**WASH ASSIGNENT**

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**MODULE ONE**

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**

As a worker with the community radio station we will address water, sanitation and hygiene issues with the:

**i) Audience**

* Our radio station will develop educational programs on health massages that will be passing in the radio station everyday emphasing on what and the importance of water, sanitation and hygiene to the community.
* Sensitizing on the health risks of drinking water from shallow wells and the reasons we must pay for drinking water.
* Creating awareness of increased risk of disease from unsafe drinking water and poor sanitation and hygiene in the community which cause major negative health impacts on communities and the environment at large for example diarrhea, hepatitis A,,cholera,typhoid and shigella dysentery, intestinal helminthes, malaria and others through a special program that will be allocated alteast six times a week.
* The program will also talked of means of transmission of diseases from unsafe drinking water, poor hygiene and sanitation for example Consumption of contaminated water or food (through environment, washing or cooking), Hand to mouth transmission (hygiene is reduced),Vectors (e.g. flies and mosquitoes which breed near waste sites and stagnant water).
* Creating awareness on the need to improve drinking water sanitation, hygiene through Individual community members. For example, everyone in the village must keep their houses, environment and compounds clean, because one dirty house can affect many conscientious neighbors and contribute to the spread of disease).
* Furthermore, our radio station will encourage the community both men and women to fight and prevent diseases cause by unsafe drinking water, poor sanitation and hygiene through Community volunteers, Community Health Workers (CHWs) and community leaders to promote cleanliness in the home by regularly checking on village households and by using by-laws to encourage household maintenance.
* Give the community an opportunity to talk through messages and calls in contributing ideas, identify their needs, Builds and strengthens community problem-solving skills.
* Empowers them to take action and Encourages teamwork and bonding.
* Encourage collective experience and knowledge in a community that can be built on to bring about change and improvements when need arises because when people understand a problem, they will more readily act to solve it. - Involve community representatives in planning and implementing interventions
* Also, our radio station will go around the Community and animate on the need to keep the environment clean and other issues to address water, sanitation and hygiene issues.
* Retention and application of hygiene education related to hand washing, water collection and treatment, and sanitation practices.

**ii) WASH messages**

* WASH messages on our radio station will address water, hygiene and sanitation in that it will help the community in Promotion of good hygiene practices, Provision of safe drinking water and reduction of environmental health risks.
* WASH messages will help to improve Personal hygiene practices through
* Hand washing (Particularly with soap is the single most important hygiene measure to prevent diseases)

- The three times when we should wash our hands are:

Before cooking or preparing food

Before eating or before feeding children

After defecating and after changing or cleaning babies

- The three steps to wash our hands are: Wash both hands with water and soap/ash/detergent

Rub the front and back of your hands and in between your fingers at least three times Dry hands

* Hair washing
* Brushing teeth
* Bathing regularly
* Washing and airing beddings regularly.
* WASH messages will:

Help to improve environmental hygiene practices

* Such as cleaning surrounding,
* food storage in covered containers,
* washing and cooking food,
* Water source protection.

WASH messages on our radio station to household will:

* Help hygiene promotion through
* Home Water Treatment and
* Sanitation Promotion

WASH messages will help in Schools and in emergencies very essential for children sake. For

WASH messages will help group of people in the community to study the importance of good water sanitation and hygiene. After implementation of good wash, they can realized great financial saving due to decreased water bills as the water wastage can been reduced

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

* **Public Health**

Public health is the science which protects and improves the health of people and their communities. This can be achieved through promoting healthy lifestyles, researching disease and injury prevention, and detecting, preventing and responding to infectious diseases.

In other words, Public health can also be define as the science and art of preventing disease, prolonging life, and promoting health through the organized efforts and informed choices of society, organizations, public and private communities, and individuals

Public health is concerned with protecting the health of entire populations. These populations can be as small as a local neighborhood, or as big as an entire country or region of the world.

Public health professionals try to prevent problems from happening or recurring through implementing educational programs, recommending policies, administering services and conducting research—in contrast to clinical professionals like doctors and nurses, who focus primarily on treating individuals after they become sick or injured. Public health also works to limit health disparities. A large part of public health is promoting healthcare equity, quality and accessibility.

* **key elements of Public Health**
* Monitor health status to identify community health problem It is essential for public health organizations to monitor and evaluate the health status of populations in order to identify trends and to target health resources. Components of this service include: utilization of appropriate tools to interpret and disseminate data to audiences of interest; collaboration in integrating and managing public health; and accurate and periodic assessment of the community’s health status.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/10_Essential_Public_Health_Services#cite_note-i-1) Specifically, public health organizations can monitor and evaluate the health status of their populations by creating a disease reporting system, community health profiles, and health surveys
* Diagnose and investigate health problems and health hazards in the community. In order to appropriately allocate public health resources, it is essential to diagnose and investigate health problems and hazards in the community. Components in this service include: population-based screening of diseases; access to public health laboratories capable of completing rapid screening and high volume testing; and epidemiologic investigations of disease outbreaks and patterns of disease
* Inform, educate, and empower people about health issues. Once public health priorities have been established through monitoring and investigation of health problems in the community, educational activities that promote improved health should be disseminated. Components in this service include: both the availability of health information and educational resources and the presence of health education and health promotion programs
* Mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems. Public health organizations on the local, state and national level can mobilize community partnerships to identify and solve health problems. Components of this service include: building coalitions to utilize the full range of available resources; convening and facilitating partnerships that will undertake defined health improvement projects; and provide assistance to partners and communities to solve health problems.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/10_Essential_Public_Health_Services#cite_note-i-1) Of particular importance is identification of potential stakeholders who will contribute to or benefit from public health activities
* Develop policies and plans that support individual and community health efforts. Policies can be effective in modifying human behavior and reducing negative health outcomes. Components in this service include: development of policy to guide the practice of public health; alignment of resources and strategies for community health efforts; and systematic health planning strategies to guide community health improvement.
* Enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety. It is important that individuals and organizations comply with existing laws and regulations in order to ensure the overall health and safety of the general public. Components of this service include: reviewing, evaluating, and revising laws and regulations put in place to protect the health and safety of the public; educating persons and organizations about these laws and regulations to improve compliance and encourage enforcement of them; and enforcing actions that protect the health of the public
* Link People to needed personal health services and assure the provision of health care when otherwise unavailable. Having access to care when it is needed is important in helping individuals prevent and avoid unfavorable health outcomes and medical costs. At the local level, components of this service include: identifying populations that face barriers to accessing health services and addressing their personal health needs, assuring the linkage of these populations to appropriate health services by coordinating provider services, and developing and implementing interventions that address the barriers they face in attempting to access care
* Assure a competent workforce for public health and personal health care. Health care workers and staff who are competent (i.e., skilled in the core principles of public health practice) are more likely to provide care and other services more effectively and efficiently compared to those who are not. Components of this service include: making sure that the workforce meets the health needs of the population, maintaining public health workforce standards by developing and implementing efficient licensure and credentialing processes and incorporating core public health competencies into personnel systems, and adopting continuous quality improvement methods and long-term learning opportunities for public health workforce members
* Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility and quality of personal and population based services. Given scarce resources, it is important to keep track of whether or not programs and/or policies end up producing intended outcomes. Components of this service include: assessing the accessibility, quality and effectiveness of services and programs delivered; providing policymakers with the information they need in order to make well-informed decisions regarding the allocation of scarce resources; tracking efficiency, effectiveness, and quality of services analyzing data on health status and service utilization; and striving to improve the public health system’s capacity to well serve the population. Cost-effectiveness analysis has been proposed as one possible strategy for informing policymakers on how best to allocate health care resources.

Research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems. Through research, the health and health care problems that individuals face can be better understood, and therefore be better and more appropriately addressed given the evidence provided by such research efforts.

**3) Public health is about partnership between the different players. Explain how the role of international non-profit/NGO in terms of 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 Non-governmental Organizations**

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is any non-profit, voluntary citizens' group that is organized at the local, national or international level. These organizations are task-oriented and are usually organized around particular issues such as health, human rights or the environment.  NGOs are directed by people who share a common interest and perform a wide range of service and humanitarian functions. These types of organizations are often referred to as civil society organizations.

1. **Recruitment**

International non-profit/NGO has success or fail in public health projects in the area of recruitment in developing countries in the following ways:

* International non-profit/NGO Evaluate effectiveness, accessibility, and quality of personal and population-based on public health services.
* Employment of workers in the occupations in which they can have the satisfaction of giving the fullest measure of their skill and attainments and make the greatest contribution to the common well-being.
* Provision of free employment services and the supervision of employers' or private agencies' recruitment, introduction and placement operation.
* promote greater equality of opportunity and treatment of lawful migrants in respect of employment and occupation
* The organization offers a variety of career and employment opportunities, professional development and internship opportunities.
* Employing the Management Team through a competitive and transparent process (which may consist of an Operations Manager, Accountant, Technician, Meter Readers and Plumbers)**.**

1. **Training**

International non-profit/NGO has success or fail in public health projects in the area of training in developing countries in the following ways:

* Building capacity at the local level to manage and maintain facilities.
* Promotion of a variety of technologies that are user-friendly and affordable.
* The organization places special emphasis on working with and empowering women as a way to help whole families and communities escape poverty.
* They encourage the development of problem-solving skills by encouraging people to express their ideas freely about understanding and solving problems
* They help in community mobilization which help community contributions

1. **Funding:**

International non-profit/NGO has success or fail in public health projects in the area of funding in developing countries in the following ways:

* They Strives to alleviate poverty by providing loans, credits, and grants to poor countries to implement various development projects in areas such as education, healthcare, agriculture, environmental and natural resource management, infrastructure, and other relevant projects.
* The organization spends the majority of its non-administrative budget on promoting health initiatives for example address major health concerns such as HIV and AIDS, maternal and child nutrition, excessive maternal mortality, increasing vaccination rates, among other areas of importance such as gender equality, and child survival and development.
* Many NGOs find it difficult to garner sufficient and continuous funding for their work. Gaining access to appropriate donors is a major component of this challenge.
* They may have limited resource mobilization skills locally, so instead they wait for international donors to approach them.
* Current donors may shift priorities and withdraw funding.
* The NGO might suffer from a general lack of project, organizational and financial sustainability.
* Inadequate operations & maintenance
* Inequitable distribution of research efforts and funds directed towards populations suffering the world's greatest health problems. This imbalance is fostering major attempts at redirecting research to the health problems of low and middle income countries. (Promoting and advocating for relevant global health research), resource mobilization for research, the generation, utilization and management of knowledge, and capacity development.

**4) Monitoring**

International non-profit/NGO has success or fail in public health projects in the area of monitoring in developing countries in the following ways:

* They monitor and provide scholars ongoing mentorship to enable young people to tackle global challenges through international experience.
* Monitoring performance of the Operations in public health projects and review performance.
* Monitor and **Serve as watchdogs and advocates for accountability**
* Low sense of community ownership and responsibility
* Poor or disorganized networking is another major challenge, as it can cause duplicated efforts, time inefficiencies, conflicting strategies and an inability to learn from experience.
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