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**EFFECT OF SANITATION ON CHILD HEALTH: CASE STUDY OF GOK STATE, SOUTH SUDAN**

**BY**

**ABRAHAM MAYUOM CHOL GAAK.**

**Declaration by the Student**

This research report is my original work and has not been presented to any other examination

body. No part of this research should be reproduced without my consent or Stretegia Netherland,department of Water Hygiene and Sanitation( WASH).

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**Declaration of the Supervisor/Lecturer**.

This research report has been submitted for defense with my approval as Studies Supervisor for Stretagia Netherlands college .

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**DEDICATION**

I sincerely dedicate this research report to my entire family for their encouragement and their special morally, God’s love’’you shall endure forever.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

First and foremost, praise be to God for providing me with fullness of life and wellbeing that

enabled me to finish my course, and my special thanks goes to **Dr Barry suckling and his wife Ginny** from New Zeland, Austrialia for their special financial support without them I would have not done this course.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

BMJ British Medical Journal

CBOs Community Based Organisations

DALY Disability Adjusted Life Year

IMCI Integrated Management of childhood Illnesses

NGOs Non-Governmental Organisations

UK United Kingdom

UN United Nations

UNICEF United Nations Integrated Children’s Emergency Fund

USA United States of America

WHO The World Health Organization

GVN Green Village Network.

GARD Greater Action for Relief and Development.

CUAMM Doctors with Africa.

**OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS**

**Sanitation** is the collection, transport, treatment and disposal or reuse of human excreta,

domestic waste water and solid waste, and associated hygiene promotion (UN, 2008).

National Sanitation Foundation of USA defines sanitation as a way of life. It is the quality of

living that is expressed in the clean home, the clean business, the clean neighborhood and the

clean community.

**Child’s health** includes the study of possible environmental causes of children’s illnesses

and disorders, as well as the prevention and treatment of environmentally mediated diseases

in children and infants

ABSTRACT

The study was conducted in Gok State-Cueibet, South Sudan with the aim of investigating the

effect of sanitation on child health. The specific objectives were to; determine the factors contributing to poor sanitation practices, investigate how sanitation practices affect children’s

health and find out the strategies that could be employed to enhance sanitation practices among children. The study employed a descriptive research design where both quantitative and qualitative approaches of data collection were employed to collect data from 80 respondents. The participants were selected using two sampling techniques; purposive and simple random sampling. The data was collected using questionnaire and interview guide which was then analyzed descriptively. The study found a number of factors contributing to poor sanitation such as inadequate hygiene education, neglect of health facilities, insufficient water supply,inadequate toilet/latrine facilities, lack of dustbins for disposing wastes, throwing rubbish anywhere in the compound as well as in Cueibet main town market inadequate funds to provide sanitation equipment and poor waste storage methods adopted. Poor sanitation has led to negative effects on children’s health and its manifested in children being sick due to diseases like malaria, cholera, diarrhoea, and even death in extreme cases. Due to these negative effects, communities have devised means of ensuring proper sanitation. These ways include employing cleaners to keep the environment clean and encouraging people to undertake research in environmental sanitation. However, these aren’t enough to ensure proper sanitation. The researcher recommended that household members should mainly be sensitised by word of mouth (face to face) and direct participatory interaction and sensitise and train local leaders about sanitation and hygiene since people believe and trust local leaders in the community. Also, NGOs like “Doctor with Africa “CUAMM” and CBOs like Green Village Network ( GVN) and Greater Action for Relief and Development (GARD) working in the region should consider undertaking sanitation and hygiene promotion activities as part of their development strategies and integrating them in their plans.