



International PPP Centre of Excellence

Programme¹

International PPP Forum:

“Scaling up: Meeting the challenges of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through people-first Public-Private Partnerships”

7-9 May 2018

*Palais des Nations
Geneva, Switzerland*

¹ As of 4 May 2018

Background

UN SDG number 17 has given a high priority to different forms of partnerships – public, public-private and public-civil society - as a means of achieving the UN 2030 Development Agenda. Achieving the goals, such as access to safe water and sanitation for all, universal health care and access to renewable energy etc., comes with a huge price tag. Not surprisingly therefore, that special attention has been given to Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) because of their ability to generate associated financial resources and optimise the delivery of essential public services.

PPPs, however, have had generally more modest objectives than those enunciated in the UN SDGs. For instance, the PFI subset of PPP practised in the UK tended to be used as a financial accounting exercise to remove assets ‘off the balance sheet’ of governments; today PPP is used quite widely to provide taxpayers ‘value for money’ over traditional public procurement.

In order to directly support the SDGs, the UNECE has called for a new generation of PPPs whose overall goal is sustainable development and which put people at its core. It has called these ‘People-first’ PPPs. Their focus should be on improving the quality of life of people and their communities, especially the socially and economically vulnerable as well as undertaking sustainable projects that do not harm the environment, using resources in ways which do not put at jeopardy the future of public budgets and the planet. They should moreover meet a few of the outcomes which have been identified in people-first PPPs including improving access and equity, boosting resilience and sustainability, engaging with all stakeholders etc.

People-first PPPs should be thus the way forward. However, doing just a few, here and there, often with high transaction costs, is not sufficient: the financial gap that needs to be filled in order to build infrastructure and provide essential public services such as health, education, transport, power, water and urban services is trillions not billions. Therefore, it is imperative that people-first PPPs should increase rather quickly and to an industrial scale and spread if the UN SDGs are to be achieved.

Challenges

The UNECE has recognised the need for scaling up the impact from people-first PPPs and has taken a number of steps:

- Its focus on developing voluntary **international standards**² for PPP is designed to lower transaction costs and thus create multiple projects, avoiding the ‘reinventing of the wheel’ each time a project is done;
- One of its desired outcomes for people-first PPPs – **replicability** – is identified so that projects can be more easily developed: included in the costs absorbed by the partners to the project is a training component for public officials which can help facilitate the development of similar projects elsewhere; and
- The PPP **capacity building programme** for Belt and Road participating countries can help leverage the vast funding earmarked for infrastructure investment to promote people-first PPPs consistent with the UN SDGs.

But while the mountain is in clear sight, the hard climb has still to be properly begun. Work on standards needs itself to be scaled up; the serious training of government officials in people-first PPPs needs to be begun and work on developing actual projects consistent with the UN SDGs requires considerable efforts to be successful.

² The UNECE PPP standards, guiding principles, best practices, declarations and recommendations are adopted by acclamation by the UNECE intergovernmental bodies – the Working Party on PPPs and the Committee on Innovation, Competitiveness and PPPs – and do not impose any obligations on member States as their implementation is entirely voluntary.

Purpose of the Forum

The purpose of the Forum is to gradually scale up the impact of the UNECE PPP programme to meet the 2030 Agenda by advancing the work on a number of mandated outputs, namely:

- To discuss some fundamental principles, such as open, fair and transparent procurement rules, that should underpin infrastructure projects;
- To decide on effective ways to implement existing standards, including one on a Zero Tolerance approach to corruption in PPP procurement and the Guiding Principles on People-first PPPs;
- To work out a strategy on how the private sector in the PPP industry and elsewhere might take a lead in the advancement of women empowerment issues in the SDGs; and
- To scale up the PPP capacity building work undertaken by the International PPP Centre of Excellence (ICoE), with the involvement of other UN agencies, the World Bank and the IFIs.

Organisation of the Forum

The event is an opportunity to bring PPP experts together in an informal setting and takes place under the auspices of the Bureau of the UNECE Working Party on PPPs. The sessions are organised in partnership with lead agencies, including the Specialist Centres of Excellence,³ related to PPP work inside the UN.

³ The International PPP Specialist Centres of Excellence affiliated to the ICoE are based in: China, France, Japan, Lebanon, Portugal, Spain, and the United States.

Monday, 7 May 2018

Salle XXI
(Morning session)

<p>9:00-10:00 Registration</p>	
<p>10:00-11:00 Opening and Plenary Session 1: Is the PPP model fit for purpose for the SDGs?</p> <p>Challenge:</p> <p>The SDGs raise a new challenge to PPPs, which have traditionally been designed as a ‘value for money’ tool with very little regard to eradicating poverty and serving the poor. Overall, it can be said that not all PPPs are ‘fit for purpose’ for the SDGs, nor is there a guarantee that the traditional PPP model will lead to the successful achievement of the SDGs. There has yet to be a model that on the one hand is transformative and on the other responds to the challenges of low and middle-income countries where arguably PPP is needed the most.</p>	<p>Moderator: Geoffrey Hamilton, UNECE</p> <p>Speakers: Felix Dodds, Senior Fellow, Global Research Institute Marc Frilet, International PPP Specialist Centre on PPP policy, laws and institutions, France Raymond Saner, CSEND Kaimeng Li, China Anand Chiplunkar Sedef Yavuz Noyan, Turkey David Dombkins</p> <p>Documentation:</p> <p>Revised Guiding Principles on People-first PPPs for the SDGs</p>
<p>11:00-13:00 High Level Debate</p> <p>“How can the private sector help to empower women through PPPs?”</p> <p>Challenge:</p> <p>In the PPP sector (e.g. construction and heavy infrastructure, public services etc.), the industry as a whole is not as dynamic as it should be, because women are playing only a limited role. The UNECE “Guiding Principles on people-first PPPs for the UN SDGs” expressly states that the people-first PPP projects should</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance the role of women insider companies undertaking PPPs and in the PPPs themselves; 2. Help women led companies in the supply chain compete in tenders for projects; 3. Make a difference in the communities where they do business – help young women and train them to become the business leaders of the future; and 4. Help women deal with the special challenges they face in their daily lives in the design and operational stage of the delivery of projects. <p>Main questions to be discussed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is the current situation in the infrastructure sector and what are the types of job women do? • Should the industry give more opportunities to women to participate and make it more dynamic and successful? • How can infrastructure companies and governments better work together to give women concrete chances to further advance their career at all stages? 	<p>Moderator: Sharanjit Leyl, Producer and Presenter, BBC World News</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <p>Aranca González, Executive Director, International Trade Centre Simona Scarpaleggia, CEO, IKEA Switzerland Anne Hornung-Soukup, Chair of the Board, TPG Geneva Sonia Mezzour, Secretary General, AMEE, Morocco Xi Wang, Deputy Secretary General, Industry Rules Committee of Beijing Lawyers Association</p> <p>Closing remarks: Olga Algayerova, Executive Secretary, UNECE</p> <p>Expected outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced awareness of the industry and governments on the need to empower women through PPP • Endorsement of the four points on women empowerment in the Guiding Principles • Gathering of support for a series of national events to promote these four points
<p>13:00-14:30</p>	<p>Lunch Break</p>

Monday, 7 May 2018

Salle XXI
(Afternoon session)

<p>14:30-15:00 Meeting our International PPP Specialist Centres</p>	<p>Specialist Centre on PPPs in ports, Beirut, Lebanon</p>
<p>15:00-18:00 Plenary session 2: Identifying and scoring effective people-first PPP projects for the SDGs</p> <p>Challenge:</p> <p>Selecting and prioritising impactful PPP projects that can be effective is the biggest challenge facing policy makers in middle and low-income countries. It is no longer just about building a road or a railway. It is making sure that the transport project is sustainable and has social and economic impacts, e.g. linking poor outlying communities to markets or providing high valued jobs by transporting workers to places of work. In addition, the project has to be economically feasible and is genuinely needed. In the context of regional transformation projects, the challenge is also to develop International cross border PPP projects.</p> <p>The overall challenge is to select the projects through a single lens to view the transformational impact that can be achieved with people being in the front line of those who benefit and at the same time boosting irrevocably the national, regional and international economy.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the people-first projects in transport, energy, water and sanitation, waste management, and the social sector that best fit the requirements? • How can policy makers join up the various projects so that they can have an accumulated impact? • Can UNECE’s programme of achieving 500 people-first PPPs uncover projects that might be replicated and scaled up? • How could an evaluation methodology be developed to score PPP projects against the people-first criteria and the SDGs? 	<p>Introduction by: Ivonne Higuero, Director, Economic Cooperation and Trade Division, UNECE</p> <p>Moderator: Anand Chiplunkar</p> <p>Overview: Pedro Neves, PPP Business Advisory Board</p> <p>Case Studies: Brazil, Food Security, Wellington Dias China, Gu’an Sustainable City, Chengbin Xu Croatia, Schools, Ljerka Bregant Golubic Cyprus, Airports, Alecos Michaelidis Guinea-Bissau, Solar Energy, Daniela Fialho</p> <p>Commentator: Bruno de Cazalet, PPP Business Advisory Board</p> <p>Case Studies: Republic of Korea, Waste-to-Energy, Kiwan Kim Lithuania, Police Infrastructure Development, Jekaterina Šarmavičienė Mexico, Water, Rafael Perez Sudan, Health, NGO engagement, David Dombkins Turkey, EurasiaTunnel, Sedef Yavuz Noyan</p> <p>Commentator: Richard Ornitz, PPP Business Advisory Board</p> <p>Expected outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of projects complying with people first criteria will be added to the data base of projects. • A project team will be established to develop the evaluation methodology for people-first PPPs in cooperation with the International Specialist Centre of Excellence on PPP in smart cities in Barcelona, Spain. <p>Documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study material with PPP projects aspiring to meet the people-first criteria
<p>18:15 – 19:30</p>	<p>Cocktail Reception</p>

Tuesday, 8 May 2018

Salle XXI
(Morning session)

<p>09:00-10:00 Meeting our International PPP Specialist Centres</p>	<p>Specialist Centre on PPP in policy, laws and institutions, Paris, France PPP Specialist Centre in Local Government, Toyo University, Tokyo, Japan</p>
<p>10:00-13:00 Plenary session 2 (cont'd)</p> <p>Challenge:</p> <p>Selecting and prioritising impactful PPP projects that can be effective is the biggest challenge facing policy makers in middle and low-income countries. It is no longer just about building a road or a railway. It is making sure that the transport project is sustainable and has social and economic impacts, e.g. linking poor outlying communities to markets or providing high valued jobs by transporting workers to places of work. In addition, the project has to be economically feasible and is genuinely needed. In the context of regional transformation projects, the challenge is also to develop International cross border PPP projects.</p> <p>The overall challenge is to select the projects through a single lens to view the transformational impact that can be achieved with people being in the front line of those who benefit and at the same time boosting irrevocably the national, regional and international economy.</p> <p>Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the people-first projects in transport, energy, water and sanitation, waste management, and the social sector that best fit the requirements? • How can policy makers join up the various projects so that they can have an accumulated impact? • Can UNECE's programme of achieving 500 people-first PPPs uncover projects that might be replicated and scaled up? • How could an evaluation methodology be developed to score PPP projects against the people-first criteria and the SDGs? 	<p>Moderator: Anand Chiplunkar</p> <p>Case Studies: Brazil, Smart Cities, Carlos Salle India, Roads, Sreejith Narayanan Japan, Sustainable Cities, Yu Namba Sao Tome and Principe, Health, Ahmed Zaky Spain, Light Railway, David Mate Ukraine, Road Safety in Kiev, Irina Zapatrina and Mykola Povoroznyk</p> <p>Commentator: Julie De Brux, PPP Business Advisory Board</p> <p>Evaluation methodology:</p> <p>Moderator: Geoffrey Hamilton</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Miquel Rodriguez Valeria Bernando Karl Richter, UNDP</p> <p>Expected outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of projects complying with people-first criteria will be added to the data base of projects. • A project team will be established to develop the evaluation methodology for people-first PPPs in cooperation with the International Specialist Centre of Excellence on PPP in smart cities in Barcelona, Spain. <p>Documentation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case study material with PPP projects aspiring to meet the people-first criteria • A draft proposal to develop the evaluation methodology prepared by the International Specialist Centre of Excellence in Barcelona, Spain
<p>13:00-14:30</p>	<p>Lunch Break</p>

Tuesday, 8 May 2018

Salle XXI
(Afternoon session)

14:30-15:00	Meeting our Int'l PPP Specialist Centres	Specialist Centre on PPPs in water and sanitation, Lisbon, Portugal
15:00-16:30	<p>Plenary session 3: The role of People-first PPPs in international cross border mega infrastructure projects</p> <p>Background: Following the signing of an MoU between China and the UNECE, in May 2017, a plan of work was drawn up consisting of three Pillars to implement a comprehensive cooperation in PPP capacity building. One of the three Pillars (the others deal with National PPP capacity building involving individual UNECE countries and the other a project facilitation and financing scheme) an international Policy Dialogue is designed to obtain agreement on the foundations, common rules, and international best practices for delivering effective people-first PPPs.</p> <p>One of the five work streams in the Policy Dialogue aims at the creation of a sustainable procurement system. Having a fair, transparent 'level playing field' means companies having an equal chance at succeeding in winning tenders for infrastructure projects and is one of the most important aspirations of the B&R. Overall, all companies should be aware of procurement opportunities, how the procurement rules apply and that there are no barriers to their participation. Most important of all, an open competitive procurement should actually take place before a project is awarded by the public authority. This is simply stated, but far harder to achieve.</p> <p>Questions: Prior to the raising and approval of the funding for the project, a preliminary and preparatory special session of the planned Policy Dialogue will be devoted to achieving sustainable procurement and People first PPPs. The session will raise the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On what basis should the outcomes of the competition take place, e.g. 'value for money', 'value for people' etc? • How can cooperation amongst the countries in the B&R set the highest standards of international best practice in PPP sustainable procurement? • What are the individual case studies which demonstrate how a level playing field in procurement led to the most successful project outcomes? 	<p>Moderator: Arvind Mayaram</p> <p>Introduction: Geoffrey Hamilton</p> <p>Speakers:</p> <p>Yuqun Su, China Kaimeng Li, China Georgios Katapodis, Greece Irina Kalenchak, Belarus Iryna Novikova, Ukraine Laurin Wuennenberg, IISD</p> <p>Expected outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify a checklist of issues that the eventual work streams⁴ will focus on when the international policy dialogue will be formally launched • Presentation of the PPP international capacity building project and the opportunities it provides to countries in advancing the SDGs and people-first PPPs.
16:30-18:00	<p>Parallel work streams:</p> <p>Policy, laws and institutions Water and sanitation/ Healthcare Urban Rail Case studies</p>	See separate schedule

⁴ Work stream 1 – promoting open, fair, transparent and sustainable procurement practices; work stream 2 – encouraging common standards and harmonized approaches to project development and implementation; work stream 3 – negotiating good deals and fair risk allocation; work stream 4 – increasing the sustainability of projects; and work stream 5 – empowering women in transformative people-first PPPs.

Wednesday, 9 May 2018

Salle XXI

09:30-10:00 Meeting our International PPP Specialist Centres	Specialist Centre on PPPs in smart cities, Barcelona, Spain
10:00-13:00 High Level Debate: How to identify and develop effective people-first PPPs Challenge: <ul style="list-style-type: none">The biggest challenge facing governments is how to identify and develop the right projects for sustainable development Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none">What are the tools and instruments that are needed to advance projects meeting the SDGs?How do governments prioritise and how should they coordinate inside the Government and between national, regional and local levels?	Moderator: James Stewart, Chair, PPP Business Advisory Board Panellists: Fatima Bargach, Morocco Andy Carty, UK Agha Waqar Javed, Pakistan David Martinez Garcia, Barcelona, Spain Hafiz Salikhov, Russian Federation Jekaterina Šarmavičienė, Lithuania Henry Tillman Members of the PPP Business Advisory Board: Tetiana Bessarab Jim Donovan Gavin Munro Richard Ornitz Case study of Burkina Faso: Philippe Palenfo, PPP Unit, Burkina Faso Documentation Project Planning and Prioritization (prepared by the International Specialist Centre on PPP policy, laws and institutions in France)
13:00-14:30 Lunch Break	
14:30-15:00 Meeting our International PPP Specialist Centres	Specialist Centre on PPPs in resilience, New Orleans, United States
15:00-17:30 Plenary session 4: Scaling up: the 'Big Picture' 15:00-15:40 4a) Finalising existing standards: Water and Sanitation Renewable Energy Roads Rail and Urban Rail Challenge: <ul style="list-style-type: none">How can standards lead to real transformative projects? Question: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Who can be the 'champion' for the standards to ensure their effective implementation?	Moderator: Geoffrey Hamilton Panellists Naresh Bana, Team Leader, standard on PPP in Rail Kaimeng Li, Team Leader, standard on PPP in Urban Rail Scott Walchak, UNECE Expected outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none">Definition of next steps to finalise existing standards

<p>15:40-16:20 4b) Improving implementation on the ground: the UNECE standard on a Zero Tolerance approach to Corruption in PPP Procurement (ZTC)</p> <p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How can this voluntary standard nevertheless increase transparency and end corruption in PPP procurement? <p>Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How might a Declaration summarizing ZTC support voluntary compliance in PPP procurement? • How could the ZTC standard promote capacity building in PPP procurement? • What sort of information should governments provide to the secretariat for the implementation of the ZTC Standard? <p>16:20-17:00 4c) The Role of the UNECE International PPP Centre of Excellence (ICoE)</p> <p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cooperation to promote capacity building for PPPs in general. The ICoE was established as a joint initiative for capacity building. <p>Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What has been the record and experiences of ECA, ESCAP, ECLAC, ESCWA and ECE in the ICoE? • In what ways might this body be made operational to cover also government agencies dealing with ESCAP, ECA, ESCWA and ECLAC regions? <p>17:00-17:45 4d) PPP unit work to scale up PPP programmes/projects</p> <p>Challenge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPP units require support to scale up PPP activities <p>Question:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What can the PPP units do to achieve the SDGs and the people-first approach to PPPs? • What has been the status to date of cooperation among PPP units (eg EPEC)? • How can international bodies help PPP units to contribute to achieve the SDGs? 	<p>Introduction by: Alecos Michaelidis, Cyprus</p> <p>Panellists: Prashant Sharma, World Bank Marc Frilet</p> <p>Expected outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endorsement of the draft Declaration supporting ZTC and a roadmap for voluntary implementation <p>Panellists: Representatives from UN Regional Commissions</p> <p>Expected outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement for joint efforts in the implementation of the standards across regions <p>Panellists: representatives of PPP units</p> <p>Jekaterina Šarmavičienė, Lithuania Ljerka Bregant Golubic, Croatia Alena Dadzerkina, Belarus</p> <p>Expected outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of key areas and programmes/projects where standards and other contributions can support strategic objectives
<p>17:45-18:00 Closing and next steps</p>	

PARALLEL WORK STREAMS

Tuesday, 8 May 2018 - 16:30-18:00

Salle E.1058/60	Salle XXI	Salle VIII	Salle XXII
<p>Policy, laws and institutions (organised by the International Specialist Centre on PPP policy, laws and institutions in France)</p>	<p align="center">Urban Rail</p>	<p align="center">Water and Sanitation/Healthcare</p>	<p align="center">PPP Case Studies</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How better project planning and prioritization enhance delivery of PPPs in public services? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the Urban Rail projects that may have transformation impact on cities? • Is it possible to measure their contribution to sustainable development and putting people-first? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to solve the lack of water and sanitation services and access to water for all? • How can People-first PPP in healthcare achieve universal healthcare coverage? • What would be the focus of capacity building of government officials and how could the International Specialist Centre of Excellence on PPPs in water and sanitation support renewed demand for capacity building? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the people-first projects in transport, energy, water and sanitation, waste management, and the social sector that best fit the requirements? • How can policy makers join up the various projects so that they can have an accumulated impact? • Can UNECE’s programme of achieving 500 people-first PPPs uncover projects that might be replicated and scaled up?
<p>Moderator: Marc Frilet</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <p><i>Philippe Palenfo</i> PPP Unit Burkina Faso</p> <p><i>Vincent Piron</i> ETIC-PPP President</p>	<p>Moderator: Kaimeng Li</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <p><i>Anne Hornung-Soukup</i> Chair of the Board of TPG</p> <p><i>Yuwei Li</i> Director, UNECE Transport Division</p> <p><i>Banting Sze,</i> Freetech Road Recycling Technology (Holdings) Limited, Hong Kong</p> <p><i>Wayne Yu</i> City University of Hong Kong</p> <p><i>Jingqiang Du</i> China Metro Corporation</p> <p><i>Istemi Demirag</i> Professor, Keele University, UK</p>	<p>Moderator: Diogo Faria de Oliveira</p> <p>Panellists:</p> <p><i>Dietrich Stiller</i> PPPs in German Health care, Germany</p> <p><i>David Dombkins</i> Healthcare & NGO model</p> <p><i>Francesca Bernardini</i> UNECE Protocol on Water and Health</p> <p><i>Anand Chiplunkar</i> Water Expert</p> <p><i>Waleska Guerrero, UNECE</i> Recommendation on PPPs in Healthcare</p> <p><i>Inon Schenker</i> Singulariteam Technology Group, Israel</p>	<p>Moderator: Tony Bonnici</p> <p>Case studies:</p> <p><i>Albania, Tirana Airport, David Baxter</i></p> <p><i>Brazil, Solar Energy, Michel Sednaoui</i></p> <p><i>DRC, Transport, Oliver Bustin</i></p> <p><i>France, Broadband, Gavin Munro</i></p> <p><i>Poland, Roads, Manuel Cary</i></p> <p><i>Wales, Innovative Financing of Economic and Social projects, Steve Davies</i></p> <p><i>Sustainable Infrastructure Foundation – SIF Pierre Sarrat</i></p>
<p>Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practices for developing pipelines of people-first PPPs for meeting the SDGs in low and middle-income countries 	<p>Expected Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance the development of the Urban Rail Standard • Decide on ways to implement the standard 	<p>Expected Outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collect comments to advance the development of the Standards on PPPs in Water and Sanitation • Advance the work on the draft Recommendation on healthcare policy 	<p>Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased number of projects complying with people-first criteria.