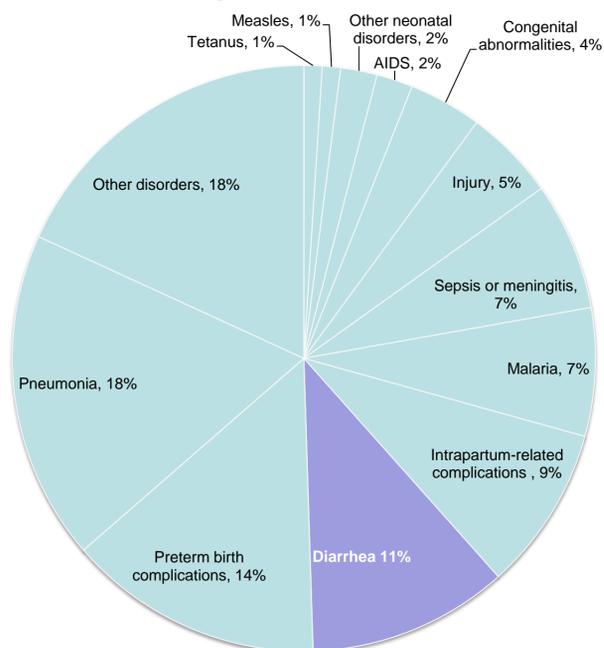


Why Sanitation?

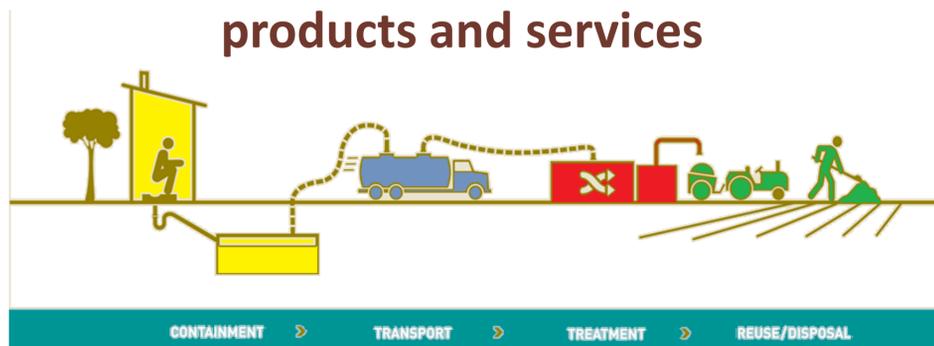


Source: Liu et al., 2012 The Lancet

Hygiene Improvement Framework (HIF)



More than just toilets: Developing an ecosystem of hygienic practices, products and services



- 1. Containment:** Fixed defecation site such as pit, VIP, or water flush latrine with pit or septic tank to capture and hold fecal waste.
- 2. Transport:** Appropriate and safe techniques for removal of waste and transport to treatment site.
- 3. Treatment:** Rendering waste non-hazardous.
- 4. Re-use/Disposal:** developing uses for treated waste or sanitary disposal.

Sanitation within the Water and Development Strategy 2014 - 2019

As part of USAID's Water and Development Strategy, 6 million people will gain access to sustainable sanitation services in 30 countries



Targeted 10 cities in urban Indonesia to bring 250,000 people improved sanitation.



Targeted rural communities in Ethiopia with the help of community health workers to stop open defecation for nearly 3.8 Million people.



HEALTH CARE COSTS:

Consultation, medication, transport and hospitalization



PRODUCTIVITY LOSSES AND GAINS:

Includes time absent from work or school due to diarrheal disease, seeking treatment, and time spent caring for children

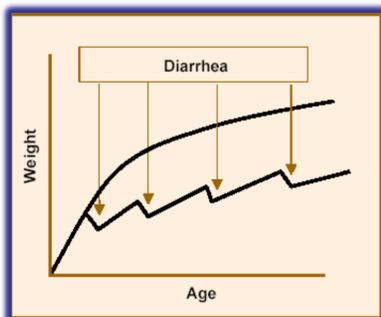


ACCESS TIME:

Each person practicing open defecation spends almost 2.5 days a year finding a private location to defecate, leading to lost production time

Source: Guy Hutton, 2012.

Strong evidence linking Under-nutrition and sanitation as repeated bouts of diarrhea cause lifelong physical and cognitive effects



Source: Walker et al., 2012 BMC Public Health and Engle et al., 2011 Lancet.