A STRATEGY FOR IMPROVING SANITATION PROGRAM IN
SUB-DISTRICT NAMSON, SOCSON IN NORTHERN VIETNAM

Hai Minh Tran

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Master of Public Health
Health Systems Development Programme

College of Public Health
Chulalongkorn University
Academic Year 2001
ISBN: 974-17-0543-3
©College of Public Health, Chulalongkorn University
Bangkok, Thailand
Abstract

This thesis has two main goals. The first one aims to represent a cumulative integrated application of MPH course contents to a public health issue of concern to an individual student. The second goal aims to provide the student a chance to create a Proposal Project by himself so this project is in order to solve the problem that was identified such as the most serious in his country or community.

There were many sanitation programs have been conducted in rural Vietnam. Unfortunately, the health of rural communities in Vietnam is still very low and the high rates of diarrhea, worm infection and malnutrition in children are the clearest evidences of diseases related to poor sanitation practices in rural areas.

Like mentioned above Poor Sanitation Practices at households in rural areas are the direct reasons that leading to sanitation related diseases. Consequently, the most effective way to improve household's health is to help households to move from poor sanitation practices toward living with proper sanitation practices.

The study is an intervention performed in Sub-district Namson, Socson Northern Vietnam, this intervention aims to improve the Sanitation Practices at rural households in Sub-district Namson Socson Northern Vietnam by conducting Improving Sanitation Program. The program is a comprehensive program that consist of three components. These are Providing Sanitation Education, Introduction and Promotion of
suitable hygienic sanitation facilities and Mass-treatment of worm infection by de-
worming yearly. The pretest-posttest design will be applied to evaluate the
effectiveness of an intervention, the same randomly-selected households are observed
prospectively, before as well as after the intervention to test if the intervention has
made any difference.

Data exercise in this thesis has a very closed link to the Proposal Project of an
intervention that would be conducted in the future. By conducting a cross-sectional
survey in the location of an intervention, the results come from this survey may provide
some suggestion and recommendation to the Proposal Project.

An annotated bibliography in this paper aims to support the thesis on two main
aspects. First, it supports student on the problem solving process from identification the
problem through prioritizing and selecting the appropriate approach to evaluation the
effectiveness of an approach. Second, on the technical aspect an annotated bibliography
provides knowledge, practices and skills that should be useful in creating and
implementing the project.

College of Public Health Sciences
Chulalongkorn University