What is Quality Infrastructure?

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There is no internationally-agreed definition for quality infrastructure.

Infrastructure is a fundamental element of an economy. As the minimum level of quality, it should be completed as scheduled and have expected functions.

Quality infrastructure has further benefits, which could include high level of energy efficiency, safety, environmentally-friendliness and sustainability among others. Quality infrastructure contribute to long-term sustainable development.
Case 1. Infrastructure with Quality Problems

- Hydropower Project
- Quality Problems: negative social/environmental impacts
  - Illegal Logging during dam construction
  - Large relocation of approximately 5,000 people
  - Low compensation to relocated residents
Case 2. Quality Infrastructure

- Project: Bridge Construction
- Characteristics as Quality Infrastructure:

Economic Efficiency (Low Life-Cycle Cost)

- Improvement of cost efficiency with its soft-ground construction method for the foundation of bridge.

Safety/Resilience

- The above construction method became the country’s design standard as the method contributes to safety during construction of bridges.

Convenience/Amenities

- The bridge, with a high-standard highway, shortened the time from the bay to the central city by 20 minutes (55m>35m).

Capacity Building

- Engineering skills were transferred to local engineers.

Others

- Bridge parts etc. were manufactured at local subsidiaries with local employment.
Other Cases of Quality Infrastructure

Technologies for Local Needs
- Construction under Local Constraints
  Bridge construction in dry season (Cambodia)
- Utilizing Local Resources:
  Seawater desalination technology (Saudi Arabia)

Co-Creation
- Transfer of Advanced Operation
  Know-how in airport operations (Viet Nam)
- Human Resource Development for Local Engineers
  TA for exploratory drilling for geothermal power plant (Kenya)

Long-Term Commitment
- Introduction of Reliable Operation
  HR training for postal services (Myanmar)

Lifecycle Economic Efficiency
- On-time Delivery
  O&M system for urban rail construction (Thailand)

Reference for GOJ’s initiatives:
http://www.japan.go.jp/infrastructure/
Principle 1: economic efficiency (life-cycle cost), safety and resilience against natural disaster, terrorism and cyber-attack risks

Principle 2: capacity building, transfer of expertise and know-how for local communities

Principle 3: addressing social and environmental impacts

Principle 4: alignment with the aspect of climate change and environment at the national/regional levels

Principle 5: Enhancing effective resource mobilization including through PPP
Recent Developments on the Government Level <2>

<G20 (September, 2016)>
- The G20 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to promote investment with focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality.
- The leaders welcomed the Joint Declaration of Aspirations on Actions to Support Infrastructure Investment by 11 MDBs.

<APEC (November, 2016)>
- The APEC leaders affirmed their commitment to promote investment with a focus on infrastructure in terms of both quantity and quality.
- The leaders reiterated the importance of quality infrastructure for sustainable economic growth.