*South Sudan*

*Lakes States –Rumbek*

*Mott McDonald (Water for Lakes project)*

*Kuctiel Samuel Madok Dhorjang*

*REG: 332/05/2019*

*kuctielsamuel@gmail.com*

*Tel: +211922882248/+211922277754*

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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.

Answer

**Benefits of PPP**

* Ensure the necessary investments into public sector and more effective public resources management
* Ensure higher quality and timely provision of public services;
* Mostly investment projects are implemented in due terms and do not impose unforeseen public sector extra expenditures
* A private entity is granted the opportunity to obtain a long-term remuneration;
* A Private sector expertise and experience are utilised in PPP projects implementation;
* Appropriate PPP projects risks allocation enables to reduce the risk management expenditures;
* In many cases assets designed under PPP agreements could be classified off the public sector balance sheet.

**PPP disadvantage**

* Infrastructure or services delivered could be more expensive
* PPP project public sector payments obligation postponed for the later periods can negatively reflect future public sector fiscal indicators;
* PPP services procurement procedure is longer and more costly in comparison with traditional public procurement;
* PPP project agreements are long-term complicated and comparatively inflexible because of impossibility to envisage and evaluate all particular events that could influence the future activity

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

Answer

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

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.

Answer

**It’s true because the Composting:** is the process where biodegradable organic wastes (food and garden waste) are converted into compost in a natural biological process. Composting can be done by individual householders and community groups or on a commercial scale. On the larger scale, the waste from an entire town or city could be composted if sufficient land, labour and equipment is available. The benefits of composting are not only the reduction of waste, but also the production of compost which is a valuable **soil improver**.

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. It is possible to add a certain amount of animal manure to residential waste for composting, which may help with other waste problems in the community and adds to the amount of useful soil improver that is made.

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.

Answer

* 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.
* 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 handwashing facilities for students with disabilities.
* Handwashing facilities with soap should be provided very close to latrine with separate facilities for boys and girls. The supply of water for handwashing 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

Answer

1. The national government can allow greater flexibility in budget spending by municipalities
2. Extra funds may be allocated to adopt or extend ISWM
3. Start-up funding can be provided for new initiatives such as waste collection, composing and recycling schemes
4. Special awards could be given to individuals and organisations to celebrate successful projects.
5. Providing effective training for people wish to start new schemes and supporting them in the early stages of development
6. Organising promotional campaigns to raise awareness of the 3 Rs among all members of the community

**References**

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