Promoting Public Infrastructure Asset Management Across The Globe – The UN Experience

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- 1. Why does IAM matter to the UN (and/or the world)?
- 2. How does the UN try to build capacity on public IAM?
- 3. What are some of the tools on infrastructure asset management the UN has piloted?
- 4. What are some of the lessons learned in supporting public IAM?





What is Infrastructure Asset Management (IAM)

- What are public infrastructure assets?
- ✓ Physical things of value that are essential to the delivery of basic public services and are owned or managed by the local or central government
- What is public infrastructure asset management?
- ✓ Infrastructure asset management refers to the coordinated series of activities that monitor and maintain these things of value.









Why does Infrastructure Asset Management matter?

- It is estimated that the realization of over 90 percent of the Sustainable Development Goals is directly or indirectly linked to infrastructure
- Undermaintained infrastructure can lead to an annual 2 percent loss in GDP
- Up to 85 per cent of life cycle cost occur after the construction phase
- Every \$1 spent on infrastructure maintenance is as effective as \$1.5 of new investments





How does public infrastructure asset management impact the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development?

Environmental

- Reduces material waste linked to asset use
- Increases sustainability of assets
- Recognizes nature as a communal asset



Economic/Financial

- Increases revenue potential of assets
- Reduces costs related to asset failure
- Creates collateral for investments
- Increases tax compliance ...

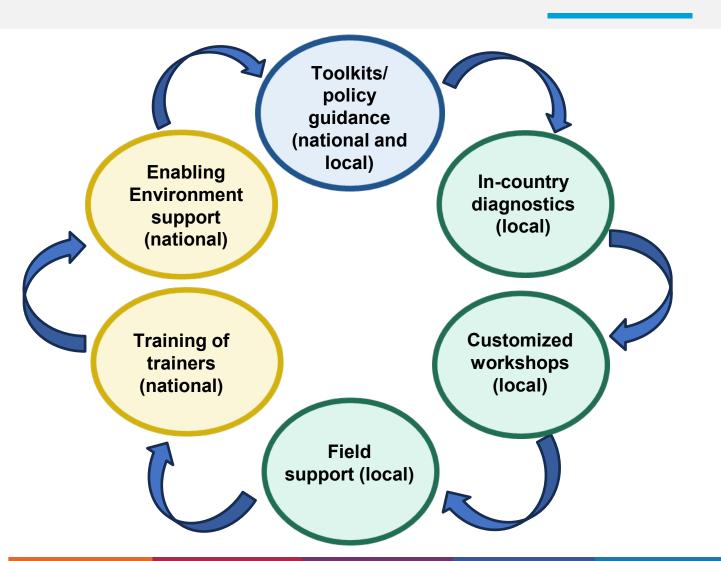


Social

- Ensures equal asses to services for all
- Increases affordability of public services
- Boosts community resilience during crises



Current UN approach of providing technical assistance to infrastructure asset management at local and national levels









IAM UN pilot countries



Lao PDR





Serbia



Costa Rica



Nepal



Kenya



Tanzania



The Gambia



Bangladesh



Uganda



Somalia



Who do we train on public infrastructure asset management? It's a multistakeholder effort... Example for the city level:

Level	Asset Assignment Tasks	Roles
Operational	 Respond to operations and service requests Conduct maintenance Conduct inspections 	SupervisorOperatorMechanicTechnician
Tactical	 Develop capital plans Optimize maintenance plans 	DirectorManagerEngineer
Strategy	 Allocate budget for capital and operational expenses Endorse infrastructure investment plans 	MayorCity directorCity council or committeeChief Accounting Officer



What are some of the tools on infrastructure asset management the UN has piloted?

UN Handbook on Infrastructure Asset Management

Asset Management Diagnostic Tool

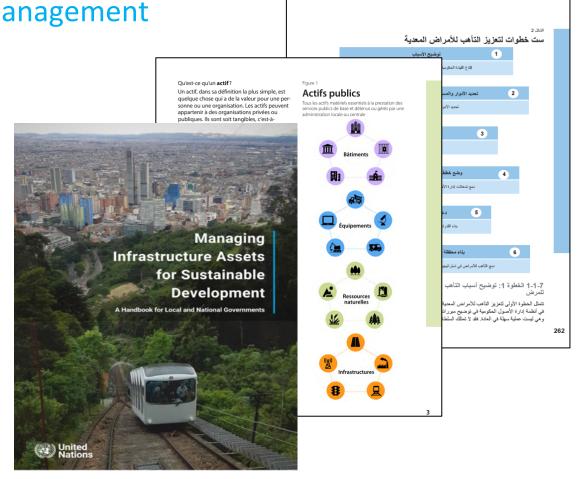
Asset Management Action Plans (AMAP)

Building data and information system

Emergency response AMAPs

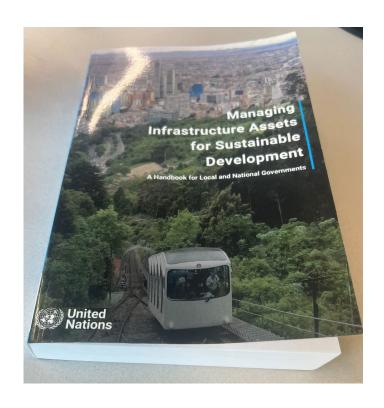
Climate vulnerability assessment tool

Process tool for building enabling environment

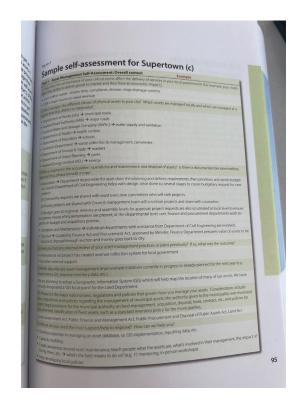




Handbook is available in 9 languages (soon 11)









Tool (Example 1): The Asset Management Action Plan (AMAP)





- Methodical and repeatable process
- Translates recommendations from Diagnostic Tool into actions
- Focus on a priority asset



AMAP Steps

Step 1

Establish asset management policy and/ or framework

Step 2

Identify stakeholders and set performance goals for priority assets

Step 3

Review current asset management methods and technologies

Step 4

Identify improvements to close gaps and meet goals

Step 5

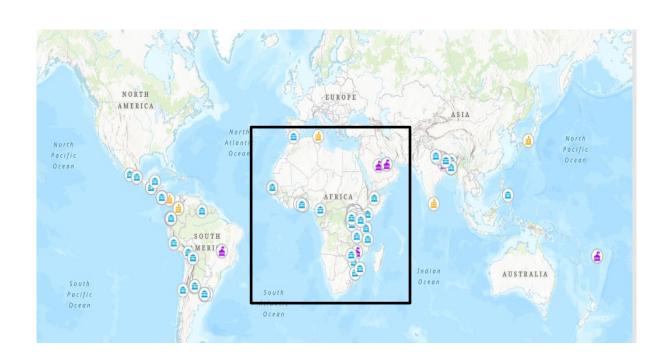
Formulate and implement actions to improve asset performance

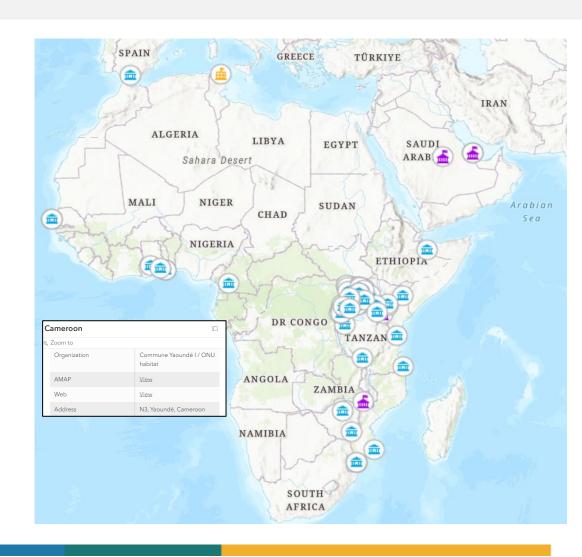
Guidance from Asset Management Diagnostic Tool



Current global repository of Asset Management Action Plans

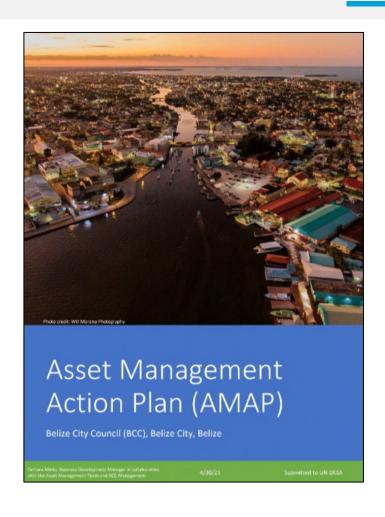
More than 250 AMAPs available online







Asset Management Action Plans











- Helps local governments understand climate risk of local assets, and prioritize action with scarce resources
- Based on ISO 31000 Risk Management
 Framework.
- Conceptualized by FCM climate adaptation lead



Climate Change Hazards



Storm Surge



Drought



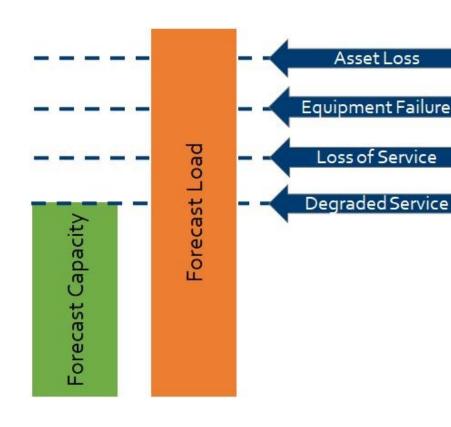
Wild Fire



Landslides

Impacts of Climate Change on Infrastructure



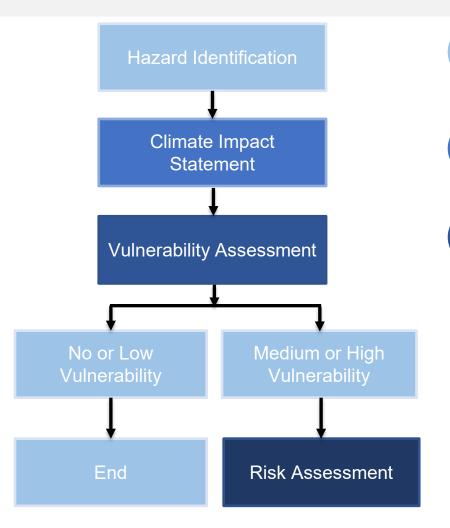


Asset Loss

Loss of Service

Degraded Service



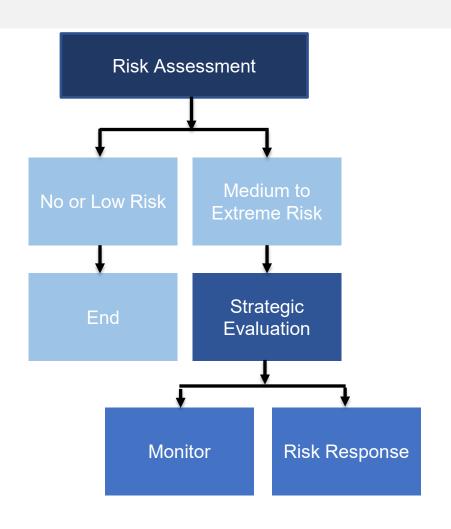


- Which climate hazards are likely to affect your community?
- How does it impact your community?
- How vulnerable are you to those impacts? (Function of exposure and adaptive capacity)
- Define the relationship between a climate hazard and your municipal services, using a consistent and logical structure:



[climate hazard]
impacting [service area,
asset] resulting in
[consequence]





- Which climate impacts are likely to have the most severe consequences?
 - Risk Evaluation Factor include:
 - Public Safety
 - Service Interruption
 - Financial implications
 - **Environmental Harm**
 - Asset Damage

Risk ≠ Vulnerability

Risk = likelihood x consequence

Vulnerability = nuanced function of exposure and adaptive capacity

Consider the big picture. Given your community's goals, which climate risks warrant response efforts now? **Risk level interpretations**

Likelihood x Consequence = Urgency



Risk score 1-6

Low risks should be noted and monitored. but no adaptation actions are required.

Risk score 7-12

Moderate risks are of sufficient importance to consider adaptation actions but may be more incorporated into longterm asset plans.

Risk score 13-18

High risks will require adaptation actions to mitigate the potential for significant consequences.

Extreme risks demand urgent attention and prioritized adaptation by decision makers. These risks should not simply be accepted as part of routine operations.





Challenges encountered...

- Lack of institutional capacity: How to build national institutional capacity to train new urban IAM managers?
- Delayed gratification: How to incentivize short-term expenditure increases that are tied to much larger long-term savings?

 Organizational inertia: How to sustain IAM approach through lasting organizational change at local and central government?







Challenges encountered...

- Finding the right audience: What is the right mix of elected and technical officials to train get political buy-in and long-term training effects?
- No enabling environment: How to mobilize government to put the right national regulatory, policy, institutional and funding environments in place?
- Lack of practical guidance on key areas: Sustainable Asset Management vs. Classical Asset Management; Lifecycle finance; Natural Asset Management







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PAVING THE WAY TO AUGUST 2023 ISSUE SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE

Your biannual roundup of news and insights on Infrastructure Asset Management (IAM) from acros the United Nations system and beyond. Part of the joint IAM initiative between the the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), and the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS).



KENYA, THE GAMBIA, AND NEPAL **EMBARK ON SUSTAINABLE ASSET** MANAGEMENT TRAINING

On-site training to apply the UN toolkits on IAM for local and central government officials has been conducted in Kenya, Nepal, and The Gambia. Learn more about the workshops on page 2.

Overall, the UN IAM work in the field is now supporting 7 countries, including Nepal, Lao PDR, Kenya, The Gambia, Costa Rica, Tanzania, and Bangladesh. Past project countries also include Uganda and Somalia. Check out all our project countries by clicking on the map below.



② SUBMIT ANY COMMENTS, INQUIRIES OR IDEAS FOR CONTRIBUTION TO A FUTURE ISSUE HERE.

MASTER'S PROGRAM ON IAM LAUNCHED IN UGANDA

Following a series of UN DESA-led capacity development activities in Uganda, Makerere University launched a curriculum for a Master's Degree in Public Infrastructure Management based on the UN Handbook on IAM. Learn more on page 3.

CAPSTONE PROJECTS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUPPORT UN IAM PROJECT

Access more on these recent research projects on page 4.

WHAT ELSE IS INSIDE?

- · Learn more about the importance of resilient IAM in the context of earthquakes
- Meet some of our trainers on page 3.
- · Learn more about the hybrid sensitization workshop in Lao PDR on page 6.

MIAM homepage 1



Questions?



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