

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

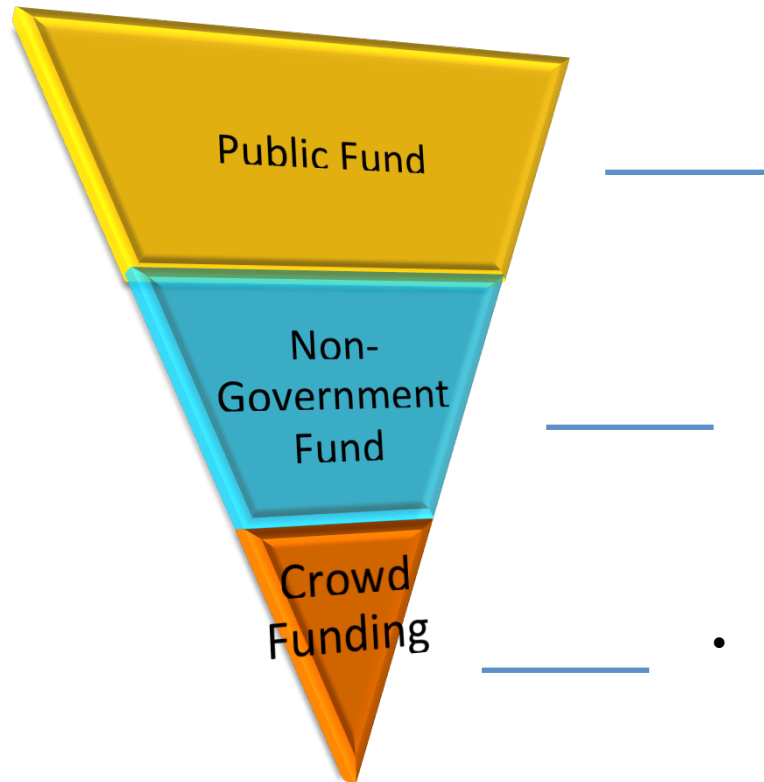


- Caused **838,000 additional deaths** among the 2013 population
- **Child deaths** associated with underweight in 2013: about **31,000** or **45%** of all child deaths

...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

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

Thank You.