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FACULTY OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF QUANTITY SURVEYING

Title: An evaluation of the effectiveness of Public-Private Partnerships development finance model on Zimbabwe infrastructure projects.

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DATE	ACCESSION	CLASS No.
30/08/17	SC 17/911	

A dissertation submitted to the Department of Quantity Surveying in partial fulfillment of the requirements of the Masters in Construction Project Management Degree

By

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Abstract

Zimbabwe has been characterised by a continuous deterioration in existing public infrastructure due to the decade-long economic downturn. To address these social ills, the Government has taken a policy position to adopt public-private sector partnerships (PPP), under which the private sector would partner Government to deliver infrastructure. Although there are not many projects implemented through PPPs in Zimbabwe, this research aimed at evaluating the effectiveness of the PPP development finance model on infrastructure projects in Zimbabwe. PPPs are an alternative source of funding on infrastructure projects and have proved to ease pressure on governments as far as funds for capital intensive projects is concerned. In most countries PPPs have proved to be effective and most governments have actually come up with solid legal frameworks and policies for them but however in Zimbabwe there is not yet a policy on the adoption of PPPs which is a great challenge. The research also looked at the different PPP models and their suitability of the sectors considered for PPPs and these sectors include transport, health, education, power, water and sewer. Drawing from this analysis, the paper recommends the adoption of different PPP models for each sector given the differential requirements in each sector. In addition, the paper recommends a speedy finalisation of the already initiated policy and institutional framework process to govern PPPs, which would also include putting measures in place centred on risk analysis and management during the process, issues on financing and issues on the mobilisation and incentivising of the private sector to participate in the process.