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**Subject: ASSIGNMENTS: 4**

**Title: Municipal Solid Waste**

* 1. Explain what municipal solid waste (MSW) means.

The municipal solid waste commonly known as trash or garbage that consisted of our everyday items that we used and throw away, such as product packaging, grass, clipping, clothing, furniture which comes from our home,schools,hospitals

The municipal solid was is the mixed waste produced which been used at households, unneeded produces at house holes levels,market,industrials,commercial, and medical waste (hospital),yard waste and street sweeping, but solid waste is divided into three categories

Semi solid are the sludge and night oil are consider to be liquid waste while hazardous industrial and medical waste are not components of municipal waste, is very difficult to separate

* 1. Explain the importance of the following MSW property in solid waste management or treatment.

The important of the solid waste management or treatment is to protect the environment and for the health and safety of the population

* 1. Outline the advantages and disadvantages of source separation of MSW

The advantages of the MSW are

* It keep the environment clean
* Practice is very high
* It help getting money

The disadvantages of MSW are:

* The cost effective :that means in the process waste collection it needs a lot of money
* The sites of the waste disposal are very dangerous: the sites always became at risk of fungal, bacterial growth as well as various disease
* Resultant product has short life: it has an impact
  1. Discuss the challenges faced in disease surveillance.

The disease surveillance is a collection of the information, analysis and interpretation of the data which involve different sources of the activity, and that information can be used for the following issues

* Support health and planning and health allocation of the appropriate resources within the healthcare system.
* To identify the high risk populations to target the interventions
* To evaluate the effectiveness of control the preventive measurement
* To keep available references for further interventions

To be effective in the data collection of disease surveillance there must be standardization on the national based as well as from the regions level; however the PHCU is the essential communication area of forecasting and responding to the outbreak disease

**Challenges that face disease surveillance:**

The most development countries the disease surveillance remind as big challenge in the health , however there are a numbers of the challenges that facing the disease surveillance which is follows:-

* Poor capacity of the laboratory and supervision of the system
* Poor reporting system or feedback
* Poor communication system
* No trained staff to support the program on ground due to the largest of the system
* Human recourse and health care system is another issue that facing disease to function well.
  1. Explain 5 diseases that can be prevented by observing proper sanitation.

Sanitation refer to public health condition related to is the a process of cleaning and purification of water so that it can be safe to use and drink, and adequate treatment and disposal of the human excreta swage, as well as the prevention of human contact with feces however there are is a number of the disease which can be prevent and observed through proper sanitation especially water borne disease are the disease micro-organism that caused by drinking contaminated water and can cause many type of disease includes typhoid, diarrheal, Guinean worm, cholera hepatitis, polio and malnutrition which leads to death of millions children under five.

**Good hygiene practice**

Hygiene is a Greek wards which means cleanness and sanitation practices, good hygiene practice is the activity that we do to keep us healthy and our thing clean as well as our environment. To promote our health therefore there a need of follow the good hygiene practice which are:-

* Get accesses to latrines
* Promote the culture or practices of open defecation or free ODP
* Promote good practices of using latrines
* Washing hands after using latrine or cleaning the Babies
* Wash the hands before eating
* Wash hands before cooking
* Cover the water or food to avoid contaminations a coordinating to sphere stander

Promotion and behaviors changes:

To have a complete sitting of the WASH, sanitation only cannot support good health of the population, but with integration of the hygiene a practice have great impact on sanitation related disease and is the actual perversion of the sanitation facilities. The hygiene promotion is the most important function within for maintaining good health of the population.

The hygiene promotion is an approach that makes people to change their behavior to reduce the occasion of water, sanitation and Hygiene disease. Which` can involve participatory and engagement of the community to takes responsibility, maintenance and operational infrastructure, through mutual sharing information, and knowledge, mobilization of the affected communities and provision of the essential material as well as the facilities.