Purpose of the South-South Cooperation is to foster self-reliance of developing countries

- Exchange of resources, technology, and knowledge between developing countries
- Developing regional integration through increased Government focus on technical and financial cooperation
- Investment promotion and private sector participation in the South-South countries for economic development
- Share good practices on development issues, e.g., climate change, trade, energy, food security, financial stability, etc.

Potential sectors for cooperation:

- Infrastructure
- Technology
- Healthcare
- Renewable energy
- Skill Development
- Sanitation & Waste Management
- Tourism and Transport
- Agriculture
- Rural Development
- Investment Promotion
- Manufacturing
Public Private Partnership can act as a catalyst to the South-South development agenda

1. Mobilizing additional funding for infrastructure
2. Improved planning, coordination and project delivery
3. Better value for money through appropriate risk transfer to private sector
4. Developing local capabilities through JVs with large firms
5. Reducing construction time and cost
6. Skill Development of local manpower
7. Supplement limited public sector capacities to meet growing demand
8. Boost to associated MSME industry
Key challenges for attracting the private sector for investment

### Low ranked in “Ease of doing business” (EoDB)
Most of South-South countries rank below 100 in World Bank EoDB rankings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>EoDB Rank</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>185</td>
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<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>184</td>
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<td>Angola</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### “Skilled Manpower” availability
Skill development needs to be taken up on a Mission Mode for adequate availability of skilled manpower to investors

### Suitable “incentives” for the private sector
Government policy reforms need to be undertaken to attract investments through suitable incentives in terms of subsidies

### “Investment promotion” strategy
Governments need to promote themselves as favorable investment destination and indulge in appropriate branding

### “Adequate infrastructure” availability
Infrastructure availability is critical to be able to develop a favorable investment promotion atmosphere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>EoDB Rank</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venezuela</td>
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<td>Argentina</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>Afghanistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What is needed from the Government?

- Political stability and sponsorship of long term plans
- Development of new asset classes suitable for PPP delivery
- Relaxation in Tax norms
- Attraction of alternate funding sources
- Greater facilitation of payment by results and social impact investing
- Better information and operational performance data
- Build long term sustainable partnerships with the Private Sector
National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) – a PPP transforming the skilling landscape of India

NSDC is a not-for-profit company set up by the Ministry of Finance, under Section 25 of the Companies Act. It has an equity base of INR 10Cr. of which Government of India holds 49%, while private sector has balance 51%.

Role of NSDC

Funding and incentivizing
This involves providing financing either as loans or equity, providing grants and supporting financial incentives to select private sector initiatives to improve financial viability through tax breaks, etc.

Enabling support services
Enabling role in some of the support services, such as curriculum, faculty and their training, standards and quality assurance, technology platforms, student placement mechanisms

Shaping & creating
NSDC will proactively seed and provide momentum for large-scale participation by private players in skill development.

Achievements

Training Partners > 200
Training Centers > 4,000
Sector Skill Councils have been created on PPP model

Since its inception, one of the pillars on which NSDC was built are the Sector Skill Councils (SSCs), which play a vital role in bridging the gap between what the industry wants and what the skilling curriculum ought to be.

40 Sector Skill Councils are affiliated with NSDC.
The Board of SSCs include industry experts from the respective sectors.
Occupational Standards are validated by industry representatives before publishing.

- SSCs develop National Occupation Standards (NOS) for their respective Sectors.
- NOSs are developed for each of the job roles in the sector.
- NOSs are validated by industry representatives from all segments

Affiliation of Training Providers
- SSCs create an affiliation protocol based on the developed NOSs
- Training Partners need to comply with the affiliation protocol and get affiliated by the respective SSCs.

Assist in curriculum alignment
- Training Partners need to align their curriculum to NOS.
- SSCs handhold the Training Partners in aligning the curriculum.

Assessment and certification
- SSCs develop assessment and certification protocol.
- SSCs affiliate assessors based on their compliance with the protocol.
- Assessment and Certifications of candidates are done through Assessors.
Swachh Bharat Mission(U): A new paradigm in Sanitation & Waste Management

- Household toilets for all urban 10.04 Million households
- 0.58 Million public toilets & community toilets
- 100% Scientific disposal of Solid Waste
- To be achieved by 2019 in country’s 4,041 towns
- Total Budget: Rs.62,009 crore (USD 10 Billion)
Evaluating Partnerships for Solid Waste Management under Swachh Bharat Mission

Drivers

- CSR, Volunteering, Projects, Location Adoption
- Collaboration with Cities on Mission Initiatives
- Leverage Global Network for access to Innovation
- Mobilization of Employees, Communities

Pan-India Scale

Capacity Constraints

Innovation & Best Practices

Limited Resources
Municipal Solid Waste to Energy plants under PPP model

16 MW – OKHLA

12 MW – GHAZIPUR
Plant cost Rs. 18 Crore/ MW

11.5 MW – Jabalpur (under Construction)
Cost- Rs 16 Cr/MW
Public & Community Toilet Construction and O&M

**NDMC Model – PPP, no cost to Govt; Cross Subsidisation**

- CTs Constructed and being maintained on PPP basis by private agencies in Jhuggi-Jhonpri (JJ) Clusters.
- Toilets also provided in up-scale colonies for use of Domestic helps/ Maid/ Taxi Drivers/ Hawkers/ Beggars/ Auto Rickshaws.
- Sometimes, it is financially difficult for agencies to run these toilets successfully and hygienically on PPP basis, where these have no potential for advertisement.
- Hence Cross-subsidised.
Global Consulting Firms can use their extensive experience in PPP project implementation for the benefit of the South-South Cooperation. Models which have been successful in one country may be replicated in others.
KPMG is working with the Government across all key initiatives.
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