**Assignment:**

No. 1

1. **Suppose you work with a community radio station, describe what your radio station would do to address water, sanitation and hygiene issues with regard to your i) audience, and ii) Wash message)**

**Audience**

Educate or create WASH awareness campaigns to women, men, boys and Girls about the effects of lifestyles choices on their health with regards to water, sanitation, and hygiene related issues.

The spread of diseases depends on environmental conditions and people’s behavior in the households and the community which is directly related to the aspect of WASH. Thus,

The radio station will discuss with the audience the following topics;

1. Understanding water, sanitation and Hygiene issues

At the end of this session, the audience (men. Women, boys & Girls) should define hygiene, sanitation and mention the six key issues of hygiene and sanitation promotion which includes;

* Effective hand washing at critical times
* Safe excreta disposal
* Safe water chain
* Environmental sanitation
* Food Hygiene
* Personal Hygiene

1. WASH related disease transmission routes are;

* Consumption of contaminated water or food (through environment, washing or cooking)
* Hands to mouth transmission (when water for personal hygiene is reduced)
* Vectors (e.g flies and mosquitoes which breed near waste sites and stagnant water).

1. The Basic WASH practices

This covers the personal hygiene and environmental hygiene practices which is basically on;

* Hand washing with soap to prevent hygiene related disease such as Diarrhea, cholera, intestinal helminthes, Typhoid and Shigella Dysentery, etc.

1. The three times we should wash our hands are;

* Before cooking or preparing food
* Before eating or before feeding children.
* After defecating and after changing or cleaning babies’ buttocks.

1. The three steps to washing our hands are;

* Wash both hands with water and soap/ash/detergent
* Rub the front nd back of your hands and in between your fingers at least three times.
* Always dry your hands after washing.

1. Environmental hygiene practices such as cleaning surrounding, food storage in covered containers, washing, cooking food and water source protection.

**WASH messages?**

* Everyone in the community must keep their houses and compounds clean, because one dirty house can affect many conscientious neighbors and contributes to the spread of diseases.
* A person who regularly washes his/her hair, brushing teeth, bathing, washing and airing beddings is considered a healthy champion in the community.
* Healthy children becomes healthy adults
* Healthy kids attend schools more often and perform better overall.
* Community leaders can promote cleanliness in the home by regularly checking on village households and by using by-laws to encourage households’ maintenance.
* Acquiring water, sanitation and hygiene diseases are controllable and preventable
* It is a matter of personal or collective choice to be unhealthy

1. **In your own words, what is your understanding of public health and what are its key elements**?
2. Public Health is the practice of preventing diseases and promoting good health within a household, groups of people from small communities to entire countries.

It also concern with controlling environmental conditions to prevent and maintain peoples’ health and sense of well-being in terms of;

* Water quality and supply
* Waste disposal and sewage treatment
* Public food and safety.

1. The key elements in the Public Health includes;

* Advocacy with governments to prioritize WASH investments.
* Conduct Research
* Investment in water supply systems in communities and schools
* Partnership with private sector on social marketing of soap, chlorine tablets, etc.
* Behaviour change communication
* Training and capacity building of medical cadres.

1. **Public health is about partnership between the different players. Explain how the role of international non-profit/NGO in terms of**
2. **recruitment ii) training iii) funding and iv) monitoring for public health projects contribute to the success or failure of those projects in the developing countries**

Non-Profit /NGO solicit funds from international donors in a way of bilateral relation between two understanding governments or grants from diplomatic mission for implementing their public Health projects.

Upon receiving the financial grant assistance from the donor country or international body, the license non-Profit /NGO with the mandate of the relief and rehabilitation commission (RRC) in the country allocate the funds for recruitment of staffs, training and capacity building, project activities and monitoring of public health projects. Thus,

1. Staff recruitment

This is done through public notice advertisement with guidance from the ministry of labor and public service in the states. The people are recruited base on their level of education qualification as well as their salary scales regardless of Genders or ethnicity.

However, the success or failure of the project depends on the competency and financial motivation of the employees. That is to say, normally weak and incompetent employees would result to the failure of the project and vice versa.

1. Training and capacity building of Staff/Employees

This depend on the human/financial policy of the NGO, that means , some NGO do not offer opportunities for human development whereas, other do so to get better and quick results from the project hence contributing towards the success of the project .

As a result of political and economic crisis in developing countries especially in Africa, training and capacity buildings of employees becomes a vital tool for improvement of their performance and increase productivity and innovation. Therefore, non-profit and development NGOs before they start the project activities offers opportunities for capacity building to its employees to prepare them for the project implementation.

1. Monitoring of Public Health Projects

The monitoring of public health project is done by officers in county health Department (CHD) through the public health officers (PHO) in the county or state. The PHO supervise or check how the project implementation is progressing, when the work starts, which authorities are involved, who are the subcontractors , how much they have been paid, and what are the achievement ,challenges and by which dates will the project be completed.

However, in some situation monitoring is done by a supervisory committee who will follow up on the fulfillment of the public health project implementation on behalf of the whole community. That is to say if the implementation does not make proper progress, the project implementation by the sub -contractor is terminated after reporting to the County Health Department.

Therefore, projects that are always monitored regularly are successful unlike projects not monitored on timely basis which may fail.