Assignment 6.

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

**Four examples of potential benefits.**

* Public-private partnership creates an open sanitation marketing warehouses where they supply sanitation products and supplies.
* Public-private partnership provides an affordable prices of improved sanitation products according to the community-based demand as well provides an opportunity of loans with good schedule payment return.
* Public-private partnership creates good community demand for improved sanitations by developing the community knowledge, motivations and ability to purchase.

**Four drawbacks from public–private partnerships.**

* Corruption- PPP can increases the rates of bribery incidents both during procurements and contract provisions and inspectors thus leads poor outcome and unsustainable infrastructures.
* PPP institutions are profit making institutes so if there are no clear opportunities appearing from the agreements, they don’t accept the contracts otherwise constructs or supplies poor quality materials.
* Monopolising of market are sometimes eligible or practised by the public private partnerships thus this makes the consumers to purchase materials on expensive price which is not affordable to them.
* Dalliance of products as they are looking for cheap and profitable market for them thus not considering the communities who are suffering from lack of sanitation materials.

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

* Main activities needed pre-planning for sanitation and waste management in schools are:
* **Provision of improved latrines** that are located a safe distance from the water sources, segregated for boys’ and girls’ learners, good estimated distance to the classrooms to be convenient to use design as well, type of construction should provide safety and privacy on addition facilities must be designed appropriately for the size of the children like doors handles, handwashing basins.
* **Handwashing facilities:** hand washing station should be constructed very closely to all latrines as well facilities for handwashing should be provided like the soap, clean water and basin or trough.
* **Provision for menstrual hygiene managements:** MHM kits should be adequately provided in the schools’ adult girls.

Main activities needed pre-planning for sanitation and waste management in Health are:

* **Construction of improved latrines-** health centres should have well equipped improved latrines connected with water and hand washing stations with soap and water.
* **Disposal of healthcare wastes-** health centres should have a designated area for collecting wastes of either burring or burning or construct an incinerated point to burn the healthcare wastes.

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.

* Composting is applicable in both main cities and small towns as it Applicable and can be scaled up by using the private sector/ small-scale enterprises with subsidy.
* Composting is recovery of waste as its *Separation of compostable materials*, thus the compost is a process where biodegradable organic wastes (food and garden waste) are converted into compost in a natural biological process that will be used to improve the soil fertility and resistances of drought affects and soil erosion.

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.

* Construction of improved latrines segregated for male and female users.
* Provision of menstrual hygiene dignity kits for adult girls.
* Provision of safe and clean water to the school and connected to the latrines.
* Hygiene promotion massages for behavioural change.
* Construction of school garbage pit holes as well disposal pits.
* Construction of MHM latrines with good incinerators.

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

* Provision of incentive payments- this encourages the members to be actively participate and develop the implementations of ISWM approach.
* The government and its counter parts to reward the best performed individuals, communities, institutions and environmental clubs this will lead the rest of the communities to follow and improve the waste management process.
* Financial support could be given to environmental groups and small-scale private sector enterprises that engage in waste collection, composting and recycling. This support could be provided through the savings achieved by the municipality in its collection, transport and disposal costs. REFEENCED from the lesson learnt OF ISWM.