

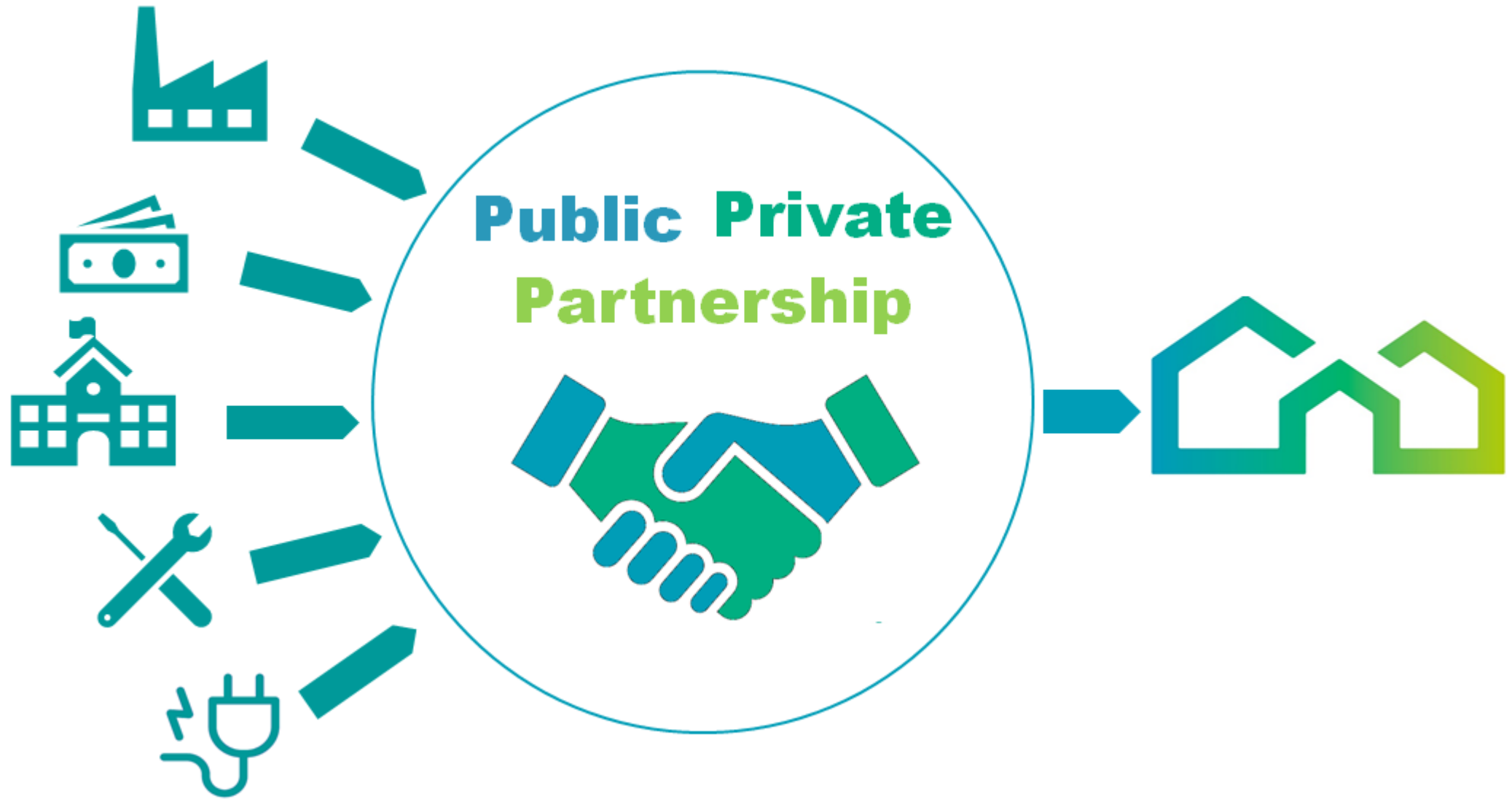
# THE ASPIRED ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN THE NEW SUDAN

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KHARTOUM

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PPP As a funding model for public infrastructure projects  
in Sudan-Challenges and opportunities

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# Advantages of PPP concept

- Efficiency in executing projects.
- Better infrastructure compared to the fully owned public ones.
- ROI might be greater compared to traditional All-Private or All-Government projects.
- Early appraisal for risks associated with the projects.
- Less burden on government budget-reduces deficit.
- Higher quality and standard are maintained during the life cycle of the project
- Etc.

# Disadvantages of PPP

- Profits may vary due to assumed risks, competition and complexity of the project.
- Less opportunities for SMEs.
- Expectations on compensation for risks.
- Etc.



# Challenges facing PPP in Sudan

- Fluctuation of exchange rate.
- Inflation rate.
- Sudan on the SST.
- Very weak institutional set up.
- Gov. has no priorities for P3.
- Non existence of regulatory framework.
- PPP not yet approved.
- Weak local knowhow.
- Unsatisfactory results from previous partnerships, example AL-Nefiadi bus terminal **الميناء البري** and AL-Manara water treatment station in Omdurman.

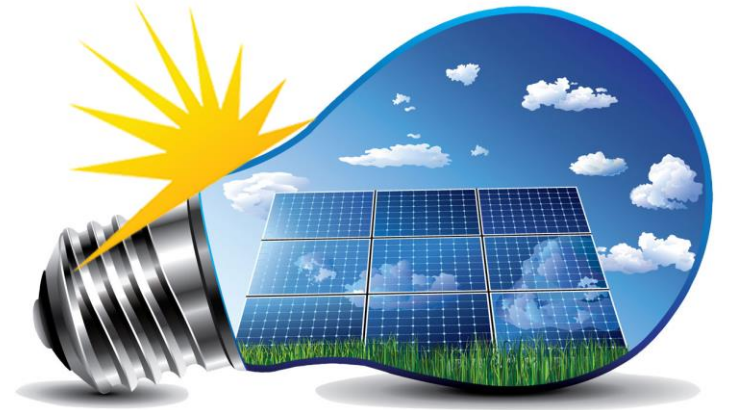


# United Nations SDGs 2030

- 17 goals.
- All applicable to Sudan.
- SDG7-Affordable & clean energy.
- SDG9- Industry, innovation and infrastructure.
- Projects should be aligned with the SDGs.
- Focus should be made on projects with immediate effect and results
- Projects at this stage should be attainable within reasonable period to avoid disappointment.



# Solar power as an affordable and clean energy



- Solar energy is a quick solution for off grid rural areas.
- Affordable investment with very small operation cost.
- implementation within very short time.
- Shinning examples/experiences for the neighboring countries.
- Positive impact on the quality of life.
- Enhance the income of the people by opening previously closed venues.

# Smart Partnership between Telecom Companies and Private sector

- Making use of the mobile phones network coverage.
- Shining and successful examples from the neighboring countries.
- Efficient, clean, affordable and sustainable timely service.
- Three parties partnerships.
- Collateral benefits from using a mobile payment system.
- Telecommunications companies would improve their services to get more subscribers.
- Short period for implementation.
- Simple set up.





# SDG9- Industry, innovation & Infrastructure

- Many Infrastructure projects can be executed through the P3 concept
- Airports, highways, city roads, Energy, transportation, sewerage systems, medical services, Tourism sector, etc.
- Focus would be on Renovation of Khartoum Airport.
- Immediate action has to be made to improve the status of KRT.
- Renovation could be made within 12 – 18 months.
- Renovation of the existing airport sounds more logical and appealing than building a new airport in the light of the current circumstances.
- Successful Examples from Niger, Senegal & Ethiopia.



# Key facts ( LCY – KRT )

Airport	LCY ( London City Airport)	KRT ( Khartoum International Airport)
Runway Length	1,500 m	3,000 m
Area	0.5 sqm. km	2.5 sqm. km
#Pax 2018	4,842,000	3,000,000
#Flights 2018	78,036	15,545





# Projected growth in number of Passengers and Revenue

Year	# of Passengers	Projected return based on \$5/Pas.
1 <sup>st</sup> year	3,210,000	16,050,000
2 <sup>nd</sup> year	3,343,000	17,173,000
3 <sup>rd</sup> year	3,675,000	18,375,000
4 <sup>th</sup> year	3,932,000	19,660,000
5 <sup>th</sup> year	4,207,000	21,000,000
6 <sup>th</sup> year	4,501,000	22,500,000
7 <sup>th</sup> year	4,816,000	24,080,000
8 <sup>th</sup> year	5,153,000	25,765,000
9 <sup>th</sup> year	5,513,000	27,565,000
10 <sup>th</sup> year	5,900,000	29,490,000



*Thank you!*