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DESIGNING EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS FOR WASTE-TO-RESOURCE INITIATIVES IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

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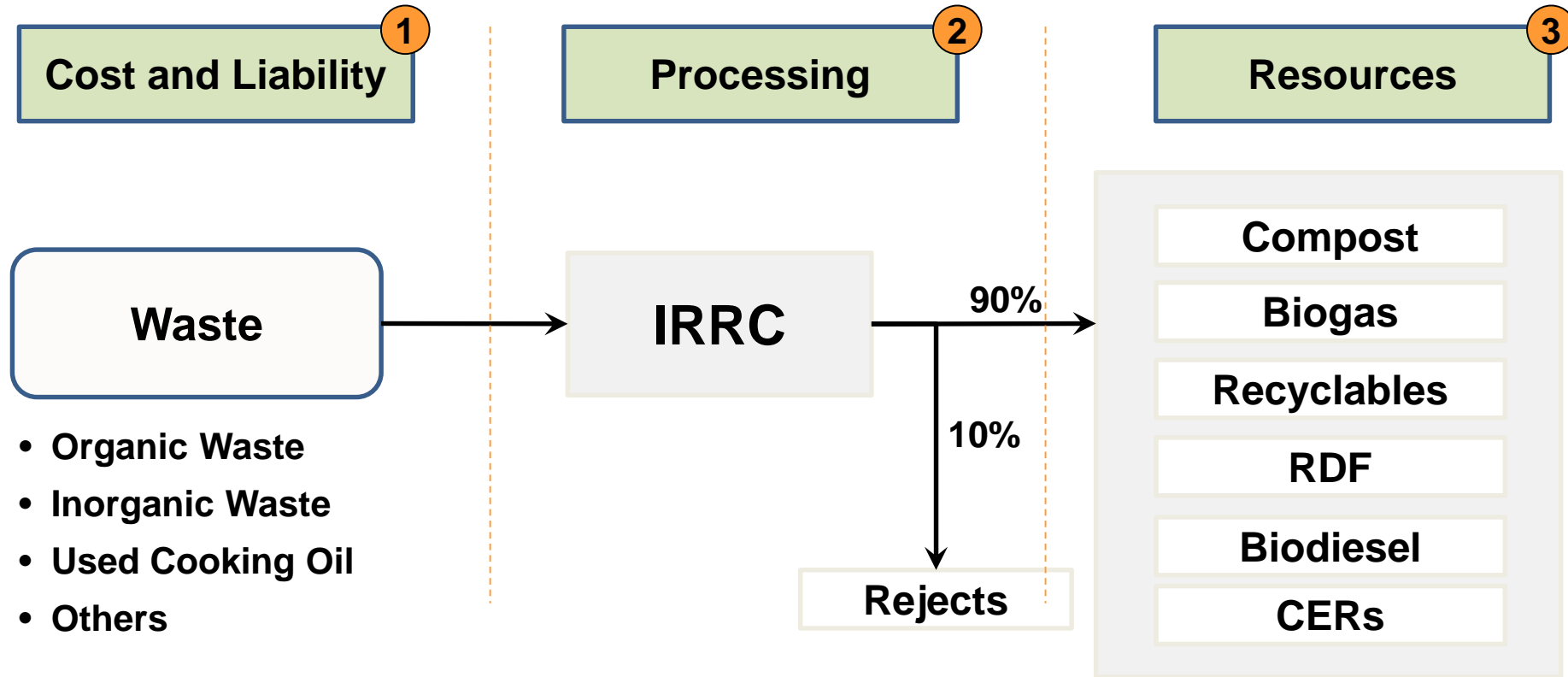
Promoting pro-poor and sustainable solid waste management

- Since 2009, ESCAP, in partnership with Waste Concern, has been helping cities in the Asia-Pacific region to effectively manage their waste in a pro-poor and environmentally sustainable and economically viable manner through the project “Pro-poor and sustainable solid waste management in secondary cities and small towns”
- The programme has established waste-to-resource initiatives in secondary cities and towns in Asia-Pacific using the model Integrated Resource Recovery Centre developed by Waste Concern
- Assistance has been provided to national and local governments to develop strategies, establish facilities and operational models and replicate and up-scale these through national programmes



The IRRC model

An **Integrated Resource Recovery Center (IRRC)** is a facility where a significant portion (80-90%) of waste can be processed in a cost effective way, in proximity to the source of generation. The IRRC concept is based on the 3R principles.

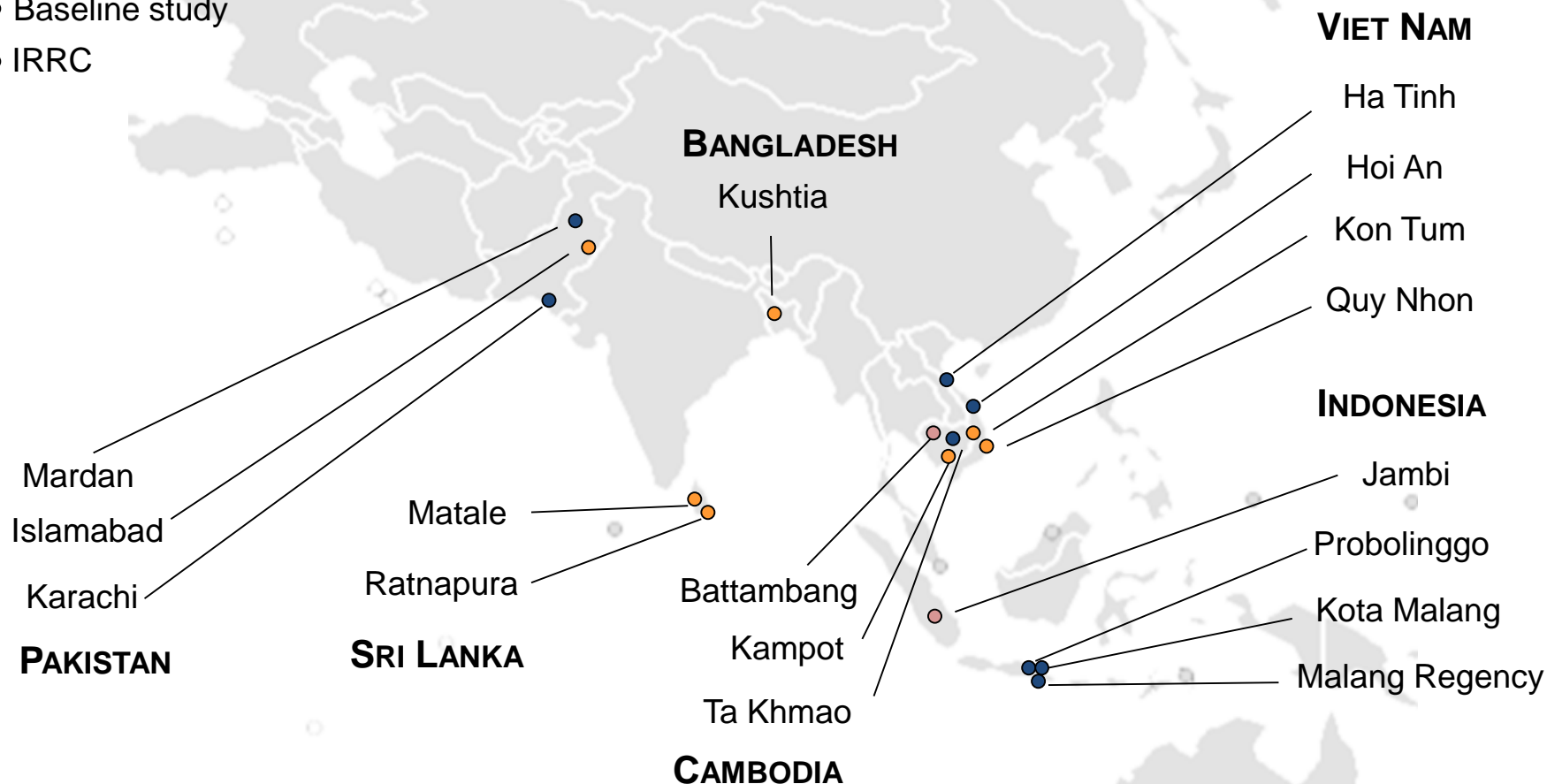


ESCAP's regional programme

6 Countries
17 cities

Legend

- Baseline study
- IRRC



Partnership development is essential for long-term sustainability



- Across Asia-Pacific a range of 3R initiatives have been tested. Some have been successful while others have not
- Issues contributing to poor operations of waste initiatives include low community awareness, poor financing and cash flow management, low household participation, poor waste collection, limited engagement of the informal sector, limited human capacity and weak regulatory and enforcement systems
- Sustainable solutions to these challenges must necessarily be sought from the interaction of a range of stakeholders
- Experiences in the cities where the project operates show that effective partnerships between a diverse range of stakeholders are essential for the long-term sustainability of waste to resource initiatives

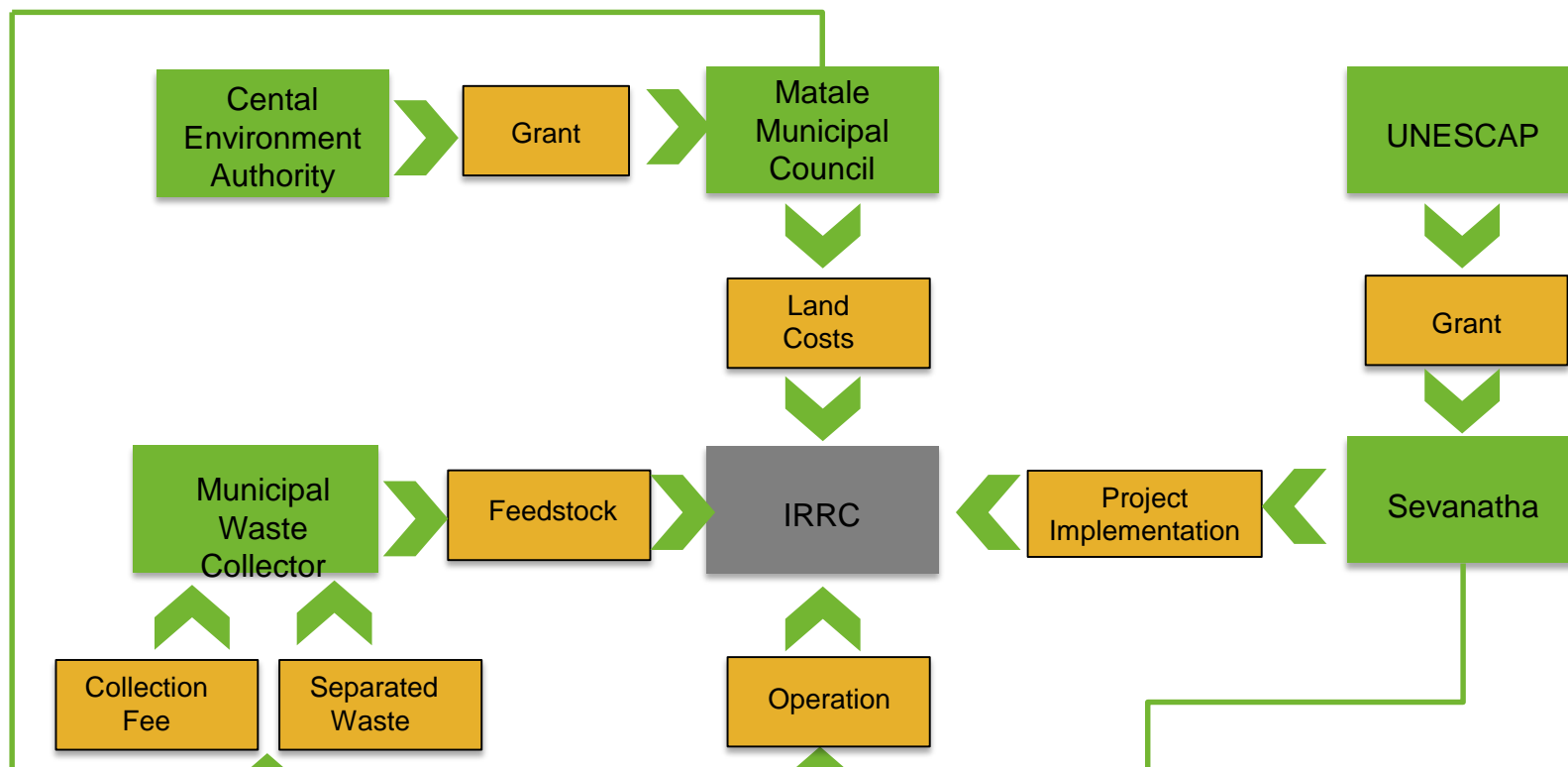
Choosing and establishing partnerships

- **Partnerships need to be based on trust and shared vision** – Need for core mutual interest and shared vision. Partners must identify a common need, and understand how the waste-to-resource initiative will bring shared benefits. Example of Quy Nhon: tourism industry is growing
- **Partnerships with different levels of government are needed** - Of the many partnerships that waste-to-resource initiatives rely upon, those with local, provincial and national governments are the most critical. This is because without government commitment, the initiative will fail.
- **Partnership arrangements should align with local conditions and specific needs** - Local conditions greatly affect the capacity, characteristics and performance of waste-to-resource initiatives. Each city has a unique profile of actors, challenges, trends, institutions and policies. Partnership arrangement needs to reflect that.
- **Different partners can contribute different resources to the initiative** - Because different stakeholders can access, control and deploy different types of resources, complementarity needs to be considered early in the decision making process. Deploying complementary resources helps to build strong partnerships

Different partners deploy different resources

Community	Municipal/Provincial	National/International
Households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separated waste • Money 	Municipal government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory power • Land • Political legitimacy • Public funds • Human resources • Parks and green space • Waste collection 	National government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory power • Market intervention • Public funds
Non-government organisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community trust • Community presence • Informal sector access 		
Ward governments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community trust 	Waste management company <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facility operations • Waste collection 	Multilateral and bilateral development agencies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Networking • Technical knowledge • Climate financing
Waste pickers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to waste • Quality feedstock • Market knowledge 	Provincial/district government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory power 	

Partnership arrangement in Matale



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https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_3823

