Public-Private Partnerships 2030

People-centered, People-enabled
Strategy for Meeting the Financing Gap
The 3 (cents) Points

• Public-Private Partnership is a significant source of financing but is not enough

• Public-Private Partnership must be broadly defined to include participation (financial contributions) of stakeholders, citizens and communities

• Public-Private Partnership relies heavily on leadership of government
PPP: Traditional Definition

• Specialized procurement method for the delivery of public goods and **infrastructure services**

• Status in ASEAN
  – Extensively used in Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam (recently)
  – Not so needed in Singapore and Brunei.
  – Still unleashed potentials in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar

• Major issues in ASEAN and in most developing countries:
  – Regulatory F/W: complicated or inadequate
  – Capacity weaknesses: regulations and process; leadership and institution; project ID & development
PPP: Broad Definition

• Considers stakeholders, communities and citizens
  – Civil society (NGOs, philanthropic organizations, faith-based organizations) have resources and capabilities not present in government (e.g. extensive community reach; grass roots project implementation, etc.)
  – Many communities are organized, undertaking innovative and making significant headways
  – Many concerned individuals look for ways to help and contribute towards sustainability
Government: 
The PPP Mover, Facilitator and Champion

- Potent levers and drivers for a robust PPPs for SDGs are in the hands of Government
  - The National Budget - a major indicator of government commitment (SDGs have been in budget programs)
  - National policy and regulatory frameworks
  - Local government requirements and processes affecting PPPs
To go beyond BAU

• Government in cooperation with stakeholders must:
  – Provide the over-all framework for a comprehensive SDG financing at national and local levels
  – Provide the policy f/w and mechanism to directly involve stakeholders in SDG financing and implementation.
  – Maximize crowd sourcing/funding
  – Develop dynamic, straightforward and simple PPP regulations and processes at various levels
  – Improve institutions and leadership in undertaking PPP processes
  – Ensure organized and transparent utilization of private/crowd resources.

• Make the “SDG Case” to encourage private financing
Making the Case for SDG #2
Malnutrition: The Hidden Public Health Crisis

...Quiet killer

- Caused 838,000 additional deaths among the 2013 population
- Child deaths associated with underweight in 2013: about 31,000 or 45% of all child deaths

...Silent thief

- Low learning capacity
- Reduced labor productivity, hence lower wages
- Hidden Costs (2013 data)
  - P166.5 billion – workers’ losses
  - P327 billion – workers’ losses and mortality

Source: Save the Children
End Hunger Fund

- **P35 billion annually** to 2030 – reasonable investment towards a healthy and food secure generation of Filipinos
- To be accessed by LGUs on competitive basis
- Short menu of specific projects eligible for funding
- Accountability for performance

- Contributions from private companies, CSOs and international organizations towards projects of their choice (under a menu of projects identified and implemented through a community-driven approach)

- Private individuals/groups committing specific amounts to fund projects of CSOs (Hapag-as, Mingo Meals, Pasiglahin ang Estudyanteng Pinoy (PEP) etc.)
Thank You.