

Research Article

PUBLIC-PRIVATE COOPERATION IN POST-DISASTER RECONSTRUCTION: THE CASE OF MONGOLIA

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ABSTRACT

The aim of our study is to explore and elucidate the dynamics and effectiveness of public-private partnership cooperation activities during flooding incidents in the capital city. By examining the collaborative efforts between public and private sectors in times of flooding, we seek to understand how these partnerships contribute to disaster response, mitigation, and recovery. Public-private partnership has important roles to play in disaster management, including building business and community resilience, developing community risk awareness, and providing essential services. We were able to collect data on the participation of civil servants, district government vehicles, private organization employees, vehicles, and citizens during the flood days of the summer season. Our article reports on two recent initiatives on disaster in public-private partnerships on Mongolian case on 2023. We analyzed and compared after collecting data.

Keywords: Public-private partnership, disaster, flooded.

INTRODUCTION

Building partnerships between the government (public) and non-government (private) sectors is widely accepted as crucial to achieving sustainable, disaster-resilient communities (National Research Council of the National Academies, 2011). These so-called "public-private partnerships" are advocated internationally by the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 to organize and share expertise, resources, and services to maximize their continuity and efficacy in disaster management and response (UNISDR, n.d.).

The foundation of Public-private partnership theory is guiding the development, implementation, and evaluation of public-private partnerships in various sectors such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education sectors. By distributing risks, both parties are incentivized to perform efficiently and contribute to the project's success. This sharing of risk is often a fundamental aspect of PPPs to ensure a fair and balanced partnership.

THEORY OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP

Public-private partnership theory involves collaboration between the public and private sectors to achieve common goals. There are several key concepts associated with PPP theory, and while the specific categorization may vary, here are four main concepts commonly emphasized. The concept of sharing risks in Public-Private Partnerships refers to the idea that both the public and private sectors assume certain responsibilities and potential drawbacks associated with a project.

Public Sector Contribution: The public sector may bear certain financial risks, such as budget overruns, funding shortfalls, or changes in economic conditions that affect the project's financial viability. Political risks are inherent in many large-scale projects, and

the public sector may face challenges related to changes in government, shifts in public opinion, or policy reversals that can impact the project's continuity. The public sector may be responsible for defining the scope and objectives of the project, ensuring that it aligns with public policy goals.

Private Sector Contribution: The private sector, often through a private partner or consortium, may assume financial risks related to construction costs, revenue generation, and other financial aspects of the project. The private sector typically assumes responsibility for day-to-day operations, maintenance, and performance of the services or infrastructure. This includes meeting specific service standards and addressing operational challenges. The private sector may face political risks such as changes in regulatory environments, policy instability, or public backlash. Operational risks related to project design, management, and service delivery may be shared with the private sector.

The objective of risk sharing in PPPs is to create a balanced partnership where each party brings its strengths to the table. The public sector benefits from the private sector's efficiency, innovation, and expertise, while the private sector gains from the public sector's commitment, stability, and often, financial backing. Effectively managing and mitigating risks is crucial for the success of PPPs, and the allocation of risks is typically outlined in the contractual agreements between the public and private entities involved in the partnership.

THE SITUATION OF DISASTER

About the flood that flooded Ulaanbaatar City on July, 2023, according to the information provided by the Meteorological Organization, since the beginning of July, it has been raining in most areas, especially since the 3rd, 50-157 mm rain has continued for 20-32 hours in the territory of the Central Provinces and the northern part of the Eastern Provinces. Out of this, 38.0-54.0 mm of rain fell continuously for 25-27 hours on July 3-6 in Ulaanbaatar. Due to the continuous rains, the water level of the Khuder, Khaara, Yerö, Terelj, Tuul, Sognöger, Sharyngol, Selbe, Uliastai, Shivert, Balj, Onon,

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Kherlen rivers, which originate from the Khenti mountain range, has increased by an average of 10-95 cm per day, and the Selbe River is in danger of flooding. level (283 cm) was exceeded by 13 cm, and Tuul River's dangerous flood level (260 cm) was exceeded by 51 cm.

One. The water level of the Selbe River reached 288 cm on July 5, or 5 cm above the dangerous flood level, and 296 cm on July 6, or 13 cm above the dangerous flood level. and "river water has overflowed its banks or reached a dangerous level" specified in the disaster criteria, so it is considered a "weather disaster".

Two. According to the order of the Governor of the capital city No. A/804 dated July 8, 2023, a working group was established to determine the damage caused by the flood and assess the damage caused to citizens, enterprises, organizations, public roads, fields, and property in 6 districts of the capital city (annex-1), a total of 30.6 billion MNT damages were calculated, which is 2.3 percent of the capital's annual budget.A total of 2.6 billion Mongolian currency as MNT was spent for flood mitigation and response activities by the Governor of the capital's order No. A/770 dated July 6, 2023, and this direct cost accounted for 16.8 percent of the capital Governor's reserve fund of 15.4 billion MNT.

Three. Article 2.3 of the "Procedure for Grading Disasters" approved by the Government's Resolution No. 327 of 2018 states that "When determining the situation of the harmful effects of a disaster, the number of people affected and lost their lives, the number of dead and diseased livestock and animals, the scope covered, and the actual impact on society and the economy" will be assessed by damage, and animal and animal diseases and deaths will be calculated as a percentage of the total number of animals and animals, the scope will be calculated according to the administration, the size of the territory, the importance of buildings and structures, and the actual damage caused to the society and economy will be calculated as a percentage of the local budget. , 2.4 "If 50 percent of the total criteria related to the type of disaster are met, it is considered a disaster" in the capital city where 5 out of 6 criteria are met on July 5, 2023 The flood has reached a catastrophic level.

Public-private cooperation involves collaboration between government entities (the public sector) and private businesses or organizations (the private sector) to address various challenges, implement projects, and achieve common goals. This collaboration can take different forms across different sectors and industries.

A government might collaborate with private companies to develop and maintain infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, airports, or public transportation systems. The private sector may contribute funding, expertise, and operational efficiency.

Public-private cooperation is essential in addressing environmental challenges. Governments may work with private entities to develop and implement sustainable practices, invest in renewable energy projects, or achieve environmental conservation goals.

Governments may partner with private organizations to implement social welfare programs, such as affordable housing initiatives, poverty alleviation projects, or initiatives to address healthcare disparities.

The success of public-private cooperation often depends on clear communication, well-defined roles and responsibilities, and a shared commitment to the objectives of the collaboration. Effective governance structures and legal frameworks, often outlined in contracts or memoranda of understanding, help ensure transparency and accountability in these partnerships. Public-private cooperation can bring together the strengths of both sectors to create more efficient, innovative, and sustainable solutions to complex societal challenges.

ANALYSIS OF OUR STUDY

We collected numbers of people and vehicles on public sector, private sector and citizenship during flooded Ulaanbaatar City in July 2023.

There are participated 582 civil servant, 50 vehicles; 358 employees who worked in private sector, 32 vehicles; 188 citizenship 19 vehicles on 3rd of July. There are 326 civil servants, 32 vehicles; 117 employees who worked in private sector, 25 vehicles; 13 citizenship 15 vehicles on 4th of July. There are 1556 civil servants, 220 vehicles; 760 employees who worked in private sector, 177 vehicles; 526 citizenship 69 vehicles on 5th of July. Then between 6 to 8th of July 2464 civil servants, 420 vehicles; 1235 employees who worked in private sector, 234 vehicles; 727 citizenship 89 vehicles (Table 1.).

Table 1. The numbers of people and vehicles

DATES	3-Jul		4-Jul		5-Jul		6-8 Jul	
	people	Vehicles	people	Vehicles	people	Vehicles	people	Vehicles
Items								
Public sector	582	50	326	33	1556	220	2464	420
Private sector	358	32	117	25	760	177	1235	234
Citizenship	188	19	113	15	526	69	727	89
TOTAL	1128	101	556	73	2842	466	4426	743

Noted by the results of our study.

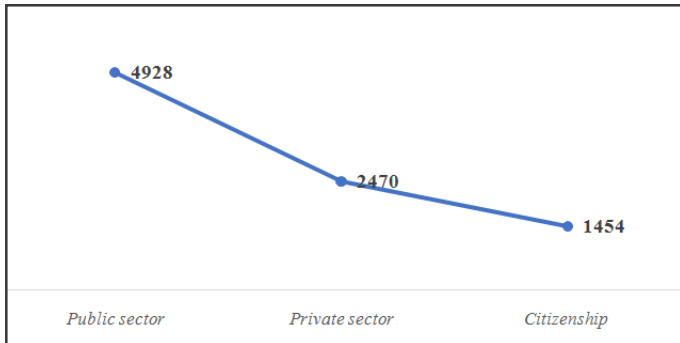
Table 2. The total numbers of people and vehicles

DATES	between 3 to 8 July	
items	people	vehicles
Public sector	4928	723
Private sector	2470	468
Citizenship	1554	192
TOTAL	8852	1383

Noted by the results of our study.

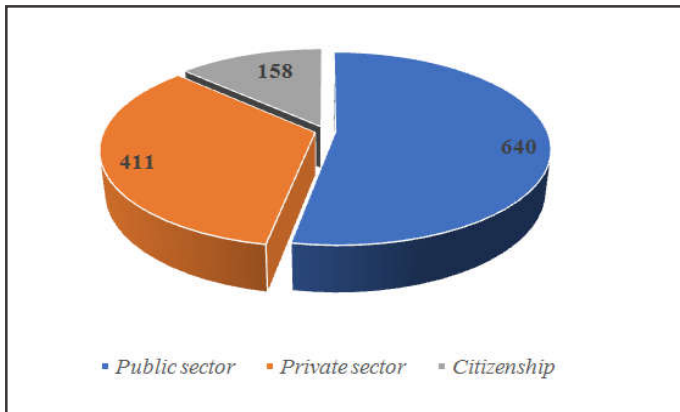
There are participated 4928 civil servant, 723 vehicles; 2470 employees who worked in private sector, 468 vehicles; 1554 citizenship 192 and total are 8853 civil servants and 1383 vehicles during 3rd to 8th in July, Ulaanbaatar City, Mongolia (table 2, graph 1,2.).

Graph 1. The total number of people who participated in helping in disaster.



Noted by the results of our study.

Graph 2. The total number of vehicles helping in disaster.



Noted by the results of our study.

CONCLUSION

Public-Private Partnership theory involves a collaborative relationship between public sector entities (government or governmental agencies) and private sector organizations to jointly deliver public services, infrastructure, or projects. The overarching goal of PPPs is to leverage the strengths of both sectors, combining public resources and authority with the private sector's efficiency, innovation, and financial capabilities. According to public-private partnership theory, the public and private sectors work together to accomplish shared objectives. Understanding and adhering to these principles helps in establishing successful and sustainable public-private partnerships that can contribute significantly to addressing various societal needs and challenges.

In conclusion, over the allotted time, there was a progressive increase in the joint efforts for help and support. Starting on July 3rd, when 358 personnel of the private sector, 582 civil servants, and related vehicles all participated together, the commitment grew stronger and peaked between July 6th and July 8th. This was a period of marked increase in involvement, including many private sector workers, civil servants, and vehicles to assist an increasing number of individuals. This shows an admirable and persistent group response, underscoring the commitment and potency of the cooperative effort in meeting community needs.

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