Challenges and gaps faced by public-private partnerships

How can we implement effective rural policies and practices for poverty eradication?

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Public-Private Partnerships

- Business-government cooperation
- Developing countries pro-poor PPPs
- Increasing involvement of NGOs, civil society organizations, local organizations



An example of PPP in developing countries...

What are local communities of the "poor"?

- Beneficiaries/ target groups of the intervention
- Co-producers/ partners
- Future leaders/ owners of the PPP projects

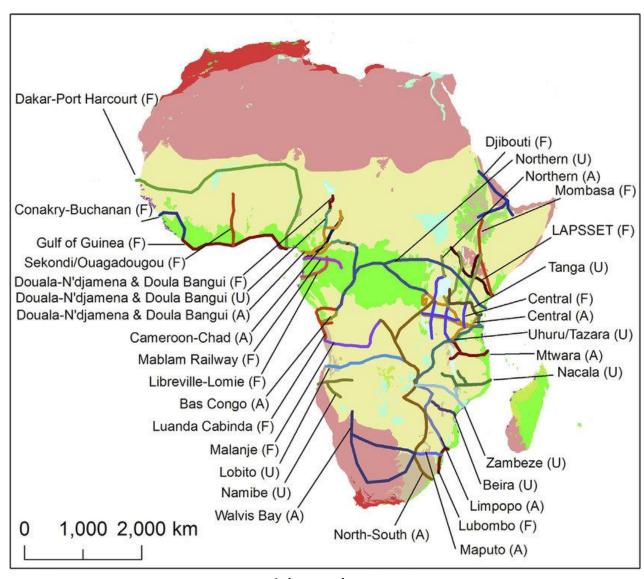
Case 1: growth corridors

PPP modality

Business investors
Development banks
Ministries
Local governments

Communities to be consulted about the impacts?

→ oftentimes contentious



Laurance et al (2015)

Case 2: Pro-Partnerships

PPP modality

- Business investors
- State extension services
- Communities

→NGOs, CSOs as intermediaries

Communities as partners?

- Asymmetry of information how to balance profit maximization and benefit sharing
- Capacity and accountability of brokering NGOs/CSOs
- Historically entrenched political inequality

Alternatives: community as leading partners?

- Information about possibilities/ opportunities should be available for communities to decide how they want to participate.
- Impact assessment exercises to clarify community needs
- Gradual shift of project ownership
- → This can be included in the large PPP projects too

Pro-poor PPPs

- For the poor
- With the poor
- By the poor??

Gaps and challenges

- 1. We need to clarify what it means to be pro-poor
- We should not conflate local communities of the poor (associations, cooperatives) with brokering NGOs/CSOs
- 3. We should closely monitor different modalities of PPPs in order to analyze how local poor are involved, especially in terms of how information/social investment is made available
- We need to be clear about who takes responsibility when problems of benefit-sharing arise