Assessing the Impact of Public Private Partnership on Sustainability of Drinking Water Sanitation Health in Lahore Pakistan

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Introduction

• Study conducted in Badar Colony Lahore
• Total 6 Hamlets with large population
• Low socioeconomic & educational status
• Poor WASH facilities
• High level of water born disease
• Extreme poor & backwardness
Drinking Water Quality Thread
Community Socioeconomic overview
Social Deprivation Overview

Ground Water Contamination
Community Situation before Project

Ground Water Contamination
Social Overview of Study Area
Sanitation Scenario in Study Area

Types of Sanitation System Before Project:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Drop &amp; Store</th>
<th>Flush &amp; Forget</th>
<th>Flush &amp; Discharge</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badar Colony</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogach Town</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalal Park</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Type of Latrines in the Project Area Before Interventions:

- Simple Dig without House: 2%
- A House without Wall & Roof: 15%
- A House with Wall but not Roof: 83%
Objectives of Study

• To identify the WASH activities and operations in the study area
• To examine the process of public partnership in the project development
• To analyze the impact of public-private partnership on community ownership and project sustainability
Methodology

- Three hamlets as targeted population with 2000 HH
- 300 households a representative population & sample size
- 100 HH/each using probability random sampling technique
- 90 FGD; 30 from each & personal observation
- Data analyzed using SPSS & frequency distribution and Percentages
- Secondary data collected from official reports, literature
Results & Discussion

Project Interventions in the local Community

- Safe drinking water and centralized sanitation services
- A tube well 700 feet depth & OHR 50,000GSC
- Underground WATSAN piping network
- Disposal station for Wastewater treatment
- Street pavement, SWM, Health & Hygiene education
- Decreased Water born disease & economic growth
Community Satisfaction with Water Quality

**Before Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badar Colony</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogach Town</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalal Park</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**After Project**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badar Colony</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogach Town</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalal Park</td>
<td>90%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Community Satisfactions with Sanitation

Before

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badar Colony</td>
<td>85%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogach Town</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalal Park</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>20%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

After

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Dissatisfied</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Satisfied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Badar Colony</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogach Town</td>
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<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalal Park</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over loaded & imbalanced area
Before

After
Process of Community Partnership in Project

- Community mobilized & engaged in all project phases
- External 104.84M (Govt) Internal 36.40 (64/36)
- WASH Development committees at Street level
- Water and Sanitation Community Organization WASCO
- Almost 95% Recovery rate (WATSAN bills)
- Project handed over to WASCO
Community Ownership and Project Sustainability

• Community Empower & self reliance
• Community satisfaction with WASCO
• About 87% Ownership of project & own property
• About 93% expressed their own responsibility of caring
• Pakistan PPP Policy 2010-Punjab PPP Act 2014
• Conversion of Authorities into Companies
Conclusion

• Local Community have capacity to manage, develop & care
• Engaging communities ensure empowered & self-reliance
• Majority of population expressed ownership
• PPP ensure project ownership & sustainability
• Project played excellent role for Govt & Policy Makers
• **PPP viable & feasible approach for WASH development**
Suggestion

• Communities must be engaged WASH Development
• Policies should be refined and upgraded
• PPP Paradigm approach in all the sector
• Sufficient budgeting, long term policies about WASH
• Strategic planning with public oriented vision for WASH