

A decorative graphic on the right side of the page features three sets of concentric circles in shades of blue. Two thin blue lines intersect at the top left, forming a large 'V' shape that frames the circles. The circles vary in size, with the largest one at the bottom right and two smaller ones above it.

Diploma course in Water Sanitation and Hygiene

Module 2

Assignment (2)

Mohamed Eltayeb Mohamed Elkhider
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ASSIGNMENTS

1. Why is hand washing an essential aspect in WASH interventions?

Hand washing is one of the most effective interventions that can minimize and prevent the spread of diseases particularly among children. Cleaning the hands with a disinfection agent such as Soap or wood ash can remove soils, dirt and pathogens from the hands. The main reason for practicing hand washing is to prevent the spread of diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. Also community can be affected with respiratory disease in case they do not clean their hands with disinfection agent before touching their noses, eyes or mouth.

2. What are the main standards in WASH interventions in emergencies?

In fact, There are set standards for emergency provision and these can be used as targets for achievement. Two commonly used standards are from the Sphere Project and UNHCR, although others also exist. The main minimum standards in WASH interventions in emergency according to sphere standard include:

1. Promote Hygiene: the main standard in order to promote hygiene is to design and implement an effective hygiene promotion program: This intervention should be into two main scales as follows:
 - The first scale is to promote personal hygiene such as raise the awareness for hand washing using disinfection agent, regularly bathing and laundering.
 - The second scale is to promote community hygiene such as improving the process of removing the waste disposal, controlling market hygiene, proper animal rearing, improving the quality of the water resources, improving the food hygiene and proper management of wastewater drainage system
2. Promote WASH: The main standard to promote WASH is by developing plan that can lead to an effective WASH promotion program.
3. Insure access of sufficient water supply to all consumers
4. Insure supply of clean and safe drinking water to all consumers
5. Insure adequate faculties for supply, store, transport and use of water.
6. Insure access and sufficient numbers of toilets.
7. Provide design, construction and use of the toilets
8. Insure protection of people from vectors
9. Insure proper control of drainage system
10. Insure proper disposal of wastes.
11. Insure chemical, physical and environmental protection measure for vector control

The following chart represents the minimum standard according to Sphere handbook. (Sphere proect, 2011).

Minimum Standard in WASH promotion						
WASH promotion	Hygiene promotion	Water supply	Excreta disposal	Vector control	Solid waste management	Drainage
Stanadrat1 Program design & implement	Stanadard1 Hygiene promotion implementation	Standard1 Accesses & water quantity	Standard1 environment free from human faeces	Standard1 individual & family protection	Standard1 collection & disposal	Standard1 drainage work
	Stanadard2 Identification & use of hygiene items	Stanadard2 Water quality	Stanadard2 Appropriate toilet facilities	Stanadard2 Protection measures		
		Stanadard3 Water facilities		Stanadard3 Chemical control safety		

3. Waste Management is becoming one problem in the emergencies. Why?

Solid waste is a critical issue in the public health. Improper of solid waste management and particularly during emergencies lead to serious health issues. Mismanagement of solid waste can lead to a serious deterioration in water quality including contamination in surface water body and ground water system. The accumulation of the solid waste in an open area also leads to soil contamination. Burning the solid waste in the lands also lead to massive air pollution. Solid waste also can block the water in channels and drainage system. Additionally, major health risk will arise from the accumulation of the organic matter. The reason behind that is organic matter provides sufficient environment for the growth of flies and rats breeding.

4. **Discuss how environmental health and sanitation affect the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups**

Inadequate water supply, sanitation and hygiene facilities have a direct and indirect impact on the nutritional status of the vulnerable groups. The indirect link is relating to time wasting on collecting, transporting and storing water which can lead to reduce the productivity of the people and reduce the school attendance with less time for caring of households which can result in reduce the opportunity to work, poverty and undermined household food security. All these issues causes under nutrition for the vulnerable groups.

The direct link is poor condition of water, sanitation and hygiene means that high pollution and massive volume of pathogens. These pathogens cause infectious diseases such diarrhea. Therefore, proper WASH interventions will contribute positively in the nutrition status.

5. **Assuming you have been appointed to head an organization dealing with health development in your area, describe the critical factors that you will consider in planning for health service in that area.**

- I. Stakeholder and community engagement and understand their interest
- II. Understand the population environment and identifying the targeted groups by scanning the profile of the population and understanding the policy and service environment.
- III. Identify the health problems in the area and determine all the health service needs by developing categories to determine the health issues and needs.

- IV. Prioritize the health problems and the health service needs by determining specific criteria for the prioritizing the health service. Also, prioritizing allocation of the resources.
- V. Identify the service direction
- VI. Determine the main risk factors
- VII. Analyze service options: analyze the feasibility of each service option and select the suitable option based on its feasibility.
- VIII. Develop strategic action plans for safe, sustainable, accessible, cultural acceptable and high quality health service
- IX. Accountability
- X. Being aware of changing in knowledge and technologies and understanding the disease trend and projecting the future service needs.

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