Assignment

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

**Answer**

1. )four examples of potential benefits from public–private partnerships in urban sanitation and waste management.
2. **opportunities for private investmen**t-Public private partnerships open up opportunities for private investments, which can result in the realisation of projects. Those projects would otherwise, based on the classic (budgetary) funding, not be possible or would require much longer periods of time for implementation, which is often not acceptable where certain public services or their adequate level should be ensured promptly (APPP 2009). A key objective of a PPP is to allocate responsibility to the person(s) best placed to manage and deal with the task. Certain responsibilities may be more effectively managed by the private sector rather than the public sector (INWRDAM 2010).
3. **Proper Accessibility to water and sanitation services-**Making water and sanitation services accessible for everyone is one of the main targets of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). It is also the core responsibility of both national and local governments to satisfy the legitimate (human) rights of all citizens and safeguard the interests of the poor. In this regard, governments are increasingly seeking professional expertise through various forms of PPPs, which are expected to significantly contribute to achieving local and national objectives in affordable ways. PPPs are thus one institutional option to cope with the challenges of water and sanitation services, and they take part in the process to enable the environment for sustainable sanitation and water management.
4. **WatSan Infrastructure Development-** The private sector has always been involved in the water and sanitation sector in some form or the other, from tendering for construction contracts in large urban supplies to the informalprovision of vended water in unserved areas. However, a new role is currently being shaped due to globalisation and the importance of PPPs in the water and sanitation sector is increasing (INWRDAM 2010).
5. **Better & Proper Institutional framework for sanitation and water management.**-Building PPPs is one possible step when building an institutional framework for sanitation and water management. More information on building an institutional framework for sanitation and water management might help to get an overview of what else can be done (see [institutional framework](https://sswm.info/taxonomy/term/2665/institutional-framework)). In general, sanitation and water management can be in public hands (see [nationalisation](https://sswm.info/water-nutrient-cycle/water-sources/softwares/creating-and-enabling-environment/nationalisation-(ws))), or in private hands (see [privatisation](https://sswm.info/water-nutrient-cycle/water-sources/softwares/creating-and-enabling-environment/privatisation-(ws))) or it is a mixture of both, like with PPPs.
6. four examples of possible drawbacks from public–private partnerships in urban sanitation and waste management.

PPPs do not only have advantages. There is a wide discussion about giving the “public good” water and sanitation in the hands of private parties. The decision whether a PPP is the right option for sanitation and water management needs to be made with some considerations to make sure it works well.

* The private sector is not always more efficient than the public sector
* Service provision is often more expensive for the consumer with PPPs
* PPPs need complex and demanding contracts
* Finding a private partner and working out the contract might be very time-consuming
* A system for the monitoring and the enforcement of the articles in PPP contracts needs to be in place . Clear definition of roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders are needed The exposure to disputes needs to be clarified in the contract

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

**Answer**

A pragmatic chronology of events/ actions form a vital developing a plan for an improvement programme:

1. Clearly understand and grasp the spectrum or overview of activity by identifying the key actors/stakeholders to be considered into the programme
2. Assess and evaluate the insitu sanitation and waste managementscenario and identify the main gaps and flaws.
3. Identify the prospective staholders and partners that you can work with.
4. Investigate available resources to tally with prioritise and activities
5. Execute Action plan development and implementation.
6. 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.

**Answer**

Composting is an example of recycling because the waste is reformed into a new material, compost, which is different from the original waste. It is also an example of recovery because the compost has value as a soil improver and has been recovered from the waste.

1. 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.

**Answer**

**Major advice would include:-**

* There should be appropriate provision of menstrual hygiene management facilities that ensure privacy for school girls and allow them to dispose of or wash used menstrual pads hygienically and in a proper conducive sanitation environment.
* Latrines should be designed and constructed to be appropriate for children of the age at the school; small children will need facilities they can reach and feel comfortable using. Disabled children should also be put into consideration.
* There should be appropriate latrine and handwashing facilities for students with disabilities.
* The number of latrines should be calculated based on the number of students (one facility accommodating/serving an average of 50-100 students) with a minimum of two cubicles for girls and two for boys, with urinals as well.
* 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.
* Toilet tissues, sanitary towels should be made available at all times
* Separate latrines for boys and girls should be provided that are located in a convenient place in the school compound, give privacy to users, are easy to clean and agreeable to use.

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

**Through Environmental sustainability goals:**1)The production of waste should be minimised, through a change in the organization of production processes, the use of ‘clean technologies’, etc.2)Re-use and recycling should be maximized (both through open-loop and closedloop recycling)3)The remaining waste should be disposed of in a controlled fashion, in order not toexceed the absorption capacity of local sinks

**Through Social and economic goal:**1)Employment in SWM should be safe and healthy and provide a sustainable basis for a livelihood

**Through Political and social goals: 1**)Legitimacy (official recognition and social acceptance) of SWM activities 2) SWM activities should strive for effectiveness in terms of a clean and healthy urban environment for all.

**Through Financial and social goal:**1) The system should be affordable for the users and financially viable for localauthorities involved (and private enterprises where relevant)

**Through Institutional goal:**1) More efficient co-ordination within the sector of solid waste management