What does CoST do?

CoST discloses, validates and uses infrastructure data to empower citizens

- CoST increases transparency & accountability
- CoST publishes tools & guides & provides support
- The approach is an essential catalyst for change
- CoST changes lives

@CoSTransparency
CoST core features and common governance themes

- Disclosure
- MSW
- Assurance

- Transparency
- Participation
- Accountability

Social accountability
CoST core features

Disclosure – Infrastructure Data Standard

**Project Data**
- **Project identification**
  - Project name
  - Sector, subsector
  - Purpose
  - Location
- **Project preparation**
  - Scope
  - Environmental, land & settlement impact
  - Budget
  - Funder
- **Project completion**
  - Completion cost & date
  - Reasons for project changes

**Contract Data**
- **Procurement**
  - Procurement process
  - Contract firm, price, scope of work, start date & duration
- **Implementation**
  - Variation to price, duration & scope
  - Reasons for contract changes
No. of projects where infrastructure data is disclosed by CoST Members

- 2015: [Value]
- 2016: [Value]
- 2017: [Value]

- 6,356 Infrastructure projects
- 67% Increase
Institutionalising disclosure in Malawi

Using technology from Honduras & revised public procurement legislation mandates disclosure of IDS
CoST core features:
Multi-Stakeholder Working
Trust
Dialogue
Leadership
CoST core features: 
Assurance

Assurance is the independent review of the disclosed data

- Checks accuracy & completeness of the data
- Requests missing & additional information
- Visits the construction site to observe & ask questions
- Turns data into compelling information
- Highlight concerns & good practice in a report
- Propose further review by oversight authority or the next assurance process
Measuring transparency

- Uganda
- Guatemala
- Ethiopia
- Thailand
- Honduras
- Ukraine
- Tanzania
- El Salvador
- Afghanistan

Average percentage of the CoST IDS disclosed per project

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Measuring transparency

Average amount of the CoST IDS disclosed per project in Afghanistan

- Ministry of Public Works
- Ministry of Energy & Water
- Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation & Development

Proactive disclosure
Reactive disclosure
Comparing performance

Average percentage increase in construction costs

Guatemala
Ethiopia
Thailand
Honduras
Ukraine
Tanzania
El Salvador
Afghanistan

Average percentage increase in construction duration

0%  20%  40%  60%  80%  100%  120%  140%  160%  180%  200%
Highlighting performance issues in Afghanistan

Corruption or mismanagement?

• “The reason for limited international competitive bidding is ambiguous. According to clause 6, rule number 21 of the Procurement Rules “…from one country two bidders cannot be invited”.

• Questions are raised why Turkey was considered the sole source for approaching qualified companies and why most of the nominated companies are Turkish (Mangal et al. 2018 p16-17).”
Highlighting performance issues in Ukraine

- Data from a road repair programme consisting of 120 contracts, 1/3 of the national investment in roads analysed

- Issues of concern include
  - Incomplete design leads to variations and cost increases
  - Unsubstantiated distribution of funding amongst regional units
  - Mismatch between road repair type and the specified surface
  - Low market competition
  - Lack of proper quality control
  - Delayed work performance
Testing on PPPs in Honduras

- Data is disclosed based on the World Bank PPP Framework and IDS on SISOCs PPP
- 22 PPP schemes reviewed by the Assurance Team leading to several actions including
  - A new financial model for the tourist corridor toll road
  - A new mechanism for identifying environment risks on port projects
  - Ensuring private financing is approved before construction commences.
CoST core features

Social accountability

CoST is a **catalyst** for social accountability, **empowering citizens** to use the **assurance findings** to hold government to account.