

PPP Project Implementation

World Bank Group Infrastructure Finance Learning

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Successful implementation of PPPs requires strong commitment, skill, capacity, and coordination from governments. Under a PPP contract, the private sector is responsible for designing, financing, building, and maintaining the infrastructure, as well as delivering services. However, the government retains responsibility for ensuring that the public service meets the quality and quantity standards outlined in the contract.

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***Watch this space.** This is a new section of the website and is currently in draft form. The [World Bank Group Infrastructure Finance Learning](#) program is working closely with universities, development partners and governments to continuously share lessons learned and real-world examples. For [feedback](#) on the content of this section or suggestions for links or materials that could be included, please contact the PPP Resource Center at ppp@worldbank.org or take a [Quick Survey](#).*

This stage follows the structuring, appraisal, and detailed preparation of the PPP project. In this section, you will find materials and resources focused on managing PPP contracts, including guidance on monitoring and enforcing contract requirements, as well as managing the relationship between public and private partners. It also provides training resources on key topics such as dispute resolution, refinancing, contract termination, and dealing with disruptions.

Additionally, this section offers examples and resources that outline the PPP process, define institutional responsibilities, and cover project implementation. Some governments have established dedicated [PPP Units](#), which bring together staff with specialized expertise to ensure effective project management.

Understanding the legal avenues for redress is crucial for all parties involved in an infrastructure project. It's important to assess whether the host country's court system is suitable for resolving disputes between contracting parties and addressing concerns of wider stakeholders, such as customers. If legal redress through the courts is unavailable, limited, or unsuitable—particularly for foreign investors—alternative mechanisms may be available through law or contract.

The [Disruption and PPPs](#) section explores the growing impact of global disruptions, including climate change, natural disasters, economic crises, disruptive technologies, and pandemics like COVID-19. These unprecedented challenges are reshaping how PPP contracts are managed, as discussed further in [PPP Contracts in An Age of Disruption](#).

Resources

Explore the sections below or search our [Library](#) for resources on Infrastructure Finance and PPPs.

Sections

[Reference Guide 3.0: Infrastructure, Highway Network](#)

[PPP Online Reference Guide](#)

[Dispute Resolution, Handshake](#)

[Dispute Resolution Systems](#)

[windmill](#)

[Risk of Legal Challenges to PPP Projects](#)

[Example of an Alternative Dispute Resolution Clause: Hall Government Office](#)

[Example of an Alternative Dispute Resolution Clause](#)

[Dispute Resolution Checklist: Meeting](#)

[Dispute Resolution Checklist](#)

[When progress can't wait mediate: Handshake](#)

[When progress can't wait mediate](#)

[Technology](#)

[Renegotiation, Government Step-in rights, Termination, and Dispute Resolution](#)

[Disruption and PPPs](#)

[Disruption and PPPs](#)

Research and Publications in PPPRC

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