

directly or indirectly the private sector has to work under public goals (Miller & Dunn, no date). The private sector's recycling and reuse activities help to achieve public sector goals as well that is, the protection of public health and the environment are very important goals for the LGs.

If countries collect the waste properly and if they reduce the amount of waste using technologies, this could certainly lead to improvements the protection of the environment. "The private sector can help to improved environmental protection by dedicating highly skilled personnel to ensure efficient operation and compliance with environmental requirements" (Ramanadham, 1991). Massoud et al (2003) state that in Greater Beirut Area (GBA), Lebanon PPP in SWM undoubtedly enhance the protection of environment.

Risk sharing is viewed as an important incentive for both the public and private sectors, since it is assumed that risk-sharing could benefit both actors. The third prospect is that these types of cooperation can result in some new and better products or services that no single organization either the public or the private could produce better alone. Finally, it has been noted that in a PPP a partnership involves a longer term commitment which can continue for a number of years, such as 10 to 30 years (Khanom, 2010).

#### **4.5 Reasons for the failure of PPP in SWM in Developing Nations**

Most of the time the involvement of the private sector in SWM enhance the SWM services. However, the failure of PPP in developing countries is attributed to poor conditions (laws, lack of public participation etc). So it is important to look at why PPP in SWM fail in some developing nations.

Public-private partnership can be the solution to the problems of coverage and inefficiency in SWM. Bennett (1998) argues that public-private participation is a good solution to the management of the environment. Some of the reasons for this may be public-private partnership give benefits to both the public and the private sectors in terms of dynamism, finance, knowledge of technologies, managerial efficiency, and entrepreneurial spirit combined with the social responsibility, environmental awareness, local knowledge and job generation concerns of the public sector (Ahmed & Ali, 2004). However, PPP need certain conditions to deliver services successfully. Without some of these important conditions (such

as trusted environment, time, flexibility and legal acceptance) it is difficult to handle waste successfully. Sometimes PPP end negatively. Many reasons lead to this negative end.

***Finding 1:*** The political culture of the country (interest of political parties) or political will, bureaucracy and/or legal and institutional framework to build PPP are also determined to ensure the effectiveness of PPP (CBI, 2007). Bureaucracy is the main managerial support of the government to convert the policy into reality (Khanom, 2010). If some politician parties are not interested in PPP or if the countries' laws do not encourage the PPP, then it is very difficult to achieve the private sector goals.

***Finding 2:*** Some legal acceptance or trusted environment is needed to achieve the PPP goals (Ahmed & Ali, 2004, cited in Kolzow, 1994). Legal barriers such as rejecting to take legal action when need arises causes problems in PPP. For this flexibility is important. In Dar es salam, Tanzania government started SW collection services with only one contractor (Multinet Africa Company Limited). After few years the government registered more improvement in SW collection. To achieve this improvement the government took up certain responsibilities. This means that the Dar es salam city council started charging the SW generators an amount approved by the Dar es salam city council. In this case the municipalities charges their own amount determined by laws and this charge was arrived at after taking into account the city residents' income level. Studies showed it was impossible to manage the waste successfully without this charge (Halla & Majani, 1999b).

***Finding 3:*** The private sector needs more money to handle waste. When the private sector handles the waste, the people are more willing to pay for a good environment. However, MSW management is the responsibility of every inhabitant and waste is an unavoidable product from human activities. So if people need a good environment and healthy life they are willing to pay for SWM. For instance, in Nairobi, 47 percent of the city dwellers pay US\$ 1.25 per month for good waste management services (Henry, 2006). But if people do not cooperate with the public sector then it is very difficult to manage the garbage well and the private sector cannot ensure the clean environment.

***Finding 4:*** People's participation is very important for better SWM, most of the people in developing countries are not well educated and they are not aware about issues related to SW. In general most of them do not cooperate with the private sector to manage waste. Rathi (2006) states that those people in the communities who do not participate create problems for

CBOs and NGOs. Kassim & Ali (2006) noted that people's participation, awareness of the problem and satisfaction level of the service has an influence on service delivery. If there more non-participants in the society, managing waste becomes very difficult.

***Finding 5:*** The private sector always tries to improve the services and get more profits. So they try to find skilled labor for service delivery. But unfortunately many unskilled labors are engaged in SWM in developing world. So it has been found that private sector participation in SWM can decrease unemployment in the sector (Schübeler, 1996). Commonly it is known that skilled labor can work better than unskilled workers. However, to reduce the number of jobs negatively affects the people.

***Finding 6:*** The projects must be carried out under good monitoring systems. Otherwise it may lead to wrong way of doing things or utter failure of the projects. Ramamurthi (1999) states that PPP can produce good results in delivering public services but it is difficult to achieve good result without good monitoring and evaluation.

***Finding 7:*** Competition, transparency and responsibility are very important for efficiency and cost reduction of SWM (Massoud et al, 2003). If the private sector does not take more responsibility in the project, or if there is no competition and transparency, the private sector cannot run the project well. So it cannot be said that always PPP run successfully in all countries.

***Finding 8:*** Weakness in laws and regulations (it is commonly said that laws and regulations are weak in developing world) and inability to handle the problem is also one of the major issues to PPP (Ahmed & Ali, 2004). However, good monitoring practices should help to achieve the PPP goals. So at present it is accepted that PPP is one of the important approaches to deliver public services and it is appreciated by international, national and community level.

***Finding 9:*** Due to careless or irresponsibility some opportunities become wasted in developing nations. Commonly some donor agencies help developing nations to handle such problems. In general governments or municipalities in developing nations do not know how to get benefits from the earmarked money. For instance, in Sri Lanka in 1998, World Bank funded SWM Project. This project was to design and construct a fully engineered sanitary landfill and a 100 tonne per day pilot composting plant. This facility was designed to treat

and dispose 1200 tonnes of waste per day. The land for the project was selected. An Environmental Impact Assessment was also carried out for the project and it also approved by the Central Environmental Authority. However, due to lack of political support the project was cancelled. Anyhow, the sanitary landfill which was to have been operational by 1999 never got underway. So the World Bank loan of US \$ 12 million which was given for the construction of the sanitary landfill was withdrawn. Apparently this was the second time that a World Bank fund for solid waste management project for the Colombo area was cancelled (State of the environment, 2001).