Assignment 3

1. Why the community is based managed essential in management of water resources?

Community water management stills focuses exclusively on management of water assets.

Water assets may include the management operation and maintenance of infrastructure such as

Hand-pumps, boreholes and in addition to the financial assets that maybe used to pay for water supply system installation and operation cost.

Community water approaches:

Ensuring democratically elected decision making responsibility among the community for the day to day running of water supply system.

* Providing training, operation and maintenance responsibilities to the community, including purchasing spares parts.
* Assisting in setting appropriate tariffs system as well as maintaining simple but effective financial records
* Ensuring water points are maintained and kept clean.
* Providing communities with access to local NGOs on water authorities as back-stop during time and hardship.
* Communities frequently remained excluded from any basic capacity building, centered on water resources management as part of localized integrated water resources (IWRAI) programme.
* Community water management approaches between 1981 and 1990 greater recognition and emphasis on community management or rural water supply schemes is often made when referring to sustainability
* Improved approaches towards community water management can be broken down into a number of components of the best of which will include (wood, 1994) ensuring.
* The three pillars model promote moving towards an enabling environment of appropriate

strategies, polices for sustainable water resources exist community will have under greater vested interest in practical engagement because their subsistence livelihoods and their own survival is so integrally linked to accessing safe water resources.

Community management is a social entity made of people or families who have some following characteristics

* Live in the same geographical area
* Share common goals or problems
* Share similar development aspirations
* Have similar interest or social network or relationship at local level
* Have common leadership and traditions
* Have common system of communication
* Share some resources water, schools etc.

1. With examples discuss the difference between community management and community participation.

Community participation: a process by which a community mobilize its resource, initate and responsibility for its own development activities and share in decision making for and implementation of all others programme for the overall improvement of its health status

* Community develops self-radiance
* The community develops critical awareness
* The community develops problem solving skills

Is often used interchangeably with social media management and while its activity a key part of any social media strategy, managing your community becomes more and more important the bigger your customers based becomes at its core, is about relationship and how your band seizes opportunities it interact with your community in public online spaces. Community management is what happens after and beyond your social media publishing.

* Are sociological and physiological linked Community management or community common- pool resources or issues by a volunteers and stakeholders resources management can be either material or informal e.g. include the management of common grazing & water rights. Fishing and open source software
* Community management tool, sometimes, feel hard to pin down and that is because community managers need to connect with relevant communities build relationship and create values for the members of those communities.

1. Give five maintenance problems and difficulties, how can you overcome maintenance difficulties in water supply system management?

Many maintenance department today “fight for fire” instead of approaching their problems systematically. Prevention is far better goal than trying to solve problems as they arise while their strategy maybe a little costly at first it is not nearly as expensive as allowing problems to occur. Maintenance problem solving is the primarily concerned with five areas maintaining critical systems, fixing the problem quickly and faster than the last time determining what is causing the breakdown to happen frequently and identifying the 20 percent of your resources.

* Cause
* Effects
* Means
* Ends

Effects: are things you perceive with your sense or defect through condition monitoring techniques, typically effects are excessive heat, vibration and noise. A failed bearing or gear is also an effect. Means are generally characterized by questions beginning with “how” such as” how can I accomplish that or how can I improve that. The leave the choice or means opened with mean problem you trying to decided how to achieve the goal.

Ends: Problem ends or goals can be characterized by the questions, what goal should I pursue?

Level of problem solving

Reaction or acting on the problem when it occurs and then forgetting about it until the next time.

* Adapting or learning to live with the problem by adjusting to the symptoms
* Anticipation, which includes attacking root causes with preventive techniques and proactive approaches which involves changing the conditions that spewed the problem in the first place.

1. What are the water technologies available in your area?

In South Sudan, only 55 percent of the people have access to safe drinking water. And due to increased cost of production, water providers in Juba and states produce less than charging more, squeezing people access to safe water even further. People living in urban areas, particularly in poorer neighborhoods, have been harder’s hit. They can no longer afford to buy enough safe water. Those who still can afford it, now spend twice as much as they did just a few month ago. 610,000 people living in south Sudan are struggling with the cost of living that has increased by nearly 30 percent in the first half of 2015.putting food on the table becomes the priority. Buying safe water, often and quite understanding ably takes seconds, If we can.t afford the water treatment, we just use it as it is. The south Sudanese pound is not what it is use to be.

Available water technologies

South Sudan Aid environment, South Sudan AQUASTAT, Surface water treatment purify, Borehole hand pump and clean runs water technologies

* Technology. A team turbine with case opened
* Emerging technology are the technologies that are perceived as capable.
* United technology is an American
* Environmental technology-clean tech sustainable urban design

5. How do you ensure cost effectiveness in supply of water?

Water supply is the provision of water by public utilities, commercial organization community endeavors or by individual visually via a system of pumps and pipe, irrigation is covered separately.

* Use water filtration, the cost of this use elevated and too high for permanence use
* Cost effective way to no behind in rural water and sanitation
* Preparedness and protecting water supply problem arise in all phases of the disaster management cycle.
* Treating water at the household level
* Ensure reliable supply of water network ensure, weather it is for majority

City or rural region.