South Sudan

Lakes States –Rumbek

Mott McDonald (Water for Lakes project)

Nicola Thon Adomic

[**nicolathon96@gmail.com**](mailto:nicolathon96@gmail.com)

[**Tel:+211926356888**](Tel:+211926356888)

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Diploma in WASH

**1 What is sanitation and hygiene?**

**Sanitation** is the effective use of tools and actions that keep our environment healthy. These include latrines or toilets to manage waste, food preparation, washing stations, effective drainage and other such mechanisms. **Hygiene** is a set of personal practices that contribute to good health

**2 why are water, sanitation and hygiene?**

* Provision of safe water for drinking and domestic use
* Promotion of good hygiene practices
* Reduction of environmental health risks

**3 what is Open defecation?**

* Open defecation: - is a defecation done in the field , forests and large water bodies rather than into the toilet.

**4 what is sanitation marketing?**

* Sanitation marketing. A definition of sanitation marketing is the **use of business principles and unsubsidized markets** to make it possible that local providers meet the demands of non-poor and poor local households.

**5 what are some of the biggest challenges you faced in teaching hygiene and sanitation?**

* Multiple institutions with overlapping mandates for services delivery couple with poor coordination practices
* Low budget allocation from the government sources and reliance on donor funds and household expenditures.
* Inequalities in services delivery link to access ( between Rural and Urban areas and between wealth quintiles) and that the poor often pay more services and directly from their own pockets
* The value for money (VFM) concept is poorly understand in most sectors and also link to local government and municipality performances

**6 What is sustainable sanitation?**

* Is a sanitation system designed to meet criteria and to work well over long period of time,

System need to be economically and socially acceptable, technically and institutionally appropriate and protect the environment and natural resources.

**7. What are the steps for planning and implementing a successful WASH behavior change?**

* Step 1. Select the target behavior

Behavior that has direct significant impact on achieving the project goal i.e solving the problem

Behavior for which you do not know why people do not practice them ( E.G what the barrier are)

Behavior that you can influence within your project remaining budget and time

Behavior that you aim to influence at a larger scale and therefore worth the investment.

* Step 2. Define the priority and influencing group

The most precisely we define our target groups, the better we ensure that our behavior change strategy respond to their actual situation and needs our focus should always be on two main types of target group.

Priority group

Influencing group

* Step3 What are the main barriers and motivators and adoption of the promoted behavior

Clarify the barriers and motivation

* Step 4 define what your activities need to achieve

Once you identify the main reasons why people (do not) practice the promoted behavior

Define it in your DBC framework and what your project need activities need to achieve in order to address them.

Such links between the barriers and project activities are called “bridge to Activities”

* Step 5. Make the change happen.

So the question is “what activities will best achieve the required change?

The answer is quite simple; there are no magical activities that can easily change people behavior, the most powerful activities are those that are based on a very good understanding of why people do not adopted the promoted behaviors and then effectively address the identified barrier.

The better the understanding you have, the effective the activities you design

8. **What are the challenges faced by WASH project in Africa?**

* Governance
* Demographic
* Human capacity
* Financing

**9) You have visited one of the schools in your locality. What part of its surrounding can you see that satisfy the criteria for disease prevention? List the part of the building and its surroundings, and sate why they are important**.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Criteria | Parts of school building |
| Physiological satisfaction | Window :- facilitate good vision and ventilation.  Smooth cleanable floor:- avoid dust and vector breeding.  Proper chairs & tables:- facilitate poor sitting. |
| Disease prevention | Water:- for drinking and hand washing for personal hygiene.  Hand washing facility:- for personal hygiene.  Presence of latrine:- for personal hygiene |
| Accident prevention | Tidy compound:- no bushes that could harbor snake and rats. |

**10) You have asked the local county government to provide a license for your new hotel in town.**

**The inspector asks you to assist him to describe the basic hygiene for your business before licensing. Kindly describe.**

* Hazard analysis and critical control point (HACCP) should be priority together with,
* Personal hygiene
* Cleaning
* Food safety inspection
* Cross contamination
* Cooking safely

**11) You have to make a plan of action for hygiene promotion of WASH in your town. Describe the activities that need to be included in your plan**

**Plan of action for hygiene promotion for WASH in RUMBEK Town south Sudan**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Activities | Target group | Goal that need to be achieve |
| Capacity building on WASH and formation of community hygiene promoters and community hygiene clubs | Community hygiene promoters and community hygiene clubs should give out information to populations with in | 90% of the population understood the advantage of good hygiene practices. |
| Join training of WASH group and local stakeholders at the grass root level | Local stakeholders and community hygiene promoters to disseminate the information after every training. | Local stakeholders and community hygiene promoters will be doing their work after the end of project and they will be supervise by government at the state level |
| Monitoring of community hygiene promoters and community hygiene clubs monthly. | CHPs and CHCs | Sustainable WASH. |

The activities that need to be included in this plan

School WASH clubs need to be train in target schools to disseminated the hygiene messages in the school for students and workers( cooks) benefits .

All WASH project staffs need to be train and evaluated well twice a year.