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『 2015 CAPE conference : bricks and dollars 』 참석

가. 회의 개요

- 일 시: 2015년 11월 11일(수)
- 장 소: 영국(런던), ODI
- 참석자: KDI 한성민 부연구위원

나. 회의 내용

□ Session 1: A renewed push for infrastructure

- In 2014, the IMF declared 'the times is right for an infrastructure push' and there are calls in every world region to close gaps infrastructure financing.
 - For instance, in 2013, Africa's infrastructure gap was estimated at an annual \$93 billion and in Latin America, the gap is estimated to be 6.2% of GDP per year.
 - The Asian Development Bank estimated in 2009 that the investment need for Asia between 2010 and 2020 would amount to \$8 trillion
- This is a marked change in the tone of the international debate, which has emphasised direct poverty reduction over investment following the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals.
 - After three decades of decline and stagnation, the public capital investment

rates of low-income countries and emerging markets have recovered during the second half of the 2000s.

- However, the number of countries initiating public investment booms equalled the high levels seen in the 1970s.
- o There have been earlier periods of infrastructure enthusiasm, with the white elephants to show for it, but precious little growth. Thus, it is right time to share cross-country findings to answer the following questions.
 - How can governments avoid the mistakes of the past?
 - What institutions and processes are needed to invest in infrastructure, and to invest well?

Speakers

- Geraldine Barker, Director Project Delivery, UK National Audit Office
- Dan Hymowitz, Head of Insight and Learning, Tony Blair Africa Governance Initiative
- Joel Turkewitz, Lead Public Sector Specialist, Governance Global Practice, World Bank
- Sungmin Han, Fellow, Public Investment Evaluation Division, Korea Development Institute

□ Session 2: How to decide what to build?

- o Choices about infrastructure are intensely political and often have little technical rationale, yet at the same time, planning infrastructure well is far from irrelevant.
 - In many countries, a large proportion of infrastructure decisions are not the result of explicit plans.
 - Rather, they are built into the political system through mechanisms of fiscal federalism, legislative approval mechanisms for public expenditures and other institutions.
- o Making good decisions on what to build and where to build appears to be critical.
 - Decisions made now shape national and regional paths of development.
 - Project appraisal is used as a mechanism to assist decision-makers in filtering out the bad projects and only finding the good ones.
- o Even in countries with the most competent bureaucracies, the practical application of appraisal techniques has often disappointed.
 - How can institutions support good decisions on which projects should receive public funding?
 - How can political challenges be overcome to select an economically efficient project portfolio?
 - What capabilities are required to plan and coordinate regional infrastructure projects?

Speakers

- Jean-Paul Faguet, Professor of the Political Economy of Development, London School of Economics
- Marissa Moore, Director of Urban Development Infrastructure, National Treasury, South Africa
- Zhi Liu, Peking University, Lincoln Institute Center for Urban Development and Land Policy
- Nick Godfrey, Head of Policy and Urban Development, New Climate Economy project, The Global Commission on the Economy and Climate

□ Session 3: Putting plans into action

- Developing countries are typically not short of colourful and aspirational plans for infrastructure development.
 - In a recent IMF study, low and middle income countries, on average, scored higher than advanced economies against criteria of preparation of national and sector plans.
 - The results have often disappointed when translating these visions into reality.
- Challenges in implementation of infrastructure projects are not specific to developing countries, although problems there tend to be more acute.
 - One recent audit of a country's railway projects found over-optimistic implementation plans, confused governance roles, delayed decision-making and the need for greater programme management capacity and skills.
 - Recognising the critical importance of good project management skills has led the UK government to establish a National Projects Authority and a cadre of specialist project managers.
- Where spending does occur, the realised value of assets is often much lower than the financing invested.
 - What are the key drivers of inefficiencies during implementation?
 - How have certain countries managed to avoid these pitfalls?
 - How can the absorptive capacity for investment be increased?
 - Where governments lack capabilities, how can the private sector and development partners be used to address gaps?

Speakers

- Paola Lazarte, PPP coordinator, Ministry of Education, Peru
- Xaypaseuth Phomsoupha, Director General, Ministry of Energy and Mines, Lao PDR
- Julia Prescott, Partner and Chief Strategy Officer, Meridiam
- Philippe Valahu, Executive Director, the Private Infrastructure Development Group