Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI)

2024 Annual Report

WORLD BANK GROUP

Acknowledgements and Disclaimer

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This report presents trends in private participation in infrastructure (PPI) for the year 2024, based on data from the World Bank's PPI Database. The PPI Database captures infrastructure projects in low- and middle-income countries where the private sector, including SOEs participating in overseas investments, participates as a project sponsor—primarily through equity investments and/or commercial debt—at the time of financial close. It focuses on primary market transactions, meaning it tracks the initial commitments of capital towards greenfield or brownfield infrastructure assets. Refinancings, mergers and acquisitions, and other secondary market transactions are not included.

What distinguishes the PPI Database from broader infrastructure datasets is its development focus. While other datasets may include a wide range of infrastructure-related financial flows—such as corporate-level financing or portfolio investments, the PPI Database zeroes in on infrastructure investments that attract private sector participation for the first time, offering detailed information on sector, project structure, development finance institution and government involvement.

The PPI team's efforts are focused on low- and middle-income countries, making the database the most comprehensive and widely used global resource of its kind for these regions. It contains the largest volume of recorded private infrastructure investment, and the highest number of project entries focused specifically on the developing world.

Although the PPI Database reflects the best efforts to compile publicly available information, it should not be considered exhaustive. Smaller-scale or local projects, particularly those not reported by major news outlets, official databases, or government sources, may be underrepresented.

Private Participation in Infrastructure, 2024: Key Messages

1

Global PPI investments rebounded in 2024 after a few years of declining investments and depict variance across regions. In regions like MENA, ECA, and SSA—which are characterized by geopolitical, macroeconomic, and regulatory uncertainties—PPI activity has been heavily supported by Development and Export Finance Institutions (DEFI) involvement. Although overall PPI declined in MENA, nearly all projects in the region (7 out of 8) were backed by DEFIs, underscoring their critical role in mobilizing private capital by mitigating risks in the more challenging investment environments.

Sector	PPI Investments US$ Billion (2024)	PPI Investments US$ Billion (2023)	PPI Investments (Past five-year average 2019-2023)	Share of PPI Projects with DEFI Support (2024)	Share of PPI Projects with DEFI Support (2019-2023)
EAP	57.0	51.4	36.0	10%	9%
ECA	7.7 ▲	4.1	5.6	82%	40%
LAC	21.9 ▲	16.1	22.3	18%	24%
MENA	0.5	2.9	2.6	88%	59%
SAR	5.7	9.3	11.8	39%	34%
SSA	7.9 ▲	3.4	5.4	64%	67%
Grand Total	100.7 ▲	87.2	83.7	34%	28%

2

In contrast to the overall rebound in LMICs 2024, PPI investment in IDA countries fell to $3.0 billion across 33 projects, down 38 percent from 2023 and 57 percent below the five-year average. Strikingly, 88 percent of projects in IDA countries depended on DEFI support, underscoring the indispensable role played by DEFIs in sustaining investment flows in IDA countries, where private capital remains constrained.

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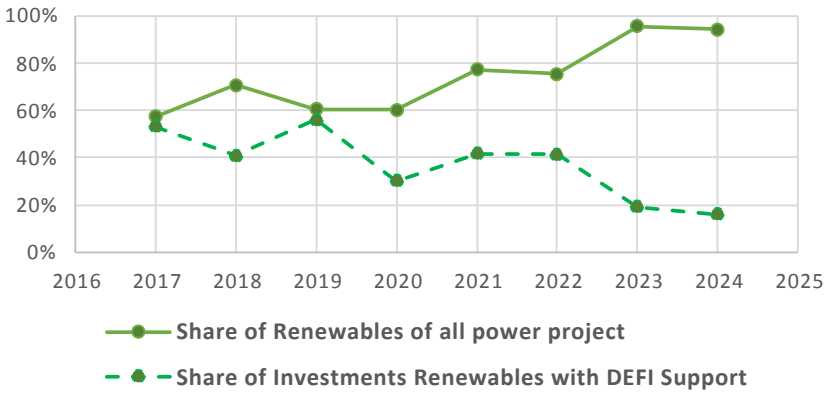

Renewable energy projects continue to dominate PPI investments in the energy sector, but DEFI-backed renewable energy projects fell from 56 percent of all electricity generation projects in 2019 to just 16 percent in 2024—reflecting stronger investor confidence in the renewables sector and growing commercial viability. Rather than creating dependency, DEFIs appear to be enabling greater self-sufficiency in key subsectors. This shift highlights the evolving role of development finance—from primary funders to strategic enabler of sustainable private capital flows.

4

Emerging infrastructure subsegments are attracting increased PPI investments. Notably, in 2024:

- **Data Centers** attracted over US$9.2 billion across 18 projects—marking a threefold increase compared to 2023, driven largely by investments in Malaysia.
- **Energy Storage** saw a fivefold surge driven mostly by China, securing US$12 billion in investments across 22 projects; and
- **Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure** experienced a fourfold increase, drawing US$91.2 million across two projects in Bulgaria and India.

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Acronyms

PPI – Private Participation in Infrastructure
LMICs – Low- and Middle-Income Countries
IDA – International Development Association
DEFI – Development and Export Finance Institution
PPP – Public-Private Partnership
MW – Megawatt
PV – Photovoltaic
ICT – Information and Communication Technology
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
BNDES – Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social (Brazil's National Development Bank)
IFC – International Finance Corporation
MIGA – Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
ICSID – International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes
IBRD – International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

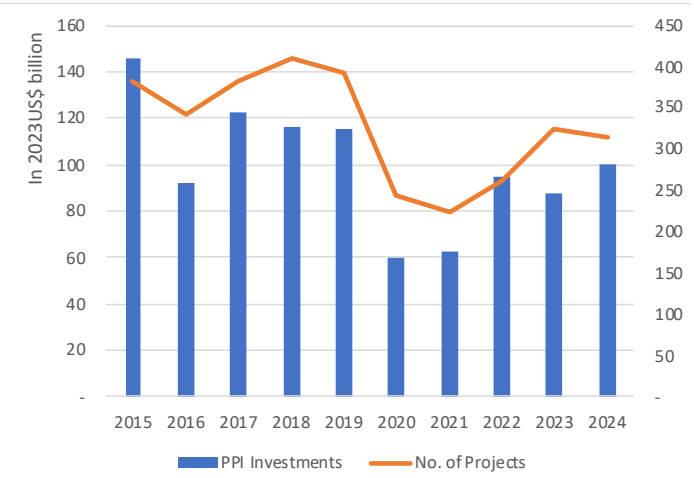
Regional Groupings

EAP – East Asia and Pacific
ECA – Europe and Central Asia
LAC – Latin America and the Caribbean
MENA – Middle East and North Africa
SAR – South Asia Region
SSA – Sub-Saharan Africa
AFE – Africa Eastern and Southern
AFW – Africa Western and Central

Executive Summary

1. Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) investment[1] in 2024 reached $100.7 billion. This marks a notable increase of 16 percent from $87.1 billion in 2023 and 20 percent from the past five-year average of $83.7 billion. This represents the first time PPI investment has exceeded the $100 billion threshold since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Although the investment volumes saw a rise, the number of projects fell slightly from 324 projects in 2023 to 315 projects in 2024.

Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Mid-Income Countries, 2015– 2024



2. In 2024, several sectors saw higher private infrastructure investment commitments than in the previous year. Energy led with $67.9 billion across 217 projects. ICT hit a record $10.5 billion, though spread over fewer projects than in 2023. Transport rose to $20.6 billion across 38 projects but remained well below historic peaks. Municipal solid waste rebounded to $326 million across nine projects, though still below past highs. In contrast, water declined to $1.3 billion, continuing its gradual downward trend.

Sector	2024 PPI ($ Billion)	Number of Projects in 2024	2023 PPI ($ Billion)	Number of Projects in 2023
Energy	67.9 ▲	217 ▲	63.7	189
Transport	20.6 ▲	38 ▼	13.7	46
ICT	10.5 ▲	32 ▼	7.8	59
Water	1.3 ▼	19	1.8	19
MSW	0.3 ▲	9 ▼	0.1	11

1 The term "investment" refers to private investment commitments at the time of financial close in energy (including storage), transport, water and sanitation (bulk water supply as well as water and wastewater treatment), municipal solid waste, and information and communication technology (ICT) serving the public in low- and middle-income countries, including natural gas transmission and distribution, but excluding oil and gas extraction. Any substantial form of private participation including PPPs, IPPs, O&M contracts, and divestitures, are tracked in the PPI Database

3. In 2024, the number of countries with PPI investment commitments declined to 58, down from 68 in 2023, indicating a higher concentration of investments in fewer countries. This trend was driven in part by a notable increase in investment activity in East Asia and Pacific (EAP), particularly in countries like China, Malaysia, and the Philippines, which together accounted for a significant share (53%) of total PPI commitments. At the same time, two new countries—Equatorial Guinea and Guyana—recorded their first PPI transactions in over a decade, both involving port modernization projects.

4. PPI investments increased in most regions, with the notable exceptions of South Asia (SAR) and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). SAR saw investment levels decrease by 39 percent to $5.7 billion from $9.3 billion in 2023 and 51 percent from the past five-year average of $11.8 billion. MENA recorded a sharp decline, with investment commitments falling by 83 percent to $0.5 billion from $3.0 billion in 2023 and 81 percent from the past five-year average of $2.6 billion. In contrast, the EAP region reached $57 billion, continuing its recovery with an 11 percent increase from 2023 levels at $51.4 billion and 58 percent from the past five-year average of $36.0 billion. The Europe and Central Asia (ECA) region saw investment commitments increase to $7.7 billion across 38 projects, a 91 percent increase from $4.1 billion in 2023 and 37 percent from the past five-year average of $5.6 billion. The Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) region saw investment commitments increase to $7.9 billion across 47 projects, a 133 percent increase from $3.4 billion in 2023 and 47 percent from the past five-year average of $5.4 billion. The LAC region saw investment commitments increase to $21.9 billion across 95 projects, a 36 percent increase from $16.1 billion in 2023 although it saw a slight 2 percent decline from the past five-year average of $22.3 billion.

5. Brazil, China, and India have consistently been among the top five PPI countries for decades. Together, these countries account for 59 percent of the total PPI over the past five years (2020–2024). Excluding these three countries which accounted for 59 percent of 2024 PPI investments, private investment commitments were recorded at $41.2 billion in 2024. This marks a 36 percent increase from 2023 and a 23 percent increase from the five-year average.

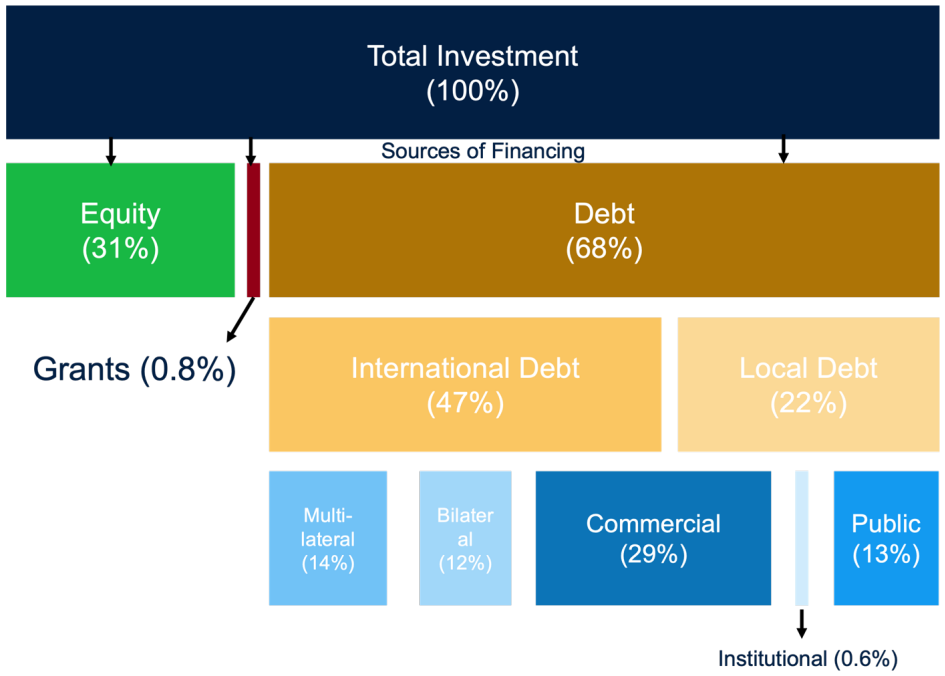
6. Emerging infrastructure subsegments are gaining strong momentum, with 2024 marking a clear shift in investor focus toward new areas of infrastructure development. Data Centers attracted over US$9.2 billion across 18 projects—a threefold increase from the previous year. Energy Storage experienced a fivefold surge, mobilizing US$12 billion across 22 projects, with the majority of this growth concentrated in China. Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging Infrastructure also saw a fourfold rise, drawing US$91.2 million across two projects.

7. While local sponsors have increasingly come to dominate PPI investments in LMICs (owing to high volumes of PPI across Brazil, India and China where local infrastructure investments and financing markets are stronger) international sponsors continue to play a critical role. Sponsors originating from Spain, France, and China emerged as the leading contributors, consistently topping the list in terms of total investment commitments. These front runners were closely followed by sponsors from Japan, Canada, and the United States, which also maintained a strong presence across multiple regions and sectors.

8. In 2024, one out of every three projects in all LMICs received support from development and export finance institutions (DEFIs)[2]. This high level of DEFI involvement has been sustained for two consecutive years, underscoring the critical role of multilateral and bilateral engagement in the LMIC infrastructure market. In 2024, DEFIs provided $12.6 billion in direct debt support—double the $6 billion recorded in 2023 and well above the five-year average of $7.6 billion.

9. Although MENA had the fewest PPI projects, it had the highest share of projects with DEFI support, with 7 out of 8 projects supported by DEFIs. ECA follows closely, with 31 out of 38 projects supported by DEFIs, mostly in renewable power. In contrast, EAP had the smallest share of DEFI-supported PPI projects, with 10 projects out of 99 supported by DEFIs. Most projects in the region—largely concentrated in China, Malaysia, and the Philippines—reached financial closure without DEFI involvement, likely due to the strength of domestic financial institutions in these countries.

Sources of Financing for Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in EMDEs in 2024



2 DEFI, for the purposes of this report, refers to multilateral institutions and bilateral agencies with a development mandate, as well as export credit agencies with a mandate to support domestic businesses in pursuing investments abroad. In this report, the term bilateral will include bilateral institutions as well as export credit agencies.

10. Reliance on debt financing declined from 75 percent in 2023 to 68 percent to 2024, broadly in line with the five-year average of 66 percent. Equity-like sources correspondingly increased, led by private equity, which rose from 24 percent in 2023 to 30.6 percent, close to the five-year average of 33 percent. Within the debt structure, international debt expanded from 40 percent of PPI investments in 2023 (and a five-year average of 41 percent) to 47 percent in 2024, while local debt fell sharply from 35 percent to 22 percent, broadly consistent with its five-year average of 24 percent. Notably, bilateral debt doubled its share within international debt, rising from 6 percent of PPI investments in 2023 to 12 percent in 2024, nearly converging with the five-year average of 13 percent. In contrast, commercial debt declined significantly year-on-year, from 43 percent to 29 percent, though it remained above the five-year average of 22 percent.

1. Overview

1.1. Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) investment in 2024 reached $100.7 billion across 315 projects, equivalent to 0.27 percent of the combined GDP of all low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) ($37.5 trillion). This marks a notable increase of 16 percent from $87.1 billion in 2023 and 20 percent from past five-year average of $83.7 billion. It is the first time PPI investment has exceeded the $100 billion threshold since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. In terms of PPI as a percentage of GDP, PPI was higher than both the previous year's 0.23 percent and the past five-year average of 0.23 percent. Although the investment volumes saw a rise, the number of projects fell slightly from 324 projects in 2023 to 315 projects in 2024.

1.2. Despite this rebound, the overall trend in PPI investment—both in terms of investment volume and the number of projects—remains under downward pressure (See Figure 1). A more sustained and robust recovery will be needed to return to the pre-COVID levels observed during the peak years of private sector participation.

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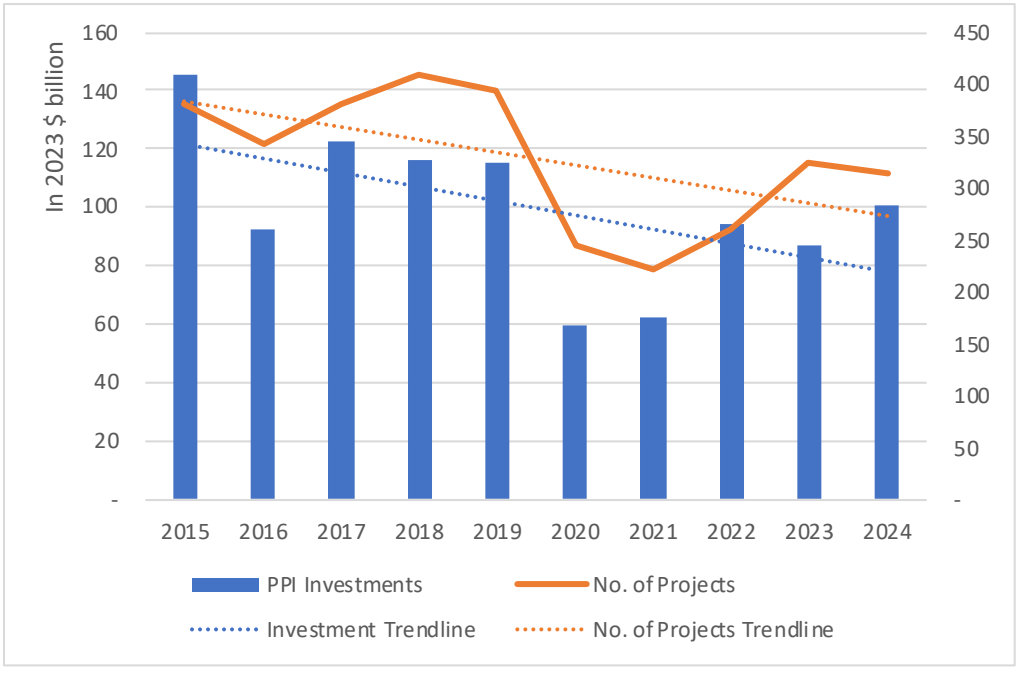
Figure 1: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Mid-Income Countries, 2014– 2023



1.3. In 2024, the number of countries with PPI investment commitments declined to 58, down from 68 in 2023, indicating a higher concentration of investments in fewer countries. This trend was driven in part by a notable increase in investment activity in East Asia and Pacific (EAP), particularly in countries like China, Malaysia, and the Philippines, which together accounted for a significant share of total PPI commitments.

1.4. Notably, Equatorial Guinea and Guyana recorded their first PPI investment transactions in over a decade—both in port modernization projects. This suggests that the port sector continues to serve as one of the most accessible entry points for private sector participation in infrastructure investment.

2. Geographic Spread

2.1. PPI investments increased in most regions, with the notable exceptions of South Asia (SAR) and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). SAR saw investment levels decrease by 38 percent to $5.7 billion from 9.3 billion in 2023. MENA recorded a sharp decline, with investment commitments falling to $0.5 billion from $3.0 billion in 2023.

2.2. On the brighter side, investment commitments in EAP reached $57.0 billion, continuing its recovery with an 11 percent increase from 2023 levels at $51.4 billion and a 58 percent increase from the past five-year average of $36.0 billion. LAC saw investment commitments rise to $21.9 billion from $16.1 billion in 2023, while Europe and Central Asia (ECA) rebounded to $7.7 billion, up 91 percent from 4.1 billion the previous yearand 37 percent from the past five-year average of $5.6 billion.. SSA experienced a strong rebound, with investments more than doubling (133 percent) to $7.9 billion from $3.4 billion in 2023 and 47 percent from the past five-year average of $5.4 billion.

1

Table 1: Regional PPI (2024) in Terms of Regional GDP (Excluding High-income), 2024

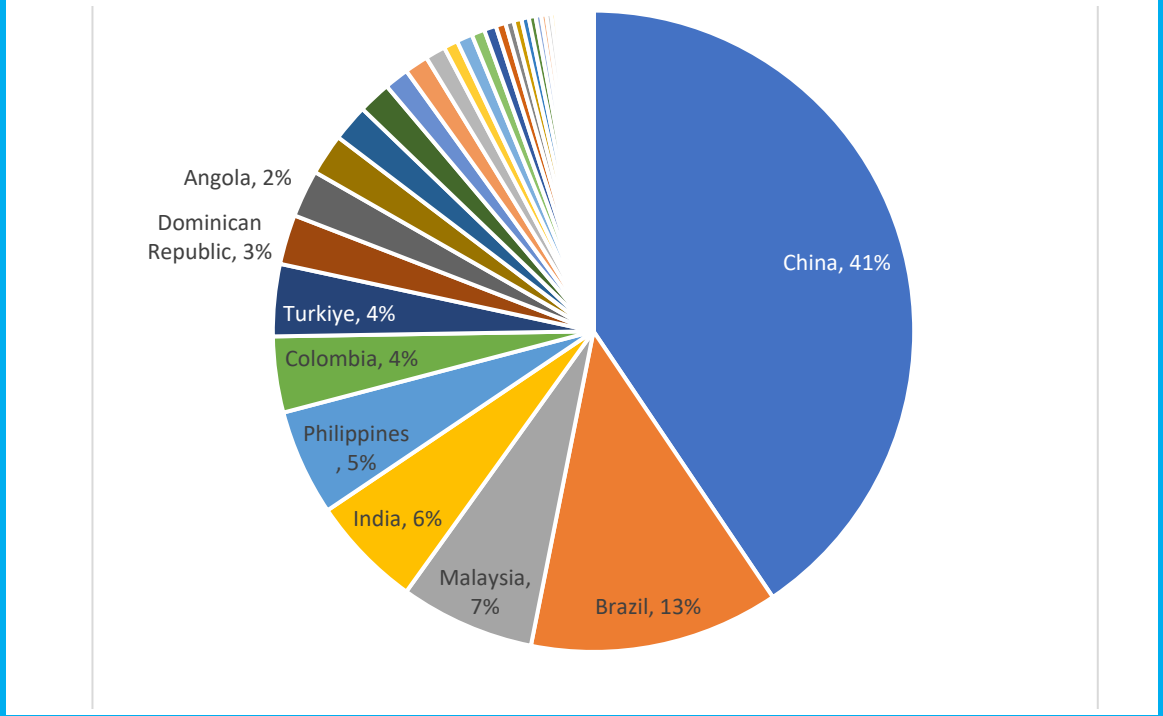
Region	PPI ($, millions)	Number of Projects	PPI/ Regional GDP	PPI/Regional GDP Percentage Change from 2023
East Asia and Pacific	56,959	99	0.27%	0.03%
Europe and Central Asia	7,748	38	0.77%	0.36%
Latin America and the Caribbean	21,865	95	0.36%	0.10%
Middle East and North Africa	491	8	0.02%	-0.09%
South Asia	5,724	28	0.13%	-0.08%
Sub-Saharan Africa	7,918	47	0.39%	0.22%

2.3. In absolute terms, China, Brazil, Malaysia, the Philippines, and India received the largest PPI investments in 2024. These five countries together attracted $71.4 billion, capturing 71 percent of global PPI investment (See Figure 2).

2.4. Brazil, China, and India have consistently been among the top five PPI countries since the PPI database started tracking PPI. Together, these countries account for 59 percent of the total PPI over the past five years (2020–2024). Excluding these three countries, private investment commitments were recorded at $41.5 billion in 2024. This marks a 37 percent increase from 2023 and a 16 percent increase from the five-year average.

2.5. The five countries with the highest levels of investment in 2024 as a percentage of national GDP are: Sierra Leone, with 6.5 percent of its GDP committed to PPI investments; Mozambique, with 3.4 percent; Angola with 2.8 percent; and Equatorial Guinea and Senegal, each with 2.3 percent.

Figure 2: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation In Low- and Mid-income Countries, by Country, 2024



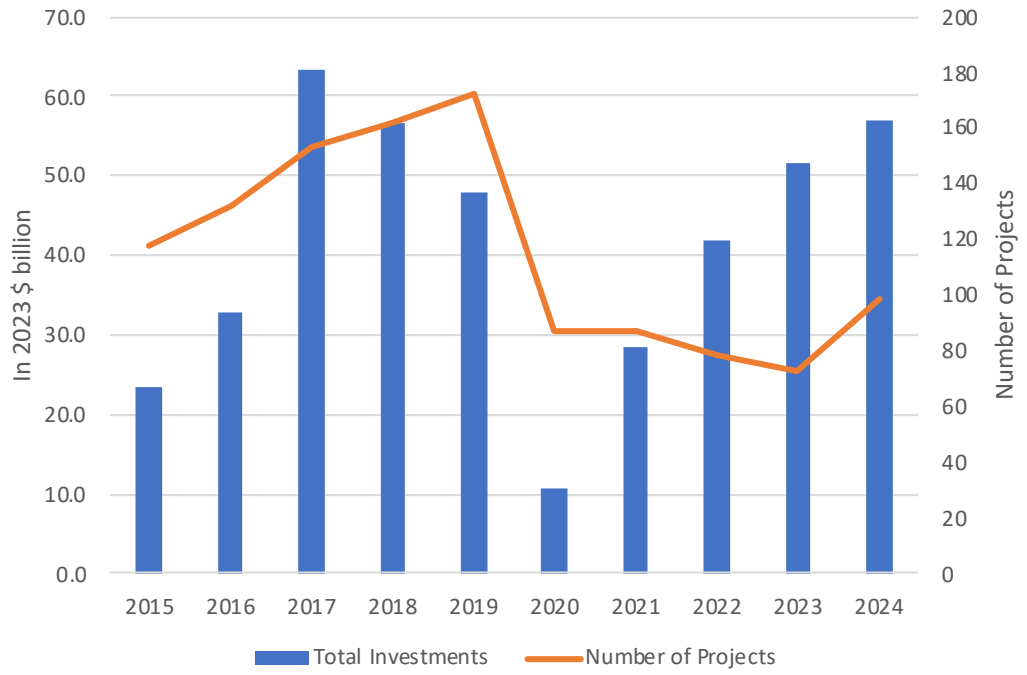
2.a. East Asia and the Pacific (EAP)

2.a.1. In 2024, the EAP region saw investment commitments increase to $57.0 billion across 99 projects, an 11 percent increase from $51.4 billion in 2023 and a 58 percent increase from the previous 5-year average (2019–2023) of $36.0 billion. The number of projects increased from 73 in 2023 to 99 in 2024. The average project size in 2024 increased from the past five-year average of $393 million to $575 million, reflecting a continued trend toward larger-scale investments in the region.

2.a.2. High investment commitments in China were the main driver behind the region's continued recovery. China received $40.8 billion in PPI investment commitments, 89 percent of which was channeled across 50 energy projects. This was driven mainly by the Fourth Channel of the Integrated Energy Base in Xinjiang valued at $14.3 billion. The energy mix includes 4 GW of wind power, 8.5 GW of photovoltaic power, 4 GW of coal-fired capacity, and approximately 2.5 GW of energy storage. Once completed, the project is expected to transmit more than 60 percent of its renewable electricity output to the Sichuan and Chongqing regions. It will also enhance grid stability across western China by providing up to 5 GW of reliable power support during evening peak hours.

2.a.3. Malaysia recorded the second-highest PPI commitments in the region, with 94 percent of its total investment concentrated in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector. The surge was driven by growing domestic and international demand for colocation and cloud storage services, reflected in five large-scale cloud and managed services data center projects. Of the five data center projects that reached financial close, all had foreign sponsorship: three were sponsored by the United States, one by Singapore, and the last by both Malaysian and Singaporean entities. The concentration of foreign-sponsored data center projects reflects Malaysia's positioning as a regional hub for digital infrastructure investment.

Figure 3: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in EAP, 2015-2024

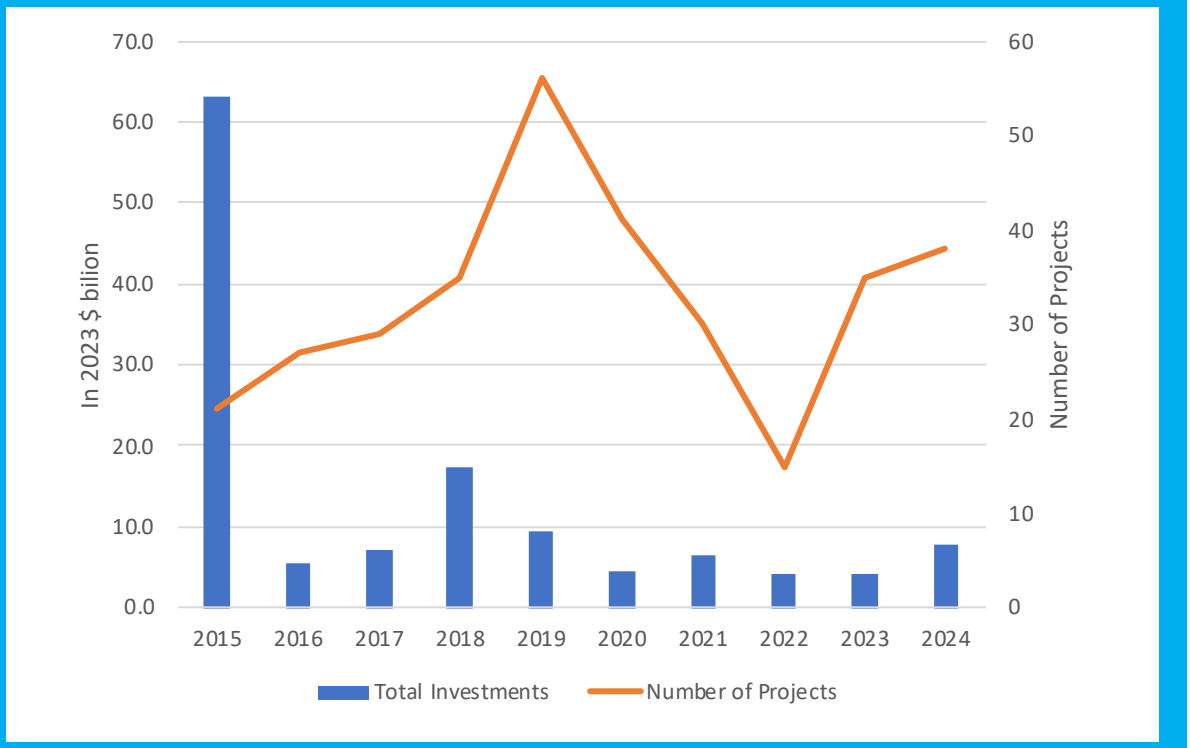


2.a.4. Other countries with PPI investments in the region include the Philippines, Viet Nam, Indonesia, and Cambodia (Table 1 in Annex 1 – Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in EAP by Countries in 2024).

2.b. Europe and Central Asia (ECA)

2.b.1. In 2024, the ECA region saw investment commitments increase to $7.7 billion across 38 projects, a 91 percent increase from $4.1 billion in 2023 and a 37 percent increase from the previous five-year average (2019–2023) of $5.6 billion. The number of projects increased from 35 in 2023 to 38 in 2024

Figure 4: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in ECA, 2015-2024



2.b.2. Türkiye led investments in the ECA region with $3.7 billion across 10 projects, with the largest project being the Nakkas-Basaksehir Motorway Section, valued at $1.6 billion. Of the 10 projects that reached financial close, eight were in the energy sector, all of which are renewable energy projects with a total installed capacity of 1.6 GW.

2.b.3. Uzbekistan was the second-largest contributor to the region's investment commitments, with $1.2 billion invested across eight projects. All of these projects were also from the renewable energy sector. Six of these projects were also financed with multilateral support, highlighting Uzbekistan's appetite for clean energy and the role of DEFIs in enabling these projects.

2.b.4. Other ECA countries with PPI transactions were Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Serbia, Bulgaria, Georgia, and the Kyrgyz Republic (See Table 2 in Annex 1 – Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in ECA by Countries in 2024). Russia and Ukraine continued to not report any PPI investment commitments in line with the past three years.

2.c. Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)

2.c.1. In 2024, the LAC region saw investment commitments increase to $21.9 billion across 95 projects, a 36 percent increase from $16.1 billion in 2023 and a 2 percent decrease from the previous five-year average (2019–2023) of $22.3 billion. The number of projects decreased from 103 in 2023 to 95 in 2024.

2.c.2. However, the LAC region's investment commitments in 2024 still lag significantly behind its pre-pandemic annual average of over $30 billion. The modest rebound in investment was primarily driven by Colombia, which reported $3.9 billion in commitments across eight projects, nearly tripling its 2023 levels. Six of these projects were in the transport sector, with the remaining two in energy. Brazil maintained its position as the largest contributor to PPI investment in the region and the second largest globally with $12.9 billion across 64 projects, marking an 11 percent increase from the previous year. Brazil alone accounted for 58 percent of LAC's total investment commitments and 13 percent of global PPI commitments in 2024.

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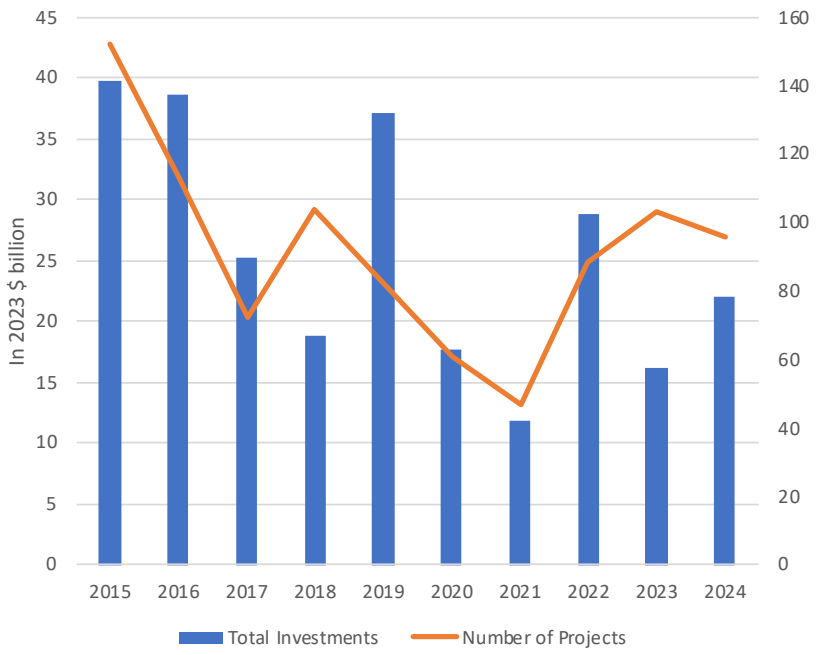
Figure 5: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in LAC, 2015-2024



2.c.3. Traditionally a key player in the region, Mexico reported investment commitments of only $667 million across four projects in 2024. Despite several government initiatives aimed at attracting private sector investments, especially in the energy sector, the uptake has been slow. In 2024, Mexico announced just two energy projects: a $500 million wind farm project and a $51 million solar plant. The remaining two projects were a $115 million

expansion of 5G network infrastructure and a waste management concession, the value of which is not available. While total investment commitments more than doubled compared to 2023, they remain below historical levels with the all-time high of $10.6 billion recorded in 2017.

2.c.4. Other LAC countries with PPI transactions were the Dominican Republic, Peru, Uruguay, Jamaica, Argentina, Guatemala, Guyana, and Nicaragua (See Table 3 in Annex 1 – Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in LAC by Countries in 2024). Guyana recorded its first project since 2002 – the $14 million modernization and expansion of the Port of Georgetown. The deal includes the purchase of the country's first mobile harbor crane and will nearly double the port's cargo handling capacity in anticipation of an uptick in cargo traffic.

2.d. Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

2.d.1. In 2024, the MENA region saw investment commitments decrease to $491 million across eight projects, an 83 percent decrease from $2.9 billion in 2023 and an 81 percent decrease from the previous five-year average (2019–2023) of $2.6 billion. The number of projects decreased from 14 in 2023 to eight in 2024. This also marks the lowest level of investment commitments in the MENA region over the past decade. The sector receiving the largest share of PPI investment commitments was energy, followed by the water and sewerage sector. The decade-low PPI in MENA reflects a confluence of regional instability and structural bottlenecks in PPP frameworks, compounded by a slowdown in large energy deals owing to fiscal and regulatory bottlenecks.

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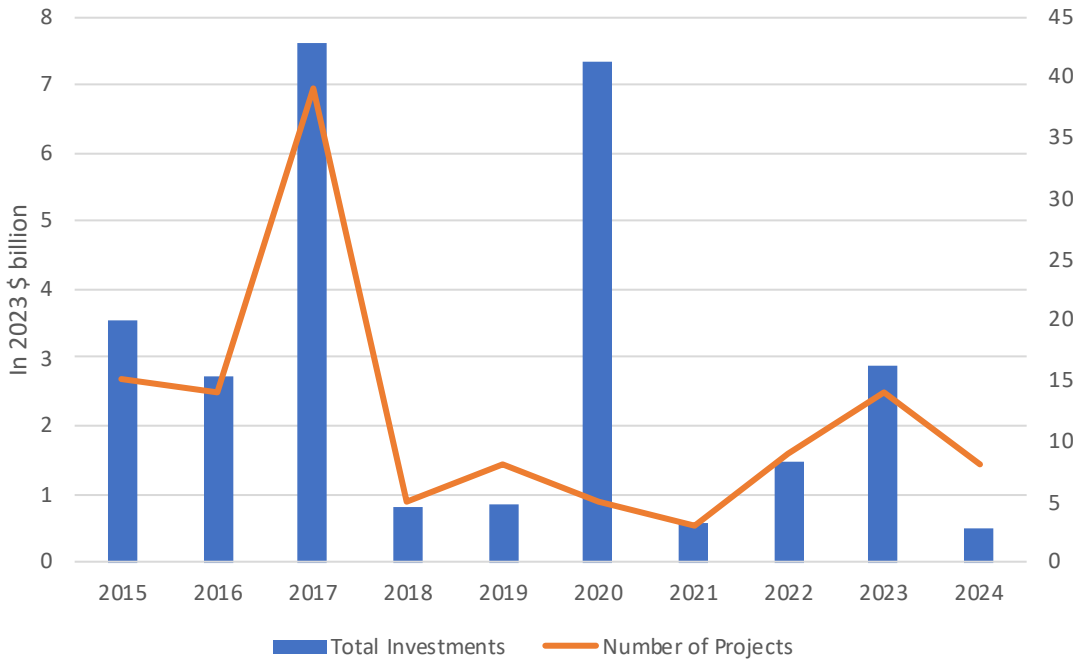
Figure 6: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in MENA, 2015-2024



2.d.2. Morocco was the largest contributor to the region's investment commitments, accounting for 38 percent of the total with $188 million invested in a single project in the water and sewerage sector, namely the development of the Safi and Jorf Desalination Plants that is expected to provide 110 million cubic meters of water to over 1.5 million people.

2.d.3. Egypt, the second largest contributor to the region's investment commitments, saw the financial closure of three projects valued at $177 million. The two largest projects were the Gulf of Suez Wind Farm and its subsequent expansion, valued at $75 million and $98 million respectively. The remaining project was a solid waste management contract valued at $3 million. This represents a 92 percent decrease from Egypt's 2023 investment level of $2.3 billion and reflects the country's uneven trend in PPI commitments over the past decade, which peaked at $5.9 billion in 2020 due to the Cairo Public Monorail Transit System and dropped to a low of $54 million in 2021.

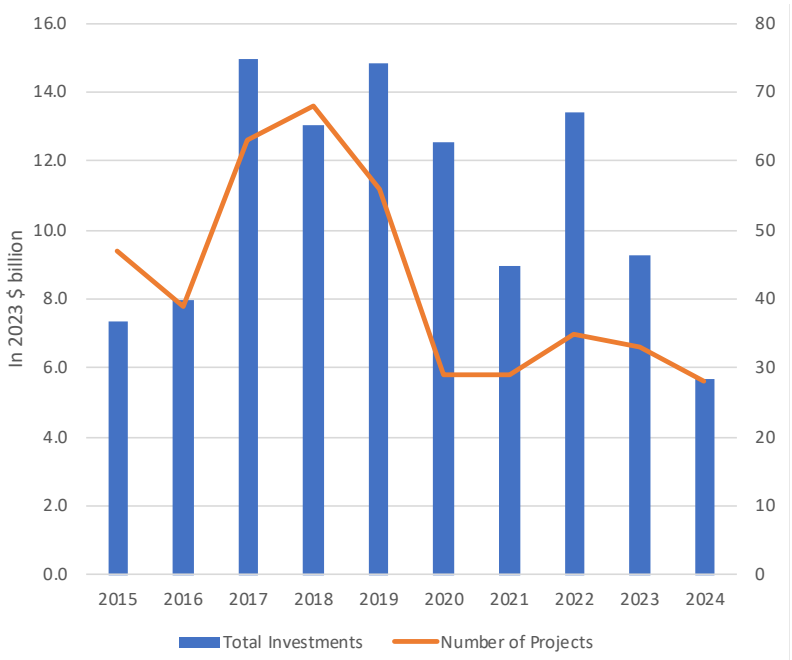
2.d.4. Tunisia and Jordan also received PPI investments (See Table 4 in Annex 1 – Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in MENA by Countries in 2024).

2.e. South Asia (SAR)

2.e.1. In 2024, the SAR region saw investment commitments decrease to $5.7 billion across 28 projects, a 38 percent decrease from $9.3 billion in 2023 and a 51 percent decrease from the previous five-year average (2019–2023) of $11.8 billion. The number of projects decreased from 33 in 2023 to 28 in 2024

2.e.2. The energy sector once again attracted the largest share of investments in SAR, totaling $3.4 billion, continuing the shift from 2022 when the roads subsector dominated investment commitments. Eighty-six percent (18 out of 21) of energy projects in 2024 were renewable energy projects, up from 57 percent the previous year, reflecting the region's continued commitment to renewables.

Figure 7: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in SAR, 2015-2024



2.e.3. Nearly all of SAR's PPI investments were in India. The country experienced a significant surge in PPI investments in 2022, reaching a decade high of $11.3 billion before declining to $8 billion in 2023 and further dropping to $5.6 billion in 2024. Although total investment amounts have decreased due to lower investment commitments in the energy sector, the number of projects has remained relatively stable at 26 in 2024, close to the past five-year (2019–2023) average of 27 projects. Energy continues to dominate India's PPI landscape, attracting $3.4 billion across 20 projects, followed by transport ($1.2 billion) and ICT ($1.1 billion).

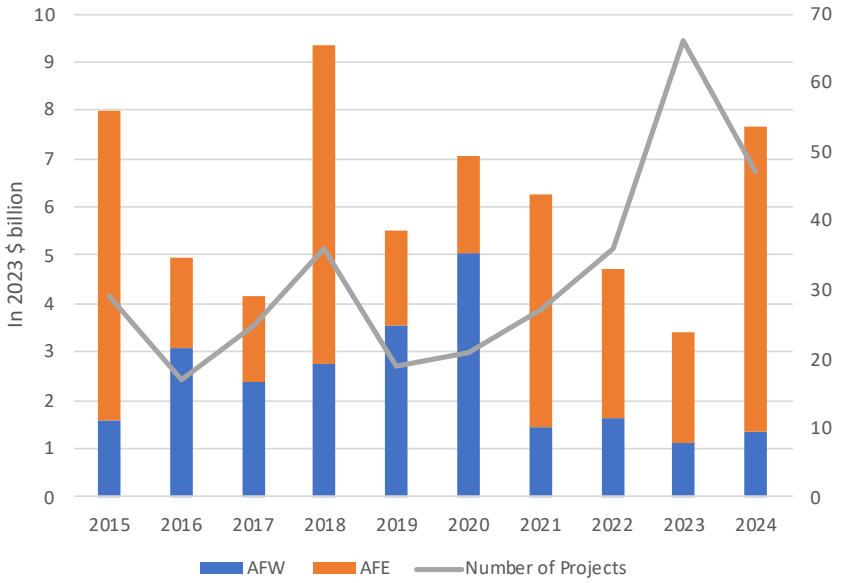
2.e.4. Excluding India, the South Asia region saw investment commitments only in Bangladesh and Nepal, with investment amounts of $24 million and $11 million respectively (See Table 5 in Annex 1 – Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in SAR by Countries in 2024). The downturn in South Asian PPI primarily reflects heightened investor caution amid persistent global economic headwinds, notably higher financing costs and currency volatility, which have eroded project viability and tightened access to capital across the region.

2.f. Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

2.f.1. In 2024, the SSA region saw investment commitments increase to $7.9 billion across 47 projects, a 133 percent increase from $3.4 billion in 2023 and a 47 percent increase from the previous 5-year average (2019–2023) of $5.4 billion. The number of projects decreased from 66 in 2023 to 47 in 2024.

2.f.2. The largest contributor to the region's PPI was Angola, responsible for 30 percent of the regional PPI, followed by South Africa and Senegal. The sector receiving the largest share of PPI was energy, followed by the transport sector.

Figure 8: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in SSA Countries, 2015-2024



2.f.3. Within SSA, Eastern and Southern Africa (AFE) recorded investment commitments totaling $6.4 billion in 2024 across 35 projects and 19 countries, close to three times (a 185 percent increase) the region's commitments in 2023. This surge was propelled by significant gains in the energy sector, where investment commitments more than tripled year-on-year. Angola accounted for a substantial share of the region's total, announcing two projects at $2.1 billion, or roughly one-third of AFE's overall commitments. The larger of the two, Sun Africa Angola Solar farms and mini grids portfolio, secured $1.6 billion in investment commitments and is expected to deliver 820 MW of clean energy once completed. Beyond Angola, 15 other countries, including South Africa, Equatorial Guinea, and Zimbabwe, also posted investment commitments.

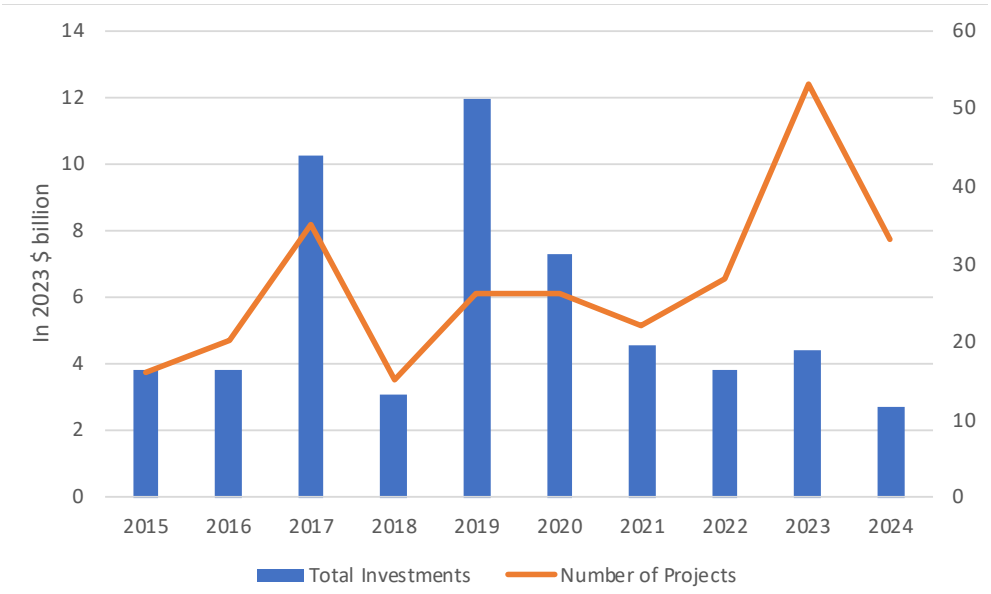
2.f.4. The Western and Central Africa (AFW) region reported investment commitments of $1.4 billion across 12 projects and 10 countries in 2024. In the region, Senegal reported the highest level of investment commitments, accounting for 56 percent of the total investment commitments in the region, with three projects worth $805 million. Two of these projects were in the energy sector with the remaining project in the ICT sector.

2.f.5. Other countries reporting investment commitments in SSA include Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Kenya, Zambia, Somalia, Cote d'Ivoire, Botswana, Togo, Tanzania, Burkina Faso, Benin, Ghana, South Sudan, Nigeria, Namibia, Burundi, Rwanda, Lesotho, and Guinea (See Table 6 in Annex 1 – Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in SSA by Countries in 2024).

3. Investments in International Development Association (IDA) Countries

3.1. Twenty-three IDA countries, compared to 26 in 2023, received investment commitments amounting to $3.0 billion across 33 projects in 2024. This represented a 38 percent decrease in investment levels compared to the prior year and a 57 percent decrease from the past five-year average.

Figure 9: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries in IDA Countries, 2014-2023



3.2. Senegal recorded the highest level of PPI investments among IDA countries, recording $805 million across three projects. Senegal also recorded the largest project among IDA countries—the Saint Louis Combined-cycle Gas Turbine Plant valued at $475 million. Mozambique recorded the second highest level of PPI investments among IDA country at $720 million across two projects: an independent power transmission project and a wind farm.

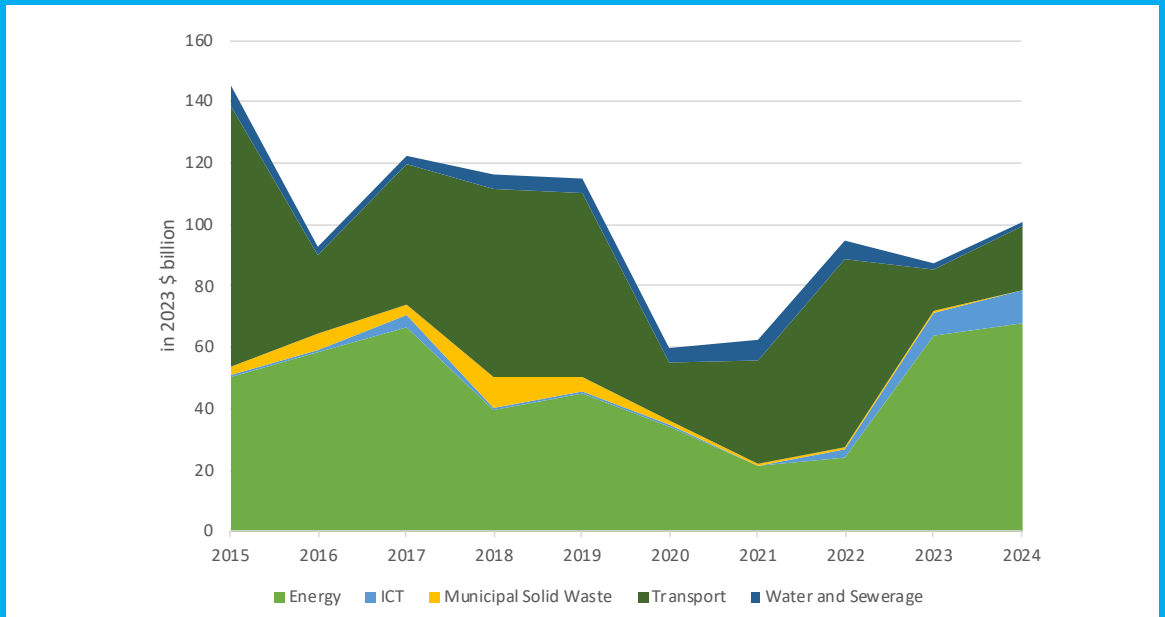
3.3. Furthermore, 29 out of the 33 projects or 88 percent received some type of DEFI support, reaffirming the important role played by DEFIs in garnering investments in IDA countries.

4. Sector Trends

4.1. In 2024, the energy sector took the lead in private infrastructure investments, securing $67.9 billion across 217 projects, extending the upswing that began in 2023 and illustrating a continued shift from the previously dominant transport sector. While the transport sector rose to $20.6 billion across 38 projects (up from $13.7 billion across 46 projects in 2023), it continues to remain well below its past-decade peak of $85.1 billion in 2015 and the past five-year high of $61.4 billion in 2022. Historically, elevated transport investment commitments were driven by large-scale road public-private partnerships (PPPs) in China and India. Activity in these markets has since waned, with just four projects in China and three in India reaching financial close. Their combined investment commitments, $2.9 billion and $1.1 billion respectively, are noticeably lower than the $29.6 billion and $9.6 billion reported two years ago in 2022.

10

Figure 10: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries by Sector, 2015-2024



4.2. In the water and sewerage sector, investment commitments totaled $1.3 billion across 19 projects compared to $1.8 billion (also over 19 projects) in 2023, maintaining modest levels and prolonging a gradual downward trend. Municipal solid waste saw commitments of $326 million spread over nine projects, up from $146 million across 11 projects, but still fell short of the historical high of $10.1 billion recorded in 2018.

4.3. Meanwhile, the ICT sector attracted a record high of $10.5 billion in private investment commitments across 32 projects, an increase from $7.8 billion across 59 projects in 2023.

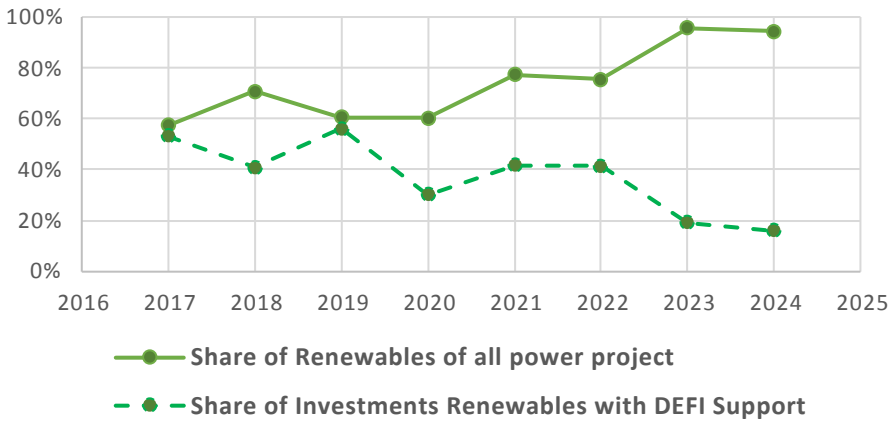
11

Figure 11: Share of Electricity Generation Projects in Low- and Middle-Income Countries that Use Renewable Resources, by PPI Investment Volume, 2015-2024

4.a.4. Renewable energy projects continue to dominate PPI investments in the energy sector, but DEFI-backed renewable energy projects fell from 56 percent of all electricity generation projects in 2019 to just 16 percent in 2024—reflecting stronger investor confidence in the renewables sector and growing commercial viability. Rather than creating dependency, DEFIs appear to be enabling greater self-sufficiency in key subsectors. This shift highlights the evolving role of development finance—from primary funders to strategic enabler of sustainable private capital flows. (See Figure 12)

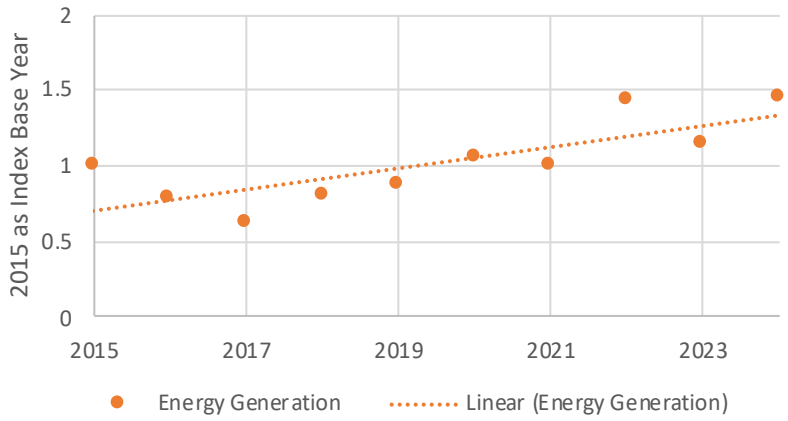
12

Figure 12. Share of Renewable Investment VS Share of Renewables investments with DEFI Support,by PPI Investment Volume, 2017-2024



4.a.5. Solar PV technology constituted 53 percent of all power generation capacity in low- and middle-income countries. Following solar power, wind technology emerged as a cost-effective and reliable source of renewable energy, accounting for 34 percent of all energy investments.

Figure 13: Indexed investment effiency (MW/$) of Electricity Generation projects over the past decade



4.a.6. Beyond absolute investment volumes, infrastructure investment efficiency in electricity generation, measured as megawatts delivered per dollar invested (2015 as the base index year), has improved over the past decade. Energy generation investments demonstrate a general upward trajectory in efficiency, indicated by the increasing slope of the trendline This signifies that, on average, more generation capacity was obtained per dollar invested as the decade progressed.

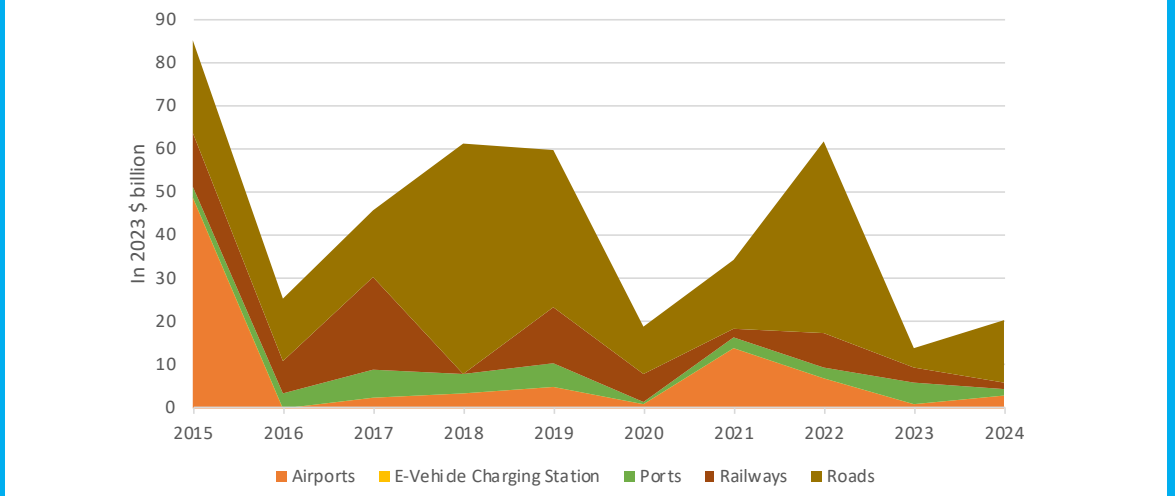
4. b. Transport

4.b.1. PPI investment commitments in the transport sector rebounded from their lowest level in the past two decades, seeing a year-on-year increase of 49 percent to $20.5 billion across 38 projects and accounting for 20 percent of total PPI investments, up from 16 percent a year ago. The increase was driven by a rise in investments in roads and airports. Despite recent gains, transport investment levels are still below that of the past five-year average of $37.6 billion, which included the pandemic years when transport investments had naturally slowed down due to movement restrictions. The continued decrease is driven by a slowdown in road investments in China and India.

In 2024, brownfield activity increased while greenfield activity declined, with divestitures and management and lease contracts also falling. The average project value rose sharply to $543 million, nearly double the $299 million recorded in 2023. Of the 38 projects in 2024, 21 were brownfield, 14 greenfield, 2 divestitures, and 1 management and lease

contract. By comparison, the 43 projects in 2023 comprised 19 brownfield, 23 greenfield, and 4 management and lease contracts. This shift underscores a trend toward larger average project sizes and a greater focus on upgrading and expanding existing assets rather than initiating new builds.

Figure 14: Investment Commitments in Transport Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries by Sub-Sector, 2015-2024



Roads

4.b.2. In 2024, global investment levels in roads saw over a threefold increase to $14.6 billion across 19 projects, up from $4.5 billion across 17 projects in the previous year. Brazil and Colombia led road investments in 2024 with $4.6 billion and $3.3 billion respectively, surpassing China and India, which historically dominated the sector but reported $2.9 billion and $1.1 billion, well below their past five-year averages of $10.9 billion and $3.1 billion respectively.

Railways

4.b.3. In 2024, railway investments again dropped to half of the previous year's total, amounting to $1.5 billion across two projects in two countries. This marks the continuation of a decline after a spike in investment levels at $8.1 billion in 2022. The larger of the two projects was in Angola, where the rehabilitation of Lobito Atlantic Railway's port and railway line recorded $800 million in investment commitments.

Ports

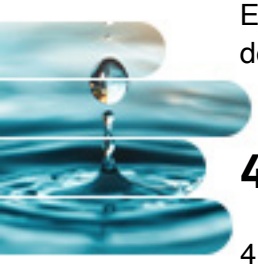
4.b.4. In 2024, there were 11 port projects across 11 countries that received investments worth $1.8 billion, close to just one-third of 2023 port investments worth $4.9 billion across 18 projects and lower than the previous five-year average of $3.4 billion. The LAC region had the highest private investment level for ports, at $887 million across four projects in four countries, as well as the largest one in Uruguay—the $500 million Port of Montevideo expansion.

Airports

4.b.5. In 2024, investment commitments in airports nearly tripled from 2023, reaching $2.7 billion across four projects, up from $958 million also across four projects. However, this remains below the previous five-year average of $5.3 billion. The largest project was the Aeropuertos Dominicanos Renewed Concession in the Dominican Republic worth $2.1 billion. Other projects are Shaanxi Fugu Airport in China, Air Astana Terminal privatization in Kazakhstan, and Natal International Airport Expansion in Brazil.

E-Charging Stations

4.b.6. In 2024, financial close was achieved on two charging stations amounting to $91 million in Bulgaria and India. The larger project, Renalfa's EV charging station network (phase 2), recorded $142 million in investment commitments and comprises the development of approximately 8,000 charging stations in Bulgaria, Romania, and Lithuania[3]. The project was sponsored by the Renalfa Solarpro Group from Austria and has received DEFI support from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the European Investment Bank (EIB). The other project, Charge Zone's expansion of India's EV charging network, recorded $19 million in investment commitments and comprises the development of over 1,500 charging stations across key cities and highways in India.



4.c. Water and Sanitation

4.c.1. Investment commitments in the water supply and sanitation (WSS) sector decreased to $1.3 billion across 19 projects in eight countries, down from $1.8 billion across 19 projects in 2023 and the past five-year average of $4.6 billion. Water treatment projects constituted 55 percent of the total WSS investments across 10 projects, while water supply and sanitation projects accounted for the remaining 45 percent across nine projects. Brazil was responsible for 39 percent of total investments in the WSS sector, with the financial close of its largest project, the Aguas do Sertao Water Supply Improvement, valued at $222 million. Additional investment commitments in the WSS sector were made in China ($497 million, 10 projects), Morocco ($188 million, one project), Jamaica ($77 million, one project), Viet Nam ($24 million, one project) and Jordan ($22 million, one project).

4.d. Municipal Solid Waste

4.d.1. Investment commitments in municipal solid waste (MSW) increased to $326 million across nine projects in seven countries in 2024, up from $146 million across 11 projects in four countries in 2023. Yet, the investment commitments reported for 2024 were lower than those during the pandemic years in terms of both investment amount and number of projects. The countries with investments in MSW in 2024 included Indonesia ($200 million, one project), China ($100 million, two projects), Bulgaria ($12.7 million, two projects), India ($10 million, one project), and Egypt ($3.3 million, one project).

3 The project was spread across Bulgaria, Romania and Lithuania. However, we have classified the project to only be under Bulgaria as the PPI database only tracks projects in Low and Middle-income countries; and Romania and Lithuania are classified as High-income countries.

4.e. Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

4.e.1. Investment commitments in the ICT sector experienced a 35 percent increase, reaching an all-time high of $10.3 billion across 32 projects in 17 countries. This continued increase in total investment commitments is attributed to over a threefold increase in data center investment levels that amounted to 88 percent of total investment levels in only 18 projects.

4.e.2. Of note is the financial close of the $3 billion megaproject (KUL2 Data Center) in Malaysia, the leading destination for ICT projects in 2024 with $6.4 billion across five data centers. Excluding Malaysia, the EAP region recorded $1.1 billion across seven projects. A number of projects across LAC ($1.2 billion, nine projects), SAR ($1.1 billion, three projects), and SSA ($719 million, eight projects) also contributed to the rise in ICT investments in the areas of ICT backbone and data centers.

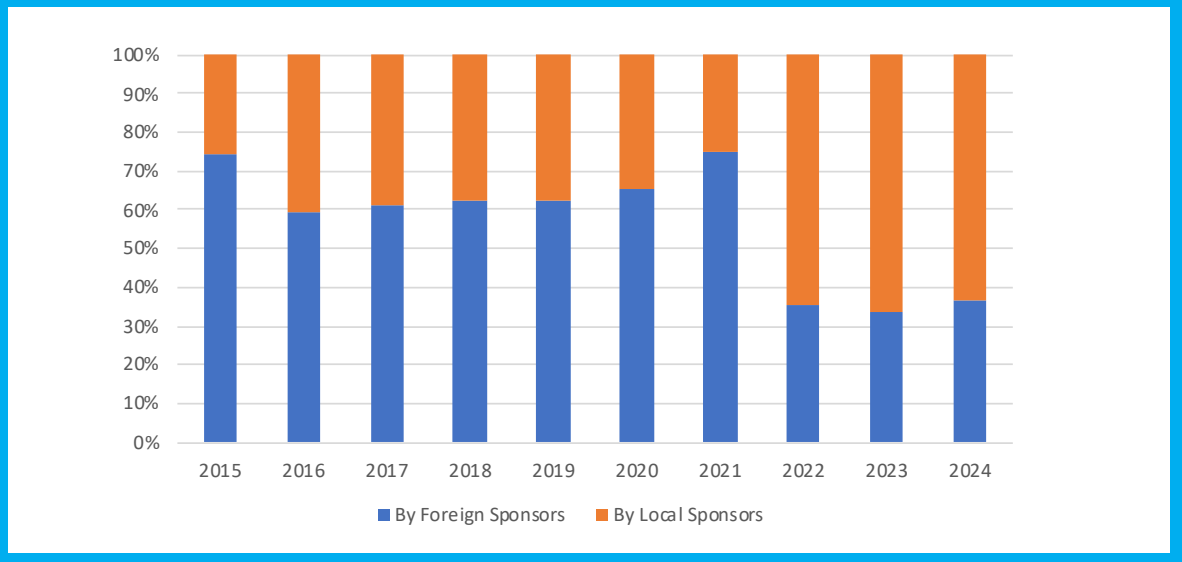
5. Financing Trends

5.a. Foreign vs. Local Sponsors

5.a.1. Until 2021, PPI investments were largely sponsored by foreign sponsors, consistently accounting for a greater share each year. However, a significant shift occurred starting in 2022, when local sponsors began to dominate (See Figure 15). This shift is primarily driven by the sharp increase in PPI investments in China, where the majority of sponsors are domestic entities. Other countries that contributed to the high investments by local sponsors include the Philippines, India, Russia, and Thailand.

15

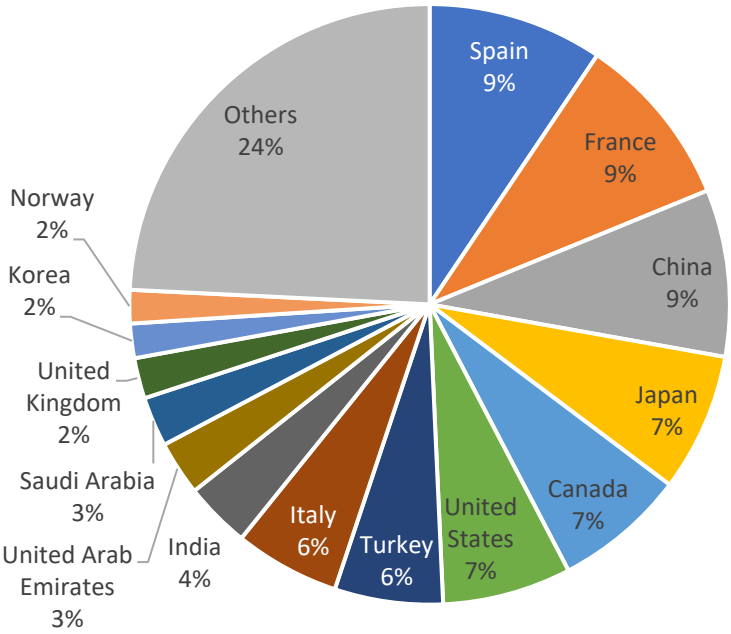
Figure 15: Local vs. Foreign Sponsor Share in PPI Investments (2015–2024)



5.a.2. Foreign sponsors still continued to play a critical role in driving PPI investments across LMICs. Among them, Spain, France, and China emerged as the leading foreign sponsors, consistently topping the list in terms of total investment commitments (see Figure 16).

16

Figure 16: Foreign Sponsors' Origin in PPI: Country Breakdown (2015–2024)



5.a.3. Sponsors from Spain were especially active in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) with a strong focus on the transport sector, followed by energy. French sponsors also invested in LAC, but their investments also extended into Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), particularly in the energy sector. Meanwhile, China's presence was most prominent in EAP, particularly in transport, and in LAC's energy sector, reflecting its expanding footprint across both regions.

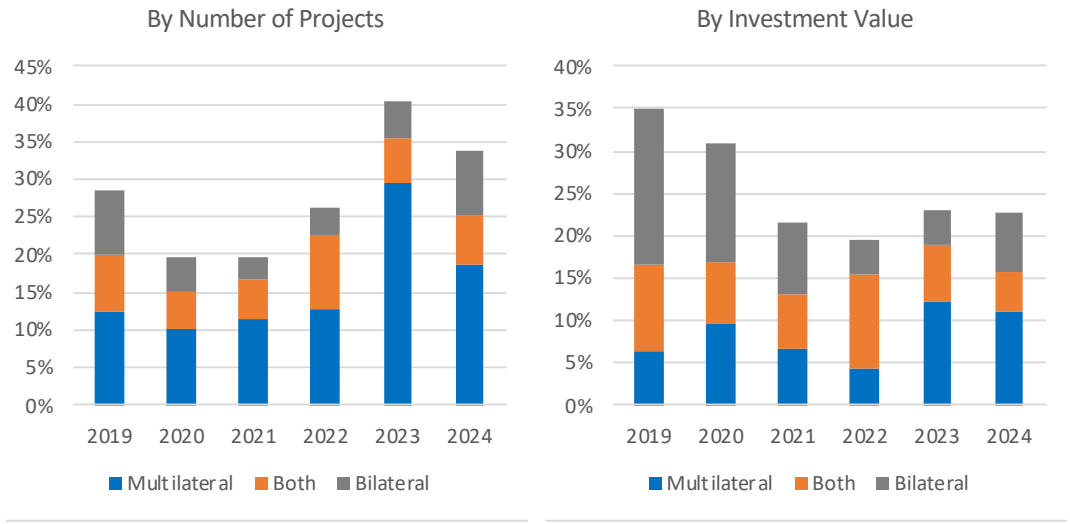
5.b. Development and Export Finance Institution Support

5.b.1. In 2024, a total of 105 PPI projects, representing 33 percent of all projects, received support from DEFIs[4], with combined investment commitments of $22.6 billion, 23 percent of all total PPI in 2024. This support was delivered through a mix of direct and syndicated loans, equity investments, grants, guarantees, and risk insurance.

4 DEFI, for the purposes of this report, refers to multilateral institutions and bilateral agencies with a development mandate, as well as export credit agencies with a mandate to support domestic businesses in pursuing investments abroad. In this report, the term bilateral will include bilateral institutions as well as export credit agencies.

17

Figure 17: Share of Infrastructure Commitments with Private Participation in Low- and Middle-Income Countries that Received Support from Multilateral/Bilateral DEFIs, 2019-2024

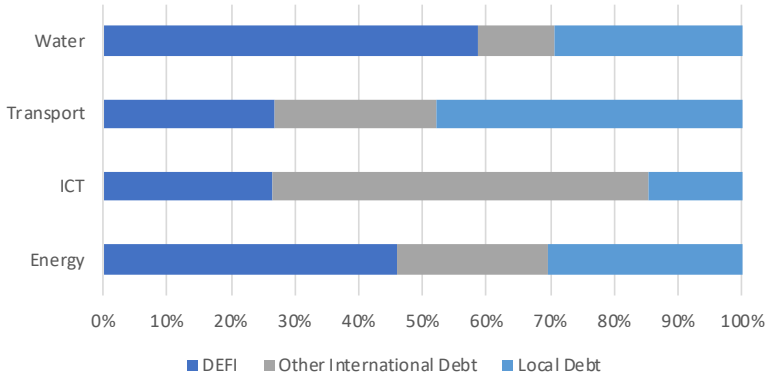


5.b.2. As in previous years, DEFI support was concentrated in the energy sector—74 out of 105 projects. Within this category, 89 percent of the supported projects were focused on renewable energy with the remainder going into grid modernization projects.

5.b.3. It is noteworthy that 13 ICT projects received support from DEFIs, most of which were channeled toward fiber optic expansion initiatives. KfW, the German development agency, supported a data center project in India, while Finnfund from Finland provided support for a similar project in Nepal. IFC has also been active in this space, including by providing a loan to the Yondr Johor Data Center project in Malaysia. In the transport sector, 12 out of 35 projects in 2024 received some form of DEFI support (mostly from multilateral institutions), compared to 4 out of 19 projects in water. As seen in Figure 18, the ICT sector attracted significant private international capital, leading to a financing landscape dominated by international debt. Given the ICT sector's strong fundamentals—such as predictable cash flows from established operators, high creditworthiness of sponsors, and sustained investor appetite—borrowers are generally able to secure financing directly from commercial markets. Consequently, reliance on development finance institutions is limited, and the demand for risk-mitigation instruments and credit enhancements from DEFIs is comparatively lower.

18

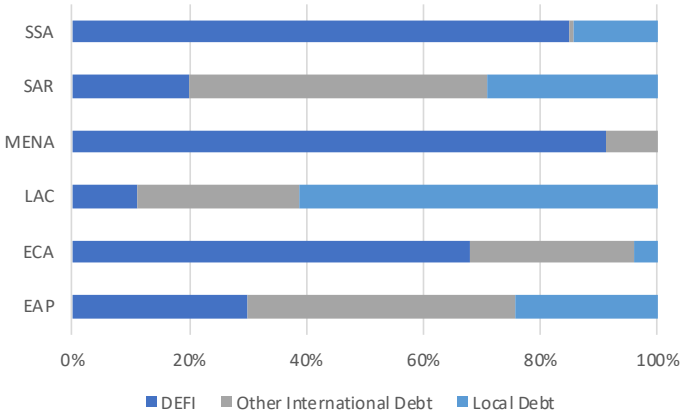
Figure 18: Share of International and Local Debt by Sector for Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in EMDEs 2024



5.b.4. By region, it is noteworthy that although MENA had the fewest PPI projects, it had the highest share of projects with DEFI support—seven out of eight projects received such support. This highlights the importance of DEFI involvement in the region, despite the overall low level of private investment. ECA follows closely, with 31 out of 38 projects supported by DEFIs, mostly in renewable power generation. In contrast, LAC, SAR amd EAP had the smallest share of DEFI-supported PPI projects. . LAC investments were dominated by local financing from the domestic banks in Brazil, while investments in ICT in EAP and SAR as well as Solar PV in India were financed by international commercial lenders.

19

Figure 19: Share of International and Local Debt by Region for Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in EMDEs 2024



5.b.5. DEFIs provided direct loan support amounting to $12.6 billion in 2024. This compares to $6 billion recorded in 2023 and the past five-year average of $7.6 billion.

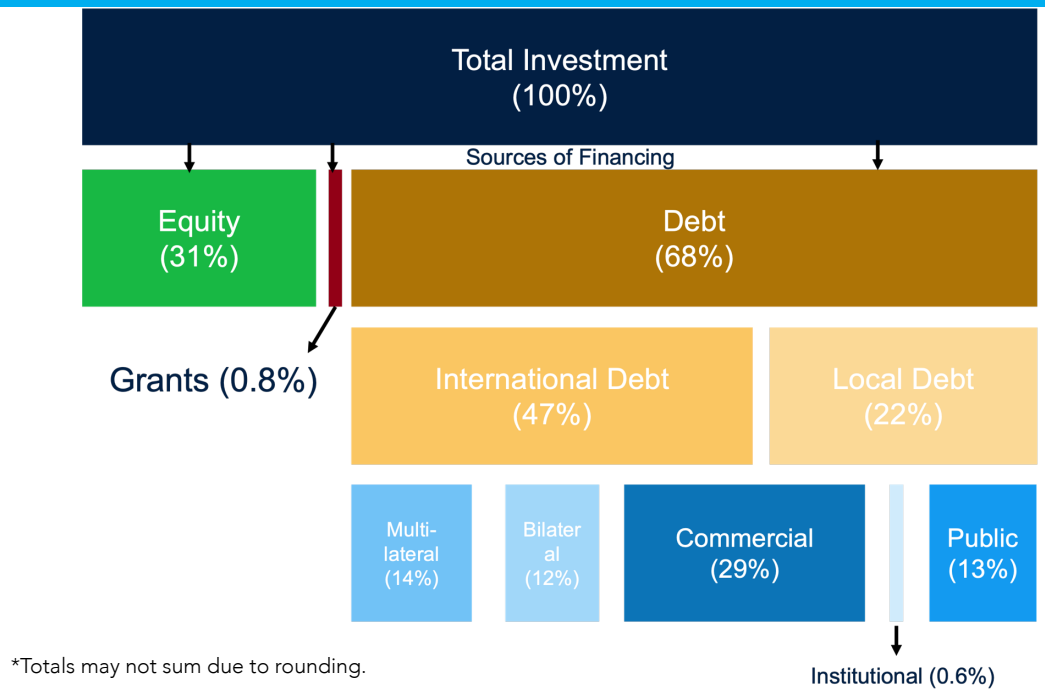
5.b.6. Of this amount, 58 percent, or $7.3 billion in direct loans, was provided by multilateral institutions to 79 projects, while the remaining 42 percent, or $5.3 billion, was contributed by bilateral institutions to 47 projects. There were 21 projects receiving both multilateral and bilateral financial support. Other forms of DEFI support in 2024 include syndications ($1.1 billion), guarantees ($873 million), equity investments ($164 million), and grants ($4 million)

5.c. Financing Mix

5.c.1. In 2024, detailed financing information was available for 201 projects, amounting to 68 percent of PPI projects by investment value ($40.7 billion out of $59.9 billion)[5]. All information in this section is based on these projects. Of these projects, investments went mostly toward building physical assets. There was a total of $790 million earmarked for government fees in Kenya and Dominican Republic, with $775 million for an airport in the Dominican Republic and $15 million for a geothermal plant in Kenya.

20

Figure 20: Detailed Sources of Financing for Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in EMDEs in 2024



*Totals may not sum due to rounding.

5 Figures exclude the 69 projects in China because financing information was not available. This sample is broadly representative of the overall PPI project population in 2024 in terms of sectoral distribution. For example, 53 percent, 17 percent, and 29 percent of investments with financing data were in the energy, ICT, and transport sectors, respectively—closely aligned with the overall distribution of 51 percent, 17 percent, and 30 percent. However, the sample is slightly skewed toward lower-value projects, with an average project size of $224 million, compared to $255 million for the overall project population.

5.c.2. Of the $40.7 billion in financing mentioned above, approximately 13 percent ($5.4 billion) came from public sources (through public debt investment and grants), 61 percent ($24.7 billion) from private sources, and 26 percent ($10.7 billion) from DEFI sources. Figure 20 provides a detailed breakdown of the investment sources. Compared to the previous year, equity investment and international debt investment increased by 6 and 7 percentage points respectively, while local debt investment decreased by 13 percentage points.

5.c.3. Notably, 99 percent of the $12.6 billion in equity financing originated from private sources, with the remaining 1.4 percent ($177 million) provided by state-owned enterprises or government-led joint ventures.

5.c.4. There was a reduced reliance on debt, which declined from 75 percent in 2023 to 68 percent in 2024, although this remained broadly in line with the five-year average of 66 percent. Correspondingly, equity-like sources increased, primarily driven by a higher share of Private Equity (rising from 24 percent in 2023 to 30.6 percent in 2024). Again, this was not a significant deviation from the five-year average of 33 percent.

5.c.5. Foreign debt played an increasingly important role in 2024, which grew from 40 percent in 2023 and a five-year average of 41 percent to 47% in 2024. The growth in international debt is primarily attributable to enhanced support from bilateral institutions, which committed $5.0 billion in direct loans to 39 projects. A significant share of this foreign debt was concentrated in ECA and SSA, underscoring growing reliance on international financing in these regions. Local debt was mostly prevalent in Brazil and if we exclude Brazil from the analysis the share of foreign debt rises to 56% from 47% in 2024. In terms of sector, the largest share of foreign debt was directed to the energy sector. A notable highlight is a large-scale solar project in Sub-Saharan Africa, demonstrating the expanding role of bilateral finance in supporting clean energy initiatives.

5.c.6. From a sectoral perspective, DEFI support is most dominant in the water and energy sectors, contributing 58 percent and 44 percent, respectively, of the total financial resources in these two sectors. The ICT sector has attracted significant financial resources from international private investors, while the transport sector harnessed more support from local sources.

5.c.7. Regionally, DEFI played a pivotal role in infrastructure investment in MENA, SSA, and ECA, contributing over 60 percent of the debt resources in these regions. In contrast, in the EAP and SAR regions, international private creditors provided 46 percent and 55 percent of debt financing, respectively, as ICT investments in EAP and SAR attracted more international commercial debt as did Solar PV investments in India. In LAC, local financial institutions accounted for 64 percent of the debt supply. Notably, Brazil's National Bank for Economic and Social Development (BNDES) approved $3.7 billion in direct debt, bond insurance, and syndication for 15 projects.

Annex 1. Tables: Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation by Country

1

Table 1: Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in EAP by Countries, 2024

Country	PPI investments in 2024 ($, millions)	Number of Projects
China	40,843	69
Malaysia	6,838	8
Philippines	5,386	11
Thailand	1,863	3
Viet Nam	1,664	4
Indonesia	346	3
Cambodia	20	1
Total	**56,959**	**99**

2

Table 2: Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in ECA by Countries, 2024

Country	PPI investments in 2024 ($, millions)	Number of Projects
Türkiye	3,654	10
Uzbekistan	1,201	8
Azerbaijan	1,024	3
Kazakhstan	610	2
Serbia	405	3
Bulgaria	377	6
Georgia	261	4
Kyrgyz Republic	218	2
Total	**7,749**	**38**

3 Table 3: Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in LAC by countries, 2024

Country	PPI investments in 2024 ($, millions)	Number of Projects
Brazil	12,663	64
Colombia	3,854	8
Dominican Republic	2,526	4
Peru	1,245	7
Mexico	667	4
Uruguay	500	1
Jamaica	177	2
Argentina	143	2
Guatemala	64	1
Guyana	14	1
Total	**21,886**	**95**

4 Table 4: Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in MENA by countries, 2024

Country	PPI investments in 2024 ($, millions)	Number of Projects
Morocco	188	1
Egypt, Arab Rep.	177	3
Tunisia	104	3
Jordan	22	1
Total	**491**	**8**

5 Table 5: Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in SAR by countries, 2024

Country	PPI investments in 2024 ($, millions)	Number of Projects
India	5,689	26
Bangladesh	24	1
Nepal	11	1
Total	**5,724**	**28**

6 Table 6: Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in SSA by countries, 2024

Country	PPI investments in 2024 ($, millions)	Number of Projects
Angola	2,400	2
South Africa	2,092	8
Senegal	805	3
Mozambique	720	3
Sierra Leone	417	1
Equatorial Guinea	285	1
Zimbabwe	252	2
Tanzania	187	2
Uganda	135	3
Kenya	127	1
Zambia	97	1
Somalia	70	2
Cote d'Ivoire	61	3
Botswana	61	1
Togo	60	3
Burkina Faso	28	1
Benin	21	1
Ghana	20	1
South Sudan	20	2
Nigeria	20	1
Namibia	20	1
Burundi	13	2
Rwanda	7	1
Lesotho	2	1
Guinea	Not available	1
Total	**7,918**	**47**

Annex 2. List of Low- and Middle-Income Countries (FY25 World Bank Classification) Covered By PPI, with Countries in Bold where PPI Activity was recorded in 2024

Afghanistan	Albania	Algeria	**Malaysia**	Madagascar	**Jordan**
Angola	**Argentina**	Armenia	Marshall Islands	Maldives	Kiribati
Azerbaijan	**Bangladesh**	Belarus	**Mexico**	Mauritania	Lao PDR
Belize	Benin	Bhutan	Mongolia	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Liberia
Bolivia	Bosnia and Herzegovina	**Botswana**	**Mozambique**	Montenegro	Malawi
Brazil	**Burkina Faso**	Burundi	**Nepal**	Myanmar	Mali
Cabo Verde	**Cambodia**	Cameroon	**Nigeria**	**Nicaragua**	Mauritius
Central African Republic	Chad	**China**	Papua New Guinea	North Macedonia	Moldova
Colombia	Comoros	Congo, Dem. Rep.	**Philippines**	Paraguay	**Morocco**
Congo, Rep.	**Côte d'Ivoire**	Cuba	São Tomé and Príncipe	**Rwanda**	**Namibia**
Djibouti	Dominica	**Dominican Republic**	**Sierra Leone**	**Senegal**	Niger
Ecuador	**Egypt, Arab Rep.**	El Salvador	**South Africa**	Solomon Islands	Pakistan
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	Eswatini	St. Lucia	**South Sudan**	**Peru**
Guatemala	Gabon	Gambia, The	Suriname	St. Vincent & the Gredines	Samoa
Georgia	Ghana	Guinea	**Tanzania**	Syrian Arab Republic	**Serbia**
Guinea-Bissau	Haiti	Honduras	**Togo**	**Thailand**	**Somalia**
India	**Indonesia**	Iran, Islamic Rep.	**Türkiye**	Tonga	Sri Lanka
Iraq	**Jamaica**	West Bank and Gaza	**Uganda**	Turkmenistan	Sudan
Kazakhstan	Kenya	**Zimbabwe**	Vanuatu	Ukraine	Tajikistan
Kosovo	**Kyrgyz Republic**		Yemen, Rep.	**Viet Nam**	Timor-Leste
Lebanon	**Lesotho**		Libya	**Zambia**	**Tunisia**
				Uzbekistan	Tuvalu

About the Private Participation in Infrastructure Projects Database

The Private Participation in Infrastructure Database is a product of the World Bank Group's Infrastructure Finance Global Department. Its purpose is to identify and disseminate information on private participation in infrastructure projects in low- and middle-income countries. The database highlights the contractual arrangements used to attract private investment, the sources and destinations of investment flows, and information on the main investors. The site currently provides information on more than 10,000 infrastructure projects dating from 1984 to 2024. It contains over 50 fields per project.

For more information, please visit: ppi.worldbank.org

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The World Bank Group plays a key role in the global effort to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity. It consists of five institutions: The World Bank, including the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and the International Development Association (IDA); the International Finance Corporation (IFC); the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); and the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Working together in more than 100 countries, these institutions provide financing, advice, and other solutions that enable countries to address the most urgent challenges of development.

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