Public-Private Partnership (PPPs) in the Development and Operation of Airport Passenger Terminal in Lagos, Nigeria

MPhil Thesis

By

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ABBREVIATIONS

ANT – Actor Network Theory

AO – Airline Operators

AP – Air Passengers

BCL - Bi-Courteny Limited

BASL – Bi-Courteny Aviation Services Limited

BIAD - Beijing Institute of Architectural Design

BO – Build and Operate

BO – Business Operators

BOT – Build, Operate and Transfer

CSFs – Critical Success Factors

ESF – External Success Factor

FAAN - Federal Airports Authority of Nigeria

FEC - Federal Executive Council

FGN - Federal Government of Nigeria

FMA – Federal Ministry of Aviation

FBC - Full Business Case

GDP - Gross Domestic Product

ICRC – Infrastructure Concession Regulatory Commission

IMF – International Monetary Funds

ISF - Internal Success Factor

MMA2 - Murtala Mohammed Airport Terminal

MDAs – Ministries, Departments and Agencies

MOU – Memorandum of Understanding

NPPPPs – National Policy on Public-Private Partnerships

NPM - New Public Management

OBC – Outline Business Case

PTF – Petroleum Trust Fund

PPPs – Public-Private Partnerships

SLEEPT – Social, Legal, Economic, Environmental, Political and Technology

SPV – Special Purpose Vehicle

SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

Abstract

Against the backdrop of low passenger terminal capacity in many airports in Africa, countries in this continent like their counterparts across the world are taking steps to improve the quality and capacity of this vital component of airport infrastructure using the Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) strategy. The outcomes of the application of PPPs in other transport infrastructure such as roads; railways; and seaports have provided the impetus for countries to begin to adopt PPP in airport infrastructure. However, it has been observed that despite this development, there is a limited research and understanding of how best to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of PPPs in the provision and operation of airport infrastructure in African countries. Therefore, the aim of this study was investigate the application of Public-Private Partnership (PPP) in the MMA2 passenger terminal building in Lagos Airport, Nigeria with a view to identifying the critical success factors (CSFs) for PPP in the development and operation of airport passenger terminals in this country. The study relied on a single case study research to achieve this goal. The main sources of primary data were documents; archival records; direct observations; and semi-structured interviews with the partners in the PPP involved in the project, airline and business operators and passengers who use the MMA2 building. The data generated from these sources were subjected to content analysis. The results revealed that the existing policy and regulatory framework is generally adequate to support the adoption of PPP in airport terminal buildings. It was also found that the partners are mainly government agencies, a concessioner and a consortium of funders; and that each of these organizations played complimentary roles in ensuring the realisation of this project. Whereas the main internal critical success factors for the application of PPP in the MMA2 project are good funding structure, long concession period and appropriate risk allocation; the external critical success factors include sound legal, policy/regulatory; regulated and conducive operational environment; security of passengers and their properties as well as security of investments of the concessioner. These findings culminated in the development of the framework presented in this thesis. The framework, which was validated by the participants in this research, PPP experts, researchers and scholars highlights the key organizational and environmental factors that must be in place by government and private sector organizations who intend to derive the full benefits of PPP in the conception, development and operation of airport passenger terminals in Nigeria and other developing countries.