An investigation on hand washing with soap or ash at five crucial movements as case study in Malou Pec County Cueibet, Gok State South Sudan.

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1. 1 Abstract / Research Organization.

CHAPTER ONE;

It includes, back ground of the study, definition of washing with soap at five crucial moments statement of the problem. Hypothesis of the study, objective of the research, justification of the research, research methodology, limitation of the study, scope of the study.

CHAPTER TWO; LITERATURE REVIEW;

This chapter covers the terms of definition target behavior and results important of hand washing with soap, benefits of hand washing amount of water needed for hand washing devices used to wash hand and target groups who should compulsory to wash their hands.

CHAPTER THREE; RESEARCH METHOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS;

This chapter covers introduction research, design, target population collection, and data analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR; CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION;

Recommendation and conclusions, what state Government should do?

State Ministry of Health and Physical Infrastructure (Directorate of water Sanitation and Hygiene) Government of Gok State Civil society organization, Government of South Sudan.

CHAPTER ONE;

Introduction;

The research study is designed to examines the important of hand washing with soap / ash crucial movement in GOK states within main focus of improving on the washing with soap or ash within GOK State communities , The study get to look in to the challenges of washings in hand with soap at the critical moment as a result of intervention of NGOs and other agencies who are implementing WASH program especial on hand washing with soap or ash,

Hand washing with soap consistently at critical moments during the day preventions the spread of diseases like diarrhea and cholera which are transmuted through fecal, oral routes ,people can become infected with respiratory diseases such as influenza or the community could ,for example, If they do not wash their hands before touching their eyes , nose or mouth.

A 2013 Study showed that improved hand washing practices may lead to small improvement in the length growth in children under five years of age.

In developing Countries , children’s mortality rates related to respiratory and diarrheal diseases can be reduced by introducing simple behavior charge such as hand washing with soap, This is simple action can reduce the rates of mortality from those diseases by almost 50 % Percent.

Intervention that promote hand washing can reduce diarrhea episodes by about a third and this comparable to providing clean water in low income areas , 48% of reductions in diarrhea episodes can be associated with hand with soap . Hand washing with soap is the simple most effective and in expensive way to prevent diarrhea and cute respiratory infections as automatic behavior performed in homes , school and communities in the world wide, pneumonia, a major ARL is the number one cause of mortality among children under five years old taking the life of an estimated 1,8 million children per year, Diarrhea and pneumonia together account for almost 3,5 million child deaths annually , According to UNICEF turning hand washing with soap before eating and after using the toilet in to an ingrained habit can save more lives than any single Vaccine or medical intervention , cutting deaths from Diarrhea by almost half and deaths from Acute respiratory infections by one quarter, Hand washing is usually integrated together with other sanitation intervention as part of water , Sanitation and hygiene ( WASH ) programmers ,

Hand washing also protects against impetigo which is transmitted through direct Physical contact.

A possible small detrimental effect of hand washing is that frequent hand washing can lead to skin damage due to drying of this skin; Excessive hand washing is commonly seen as a symptom of obsess-compulsive disorder (O C D).

1.1 OVERVIEW.

The research study was conducted in GOK state Malou pec County headquarters on hand washing with soap at five crucial moments , because most of the communities are living around that county ,and it is over populated, so chiefs ,payam administrators and Government official where invited in to that ceremony.

1, 2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE STUDY;

Hand washing is also been known as hand hygiene in the act of cleaning hands for purpose of removing soil, dirty microorganisms , if water and soap is not available hands can be cleaned with ash instead of staying without washing hands,

In Medical ,hand hygiene is refers to hygiene practices related to medical procedures, Hand washing before administering Medicine or medical care can prevents or minimize the spread of diseases, the main medical purpose of washing is to cleans the hands of Pathogens ( like bacteria or viruses ) and chemical which can causes harm or diseases , This is especial important for people who handle food or work in the medical field , but also important practices for the general public,

IN many countries there is some lows site for prevalence of hand washing with soap, as study of hand washing in 54 countries. In 2015 ,it was found that on averages , 38,7% of households practices hand washing with soap , Several behavior change mythologies now exist to increases uptake of the behaviors of the washing with soap at the critical times .

IN the schools, hand washing is set as a daily practices by the head teacher in the schools, and there are some rule sets any children who come to school without washing his or her hands, will not be allow to attended classes.

In some developing countries , it is option to engrain hand washing in children’s behaviors , The Essential Health care programmed implements by the department of Education in Philippine’s is an example of at scale action to promote children’s health and Education Deworming twice a year, supplemented with hand washing with soap daily brushing teeth daily with fluoride is at the care of this national program, It has also been successfully implemented Indonesia .

Hand washing has the following health benefits;

1) Minimizes the spreads of influenza.

2) Prevents infectious causes of diarrhea,

3) Decrease respiration infection.

4) Decrease infant mortality rate at home birth deliveries,

Five critical times during the day,

There are five critical times during the day where washing hands with soap is important to reduce for fecal – oral transmission of diseases offer cleaning a child’s bottom, before feeding a child, before eating and before preparing food or handling raw meat, fish or poultry.

1, 3) PROBLEM STATEMENT

Access to unimproved water and sanitation facility does on its own, necessarily lead to unimproved health, than now there is very clear evidence showing unhygienic behavior in particular hand washing.

With soap at critical times after defecating , and before eating or preparing food , less practices of hand washing with soap can significantly increases the incidence of diarrhea which is the second leading causes of death amongst children under five years old , In fact, recent studies suggested that regular hand washing with soap at five critical times can reduce the number of diarrhea but almost 50% percent, Poor hand washing practices have also been shown to increases the incidences of other diseases , notably pneumonia trachoma , Scabies, Skin and eye infections and diarrhea-related diseases like cholera and dysentery.

They key to increasing the practices of hand washing with soap is to promotes behavioral change through motivation ,In formation and education , There are variety of ways to do these including high profile in National media campaigns peer to peer education techniques hygiene lessons for children in schools and the encouragement of children to demonstrate good hygiene to their families and communities , It is also true that without water than there is no hygiene, Research shown that the less ready available water is the less likely that good hygiene will be practices in houses holds ,

Therefore, this research will mainly be concerned with the importance of hand washing with soap or ash at five crucial moments in GOK state, However hand washing with soap researched in to a sorties of problems encountered due to high rates of prevalence of ( WASH ) related diseases ,

Below are some of the problems brought about by not washing hands with soap at five crucial moments,

1. ) High prevalence of diarrheal diseases ,
2. ) Increases the sored of influenza,
3. ) Increases of respiratory infection,
4. ) Increases of mortality rate at home birth rate.

1. 4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY;

The main objectives of the research are,

1) Promotion and a dvocely of hand washing with soap can influence policy decision, raise awareness about the benefits of hand washing with soap at crucial moments and lead to long term behavior change of the population.

2 ) To recognized hand washing with soap at critical moments as cost effective essential tool for achieving good health and even good nutrition moments ,

3 ) To promote access to reliable water supply, soap or hand washing facilities in homes,

1. 16) Hypothesis of the research with regards to the hypothesis of the research which suggested the following ideas as the hypothesis of the research.

It is assumed that the lack of washing hands with soap at five critical moments is due to lack of public awareness resulting to high prevalence of WASH related diseases.

Interventions that promote hand washing can reduces diarrhea episodes by about a third and this comparable to providing clean water in low income areas ,48% of reduction s in diarrhea episodes can be associated with hand washing with soap .

Hand washing with soap is the single most effective and in expensive way to prevent diarrhea and acute respiratory infection ( ARI ) as automatic behavior performed in homes , school , and communities of Malou pec County , Pneumonia, a major ARI , is the number one causes of mortality among children under five years old , Hand washing with soap before eating and after visiting the toilet in to an ingrained habit can save more lives , and then any single vaccine or medical intervention cutting death from diarrhea by almost half and death from a cut respiratory infection by one quarter,

Hand washing usually integrated together with other Sanitation intervention as part of water, Sanitation and hygiene ( WASH) programmer, Hand washing also protects against impetigo which is transmitted through direct physical contact. A possible small detriments is effect of hand washing is that frequent hand washing can lead to skin damage due to drying of the skin , Excessive hand washing is commonly seen as a symptom of obsessive compulsive disorder ( O C D ).

1, 7 JUSTIFICATI0N OF THE STUDY;

The community of Malou Pec County despites being the one of the populated County in the state as well as in South Sudan 2008 census, its adaptation to hand washing with soap at the crucial moments is that lowest rate despite of intervention of International NGOs who implement WASH activities in the County or in the states , The basic concept of the community way as WASH related diseases are cause by hot weather and lack of food to eat regardless of drinking from open sources and not washing hand with soap or ash at the critical moments and used of open defecation .This research underline to look at such ways as to eradicate WASH related diseases in Malou pec County GOK State Cueibet,

1.8 RESEARCH METHODOLOG.

This methodology used in this research is observation questionnaire and interviews involving the following,

A ) Primary sources; The way of collecting out faces, through observations and interviews by using questionnaires due to shortage in time factor,

B) Secondary sources; The study resorted to the used of secondary data, like books magazines, newspapers and Internets sources ,

1.9 Scope and limitation of the research;

As for as geographical location and scope of this research was concerned, this research is a derivative of work done and study carried out in Malou Pec County GOK state Cueibet,

However. In the entire periods of conducting the process of this thesis, a compel limitation were the registered through and the do not invalidate and black paint the credibility of this research nor hindered its process , but surely posed hard time in the process and they include the following ,

1) Times constraint as many interviews kept postponing interviews and works of all the time frame allowed by the college was very limited.

2) Lack of enough funds for facilitation especially for transport to the data collection site sources.

3) The period during which this research was conducted happened be raining season as such there had been several interruptions on the schedules and sometimes limited the coverage per day.

1, 9, 1, SCOPE OF THE STUDY;

First this research was carried out with in period of two month from September and October; this was such as a short time for sufficient and intensive gathering of necessary information for the study. If it was not through hard work under pressure, Secondly, this research studied the trend of hand washing with soap at critical moments a cross format lakes state region since 2011 of Independence of the Republic of South Sudan to data.

1. 0 CHAPTER TWO LITERATURE REVIEW;

Hand washing with soap at five crucial moments, these terms of definition refers to the hand washing with soap at crucial moments, the interpretation of the specifics situations of hand washing with soap as per the period of times in Malou Pec County Gok state Cueibet.

Proper personal hygiene is one of the three key strategic elements of sanitation , The other elements are clean water ( safe water treatment and safe removal of excreta research has shown that improved sanitation results in a reduction in diseases such as intestinal parasite , skin diseases like guinea worm and diarrhea .

Proper Personal hygiene practices refers to hand washing by rubbing both hand s with soap ( or alternative such as ash ,salt or lemon ,lima ) and rinsing with running water to wash the germs away, the critical times for hand washing are before cooking ,before feeding the baby and after using the toilet or disposing of faces ,before handling food or preparing and this can reduce diarrhea related deaths by almost 50% percent deaths from ARIs a among the children by 25% percent ,

In many countries there is allow prevalence of hand washing with soap , As study of hand washing in 5 4 Countries in 2015 found that on average of 3 8.7 % household practices hand washing with soap , Several behavior change methodologies is now exist to increases up take of the behavior of hand washing with soap at critical times .

Hand washing Clubs are form in the school , Children at set times of the day , and is one option in developing Countries to engrain hand washing in children behaviors , The Essential health care Program ; Implemented by the department of Education in the Philippines is an example of at scale action to promote children’s health and Education , Deworming twice a yearly , Supplemented with hand washing daily with soap , brushing teeth daily with fluoride is at the care of this National program.

The importance’s of hand washing for human health ,particularly for people in vulnerable circumstances like mothers who had first given birth or wounded soldiers in hospital was first recognize in mid, 1 9 th century by two pioneers of hand hygiene , the Hungarian , Physicians Ionize Sommeliers who worked in Vienna, Austria and Florence, Nightingale ,the English founder of modern nursing ,at that time most people still believe that infections were caused by foul odors called Miasmas.

In the 1980, food borne out breaks and health care, associated infection led to the United States centers for diseases control and prevention to more actively promoting hand hygiene as an importance’s way to prevent the spread of infection. The out breaks of Swire flue in 2009 led to increase a wariness in Many Countries of the importance’s of hand washing with soap to protect oneself from such infection diseases, for example posters with correct hand washing techniques were hung up next to hand washing sinks in public toilets and in the toilets offices building and air ports in Germany.

Preventable diseases exact a high cost among the world’s poor, Diarrhea and a cute respirators infections account for two thirds of deaths among children under five. Hand washing with soap can prevent these diseases by minimizing the transmission of harmful pathogens found in fecal matter in to the homes. Hygiene grogram’s can become a potentially effectives way to improve public health and the health of children in particular, Despite potential with soap remains uncommon rates of hand washing after defecation are below 35 % in many developing Countries .

In Peru, a base lines survey conducted during 2008 found that only 46 % of care givers reported of hand washing after defecation ,Evaluation results from the hand washing initiator ( H ,W ) in Peru show that a behavior change campaign consisting of radio ,print and public events alones was not successfully recalled by for getting audiences and did not proved to stimulate any behavior change, However , when this strategy was coupled with more intensive activities in community and school settings , The program positively affected by the hand washing practices of care takers of young children ,although not to an extent that showed improved child health,

2 .1.1 DEFINITIONS;

A ) Hand washing should ideally be performed under running water from regular tap from a Tippy tap. Or under water punned from a cap, jug or some other kind of vessel.

B) Soap can be any type of proprietary bar soap, powder soap or liquid soap or homemade soap.

C) Suitable soap substitutes for hand washing at home including wood ash or other homemade hand cleaning products considered suitable by local health worker.

D) In worm climates it is recommended to dry hands by shaking in air drying.

E) In cold climates recommended methods of hand drying are with disposable paper towels hot air dries or freshly laundered towels.

2. 1.2 TARGER BEHAVIORS / RESULTS;

1. Care giver washes hands with soap before cooking food, before eating and feeding the baby and after toilet and disposal of faces.
2. Household has stationers with running water, soap or soap equivalent.

2. 1. 3 WHY IS HAND WASHING IMPORTANTS?

Hand washing can greatly reduce the change of getting infections mostly infections of the stomach and intestines , but also respirators ( breathing ) and skin infections ,Also hand washing can reduce the risk of diarrhea by 4o% , This makes hand washing the best thing you can do to avoided diarrhea .

Hand washing in a community can help to prevent out breaks of cholera and different kinds of flu , If a child birth takes places where their known good hygiene ,There is three times more chance that the mother could die ,This is true both for births in the clinic or at homes ,A clean birth leads to less risk of the mother drying or of the new born getting an infection ,It is very important to washing hands when handling a new born because ,They can easily get infection.

2.14, TO WHOM HAND WASHING IMPORTANT FOR?

Hand washing with soap is a good hygiene practices to ever one in the communities frequent hand washing is recommended as hands cans quickly become dirty again after washing.

Hand washing is very important for mother, other care givers and the child.

2.1.5 What are the benefits of hand washing?

Besides of the reducing the risk of diarrheas and infections, washed hands small nice, A person can feel better when hands are clean, Babies and infants dislike dirty hands,

2.1. 6 how much water is needs?

Hand washing can be done with small a mounts of water by following, the four steps, wet soap, Rub and Rinse. There is no need for taps to be running fully open and they can be closed when the hands are being soaped and rubbed.

2.1.7 WHAT IS A TIPPY TAP?

The Tippy Tap is a home’s made device dispense amounts of water, two commercially available hand washing stations for household used are the marimba and the happy tap.

2, 1, 8, we can .t afford soap, Are there other alternative like ash?

Wood ash is the most commonly mentioned suitable substitute for soap , An alternatives to bar soap is homemade soap solution using ash and sodium bicarbonate or made by dissolving soap powder or detergent in water , In some places , There may be a traditional way of making to hand ,cleaning product from local plants , In the absence of any of those vigorous rubbing under the following water which is next to the best.

2.1.9 When should mother and other care givers wash their hands?

A) Before eating.

B) After coming from the toilet.

C) After changing a baby happy and or clothing.

D) After disposing of baby and or infants poop.

E) After assisting the infant with Toileting.

F) After cleaning the baby potty.

G) After giving care to an infected or risk person.

H) After content with pets of do domestic animals.

I) after handling the raw meat poultry or fish.

J) Mothers should also help their small children to wash their hands.

2.1.10. Sometimes I forget to wash hand, how can remember it?

Locating the hand washing facility close to where toilet are located , and can be a powerfully reminder, If this is not practices , and then alternative is to be places where usually reminder close to where the hand washing facility take places , seeing other people hand washing can also serve as a power full reminder.

2.1.11 how do other do their hand washing methods, compare with soap and water?

The hand washing with hot water and soap can be more efficacious , than cold water and soap ,although the amount and vigor of rubbing will affect results , alcohol based hand sanitizers ( ABHS) don.t require water and hand can be air dried after application ,Both water and soap and ABHS are effective in producing a significant reduction in bacteria and viruses on the hand though some bacteria are more stubborn than others, In hospital settings , other specialized hand sanitizing gets or forms are recommended for meeting specific infection control needs .

2, 2, When and how do you wash your hands?

Keeping hand clean throughout the day than there is improvement in hygiene and sanitation and is one of the most important steps which can take to avoid getting sick and spreading germs to other , Many diseases and condition are spread by not washing hand with soap and clean running water ,If clean running water are not accessible is common in many parts of World ,used soap and available water , If soap and water are unavailable , than used an alcohol ,based hand sanitize that contains at least 60% Alcohol to clean hands ,

2, 2, 1’ when should you wash your hands?

1. Before, during and after preparing food.
2. Before eating food,
3. Before and after coming from someone who is sick,
4. Before and after treating acute or wound ,
5. A after using the toilet,
6. After changing diaper or cleaning up a child who has used toilet.
7. After blowing your nose, cough or sneezing ,
8. After touching an animal and animal feed, animal waste.
9. After handling pet food or pet treats.
10. After touching garbage.

2.2.2 How should you wash your hands?

A) Wet your hand with clean running water (worm or cold) Turn off the tap and apply soap.

B) Latter your hands by rubbing them together with soap, be sure to other, the back of your hands between your fingers and under your finger nail

C ) Scrod your hands for at least 20 seconds ,Need a time , Hum the happy birth day song from beginning to end twice,

D) Rinse your hands well under clearing running water.

E) Dry your hands using a clean towel or air dry.

2, 2, 3, what do you do, if you do not have soap and clean running water?

Washing hands with soap and water is the best way to reduce the number of germs on than in the most situation , If soap and water are not available , use an alcohol ,based on hands sanitizer that contains at least 60 % alcohol based on hands sanitizers can quickly reducing the number of germs on hands in some situation , but sanitizers do not eliminate all types of germs and might not remove harmful chemicals,

2,2,4, Hands sanitizers are not as effective when hands are visibly dirty or germs ,How do you used hand sanitizers ?

A) Apply the product to the palm of one hand (read the labels to learn the correct amount.

B ) Rub your hands together.

C ) Rub the product over all surfaces of your hands and fingers until your hands are dry,

3, 0 CHAPTER THREE; RESEARCH MEDTHODOLOGY,

3.1. Research Design; this study adapted adscription research aimed to collect date on hands washing with soap at five crucial moments in Malou pec county Gok state cueibet. Descriptive research design is used when data collection describe person’s ,organization sitting or phenomena ,This a approached was appropriated because mainly involute descriptions of the variables in the study ,This descriptive research study design enable the research capture quantitative data to provide in depth information about promotion of hand washing with soap at the critical moments in the Republic of south Sudan in the Malou pec County Gok state Cueibet ,

3, 2. Target population;

The target population in this research was women selling in the market of Malou County in formers state, some of NGOs and some Government institutions operating in Gok state, questionnaires were administered to all.

3. 3. Sample Design,

The cereus’s methods was used in the study , In this methods of study , some NGOs’ Government in stations and other concerns individuals were surveyed for the purpose of study,

3.4 Data collection methods;

Data was collected using structured questionnaire , primary , primary school data was collected by used of questionnaire method in this study , Primary data are those collected freest and for the first times and thus happen to be original in character,

In this study , the research made age of questionnaire to solicit Ideas related to the research problem from respondents , the questions sought to the address , the research objective and questions related to the study , A drop and pick method used in the distribution of the questionnaires .

3. 5 Data Analysis and Presentation;

The results obtained from data collection were summarized under common themes and presented inform of frequency table and percentages, According to Cochran ( 1989 ) results from research finding are often presented in this form. Data was analyzed by the frequency distribution and percentages to show the frequency of institutions citing common factors and the parentages of the identify similar factors affecting their growth written explanation are provided to interpret data to drown conclusions and make recommendation , The purposed was to measure and provide information on hand washing with soap at five crucial moment .

3.6 Analysis of the study;

The Globalization process has led to increases of (WASH) related diseases at all levels where most of the diseases where populated after come from poor practices hygiene and sanitation especially used of open defecation drinking from the unprotected sources of water and poor handling of food, All those find to be reduces by half when washing hands with soap or ash at the crucial moments and used of latrines in Malou pec County,

The based family expenditures used to be on medical and food (consumption) for getting others developmental projects.

3.7 Ages of the respondents.

Table 1 showing the percentages of ages of the respondents,

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Age breaker ( years ) | Frequency | percentage |
| 15 -30 | 8 | 53. 3 |
| 31- 45 | 5 | 33. 3 |
| 46 - 60 | 2 | 13 .3 |
| Total | 15 | 100 |

3.7. 1 Source research data (2019);

The finding shows that most of the respondents were between the ages bracket of 15- 30 years which constituted to 53.3% of the total respondents 33.3% where between 46-55 years while those where 31- 45 years and above 55 were 17 % respectively ,

3.8 The levels of Education are show here;

Table 2 shows the Educational levels of respondents;

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Level | Frequency | Percentages |
| Illiterate | 3 | 20 |
| Primary | 3 | 20 |
| Secondary | 3 | 20 |
| Tertiary | 6 | 40 |
| Total | 15 | 100 |

3.8.1 Sources research data 2019;

The study reveals that 6 respondents attained University level , 3 respondents attained secondary schools , and 3 where in primary school, where as 3 of the respondents were Illiterate.

4. 0 CHAPTER FOUR; RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSIONS;

4, 1 Introduction;

According to the greater number of people living across the county, Hand washing with soap at the crucial moments is found to the most important things that can reduce most of WASH related disease.

4. 2. Effective community participation;

In orders to reduce wash related diseases and strength our community the following are to be followed.

1) Encouraging community in advocating for washing hands with soap at five critical times.

2) Sensitizing and creating awareness of the importance of hand washing with soap.

4.3 The civil society organization can do the following;

1) The civil society organization should involve advocating promotion of good hygiene practices to adopt hand washing with soap at five crucial moments.

2 ) Mechanisms should established to ensure accountability and real representations of participating civil society organization in adoption on hand washing with soap that reduces diarrhea diseases and strengthening local organization.

3 ) The participation of civil society organization in the state or county should in cooperated with relevant adjustment with in the ongoing WASH sectors reforms process.

4, 4, Local Government and Institutional responsibilities;

1 ) It is essential that administrators usurers conditions are conducive to the promotion of a multifaceted ,Multimodal hand hygiene strategy and an approach that promotes safety of the community in a practices hand washing with soap at the crucial times or moments .

2) Provide clean water with access to safety continuous water supply at all out lads and access to the necessary facilities to perform hands washing with soap at five critical times,

3) Make improved hands washing hygiene adherence compliance an institutional priority and provide appropriate leadership administrative support, financial resources and support hand hygiene and other infection prevention and control activities,

4) Implement a multidisciplinary, multifaceted and multimodal programmer designed to improved adherences of hands washing with soap at crucial moments to recommended hand hygiene practices.

5) To ensure that water supply is physically separated from drainage.

6) Provide strong leadership and support for washing hygiene and other infection prevention and control a activities,

4, 5; For National Government;

1. ) Make improved hand hygiene adherence an national priority and consider provision of a funded , coordinated implementation programmer , while ensuring monitoring and long ,term sustainability.
2. ) Support strengthening of infection control capacities with in community setting.
3. ) Promote hand hygiene at the community level to strengthen both self , protection and the protection of others ,

1. 5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

APPENDICES;

Appendix Questionnaires.

Instruction (Tick and answer the question where possible),

I **Wantok Angelo Wantok** student from Africa institutes Programmers management (AIPMs ), Pursuing a Diploma in (WASH ) I would like to request you to answer those questions for me so that to finishes my cause successfully , therefore affirm that this information is purely for my academic purpose and the information you should provide must be confidential .

SECTION A.

1) Personal data.

A) Sex male ( ) B) A female ( ).

2) Age; A 15- 30 ( ) B) 31- 45 ( ). C) 45- 60 ( ) D) ALL above 60 ( ).

3) Level of Education;

A) Primary ( ) B) Secondary ( ) C) Tertiary ( ).

4 ) Parent literacy status;

1. Literate ( ) B) I literate ( ).

SECTION B

(Close Questions).

Questionnaire of hand washing with soap at five critical moments,

1) Why do People wash their hands with soap?

1. To removed dirty on the hands ( ).
2. To prevent diseases on hands ( ),
3. To be respected by the other people ( ).

2) How many times should you wash your hands with soap or ash?

A ) Two times ( ), B) three times ( ) . C Five times a day ( ) .

3) IS washing hand with soap or ash before eating or after visiting toilet good practices?

A ) YES ( ) . B ) NO ( ) . C ) Do not known ( ) .

4) What kind of diseases are reduces when washing hand with soap at critical moment?

A ) Air borne diseases ( ).

B) WASH Related diseases ( ),

C) None of them ( )

5) IS washing hands with soap or ash before eating or after visiting the toilet, Is a good practices?

A) Yes ( ). B) No ( ). C) Do not known ( ).

6) What are the best ways that practices to avoided diarrhea diseases?

A) Used of toilet ( ), B) Used of open areas ( ). C) None of them ( ) .

7) You should wash your hand?

A) After visiting the toilet ( ), B) Before visiting the toilet ( ). C) Both of them ( ).

8) When do you wash your hand with soap?

A) After eating ( ). B ) Before eating ( ). C) Both of them ( ).

9) Prevention is better than ?

A) NO ( ). B) Yes ( ) . C) Do not known ( ).

SECTION C

( Open end questions ) ?

10) Why do people wash with soap?............................................................................................

11) Distinguished between sanitation and Hygiene?....................................................................

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12) Mention three diseases that causes by not washing with soap at five critical moments?

A) ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

B) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

C) ……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

13) Mention five critical moment of hand washing with soap?

A) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

B) …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

C) …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

D) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

E) ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

14) What should you do , If you do not havesoap?....................................................................... …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….

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