From Data to Impact:

Climate finance and sustainability standards driving open government





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Introductory Remarks

The purpose of this webinar is to:

- Highlight CoST's new sustainability and climate finance data standards
- Share learning about applying these standards at a national and sub-national level across the world
- Highlight learning from those who are both CoST and OGP members on the use of such standards to support open government through transparency in infrastructure



Introductory Remarks

- Build on CoST's existing standards with driving data publication
- Support Open Gov week policy areas- including access to justice and enhancing public participation, protecting right to information, fighting corruption, combating climate change and including all voices through some of the specific data points

Introductory Remarks



- Climate change continues to disproportionately impact the Global south and this is compounded by poor infrastructure
- Climate finance investments refer to local, national or transnational financing that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change.
- Climate finance is important for mitigation because large-scale investments are required to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions.



Format of the Webinar

- We have four interventions from distinguished speakers, and we will have time for a Q&A session
- Kindly note that attendees will not be able to come on camera and you are encouraged to ask questions via the Q&A function and chat box
- Note that Spanish translation is available





Session Outline

- Introducing the new data modules
- Member experience: Jalisco and Uganda
- Plans in West Lombok
- Q&A



Rueben Lifuka

Environmental consultant, CoST Board Member and Chair of the Council of the International Anti-Corruption Conference. Rueben was Vice Chair of the global board of Transparency International. Rueben previously served on the Build IT International – Zambia Board and as Chair of the National Governing Council of the Africa Peer Review Mechanism process in Zambia.



Infrastructure Transparency Initiative

Maria Prado

CoST Senior Policy and Research Adviser leads policy analysis and research to evaluate the impact of CoST programmes and inform strategic decision-making. With a legal background, Maria brings experience in contract management, compliance, transparency & governance issues, and dispute resolution.





Manuel Gonzalez

CoST Senior Regional Manager for Latin America leads on strategy in the region, identifying opportunities for collaboration within the region and providing technical support and advice to the region's country managers and multi-stakeholder groups. Manuel is a lawyer and has specialised in public contracting, public administration and governance, transparency and anticorruption policies.





Geoffrey Odong

CoST Uganda Programme Officer has over 13 years of experience working with the civil society at community, district, regional and national levels in Uganda. During Geoffrey's time at CoST Uganda, citizen and media engagement has increased. CoST Uganda is championed by the Ministry of Works and Transport and hosted by civil society Africa Freedom of Information Centre.





Imam Putrajaya

CoST West Lombok Manager since West Lombok joined CoST in 2019, with engineering and IT expertise, working on projects focused on marine waste, transport and image detection. During his time at CoST West Lombok, the programme published infrastructure data on over 2,000 projects using the Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standard (OC4IDS). CoST West Lombok is convened by the Road Traffic and Transportation Forum.





CoST Data Journey





Why sustainability?





Why climate finance?



Wealthy countries have pledged \$100 billion a year to help reduce the effects of global warming. But Reuters found large sums going to projects including a coal plant, a hotel and chocolate shops.

By <u>Emma Rumney</u>, Irene Casado Sánchez, <u>Jaimi Dowdell</u>, Misato Nakayama, <u>Sakura Murakami</u> and <u>Kiyoshi Takenaka</u>

@CoSTransparency

Filed June 1, 2023, noon GMT

The review process







Economic and Financial





Environmental and Climate Resilience



Social



Preparation

- Number of beneficiaries
- Inclusive design
- Indigenous land
- Public consultation meetings
- Land compensation budget

Tender Management

- Labor budget
- Health and safety certifications

Implementation

- Inclusive implementation
- Public consultation meetings
- Labor obligations
- Workers' accidents
- Construction materials testing
- Building inspections
- Jobs generated

Operation and Maintenance

Jobs generated



Institutional





Climate Finance

Identification

- Climate objective
- Financial instrument
- Climate transformation
- Climate finance decision making
- Nationally Determined Contributions
- Paris Agreement

Preparation

- Beneficiaries
- Amount of investments
- Funding source
- Green Climate Fund Accredited Entity
- Accredited entity type
- Project preparation costs
- Project preparation period
- Project approval period
- Ratio of co-finance
- Terms of climate finance
- Carbon efficiency
- Non-climate co-benefits
- Public consultations meetings

Implementation

- Disbursements records
- Type of project monitoring
- Performance monitoring
- Reporting period
- Oversight reports
- Independent monitoring
- Independent evaluation

Operation and Maintenance

Impact measurement
Carbon footprint

Decommission (Disposal)

- Infrastructure assets to be decommissioned
- Decommission period
- Decommission plan
- Carbon decommission savings
- Decommission mitigation plan



More information

Open Contracting for Infrastructure Data Standards Toolkit 0.9.5

About

Getting started

Schema reference

Implementation guidance

□ CoST IDS & OCDS mapping

□ CoST IDS to OC4IDS mapping



Social

CoST IDS element

Number of beneficiaries

Indicate the number of direct and indirect project beneficiaries. Beneficiaries are the individuals who benefit directly or indirectly from the project; they are the target group of the infrastructure project and their needs are addressed by the intervention.

OC4IDS mapping

Project level:

1. Add a Benefit object to the benefits array.

2. Add a <u>Reneficiary</u> object to the benefit's <u>...beneficiaries</u> array, set its <u>...description</u> to
 "Direct beneficiaries" and set its <u>...numberOfPeople</u> to the number of direct beneficiaries.
 3. Add a <u>Reneficiary</u> object to the benefit's <u>...beneficiaries</u> array, set its <u>...description</u> to







Member Experience

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Jalisco experience

OGP member. Support from the FCDOfunded Responsible Infrastructure Investment (RII) campaign to test some of the new data points in Jalisco, Mexico.

Focus on the early stages of infrastructure development: testing a set of 32 data points that cover the four dimensions of sustainability and climate finance.

Why Focus on Early Stages?

- These stages are often the least transparent
- Lack of transparency can:
- Distort priorities away from public needs
- Introduce bias in project selection from the outset
- Undermine long-term value and accountability



Purpose of Applying the Data Points

- Identify new and meaningful insights into selection and appraisal
- Extract lessons to strengthen planning and decision-making

How the Testing Was Conducted

- Sample of 11 projects, most of them publicly funded
- Two projects include private investment, including one PPP
- Total investment: USD 1 billion

Limitations and Methodology

- Small sample size is a constraint but a significant investment
- Findings strengthened through validation meetings with public authorities and civil society engagement



Findings

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Projects with similar characteristics and budgets went through different preparation processes, which suggests there is no standard process in place. Discrepancies can increase integrity risks by creating ambiguity around the process that should be uniformly applied across projects.



Economic and financial information

Procurement strategies and information on equity in Value for Money were missing. When VfM is solely focused on cost-efficiency it can be harder to see whether projects are delivering inclusive and meaningful value. Also unclear whether maintenance budget had been allocated or were simply indicative.



Environmental information generally more detailed but key data missing: the evaluation of climate and disaster risks, conservation measures and estimates of greenhouse gas emissions.

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Findings

Social information also lacked a consistent approach. The number of beneficiaries was the only consistently published data across the sample.

Institutional dimension: a lack of data collection on lobbying information and the beneficial ownership of contractors.

Climate finance module:

- No "climate finance marker" in place
- Projects receiving climate finance are not easily identifiable
- Lack of visibility makes it harder to track climate-specific funding, assess alignment with climate goals and ensure accountability in financing structures



Community discussions



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Jalisco	Iniciativa de Transparencia en Infraestructura	INICIO	CONOCE MÁS	NOSOTROS	PROYECTOS		s
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Sitios

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DESCARGA LOS DOCUMENTOS DE ESTA			
DESCARGA LOS DATOS D	E LA INICIATIVA		
Información climática y Ambiental:			
Objetivo climático: N/D			
Transformación climática: N/D			
Evaluación del riesgo climático y de desast	res: N/D		
Medidas climáticas: N/D			
Previsión de emisiones de gases de efecto	invernadero: N/D		
Aspectos de Política y Transparencia:			
Estrategia de adquisiciones: N/D			
Coherencia de políticas:		Transparencia del lob	by:
N/D		N/D	
Sostenibilidad y Subsectores:			
Subsectores sostenibles: N/D			
Medidas medioambientales: N/D			
Licencias y exenciones ambientales: N/D			
Gestión Territorial y Conservación:			
Área protegida:	Medidas de conservac	ión:	Tierra indígena:
N/D	N/D		N/D
Costos y Análisis Financiero:			

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Uganda experience



The same 32 data points were tested in Uganda. Uganda has strong relationship with OGP

A sample of 12 road projects worth around USD 300 million.

These include both internationally and domestically funded road projects.

We analyzed the information available to answer the data points, which gave us valuable insights into how critical road investments are appraised in Kampala.



One of the key findings was the difference in appraisal processes depending on whether projects are internationally or domestically funded.

Internationally funded projects had much better documentation and recording systems:

Cost-benefit analysis, procurement strategies and maintenance costs were more consistently available and recorded for internationally funded projects. In contrast, for domestically funded projects, even finding basic appraisal data was a challenge, and poor record-keeping stood out as a major issue.

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Findings (cont.)

Data showed inconsistency in preparation processes. For example, risk management plans were available for some internationally funded projects, but not all. And for domestically funded projects, that information was missing.

Environmental module: Although internationally funded projects carry out environmental and climate assessments, delays in starting projects often mean these assessments can be expired when construction began. This shows the need for systems to ensure assessment are still capturing current environmental and climate risks when projects start.

On climate resilience: no data on greenhouse gas emissions were collected or made public, regardless of funding source. Given Uganda's high vulnerability to climate change, without this type of data, risk of maladaptation can increase.

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Findings (cont.)

Social module: in one project, worth USD 190 million, we found that roads crossed a religious and cultural site, but this was not mentioned in the Cost-Benefit Analysis or social impact assessments. Our indigenous land data point was able to capture this aspect.

Issue with resettlement plans: while internationally funded projects prepare these plans, delays in project start often mean that the resettlement terms, such as compensation amounts, can be outdated by the time construction begins.





Findings (cont.)

On social and gender-related data points: most references in the data related to equality in hiring during construction, without much evidence of inclusive design or gender considerations being discussed earlier in the planning stage.

Institutional module: Gaps in transparency remain when it comes to lobbying activity and beneficial ownership of contractors --- none of this data is captured or published.

Climate finance: Lack of a climate finance marker. Without it, procurement officials in Kampala could not easily identify which projects were receiving climate finance.



Community discussions





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West Lombok plans

- Indonesia is a founding OGP member
- Impact of Climate Changes in West Lombok and Indonesia
- Planned Implementation
- What to Expect from Climate Finance Module Implementation
- Climate and Disaster tools used in West Lombok and NTB

Why West Lombok and Indonesia want to use the new modules:

Ensure transparent use of climate-related funds
Promote accountability and efficient budgeting
Align with Indonesia's climate adaptation strategies
West Lombok and NTB is prune to Climate effect and Disaster





Pollution in Indonesia





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Road Collapses in West Lombok





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Initial focus on Implementing Climate Finance Module



Carbon Emission Related Data Publication



Public Consultation Related Data Publication



What to expect from the module



- 1. Availability on Climate related data especially on carbon emission and number of public consultation on Road Projects
- 2. Increase on number of drainage on Road Projects
- 3. Increasing capacity of the stakeholders on Climate Changes issue and Climate Finance



Existing climate and disaster tools in Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB)





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CoST International



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Construction Sector Transparency Initiative (CoST)



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