**Table 1. Summary Assessment** 

Phase/Institution			Institutional Strength	Effectiveness	Reform priority
A. Planning	1	Fiscal rules	<b>Medium.</b> Fiscal policy is guided by the FRL EC95 and the Golden Rule but there is no public debtanchor.	<b>Low.</b> Due to collapse of revenues, debthas increased and cuts were applied to investment to comply with primary targets.	High
	2	National and sectoral planning	<b>High.</b> A large number of national and sectoral strategies coexist with information on costs and a focus on outputs.	<b>Low.</b> Weak prioritization, unrealistic costing and congressional amendments have undermined the potential for planning.	High
	3	Central-local coordination	Medium. The federal government oversees local borrowing operations and capital transfers, but federal and local investment are largely not coordinated.	<b>Low.</b> Capital transfers are fragmented and federal government has a large role in planning projects that could be devolved to local governments.	High
	4	Public-private partnerships	<b>Low.</b> There is a legal framework for PPPs and concessions, but no published strategy nor standard criteria for selection and no recording of contingent liabilities.	<b>Medium</b> . Recent reforms have centralized the selection of major concessions to help remove bottlenecks in the project cycle.	Medium
	5	Regulation of infrastructure companies	<b>High.</b> The legal framework is intended to promote competition and there are economic regulators in most infrastructure markets.	<b>Low.</b> There are barriers to effective market access. Regulatory agencies are both regulators and contract managers and could be more independent.	Medium
B. Allocation	6	Multi-year budgeting	Medium. Projections over the four-year period of the PPA are set out by ministry and program, but there are no multi-year budget ceilings on capital expenditure.	<b>Low.</b> PPA's four-year projections are not broken down by year and they are not updated. There are no full life cycle costs.	High
	7	Budget comprehensive- ness	<b>High.</b> The information on capital investment is comprehensive in the LOA.	<b>High.</b> Comprehensiveness could be improved by induding more information on concessions with LOA	Low
	8	Budget unity	<b>Medium.</b> Capital and recurrent budgets are prepared by a single ministry and presented in a single document but not by program.	<b>Medium.</b> There is no process by which the budget can systematically incorporate the future recurrent costs associated with investment projects.	Medium
	9	Project appraisal	<b>Low.</b> There are no standardized guidelines for project appraisal in place and no requirement for financial/economic analysis.	<b>Low.</b> Project proposals are not systematically subject to financial feasibility or economic analyses.	High
	10	Project selection	<b>Low.</b> There are no standardized criteria or a common process for project selection.	<b>Low.</b> There is not an effective gatekeeping process for inclusion of projects in the budget.	High
C. Implementation	11	Protection of investment	<b>Low.</b> Formal rules provide little protection of capital spending during budget implementation.	<b>Low.</b> Actual budget practices do not provide predictability of capital budget funding.	Medium
	12	Availability of funding	<b>Medium.</b> Cash forecasts are prepared regularly and do nor funding is well integrated into cash management.	<b>Low.</b> Sequestration and cash rationing are applied regularly and hinder efficient capital project implementation.	High
	13	Transparency of execution	<b>Medium.</b> PAC projects are subject to monitoring but the transparency of capital budget execution is variable.	<b>Low.</b> There is no systematic <i>ex post</i> audit, and weak procurement practices further reduce the effectiveness of capital budget execution.	Medium
	14	Project management	<b>Low.</b> There are no standardized approaches to management of major capital projects.	<b>Low.</b> Major capital projects have generally had significant cost overruns and delays.	High
	15	Assets accounting	<b>Medium.</b> Non-financial assets are accounted for and reported in financial statements.	Medium. New regulations on accounting reform have been produced to support enhanced scope and consistency of accounting.	Low