More than just toilets: sanitation within USAID’s 2013 - 2018 Water and Development Strategy

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.

Why Sanitation?

- Measles, 1%
- Tetanus, 1%
- Other diarrhea, 18%
- Other disorders, 18%
- Congenital anomalies, 4%
- Injuries, 5%
- Septic or necrotic piles, 7%
- Malaria, 7%
- Intestinal or related complications, 14%
- Stomach pain, 11%
- Pneumonia, 16%
- Substance abuse, 1%

Source: Liu et al., 2012 The Lancet

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

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.


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

Source: Guy Hutton, 2012.

Healthy Improvement Framework (HIF)

- Water Supply
- Sanitation systems
- Available Technologies and Materials (soap, handwashing devices, water treatment methods)
- Private sector engagement

Marketing & Promotion
- Communication
- Social mobilization
- Community participation
- Social marketing
- Training
- Mapping
- Research

Hygiene & Sanitation Improvement

- Diarrheal Disease Prevention
- Other Health, Economic & Social Benefits

Enabling Environment
- Policy improvement
- Institutional strengthening
- Financing and cost-recovery
- Cross-sectoral coordination
- Partnerships
- Advocacy
- Supporting devolution and capacity building at lower levels

Source: Liu et al., 2012 The Lancet

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