.8 g/g TS
Optimal dosage	300-400 Kg/t TS	1.5-3.0 Kg/tTS	700–800 kg/t TS
TSS	< 0.2g/L	<0.3g/L	<0.2 g/l
TSS reduction	81-95%	88-90%	83–88%
Dewatering	10 ml/gTS	0.75ml/gTS	0.3 g/g TS
Optimal dosage	500 kg/tTS	3.75kg/tTS	300 kg/t TS
SRF reduction	69–93%	75–92%	91–95%

### Local Conditioners for Energy Recovery

Combined calorific values and sludge drying outcomes augur well for the technical and the financial viability of using FS as solid industrial fuel (Bennamoun, 2012). The dried FS has an average calorific value of 12-17 MJ/kg at the end of the drying period, which is comparable to other commonly used biofuel (Muspratt *et al.*, 2014), and an average ash content of 41.7% wet sludge (Seck *et al.*, 2014). This calorific value is less than the calorific value of coal and charcoal, which is ranging between 26.7-36.7 MJ/kg TS for energy use (Coal annual report, 2007). Another challenge that faces energy recovery from FS is the availability of enough FS dry solids when the project scaled up for industrial use. Pre-drying of the FS is an important requirement for fuel. For a net energy benefit, FS must be adequately dried to a minimum of 28% dry solids (Bennamoun, 2012). Even if technically viable, the commercial or large-scale viability of FS will be dependent upon the effective way of drying it. However, the existing drying systems have an ability of drying FS, but have the tendency to harness its energy if the effective drying time is reached (Cofie *et al.*, 2006). Also, these systems are expensive, require large land, energy and time consuming (Gold *et al.*, 2016). Drying systems are viable in the fuel production if the cost of drying FS to the point where net energy harnessed is less

than the price that may be commended (Gold *et al.*, 2014).

Several studies have tried to solve the challenges facing the existing systems by applying rapid prototyping polymer, but due to additional energy required to purchase the polymer, this initiative was unsuccessful (Muspratt *et al.*, 2014). However, local conditioners are cheap since they are not required to be imported and transported and hence, have been used to overcome the drawbacks of prototyping polymer (Ferguson, 2012). Local conditioners serve as a starting point for exploring the use of FS as fuel and the potential for increasing drying rates while minimizing costs. Furthermore, local conditioners increase the calorific value of FS since it has a carbon-based of calorific value of 20-28 MJ/ kg, hence, makes FS to meet calorific value required by energy fuel (Diener *et al.*, 2014; Ferguson, 2012). In addition, the combined caloric values of local conditioners and that of FS drying outcomes augur well for the technical and the financial viability of using FS as industrial fuel (Bennamoun, 2012).

### Local Conditioners for Soil Conditioners

Closed-loop nutrient cycling is a simple, persuasive and elegant approach to realize efficient natural resource management, improved human well-being and long-term food security. In the spirit of sustainable

sanitation through recovery of nutrients from FS it is budding step. Normal FS has a carbon-nitrogen (C/N) ratio range of 12-28. Using FS as a soil amendment has many benefits over using chemical fertilizers alone (Koyama *et al.*, 2018). Organic matter in FS increase soil water holding capacity, build structure, reduce erosion and provide a source of slowly released nutrients (Katukiza *et al.*, 2012). Furthermore, if FS is co-composted with other organic material such as market wastes, its C/N ratio will rise to value of 33, which means FS has high-quality for agriculture (Jiang *et al.*, 2011).

FS with low solids content should be dewatered prior to composting, either with settling tanks or drying beds. Although composting is a proven technology to produce a safe to use soil amendment, this method faces several challenges. Some of these challenges include: the method is unsuitable for industrial use due to the long time and natural composting modality, aeration is an expensive process and loss of nitrogen due to the insufficient turning of the pile at high temperature (Singh *et al.*, 2017; Chang *et al.*, 2019). Local conditioners that are organic in nature, have potential in addressing the challenges facing faecal sludge co-composting by rising C/N ratio of FS at short time because it contains a significant concentration of phosphates and Total Kjeldhal Nitrogen (Odey *et al.*, 2017). It is safe for both plant and human health since it contains antibacterial activity and is non-toxic (Alzohairy *et al.*, 2017). Local conditioners therefore, have the potential for production of soil conditioners instead of a co-composting method.

### Local Conditioners for Bacterial Removal

FS contains numerous pathogens, most of them are bacteria. These microorganisms are often heterotrophic in nature and thus, rely on a carbon source derived from organic matter as food. Furthermore, the survival or inactivation of pathogens in the FS depends on a number of factors such as temperature, moisture content and competition from indigenous microflora

(Shailemo *et al.*, 2016). Other factors, such as predation, pH, sunlight, oxygen, soil type and texture, also influence the pathogen inactivation. These favourable bacterial survival environments have been disturbed by application of local conditioners in FS. For example, local conditioner through the removing of moisture contents in sludge, methanogenic and acidogenic activity on FS increase and hence, lead to mortality of pathogen organisms (Liu *et al.*, 2012). Also, local conditioners have antibacterial activity on both gram negative and gram-positive bacteria (Al-Awady *et al.*, 2015). For example, according to Ngandjui *et al.* (2018) Moringa oleifera under a setting of 3 hours reduce *Escherichia Coli*, faecal coliform and faecal streptococci from faecal sludge leachate by 86.74 %, 86.3% and 81.33%, respectively.

### Increasing Wastewater and Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant Efficiency

Local conditioners are known to increase the treatment plant efficiency by decreasing dewatering time and increasing settling of total suspended solids (Katayon *et al.*, 2006). The study conducted by Gold *et al.* (2016), verify the efficiency of Chitosan to increase settling and dewatering time of sludge treatment plant capacity in Dakar, Senegal. This has multiple benefits including reduction of area of drying beds by 9-26%, application as soil conditioner and application as solid fuel compared with conventional conditioners. Moreover, local conditioners have potentially increased the performance of treatment plant versus capital costs of constructing additional treatment facility if the plant is overloaded (Faye *et al.*, 2017).

## Reducing Treatment Costs

Locally available conditioners are natural materials obtained within the country and thus, no cost for importation is required (Gold *et al.*, 2016). This assuring its availability whenever needed during the whole process of resources recovery (Niwigaba *et al.*, 2014). As a result, for economic reason, there has been substantial

interest in using locally available conditioners in FS conditioning as alternative substances to replace conventional conditioners like Lime [ $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ ] in developing countries (Table 2). Rather than that, local conditioners have the ability to improve the quality of dry sludge at low cost and thus, the by-products made by this sludge are easily accessible and are available in market at cheap prices (Seck *et al.*, 2014).

**Table 2: Extra cost estimated for different conditioners at Cambérène FS treatment plants (Gold *et al.*, 2016)**

Availability	Unity	Chitosan	Lime
Required dosage	t/year	1.30–3.25	260–693
Conditioner dosage	USD/t	27,500	265
<b>Cost</b>			
Treatment cost	USD/day	171,180	171,180
Additional treatment cost	USD/day	35,750–89,275	68,900–183,64
Increased treatment cost	%	21–52%	40–107 %

## Removal of Heavy Metals, Dyes, Oil and Toxic Salts in the Supernatant of Faecal Sludge

The raw FS contains significant concentration of heavy metals which are not degraded by the processes of sludge treatment (Semiya *et al.*, 2017). The sources of these metals in FS arise from different areas, including domestic wastes which are disposed in the toilets. A study conducted by Verrelli *et al.* (2009) verified that, excessive amount of heavy metal in sludge upsurge the adverse effect on human, plant and environment. Local conditioners guidelines which were provided by Yu *et al.* (2011), specified some local conditioners which have the ability to adsorb heavy metal in sludge. Some of the factors which affect the absorption rate of these metals by local conditioners are the dose and the size of conditioners, contact time, agitation speed,

temperature, pH and ionic strength of the aqueous solution (Subramaniam *et al.*, 2011). Raji and Anirudhan (1997) reported that, the adsorption rate of heavy metal by local conditioners in the sludge can be 100% under optimized conditions. Table 3 shows that under optimal conditions sawdust as a local conditioner adsorbed the heavy metal in faecal sludge supernatant at efficiency above 90%. Likewise, Sharma *et al.* (2006) realized that, these conditioners have the ability of removing heavy metal ions in a wide range of sludge pH without affecting its strength. For example, *Moringa oleifera* removes Cadmium in the sludge with a pH range of 3.5–8 without affecting its strength. Additionally, the study of Lim *et al.* (2018) designated that some of the local conditioners have the ability to remove dyes, oil, fluoride, aluminium and colour from sludge.



**Table 3: Effect of sawdust concentration on the removal of Pb(II) and Cu(II). The initial concentration of lead or copper: 10 mg/l, T = 23 C, contact time: 24 h (Yu *et al.*, 2011)**

Sawdust concentration (g/l)	0	5	10	20	30	40
% Removal of Cu (II)	0	78	88.7	89	89.9	90
% Removal Pb	0	98	98.3	98.4	98.5	99.3

### POTENTIALS FAECAL SLUDGE TREATMENT USING LOCAL CONDITIONERS IN TANZANIA

#### Improved Efficiency of Existing Wastewater Treatment Facilities

In Tanzania, there are inadequate treatment facilities for treating FS while, the few existing ones are overloaded as a result, additional treatment units are required (Brandes *et al.*, 2015). For example, only two of the nine waste stabilization ponds systems are designated to receive FS, while, 90% of Dar es Salaams inhabitants rely on on-site sanitation technologies which produce FS (Brandes *et al.*, 2015). Additionally, these existing facilities do not function properly since they treat both FS and wastewater while they were designed for wastewater only (Muzaki, 2011). For this reason, it is inevitable to construct new treatment unit in order to meet the desired effluent standard of disposal of FS in environment (Damkjaer *et al.*, 2018). Based on the potential of local conditioners, Tanzania can benefit to treat her FS by using sustainable sources and freely available material in increasing the treatment capacity of existing plants and reduce the capital costs of constructing additional treatment facilities.

#### Increasing Food Security

The growth rate of food crop production in Tanzania varies from 0.35% to 0.88 % (Fraval *et al.*, 2018). This low rate of food production is because of land scarcity and low soil fertility, resulting from the shortening or elimination of the fallow period without concurrent efforts to increase soil nutrients through fertilizer application (Haule *et al.*, 2012). The main approach of the government is to encourage the

use of inorganic fertilizer in order to tackle low soil fertility. For example, Tanzania agricultural policy (URT, 2013) strategies for promoting agricultural productivity by increasing nutrients from 8 kgs of fertilizer per hectare to 50 kg per hectare by 2015. However, for the large majority of small-scale farmers, such initiatives have had limited effect due to high cost and limited access, which lead to food crisis in most parts of the country due to low food crop production (Haule *et al.*, 2013). Through the potential of local conditioners on production of soil conditioner, Tanzania can increase its soil productivity on a sustainable basis, consequently, raising the income of community and increasing food –healthy security.

#### Increasing Energy Generation

Annually, households in urban areas of Tanzania use over one million tonnes of charcoal for cooking. The use of biomass accounts for an average of 90% of the energy consumption and meets about 40% to 96% of cooking needs in urban and rural areas, respectively (Bishoge *et al.*, 2018; Epps and Penick, 2018). The use has a long-term implication on health, climate change, deforestation, environmental degradation and gender dimensions as women and children spend more time on collecting fuel wood (WWF, 2007). Each year charcoal production results in the loss of an estimated 371,728 hectare of forest covers in Tanzania. As the population increases, scientists predict that some 6.91 million hectares of forest will be lost by 2030, which is equivalent to 8.5% of Tanzania's total forest cover (Msuya *et al.*, 2011). Other adverse impacts include loss of forest cover which ultimately causes degradation of soil quality by increased soil

erosion, degradation of water sources and disruption of rainfall pattern including inducing draught (Lambie *et al.*, 2001). Moreover, the poor spend about 35% of their income on energy expenditure (Elita *et al.*, 2018). The government tried to institute a ban on charcoal production in 2006, but was largely unsuccessful because no alternative source of fuel was provided (Trémolet and Muruka, 2013). Through FS recovery, energy production may be realized which will help to eliminate/reduce energy problems and conserve the environment.

### **Improving Sanitation Situation**

Poor sanitation in urban slums of Tanzania results in an increase in the prevalence of diseases and pollution of the environment. About 5,800 cases of cholera are reported annually and 18,500 children under the age of 5 years die annually from diarrhoea, with about 90% of death attributed to poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions (Mwakitalima *et al.*, 2018). According to a study done by the Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank (2016), poor sanitation costs the Tanzanian economy TZS 301 billion (USD 206 million) annually. This translates to a loss of 1% of Tanzania National GDP. Excreta, grey water and solid wastes are the major contributors to the pollution load into the slum environment and pose a risk to public health. The high rates of urbanization and population growth, poor accessibility and lack of legal status in urban slums make it difficult to improve their level of sanitation (URT, 2009). New approaches may help to achieve the sanitation target of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); ensuring environmental sustainability. Resource recovery-oriented technologies minimize health risks and negative environmental impacts. In particular, there has been increasing recognition of the potential of local conditioners for treatment of excreta for energy

and soil conditioner recovery as an alternative to solve the sanitation crisis.

### **Increasing Opportunities for Employment**

Tanzania urban youth unemployment has continued to increase and have remained at extremely high levels, despite the efforts of national governments and international development agencies on promoting sustainable development (Peter, 2013). Based on the NBS (2015) report, in Dar es Salaam urban area, men who are unemployed were 25%, while women were 33.7%. The report explained that, the youth who are unemployed in Dar es Salaam city are 31.5%, while in the other cities are 16.5% (NBS, 2015). This youth unemployment was made up of first-time job seekers\*. Through local conditioner selling, FS collection, production of briquettes and soil conditioners, selling of resource recovery and engaging in agriculture due to the availability of soil productivity opportunities, employment in Tanzania will increase.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The findings of this review indicate that there are potentials of local conditioners linked with reducing the cost of operation and maintenance of FS treatment facilities through increasing dewatering rate and efficiency of treatment plants. Also, through reduction of sludge volume in treatment plants, more than 50% of operating cost is reduced. For this reason, the sanitation issues are solved and the cost of constructing new treatment facilities is avoided. Additionally, these conditioners use to ensure health security through removing and disinfecting pathogens in supernatants of FS and thus, being safe for disposal and reuse. Local conditioners have the potential to solve resource crisis over energy and soil conditioner production. In other words, local conditioners have a potential of contribution to socio-economic development in Tanzania through renewable energy production, income generation and food- health security, soil and water conservation, eco-sanitation and reduction of environmental degradation.

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