

Needs Analysis

Overview

Lagos, one of the most populous cities in Nigeria, is home to a significant number of working adults who reside in high-risk urban areas. These areas, such as Makoko, Ajegunle, Agege, Mushin, Ilaje, Bariga, Orile-Iganmu, and Iwaya, are characterized by inadequate sanitation and limited access to clean water. The result is an increased vulnerability to cholera outbreaks, particularly during the rainy season when water contamination is at its peak.

This training program seeks to address these challenges by equipping participants with practical knowledge and tools to mitigate the risks of cholera through improved hygiene and water management practices.

Why the Training is Needed

The need for this training stems from the persistent public health challenges in Lagos. Poor sanitation, high-risk hygiene practices, and limited awareness about preventive measures contribute to the recurring outbreaks of cholera and other waterborne diseases. By focusing on working adults, who often influence household and community practices, this program aims to create a ripple effect of improved health and well-being across the city.

Key Problems and Issues to Address

1. Inadequate Sanitation and Water Supply

- Many urban neighborhoods lack proper sanitation infrastructure, leading to the contamination of water sources.
- During the rainy season, flooding exacerbates this issue, creating an environment ripe for cholera outbreaks.

2. High-Risk Hygiene Practices

- Practices such as open defecation and improper disposal of waste heighten exposure to cholera pathogens.

3. Limited Awareness of Preventive Measures

- A significant proportion of the population is unaware of simple yet effective methods for water treatment, such as boiling or the use of chlorine tablets.

4. Seasonal Vulnerabilities

- The rainy season consistently amplifies these risks, making timely sensitization essential to preventing large-scale outbreaks.

Learning Outcomes

By the end of this training program, participants will:

- Identify key cholera transmission pathways specific to Lagos and their contributing factors.
- Demonstrate effective water treatment methods, such as filtration, boiling, and chlorination, to ensure safe drinking water.
- List and apply hygiene practices - such as proper handwashing techniques and waste disposal - that significantly reduce the risk of cholera.