



Prime Minister's Office

ANNUAL REPORT

2021-22

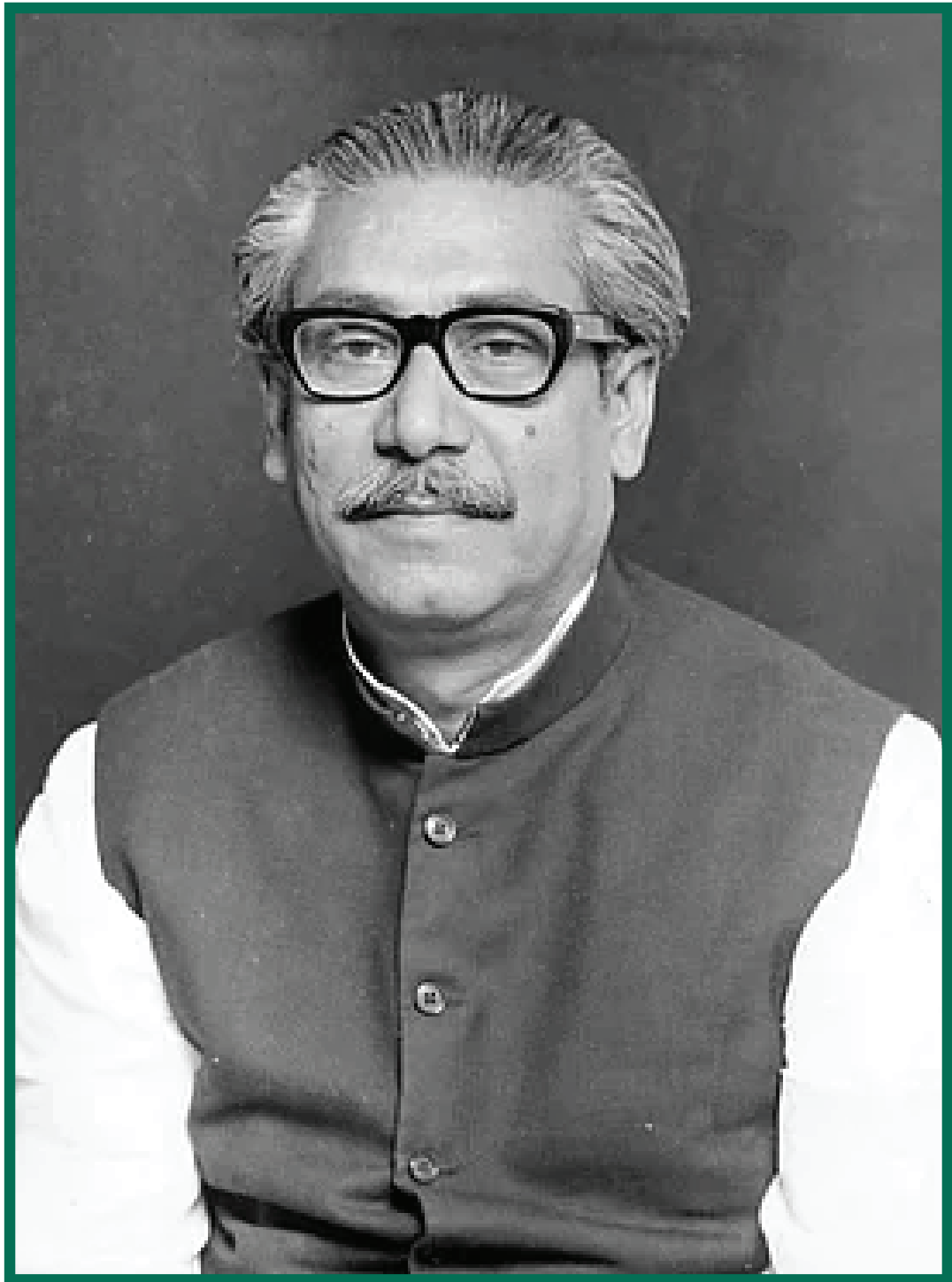
Public Private Partnership Authority

www.pppa.gov.bd



Public Private
Partnership
Authority

Prime Minister's Office



Father of the Nation
Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman



Sheikh Hasina
Honorable Prime Minister
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

**BANGLADESH
IS GROWING,
BE A PART OF IT**

ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

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PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE

Sheikh Hasina

Honorable Prime Minister
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



I am happy to know that the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Authority is publishing its Annual Report 2021-22.

The 'PPP' is an innovative way of tapping private sector investment in public sector projects. From the beginning of this century, countries all over the world are adopting PPP modality of project implementation because the infrastructural need in modern society is enormous, and public sector capital alone cannot meet the ever increasing demand.

The private sector in modern world has shown that they can innovate better ways of service delivery which in many instances public sector cannot do. Keeping this in mind, the Awami League government has established the PPP Office in 2011 under the Prime Minister's Office, which has become PPP Authority in 2015 after enacting the PPP Act, 2015

The activities of the PPP Authority are getting visible with implementation of several useful projects around the country. The Annual Report 2021-22 of the PPP Authority is the testimony of that fact and has summarized the progresses of the ongoing projects and describes different stages in which proposed projects are in right now.

Development in our vital infrastructures can ensure our progress further and consolidate it. Infrastructural development through PPPs in Bangladesh is in its initial stages now. I hope, relevant ministries and agencies of the government will endeavour tapping the opportunities offered though PPPs and the PPP Authority will assist them in identifying, selecting and realizing PPP projects.

The Greatest Bangalee of all time, Father of the Nation Bungabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman envisioned a Bangladesh free from hunger, poverty and deprivation. Forming governments for the three consecutive terms since 2009, the Awami League has relentlessly been working for the last 13 and a half years to improve the living standards of the people. has already achieved substantial progress in attaining Bangabandhu's dreams. I believe, if this trend of development continues, Bangladesh will be established as a hunger- poverty-free and developed-prosperous country by 2041 as dreamt by the Father of the Nation.

I wish the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Authority all the best.

Joy Bangla
Joy Bangabandhu
May Bangladesh live forever


Sheikh Hasina

FINANCE MINISTER'S MESSAGE

A H M Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP

Minister
Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



I am delighted to be informed that Public-Private Partnership Authority (PPPA), Prime Minister's Office is going to publish the Report of Fiscal Year 2021-2022 on their activities; which I believe to be a successful year against the impediments ascended from Covid-19 pandemic.

Our Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, daughter of the father of Nation, legacy of his blood, the legendary leader and architect of modern Bangladesh, has taken Bangladesh to an indomitable in last 14 years. Her vibrant and dynamic leadership and skillful management of the economy during the pandemic enabled Bangladesh to achieve 6.9% growth in FY2021-22 whereas the world faced contraction in global GDP. Previously, during the decade of 2009-2019 prior to Covid-19, Bangladesh achieved 188% growth which was the highest in the whole world. One of the major growth drivers was planned infrastructure development projects to achieve such unprecedented economic expansion since independence. Furthermore, our economy is going to be uplifted and to have growth with the help of the mega projects like Padma Bridge, Elevated Expressway, Metro Rail, River Tunnel and many others.

We have been double graduated from Lower Income to Lower Middle Income country and developing conomy from Least Developed Coutury. Hence, it is high time for us to put effort more on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) modality for infrastructure projects as government expenditures has to be increased favouring socio-economic sectors, especially for Health and Education sectors. The government has taken initiatives to implement 30 percent of infrastructure projects through Public-Private Partnership for developing modern, dynamic and innovative infrastructure. The PPI model has also been recognized as a mean of bridging the financing gap for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The PPP Unit in Finance Division, Ministry of Finance has been managing the fiscal sustainability of PPP projects along with assisting in its development and financing.

I would like to congratulate all officials at the Public-Private Partnership Authority (PPPA) for their commitment to making the Fiscal Year 2021-2022 a successful one. I wish the PPP Authority under the supervision of Prime Minister's Office will play a pivotal role in developing country's infrastructural landscape in the upcoming days

Joy Bangla, Joy Bangabandhu!
May Bangladesh live forever!

A H M Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP

CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Dr. Ahmad Kaikaus

Principal Secretary to the Honorable Prime Minister
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Public Private Partnership in Bangladesh is the brainchild of Hon'ble Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. After assuming office in 2009, Hon'ble Prime Minister instructed to formulate a policy for undertaking PPP projects in Bangladesh. PPP Office was established under her direct supervision in 2011 which has now become the PPP Authority after enacting the PPP Act in 2015.

PPP is gradually getting its momentum in Bangladesh. As of now, we have one completed PPP project (hemodialysis center in NIKDU and CMCH) and eight more projects are nearing completion, of which Dhaka Elevated Expressway, water supply in Purbachal and construction of jetties in Mongla sea port are worth mentioning. PPP Authority has a long list of pipeline projects consisting of 76 projects till date with an estimated value of more than 36 billion US dollars.

Implementation of successful PPP projects require substantial capacity building within the government. I am happy to know that PPP Authority is maintaining liaison with PPP Cells established in various ministries and agencies and arranging regular trainings and knowledge-sharing sessions. I would like to take this opportunity to thank our development partners for extending assistance in this regard.

The world economy is going through a recessionary trend. Governments everywhere are employing resources to tap inflation and stabilize commodity and fuel prices. Availability of public fund in large infrastructures could be challenging in present scenario. Public Private Partnership is likely to be the most viable solution for realizing infrastructure projects at this difficult time. I hope PPP Authority will employ all its merit and strength to attract private participation in public projects to meet the infrastructural demand of the country.

Joy Bangla,

Dr. Ahmad Kaikaus

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER'S MESSAGE

Muhammad Ibrahim
Chief Executive Officer (Secretary)
Public Private Partnership Authority
Prime Minister's Office
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



I am delighted that the Annual Report for the timeframe of 2021-2022 by PPP Authority (PPPA) will soon be released. Adequate public infrastructure and services are crucial for the prosperity of individuals, convenience in daily routines, and the lasting advancement of the nation. Moreover, these infrastructures and services ensure that the government's endeavours yield the best possible outcomes for all segments of society. Bangladesh is making impressive progress in its pursuit of reaching its goals of Vision 2041 at a rapid pace. In order to match the speed of expansion and meet the high demand, a significant investment is required for public infrastructure and services in the country. Private sector investments are necessary to supplement government funds in order to adequately finance public assets, as the latter alone cannot cover such a large amount. The PPP Authority is vigorously pursuing its efforts to accomplish this.

The PPPA has an impressive pipeline of 76 projects in different stages of development, with a combined investment valuation of USD 37.80 billion.

By the year 2022, two additional contracts for PPP have been executed, bringing the total number of agreements to 17, and leading to an anticipated investment of USD 4.5 billion. Out of these, 01 (one) project is currently functioning, while 09 (nine) are in the process of being built. The upcoming fiscal year is set to see the implementation of massive ventures pertaining to infrastructure such as roads, ports, and water systems. Our strong regulations for public-private partnerships have allowed us to strategically position ourselves for sustainable and long-term development.

This report presents an account of our endeavours and accomplishments throughout the period of 2021-2022. The content also illustrates our reflections and suggestions for enhancing our comprehension and ability to execute PPP initiatives more effectively.

In conclusion, I express my gratitude to all directly involved in producing the Annual Report and to those indirectly supporting its publication. At the end, I reiterate our slogan once again –

'Bangladesh is growing, be a part of it'.

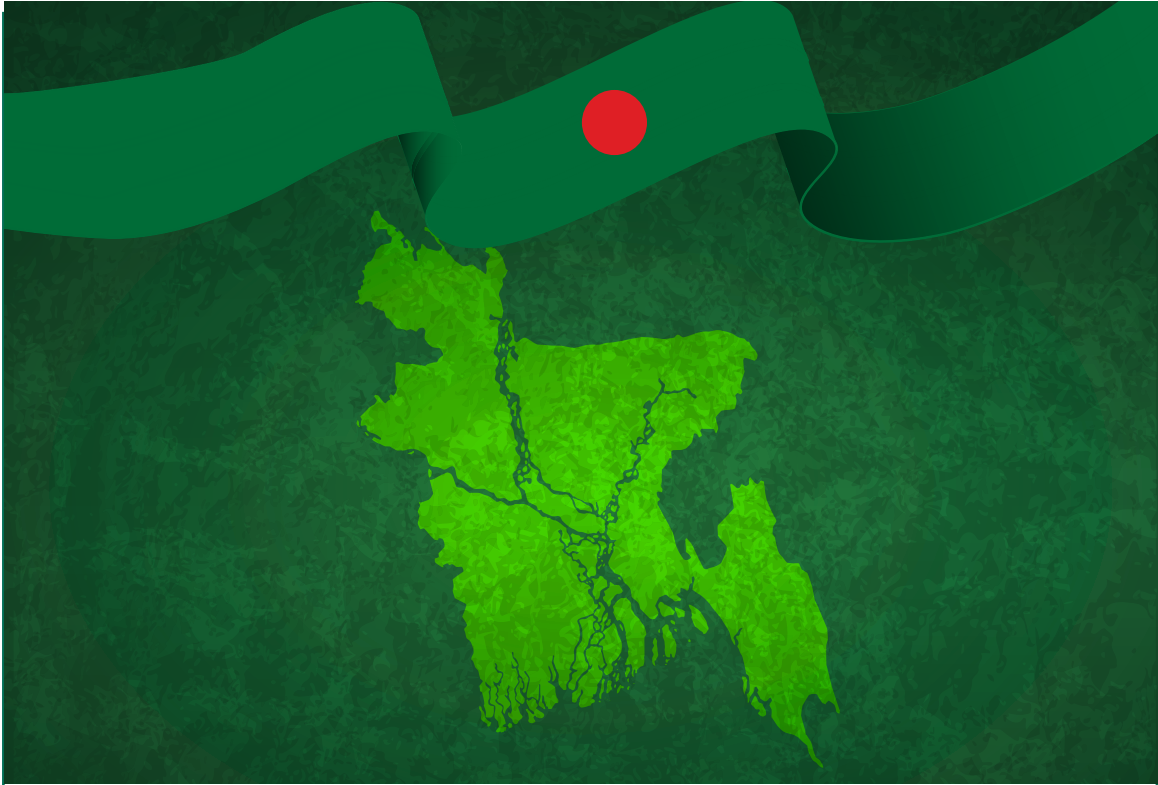
Muhammad Ibrahim

Abbreviations & Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
APA	Annual Performance Agreement
BIFFL	Bangladesh Infrastructure Finance Fund Limited
BIRDEM	Bangladesh Institute of Research and Rehabilitation in Diabetes, Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders
BoG	Board of Governors
CCEA	Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
ERD	Economic Relations Division
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESSF	Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework
G2G	Government to Government
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDCOL	Infrastructure Development Company Limited
IIFC	Infrastructure Investment Facilitation Company
IPFF	Investment Promotion and Financing Facility
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAFCO	Karnaphuli Fertilizer Company Ltd
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
PGP	Procurement Guidelines for PPP Projects
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PPPA	Public Private Partnership Authority
PPPTAF	Public Private Partnership Technical Assistance Financing
PRC	Proceed Realization Certificate
PSIDP	Private Sector Infrastructure Development Project
PSIG	Private Sector Infrastructure Guidelines
TAF	Technical Assistance Fund
UN	United Nations
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
VGf	Viability Gap Financing
WB	World Bank
PSDSP	Private-Sector-Development-Support-Project

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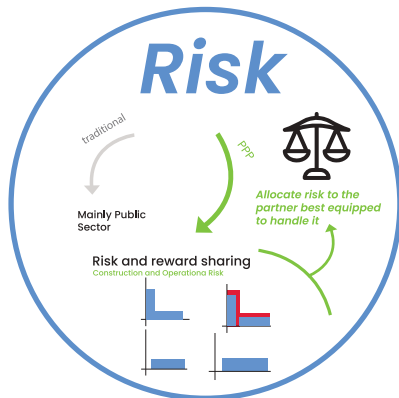
Understanding PPPs

PPPs (Public-Private Partnerships) are arrangements whereby the public sector agrees with the private sector to deliver services that meet clearly defined public demands over a mid-term or long-term horizon. The PPP arrangement is built on the expertise of each partner through the appropriate allocation of resources, risks, and rewards. The partnership is reinforced through legally binding agreements, typically medium to long term, between the public and private sectors whereby services that traditionally have been provided by



the public sector are delivered by the private sector, with clear agreement on shared objectives and allocation of risk for delivery of public infrastructure and or public services. PPPs do not include outsourcing of a simple function of public service, turnkey construction contracts, which are categorized as public procurement projects; or the privatization of utilities where there is a limited ongoing role for the public sector.

Adopting such a methodology means that significant risks are transferred from the

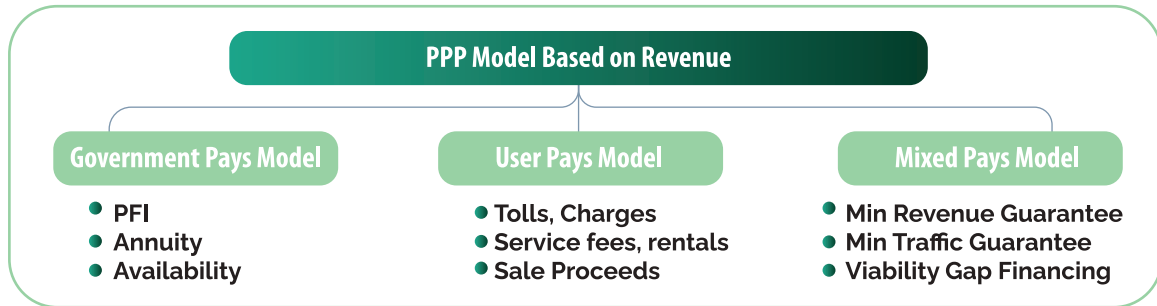


public to the private sector and this transfer is one of the reasons that has led projects procured as PPPs to be delivered on time and on budget with the quality of public services delivered being maintained in a much greater proportion of the time than is the case with projects delivered using traditional methods. In this way, the parties complement each other, with the private sector and the public sector taking on responsibility for the delivery of the tasks that they perform best. The division of tasks, responsibilities, and risks under PPP enables the delivery of infrastructure assets and public service through the

most cost-effective method at the appropriate quality standards.

The delivery of PPPs requires a contract between a public sector authority and a private party, in which the private party finances, constructs, and/or maintains infrastructure and provides a public service using that infrastructure once it has been completed. It assumes the substantial financial, technical and operational risk in the

delivery of both the infrastructure and the services and only gets income from such delivery when the infrastructure has been completed and the services are



delivered to the standard set by the public sector partner in the PPP Contract, either from the public sector partner (Government Pays Model) or users of the service (User Pays Model) or combination of both (Mixed Pays Model).

In projects that require new infrastructure, the public partner may provide a capital subsidy to the project to make up the difference between the cost of the project and the present value of the income that can be received from it, to make the project financially viable. In some other cases, the government may support the project by providing revenue subsidies, including tax breaks or minimum income guarantees for a fixed period. In all cases, the partnerships include a transfer of significant risks to the private sector, therefore minimizing risk (and therefore, cost), for the public entity. Optimal risk allocation is the main value generator for this model of delivering public service.

Benefits of PPP

The following diagram provides a snapshot of how PPP can typically benefit the key stakeholders who are involved in PPP arrangements:

Citizen	Public Sector Agencies	Private Sector Developers
▶ Early access to new public infrastructure service	▶ Better value for money by optimized risk sharing	▶ Access to new areas of investment opportunities
▶ Accelerated improvement of existing public infrastructure	▶ Budgeting certainty through whole life costing	▶ Generate of a stable and longer-term revenue stream
▶ Availability of well-maintained and quality service	▶ Enhanced government asset utilisation and access to additional investment	▶ Ability to apply innovative solutions and develop new financial/technical products
▶ Consistent availability and access to essential services	▶ Access to private sector expertise and innovation	▶ Integration of various private sector capabilities

Stakeholder benefits under PPP

PPPs can deliver a solution that provides services to citizens, enables the government to meet its responsibility of the provision of services while providing sufficient financial returns to the private sector. Hence well-structured PPP projects are widely acknowledged to deliver a 'win-win-win solution' that benefits all stakeholders.

Development of PPP in Bangladesh (1970s - 2000s)

Like many countries, Bangladesh has a long history of working in partnership with the private sector in the delivery of public services. There are examples from the 1970s and 1980's in the health sector partnership between the public and private sectors such as BIRDEM and the National Institute of Cancer Research & Hospital. While in the early 1990's KAFCO was established as a joint venture multinational project for the production of fertilizer.

In the mid-1990's, the emphasis on working in partnership with the private sector gained further momentum by the adoption of a private sector-based power generation policy. Recognizing the market limitations on the availability of infrastructure finance, a financing entity named IDCOL was established in 1997 as a state-owned enterprise under the administrative control of the Economic Relations Division. Understanding there was a need for specialist expertise and support to develop and implement PPP projects, the government established an additional institutions, IIFC to assist relevant Ministries, Divisions or Agencies to formulate and screen project proposals and provide technical assistance. To build on this initiative government introduced the Private Sector Infrastructure Guidelines in 2004 to widen private sector participation in other areas of infrastructure development.

The initiatives in mid-1990's yielded early success with the execution of 2 power plants, the Meghna Power Plant and Haripur Power Plant. Thereafter, there has been some success achieved in the power sector with the launching of several other power plants as well as successful projects in the telecommunication sector, and limited success in the port sector.

Although these initiatives had been successful in financing and implementing a few small-scale infrastructure development projects, the momentum generated in the late 1990s and early 2000s was unable to deliver a pipeline of PPP projects across multiple sectors that were critically needed to meet Bangladesh's significant infrastructure capacity gap.

Achieving Vision 2021

Bangladesh, having emerged as one of the global economic success stories and a frontier market, is seen to be among the Top-5 most resilient economies in the face of pandemic adversities. Being a rapidly growing economy with a consistent 7% annual GDP growth over the past decades, Bangladesh had a 6.94% GDP growth in 2021-22 even under the post-pandemic era. The foundation to this path of socio-economic growth, success, and prosperity for Bangladesh has been set out in Vision 2021; the Vision that sees Bangladesh progress to a middle-income country by the year 2021. This high growth is expected to be maintained as we aim to become a developed nation by 2041.

In the SDGs Financing Strategy, it is evident that an additional amount of 928.48 billion US Dollars would be needed to achieve our target and the government has identified five potential sources of filling up the gap of financing SDGs to achieve those 17 goals by 2030. Out of the 85% Domestic Financing, 5.5% target has been put on Public-Private Partnership (PPP). So, with the private sector contributing 42 percent and PPP accounting for 5.5 percent, almost half of the total finance for SDGs will have to come from the private sector. This is why PPP Authority has a massive role to play in terms of attracting the private sector and giving them the right atmosphere to bring in the required investment to fulfill the SDG targets of the country.

The Eighth Five Year Plan (8FYP, July 2020-June 2025) financing strategy would combine ADP allocations with a strong Public-Private Partnership (PPP) effort, mindful of the resource constraints and high investment costs. The PPP institution will be strengthened with internationally competent staff with experience in negotiating and managing international PPP contracts. The 8FYP illustrates that the lessons of implementation of the Sixth and Seventh Plans suggest a rethinking strategy for the implementation of the large, complex, and capital-intensive projects through turnkey contracts to reputed international firms using multilateral development partner funding of PPP contracts. In the 8FYP, the government focused on ensuring sustainable financing in the power, energy, transport, tourism, ICT, education, housing, agriculture and food security and, the health sector through PPP.

Strengthening the PPP program in Bangladesh

PPPs can deliver a solution that provides services to citizens, enables the government to meet its responsibility of the provision of services while providing sufficient financial returns to the private sector. Hence well-structured PPP projects are widely acknowledged to deliver a 'win-win solution' that benefits all stakeholders. With the development of an internationally acknowledged foundation for Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), Bangladesh has built a project pipeline of \$36+ billion to realize the government's vision of bringing about a transformational change to its infrastructure sector. It will also deliver the quality and range of public services, according to its citizen's demand.

The key contextual changes were related to focusing on the fine-tuning of an institutional framework and regulatory environment to promote the implementation of a PPP program rather than focusing on the implementation of individual projects. Taking a program-based approach would enable the government to establish a sustainable platform for PPPs that would be applied across several different sectors and attract investment from multiple players. Such an approach would also foster the opportunity for replication and therefore the ability to incorporate lessons learned to lead to projects that are better structured and can be delivered in a more accelerated manner.

Besides, PPP Authority strengthened its relationship with Multilateral Agencies and development partners towards the development and implementation of the PPP projects in Bangladesh and had fruitful dialogues for potential collaborations in the areas of capacity building, transaction advisory, standardization of documents, and policy formulation. PPP Authority organized and partnered several virtual conferences, webinars, and physical meetings with World Bank Group, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, The Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) under the U.S. Department of Commerce, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Volunteer (UNV), The Asia Foundation, Trade Vision of UK, with ambassadors of various countries along with existing G2G partner countries namely Japan, Singapore, Korea & UAE and the new G2G partner countries are Denmark & Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

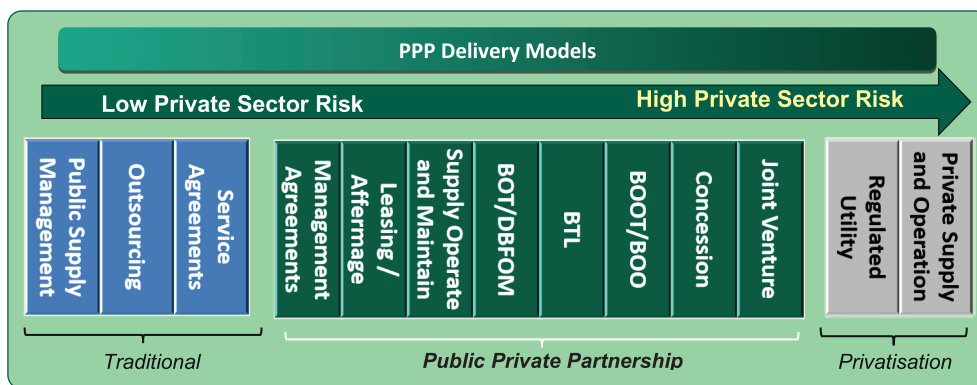
Different Contractual PPP Models applied in Bangladesh

A number of different contractual models of PPPs have been developed globally and are widely applied in projects. Each PPP model represents a different allocation of risk and responsibility between the public and private sector. These can differ in relation to size of investment by the private sector, the basis of the revenue stream, the responsibilities undertaken in relation to construction, operation, maintenance and service performance, ownership of the asset and the length of the contract period. Where the public sector retains too much risk or it transfers most of it to the private sector than it falls outside the framework of a PPP.

The PPP models may be broadly categorized into two categories:

- a. PPP delivery models relate to the allocation of risk and responsibilities; and
- b. PPP revenue models relate to how the private sector investors shall be compensated.

The range of contractual models in relation to the delivery of PPP projects and revenue models that typically fall under the PPP framework is set out below. The optimal PPP model is determined on a case-by-case basis following the conclusion of the feasibility and market engagement study that will determine the optimum option to deliver the public sector objectives through a viable, bankable and sustainable project for the private sector.



Different Phases of PPP Projects in Bangladesh Context

The process of selection of a Private Partner for the delivery of PPP Projects may be classified into 4 (four) broad phases.

Phases	Activities
1. Identification Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of a project to be delivered on a PPP basis by any government agency, line ministry, contracting authority and/or the PPP Authority OR submission of a concept note by an interested party / to the agency/line ministry for delivering a PPP project. - Project screening by PPP Authority and In- Principle approval by the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA)
2. Development Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointment of Project Delivery Team and Project Assessment Team - Carrying out feasibility study and Appointment of transaction advisor
3. Bidding Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluation of the applications, proposals or bids obtained through a single stage bidding process or a two-stage bidding process for selection of the private partner for the implementation of the project on a PPP basis - Negotiation of the PPP contract with the preferred bidder
4. Approval and Award Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Final approval of the PPP Contract from CCEA - Issuance of Letter of Award to the Preferred Bidder by the Contracting Authority with the support of the PPP Authority

After selection of the Private Partner and signing of PPP Contract, the Private Partner arranges finance and deliver the project and the Contracting Authority shall monitor implementation of the project.

Key Developments of the PPP Program since 2010

Much has been achieved in the development and implementation of the revised PPP program since 2010. The scale of work that was required was significant as it essentially involved setting up a completely revised framework for the program and putting in place a complete national transformation and change management program. Fundamental changes were brought in 5 core areas of the PPP program, to modernize it and ensure it could deliver the investment targets that had been set out in our development plans. These included institutional changes, regulatory reform, project development focus, capacity development and financial support mechanisms.

Institutional Changes

The PPP Policy 2010, paved the way for the establishment of the PPP Office, which was founded in 2011 by a gazette. The key impetus in the development of the program started in 2012. With the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer to the PPP Office for driving required initiatives to re-invigorate PPPs in Bangladesh; followed by establishing PPP Authority having significant autonomy on administrative and financial matters under the Prime Minister's Office. The PPP Authority in 2015 acted as the central point for promoting the PPP concept and in supporting Line Ministries, Division and Agencies in developing PPP projects.

A number of other institutions were also created to provide comprehensive support to ensure the success of the PPP program. PPP Unit was established in the Finance Division to oversee, support and process requests for financing for the PPP program. The Bangladesh Infrastructure Finance Fund Ltd. (BIFFL) was established to provide lending support to PPP project sponsors.

The PPP Authority had also developed a network of focal points at all relevant Line Ministries to support the processing of PPP projects and started the process of establishing PPP cells at selected Agencies who were developing multiple PPP projects. A good number of PPP Cell has been established in several ministries and agencies.

Regulatory Changes

Specific guidelines were introduced for the development and procurement of PPP projects. The guidelines were designed to streamline arrangements for processing and approvals. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs was given the responsibility for providing initial and final approval on PPP projects and the PPP Authority was given the responsibility to ensure that the regulatory framework was being duly followed by the Line Ministries and Agencies in developing their projects.

Policies and guidelines were also developed and gazetted for the application of the Public Private Partnership Technical Assistance Financing and Viability Gap Financing. A number of additional supporting documents were also created and revised including the PPP Screening Manual, PPP Project Proposal Form, PPP Technical Assistance Financing Form, Procurement Guidelines for PPP Projects 2018, Guidelines for Unsolicited Proposals 2018, National Priority Projects (NPP) Rules 2018, the Bangladesh Public Private Partnerships Act, 2015 and Policy for Implementing PPP Projects through Government to Government (G2G) Partnership, 2017.

Project Development

Fundamental to the success of PPP projects is the need to carry out detailed feasibility studies and market assessments. These have now been incorporated as part of the revised PPP process to ensure that potential viability constraints of projects could be identified at the outset and steps could be taken to overcome it.

To support this process, a structured mechanism was put in place for the appointment of internationally experienced transaction advisors and the development of projects based on key milestones consisting of a combination of inception overview, preliminary findings, draft feasibility outputs and final report. During this period

feasibility assessments were either on-going or had been completed on around 21 projects and the process was on-going for the appointment of advisors to conduct feasibility studies on another 13 projects.

Capacity Development

Development of a clear understanding of PPPs, its delivery structure, the processes and procedures amongst all parties to a PPP arrangement are critical to ensure the successful and timely delivery of projects.

To support this initiative, the PPP Authority has been conducting a capacity development and awareness programme for public sector officials, private sector stakeholders, local and international investors, and financial institutions through seminars, workshops, conferences and marketing events.

Financial Support

Through the introduction of the PPP Budget in the 2009/10 budget session, Bangladesh strongly demonstrated its interest and commitment to the development of PPPs. This approach has generated much interest amongst the local and international investor communities in the PPP programme in Bangladesh.

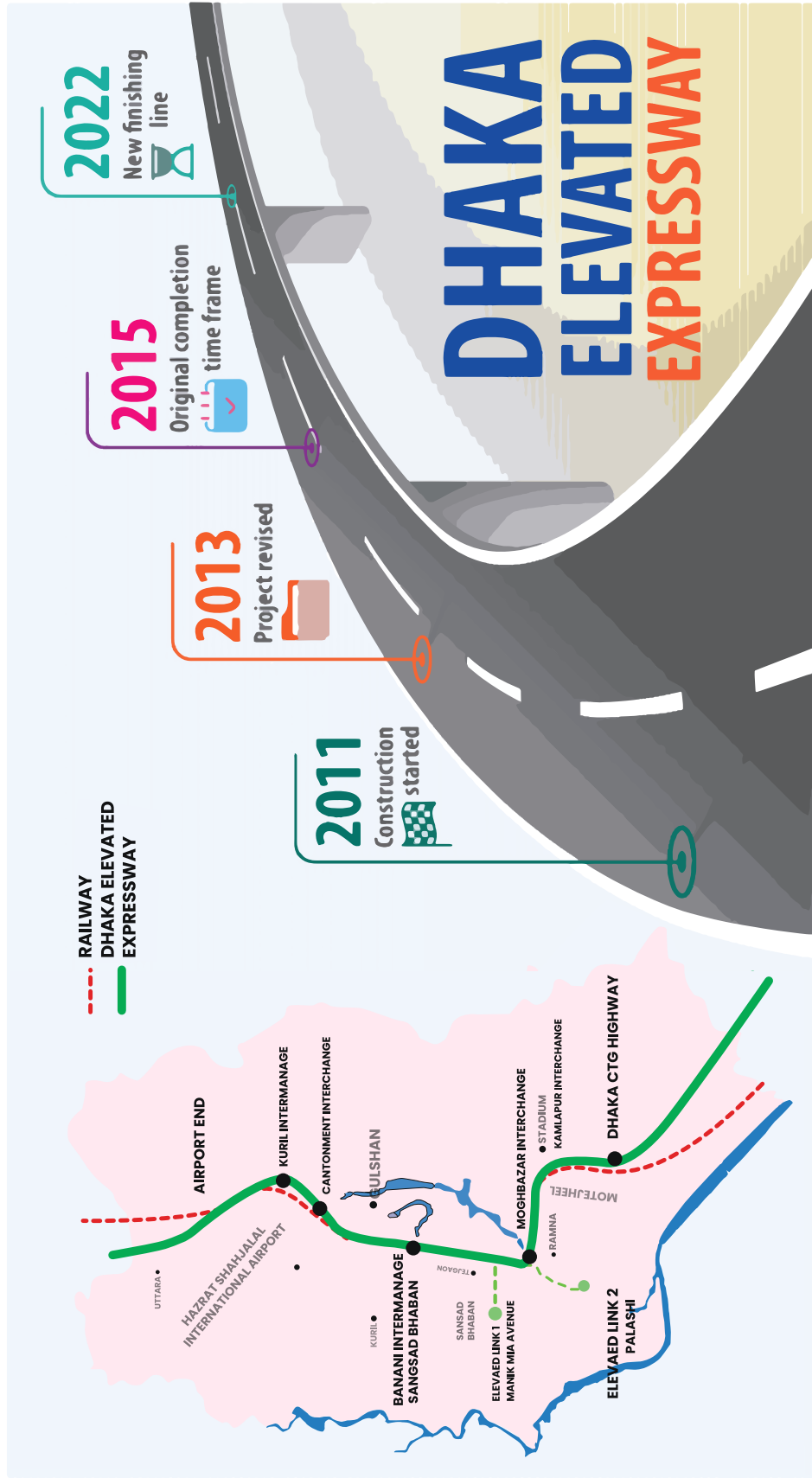
The PPP budget was structured to provide a technical assistance fund to support PPP project development activities, establish a viability gap financing fund for the provision of grant to enhance commercial viability of PPP projects with high socio-economic value and establish BIFFL, a non-bank financial institution to broaden the availability of long term financing in the local market.

The technical assistance fund has been used to pay for transaction advisors to carry out the feasibility studies. Agreements has already been reached for VGF to support the following Road projects:

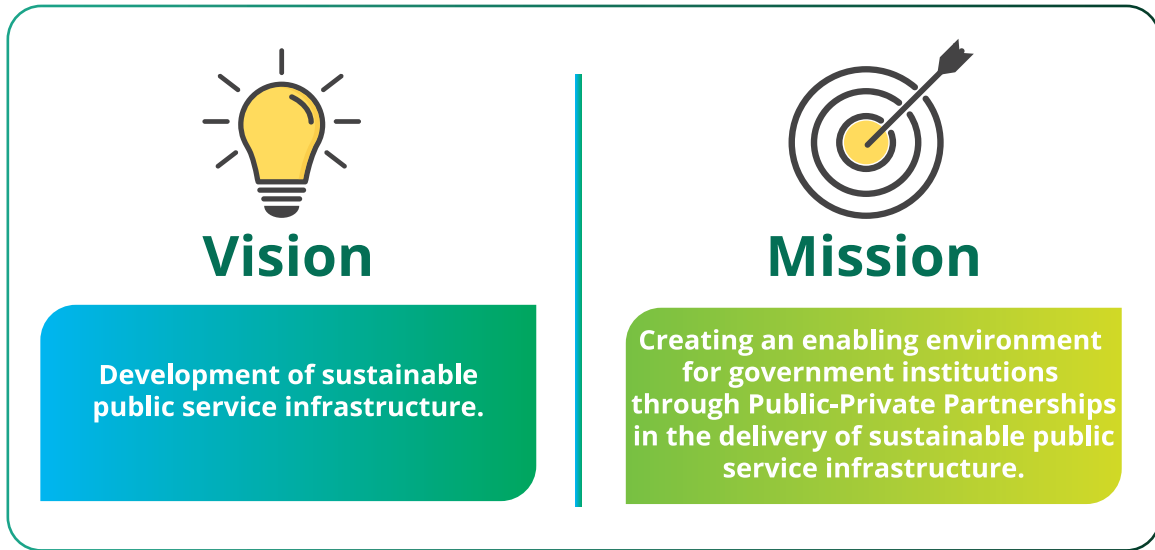
- Dhaka Elevated Expressway
- Upgrading of Dhaka Bypass to 4 Lane
(Madanpur-Debogam-Bhulta-Joydebpur)

The initial period was critical in driving the systemic change management process required for introducing a new approach to delivering infrastructure projects in Bangladesh. It was a critical period where new institutions, frameworks, processes and systems were being developed, internationally benchmarked and implemented. At the same time parallel activities of project development with supporting capacity development events has enabled a large pipeline of PPP projects to be initiated and processed.

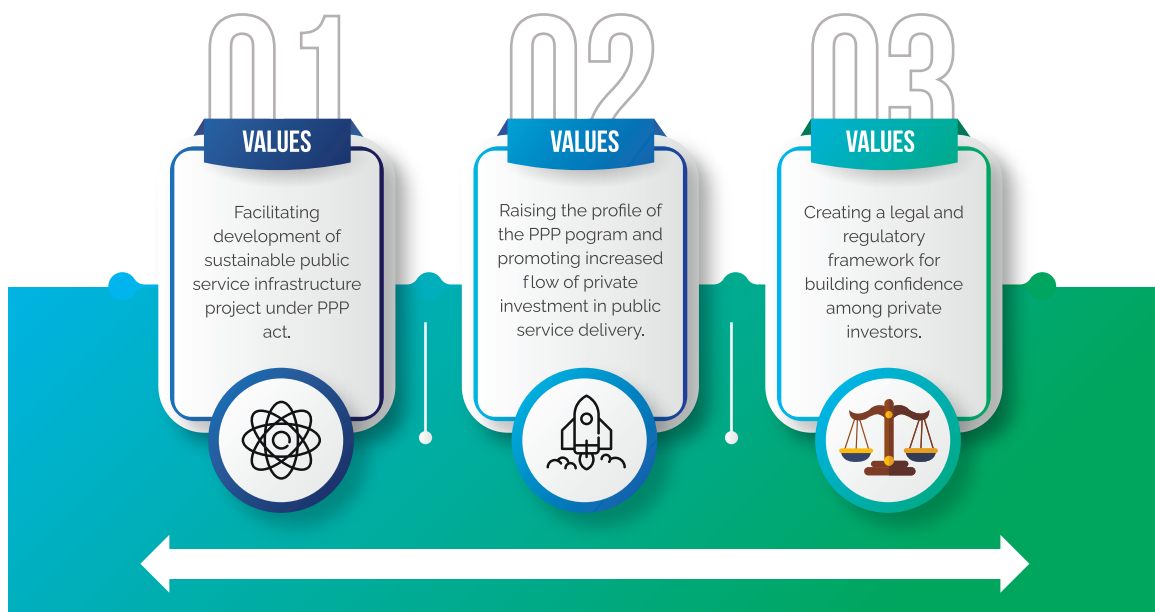
The results of the activities over this period are in line with the strategic objectives of implementing an institutional framework for a program of PPP projects. A good foundation has been created over the 2010 to 2019 period which has now been taken further forward by the activities carried out over the 2021-2022 period as set out in this report.



CORE VALUES OF THE PPP AUTHORITY

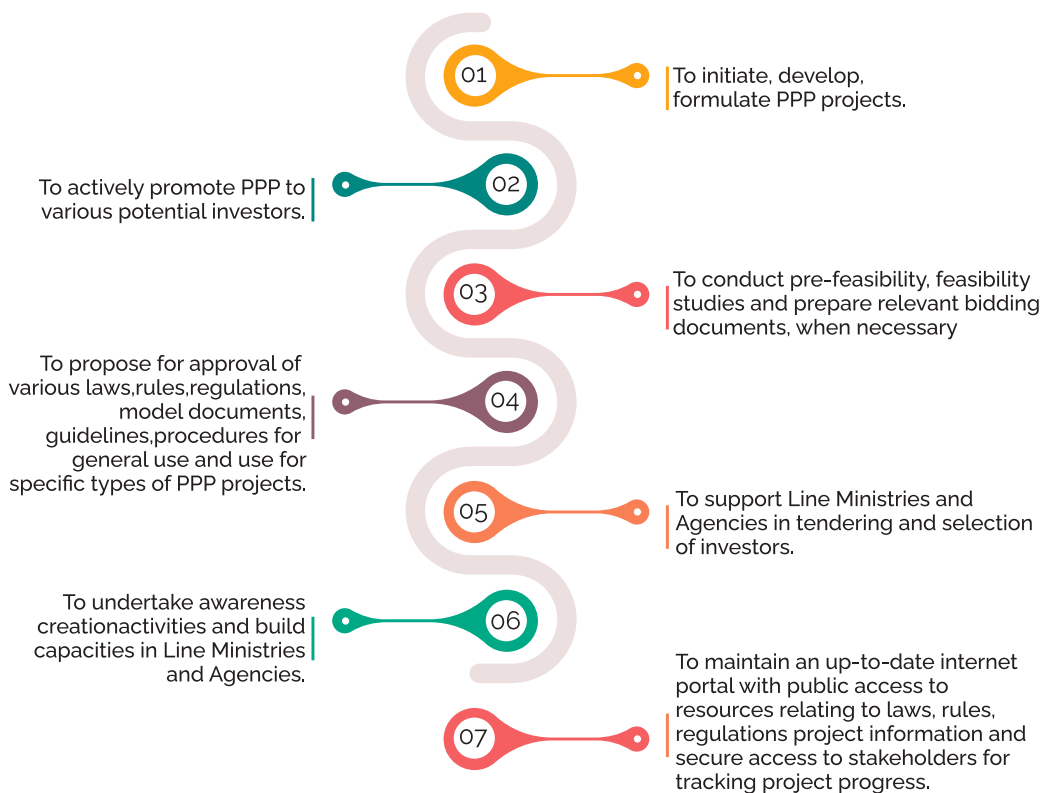


STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES





MAJOR FUNCTIONS



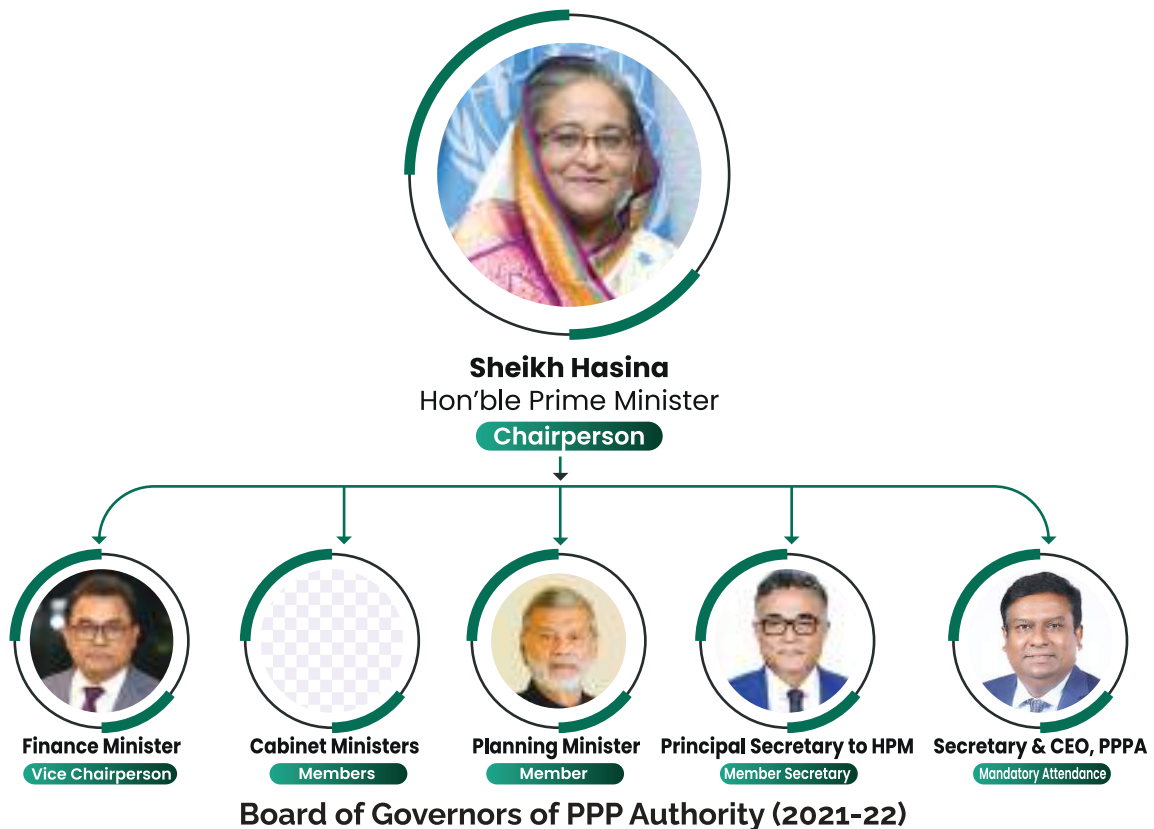
Governing and Management Structure of PPP Authority

The Policy and Strategy for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) 2010 provided the basis for the establishment of the Public Private Partnership Office (PPP Office) as an autonomous body under the Prime Minister's Office. The PPP Office became operational in January 2012 following the appointment of an international PPP expert as Chief Executive Officer.

After operationalization, PPP Office initiated the formulation of the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Act which was promulgated and gazetted on 16th September 2015. The Act transformed the PPP Office into the PPP Authority as a statutory authority under the Prime Minister's Office and clause 4 & 9 provided the basis for an establishment for the PPP Authority.

Board of Governors

The PPP Act provides the overall management and administration of the PPP Authority to be governed by a Board of Governors with the following members:



Subsequent to the first meeting of the Board of Governors on 3rd March 2016, the second meeting of the Board of Governors was held on 30th May 2018 with the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina as Chairperson.



Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina Opens the 2nd Board of Governors Meeting

Management Team of Public Private Partnership (PPP) Authority

A total of nineteen posts were created in the revenue head for the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Authority on 28 June 2011.

Chief Executive Officer (Secretary) is the Head of the Management Team of PPP Authority. There are 4 (four) posts of Director General out of which three posts have been filled during the 2021-22 period. There are 4 (four) posts of Director, all of which have been filled during this period. One Administrative Officer and one support staff from the Prime Minister's Office have been working at the office. The remaining staffs have been discharging their duties through an outsourced appointment.

As per the power set out under clause 6 and clause 9 of the PPP Act, 2015 the Board of Governors approved an updated resources framework for the PPP Authority. This included change in designation, pay of contractual and outsourcing employment and addition of some office equipment and transport.

Roles and Responsibilities of PPP Authority

Responsibility for the delivery of PPP projects rests with the Line Ministries and Agencies that have been mandated this role under the Rules of Business of the Government. Line Ministry and Agency responsibility cover the identification of the project, development of the project, procurement process, selection of the final bidder and the signing of the PPP contract with the private partner.

The PPP Authority's role in relation to the PPP program extends to supporting the Line Ministries and Agencies to identify, develop, procure and finance PPP projects. For interested investors and lenders, the PPP Authority provides a professional, transparent, centralized portal for accessing high quality PPP Projects and is staffed by both private sector professionals and civil service resources. The PPP Authority facilitates project development, and builds capacities, with the goal to enhancing the quality, captivation and sustainability of PPP projects.

The roles and responsibilities of the PPP Authority as specified in Section 9 of the PPP Act, 2015 are set out as follows:

a	Promulgating, approving, publishing in the Gazettes and issuing PPP related policies, regulations, directions, and guidelines;
b	Providing decisions on the financial participation and provision of incentives for PPP Projects by Government;
c	Providing necessary direction to the Contracting Authority;
d	Resolving any constraints or difficulty in implementation of PPP Projects;
e	Providing opinion on matters relating to PPP Projects;
f	Framing technical and best practice requirements, pre-qualification and bid documents;
g	Development of model PPP Contracts and obtaining vetting;
h	Giving consent on PPP Project matters;
i	Establishing the process for selection of Private Partners;
j	Approving the selected bidder for PPP Projects;
k	Approving the termination of PPP Contracts where applicable;
l	Approving model PPP Contracts;
m	Assisting in PPP Project activities;
n	Executing and signing PPP Contracts from time to time, for projects assigned to the PPP Authority;
o	Determining and approving the organogram of the officers and employees;
p	Approving a separate salary structure for the officers and employees and making payments accordingly;
q	Fixing the terms of reference and appointment process, appointing and fixing the fees of advisors or specialists or both;
r	Arranging and approving study tours, training, seminars etc. on PPP matters at home and abroad;
s	Ensuring implementation of the PPP related rules, regulations and directions;
t	Reviewing and monitoring the PPP programme;
u	Supervising and coordinating the progress of PPP Projects;
v	Conducting and monitoring the selection process of the Private Partner;
w	Forming panels of advisors or specialists or both for PPP Projects and processing the selection of advisors or specialists or both from the said panels in the prescribed manner;
x	And execution of any PPP related work.

The roles of the PPP Authority are wide ranging; these can be categorized into a

number of core functional areas that underpin the bulk of the activities carried out by the Authority. These core functional areas are illustrated in the diagram below and are briefly described in the section that follows.

"The PPP Authority is committed to supporting public agencies deliver the critical public infrastructure services that are required to enhance the development of Bangladesh and to support and engage with private investors who are keen to participate and work in partnership with government for the successful delivery and implementation of PPP projects:"

Roles of the PPP Authority



Screening and Approving Projects & Advisor Appointment

In a PPP project, the PPP Authority's remit starts with project screening and recommending for CCEA approval. Once a project has been proposed by a government Agency and Ministry, the PPP Authority conducts a project screening due diligence. PPP Authority has in-house expertise to conduct some base line due diligence on the proposed project particularly focusing on commercial viability. PPP Authority has set out the principles and criteria for project screening and has developed a screening manual along with a Project Screening Committee for this

purpose. If a proposed project passes through the screening assessment, the PPP Authority recommends that the project may be sent by the Ministry for CCEA approval.

After CCEA approval, the Contracting Authority may approach to PPP Authority for transaction advisory support in which case the PPP Authority can appoint a transaction advisor from its sector specific panel of world class advisors or conducts a new procurement process. Once appointed, the transaction advisor works closely with the Agency and the PPP Authority in developing the project, carrying out the feasibility study and supporting the marketing and procurement process.

Policy Development & Implementation

A key role of the PPP Authority is the development of policies and procedures for guiding Ministries, Agencies and private sector investors during the process of developing and implementing PPP projects. Effective policy development and its enforcement is the key to the establishment of an enabling environment to promote PPPs. The strategic approach taken by the PPP Authority has been the development of a comprehensive legal framework for PPPs, followed by the introduction of procedural guidance to give stakeholders a step-by-step process for delivering the projects. Supplementary rules, regulations and policies have since been introduced, focused on giving subject matter-based guidance on areas where more detailed clarity and guidance were required.

Drafting of the regulatory framework involves a substantive process of development including testing against known international benchmarks, review by PPP experts and practitioners, peer review through an inter-ministerial meeting and legal vetting (as applicable) prior to processing for final approval. This exhaustive development process ensures that documents are checked prior to application.

In order to ensure effective enforcement of PPP regulations it is important to carry out activities that help awareness building and capacity enhancement. The PPP Authority has the responsibility to review and check that the relevant PPP requirements are being followed by the Agencies and Ministries, as well as ensuring that bidding documents and the proposed provisions in the PPP contracts are in line with market standards, bankable and can attract private sector investors. To facilitate this process the PPP Authority has been developing draft model documentation and templates on a sector specific basis and working closely with Agencies and Ministries.

Project Development Support

PPP Authority supports Contracting Authorities in developing the proposed PPP project by appointing transaction advisors. The PPP Authority through its PPPTAF facility appoints transaction advisors for conducting feasibility studies, carrying out market sounding exercises, preparing tender documentation and supporting the bid evaluation process for approved PPP Projects, after being requested by Contracting Authorities. The PPP Authority has already established a panel of international transaction advisors for the quick mobilization of advisory services for PPP projects. Leading and international reputed advisors including PricewaterhouseCoopers Private Limited, Ernst & Young LLP, KPMG Advisory Services Private Limited, Deloitte, MMM

Group Ltd, Feedback Infra (P) Ltd., Synergy Consulting have been appointed by the PPP Authority to provide project development and transaction advisory services to the project executing agencies. So far, the PPP Authority has appointed transaction advisors for 56 PPP projects. ADB and IFC are also providing transaction services for few projects.

The PPP Authority also supports Contracting Authorities by conducting pre-feasibility studies and other due diligence that may be required on projects using in-house expertise of legal and commercial advisors.

A key role of the PPP Authority relates to the monitoring and oversight of project activities and the identification of bottle-necks that may slow the progress of project development. Regular project coordination meetings are held with the Contracting Authorities, the Line Ministries and the transaction advisors to ensure that project development momentum is maintained and potential constraints are duly identified and addressed.

Expert Project Facilitation

PPP Authority not only has a regulatory oversight role, it offers project development support, and provides expert project facilitation services to the Contracting Authorities and Line Ministries. With its in-house PPP expertise, PPP Authority engages closely with the Contracting Authorities and their advisors for various commercial and legal issues to ensure that the project becomes bankable and also government objectives are met.

The PPP Authority has external consultants and advisors to support the development, review and validation of project concepts, commercial fundamentals, legal considerations and finalization of transaction documentation.

The PPP Authority has supported Line Ministries and Contracting Authorities by being involved in project steering committee meetings and project progress meetings jointly with Contracting Authorities, Line Ministries, advisors, other government and private sector stakeholders. PPP Authority also assists Contracting Authorities in receiving in-principle approval on projects and final approval on the project from CCEA.

PPP Authority also supports Contracting Authorities in conducting negotiations with the preferred bidder and provides contractual, financial and commercial advice to facilitate a successful negotiation process.

Promotion and Marketing

As PPP is comparatively a new concept in Bangladesh, effective promotion and marketing campaign is vital to develop broad consensus and support across relevant stakeholders including the agencies, private sector and financial institutions. The PPP Authority provides significant emphasis on effective promotion and marketing of the PPP concept and practices to various stakeholders in order to generate market interest and attract the best bids for the projects.

The PPP Authority has developed a structured approach to project marketing, which includes a programme-based marketing initiative and a project-based

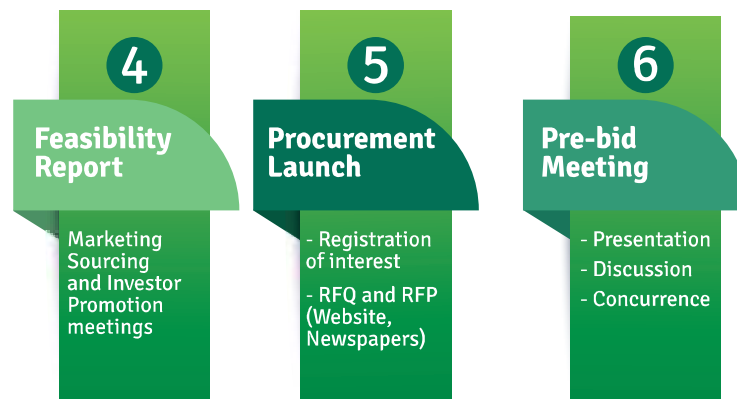
approach. Under the program-based approach the PPP Authority has organized a number of PPP promotional activities and marketing campaigns for awareness creation and sensitization of target groups. This includes jointly promoting the program nationally and internationally with other investment promotion agencies of Bangladesh through conferences, workshops and seminars. The PPP Authority also regularly updates details of PPP activities and events in the PPP Authority website for information dissemination and large-scale awareness creation, promotion and marketing.

Individual project-based marketing follows a number of interventions designed to increase awareness of public knowledge of the project. This includes website listing of the projects which have in-principle approval from CCEA, detailing of project profile on the appointment of advisors, a market sounding like part of the feasibility study process and investor promotion activity prior to procurement being launched. On the commencement of the formal procurement process there is a requirement to publish the tender notices widely, followed by making documents available in on-line data rooms as well as an invitation to attend pre-bid meetings for registered bidders.

Project Information



Market Interaction



An illustration of the marketing activities carried out to promote PPP projects

Stakeholder Engagement

Being a complex arrangement, PPP involves various stakeholders in its inception, formulation and implementation. The success of PPP depends significantly on the engagement and management of its various stakeholders who play a critical role at different stages of PPP implementation. Unless all the stakeholders are involved in the development phase of a PPP project, the project processing will be constrained and implementation will be challenged.

Appreciating the need for stakeholder engagement and discussion for general and project-specific issues, PPP Authority has taken up and successfully conducted, a series of discussions and meetings with government agencies, business chambers, banks and other financial lenders, donor agencies, private investor community.

Development Partners Engagement

Multilateral Agencies and development partners always play a catalytic role to promote PPP in emerging economies. In countries like India and Malaysia, development partners provided significant support during the initial development of the PPP concept through both lending and technical assistance.

In Bangladesh, the World Bank was actively involved in promoting PPP in the country, initially with the PSIDP program where IIFC and IDCOL was created under the Ministry of Finance. Later on, PSDSP and IPFF project was adopted for providing technical assistance and on lending support to the PPP project. The ADB provided significant support at the relaunch of the new PPP program through technical assistance grants, while the World Bank IPFF program has continued to support the PPP Authority activities since 2011. The PPP Authority took the initiative for large scale donor agency engagement, especially with the agencies which have PPP experience and interest.

In order to create greater awareness of the developments in PPP and to show broader perspectives & strategy of the PPP Programme, PPP Authority strengthened its relationship with Multilateral Agencies and development partners like World Bank Group, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, The Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) under U.S. Department of Commerce, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), UN Volunteer (UNV), The Asia Foundation, Trade Vision of UK towards the development and implementation of the PPP projects in Bangladesh and had fruitful dialogues for potential collaborations in the areas of capacity building, transaction advisory, standardization of documents and policy formulation.

Capacity Building

The capacity building being key to institutionalizing application of PPP to the delivery of infrastructure projects in Bangladesh. Over the long term, PPP Authority recognized; the effective capacity development is key to ensuring the sustainability of PPPs. With the aim of institutionalizing the PPP capacity building program in the country, the PPP Authority, has adopted a comprehensive nationwide capacity building program initially with the support from IPFF, and has been supported by Bangladesh Bank in adopting a PPP capacity building plan under the IPFF project.

PPP Authority has championed the establishment of Ministerial focal points as well the creation of PPP Cells at selected executing Agencies that are working on multiple PPP projects. Capacity development of such focal points and cells is vitally important. Capacity development trainings are provided for officials working on PPP project as well as on study tours and training events under the project development activities are also considered.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring and evaluation during project implementation are one of the most critical supports that the PPP Authority provides. Active monitoring and evaluation are especially done during the condition precedent period following contract signing to make sure that both the private partner and government agencies perform their responsibilities in accordance with requirements.

PPP Authority also gets involved significantly with the Independent Panel (the formal independent unit that is responsible for project monitoring and evaluation) to ensure that all the contract provisions are met during construction and operation period.

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IS GROWING,
BE A PART OF IT**

The PPP Authority has facilitated the line Ministries and Agencies in the development of a substantial pipeline of PPP projects. These PPP projects are at different stages of development and implementation. A summary of the key developments of the projects in the PPP Pipeline is presented below.

Project Screening

Concerned Line Ministries and Line Agencies conceptualized and initiated new PPP projects for developments. Projects that were screened by the PPP Authority during 2021-22 are listed below:

SL No.	Project Name Contracting Authority Line Ministry
01	Establishment of E-waste Management Plant through Public Private Partnership Model at Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City, Gazipur Bangladesh of Hi-tech Park Authority under Information & Communication Technology Division
02	Construction of Broad Gauge (BG) Rail Line from Bhanga Junction to Payra Port and Kuakata via Barishal of Bangladesh Railway under Ministry of Railways
03	Water Supply to Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Shilpa Nagari, Mirsarai, Chattogram of Chattogram WASA under Local Government Division
04	Establishment of Cold Storage, Agro-processing Plant and Market Infrastructure Project (various strategic locations around the Country) of Department of Agricultural Marketing under Ministry of Agriculture

CCEA In-Principle Approval

The next stage of PPP project development is obtaining In-Principle Approval from Cabinet Committee of Economic Affairs (CCEA). In 2021-22, Dhaka East West Elevated Expressway project received In Principle Approval from CCEA. The Contracting Authority of this project is Bangladesh Bridge Authority. The planned alignment of the Expressway is Dhaka-Aricha (Boliarpur) to Langalbandh of Sonargaon upazila of Narayanganj via Keraniganj, Narayanganj Sadar, and Bandar upazila. The estimated project cost is about 2.050 billion US dollars.

Project Development Stage

PPP Authority appoints Transaction Advisor to develop PPP Project. The Transaction Advisor carries out Feasibility Study, prepares Bid Documents and draft PPP Contract. In 2021-22, PPP Authority appointed Transaction Advisors for following projects:

Sl. Name of the Project & Contracting Authority

- 1 Establishment of 50-Seat Medical College and Upgradation and Modernization of Existing Railway Hospital in to 250 Beds at Saidpur in Nilphamari of Bangladesh Railway
- 2 Establishment of 50-Seat Medical College and Upgradation and Modernization of Existing Railway Hospital in to 250 Beds at Paksey in Pabna of Bangladesh Railway
- 3 Detailed Business Case Model for Terminal-2 and Terminal-3 of Bay Terminal Project under CPA of Chittagong Port Authority

Contract Signing

PPP Authority facilitated procuring Private Partners of two projects in 2021-22. The brief of the projects is provided in the following:

1. Development of Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House at Bangladesh Railway Land near Chittagong Railway Station, Chattogram

The Bangladesh Railway (BR) will build a multipurpose commercial building near Chattogram Rail Station under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) modality as part of the government's move to increase railway sector's contribution to the GDP. The commercial building on 0.42 acres of land will have a shopping mall, hotel, restaurant, rest-houses, cinema hall/multiplex, convention centre, exhibition centre, and apartments. BR will earn revenue from the building for the next 40 years after completion of its construction in four years. Epic Properties Limited is the private partner of this project. They signed the PPP Agreement with Bangladesh Railway on 11 January 2022. The project cost is 6 million US dollars. The building area will be 40,000 square-feet, and the BR's 1,000 square feet adjacent land has been allowed to use during the construction period. With this project, the BR will improve efficiency of land management, and provide better service to commuters.

2. Upgrading Rampura-Amulia-Demra road into 4 lane Expressway

"Improvement of Hatirjheel (Rampura Bridge)-Shekherjaiga-Amulia-Demra Road" PPP project under Roads and Highways Department is a key gateway connecting Dhaka to national highways to Chattogram, Sylhet and the Eastern regions of Bangladesh. Consortium of China Road and Bridge Corporation (CRBC) and China Communications Construction Company Limited (CCCC) are the private partners for this project. The PPP Agreement was signed on 9 January 2022. The configuration will be 13.5km four-lane controlled access toll highway, including 9.5 km of elevated sections, from Rampura point of Hatirjheel to the junction with the National Highway N1 (Chittagong Road) and National Highway N2 (Sylhet Road). The construction period of the project is four years, and operation maintenance is 21 years. The expressway will work as an alternative entry point to arrive at the centre of Dhaka from Chattogram and Sylhet. It is expected that the expressway will contribute to reducing traffic congestion substantially.

Background

The concept of implementing PPP projects through bilateral collaboration with partner countries was first presented in the 1st meeting of the Board of Governors of PPP Authority (PPPA) on 3 March 2016. It was decided that PPPA will formulate a guideline in this regard. Accordingly, "Policy for Implementing PPP Projects through Government to Government (G2G) Partnership, 2017 was issued which allowed Government of Bangladesh represented by PPPA to enter into MoUs with suitable counterpart organizations of friendly countries.

Modality of Engagement: G2G PPP Partnership

The modality of engagement with a given country may vary and is detailed out in the MoU. In general, once an MoU is signed, PPPA invites projects from various ministries and agencies which they would like to implement on PPP basis with companies/entities of a certain country. Once the list of projects is reviewed and projects are shortlisted, they are shared with the partner country through communication or joint meetings called Platform Meetings in which public entities as well as private companies participate. Similarly, the partner country can also propose projects in various sectors and usually in Joint Platform Meetings representatives of relevant government ministries and agencies of Bangladesh discuss their proposals for better understanding. Projects proposed by either side are then reviewed by each side. Government ministries and agencies from Bangladesh side review the projects proposed by the partner country and decide whether they would like to go ahead with implementing the project on a PPP basis with the companies from a given country considering their own development plan, sector policies, strategies, priorities etc. On the other hand, the partner country explores whether there is adequate interest from qualified companies in its country and takes a decision whether to move ahead with the project. Through such a process, the two countries formulate a list of projects which they then proceed to develop further.

The PPP projects require detailed feasibility study which includes technical, commercial, legal, environmental and social aspects. Such studies are then completed- the mode of studies vary according to the project and how much previous ta/study is available. As a matter of necessity, even the technical and other aspects of the study are carried out jointly or by the company/ counterpart entity of the partner country, the financial modelling and commercial study are to be done separately by both the countries. Once the studies are completed and both the parties have their own commercial assessment of the prospects of the project, the two sides negotiate to arrive at a contract. It is to be noted that a given PPP project is developed in this mode with the company or consortium as nominated by the partner country. However,

limited tendering among companies of a given country is within the scope of the engagement and it depends on the preference of the partner country and discussions with Bangladesh.

Key aspects for creating G2G PPP framework in Bangladesh

Bangladesh established the framework of G2G partnerships to achieve multiple objectives. It was observed in other PPP projects that given the country credit rating, investment climate and project scope and size, companies from a limited number of countries become interested in the projects. It was therefore essential to tap into expertise and resources of a wider range of countries to make the PPP program effective and successful. Companies of good reputation and capability are now showing interest in projects. Another key aspect for creating G2G partnership framework was to facilitate financing of the projects. It is observed that after successful signing of projects, selected investors face difficulties in arranging finance (debt from lending institutions) for a multitude of reasons. In the G2G PPP mode, the bilateral development agencies of the partner country can participate in financing of the projects both in forms of equity and/or debt and can also support linked projects (projects which government needs to implement in relation to the project, e.g., access road, utility relocation, etc.). Participation of the bilateral development agency in the project is also expected to improve credit rating of the project and increase comfort of the commercial lenders. It is to be noted that despite the projects being taken up through G2G route with the company nominated by the partner country, full analysis of the commercial prospect of the project and thereafter, negotiation to ensure value for money for Bangladesh, is a core element of the process. It is also expected that monitoring, facilitation and trouble-shooting by the Bangladesh side as well as the partner country will provide stronger support to G2G PPP projects and thereby chances of success will increase.

G2G Partner Countries

As of now, Bangladesh have signed G2G MoU and MoC with the following countries:

Partner Country	Date of signing MoU/MoC
Japan	15 June 2017
Singapore	12 March 2018
United Arab Emirates	7 February 2019
Korea	1 April 2019
Denmark	30 June 2021
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	28 October 2021

There are other countries such as China, Turkey, India and Canada have also shown their interest in G2G PPP modality.

Active Portfolio

Bangladesh and Japan are working together on five projects in transport sector which are expected to generate investment of USD 8.4 Billion. A project in port sector is being developed with Singapore. One project has been shortlisted for further discussion towards implementation through G2G with UAE. Korea will be implementing three projects from the PPP pipeline.

Table below shows the projects that are being developed under G2G PPP scheme.

Sl. No.	Partner Country	Name of the Project
01	Japan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction of Outer Ring Road 2. Improvement of Chattogram to Cox's Bazar Highway through PPP 3. Detailed Design, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Line-2 4. Construction of Multimodal Hub at Kamalapur Railway Station 5. Upgrading of Nabinagar-Manikganj-Paturia Road (N5) into Expressway
02	Korea	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Circular Railway Line 2. Improvement of Dhaka-Joydevpur-Mymensingh Road into Expressway with Service Lane on Both Sides 3. Construction of Bridge on Bhulta-Araihazar -Bancharampur road over the river Meghna 4. Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Shilpa Nagari (BSMSN) Water Supply Project
03	Singapore	1. Construction of Bay Terminal (One terminal)
04	United Arab Emirates	1. Construction of Bay Terminal (One terminal)
05	KSA	PCT

Platform Meetings

According to the signed MoU/MoC with partner countries, regular platform meeting is organized to identify new projects as well as review ongoing activities. Generally, a meeting is held in Bangladesh and alternate meeting is arranged in partner countries. Two platform meetings were held in FY 2021-22.

Details of platform meetings are provided in following table.

Sl. No.	Platform Meeting	Date
1.	1st Bangladesh – KSA Joint PPP Platform Meeting	23 February 2022
2.	4th Bangladesh – Korea Joint PPP Platform Meeting	2 March 2022

CHAPTER 6: CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT PROMOTION

PPP Authority is having a very strong relationship with multilateral agencies and development partners towards the development and implementation of the PPP projects in Bangladesh. PPP Authority has been receiving continuous support in the areas of capacity building, transaction advisory, standardization of documents and policy formulation. PPPA has organized and partnered conferences, webinars and meetings with World



Bank Group, Asian Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Association of PPP Unit & Professional (WAPPP), UN Volunteer (UNV), The Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) under U.S. Department of Commerce. Ambassadors of various countries and G2G partner countries namely Japan, Singapore, Korea, UAE, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and prospective partner countries such as Denmark and Turkey and some of the companies associated such as DP World from Dubai, Red Sea Gateway Terminal from Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, KAJIMA Corporation from Japan, GS E&C from Korea, SRBG from China and Sandor Dialysis Ltd from India visited PPP Authority and expressed their keen interest of working in partnership with PPP Authority.

In FY 2021-22, PPP Authority has arranged 5 international PPP investment promotion activities and 18 local PPP investment promotion activities. About 800 stakeholders were engaged through different awareness and consultation sessions. About 200 public sector officials have received PPP training through a number of training events. PPP Authority also participated in 18 international and local infrastructure related conferences. A few of the events are depicted in the following.



The Country Director of Asian Development Bank to Bangladesh Mr. Edimon Ginting made a courtesy visit to Muhammad Ibrahim, Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh and Chief Executive Officer of the Public Private Partnership Authority, Prime Minister's Office on Thursday, 28 April 2022.



Non-resident High Commissioner of Singapore to Bangladesh His Excellency Mr Derek Loh and Head of Mission in Dhaka Ms Sheela Pillai paid a visit to Public Private Partnership Authority today. Muhammad Ibrahim, Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh & CEO, PPP Authority briefed them the progress of PPP projects in pipeline and sought further cooperation in various sectors in PPP format.

Muhammad Ibrahim, Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh & CEO of PPP Authority visited the project site of the 'First Dhaka Elevated Express way' starting from Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport roundabout to Kutub Khali (Chittagong Road) under the modality of Build – Own – Operate – Transfer (BOOT).



University of Oxford and BUET are having consultation with PPP Authority on developing a model for sustainable water supply in rural Bangladesh.

H.E. Ito Naoki, Ambassador of Japan paid a visit to Public Private Partnership Authority. PPP Authority has signed Memorandum of Cooperation (MoC) with Japan under which 5 PPP projects are now in development with Japanese investors.





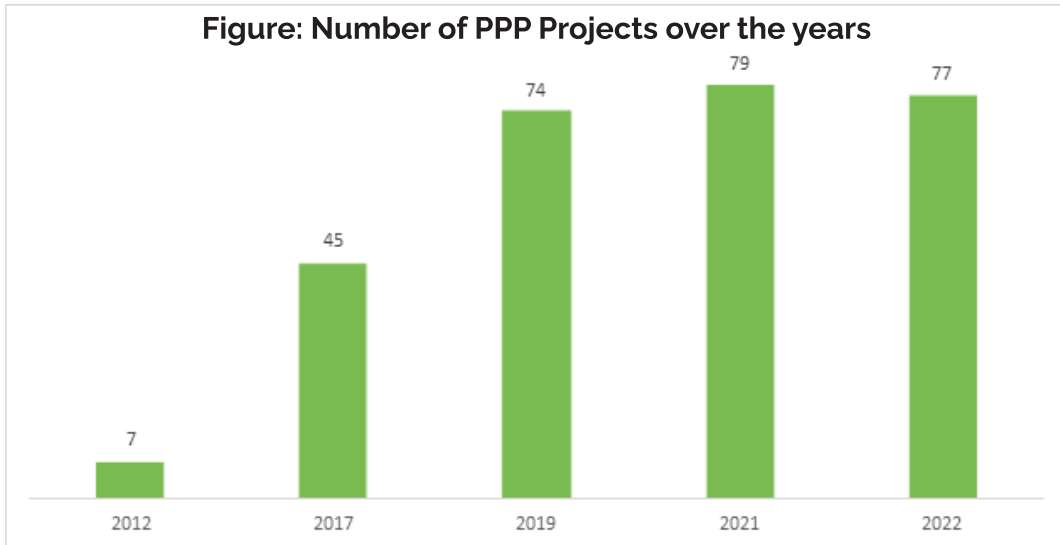
Muhammad Ibraim Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh & CEO, PPP Authority visited Ahmed Bawani Textile Mill in Demra which is being developed through PPP modality. Secretary, Jute and Textiles Mr Md Abdur Rauf and Chairman, BTMC Brigadier General Md Zakir Hossain, NDC PSC

accompanied him in the visit. Bangladesh Textile Mills Corporation signed PPP Contract with Private Partner Tanjina Fashions to build and operate textile mills at Ahmed Bawani Textille mill premises.

PPP Authority arranged Three-Day "4th Basic Training Course on PPP: Identification, Development, Procurement and Management" from 14 to 16 September 2021 at PPP Authority where different sector specialists from Government and Private Sector provided extensive training to the participants.



Two Day In-house Training Program organized by PPP Authority on 26 to 28 December 2021.



Contract Signed

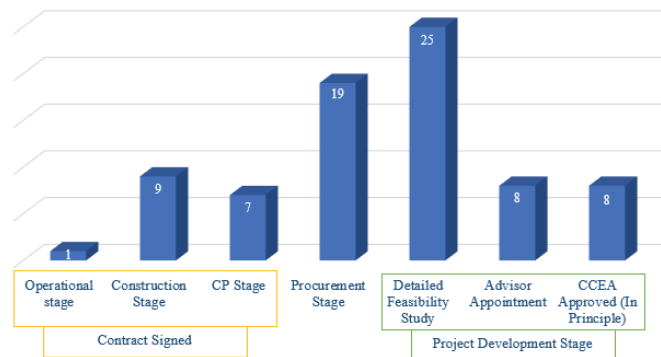
Project Development Stage

PPP Project Overview

PPP Project Information

The PPP Authority is facilitating Line Ministries and Contracting Authorities to develop and implement PPP projects. There are 77 projects in the PPP pipeline at different stages of project development. The total estimated investment amount is USD 38.77 billion.

With two new PPP contracts signed in 2022, the total number of signed PPP contract stands at 17 with an expected investment of USD 4.5 billion. Among them 1 project is operational and 9 projects are under construction. There are 19 projects in procurement stage and 40 projects are in different levels of project development stage.



Some PPP Projects

01(A)

Hemodialysis Center at National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology (NIKDU)



Sector	Health
Implementing Agency	DGHS (Directorate General of Health Services)
Line Ministry	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Objectives

To increase public access to dialysis and improve the quality of dialysis services on an affordable basis by upgrading and refreshing the facilities and treatment offered for dialysis.

Project Scope

Establishment of a 70 station Dialysis Center within a space of approximately 5000 sq feet that will be provided within the existing institutions. It is expected that the private operator will procure, install, operate and maintain the facilities and the equipment.

Private Partner

Sandor Dialysis Services Bangladesh Pvt. Ltd.

Project Status

Operational stage

01^(B)

Hemodialysis Center at Chattogram Medical College Hospital (CMCH)



Sector Health
Implementing Authority DGHS (Directorate General of Health Services),
Line Ministry Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Objectives

To increase public access to dialysis and improve the quality of dialysis services on an affordable basis by upgrading and refreshing the existing facilities and treatment.

Project Scope

Establishment of a 40 station Dialysis Center that will be provided within the existing or adjacent facilities. It is expected that the private operator will procure, install, operate and maintain the facilities and the equipment.

Private Partner

Sandor Dialysis Services Bangladesh Pvt. Ltd.

Project Status

Operational stage

02

Construction of Dhaka Elevated Expressway.



Sector Transport
Implementing Agency Bangladesh Bridge Authority
Line Ministry Ministry of Road Transport and Bridges

Objectives

To increase traffic capacity within and around the city by improving connectivity between the Northern part of Dhaka city with the central, south and south-eastern part. In addition to providing a much-needed increase in traffic capacity, the expressway will be designed to relieve existing overloaded roads. Access and distribution to the expressway will be designed to avoid adding congestion to existing facilities.

Project Scope

Design, construction, operation and maintenance of the approximately 23 km elevated expressway including the construction of culverts, toll plazas, underpass and overpass, lay byes, wayside amenities; installation of computerized toll collection system, providing adequate lights and development of service areas with all required facilities.

Private Partner

Italian-Thai Development. (International)

Project Status

Construction stage

03

Construction of High-Rise Residential Apartment Buildings for Middle-Income Group of People at Jhilmil Residential Project through PPP.



Sector
Implementing Agency

Civil Accommodation
Rajdhani Unnayan
Kartripakkha (RAJUK)

Line Ministry

Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Objectives

To reduce population pressure in capital city, to improve civil facilities and to reduce growing traffic congestion, about 13,832 apartments (9120 flats having 1,400 sq ft, 2,688 apartments of 1,600 sq ft and 2,112 apartments of 2,200 sq ft.) will be built under the project, which will also include mosque, gymnasium, community centers and other civic.

Project Scope

Design, build, maintenance of 85 high-rise buildings on about 160 acres of land. Of them, 60 buildings will be 20-storied and rest 25-storied.

Private Partner

BNG Global Holdings SDN BHD (International)

Project Status

Construction stage

04

Upgrading of Joydebpur-Debagram-Bhulta-Madanpur (Dhaka By-Pass) Road (N-105) into 4 lanes through PPP.



Sector Transport
Implementing Authority Roads and Highways Department
Line Ministry Road Transport and Highways Division

Objectives

To provide an alternate route for road users with a high level of travel time reliability and reduced vehicle operating costs in national highway N-105. The upgrading of the road will also enhance the connectivity of the road network to meet forecast economic and traffic growth targets.

Project Scope

Design, construct, operate, finance and maintain the extension of a 2-lane highway into a 4-lane access-controlled highway incorporating a service road for local traffic, embankment and bridge structures.

Private Partner

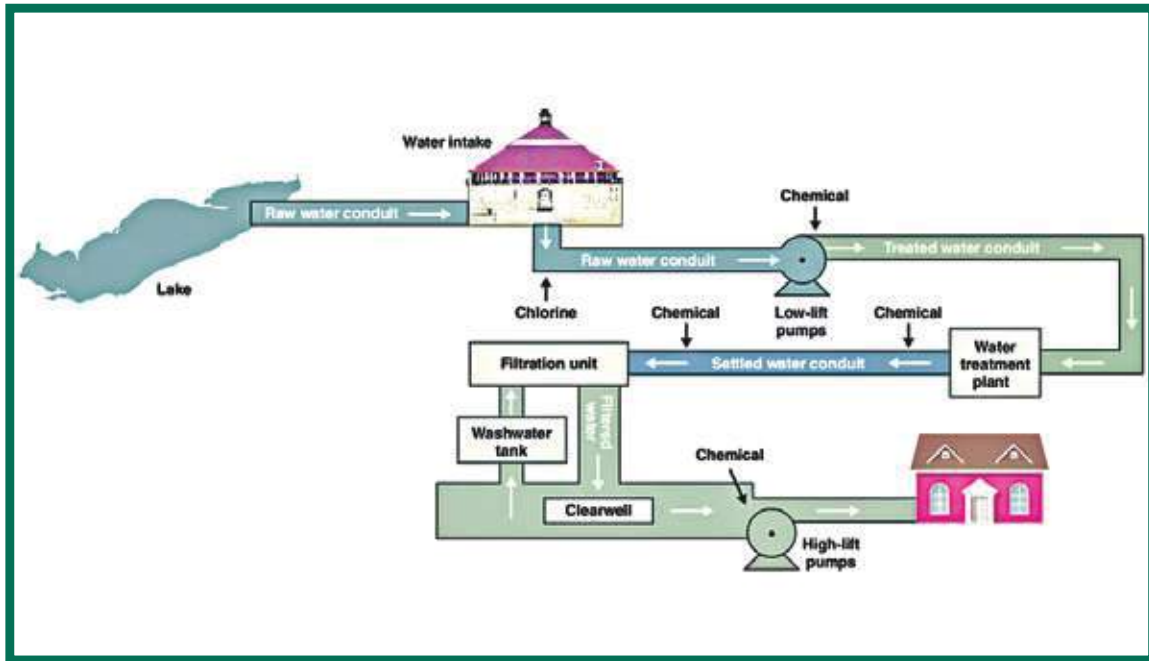
Sichuan Road and Bridge Group Consortium

Project Status

Construction Stage

05

Development of Water Distribution and Supply Facilities at Purbachal New Town through PPP.



Sector	Housing
Implementing Agency	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)
Line Ministry	Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Objectives

To provide a quality water supply system to purbachal new town Project through the private sector initiative.

Project Scope

Development, operations, maintenance and transfer of water supply system.

Private Partner

United Water (China) and Delcot Water Limited, Bangladesh

Project Status

Construction Stage

06

Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at CRB in Chittagong.



Sector Health
Implementing Agency Bangladesh Railway
Line Ministry Ministry of Railway

Objectives

Bangladesh Railway operates a number of hospitals catering to railway employees across different parts of the country. Many of these hospitals need to be upgraded with the latest equipment and expanded to cater for the growing demand and need for health services. Chittagong railway hospital at Central Railway Building (CRB), Chittagong is one of such hospital. Bangladesh Railway intends to provide advanced medical services to BR employees as well as general public through this project.

Project Scope

Bangladesh Railway intended to establish a 500-bed multi-specialty hospital and a 100-seat medical college along with nursing institute and/or paramedical Institute on 6 acres of Bangladesh Railway site located nearby the existing railway hospital. Under this PPP Agreement, the construction and operation of a 250-bed international standard hospital will be implemented in the first phase, with the addition of 250 beds in the second phase and 100 seat medical college will be established in the final phase.

Private Partner

United Group

Project Status

Contract Signed and CP ongoing.

07

Oboshor: Senior Citizen Health Care and Hospitality Complex at Sreemangal, Sylhet Division.



Sector

Social Health and Welfare Service

Implementing Agency

Department of Social Services (DSS)

Line Ministry

Ministry of Social Welfare

Objectives

To provide the specialized care facilities for the elderly with the provision of health care services to address chronic illness and long-term conditions of the senior citizens of Bangladesh.

Project Scope

Design, construction, operation and maintenance of a long-term health care complex for senior citizens on a PPP basis. The project will include a long-term care facility, a secondary care facility dedicated to the general and geriatric care, ancillary services such as nursing at home, workshops and training for the elderly, alzheimer's care, ambulance services and other services.

Private Partner

Universal Medical College and Hospital Limited

Project Status

Contract Signed and CP ongoing.

08

Construction of Satellite Township with Multi-Storied Flat Building at Section 9, Mirpur, Dhaka.



Sector
Implementing Agency
Line Ministry

Housing
National Housing Authority
Ministry of Housing and Public Works

Objectives

To increase the availability of affordable housing in a planned and structured manner and reduce the acute housing problems for middle income families. To investigate the use of modern technologies and materials so as to reduce the cost and time for development and construction.

Project Scope

Design, construction, operate and maintenance of around 11 multistoried buildings providing residential accommodation and ancillary facilities (including internal roads, footpath, utility facilities, landscaping etc.).

Private Partner

Tropical Homes Ltd.

Project Status

Contract Signed and CP ongoing

09

Development of Textile Mill at Demra, Dhaka (Ahmed Bawany Textile Mills Ltd).



Sector
Implementing Agency

Textile
Bangladesh Textile Mills
Corporation (BTMC)
Ministry of Textile and Jute

Line Ministry

Objectives

To establish a composite Green Textile with appeal and backward linkage. To facilitate greater industrialization and generate massive employment.

Project Scope

Design and construction of the Textile Mill operation and maintenance of the developed facilities for a specific period.

Private Partner

Consortium of Tanjina Fashion

Project Status

Contract Signed and CP ongoing

10

Development of Textile Mill at Tongi, Gazipur (Quaderia Textile Mills Ltd).



Sector Textile
Implementing Authority BTMC
Line Ministry Ministry of Textile and Jute

Objectives

To establish a composite Green Textile with appeal and backward linkage. To facilitate greater industrialization and generate massive employment.

Project Scope

Design and construction of the Textile Mill operation and maintenance of the developed facilities for a specific period

Private Partner

Consortium of Orion

Project Status

Contract Signed and CP ongoing

11

Development of Shopping Complex-Cum -Guest House at Bangladesh Railway Land near Chattogram Railway Station, Chattogram.



Sector
Implementing Agency
Line Ministry

Property Development
Bangladesh Railway
Ministry of Railway

Objectives

To render standard accommodation and shopping facilities to the general people of Chattogram as well as BR's employees. Increase revenue earning potential of Bangladesh Railway and ensure more efficient utilization of Bangladesh Railway assets.

Project Scope

Development of shopping complex-cum-guest house facilities within the station area will enhance the user experience of rail passengers by providing an integrated and enhanced range of railway station facilities and services. Integration of standard shopping and accommodation facilities as part of overall station complex will also ensure existing station assets (i.e. car parking, common spaces, restrooms etc.) are utilized more efficiently.

Private Partner

Epic Group

Project Status

Award stage - contract to be signed

12

Development of Integrated Tourism and Entertainment Village at Parjatan Holiday Complex, Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation, Cox's Bazar under PPP



Sector Hospitality and Tourism
Implementing Agency Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC)
Line Ministry Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism

Objectives

To promote tourism in Bangladesh and ensuring more efficient utilization of BPC land. To enhance the tourism potential of Cox's Bazar by developing an Integrated Tourism Entertainment Village at Parjatan Holiday Complex at BPC, Cox's Bazar under PPP.

Project Scope

Design and Construction of the proposed Integrated Tourism and Entertainment Village. Operation & Maintenance of the developed facilities for a specific period.

Private Partner

Orion Consortium

Project Status

Award stage - Contract to be signed

13

Improvement of the Hatirjhil-Rampura-Bonosree Ideal School & College-Sheikherjaiga-Amulia-Demra Highway into 4 Lanes through PPP.



Sector Transport
Implementing Authority Roads and Highways Department
Line Ministry Road Transport and Highways Division

Objectives

To improve Chattogram Road - Demra - Amulia - Shekherjaiga - Hatirjheel (Rampura Bridge) into 4-lane access controlled road, to create an alternate and congestion free new gateway of the Dhaka city, to provide better connectivity of Dhaka with Narayangonj, Chattogram, Sylhet and other eastern and south eastern districts of Bangladesh and to enhance the quality of life of the road users using the corridor.

Project Scope

Design, construct, operate and maintain the extension of a 2-lane road into a 4-lane access control tolled expressway.

Project Status

Awaiting CCEA (final) approval

14

Development of International Standard Hotel Cum Training Center at Muzgunni, Khulna.



Sector
Implementing Agency

Tourism
Bangladesh Parjatan
Corporation (BPC)

Line Ministry

Ministry of Civil Aviation and
Tourism

Objectives

To promote tourism in Bangladesh and to ensure more efficient utilization of BPC land. To render international standard hotel-cum training facilities for business travelers and visitors in Khulna.

Project Scope

Design and Construction of the proposed International Standard Hotel cum Training Centre. Operation and maintenance of the developed facilities for a specific period.

Project Status

Procurement stage - IFB to be issued.

15

Establishment of Intl. Standard Tourism Complex at Existing Motel Upal Compound of BPC at Cox's Bazar.



Sector
Implementing Agency

Tourism
Bangladesh Parjatan
Corporation (BPC)

Line Ministry

Ministry of Civil Aviation and
Tourism

Objectives

To build an international standard commercial space, where hotel facility, shopping mall, Cineplex, and food-everything will be under one roof. To ensure more efficient utilization of BPC assets and increase the revenue earning potential of BPC.

Project Scope

Design and Construction of the proposed International Standard Tourism Complex. Operation and maintenance of the developed facilities for a specific period.

Project Status

Procurement stage.

16

Build and Construct Khulna Khan Jahan Ali Airport and Special Tourism Zone (STZ) in Khulna under PPP Mode.



Sector
Implementing Agency

Tourism
Civil Aviation Authority of
Bangladesh

Line Ministry

Ministry of Civil Aviation and
Tourism

Objectives

To establish an efficient Airport for strengthening the existing transportation infrastructure which will encourage continued economic development consistent with local and regional growth plan.

Project Scope

Design and Construction of the proposed Airport. Operation and Maintenance of the developed facilities for a specific period.

Project Status

Project Development Stage.

17

Development of Shopping Complex-Cum-Guest House on PPP Basis at Bangladesh Railway Land in Khulna



Sector Property Development
Implementing Agency Bangladesh Railway
Line Ministry Ministry of Railway

Objectives

To render standard accommodation and shopping facilities to the general people of Khulna as well as BR's employees, for increasing revenue earning potential of Bangladesh Railway and to ensure more efficient utilization of Bangladesh Railway assets.

Project Scope

Construction of commercial shopping complex-cum-guest house facilities. Construction of residential building for the employees of Bangladesh Railway (BR).

Project Status

Procurement stage

18

Establishment of a 50-Seats Medical College and Nursing Institute and Up-Gradation and Modernization of Existing Railway Hospital into 250 Beds at Kamalapur in Dhaka.



Sector	Health
Implementing Agency	Bangladesh Railway
Line Ministry	Ministry of Railway

Objectives

To provide medical services to common people as well as Bangladesh Railway's employees. Increase revenue earning potential of Bangladesh Railway and to ensure more efficient utilization of Bangladesh Railway assets.

Project Scope

Re-development of existing hospital facilities and development of a new medical college and nursing institute on existing land of BR beside Kamalapur Rail Station. The project would enable Bangladesh Railway to enter into a partnership with a private sector partner who would be involved in upgrading an enhancing the health service facilities, while delivering better quality health services at affordable rates to BR employees, while earning commercial return from offering services to the general people

Project Status

Project Development Stage.

19

Upgrading of Gabtoli-Savar-Nabinagar into 4-Lane Expressway on PPP Basis



Sector Transport
Implementing Agency Roads and Highways Department
Line Ministry Road Transport and Highways Division

Objectives

To upgrade the existing 2-lane Gabtoli-Savar-Nabinagar road into a 4-lane highway to reduce travel time, alleviate congestion, meet the demand of existing traffic and reduce the road accident.

Project Scope

Design, construct, operate and maintain the extension of a 2-lane highway into a 4-lane highway incorporating a footpath on either side of the road, embankment and bridge structures.

Project Status

Detailed Feasibility study



Sector	Information And Communication Technology (ICT)
Implementing Agency	Bangladesh Computer Council
Line Ministry	Information and Communication Technology Division

Objectives

To ensure better internet connectivity with rural areas of Bangladesh for improving the quality of life of the people. Considering the urgency of the need Bangladesh Computer Council (BCC) as the initiating and executing agency has proposed the project to be under taken as national priority project (NPP) as per section 15 of the PPP law. NPP allows for a fast track project implementation process following the NPP rules 2018 as necessitated to accelerate the socio-economic development of the country or for mitigating the effects of any major adversity faced by the general public on an urgent basis.

Project Scope

The Government currently owns around 19500 km of optical fibre cable network between Upazilla to Union level under this project. Apart from development of new network infrastructure, the private sector will also be responsible for the maintenance and operation of the existing network which is very critical to this project.

Project Status

Procurement Stage

21

Improvement of Chattogram-Cox's Bazar Highway on PPP Basis



Sector	Transport
Implementing Agency	Roads and Highways Department
Line Ministry	Road Transport and Highways Division

Objectives

To ensure better connectivity with the South East parts of Bangladesh, to achieve economic growth targets by providing a safe, reliable and access-controlled highway for improving the quality of life of the people using this corridor and to provide better comfort to the tourists and improvement of the tourism industry in the region.

Project Scope

Design, finance & build the 136 km project road (that is a part of Dhaka- Ctg- Teknaf road starts from 1.4 km south end of Shah Amanat Bridge and ends at Cox's Bazar.) It will be improved into a 4-lane road along with two service lanes on both sides of the improved 4 lane highway.

Project Status

Detailed Feasibility study

22

Bay Terminal



Sector	Shipping
Implementing Agency	Chattogram Port Authority
Line Ministry	Ministry of Shipping

Objectives

The Chattogram Port, the main seaport of Bangladesh, handles more than 92% of the total sea born trade of the country, covering container cargo, dry bulk and break bulk. As the main seaport for Bangladesh, Chattogram Port has experienced a continuous growth of cargo volume reflecting the wider economic growth of Bangladesh. It handles 92% of all imports and exports, and 98% of the container trade of Bangladesh. Given the role of Chattogram Port in the external trade of the country and its growth projections, significant investment is required in increasing its capacity and improving performance. In such context, The Government of Bangladesh decided to develop Bay Terminal Project of Chattogram Port Authority. The key objectives of the project are enhancing capacity at Chattogram Port to deal with additional cargo volumes, meeting demand enhancing operational performance and reducing ship waiting time at Chattogram Port

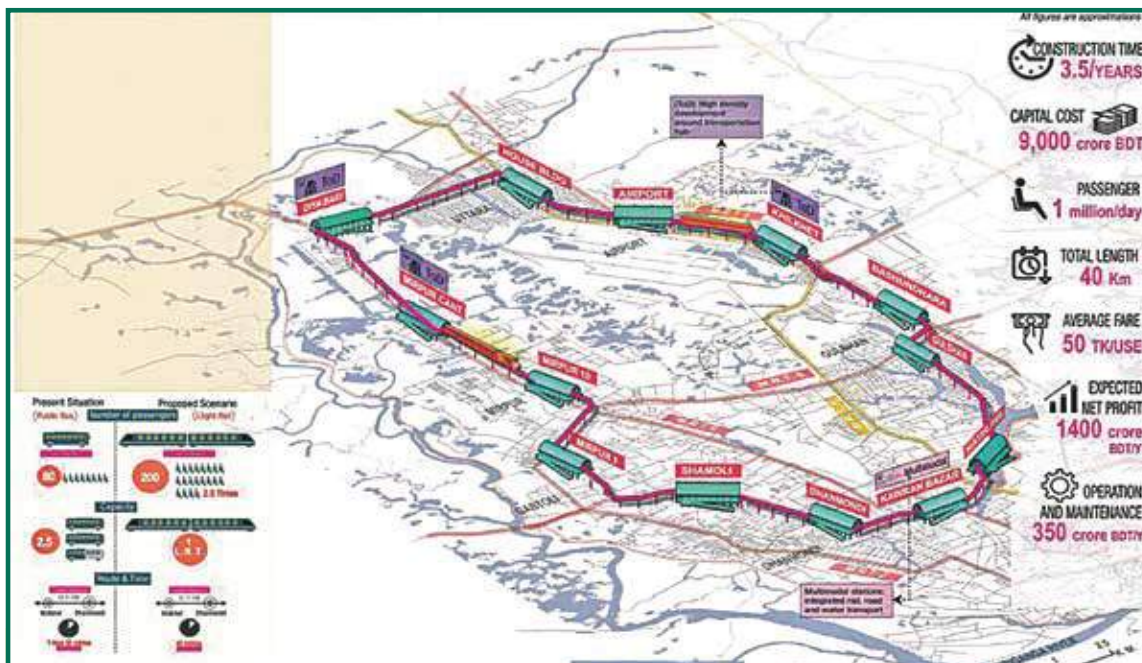
Project Scope

The scope of the project is to establish two container terminals and a multipurpose terminal. Chattogram Port Authority is carrying out a study to finalize the scope of the project. PPP Authority intends to implement one container terminal under G2G Partnership arrangement with Singapore.

Project Status

Advisor Appointment

23 Construction of Circular Railway Line around Dhaka City



Sector Railway
Implementing Agency Bangladesh Railway
Line Ministry Ministry of Railways

Objectives

To facilitate/ensure communication of daily Dhaka bound population of the peripheral district from Gazipur, Manikganj, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, Narshingdi and Tangail to Dhaka city, to keep traffic congestion of Dhaka in control and ensure urbanization of newly developing areas like Gazipur, Savar, Babu Bazar, Shyampur, Jhilmil, Narayanganj, Demra and Purbachal. It will also aim ensure social equity and economic development of Dhaka and its nearest area.

Project Scope

The proposed project is basically laid along the planned Dhaka Circular Road. Starting from Dhour, the circular rail goes west along the outer side of the planned Dhaka circular road (existing N501 Highway), then goes south along the planned Dhaka Ashulia Elevated Express way ramp after crossing the circular road, After passing Birulia, it will arrive at Gabtoli. In Gabtoli Area, the circular rail divide from the circular road, goes directly through residential areas and crosses N5 Highway, then through Sanker and Nawabganj it arrives at Babubazar. The starting and ending points of the project are closed to form a loop with a total length of 81km and 24 stations.

Project Status

Detailed Feasibility study

List of PPP Projects (Based on Stages)

SL	Sector	Project Name	Contracting Authority	Project Cost (\$ mn)
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Operational Stage (1 Project)

1	Health	Hemodialysis Centre at National Institute of Kidney Diseases and Urology (NIKDU) and Chittagong Medical College Hospital.	DGHS	3
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Construction Stage (6 Projects)

2	Transport	Dhaka-Elevated Expressway.	Bangladesh Bridge Authority	1,243
3	Transport	Upgrading of Dhaka Bypass to 4 Lane (Madanpur-Debogram-Bhulta-Joydebpur).	Roads and Highways Department	350
	Civil Accommodation	Construction of High-rise Residential Apartment Building for Low- and Middle-Income Group of People at Jhilmil Residential Project Dhaka.	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)	1,174
5	IT	Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City (Block 2&5)	Bangladesh Hi-tech Park Authority	210
6	IT	Bangabandhu Hi-Tech City (Block 3)	Bangladesh Hi-tech Park Authority	25
7	Shipping	2 Jetties at Mongla Port through PPP	Mongla Port Authority	53
8	Industry	Economic Zone 4: Mongla.	BEZA	12
9	Industry	Economic Zone 2: Mirsarai.	BEZA	735

Condition Precedent (CP) Stage (7 Projects)

10	Health	Oboshor: Senior Citizen Health Care and Hospitality Complex at Sreemangal, Sylhet Division.	Department of Social Services	10
11	Civil Accommodation	Construction of Satellite Township with Multi-storied Flat Building at Section 9, Mirpur, Dhaka.	National Housing Authority	44
12	Social Infrastructure	Development of Occupational Diseases Hospital, Labor Welfare Center and Commercial Complexes at Chasara, Narayanganj, PPP Basis.	Department of Labor (DoL)	35
13	Industry	Development of Textile Mill at Demra, Dhaka.	BTMC	40
14	Industry	Development of Textile Mill at Tongi, Gazipur.	BTMC	50
15	Urban	Installation of Water Supply, Sewerage, Drainage System & Solid Waste Management System in Purbachal New Town.	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)	80
16	Health	Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at CRB in Chittagong.	Bangladesh Railway	30

SL	Sector	Project Name	Contracting Authority	Project Cost (\$ mn)
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Approval and Award Stage (5 Projects)

17	Urban	Development of Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House at Bangladesh Railway Land near Chittagong Railway Station, Chattogram	Bangladesh Railway	6
18	Tourism	Development of Integrated Tourism & Entertainment Village at Cox's Bazar.	Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC)	100
19	Tourism	Establishment of 5 Star Hotel with other Facilities at Existing Parjatan Motel Sylhet Compound of BPC Sylhet.	Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC)	20
20	Civil Accommodation	Development of Market, Residential Apartments and Resort on the Land of "No-view Guesthouse" at Chittagong under BJMC through Public Private Partnership	BJMC	22
21	Transport	Improvement of Hatirjheel (Rampura Bridge)-Shekherjaiga-Amulia-Demra Road.	Roads and Highways Department	300

Procurement Stage (12 Projects)

22	Social Infrastructure	Development of Occupational Diseases Hospital, Labor Welfare Center and Commercial Complexes at Tongi, Gazipur, PPP Basis.	Department of Labor (DoL)	35
23	Civil Accommodation	Construction of multistoried Commercial cum Residential Apartment complex with modern amenities at Nasirabad, Chittagong Under PPP.	National Housing Authority	200
24	Urban	Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House on the unused Railway land in Khulna.	Bangladesh Railway	30
25	Shipping	Construction of Laldia Bulk Terminal.	Chittagong Port Authority (CPA)	300
26	Shipping	Payra Port Coal Terminal	Payra Port Authority	660
27	Tourism	Establishment of Three Star Standard Hotel and other Facilities of Existing Hotel Pashur Compound of BPC at Mongla Bagerhat.	Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC)	15
28	Transport	Flyover from Santinagar to Mawa Road via 4th (New) Bridge over Buriganga River.	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)	300
29	Tourism	Establishment of Intl. Standard Tourism Complex at Existing Motel Upal Compound of BPC at Cox's Bazar.	Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC)	45
30	Tourism	Establishment of a Five Star Standard Hotel along with an Application Hotel and Training Centre on existing land of BPC at Muzgunni, Khulna.	Bangladesh Parjatan Corporation (BPC)	30

SL	Sector	Project Name	Contracting Authority	Project Cost (\$ mn)
31	Tourism	Establishment of 5 Star Hotel at Zakir Hossain Road, Chattogram	Bangladesh Railway	50
32	Industry	Development of Cotton Mills project in Tangail	BTMC	150
33	Zone	Central Effluent Treatment Plant-CETP	BEZA	22

Project Development Stage (46 projects)

(a) Feasibility Study ongoing (27 Projects)

34	Transport	Construction of a New Inland Container Depot (ICD) near Dhirasram Railway Station.	Bangladesh Railway	70
35	Transport	Build and Construct Khulna Khan Jahan Ali airport	Civil Aviation Authority of Bangladesh	300
36	Transport	Construction & Operation of Inland Container Terminal (ICT) at Khanpur.	BIWTA	30
37	Zone	Development of Economic Zone (EZ) at Jamalpur with Private Sector participation.	BEZA	40
38	Transport	Dhaka- Chattogram Access Controlled Highway.	Roads and Highways Department	3,200
39	Health	Medical College & Nursing Institute and Modernization Railway Hospital of Kamalapur.	Bangladesh Railway	100
40	Transport	Comprehensive Non-Intrusive Inspection (NII) Project under PPP	National Board of Revenue	100
41	Transport	Gabtolli - Nabinagar PPP Road.	Roads and Highways Department	340
42	IT	Info Sarkar3	Bangladesh Computer Council	120
43	Transport	Circular Railway Line	Bangladesh Railway	1000
44	Transport	Improvement of Chattogram to Cox's Bazar Highway through PPP	Roads and Highways Department	1462
45	Urban	Development of Integrated Wastewater Management System for Gazipur City Corporation	Gazipur City Corporation	64
46	Transport	Detailed Design, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) Line-2	DMTCL	3479
47	Transport	Construction of Bridge on Bhulta-Araihazar-Bancharampur road over the river Meghna	Bangladesh Bridge Authority	878
48	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: R R Textile Mills Limited	BTMC	50
49	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Amin Textile Limited	BTMC	50
50	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Dost Textile Limited	BTMC	50
51	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Rangamati Textile Mills Limited	BTMC	50
52	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: The Asiatic Cotton Mills Limited	BTMC	50

SL	Sector	Project Name	Contracting Authority	Project Cost (\$ mn)
53	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Jolil Textile Limited	BTMC	60
54	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Bengal Textile Limited	BTMC	60
55	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Sundarban Textile Mills Limited	BTMC	60
56	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Magura Textile Mills Limited	BTMC	60
57	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Rajshahi Textile Mills Limited	BTMC	60
58	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Dinajpur Textile Mills Limited	BTMC	60
59	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Daroyani Textile Limited	BTMC	60
60	Industry	Development of BTMC Textile Mills: Afsor Cotton Mills Limited	BTMC	60

(b) Advisor Appointment (19 Projects)

61	Shipping	Construction of Bay Terminal	Chittagong Port Authority (CPA)	2089
62	Health	Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at Saidpur in Nilphamary.	Bangladesh Railway	75
63	Health	Medical College and Modernization of Railway Hospital at Paksey in Pabna.	Bangladesh Railway	75
64	Health	New Modern Medical College & Hospital of 250 beds on the unused land in Khulna.	Bangladesh Railway	100
65	Civil Accommodation	Construction of High-rise Apartment at Purbachal New Town Project	Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha (RAJUK)	500
66	Civil Accommodation	Mirpur Integrated Township Development (Phase-II)	National Housing Authority	974
67	Transport	Multimodal Hub at Kamalapur Railway Station	Bangladesh Railway	2595
68	Transport	Construction of Outer Ring Road	Roads and Highways Department	1529
69	Energy	Construction of Matarbari-Banshkhali-Madhunaghat 400k Transmission Line	PGCB	183.02
70	Transport	Improvement of Dhaka (Joydebpur)-Mymensingh Highway (N3) into Expressway	Roads and Highways Department	394.5
71	Agriculture	Composite Rice Mills	Directorate General of Food	170
72	Transport	Equip, Operate and Maintain Patenga Container Terminal	Chittagong Port Authority (CPA)	58

SL	Sector	Project Name	Contracting Authority	Project Cost (\$ mn)
73	Transport	Multimodal Hub at Bimanbandar Railway Station	Bangladesh Railway	200
74	Education	The Innovation & Innovator Cell (IIC) development under Public Private Partnership.	The IIC – Innovation & Innovator Cell, KUET	10
75	Transport	2nd Padma Multipurpose Bridge at Paturia-Goalundo.	Bangladesh Bridge Authority	1500
76	Transport	Light Rapid Transit system for Narayanganj City	Narayanganj City Corporation	200
77	Energy	Construction of LPG Import, Storage and Bottling Plant at Kumira or any Suitable Place at Chittagong Including Import Facilities of LPG, Jetty, Pipeline and Storage Tanks under PPP.	Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation	50
78	Shipping	Payra Port Transshipment Container Terminal	Payra Port Authority	300
79	Zone	IT Village at Mohakhali.	Bangladesh Hi-tech Park Authority	20



PHOTO GALLERY



PPP Authority Organized a Seminar on “Addressing Climate Change Induced Loss and Damage in Partnership with the Private Sector” on 25 August 2021



PPP Project Review Meeting held on 25 August 2021



PPP Authority signed a “PPP Financing Partnership MoU “ with 14 Bank and Non Banking Financial institutions on 14 October 2021



Meeting with the aim of finalizing the proposed MoU with the concerned Government Institutions (Ministry/Agency) of Saudi Arabia as per the G2G PPP Policy of Bangladesh on 24 October 2021



Inaugural Ceremony of “Comprehensive Training Service on PPP: An initiative to celebrate the Birth Centenary of Bangabandhu” on 28 Dec 2021



High Commissioner of Australia to Bangladesh paid a courtesy call to the PPP Authority on September 13,2021.



PPP Authority attended in Dubai Expo-2022



PPP Contract Signing Ceremony for the Project named Upgrading Rampura-Amulia-Demra road into 4-lane expressway on 09 January 2022



An agreement was signed between Bangladesh Railway and Private partner Epic Properties Limited for the PPP Project Named Development of Shopping Mall with Hotel-cum-Guest House at Bangladesh Railway Land near Chittagong Railway Station, Chittagong on 11 January 2022



PPP Authority organized an event on Scope of Climate Smart PPP in Bangladesh and Post COP26 Discussion with the cooperation UNDP Bangladesh on 12 January 2022



The 1st Bangladesh-KSA Joint PPP Platform Meeting held on 23rd February 2022



Korea-Bangladesh 4th Joint PPP Platform Meeting held on 2nd March 2022.



PPP Authority Seminar on "Sustainable Development in the context of post-pandemic and climate vulnerability: PPP's role, prospects, and challenges for Bangladesh" 29 March 2022



Non-resident High Commissioner of Singapore to Bangladesh His Excellency Mr Derek Loh and Head of Mission in Dhaka Ms Sheela Pillai paid a visit to Public Private Partnership Authority today. Mr Muhammad Ibrahim, CEO, PPP Authority briefed them the progress of PPP projects in pipeline and sought further cooperation in various sectors in PPP format.



CEO, Dhaka Bypass Expressway Company Limited Mr. Xiao Zhiming visited PPP Authority .



PPP Authority organized four days long in house Training on multiple topics on 22-25 May 2022



Project Screening Committee Meeting on “Establishment of Agro-processing Plant and Market Infrastructure Project” on 31 May 2022



Ambassador of Japan H.E. Ito Naoki visited Public Private Partnership Authority on 1 June 2022.



PPP Authority organized a workshop on “Engagement of Banks and Non-Banking Financial Institutions in PPP Project Financing” on 09 June 2022



Stakeholders Consultation Workshop on Development of Dost Textile Mills at Feni through PPP on 16 June 2022



Ambassador of the Republic of Korea to Bangladesh H. E. Mr. Lee Jang-keun visited Public Private Partnership Authority on 27 June 2022.



Stakeholders Consultation Workshop on Development of Magura Textile Mills through PPP at Magura Circuit House on 28 June 2022.



Muhammad Ibrahim ,CEO of PPP Authority visited Ahmed Bawani Textile Mill in Demra which is being developed through PPP modality. Secretary, Jute and Textiles Mr Md Abdur Rauf and Chairman, BTMC Brigadier General Md Zakir Hossain, NDC PSC extended heartiest welcome and hospitality.



PPP Authority signed an Annual Performance Agreement (APA) with Prime Minister's Office for the year of 2022-23 on 30th June 2022.



DHAKA BYPASS PPP PROJECT



BANGLADESH
IS GROWING,
BE A PART OF IT

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Public Private Partnership Authority
Prime Minister's Office

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