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FINAL EXAMINATION.

QUESTIONS

1) What is Sanitation and hygiene’s?

Sanitation is used in a broad sense and considers the following.

a) Excrete disposal.

b) Solid and medical wastes management.

C Vector control and.

d) Drainage.

While hygiene includes practices related to

a) Water hygiene (keeping water supplies clean.

b) Personal hygiene (washing hands with soap or ash in five crucial movement and bathing).

C) Domestic hygiene (food hygiene). And

d) Environmental hygiene (keeping house hold clean and environment free of excreta and solid wastes.

e) Boiling of water,

f) Covering water in the pots.

g) Protecting water sources by using local wooden fences or local materials.

2) Why are water, sanitation and hygiene important?

Water sanitation and hygiene is important because it involves.

1. Provision of good hygiene practices.
2. Provision of safe drinking water.
3. Reduction of environmental health risk.
4. To reduces transmission of feaces , oral diseases and exposure to votaries that spread sickness.
5. To allowed people to have health comport table with dignity ,
6. Long living life,
7. Health wealth ,

3) What is open defecation?

Open defecation is the human practices. Defecate at open area or outside rather than using the latrine, people may chose field, bushes, forests, ditches, streets canals or other open space for defecation.

4) What is sanitation marketing?

Sanitation marketing is an emerging field that applies social and commercial marketing approaches to scale up the supply and demand for improved sanitation facilities, it encourage.

1. Most latrines are private investment.
2. Strengthen both demand and supply for private sector delivery of private latrines ,
3. Informed choice more options, improved quality lower cost.
4. Privacy, safety, convenience, status, Modernism.

5) What are some of the biggest challenges you face infecting hygiene are;

a) Water pricing and payment,

b) Citizen behavior that undermine good wash service,

c) Low awareness of water availability,

d) High population in one facility.

E) Low Education with in the communities to understand hygiene practices.

f) Cleaning of water containers and control of children from safe drinking water is problems.

g) Sharing of hand washing water in the same basin at home when people are eating.

h) Environmental cleanse faces around the compound and open defecation in the bushes.

I) Sharing of domestic animals at home like goats chicken at the same sleeping rooms,

J) No latrines construction at homes.

6) What is sustainable sanitation?

Sustainable sanitation is sanitation system that is ,affordable socially ,technically, physically ,and institutionally feasible , able to be used easily, properly demand , and able to be maintained easily, regularly and at low cost by it users ,including women and children ,in long term, provides a hand washing facility ( or has one nearby and has no adverse effects on environment.

7) What are the steps for planning and implementing a successfully (WASH) behavior change campaign?

Step; 1) Understanding the situation;

The process of planning washing behavior change campaign requires understanding the current status of behaves with in a specific population ,the factors influencing the practices of these behaviors and the communication channels through which members of population ,communication and receives information gathering this information requires reviewing existing documentation as well as conducting formative assessment.

Step; 2) Focusing and designing;

When designing (WASH) behaviors change campaigns. It is important to ensure that the activities implemented and targeted to the needs of the population and that they actually address the factors which most motivate or make it challenging for individuals to practices the recommended behaviors, The focusing and designing involves using finding from the understanding the situation phase to inform the development of a strategy of guide program implementation.

Step; 3) Creating;

After preparing the communication strategy, this step in the process involve, developing content out line in the WASH behavior charge strategy, pre- testing concepts messages and materials and revising the content to incorporate findings ,

First ,you will refine the activity concept developed during the focusing and ,Designing phase , than you will begin to develop messages and materials to be incorporated with in the activities keep in mind that content should be ,

a) Accurate and comprehensible.

B) Attractive to intended Audience,

C) Tailored to address barriers and motivators faced by specific groups,

d) Appropriate intone (e.g. Supportive friendly, humorous authoritative, medical,)

e) Geared toward local literacy levels, using local terminology.

F) Consistent with other program communication.

g) Sensitive to local customs’ and values.

Step; 4 and 5 implementing monitoring, Evaluation and replanning;

Key implementation considerations once, the planning and pre –testing have been completed implementation of ( WASH) activities can begin as you begin the implementation process, consider factors which may influence the success of your activities such as,

a) Availability of contraceptive supply.

b) Availability of quality services,

c) Consistent supportive supervision,

d) Involvement of expertise.

e) Strong stakeholder support,

8) What are the challenges faced by (WASH) projects in AFRICA?

a) Poverty,

b) Lack of political commitment.

C) Lack of community participation during planning phase.

d) Lack of gender inclusion.

e) Lack of information of hygiene infrastructure and practice,

f) Translations of English languages to uneducated person to understand are also challenges.

g) Environmental weather condition in some part of the Africans communities,

h) Interference of the Government in to project implementation of the activities.

I) Lack of skill and capacity building to the staffs in the project managements.

J) Accessibility of Roads to the areas where the projects is implemented.

9) You have visited one of the school in your locality , What part of its surrounding can you see that satisfy the criteria for diseases prevention ?List the parts of the building and its surrounding and state why they are important?

The school which I have visited had improved latrine with ventilated pipe,

a) The latrine is located 100m away from the classrooms to avoid smelling.

b) It has hand washing ventilated pipes that reduced smelling inside the latrine.

c) It has hand washing facility used by the children and students when visiting the latrines to avoid contamination.

d) School kitchen is 150m away from the latrines at the Northern side of the school.

E) The teachers of the school are all so having the latrines.

f) Location of the latrines is located at the Western side of the school to avoid smelling during win flowing to the children in the class rooms.

10) You are asked by the local County Government to provide a license for your new hotel in the Town , The inspectors asks you to assist him to describe the basic hygiene for your business before licensing, kindly describe.

A) Basic hygiene to be considered when setting up a hotel for business is as follows,

a) Ownership proof or rent agreement from the landlord,

b) Structural stability certificate signed by structural engineer,

c) Sewer connected proof,

d) Plane of the premises.

e) Medical certificate of employees,

f) Medical fitness certificate workers.

g) Uniform during services in the hotel.

11) You have to make a plan of action for the promotion of (WASH) in your Town, Briefly describe the activities that need to be included in your plan,

A) Advocacy.

a) Assessment; The followings are ; Mobilizing of relevant Government authorities for promotion of hygiene campaign activities in the town, e.g. ( PHO ) public health offices, ( AWC ) assistant water commissioners , ( WUC) water users committee are to be involved for awareness to people in the town about (WASH) activities. Making Announcement in the churches, at radio station. The Public meetings and Stakeholder’s workshops and chiefs courts places. Before starting the water and sanitation hygiene (WASH) activities promotion.

b) Training and capacity building to community and in encouraging them in advocating for hands washing with soap at five critical movements,

C) Sensitizing and creating awareness how the importance’s of hand s washing with soap.

d) Effective community participation through meeting and how to reduce wash related diseases.

e) Behavior change from community communication,

F) Advocacy with Government to prioritize with investment,

g) Research,

B) Action and leadership.

a) Before action, the local leaders of the Town or stakeholders should be involved for the implementation of (WASH) promotion activities, because they are to identify the targeted areas or villages which is known by the chiefs, or payam administrators and county authority to finds where (WASH) activities should be carry on by the selected civil society organization ( CSO ) as well as for( WASH) promotion activities in Town levels.

b) The civil society organization should involve in advocating of a good hygiene practices to community and to adopt hands washing with soap.

c) The civil society organization participating in adopting on hand washing with soap that reduces diarrhea diseases and strengthening local community.

d) Support strengthening of infection control capacity in the community setting.

e) Promoting of hand washing hygiene at the community level to strengthen both self-protection and other protection,

C) Monitoring’s) Evidence and operational research.

In this, the public projects should be monitored and evaluated at the end of the projects because it may contribute to the success or failures of the projects and this is very important in any projects implementation, and find out what types of activities are they doing, and the location where activities are taking places should be known by the project manager for the following things,

a) It is also goods to measures the success and failures that can be comparing with project indicators agonists it objective time and present of hand washing facilities with soap or ash.

b) Monitoring is results of informing the implementer about the progress or failures of the projects at the end of the present activities.

c) Sustainability of the projects can be determine by monitoring and evaluation frame work and established before it is implementation of the activities.

d) It is also goods to find out the activities done like present of latrines at homes at the end of works.

e) Monitoring is goods because it is to know the facilities of different types of containers that is used for hygiene practices like Ibriks, Jerkins, and other cleaning water containers for the projects.

f) It is to make and improved hand washing hygiene adherences at a national private and consider provision of a funded, coordinated implementation programmer, while ensuring monitoring and long- term sustainability.