



## Assessment of Household Water Storage Practices and Waterborne Diseases

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International.



### ABSTRACT

In many developing areas, especially in Nigeria, poor household water storage practices significantly increase the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea. Contamination can result from improper handling, unsuitable storage conditions, and the use of unclean or previously toxic containers. When containers are not properly sealed, dust, insects, and debris may enter, and infrequent cleaning can lead to biofilm buildup and bacterial growth. Moreover, collecting water from polluted sources further undermines safe storage efforts. Ensuring safe household water storage is essential for health, particularly where reliable piped water is lacking. Effective water management directly supports the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by improving sanitation, nutrition, school attendance, gender equality, and environmental sustainability. Unsafe water creates a tremendous burden of diarrheal diseases and other life-threatening illnesses, especially in developing regions. This study highlights local storage practices, identifies contamination risks, and recommends effective interventions

## INTRODUCTION

Poor household water storage practices can result in contamination of drinking water, leading to increased risk of waterborne diseases and potential water shortages. Common issues include using unclean or uncovered containers, which allow the entry of bacteria, viruses, and other pathogens. Diseases such as diarrhea, dysentery, and cholera can spread rapidly through contaminated water, particularly affecting children and the elderly.

Many households, especially in rural and peri-urban communities, rely on wells, boreholes, or rivers for water supply. The containers used may become contaminated due to poor handling and storage practices. Environmental health studies reveal a strong relationship between environmental conditions and human well-being. Understanding local water storage habits is essential for developing targeted interventions that reduce disease incidence and improve health outcomes.

This paper intends to achieve the following

1. To assess hygienic practices related to household water storage.
2. To recommend interventions for improved water storage and public health.
3. To identify common household water storage methods in selected communities.
4. To analyze the relationship between storage practices and disease prevalence.

## LITERATURE RIVIEW

The source of literature work was gotten from work is the secondary source of direct uninterrupted of the subject research work. The source of this work is going mostly form already written and published newspapers, Government publications, journals written by different authors about migrants.

The World Health Organization (WHO) states that contaminated water is one of the leading causes of preventable diseases in the world. Even when water is collected from safe sources, poor storage—such as use of dirty, open, or uncovered containers—can reintroduce pathogens. Many households lack awareness of safe handling practices and the importance of maintaining cleanliness in water containers. Community education and engagement are essential to change behaviors and promote safer water storage practices.

Ganguly and Pardesi (2009) evaluated the effectiveness of confidence-building measures (CBMs) and dialogue mechanisms. Based on interviews with diplomats and analysis of joint communiqués.

## METHODOLOGY

This research employs interviews were conducted within communities to understand household water storage behaviors. Additionally, water samples from various containers were collected and tested for microbial and chemical contaminants to evaluate water safety and identify high-risk practices.

### *Statistical Analysis*

The study was designed as paired sample t-test and analysed using SPSS (2016) to determine if significant difference.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The result indicated that which was an indication that. There was a significant different ( $P < 0.05$ ) in the average daily. Result on linear body parameters indicative.

### ***Research Findings***

Based on the research study which employed visiting some selected families to investigate the way the preserve water in there homes. The investigations revealed that allot of families still practice traditional means of water preservation which ultimately exposes them to avoidable water borne diseases.

### ***Data Collection***

Data on the following linear body measurements indicative of growth performance was collected weekly using tape viz.

### ***Statistical Analysis***

The study was designed as paired sample t-test and analysed using SPSS.

### ***Discussion of Findings***

The main focus of this study is an assessment of Household Water Storage Practices and Waterborne Diseases Based on that the findings from the result of the data analysed were discussed based on the research questions formulated for this study in this section. Findings from the empirical studies that are related to this current study which either agree or disagree with the findings of this study were equally integrated in the discussion of findings.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

To reduce the spread of waterborne diseases, communities must be educated on the importance of proper water storage. Key recommendations include:

Use clean, covered containers to prevent entry of debris, insects, and pathogens. Disinfect containers regularly to reduce bacterial and biofilm buildup. Promote public health education campaigns and community engagement. Support local government initiatives to improve access to safe water. By implementing these interventions, we can significantly enhance health outcomes and well-being across vulnerable populations.

## **FURTHER STUDY**

This research still has limitations, so it is necessary to conduct further research on the topic of Assessment of Household Water Storage Practices and Waterborne Diseases in order to perfect this research and increase insight for readers.

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