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**Accord University Knowledge & Vision**

THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER AND SANITATION IN HOWL-WADAAG VILLAGE, BAIDOA-SOMALIA.

THIS DISSERTATION SUBMITTED AS PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OFTHE MASTER OF ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY FROM ACCORD UNIVERSITY -SOMALIA.

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research was to ascertain The Importance of Water and Sanitation in Howl-wadaag Village, Baidoa-Somalia, with a focus on the importance benefits of water and sanitation on society and the community awareness. A total of 70 participants from the population of interest were sample size 60. The exact number of participants in the research was calculated using theSloven's formula. Researchers employed a variety of sample methods, including basic random sampling, purposive random sampling, and stratified sampling. The research design was study cross- sectional design because this research design will help to collect the data from more than one organization to look at similarities or differences between them at any one particular time. the information was gathered through the use of self-administered questionnaires given to respondent closed ended. The test was chosen on purpose since it probes for respondents' subjective impressions, allowing them to draw on their expertise to supply awealth of information without reservation. The data for objectives 1 and 2 were analyzed using the frequency tools in the statistical package for the social sciences (SPSS v.22), andthe data for objective 3 was analyzed using the Pearson linear correlation coefficient. Finally, during this study I found importance of water and sanitation on society living Somalia and districts or villages whatever conditions mostly there is no get appropriate hygiene and water clean particularly village, because most of society living in howlwadaag village. with diarrhea they did not link to the medical centers and also you see in chapter four from respondents we used questionnaire method.

**BACKGROUND**

Water and sanitation are often studied together to determine their combined impact on health, since they are assumed to be highly correlated with each other. Securing access to clean water and to adequate sanitation facilities for all people, irrespective of the difference in their living conditions, a huge battle against all kinds of diseases will be won.

According to the latest estimates of the (WHO, UNICEF) joint monitoring program me for water supply and sanitation released in early 2013, 36% of the world population,

2.5 billion people- lack improved sanitation facilities and 768 million still use unsafe drinking water sources. Approximations are still estimate to out of every three people in Sub-Saharan Africa lack access to decent sanitation (UNICEF, 2010) and 40% still get their drinking water from unclean sources (WHO/UNICEF 2010).

Globally: wash services provide for water availability and quality, presence of sanitation facilities, and availability of soap and water for hand washing [WHO, WHO/UNICEF 2015]. A joint WHO/UNICEF report shows that globally, provision of WASH services in health care facilities is low, and the current levels of service are far less than the required 100% coverage by 2030. A report also notes that large disparities in WASH services in health care facilities exist between and within countries [WHO, WHO/UNICEF 2015]. Previous studies also show that compliance with hand washing standards among health care providers is Hindawi Journal of Environmental and Public Health Volume 2018, often low and health care providers often transmit infection. As a result, health care facilities are a source of infection and patients seeking treatment fall ill, and potentially die, for the lack of basic elements of a safe and clean environment [R. Cronk and J. Bartram, 2018].

Globally, improving water, sanitation, and hygiene has the potential to prevent at least 9.1% of the disease burden (in disability-adjusted life years or DALYs), or 6.3% of all deaths [A. Pr¨uss-Ust¨un “et al” 2008].

**PROBLEM OF THE STATEMENT**

This study is focusing the importance of water and sanitation because water and sanitation is essential to human and all living forms and animals, plants. It also is very important especially to human beings in terms of health and development. Providing access to clean & safe water with sanitation facilities, such toilets and latrines, allow people to dispose their waste appropriately, which helps break the infection cycle of many diseases.

UNICEF supports the Government of Somalia and its efforts to develop and provide not only temporary solutions but also sustainable water supply systems in the country.

According to the World Health Organization WHO (2011), Water taken from hand-dug wells is often of poor quality. The type of soil in Mogadishu also compounds the problem as the soil is sandy and allows the contaminants to rapidly flow into the poorly constructed wells. The waste of an estimated city population of 2.5 million people plus the waste from the animal population produces an extreme sanitation hazard. The resulting water contamination is a foremost perpetrator of deadly disease among the population. Many residents of the city including children die every day in Baidoa because of diseases from contaminated water.

According to WHO (2011), the most prevalent diseases from the consumption of the contaminated water in Baidoa are cholera dysentery, typhoid and Acute watery diarrhea. After I see this problem in many districts, such as howlwadaag village, I decided to make this research as to identify the real cause and people who are risk factors of this problem, and the best possible prevention of this problem

**General objectives**

The main objective of this study is the importance of water sanitation on society in living on howl wadaag village, Baidoa-Somalia,

**Specific objectives**

To determine the importance benefits of water and sanitation on society in howl wadaag village Baidoa-Somalia.

To increase the community awareness for water sanitation by way related diseases in Howl wadaag Village Baidoa-Somalia.

To know good purification water system to improve to get save drinking water and sanitation on society in howlwadaag village Baidoa-Somalia.

**METHODOLOGY**

**Data processing and analysis**

The process of evaluating data using analytical and logical reasoning to examine each component of the data provided. This form of analysis is just one of the many steps that must be completed when conducting a research. Data from various sources is gathered, reviewed, and then analyzed to form some sort of finding or conclusion. There are a variety of specific data analysis methods but in this study SPSS program especially version 16.0 was used to analyze quantitative data.

**CONCLUSION**

This section presents on the conclusion of the research. Importance of water and sanitation is critical role in howlwadaag village. Perhaps, there is something negligence no reach society well- being due to awareness and poor knowledge for importance water and sanitation. Although there is some general advice from doctors and specialist’s public health, they are well known. The main objective of this study is to assess the community awareness for water sanitation by way related diseases.

The study method was used cross sectional data and the sample size of 60 respondents was selected from my target population. The data obtained from the respondents was qualitative data and it was collected from the through questionnaire and observation data analysis was by computer software program called excel and SPPS for statistical packages the questionnaire we used for the closed-ended questions.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

Based on the findings the study recommended the following:

After the study had completed the researcher recommended to conduct advanced training health personnel in clinical and lab investigation, to determine wither if occur water related diseases also recommended to use clean water improve sanitation to reach high quality life and prosperity to give the population suitable facilities for sanitary water

To implement chlorination of water to the population and advise people to boil water vigorously for one minute, and assessing water supply system.

In my Consolation, researchers recommend to improve health education to create awareness and to prevent waterborne diseases.

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