**STRATEGIA NETHERLANDS, INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION**

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Assignment 6

1. Explain four examples of potential benefits and four examples of possible drawbacks from public–private partnerships in urban sanitation and waste management.
2. Briefly describe the main activities needed for planning improvements in sanitation and waste management in local institutions.
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.
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.
5. Giving examples explain three examples of ways of encouraging or supporting an ISWM approach

**Submitted on 7th/ August/ 2019** (Am been sick for some good weeks, that is the reason for the deployment)

Questions and answers

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

Saniat1ion and waste management is a major public health in most urban areas across the developing countries.

In Uganda, sanitation and waste management status has been characterized by low coverage of solid waste collection, pollution from uncontrolled dumping waste and inefficient public services, (Dr Namukeera Medinah April 2016)

Public private partnership is an arrangement where private entity provides or supplies infrastructural assets and services

Efficiency is one of the potential benefits of public private partnership in urban sanitation and waste management. Research has shown that the private enterprises deliver services on time and budget. In Uganda, most private companies have been contracted to do garbage collection and street management. Most streets are always swept and wastes properly disposed compared to how municipal authority used to do. Most of the contracts are advertised where most companies complete, and this ends up bringing most qualified and experience companies. At the end, the best company is awarded the contract, hence better services are guaranteed, compared to services offered by public or government entity. Public private partnership has always reduced the bureaucratic tendency which is very common with the public or government institutions; and hence service delivery is always done on time. In Uganda, it is very hard for the town clerk to approve tractor’s fuel request within a day, and this affects the service just in case there is an emergency in waste collection and management.

Transfer or advancement in technology and skills are possible under the public private partnership. In Uganda, a china company has installed solar powered system that recycles/ reprocesses the wastes generated from few towns across the country. They handle both collection and transporting of these wastes such as papers; woods, used cartons etc. Most youth have been trained to operate such machines and sometimes these machines and technologies are handed over to the public authorities and the end of the partnership agreement.

In Uganda, the participation of private companies has always ensures that the urban sanitation and waste management projects are implemented free of corruption. Most urban leaders in Uganda used to inflate the costs of running and managing sanitation and wastes; they used to present hug accountabilities to the central government contrary to the actual implementation costs. But the coming up of the private companies have tried to reduce such cases of corruption. Besides , private companies are always very flexible in management.

Partnering, with private entities, helps the government to take advantage of the economy of scale. Under the public private partnership, the government can expand the service without increasing the number of government employees and without making large capital investment in sanitation and waste management.

But it should be noted that public private partnership is always drawn back by the following;

Political interference by the top leaders hampers the public private partnership. Some of these political leaders have always ‘’cooked’’ their companies with intension just to tap any opportunities from the government, hence if there are opportunities that attracts private companies, they always come in forcefully to be awarded the contracts, yet in the end they will not perform. This has denied chances that could have been tapped by well qualified and experience private companies.

Corruption is yet another factor that sets back the partnership. In Uganda, almost 90% of all the private companies that get the contracts have paid back or given some money to the contract award committee. This in the end increases the costs of operation or compromises the quality of the service delivery by the private companies. Further still corruption tendency of heavy demand from the contract awarding committee has always scared away experience and qualified private entities to express interest in the bidding process or in participating in any government contracts, because of fear of spoiling their integrity.

Public private partnership in urban sanitation and waste management is always drawn back by the global finance conditions. It is always hard to procure and acquire highly and advanced technology machines or vehicles during the time when dollar is too high in comparison to local currencies. Heavy taxes on the importation of such machines or transfer of some advanced technologies have are the potential factors that draw back the operation of the public private partnership in urban sanitation and waste management.

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

Sanitation and waste management is very poor in most local institution across Uganda; with the majority being government institutions including public primary / secondary schools, police stations/ posts, prisons. Others include local markets, public hospitals and health centres, churches and the mosques.

In most, public schools, especially in northern Uganda, children, and the surrounding households are sharing few available latrines with teachers. Most of these latrines have no hand washing facilities, putting the lives of the entire population at a risk.

Cows and goats are left freely to graze within the school compounds, rubbishes and wastes in general are disposed off on the open ground. Used boxes of chalks, boxes and food remains are dumped carelessly.

In the prison and police stations, inmates defecate and urinate in the buckets or black kabera, these later on are disposed or dumped in unimproved pit latrines, leaving the whole station to be smelly.

Therefore to improve the above sanitation and waste management situations in the above institutions, following activities are required to be considered;

The first activity is to establish the scope of the institutions that need improvement. This requires listing all the numbers of the institutions within the specified area.

The second activity is to identify all the existing WASH related problems and deep analysis of those problems. This is best done by designing some assessment tools and conducting some few surveys/ interviews questions, there may also be focus group discussions with the pupils, school and hospital administrators etc.

Another activity is to identify partners to help come up with solutions or suggestions that will help to improve the sanitation and waste management conditions in those institutions. In Uganda, schools and hospitals have got board members who are very instrumental in causing changed if approached and trained or sensitized well. Some key people are health and school inspectors, district environment officers, district health officers, municipal and district engineers. Other important partners are the police who will always help to enforce laws, where necessary. These joint inputs will actually help to improve the situation.

Identification and prioritising of activities is yet another step that should be considered in the process of improving sanitation and waste management in local institutions. However this activity requires the involvement of partners and all potential beneficiaries. Here the available resources are assessed and plans are development for execution in line with the drawn budget and timeframe.

Another key activity is to adoption of the actual action plans designed. This activity must carefully spell out the specific activities (formation, training WASH clubs and inspection and monitoring of the sanitation and waste management progress). The plan should also spell out the timescale of the entire implementation, not forgetting those who are responsible to conduct those activities.

The implementation is another activity, where the agreed plans and budget are put in practice.

Some other activities are regular inspection and monitoring. These are very important activities in improving sanitation and waste management situations in local institutions. Inspection is a mean to identity problems, which are later solved or improved upon; inspections should be done using the checklists which are always generated during the baseline surveys. Both inspection and monitoring should also be done either on the weekly, monthly or yearly if much improvements are to be achieved.

1. 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.

Compositing is a natural biological process carried out under controlled aerobic conditions (that requires oxygen) where biodegradable organic wastes such as leaves, food, wastes, feathers, woods, crop residues are converted into valuable organic fertilizer.

In this process, various microorganisms, including bacteria and fungi break down the organic matters into simpler substances. The effectiveness of compositing is dependent upon the environmental conditions present within the compositing system. These include the temperature, the oxygen, moisture and the size and activity of the microbial populations.

Compositing process can be done by an individual’s, households, community groups, and other commercial establishments. In developed countries, most big cities can effectively do compositing, except it needs a big land, or space.

First of all, recycling means reprocessing the wastes into new and valuable materials that can be used for its original or a new purpose. Recycling occurs when a product having completed its original function is reprocessed to convert it into useful new material.

While Recovery means extracting the value from the waste. All the above two processes aim at making the best use of wastes, by reducing the amount of wastes that are disposed.

Therefore compositing as an example for waste recycling aims at bring back an object to the state of raw material that is used for further production. This giving an object a second life. It is also important to note recovery does the same purpose, because it also extract some values from waste material and turning them in fuel or other factor of production. Is compositing is successfully done, the land which could have been higly degraded or overworked, regains its fertility when the compost manure are applied onto it; of which these manure are tapped by making the best use of wastes such as leaves, woods, food waste among others, which are very importance, if compositing must be done. This actually makes compositing one of the examples of recovery as well. It is importance to note that recovery serves the same purpose

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.

Water, sanitation and hygiene in schools have been a new programme initiative for the last few years in developing countries. In developing countries, most schools, especially in rural areas lack WASH facilities and services in place. This has negativity impacted in the education standards; and the most affected are always young girls. When a school lacks, water, or better sanitation and hygiene facilities, young girls, mostly at the adolescence stage will always abscond lessons. Even the few girls who remain in school are always sent to go and fetch water, which equally make them to miss lessons and at the end perform poorly.

All these have been due to several factors, including lacks of government commitment to support water sanitation and hygiene programme in schools

Limited ownership spirit from the local community; most community member’s surro1unding the school have always failed to own or even bothered to repair the broken school boreholes.

Some households around the schools have always been blamed for leaving their cows to destroy school latrines, shelters etc. All these at the end of the day leave schools without pit latrines or shelters.

Therefore any local NGO will to support or implement a WASH program should always be willing to include the following in their programme.

The assessment is the first thing to be included; it is through the assessment that the real WASH related problems will be established. The assessment can be through focus group discussion, key informant interviews with responsible persons to get the likely causes and the existing gaps in the sector.

They should meet and involve Multi stakeholders. This should be at all stages of project implementation. In Uganda, these stakeholders are the national water line ministry, the directorate of water officials, the district and sub country leaders and police among others. These leaders are very instrumental in community mobilisation and approval, without which the project is most likely to be rejected.

The program must cater for the disabled and the elderly persons. The latrine or toilet facilities must be users friendly by the persons with disability, and the elderly.

Another requirement to be met is the gender perspective. The programme should assess the all possible implications on men and women, girls and boys. They my advice is that all the water, sanitation and hygiene facilities must cover both sexes equality without discrimination or likely negative impacts.

Another condition is to review the national guideline policy to ensure the programme is in line with the national policy

Another condition to meet is to ensure that water sanitation and hygiene components are greatly reflected in the education information system

Several trainings should be included and done prior to program implementation. These training should target the teachers, pupils/ students / school hygiene clubs, the village sanitation promoters, among others. It is only through the training that the project goals can be achieved within the project period.

WASH project can be successful without the PHAST program. The community and the children’s participation should be planned and budgeted for prior to the project during.

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

Integrated solid waste management is described as an integrated because it is a combination of several approaches that aim at attaining an improved sanitation status.

Combination of waste management techniques to treat different types wastes in a very environmentally, financially and socially sustainable ways.

It is also a combination of several approaches that required several stakeholders to work together in a collective ways to achieve the goal of improved solid waste management.

This approach covers all stages of waste management; including waste generation, segregation, transfer, sorting, treatment, recovery and disposal.

This approach is built on the basis that ensures that everyone benefits from the waste management related service- that is principle of equity approach. It also ensures the effectiveness – should function and meet all the needs of the people. And finally it is also built on the principle of efficiently- should be able to use the available resources efficiently while catering for the future.

Integrated solid waste management is very beneficial to the community. It safeguards the public health, improves the environment and gives better views of the cities/ urban areas. Therefore the following under listed ways can help to encourage the line ministry, organizations, communities and individuals to adopt this better approach.

There should be adequate budget allocation for better urban operations. Most municipalities in Uganda are crippling because of limited resources to manage waste. In developing countries, national governments should always allow for flexibility in the budget, since this will help different municipalities to effectively apply an integrated approach in waste management. Improved waste management can help municipal authority to save some fund from health sector.

Extra fund should be allocated to other urban areas which have never applied this approach. This will help to encourage them adopt this equitable, effective and efficient approach of waste management.

There should be a start-up capital to finance good initiatives such as waste collection, waste management, composting and recycling schemes. This will help to motivate both the private and public entities working towards improving waste management status of their respective communities.

Introduction of special reward or award programme can equally help to encourage this good approach. The national governments specifically across the developing countries should always recognise and appreciate individuals, institutions, organisations/ agencies and public entities and environment clubs, which are improving the waste management status. This can be an annual award program, where successful actors are recognised and appreciated for the job well done. This may be through media coverage or financial appreciation. In return this will help others actors to come on board and start to implement this comprehensive approach in their areas.

Promotional campaigns should be organised regularly to create awareness about the 3Rs among the community. Most people haven’t discovered the benefits of this approach. Therefore, they can only be made aware and encouraged to adopt this approach through massive promotional campaigns. The campaigns can be done through media coverage, radio jingles, and SMSes and get together events where this better waste management approach is preached out to the participants.

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