

# STRATEGIA NETHERLANDS



**POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA IN WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH)**

## **ASSIGNMENT FOR MODULE 6 (WASTE MANAGEMENT)**

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## ASSIGNMENT CONTENTS

(MY ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS)

1. Explain four examples of potential benefits and four examples of possible drawbacks from public–private partnerships in urban sanitation and waste management.

**The potential benefits from public–private partnerships are as follow:**

- 1) This partnership contributes to higher quality and timely provision of public services.
- 2) Private sector expertise and experience are utilized in projects implementation
- 3) Appropriate Public-private Partnership (PPP) project risks allocation enables to reduce the risk management expenditures.
- 4) Through this partnership, there is access to funds that are not available to government offices.

**Drawbacks from public–private partnerships include:**

- 1) Public-private partners may not be committed to providing the service over a long period of time and may leave or close down unexpectedly
- 2) Private companies may be greedy and more interested in profit than in providing a good service
- 3) if a single company provides a service with no competition they may take advantage of their monopoly by raising prices.
- 4) PPP project agreements are long-term, complicated and comparatively inflexible because of impossibility to envisage and evaluate all particular events that could influence the future activity.

2. Briefly describe the main activities needed for planning improvements in sanitation and waste management in local institutions.

For planning improvement in sanitation and waste management in local institutions, below are the main actions:

- a. Know the scope of activity by identifying the institutions to be included.
- b. Assess the existing sanitation and waste management situation and identify the main problems.
- c. Identify the possible partners that you can work with.
- d. Identify and prioritise activities taking account of available resources.
- e. Develop and implement the plan of action.

3. Composting is an example of waste recycling, but it could also be described as an example of recovery from waste. Explain why this statement is true.

Composting is the process where biodegradable organic wastes (food and garden waste) are converted into compost in a natural biological process.

Through composting the amount of garbage sent to the landfill is reduced, the organic matter is reused rather than dumped, and it is recycled into a useful soil amendment.

4. Imagine there is a local NGO working in the town you are assigned to that wants to develop a school WASH programme. While preparing the project documents, the delegates of the local NGO come to your office and ask you to support them. Describe the minimum requirements that you will advise them to include in the sanitation and hygiene part of their programme.

My advice to the NGO as minimum requirement for WASH in school is that:

- a. Latrines should be designed and constructed in way that children at age of the school can reach and feel comfortable using. Therefore, latrines should be child friendly.
- b. There should be gender separation latrines (for boys and girls separate) and located in a convenient place in the school compound and providing privacy to users, are easy to clean and agreeable to use.
- c. The number of latrines should be calculated based on the number of students (one cubicle per 100 students) with a minimum of two cubicles for girls and two for boys, with urinals as well.
- d. There should be appropriate latrine and handwashing facilities for students with disabilities.
- e. Handwashing facilities with soap should be provided very close to the latrines with separate facilities for boys and girls. The supply of water for handwashing must be maintained at all times.
- f. There should be appropriate provision of menstrual hygiene management facilities that ensure privacy for girls and allow them to dispose of or wash used menstrual pads hygienically.

5. Giving and explain three examples of ways of encouraging or supporting an ISWM approach

Below are the three of the following possible ways of encouraging and supporting ISWM:

- 1) Organizing promotional campaigns to raise awareness of the 3 Rs (Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle) among all members of the community.
- 2) Extra funds may be allocated to adopt or extend ISWM and effective training for people who wish to start new schemes and supporting them in the early stages of development
- 3) start-up funding can be provided for new initiatives such as waste collection, composting and recycling schemes.

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