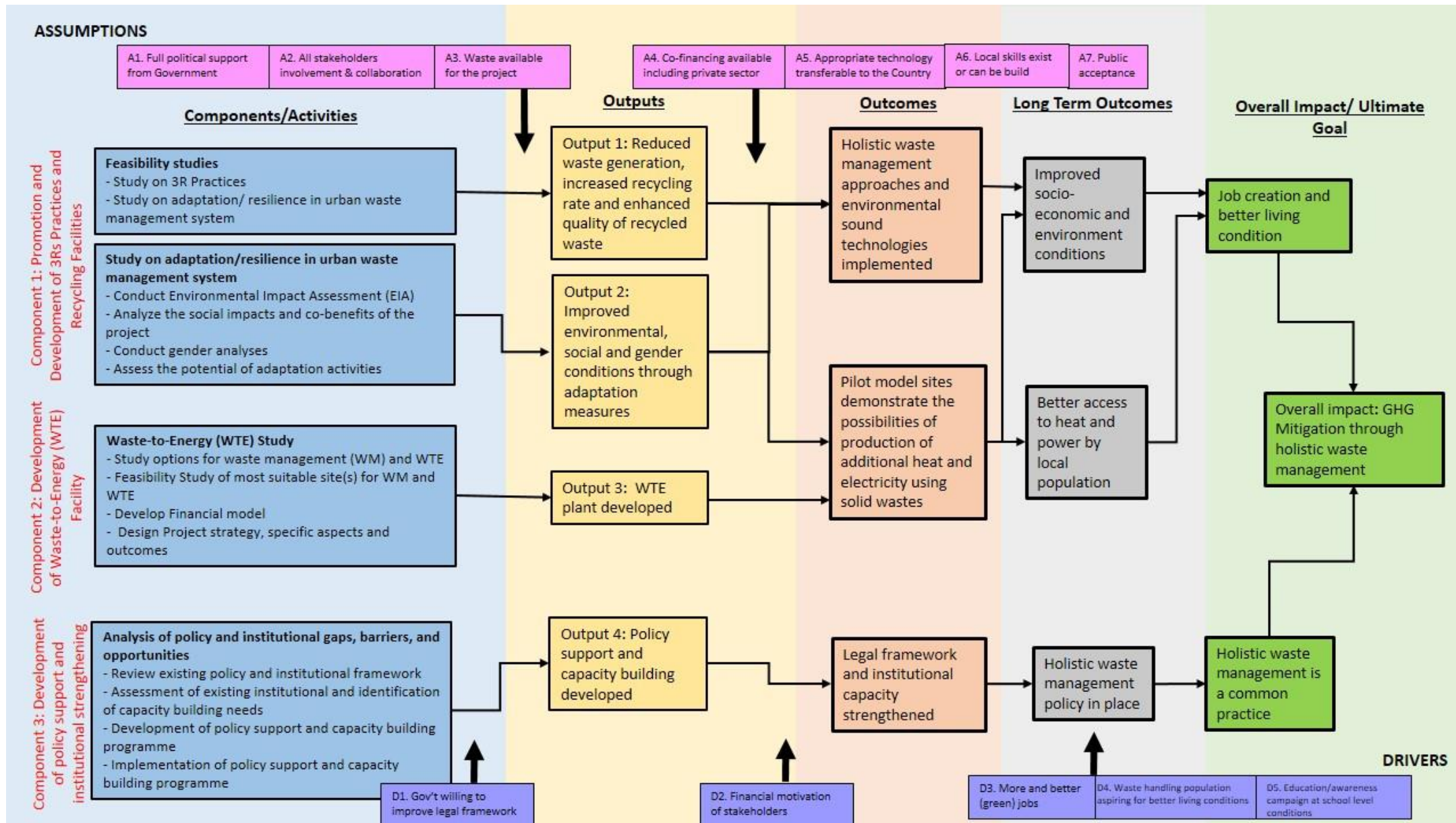


Theory of Change in Holistic Waste Management



Theory of Change

Theory of Change is essentially a comprehensive description and illustration of how and why a desired change is expected to happen in a particular context. It is focused in particular on mapping out or “filling in” what has been described as the “missing middle” between what a program or change initiative does (its activities or interventions) and how these lead to desired goals being achieved. It does this by first identifying the desired long-term goals and then works back from these to identify all the conditions (outcomes) that must be in place (and how these related to one another causally) for the goals to occur. These are all mapped out in an Outcomes Framework.

The Outcomes Framework then provides the basis for identifying what type of activity or intervention will lead to the outcomes identified as preconditions for achieving the long-term goal. Through this approach the precise link between activities and the achievement of the long-term goals are more fully understood. This leads to better planning, in that activities are linked to a detailed understanding of how change actually happens. It also leads to better evaluation, as it is possible to measure progress towards the achievement of longer-term goals that goes beyond the identification of program outputs.

Overall Impact/Ultimate Goal

The ultimate goal of the project is to create jobs, provide a better living condition and make the waste management a common practice in the community. This ultimate goal will lead to an overall impact on Green House Gas (GHG) mitigation through holistic waste management.

Long Term Outcomes

The overall impact/ultimate goal of the project can only be achieved when long term outcomes are defined. Long term outcomes of the project are improved socio-economic and environment conditions in the communities, better access to heat and power for the local people and a holistic waste policy in place. These will also provide better jobs, better conditions in the waste handling facilities and awareness even in school level on the importance of waste management.

Outcomes – Short Term

Implementing holistic waste management approaches and environmental sound technologies, demonstrating the possibilities of additional heat and electricity from waste, and strengthening the legal framework and institutional capacity will support in achieving the long term outcomes of the project.

Outputs

In order to achieved the short term outcomes of the project, a clear outputs need to be well-defined. There are 4 outputs identified: (1) reduced waste generation, increased recycling rate and enhanced quality of waste, (2) Improved environmental, social and gender conditions through adaptation measures, (3) Waste to Energy Plant and (4) Policy support and capacity building developed. These outputs can be achieved assuming that financing is available, appropriate technology is transferable to the country, local skills is available or can be taught and the public accepts it.

Components/Activities

Activities are defined properly in order to achieve the outputs. These activities are combined into components. Component 1: Promotion and development of 3Rs (reduce, re-use and recycle) practices and recycling facilities. Activities under this component are feasibility studies and study on adaptation/resilience in urban waste management system. Component 2: Development of Waste to Energy Facility. Component 3: Analysis of Policy and institutional gaps, barriers and opportunities for waste management. These can be achieved if the government is willing to improve the legal framework, involvement of stakeholders and there are waste available for the project.