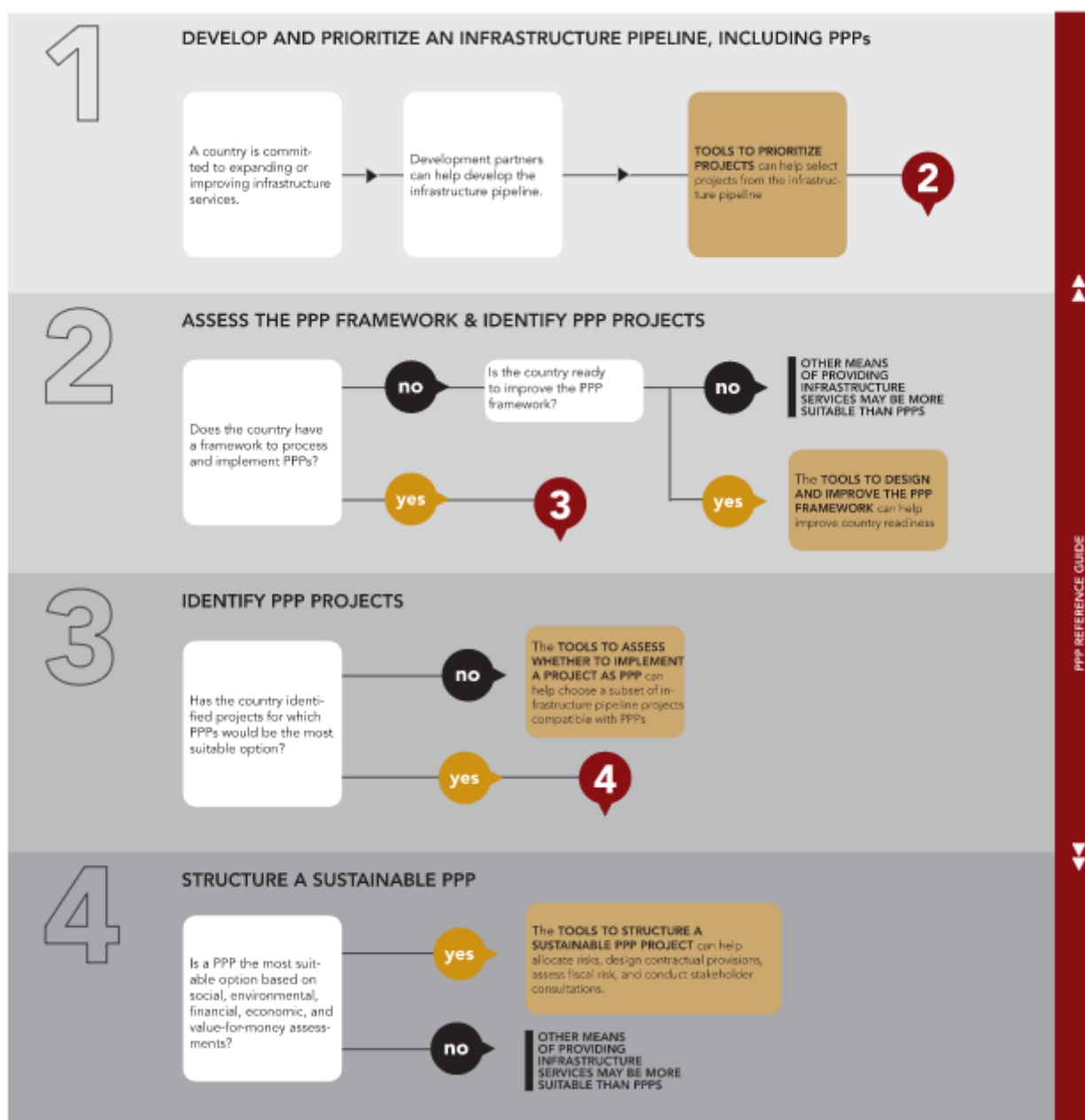# Other PPP Toolkits

Full Description

As each country has unique challenges, needs, and specific capacities to implement PPPs, it is up to each country to address its own opportunities and challenges and assess whether the local environment would enable or hinder a PPP. These tools will help governments work through this process and decide whether to proceed with a PPP or not. The advisory services of development partners can also provide expertise as well as peer-to-peer learning.

1. Tools to develop and prioritize infrastructure pipeline

These tools can help governments develop a pipeline of infrastructure projects to be implemented, and sort them according to the priorities of the country. The advisory services offered by partner MDBs can also provide expertise as well as peer-to-peer learning opportunities.

- **Infrastructure Prioritization Framework (IPF)** - It is a multi-criteria decision support tool that considers project outcomes along two dimensions – social-environmental and financial-economic. When large sets of small- to medium-sized projects are proposed, resources for implementation are limited, and basic project appraisal data (but not full social cost-benefit analysis) are available, IPF can be used to inform the selection of projects by combining selection criteria into social-environmental and financial-economic indices. These indices are used to plot projects on a Cartesian plane, and the sector budget is imposed to create a project map for comparison along each dimension.

- **Infrastructure Resilience** encompasses the ability of a system to minimize loss of functionality and to recover functionality after a disruption. A methodology has been developed to incorporate elements of resilience in the infrastructure planning process, and this tool is a practical approach to apply this concept to the project level. Tool coming soon.

2. Tools to design and improve the PPP framework

These tools can help governments assess whether their country has an adequate framework to process and implement PPPs. They include, among others, tools to assess a country's institutional framework, the legal and regulatory framework, and the procurement and contract management capacity with the aim of implementing transparent, efficient, and sustainable PPP projects. These tools can also be used as guides to identify areas of improvement and implement reform. As each country has unique challenges, needs, and specific capacities to implement PPPs, each country should address its own opportunities and challenges to assess whether the local environment would enable or hinder a PPP. The advisory services of our MDB partners can also provide expertise as well as peer-to-peer learning opportunities.

- **Country PPP-Readiness Diagnostic Tool** - This tool assesses whether a country is ready to implement PPPs by first looking at the respective country's PPP environment and then determining areas requiring change or improvement in view of global good practices. As a result, client countries are provided with strategic advice to help them make informed decisions regarding private sector participation in creating infrastructure.

- **Procuring Infrastructure PPPs 2018** - Procuring Infrastructure Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) 2018 assesses the regulatory frameworks that govern PPP procurement across 135 economies. By benchmarking 135 economies with respect to good practices in four thematic areas, the report aims to inform decision making on the design of PPP procurement policies and regulations, and to help countries improve the governance and quality of PPP projects.

- **OECD Principles for Public Governance of PPPs** - This tool provides concrete guidance to policy makers on how to make sure that PPPs represent value for money for the public sector. They provide guidance on when a PPP is relevant (e.g. not for projects with rapidly changing technology such as IT, but possibly for well known generic technology such as roads) and focus on how you need to get public sector areas aligned for this to work.

3. Tools to assess whether to implement a project as PPP

Once a government develops and prioritizes its infrastructure pipeline, these tools can help identify the subset of pipeline projects that are compatible with PPPs. These tools will help governments work through this process to either proceed with a PPP or not. The advisory services of our MDB partners can also provide expertise as well as peer-to-peer learning opportunities.

- **PPP Fiscal Risk Assessment Model (PFRAM)** - PFRAM is a tool that assesses potential fiscal costs and risks arising from PPP projects. The assessment entails gathering specific project information and determining a government's role at key stages in the project cycle. This tool is mostly designed to help PPP units in ministries of finance make informed fiscal decisions on PPP projects based on impacts and risks.

- **PPP Project Screening and Analytics Tool (PSAT)** - The Project Screening and Analytics Tool (PSAT) is a decision-making tool for preliminary screening to determine projects' potential suitability for PPP procurement and project prioritization. The tool helps evaluate projects on qualitative and quantitative variables, and functions well in situations of low or high information availability.

- **PPP Project Preparation Status Tool** - This tool aims to assess the preparation status of a given PPP project by reference to a typical good-practice PPP project development process. It does so through the analysis of the answers to a structured questionnaire provided by the public authority responsible for developing the project. The tool's main purpose is to serve as a self-check to help the public authority spot potential areas of weakness in the preparation of the project. It may also help to develop a structured approach to managing the PPP project preparation process.

- **PPP Qualitative Value-for-Money Toolkit** - This tool helps governments in early stage identification and selection of projects suitable to be delivered on a PPP basis. The tool contains a set of criteria that government officials need to consider when assessing whether a project is likely to achieve Value-for-Money (VfM) if delivered as a PPP and is based on international best practice and experiences. The toolkit is designed for screening PPP projects across developing countries in Asia and the Pacific.

- **SOURCE** enables governments to rapidly develop well-prepared infrastructure projects with consistency and transparency across sectors. The tool helps gather and synthesize data to enhance the quality of project preparation, speed up procurement, and promote dialogue between public and private parties.

- **Policy Guidelines for Managing Unsolicited Proposals** - When it comes to infrastructure projects, "unsolicited proposals" (USPs) represent an alternative to the traditional project initiation method where the private sector, rather than the government, takes the leading role in identifying and developing a project. The guidelines provide a framework for public authorities to develop and implement sound USP policies that effectively address these challenges.

4. Tools to design a sustainable PPP project

Once a government decides to implement a project as a PPP, these tools can help structure a sustainable project. Items to consider at this stage include how to allocate risks, design contractual provisions, assess fiscal risk, and conduct stakeholder consultations. These tools will help governments work through this process to design an efficient and sustainable PPP. The avisory services of our MDB partners can also provide expertise as well as peer-to-peer learning opportunities.

- **Guidance on PPP Contractual Provisions** - This document presents guidance on contractual provisions that can be found in virtually every PPP contract, taking into account feedback received during internal and external consultations with relevant public and private stakeholders.

- **Allocating Risks in PPP Contracts** - This guidance tool has been developed for governments that wish to enhance the viability of their PPP infrastructure projects. This tool deals with the appropriate allocation of risks between the public and private parties participating in the project, and is designed to help governments build a pipeline of viable PPP projects.

- **A Framework for Disclosure in PPP Projects** - The framework provides a systematic structure for pro-actively disclosing information regarding public-private partnership (PPP) projects. It can help client countries create effective policies and practices for public disclosure of PPP transactions. The tool was developed at the request of the G-20 and endorsed by them in 2015. A database on disclosure practices in various countries was also developed.

Other Toolkits

- Concession Toolkits

- Public Private Partnership in India

- Community Engagement for Public-Private Partnerships

- World Bank/PPIAF Toolkit on Labor Issues in Infrastructure Reform

- La boîte à outils PPP du Sénégal

- Reference Tool on Inclusive Infrastructure and Social Equity

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