



WASH toward clean and healthy Boracay

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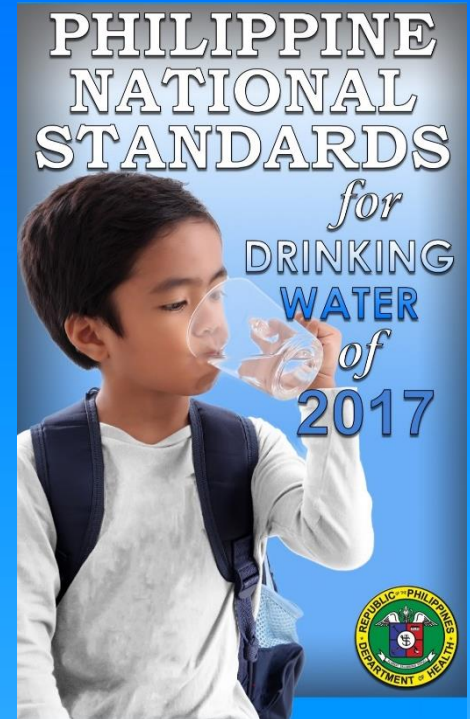
Importance of Sanitation

- Human feces is the most common source of microbial pathogens. One gram of human feces has over 1 billion pathogens.
- Germs are passed on from an infected person to a new host through contaminated food, fingers, fluids, fields and flies.
- Safely managed sanitation systems are a primary barrier that breaks the transmission route by safely confining and treating feces.



Importance of Safe Water Supply & Hygiene

- Safe water supply (fluids) and hand hygiene provide the secondary barriers to prevent fecal-oral contamination.
- Despite this high coverage of water supply, a lot of Filipinos are still exposed to unsafe water.
- The current environmental changes and uncontrolled risks due to human activities and natural events are threats to the safe quality of water.



A glass of water is centered at the top of the slide, reflecting the surrounding environment. The background is a solid blue color with a white arc curving across the top. The title text is in a light blue, sans-serif font.

The International Year of Sanitation in five key messages

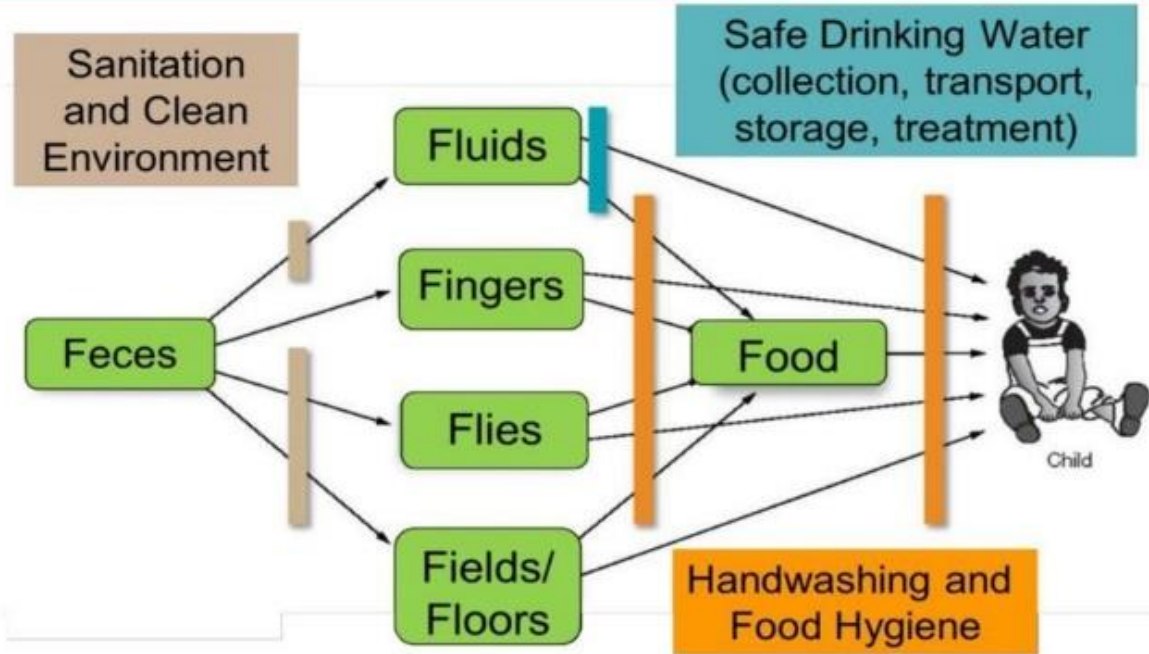
- Sanitation is vital for human health
- Sanitation generates economic benefits
- Sanitation contributes to dignity and social development
- Sanitation protects the environment
- Improving sanitation is achievable



The F-Diagram

- The F-Diagram represents the Fecal – Oral Route (or Oral – Fecal Route).
- This diagram describes a particular route of disease transmission which is mainly caused by unsafe drinking-water, poor sanitation, and insufficient hygiene.
- Each year, an estimated 5 million people die from preventable water-related illnesses.

F Diagram





VIRUS-LADEN DISEASES

- Some water-borne diseases, such as cholera, salmonella and typhoid fever, are acquired through the ingestion of water contaminated with human or animal feces containing pathogenic bacteria or viruses.
- Human feces is the most common source of microbial pathogens, with one gram of human feces containing over 1,000,000,000 pathogens.
- Pathogens are passed on from an infected person to a new host through contaminated food, fingers, fluids (e.g. water), fields (e.g. agriculture), and flies.



WATER-WASHED DISEASES

- Water-washed diseases are caused by lack of water for personal and domestic cleanliness or contact with contaminated water.
- Examples of which include skin and eye infections such as trachoma and scabies.



HOST-BASED DISEASES

- Host-based diseases are transmitted through an intermediate host which lives in water, and causes illnesses in humans who ingest the water or use it for washing.
- Examples include guinea worm and schistosomiasis.



INSECT-BORNE DISEASES

- Water-related insect vector diseases are transmitted by insects which breed in water or bite near water.
- Although these diseases are not directly associated with the lack of access water, their spread is often facilitated by the construction of large-scale irrigation systems and reservoirs that create conditions favorable to their hosts.
- Examples include malaria, dengue, yellow fever, and filariasis



WASH Safety Plan for Boracay

- Risk Assessment and Management
- Drinking-water quality surveillance and testing
- Logistical support to sanitation
- WASH capacity building
- Advocacy and Promotion Campaign
- Monitoring

We've got what it takes – a global consensus

There is a surprisingly high level of consensus about what is needed:

- approaches that respect and respond to people's actual needs, preferences and demands;
- suppliers of sanitation and hygiene services to meet those demands;
- hard work and sustained funding over the long run;
- plain talk about sanitation;
- an inspiring vision of the future.





Resources

Global Hydration (n.d.) *Common Waterborne Disease, Bacteria, Viruses and Cysts*. Retrieved 22 April 2018: <https://globalhydration.com/waterborne-disease/common-waterborne-disease-bacteria-viruses-cysts/>

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World Health Organization (2017). *2.1 billion people lack safe drinking water at home, more than twice as many lack safe sanitation*. Retrieved 22 April 2018 from:

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2017/water-sanitation-hygiene/en/>



THANK YOU!