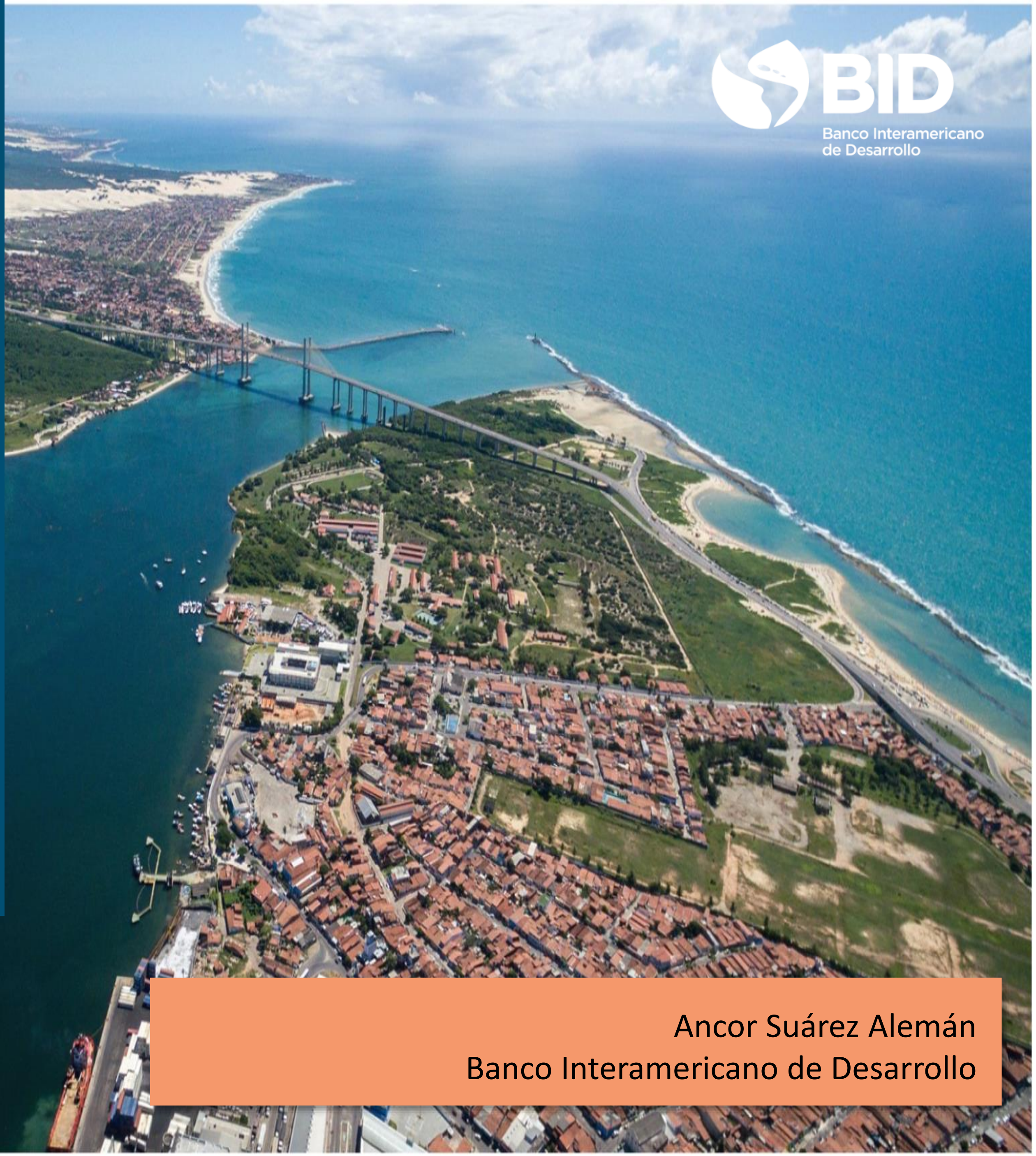
Ventanilla Única APP
Grupo BID

Presentación Principales Resultados Infrascopio 2021/22

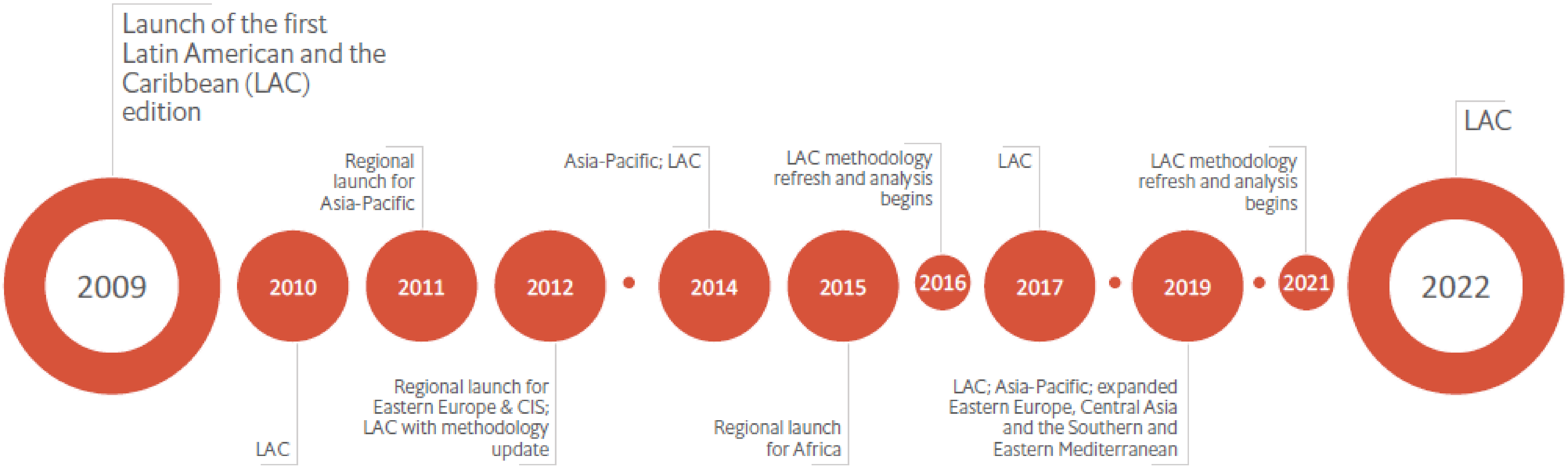


Ancor Suárez Alemán
Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo

Equipo APP
Vicepresidencia de Países del BID

History of the Infrascope

The 7th edition (2021/22) of the LAC Infrascope assesses the capacity of countries in the region to implement efficient and sustainable infrastructure PPPs.



Sponsors:

2021/22
Methodology refresh

Economist Impact with the Inter-American Development Bank updated the methodology in 2021 to strengthen the Infrascope's accuracy, coverage and information.

We conducted 80 interviews and roundtable discussions with PPP and country experts.

The updated Infrascope index consists of 56 indicators and 106 sub-indicators, both qualitative and quantitative.

Highlights include five added countries and one new sector (social infrastructure), restructured framework, greater focus on sustainability and more granular data sources.

26 countries

5 sectors:

- Water & sanitation
- Transport
- Energy
- Solid waste management
- Social infrastructure

The 2021/22 Infrascope Framework

Period of analysis: Feb 2021 - Sep 2021

Categories	Subcategories	Indicators
Regulations & institutions	Conducive regulatory environment & political support for PPPs	
	PPP dedicated agency	
	Competitiveness & openness of bidding	
	Fairness & openness of contract changes	
Project preparation & sustainability	Project selection	
	Project preparation & support	
	Efficiency of project preparation	
	Environmental & social sustainability	
Financing	Structure & sources of financing	
	Access to financing	
	Macro environment	
Risk management & contract monitoring	Risk allocation	
	National monitoring & reporting	
	Disaster risk	
	Risk of government action	
Performance evaluation & impact (ex-post)	Ex-post evaluation of PPP projects	
	Maturity & quality	
	Impact on infrastructure quality/outcomes	
	Impact on environmental & social outcomes	

BID Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo

ECONOMIST IMPACT

2021/22
Methodology refresh

MAIN CATEGORIES		Weight %
1)	REGULATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS	20%
2)	PROJECT PREPARATION AND SUSTAINABILITY	20%
3)	FINANCING	20%
4)	RISK MANAGEMENT AND CONTRACT MONITORING	20%
5)	PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND IMPACT (EX-POST)	20%

	INDICATORS	
1.1)	**CONDUCIVE REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT AND POLITICAL SUPPORT FOR PPPS**	**25%**
1.1.1)	Public procurement and PPP contracts	25%
1.1.1.a)	Existence of laws	33%
1.1.1.b)	Minimum standards	33%
1.1.1.c)	Consistency with national procurement laws	33%
1.1.2)	Codification	25%
1.1.2.a)	Existence	50%
1.1.2.b)	Availability	50%
1.1.3)	Inter-agency coordination	25%
1.1.3.a)	Codification of processes	33%
1.1.4)	Political will and support for PPPs	25%
1.1.4.a)	High-level support	25%
1.1.4.b)	Bipartisan/ multiparty support	25%
1.1.4.c)	Opposition	25%
1.1.4.d)	Political effectiveness	25%
1.2)	**PPP DEDICATED AGENCY**	**25%**
1.2.1)	Existence of national PPP agency	33%
1.2.1.a)	Existence of national PPP agency	100%
1.2.2)	Accountability of national PPP agency	33%
1.2.2.a)	Accountability of national PPP agency	100%
1.2.3)	Staffing of national PPP agency	33%
1.2.3.a)	Capacity	50%
1.2.3.b)	Training/certification	50%
1.3)	**COMPETITIVENESS AND OPENNESS OF BIDDING**	**25%**
1.3.1)	Competitive bidding regulations	25%
1.3.1.a)	Competitive bidding regulations	100%
1.3.2)	Unsolicited bids/proposals	25%
1.3.2.a)	Unsolicited bids/proposals	100%
1.3.3)	PPP registry	25%
1.3.3.a)	PPP registry	100%
1.3.4)	Publication of bidding materials	25%
1.3.4.a)	Bidding/Q&A documents	33%
1.3.4.b)	Contracts	33%
1.3.4.c)	Evaluations/debriefs	33%
1.4)	**FAIRNESS AND OPENNESS OF CONTRACT CHANGES**	**25%**
1.4.1)	Contract disputes and arbitration	33%
1.4.1.a)	Appeal procedures	25%
1.4.1.b)	Time for ruling	25%
1.4.1.c)	International arbitration	25%
1.4.1.d)	Independent tribunal	25%
1.4.2)	Renegotiation procedures	33%
1.4.2.a)	Transparent system	33%
1.4.2.b)	Grounds for termination	33%
1.4.2.c)	Penalties	33%
1.4.3)	Transparency and oversight	33%
1.4.3.a)	Disclosure of renegotiations	50%
1.4.3.b)	Signoff	50%
2.1)	**PROJECT SELECTION**	**25%**
2.1.1)	Selection and prioritization	50%
2.1.1.a)	National infrastructure plan	33%
2.1.1.b)	Prioritization strategy	33%
2.1.1.c)	Needs assessments	33%
2.1.2)	Economic principles for project selection	50%
2.1.2.a)	Cost-benefit analysis	33%
2.1.2.b)	Fiscal affordability	33%
2.1.2.c)	Value for money	33%
2.2)	**PROJECT PREPARATION AND SUPPORT**	**25%**
2.2.1)	Preparation facilities	50%
2.2.1.a)	Standard processes	33%
2.2.1.b)	Standardized tracking platform	33%
2.2.1.c)	Budgeting	33%
2.2.2)	Project support	50%
2.2.2.a)	Project development fund	50%
2.2.2.b)	Viability gap fund	50%
2.3)	**EFFICIENCY OF PROJECT PREPARATION**	**25%**
2.3.1)	Financial close	33%
2.3.1.a)	Financial close	100%
2.3.2)	Level of concentration in the industry	33%
2.3.2.a)	Level of concentration in the industry	100%
2.3.3)	Land administration	33%
2.3.3.a)	Permits, licenses, protections and dispute resolution	50%
2.3.3.b)	Government support	50%
2.4)	**ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY**	**25%**
2.4.1)	Environmental and community impacts	50%
2.4.1.a)	Environmental impact statement	33%
2.4.1.b)	Climate regulatory criteria	33%
2.4.1.c)	Consultation with communities	33%
2.4.2)	Social equitability	50%
2.4.2.a)	Social inclusion	25%
2.4.2.b)	Gender	25%
2.4.2.c)	Job creation	25%
2.4.2.d)	MSMEs	25%
3.1)	**STRUCTURE AND SOURCES OF FINANCING**	**33%**
3.1.1)	Finance structure	17%
3.1.1.a)	Finance structure	100%
3.1.2)	Performance-based payments	17%
3.1.2.a)	Performance-based payments	100%
3.1.3)	Sources of financing (project bonds)	17%
3.1.3.a)	Project bonds	100%
3.1.4)	Sources of financing (sustainable financing)	17%
3.1.4.a)	Sustainable financing	100%
3.1.5)	Sources of financing (multilateral banks)	17%
3.1.5.a)	Multilateral banks	100%
3.1.6)	Sources of financing (institutional investors)	17%
3.1.6.a)	Institutional investors	100%
3.2)	**ACCESS TO FINANCING**	**33%**
3.2.1)	Average cost of capital	25%
3.2.1.a)	Average cost of capital	100%
3.2.2)	Government financial support	25%
3.2.2.a)	Government financial support	100%
3.2.3)	Capital portability	25%
3.2.3.a)	Capital portability	100%
3.2.4)	Debt performance	25%
3.2.4.a)	Debt performance	100%
3.3)	**MACRO ENVIRONMENT**	**33%**
3.3.1)	Country risk	50%
3.3.1.a)	Sovereign risk	17%
3.3.1.b)	Currency risk	17%
3.3.1.c)	Banking sector risk	17%
3.3.1.d)	Political risk	17%
3.3.1.e)	Economic structure risk	17%
3.3.1.f)	Interest rate risk	17%
3.3.2)	Financial maturity	50%
3.3.2.a)	Marketable debt	33%
3.3.2.b)	Market environment	33%
3.3.2.c)	Health of local banks	33%
4.1)	**RISK ALLOCATION**	**25%**
4.1.1)	Risk identification and allocation	20%
4.1.1.a)	Risk identification and allocation	100%
4.1.2)	Contingent liabilities	20%
4.1.2.a)	Regulation	50%
4.1.2.b)	Risk framework	50%
4.1.3)	Lenders' step-in rights	20%
4.1.3.a)	Lenders' step-in rights	100%
4.1.4)	Government guarantees	20%
4.1.4.a)	Government guarantees	100%
4.1.5)	Financial auditing and reporting standards	20%
4.1.5.a)	Financial auditing and reporting standards	100%
4.2)	**NATIONAL MONITORING AND REPORTING**	**25%**
4.2.1)	Contract management	50%
4.2.1.a)	Construction and operation	50%
4.2.1.b)	Project performance data	50%
4.2.2)	Published reports	50%
4.2.2.a)	Ongoing projects	50%
4.2.2.b)	Project pipeline	50%
4.3)	**DISASTER RISK**	**25%**
4.3.1)	Disaster risk sensitive investment (regulation)	33%
4.3.1.a)	Regulation	100%
4.3.2)	Disaster risk sensitive investment (insurance)	33%
4.3.2.a)	Insurance	100%
4.3.3)	Disaster risk management	33%
4.3.3.a)	Force majeure	100%
4.4)	**RISK OF GOVERNMENT ACTION**	**25%**
4.4.1)	Government risks	33%
4.4.1.a)	Expropriation	33%
4.4.1.b)	Payment default	33%
4.4.1.c)	Price revisions	33%
4.4.2)	Contract termination	33%
4.4.2.a)	Investor appeal	25%
4.4.2.b)	Contract transfer	25%
4.4.2.c)	Indemnities	25%
4.4.2.d)	Procedure	25%
4.4.3)	Regulatory risk	33%
4.4.3.a)	Enforceability of contracts	50%
4.4.3.b)	Bureaucratic effectiveness	50%
5.1)	**EX-POST EVALUATION OF PPP PROJECTS**	**25%**
5.1.1)	Agency and evaluations	100%
5.1.1.a)	Agency	33%
5.1.1.b)	Project evaluations requirement	33%
5.1.1.c)	Project evaluations content	33%
5.2)	**MATURITY AND QUALITY**	**25%**
5.2.1)	Financial close	33%
5.2.1.a)	Financial close	100%
5.2.2)	Value of PPP investment	33%
5.2.2.a)	Value of PPP investment	100%
5.2.3)	Quality of infrastructure	33%
5.2.3.a)	Quality of infrastructure	100%
5.3)	**IMPACT ON INFRASTRUCTURE QUALITY/OUTCOMES**	**25%**
5.3.1)	Quality monitoring and reporting	100%
5.3.1.a)	Standardized framework	33%
5.3.1.b)	Key performance indicators	33%
5.3.1.c)	Project data	33%
5.4)	**IMPACT ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL OUTCOMES**	**25%**
5.4.1)	Climate outcomes	33%
5.4.1.a)	Climate outcomes	100%
5.4.2)	Progress toward SDGs	33%
5.4.2.a)	Progress toward SDGs	100%
5.4.3)	Resilience	33%
5.4.3.a)	Resilience	100%

Country findings

- **Developed—Leaders: scores 70 to <80 — Brazil, Chile**
  Strong institutions and experience delivering infrastructure PPPs, and a proven ability to attract domestic and foreign capital investment in infrastructure.

- **Developed—High performers: scores 60 to <70 — Uruguay, Colombia, Peru, Panama, Costa Rica**
  Productive PPP markets strengthened by new PPP legislation and targeted financial assistance for PPP development. Room for improvement across project preparation, sustainability, and evaluation.

- **Emerging—Growth markets: scores 50 to <60 — El Salvador, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Jamaica, Honduras, Paraguay**
  A lack of overall consistency. Impressive scores in some areas are accompanied by one or more notable gaps in PPP capacity.

- **Emerging—Mid-tier: scores 30 to <50 — Ecuador, Argentina, Nicaragua, Guyana, Bahamas**
  Experience implementing infrastructure PPPs, but still exhibiting many traits of less developed PPP markets.

- **Nascent: scores 0 to <30 — Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Bolivia, Belize, Barbados, Venezuela, Suriname**
  Experience with PPPs is often non-existent, and private participation in infrastructure development is often not well defined.

Infrascope 2021/22 Overall Score
(neutral weights)

Rank		Score /100
1	Brazil	76.3
2	Chile	75.3
3	Uruguay	66.8
4	Colombia	66.4
5	Peru	63.4
6	Panama	61.1
7	Costa Rica	60.7
8	El Salvador	58.1
9	Guatemala	57.2
10	Dominican Republic	57.1
11	Mexico	56.9
12	Jamaica	54.8
13	Honduras	54.6
14	Paraguay	53.4
15	Ecuador	48.7
16	Argentina	48.0
	AVERAGE	47.3
17	Nicaragua	44.2
18	Guyana	42.1
19	Bahamas	37.0
20	Haiti	27.5
21	Trinidad and Tobago	25.3
22	Bolivia	23.8
23	Belize	21.8
24	Barbados	18.0
25	Venezuela	17.4
26	Suriname	13.9

MATURE (80 to 100) DEVELOPED (60 to <80)
EMERGING (30 to <60) NASCENT (0 to <30)

Score 0-100 where 100=best. Rank out of 26 countries across LAC, 1=best, = before the rank indicates a tie.

ECONOMIST IMPACT

Infrascope 2021/22

RESET

SUMMARY | INDICATOR SCORING | COUNTRY PROFILE | COUNTRY COMPARE | REGION COMPARE | SCATTER | CORRELATIONS | DATA/SCORES | WEIGHTS | GROUPS

SELECT: Indicator level

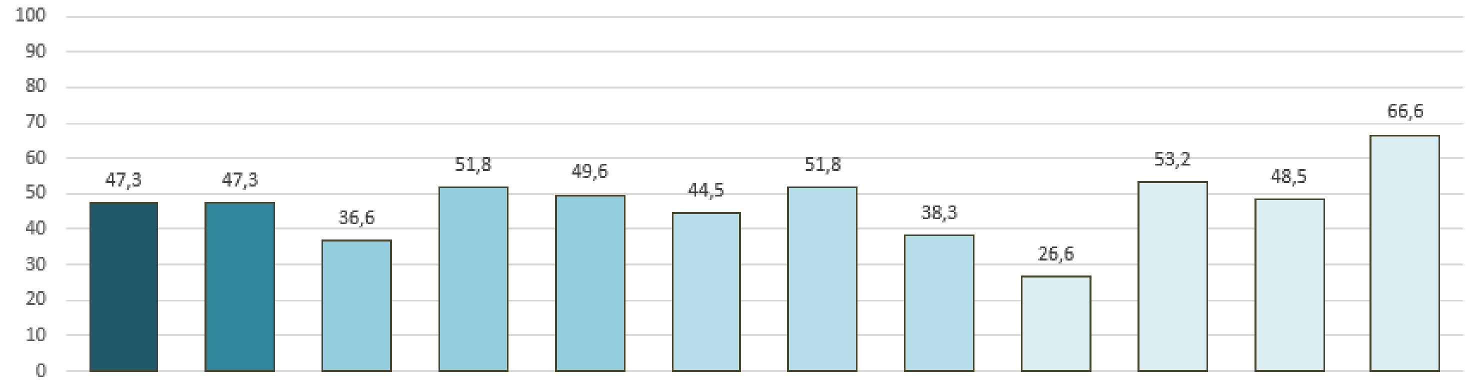
SELECT X | INDEX INDICATORS (click to reset): OVERALL SCORE

Freeze frame below graph

Show more

Chart displays selected indicator

OVERALL SCORE



Click on any indicator name to highlight

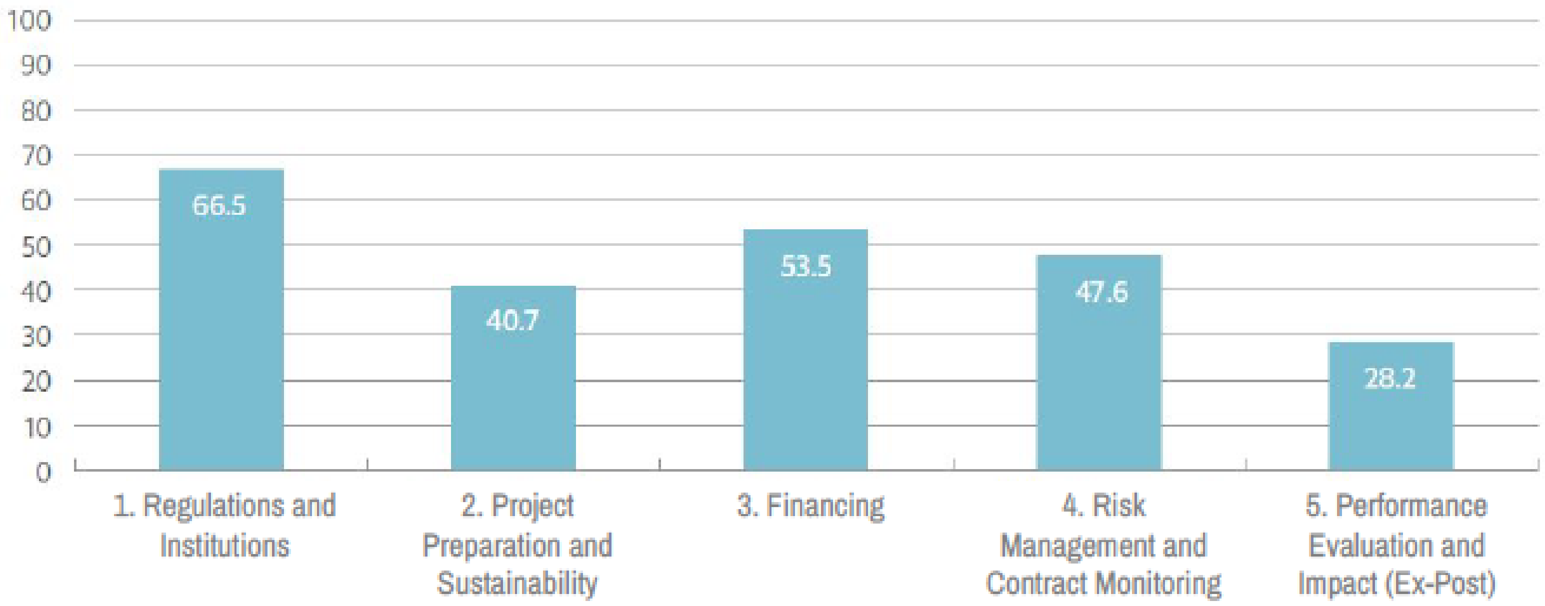
Categories	All Groups	See Filter Group	Caribbean	Central America	South America	High-income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Pop <1m	Pop 1m-10m	Pop 10m-100m	Pop 100m+
Indicators	All Groups	See Filter Group	Caribbean	Central America	South America	High-income	Upper-middle income	Lower-middle income	Pop <1m	Pop 1m-10m	Pop 10m-100m	Pop 10m-100m
1.1) Conducive regulatory environment and political support for PPPs	**68,7**	**68,7**	**59,6**	**72,7**	**70,6**	**61,7**	**78,3**	**50,6**	**37,9**	**79,9**	**72,0**	**79,1**
1.1.1) Public procurement and PPP contracts	78,5	78,5	73,6	78,1	81,3	70,0	87,2	63,9	46,7	84,3	86,7	91,7
1.1.2) Codification	61,5	61,5	33,3	75,0	66,7	40,0	80,0	33,3	0,0	77,8	70,0	100,0
1.1.3) Inter-agency coordination	70,5	70,5	55,6	75,0	75,0	60,0	77,8	61,1	26,7	88,9	80,0	50,0
1.1.4) Political will and support for PPPs	64,3	64,3	76,1	62,6	59,6	76,9	68,2	44,1	78,4	68,5	51,5	74,6
1.2) PPP dedicated agency	**64,5**	**64,5**	**63,9**	**59,0**	**68,5**	**57,8**	**74,4**	**45,4**	**14,4**	**79,0**	**74,4**	**75,0**
1.2.1) Existence of national PPP agency	73,1	73,1	66,7	75,0	75,0	60,0	86,7	50,0	20,0	88,9	80,0	100,0
1.2.2) Accountability of national PPP agency	65,4	65,4	66,7	50,0	75,0	60,0	73,3	50,0	20,0	77,8	80,0	50,0
1.2.3) Staffing of national PPP agency	55,1	55,1	58,3	52,1	55,6	53,3	63,3	36,1	3,3	70,4	63,3	75,0
1.3) Competitiveness and openness of bidding	**70,0**	**70,0**	**53,5**	**72,9**	**76,4**	**60,0**	**75,8**	**63,9**	**54,2**	**74,5**	**71,3**	**83,3**
1.3.1) Competitive bidding regulations	96,2	96,2	91,7	100,0	95,8	90,0	100,0	91,7	100,0	94,4	95,0	100,0
1.3.2) Unsolicited bids/proposals	71,2	71,2	50,0	68,8	83,3	60,0	83,3	50,0	40,0	83,3	70,0	100,0
1.3.3) PPP registry	46,2	46,2	25,0	50,0	54,2	30,0	50,0	50,0	20,0	50,0	55,0	50,0

Category findings

Countries in LAC have taken significant steps towards building enabling environments for efficient and sustainable public-private partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure.

There is much room for improvement and further progress will depend on targeted action across our five evaluation categories in the coming years.

Average scores for the LAC region across the Infrascope's five categories
(regional scores, 0-100)



Source: Economist Impact (2022).

ECONOMIST IMPACT

Regulations and Institutions

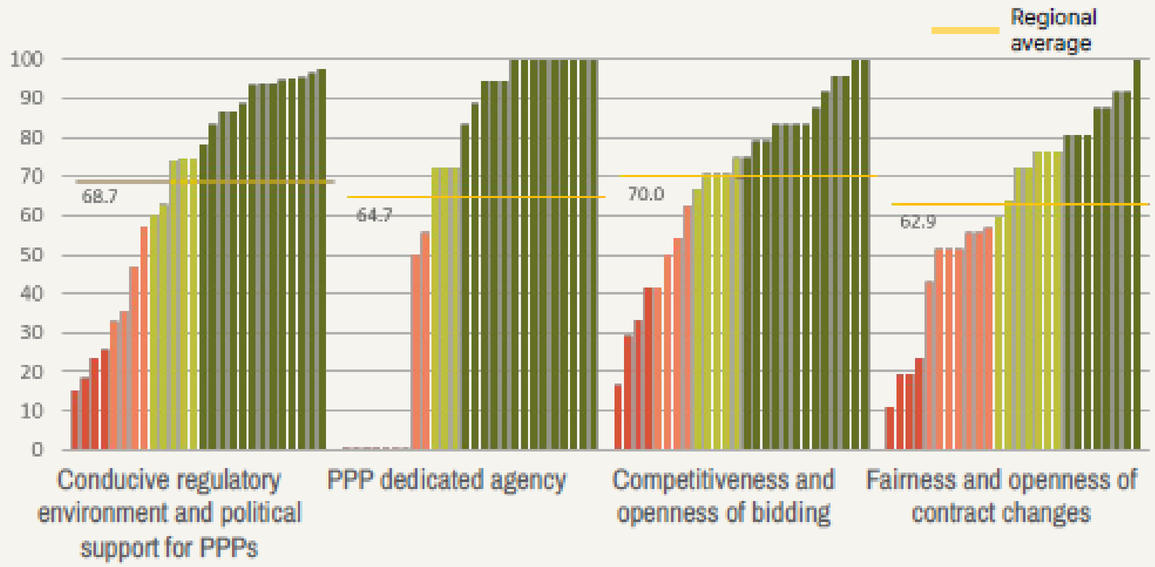
Definition

This category emphasizes the importance of legal and regulatory frameworks, institutional capacity, and coordination across the preparation, implementation and oversight of PPPs.

Category findings

Countries in the region recorded a particularly strong performance across Regulations and Institutions.

There are, however, gaps with respect to staffing and capacity of PPP agencies, and transparency around contract changes.



1) Regulations and Institutions

(neutral weights)

Rank		Score /100
1	Chile	96.4
2	Paraguay	94.2
3	El Salvador	89.1
4	Colombia	88.7
5	Panama	87.8
6	Dominican Republic	87.7
7	Uruguay	87.4
8	Peru	86.2
9	Jamaica	83.1
10	Guatemala	79.0
11	Guyana	77.9
12	Brazil	77.8
13	Ecuador	75.2
14	Costa Rica	73.4
15	Argentina	72.3
16	Mexico	67.9
	AVERAGE	66.5
17	Honduras	66.0
18	Nicaragua	62.6
19	Haiti	54.1
20	Bahamas	48.8
21	Trinidad and Tobago	40.9
22	Bolivia	40.5
23	Venezuela	34.9
24	Barbados	20.4
25	Belize	19.1
26	Suriname	18.8

MATURE (80 to 100) DEVELOPED (60 to <80) EMERGING (30 to <60) NASCENT (0 to <30)

Score 0-100 where 100=best. Rank out of 26 countries across LAC, 1=best, = before the rank indicates a tie.

ECONOMIST IMPACT

Project preparation and sustainability

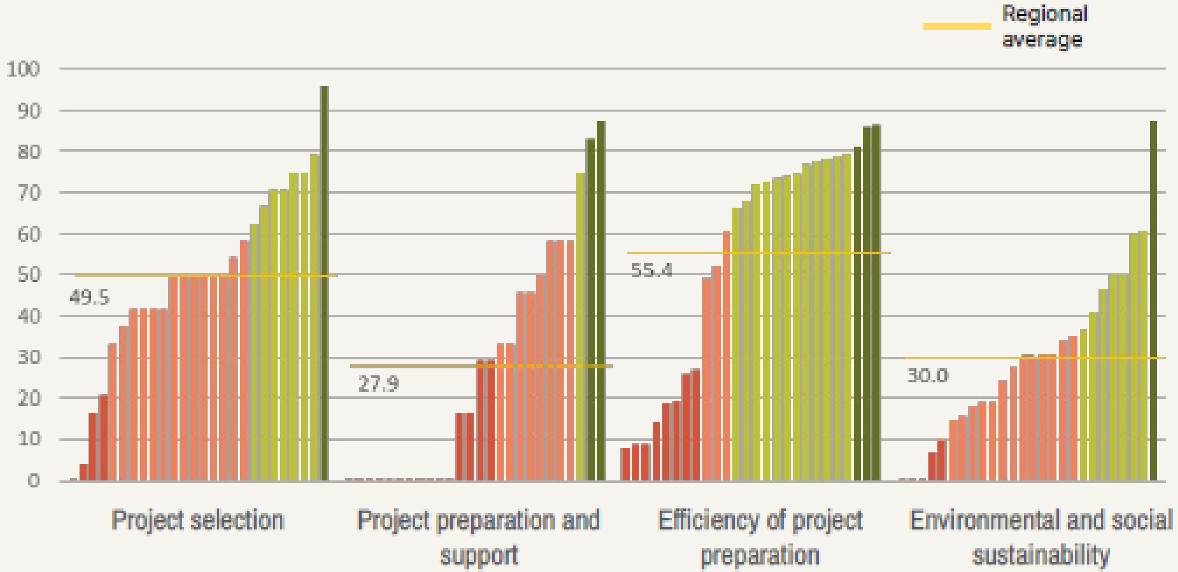
Definition

This category pays particular attention to how project selection, institutional arrangements for project preparation, and the weight afforded to environmental and social sustainability.

Category findings

There are significant gaps in national frameworks—particularly across project evaluation and selection standards, preparation facilities and support, and environmental and social sustainability goals.

Robust regional performance on our measure for industry concentration indicates a healthy level of competition in PPP markets across LAC.



2) Project Preparation and Sustainability

(neutral weights)

Rank		Score /100
1	Brazil	80.9
2	Peru	69.4
3	Mexico	67.5
4	Chile	60.7
=5	Colombia	56.2
=5	Costa Rica	56.2
7	Jamaica	53.2
8	Uruguay	49.9
9	Argentina	49.8
10	Guatemala	48.1
11	Dominican Republic	48.0
12	Honduras	43.8
13	Paraguay	43.5
14	Panama	41.5
15	El Salvador	41.2
	AVERAGE	40.7
16	Nicaragua	39.4
17	Ecuador	37.1
18	Bahamas	34.7
19	Guyana	26.4
20	Bolivia	22.4
21	Belize	20.9
22	Haiti	20.6
23	Venezuela	20.4
24	Trinidad and Tobago	14.1
25	Suriname	6.4
26	Barbados	4.7

MATURE (80 to 100) DEVELOPED (60 to <80) EMERGING (30 to <60) NASCENT (0 to <30)

Score 0-100 where 100=best. Rank out of 26 countries across LAC, 1=best, = before the rank indicates a tie.

ECONOMIST IMPACT

Financing

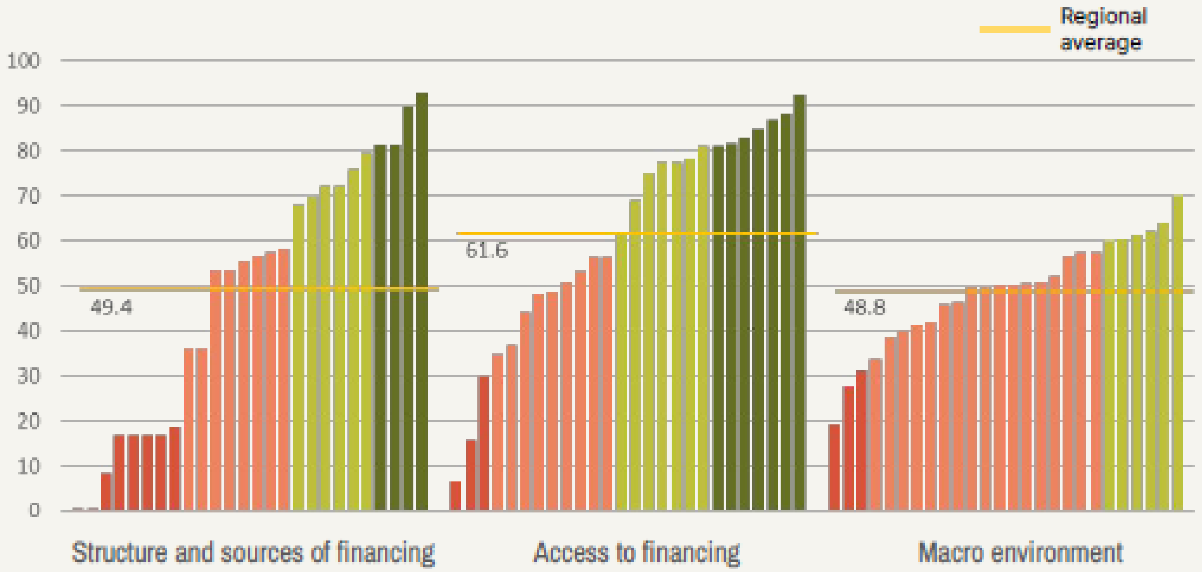
Definition

This category examines countries' ability to mobilize adequate and diversified project funds for implementing infrastructure PPPs, particularly through private participation.

Category findings

Regional performance across this category is higher than expected given the economic turmoil of the past two years, with average performance second only to Regulations and Institutions.

Most countries in the region are poised to take advantage of support from multilateral and development finance organizations. At the regional level, there are widespread vulnerabilities in macro environments.



3) Financing

(neutral weights)

Rank		Score /100
1	Brazil	80.7
2	Chile	79.9
3	Uruguay	77.1
4	Peru	76.2
5	Panama	75.6
6	Colombia	75.3
7	Mexico	71.0
8	El Salvador	67.1
9	Dominican Republic	66.9
10	Costa Rica	66.3
11	Honduras	61.6
12	Paraguay	56.9
13	Jamaica	53.9
	AVERAGE	53.5
14	Argentina	53.4
15	Guatemala	52.0
16	Nicaragua	44.5
17	Ecuador	43.8
18	Guyana	42.4
19	Trinidad and Tobago	40.4
20	Barbados	38.3
21	Haiti	36.1
22	Bahamas	35.2
23	Bolivia	34.8
24	Belize	33.3
25	Suriname	15.7
26	Venezuela	11.4

MATURE (80 to 100) DEVELOPED (60 to <80)
EMERGING (30 to <60) NASCENT (0 to <30)

Score 0-100 where 100=best. Rank out of 26 countries across LAC, 1=best, = before the rank indicates a tie.

Risk management & contract monitoring

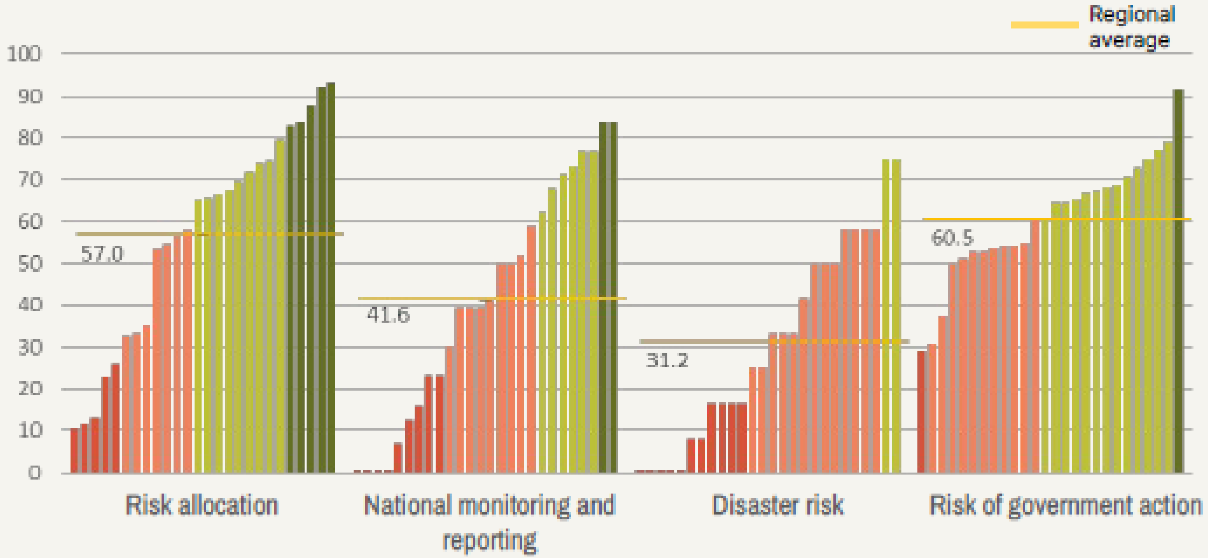
Definition

This category examines the ability of countries to effectively manage risks and foster an efficient relationship between public and private counterparts.

Category findings

Most countries in the region show inconsistent performance. Broad principles are being adopted, but detailed application remains complicated.

Although regulatory frameworks governing PPPs are increasingly prioritizing mechanisms that better allocate, share and mitigate contract risks, notable gaps remain with respect to ongoing monitoring and reporting for projects and incorporation of procedures for environment and disaster-related risk.



4) Risk Management and Contract Monitoring (neutral weights)

Rank		Score/100
1	Chile	74.9
2	Brazil	70.3
3	Uruguay	69.4
4	Costa Rica	68.8
5	Panama	68.1
6	Colombia	66.3
7	Guatemala	63.5
8	El Salvador	63.3
9	Mexico	61.0
10	Guyana	56.1
11	Peru	54.3
12	Nicaragua	50.3
13	Bahamas	50.1
	AVERAGE	47.6
14	Honduras	46.6
15	Argentina	46.3
=16	Dominican Republic	45.3
=16	Paraguay	45.3
18	Ecuador	44.0
19	Jamaica	42.6
20	Trinidad and Tobago	26.4
21	Haiti	24.2
22	Suriname	23.6
23	Belize	23.3
24	Barbados	21.8
25	Bolivia	16.5
26	Venezuela	16.2

MATURE (80 to 100) DEVELOPED (60 to <80) EMERGING (30 to <60) NASCENT (0 to <30)

Score 0-100 where 100=best. Rank out of 26 countries across LAC, 1=best, = before the rank indicates a tie.

Performance & ex-post impact evaluation

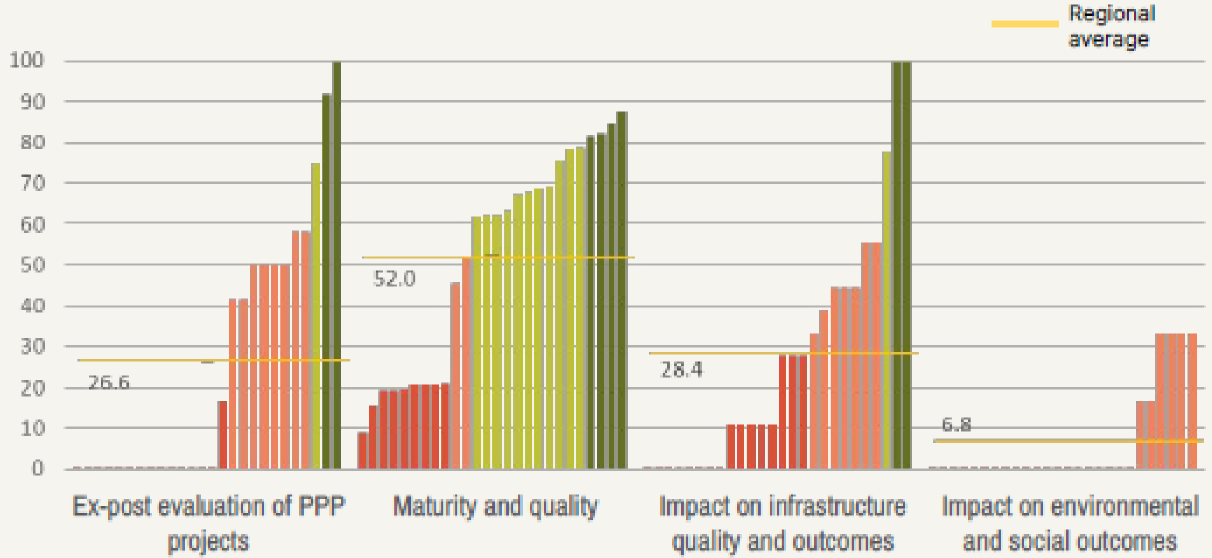
Definition

This is a new assessment category in the 2021 Infrascope, focused on evaluating the performance and impact of ongoing, operational infrastructure PPPs. What isn't measured can't be managed.

These areas represent fundamental ways countries can identify strengths and weaknesses and apply lessons learned for successful future projects.

Category findings

The region shows critical shortcomings in countries' capacity and processes to successfully evaluate and learn from their experiences with operational PPPs. The most space for improvement is in evaluating the impact of PPPs on environmental and social outcomes.



5) Performance Evaluation and Impact (Ex-Post) (neutral weights)

Rank		Score/100
1	Brazil	71.9
2	Chile	64.8
3	Honduras	55.0
4	Uruguay	50.3
5	Colombia	45.3
6	Guatemala	43.5
7	Ecuador	43.2
8	Jamaica	41.2
9	Costa Rica	39.0
10	Dominican Republic	37.8
11	Panama	32.3
12	Peru	31.0
13	El Salvador	30.0
	AVERAGE	28.2
14	Paraguay	27.0
15	Nicaragua	24.1
16	Argentina	18.3
17	Mexico	17.3
18	Bahamas	16.2
19	Belize	12.2
20	Guyana	7.9
21	Suriname	5.1
=22	Barbados	4.8
=22	Bolivia	4.8
=22	Trinidad and Tobago	4.8
25	Venezuela	3.9
26	Haiti	2.2

MATURE (80 to 100) DEVELOPED (60 to <80)
EMERGING (30 to <60) NASCENT (0 to <30)

Score 0-100 where 100=best. Rank out of 26 countries across LAC, 1=best, = before the rank indicates a tie.

Performance & ex-post impact evaluation

Category findings

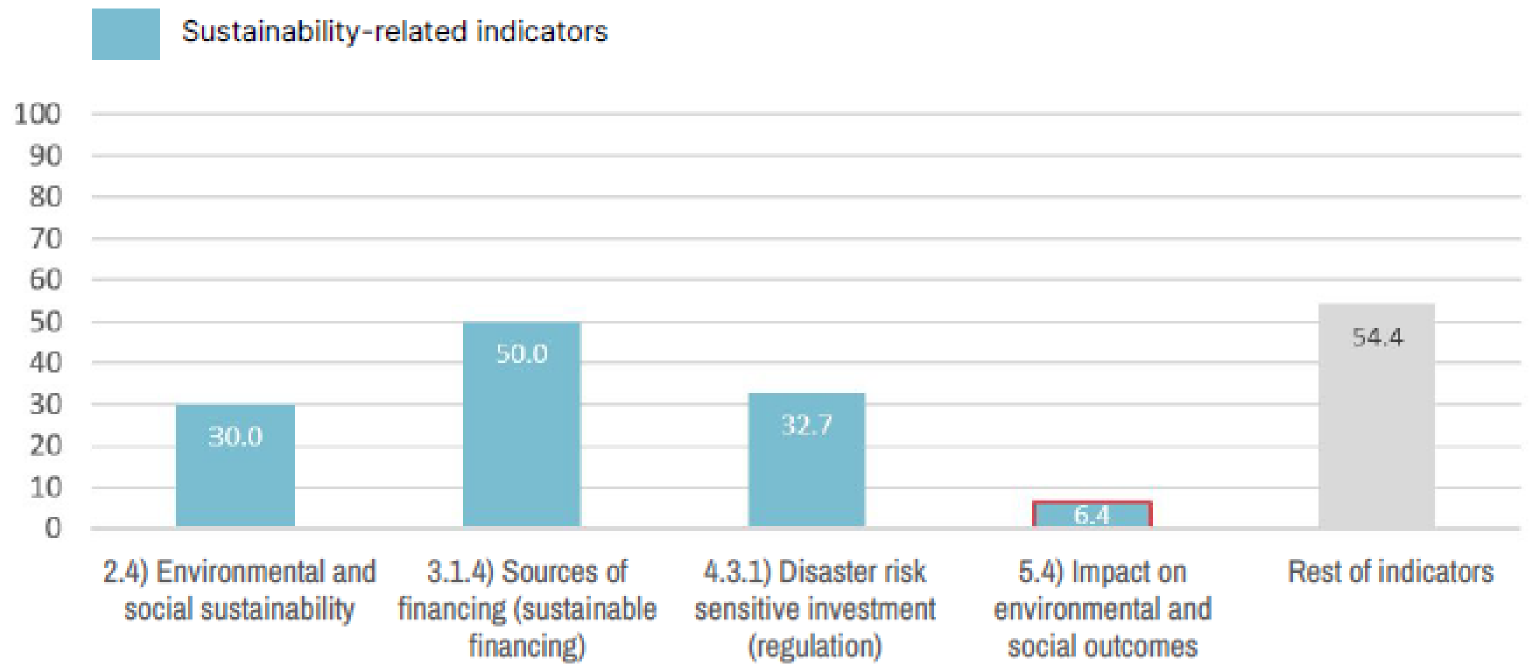
Impact on environmental and social outcomes is the final evaluation indicator in the Infrascope and focuses on sustainability — one of the index's most defining themes.

There is substantial space for progress across all countries.

19 countries fail to score on any aspect of *Impact on environmental and social outcomes*, including:

- evaluating PPP performance against climate change goals;
- evaluating performance against the UN SDGs; and
- requiring PPPs to actively incorporate elements of "future-proofing" (eg, resilience or adaptability) into design.

There is significant room for improvement around sustainability across the region, in particular for indicators within *5.4 Impact on environmental and social outcomes* (average regional scores, 0-100)



Source: Economist Impact (2022).

ECONOMIST IMPACT

Country findings

- **Developed—Leaders: scores 70 to <80 — Brazil, Chile**
  Strong institutions and experience delivering infrastructure PPPs, and a proven ability to attract domestic and foreign capital investment in infrastructure.

- **Developed—High performers: scores 60 to <70 — Uruguay, Colombia, Peru, Panama, Costa Rica**
  Productive PPP markets strengthened by new PPP legislation and targeted financial assistance for PPP development. Room for improvement across project preparation, sustainability, and evaluation.

- **Emerging—Growth markets: scores 50 to <60 — El Salvador, Guatemala, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Jamaica, Honduras, Paraguay**
  A lack of overall consistency. Impressive scores in some areas are accompanied by one or more notable gaps in PPP capacity.

- **Emerging—Mid-tier: scores 30 to <50 — Ecuador, Argentina, Nicaragua, Guyana, Bahamas**
  Experience implementing infrastructure PPPs, but still exhibiting many traits of less developed PPP markets.

- **Nascent: scores 0 to <30 — Haiti, Trinidad and Tobago, Bolivia, Belize, Barbados, Venezuela, Suriname**
  Experience with PPPs is often non-existent, and private participation in infrastructure development is often not well defined.

Infrascope 2021/22 Overall Score
(neutral weights)

Rank		Score /100
1	Brazil	76.3
2	Chile	75.3
3	Uruguay	66.8
4	Colombia	66.4
5	Peru	63.4
6	Panama	61.1
7	Costa Rica	60.7
8	El Salvador	58.1
9	Guatemala	57.2
10	Dominican Republic	57.1
11	Mexico	56.9
12	Jamaica	54.8
13	Honduras	54.6
14	Paraguay	53.4
15	Ecuador	48.7
16	Argentina	48.0
	AVERAGE	47.3
17	Nicaragua	44.2
18	Guyana	42.1
19	Bahamas	37.0
20	Haiti	27.5
21	Trinidad and Tobago	25.3
22	Bolivia	23.8
23	Belize	21.8
24	Barbados	18.0
25	Venezuela	17.4
26	Suriname	13.9

MATURE (80 to 100) DEVELOPED (60 to <80)
EMERGING (30 to <60) NASCENT (0 to <30)

Score 0-100 where 100=best. Rank out of 26 countries across LAC, 1=best, = before the rank indicates a tie.

ECONOMIST IMPACT

Cómo respondemos al diagnóstico

Dando respuesta a los resultados – acciones derivadas del análisis del Infrascopio

RED APP

Desarrollo de análisis e instrumentos para reforzar las áreas débiles

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo

Provisión de asistencia técnica

Respuestas a partir de la Red APP

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo

	Indicators	All Groups
1	1.3.1) Competitive bidding regulations	96,15
2	4.4.1) Government risks	87,18
3	1.1.1) Public procurement and PPP contracts	78,53
4	3.2.1) Average cost of capital	74,27
5	1.4.1) Contract disputes and arbitration	74,04
6	3.2.4) Debt performance	73,99
7	1.2.1) Existence of national PPP agency	73,08
8	1.3.2) Unsolicited bids/proposals	71,15
9	1.1.3) Inter-agency coordination	70,52
10	1.3) Competitiveness and openness of bidding	70,03
11	2.3.2) Level of concentration in the industry	69,23
12	3.1.2) Performance-based payments	69,23
13	4.1.1) Risk identification and allocation	69,23
14	1.1) Conducive regulatory environment and political support for PPPs	68,71
15	1.4.2) Renegotiation procedures	66,68
16	1.3.4) Publication of bidding materials	66,67
17	1.2.2) Accountability of national PPP agency	65,38
18	3.1.6) Sources of financing (institutional investors)	65,38
19	1.2) PPP dedicated agency	64,52
20	4.1.2) Contingent liabilities	64,42
21	1.1.4) Political will and support for PPPs	64,3
22	1.4) Fairness and openness of contract changes	62,93
23	4.1.5) Financial auditing and reporting standards	62,93
24	3.2) Access to capital	61,55
25	1.1.2) Codification	61,54
26	5.2.3) Quality of infrastructure	61,36
27	4.4) Risk of government action	60,97
28	5.2.1) Project mortality rate	60,28
29	2.1.1) Selection and prioritization	59,61
30	3.2.2) Government financial support	57,69
31	4.1) Risk allocation	57
32	3.3.2) Financial maturity	55,92
33	2.3) Efficiency of project preparation	55,4
34	1.2.3) Staffing of national PPP agency	55,13
35	2.3.3) Land administration	54,4
36	4.1.3) Lenders' step-in rights	53,85
37	5.2) Maturity and quality	52
38	4.4.2) Contract termination	51,92
39	3.1.1) Finance structure	51,67
40	3.1) Structure and sources of financing	50,04
41	3.1.4) Sources of financing (sustainable financing)	50
42	2.1) Project selection	49,52
43	3.3) Macro environment	48,78
44	1.4.3) Transparency and oversight	48,08
45	1.3.3) PPP registry	46,15
46	3.1.5) Sources of financing (multilateral banks)	46,15
47	4.4.3) Regulatory risk	43,77
48	2.3.1) Financial close	42,61
49	3.3.1) Country risk	41,63
50	4.2.1) Contract management	41,63
51	4.2) National monitoring and reporting	41,48
52	4.2.2) Published reports	41,35
53	3.2.3) Capital portability	40,27
BELOW 40%		
54	2.1.2) Economic principles for project selection	39,43
55	2.4.1) Environmental and community impacts	37,82
56	2.2.1) Preparation facilities	37,18
57	4.1.4) Government guarantees	34,62
58	4.3.2) Disaster risk sensitive investment (insurance)	34,62
59	5.2.2) Value of PPP investment	34,38
60	4.3.1) Disaster risk sensitive investment (regulation)	32,69
61	4.3) Disaster risk	31,08
62	2.4) Environmental and social sustainability	29,97
63	5.3) Impact on infrastructure quality/outcomes	28,2
64	5.3.1) Quality monitoring and reporting	28,2
65	2.2) Project preparation facilities	27,72
66	5.1) Ex-post evaluation of PPP projects	26,28
67	5.1.1) Agency and evaluations	26,28
68	4.3.3) Disaster risk management	25,96
69	2.4.2) Social equitability	22,12
70	2.2.2) Project support	18,27
71	3.1.3) Sources of financing (project bonds)	17,75
72	5.4.3) Resilience	15,38
73	5.4) Impact on environmental and social outcomes	6,41
74	5.4.2) Progress toward SDGs	3,85
75	5.4.1) Climate outcomes	0

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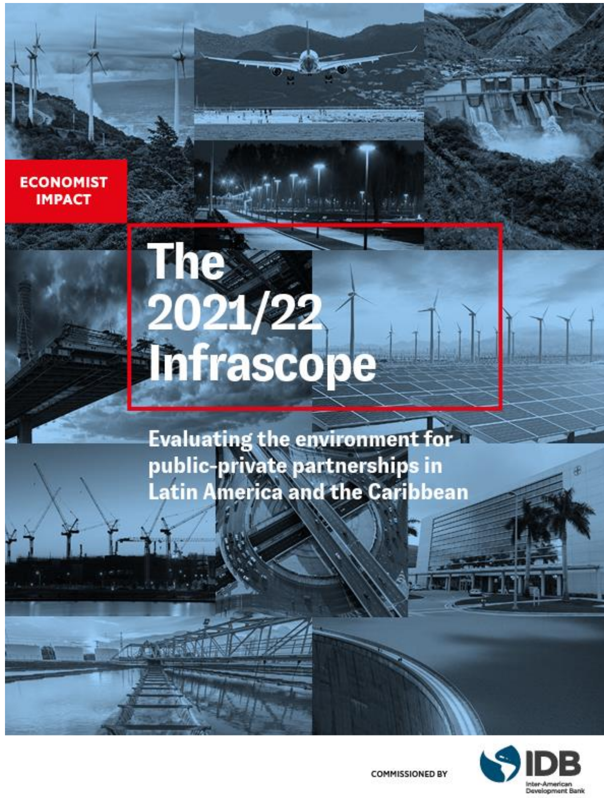

	Evaluation (different stages)
	Sustainability related
	project preparation capacities
	Financing

Respuestas a partir de la Red APP

Topic	Scor
2.1.2) Economic principles for project selection	39,43
5.2.2) Value of PPP investment	34,38
5.3.1) Quality monitoring and reporting	28,2
5.1) Ex-post evaluation of PPP projects	26,28
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Evaluación e impacto proyectos/programas APP: foco en ejercicios analíticos / ex post

Sostenibilidad: desde preparación hasta financiamiento – mejoras regulatorias, institucionales y ejercicios de impacto

Facilidades de preparación de proyectos: evaluación, mecanismos, recursos, y gobernanza

Respuestas a partir de la Red APP

Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo

Evaluación e impacto proyectos/programas APP: foco en ejercicios analíticos / ex post

Sostenibilidad: desde preparación hasta financiamiento – mejoras regulatorias, institucionales y ejercicios de impacto

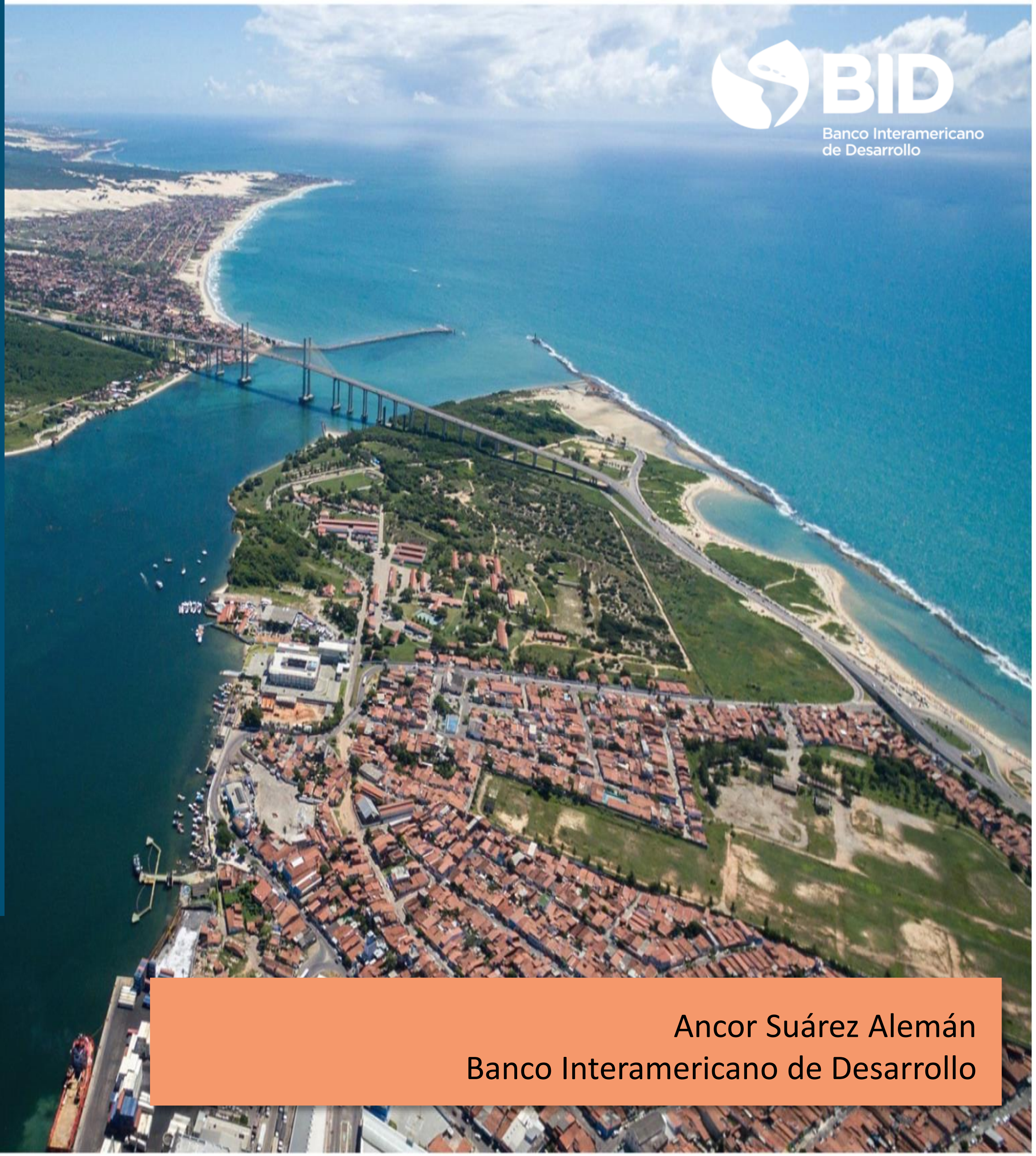
Facilidades de preparación de proyectos: evaluación, mecanismos, recursos, y gobernanza

RED APP

- Convocatoria abierta 2022/23 a propuestas que explore alguna de estas áreas, a partir del diagnóstico del Infrascopio 2021/22
- Orientación a proveer recomendaciones de política pública en el área de Desarrollo de infraestructura mediante APP
- Se priorizarán propuestas con enfoque analítico / uso de datos y evidencia para el desarrollo de recomendaciones
- Se priorizarán propuestas con foco regional o subregional

Ventanilla Única APP
Grupo BID

Presentación Principales Resultados Infrascopio 2021/22



Ancor Suárez Alemán
Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo

Equipo APP
Vicepresidencia de Países del BID