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**Assignment**

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

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

* They can be more efficient and provide a better service because private companies are motivated by the potential profits
* Private companies can be specialists in the service area and have access to expert knowledge and special equipment
* They may be able to access funds that are not available to government offices.

**Drawbacks include:**

* Private companies may be greedy and more interested in profit than in providing a good service
* They may not be committed to providing the service over a long period of time and may leave or close down unexpectedly
* If a single company provides a service with no competition they may take advantage of their monopoly by raising prices.

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

**The following step-by-step actions are important when developing a plan for an improvement programme:**

1. Know the scope of activity by identifying the institutions to be included.
2. Assess the existing sanitation and waste management situation and identify the main problems.
3. Identify the possible partners that you can work with.
4. Identify and prioritize activities taking account of available resources
5. Develop and implement the plan of action.
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.

**This statement is true because:**

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 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.

**My advices to the NGO needs are as follows:**

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. There should be appropriate latrine and handwashing facilities for students with disabilities.
5. Handwashing facilities with soap should be provided very close to the latrine with separate facilities for boys and girls. The supply of water for handwashing must be maintained at all times.
6. 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.
7. Giving examples explain three examples of ways of encouraging or supporting an ISWM approach.

**Three examples of possible ways of encouraging or supporting an ISWM approach are as follows:**

* The national government can allow greater flexibility in budget spending by municipalities
* Special awards could be given to individuals and organizations to celebrate successful projects
* Providing effective training for people who wish to start new schemes and supporting them in the early stages of development.

APA referencing list

* + 1. WHO (2004)