

STRATEGIA NETHERLANDS



POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)

ASSIGNMENT FOR MODULE 8 (WATER & SANITATION TECHNICAL MODULE)

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ASSIGNMENT CONTENTS

(MY ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS)

1. Explain 5 reasons why emergencies can put people at greater risk of waterborne disease.

Following damage to existing water and sanitation systems and increased pressure due to large numbers of displaced or homeless people during emergencies, there are risks of waterborne disease.

Below are some reasons why emergencies can put people at greater risk of waterborne disease:

- Drinking and bathing with contaminated water from unclean sources during emergency can cause waterborne disease as surface waters are likely to be contaminated with fecal pathogens, especially during the rainy season when rainwater washes feces into waterways from open defecation site.
- During emergency, there is damage of basic sanitation facilities and safe disposal systems of infectious wastes and human excreta which expose the victims a major health risk of diseases.
- lack good hygiene behaviours, hands are not washed immediately after defecation, after handling babies' faeces, before preparing food and before eating which expose to waterborne diseases.
- when people in crowded conditions of emergency and without clean water for hygiene and sanitation, fecal–oral diseases can proliferate rapidly, sometimes to epidemic proportions.

1. Sustainability is essential in any project. Substantiate this claim. How is sustainability achieved in donor funded projects? Explain 3 aspects

Sustainability is essential in any project in sense that all projects have to end eventually, but the project impact should continue and therefore sustainable.

Most donors are concerned about sustainability aspect of a project and often fund projects which have a well-defined sustainability plan in place. Donors want to see how the project and its impact will outlive their direct involvement in the project.

To achieve the sustainability in donor funded projects, following aspects have to be considered:

1. **Long term vision**: it involves thinking about where you see the project to be after a period of 5 or 10 years. Once the long-term vision of the project is established, it's easy to draft the various things required to achieve it. With the use of data and facts, is feasible to explain to the donor about the long-term goal and the processes, resources required to ensure success.
2. **Community involvement**: involving the community is the key to have long term impacts from any projects. Ensuring that the project involves the community at various stages, this will give them ownership of the project and there are high chances that they may continue with some project aspects even after the project duration. As the entire process will be

participatory the skills and knowledge gained by the present group of people, will be transferable and also replicable.

3. **Involving local government and departments:** Involvement of local agencies and government will ensure improved access to the government initiatives in this direction. As these agencies are permanent, they will help in sustaining the project activities beyond the project duration.

2. How would you explain what advocacy means to a colleague who is not a WASH worker? Explain the difference between policy advocacy and programme advocacy.

Advocacy is a process of influencing decisions within political, economic and social systems and institutions. In WASH context, advocacy contributes in engaging opinion leaders, addressing community meetings, media campaigns and public speaking.

The difference between policy advocacy and programme advocacy is that **policy advocacy involves attempts to explain to senior politicians and administrators the impact of an issue at the national level and the need for changes to laws and policies (WHO, 2008), while programme advocacy involves attempts to explain to local leaders the need for action at local community level**

3. Outline four particular challenges involved in urban WASH advocacy.

1. Building capacity of leaders at all level on urban WASH
2. Supporting and implementing high-quality hygiene promotion at all level
3. Encourage social cohesion on matter related to urban WASH
4. Advocating and raise more funding from donors in favor of urban WASH projects.

4. What do you understand by community mobilization? Community mobilization is the process in which members of a community act together to achieve desired community goals.

a). Describe briefly how it can be achieved. Community mobilization can be achieved through full involvement of community to identify their priorities, resources, needs and solutions.

b). Explain why knowing your community is essential for effective community mobilization.

Knowing the community is essential for effective community mobilization because there is need of understanding the people in the community and the issues that are important to them. Therefore, knowledge of language, culture, religion and economic status of the community are so important, specially to facilitator.

REFERENCES:

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