

PPPSD Initiatives in 2009: An exciting second half

The second half of 2009 is an exciting time for the UNDP RCB Public-Private Partnership for Service Delivery (PPPSD) programme. The “Tubigan Sa Pangarap” initiative in the Philippines is in the process of being concluded with the documentation of lessons learned from the process to contribute to our knowledge base while two other country initiatives in Bhutan (Thimpu city) and Nepal (Biratnagar) on the application of pro-poor multi-stakeholders partnerships in integrated sustainable waste management.

Tubigan Sa Pangarap (Philippines)

The joint venture between STREAMS of Knowledge (a non-government organization which is active both internationally and within the Philippines water and sanitation sector) and UNDP entitled the “Tubigan Sa Pangarap” project was a pilot project for a Pro Poor PPP in water supply service delivery for the urban poor. Operating at the local level in two Barangays (smallest unit of local government in the Philippines) in Caloocan city, the Tubigan Sa Pangarap pilot project succeeded in creating an enabling environment for engaging Small-Scale Water Providers (SSWPs) and the development and subsequent implementation of a pilot Pro Poor PPP model for water supply service delivery.



As of December 2008 a population of 6,645 were being served in 1329 households. 80 water coordinators were employed with 29 (36%) of those employees being women. Clearly responding to the Philippines Millennium Development Goals and National Development Plan, this project provides a complementary model of water service provision on an equitable and sustainable basis. Furthermore, it can be considered a successful Pro Poor PPP model in water service delivery for replication in communities where access to water is a significant and sizeable concern.

Piloting PPP on Solid Waste Management in Thimphu Municipality (Bhutan 2009-2012)

Bhutan is faced with a solid waste management crisis as current systems throughout the country are at a rudimentary level. Feeling the crisis particularly hard is the nation’s capital Thimphu city, which by 2027 will exceed its estimated capacity of 120,000 residence by 42,000. At the moment garbage is collected, transported and dumped in open landfills 15 km from the city. This pilot project is within the framework of the new solid waste act and will pave the way for a greater involvement of multiple actors through pro-poor local public private partnerships and perspectives in the determination of development outcomes within local communities and contribution to the achievement of MDGs 1 and 7. By targeting 10,000 households within Thimphu municipality the project aims at improving access to a clean and safe urban environment and in the process provide equal employment opportunities for women. Beginning in August of 2009 the project will be implemented over a 3 year period.

Biratnagar PPP-ISWM (Nepal)

Biratnagar Sub-metropolitan City (BSMC) has been managing the city's waste since 1997/98 with a PPP arrangement. With 10 years of experience the challenge is now to enlarge the PPP in solid waste management to revenue generation with extending benefits to the community. The strategy involves the active promotion of recycling and recycling based industries, involvement of poor and disadvantage groups, and raising awareness on waste reduction. In order to increase the amount of revenue generated the present 1,500 payers will be increased to about 10,000 households and 1,000 commercial establishments by the end of the project period. Composting of bio-degradable waste at the community level is the mainstay of this initiative. The compost produced will be enriched to increase its marketability with sales of the compost projected to generate USD 16,478 by the end of the first year. A cumulative net profit is projected for the fourth year when revenues reach USD 65,910.

A key component of the projects is to target and organize the presently scattered waste recyclers (kabadi-wallahs). An objective is to develop stakeholder capacities to better formalize as many aspects of the industry as possible while paying attention to the sensitivities of the poor households and waste recyclers that depend on the industry.

UNDP PPPSD programme is providing technical support and responsible for monitoring the project closely.