# INTRODUCTION

Graphic Notes/Slide #	Visual / Description	
Multimedia and graphics will be used to create visuals for this content	ohics e entNOTE: OST (On-Screen Text) will appear in black in the storyboard below. Text appearing in blue will NOT appear on the slide. Text in Red is Headers for each slide. Text appearing in Green is voice over. Module Info	
Slide 1	Design Note: Learner sees a title screen image that aligns with the course topic.	
1. An image of an African Lady facilitating the	INTRODUCTION	
2. A picture of	On Screen Text (OST) say, "Sensitization on Cholera"	
3. A passerby on his way to work	African Lady Speaks: Hello and welcome! My name is —-, and I will be taking you through this course on Cholera Sensitization.	
buying food by the road from a food hawker	In the bustling city of Lagos, where life moves at an incredible pace, It is important to maintain a healthy lifestyle and this is crucial for maintainin productivity and good well-being. This course is designed to equip you essential knowledge about cholera—a preventable yet potentially deadly disease.	
	# LAYER 1	
	Cholera outbreaks can disrupt communities and workplaces, but with the right information and preventive measures, we can protect ourselves and those around us. Whether you work in an office, a market, or any other setting, understanding cholera is vital for ensuring a safe and healthy environment. In this course, you will explore the impact of cholera, how you can protect yourself, and the role you play in preventing the spread of this disease.	
Slide 2	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	
At the end of this course, you must be able to <ul> <li>Identify three main cholera transmission pathways in Lago</li> <li>Demonstrate water treatment methods to prevent cholera.</li> <li>List four hygiene practices that reduce cholera risk.</li> </ul>		
	Module 1	
<ol> <li>An image of cholera bacteria</li> <li>Image of dirty</li> </ol>	What is Cholera Cholera is an acute diarrhoeal infection caused by eating or drinking food or water that is contaminated with the bacterium Vibrio cholerae.	

water area and an adult buying food close to a carnal

- Image of a person vomiting or stooling and who is dehydrated too
- 4. Image of areas in Lagos that are prone to flooding.
- A chart of the statistics on the recent outbreak of Cholera in Lagos state.

#Layer 1

# Now to the Symptoms & Complications of Cholera

# Symptoms of Cholera

- Diarrhea: Sudden onset of profuse, watery diarrhea, often described as "rice-water stools" due to its appearance.
- Nausea and Vomiting: Common in the early stages and can last for hours.
- Dehydration: Rapid fluid loss can lead to severe dehydration, characterized by: Extreme thirst, Dry mouth, Sunken eyes, Dry and shriveled skin, Little or no urination, Low blood pressure, Irregular heartbeat

# In complicated cases Cholera can result in

Complications

- Electrolyte Imbalance: Loss of essential salts can cause muscle cramps and severe electrolyte disturbances
- Shock: Severe dehydration can lead to hypovolemic shock, a life-threatening condition due to low blood volume
- Low Blood Sugar (Hypoglycemia): Especially in children, this can cause seizures, unconsciousness, and even death.
- Kidney Failure: Severe dehydration can lead to acute kidney injury

# #Layer 2

# Let's also consider the impact of Cholera in Lagos state

# Cholera's Impact in Lagos

- High-risk areas: Urban slums and flood-prone regions.
- Recent outbreak statistics and trends.

# **Connection to SDG 3**

- Goal: Reduce morbidity and mortality due to communicable diseases.
- Importance of promoting access to clean water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH).

# #Layer 3

#Interactivity;

# Which of the following is a common symptom of cholera?

- a) Fever and muscle aches
- b) Skin rashes
- c) Severe diarrhea and dehydration
- d) Fatigue and headaches

Correct Answer: c) Severe diarrhea and dehydration

Correct answer display when learner miss the question

Graphic Notes/Slide #	Visual / Description	
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<ol> <li>An image of cholera bacteria</li> <li>Image of dirty water area and an adult buying food close to a carnal</li> <li>Image of a person vomiting or stooling and who is dehydrated too</li> <li>Image of areas in Lagos that are prone to flooding.</li> <li>A chart of the statistics on the recent outbreak of Cholera in Lagos state.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>What is Cholera</li> <li>Cholera is an acute diarrhoeal infection caused by eating or drinking food or water that is contaminated with the bacterium Vibrio cholerae.</li> <li>#Layer 1</li> <li>Now to the Symptoms &amp; Complications of Cholera</li> <li>Symptoms of Cholera         <ul> <li>Diarrhea: Sudden onset of profuse, watery diarrhea, often described as "rice-water stools" due to its appearance.</li> <li>Nausea and Vomiting: Common in the early stages and can last for hours.</li> <li>Dehydration: Rapid fluid loss can lead to severe dehydration, characterized by: Extreme thirst, Dry mouth, Sunken eyes, Dry and shriveled skin, Little or no urination, Low blood pressure, Irregular heartbeat</li> </ul> </li> <li>In complicated cases Cholera can result in Complications         <ul> <li>Electrolyte Imbalance: Loss of essential salts can cause muscle cramps and severe electrolyte disturbances</li> <li>Shock: Severe dehydration can lead to hypovolemic shock, a life-threatening condition due to low blood volume</li> <li>Low Blood Sugar (Hypoglycemia): Especially in children, this can cause seizures, unconsciousness, and even death.</li> <li>Kidney Failure: Severe dehydration can lead to acute kidney injury</li> </ul> </li> <li>#Layer 2         <ul> <li>Let's also consider the impact of Cholera in Lagos state</li> <li>Cholera's Impact in Lagos</li></ul></li></ul>	

<ul><li>b) Skin rashes</li><li>c) Severe diarrhea and dehydration</li><li>d) Fatigue and headaches</li></ul>
Correct Answer: c) Severe diarrhea and dehydration
Correct answer display when learner miss the question

# Module 2: Transmission and Risk Factor

Slide 1: Introduction		
Voiceover(VO)/Audio Narration:	Graphics:	
Welcome to Module 2: Here, we'll look at how cholera spreads and why some places in Lagos face higher risks. Let's get started!"	Use a mix of real-life photos of Lagos urban areas (Makoko, Ajegunle) and illustrations of water sources, making it feel more localized.	
On-Screen Text (OST):	Interactive Clickable Buttons:	
Click to Begin Lesson	Begin	
Interactivity and Programming notes:		
Learners should click the "Begin" button to proceed to Lesson 1		

#### Slide 2: Lesson 1: Cholera Transmission Pathways

#### Voiceover(VO)/Audio Narration:

Cholera spreads mainly through unsafe water and food. In Lagos, it can happen when people drink water contaminated by sewage or eat undercooked seafood from polluted waters. It can also spread through unwashed hands or dirty utensils.

Click on each one to learn more

#### Direct Transmission Pathways:

**Direct transmission pathways** refers to the ways cholera is spread directly from a contaminated source to a person.

**Cholera can spread when people drink or eat food that's been contaminated** with bacteria called **Vibrio cholerae**. This bacteria lives in water. When human waste contaminates water sources, drinking the untreated water or using it to wash food can cause cholera outbreaks

For example, in Lagos, shallow wells and boreholes near areas where people defecate openly or where sewage systems are poor can get contaminated during floods, exposing many people to the disease.

Another way cholera spreads is through eating raw or undercooked seafood like fish such as stock fish, catfish, tilapia etc. Vibrio cholerae can be found in marine life, especially in coastal areas where sewage gets into the water. If seafood isn't cooked properly, it can cause cholera.

In Lagos, seafood is a big part of daily meals because of its coastal location. But without proper cooking, seafood can become a source of cholera infection."

#### Indirect Transmission Pathways:

Indirect transmission pathways refer to the ways cholera spreads without directly consuming contaminated water or food. Instead, it's spread through contact with surfaces, utensils, or hands that have been exposed to the bacteria.

**One major indirect transmission method is through unwashed hands**. Hand hygiene is essential for stopping the spread of cholera. People who don't wash their hands after using the bathroom or before handling food can unknowingly spread the bacteria to others.

For example, in informal settlements in Lagos, where

#### **Graphics:**

- Illustration of the fecal-oral route
- Images of water contamination, seafood, and street food preparation in Lagos
- Add real-life examples, like images of street food vendors and local water bodies during the rainy season.

access to clean water for handwashing is limited, cholera spreads quickly due to poor hygiene practices.	
Another indirect method is contamination through utensils, plates, or surfaces. When these come into contact with contaminated water or unwashed hands, they can carry the cholera bacteria. The bacteria can survive on surfaces for a long time under the right conditions.	
For example, street vendors and public food vendors in Lagos who don't follow proper sanitation practices can unintentionally spread cholera. This is especially risky when food is prepared in large quantities and shared among many people."	
On-Screen Text (OST):	Interactive Clickable Buttons:
Direct Transmission Pathway: Ingesting contaminated water or food	Button: Direct Transmission Pathway" Button: Indirect Transmission Pathways: Pause/Play
<ul> <li>Indirect Transmission Pathway: Unwashed hands, contaminated utensils</li> </ul>	Next

#### Interactivity and Programming notes:

#### Slide Overview:

- The slide contains two main sections, **Direct Transmission Pathways** and **Indirect Transmission Pathways**, with clickable buttons to explore each.
- Users interact with the buttons to learn more about the specific transmission methods.

When the user clicks the **Direct Transmission Pathway"** button:

- Show additional text or a pop-up that provides further details on direct transmission pathways (Drinking water from wells that are close to open defecation sites can expose you to cholera)
- Play the audio narration related to direct transmission.
- Highlight relevant parts of the text or images related to water and food contamination.

When the user clicks the "Indirect Transmission Pathway" button:

- Show further details or a pop-up on indirect transmission, focusing on unwashed hands and contaminated utensils.
- Play the audio narration about indirect transmission.
- Visually emphasize the images or text related to handwashing and food preparation.

Include a **Pause/Play** button for audio narration with time tracking to allow the user to control the narration experience.

Learners should click the "Next" button to proceed to Lesson 1 Quiz.

Slide 3: Lesson 1 Quiz		
Voiceover(VO)/Audio Narration:	Graphics:	
lt's time to test your ability to accurately distinguish between direct and indirect transmission pathways, reinforcing your understanding of how cholera spreads in different contexts. Drag each statement to the correct category. Does it fall under Direct Transmission, Indirect Transmission, or Safe Practice?"	<ul> <li>Use illustrations that depict real scenarios, such as a person washing hands at a community tap.</li> <li>Visual Design: <ul> <li>Drag Items should be shown as clickable and movable cards or icons, with each item in its own draggable container.</li> <li>Drop Categories will be displayed as labeled columns, allowing learners to drop the draggable items into the appropriate category.</li> <li>Category visuals: <ul> <li>Direct Transmission: Icons of water contamination, food items, etc.</li> <li>Indirect Transmission: Icons of handwashing, utensils, public restrooms, etc.</li> <li>Safe Practice: Icons like a bottled water image, representing safe</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>	
On-Screen Text (OST):	Interactive Clickable Buttons: Button: Continue	
Assessment Structure;		
Drag Items (Text Boxes):		
<ol> <li>Ingesting water from a contaminated well</li> <li>Unwashed hands touching food</li> <li>Consuming raw seafood</li> <li>Eating food served by a street vendor who doesn't wash utensils</li> <li>Drinking bottled water</li> <li>Using shared public toilets</li> </ol> Drop Categories (Columns):		
Direct Transmission		
<ul> <li>Indirect Transmission</li> <li>Safe Practice</li> </ul>		
Interactivity and Programming notes:		
Drag-and-Drop Functionality:		

• Drag items can only be dropped into one of the three categories. Once dropped, the system should

check if it's placed correctly.

- Correct Placement Feedback: If the item is placed in the right category, a green checkmark appears.
- Incorrect Placement Feedback: If the item is dropped incorrectly, a red "X" appears, and the learner is prompted to try again.
- *if "Unwashed hands touching food" is placed under Indirect Transmission:*
- Feedback: "Correct! This is indirect transmission because the bacteria spread through surfaces or contact."
- Once all items are placed correctly, a "Great job!" message is displayed with the option to continue.

#### Scoring:

- For each correctly placed item, award one point.
- The learner must place all items correctly to proceed to the next question.

#### Hints and Feedback:

- If the learner fails to place an item correctly For incorrect answers, add hints like: "Remember that direct transmission happens through water or food directly."
- If the learner places the correct category, provide feedback. For example: "if "Unwashed hands touching food" is placed under Indirect Transmission:
- Feedback: "Correct! This is indirect transmission because the bacteria spread through surfaces or contact."

#### Progression Mechanism:

• The learner cannot move to the next slide until all items are placed in the correct category.

Learners should click the " continue" button to proceed to Question 2

Slide 4: Scenario-Based Question		
Voiceover(VO)/Audio Narration:	Graphics:	
Read the scenario below and select the most likely action that contributed to the transmission of cholera.		
"Consider what factors in your daily routine could lead to cholera transmission. Select the most likely practice that could have exposed you to the bacteria."		
On-Screen Text (OST):	Interactive Clickable Buttons:	
Scenario:	Button. Next	
"Imagine you're on your way to work in Ajegunle. You grab breakfast from a street vendor who washes utensils in untreated water. Later, you start feeling		

	unwell. What could have caused this?"
Possible Actions (Multiple Choice Buttons):	
1.	(a) Drinking water from a sealed bottle you brought from home.
2.	(b) Eating food prepared by the street vendor using untreated water.
З.	(c) Washing your hands with soap before eating.
4.	(d) Wearing a face mask while purchasing food.

## Interactivity and Programming notes:

#### **Multiple-Choice Selection:**

- Learners click on one of the four possible answers.
- Correct Feedback:
  - If the learner selects option (b), display a message like "Correct! Eating food prepared by the street vendor using untreated water increases your risk of cholera."
  - Display a green checkmark for correct answers.
- Incorrect Feedback:
  - If the learner selects an incorrect option, display a message such as "Not quite."
  - Display a red "X" for incorrect answers.

#### Hint Mechanism:

• If the learner selects the wrong answer twice, a hint is provided: "Cholera spreads primarily through contaminated food and water. Focus on the vendor's practices."

#### **Progression Mechanism:**

- If the wrong answer is chosen, learners can retry until the correct answer is selected.
- Once the learner selects the correct answer (b), a "Next" button will appear to allow them to proceed to the next lesson.

# Slide 5: Lesson 2: Contributing Elements That Elevate The Risk Of Cholera For Working Adults Living In High-Risk Urban Areas In Lagos

Voiceover(VO)/Audio Narration:	Graphics:
In parts of Lagos, like Makoko, many people don't have clean water. Broken sewage systems and flooding can mix waste into drinking water, increasing the risk of cholera. Overcrowded areas make it easy for the disease to spread.	A map highlighting Lagos neighborhoods such as Makoko, Ajegunle, and Agege. Visual representations of common environmental issues: broken sewage, open defecation sites, untreated water sources, overcrowded living conditions, and street vendors.

	Show a brief animation of flooding and water contamination or an infographic summarizing risk factors.
<b>On-Screen Text (OST):</b> <i>"Avoid untreated water sources" or "Use soap and</i>	Interactive Clickable Buttons: Start
clean water for handwashing.	
<b>Interactivity and Programming notes:</b> This slide will act as the opening of the lesson, setting up the context for the following sections. No interactive	

*elements are present yet.* Learners should click the "Start' button to proceed to the next section

Module 2: Lesson 2: Poor Sanitation in Informal Settlements		
Voiceover(VO)/Audio Narration:	Graphics:	
Contributing Elements That Elevate The Risk Of Cholera For Working Adults Living In High-Risk Urban Areas In Lagos are:	Use an animation showing how waste from open defecation areas can flow into nearby water sources during heavy rainfall.	
<ul><li> Poor Sanitation</li><li> Contaminated and unsafe water sources</li></ul>	Add visuals depicting clean sanitation facilities versus unsanitary conditions for a clearer contrast.	
<ul> <li>Environmental conditions and Flooding During the Rainy Season</li> <li>High Population Density and</li> </ul>	Show real examples, such as a borehole close to a septic tank, to better illustrate the issue	
Poor Hygiene Practices: Click on each one to learn more	Images of shared latrines and sewage overflowing into streets.	
Poor Sanitation	Image of a borehole close to a septic tank.	
I"In places like Makoko and Ajegunle, many people rely on shared or makeshift toilets, and open	Vendors selling untreated water from plastic jerry cans.	
defecation is common. During the rainy season, waste can easily mix with water sources, making cholera outbreaks more likely. Improved sanitation.	Animation showing flooding in a high-risk area with waste mixing into water sources.	
like proper waste disposal and clean facilities, can drastically reduce the risk."	Diagram showing how contaminated flood waters enter drinking water supplies.	
For instance, when public toilets overflow in Ajegunle, the contaminated water can reach nearby boreholes used by residents."	Diagram showing cramped living conditions with multiple families sharing a single latrine and water source.	
	Image of overcrowded public transportation.	
Contaminated and Unsafe Water Sources	Visual of a street vendor preparing food with bare	
In many neighborhoods, untreated water sources		

such as boreholes and wells are the primary water	hands and untreated water.
supply. Poor proximity to sewage systems increases contamination risk, leading to cholera outbreaks. <u>Environmental Conditions and Flooding</u>	Handwashing diagram highlighting the importance of proper hand hygiene.
Flooding during the rainy season can carry fecal matter into water sources used for drinking, washing, and cooking. This contamination is a major cholera transmission pathway. Poor drainage makes the situation worse, especially in low-income neighborhoods.	
High Population Density	
In crowded areas like Agege, many people share limited sanitation facilities. Close contact between individuals increases the chance of cholera spreading when one person becomes infected.	
Overcrowding limits access to clean water and proper sanitation, creating perfect conditions for cholera transmission	
Poor Hygiene Practices:	
Many working adults may not have time or access to properly wash their hands, increasing their risk of indirectly transmitting cholera after contact with contaminated surfaces or water	
Proper handwashing can significantly reduce the risk of cholera. Use clean water and soap, and wash your hands for at least 20 seconds before handling food or after using the restroom.	
On-Screen Text (OST): Poor Sanitation	Interactive Clickable Buttons:
• Text: "Densely populated areas in Lagos often lack adequate sanitation facilities, increasing cholera transmission through exposed waste and contaminated water sources."	Start
Examples:	
<ul> <li>In Makoko, many defecate in open spaces or near water sources, making these areas vulnerable to cholera outbreaks.</li> <li>In Ajegunle, shared toilets are often unsanitary, raising the risk of infection.</li> </ul>	

# Contaminated and Unsafe Water Sources Text: "Access to clean water is limited in many parts of Lagos. Working adults often rely on untreated water from boreholes, wells, or water vendors, increasing their risk of contracting cholera." Examples: Boreholes are often located near septic tanks, increasing cross-contamination risks. Water vendors sell untreated water from unknown sources. Environmental Conditions and Flooding Text: "During the rainy season, poor drainage systems allow floodwaters to mix with sewage, contaminating drinking water sources." **Examples:** In Bariga, flooding during the rainy season leads to the spread of cholera by contaminating communal water sources. High Population Density • Overcrowded living conditions and shared sanitation facilities in Lagos create environments where cholera can spread quickly." **Examples:** In Ajegunle and Agege, many families share a single latrine or water source, increasing exposure to cholera when proper hygiene

# Poor Hygiene Practices:

practices aren't followed.

• Text: "Busy work schedules and limited water availability often prevent working adults from maintaining proper hygiene, especially handwashing."

#### **Examples:**

• Working adults who purchase food from street vendors in areas like Agege may be exposed

to cholera if food is prepared with contaminated water or handled with unwashed hands.

# Interactivity and Programming notes:

Learners should click the "Next' button to proceed to the Lesson 2 quiz.

Module 2 Lesson 2 Quiz		
Voiceover(VO)/Audio Narration:	Graphics:	
It's time to test your understanding of the key risk factors affecting working adults in high-risk urban areas of Lagos by matching them to real-life scenarios.	Background image of Lagos city to provide a localized context. Drag-and-drop elements designed as draggable cards with the risk factors and drop zones for each scenario.	
Match each cholera risk factor to the corresponding real-life scenario. These scenarios are based on the daily challenges working adults in Lagos face, which elevate their risk of contracting cholera.		
What would be the safest approach to minimize the risk of contracting cholera in a high-risk environment like Makoko? Select the best answer to protect yourself and your family.		
On-Screen Text (OST):	Interactive Clickable Buttons:	
In this activity, you will match the cholera risk factors to real-life scenarios faced by working adults in Lagos. Drag each risk factor to its corresponding scenario		
Assessment Structure		
<ol> <li>interactive Drag-and-Drop Activity:</li> <li>Drag Items (Risk Factors):         <ul> <li>Poor sanitation facilities</li> <li>Contaminated water sources</li> <li>Flooding during the rainy season</li> <li>Overcrowding in public transport</li> </ul> </li> </ol>		

- Drop Zones (Scenarios):
  - Scenario 1: Working adults in Agege frequently use boreholes near septic tanks for their daily water supply.
    - Correct Answer: Contaminated water sources
  - Scenario 2: In densely populated areas like Ajegunle, several families share a single latrine, leading to poor sanitation.
    - Correct Answer: Poor sanitation facilities
  - Scenario 3: During the rainy season, Bariga experiences flooding that contaminates open wells used for drinking water.
    - Correct Answer: Flooding during the rainy season
  - Scenario 4: Makoko residents take overcrowded buses and cannot practice social distancing, heightening the spread of diseases.
    - Correct Answer: Overcrowding in public transport
- Scenario: You live in Makoko, an informal settlement prone to cholera outbreaks during the rainy season. You have access to untreated water from a borehole. What would be the safest approach to minimize the risk of contracting cholera?"

# **Possible Actions:**

(a) Boiling water before drinking or using it for cooking.

- (b) Drinking directly from the borehole,
- assuming it's safe because it looks clean.
- (c) Washing your hands only after eating.

(d) Storing water in open containers for easy access.

Correct Action: (a) Boiling water before drinking or using it for cooking

# Interactivity and Programming notes:

Drag-and-Drop Functionality:

- Drag items can only be dropped into one of the three scenario. Once dropped, the system should check if it's placed correctly.
- Correct Placement Feedback: If the item is placed in the right category, a green checkmark appears.
- Incorrect Placement Feedback: If the item is dropped incorrectly, a red "X" appears, and the learner is

prompted to try again.

- Incorrect matches will trigger a prompt to try again with feedback explaining why the answer was incorrect.
- Once all items are placed correctly, a "Great job!" message is displayed with the option to continue.

#### Scoring:

- For each correctly placed item, award one point.
- The learner must place all items correctly to proceed to the next question.

#### Progression Mechanism:

• The learner cannot move to the next slide until all items are placed in the correct category.

#### Multiple-Choice Interaction:

Learners will select one of the four possible actions.

- Correct Answer: (a) Boiling water before drinking or using it for cooking.
- Feedback for Correct Answer: "Correct! Boiling water before use is the best way to kill Vibrio cholerae and reduce the risk of infection."
- Feedback for Incorrect Answers:
  - (b) "Incorrect. Even if the water looks clean, untreated water can still contain cholera bacteria."
  - (c) "Incorrect. Washing your hands is important, but it's crucial to treat the water you consume as well."
  - (d) "Incorrect. Storing water in open containers can expose it to contamination."

Learners should click the "Next button" button to proceed to the next section.

Module 2 Transmission and Risk Factors- Slide 1	
Voiceover(VO)/Audio Narration:	Graphics:
Great job completing the quiz! Remember, understanding these risk factors and how they apply to your daily life can help you make safer choices and reduce your risk of cholera.	Recap images of the key risk factors (sanitation, water sources, flooding, and overcrowding). A "thumbs-up" icon or celebratory image to encourage learners who have completed the quiz.
On-Screen Text (OST):	Interactive Clickable Buttons:
Great job! Here's a recap of what we've learned about cholera risk factors and how they apply to	Start

working adults in high-risk areas of Lagos.	
Key Takeaways:	
Poor sanitation facilities increase cholera risk. Contaminated water sources are common in areas like Agege. Flooding during the rainy season can contaminate open wells. Overcrowded public transport increases exposure to infectious diseases.	

#### Interactivity and Programming notes:

**Feedback Summary**: Learners will see their score, highlighting any areas where they need to review information.

• **Option to Retry**: Learners can retry the quiz to improve their score.

Link to Next Lesson: A button to navigate to the next lesson in the module, "Cholera Prevention Strategies."

# Module 3: Importance of Clean Water and Sanitation

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Slide 1 Background Image: Water tap with clean water flowing; cartoon character guide introduces the topic.	Design Note: Learner sees a title screen image that aligns with brand standards and the course topic. Slide Title: Importance of Clean Water and Sanitation On Screen Text (OST) says, 'Welcome to Module 4: Importance of Clean Water and Sanitation. Voice over: "In this module, we will explore the critical role that clean water and proper sanitation play in cholera prevention."
Slide 2	Slide Title: Safe Water Practices Layer 1 On Screen Text (OST) says: "Sources of Safe Water: Chlorinated tap water, boiled water, bottled water."

	Voice over: "Chlorinated water, boiling water, and bottled water are reliable sources of safe drinking water. Let's examine how we can make water safe."
	Layer 2
	Split image:
	Clean drinking water sources (chlorinated water, bottled water) vs unsafe sources (stagnant water, untreated wells)
	Clickable icons representing different water sources (tap, well, river) with a pop-up explaining each source's safety level.
Slide 3	Slide Title: Sanitation Practices
Background Image: Illustration of a rural village with designated sanitation	OST: "Proper waste disposal to avoid contaminating water sources."
areas (toilets and waste disposal bins) clearly marked.	<b>Voice-over:</b> "Proper sanitation, such as waste disposal and the use of toilets or latrines, is essential to prevent water contamination."
Learners can hover over these areas to learn more.	
Slide 4	Slide Title: Improving Hygiene Infrastructure in Lagos
	OST: "Challenges: Inadequate waste management systems, limited access to safe water."
	Voice-over: "Communities in Lagos face significant challenges in accessing safe water and sanitation due to poor infrastructure. However, there are solutions we can explore."
	Graphic Description: Interactive map of Lagos, showing areas with different access levels to clean water and sanitation, with clickable icons providing further details.
Slide 5	Slide Title: Case Study
	Layer 1 Background Image: image of a community with visible sanitation and water access issues OST: Instruction Text:
	"Read the case study carefully and answer the questions that follow."
	"A community in Lagos is experiencing a cholera outbreak due to lack of access to clean water and proper sanitation." "You have been tasked with identifying the key issues and suggesting immediate and long-term solutions."
	Layer 2 - Question 1
	Question Text:

<ul> <li>"What are the main issues contributing to the cholera outbreak in this community?"</li> <li>Multiple-Choice Answers: <ol> <li>Poor sanitation practices</li> <li>Lack of clean water</li> <li>High population density</li> <li>All of the above (Correct Answer)</li> </ol> </li> <li>Feedback for Correct Answer: <ul> <li>"Correct! The main issues include poor sanitation, lack of clean water, and high population density, all contributing to the outbreak."</li> </ul> </li> <li>Feedback for Incorrect Answers: <ul> <li>"Incorrect. The cholera outbreak is due to multiple factors, including poor sanitation, lack of clean water, and high population, lack of clean water, and high population density."</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Question Text:         <ul> <li>"What immediate actions should be taken to improve sanitation and access to clean water?"</li> <li>Multiple-Choice Answers (Drag and Drop Task):                 <ul></ul></li></ul></li></ul>
Layer 4 - Question 3:
<ul> <li>Question Text: "List three long-term strategies that could help prevent future outbreaks."</li> <li>Text Input Box: Learners type their responses. <ul> <li>Example Correct Answer:</li> <li>Improve water treatment infrastructure.</li> <li>Build proper waste disposal systems.</li> <li>Increase community awareness about hygiene.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Feedback: "Well done! Long-term solutions should focus on infrastructure improvements, waste disposal, and community education."</li> </ul>

Module 4: Treating and Preventing Water Contamination

Graphic Notes/Slide #	Visual / Description
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Slide 1	Design Note: Learner sees a title screen image that aligns with brand standards and the course topic. Slide title: Treating and Preventing Water Contamination
	On Screen Text (OST) says, 'Treating and Preventing Water Contamination
	Voice-over: "In this module, we will learn practical methods to treat water at home and prevent contamination of water sources."
	Graphic Description: A background image of a person pouring water through a filter, representing home water treatment methods.
Slide 2	Slide Title: Water Treatment Techniques
	<b>OST:</b> "Boiling and Chlorination"
	<b>Voice-over:</b> "Boiling water is the most effective way to kill pathogens, while chlorination is also a valuable method for purifying water."
	<b>Graphic Description:</b> Three-step visual of water being boiled, chlorinated and sliding in 1 after the other. Each step is clickable for more information. Layer 2 - Boiling - A simple and effective water treatment technique that kills bacteria, viruses, and parasites by heating water to a rolling boil for at least one minute. Layer 3 - Chlorination - A chemical disinfection method that involves adding chlorine tablets or liquid chlorine to water to kill harmful microorganisms.
Slide 3	Slide Title: Preventing Water Contamination
	<b>OST:</b> "Keep water in clean, covered containers. Avoid storing water near septic tanks."
	Voice-over: "Simple steps like keeping drinking water in clean containers and away from potential contaminants can prevent waterborne diseases."
	Graphic Description: Split-screen showing proper vs. improper water storage methods. Learners can drag and drop correct labels onto the images to reinforce learning.

Slide 4	Slide Title: Community Water Safety Tips
	<b>OST:</b> "Community-level actions can prevent widespread contamination."
	Voice-over: "Communities play a key role in ensuring water safety by working together to improve local water sources."
	Graphic Description: A group of community members working to clean a well and set up barriers around it, with clickable icons explaining each action.
Slide 5	Slide Title: Case Study
	Layer 1 Background Image: image of a community with visible sanitation and water access issues OST: Instruction Text:
	how your choices impact the community.""
	"A rural community's local water source has been contaminated, leading to health issues among residents."
	"You need to guide the community in addressing this issue and preventing further contamination."
	Layer 2 Scenario 1: Water Contamination Issue :
	<ul> <li>Question Text:         <ul> <li>"The local water source has been contaminated. What should be your first step?"</li> <li>Multiple-Choice Answers:                 <ol></ol></li></ul></li></ul>
	Scenario 2: E. Coli Contamination:
	Question Text:

<ul> <li>"After testing, you find high levels of E. coli. What action should you take?"</li> <li>Multiple-Choice Answers: <ol> <li>Boil the water before using it (Correct Answer)</li> <li>Set up a temporary water distribution system</li> <li>Notify local health authorities</li> </ol> </li> <li>Feedback for Correct Answer: <ul> <li>"Correct! Boiling the water is the most effective way to kill harmful bacteria like E. coli."</li> </ul> </li> <li>Feedback for Incorrect Answers: <ul> <li>"Incorrect. Boiling the water is the first step to eliminate bacteria like E. coli."</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>On-Screen Text (OST):</b> "You have successfully guided the community in addressing the water contamination issue."
Voice-over: "Congratulations! You've learned how to tackle water contamination using safe and effective methods."

# Module 5: Responding to a Cholera Outbreak

Graphic Notes/Slide #	Visual / Description
Multimedia Community members watching a news broadcast about the outbreak drops from the top	NOTE: OST (On-Screen Text) will appear in black in the storyboard below. Text appearing in blue will NOT appear on the slide. Text in Red is Headers for each slide. Text appearing in Green is voice over. Module Info Text: "Stay informed about the cholera outbreak in your area."
1. <b>Visual</b> : A person washing hands thoroughly with soap and water.	Design Note: Learner sees a title screen image that aligns with brand standards and the course topic. Click and flip is used for the image. Learner clicks on each image for better understanding
<ol> <li>Visual: A family boiling water and filling bottles.</li> <li>Visual: A person</li> </ol>	On Screen Text (OST) says, 'Good Health & Well-being

4.	cooking food thoroughly and washing fruits and vegetables. <b>Visual</b> : A worried person discussing symptoms with a healthcare provider.	<ol> <li>Text: "Practice good hygiene: wash hands frequently!"</li> <li>Text: "Only drink boiled or treated water. Avoid water from unsafe sources."</li> <li>Text: "Eat well-cooked food and wash fruit with clean water."</li> <li>Text: "Seek medical attention if you experience severe symptoms."</li> <li>Text: "Share information about cholera symptoms and prevention."</li> <li>Text: "Get involved in local health initiatives to improve sanitation."</li> <li>Text: "Limit travel to affected areas to reduce spread."</li> <li>Text: "Support local health organizations through volunteering or donations."</li> <li>Text: "Stay vigilant for signs of illness in yourself and loved ones."</li> </ol>
5.	Visual:A groupofpeoplegatheredtodiscusscholera	<ul><li>10. Text: "Together, we can protect our community!</li><li>However, if you experience any cholera symptoms especially in an area known</li></ul>
6.	prevention. Visual:	for cholera, seek medical attention immediately by:
	volunteers cleaning a community area	
7.	<b>Visual</b> : A family deciding to stay home.	
8.	Visual: People donating supplies or time to a health	
9.	organization. Visual: Family	
	members checking in with each other about	
10.	their health. Visual:	
	community coming together, showing unity and resilience.	
Let it point	slide in bullet	<ol> <li>Begin Rehydration immediately with oral rehydration solutions (ORS) or clear fluids. Avoid sugary or caffeinated drinks</li> <li>Go to the nearest healthcare facility or contact local health authorities (0818 336 3186 - Lagos state health commission). Early treatment is vital.</li> </ol>

	<ol> <li>When you seek medical help, inform them of your symptoms and any recent travels to area with known cholera outbreak</li> <li>Adhere to treatment protocol, which may include intravenous fluids and antibiotics if necessary. Ensure you complete any prescribed medication.</li> <li>Additionally, If you are in an outbreak area, practicing good hygiene, such as hand washing and safe food preparation can prevent infection.</li> </ol>
Evaluation Activity	1. Mention two main symptoms of cholera?
Learners can get the answer by including few	Correct answer display when learner miss the question
key correct words	Severe watery diarrhea: This can appear like "rice water" and is often very
	Vomiting: This can occur alongside diarrhea, contributing to dehydration.
	<ul><li>2. What are the first two things you should do if you suspect cholera?</li><li>Correct answer display when learner miss the question</li><li>The first thing you should do if you suspect cholera is to start rehydrating.</li></ul>
	immediately. Drink oral rehydration solutions (ORS) or clear fluids to replace lost fluids and electrolytes. Then, seek medical help as soon as possible to ensure proper treatment.
	3. Name one way to prevent cholera? Correct answer display when learner miss the question Answer: One effective way to prevent cholera is to practice good hand hygiene, especially by washing hands with soap and clean water before eating and after using the toilet. This simple action helps reduce the risk of spreading germs that can cause cholera and other waterborne diseases.