****

**NAME:LOKWALE L.ROBERT**

**COURSE:DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC HEALTH**

**COURSE CODE:D012**

**REGISTRATION NO:** **AIPMS/237/2019.**

**DATE:30/4/2019**

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

A number of infectious diseases can be spread from one person to another by contaminated hands. this diseases include gastrointestinal infections, such as salmonella, and respiratory infections, such as influenza.therefore,washing your hands properly can help[ prevent the spread of the germs such as, bacteria and viruses that causes these diseases.

So it is always vital for each and every person to wash hands with running water using saop,or ash.

1. **What are the main standards in WASH interventions in emergencies?**

Emergency wash interventions differ from development interventions because of the speed, scale and approach that are taken in emergency response activities .

The main components of emergency WASH interventions include;

water, Sanitation and hygiene interventions.

**Water**

 is a transparent, tasteless, odorless, and nearly colorless chemical substance, which is the main constituent of Earth's streams, lakes, and oceans, and the fluids of most living organisms.

**Sanitation**

 refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage. Preventing human contact with feces is part of **sanitation**, as is hand washing with soap.

"**Hygiene**

 refers to conditions and practices that help to maintain health and prevent the spread of diseases." Personal **hygiene** refers to maintaining the body's cleanliness.

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

Waste management are the activities and actions required to manage waste from its inceptions to its final disposal. this includes the collection,transport,treatment and disposal of waste, together with monitoring and regulation of the waste management process.

Waste can be solid, liquid or gaseous and each type has different methods of disposal.

The safe disposal of solid waste is critical for public health, especially during an emergency. Not only existing solid waste collection and disposal systems be disrupted but there will be extra waste caused by the emergency itself. initially at temporary settlements for displaced persons or refugees there will be no arrangements in place at all for solid waste management. if solid waste management is not dealt with quickly, serious health risks will develop, which may further demoralize the displaced communities already traumatized by the emergency.

If organic solid wastes(such as food waste)are not managed properly, there are major risks of flies and rodents infestations, particularly rats and surface water pollution. Solid waste always blocks drainage channels and leads to environmental health problems associated with stagnant and polluted surface water that can lead to drinking water contermination.uncollected and accumulating solid waste and and the debris left after an emergency, discouraging efforts to improve other aspects of environmental health.

The sphere standard for solid waste management aims to ensure that the affected population has an environment not littered by solid waste, including medical waste, and has the means to dispose of their domestic waste conveniently and effectively.

The key indicators in the sphere standard include specific requirements such as all households have access to refuse containers which are emptied twice a week at minimum and are more than 100 m from a communal ruse pit.

At temporary settlement sites, routine for the storage, collection and the disposal of solid waste or refuse need to be implemented and resoursed.this is particularly important at high densities sites. Engaging the community can be a vital aspect and any initial cleanup operation should be community base.

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

**vulnerable groups**

environmental health is the branch of public health concern with the aspects of the natural and built environment affecting human health, while sanitation refers to public health conditions related to clean drinking water and adequate treatment and disposal of human excreta and sewage.

Exposure to environmental chemicals is increasing globally. Nutritional status may may modify susceptibility to chemical exposures.however, there are a large number of toxicants, and malnutrition takes many forms including deficiency and excess.thus,the relation between the environmental exposures and the nutritional status in complex. The symposium on heavy metal exposures in women and children, the role of nutrients, presented at experimental biology 2007 examined interactions among national status, heavy metals in vulnerable populations. The aim was to encourage nutrionists to consider environmental exposures in nutrition research. exposures in nutrition research. This introductory article highlights examples of nutrient-toxicant interactions.

**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**

The Critical Success Factors (CSF) are intended to clarify the important areas that influence the organizational success (Eni, 1989), especially useful to the performance management and organizational excellence measurement (Xu *et al.,* 2011).

The literature review on green management critical success factors (Daily and Huang, 2001; Babakri *et al.,* 2003; Zutshi and Sohal, 2004; Chavan, 2005; Wee and Quazi, 2005; ZutshI *et al.,* 2008; Sambasivan and Fei, 2008) enabled the identification of the factors. Hospitals are major power consumers, since they are supposed to provide patients with top comfortable facilities and may save a great deal of energy efficiency (Congradac *et al.,* 2012).

Hospitals as central health care providers can minimize the negative side effects from their activities to the environment by applying the sustainability concept in green building projects, energy efficiency improvement or environmental management systems (Weisz *et al.,* 2011).

***Top management support***

To Daily and an environmentally aware top management enables an open and participative employee management. Both hospitals have top management support as a critical success factor. According to the interviewee from Hospital 1, there is both support and pressure for green issues. In Hospital 2, such a critical factor is highlighted by the support for green trainings and release of budgetary resources.

***Commitment to the environment***

The commitment with the green responsibilities is listed by Sambasivan e Fei (2008) as a critical success factor. In both studied hospitals, one can find support and incentive in the sustainability-related issues as well as pressures originated from the surrounding community.

***Green process design***

Wee and Quazi (2005) developed and validated a set of green management critical success factors based on bibliographic research and interviews with environmental managers, thus establishing the green process design as a core critical factor.

The green process design critical factor corresponds in health to the Healthcare Waste Management Plan, campaign against disposable cups, campaign for imaging examination material collection, own water collection and storage system, substitution of bulbs and air-conditioning device use control.

In health, the green process design critical factor corresponds to the Healthcare Waste Management Plan, Water Conservation Program, proper battery and bulb disposal, substitution of bulbs, correct use of the air-conditioning device, Plan for the Rational Use of Energy and an implementing project on individual energy control.

***Employee empowerment***

To Daily and Huang (2001), motivated and engaged employees are more participative when involved in advanced green management practices. The employee empowerment can be realized in health centres due to the fact that the interviewee -infrastructure and project manager - has proposed and led green management-related ideas, such as the feasibility study on the replacement of fluorescent bulbs with LED bulbs. In the second case, the interviewee - a maintenance engineer - has autonomy to accomplish a feasibility study, such as to study energy sectorial sub-metering, so that expenses can be better controlled.

***Environmental management systems***

The critical factor related to Environmental Management System (EMS) implementation is important to Babakri *et al.,* (2003), Zutshi and Sohal (2004) and Zutshi *et al.,* (2008), because they enable corporate competitiveness. Both hospitals lack the EMS, and to date there is no intention recorded to implement it.

***Supplier management***

The supplier management critical success factor is inclusive of clients, suppliers and employees, and all must be involved in the green management, a relevant item to Wee and Quazi (2005). The supplier management critical success factor in the green management area was not found in both hospitals.

***Information management***

According to Wee and Quazi (2005), the share of information among organizations can lead to solutions. At first, the share of information among organizations in order to solve problems was not detected in both cases. Information shared via the web in the first case and internally in the second case solely informs the public on projects or news already consolidated.

***Employees rewards***

A reinforcement to continuously motivate the commitment of the employees with the green issues is an important factor to Daily and Huang (2001). The reward critical success factor was not attested with factors related with the environmental issues in none of the cases studied. Thus, there are no bonuses for energy saving in the studied hospitals.

***Review and improvement***

According to Chavan (2005) constant reviews and improvement are needed in order to have a continuous, adequate and effective management (Sambasivan and Fei, 2008). The review and improvement critical success factor was not identified in the first case, but it can be observed in the second case, when the interviewee states that in the 2002 energy crisis ('the 2002 Brazilian blackout'), the employees revised the energy saving related project, and a new awareness arose.

***Teamwork***

The contribution of each individual, combining competences in the organization is important to a successful green management (Daily and Huang, 2001). In the first case, the teamwork critical success factor is related with several actions, among them the total employee adherence to the disposable cup campaign, as well to the non-use of air conditioning devices in unnecessary areas and also to trivial actions such as turning off the light when leaving a place. According to Wee and Quazi's conception (2005), the creation of green teams is needed to the implementation of the environmental projects. In the second case, the main difficulty is maintaining the employee awareness; as time goes by such awareness undergoes a common relaxation. The employee awareness is the main obstacle in the adoption of green practices.

***Environmental training***

The environmental training prepares the employees to new green operations and helps in the corrective action efforts (Daily and Huang, 2001). In the first case, there is no specific environmental training but a general week training performed to the new employees, in which some orientations are transmitted, among them the environmental-related ones. In the second case, when the eco-efficiency programs were installed, there was training in mid-1997. As the employees need to be aware of their organizational operations and their environmental impact (Zutshi and Sohal, 2004), a new training was again reinforced during the energy crisis, known as the '2002 Brazilian blackout'.

.

**References**

Al-Mansour F (2011). 'Energy efficiency trends and policy in Slovenia', *Energy,* Vol. 36, pp.1868-1877.

Babakri, K.A, Bennett R.A, and Franchetti M. (2003). 'Critical factors for implementing ISO 14001 standard in united states industrial companies', *Journal of Cleaner Production,* vol. 11, pp.749-752.

Bizzarri G., and Morini G. L. (2006). 'New technologies for an effective energy retrofit of hospitals', *Applied Thermal Engineering,* Vol. 26, pp.161-169.          Bodach S, and Hamhaber J. (2010). 'Energy efficiency in social housing: Opportunities and barriers from a case study in Brazil', *Energy Policy,* Vol. 12, pp. 7898-7910.          Bujak J. (2010). 'Heat consumption for preparing domestic hot water in hospitals', *Energy and Building,* Vol. 42, pp. 1047-1055.

Çakir U, Çomakli K., and Yuksel F (2012). 'The role of cogeneration systems in sustainability of energy', *Energy Conversion and Management,* (in press).

Carlo J., and Lamberts R. (2008). 'Development of envelope efficiency labels for commercial buildings: Effect of different variables on electricity consumption', *Energy and Buildings,* vol.40, pp. 2002-2008.

Chavan M. (2005). 'An appraisal of environment management systems: A competitive advantage for small businesses', *Management of Environmental Quality: An International Journal,* Vol. 16, pp. 444-463.

Congradac V Prebiracevic B, Jorgovanovic N, and Stanisic D (2012). 'Assessing the energy consumption for heating and cooling in hospitals', *Energy and Buildings,* Vol. 48, pp. 146-154.

Daily B.F and Huang S. (2001). 'Achieving sustainability through attention to human resource factors in environmental management', *International Journal of Operations & Production Management,* vol. 21, pp. 1539-1552.

**https//en.m.wikipedia.org**

Huang (2001), Zutshi and Sohal (2004), Chavan (2005),

[J Nutr.](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18029501) 2007 Dec;137(12):2794-7.

[Kordas K](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Kordas%20K%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=18029501)1, [Lönnerdal B](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=L%C3%B6nnerdal%20B%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=18029501), [Stoltzfus RJ](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/?term=Stoltzfus%20RJ%5BAuthor%5D&cauthor=true&cauthor_uid=18029501)

Huang (2001), Zutshi and Sohal (2004), Chavan (2005), Wee and Quazi (2005), Zutshi *et al.,* (2008) and Sambasivan and Fei (2008),

Daily and Huang (2001),

(Sambasivan and Fei, 2008).

*ugust 3, 2016*

*by****[Avi Sinensky](https://thebenefitsguide.com/author/sw-49972/)***