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**Online Post Graduate Diploma in Water Sanitation and Hygiene**

**Strategia Netherlands**

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**ASSIGNMENT 1**

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
2. **Audience**
3. Engage the audience in discussion on WASH issues – the radio station can decide on a specific topic on WASH based on the need is identified in the community
4. Have question answers sessions with audience to allow the them to ask questions and get feedback from the radio host. In this case, the radio station can host a WASH expert to provide answers to the audience.
5. Provide brief highlights to the audiences of what to do to prevent WASH related problems. For example , when there is likelihood of spread of a communicable disease in a given area the radio station can provide information about what do if such a problem a occurs or even how to prevent it from occurring.
6. Recording interview sessions or live radio sessions with the audiences especially those who have influence in the community. This is where community leaders whom maybe representing the community in Wash such as the Community Based Water Management Committees are given n the opportunity to talk about Wash related topics to the community members.
7. **WASH messages**
8. Develop WASH messages in collaboration with WASH service providers and disseminate the messages through the radio. For example, when there is outbreak of diarrhea then service providers can develop messages and radio presenters can help with the dissemination of information to the community members
9. Translation of messages into local language to ensure that it reaches the community members in a language they understand.
10. Record songs or poems with Wash messages presented by community members including children and air them on radio to the community
11. In your own words, what is your understanding of public health and what are its key elements?

Public health is a field of science that deals with epidemiology and disease prevention. It takes into account the preventive measures before outbreak of an epidemic.

Key elements of public health are hygiene promotions, disease prevention, and environmental health and hygiene

Public health involves policy development and population health surveillance which mean that public health professional rely on research to understand strategies to control health issues such as infant mortality rates as well as develop policies to address them

1. Public health is about partnership between the different players. Explain how the role of international non-profit/NGO in terms of
2. **Recruitment**
3. Developing Terms of reference for the different stakeholders – this will involve specifying the key roles and responsibilities, qualifications and attributes required for different positions
4. Announcement of the vacancies to source the right candidates – posting widely the adverts using different modes such through newspapers, websites among other means applicable to the context
5. Selection of the candidates – this is the process of choosing the right candidate that meet the criteria for shortlisting. This also involves sourcing the best qualifying candidates for the position based on their performance during the interview process
6. Providing Job offers/ contracting and induction of the new employees
7. **Training**
8. Identifying the training needs among the different stakeholders –this is done through conducting capacity gaps assessments with involves determining the new trends in the public health sector and the required capacities need to deal with the changing situations.
9. Sourcing or providing relevant training depending on the needs. Training though is a continuous process which can be on the job or one off activity done. It can also training can involve partnering with other partners or agencies to deliver training when need arises, other organization also link their employees to online courses to improve on their knowledge and skills
10. **Funding**
11. Developing advocacy strategies for fundraising. This is where NGOs
12. Identify potential donors
13. **Monitoring** for public health projects contribute to the success or failure of those projects in the developing countries
14. 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
15. **General overview of the situation**
16. To what extend has the disaster displaced the populations in this particular location?
17. What effects has the disaster caused the population of people living in this particular population?
18. **Water supply**

a) How has the disaster affected the water supply to the people living in the communities?

b) What has the community members done to restore the water supply in the community?

iii) **Solid-waste disposal**

1. What are the existing structures for solid waste disposal after the disaster?
2. What are the common solid waste disposed in the location and their appropriate way of disposing them?
3. **Excreta disposal**
4. How does the community dispose human excreta after the disaster?
5. How safe is the facilities for disposing excreta to the health of the population?
6. **Vector-borne diseases for purposes of assessing local conditions, health needs and identifying local resources in the disaster situation that you are addressing.**
7. What are the causes of vector- borne diseases in the community?
8. What capacities do the communities have to control the spread of the vector-borne diseases?

NB: All questions carry 10 marks each