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**ADB**

# Joint MDBs Knowledge Product for Project Preparation and Identification

**Asia PPP Practitioners' Network 2016 Conference**

Korea Development Institute, 1 December 2016

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## Outline of Presentation

- PPP Knowledge Lab
- PPP Certification(CP3P) Program
- PPP Reference Guide
- Infrascoppe
- International Infrastructure Support System (IISS)

# PPP Knowledge Lab



# PPP Knowledge Lab

- **First collaboration** among top 8 multilateral development agencies comprehensive online resources for PPP

CORE PARTNERS



- Access to data, terms, and trends that guarantees up-to-date, relevant results on PPP under **one online roof**
- Lab consists of 6 Sections
  - PPP Cycle
  - Countries
  - Sectors
  - Data
  - External Sources
  - Tools

# Navigating the Site <https://pppknowledgelab.org/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the PPP Knowledge Lab website. At the top, there is a dark blue header with the text "CORE PARTNERS" and a row of logos for ADB, African Development Bank, EMIN, IDB, OICD, and PPIAF. Below the header, the main title "PPP Knowledge Lab" is displayed in a large, bold, orange font, followed by the tagline "The knowledge to innovate for smarter public-private partnerships" in a smaller, white font. A search bar with the placeholder text "search our curated library" and a magnifying glass icon is positioned below the title. To the right of the search bar is a button labeled "ADVANCED OPTIONS" with a downward arrow. The main content area is titled "EXPLORE HIGHLIGHTED SECTIONS" and features three large, orange-tinted cards. The first card is titled "PPP Cycle" and includes the text "Understand, prepare and implement PPPs step-by-step" and a "READ MORE" link. The second card is titled "Sectors" and includes the text "Discover analysis, challenges and lessons for key PPP sectors" and a "READ MORE" link. The third card is titled "Countries" and includes the text "Learn about the PPP environment for 141 countries" and a "READ MORE" link. Below these cards are three buttons labeled "DATA", "EXTERNAL RESOURCES", and "TOOLS". The entire content area is enclosed in a red dashed border.

# PPP Knowledge Lab

## 1. PPP Cycle

- To help government officials and other interested parties to answer
  - ✓ What are PPPs, and why would governments want to use them?
  - ✓ What kind of policy, legal, and institutional framework need to be in place to ensure PPPs achieve their objectives efficiently and effectively?
  - ✓ How can a government planning a PPP program effectively?
  - ✓ What PPP contracts could be effective?
  - ✓ What is the process for designing and tendering a PPP project?
  - ✓ How can a government manage the implementation of a PPP post bid?

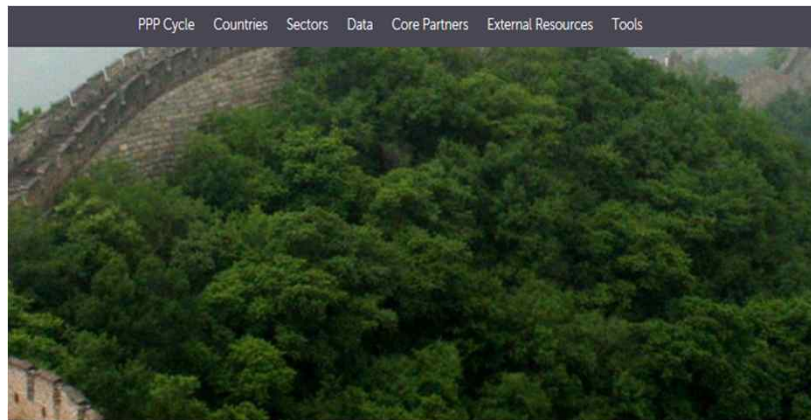


# PPP Knowledge Lab

## 2. Countries

- Individual Pages on 140+ countries with country level PPP profiles and links to key data and resources
- Each Country pages consists of six main categories and links to relevant resources
  - Introduction
  - PPP indicator
  - Infrastructure Indicators
  - GCI Infrastructure Score
  - PPP framework
  - Relevant resources

# PPP Knowledge Lab



## China

NEW | PPP PROCUREMENT BENCHMARKING ADDED

The People's Republic of China has made progress towards a modern regulatory framework for PPPs since the Chinese Communist Party initiated significant reforms promoting PPPs in late 2013. The Party's Third Plenum emphasized the decisive role of market forces in allocating resources and explicitly supported PPPs. It was hoped that these reforms would in part alleviate the pressures of increasingly constrained budgets that municipalities face. The reforms define PPPs as a means to engage the private sector in infrastructure service delivery. At the time the reforms were announced, however, the regulatory framework for PPPs developed in a fragmented way across sectors and relevant government agencies. Beginning in 2014, government agencies started developing a more coordinated approach, strongly influenced by international best practice, to establishing a PPP framework.

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) and the National Development and Reform Commission have emerged as the main bodies responsible for PPP regulation and oversight, with the MoF retaining primary responsibility for PPP related regulation and implementation. In December 2014 the MoF formally established a central government PPP Center, responsible for policy research, advice, training and coordination between different agencies. The MoF has released several key documents, including draft PPP Guidelines, a circular on assessing fiscal affordability for PPP projects and a notice on carrying out PPPs for demonstrative purposes. A series of pilot projects have been launched nationwide as part of the policy development process. Mirroring the existing framework at the central government level, several provinces have issued their own regulations and have implemented PPP projects in accordance with these new guidelines.

## E.g.) CHINA

- **PPP Indicator**
  - PPP Projects: 1,182
  - Private Investment: U\$ 105 billion (since 1990)
  - Active PPP Project: 1,142
  - Active Private Investment: U\$ 82 billion (since 1990)
- **Infrastructure Indicator**
  - Access to electricity: 100% population
  - Electric power consumption: 3,762 kWh per capital
  - Improved water source: 95.5% of population
  - Improved sanitation facilities: 76.6% of population
  - Mobile cellular subscription : 93.2 per 100 people
  - Internet Users: 50.3 per 100 people
  - Logistics performance index: 3.67
- **GCI Infrastructure Score: 4.37/7**
- **PPP Framework**
- **PPP Procurement Benchmarking**
- **Resources**

✓ **All the sources can be downloaded**

# PPP Knowledge Lab

## 3. Sectors

- Sector level PPP overview of characteristics and trends, a summary of the main issues and links to helpful resources
- It has 9 sectors with 25 sub-sectors
  - Agribusiness
  - Education
  - Health
  - ICT
  - Municipal
  - Power
  - Tourism
  - Transport
  - Water & Sanitation

# PPP Knowledge Lab



PPP Cycle Countries Sectors Data Core Partners External Resources Tools

Agribusiness Education Health **ICT** Municipal Power Tourism Transport Water & Sanitation

## ICT

Improved mobile and broadband access is one of the most fundamental enablers of private sector growth and job creation today, especially in emerging markets. It creates business opportunities and has a profound impact on the lives of those it reaches, quickly increasing the inclusion of people once cut off from economic growth.

Reforms in information and communications technology (ICT) have happened fast. New mobile technology has filled gaps in countries where there was no service at all. Elsewhere, people would have gone through a more traditional rollout of fixed network and then mobile. Today, we're in the midst of the next wave of ICT expansion: broadband. The challenges are more complex for broadband than they were for mobile. Broadband requires significant capital investment, uncertain payback periods and collaboration between countries and often with other utilities.

Public-private partnerships (PPPs) are well placed to manage these sorts of complex interfaces and provide a framework for the apportioning of risk between the public and private sector. PPPs in ICT fall into two general categories, broadband and e-government, both of which will be explored within this section.

## E.g.) ICT

- **Sub Sector**
  - Broadband
  - E-Government
- **Issue**
  - Regulatory framework
  - Market Risk
  - New and evolving technology
- **Resources**
  - Delivering next generation access through PPP
  - Developing successful PPP to foster investment in broadband
  - ICT toolkit legal and institutional framework
  - PPP in telecommunication infrastructure projects
- **Legal and regulatory**
  - ICT regulation toolkit
  - Link to PPPIRC

✓ *All the sources can be downloaded*

DOWNLOAD PDF

VIEW DETAILS 

# PPP Knowledge Lab

## 4. Data

- Data Hub to online databases for infrastructure, PPP, Private Sector Investment and other complementary resources to support analysis for PPPs
- Powerful tool for building development strategy, implementation plan, global research, etc.
- Consists of six Categories
  - Access to Infrastructure : *World Development Indicator*
  - Capital Expenditure: *Government Finance Statistics etc.*
  - Private Participation: *PPI Database, IJ Global, EIB Review of PPPs in Europe*
  - PPP Readiness: *EIU Infrascopes, Benchmarking PPP Procurement 2017*
  - Risk : *Euromoney Country risk, Rating Report(Moody's, Fitch's, S&P)*
  - Governance: *QOG by university of GOTHENBURG*

## PPP Knowledge Lab

- **E.g.) PPI Database World Bank**

<https://ppi.worldbank.org/>

- Provide global trends and individual project data for building strategies and analysis
- 7000+ projects over 30 years(1984-2015), with over 50 variables including:
  - Project location and type of PPI
  - Sponsors and Lenders
  - Sector and technology
  - Project status
  - Revenue Source
  - Award Method/ Unsolicited Proposals
  - Government, Multilateral and Bilateral Support
  - Disclosure of Contract

# PPP Knowledge Lab

- E.g.) PPI Database World Bank

<https://ppi.worldbank.org/>



## Private Participation in Infrastructure Database

[Home](#) [Data](#) [Data Visualization](#) [Snapshots](#) [Methodology](#) [Resources](#) [Custom Query](#) [About Us](#)

Search PPI

The Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) Project Database has data on over 6,400 infrastructure projects in 139 low- and middle-income countries. The database is the leading source of PPI trends in the developing world, covering projects in the energy, telecommunications, transport, and water and sewerage sectors.

Some key changes were made to the methodology of the PPI database in 2015. [See details here](#) (PDF)

› **Current Features**

› Sector Updates

› Regional Notes

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**PPI in IDA Countries, 2011 to 2015** ( 856 KB )

During 2011-2015, PPI investments amounted to \$27 billion across 143 projects concentrated in 24 out of the 56 IDA countries.

**PPI Global Update, 2015** ( 754.9 KB )

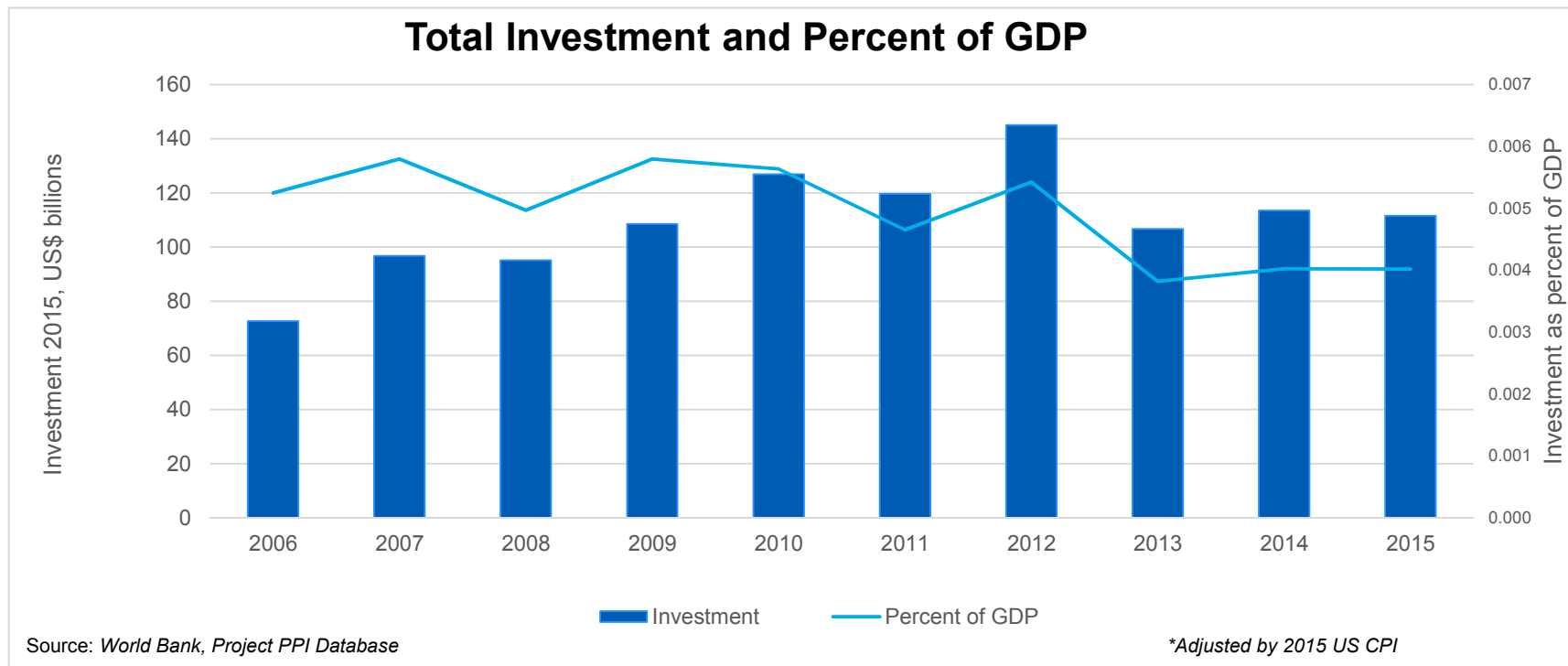
Total investments in private infrastructure in emerging markets in 2015 remained steady at US\$111.6 billion. The largest single investment commitment ever recorded was in Turkey for IGA Airport for US\$35.6 billion. Solar energy investment climbed 72 percent higher than the previous five-year average to reach US\$9.4 billions.

[Press release](#) | [Blog](#)

**New! PPI Regional and Sector Notes 2015**

Access our six new regional notes and three new sector notes on PPI in low and middle income countries in 2015.

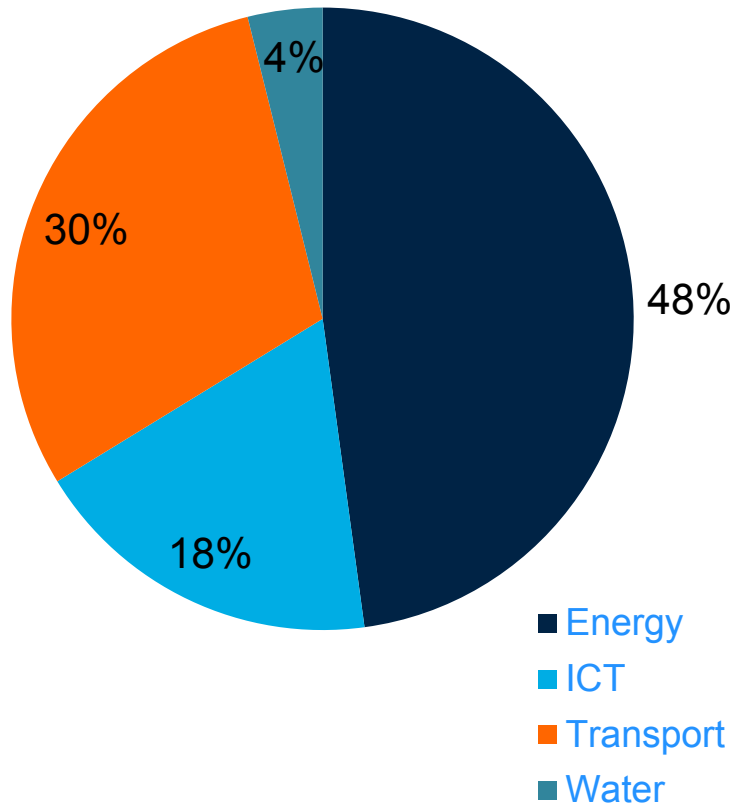
# PPI Database: Global Trends in PPI



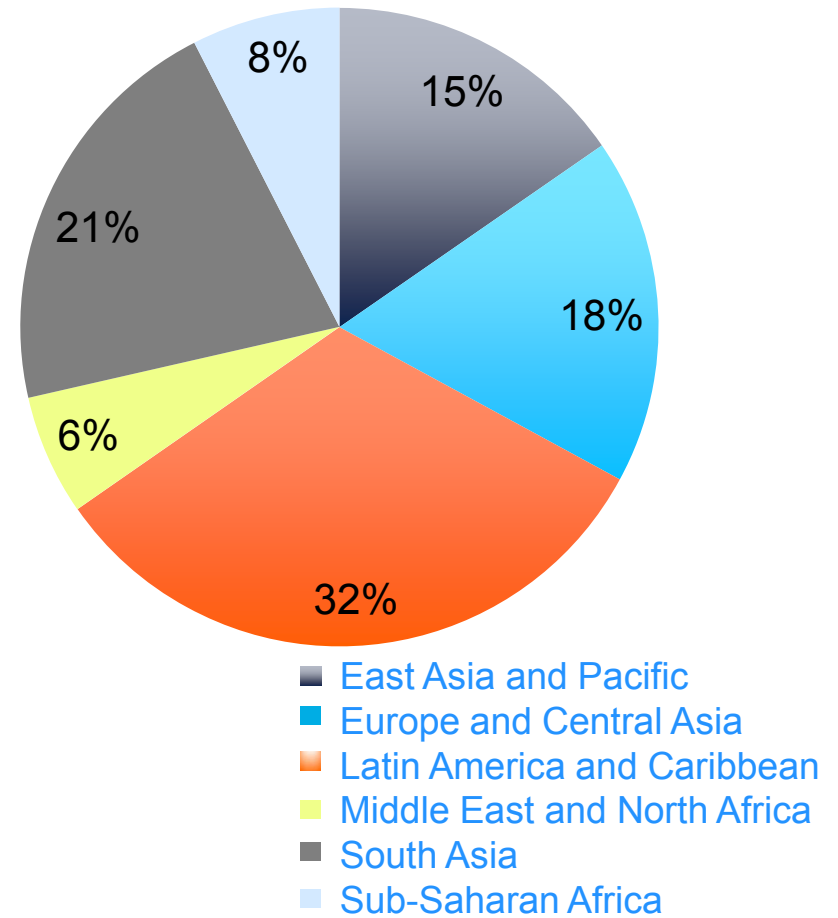
- Since peaking in 2012, PPI has stayed mostly even the last few years
- 2015 saw US\$111.6 bil of investment compared to avg. of US\$124.1 bil between 2010-2014
- As a percentage of GDP, PPI has been trending downwards slightly

# Private Investment in Infrastructure (2000- 2015)

## Sectoral Split

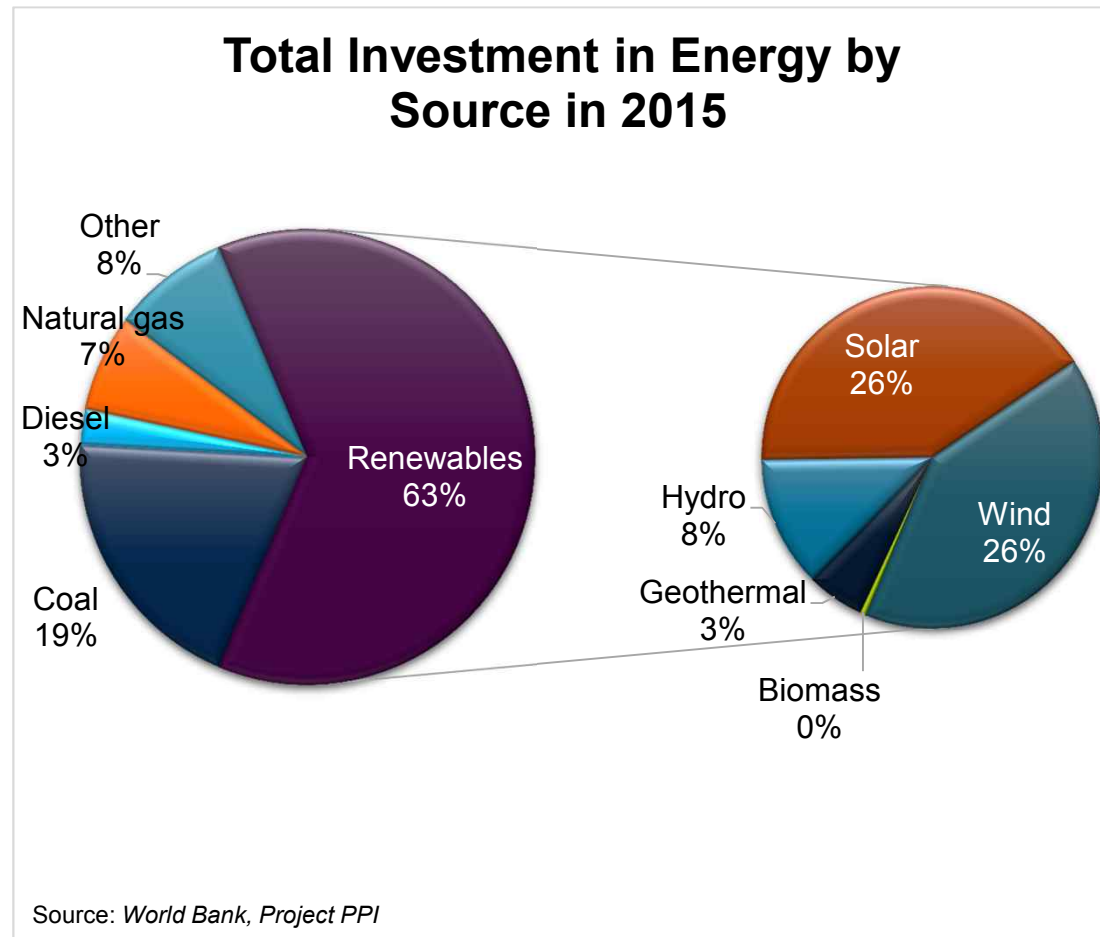


## Regional Split



# High Flows to Renewable Energy Projects

- 2015 investment in solar energy jumped to US\$9.4B —72% higher than the five-year average of US\$5.4B
- Comprised almost 2/3 of all energy investments in 2015 (by comparison, the five-year average is 44% and ten-year average is 37%)
- Many new entrants e.g. Jordan, Morocco, and South Africa
- 3 out of 4 projects with multilateral support were renewables projects



# PPP Knowledge Lab

## 5. External Resource

- Links to select government agencies, organizations, academic institutions, think tank and multilateral development agencies that provide valuable public online resources on PPP
  - ✓ For suggested additions is welcome and appreciated
- Consists of two Categories (as of Nov 2016)
  - Country Agencies: For links to National level PPP units, councils, and think tanks
    - ✓ Nine Countries institutions ([Australia](#), [Canada](#), [France](#), [Ireland](#), [Korea](#), [Netherland](#), [Portugal](#), [U.K](#), [United States](#))
  - International & Regional Agencies: For links to PPP resource produced by the multilateral development agencies
    - ✓ Nine Agencies ([EPEC](#), [GIH](#), [OECD](#), [SADC](#), [UNECE](#), [ESCAP](#), [CEPAL](#), [USAID](#), [WEF](#))

# PPP Knowledge Lab

## 6. Tools

- To help governments make informed decisions about improving the access and quality of infrastructure services
- Consists of three main tools (as of Nov 2016)
  - PPP Tools
    - ✓ Infrastructure Prioritization Framework (IPF) : [refer to session 2](#)
    - ✓ Benchmarking PPP Procurement 2017 : [refer to session 1](#)
    - ✓ Country PPP- Readiness Diagnostic Tools
    - ✓ Framework for Disclosure in PPP Projects
    - ✓ OECD Pipelines for Public Governance of PPPs
  - Sector Tools
    - ✓ Transportation Tools
    - ✓ Water Tools
  - Climate Change Tools
    - ✓ Assessment and adaptation Tools
    - ✓ Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency Tools

# PPP Knowledge Lab

E.g.) How to use various tools for infrastructure development



Country Readiness Assessment Tool

1

BASICS

2

FRAMEWORK

3

DESIGN & BID

4

IMPLEMENTATION



Infrastructure Project  
Prioritization Tool



Managing Fiscal Costs and Risks Tool

# PPP Certification Program (CP3P)



# PPP Certification Program (CP3P)

- Innovation of ADB, EBRD, IDB, IsDB, MIF, WBG
  - ✓ Provide steering role and overall guidance on program development and strategy
- Funded by PPIAF
  - ✓ Funding development of PPP Certification Guide –Body of Knowledge on PPPs
- Delivered by APMG International
  - ✓ Accredit training organizations to deliver CP3Pprogram
  - ✓ Maintain exam infrastructure
  - ✓ Issue CP3Pcredential
  - ✓ Update and translate the Guide

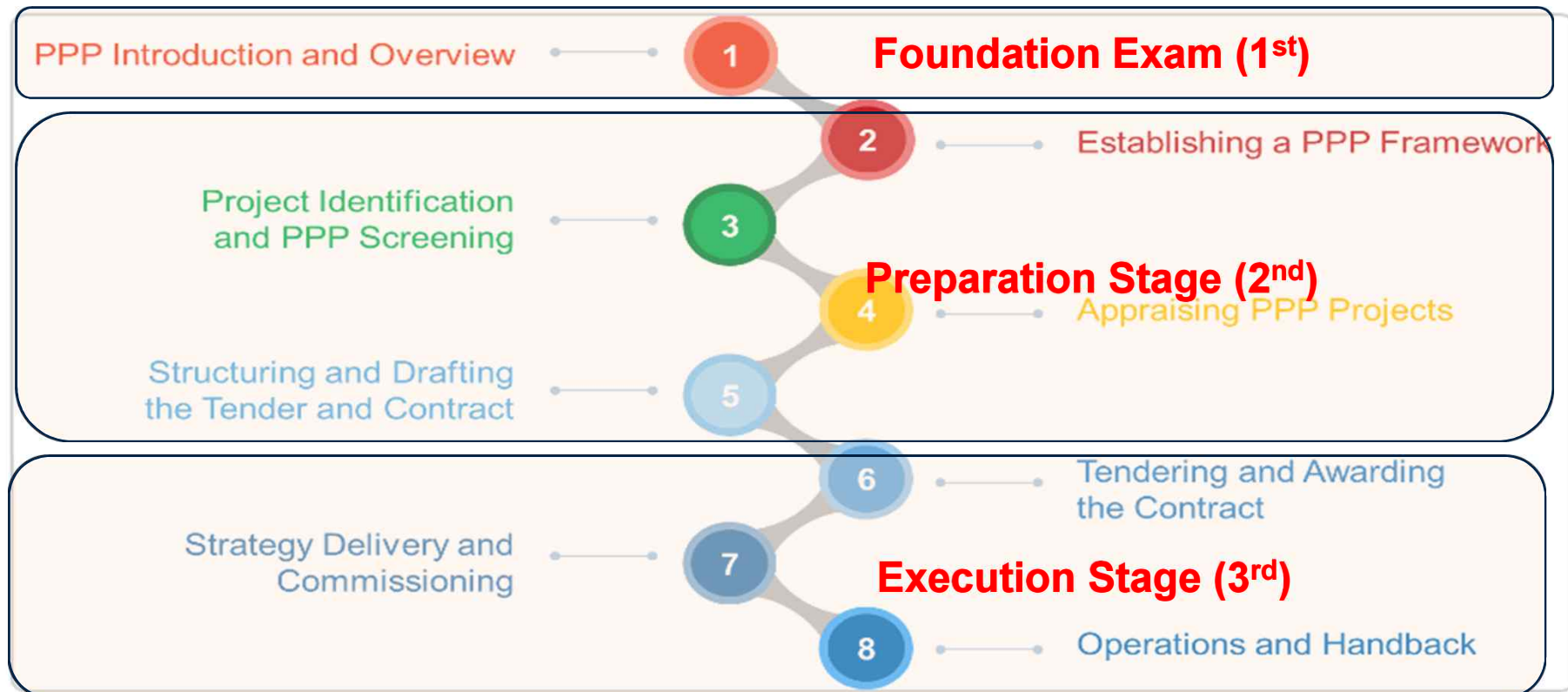


# PPP Certification Program (CP3P)

- The Program vision is to
  - ✓ Establish a common understanding of PPPs in EMDEs
  - ✓ Strengthen capacity among PPP professionals to enable them to plan, prepare and develop well-structured PPPs
- Target Audience
  - ✓ Government Organizations & PPP Units
  - ✓ Regulatory Agencies
  - ✓ Service Provider
  - ✓ Advisors
  - ✓ Private Sectors
  - ✓ End Users
- **PPP Certification Guide** ([available for free download](#))
  - ✓ MDB-endorsed guide on PPPs presenting a collection of good practices structured by PPP life cycle stages
    - Written by a group of current PPP practitioners with regional and sectoral knowledge
    - Reviewed by over *80 PPP experts* from public, private sector and IFIs
    - *Published online and available for free on program Website*

# PPP Certification Program (CP3P) & Certification Guide

- Journey to CP3P: Three Exams
  - ✓ PPP Foundation : sufficient basic knowledge and understanding of PPP Guide
  - ✓ PPP Preparation : how to apply PPP Frameworks and Project Identification & screening
  - ✓ PPP Execution : how to apply the structuring and drafting Process of PPP tender documents and the PPP contracts, and the management
- PPP Certification Guide



# PPP Certification Program (CP3P)

## ➤ What/ Where to study?

Option1. Self-study for Foundation exam

: Candidates can study Chapter 1 of the Guide on Program website

Option2. Free Online training for the Foundation exam

: Expected to be available in Q3 2016 on Program website

Option3. Classroom training – candidates can attend training courses offered by APMG's accredited training organisations (ATO)

: These fee-based trainings are expected to be available in Q3 2016

## ➤ What/ Where to study?

APMG's 24x7 online ProctorU exam; and/or choose an APMG approved Pearson-Vue test centres

: Information available on program website

Paper-exam or online exam at the Accredited Training Centres (ATOs)

# Navigating the Site <https://ppp-certification.com>

AN INNOVATION OF

ADB European Bank for Reconstruction and Development IDB Islamic Development Bank MIF Multilateral Investment Fund WORLD BANK GROUP

APMG International

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## The APMG Public-Private Partnerships Certification Program


*Building APMG Certified PPP professionals to tackle infrastructure challenges*

The APMG PPP Certification Program is an innovation of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), the World Bank Group (WBG) and part funded by the Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility (PPIAF) with a shared vision of enhancing PPP performance globally. CP<sup>3</sup>P is the definitive credential to demonstrate to your peers that your abilities are aligned with international PPP good practice.

**GET OUT MORE CERTIFIED >**  
PPPP GUIDES

APMG's Public-Private Partnerships Certification Program is the definitive learning program for people looking to realize their full potential as PPP experts/practitioners. It is an innovation of WBG, ADB, EBRD, IDB... of PPP good practice. The PPP Guide.

**MORE INFO >**



**THE PPP GUIDE**

The ultimate objective of the PPP Guide is to help public officials and their advisors to make more efficient and sustainable use of the PPP delivery option...

**READ MORE >**

Download the PPP Guide

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# PPP Certification Program (CP3P)

- Since June 2016 launch, average of 4,000 web visit each week and more than total 60,000 downloads of the Guide
- 100+ candidates have sat the exam from 32 countries globally.



# PPP Reference Guide

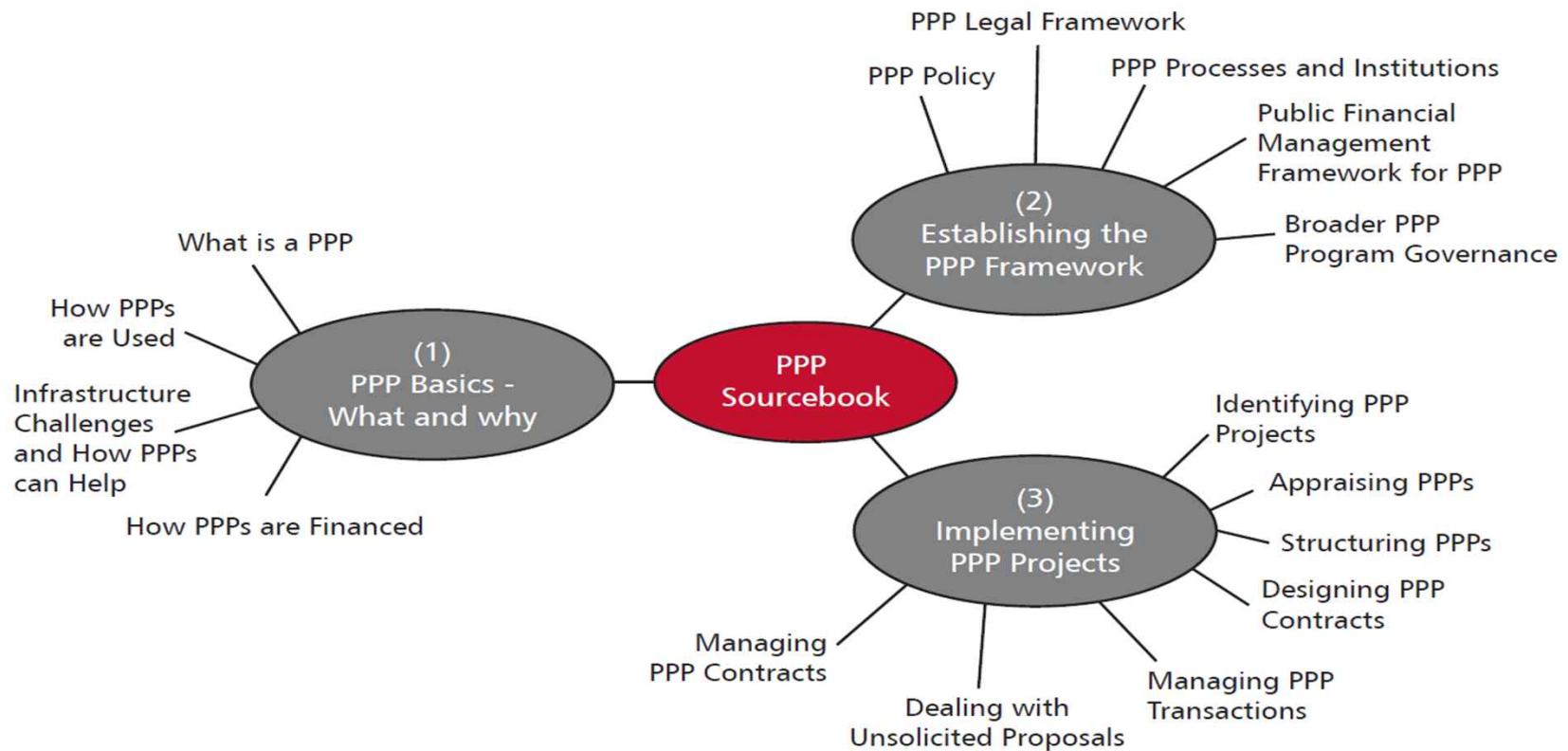


# PPP Reference Guide

- Innovation of ADB, IDB, MIF, PPIAF, WBG
  - ✓ To help government officials and interested parties to build better capacity for PPP
- To provide better capacity for PPP implementation
- Not a toolkit or a manual. It provides broad understanding of PPP essentials and guide to the right direction for learning in greater depth
- Improving contents to provide cutting edge information
  - ✓ Version 1 Published Feb 2012
  - ✓ Version 2 Published Sep 2014
  - ✓ ***Version 3 Update underway & Coming soon***

# PPP Reference Guide - Overview

- Three Modules Structure
  - ✓ Module 1. PPP Basics- What and Why?
  - ✓ Module 2. Establishing the PPP Framework
  - ✓ Module 3. Implementing PPP Projects



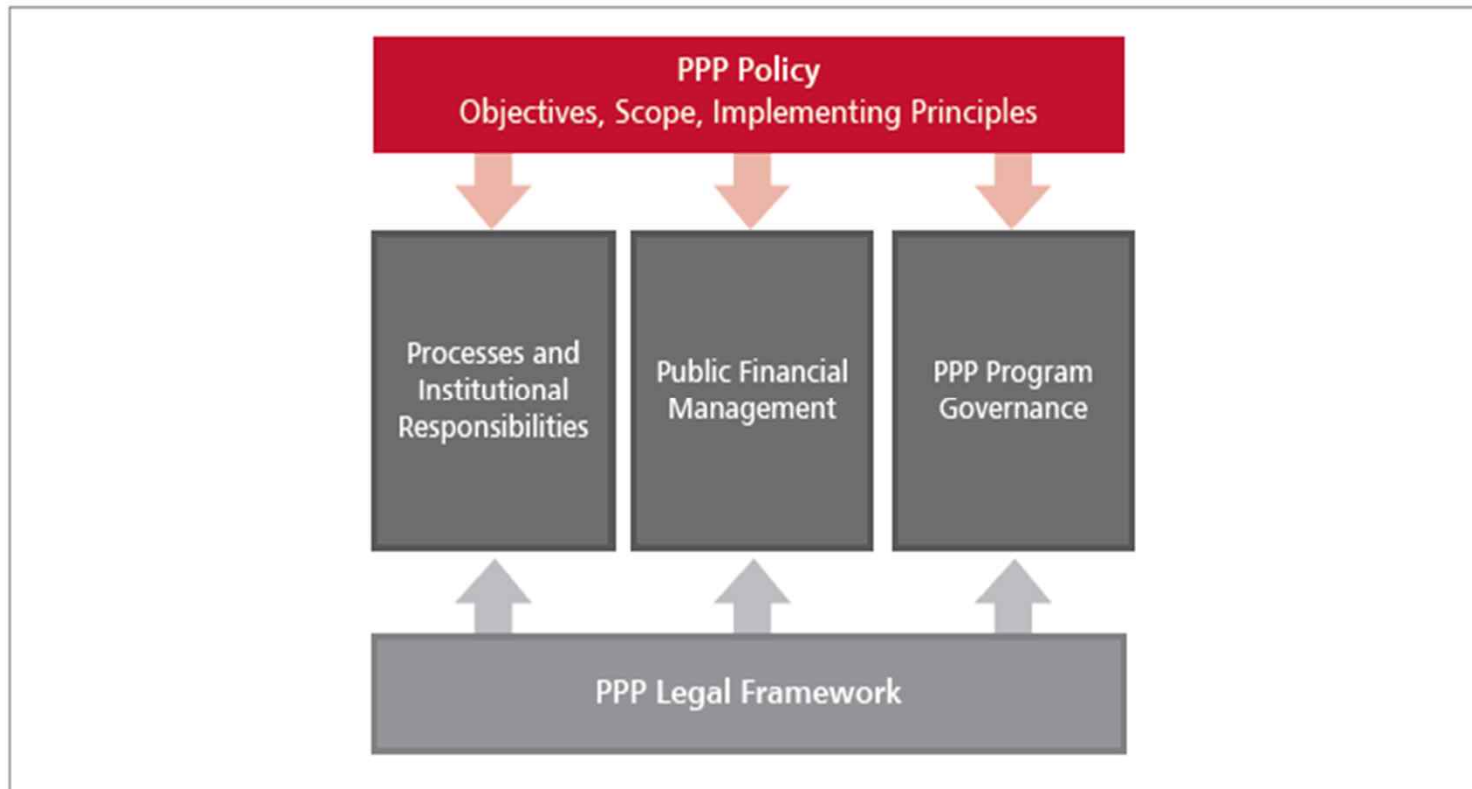
# PPP Reference Guide - Overview

- Module 1. PPP Basics- What and Why?
- Key Reference for “What is a PPP”

Key References: What is a PPP	
Reference	Description
Delmon, Jeffrey (2010) <i>Understanding Options for Private-Partnership Partnerships in Infrastructure</i> , Policy Research Working Paper 5173, World Bank	Describes in detail the different PPP contract types and nomenclature, and which also introduces a new classification of PPP contracts intended to clarify and facilitate comparison
Yescombe, E. R. (2013) <i>Public-Private Partnerships: Principles of Policy and Finance</i> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> edition, Elsevier Science, Oxford	Chapter 1 “What are Public-Private Partnerships” describes the range of PPP structures and how these are classified
Farquharson, Torres de Mästle, and Yescombe, with Encinas (2011) <i>How to Engage with the Private Sector in Public-Private Partnerships in Emerging Markets</i> , World Bank/PPIAF	Chapter 2 “Defining Public-Private Partnerships” focuses on how PPPs differ from privatization and management contracts; and describes user-fee and availability-based PPPs. Several case studies throughout the book provide examples of PPPs in developing countries
Eric Groom, Jonathan Halpern & David Ehrhardt (2006) <i>Explanatory Notes on Key Topics in the Regulation of Water and Sanitation Services</i> , World Bank	Note 4 “regulation and private sector contracts” describes typical features of concession, lease, and management contracts in the water sector
H. K. Yong (ed.) (2010) <i>Public-Private Partnerships Policy and Practice: A Reference Guide</i> , London: Commonwealth Secretariat	Section 7 reviews recent PPP experience in Commonwealth developing countries. Annex 5 presents case studies of 11 PPP projects, in the water, transport, power, and health sectors in Africa, Asia and the Caribbean
Anton Eberhard (2007) <i>Infrastructure Regulation in Developing Countries: An Exploration of Hybrid and Transitional Models</i> , Working Paper No.4, World Bank	Provides an overview of different regulatory models and the advantages and potential pitfalls of each model. The paper also provides recommendations on how to improve the performance of regulatory models
Ian Alexander (2008) <i>Regulatory Certainty Through Committing to Explicit Rules – What, Why and How?</i> Paper based on a presentation made at the 5th Annual Forum of Utility Regulators (AFUR) conference, Accra, Ghana	Focuses on the establishment of predetermined rules committing regulators to future actions

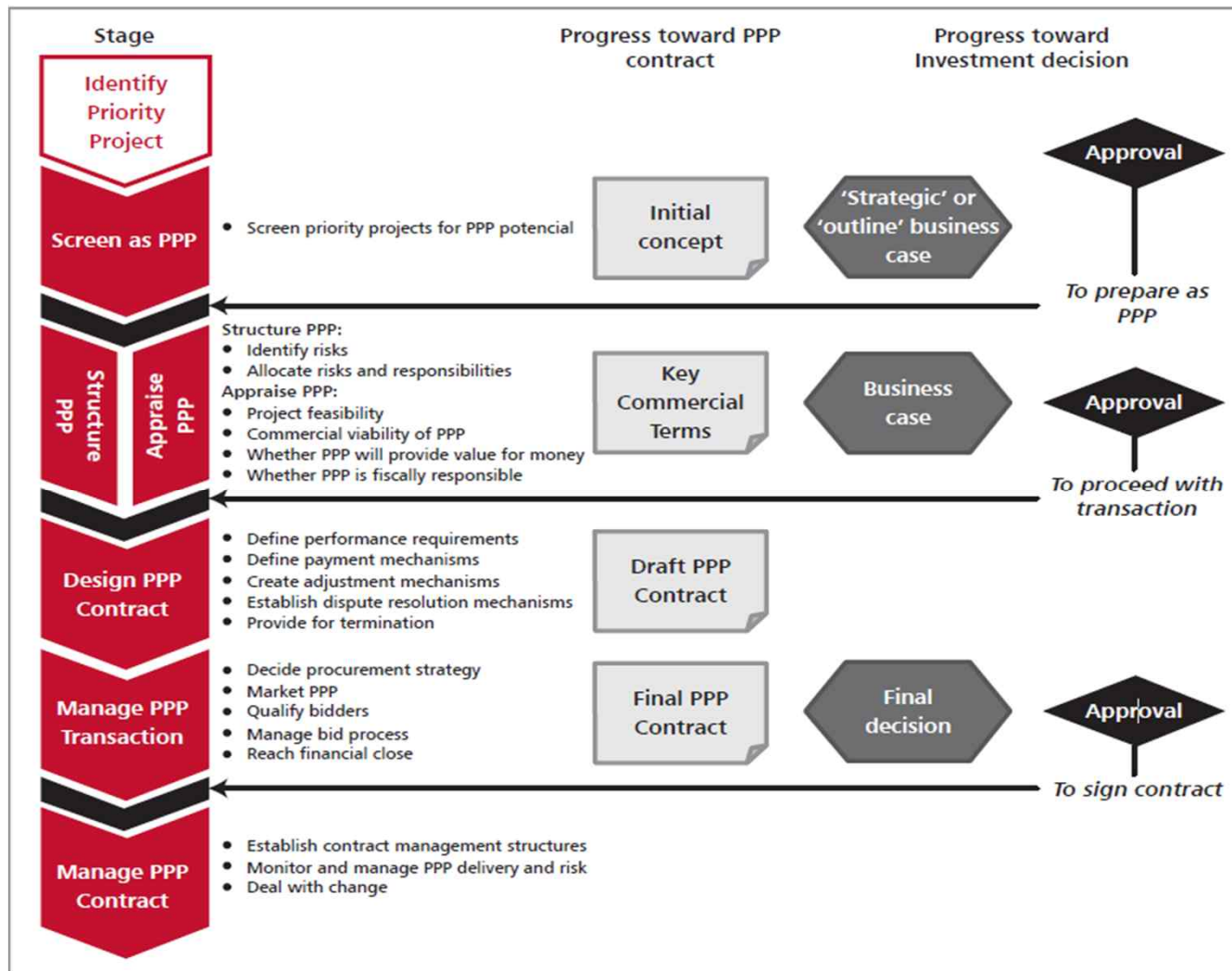
# PPP Reference Guide - Overview

- Module 2. Establishing the PPP Framework
  - PPP Framework Overview



# PPP Reference Guide - Overview

- Module 3. Establishing the PPP Framework
  - Typical PPP Process



# Resources Reference Guide:

<http://guide.globalinfrastructurehub.org/>

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FEATURE STORY

## Public-Private Reference Guide - Version 2

September 9, 2014

TWEET SHARE SHARE +

World Bank Group

Public-private partnerships, or PPPs, are increasingly recognized as a valuable development tool by governments, firms, donors, civil society, and the public. The reason is straightforward: all over the world, well-designed PPP transactions have delivered quality infrastructure and services, often at lower cost, by harnessing private sector financing, technical know-how, and management expertise. Not surprisingly, the demand for PPPs has surged and is expected to grow further.

But implementing effective PPP transactions is complex, requiring substantial knowledge and skills. Building capacity, especially for officials overseeing PPP transactions, is therefore essential for increasing the chances of a successful

**RELATED**

EXTERNAL

- [Asian Development Bank](#)
- [Inter-American Development Bank](#)
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Kristin Kay Gundersen  
Nov 25, 2016

# Infrascope

# INFRASCOPE

- Interactive index and learning tool that evaluates countries' capacity to sustainably develop PPP
  - ✓ Began as a regional tool for LAC region by MIF, IDB, EIU in 2009
  - ✓ Now a global tool covering LAC, Asia, Eastern Europe and Africa
  - ✓ Peer review of PPP expert in MDBs is strengthening the tool and reinforce MDBs collaboration

Region	MDB	Latest edition
LAC	MIF/ IDB	2014
Asia	ADB	2014
Easter Europe	EBRD	2012
Africa	WB	2015

- Provide each countries' overall score, regional trends, Index results, category scores, and country summaries

# INFRASCOPE

- What does Infrascopes measure?

Category	Contents	Weight
<b>1. Laws &amp; Regulation</b>	Consistency and quality of PPP regulation Effective PPP selection and decision making Fairness/ Openness of bids, contracts change Dispute resolution mechanism	25%
<b>2. Institution Design</b>	Quality of institutional design and roles PPP contract, hold-up and expropriation risk	20%
<b>3. Operation Maturity</b>	Public capacity to plan and oversee PPPs Methods and criteria for awarding projects Regulators' risk allocation record Experience in transport and water concessions Quality of transport and water concessions	15%
<b>4. Investment Climate</b>	Political distortion Business environment Social attitudes towards privatization	15%
<b>5. Financial Facilities</b>	Government payment risk Capital market: private infrastructure finance Long-term debt markets Subsidy schemes	15%
<b>6. Sub-national adju.</b>	Sub-national adjustment factor	10%
<b>Total</b>		<b>100%</b>

# INFRASCOPE

- How to adjust weight?
  - ✓ Default weights were originally determined and later refined through an international peer review where leading global experts and MDBs defined relative importance of each of the categories
  - ✓ Weights can be tailored to country-specific circumstances by editing numbers in the yellow "Weight" column

MAIN CATEGORIES	Weight %
1) REGULATORY FRAMEWORK	25.0%
2) INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK	20.0%
3) OPERATIONAL MATURITY	15.0%
4) INVESTMENT CLIMATE	15.0%
5) FINANCIAL FACILITIES	15.0%
6) SUBNATIONAL ADJUSTMENT	10.0%
INDICATORS	Weight %
<b>1) REGULATORY FRAMEWORK</b>	
1.1) Consistency and quality of PPP regulations	37.5%
1.2) Effective PPP selection and decision making	25.0%
1.3) Fairness/openness of bids, contract changes	12.5%
1.4) Dispute resolution mechanisms	25.0%
<b>2) INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK</b>	
2.1) Quality of institutional design	66.7%
2.2) PPP contract, hold-up and expropriation risk	33.3%
<b>3) OPERATIONAL MATURITY</b>	
3.1) Public capacity to plan and oversee PPPs	25.0%
3.2) Methods and criteria for awarding projects	12.5%
3.3) Regulators' risk allocation record	12.5%
3.4) Experience in PPP projects (concessions)	25.0%
3.5) Quality of PPP projects (concessions)	25.0%
<b>4) INVESTMENT CLIMATE</b>	
4.1) Political distortion	25.0%
4.2) Business environment	25.0%
4.3) Political will	50.0%
<b>5) FINANCIAL FACILITIES</b>	
5.1) Government payment risk	22.2%
5.2) Capital market: private infrastructure finance	44.4%
5.3) Marketable debt	22.2%
5.4) Government support and affordability for low income users	11.1%
<b>6) SUBNATIONAL ADJUSTMENT</b>	
6.1) Subnational adjustment factor	100.0%

# Asia Pacific Infrascope 2014

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/158409/2014-infrascope.pdf/>

Table 1: OVERALL SCORE

Rank 2014		Score 2014	Score 2011	Rank 2011	Rank change
1	Australia	91.8	92.3	1	=
2	United Kingdom	88.1	89.7	2	=
3	Republic of Korea	78.8	71.3	3	=
4	Japan	75.8	63.7	6	+2
5	India	70.3	64.8	5	=
6	India—Gujarat state	68.0	67.6	4	+2
7	Philippines	64.6	47.1	8	+1
8	People's Republic of China	55.9	49.8	7	-1
9	Indonesia	53.5	46.1	9	=
10	Thailand	50.4	45.3	10	=
11	Pakistan—Sindh province	49.9	n/a	n/a	n/a
12	Bangladesh	49.3	39.2	11	-1
13	Kazakhstan	41.4	34.3	13	=
14	Pakistan	41.0	38.8	12	-2
15	Mongolia	39.7	23.3	15	=
16	Armenia	38.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
17	Papua New Guinea	33.5	20.8	16	-1
18	Viet Nam	33.1	26.3	14	-4
19	Kyrgyz Republic	29.5	n/a	n/a	n/a
20	Tajikistan	28.7	n/a	n/a	n/a
21	Georgia	26.2	n/a	n/a	n/a

Mature (80–100)

Developed (60–79.9)

Emerging (30–59.9)

Nascent (0–29.9)

# Asia Pacific Infrascope 2014

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/158409/2014-infrascope.pdf/>

## Investment climate

Table 6: INVESTMENT CLIMATE

Rank		Score 2014	Score 2011	Rank 2011	Rank change
1	Australia	90.5	87.4	1	=
2	Japan	86.5	57.5	4	+2
3	United Kingdom	84.0	82.3	2	-1
4	India—Gujarat state	82.8	80.0	3	-1
5	People's Republic of China	78.3	51.6	7	+2
6	Armenia	76.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Philippines	75.3	46.3	13	+6
8	Bangladesh	73.8	47.3	10	+2
=9	Kazakhstan	70.0	43.3	14	+5
=9	Pakistan—Sindh province	70.0	n/a	n/a	n/a
11	Republic of Korea	66.3	54.2	5	-6
12	Georgia	61.8	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	India	60.8	52.3	6	-7
=14	Mongolia	59.3	46.9	11	-3
=14	Thailand	59.3	48.6	9	-5
16	Indonesia	57.6	50.3	8	-8
17	Viet Nam	55.6	46.4	12	-5
18	Papua New Guinea	54.1	17.7	16	-2
19	Pakistan	49.3	43.0	15	-4
20	Kyrgyz Republic	48.1	n/a	n/a	n/a
21	Tajikistan	44.3	n/a	n/a	n/a

- Each Sectors' Scores are also distributed for users

# INFRASCOPE

Latin America	Asia	EECIS	Africa
Argentina	Armenia	Albania	Angola
Brazil	Australia	Armenia	Cameroon
Chile	Bangladesh	Belarus	Cote D'Ivoire
Colombia	People's Republic of China	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Democratic Republic of Congo
Costa Rica	Georgia	Bulgaria	Egypt
Dominican Republic	India	Croatia	Ghana
Ecuador	India – Gujarat State	Estonia	Kenya
El Salvador	Indonesia	FYR Macedonia	Morocco
Guatemala	Japan	Georgia	Nigeria
Honduras	Kazakhstan	Hungary	Rwanda
Jamaica	Republic of Korea	Kazakhstan	South Africa
Mexico	Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyz Republic	Tanzania
Nicaragua	Mongolia	Latvia	Tunisia
Panama	Pakistan	Lithuania	Uganda
Paraguay	Pakistan – Sindh Province	Moldova	Zambia
Peru	Papua New Guinea	Mongolia	
Trinidad and Tobago	Philippines	Montenegro	
Uruguay	Tajikistan	Poland	
Venezuela	Thailand	Romania	
	United Kingdom	Russia	
	Viet Nam	Serbia	
		Slovakia	
		Slovenia	
		Turkey	
		Ukraine	

- Cover total 77 countries
- Each region has common methodology and diagnostic
- Good learning tool

# **International Infrastructure Support System (IIS)**

# Int'l Infrastructure Support System (IISS)


- IISS is a public project management tool enabling public sector agencies to improve their project preparation activities
- IISS guides public sector agencies through a series of subsector templates
- IISS was pioneered by AsDB and now is led by an MDB-appointed executing agency (SIF)
- IISS involves all the MDBs (AfDB, AsDB, BNDES, DBSA, EBRD, IaDB, IsDB, WBG)

# Asia Pacific Infrascoppe 2014

## E.g.) Philippines LRT Line 6 Project

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International Infrastructure Support System
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### Light Rail Transit (LRT) Line 6 Project



**SECTOR/SUBSECTOR**  
Transport/Light Rail Transit

**TYPE OF PROJECT**  
New

**PROJECT CREATED ON IISS**  
April 2016

**ESTIMATED CAPITAL COST**  
1,446,440,000 USD  
65,090,000,000 PHP

[Follow this project](#)

**TERRITORY/CITY**  
Philippines/Cavite City

**LEVEL OF PUBLIC SECTOR**  
National/Federal

**LAST MODIFIED**  
22 June 2016

The LRT Line 6 Project is a proposed 19 kilometer railway from Niyog, Bacoor (the terminus of the LRT 1 CAVEX extension) to Dasmariñas City. The proposed ROW alignment is along the Aguinaldo Highway with 7 stations, namely: (i) Niyog, (ii) Tirona, (iii) Imus, (iv) Daang Hari; (v) Salitran, (vi) Congressional Avenue, and (vii) Governor's Drive. Currently, Cavite is experiencing a rapid growth, and many of its residents travel to Manila for work and education purposes. The project will improve passenger mobility and reduce the volume of vehicular traffic in the Cavite area by providing a higher capacity mass transit system. It also aims to spur economic development along the extension corridor. Under a 30-year concession agreement, the private partner will finance, design, construct, operate and maintain, and procure the rolling stock for the LRT system.

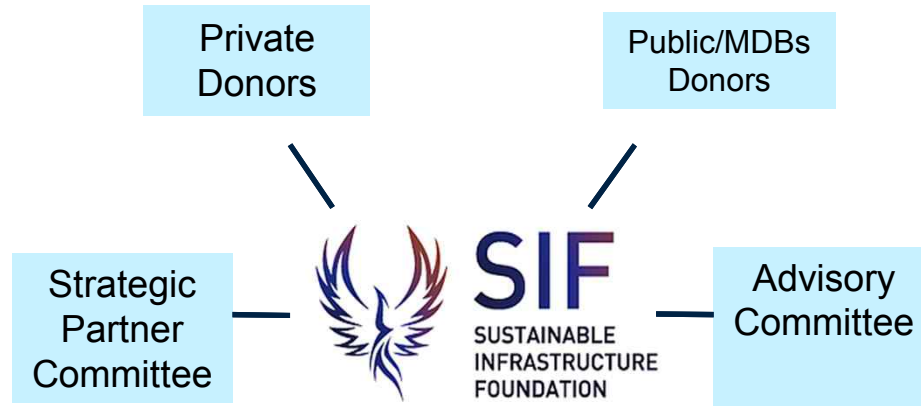
#### Key Milestones

Project Preparation Initiated		General Design		Public Sector ESG Analysis		Source of Funding	
Identity of Procuring Authority		Support from Development Bank(s)		Contractual Doc Preparation		Timetable for Procurement	

#### Project Preparation Status

<b>Overall</b>		81%
Governance	100%	Technical
Economic	100%	Financial
Legal	69%	Environmental & Social
		100%

# Int'l Infrastructure Support System (IISS)



- SIF's Headquarter in Geneva
- SIF coordinates the provision of IISS to global users to aid capacity building on a long-term and sustainable basis.
- Development Banks involvement comes through the SIF's Advisory Committee.
- International support comes from SIF's Strategic Partners Committee.
- The Development Banks play a leading role as funding and technical partners as well as leading private sector investors and operators.





## **Asia PPP Practitioners' Network 2016 Conference**

Korea Development Institute, 1 December 2016

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