

Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI)

Half Year (H1) Report

2022



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Acknowledgement & Disclaimer

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This report describes private participation in infrastructure (PPI) as indicated in the Private Participation in Infrastructure Database. The database records investment information for infrastructure projects in low and middle income countries globally. The PPI Database represents the best efforts of a research team to compile publicly available information, and should not be seen as a fully comprehensive resource.

Some projects, particularly those involving local and small-scale operators, tend to be omitted because they are usually not reported by major news sources, databases, government websites, and other sources used by the PPI Projects Database staff.

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Foreword

2022 has been a pivotal year for the resumption of private infrastructure investment commitments as the COVID-19 recovery continues. Nevertheless, a global economic slowdown and increasing fears of stagflation have cast a shadow over the gains that have been achieved. In the first half of 2022, private investment commitments surpassed reported investment commitments in the first half of 2021. Despite such gains, this growth can only be seen in a few specific countries and is regionally dispersed.

European and Central Asian countries were examples of this regional disparity, with the threats of war and continued geopolitical tension driving down investment commitments to historic lows. East Asian and Pacific countries fared comparatively better, with a strong increase in investments to pre-pandemic levels, thanks to strong private participation in infrastructure (PPI) investment numbers in Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states.

The impending impacts of climate change continue to cast a shadow over the near future as well, and the World Bank's PPI Database is evolving to keep up with global efforts in this area. The database has added two new subsectors—electric vehicle charging infrastructure (under transport) and data centers (under information and communication technology (ICT)).

We expect 2022 to be a year of cautious overall recovery, while simultaneously acknowledging the precarious nature of some regions and the uncertainty this creates. As regional conflicts, economic circumstances, and national priorities make growth in private investment commitments increasingly dispersed, the PPI Database team is committed to monitoring and reporting on these trends. In addition to PPI, the team will continue to track project level data for investments made by public/treasury, SOEs and subnational entities. It will be important in filling an essential gap in providing a complete picture of the global infrastructure space.

Executive Summary

- Investment¹ commitments in the first half of 2022 stood at US\$42.3 billion across 120 projects, marking an increase of 24 percent from the first half (H1) of 2021 and a 1 percent increase from the previous-five-year H1 average (2017-2021).
- Whereas investment values have seen a clear recovery, the number of projects remains low and unevenly distributed across regions. This indicates that investment levels have risen mainly due to a few large infrastructure projects.
- The East Asia and Pacific (EAP) and South Asia (SAR) regions have shown strong recoveries in infrastructure investments. However, this was not the case for Europe and Central Asia (ECA), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). In fact, ECA, LAC and MENA recorded the lowest H1 PPI investments in the past five years.
- International Development Association (IDA) countries' investment commitments in the first half of 2022 totaled US\$2.7 billion across 15 projects in 12 countries. This compares to US\$2.4 billion across 12 projects in nine countries in the first half of 2021, and US\$2.3 billion across 8.6 countries for the previous-five-year H1 average. Benin, Lesotho, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe had their first PPI investments in a long time.
- The transport sector again outpaced the other PPI sectors. Because most travel restrictions have been lifted, private investment commitments in airports are seeing continuous growth. With US\$10.2 billion across 55 projects, investment in the energy sector in the first half of 2022 dropped by 19 percent from the first half-year of 2021 levels (US\$12.6 billion), recording the lowest levels in the last 10 years.
- Forty (about 91 percent) of 44 new electricity-generation projects used renewable energy sources. In terms of investment volume, almost 51 percent of new electricity generation investments were in renewables. Sixty-nine percent of the newly added 10.0 GW capacity was from renewable-energy sources in the first half of 2022.
- In the first half of 2022, 23 projects (with values totaling US\$5.9 billion) received one or more forms of development and export finance institution (DEFI) support, ranging from direct or syndicated loans, equity, and grants, to guarantees, risk insurance, and transaction advisory services. These 23 projects accounted for 19 percent of all PPI projects by number, similar to the numbers seen in the first half of 2021.

¹ The term “investment” refers to private investment commitments at the time of financial close in energy, transport, water and sanitation, municipal solid waste, and ICT-backbone projects serving the public in low- and middle-income countries, including natural gas transmission and distribution, but excluding oil and gas extraction. ICT-backbone infrastructure includes fiber optic cables, mobile towers, and other hard assets with an active government component. The category of “data center” has been recently added, reflecting the importance of data centers for the development of the ICT ecosystem.

Key Highlights

Investment commitments of
US\$42.3 Billion in 120 projects in H1 2022

▲ 24% from H1 2020



179%



SAR recorded investments with commitments of US\$6.9 billion, a 179% increase from H1 2021.

India saw a 2.6 times increase in investment levels from H1 2021.



180%



EAP posted investment commitments of US\$25.6 billion, a 180% increase from H1 2021.

The significant increase in PPI in the region can be explained by China and the ASEAN.



LAC posted investments with commitments of US\$6.9 billion, a 50% decrease from H1 2021.



50%

SSA received US\$1.9 billion, a 47% decrease in investment levels from H1 2021.



47%



ECA saw investment commitments of US\$756 million, a 85% decrease from H1 2021.

The sharp downturn largely comes from the ongoing geopolitical tension in the region.



85%

MENA's investments were US\$204 million, a 51% decrease from H1 2021.

The region saw the lowest half-year PPI investments in last decade.



51%



The transport sector outpaced the energy sector in H1 2022, posting US\$28.4 billion across 41 projects, accounting for 67% of global PPI investments.



Renewable energy continued to dominate the energy generation market (91% of the projects). The most popular technology was onshore wind.



Investment commitments in the energy sector totaled US\$10.2 billion across 55 projects, a slight decrease from H1 2021 levels.



The water and sanitation sector had US\$1.3 billion worth of private investment commitments across 15 projects. It is an 80% decrease from H1 2021 levels.



IDA countries' investments totaled US\$2.7 billion across 15 projects in 12 countries.

Benin, Lesotho, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe had their first PPI investments in last ten years.

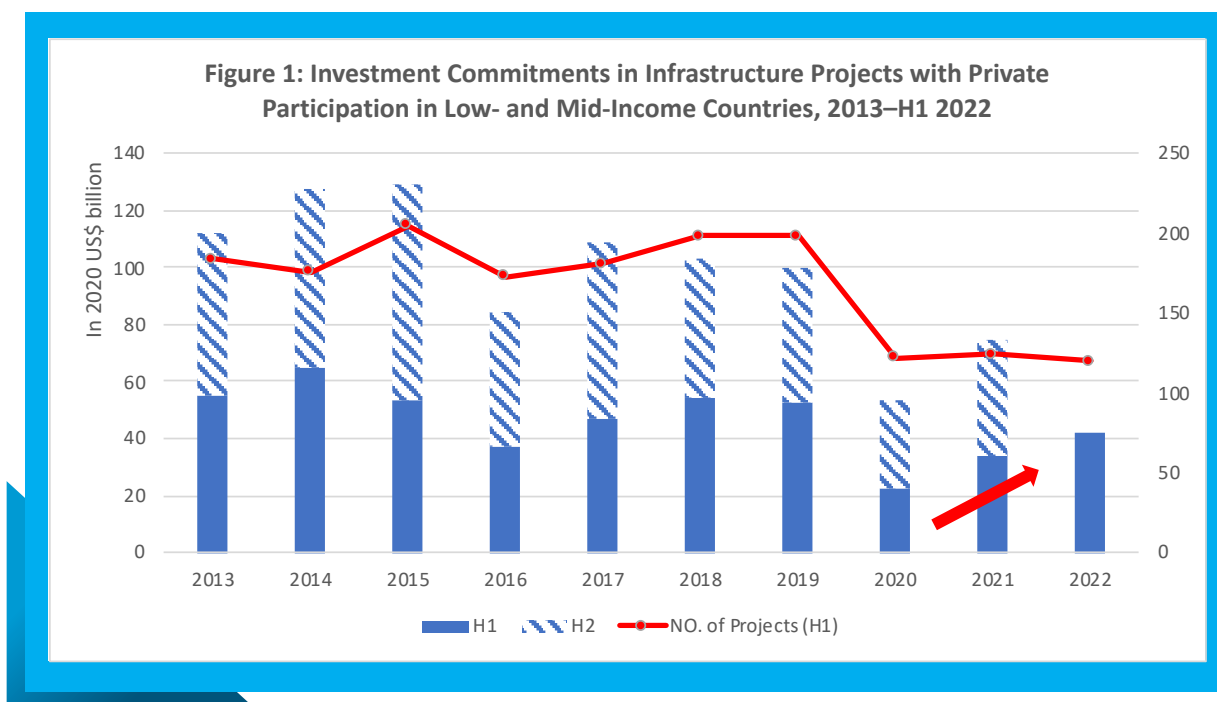


23 (with values totaling US\$5.9 billion) out of 121 received one or more forms of DEFI support.

These 23 projects accounted for 19 percent of all PPI projects by number, similar to the numbers seen in 2021.

Overview

In the first half (H1) of 2022, global PPI investment amounted to US\$42.3 billion, across 120 projects. PPI investment saw a continued increase compared with the first halves of 2020 and 2021, with the H1 2022 investments nearly double those of H1 2020 (US\$22.1 billion), and representing a 24 percent increase over the H1 2021 level (US\$34.1 billion). However, PPI did not see an increase in the number of projects. In H1 2022, several countries had their first PPI transactions in many years: Benin, Lesotho, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe.



The number of projects, however, was roughly on par with the number of projects in H1 2021. The average size of projects increased, from US\$279 million in H1 2021 to US \$384 million in H1 2022. H1 2022 had the highest average project size in the past 10 years. There were 12 megaprojects², nine of which were in the East Asia and Pacific region, with the largest a road project in Indonesia worth US\$3.9 billion. The transport sector continued to dominate, with seven projects in roads, two in airports and one in ports. The other two projects were natural gas power plants in Vietnam, and Thailand.

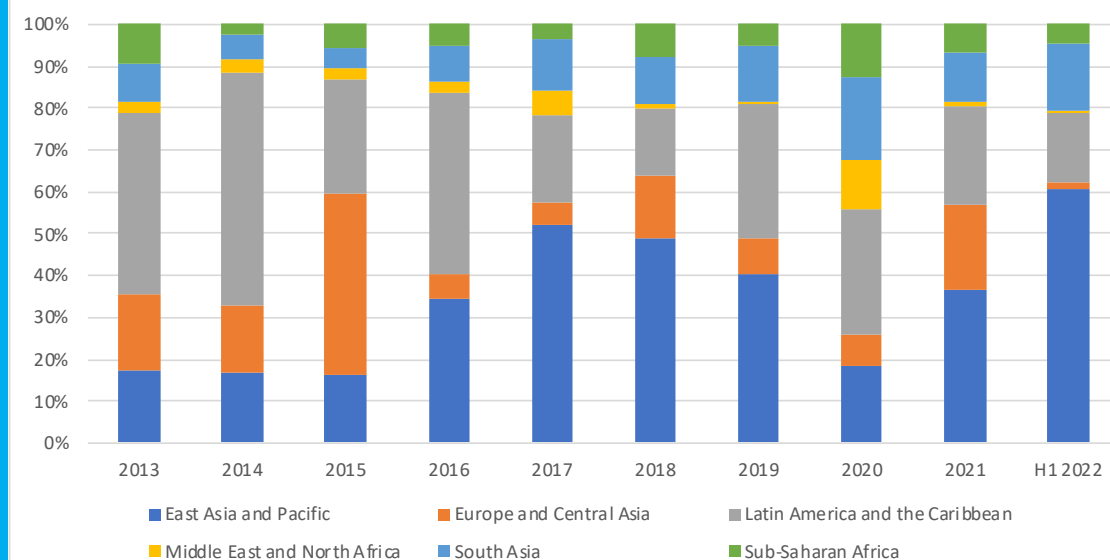
² With reference to the PPI database, megaprojects refer to projects with investment commitments of US\$1 billion or greater.

Greenfield projects dominated in H1 2022, in accordance with historical trends, accounting for 81 percent of all PPI investments. The majority of these were in the transport sector, namely roads. Brownfield investments were also dominated by the transport sector, representing 82 percent of investments in that sector. In H1 2022, the number of management contracts decreased to four—two in the water sector and two in municipal solid waste—down from the 11 seen in H1 2021. There were four divestitures in H1 2022.

Geographic Spread and Trends

East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) and South Asia (SAR) demonstrated significant progress in the first half of 2022. However, such was not the case for Europe and Central Asia (ECA), Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). In fact, in 2022 ECA, LAC and MENA saw the lowest H1 PPI investments of the past five years.

Figure 2: Regional Share of Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Mid-Income Countries, 2013–H1 2022



South Asia had the highest PPI as a share of gross domestic product (GDP) in the first half of 2022 at 0.17 percent, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 0.16 percent, East Asia and the Pacific at 0.12 percent, and Sub-Saharan Africa at 0.10 percent. Europe and Central Asia represented the second lowest PPI as a share of GDP at 0.02 percent. The Middle East and North Africa recorded the lowest PPI both in absolute number and in terms of regional GDP (Table 1).

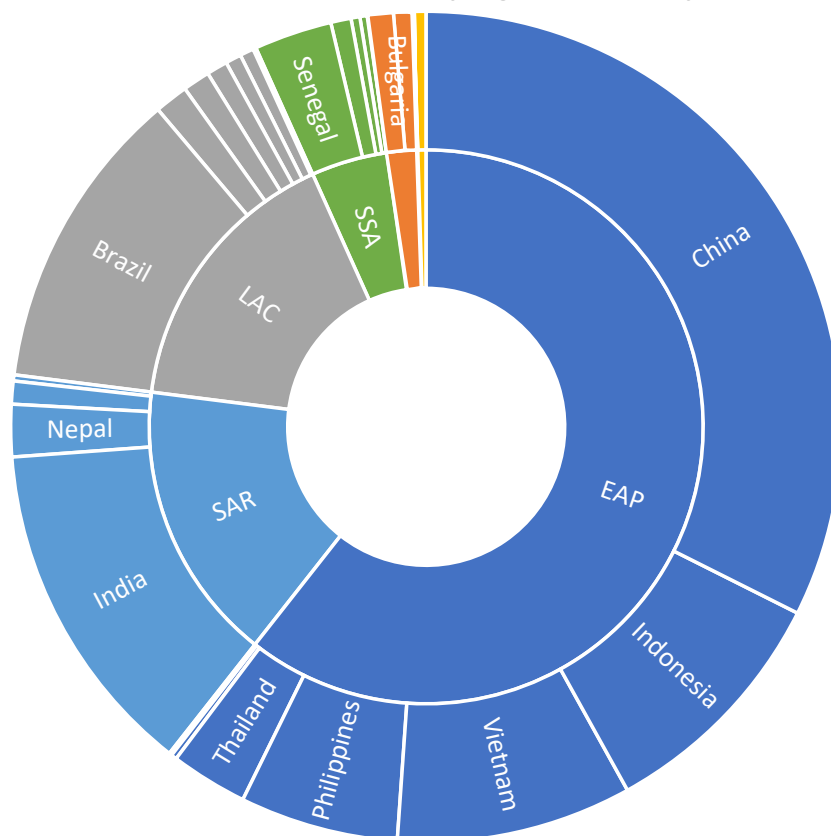
Table 1: H1 2022 PPI Investment Commitments as a Percentage of GDP

Region	PPI investment commitments in H1 2022 (US\$, millions)	GDP 2021 (US\$, billions)	PPI/GDP
South Asia	6,882	4,087	0.17%
Latin America and the Caribbean	7,417	4,607	0.16%
East Asia and Pacific	25,647	20,746	0.12%
Sub-Saharan Africa	1,882	1,916	0.10%
Europe and Central Asia	756	3,499	0.02%
Middle East and North Africa	205	1,455	0.01%

The five countries with the highest levels of investment in the first half of 2022 as a percentage of national GDP were: Palau, with 8.5 percent of its GDP committed to PPI investments; Senegal, with 4.6 percent; Nepal, with 2.4 percent; and Zimbabwe, with 1.3 percent; Vietnam, with 1.07 percent.

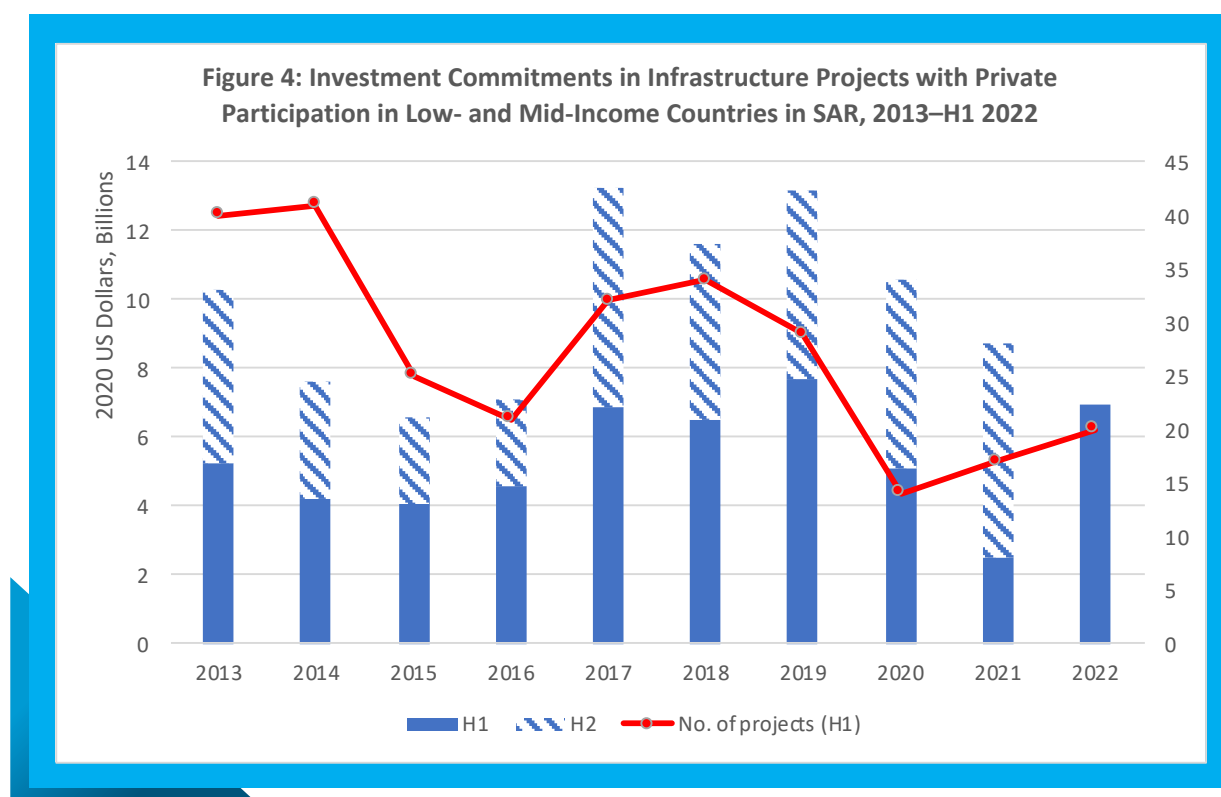
In absolute terms, China, India, Brazil, Indonesia, and Vietnam received the largest PPI investments in the first half of 2022. These five countries together attracted US\$32.0 billion, capturing 74 percent of global PPI investment in the first half of 2022.

Figure 3: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation In Low- and Mid-Income Countries, by Region and Country, H1 2022



South Asia Region

South Asia received US\$6.9 billion worth of investment commitments across 20 private infrastructure investment projects in the first half of 2022. In absolute value, this was the third highest globally, accounting for 0.17 percent of its 2021 regional GDP. This was almost three times greater than investment commitments reported in the first half of 2021 (US\$2.5 billion), when the impact of the pandemic peaked in the region. However, although investment has returned to pre-pandemic levels, surpassing investment commitments in the region in the first half of 2018, the number of projects remains low. Whereas the number of projects that reached financial closure in the first half of 2022 increased to 20 from the previous period (17 projects), the average number of projects in the region was 28 before the pandemic.



Aside from India, which saw a 2.6 times increase in investment levels from H1 2021 across 15 projects, most other countries in the region saw the financial closure of only a handful of projects. Afghanistan reported no investment commitments. Pakistan, which is normally a PPI leader in the region, only reported the financial closure of Karachi’s transmission and distribution upgrade, at US\$100 million.

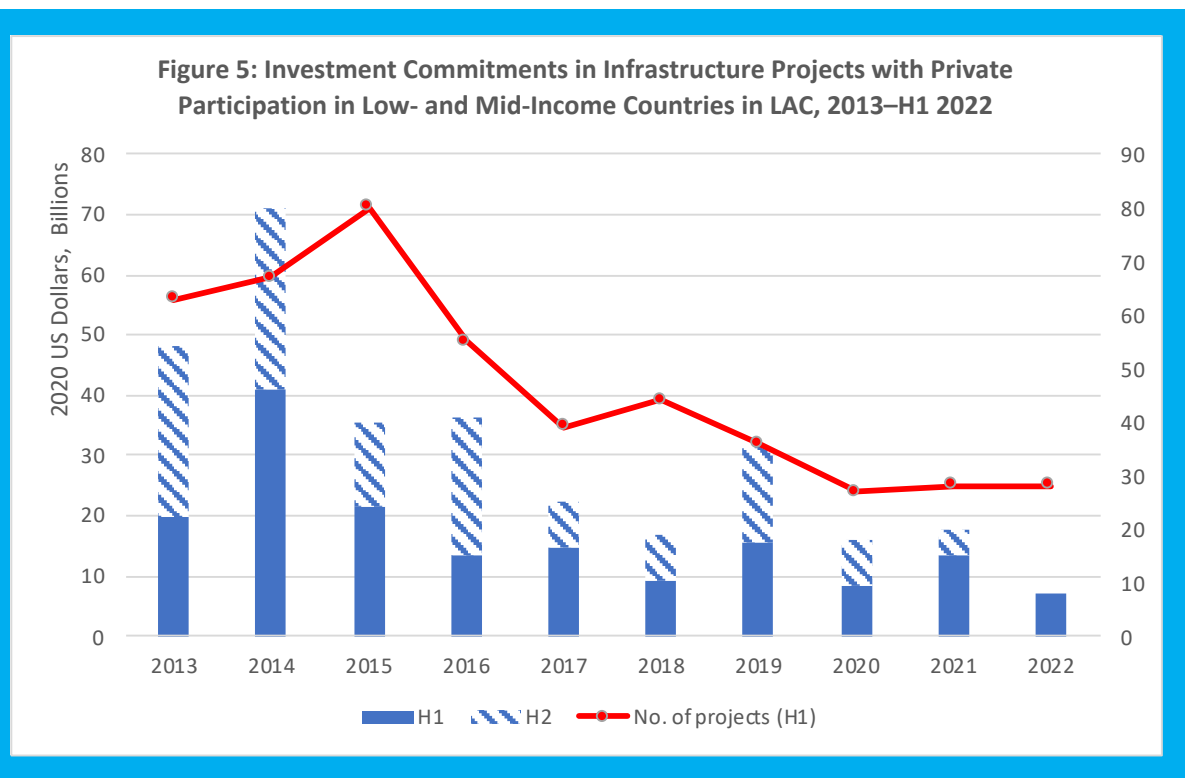
Bangladesh—another country that usually reports steady levels of private investment commitments—saw the financial closure of the Hatirjheel-Amulia-Demra Expressway, which accounts for US\$378 million. The country reported no investment commitments in the same time period in 2021, and the return of private investment commitments is a positive sign.

Another country that reported the financial closure of two projects, amounting to US\$859 million, is Nepal. These are Nepal’s first private investment commitments since 2019 and are an increase from pre-pandemic levels. In 2019, the country reported US\$685 million of investment commitments across the whole year.

Maldives also reported the financial closure of a solar photovoltaic (PV) portfolio under the World Bank-financed Accelerating Sustainable Private Investment in Renewable Energy (ASPIRE) operation.

Latin America and the Caribbean

In the first half of 2022, LAC received the second largest investment commitment of all the regions at US\$6.9 billion across 28 projects, amounting to 0.15 percent of the regional GDP. Although private investment in the region saw a 17 percent decrease compared with the first half of 2020 and a 50 percent decrease compared with the first half of 2021, the number of projects remained similar to the previous periods. In H1 2022, there were 28 projects, compared to 28 and 29 in the previous years, indicating a rise in smaller investments spread across more projects.



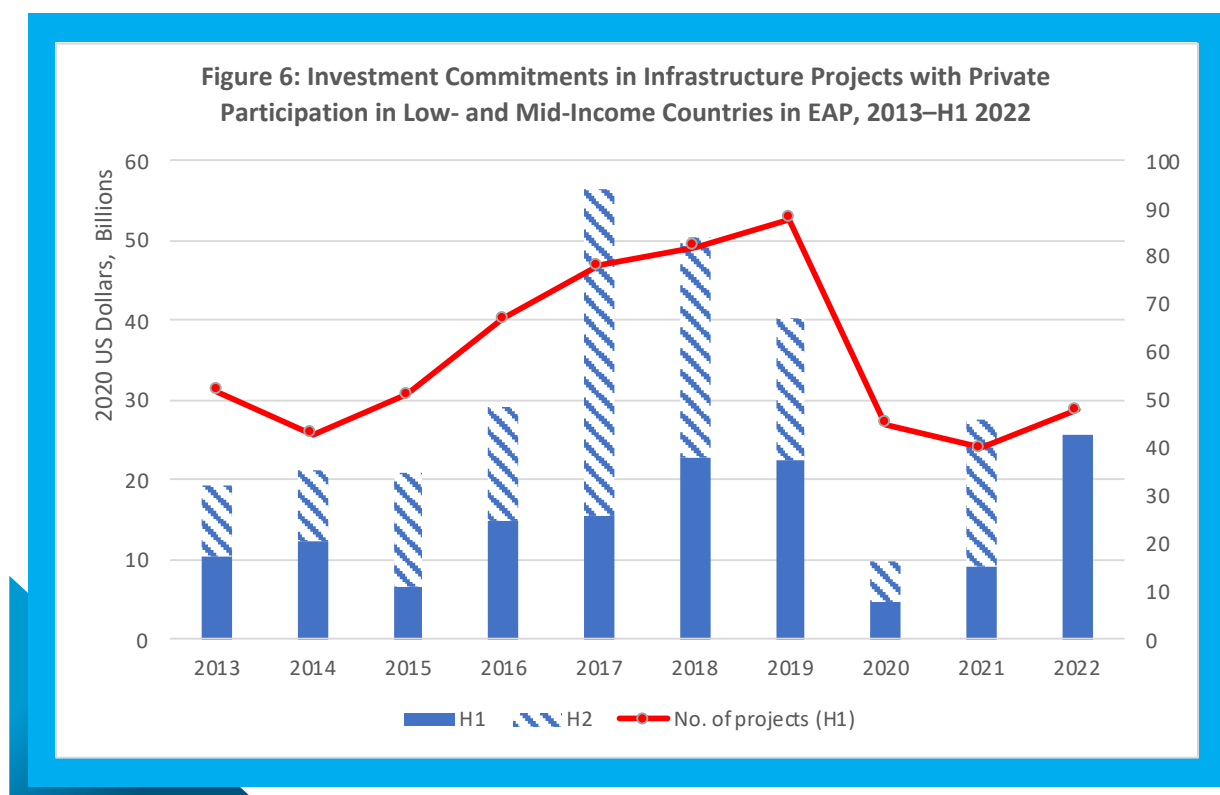
Brazil continued to receive the largest amount of investment for the greatest number of projects in the region. The country accounted for half the projects in the region (15 projects out of 28), and 72 percent of the investments. Most of the investment was made in the transport sector, with a US\$2.5 billion highway enlargement and modernization project in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. There were also two airport projects and a highway project. Interestingly, although the energy sector received less investment in dollars, it had twice as many projects. The country had five renewable energy projects, two in solar PV and three in onshore wind. The remaining projects were transmission lines and a divestiture.

Peru received US\$446 million worth of investment commitments across three private infrastructure investment projects. All of its private investment commitments in the first half of 2022 has channeled to renewable power projects.

Overall, the region saw mostly energy projects (19 out of 28 projects), of which eight were in solar PV, seven in wind, and one in steam, showing the continued commitment towards renewable energy projects. Besides Brazil, the remaining investments in the region were in Colombia, Argentina, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, El Salvador, and Jamaica.

East Asia and the Pacific

EAP received a total of US\$25.7 billion in investments. This was a 181 percent increase from the first half of 2021. The region experienced the full return to its pre-pandemic levels in that it saw a 72 percent increase from the five-year average of US\$14.8 billion. The significant increase in PPI in the region can be explained by high PPI investments in China and ASEAN countries; Indonesia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Lao DPR and Thailand had combined PPI commitments of US\$11.9 billion in the first half of 2022.



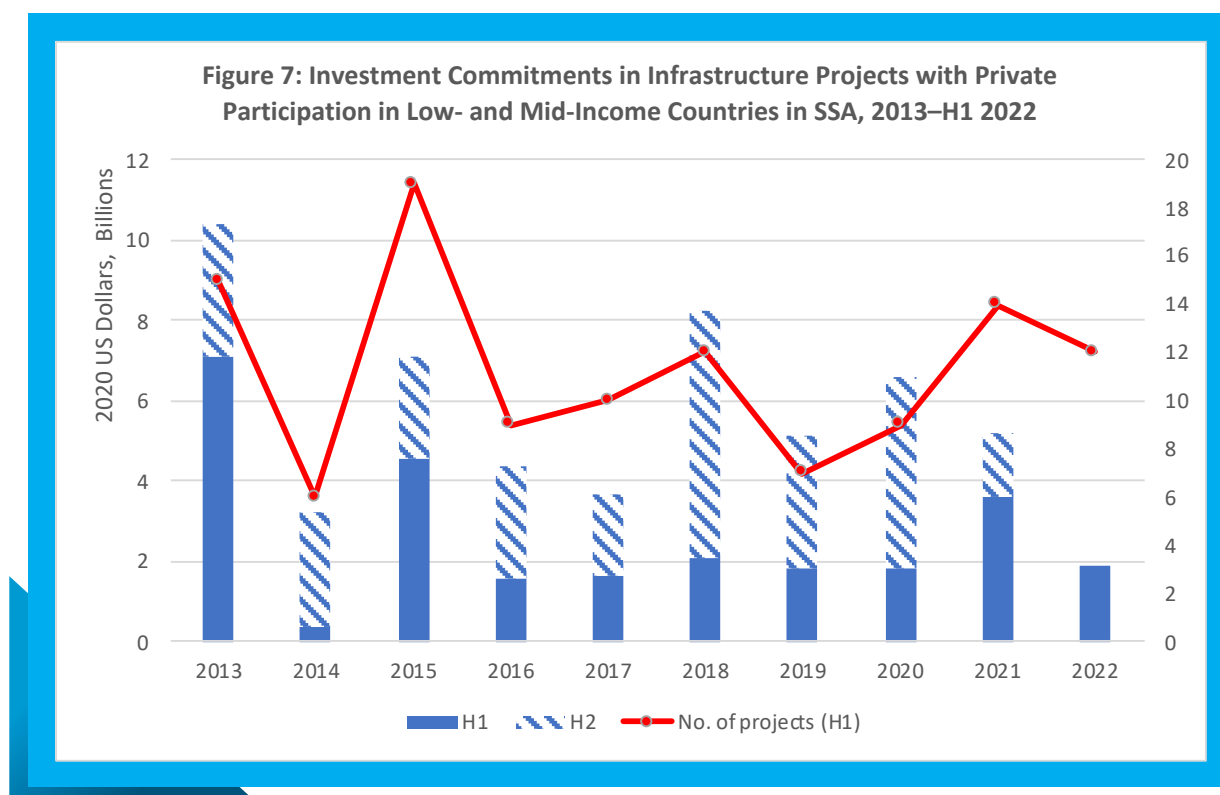
In the first half of 2022, Indonesia had the fourth highest level of PPI investments globally in terms of absolute value, receiving US\$4.0 billion across two projects. Indonesia saw the financial closure of the Hatirjheel-Amulia-Demra Expressway, accounting for US\$3.9 billion. Considering that the country reported only US\$69 million worth of investment commitments in H1 2021, the return of private investment commitments is a positive sign.

The other EAP country with PPI transactions in the first half of 2022 was Palau. The Babeldaob solar plant and battery storage system is Palau's first utility-scale solar power

plant. Once complete, the project will be the largest hybrid solar photovoltaic facility and battery energy storage system of its kind in the Western Pacific region.

Sub-Saharan Africa

SSA attracted US\$1.9 billion in investments across 12 projects in the first half of 2022, representing 0.1 percent of its regional GDP. This marked a 47 percent decrease in investment levels from the first half of 2021 and a 14 percent decrease from the past-five-year H1 average.



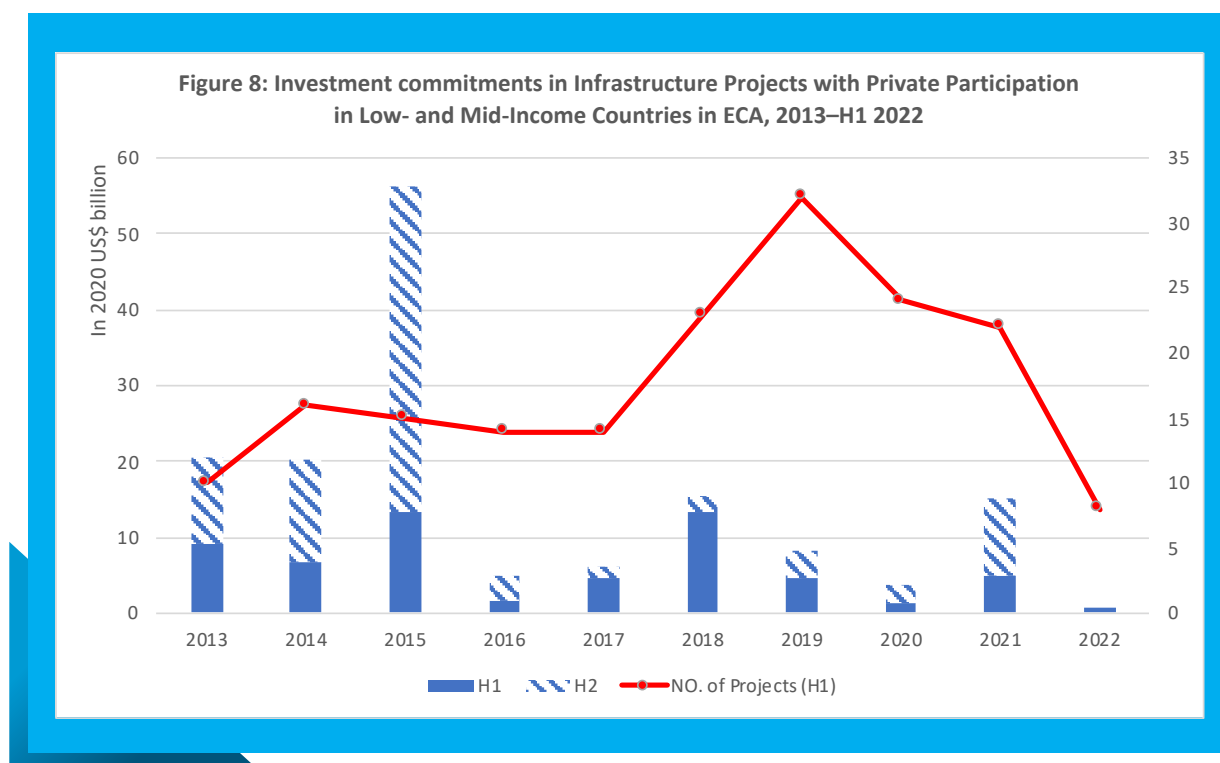
One of the explanations for this drop is South Africa, one of the most industrialized nations in the region. The deadline for independent power companies to reach financial close on a project in order to fast-track new electricity production was again extended, leading the country to see no PPI transactions in the first half of 2022.

Senegal received investments of US\$1.3 billion across two projects, a Malicounda dual fuel power plant and the port of Ndayane. A global private sector port operator has signed agreements with the government of Senegal to develop a deep-water port at Ndayane, worth a total of US\$1.1 billion. Senegal is expected to record higher amount of PPI investment commitments in coming years considering a wide range of capital expenditure projects are planned.

Other SSA countries with PPI transactions were Benin, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Lesotho, Togo, Uganda, and Zimbabwe. Burkina Faso has sustained its PPI transactions for two consecutive years, whereas Lesotho, Benin, and Zimbabwe saw their first PPI in the last 10 years.

Europe and Central Asia

Europe and Central Asia reported US\$756 million of investment commitments over eight projects in the first half of 2022, accounting for 0.02 percent of regional GDP. This was substantially lower than the same period of 2021, when the country reported US\$4.8 billion, a significant increase from the pandemic low of 2020. The sharp downturn largely comes from the geopolitical tension in the region.

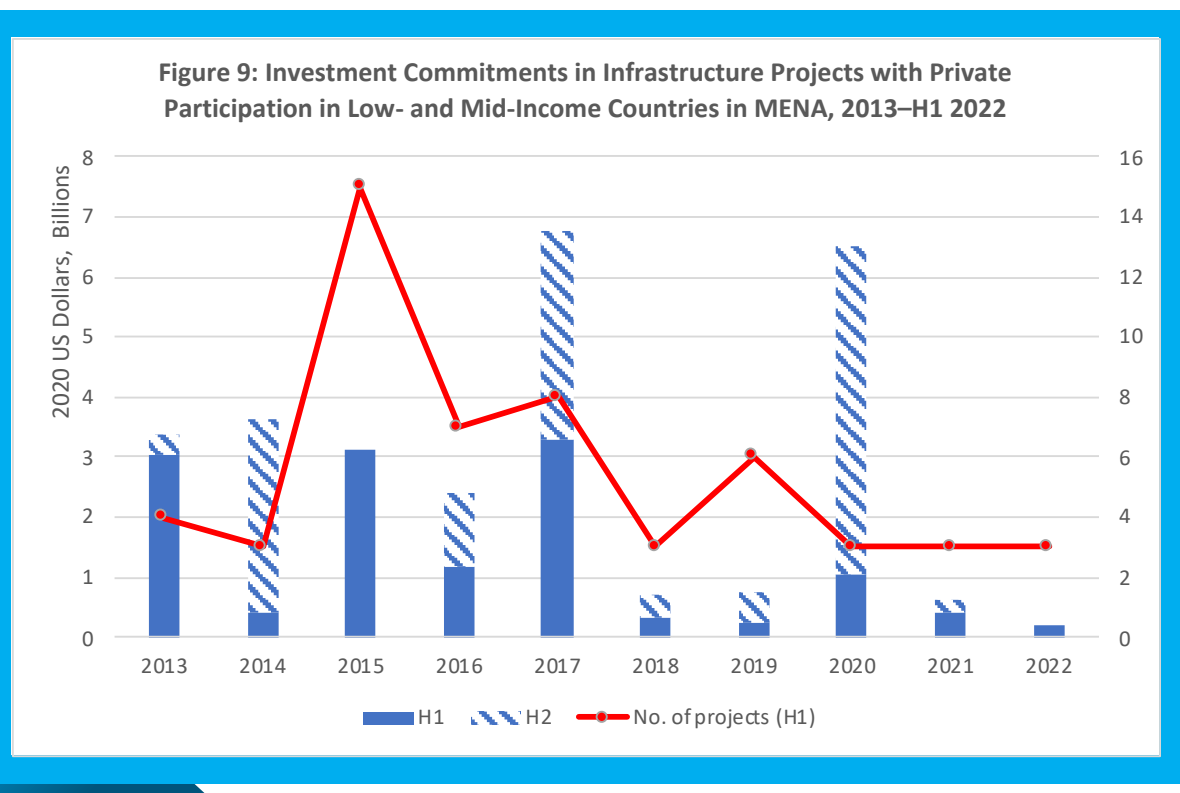


Türkiye, a regional powerhouse in private investment commitments, recorded investment levels of US\$430 million with the financial closure of two projects. Since 2019, Türkiye has seen sharply decreasing private investment commitments levels (in 2018 it reported investment levels of US\$8.3 billion). Nonetheless, this year's investment represents a recovery from pandemic levels; in the first half of 2021, Türkiye reported investment commitments of only US\$24 million. Azerbaijan also reported investment commitments in H1 2022, representing US\$300 million, with the financial closure of the Khizi-Absheron Wind Park.

Aside from these countries, Tajikistan and Bosnia and Herzegovina also saw small investments. In Tajikistan, the Dushanbe E-Mobility project was the only one to reach financial closure and is the first electric vehicle charging station to be recorded in the PPI Database. The US\$4.5 million project entails the acquisition of electric vehicles (EVs) and the construction of charging stations around Tajikistan's capital. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there was one solar project.

Middle East and North Africa

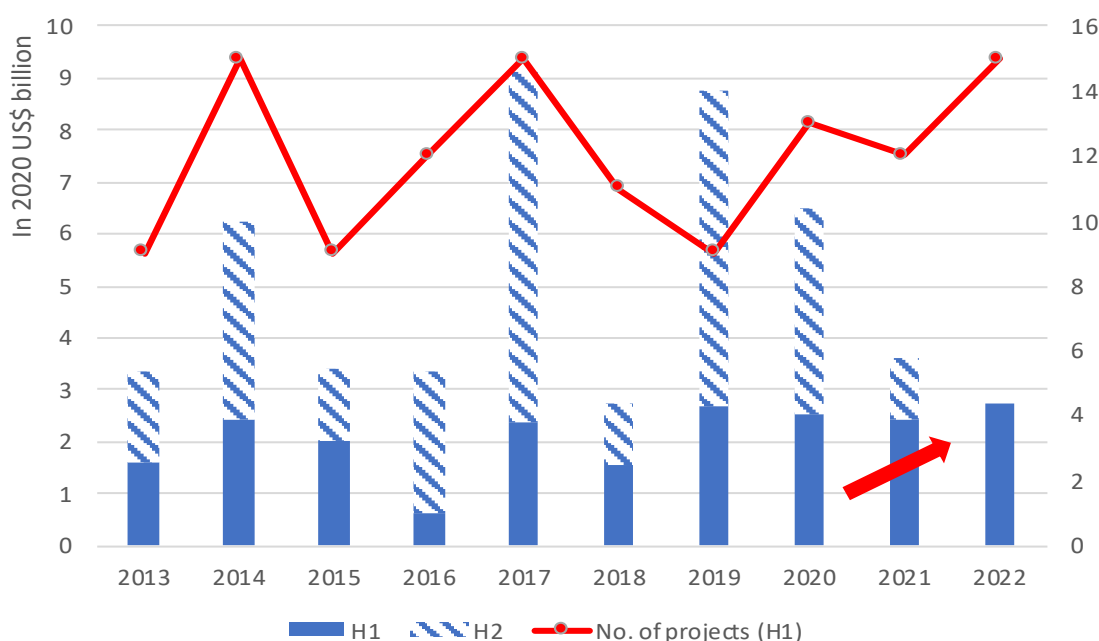
MENA's PPI investment in H1 2022 totaled US\$205 million in three solar energy projects in Tunisia. This was another example of continued decline over the past three years, with H1 2022's investment amounting to 20 percent of what was seen in H1 2020, and approximately half of what was reported in H1 2021.



Investments in International Development Association (IDA)

IDA countries' investment commitments in the first half of 2022 totaled US\$2.7 billion across 15 projects in 12 countries. This compares to US\$2.4 billion across 12 projects in nine countries in the first half of 2021, and US\$2.3 billion for the previous-five-year H1 average across 8.6 countries.

Figure 10: Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in IDA Countries, 2013–H1 2022



Private investment commitments in the IDA countries sustained their recovery in the first half of 2022. As in the past, development and export finance institutions (DEFI) played a critical role in supporting private investments in IDA countries, with 10 out of these 15 IDA projects receiving some form of DEFI support (mostly from multilateral institutions).

Sustained recoveries in PPI in IDA countries were mainly due to sizable investments in Senegal and Nepal. Senegal received investments of US\$1.3 billion across two projects, including a port concession (US\$1.1 billion) and the Malicounda dual fuel power plant. Benin, Lesotho, Lao PDR, Maldives, and Tajikistan each had its first PPI investment in ten years. Maldives also reported the financial closure of a solar PV project portfolio across the country under the World Bank-financed Accelerating Sustainable Private Investment in Renewable Energy (ASPIRE) operation. Finally, Tajikistan saw the first financial closure of electric vehicle charging station to be recorded in the PPI Database.

Table 2: Investment Commitments and Number of Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in IDA Countries, H1 2022

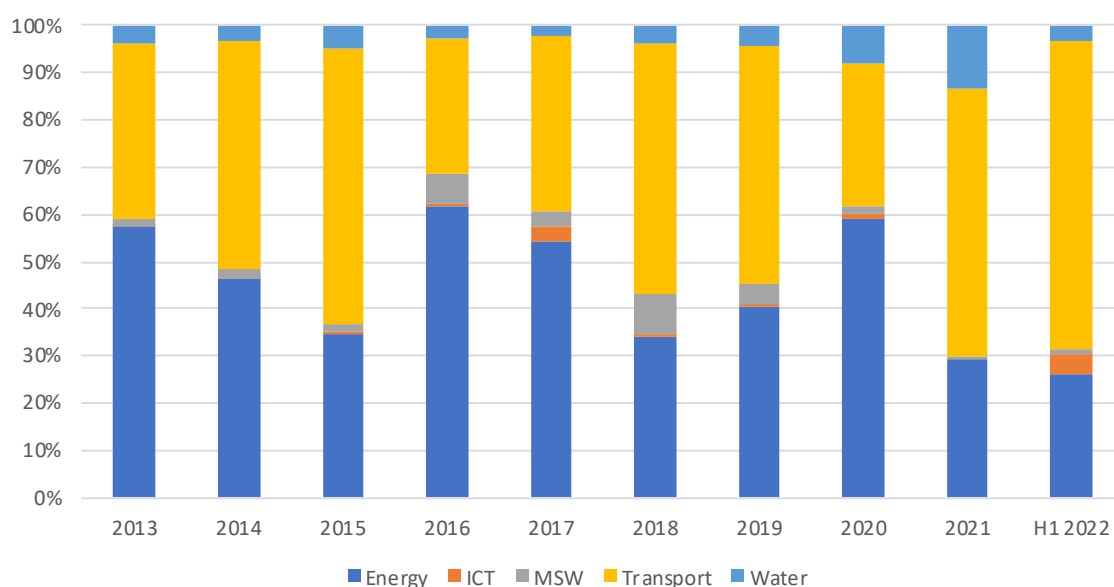
Country	Total Investment (US\$ Millions)	Number of Projects
Senegal	1,283	2
Nepal	859	2
Bangladesh	378	1
Lao PDR	92	1
Burkina Faso	46	1
Togo	40	1
Uganda	22	1
Lesotho	10	1
Tajikistan	5	1
Benin	2	2
Maldives	N/A*	1
Mali	N/A*	1
Total	2,734	15

* The total value of investment were not disclosed at the time of writing the report.

Sector Trends

In the first half of 2022, the transport sector again outpaced the other PPI sectors, attracting US\$28.4 billion across 41 projects. This accounted for 66 percent of global PPI investments. The energy sector received US\$10 billion across 55 projects, accounting for 24 percent of investment commitments in the first half of 2022. The water sector received US\$1.3 billion across 15 projects, whereas the municipal solid waste (MSW) sector attracted only US\$598 million over six projects. Finally, the information and communication technology (ICT) sector recorded US\$2.1 billion across three projects.

Figure 11: Share of Sectoral Investment Commitments in Infrastructure Projects with Private Participation in Low- and Mid-Income Countries, 2013–H1 2022

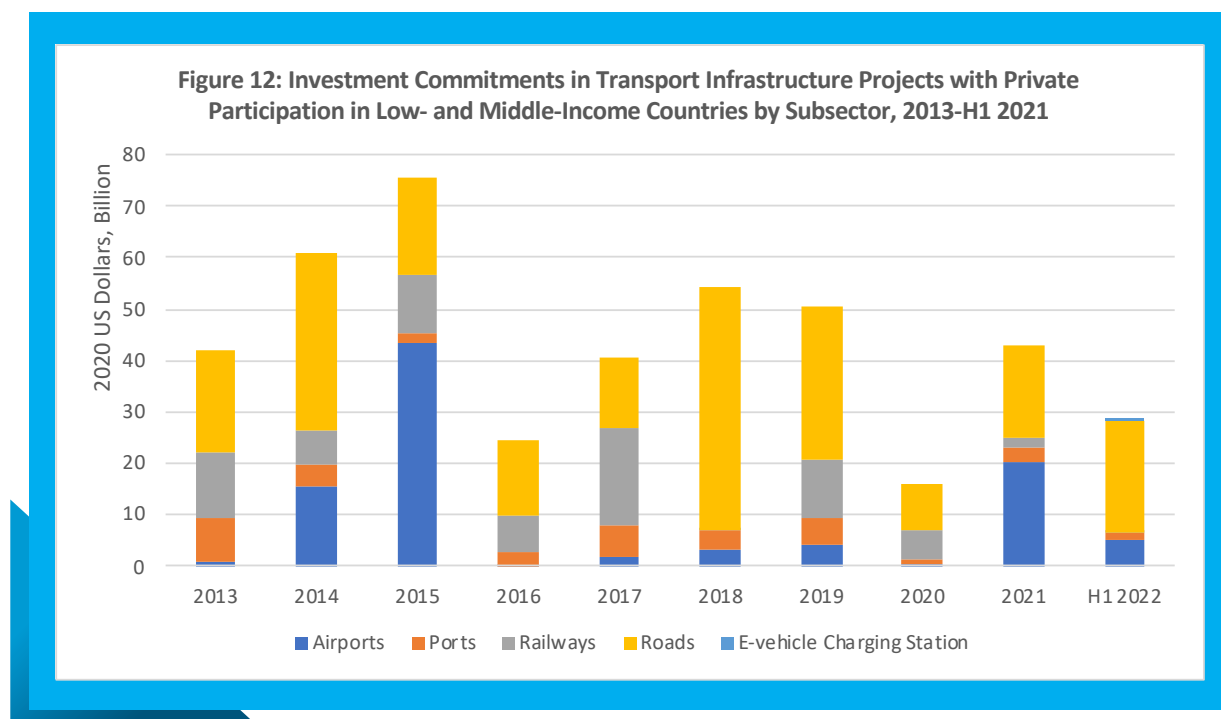


Transport

Transport sector investment commitments totaled US\$28.4 billion across 41 projects in the first half of 2022, a 112 percent increase from the first half of 2021 levels, and a 76 percent increase from the five-year H1 average. Among the four subsectors within transport, airports and roads displayed clear signs of recovery, whereas ports and railways dropped compared to the first half of 2021.

Within transport, the roads subsector received the highest level of investment commitments at US\$21.7 billion. It was a 150 percent increase from the first half of 2021, as well as a

75 percent increase from the five-year H1 average. China accounted for the largest share of global road investments, at US\$10.6 billion, followed by Indonesia (US\$3.9 billion) and Brazil (US\$2.6 billion).



Investment commitments in airports amounted to US\$5.3 billion across four projects. This was a five-fold increase from the first half of 2021 and the highest level in the previous five years. Airport PPPs saw a drastic decline in H1 2020, following the decrease of international travel. However, because most travel restrictions have been lifted, the private sector-led airport projects are seeing continuous post-pandemic growth.

Port projects received US\$1.3 billion in private investment commitments in the first half of 2022. This was a 30 percent drop from the first half of 2021, as well as the past-five-year H1 average. Countries with port projects are Senegal, China, Lao PDR, and India. In Senegal, a global private sector port operator has signed agreements with the government of Senegal to develop a deep-water port at Ndayane, worth US\$1.1 billion.

In order to reflect the importance of climate change agenda, the PPI Database began collecting data on the electric vehicle charging station in 2022. In Tajikistan had the first electric vehicle charging station to be recorded in the PPI Database. The Dushanbe E-Mobility project is considered to be at the forefront of the Tajikistan's transition towards electric mobility and is aimed to have a wider impact on EV ecosystem.

Energy

With US\$10.2 billion across 55 projects, investment in the energy sector in the first half of 2022 dropped by 19 percent from the first half-year of 2021 (US\$12.6 billion), recording the lowest levels in the last 10 years. The electricity subsector accounted for all of the US\$10.2 billion worth of investments in energy.

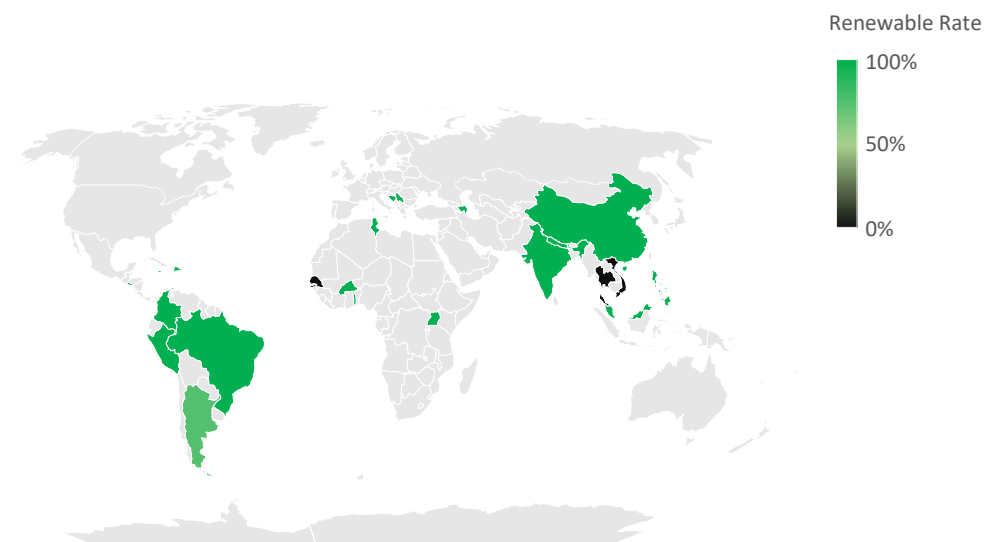
Forty (about 91 percent) of 44 new electricity-generation projects used renewable energy sources. In terms of investment volume, almost 51 percent of new electricity generation investments were in renewables. Sixty-nine percent of the newly added 10.0 GW capacity was from renewable-energy sources in the first half of 2022.

The most popular source of renewable energy in the first half of 2022 was onshore wind technology. Onshore wind power projects added 3.8 GW of new generation capacity across 11 projects.

The next most popular renewable technology was solar photovoltaic (PV). Solar PV added 1.4 GW in new power generation capacity across 22 projects. LAC had eight solar PV projects, adding 830 megawatts (MW) in new power capacity.

At the country level, with the exceptions of Thailand, Senegal, and Vietnam, most of the private investments in energy were in renewable energy projects. Thailand, and Vietnam added sizable natural gas power plants, representing a total of 2.9 GW of new generation capacity. Based on the data provided, there are no new coal projects in low- or mid-income countries.

Figure 13: Rate of Renewable Energy Sources Used in Newly Added PPI Electricity Generation



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Water and Sanitation

Investments in the water and sanitation sector in the first half of 2022 have recorded US\$ 13.4 billion across 15 projects. It is an 83 percent decrease from the first half of 2021. Brazil continues to be a major destination for water and sanitation PPI investment flow. As part of the Brazilian government's policy of privatizing Rio de Janeiro's water and sewage treatment plants, the "block 3" water and sanitation concession in Rio de Janeiro state has been given to Saneamento Ambiental Águas do Brasil (SAAB). Other countries with private investment commitments in the water and sanitation sector included Benin, China, Indonesia, Mali, and the Philippines.

Municipal Solid Waste

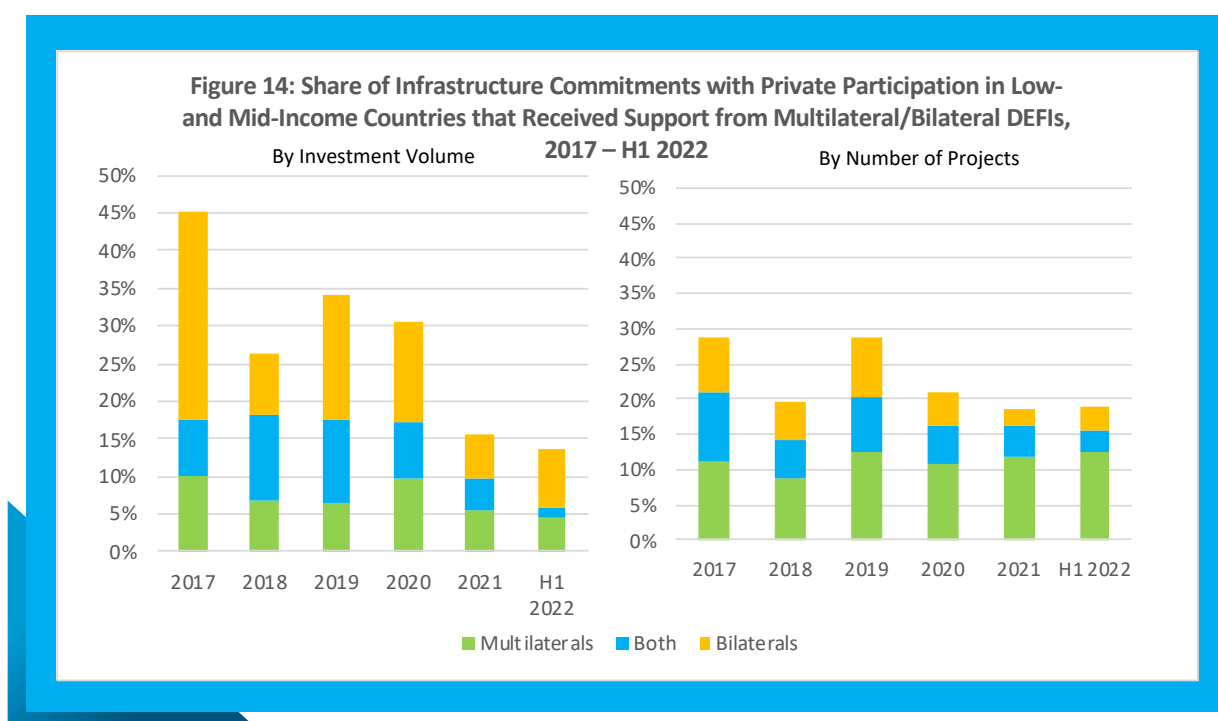
In the first half of 2022, US\$598 million was invested across six MSW projects, compared to US\$71 million across eight projects in the first half of 2021. These were the second lowest MSW investment commitments in the last 10 years. The countries with PPI transactions in the sector were Brazil, Bulgaria, China, and Zimbabwe.

Information and Communication Technology Backbone

In the ICT sector, a total of US\$1.7 billion was invested across three projects. Data centers are essential for the development of the ICT ecosystem. The speed of networks, security of critical infrastructure and information, and quality of public services, data, and systems all depend on the availability and quality of data centers. Thanks to their important role, the design and development of these centers is a priority for both private and public entities. In order to reflect current issues and trends, the PPI Database began collecting data on data center infrastructure in 2022.

Development and Export Finance Institutions

In the first half of 2022, 23 projects totaling US\$5.9 billion received one or more forms of typical DEFI³ support, ranging from direct or syndicated loans, equity, and grants, to guarantees, risk insurance, and transaction advisory services. These 23 projects accounted for 19 percent of all PPI projects by number, similar to the numbers seen in 2021. By investment value, however, projects with DEFI support continued to drop and accounted for 14 percent of total investment commitments, a decline from the previous-five-year average of 32 percent. The average size of projects receiving investment support fell as well, from nearly US\$268 million on average in H1 2021, to US\$258 million in H1 2022.



As in previous years, DEFI support tended to be focused on the energy sector, representing 61 percent of the total number of projects receiving support. Support tended to be directed toward renewable energy projects, with 10 out of 14 energy projects in this sector, in line with the global push to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to combat climate change. There was once again a strong emphasis on the solar sector, with nine solar projects and one hydro project. Most of the support was also focused on low-income and lower-middle-income countries. Low-income countries had DEFI involvement in 44 percent of

³ 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. Henceforth in this report, the term bilaterals will include bilateral institutions as well as export credit agencies.

PPI projects (4 out of 9 projects), and lower-middle-income countries saw support in 32 percent of PPI projects (14 of 44 projects). Comparatively, upper-middle-income countries only saw DEFI support in 7 percent of PPI projects in H1 2022 (5 of 68 projects). This continued trend indicates the importance of the role played by DEFIs in stimulating growth and investment in low-income and lower-middle-income countries.

DEFIs provided direct debt support of US\$1.3 billion in H1 2022. Of this, 42 percent, or US\$561 million in direct loans, was provided by bilateral institutions to six projects. Multilateral institutions provided US\$763 million in direct loans to 16 projects, as well as equity, grants, guarantees, risk insurance, and transaction advisory services to eight projects. International Finance Corporation (IFC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) provided nearly two-thirds of the multilateral support (62 percent), with a total of US\$472 million in loans. There were two guarantees⁴ given to projects by the World Bank Group in H1 2022—one by Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) for a road project in Kenya and one by IDA for a Maldives solar project. By undertaking these risks, the DEFI institutions provide the financial security required by private sector investors.

⁴ At this stage, the PPI Database only indicates which projects received guarantees from which entities and not any details on the guarantees covered or the guarantee amounts. Hence, for the projects receiving guarantee support, the debt to such projects is categorized according to the debt provider classification.

**Appendix A: Development and Export Finance Institutions Agencies
that Supported Projects in the first half of 2021**

Multilateral	Bilateral	
	Development Institution	Export Credit Agencies
ADB (Asian Development Bank)	Agence francaise de developpement (AFD)	Export Import Bank of China
AfDB (African Development Bank)	Canadian Climate Fund for the Private Sector in Asia II	Export Development Canada
AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank)	CDC Group	Export Finance Australia
Climate Investment Funds	DEG (German Investment Corporation)	
Emerging Africa Infrastructure Fund (EAIF)	FMO (the Dutch Development Bank)	
EBRD (European Bank for Reconstruction and Development)	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	
European Investment Bank (EIB)	Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW)	
Green Climate Fund	Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank AG	
Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)	OPIC	
IFC	Proparco	
OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)	U.S. International Development Finance Corporation	
MIGA		
North American Development Bank (NADB)		
Private Infrastructure Development Group		
Sustainable Energy Fund for Africa		



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, PPPs and Guarantees Global Practice. 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 the first half of 2022. It contains over 50 fields per project.

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





About the World Bank Group

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



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