**Assignment:**

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?

WASH issues audience – people centered approach with a focus on the local population & collective responsibility.

1. Have experts on WASH on radio to explain the benefits of utilizing water, sanitation & hygiene & benefits of following best practice.
2. Invite key members of the community to discuss and support WASH initiatives on air to promote community involvement & support community to play an active role in initiating water and sanitation.
3. Support & advertise community drop-in sessions to promote community ownership and responsibility
4. Identify practices to be changed, targeting the four most critical: hand washing with soap (or ash or other aid) before food preparation and after dealing with feces; latrine use and safe disposal of children’s feces; safe weaning food preparation; and safe water handling and storage

WASH messages:

1. Effective handwashing at critical times – hand washing with soap will prevent disease
2. Following effective hygiene practices will reduce illness within the community
3. Protect drinking water from excreta - Use of latrines rather than open defecation will help keep water sources safe
4. Disease prevention should be a concern of the entire community - when disease is not prevented, entire community suffers; when disease is prevented, the entire community benefits
5. Ill health is avoidable
6. In your own words, what is your understanding of public health and what are its key elements?

Public health is about understanding how specific environments and personal behaviors influenced health and working out ways to reduce the spread of disease Public health is focused on preventing disease, prolonging life and promoting health through the organized efforts of society.

Key elements:

Prevention – preventing disease & promoting public health within specific populations

Protection – surveillance and monitoring of infectious disease, emergency response and immunization

Promotion - public health promotion and education strategies are needed to change behaviors to realize the health benefits of WASH.

Policy development– develop policy & research strategies to understand health challenges within populations.

1. Public health is about partnership between the different players. In a paragraph each, explain how the role of international non-profit/NGO in terms of i) recruitment ii) training iii) funding and iv) monitoring for public health projects contribute to the success or failure of those projects in the developing countries?

The role of international non-profit/NGO in contributing to the success or failure of public health projects in the developing countries:

1. Recruitment – NGO’s have access to a broad database of specialists who can be called upon when required. Short-term SME’s can be dispatched for short or long term projects. Getting the right people on the ground at the right time, particularly if an epidemic is developing is key to successful project delivery.
2. Training – INGOs’ community-based training can decrease the number of infected people within communities by empowering key community stake-holders/ decision makers, including; chiefs, religious leaders, councilors, women’s leaders, youth leaders, traditional leaders, contact tracers, and surveillance officers. INGOs can provide training to the above as first responders of their own communities, helping them make informed decisions at the ground level, as well as facilitating adaptive implementation of international approaches in local context. Without adequately trained members of the population it is likely than any outbreaks will spread faster and threaten project success.
3. Funding – NGO’s have the area knowledge to identify sources of funding for and the experience to submit funding proposals. NGO’s can also provide direct funding to public health projects to facilitate their delivery. Without adequate funding, projects will not be able to progress.
4. Monitoring – NGOs can monitor the pre and post situation, long-term outcomes arising from projects, and ensure that communities benefit from successful intervention. have their own set of monitoring and evaluation toolkits which can be deployed to give an impartial summary of how a project is performing on the ground. Without monitoring there are very little assurances as to the quality and suitability of the solution both during and after project delivery.