

Public Private Partnership (PPP) for Development Organisations

A Joint program of BASICS Group of Organisations (CTAN) & XIMB

Introduction

Public Private Partnership (**PPP**) is gradually growing as a better recognized program in India. It is now widely accepted that the 21st Century stands for a new revolution in the area of PPP strategies to inject more of private initiatives that encourage economic restructuring and technological advancement and its effective use for the public cause. The need here therefore, is to call a PPP dialogue to help in opening and facilitating different channels of communication between the Government, the private sector, the donors and other important stakeholders working for the country development. The PPP concept is basically about how the different stakeholders can use PPP to promote all-round development and bring down poverty and empower communities across the country and accelerate expected growth and development. India to its credit, has already achieved a number of success stories in implementing PPP to replicate further and make the stakeholder dialogue more meaningful, enabling Government tries to learn about the local problems and frame policies for better outreach and results as a Guardian of different services than mere Provider of services. It is not that India lacks the engineering expertise or the desire to provide reliable and quality public services (for Exa; a quick journey on the New Delhi Metro proves that); it is just a matter of political will, proper organisation and funding support.

PPP has clearly been articulated in our 10th plan and 11th Five year plans as a vehicle for spurring investment in seriously deteriorated sectors like infrastructure building and service delivery (including health, nutrition, education, income generation and other livelihoods) requiring urgent investment and efficiency improvement. May be what is needs is an ongoing decentralization and transfer of competencies from national to local levels at government. The country is facing corruption as a serious problem, making sure that funds intended for the payment of service provision do not find their way to the intended end users. But what is the solution? Is there any way in which better governance, funding and expertise can be brought in without a significant increase in tax or borrowing?. Yes, the answer is broadly PPP. May be time has come for the main actors to put their thoughts and strengths together and share the responsibility to ensure that the common man gets the much intended end results at door steps for any program getting implemented. Using private money to fund the provision of public services may be part of the solution. Investment in transport communications, rural and urban services are factors that can promote productivity. It also encourages sufficient risk transfer to the private sector, the use of private money and private sector expertise in providing public services in a transparent way, which is highly acceptable and justifiable, in terms of the value for money, to the Government and the Indian public at large.

In view of all the above, this program has been designed to make the concept of PPP is being used widely since it has been embraced by a number of so called developed and 'developing' countries. PPP has its own merits and critics too. PPP is not necessarily a bad idea; some schemes in the UK have delivered early, to a good quality standard and on budget. It is time for us in India to rise up to the occasion and look very critically and carefully at PPP as a challenge and see whether they are good value for money and services and make realistic plans to meet ensuring the end-results.

Objectives

- To sensitise senior managers both from Government, Private sector and development organizations including Panchayati Raj Representatives to understand the broad concepts, principles; its historical perspective, problems and prospects and mechanisms of implementation in the country.
- To encourage participants to analyse the success stories of PPP and learn from the experiences to replicate further the programs.

- To help promote a dialogue among different development actors on the new role of Govt. and other stakeholders in view of PPP ensuring Govt. programs reaching the doorsteps of the common people in our country.

Coverage

- PPP and its historical perspective an overview.
- Conceptual issues in PPP and the Acid test for India from the lessons from Developed & Developing countries.
- Process and Mechanism of implementing a PPP project; problems and prospects and new Challenges (The Threat of Job Security among the Public sector workers.)
- The new role of Govt. under PPP to act as a Guardian of services than mere service supplier- A view from the Vision 2020.
- Integration of PPP in ongoing service provisions in sectors like Health, Education, Income and various Livelihood programs.
- Provision of Finance and Regulations of PPP.
- .Planning a strategic intervention & Follow up.

Methodology

The training will follow a dozen of cross participatory-academic methods with a few conceptual sessions coupled with case study analysis, sharing success cases and best practices in the area of PPP implementation.

Expected Outcomes

- Participants developed a critical understanding about PPP.
- They became more conversant to different Govt., policies and Programs highlighted with PPP mode of operation.
- They integrated the learning to appropriate intervention planning at organizational level.

Expected Participants

Senior Officers and Managers from Government Private and Corporate sector professionals and Development Organization persons including Panchayati Raj Representatives and such other interested Individuals from the community.

Programme Directors

Mr. Ashok Kumar Singha &
Mr. L D Swain

Duration

2 days: December 1-2, 2009

Venue

Bhubaneswar