



THE PRESIDENCY

2nd Quarter 2020

ICRC Bulletin

ICRC establishes the **Nigeria Institute of Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership (NII3P)**



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Message from the *Editor-in-Chief*



Dear Reader,

The ICRC Bulletin Editorial team is pleased to present the 2nd edition for the year 2020.

The period under review witnessed an extended national lockdown to curb the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic which had broken out in Nigeria in the 1st quarter of the year. The Commission therefore had to work through e-channels for most of the period under review. Despite physical movement restrictions, the Commission recorded appreciable successes on a number of projects and major activities which are highlighted in this report.

Our feature story is on the establishment of the Nigeria Institute of Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership (NII3P), the training arm of the ICRC. It was written by Dr. Amanze Okere, the Acting Coordinator of NII3P & Head, Special Projects Unit of the ICRC.

Another write up titled “The Capacity Building Imperative in Public Private Partnerships” was written by Abubakar M. Bambale an Infrastructure Officer in the Contract Compliance Department of ICRC.

During the review period, Special Concession Account (SCA) Finance circular was signed by the Honourable Minister of Finance for immediate implementation by MDAs. This is a landmark achievement for the Commission. Mr. Odili Onu, Director, Revenue, Investment and Project Finance (RIPF) Department of ICRC writes on the SCA.

Our knowledge management story is on “The Future of Public-Private Partnerships: Strengthening a Powerful Instrument for Global Development”.

In the course of the quarter under review, the cases of Covid-19 infections in Nigeria increased considerably. Governments at different levels in Nigeria have been doing their best to flatten the curve and get life back to normal. We would like to encourage our readers to keep staying safe and follow the safety guidelines highlighted in our health section titled “Facts You Should Know About Covid-19 (2019 Novel Coronavirus) Prevention Tips”.

We do hope you enjoy reading this edition.

Manji Yarling
Editor-in-chief

Director General's Desk

I am delighted to reach you yet again through the ICRC Bulletin. I hope everyone and their families are safe and in good health.

The Second Quarter 2020 has been one of consolidation on the gains of the First Quarter. While we continue to strive to be better at achieving the mandate of the Commission, it is important to pause and take stock of the gains achieved in the course of time.

As we all know, the world is witnessing one of the most devastating pandemics known to man. The Covid-19 pandemic no doubt has thrown new and peculiar challenges in service delivery across sectors the world over. The current health crisis will most likely affect PPPs in a number of ways notably:

- creating additional costs for all PPP projects, particularly those that are operational, mostly due to disinfection of equipment and facilities, and workforce shortages;
- affecting significantly the revenue of user-funded PPP projects, particularly transportation and energy projects, due to the much-reduced demand;
- posing specific challenges to projects that are in the construction phase, such as construction delays and supply chain disruption.

I am happy to note however, that despite these challenges, the Commission has recorded significant progress within the review period.

A couple of months ago, the Commission got Federal Government's approval for the establishment of the Special Concession Account (SCA), a crucial existential imperative for the Commission. Since then, we have been working assiduously to ensure the SCA is properly activated. In the second quarter 2020, these efforts finally yielded landmark results following the signing of the SCA Finance Circular and issuance of same by the Honourable Minister of Finance for immediate implementation by MDAs.

The SCA is aimed at promoting and facilitating



best practices and strategies for receipt of specific revenue (PPP payments) as provided for in the treasury single accounting framework in Nigeria. The activation of this account will help the Federal Government to be able to determine the exact amount accruing from PPP projects for the purpose of transparency, accountability and probity. Permit me to commend all those directly responsible for this remarkable achievement especially the Revenue, Investment and Project Finance (RIPF) Department of the ICRC among others.

Similarly, the Nigerian Institute of Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership (NII3P), the Infrastructure development and delivery capacity building arm of the ICRC officially commenced operations during the review period. This was flagged off immediately with a couple of online training sessions organized through the Zoom platform because of the movement restrictions as a result of the global Covid-19 pandemic. Some of the sessions undertaken during the review period include:

- Refresher Course on Key Clauses for PPP Agreements with CRISIL Infrastructure & Risk Advisory, India
- Project Screening Tool & its Application for PPP Projects with CRISIL Infrastructure & Risk Advisory, India.

Director General's *Desk*

In this regard, I wish to appreciate the Acting Coordinator of the NII3P, Dr. Amanze Okere and his team for their relentless effort towards the actualization of this flagship Institute.

From what has been witnessed in the recent past, it is clear that the Commission has continued to gain ascendancy in its strategy of strengthening its visibility and value proposition to Nigerians. This is evidenced in my recent appointment as Member, Ajaokuta Steel Presidential Project Implementation Team. This is a clear testament of the recognition of the ICRC as a key driver of Nigeria's developmental ambition.

Other notable achievements of the Commission within the period under review include:

- Concession agreement signing for Gurara 130 MW Hydro-Power Plant Project by the Federal Ministry of Water Resources,
- Full Business Case Certificate of Compliance for the Establishment of Shoe, Garment Factories in Abia and Janguza Leather Factory in Kano State presented to the Nigeria Correctional Service,
- Full Business Case Certificate of Compliance for Renovation and Upgrade of Kaduna Polytechnic Students Hostels

presented to Federal Ministry of Education (Kaduna Polytechnic),

- Full Business Case Certificate of Compliance for Ibom Deepwater Port Project presented to Federal Ministry of Transportation,
- Ongoing construction work of the DICON Sur Military Clothing Factory in Kaduna, a project under the Federal Ministry of Defence, etc.

As the world continues to grapple with the devastating effects of the Covid 19 pandemic, I encourage everyone to continue to keep safe and adhere strictly to the guidelines as published by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Nigerian Centre for Disease Control (NCDC). Although the pandemic has greatly impacted our work in much the same way as it has done across sectors in Nigeria and across the world, we will continue to do the best we can in the circumstance to ensure an infrastructure sufficient Nigeria.

God bless the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

God bless the ICRC.

Engr. Chidi K. C. Izuwah Snr.
Director General/CEO

Feature Story



ICRC establishes the Nigeria Institute of Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership (NII3P)

Dr. Amanze Okere, Acting Coordinator, NII3P & Head, Special Projects Unit

The Federal Government of Nigeria in 2008 established the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC) under the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (Establishment, etc) Act, 2005. The enabling Act mandates the Commission to develop and issue guidelines on Public Private Partnership (PPP) policies, processes and procedures (including those for concessions), and to act as a national centre of expertise in PPP. ICRC works closely with relevant Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) to identify potential PPP projects, build capacity within the MDAs to handle such arrangements themselves subsequently and act as the interface with

the private sector to promote communication on national policies and programmes.

The role/functions of the ICRC are derived from its mandate and include:



- Promoting, facilitating, supporting and coordinating implementation of a sound PPP process,

while ensuring that principles of good governance are applied to all of the functions that form part of it;

- Providing guidelines and transaction support and building capacity in all Federal Government MDAs for project development, tendering, negotiation and contract execution;
- Developing guidelines for monitoring contract compliance during construction, operation and contract termination and supporting the MDAs assigned to this task;
- Collaborating with other agencies, including similar state-level PPP units, to implement a

cohesive national legal, policy and regulatory environment that is conducive to private sector investment in Nigeria's infrastructure projects.

The importance of the mandate that the ICRC must work closely with relevant MDAs to identify potential PPP projects, build sufficient capacity within the MDAs in order that they may handle the PPP project process arrangements themselves subsequently, led to the establishment of PPP Units in all MDAs through a Circular dated November 29th 2012 issued by the Office of Head of the Civil Service of the Federation. The PPP Units are expected to engender service delivery, faster execution of projects while reducing cost thereby enabling the country fast track its vision of bridging infrastructure gap through PPP.

In the course of ICRC'S activities over the years, the Commission has undertaken basic and intermediate PPP trainings for over 3,000 civil servants across the Federation – outside the one-off presentations to heads of Institutions. In Q1 of 2020 and prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, we delivered 5 PPP capacity building programs with averagely 30 persons per session; which is about 150 people. For external PPP trainings, the Commission in collaboration with the World Bank, facilitated the foundation PPP global certification (CP3P) for about 65 Nigerian government practitioners in

the different MDAs in 2017:32 from ICRC and 33 from other MDAs.

In addition to having an MoU with the Institute for Public-Private Partnerships (IP3 in Arlington, Washington), the Commission has sponsored so many of her staff to IP3 courses, within Nigeria and in the US. In 2018 we had a dedicated IP3 training attended by over 120 persons. Many Nigerians including ICRC staff also have attended the Australia Aid PPP program in South Africa and Sydney. ICRC also hosted a training for 100 people with IP3 in 2018. In 2019, ICRC started the Strengthening Women Participation in PPP (SWIP3) program with the support of AusAid. In 2019, and in order to expand PPP experience sharing in the road sector; the Commission in association with FERMA, DBSA (South Africa) and SANRAL (South Africa) held a South Africa–Nigeria knowledge sharing workshop on road PPPs which was attended by over 200 participants and South African road concessionaires.

To institutionalize PPP capacity building, the Commission obtained approval and incorporated the Nigeria Institute of Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership (NII3P), a non-profit organization, limited by guarantee. The Institute is the full-time capacity building arm of the ICRC; which is envisioned to be like IP3 and the UK Cabinet Office Project Academy at Oxford University to capacitate public sector

officials with world-class skills for developing and procuring bankable PPPs.

The Institute is presently collaborating with reputable global agencies to deliver PPPs using online virtual processes. So far, NII3P has delivered about six of such, with an average online attendance of 100 participants per session.

The Commission intends to use the NII3P as a major vehicle for accelerating overall efforts at putting in place requisite capacity to develop and take bankable PPP projects to market in order to rapidly close Nigeria's Infrastructure deficit. The NII3P is expected to be manned by ICRC staff and requiring little additional spending in the face of dwindling resources and mounting needs.

In May 2020, the Commission notified the public that the NII3P had commenced operations and is expected to grow to meet Nigeria's national PPP capacity building needs in order to **u p s c a l e N i g e r i a ' i n f r a s t r u c t u r e s t o c k**. NII3P aims at being the best in Africa.

The NII3P currently operates from the ICRC Office in Garki Abuja, with Dr. Amanze Okere as the Ag. Coordinator under the supervision of a Board of Directors chaired by the Director General. We thank and recognise the Corporate Affairs Commission, the Federal Ministries of Justice and Education for their support and approvals.

Table1: List of Capacity Building Programmes Organized by the Nigeria Institute of Public Private Partnership (NII3P) between January & June 2020

S/N	Description	Date	Remarks
1	Turkish - Nigerian Public Private Partnership Knowledge Exchange Webinar on Aviation, Roads, Health and Energy	Thursday 18 th June, 2020	In collaboration with the Istanbul Public Private Partnership (PPP) Centre of Excellence (CoE), Turkey. Done via Zoom.
2	Webinar on Refresher Course on Key Clauses for a PPP Agreement	Friday 26 th June, 2020	In collaboration with CRISIL Infrastructure Advisory, India. Done via Zoom.

Table 2: List of ICRC Organized Capacity Building Programmes Organized Between January & June 2020

S/N	TITLE	MDA/BENEFICIARY	DATE
1	Basic PPP training	Federal Ministry of Ministry of Police Affairs	19 th February, 2020
2	Basic PPP training	PPP Unit of the Nigeria Police Force	24 th & 25 th February, 2020
3	Basic PPP training	PPP Unit of the Voice of Nigeria	26 th & 27 th February, 2020
4	Basic PPP training	Project Delivery Team of Nigeria Immigrations Service	2 nd & 3 rd March, 2020
5	Basic PPP training	Federal Ministry of Mines & Steel Development	18 th March, 2020
6	Basic PPP training	Federal Ministry of Niger Delta Affairs	19 th March, 2020
7	Webinar on venturing into agribusiness in the post COVID-19 Nigeria: Federal government / states competitiveness and the role of private sector in agriculture/agribusiness	General stakeholders	8 th May, 2020
8	Webinar on PPP in healthcare and COVID - 19 experiences-sharing from	General stakeholders	15 th May, 2020



The Capacity Building Imperative in Public Private Partnerships

Abubakar M. Bambale, *Infrastructure Officer, Contract Compliance Department, ICRC*

1.0 Background

What Is Capacity Building?

Capacity building is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organizations and groups need to adapt and thrive in a fast-changing world. (UNAI 2014).

It is a measurable improvement in an individual's ability to fulfil a predefined task/objective through a blend of sound understanding, strong commitment and a dedication to assessing and achieving favourable results. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) outlines that

capacity building takes place at different levels namely:

(i) Individual level – This requires the development of conditions that allow beneficiaries to build and enhance their skills, experience and knowledge. It also helps create the conditions that allow individuals to engage formally through education and training, and also informally through actively doing and observing. This unlocks the "process of learning and adapting to change."

(ii) Institutional level – This involves aiding organizations and institutions to structure policies and procedures that enhance effectiveness. It should not involve creating new institutions, rather modernizing existing

institutions and supporting them in forming sound policies, organizational structures, and effective methods of management and revenue control. The better resourced and aligned these elements are, the greater the potential for growing capacity.

(iii) The Enabling Environment level – This is a broad social system within which people and organizations function. It includes all the rules, laws, policies and social norms that govern public engagements. Community capacity building and project sensitization workshops are also necessary forms of awareness and enlightenment that help develop public institutions that are responsive and accountable.



With a staggering human population estimated to be about 200 million, Nigeria's human resource(s) might very well be its greatest resource. Nigeria is blessed with a young, virile largely upwardly mobile manpower pool (60% of Nigeria's population are under the age of 35), which if properly harnessed, can be a basis for negotiating the country's future. This is especially true when viewed against the backdrop of the need for a skilled, mobile, flexible workforce, as a prerequisite for Nigeria's socio-economic transformation as has been achieved in many jurisdictions. It is therefore imperative that the nation sustains its policy of continuous relevant training and retraining of its public service workforce. Capacity building must maintain its primacy as a pivot for development.

2.0 PPP Capacity Building and the Quality of PPP Units.

In recent times, the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC) has engaged several Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and stakeholders in PPP training programmes designed to

increase the working knowledge of Federal PPP Units through the provision of technical and regulatory guidance. These capacity development sessions have significantly impacted the Commercial Closure of several PPP Infrastructure Contracts.

"The more people I am able to help, the more people are willing to help others. The closer we are to a perfect world."

- Akilnathan Logeswaran, GIZ

Commercial closure is a very significant milestone in the PPP process; it is the stage that connotes the commitment of the Federal Government to deliver physical or social infrastructure through a private-sector partner. It also conveys immediate approval for the private partner to commence the implementation phase of the PPP Project.

The list of Full Business Cases and Outline Business Cases issued ICRC Compliance Certification as shown in

“

Man's major problem is not that he lacks potentials, neither is it that he lacks solutions but man's major problem is that he lacks knowledge of what he is truly capable of.

”

- Clement Ogedegbe, Your Potentials - The Source of Your Greatness

tables 3 and 4 below, bears testimony to the capacity of Federal PPP Units.

The ICRC has been able to successfully develop and administer capacity building programmes aimed at strengthening PPP knowledge that is applicable within the broad development context of Nigeria and its MDAs. The knowledge transfer and capacity upgrade is deployed in an effort to enhance the understanding and performance of PPP officers within MDAs. ICRC's training modules focus mainly on:

- I. Staff Capacity - individual education and professional PPP development
- ii. Organizational Infrastructure – Facility, Workspace & ICT capabilities
- iii. Management & Governance – Action and Efficiency.

Table 3: List of Full Business Case (FBC) Compliance Certificates issued in 2020

S/N	MDA	PROJECT	DATE
1	Federal Ministry of Transportation (FMoT)	Ibom Deep Sea Port (Certificate Revalidation)	12 Feb 2020
2	Nigeria Correctional Service (NCS)	Rehabilitation, Expansion and Operation of the Nigerian Correctional Service Shoe, Garment and Leather Factories	6 May 2020
3	Federal Ministry of Education (Kaduna Polytechnic)	The Renovation of Students Hostel	15 May 2020

Table 3: List of Outline Business Case (OBC) Compliance Certificates issued in 2020

S/N	MDA	PROJECT	DATE
1	National Veterinary Research Institute	Expression of Animal Vaccine Production through PPP	24 th January 2020
2	Nigeria Police Force	Deployment of Specialised Services Automation Project	11 th February 2020
3	Federal Ministry of Transportation	Development of Port Harcourt Railway Industrial Park	22 nd June, 2020
4	Federal Ministry of Transportation	Development of Bonny Deep Sea Port	22 nd June, 2020
5	Federal Ministry of Aviation / FAAN	Concession of Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport Terminal Building, Kano State	22 nd June, 2020
6	Federal Ministry of Aviation / FAAN	Concession of Port Harcourt International Airport Terminal Building, Rivers State	22 nd June, 2020
7	Federal Ministry of Aviation / FAAN	Concession of Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport Terminal Building, Abuja, FCT	22 nd June, 2020
8	Federal Ministry of Aviation / FAAN	Concession of Murtala Muhammed International Airport Terminal Building, Lagos State	22 nd June, 2020

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Special Concession Account

Mr. Odilli Onu, *Director, Revenue, Investment & Project Finance Department*

1. Background

It is a requirement of Section 9 of the ICRC Act, 2005 that:

"There shall be a Special Concession Account into which shall be credited money accruing to the Government and from which shall be defrayed monies to be paid in respect of the concession scheme".

To operationalize the Special Concession Account, the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (OAGF) issued a Federal Treasury Circular referenced TRY A12 & B12/2018; OAGF/CAD/026/V.11/324 dated 7th November, 2018. Paragraph 3 states as follows:

"Accordingly, this is to inform all MDAs, DMBs and the

general public that, except with the express written exemption of Mr. President, the TSA covers all funds in local, and foreign currencies, under the control of all MDAs of the Federal Government irrespective of status and source of funding including but not limited to budgetary and extra-budgetary MDAs, budgetary and extra-budgetary funds, donor funds, grants, proceeds of debt, retained revenue, internally generated revenue, Public Private Partnerships (PPP), Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs), Joint-Ventures (JVs), Parastatals, Commissions, corporations, limited liability companies and registered companies whether established by an enabling Act or not".

Continuing, Paragraph 5 of the Circular states as follows:

"Furthermore, the practice of engaging private companies as collection agents and portal providers and operating Commercial bank account in the name of the said private companies amounts to diversion of public funds. Affected MDAs are reminded once again that the Presidential directive on TSA requires that a PPP TSA Account be opened at CBN into which the gross collection is paid and from which all parties are settled in line with the terms of contract".

Also, the OAGF also issued a Treasury Circular referenced TRO/861/VOL.1/052A and dated 26th June, 2018 with the subject: "Restructuring of Finance and Accounts and

Establishment of Technical and Revenue and Investment Departments”.

The circular directed relevant MDAs to “*Establish a Revenue and Investment Department to forestall loss of Government revenue being generated by the organization.*

The establishment of the Department in the Agency/parastatal is without prejudice to the provisions of the Act establishing them”.

Following from the above, the ICRC established a new Department that is responsible for Revenue, Investment and Project Finance (RIPF) for the Commission. One of the functions of the new Department is monitoring the operationalization of the Special Concession Account (SCA).

The SCA is therefore aimed at promoting and facilitating best practices and strategies for receipt of specific revenue (PPP Payments) as provided in the treasury Single Accounting framework for Nigeria.

2. Objectives

The objectives of the SCA include:

- To streamline the receipt of all PPP payments in the country for transparency, accountability and probity; presently the revenue accruing to government via concession and PPP arrangements is not

known and these may lead to abuse and leakages by MDAs and Concessionaires.

- To promote and facilitate best practices and strategies for receipt of specific revenues (PPP payments) as provided for in the Treasury Single Accounting framework in Nigeria.
- To enable ICRC, play her statutory role of ensuring efficient execution of concession arrangements - ensuring full disclosure financial accountability and financial probity.

3. Recent Development

In compliance with the treasury circular, two Treasury Single Account Special Concession Accounts have been opened in the Central Bank of Nigeria:

- (i) Naira Account
- (ii) Domiciliary Account (USD)

Equally, The Honourable Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning in May, 2020 signed a Finance Circular (See copy of the circular at the end of the article) requiring all monies due to the Government from PPP/Concession Projects to be paid into the Special Concession Account.

4. BENEFITS

The benefits of the SCA

include:

- Ensures accountability in PPP revenue
- Effective monitoring of revenue accruing to Government from PPP projects.
- Assists Government in economic planning, national budgeting and redistribution of income/revenue allocation
- Foster better working relationship with the Private Sector
- Support the Federal Government Economic Recovery Growth Plan (ERGP) initiative on infrastructure provision
- Provides information to policy & decision makers
- Ensures organizational self-sustainability
- After defraying the portion of MDAs and concessionaires' monies, the ICRC will operate her annual budget from the SCA, in line with section 9 of the ICRC Act, thereby removing the extra burden placed on the Consolidated Revenue Fund (CRF).

The Special Concession Account will enable the government achieve the following good governance results on PPPs:

- (i) Project Development and Monitoring Fund:

This can be used to support the MDAs in:

- Project Identification
- Project Preparation

- Project Development
- Joint Monitoring of PPP Projects
- Financial Tracking, Reconciliation and Monitoring of PPP revenues by the Commission / Experts.

(ii) Viability Gap Fund (VGF)

- This comes in the form of financial support by the Government to projects that are economically viable but projected revenues on the basis of use are not enough for the projects to be commercially viable.
- The financial support comes in the way of grants and budgetary

payments that are linked to performance, etc.

- There is therefore the need to include provisions for Viability Gap Funding and Contingent Liability in annual budget.

(iii) Annuity Fund

- This is used by the Government to remunerate a Private Operator (partner) through a fixed periodic payment (annuity) rather than through user charges (toll proceeds),
- The Operator is responsible both for constructing, operating and

maintenance of the infrastructure,

- Since annuity payments are fixed, the operator retains any risks associated with higher than anticipated operations and maintenance (O & M) costs.

In conclusion, the operationalization of the Special Concession Account will assist the Government in determining the exact amount that is accruing from the PPP/Concession Projects thereby aiding economic planning and preparation of national budget. Accountability and probity will therefore be the hallmark of the operationalization of the Special Concession Account.



THE PRESIDENCY



**INFRASTRUCTURE CONCESSION REGULATORY COMMISSION (ICRC)
AND
PRESIDENTIAL INITIATIVE ON CONTINUOUS AUDIT (PICA)**

NOTICE SPECIAL CONCESSION ACCOUNT

The Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC) and Presidential Initiative on Continuous Audit (PICA) would like to draw the attention of the public, especially, Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) of the Federal Government, as well as, concessionaires, financiers, investors, lenders, and other stakeholders in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) ecosystem to the Finance Circular (with reference HMFBNP/OHMFBNP/CIRCULAR/SCA/2020) issued to MDAs by the Honourable Minister, Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning dated May 16, 2020.

The Circular has directed all MDAs/Concessionaires with effect from the date of the Circular and in line with Sections 1 and 9 of the ICRC (Establishment, ETC) Act, 2005, as well as for the purpose of transparency, accountability and probity, to "remit all monies accruing from PPP Agreements (with the exception of proceeds from assets sale and liquidation) into the Special Concession Account opened by the Office of the Accountant-General of the Federation (OAGF). The Special Concession Account (SCA) is domiciled in the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and still under the Treasury Single Account (TSA) framework".

The Circular also noted that the Accountant-General of the Federation has opened two (2) Special Concession Accounts for the purpose as follows:

I. NAIRA ACCOUNT

Account Name: Special Concession Account

Bank: Central Bank of Nigeria

Account No: 0020054161318

II. DOMICILIARY ACCOUNT

Account Name: Special Concession Account

Bank: Union Bank UK Plc

Account No: 01047-USD-CDACBN20 (Current USD)

Swift Code: UBNIGB2L

Consequently, all monies accruing from PPP/Concession contracts should be remitted into these Special Concession Accounts forthwith. All concessionaires, financiers, investors and other operators of PPP contracts with the Federal Government (with the exception of proceeds from assets sale and liquidation) should kindly take note of this Circular and ensure strict and immediate compliance.

Signed

Engr. Chidi K. C. Izuwah Snr.

Director General/CEO, ICRC



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CIRCULAR

HMFBNP/OHMFBNP/CIRCULAR/SCA/2020

May 16th, 2020

Chief of Staff to the President
Deputy Chief of Staff to the Vice President
Honourable Ministers/Ministers of State
Head of Civil Service of the Federation
Chief Economic Adviser to the President
Special Adviser/Senior Special Assistant
Service Chiefs/Inspector General of Police
Governor, Central Bank of Nigeria
Chairman Federal Civil Service Commission
Chairman, Police Service Commission
Chairman, Code of Conduct Bureau
Chairman, Code of Conduct Tribunal
Chairman, Federal Character Commission
Chairman, Revenue Mobilization, Allocation and Fiscal Commission
Chairman, Federal Inland Revenue Service
Chairman, Independent National Electoral Commission
Chairman, National Population Commission
Chairman, Independent Corrupt practices and other Related Offences Commission
Chairman, Economic and Financial Crimes Commission
Chairman, National Drug, Law Enforcement Agency
Chairman, National Assembly Service Commission
All Permanent Secretaries and Heads of Extra-Ministerial Departments
Clerk of the National Assembly
Chief Registrar, Supreme Court of Nigeria
Secretary, National Judicial Council
Auditor-General of the Federation
Accountant-General of the Federation
All Directors-General/Chief Executive Officers of Parastatals, Agencies, and Government-owned Companies.

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CREATION OF SPECIAL CONCESSION ACCOUNTS AND NEED FOR REMITTANCES OF ALL MONIES ACCRUING TO THE GOVERNMENT FROM PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP PROJECTS INTO THE ACCOUNTS

The Federal Government over the years has not been able to determine the exact amount accruing from Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects for the purpose of transparency, accountability and probity.

2. In line with the provision of Section 1 of the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (Establishment, ETC.) Act, 2005, "Any Federal Government Ministry, Corporation or body involved in the financing, construction, operation, management, or maintenance of infrastructure, by whatever name called may enter into contract or grant concession to any duly pre-qualified project proponent in the private sector for the financing, construction, operation, management, or maintenance of any infrastructure that is financially viable or any development facility of the Federal Government in accordance with the provisions of the Act".

3. In addition, the provision of Section 9 of the ICRC Act specifies that: "There shall be a Special Concession Account (SCA) into which shall be credited money accruing to the Government and from which shall be defrayed monies to be paid in respect of the concession scheme". Consequently, the Honourable Minister of Finance has directed that all MDAs should remit all monies accruing from Public Private Partnership Agreements (with the exception of proceeds from assets sale and liquidation) into the Special Concession Account opened by the Office of the Accountant General of the Federation (OAGF) which is domiciled in the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) and still under the Single Treasury Account (TSA) framework.

4. A directive has been issued and the Accountant-General of the Federation has opened two (2) Special Concession Accounts as follows:

i. Naira Account

Account Name:	Special Concession Account
Bank:	Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN)
Account number:	0020054161318

ii. Domiciliary Account

Account Name:	Special Concession Account
Bank:	Union Bank UK Plc
Account number:	010147-USD-CDACBN20 (Currency: USD)
Swift Code:	UBNIGB2L

5. Henceforth, in accordance with IPSAS 32, there will be prepared a true financial report showing all revenue/receipts and expenditures from all Concessions, Leases, Rents, Service contracts, Joint Ventures (except for Joint Ventures in the Oil and Gas

Sector for exploration and production), Management & Operating contracts and any other type of PPP arrangement with the Federal Government for auditing and use by interested parties. The **Special Concession Account** is aimed at promoting and facilitating best practices and strategies for receipt of specific revenue (PPP payments) as provided for in the Treasury Single Accounting framework in Nigeria.

6. This Circular shall-

- i. be read in conjunction with all extant Laws, Regulations, Orders and Guidelines as well as those that may be issued pursuant to this circular;
- ii. take immediate effect; and
- iii. supercede any previous directives on the subject



Mrs. (Dr.) Zainab Shamsuna Ahmed
Honourable Minister

Knowledge Management



The Future of Public-Private Partnerships: Strengthening a Powerful Instrument for Global Development

Background

In November 2011, the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) published a report on *Seizing the Opportunity in Public-Private Partnerships: Strengthening Capacity at the State Department, USAID, and MCC*. This report represented the beginnings of a long-term commitment to understand and shape policy and approaches with respect to public-private partnerships (PPPs) and global development within a broader initiative to help strengthen the U.S. government's development

capabilities. As part of these efforts, CSIS has in the past two years convened a number of events with NGOs and for-profits in both public and off-the-record sessions. In December 2011, CSIS released the report *Sharing Risk in a World of Dangers and Opportunities: U.S. Development Finance Tools, followed by Our Shared Opportunity: A Vision for Global Prosperity* in March 2013.

Defining Partnerships

Currently, the term “public-private partnership” is used to describe a broad and varied spectrum of

arrangements, many of which are perhaps incorrectly placed in this category. In its 2011 *Seizing the Opportunity* report, CSIS defined partnerships as “an approach to solving development problems through a coordinated and concerted effort between government and non-government actors, including companies and civil society, leveraging the resources, expertise, or market efforts to achieve greater impact and sustainability in development outcomes.” In addition, it identified three models of partnerships: financial partnerships, partnerships

based on expertise, and partnerships based on market.

Public-private partnerships offer official donors, private sector actors, and recipient governments an approach to development solutions at a time when traditional sources of funding and energy for development are under strain, while also offering synergies among partners leveraging their talents, technologies, expertise, and convening power. The idea of tri-sector partnerships, for the most part, connotes an alliance among an international NGO, a for-profit company or

significant upside, but many development systems are still designed for an earlier era, and measuring impact and managing risk within partnerships continue to be challenging.

At the same time, PPPs should be viewed as one possible approach, not a ready-made substitute for indiscriminate application. In short, partnerships are not the solution to every development question. Partnerships are likewise not necessarily the answer to donor fatigue, although they certainly offer the possibility to think differently about a

characterized by the private sector making a simple financial contribution to a public sector initiative, public-private alliances combine the assets and experience of strategic partners (such as corporations and foundations), leveraging their capital and investments, creativity and access to markets."

On the other hand, the public sector (including the U.S. Government) offers a broad set of its own comparative advantages, including: development-specific expertise, unmatched reach with other governments (e.g.,

PPP Disclosure Web Portal



private foundation, and a bilateral donor. Partnerships, however, do not have to conform to this model; consulting firms, universities, the World Bank Group, and the United Nations system, among other actors, are often attractive and capable partners as well.

PPPs have been a growing part of the toolkit for development practitioners, non-profits, the private sector, and governments. There is still imperfect coordination among all these actors, but the process is improving. Partnership-based approaches offer a

problem, within the context of an open and balanced approach to development.

In some cases corporate partners provide funding; in others, they provide market access and/or intangible benefits. Private sector actors, particularly multinational corporations, offer access to technology, reach, and extensive supply chain power, among other comparative advantages. USAID's approach through the Global Development Alliance, for one, captures the broad offerings of the private sector; it recognizes that whereas "PPPs are sometimes

insight on which ministries are more effective than others), and unique experience on the ground regarding what works and what does not. In addition, donors often have a valuable brand, which makes them attractive partners for private actors.

The typical kind of PPPs that multilateral development institutions undertake is generally very specific to large infrastructure projects. What NGOs, foundations, corporate philanthropy, remittances, and bilateral donors touch is different, whether that be access to

finance for small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs), entrepreneurship, impact investing, socially responsible investing, combining investment with technical assistance, implicit or explicit subsidies in investments, first loss guarantees, or credit guarantee instruments like USAID's Development Credit Authority.

A Changed Landscape and a Changing Role for ODA

Private actors and globalization have changed the nature of development and development assistance world in the three decades. In the 1960s, the United States engaged developing countries through official development assistance (ODA); now, almost all of its engagement with the developing world is through trade, foreign direct investment, private philanthropy, and remittances. Official development assistance is no longer the force it was decades ago as a funder of development. Although the U.S. tripled ODA in the last ten years, and there were similarly broad increases by other traditional donors in that time, the immense role of the private sector in development now reduces reliance on public spending on foreign aid.

However, ODA does have an important role to play as a catalytic force, as a risk mitigant, as a convener, and as a provider of unique expertise. Traditional donors and multilaterals are

only now starting to make significant changes to how they plan, organize themselves, incentivize their staff, and work with others. The changed global reality also has implications for NGOs, investors, diasporas, and other development stakeholders. The conclusion is that development is not something that any one actor can undertake on its own, if that ever was the case in the first place.

Global development realities over the past 10-15 years have changed more rapidly than the U.S. government has been willing or able to adjust its capabilities to match. Although it has made progress, the U.S. government needs to continue to think differently and improve its capabilities to match current realities. Over the last decade, its development capabilities have improved in many ways, notably in the area of public-private partnerships.

Part of this positive change can be attributed to a new generation of civil servants with significant private sector experience under their belt. Some have even joined the U.S. government after working on the other side of the public-private partnerships that USAID has built over the last ten years. Their outside-the-box thinking and diverse backgrounds have helped spark institutional innovation among the U.S. government's development professionals.

A changed perception of values among companies, an increased appetite on the part of private philanthropy, and steady growth in global remittances are also contributing to a new landscape for development partnerships. For business, its relationship with emerging markets and developing countries has changed significantly over the last two decades. Economic growth, rising living standards, and private investment in developing countries all go hand in hand, realities that have influenced new business strategies and approaches by development NGOs. Multinational corporations are more committed than ever to investing in the developing world, where there is now a sizable middle class, and NGOs are keen to partner with those businesses.

Another contributing factor to increased global prosperity is the vast flow of remittances into the developing world. The World Bank estimates that in 2014, remittances to developing countries will exceed \$440 billion, a figure that far surpasses total ODA to those countries.

Perhaps no sector straddles the private and public sectors quite as thoroughly as civil society—the critical component of PPPs. Instead of being regarded as an isolated third sector, civil society should be the glue binding the private and public sectors together. Some international development

NGOs have worked with the private sector for many years now, but there has been a tremendous change among others in the last decade or so. Because of their 501(3)(c) status and their international reputation, these development NGOs are often the implementing partners of choice for large bilateral donors such as the U.S. government.

Many development NGOs

Mercy Corps in surrounding South Asian countries and an innovation other development organizations are investing in as part of their strategies.

The U.S. Government Response

One way the U.S. government has responded to this changed context is by building its own capacity for public-private partnerships. For example, within the last

extent of resources at their disposal. The rules and conventions for how the U.S. government operates must undergo a corresponding change to reflect these new circumstances. Yet the way in which the U.S. government makes plans and policies is rooted in inaccurate assumptions of the size of its actual contribution to development.

To be clear, what the U.S. government commits to foreign assistance in terms of dollars, human resources, and in-kind disbursements is still very large compared to other donors' contributions. But the stark reality is that—compared to foreign direct investment, remittances, and even domestic tax revenues—the U.S. government is a very small actor in the grand scheme of things. Therefore the U.S. government needs to be much cleverer in how it catalyzes development; instead of relying on a big-spending development model grounded in outdated assumptions, it should leverage its comparative advantages. The U.S. government, for instance, remains a global leader in terms of convening power, expertise in agriculture, global health, democracy promotion, and emergency response to name a few of the many areas of strength. To this end, it has the ability to partner with not only other countries' donor agencies, but also private funders, the corporate sector, government ministries, and NGOs, among other actors.



have dramatically shifted the mix of funding on which they rely. Major NGOs, for instance, often own for-profit subsidiaries, a change from a decade ago. One notable example highlights this trend well. Mercy Corps, a major global non-profit development organization based in Portland, founded Bank Andara in Indonesia in 2008. The bank was established as a separate for-profit commercial entity under the umbrella of Mercy Corps in order to help finance Indonesian small businesses through its offerings of loans and financial services. This model is being replicated by

decade, USAID has inked more than 1600 partnerships with over 3000 different partners, amounting to almost \$20 billion in total lifetime investment. USAID's progress on this front was acknowledged by a favorable 2011 report by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which identified the United States as "a leader in creating public-private partnerships." In order to make full use of public-private partnerships, the U.S. government and other official donors need to come to terms with the true

Within the current administration, there has been an increased interest in formal public-private partnerships in the sphere of development finance. This interest has manifested itself in the form of increased use of USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA), a greater role for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), as well as the establishment of the Global Partnership Initiative within the State Department and the Private Capital Group for Africa within USAID.

Ongoing Challenges and Successes in Partnerships

The future of public-private partnerships looks bright, but a number of difficult challenges loom. Some of these challenges are the same persistent questions that are often asked at the intersection of private investment and development. Part of the challenge lies in overcoming a lingering concern about the "*privatization of development*", namely a perceived fear that developed countries and bilateral donors are shirking their fiduciary duties to poor countries by completely outsourcing these duties to private actors.

On the governmental side, ongoing challenges include planning, how to actually move money, and how to manage partnerships. For the corporate sector, challenges include building and governing multi-company, multi-sector arrangements of

networks, how to manage the risk(s) of something going awry in the partnership (the issue of risk is elaborated below), and how to measure the impact of working together through partnerships versus working alone.

One example of the power of partnerships is the case of M-Pesa, which leveraged technology for a successful development partnership. In Kenya, a technology company and a government development agency created a tremendously successful program to offer easy accessibility to financial banking services to Kenyan citizens. This famous venture



brought together the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DfID) and Vodafone, along with the latter's subsidiary, Safaricom. Before this partnership was launched in 2007, fully three of five Kenyans could not access financial services. But DfID and Safaricom's program, called M-Pesa, provides Kenyans with a mobile phone banking system,

allowing users to make withdrawals, deposits, or money transfers via text message. DfID took on the financial risk of the project, opening the door for Vodafone to safely invest and provide the services. Today, 70 percent of adult Kenyans use M-Pesa for smoother business transactions and management of personal finances. This collaboration between the private and public sectors in Kenya ranks as one of the finest examples of PPPs that have made a tangible and positive development impact.

Success stories such as the one above can be particularly compelling arguments for development during leaner times. In the current context of constraints to development, there need to be better ways of delivering resources to people, and this requires changing the development mindset toward benefiting "customers" rather than just recipients or participants. In fact, there are an ever-growing number of approaches that use markets or market-like approaches to solve challenges in the developing world. This trend has been helping contribute to a different mindset in the broader development community.

Managing Risk

Partnerships bring together disparate actors, so it is important to segment and understand the motivations

of all partners in the context of that project. Effective partnerships strike a balance between means and ends, safeguarding both the public-private nature of the collaboration as well as the ultimate development outcome identified at the outset by all stakeholders. Therefore, managing expectations and risk is critical for successful partnerships.

There are different kinds of risk involved in carrying out public-private partnerships, including reputational, financial, strategic, operational, and compliance risks. But the risk of zero impact is often just as important as the risk of a bad outcome. Sometimes the need for a political deliverable can push a partnership forward without the institutional backing needed to sustain such a project. Similarly, poorly-conceived or nonexistent business cases of large transnational corporations present a significant risk to development projects. In either case, all companies, agencies, and other organizations involved in a proposed partnership must not only do their due diligence on the viability and sustainability of that partnership, but also to ensure that the information from that due diligence process travels through the proper channels to influence decision makers accordingly. Risk is present in all public-private partnerships and for all partners involved. Partnerships can no longer be described as new and

untested, and are in fact broadly accepted today (some might even say partnerships have become “politically correct” for leaders, even if their actions do not follow their words). They need to therefore be approached with an eye on managing risk, not trying to avoid it altogether. Utilizing comprehensive memoranda of understanding, conducting due diligence, and agreeing explicitly on intended outcomes and metrics are a few ways of managing and mitigating risk without compromising impact.

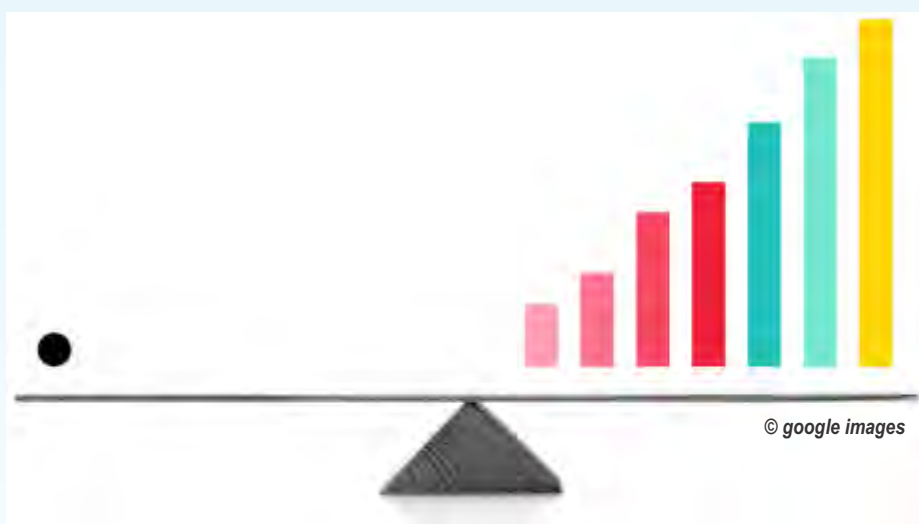
Metrics and Measuring for Impact

Metrics are often excluded from the development conversation, but feedback from metrics is needed to improve the impact of

conceived roles. But it is also a vital tool throughout the duration of a partnership because it establishes a common definition and goal, allowing the partners to move away from pure activity and focus on impact and return on investment as well.

Two key questions to be kept in mind are: a) have the objectives of all stakeholders been successful? and b) to what extent does working in a partnership framework add value or contribute to development goals?

Measurement is a relatively broad notion that can cover a variety of important ideas: reach, impact, sustainability, cost-efficiency, behavior change, and activity and output level monitoring. Partnerships must be examined to see what value was added in the form of leveraging resources, how



development projects. Measurement is a way to define the meaning and value of a partnership and the expected outcome of its work. Measurement should be an integral part of the initial planning process because partnerships have collapsed from poorly-

much the scope of the money is being extended (in terms of flexibility and expertise), and to what extent markets can be catalyzed to sustain the operation. These are just a few ways to analyze whether a PPP has actually resulted in a development impact that would have been unfeasible

had the partnership not been formed in the first place.

Conclusion

Although certainly not the answer to every development question, partnerships represent an important instrument in the modern era of development. Partnerships are not meant to supplant traditional aid, but rather to complement the necessary role that ODA still plays; as official donors undergo an ongoing process of adjustment to new development realities, their relationship with and adoption of public-private partnerships will further improve. Most importantly perhaps, partnerships concurrently recognize and

potentially address not only the recent financial constraints on public spending on foreign assistance, but also the expanded role of the private sector in global development.

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With the generous support of KPMG's International Development Assistance

Services, CSIS convened a high-level public conference called *"The Future of Development Partnerships"* on May 1, 2013. This paper draws considerably from that conversation.

Commentary is produced by the Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a private, tax-exempt institution focusing on international public policy issues. Its research is nonpartisan and nonproprietary. CSIS does not take specific policy positions. Accordingly, all views, positions, and conclusions expressed in this publication should be understood to be solely those of the author(s).

References

<https://www.csis.org/analysis/future-public-private-partnerships-strengthening-powerful-instrument-global-development>

Q2 3PUCF Report



The Second Quarter 2020, Public Private Partnership Units Consultative Forum (3PUCF), a knowledge and experience sharing platform comprising of Heads of PPP Units across Federal MDA's held Thursday, 11th June, 2020. The meeting which took place via Zoom platform saw an impressive attendance and participation by stakeholders across Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

In his opening remarks, Director General of the ICRC, Engr. Chidi Izuwah commended participants for their consistency and dedication to the ideals of the Forum particularly considering the COVID-19 pandemic and its ravaging effect globally. *"There is no doubt that this pandemic has had a devastating effect on global business activities including PPP transactions in the last few months, but I am proud to say that the Commission has continued to weather the storm. We are doing the best we can under the circumstance."*

Speaking further, Izuwah said, *'The establishment of a Special Concession Account in line with the ICRC Act for which a Circular has been signed and issued by the Minister of Finance, Budget and National Planning for*

immediate implementation represents a huge milestone for the Commission'.

'The Nigeria Institute of Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership (NII3P) has equally commenced activities' he added.

In her remarks, the Director, Special Duties, Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation (OHSCF), Mrs. Ibienne Roberts, reminded the Forum of the importance of fostering synergy on information and PPP developments in the country. She enjoined Heads of MDAs not to relent in their efforts to develop projects through PPP despite the effect of the Covid 19 pandemic.

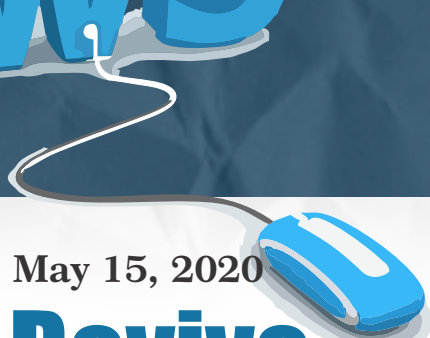
She further urged colleagues in the Agriculture, Health, Trade & Investment and Science & Technology sectors to try and improve on developing bankable PPP projects that can generate revenue for the Nation. She concluded by assuring the Forum of the OHSCF's continuous support and wished participants fruitful deliberation.

Also speaking at the event, representative of the Nigeria Infrastructure Advisory Facility (UK-NIAF), Mr. Gori Olusina commended the ICRC for its diligent work and

especially the establishment of a Special Concession Account and the Nigeria Institute of Infrastructure and Public Private Partnership (NII3P). He said that these two are a great achievement to the PPP space in Nigeria and that the UK-NIAF are ready to work with the ICRC in building capacity and overall delivery of Infrastructure in Nigeria.

He emphasized that the key thrust of the UKNIAF PPP component is to showcase how Nigeria can select, design and deliver pro-poor PPPs that deliver social and physical infrastructure in a way that creates sustainable jobs, reduces poverty, promotes gender equality and social inclusion, while limiting the negative impact often associated with infrastructure delivery. He noted most importantly that UK-NIAF helps develop bankable projects. Mr. Gori added that the key MDAs the UK-NIAF works with are ICRC and Federal Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Budget & National Planning and they plan to propose support to some infrastructure-based PPP projects especially for sectors like Health, that have been gravely impacted by the Covid 19 pandemic.

ICRC in the NEWS



May 15, 2020

FG Targets N5.08bn to Revive Garment, Leather Industries

The federal government is targeting N5.08 billion from the partnership with the private sector to revive the garment and leather industries.

The Director General of the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC), Mr. Chidi Izuwah, said yesterday in Abuja that the N5.089 billion would be made up of 80 per cent debt and 20 per cent equity with zero financial contribution by the federal government.

He spoke at the presentation of the Full Business Case (FBC) compliance certificate to the Nigeria Correctional Service (NCS) in respect of the proposed NCS shoe and garment factories in Aba, Abia State and the Janguza Tannery Factory, Kano State under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements.

He said the PPP would also lead to the creation of 1,290 direct jobs, multiples of indirect jobs locally and savings on foreign exchange demand to procure uniforms abroad among other

significant benefits to the country.

However, Izuwah said the next stage towards the actualisation of the project was for the NCS, through the Minister of Interior, Mr. Rauf Aregbesola, to secure the Federal Executive Council (FEC) approval to enable NCS to sign the PPP contract and achieve immediate take-off of the project.

While attributing the achievements recorded during the development of the PPP project to the economic reform agenda of President Muhammadu Buhari, he expressed confidence that a formal ground-breaking ceremony to signal the take-off of the projects in affected states will happen soon.

He explained that the proposed PPP arrangement between NCS and Erojim Investments Limited (a local company) and its technical partner, Poly Technologies Inc., Beijing, China, is aimed at establishing a world-class factory using the most

...“the PPP would also lead to the creation of 1,290 direct jobs, multiples of indirect jobs locally and savings on foreign exchange demand to procure uniforms abroad among other significant benefits to the country”.

modern technology and quality inputs to produce high quality shoes, garments, and leather products to meet the demand of NCS and other Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), whose personnel wear uniforms and make use of other accessories.

He said: “I am delighted to state that the successful start-up of this PPP project will no doubt lead to the revitalisation of Nigeria's shoe, garment and leather industries in compliance with the federal government's local content policy initiative encouraging MDAs to look inwards in meeting their basic needs.

“This project was competitively procured

using the very proven ICRC Swiss Challenge PPP bidding method. This process involves subjecting the private sector initiated proposal to competition to create value for money while ensuring that the private sector takes significant financial risk and creates the efficiency needed to ensure that the project is delivered to time and specifications.

“The ICRC played a key role as part of her mandate to ensure that the nation attracts the required private investment to build our infrastructure stock to further bridge the infrastructure gaps across the country in line with President Muhammadu Buhari's commitment to the private sector-led economic development and inclusive growth.”

<https://www.thisdaylive.com/index.php/2020/05/14/fg-targets-n5-08bn-to-revive-garment-leather-industries/>

May 18, 2020

FG To Improve Kaduna Polytechnic Accommodation Through PPP

The Federal Government says it is renovating and upgrading existing Kaduna Polytechnic Students' hostels through Public-Private Partnership (PPP).

Mr Chidi Izuwah, the Director-General, Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC), made this known in a statement on Friday in Abuja.

Izuwah had presented the Full Business Case (FBC), Compliance Certificate, to Mr Chukwuemeka Nwajiuba, Minister of State for Education.

He said that the renovation was the first PPP project in the education sector in Nigeria to reach the Full Business Case level.

“We hope to see more PPPs in the education sector with the twin objective of raising infrastructure standards and quality while reducing the burden of financing the sector from the treasury,” he said.

The director-general commended the Rector of the institution and his team for working assiduously to get the project to its current level.

He also appreciated the Ministry of Education for giving its full support toward ensuring the realisation of such a historic project.

Nwajiuba, who received the certificate on behalf of the Ministry, said the importance of decent accommodation for the youths could not be over emphasised.

“We hope this will mark the beginning of good things in the Nigerian educational sector using the PPP model.

“Thank you for showing us that this can be done in the industry,” he said.

<https://guardian.ng/news/fg-to-improve-kaduna-polytechnic-accommodation-through-ppp/>

The News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) reports that ICRC was established to regulate PPP activities in the country and to address physical infrastructure deficit which hampers economic development.

June 2, 2020

FG makes next level moves on Ibom Deep Water Port procurement- ICRC DG

The Federal Government is set to move to the next level of the procurement process of the Ibom Deep Water Port (IDWP) through the Public Private Partnership (PPP).

Mr Chidi Izuwah, the Director-General, Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission (ICRC), made this known while



presenting the Full Business Case (FBC) Compliance Certificate to the Minister of Transportation, Mr Rotimi Amaechi.

Izuwah said in a statement on Tuesday in Abuja that the IDWP project involves the development of a Greenfield Deepsea Port and accompanying Free Trade Zone (FTZ) in Akwa Ibom.

“The proposed Port and FTZ are part of the planned Ibom Industrial City initiative that will be established on a 14,400-hectare site donated by the Akwa Ibom State Government (AKSG) free of charge”.

“The IDWP project is planned to become a major national and regional economic gateway that will provide additional container handling capacity for the country”.

“In addition to containers, the IDWP is expected to handle petroleum products, crude oil, natural gas, vehicles and bulk trade in natural resources,” he said.

Responding, Amaechi thanked ICRC for providing timely guidance throughout the development and procurement process of the project.

He added that the project was in line with the President Muhammadu Buhari's desire to expand and further develop the nation's transport sector in the overall interest of the economy.

The Bolloré/Power China emerged the preferred bidder for IDWP following the transparent bidding process held earlier.

It added that conclusion of negotiations and due diligence were ongoing with the preferred bidder.

The News Agency of Nigeria reports that ICRC was established to regulate PPP activities in Nigeria to address physical infrastructure deficit which hampers economic development.

<https://nnn.ng/fg-makes-next-level-moves-on-ibom-deep-water-port-procurement-icrc-dg/>

June 23, 2020

Airports Concession: Sirika Receives Certificates of Compliance from ICRC

The Federal Government is set to move to the next level of the procurement process of the Ibom Deep Water Port (IDWP) through the Public Private Partnership (PPP).

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Rail, Port Infrastructure Get Boost

June 25, 2020

The stage is set for the revamp of Nigeria's ports and rail infrastructure with the presentation of two Outline Business Case Compliance Certificates (OBC) for the development of Bonny Deep Water Port and the Railway Industrial Park in Port Harcourt to the Hon. Minister of Transport, Rotimi Amaechi, Thursday in Abuja.

Speaking at the presentation ceremony, Director General of the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission, Engr. Chidi Izuwah, disclosed that the Federal Government intends to deploy Public Private Partnership in the development of key infrastructure projects including the Bonny Deep Water port in order to improve transport opportunities and boost economic activities along the South South, South East, North Central and North East economic corridor, thereby easing pressure on the Western ports in Apapa and Tin can Island which currently handle 90 percent of the cargo throughput in the country.

According to the DG, the Railway Industrial Park, which is to be sited in Ubima, Rivers State, will comprise an Oil and Gas Materials Supply Industrial Park, Textile Industrial Park and a Light Industries Park for Fast Moving Consumer Goods.

In the words of the DG *"The development of these strategic national assets have socioeconomic and environmental benefits to Nigerians including shorter travel time, enhanced lifespan of roads, and cost reduction in movement of passengers and freight"*.

"The development of these strategic national assets have socioeconomic and environmental benefits to Nigerians including shorter travel time, enhanced lifespan of roads, and cost reduction in movement of passengers and freight"

Responding, the Minister restated the commitment of the Federal Government to provision of basic amenities to Nigerians. He commended the ICRC team for its dedication and focus in the discharge of the mandate of the Commission.

WORKSHOPS TRAININGS SUMMITS CONFERENCES SYMPOSIUMS



Inauguration of Ajaokuta Steel Company Presidential Project Implementation Team at the office of the Secretary to the Government of the Federation (SGF), Abuja on 11th May 2020



Contract signing ceremony of Gurara 130MW Power Project at Federal Ministry of Water Resources. 12th May 2020



Presentation of FBC Compliance Certificate to the Nigerian Correctional Services (NCS), for the proposed Shoe and Garment Factories in Aba, Abia State and the Janguza Tannery Factory in Kano State. 13th May 2020 in Abuja



Presentation of FBC compliance certificate to Federal Ministry of Education for Kaduna Polytechnic Students' hostels project procurement through PPP. 15th May 2020 in Abuja



Ongoing construction work at Lekki deep seaport Project as of May 2020



Presentation of FBC compliance certificate to the Federal Ministry of Transportation for Ibom Deep seaport Project on 1st June 2020 in Abuja



Presentation of OBC Compliance Certificates to the Federal Ministry of Aviation for the concession of four international airport terminals on 23rd June 2020 in Abuja



Presentation of 2 OBC Certificates to Ministry of Transportation for the Development of Bonny Deep Water Port and the Railway Industrial Park in Port Harcourt on 25th June 20 in Abuja

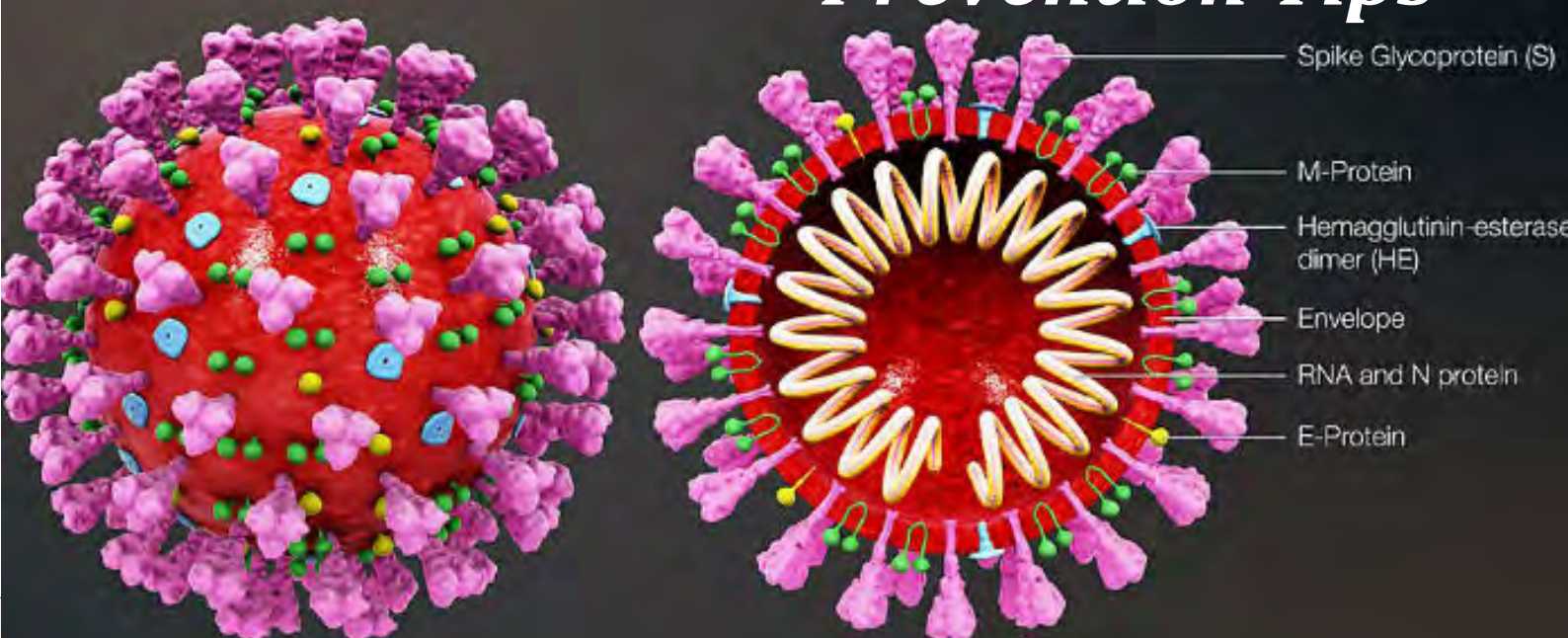
Health & Wellbeing

Facts You Should Know About **Covid-19**

(2019 Novel Coronavirus)

Prevention Tips

© google images



■ Covid-19 is a new disease that can cause immune problems usually in individuals with medical problems. In the elderly, COVID-19 can cause a potentially fatal viral pneumonia that requires hospitalization. COVID-19 is the cause of the current pandemic.

■ COVID-19 mainly spreads from person to person by respiratory droplets infected with SARS-CoV-2. COVID-19 can also spread by infected droplets that land on surfaces.

■ Prevention and decreasing the risk of COVID-19 infection can occur when people follow the CDC recommendations, especially

handwashing, social distancing, and decontamination.

■ If you are COVID-19 positive, you can use face masks, isolation, quarantine, gloves for caregivers, and disinfection of surfaces to reduce the risk of infecting other people.

What is COVID-19 (2019 novel coronavirus)?

COVID-19 is a new disease first discovered in Wuhan, China, in late December 2019, that likely came from infected animals and spread to humans. SARS-CoV-2 is the name of the novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19. The

virus can cause severe respiratory problems mainly in people with medical problems, weakened immunity, and the elderly (age 60 and older). As of Mar. 11, 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared COVID-19 the cause of a worldwide pandemic. Some infections result in fatal viral pneumonia. The current mortality rate (death rate) is about 4.76%, depending on the data available.

How does COVID-19 (2019 novel Coronavirus) spread?

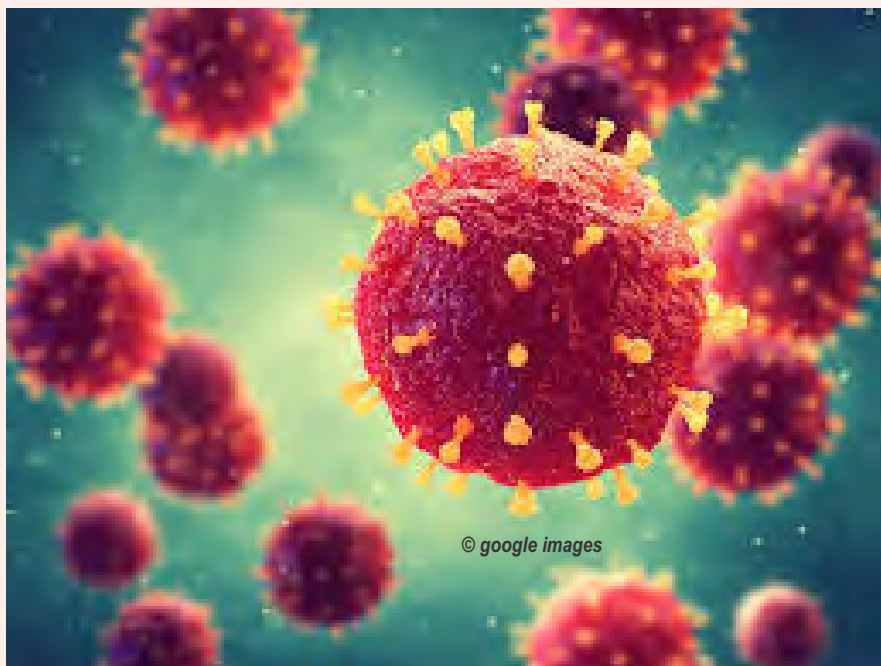
COVID-19 spreads by an infected person coughing and/or sneezing, thus producing infected respiratory droplets. This is person-to-person spread, most often by inhalation. It also spreads by touching surfaces where infected droplets land followed by touching your eyes, nose, and/or face and mouth. There is no airborne spread like the measles virus. Unfortunately, some people can be infected and have little or no symptoms yet still be able to spread COVID-19 to others.

COVID-19 Infection Symptoms & Signs

Medical researchers estimate that the incubation period varies from 2 days to about 14 days. Symptoms may begin like the flu but go on to develop fever, cough, and shortness of breath that is severe enough to warrant hospitalization in many patients. Although early in this outbreak, Chinese researchers suggest that people who are infected but don't show symptoms (incubation period) may be contagious. This allows the virus to spread more effectively from person to person and makes it more difficult to isolate infected patients.

What can people do to prevent a COVID-19 (2019 novel Coronavirus) infection?

The best way to prevent or decrease your risk of COVID-19 infection is to avoid contacting infected people and the places they have visited. Infected people can help minimize



the chance of infecting other people by strict quarantine procedures that keep the infection isolated from others. Currently, there is no vaccine available to prevent infection. Also, there is no antiviral drug available to prevent or treat infection. Some individuals suggest that taking zinc and/or vitamin C tablets help, but such data for preventing COVID-19 is lacking.

The CDC has specific recommendations for COVID-19 prevention that it constantly updates. The following is modified from the CDC (as of March 11, 2020). Remind everyone in your household of the importance of practicing everyday preventive actions that can help prevent the spread of respiratory illnesses:

- Avoid close contact with sick people; distance yourself 6 feet or more from other people (also termed social distancing).
- Stay home when sick, except to get medical care.
- Cover your coughs and sneezes with a tissue. Cough and sneeze into your elbow if you can't cover with a tissue.
- Clean frequently touched surfaces and objects daily (for example, tables, countertops, light switches, doorknobs, and cabinet handles) using a regular household detergent and water.

If surfaces are dirty, clean them first by using a

detergent and water prior to disinfection. Depending on the surface type and environmental conditions, COVID-19 virus survives on surfaces for many hours. For disinfection, a list of products with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved (EPA-registered household disinfectants) emerging viral pathogens claims is available at Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19) Fighting Products.

Frequently wash your hands with soap and water for a minimum of 20 seconds, especially after using the restroom, prior to eating, and after coughing, sneezing, or blowing your nose. Immediately throw away used tissues. If soap and water are unavailable, use a hand sanitizer that has approximately 60% alcohol.

Make plans about how you will address the

issues of child care, school closings, working from home, travel, and other daily life demands so you will be able to cope with these significant disruptions in your lifestyle. How can people protect others if they are infected with

COVID-19 (2019 novel Coronavirus)?

If you test positive for COVID-19, you should immediately put on a face mask, keep 6 feet or more space between you and other people, put yourself in isolation, and contact your local health department and your doctor. If you isolate at home, interact with only one caregiver to reduce risk to others. Wear a face mask to reduce droplet spread and have gloves available, if possible, for that one person with whom you interact. In addition, if you are able, follow the CDC recommendations listed above.

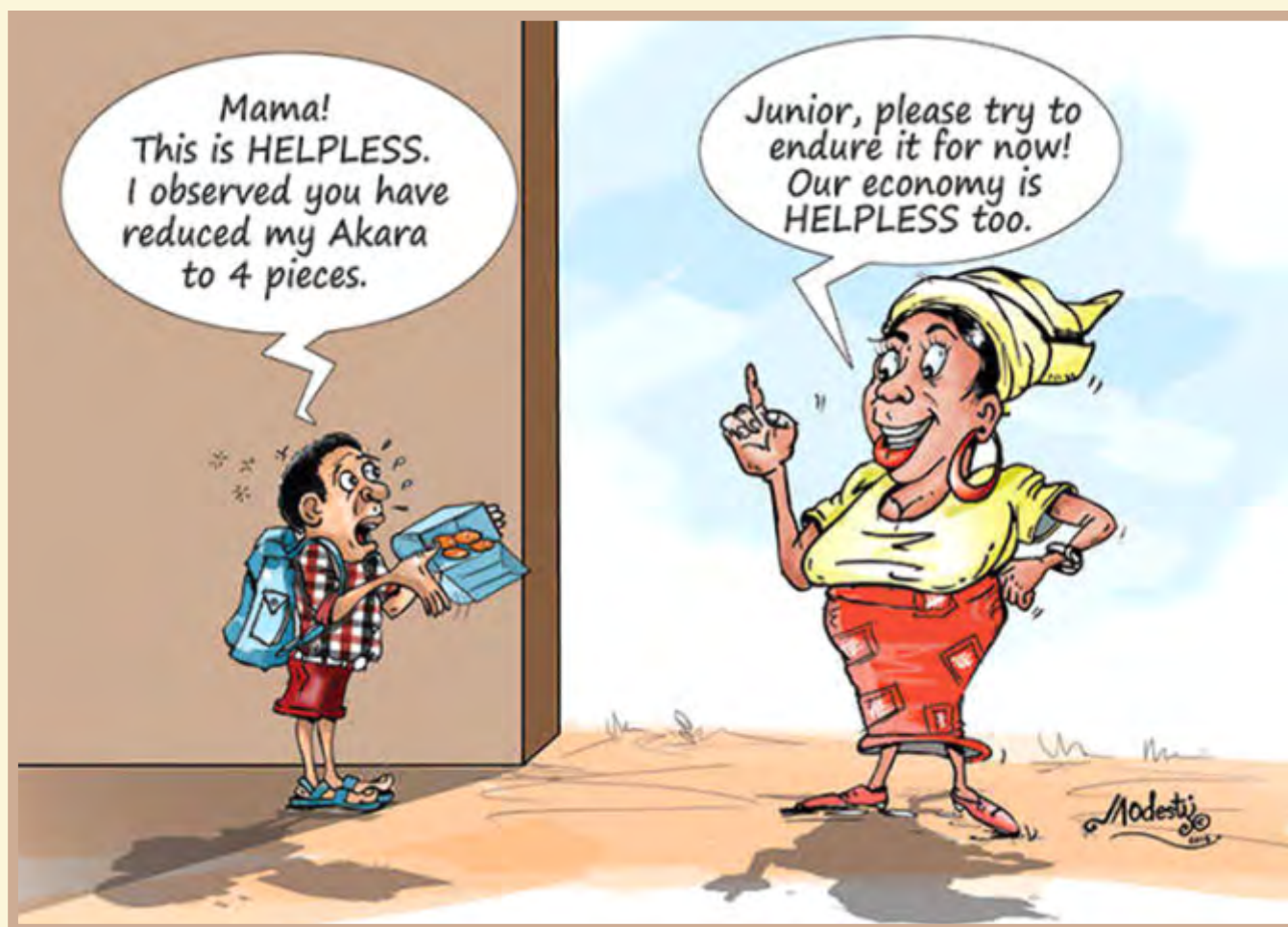
References

https://www.medicinenet.com/covid-19_prevention_tips/article.htm

On a Lighter



Note



About the Publication

ICRC-Bulletin is a quarterly newsletter of the Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission under the Presidency of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This newsletter is a useful tool for communication and is part of the Commission's thrust to engage staff and stakeholders by providing timely, accurate and knowledgeable information on its activities.

We value your views, contributions and opinion. For enquiries, comments and suggestions on this issue, you may email us at **info@icrc.gov.ng**

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THE PRESIDENCY

Strategic Objective

To mobilize and accelerate private investments in national infrastructure by enabling the Federal Government of Nigeria through her Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) to establish and implement effective Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).



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