

PPP Alliance Network

- The question of what model a PPP network framework should take has lead UNESCAP to study the potential models which already exist.
- ESCAP has undertaken detailed study of a number of possible frameworks which range from relatively loose information sharing associations through to well organised and proactive associations and partnerships
- Typical structures, functions and operational arrangements of the proposed PPP Alliance Network are based on a number of models outline below. The following outlines these models for the consideration of the meeting:
 - OSCE
 - APETIT
 - ECE PPP Alliance
 - Clean Air Initiative Partnership
- The examples outlined below for consideration are in order of network complexity.

1) OSCE

Model

Website repository of topic related documents for all members to easily access

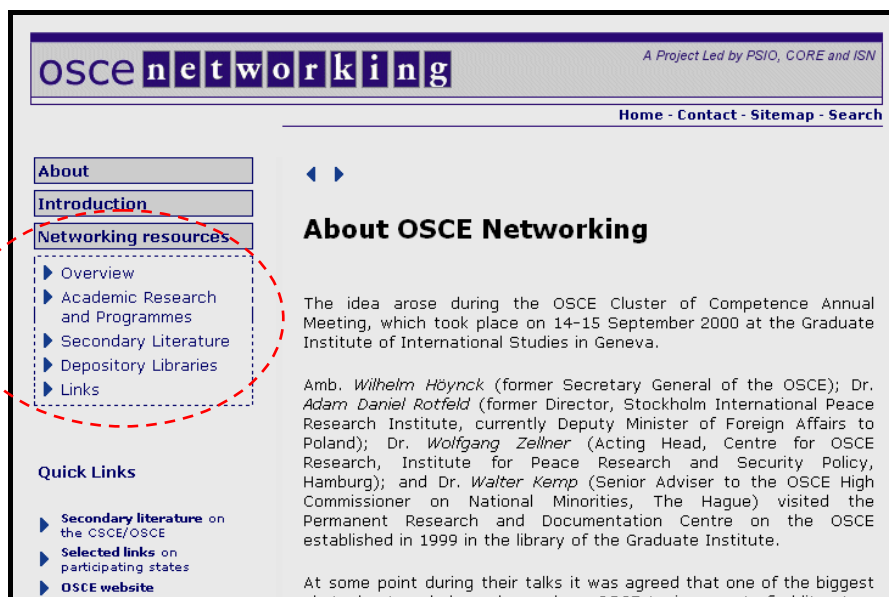
Network Structure

The OSCE network was developed during talks between scholars who worked on OSCE topics that one of the biggest obstacles to scholars who work was to find literature and documents on the OSCE at all, because there were only few specialized archives, libraries and research institutes, and furthermore they were scattered all over Europe.

It was decided that a website could possibly bridge the gap to act as a repository. Although not comprehensive, the website housed a range of information, including:

- such as online bibliographies;
- library catalogues; and
- specialized link lists that could give concrete information to scholars on what is available on different OSCE topics and where to find it.

Illustration



Source: <http://www.isn.ethz.ch/osce/about/>

Partners

The Swiss Federal Department for Foreign Affairs provide a budget. Other organisations include:

- [Program for the Study of International Organization\(s\) \(Geneva\)](#)
- [Centre for OSCE Research \(Hamburg\)](#)
- [International Relations and Security Network \(Zurich\)](#)
- [Specialized Information Network International Relations and Area Studies \(Berlin\)](#)

2) Network of Asia-Pacific Education and Training Institutes in Tourism (APETIT)

Model

APETIT is a primarily Internet-based networks. Work is carried out by each individual member on a voluntary basis to maintain and develop content related to different network areas of priority.

Network Structure

The network is divided into Group activities which is broad heading under which separate specific activities can be undertaken. Each activity as an owners, or 'primary focal point' and if necessary a secondary focal point.

APETIT has identified 11 activity areas and work has started in some of these areas. Most of the proposed activities would be carried out by the network members by turn and on a voluntary basis. The secretariat functions as the regional coordinator and facilitates network activities.

Their objectives include development and exchange of training materials, dissemination of research findings and information concerning transport and logistics sector development, capacity building and promotion of integrated approach to policy making and planning.

Illustration

General activity group	Specific activities	Primary focal point	Secondary focal point
Information management and communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing and advertising initiatives. • Promoting tourism education quality in higher education. • Maintaining APETIT website. • Proactive efforts in ensuring members' realized benefits from active networking initiatives. • Creating a database system, which should have a pre-set format and include, among others, entrance requirement, facilities that can be offered and contact address. 	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University , Hong Kong , China	
Production of APETIT Newsletter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Producing APETIT Newsletter. • Marketing the Network at, <i>inter alia</i>, international, regional and subregional fora, tourism fairs, etc. 	Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, India	
Student and	• Bilateral exchange	The Hong Kong	Hanoi Tourism

<p>faculty/staff exchange and development</p>	<p>programmes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming a consortium, which interacts freely to bolster and boost exchange programmes efficiently and effectively. • Functioning as a clearinghouse for student and faculty exchange, and student internship. • Promoting the development of academic and administration staff. • Promoting the exchange of internship programmes • Promoting attachment programmes for faculty and administration staff. 	<p>Polytechnic University , Hong Kong , China</p>	<p>College , Viet Nam</p>
<p>Education and training development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinating efforts among members with respect to advisory services, training consultancy. • Developing standards on tourism related curriculum. • Developing APETIT-certified Professional Development Programme (e.g. Certified Training Professional or CTP). 	<p>Institute For Tourism Studies, Macao , China</p>	<p>Singapore Hotel and Tourism Education Centre , Singapore</p> <p>Sri Lanka Institute of Tourism and Hotel Management , Sri Lanka</p>
<p>Research and development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing research capacity among member institutions. • Creating and collating journals or publications from members to be shared within the association. • Identifying opportunities and promoting joint research. • Establishing discussion forum to focus on research and development. 	<p>University of Queensland , Australia</p>	<p>Victoria University , Australia</p>
<p>Sharing of expertise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting institutional collaboration in providing instructional expertise in tourism studies and research available with APETIT and 	<p>Iran Cultural Heritage and Tourism Services Organization, Islamic Republic of Iran</p>	<p>Tourism authority of Thailand , Thailand</p>

	<p>related agencies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rendering cost-effective training and teaching for promoting professionalism in tourism and hospitality. • Bringing out a Directory consisting of experts to be made available for members in network programmes. 		
Membership benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting links with tourism-related industries and obtaining grants and funding for training of trainers, educators and students. • Serving as a clearing house, sourcing and connecting “buyers” and “sellers” of services. 	International Centre of Excellence in Tourism and Hospitality Education (THE-ICE)	Shanghai Institute of Tourism , China
Student activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify APETIT member institutions interested in facilitating student activities. • Consult with interested APETIT members to identify potential student activities. • Consult with focal point for information management and communication to assess the suitability and feasibility of a student area within the APETIT web site. 	University of the South Pacific , Fiji	The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong, China

Source: <http://www.unescap.org/TTDW/index.asp?MenuName=Apetit>

3) United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (ECE PPP Alliance)

Model

Active government and private sector collaboration to promote PPP structures in central and eastern Europe and CIS. Coordinated by the UNECE

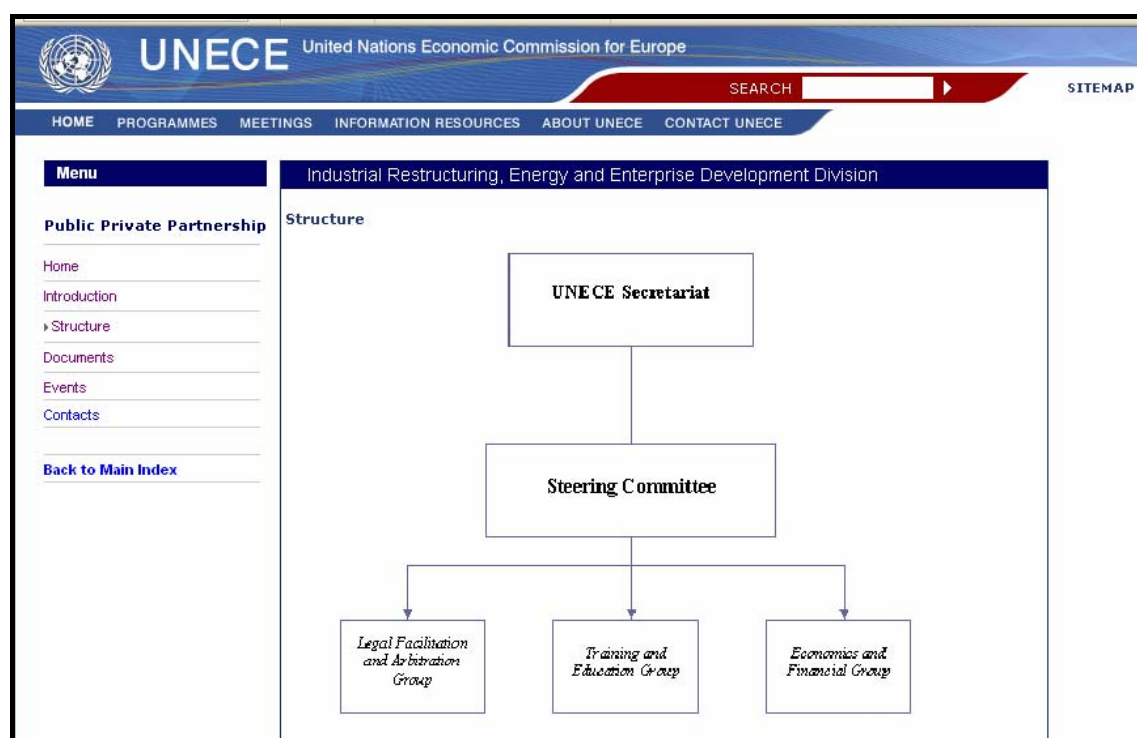
Network Structure

The Public Private Partnership Alliance Programme is active under the UNECE co-ordination. It consists of an informal association of professional experts coming from the public and the private sectors, whose willingness is to work with United Nations to promote the use of PPP structures

The alliance brings together public and private sectors for infrastructure development. The Alliance is a business-and action-oriented body to engage governments interested in applying PPPs and to offer them advice and support. This Alliance fundamentally would improve the environment for PPPs in the region with the following benefits accruing:

- Accelerated delivery of projects;
- Raised awareness of governments about the potential of PPPs;
- Saving of resources through the involvement and pooling of all groups' efforts in achieving clearly defined goals;
- Direct involvement of the private sector in delivery of advice and support with the benefit to the private sector of access of interested governments;
- Development of pilot projects and facilitating country's initial efforts to establish the appropriate institutions and training;
- Reach-out programmes to NGOs and domestic private sectors including local banks.

Illustration



Source: <http://www.unece.org/ie/ppp/introduction.htm>

Partners

It works closely with other bodies such as the EBRD, OECD, UNIDO and UNCITRAL.

4) Clean Air initiative (CAI-Asia Partnership)

Model

Multi-tiered partnerships of private sector, academics and NGO's working with different levels of involvement, depending on membership status.

Activities are focused at local and national levels with active participation in project management of initiatives. An active CAI-Asia 'centre' exists in Manila and acts as the secretariat.

Formally aligned with other CAI networks around the world.

Network Structure

The partnership approach brings together relevant stakeholders from

- local and national government,
- academe,
- civil society, and
- the business sector

All groups have an interest in improving air quality in major cities in Asia. In addition to these local stakeholders, members also include international development agencies, internationally organized NGOs, and private sector entities that are interested in assisting cities in Asia to address their air quality problems.

The types of members in the CAI-Asia Partnership and their specific contributions to the Partnership are as follows:

A. City Members

City members form the backbone of the CAI-Asia Partnership commit to:

- Actively work with other organizations representing the city in development and implementation of air quality management initiatives;
- Set up and support the functioning of a multi-sectoral group in the city to ensure broad-based participation and a coordinated approach in air quality management;
- Make all pertinent information available to all other members of the CAI-Asia Partnership;
- Develop air quality management strategies;
- Develop capacity and invest resources in air quality management required for the implementation of the adopted policies and agreed-upon air quality management strategy;
- Share knowledge with other cities in the region to help them implement successful solutions to air quality issues.

B. Non – City Members

Non-city members fall within the following categories:

- (i) national and state level agencies;
- (ii) NGOs and Academe;
- (ii) private sector companies; and
- (iv) International Development Agencies and international foundations. These normally have interests that transcend the city level and whose focus includes the national and the regional level.

Specific commitments of these types of members are as follows:

1. *National and State Level Government Agencies* shall commit to:

- Actively work together with city members in development and implementation of air quality management initiatives for their countries;
- Review legislation and policies to promote effective implementation of air pollution prevention, control and management activities;
- Support the CAI-Asia's Partnership call to promote the establishment and functioning of multi-sectoral group at city level, and at the national level in Asia to ensure broad-based participation and a coordinated approach in air quality management;
- Make all pertinent information available to all other members of the Partnership;
- Support CAI-Asia's Partnership efforts to work with its city members and other members in Asia to develop air quality management strategies; and
- Assist CAI-Asia Partnership in developing capacity among its members on air quality management.

2. *NGOs and Academia* shall commit to:

- Engage in awareness raising on air quality management;
- Conduct research supportive of air quality management;
- Undertake programs and projects on air quality management
- Assist in dissemination of the activities of the CAI-Asia partnership through their own networks and activities and promote the CAI-Asia in the region;

3. *Private sector companies* shall, within reasonable and legal bounds, commit to share their own R&D initiatives for the benefit of CAI-Asia Partnership; and

4. *International Development Agencies and International Foundations* shall commit to provide contributions to promote Air Quality Management (AQM), stimulate the adoption of AQM related policies and continue to invest in AQM activities in Asia.

Local networks

CAI-Asia Partnership also consist of local networks which are multi-sectoral bodies consisting of organizations and individuals who have committed their time to promote the objectives of CAI-Asia in their respective countries and cities. There are currently 7 local networks in Asia.

The CAI-Asia Partnership encourages the setting up of representative and inclusive local multi-sectoral partnerships undertake the following roles:

- (i) Knowledge management related to AQM;
- (ii) Capacity building activities on AQM;
- (iii) Policy dialogue on AQM;
- (iv) implementation of pilot projects at the city or national level;
- (v) Provide the critical linkage at the local level with the regional CAI-Asia Partnership activities.

The CAI-Asia local networks are also expected to provide strategic support in the operationalization of the CAI-Asia Center Business Plan and the CAI-Asia Partnership Strategy.

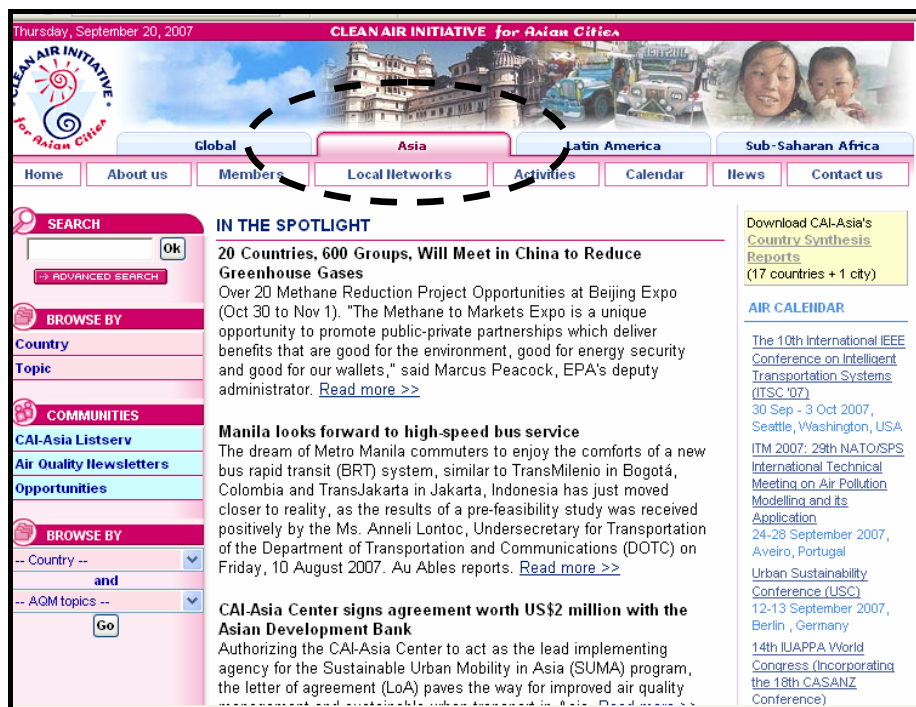
For local networks to be acknowledged as CAI-Asia Partnership local networks it is important that they meet certain eligibility criteria that reflect the operating principles adopted by the Partnership including:

1. multi-stakeholder participation and decision-making based on consensus;
2. focus on implementation of AQM (to be assessed based on an indicative Business Plan);
3. shared responsibilities for process and implementation; and
4. transparency and accountability.

The following procedures will guide local network application and CAI-Asia Partnership endorsement process:

1. The local networks will formalize application for endorsement by writing the Executive Director of the CAI-Asia Center, in its capacity as secretariat to the Partnership. The intention to become an endorsed CAI-Asia Partnership local network will need to be accompanied by a resolution of the Board or other oversight body of the organization.
2. The CAI-Asia Center will assess the application based on the required commitment and eligibility criteria and where required ask for additional information;
3. The Executive Director of the CAI-Asia Center shall make a recommendation to the Partnership Council on the approval of the membership application;
4. The Partnership Council will formally approve the application during its meeting or through referendum.

Illustration



Source: <http://www.cleanairnet.org/caiasia/1412/channel.html>

Partners

- 27 Cities
- 28 Government Agencies
- 59 NGO's and Academic organisations
- 8 International Development Agencies
- 3 Private Sector organisations
- 7 countries with local networks.