

# NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative Annual High-Level Meeting and Expert Roundtable 2008

## Public-Private Partnerships in Africa Policy and Institutional Challenges

Kampala, Uganda, 10-11 December 2008

**Fred AMONYA**

Senior Consultant (Transport Investment), Mott MacDonald

&

Researcher (Transport Policy), Centre for Transport Studies, Imperial College London

**Anthony PEARCE**

Honorary Director General, International Road Federation





# **Part One**

## **Work of UNECE Team of PPP Specialists**

**Tony Pearce**



# UN Team of Specialists on PPPs

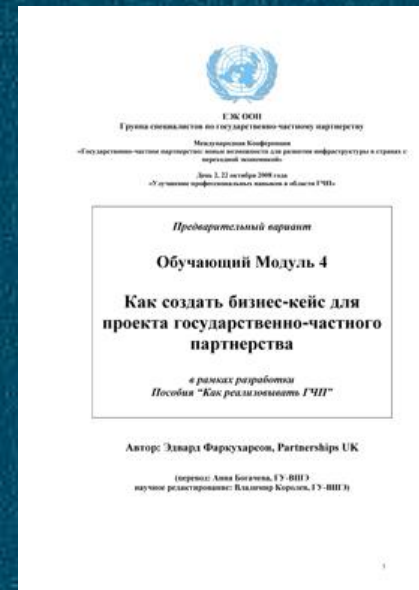
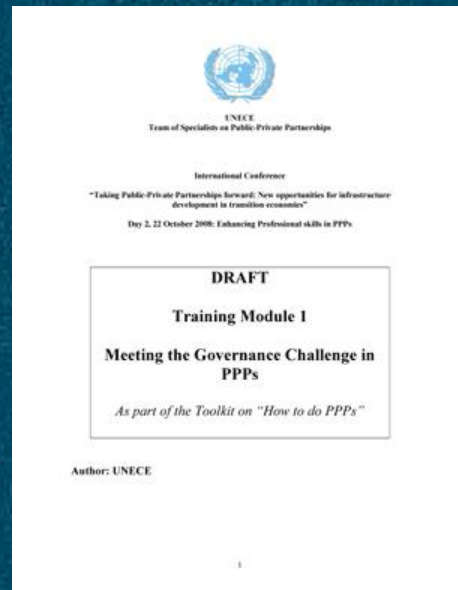
Three functions:

- Communication of best practice
- Training of public and private sectors:
  - prepare training modules and toolkits;
  - elaborate national PPP capacity-building programmes;
  - organise training workshops and seminars; and
  - encourage knowledge sharing.
- Policy and project support



# UN Team of Specialists on PPPs

- Developing toolkit on how to do PPPs.
- “Train the trainer toolkit” presented in Moscow 22 October 2008





# PPPs Training Modules

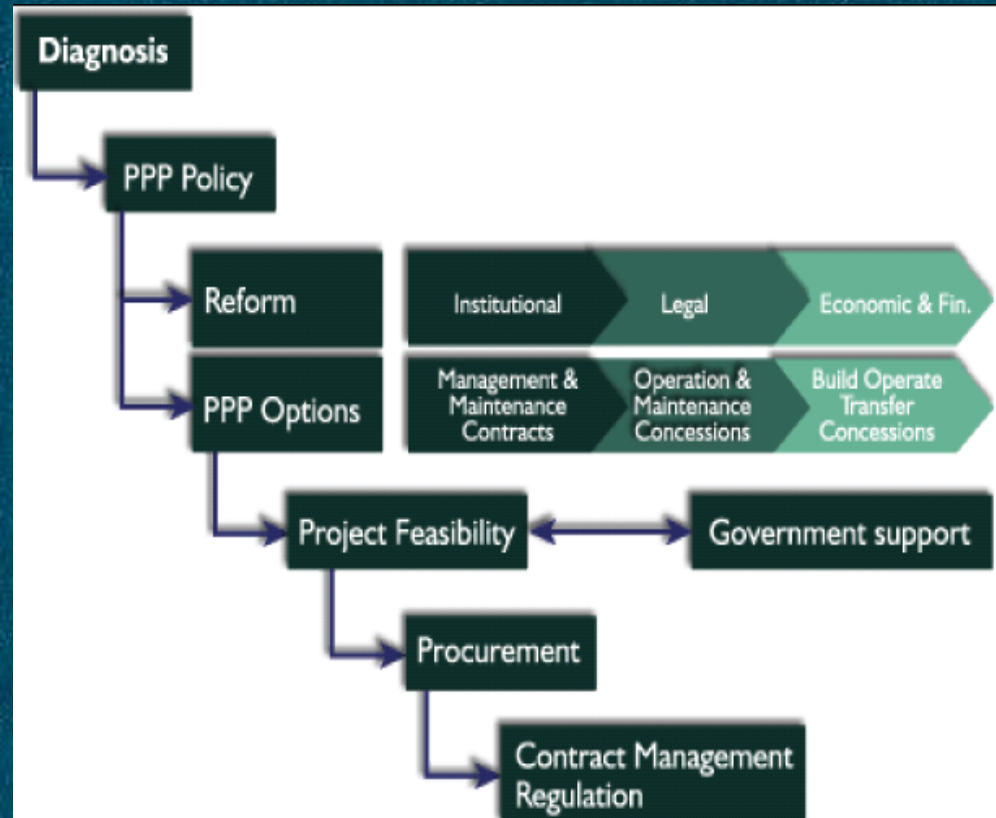
- 11 modules + sector-specific modules – for example “how to do a road PPP”

1	Introduction to PPPs
2	Organizing a PPP programme within a government
3	Creating the right legal and regulatory framework
4	Mobilizing Public Support
5	Tools to equip the Project Manager do successful PPPs
6	Selecting best consultants
7	Writing a PPP business case
8	PPP project financing
9	Risks evaluation and allocation
10	PPP procurement
11	Contract Compliance, Performance Monitoring etc



# The Path to PPP Project Delivery

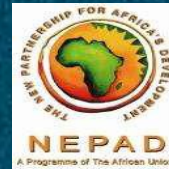
- 5 days – 30 hours
- Follows the project life cycle





# Develop the course for Africa

- UN ECE offers to work with UN ECA, World Bank and others to develop the courses for Africa





## **Part Two**

# **Policy and Institutional Challenges of PPP: Dissecting Global Experience**

**Fred Amonya**



# The PPP Concept

## Reminder: Definition

*Public Private Partnerships [are arrangements which] bring public and private sectors together in long term partnerships for mutual benefit.*

(Source: HM Treasury, 2000)

*A cooperative venture between the public and private sectors, built on the expertise of each partner, which best meets clearly defined public needs through the appropriate allocation of resources, risks and rewards.*

(Source: The Canadian Council for Public-Private Partnerships, 2002)



# The PPP Concept

## The Efficiency & Fiscal Arguments

- Stimulating and nurturing technological innovation
- Organisational efficiency
- Public sector fiscal stress



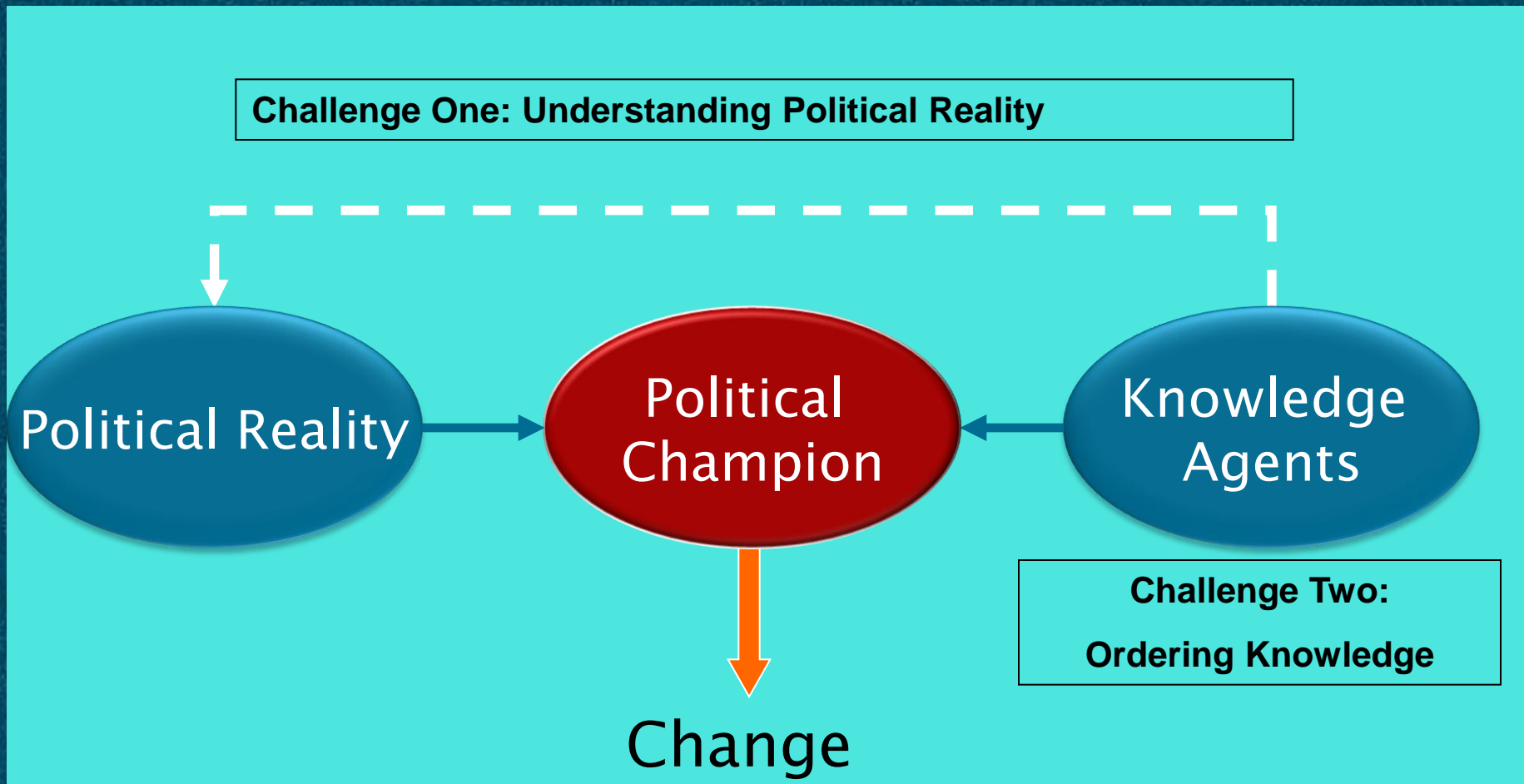
# Ordering the Challenges





# The Challenges

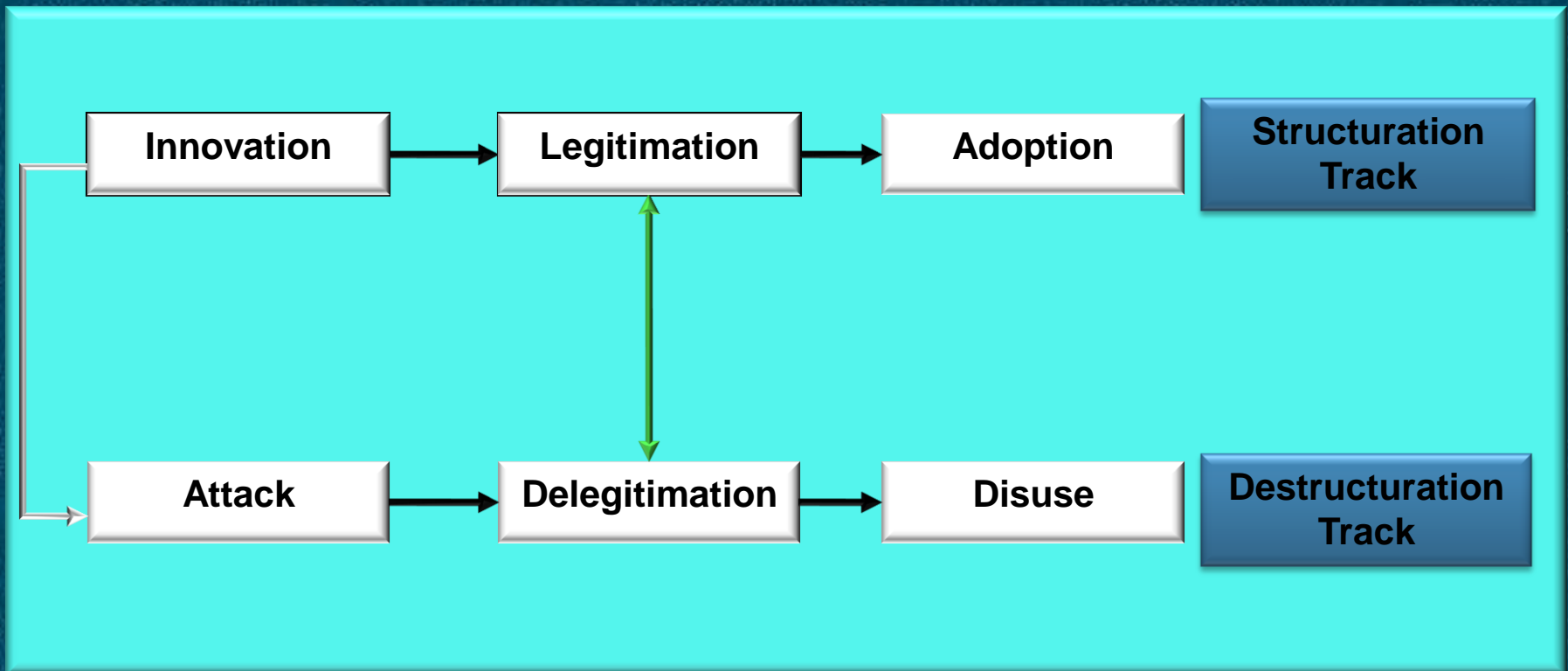
## Initiation of PPP: A Framework of Policy Change





# The Challenges

## Institutional and Organisational Construction





# The Challenges

## Organisational Intellect

- The Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arena is a vast field that appeals to a variety of knowledge disciplines.
- Not only is it vast, PPP is deep - it allows discussion at different depths of knowledge and understanding.
- The global body of PPP knowledge is scattered and any decent capacity building effort should attempt to order (arrange) this knowledge, albeit at a micro scale.



# Concluding Remarks

The following are the key tenets to the realisation of the full raft of efficiency and fiscal opportunities of PPP by the public sector partner:

- ❑ a well informed political champion
- ❑ a well designed and managed process of institutional and organisational transformation
- ❑ a PPP unit devoted to learning.



# Thank You

Fred Amonya

[Fred.Amonya@mottmac.com](mailto:Fred.Amonya@mottmac.com)

Anthony Pearce

[apearce@irfnet.net](mailto:apearce@irfnet.net)