Realizing the National Disaster Management Policy of Sri Lanka through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)

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What is PPP

- A long-term contract between a private party and a government entity,
- Providing a public asset or service,
- Private party bears significant risk and management responsibility,
- Remuneration is linked to performance.

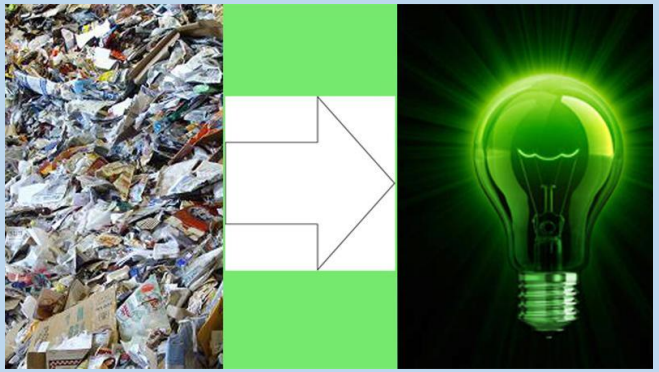
(http://ppp.worldbank.org)

Government objectives of PPP

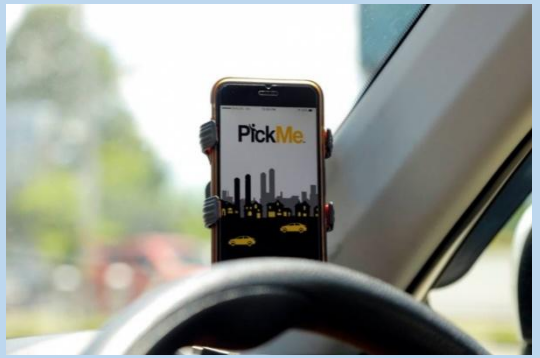
- Share certain tasks and risks, such as design, construction, operation and feasibility with the private sector;
- Obtain additional funding for infrastructure development (especially considering government’s budgetary limit);
- Benefit from improved technical capacity by the private sector;
- Improve the quality and efficiency of services.

Current Disaster management PPPs in Sri Lanka

- Karadiyana Waste to Energy Project
- Disaster and emergency early warning network (DEWN) system
- Disaster Rescue operations with “Pick-me” Taxi service
- Distribution of Disaster relief program with Cargills Ceylon PLC







Source: http://www.sundayobserver.lk, http://drrgateway.net, http://colomboo.lk, http://bizenglish.adaderana.lk

Challenges for PPPs in Sri Lanka

- Lack of confidence and distrust in the private sector;
- The public does not know about PPPs;
- PPPs are not legally defined;
- Policymakers and administrators find it hard to legitimize PPP projects;
- Unfavorable economic and commercial conditions.



Analysis of the Perceptions of Stakeholders

Objective of Questionnaire Survey

To identify the extent to which PPPs can attain the expected project/program outcomes that facilitate or expedite disaster management works.

Methodology

- Questionnaire survey
- 15 respondents
  - public sector (6)/ private sector (5)/ NGOs (4))
- Have at least more than 1 year experience in disaster management activities

Analysis of the Results

- Proper monitoring during the project helped achieve expected outcomes;
- Technological, financial and management capacity adequate;
- Organizations are prepared for risks ;
- Processes for funding, monitoring and law should improve;
- Government should take a stronger role in initiating partnerships;
- Private companies should be actively involved in partnership projects;
- Transparency of tax utilization should be improved in the project implementation;
- Enhance people’s awareness about disaster management, including insurance options.

Identified gaps in Sri Lanka PPPs

- Lack of a proper plan to share financial burdens with the private sector
- Lack of effective communication between government and private organization
- Lack of identifying recovery needs
- Lack of formal agreements between private and public sectors
- Lack of proper PPP law

Success factors of International PPPs

- Proper planning of the project;
- Mutual benefits to involves parties;
- Financial responsibility is shared;
- Community participation and effective communication in implementing disaster micro insurance programs;
- Good coordination between parties;
- Incorporating expertise knowledge and experience;

Recommendations for Policy improvements in Sri Lanka

- Implement a mechanism to properly coordinate with the private sector
- Incorporate disaster risk reduction measures into construction works by private companies
- Prepare disaster readiness plans for the private sector
- Facilitate the introduction of modern technology
- Establish PPP law
- Establish a mechanism to identify the needs of victims in relief operations
- Introduce a business continuity plan
- Establish a mechanism to incorporate updated expertise knowledge into business continuity plans and PPPs
- Establish an independent platform to coordinate private, public and Non-Governmental Organizations

What is Business Continuity plan (BCP)?

- A BCP is a roadmap that enables a business to prepare for disasters and to continue its operations under adverse conditions, it identifies an enterprise’s critical functions and the necessary measures to take to maintain these functions.

Why BCP is needed to Sri Lanka ?

Unavailability of business continuity plans, have been identified as the key issues in Industry and commerce sector in Sri Lanka.

TABLE 31: SUMMARY OF DAMAGE, LOSSES AND RECOVERY NEEDS OF THE INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE SECTOR

Sector	Damages	Losses	Recovery Needs
Informal sector	692,514,151	1,247,712,333	41,000,000
Formal sector	1,927,799,731	977,505,733	
Total	**2,620,313,882**	**2,225,218,067**	**41,000,000**

PDNA Sri Lanka, 2017

Challenges of implementing BCP

- Unaware of the value of BCP use by SMEs;
- Lack clear policies for promoting/facilitating BCP use;
- Limited resources to promote/facilitate BCP use;
- Lack the expertise to support BCP development;
- Inadequate information about the impacts of disasters on SMEs;
- Do not use private-sector support effectively for BCP promotion and facilitation;

How Sri Lanka can promote PPP?

- Develop clear policies to encourage the nation-wide use of BCPs;
- Develop regulations to ensure that critical businesses adopt BCPs;
- Create and maintain a database of BCP expertise for SMEs to draw upon;
- Promote BCPs through industry associations and organisations;
- Provide financial incentives for BCP adoption;
- Conduct public campaigns and seminars to increase BCP awareness;
- Form public-private partnerships to better promote the use of BCPs;
- Devise inexpensive web-based applications to encourage BCP formulation;
- Support local authorities and communities in their efforts to promote BCPs;
- Draw on international bodies to support government efforts to promote BCPs;
- Assess and report on how disasters can harm SMEs; and
- Collect and disseminate data on how BCP usage is tracking and developing.

Thank you

