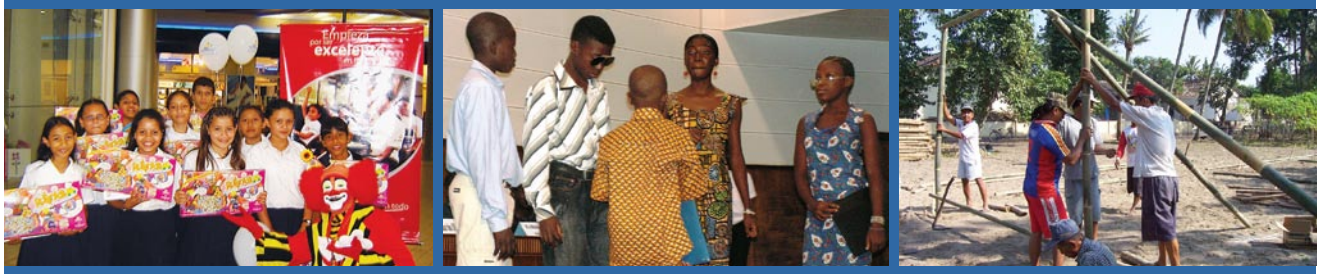


Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs): A Powerful Tool for Local Development



RTI International's strategy in seeking PPPs is backed by over 40 years of international development experience, working with multiple stakeholders to address various development challenges. The strategy acknowledges that although each stakeholder has its own role and agenda, collaboration among governments, civil society, the private sector, and the media can yield positive results and opportunities on numerous fronts. RTI seeks to harness the strengths and interests of the private sector and to link them with government and citizen priorities, ultimately leading to improved social services and infrastructure.

Recent experience with PPPs

Benin. Decentralization and Anti-Corruption Project, U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) (2003-2007)

In an effort to increase transparency and accountability, RTI worked with selected government oversight institutions involved with public procurement, and helped support key anti-corruption civil society organizations (CSOs). In April 2007, RTI held a regional workshop for 250 participants comprising mayors and elected commune officials; senior executives of private companies; representatives from national governments, CSOs, and development agencies; and experts from RTI's home and regional offices in Benin, Guinea, Mali, Senegal, and South Africa. Participants spent 2 days networking, sharing lessons learned from past partnership experiences, and discussing strategies to design and implement successful PPP models that advance local development and reach the United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

Indonesia. Decentralized Basic Education (DBE-1), USAID (2005–2010)

Under DBE-1, RTI holds School Development Planning (SDP) workshops across Indonesia to improve school staff training and deployment, increase efficiency in using school buildings, and establish priorities for funding while implementing a transparent structure to track schools' progress toward meeting education goals. SDP gives participants a tool to inform the public about the potential of PPPs, while helping them to identify their needs and to devise specific solutions under the partnership. In its first 2 years, the project trained 900 directors and school committee members in the value of forming PPPs and received upward of \$1.25 million in funding as a result of public-private alliances, accomplishing more than 50% of the goal established for the entire project.



Guatemala. Nicaragua. El Salvador. Alliances for Social Investment (*Alianzas*), (USAID) (2005–2009)

Within *Alianzas*, RTI helps establish PPPs in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and El Salvador to increase access to and improve the quality, equity, efficiency, and use of basic health, nutrition, and education services. By leveraging national and international capital for education and public health services, RTI has encouraged the creation of 46 public-private alliances in Guatemala, 13 in Nicaragua, and 4 in El Salvador. For example, under the partnership for education in Guatemala, 11 organizations collaborate to train teachers and school directors, establish computer laboratories, and award scholarships, benefiting over 9,000 students from primary grade to university levels.

Pakistan. Education Sector Reform Assistance (ESRA) Program, USAID (2002–2007)

RTI provided technical support to expand PPPs to improve access to and delivery of education services across Pakistan. In collaboration with the Pakistan Centre for Philanthropy, RTI helped develop cadres of corporate philanthropists and encouraged private sector partners to participate in “adopt-a-school” programs. Under the Adopt-a-School Program, over \$6.4 million was received from 7 corporate partners in 8 districts, resulting in improvements in 65 schools and reaching over 12,000 students. The project also assisted the Ministry of Education in the development of an *Operational Policy for PPPs in Education*, as well as a *District Manual for PPPs in Education*, both of which clearly define government policy on PPPs and lay out procedures and formalities for school adoption.

Ghana. Ghana Responsible Mining Alliance—a Global Development Alliance of Gold Fields Ghana Ltd., Newmont Ghana Gold Ltd., and USAID (2006)

RTI led the development of a strategic plan to guide operations of the Alliance and to help meet its stated objectives—strengthening democratic local governance, enhancing economic opportunities through the local private sector, and promoting responsible mining practices. The strategic plan encouraged the design of public-private alliances between mining companies and various stakeholders in the public and private sector and in the civil society, within the mining districts of Asutifi and Wassa West, to promote economic and social development of these localities.

International. Tuberculosis (TB) Drug Development Support, Global Alliance for TB Drug Development/U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (2002–2007)

The Global Alliance for TB Drug Development (TB Alliance) is a not-for-profit product development partnership (PDP) funded by a donor base made up of private foundations and governments. Its mission is to accelerate the discovery and development of new TB drugs that will shorten treatment, be effective against susceptible and resistant strains, be compatible with antiretroviral therapies for those HIV-TB patients currently on such therapies, and improve treatment of latent infection. RTI supports the TB Alliance in the development of PA-824, the TB Alliance’s first drug candidate for improved treatment of TB. RTI assists in the integrated planning, implementation, and contract monitoring of 26 companies and research organizations in nine countries to advance the compound through preclinical and clinical studies required for regulatory approval. RTI prepared a successful Investigational New Drug application for PA-824 and serves as the TB Alliance’s regulatory contact with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for the drug.

South Africa. Municipal Infrastructure Investment Unit (MIIU), USAID (1998–2005)

The MIIU, a semi-independent business unit of the South African government, helps cities identify solutions to problems associated with the financing and management of essential urban services such as water supply, wastewater, garbage, and transportation. RTI worked with the MIIU to help channel funding, advised local officials on its use, and documented best practices in preparing PPPs. During the project more than 30 partnership projects were completed, worth \$600 million.

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