

Global Infrastructure Hub

Inclusive Infrastructure

Framing the Challenge: addressing the needs of all

Morag Baird, Director, Global Infrastructure Hub 14 November 2019



Global Infrastructure Hub



The Global Infrastructure Hub (GI Hub) is an independent organisation, established by the G20 in 2014.

Our mission

Connecting the global infrastructure community and sharing insights to facilitate delivery of economic, social and environmental outcomes through more and better infrastructure.

The GI Hub is a small team of over 20 individuals who are based in Sydney, Australia and Toronto, Canada. The team includes international infrastructure specialists from the public and private sectors.



Background

Governments in many countries are increasingly considering the role that social equality or inequality plays in maintaining sustainable growth.

Social inclusivity is integral to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including inclusive access to infrastructure and its beneficial outcomes.

This aligns well with the G20's 'Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment' that maximises the positive impact of infrastructure and integrates social considerations.

Social inclusion is essential to productive society and sustained economic growth.

Importantly

While infrastructure plays an important role in addressing social divides and enhancing inclusion, expenditure on infrastructure alone does not guarantee inclusive access.

Inclusive Infrastructure



Infrastructure development that enhances positive outcomes in social inclusivity and ensures no individual, community, or social group is left behind or prevented from benefiting from improved infrastructure.

- Access to infrastructure services by low-income customers
- Addressing other aspects of exclusion (gender, disability, location etc.)
- Access to other benefits enabled by the infrastructure, such as job creation, access to markets and services (e.g. education)
- Infrastructure that supports civic engagement of all communities and breaks cycles of disadvantage.

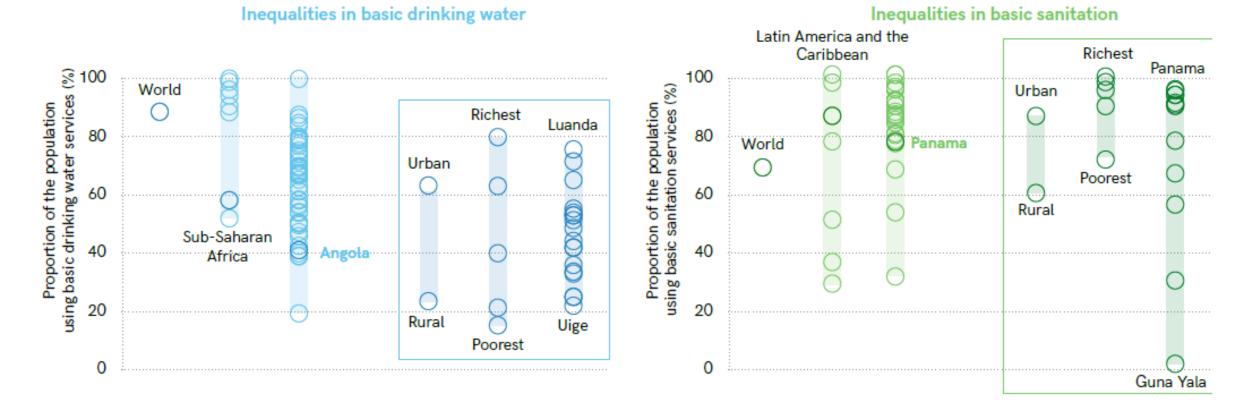
Diversity of potentially excluded groups and individuals



TARGETED GROUP	SOME SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS (NON-EXHAUSTIVE)
Low-income groups	Affordability, political voice, social engagement
Women and girls	Safety, harassment and violence, access to employment, time-savings, safety audits, political voice
Youth (in both urban and rural areas)	Training, skills, employment
Children	Safety, access to education
Elderly	Mobility, independence
People living with a disability	Mobility, physical barriers, attitudinal barriers, employment
Job-seekers and the unemployed	Training, skills, employment
Minority groups	Consultation, political barriers, attitudinal barriers, employment
People living in informal settlements and isolated communities	Land title and proof of address issues, geographic isolation, affordability issues, correct targeting of viability gap subsidies
People living in vulnerable environments (such as semi-arid lands, flood plains)	Vulnerability to shocks, design for environmental and climate change and variability, mitigation and adaptation

JMP data 2017: Water and Sanitation Inequalities

New disaggregations reveal significant subnational inequalities



Benefits



BENEFITS



Reducing poverty and income inequality



Social equity and social stability



Increasing affordability and accessibility



Increasing gender equity



Technical literacy and knowledge sharing



Reducing geographic divide



Job creation and equal access to labour market opportunity



Integration of small business opportunities



Framing the Challenge: addressing the needs of all

Who is consulted and engaged?



If stakeholders are often defined as those with the power to influence the implementation of decisions...

Who is being ignored or overlooked?



Stakeholder Identification, Engagement and Empowerment

Is there a vision on social inclusion?



Leadership and governance systems are at the heart of how resources are targeted and assets developed.

Are inclusive outcomes being targeted?



What systems exist to guide goals and visions towards implementation?



Standards can be a powerful instrument when they are implemented in national legislation with specific codes, guidance and enforcement mechanisms.

Is policy and legislation followed through and implemented?



Is inclusivity considered throughout the project lifecycle?



An inclusive project lifecycle approach covers all stages of the project – planning, development, delivery and operations, through to decommissioning.

Is inclusivity incorporated as part of the overall project strategy (or is it superficially tacked on)?



What are the incentives and roles of the private sector?



The private sector can help provide innovation and create jobs, but a focus on financial returns may not target inclusion without careful planning.

Can public and private incentives be aligned?



Is inclusion "affordable"?



Affordability can be considered from both the perspective of the government (socio-economic returns and fiscal sustainability of budget) and the end user (tariff levels).

Can socio-economic returns and requirements for financial assistance be optimised?



Inclusive Infrastructure Reference Tool – 2018 consultative



workshops

GI Hub held regional workshops in 2018 that were attended by representatives from key counties in two core regions including governments from Uganda, Argentina, Tanzania, Brazil, Zimbabwe, and several others.

Use the tool here: https://inclusiveinfra.gihub.org/





Thank you

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