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| WASH ASSIGNMENT 1 IN MODULE 1 |

30 MAY 2019

**COURSE TITLE: DIPLOMA IN WATER, HYGIENE & SANITATION (WASH)**

**REGISTRATION NUMBER: AIMPS/227/2019/AIMPS/249/003/2019. Which one is the correct registration/admission number?**

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Question

1 Suppose you work with a community radio station. Describe your radio station would do to address water .sanitation and hygiene issues with regard to your

1. Audience and
2. WASH messages,

In the community radio station is a medium of expressing and sharing virus thoughts ideas .problems and prospects of rural .disadvantages vulnerable and heard to reach population with messages of water .hygiene and sanitation .Other issues of development can be discussed on community radio as well .The radio plays a vital role in the communication of any community affairs community radio mainly serves definite community and is a form of public services broad casting. It is reflects the cultural ideology and thoughts .norms and values of particular community, their fore in this community radio program will target the children .men and women are caregivers to change their existing negative perception about the importance of sanitation and hygiene practices .

The radio program will focus on the main hygiene behaviors .namely building and use of **latrine,**

Safe disposal of human excreta .hand washing with soap at five critical moments and safe storage and handling of drinking water. The program will use some of the following advocacy and communication strategies below to prokaryote the desired hygiene and sanitation behaviors in the community.

Radio talk shows will be conducted in community members who adopted good hygiene practices will be encouraged to come to radio station and share their experiences with the public,

Drams and jingles will be plays always on air,

Mass media ; It is an effective communication tool with large number of people by leering them with a power full image ,it can overcome barriers of literacy and language and it is ideal for delivering a simple .clear and focused message

Hygiene and sanitation songs are composed by the community members and can be played on the radio,

Advocacy; mobilizing relevant Government authorities. Media. Civil Society. Implementing Agencies and other stakeholders to strengthen sanitation and hygiene promotion campaign activities .the will be focuses in form of endemics base on advocacy to increases knowledge and influence key decision maker

Raising wares ; The focuses will on enhancing knowledge of Audiences understanding of open defecation as a problem and provide correct knowledge on sanitation and hygiene practices . As the objectives is to raise awareness and increasing knowledge and the emphasis will be on increasing the visibility of the issues and keeping it firmly at all levels of Government,

The presenting particular hygiene and sanitation topic to community and allow them to call for radio line to gives their opinions .views and ways of improving sanitation and hygiene in the community .Topics such as safe water handling and unsafe water handling benefits’ of improved hygiene to community. Causes of diarrhea diseases and hand washing with soap at critical moments among others can be discussed on community radio one at a time

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1. Audience
2. Environment sanitation

A] Disposal of human excreta .the People in the rural areas are used to open defecation .almost 85% are practices it in the village level,

This practices is time honored and it is considered as harmless to human life,

Very low averages are aware of idea of latrine. **The latrine where considered to be for the Town or city where there is field for defecation** .It is re salts as the ignorant faces is infection and poll water and soil promotors fly breeding , Thus the problem of excreta Disposal is bound up with humorous beliefs and habits based on ignorance

B] Disposal of wastes.

The average villages are not a wares that mosquitoes breed in collections of waste water .It is permitted to flow in to the streets ,The solid waste refuse ,is in available thrown in front of the house where it is permitted to accumulated and decomposed ,periodically, It is removed to the fields and used as manure, The animal dung [cow dung] is allowed to accumulate.

It is used some times as manure and of ten times pressed in to cakes, sun. Dried and used as fuel.

C] WATER SUPPLY

The well occupies pivotal places in the cultural environment at the village.

It is all a common meeting place of men and women at the villages when the go to drown their water.

It is a place where people take bath and wash their clothes ,it is a place where animals are washed and well watered .tanks and ponds are used for washing, bathing and sometime even as source of drinking water. Some rivers are considered to be holy, people so the pihgriunage to these river to have a dip. Sample the considered as holy water for bathed and carried over a long distances for distributing among the friend and relatives which has been due to those cultural practices

**d**) Housing

Rural houses are practically the same all over the country. They are usually kachatha ,and damp.jilhighed and ill ventilated .for reasons of security ,no windows are provided, and if at all are provided ,it is meanly a small hole ,absence of separated kitchen ,latrine ,bathed room and drainage are characteristics features of an a average rural houses. Animals are very common in the villages, infrequently. Human beings and animals live under roof. Houses are generally kept clean inside. Regularly with white washed or plastered with mud or cow dung.

1. Personal Hygiene
2. Oral hygiene most of the people are very particular about oral hygiene, many people in the country side used twinge of need tree as toothbrush. Some use ashes and some charcoal. The educated and those who have come in contact with urban life used toothbrush, eating pan leaved smeared with time or without tobacco is a common social custom.

B) Bathing

Bathing regularly is that to avid some of the effect ion like the women for their menstruation period time, than they are advice to take bath regularly .and they must have a purifying bath. Often birth

C) Shaving, this is done by the traditional barber in the country side He does not sterilize the instrument used as does not have any idea of micro-organism.

d) SMOKING: smoking Hubble bubble is social custom in some part of country. It can spread tuberculosis .smoking with the burning and of the cigarette mouth which is a common associated with oral cancer.

The 1971 report of the royal college of physician of London (261) on effect of smoking cancer of the lung, chronic bronchitis and emphyseina, coronary artery occlusion cancer of the bladder and pulmonary tuberculosis Among patients with peptic ulcer those who smoke have a higher death rate than those who do not A mothers smoking during pregnancy may refer the growth of the foetus.

E) Sleeping: many people in the village sleep on the ground for reasons of poverty, and they are exposed to insect bites.

F) Wearing shoe: the transmission of hook. Worm diseases is associated with bone feet, many villages in south indices do not wear shoes. G) Circumcision: this is a prevalent custom among Muslims which has religious sanction

2) Wash messages

**The following are some of the WASH messages that can be promoted on the community radio.**

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| Hygiene behaviors | Action | messages |
| Safe human excrete disposal | Promoting latrine use and maintenance | Avoid defecting in the field ,bushes or around water sources. Use latrines for safe human waste disposal. |
| Effective of hand washing with soap at five critical time | Hand washing with soap or ash at five critical times | Wash hands with soap and clean water before eating food .feeding the baby. before preparing food and after clearing the baby bottom and visiting latrine |
| Protect of drinking water from contamination |  | Wash fruits thoroughly before consumption. |
|  |  | Wash your containers before fetching water |
|  |  | Keep water containers clean and covered. |
|  |  | Protects your water sources from the animals |
|  |  | Drinks water from safe source |
|  |  | Wash your hands with soap or ash before handling food, |

2) In your own word , what is your understanding of public health and what are its key element ?

* The public health is promotes and protects the health of people and the communities where the live learn and work places.
* The public health works to tract diseases out breaks, prevent injuries and shed light on some of us are more likely to suffer from poor health than others.
* Public health save money and improves quality of life.
* A healthy public gets sick less frequently and spend less money on health care.
* Public health helps children thing.
* Healthy children become healthy adults.
* Health children attend school more often and perform better over call.
* Public health professionals strive in ensure that all kids grow up in a healthy environment with adequate resource in including health care.
* Public health reduces human suffering.
* Public health prevention educates people about the effects of life style choices on their health.
* Reduces the impact of diseases by preparing people for the effects of catastrophes such as hum canes tomadoes, and terrorist attacks.
* Public health key elements

1. Advocacy with government to prioritize wash investment.
2. Partnership with private sector on social marketing of soap and chlorine tablets.
3. Research
4. Investment in water supply systems in communities and schools.
5. Behavior change communication.
6. Training and capacity building.

3) Public health is about partnership between the different players, explain how the role of international non-profit /NGO in terms of.

1) Recruitment.

* Development of policy on recruitment and retention and the systems that life to policy.
* Needs assessment to determine the current and future human resources requirement of the organization, if the activities are to be effective, the human resource, required for each job categories and functional division unit of organization must be assessed and apriority assigned.
* Identification within and outside the organization of the knowledge and skills resident within.
* Job analysis and job evaluation to identify individual aspects of each job and calculated its relatives worth.
* Assessment of qualification profiles, drawn from job description that identify responsibilities and required skills, an abilities, knowledge and experiences.
* Determination of the organizations ability to pay salaries and benefits within a defined period.
* Identification and document ion of the actual process of recruitment and selection to ensure equity and adherence to equal opportunity and other laws.
* Training

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* Training when the NGO invests resources on capacity building of staff, it can achieve effectives and efficiency in the project implementation.
* Local staffs can become competent in project implementation if they are equipped in terms of training of different area such as effective facilitation of the community workshop.
* Meeting and trainings managerial skills and leadership skills are also important for local staff as well.

Funding

Many international organizations make partnership with community based on organizations because they are cheap and effective in project implementation.

In many grass roots organization do not have funds to implement WASH projects in their communities but always assistance from international WASH partners.

Monitoring and evaluation

For public health projects contribute to the success or failures of those projects in the developing Countries, and this is very important in any projects implementation. It is always good to measure success and failures and compare project indicators against its objective Time .monitoring results inform the implementer about the progress or failures of the projects. Sustainability of the projects can be determined by monitoring and evaluation frame work established before it is implementation.