COURSE CODE: PGD002

**COURSE NAME: POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN WATER HYGIENE AND SANITATION WASH Monthly**

Assignment 6

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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.

As the sanitation and waste management involves many actors that are intervened by their responsibilities and mandates (Da Zhu et al. 2008), we can argue that well organized institutional framework that regulates the PPPs can serve as one of the main basis for successful or unsuccessful PPPs. This leads us to believe that especially in developing countries, where institutional frameworks are not well defined, (1) the PPP system might experience a drawback where the Managerial responsibilities are not well defined leading to incompetent or overlapping decision making. (2) Weak institutional frameworks can also lead to undefined standards, and as the private companies are always profit seeking, it might be in their interest to drop the quality. (3) In addition, with weak institutional settings where there are no checks and balances at place, which can also be very common in developing countries (Mark et al. 2017), we can argue that there can be a high level of bribery, where low standards or adverted responsibilities can be covered up. (4) Last but not least, all the above stated conditions create a risk for a monopoly, where only one business could be favored by the government due to certain political perks.

Potential benefit examples of PPP

1. Increased capacity – often times, especially in developing countries, the government lacks the capacity to take care of the waste solely on its own. The World bank reports that the municipalities usually spend around 20-50% of their budgets on Waste and Sanitation, and serve around 50% of their populations. Introduction of the private sector can solve that problem as their sole focus is on profit maximisation and have freedom of their own finances that can includes loans and other financial mechanisms.
2. The managers and workers can be more skilled as their business depends on it
3. PPPs help decentralization
4. PPPs bring competition, which leads to improved sanitation and waste management systems, possibly at a lower price (Massoud, M & El-Fadel, Mutasem. (002)
5. Briefly describe the main activities needed for planning improvements in sanitation and waste management in local institutions.

Planning practices for sanitation and waste management solely depends on the type of the institution under focus. Planning for Health care centers drastically differs from Schools. Therefore, before developing a plan, a detailed WASH assessment must be carried out in each of the institutions. The WASH Assessment will reveal what kinds of inferiorities are at place and how the inferiority is to be improved. The assessment will reveal the areas that are needed to be worked on, which must be followed up by a stakeholder plan that will reveal with who to partner with. Only then, a pilot project can be initiated to address the institution’s WASH hotspots (Hulland et al. 2015).

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.  
     
   Recovery from waste means using a certain type of waste as an input to create a resource, an output. There are a number of different wastes that can be applied through this cycle, for example metals, plastic, aluminium, etc. One of the wastes is organic matter, which can be food waste, plants and other resources that are organic in nature. A way to recover organic waste is Composting, which is a process where the waste (input) is decomposed and transformed into a soil conditioner, otherwise called a compost, that is used for agricultural purposes (Amlinger et al. 2003).
2. 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 (Hutton and Haller, 2004).

* Educational programme for teachers and school students that would underline the WASH practices needed maintain adequate standards
* Create parent groups/councils that would provide additional monitoring on how the WASH standards are being maintained and what inputs are necessary to be on par with WASH standards
* Plan WASH in School’s budget
* Train the School teachers and representatives to be able to participate in local municipality budget planning and lobbying to address the WASH issues they find at their schools

1. Giving examples explain three examples of ways of encouraging or supporting an ISWM approach
2. Often times ISWM plans end up on the shelf. The reason is that a consultant who develops the plan is most likely an outsider expert who does not involve in his/her research all the stakeholders. As in all projects, a stakeholder analysis is necessary to carry out the activities and achieve the project outcomes successfully. The consultant reviews secondary data, interviews government officials, pays a visit to the landfills and computes certain numbers. However, when the other very important stakeholders, such as the private sector and the community (who pay the bills) are neglected. These stakeholders are one of the implementing actors in ISWM schemes and therefore, if they are not included, the scheme might fail or end up without implementation. (UNCHS / UNEP, 2000)
3. Effective ISWM requires up to date technologies and skilful employees that are able to carry out the processes as well as be able to replace broken pieces. This means that the raw materials can be obtained without imports and the employees should be well trained.
4. ISWM is a modern approach, therefore, one of the main stakeholders, the community, must be on board with any of the ISWM developments. For example, the ISWM can mean separation practices for the population, and if the community is not willing to take part or if there are no policies at place that areee enforced to guarantee ISWM approach among the communities, then the system is doomed to fail (ibid).

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