

Public Private Dialogue for Cities

CASE STUDIES: FROM KNOWLEDGE TO PRACTICE

8th PPD Workshop, Copenhagen

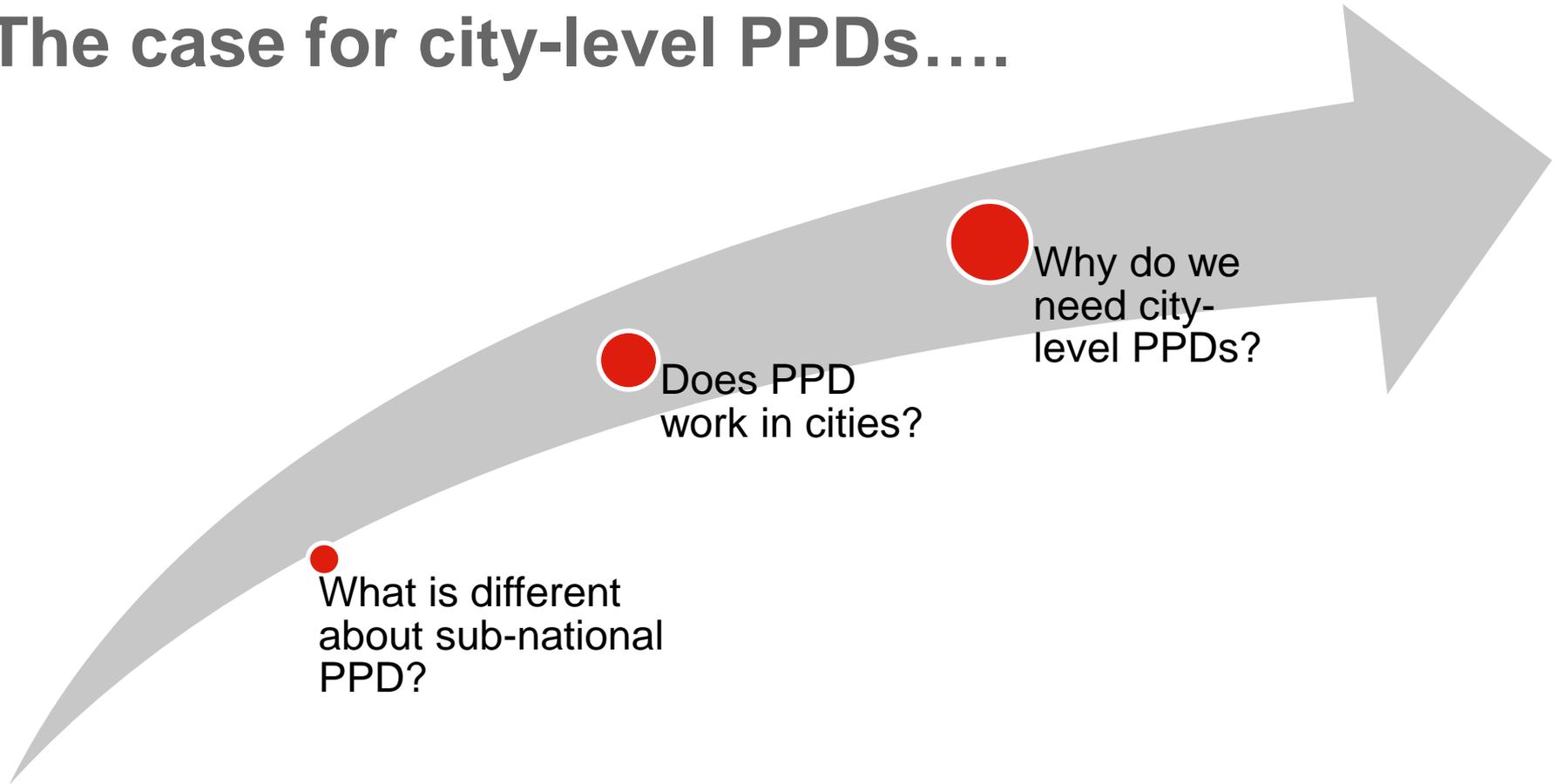


Moderator: Megha Mukim

11th March, 2015

OBJECTIVES

The case for city-level PPDs....



This session explores learnings from 3 very different case studies...

HOUSE KEEPING

Tajikistan: Business Enabling Environment

- Presentation [*10 minutes*]
- Q&A [*10 minutes*]

Uganda: One Stop Shop

- Presentation [*10 minutes*]
- Q&A [*10 minutes*]

Mexico: Program for MSME Competitiveness

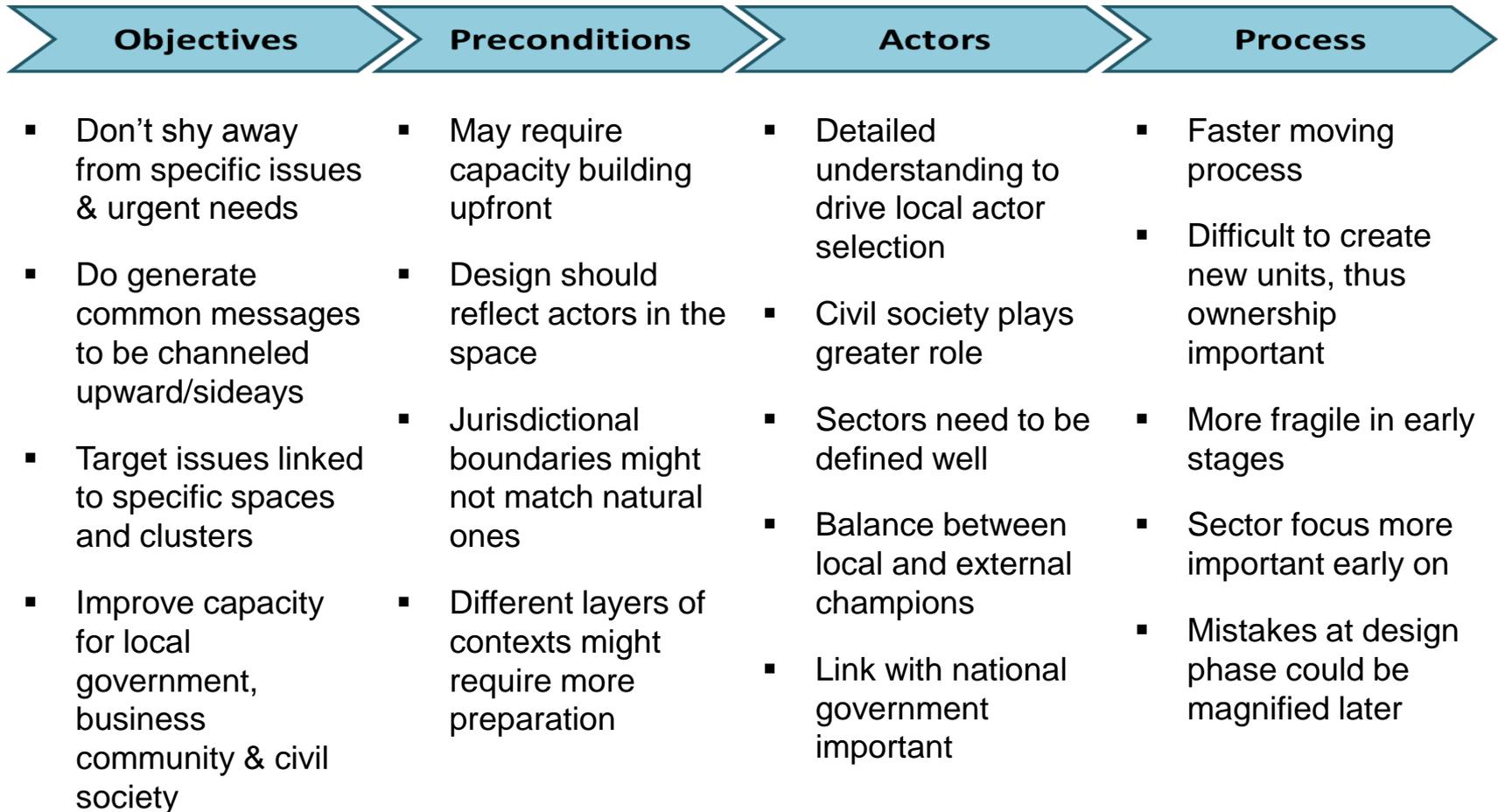
- Presentation [*10 minutes*]
- Q&A [*10 minutes*]

Why we need PPD in cities...

- Prioritization in the midst of scarce resources
PPD is an effective tool for identifying shared priorities...
- Managing different actors in a tight space
PPD facilitates search for mutual understanding and building compromise between actors...
- Capture informal aspects of the local environment
Process of self-identification going beyond formalized analytical exercises..

A Framework for City-level PPDs

Principles



Adjusting PPD to city-specific conditions..

Small cities are specialized; large cities are diverse

- Focused PPD in small towns; More flexible approach in large cities

Administrative levers differ significantly

- Powerful mayors should lead PPD to engage business & communities; Otherwise, private sector should take leadership role

Level of capacity varies across cities

- Mayors initiate dialog when naturally positioned; otherwise, private sector takes charge

CHECK-LIST

- Based on a diagnosis of local economic conditions, identify city-specific issues that PPD can address within the remit of local government and private sector groups.
- PPD doesn't have to be about city overall development strategy. Be ready use PPD for small local issues and designing response to changing external conditions.
- Identify the physical area that would need to be captured to efficiently address the defined issues. (E.g., transport systems or housing markets usually span multi-municipality metropolitan areas, which has implications for PPD design).
- Develop a profile of the city, and understand how key characteristics of the city (size, level of specialization, government capacity etc.) should inform PPD design.
- Run a stakeholder mapping exercise, paying specific attention to former formal and informal interactions between key actors: in tightly bound communities, understanding this history will have an impact on PPD dynamics.
- Thoroughly assess stakeholder capacity. Is there need for capacity building engagements prior to PPD? This is particularly relevant for smaller cities.
- Design an institutional setting and the process of PPD, reflecting local conditions and leveraging assets. While traditional LED approaches recommend that the center of gravity lie within the city government, experience shows that isn't always an optimal solution. If the private sector's capacity is superior, private-sector actors should take the lead.
- Seek for individuals within the administration who believe in the PPD agenda and are ready to push and coordinate it within the city government.
- Identify and engage the most influential and representative civil society organizations.
- Aim to engage national or regional governments and neighboring local authorities (if needed) in the process, and seek out opportunities to leverage them for access to resources and support.
- Consider whether it is worth consolidating local actors and achieving consensus before reaching out to national, regional or neighboring local authorities.
- Identify local champions who understand the local context and history and can act as neutral facilitator.
- Design clear channels of communication between the local, regional and national authorities to ensure follow up on recommendations and technical support.

NEXT STEPS AND AREAS FOR FURTHER EXPLORATION

What we were hoping to get your feedback on?

- Does this narrative link cities and competitiveness?
- Where do we go from here?

Next steps

- **Feb-April 2015:** Validation and completion