

*Editorial*

## Note on sanitation is about public health

Carmen Cayuela M\*

Department of Agronomy, University of Córdoba, Córdoba, Spain.

Received: 27-May-2022, Manuscript No. IJAERDOA-22-65099; Editor assigned: 30-May-2022, Pre QC No. IJAERDOA-22-65099 (PQ); Reviewed: 13-Jun-2022, QC No. IJAERDOA-22-65099; Revised: 27-Jul-2022, Manuscript No. IJAERDOA-22-65099 (R); Published: 04-Aug-2022.

### EDITORIAL

Sanitation refers to the public health conditions associated with safe drinking water and the treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage. Sanitation is avoiding human contact with excrement and washing hands with soap. Sanitation systems attempt to safeguard human health by providing a clean environment that prevents disease transmission, particularly *via* the fecal–oral pathway. For example, improved sanitation helps minimize diarrhea, a major cause of malnutrition and stunted growth in children. Many additional illnesses, such as ascariasis (a kind of intestinal worm infection or helminthiasis), cholera, hepatitis, polio, schistosomiasis, and trachoma, are easily spread in populations with poor sanitation. There are several sanitation methods and procedures available. Community led total sanitation, container-based sanitation, ecological sanitation, emergency sanitation, environmental sanitation, onsite sanitation, and sustainable sanitation are only a few examples. Human excreta and wastewater are captured, stored, transported, treated, and disposed of or reused as part of a sanitation system. Within the sanitation system, reuse operations may concentrate on the nutrients, water, energy, or organic matter included in excreta and wastewater. The "sanitation value chain" or "sanitation economy" refers to this. Sanitation employees are those who are in charge of cleaning, maintaining, running, or emptying a sanitation technology at any stage of the sanitation chain.

Various sanitation "levels" are used to compare sanitation service levels within and between nations. In 2016, the Joint Monitoring Programme created a sanitation ladder that begins with open defecation and progresses upward using the phrases "unimproved," "limited," and "basic," with the highest level being "safely managed." This is especially true for underdeveloped countries.

Health Organization as follows:

"The provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces is referred to as sanitation. Sanitation also refers to the preservation of sanitary conditions through services such as rubbish collection and wastewater disposal." Sanitation encompasses all four of these technical and non-technical systems: excreta management systems, wastewater management systems (including wastewater treatment plants), solid waste management systems, and storm water drainage systems. (Citation required) However, many people in the WASH sector define sanitation as solely excreta management.

Another illustration of what sanitation includes may be found in Sphere's manual on "Humanitarian Charter and Minimal Requirements in Humanitarian Response," which defines minimum standards in four "key response sectors" in humanitarian response circumstances. "Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion" (WASH) is one of them, and it covers the following topics: hygiene promotion, water supply, excreta management, vector control, solid waste management, and WASH in disease outbreaks and healthcare settings. Many people consider hygiene promotion to be an essential component of sanitation. Sanitation is defined by the water supply and sanitation collaborative council as "the collection, transport, treatment, disposal, or reuse of human excreta, residential wastewater, and solid waste, as well as related hygiene promotion."

### Purposes

Sanitation's general goals are to create a healthy living environment for everyone, to safeguard natural resources (such

as surface water, groundwater, and soil), and to provide people with safety, security, and dignity when they defecate or urinate. The United Nations (UN) general assembly acknowledged the human right to water and sanitation in 2010. Human rights

\*Corresponding author. Carmen Cayuela M, E-mail: [mccayuela@uco.es](mailto:mccayuela@uco.es).

treaties, declarations, and other criteria have all acknowledged it in international law. It stems from the human right to a decent quality of living. Effective sanitation systems create barriers between excreta and humans, breaking the disease transmission cycle (for example in the case of fecal-borne diseases). The F-diagram depicts this feature, in which all primary pathways of fecal-oral disease transmission begin with the letter F: faces, fingers, flies, fields, fluids, food. Sanitation infrastructure must be tailored to a variety of circumstances, including customer

expectations and available local resources. Sewer systems, sewage treatment, surface runoff treatment, and solid waste dumps are examples of centralized civil engineering facilities that may be used in sanitation technology. These buildings are intended to handle municipal solid waste and wastewater. Sanitation technology can also be relatively basic worksite sanitation systems. In some circumstances, this might be as basic as a pit latrine or other sort of non-flush toilet for excreta management.