

# Public-Private Dialogue

[www.publicprivatedialogue.org](http://www.publicprivatedialogue.org)



## 5-POINT CHECKLISTS

## FINDINGS FROM THE CASE STUDIES

Steve Utterwulge

Megha Mukim

Syed Akhtar Mahmood

# PPD in Fragile States

## Main Challenges

- Private sector fragmentation and capacity
- Government coordination
- Overwhelming demand for reforms
- Unforeseeable events
- Trust building
- Inclusion
- Turn over at Cabinet level

## Lessons Learned

- Need for public-public and private-private dialogue
- Innovation – flexibility – adaptation – “control what you can”
- Quick wins and communicating about them
- Bottom-up vs top-down reform process (sub-national, cluster approach)
- Inclusion (SMEs, etc.)

# Why we need PPD in cities...

- Prioritization in the midst of scarce resources

*PPD is an effective tool for identifying shared strategic priorities...*

- Managing different actors in a tight space

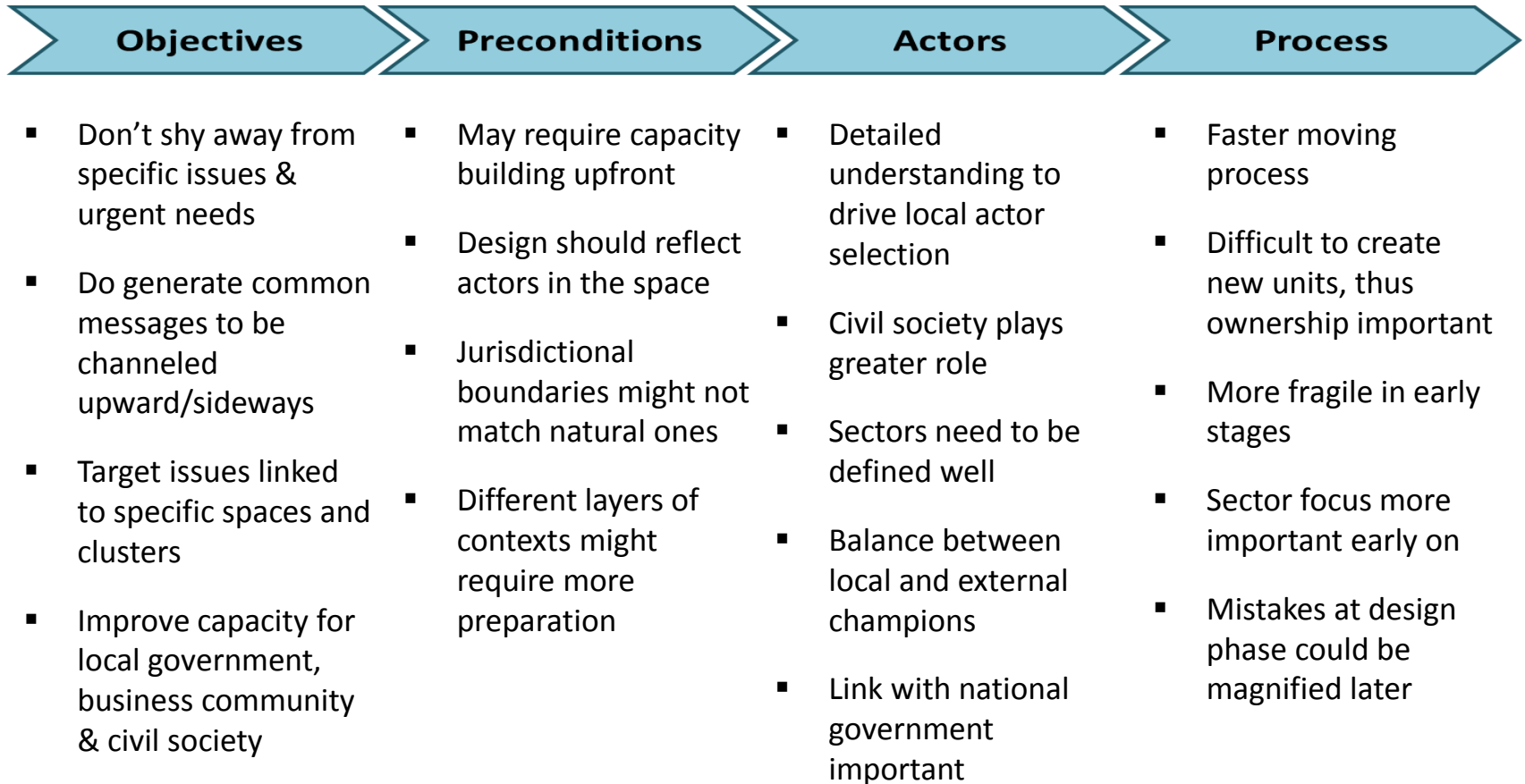
*PPD facilitates search for mutual understanding and building compromise between actors...*

- Capture informal aspects of the local environment

*Process of self-identification going beyond formalized analytical exercises..*

# A Framework for City-level PPDs

## Principles



# PPD for Economic, Political and Social Transition

1. Political transitions create unique opportunities for establishing dialogue mechanisms but the response has to be sensitive to the context
2. Generating trust and inclusiveness is particularly important during transitions
3. Sometimes stakeholders need to step beyond their traditional roles to steer transition in the right direction
4. Transitions may adversely affect established PPDs but patient, creative approaches can revive the dialogue process
5. External influences can be catalytic but not sufficient