

## The Public-Private Partnership

for the implementation of Local Adaptation Plans

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## Summary



- Stakeholder Engagement limits (SE)
- Public-Private Partnership (PPP)
- A win-win process
- Partners benefits
- The example of Bologne: PAES implementation
- The example of ACT Project:
- Local Adaptation Board (LAB)
- PPP for Adaptation: some tips



## **Stakeholder Engagement (SE) limits**





#### **S**takeholder engagement

is the process by which an organisation

involves people who may be affected by the decisions it makes or can influence the implementation of its decisions.



## **Public-Private Partnership (PPP)**



"People and organisations coming from some public, private and civic entities/bodies which are engaged in voluntary, mutually beneficial and innovative relations with the aim of dealing/pursuing with social goals by putting together their own resources"

(Copenaghen Centre)

Investments

Services

Standards/ Legislation



## PPP: a win-win process



	Private Sector	Public Sector	Non-profit Sector
What they offer	<ul> <li>Skills, technology and solutions;</li> <li>Potential of reduction and climate-changing emissions;</li> <li>Familiarization with final consumers.</li> </ul>	Knowledge of the territory;     Financing and incentives;     Facilitation and guarantees     regarding agreements.	▶ Trust; ▶ Knowledge of the area of intervention.
What they acquire	<ul> <li>Strengthening relationships with stakeholders and corporate reputation;</li> <li>Promoting positive values among employees;</li> <li>Improving company efficiency;</li> <li>Innovating business offers;</li> <li>Improving knowledge of the market;</li> <li>Reinforcing know-how.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Carrying out company social and environmental policies efficiently;</li> <li>Learning new work methods (reducing bureaucracy);</li> <li>Improving knowledge of the territory;</li> <li>Reinforcing company's role in civic society.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Obtaining legitimization of businesses;</li> <li>Improving internal and external communication;</li> <li>Reinforcing company programmes through economic support and public support;</li> </ul>



## **PPP:** partners benefits



# Internal Benefits shared among partners

- Increased knowledge and skills (human capital):
  - Improvement of pre-existing ones
  - Adoption of new ones through exchanges between partners
- Creation of new methods and solutions
- Improvement of operative efficiency (organizational innovation)
- Accelerated improvement and development of products and services
- Strengthening of credibility, trust and reputation among stakeholders (social and relationship resources)
- Increase in the possibilities of access to contextual information and material and immaterial resources

## External Benefits for the external community

- Satisfying collective needs
- Strengthening of civil society (civic sense)
- Sustainable territorial development
- Creation of social and economic wellbeing for the community through:
  - More job opportunities
  - Improvement of quantity/quality of services and public/local facilities



#### **Partnership conception**

- Internal initial assessment
- Mapping out who to involve
- Activation of governance mechanisms
- Drawing and signature of partnership protocol



#### Partnership development

- Local involvement
- Definition of support tools

#### **Defining the Action Plan**

- Identification of vulnerabilities and risks
- Definition of adaptation measures

#### Partnership enforcement, monitoring and conclusions

- Supporting the realisation of the Action Plan
- Monitoring and reporting
- Evaluation of results
- Partnership conclusion and termination



## The example of ACT Project: Local Adaptation Board (LAB)

Adapting to Climate change in Time

A structured process of stakeholder engagement, creating the basis of a stable collaboration among different public and private organizations

Municipality
Working
Group

Local
Adaptation
Plan
(LAP)

Technical SupportDefining actions

Defining actions and intervention projects

Thematic Working Groups

Setting process

❖ LAP Implementaion

- Policy strategy
- Defining priorities and strategies
- LAP approval

ACT Local Adaptation Board (LAB)



# PPP: the example of Bologne (Italy) for SEAP implementation



INDICA



#### The Bologna PPP SEAP governance Adapting to PARTNER Comune di Bologna **Businesses** Adesione al Patto dei sindaci Poli Funzionali **ONG Comitato Guida Istituzionale** STRUMENT Protocollo Accordi di Intesa Accordi volontari e **PAES** volontari Progetti attuativi RISULTAT Competitive **Stabilità Riduzione CO2** Green energetica

INDICA

**Economy** 

### The Bologna PPP SEAP tools





PROTOCOLLO DI INTESA TRA
COMUNE DI BOLOGNA
E ATTORI DEL TERRITORIO
PER L'ATTUAZIONE DEL
PIANO DI AZIONE PER L'ENERGIA SOSTENIBILE
(PAES)

#### IL PROTOCOLLO PAES

Strumento istituzionale che definisce e articola le modalità generali di collaborazione per l'attuazione del PAES tra Comune e i soggetti istituzionali di rappresentanza e aggregazione

#### ACCORDI VOLONTARI

Progetti di collaborazione pubblico-privato per la realizzazione di progetti del PAES formalizzati tramite un accordo istituzionale

#### PROGETTI ATTUATIVI

Progetti di attuazione del PAES promossi da uno o più soggetti pubblici o privati che ve monitorati e rendicontati alla UE

## PPP for Adaptation: some tips



- Involve decision-makers (public and private)
- Engage financial partners and insurance companies (necessary)
- Start from a consistent scientific risks-impacts assessment at local level
- Work on concrete priority actions







## Thank for your attention

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