Strategia Netherlands

Name of the student: Mayen Chol Yak Makuoc

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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.**

The concept of Public-Private Partnership is diverse and far-reaching. Public-Private partnerships of all sizes and models require strong regulatory frameworks and supportive public institutions. Nationally, sector reform, framework development and demand creation support (through, for example, subsidies) will strengthen the enabling environment for PPPs. On subnational levels (either county or city governments), the public sector can provide capacity building, technical assistance, and guidelines for SMEs willing to enter the urban sanitation sector (2017) Public-Private Partnerships explained:

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

1. They are more efficient and provide a better service because private companies are motivated by the potential profits in return.
2. Private companies may be specialized in the service area and have access to expert knowledge and special equipment to do the work efficiently and effectively.
3. They may have many opportunities of accessing funds that are not available to government offices.
4. They can ensure delivery of quality services in competitive manner

**Drawbacks of the public-private partnerships include the following:**

1. Private companies may be more profit oriented than in providing a quality services
2. They may not be committed to providing the service over a long period of time and may leave or close down according to their wish
3. If a single company provides a service with no competition they may take advantage of their monopoly by raising prices.
4. They can sometimes make unilateral decisions without taking into consideration consent of the customers
5. **Briefly describe the main activities needed for planning improvements in sanitation and waste management in local institutions.**

According to World Bank (2008), Human activities create waste, and the ways that waste is handled, stored, collected and disposed of can pose risks to the environment and to public health. Solid waste management (SWM) includes all activities that seek to minimize health, environmental, and aesthetic impacts of solid waste. In urban areas, especially in the rapidly urbanizing cities of the developing world, problems and issues of municipal solid waste management (MSWM) are of immediate importance. Most governments have acknowledged the importance of MSWM; however, rapid population growth overwhelms the capacity of most municipal authorities to provide even the most basic services.

The first thing you need to do if you are planning for sanitation and waste management improvement is to identify the number, type and location of the various different institutions in that area. Then, plan and draw up a schedule for visits and inspections of each institution you would like to improve for a given period. This will require the preparation of checklists and arrangement with the heads of the institutions concerned to be part of the process. After the visit, then write feedback reports and discussing the findings with the relevant authorities. Finally, you should decide on possible follow-up activities such as meetings, hygiene promotion and education and mobilization of resources.

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 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. Soils treated with compost are better able to withstand droughts and are more fertile because plant nutrients are returned to the soil which reduces the need for manufactured fertilizers. (2013) National Geographic. How Cities Compost Mountains of Food 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.**

According to UNICEF (2012) WASH facilities must feature appropriate dimensions and adjustments for children. Design adaptations can make facilities accessible and comfortable for children. Children are smaller and have less physical strength than adults. Facility designs should reflect these differences. For the youngest children, facilities should be adapted to allow for adults to supervise and help when children use the toilets, hand washing facilities or water points. In larger schools, separate toilet facilities should be built for younger children and older children; for girls and boys, particularly adolescents; and for female and male teachers.

As far as School hygiene and sanitation is concerned, I will advise them to separate latrines for boys and girls taking into consideration the needs of underprivileged children in latrine design. They should also be located in a convenient place in the school compound, give privacy to users, are easy to clean and agreeable to use. 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. 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. There should be appropriate latrine and hand washing facilities for students with disabilities. Hand washing facilities with soap should be provided very close to the latrines with separate facilities for boys and girls. The supply of water for hand washing must be maintained at all times. 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.

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

According to UNEP (2009), the quantity of solid waste generated, as well as its ever changing characteristics, is at an alarmingly increasing proposition. The household waste contains biodegradable waste (such as vegetables, leftover foods), non-biodegradable materials (such as plastics), and hazardous material (like used batteries); thereby rendering it to be a complicated situation to handle. Integrated Solid Waste Management (ISWM) can be defined in many ways but it is probably best to think of it as a way of using a combination of waste management techniques to treat the different types of waste in ways that are environmentally, financially and socially sustainable. ISWM should be based on the waste hierarchy and focus on using the 3 Rs while finding a suitable way of dealing with the remaining waste. It also depends on collaboration among all the organisations and individuals involved in waste management. As to how ISWM approach can be encouraged or supported in order to meet the objectives. The following needs to be done:

* There is a need of committing extra funds and to be allocated to adopt or extend ISWM.
* There is also providing effective training for people who wish to start new schemes and supporting them in the early stages of development.
* And then provide effective training for people who wish to start new schemes and supporting them in the early stages of development

References:

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2. The World Bank (2008), Improving Municipal Solid Waste Management in India, A Sourcebook for Policy Makers and Practitioners.
3. Brian Clark Howard (2013) New York City, National Geographic. How Cities Compost Mountains of Food Waste.
4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) in Schools A companion to the Child Friendly Schools Manual
5. UNEP (2009), developing integrated solid waste management plan training manual,