**Name: Munira Mohamud Ali**

Course Name: Post Graduate Diploma for water hygiene and Sanitation.

ASSIGNMENT 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 messages?

I) **audience**: to address water sanitation and hygiene to your audience ,the radio station plays an important role in spreading information and raising awareness on water sanitation and hygiene and also part to change behavioral and public opinion and give them greater self determination.

Furthermore, Radio station, Plays significant role in raising advocacy tool and reach wider audience in a minute by passing through this channel Radio.

Radio is used to pass massages of prevention measures of WASH outbreak diseases such as water borne, water washed, water based and other water related disease thus helps the audience to commence WASH campaign and increases their level of capacity knowledge of WASH.

**ii) WASH messages:** depending on the area of intervention and the context of your audience choose the most important massages of WASH to address your audience are the following :

* Wash hand properly before and after eating food.
* Hand washing steps.
* Keep environmental hygiene.
* Improve personal hygiene.
* Food hygiene.
* Critical times of hand washing.
* Faecal route transmissions.
* Sign and symptoms of Water borne disease like AWD.
* Preparing of ORS at home.
* Store rubbish safely until it’s collected, burned or buried.

1. In your own words, what is your understanding of public health and what are its key elements?

Public Health is protecting the safety and, and preventing disease, and promoting the health of entire communities within the population or the government and organizations.

The key elements of public health are:

* observe the health status of a community to identify potential problems
* Diagnose and investigate health problems and hazards in the community
* Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues, particularly the underserved and those at risk
* Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems
* Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts
* Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety
* Link people to needed personal health services and ensure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable
* Ensure a competent public health and personal health care workforce
* Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based health services
* Research new insights and innovative solutions to health problems

1. Public health is about partnership between the different players. Explain how the role of international non-profit/NGO in terms of
2. **recruitment** : The public health workforce is a vital part of the public health system so non-profit organization NGO has a role to the recruit of public health workers and contractors that implement mostly the hard activities of the NGO while the public health workers are supervising the task and also doing the soft activities of the NGO like hygiene promotion campaigns and conducting such training that build and make change the behavior of the community

NGO creates good job opportunities to public health workers and other contractors without paying cost during the recruitment process and bid evaluation thus the staff getting salary and stay employed through completion process .additionally non-profit organization take part of economic growth in that population.

ii) Training: non-profit organization conducts training both the NGO staff and beneficiaries benefiting their resources or communities.

1. **Staff training during proportion period** : non-profit organization train their staff the best way to handle the work and conduct induction training at the first day to report , the training can be short or long days depending on the time and fund available .
2. **Capacity building of staff:** NGO give capacity building to their staff after public health workers sending their end term performance appraisal that clearly indicates the development training they need to fill the gap exist, Staff also trained in good ethics to prepare them grow as a role models to the people they serve.
3. **Community training** : non-profit organization train the community benefiting their WASH facilities like sanitation and water infrastructure and conduct hygiene promotion training and water user management training to adopt good hygiene practice and develop maintenance of WASH facilities.

iii**) Funding: non**-profit organizations seeks fund to secure their staff employment and make fund rising to the international donors to distribute resources to the communities and develop public health awareness.

Nonprofit organizations implements long lasting projects which contributes community development and give access to safe and clean water and adopt good hygiene and sanitation practices.

iv) **monitoring for public health projects contribute to the success or failure of those projects in the developing countries:** monitoring of public health project to be done on regular basics in order to contribute the success of the project and provide regular feedback of the project to response on timely the epidemic and pandemic disease and plan the necessary vaccinations to prevent disease such as Measles Tetanus Diptheria Tuberculosis.

4. In your capacity as the environmental health officer you have been tasked to lead the assessment of a disaster situation. Come up with two key questions under each of the following five headings in your assessment list, namely

i) **General overview of the situation**: The questions he/she asks him/herself are:

1. How is the general living condition of the community and give focus on health and nutrition status, presence of stakeholders?
2. Is their ongoing WASH and Health interventions
3. What are the main needs and gaps of the community on WASH services?

ii) **Water supply:**

1. What is the existing water source? The main water source of the community are shallow wells, boreholes, Barkets and other seasonal water storage pans.
2. How is the accessibility of the water to the communities? Water accessibility includes location of the water source, distribution systems like pipelines, water point and also water accessibility including the queuing time and protection related concerns and measures such possible risks and abuses to women in the process of water collections.

iii) **Solid-waste disposal:**

1. Does the community faced a problem of collecting and final disosal of solid waste management?
2. Do the communities have rubbish before collection of solid waste ?

**iv) Excreta disposal**

1. Does the community have latrines? If yes how is the situation of latrines in terms of cleaning and installed hand washing station ?
2. Does the community use latrines?

and **v) Vector-borne diseases** for purposes of assessing local conditions, health needs and identifying local resources in the disaster situation that you are addressing.

* 1. Does the climate change increase outbreak of vector borne disease ?
  2. What did they use against vector borne disease like mosquito bites and sand flies?

NB: All questions carry 10 marks each