

# Stakeholder Analysis and Problem Analysis for Assessing Solid Waste Management



Mitsuo YOSHIDA, PhD  
Technical Advisor  
Global Environment Department  
Japan International Cooperation Agency



- First, recognition about current situation of solid waste management (SWM) is necessary.
- Then, let us analyze current problem(s) to be solved in your concerned SWM.



# Responsibility for waste management and targeted solid waste

Waste type (according to generator)	Legal responsibility for treatment	Role of public authority	Current situation	target
1) Household waste				
2) Shop/Business waste				
3) Public school/office waste				
4) Construction & Demolition waste				
5) Agricultural/Fishery waste				
6) Industrial waste				
7) Hospital waste				
8) Mining waste				
9) Others ( )				

# Waste Stream

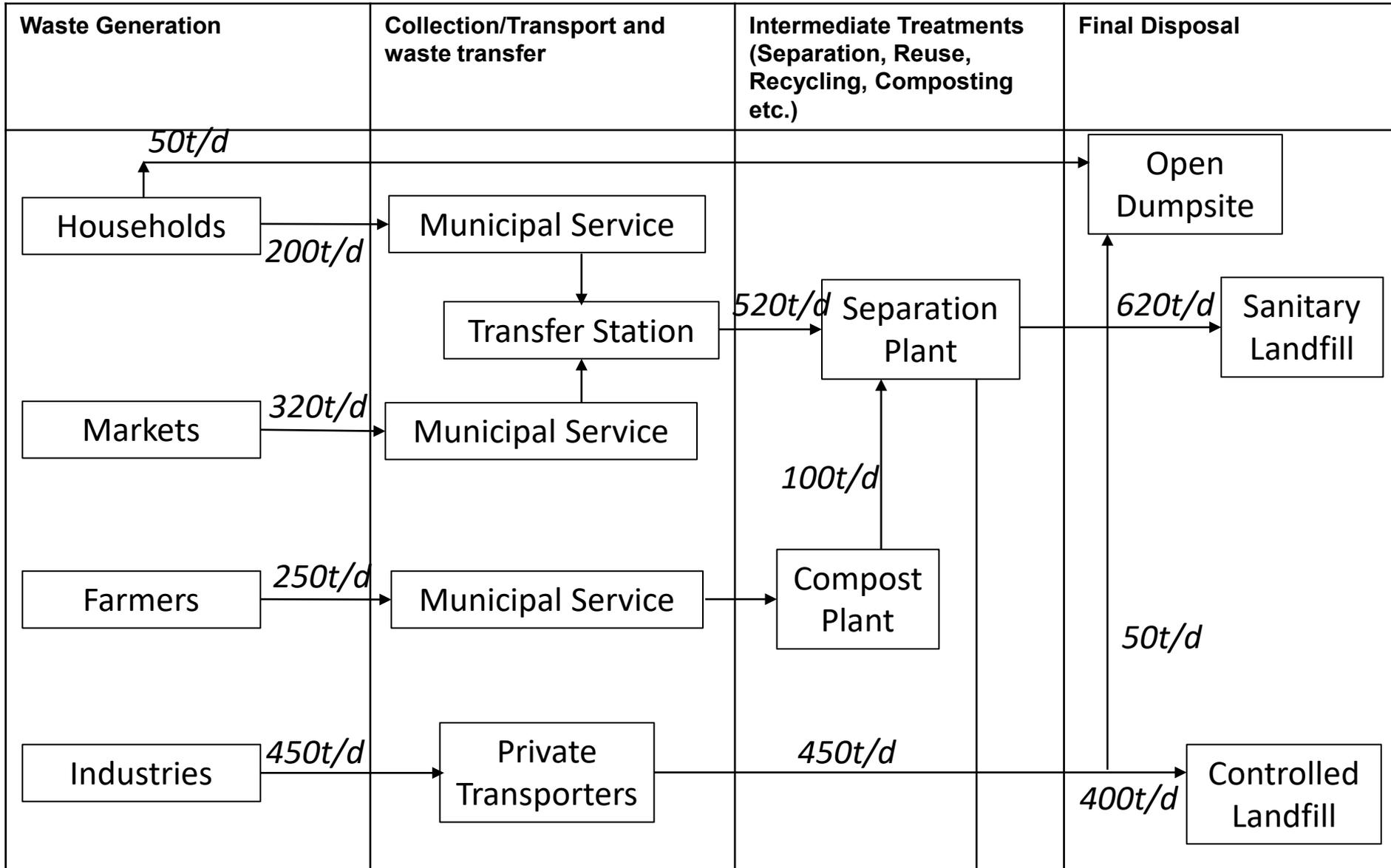
- Waste stream is a flow of solid waste from generation point to final disposal site:
  - Quantity and Quality (Composition, Type)
  - Metamorphic products in Reuse, Recycle and Energy Recovery
  - Actor
- Waste Stream Chart is a diagram showing the waste stream graphically in order to recognize overall flow of solid waste in target area.



# (1) Waste Stream

<b>Waste Generation</b>	<b>Collection/Transport and waste transfer</b>	<b>Intermediate Treatments (Separation, Reuse, Recycling, Composting etc.)</b>	<b>Final Disposal</b>

# (1) Waste Stream Example



# Stakeholder Analysis

- Stakeholder is person, group or organization that has interest or concern in SWM.
- Stakeholders can affect SWM or be affected by the SWM.





# Method of Problem Analysis

- Identify the problems to be solved in SWM.
- Define problems through a brainstorming, to write each problem on a “separate card” and place it on a large paper.
- Five SWM functional components, (i) Waste Generation, (ii) Waste Collection & Transportation, (iii) Intermediate Treatment, (iv) Final Disposal, and (v) Overall Management, are shown in a grid.
- Recognized problems should be described on appropriate part of the grid.
- The problems should be grouped and scrutinized.

# Identification of the Problem(s)

- “Problem” means a certain negative phenomena in SWM. If it is solved, yield social benefits.
- Identified the problem(s) in your SWM.
- Identify stakeholder(s) for each problem.
  - Who create the problem?
  - Who is affected from the Problems?

# What is actual problem(s) in SWM of your municipality?

- Problem(s) related to waste generation and collection
  - [Example] Discharged household waste by citizens are littered along city streets, which deteriorate sanitation of city.
- Problem(s) related to waste transportation and waste treatment
  - [Example] Waste cannot be fully transported to final disposal site by the authority and illegal dumping often occurs, which damage the city sanitation and the environment.
- Problem(s) related to final disposal and others
  - [Example] Open dumping of various solid waste causes environmental pollution around the site.

# What is the cause(s) of the problem(s)?

- Waste generation and collection
  - [Example] Residents do not follow the rule of waste discharging.
  - [Example] No clear rule is prepared for waste discharging
- Waste transportation and treatment
  - [Example] No regular service of waste collection due to insufficient number of collection vehicle.
- Final disposal and Others
  - [Example] Rapid increase of the amount of disposed waste.
  - [Example] No management for final disposal site.

### (3) Problem-Cause Analysis Matrix in SWM

<b>(3) PROBLEM ANALYSIS</b>	<b>Waste Generation, Discharging, and Conservancy</b>	<b>Collection/Transport and waste transfer</b>	<b>Intermediate Treatments (Separation, Reuse, Recycling, Composting etc.)</b>	<b>Final Disposal</b>	<b>Overall management and Others</b>
<b>Description of the negative phenomena (problem) you want to change</b>					
<b>Probable causes of the negative phenomena (problem), back ground, and external conditions</b>					