

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT



Introduction:

Health department is one of the program under making to enable our beneficiary's access medical services since they have been accessing them in communities in distance of 5 to 6 miles. Makukuba community is an area without a reliable transport means with only hired Boda-Boda (Motor cycle) from far distanced towns and use of bicycles. For so many years pregnant mothers and children are suffering a lot to reach to hospitals and it is worse when emergencies happens in night hours. To achieve this, the organization has continuously working on some areas to see that the community health center facility get finished. A number of sections have been worked on to be close to the completion of this department to give services to our beneficiaries. The following are our health disease group challenges we experience in Uganda and cost us a lot.

AREAS OF FOCUS IN THIS QUARTER

1. About the Health sector of Uganda and Diseases experienced by Ministry of Health.
2. Finishing works (Plastering/ Walk ways/ Metallic Burglars)
3. Roofing
4. Toilet construction
5. Moments of Child Participation

Below is the full details of health center department.

1. About the health sector of Uganda and Diseases we experience.

Health in Uganda refers to the health of the population of Uganda. As of 2013, life expectancy at birth in Uganda was 58 years, which was lower than in any other country in the East African Community except Burundi. Uganda's healthcare performance is still ranked as one of the worst in the world by the World Health Organisation. The country is ranked 186th out of 191 nations. A Ugandan's health and life expectancy is among the lowest across the globe. In Uganda, one in every 200 births ends the mother's life, around 1 million people are living with HIV and although malaria accounts for 14% of all deaths, less than 10% of children under five are sleeping under insecticide-treated”

WIKIPEDIA report for 2015

1. The probability of a child dying before reaching age five was 5.5 %.
2. The Total health expenditure as a percentage of gross domestic product was 7.2 % in 2014.
3. In 2015, only 47 % of Ugandan women receive the recommended four antenatal care visits, and only 42 % of births are attended by skilled health personnel.
4. Among the poorest 20 percent of the population, the share of births attended by skill health personnel was 29 %, compared to 77 % among the wealthiest 20 percent of the population.
5. Wikipedia Report - for 2016, the five leading causes of death in Uganda included communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS with an estimated 1.5 million people in Uganda were infected with HIV, and the HIV prevalence rate in the country was at 7.2 %, On malaria- Uganda has the highest incidence rate of malaria in the world, with 478 people out of 1000 population being afflicted per year.

According to ministry of Health of Uganda, the following are the group diseases/ Health issues our communities experience and needs partnership both locally and outside Uganda though government is trying its best more so in areas with Government aided Health centers;

Community Health <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Feeding▪ Child health/ school health▪ Disability and Rehabilitation▪ Disease surveillance/ outbreaks▪ Environmental health and sanitation▪ Food and Nutrition▪ Health education	Communicable Diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ebola▪ Eye disease▪ HIV/AIDS▪ Hepatitis▪ Leprosy▪ Malaria▪ Rabies▪ Sexually Transmitted Diseases	Mental Health Diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Alcoholism▪ Anxiety▪ Autism▪ Bipolar disorder▪ Dementia▪ Mania▪ Schizophrenia▪ Stress
Waterborne Diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Amoebiasis▪ Giardiasis▪ Cholera▪ Diarrhea▪ Dysentery▪ Filariasis▪ Salmonella	Sexual and Reproductive Health <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Abortions▪ Adolescent health▪ Family Planning▪ Gender Based Violence▪ Maternal Health▪ Traditional Birth Attendants	Neglected Tropical Diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Leishmaniasis▪ River Blindness▪ Scabies▪ Schistosomiasis▪ Trachoma▪ Trypanosomiasis▪ Yaws

2. Finishing works (Plastering/ Walk ways/ Metallic Burglars

In this quarter the organisation has managed to work on the finishing works on the following areas; Plastering and putting on red rough stones on walls both pharmacy wing and health workers houses. We have further worked on the ramps or walk ways plus putting on metallic burglars to give support for weak patients to walk to their specific rooms of treatment, Doors and windows plus glasses have been fixed in. We have also fixed in the gates on medical staff houses to give security. Following are the pending areas to finish the community health center; Solar system installation, Painting and installation of general equipment.



On left Staff houses after plastered on right After fixing in glasses with redoxide wall color



The front view with burglars, on right Part of the finished walk ways with metallic burglars

3. Roofing the containers

As a way of reducing the costs of construction, from the different consultations we made, we were advised technically by experts to use a simple roofing method of putting natural green breathing surface at the top of these containers. In this way we construct some 3 layer brick courses and being made in boxes. These are further filled with normal soil being mixed with some manure to make the top fertile. According to plan, we are going to plant some plants without tap roots to create shades and make containers cool to control the heat since they are metallic. By end of this quarter we have only managed to stop on the stage of putting soil now only remaining with planting the plants and it's done. This natural roof method is 65% less of the other method of roofing style with timber and iron sheets.



Built brick boxes, on right after doing finishing works on built roof brick container boxes



Hired Men filling soil at the top of the containers plus putting the fertilizers

4. Toilet construction

We have also worked on the construction of the health center toilet as a way of managing sanitation and to make the environment habitable to patients. It has been a big challenge to build this pit latrine, as during the digging the pit, we hit the rock twice which stopped us from digging deep. We opted to construct the pit from deep to top with bricks to make it re-empting system. By reporting time we have been working on the Super structural walling as photos below explore details.



From left to right the pit basement with concrete and Building brick walls of the pit



Finishing the slab and the progress work of the super structure wall for pit latrine.

**THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR YOUR SUPPORT AND PRAYERS.
MAY GOD BLESS YOU**