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An Assignment of Model one: Assignment 1

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ASSIGNMENT 1

**Question one**

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

1. Audience

In our community radio station the following topics should be discuss with audience:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Topic** | **Guiding Questions** | **Response from Audience/Key Messages** |
| Causes and prevention of diarrhoea | -What is diarrhoea?  -What are the causes and preventive measures for diarrhoea?  -What are some of the misconceptions about diarrhoea? | **-**Diarrhoea is when a person passing watery stools more than 3 times a day.  **Causes of diarrhoea include;**  -Open defecation  - Uncovered food  -Drinking water from unprotected sources  -Failing to wash hands with soap/ash;   * Before eating * After defecation * Before feeding the baby * After cleaning the child’s bottom * Before preparing food   **-**Using dirty and uncovered containers  -Dipping fingers into containers when fetching water  -Sharing food/water with animals  **Prevention of diarrhoea include;**  -Safe disposal of faecal waste  -Using water from protected sources  -Washing hands with soap at five critical times  **Misconceptions about diarrhoea include;**  -Hot/high temperature (March and April are considered to be the months of diarrhoea) cause diarrhoea  -Sleeping (sex) with lactating mother can cause diarrhoea |
| Hand washing with soap/ash | What is proper hand washing and what are the five critical times for hand washing? | Proper Hand washing is washing at five critical times   1. Before eating food 2. After cleaning child’s bottom 3. After defecation 4. Before feeding the baby 5. Before preparing food |
| Benefits of hand washing with soap or ash | - What improvements have you done after the learning about hand washing with soap?  - What are the benefits of hand washing with soap/ash? What benefits have you gained after making improvements in hygiene in your homestead?  - What are some of the misconceptions about hand washing with soap/ash or hand washing with water only?  -How can the misconceptions be addressed? | -Setting up hand washing facility/ use of soap for hand washing at critical moment  **Benefits;**  -Prevents diarrhoeal diseases and death from diarrhoeal diseases  -Reduces risks of infecting each other through hand shake  -Clean person is respected and socially accepted  -Respect and appreciation from my husband/visitors/in laws  - A restaurant owner/cook who washes their hands with soap is less likely to get customers sick and therefore their business is popular (likely to get more customers)  -Less money spent on treatment of diarrhoea  -More time for productivity for the families  Mother who is clean and washing hands with soap/ash has healthy babies who grew well  -A leader who is a role model and a leader so they are socially acceptable  **Misconceptions about hand washing with soap/ash or hand washing with water only includes;**  -Bad smell from soap  -Use of ibriks is attributed to Muslims  -Hand washing with water only is enough  -Different types of soap available with and without smell.  -And misconceptions can be addressed by options for hand washing and hand washing with water only is not enough |
| Overcoming challenges hand washing with soap @ 5 critical moments | -What improvements have you done after the learning about hygiene?  -What are the challenges faced when trying to adopt this?  -How did you overcome? | -Use of Clean & covered jerricans  -Hand washing at the critical moments  -Using latrines/cat method  -Designating a cup for fetching/drinking water |
| Options for hand washing facilities and financing the purchase | What are the available options for hand washing facilities and who finances the purchase of such facilities? | Available hand washing facilities are;  -Tippy tap  -20 litters jerrycans  -Ibriks  -Jugs and they are finances by individuals who are interesting to buy them for their use. |
| Benefits of Safe water handling | -What changes have you put in place after learning about safe water handling  -What benefits have gained after making improvements in hygiene in your homestead? | * Ensuring water safety from the source to the house * Getting water from protected water sources like a hand pump with fence and good drainage * Using clean and covered containers * House looks smart * Respect and appreciation from my husband/visitors/in laws |
| Overcoming challenges in safe water handling | -What are the challenges faced when trying to adopt this? How did you overcome? | -Tying the lid to the jerricans  -Tying the designated fetching cup to avoid it falling or misuse |
| Operation and maintenance of water facilities | -Why is it important to maintain water facilities?  -Who is responsible for such maintenance?  -How much is hand pump mechanic paid for repair of hand pump? | -Well maintained hand pump last longer for a prosperous community  -To ensure access to clean and safe water  -Water User Committees, Water Users and stakeholders are responsible for maintaining the facilities  -Hand Pump Mechanics are paid 3000 - 6000 SSP per repair of the hand pump |
| Conflict management | -What are water related conflicts in the community?  -What are the causes of these conflicts?  -How can these conflicts be resolved?  -What are the impacts of these conflicts? | -Water related conflicts are the conflicts which occurred during fetching water at the water points  **Causes;**  **-**Congestion on water points  -Defiance of by-laws by the users  -Misuse of funds by Water User Committee  -Lack of cooperation  **Impact;**  **-**Breakage/increased downtime of the hand pumps  **-**Poor management of the water facility  -Low collection of user fees  **Problem solving;**  -Reluctance of Water User Committee members solving  -Community dialogues and meetings  -Involvement of stakeholders |

1. WASH messages?

And globally, below are the key WASH messages adopted

1. To wash hands properly use water and a little soap. Rub for 10 seconds, rinse and air-dry or dry with a clean cloth/paper, not on dirty clothes.
2. Wash your hands properly before touching the T-zone on your face (eyes, nose and mouth) as this is where germs enter the body. Avoid touching the T-zone when you can.
3. Wash your hands before preparing food, eating or giving food to babies, and after peeing, pooing or cleaning a baby, or helping someone who is ill.
4. Keep your body and clothes fresh and clean. Keep your nails and toes, teeth and ears, face and hair clean. Shoes/flip-flops protect against worms.
5. Keep human and animal poo and pee away from flies, which spread germs. Use latrines and afterwards wash your hands.
6. Keep your face fresh and clean. Wash well with a little clean water and soap morning and evening, and if flies buzz near sticky eyes.
7. Don’t touch clean, safe water with dirty hands or cups. Keep it safe and free from germs.
8. Sunlight makes water safer. Filter it into a plastic bottles and leave for 6 hours until it’s safer to drink.
9. When you can, use the sun to dry and destroy germs on plates and utensils after washing.
10. Kill or reduce flies by keeping the home and community free from rubbish and dirt. Store rubbish safely until it’s collected, burned or buried.

Adopted from Children for Health (www.childrenfor health.org)

**Question two**

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

Public health is the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities. This work is achieved by promoting healthy lifestyle, researching disease and injury prevention, and detecting, preventing and responding to infectious diseases. Public health is also refers to health care and health promotion that targets a population or particular group within the population (Institute of Medicine, Division of Health Sciences Policy, 2001).

Its key elements are;

* Monitor **health** status to identify and solve community **health** problems
* Diagnose and investigate **health** problems and **health** hazards in the community.
* Inform, educate, and empower people about **health** issues.
* Mobilize community partnerships and action to identify and solve **health** problems. Jun 26, 2018

**Question three**

Public health is about partnership between the different players. Explain how the role of international non-profit/NGO in terms of;

1. Recruitment

INGO do always follow recruitment criteria by considering candidates with high qualification in public health courses as well as relevant experienced related to public health to implement the project related to community development especially health promotion.

ii) Training

INGO do train Public Health Workers/Officers on hygiene promotion campaigns and Community Led Total Sanitation approaches of WASH projects.

iii) Funding

INGO/Donors offer donation through Community Support Organizations/Civil Societies to Government and Communities that are in crisis to address health issues. These funds are used for communities that are in emergencies situation and communities that their government is not able to see health issues due to circumstance of government seeing other developmental issues and crisis of the country, therefore the funds are allocated for improving access to safe water, sanitation, safe disposal and good food to the community.

iv) Monitoring for public health projects contribute to the success or failure of those projects in the developing countries

Successful organizations contributed the following points;

* Proper payment of health workers
* Capacity building of health personnel
* Maintenance and building of new health infrastructures
* Strengthening of the health system
* Reduction of health cases related to basic health cases

They above mentioned points are done through the following ways;

1. Monitor environmental and health status to identify and solve community environmental public health problems.
2. Diagnose and investigate environmental public health problems and health hazards in the community.
3. Inform, educate, and empower people about environmental public health issues.
4. Mobilize community partnerships and actions to identify and solve Environmental health problems.
5. Develop policies and plans that support individual and community environmental public health efforts.
6. Enforce laws and regulations that protect environmental public health and ensure safety of people.
7. Link people to needed environmental public health services and assure the provision of environmental public health services when otherwise unavailable.
8. Assure a competent environmental public health workforce.
9. Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population based environmental public health services.
10. Research for new insights and innovative solutions to environmental public health problems. (acs.txaheceast.org/portals/0/essentialelementsPH.pdf)

**Question four**

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

1. Where do you get food?

No enough food in the village because most of the crops were destroyed by flood

1. What kind of environment are you living?

Loamy and sandy soil

ii) Water supply

1. Where do you get water?

People get water from open sources due to inadequate of water sources in the village while the area is populated.

1. What types of water containers do you have?

Buckets without lids and few jerrycans

iii) Solid-waste disposal

1. Where do you dispose your solid waste?

People dispose solid waste near the houses

1. What happen if solid wastes are not properly disposing?

This may cause spread of diseases in the area.

iv) Excreta disposal

1. Where do you go for defecation?

Most of the people do go for open defecation in the village due to lack of pit latrines

1. Where do you dispose children faeces in your villages?

People burying children’s faeces while others throw them next to the houses

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. What are vector-borne diseases?

Vector-borne diseases are the diseases transmitted by insects such as lice and mites

1. What can be done to avoid vector-borne diseases?

People should dry their clothes and bedding in order to prevent vector-borne diseases transmission through bedding.