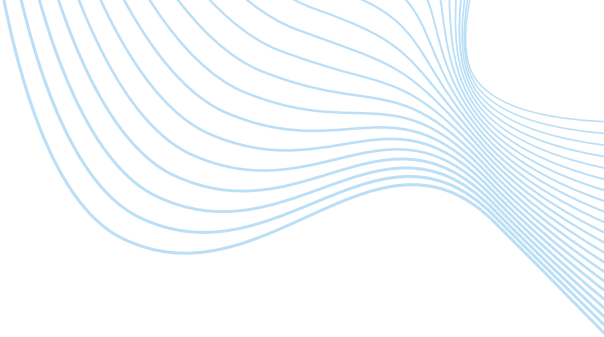


INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR-PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS (IIPP) ARCHITECTURE

Resolving Allocatability at
Platform Scale

An SMI Lighthouse Report for Sovereigns and Institutional Investors

APRIL 2026



EXECUTION ARCHITECTURE DEFINITION

This document defines the execution architecture through which institutional capital is mechanically allocated to sovereign infrastructure platforms at scale.

It establishes the Allocatability Operating System (AOS) for institutional capital — an execution layer that converts mandate eligibility into allocation-ready, mechanically executable deployment.

The framework is designed for direct integration into Investment Committee governance, benchmark eligibility, ratings defensibility, and portfolio construction systems.

In this sense, the IIPP Architecture Framework functions as OS-class infrastructure for capital allocation — not a market view or investment thesis, but an institutional operating layer for mandate execution.

Its outputs are IC-legible, benchmark-compatible allocation structures, embedded within mandate-safe execution platforms — enabling capital to allocate systematically rather than discretionarily.

In practical terms, the AOS serves as the institutional interface between sovereign infrastructure platforms and the mandate, benchmark, and portfolio systems that govern how pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, and insurers allocate capital.

ARCHITECTURE DECLARATION

The IIPP Architecture Framework defines the institutional operating environment through which mandate-eligible sovereign infrastructure becomes mechanically allocatable within fiduciary investment systems.

TERMINOLOGY CONVENTION

Institutional Investor–Public Partnership (IIPP)

The institutional execution architecture enabling sovereign–institutional capital alignment.

Allocatability Operating System (AOS)

The permissioning, governance, and execution layer that enables mandate-compliant allocation.

Execution Layer

The functional expression of the AOS during capital deployment.

“Capital no longer reallocates by conviction. It reallocates by mandate-compatible execution”.



Chair's Foreword

Institutional Investor–Public Partnerships (IIPPs): Institutionalising Sovereign Intent for Scale and Speed

This framework is rooted in the principle of African agency, the right of sovereign states to define their development priorities and the institutional mechanisms through which they are executed. IIPPs do not determine what Africa builds. They structure how Africa executes what it has already chosen to build.

It is designed to help sovereigns compete for capital and deploy it at speed by moving from episodic deals to repeatable, institutional platforms that lower financing costs and accelerate delivery of national priorities.

Across administrations and cycles, African governments have articulated clear development priorities. What has too often been missing is not ambition, but institutional execution systems that preserve sovereignty while meeting the governance and mandate requirements of long-duration investors.

The result has been episodic deal-making, elevated risk premia, and slower delivery of strategic infrastructure. In an increasingly competitive global market for long-duration capital, the quality of a sovereign's execution system now directly shapes its relative attractiveness versus peer regions competing for the same institutional allocations.

Operationally, allocatability remains governed by mandate compatibility, benchmark eligibility, and execution discipline — not narrative positioning. IPPs are designed to address that gap—not by diluting sovereignty, but by institutionalising it.

This framework enables sovereigns to exercise leadership by deliberately setting the rules of execution that protect national interests over time: standardised contracts, clear authority, exclusion of non-governable risks, and predictable corridor platforms. These choices strengthen the state's negotiating position, reduce transaction friction, and lower the cost of capital across cycles.

This is not a transfer of authority.

This framework preserves sovereign choice over priorities while strengthening how those priorities are executed. It is a sovereign choice to embed credibility into institutions so that commitments are executed consistently across political transitions, insulated from ad-hoc pressure, and legible to long-term partners. By strengthening governance continuity and contract predictability at platform level, this approach improves how sovereign-linked infrastructure is perceived by ratings agencies, insurers, and institutional risk

committees — contributing over time to lower risk premia and a structurally lower cost of capital, without advocacy or discretionary guarantees.

When execution is institutionalised, leadership is strengthened: governments retain strategic control over priorities and sequencing, while freeing political leadership from project-by-project negotiation.

For investors and their advisers, the framework provides mandate-compatible pathways to participate in national priorities without bespoke exceptions. For sovereigns, this means access to deeper pools of capital, faster financial close, and declining financing costs over time—without discretionary guarantees or reputational exposure.

The discipline set out here is intentionally practical. It favours replication over novelty, pre-clearance over negotiation, and cadence over spectacle. These are not ideological preferences; they are the mechanics by which long-duration capital becomes reliably allocatable. Your role as Head of State is therefore focused and time-bound:

- to lock execution authority, approve the participation instrument, and authorise market buy-in—so that the system can operate predictably in service of national priorities and multi-generational investment programmes.

Thereafter, the framework is designed to run without political escalation, preserving your time for strategy while institutions deliver at scale.

When this system works, success will look unglamorous—and that is the point: routine financial close, falling cost of capital, accelerating delivery across corridors, and fewer returns to the Presidency for exceptions.

That is what institutionalised sovereignty looks like in practice.

Discipline strengthens credibility. Credibility lowers cost of capital. Lower cost of capital accelerates national development. This Framework exists to make that sequence the expectation, not the exception.



Dr. Hubert Danso

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Africa Council
Chair, African Sovereign Wealth & Pension
Fund Leaders Forum*

IIPP ARCHITECTURE FRAMEWORK

Figure hierarchy:

A-series figures define the canonical architecture.

X-series figures provide operational or explanatory views derived from the canonical architecture.

Figure A-1: The IIPP Executive Execution Architecture (Canonical Schematic)

Institutional capital allocates to mandate-eligible execution systems — not to projects.

This schematic defines the sovereign–institutional execution architecture through which capital is permitted to allocate, recycle, and scale under IC-defensible rules.



Executive Extraction

What this is

- A sovereign execution operating system that converts institutional allocatability into repeatable capital deployment without bespoke negotiation, political discretion, or mandate exceptions.
- A mutually rewarding partnership model that aligns sovereign execution priorities with institutional investors' mandate and portfolio requirements.

This is not a strategy, policy, or PPP framework. It is an execution system designed to operate inside existing pension, SWF, and insurance mandates.

The Core Problem It Solves

Global institutional capital is no longer constrained by conviction or narrative. It is constrained by execution systems that satisfy fiduciary, governance, and benchmark rules.

The binding constraint is not African capability. It is the absence of mandate-compatible execution infrastructure within the global allocation system.

This marks a transition from persuasion-led engagement toward institutionalised execution platforms.

The IIPP Solution (in one sentence)

IIPPs hard-code allocatability by locking authority, standardising contracts, excluding non-governable risks, anchoring capital institutionally, and executing through replicable corridor platforms.

What Is Structurally Different

- Authority is locked before projects (Phase 0).
- Non-governable risks are excluded, not priced.
- Contracts are standardised and pre-cleared before capital engagement.
- Institutional anchors validate allocatability, replacing sovereign signalling.
- Execution scales through replication and cadence, not bespoke optimisation.

How Capital Actually Moves (Mechanically)

- Logic reset → allocation relevance established (CA + TAM).
- Mandate readiness → authority, governance, and contracts pre-cleared.
- Execution → pipelines locked, platforms batched, corridors delivered.
- Recycling → capital redeployed faster each cycle as cost of capital falls.

Capital flows when permission exists — not when belief changes.

What ICs / Allocators Are Not Being Asked to Do

- Endorse political narratives,
- Accept bespoke or unpriceable risk,
- Waive mandate or benchmark constraints,
- Rely on future reforms or guarantees.

What Approval Enables

- Participation in standardised, mandate-safe infrastructure platforms,
- Predictable execution cadence across cycles,
- Declining cost of capital through replication and recycling,
- Exposure that remains benchmark-eligible and consultant-defensible.

The Only Question That Matters

Is this platform compatible with existing allocation rules? If yes, no further justification is required.



Governing Rule

If it cannot be replicated, it is not an IIPP.
Execution prioritises consistency over discretion.
Execution is governed by rule, not creativity.

IIPP Architecture Framework — IC Pre-Read

What this is

A sovereign execution system designed to convert institutional allocatability into repeatable capital deployment without bespoke negotiation, political discretion, or mandate exceptions.

Why this works

- Institutional capital allocates when systems become eligible, not when narratives improve.
- IIPPs hard-code allocatability through:
 - fixed authority,
 - standardised contracts,
 - anchor-led validation,
 - exclusion of non-governable risks.
- This replaces episodic deals with replicable platforms compatible with existing infrastructure and real-asset mandates.

Why now

- Allocation logic has shifted (CA + TAM); mandates are adjusting.
- Mandate-compatible execution infrastructure — not conviction — is now the binding constraint of global institutional allocation.
- First movers capture corridor position and cost-of-capital advantage.

What is different

- Authority is locked before projects.
- Non-governable risks are excluded at the platform design level, not priced. Sovereign participation resumes when exclusion conditions no longer apply.
- Speed is created through pre-clearance and batch execution, not negotiation.

What ICs are not being asked to do

- Endorse political narratives,
- Accept bespoke risk,
- Waive mandate constraints.

What approval enables

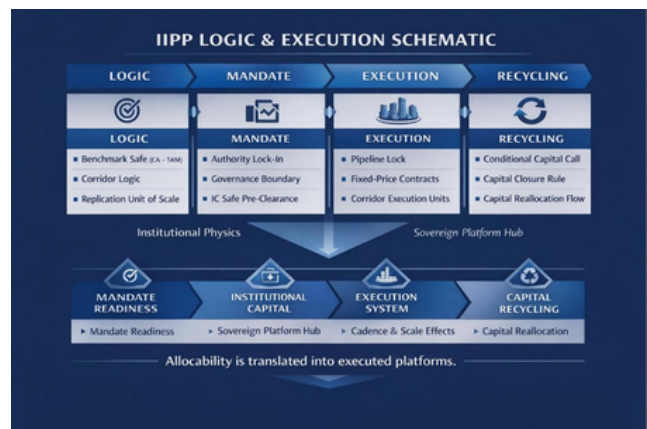
- Mandate-safe participation in standardised infrastructure platforms,
- Predictable execution cadence,
- Declining cost of capital across cycles.

IC Question to Answer:

Is this platform compatible with existing allocation rules?

If yes, no further justification is require

Figure A-1: IIPP Logic & Execution Schematic — Canonical Execution Permission Flow



This figure shows how institutional capital is permitted to allocate only after execution authority, mandate compatibility, and anchor validation are sequentially locked.

Execution authority remains subject to each sovereign's constitutional framework and oversight architecture, recognising that governance systems differ (e.g., federal, unitary, and parliamentary systems). Institutional consolidation does not override parliamentary, judicial, or audit mechanisms.

IIPP as the Allocatability Operating System (AOS)

- Machine-readable governance and covenants
- Continuous auditability (not annual reporting)
- Automated breach alerts and remediation protocols
- Ratings-legible risk telemetry
- IC-defensible compliance logs under stress

Figure A-1: IIPP Execution Architecture — Canonical Execution Permission & Capital Recycling Flow)¹

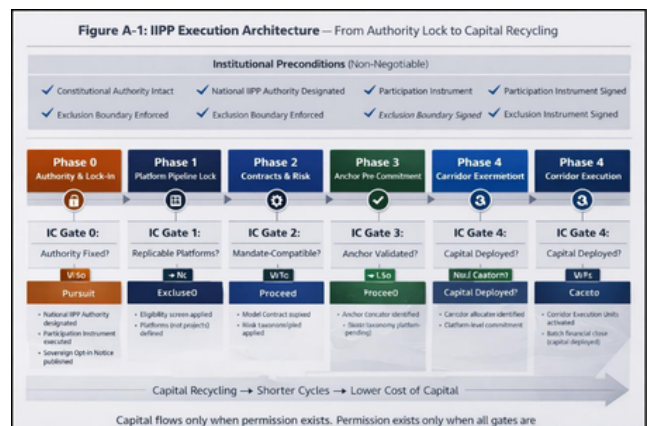
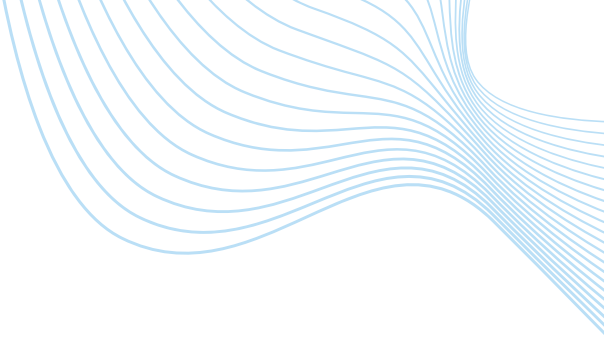


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ACRONYM REGISTER

IIPP - Institutional Investor–Public Partnership

AOS - Allocatability Operating System

IC - Investment Committee

DFI - Development Finance Institution

MDB - Multilateral Development Bank

CA Consequential Africa

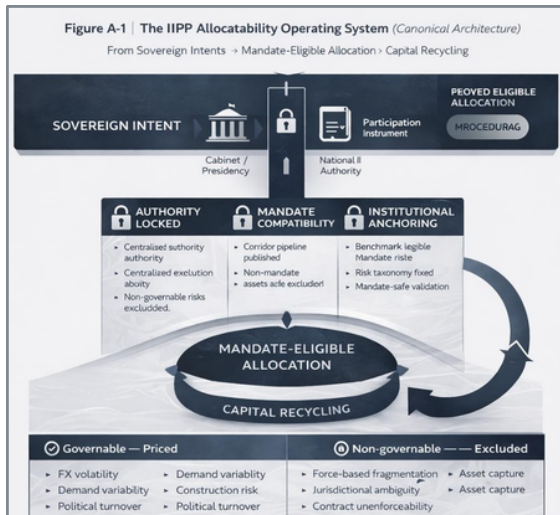
TAM - The Allocation Moment

NIA - National IIPP Authority

SPV - Special Purpose Vehicle

The IIPP Allocatability Operating System (AOS) (Canonical Architecture)

This is the reference execution architecture used throughout this framework.



IIPP ARCHITECTURE FRAMEWORK From Allocation Readiness to Executed Institutional Platforms

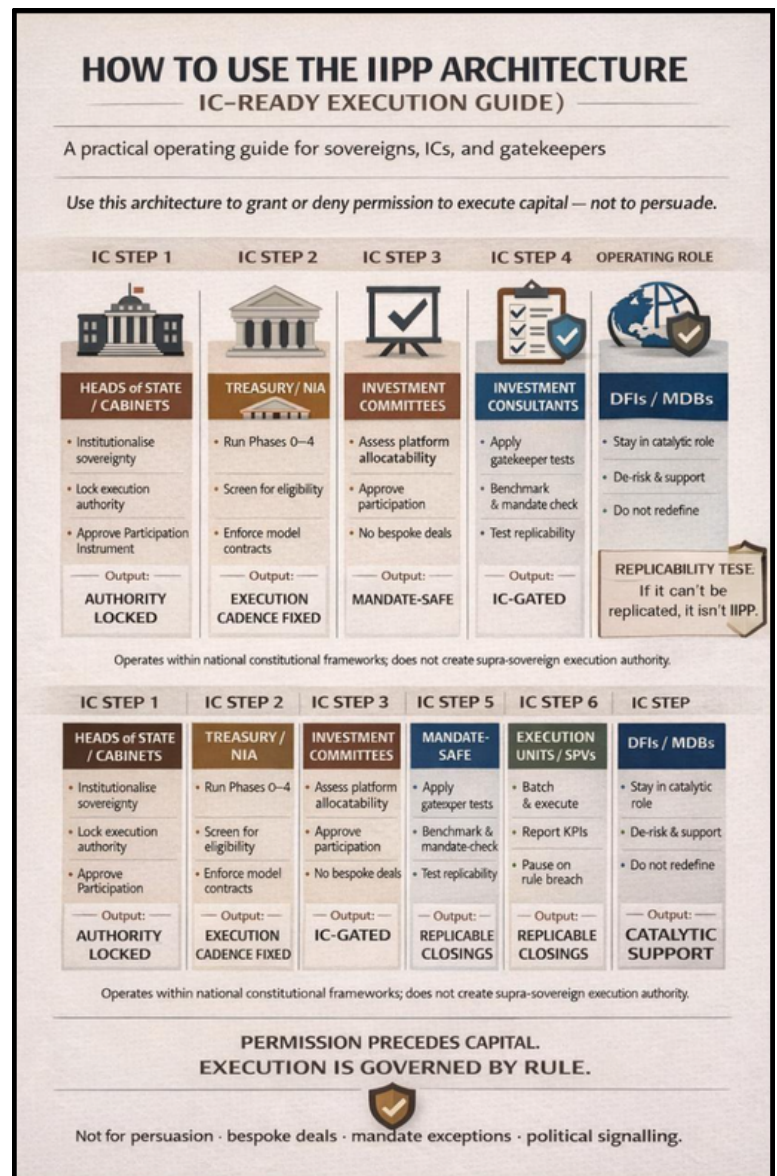
Figure X — How to Use the IIPP Architecture (IC-Ready Execution Guide)

Once execution is IC-safe, non-allocation becomes a portfolio decision.

This operating guide defines the roles, gatekeeping sequence, and execution discipline required to move from allocation-readiness to executed institutional platforms under the IIPP Architecture Framework.

It is used to grant or deny permission to execute capital — not to persuade, originate bespoke deals, or create mandate exceptions.

Execution authority remains institutionally locked, mandate-governed, and non-discretionary at every stage. All contracts, platforms, and deployments must satisfy IC gatekeeping, benchmark compatibility, and replicability tests.



SECTION A

EXECUTIVE CONTROL

1. EXECUTIVE MANDATE

This IIPP Architecture Framework exists for one purpose: to convert institutional allocatability into executed capital deployment at scale — through locked authority, mandate-safe execution platforms, and settlement rails that preserve enforceable settlement integrity across borders and cycles.



This framework defines the execution architecture for mandate-governed capital in a multi-polar, AI-mediated allocation regime. This trilogy, Consequential Africa (CA), The Allocation Moment (TAM), and the IIPP Architecture is not commentary on Africa's development; it is the reference architecture for mandate-governed capital in the post-2025 global industrial transition.

Capital no longer reallocates by conviction; it reallocates by mandate-compatible execution at scale. It codifies the transition from persuasion-led development finance to system-governed global capital allocation at scale.

Canonical Trilogy:

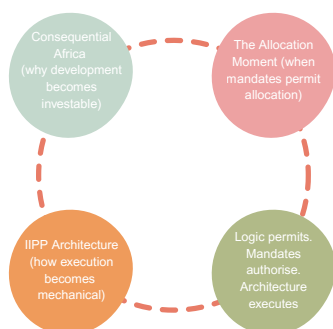
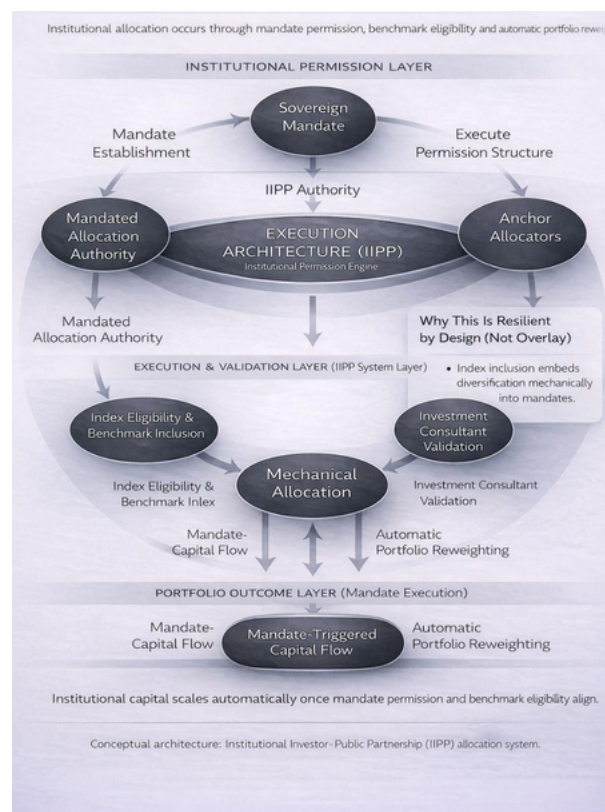


FIGURE X-A Mechanical Institutional Allocation Architecture (IIPP)



Institutional allocation emerges from mandate governance, execution architecture and benchmark eligibility operating as an integrated permission system rather than discretionary investment decision-making. Institutional capital deploys when execution architecture satisfies mandate constraints, transforming allocation from discretionary decision into system outcome.

INVESTMENT COMMITTEE DECISION STACK

LOGIC RESET (CA) → MANDATE PERMISSION (TAM) → EXECUTABLE DEPLOYMENT (IIPP)

Together, the trilogy functions as an Investment Committee decision stack: logic reset (CA), mandate permission (TAM), and executable deployment (IIPP).

Nothing in this architecture delegates investment judgement to machines; automation executes exclusively within Investment Committee–authorised mandates and approval thresholds.

Mechanical allocation occurs when institutional mandates, benchmark eligibility rules and execution architecture align such that capital deployment follows predefined permission structures rather than discretionary investment timing.

IIPP adoption follows an institutional sequencing dynamic: sovereign mandate establishment enables anchor allocator validation, which supports consultant endorsement, benchmark recognition and subsequent mechanical capital scaling.

MANDATE-GOVERNED EXECUTION LAYER

(AI-Compatible Institutional Allocation Architecture)



IIPP functions as an execution layer complementing AUDA-NEPAD's private capital mobilisation mandate, Agenda2063, the PICI corridor strategy, the Nairobi Declaration, the New African Financial Architecture, and the AU Heads of State endorsed 5% Domestic Institutional Allocation Agenda — without duplicating AU institutional mandates, authorities, or governance structures.

The mandate-governed execution layer is not a parallel authority or supra-sovereign structure; it is an institutional operating layer embedded within existing sovereign legal frameworks and executed through nationally constituted IIPP authorities.

The global allocation regime has shifted. Long-duration institutional capital is now constrained by mandate-compatible execution systems capable of absorbing capital at scale.

The binding constraint is not sovereign ambition or capability, but the absence of mandate-compatible execution infrastructure within the global allocation regime.

Institutional Investor–Public Partnerships (IIPPs) are the mechanism through which Consequential Africa becomes operational.

They are not policy experiments, development instruments, or PPP variants. They are execution platforms designed to satisfy the structural requirements of pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, insurers, and long-duration asset owners.

Head of State Control Card



IC Usage Note: This document is designed for IC pre-read circulation without modification.

2. THE ALLOCATION REGIME SHIFT (CA + TAM SYNTHESIS)

Global capital does not allocate because opportunities exist. It allocates because systems become eligible.

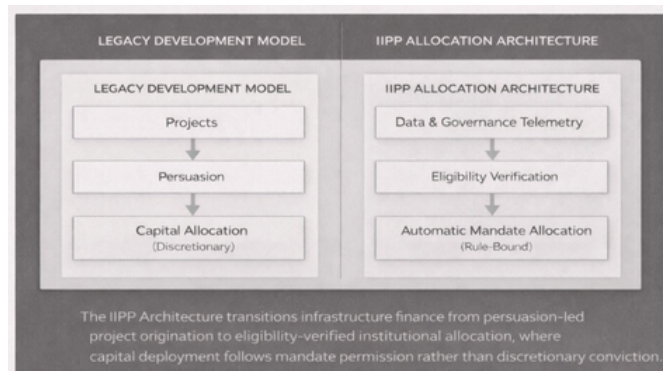
Consequential Africa (CA) and The Allocation Moment (TAM)

Consequential Africa (CA) describes the structural shift in which Africa's economic trajectory becomes consequential to global systems — including energy transition supply chains, digital infrastructure, climate resilience, and critical mineral security.

The Allocation Moment (TAM) refers to the point at which global institutional capital — constrained by mandates, benchmarks and fiduciary governance — begins reallocating toward new asset classes that satisfy structural portfolio needs.

The IIPP framework operates at the intersection of CA and TAM: converting sovereign infrastructure systems into benchmark-eligible institutional exposures capable of absorbing long-duration capital at scale.

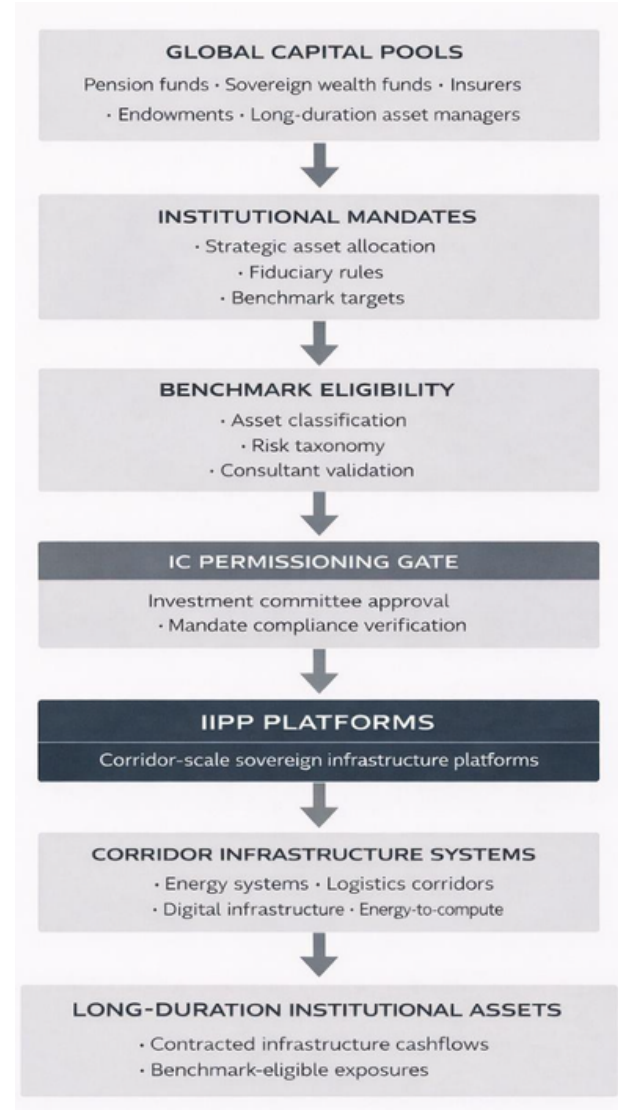
Figure A-0 | Allocation Mechanism Shift



Financial eras do not change smoothly — risk premia reset during regime transitions (inflation, rates, trade, and state intervention), and public markets can reprice sharply as correlations shift.

Figure A-6 — Institutional Allocation Transmission Mechanism

How institutional capital moves from mandate frameworks into sovereign infrastructure platforms.



IIPPs are designed to remain mandate-executable across regimes by hard-coding contract structure, indexation, and governable-risk boundaries rather than relying on valuation narratives.

Consequential Africa establishes how development becomes investable by restructuring risk, scale, and duration. The Allocation Moment establishes when that restructuring crosses the threshold of benchmark and mandate relevance. Together, they define a new regime: Africa transitions from episodic exposure to system-level allocation relevance.

In this regime, three truths govern outcomes:

1. Allocation logic resets before mandates adjust.
2. Mandates adjust before capital flows materialise.
3. Execution speed determines who captures first-mover advantage.

This Architecture Framework operates strictly within existing mandates, converting allocatability into execution capacity.

Together, Consequential Africa (why development becomes investable), The Allocation Moment (when mandates permit allocation), and the IIPP Architecture (how execution becomes mechanical) define the operating system for global capital's engagement with Africa's green industrialisation.

Figure A —1 Mechanical Capital Capture Pathway
(CA → SI → TAM → IIPP)



GLOBAL ALLOCATION REGIME

“This architecture will govern how capital allocates across all frontier industrial transitions — Africa is simply where the regime shift is most visible.”

Post-2025 mandate-governed execution standard for global institutional capital. The IIPP Architecture formalises the execution standard for the post-2025 global allocation regime, independent of geography or sector.

INSTITUTIONAL CAPITAL ARCHITECTURE

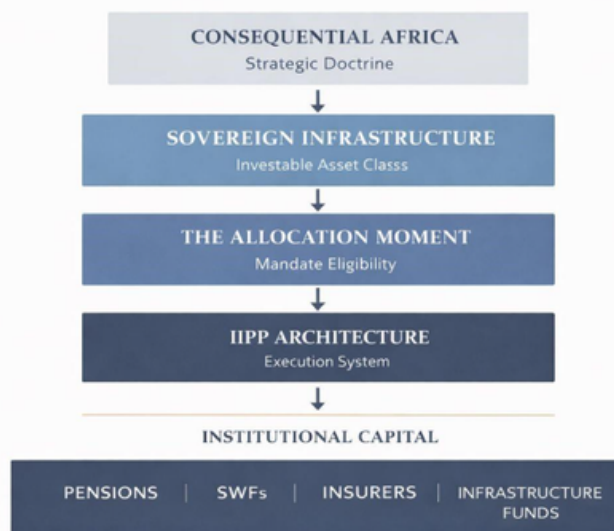
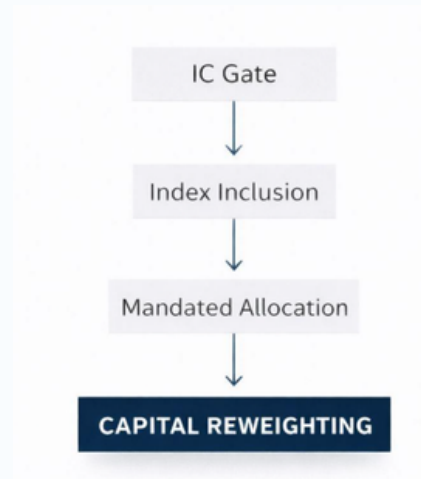


Figure A-2 Institutional Allocation Gate



GLOBAL ALLOCATION REGIME

“This architecture will govern how capital allocates across all frontier industrial transitions — Africa is simply where the regime shift is most visible.”

Post-2025 mandate-governed execution standard for global institutional capital. The IIPP Architecture formalises the execution standard for the post-2025 global allocation regime, independent of geography or sector.

Regime Compression - Why Delay Now Compounds Structural Cost

Over the past decade, delay was often portfolio rational. Capital was abundant, rates were compressed, and benchmark structures tolerated under-allocation to emerging real assets without measurable tracking-error consequences.

That regime has ended.

Higher structural rates, increased duration sensitivity, and benchmark compression have reduced the tolerance for unallocated real-asset exposure. Infrastructure and long-duration real assets are no longer thematic; they are balance-sheet stabilisers. Underweight positions in structurally eligible regions now create measurable opportunity cost.

Global institutional portfolios now exceed \$300 trillion, with infrastructure and long-duration real-asset sleeves structurally underweight relative to liability profiles and duration needs.

Simultaneously, corridor-based industrial platforms are emerging globally. Capital that allocates first captures position, contract precedence, and cost-of-capital advantage. Capital that waits does not preserve optionality — it forfeits structural entry points.

In this environment, failure to execute is no longer neutral. It compounds.

In prior regimes, delay could preserve flexibility. In the current regime, earlier execution improves access to scarce, mandate-compatible capacity and strengthens competitive positioning.

Execution discipline is portfolio risk management, not acceleration for its own sake.

It protects against durable competitive displacement as capacity becomes scarce.

This trilogy institutionalises the shift from persuasion-led development finance to mandate-governed global capital allocation — the DEFINING EXECUTION ARCHITECTURE of Africa's green industrialisation era.

At this point, underweight is no longer neutral; it is an active structural bet against mandate-compatible execution capacity.

Allocation Doctrine Shift — From Conviction to Mandate Mechanics

Old Regime (Pre-2022)	New Regime (Now Structural)
Allocation led by CIO conviction	Allocation led by benchmark eligibility
Delay preserved optionality	Delay transfers advantage
Capital waited for narrative comfort	Capital flows when execution is mandate-safe
EM exposure discretionary	EM exposure becomes mechanical when eligible
Development framed as thematic	Development framed as duration + liability matching
Execution risk tolerated	Execution capacity now the binding constraint

Structural Positioning — First-Mover Platform Effects

Corridor positioning is unlikely to remain indefinitely contestable once platforms establish replicable institutional execution. In benchmark-driven allocation systems, the first infrastructure platforms to demonstrate replicable batch close under institutional rules may establish reference pricing, governance precedent, and eligibility pathways.

Once established, these platforms can influence consultant models, underwriting templates, and peer allocation norms across subsequent cycles.

As a result, early corridor platforms that achieve institutional execution scale may play a disproportionate role in shaping benchmark construction and institutional allocation frameworks in subsequent cycles.

In allocation regimes governed by precedent and benchmark weight, late entrants do not simply compete — they displace incumbents at materially higher cost. Execution speed determines which platforms capture first-mover institutional allocation advantage.

3. NON-NEGOTIABLE PRINCIPLES

All IIPP execution is governed by the following principles:

- Allocatability and exclusion precede pricing and project selection.
- Replication precedes scale. No platform proceeds unless it is replicable across multiple sovereign contexts.
- Institutional anchoring precedes sovereign signalling. Capital credibility comes from investors, not announcements.
- Speed is created by pre-clearance, not negotiation.

Deviation from these principles mechanically blocks allocation and raises cost of capital.

4. WHAT THIS IIPP ARCHITECTURE FRAMEWORK IS / IS NOT

Why IIPPs Strengthen Sovereignty (Not Dilute It)

IIPPs strengthen sovereignty by shifting the state's role from episodic negotiator to institutional rule-setter.

Under fragmented PPP systems, sovereignty is exercised repeatedly under pressure, asymmetry of information, and time constraint — often resulting in weaker negotiating outcomes and higher risk premia.

Under the IIPP model, sovereignty is exercised once, strategically:

- by setting non-negotiable execution rules
- by protecting national priorities from project-level bargaining
 - by reducing dependence on ad-hoc guarantees
 - by lowering long-term financing costs

This is not constraint. It is institutionalised sovereignty.

This IIPP Architecture Framework complements national development strategies; it does not replace them. It provides an execution pathway that allows sovereign priorities to be implemented at institutional scale — without diluting national policy objectives or subordinating development choices to external actors.

Political intent remains sovereign. The framework exists to translate that sovereign intent into an institutional execution format that global long-term capital can engage with confidently and at scale.

This IIPP Architecture Framework is not:

- a national development plan,
- a policy reform agenda,
- a traditional PPP guide,
- a project origination document.

It assumes political intent already exists. It exists to translate that intent into institutional action.

5. INSTITUTIONAL PHYSICS

Capital does not move smoothly. It moves when constraints are removed.

In macro-era transitions (e.g., inflation shocks or stagflation conditions), IC constraints tighten and risk is repriced system-wide — so the execution system must be resilient by design, not re-justified after the fact.

Institutional investors operate under governance, fiduciary, regulatory, and reputational constraints. These constraints create inertia. That inertia is often misread as skepticism. It is institutional physics.

Execution requires pre-cleared authority, standardised contracts, visible anchors, and enforced exclusion boundaries. When these conditions are met, capital moves because permission exists — not because belief changes.

Delay is therefore not a signal of doubt. It is a signal of unresolved friction. Allocation follows permission structures; capital merely executes authorised outcomes.

Fragmentation and Mandate-Governed Allocation

Global economic fragmentation is reshaping how institutional capital interprets diversification, risk, and execution governance. As economic activity reorganises into regional production systems, capital mobility increasingly depends on political alignment, supply-chain resilience, and sovereign regulatory frameworks.

In this environment, institutional investors allocate through governance-compatible execution platforms rather than discretionary cross-border transactions.

Institutional Investor–Public Partnerships (IIPPs) provide the governance architecture through which institutional capital can operate across fragmented economic blocs while remaining mandate-compatible, contractually transparent, and politically neutral.

Fragmentation therefore increases the importance of execution architecture in global capital allocation.

Figure X — Mechanical Institutional Allocation Pathway

Capital allocates mechanically once exposures meet mandate, benchmark, governance, and risk eligibility conditions.



Capital allocates once exposures qualify across mandate, benchmark, governance, and risk eligibility conditions.

6. INSTITUTIONAL ALLOCATION MECHANICS UNDER IIPP PLATFORMS

From Allocation Moment to Executed Capital Flow
Once the Allocation Moment is resolved, capital does not need to be convinced — it needs to be enabled.

Institutional capital allocates when exposures meet mandate, benchmark, governance, and risk eligibility conditions. The IIPP Architecture Framework satisfies these conditions ex-ante, enabling capital to move mechanically once eligibility is established.

1. Investment Committee Allocation Conditions

At the point of allocation, Investment Committees assess four criteria:

- **Mandate Compatibility** - Eligibility within existing Strategic Asset Allocation (SAA) sleeves (e.g. infrastructure, real assets, long-duration income)
- **Benchmark Alignment** - Comparability with recognised infrastructure benchmarks and peer allocations.

- Governance & Execution Certainty - Standardised contracts, risk allocation clarity, and execution authority
- Risk Transparency & Ratings Defensibility - Auditable, measurable risk consistent with fiduciary and regulatory requirements

2. IIPP Platform Qualification (Ex-Ante Structuring)

IIPP platforms satisfy these conditions at platform level, not project level:

- Exposure defined as portfolio-scale infrastructure platforms.
- Governance, contracts, and reporting standardised and pre-authorised.
- Risk aggregated, measured, and benchmark-aligned.
- Execution pathways embedded within fiduciary systems.

This removes the need for bespoke diligence cycles, mandate exceptions, and discretionary approvals.

3. Portfolio Integration (SAA Mapping)

Once qualified, IIPP exposure integrates directly into institutional portfolios:

- Core Infrastructure.
- Real Assets.
- Inflation-Linked Strategies.
- Energy Transition / Climate Infrastructure.

As a result, IIPP exposure is treated as:

STANDARD INFRASTRUCTURE ALLOCATION — NOT EMERGING MARKET EXCEPTION EXPOSURE

Capital deployment follows mechanically once exposures qualify across mandate, benchmark, governance, and risk dimensions, enabling scaled allocation and co-investor replication.

Illustrative Institutional Portfolio Allocation Mapping

Portfolio Sleeve	Typical Allocation Range	IIPP Role	Expected Characteristics
Core Infrastructure	5% - 15%	Anchor allocation	Stable, long-duration cash flows
Real Assets	5% - 10%	Diversification layer	Inflation protection, tangible asset exposure
Energy Transition / Climate Infrastructure	3% - 8%	Growth + transition exposure	Policy-aligned, long-term demand
Long-Duration Income	5% - 12%	Yield enhancement	Predictable cash flows, liability matching
Emerging Markets Infrastructure	2% - 5%	Allocation extension	Higher growth, diversification

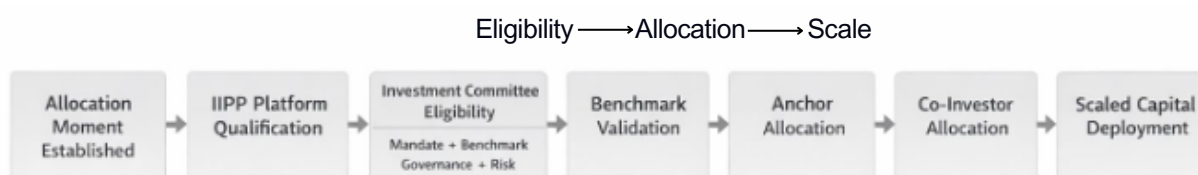
IIPP platforms enable African green industrial infrastructure to be allocated across existing portfolio sleeves without requiring new mandates or emerging-market exceptions.

This allows institutional investors to integrate Africa within standard infrastructure allocations while maintaining fiduciary compliance and achieving diversification and return enhancement.

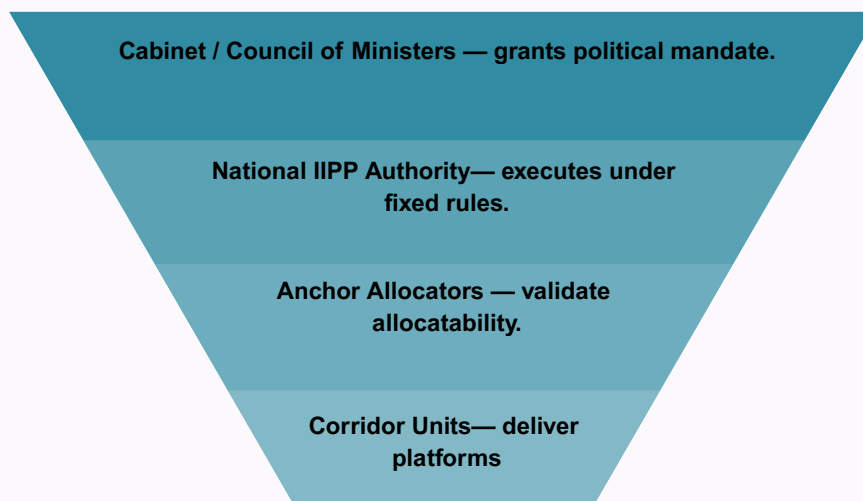
Sovereign Interpretation

For governments, this defines how to convert national infrastructure pipelines into allocation-eligible asset classes — the precondition for attracting institutional capital at scale. This shifts the policy objective from project development to allocation readiness

Figure X - Mechanical Institutional Allocation Pathway



7. AUTHORITY CHAIN



“Authority is locked once; execution scales without political escalation.”

IIPP execution requires a clear authority chain:

Execution authority is institutionally consolidated under sovereign mandate to protect national coherence, prevent fragmentation across ministries, and strengthen the state's negotiating position with global institutional capital. This concentration of authority is a sovereign choice designed to preserve policy consistency across political cycles and reduce transaction friction with long-term partners.

IIPP architecture does not replace sovereign decision-making; it stabilises execution once sovereign authority is granted. Political mandate determines direction; institutional architecture preserves execution continuity across investment cycles and reduces transaction friction for long-duration investors.

Once authority is institutionally fixed, execution becomes repeatable across projects and political cycles, enabling scale through rule-based deployment rather than transaction-by-transaction negotiation.

Execution Authority Clarification

IIPP execution authority does not centralize political power or replace sovereign decision-making. It confines discretion to a single, predefined moment — authority lock — after which execution proceeds under fixed, transparent, and non-discretionary rules. This reduces political intervention over time rather than **extending it**, preserving sovereignty while enabling **institutions** to operate predictably. Leadership is exercised once; thereafter, discipline replaces discretion.

Capital flows only when **permission exists**.
Permission exists only when sequence is **respected**.

Figure A-X — Institutional Decision Map for IIPP Execution
Who decides what — and when capital becomes allocatable



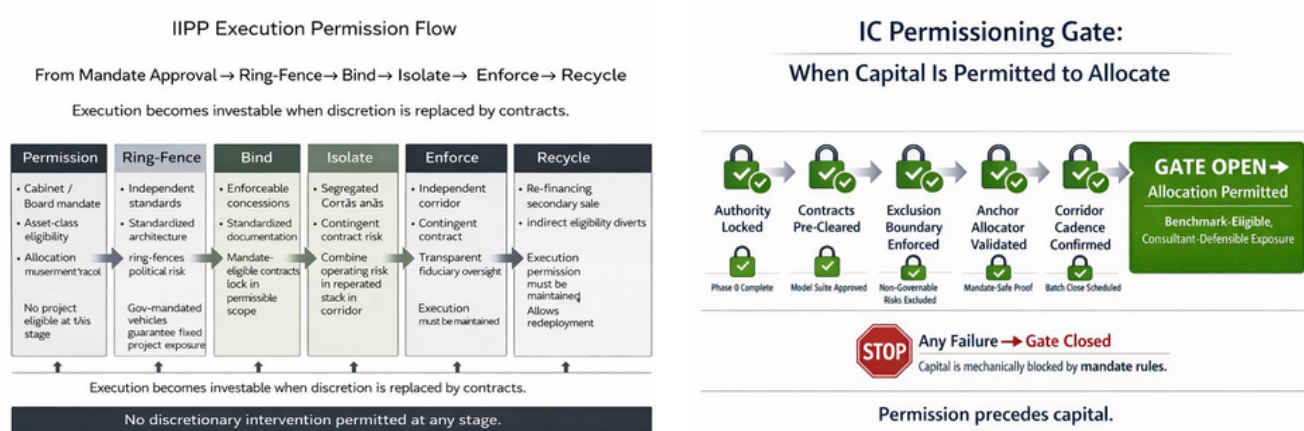
Institutional Decision Map

Institutional capital does not allocate through persuasion or project selection. Allocation emerges when sovereign authority, **mandate compatibility**, consultant validation, and investment committee approval align sequentially within the IIPP execution architecture.

Figure A-3 | IIPP Execution Permission Flow — Rule-Bound Execution Sequence

Institutional Investor–Public Partnerships convert approved mandates into benchmark-eligible exposures through rule-bound vehicles, enforceable contracts, and fiduciary oversight — preserving execution discipline by structure, not discretion.

AUTHORITY CHAIN



Anti-Sprawl Exclusion

What the IIPP Is Not

The IIPP is not a project-by-project PPP negotiation, not discretionary sovereign borrowing, not MDB-led development programming, and not a political allocation mechanism.

It is a rule-bound execution platform designed to translate approved institutional mandates into contracted, auditable, and benchmark-eligible exposures at scale.

Institutional Allocation Implication

For institutional investors, fragmented project pipelines are structurally difficult for institutional portfolios to allocate to at scale because they do not provide portfolio-scale exposure, governance consistency, or replicable execution pathways.

Corridor-anchored infrastructure platforms solve this constraint by aggregating projects into coherent infrastructure systems capable of delivering scale, duration, and repeatability — the three characteristics required for inclusion in institutional infrastructure portfolios.

Anti-Sprawl Exclusion

What the IIPP Is Not

The IIPP is not:

- a project-by-project PPP negotiation
- discretionary sovereign borrowing
- MDB-led development programming
- a political allocation mechanism

It is a rule-bound execution platform designed to translate approved institutional mandates into contracted, auditable, benchmark-eligible infrastructure exposures at scale.

This exclusion boundary governs all subsequent sections and is enforced by structure rather than discretion.

No-Go Condition (Capital Commitment Gate)

Absent an approved mandate, ring-fenced vehicle governance, enforceable contracts, and demonstrable corridor continuity, the IIPP does not proceed and capital is not committed.

SECTION B

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

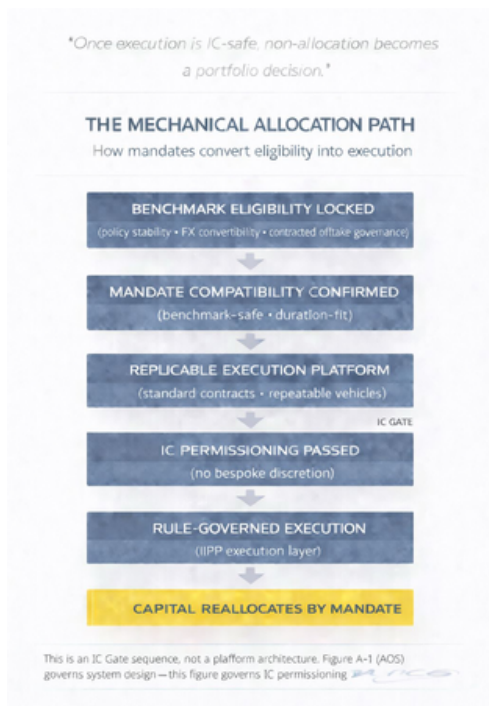
8. THE IIPP STACK

Figure A-1: The IIPP Allocatability Operating System (AOS) — Canonical Execution Architecture

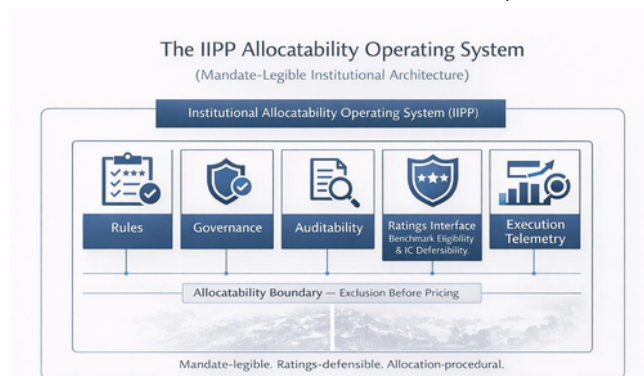
Execution becomes mechanically allocatable only once IC Gate conditions (Figure A-X) are structurally locked; AOS then enforces execution and settlement rails under mandate constraints.

Figure A-X: The Mechanical Allocation Path — IC Gate (Mandate → Execution)

This figure isolates the IC Gate sequence that converts mandate eligibility into executable deployment.



AOS control: Settlement-rail integrity checks for cross-border value flows (FX, revenue, carbon/nature-linked flows), including denomination risk controls aligned to mandate currency requirements (hard currency, commodity-linked, or basket-indexed settlement where mandated).



IIPP functions as an execution layer complementing AUDA-NEPAD's private capital mobilisation mandate, Agenda2063, the PICI corridor strategy, the Nairobi Declaration, the New African Financial Architecture, and the AU Heads of State endorsed 5% Domestic Institutional Allocation Agenda — without duplicating AU institutional mandates, authorities, or governance structures.

The mandate-governed execution layer is not a parallel authority or supra-sovereign structure; it is an institutional operating

layer embedded within existing sovereign legal frameworks and executed through nationally constituted IIPP authorities.

The global allocation regime has shifted. Long-duration institutional capital is now constrained by mandate-compatible execution systems capable of absorbing capital at scale.

Capital flows only when all four layers are simultaneously intact. Failure at any layer blocks allocation.

Figure A-1: The IIPP Execution Stack



Capital flows only when all four layers are simultaneously intact.
Failure at any layer blocks allocation.

Allocation within the IIPP framework arises from institutional alignment across sovereign participation, contractual standardisation, capital commitment and execution capability. Capital deployment therefore reflects structural readiness rather than discretionary investment timing or macroeconomic forecasting assumptions.

Governing Allocation Principle

Institutional capital allocates when mandate-compatible execution systems become eligible.

The IIPP system operates across four stacked layers:

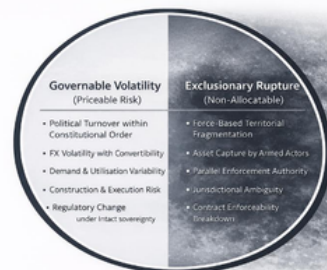
- Sovereign Opt-In Layer — political and legal participation.
- Contract Layer — standardised, mandate-compatible instruments.
- Capital Layer — anchor-led institutional commitments.
- Execution Layer — corridor-based delivery.

Failure at any layer blocks capital.

Figure X-B — Mandate-Governed Allocation Architecture (IIPP)

Institutional capital deployment becomes mandate-obligated rather than discretionary once eligibility formation, investment-committee permission (IC Gate), execution encoding and benchmark admission align within the IIPP institutional permission system

Figure 2 — Allocatability Boundary



Institutional capital prices governable volatility but excludes force-based rupture. Risks that compromise jurisdiction, enforcement, or territorial integrity fall outside the allocable risk envelope regardless of return potential.

9. SYSTEM GOVERNANCE CONDITION (ALLOCATABILITY BOUNDARY)

Institutional capital prices volatility. It excludes non-governable rupture (governance traceability: continuous, IC-legible auditability of covenants and performance). Underwriting is designed for non-linear system stress rather than single-asset volatility; IIPP excludes platform designs that fail under coupled power, FX, regulatory or grid shocks.

Figure A-3: Allocability Boundary (Exclusion vs Governable Risk)



Institutional capital prices volatility. It excludes non-governable rupture.

AI-Era Infrastructure: System Operational Risk (IC Treatment)

Figure X-B — Mandate-Governed Allocation Architecture (IIPP) Institutional capital deployment becomes mandate-obligated rather than discretionary once eligibility formation, investment-committee permission (IC Gate), execution encoding and benchmark admission align within the IIPP institutional permission system.

Traditional Infrastructure (Linear Risk)	AI-Era Infrastructure (System Risk)
Traditional Infrastructure (Linear Risk)	AI-Era Infrastructure (System Risk)
Underwriting Unit: Project	Underwriting Unit: Platform / Corridor
Risk Type: Localised asset risk	Risk Type: Coupled system stress (grid + compute + FX + cyber)
Failure Mode: Contained	Failure Mode: Non-linear contagion
IC Treatment: Annual reporting	IC Treatment: Continuous auditability
Structuring: Asset-level contracts	Structuring: Platform-level covenants
Stress Behavior: Single-asset volatility	Stress Behavior: Correlated failure propagation

IIPP platforms underwrite AI-era infrastructure as system risk, not project risk.

Section D-3B — Financial Rails Enabling Institutional Settlement

Institutional allocation requires execution structures capable of receiving, deploying, and settling capital in accordance with fiduciary mandates.

IIPP platforms therefore operate through institutional financial rails that translate approved allocations into contracted infrastructure exposures.

Capital commitments from pension funds, sovereign wealth funds, insurers, and other long-duration asset owners are aggregated at the platform level and deployed through corridor-anchored infrastructure vehicles.

These vehicles structure infrastructure systems into standardized, auditable exposures capable of delivering duration, governance transparency, and benchmark-eligible infrastructure assets suitable for institutional portfolios.

AI-Era Infrastructure Risk Class

AI-era risks are treated as operational and governance controls (model risk, data integrity, cyber correlation), monitored through institutional telemetry rather than priced into project IRRs.

Figure 1 - The IIPP Execution Stack



8. FINANCIAL RAILS & SETTLEMENT ARCHITECTURE

Purpose

Institutional capital does not only require eligible assets; it requires credible, auditable, institutionally governed settlement rails for cross-border value flows.

The IIPP system therefore embeds institutional-grade financial rails that preserve cross-border settlement integrity across cycles — independent of political discretion.

These rails transform corridor platforms and IIPPs from investable opportunities into allocatable institutional infrastructure, enabling value to move with integrity across FX, revenue, carbon, and nature-linked flows.

- Design Principles
- Rule-bound cross-border settlement (FX, revenue sharing, settlement-grade carbon and nature-linked value flows.
- Continuous auditability of cash-flow provenance and distribution
- Sovereign-aligned settlement logic (no off-book channels)
- Institutional-grade custodial, clearing, and reconciliation standards

Allocatability Rule

If settlement integrity cannot be demonstrated under stress, allocation permission is blocked regardless of asset quality.

IC Treatment

Financial rails are treated as system-level allocatability infrastructure, not project-specific features.

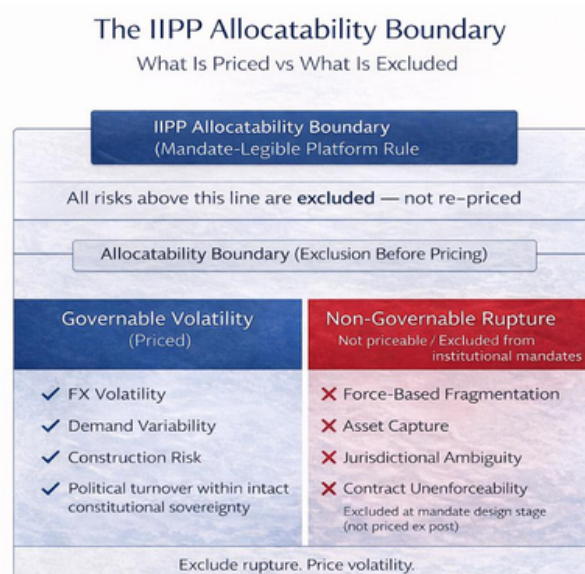
They are pre-cleared with custodians, compliance teams, and IC risk committees at platform level.

Canonical Linkage (Figure A-1 — IIPP Allocatability Operating System)

Financial rails form part of the IIPP Allocatability Operating System (AOS) settlement layer. Allocation becomes mechanical once execution discipline and settlement integrity are structurally enforced — not discretionarily exercised.

10. RISK TAXONOMY

Figure A-4: The IIPP Allocatability Boundary — What Is Priced vs What Is Excluded



Equity-Anchored Environmental Value Flows

Carbon and nature-linked value streams are treated as cash-flow attributes, not policy overlays.

Where included, they must be:

- contractually embedded in platform revenue logic,
- measured under continuous telemetry,
- settled through institutional-grade rails, and
- allocated through sovereign-approved equity-sharing structures.

IC Rule

Environmental value is allocatable only when it is auditable, settlement-safe, and embedded in platform economics.

Narrative ESG claims are excluded from underwriting and valuation.

All risks are classified into two categories:

- Governable risks: FX volatility, demand variability, construction risk, political turnover within intact sovereignty.
- Exclusionary risks: force-based fragmentation, asset capture, jurisdictional ambiguity, contract unenforceability.

Only governable risks are priced.

11. CORRIDOR LOGIC

Corridors, not countries, are the natural unit of execution.

Corridors pool demand, diversify sovereign exposure, and preserve cash-flow continuity even under local disruption.

IIPPs are therefore anchored to economic corridors, not national boundaries.

Deployment cadence is governed to align with institutional rebalancing cycles, ensuring allocatable capacity scales within SAA/TAA timing constraints rather than forcing out-of-cycle deployment. Corridor platforms distribute execution exposure across multiple project stages, contractors, and financing vintages. Performance bond and delivery risks therefore, diversify structurally at platform level, reducing single-asset failure sensitivity and improving institutional capital efficiency under mandate constraints.

Sovereign Withdrawal Contingency — Corridor Substitution Protocol (IC Reference)

Scenario addressed (mechanical, rule-bound): If a participating sovereign is exposed to internal macro stress and support for its corridor segment is withdrawn or becomes unavailable, exposure is not renegotiated at project level. Continuity is governed at corridor platform level.

What happens mechanically:

- Ring-fencing: Cash flows, contracts, and governance remain protected at corridor-SPV level.
- Platform substitution: Exposure is re-weighted across participating sovereign segments within the corridor platform.
- Anchor continuity: Institutional anchors retain platform-level substitution rights; continuity is maintained without sovereign guarantees.
- Cadence preserved: Batch closings proceed where corridor continuity and enforcement remain intact.
- Vintage diversification: Development stages, contractor performance exposure, and performance-bond risk are distributed across corridor assets and deployment vintages, reducing single-project execution concentration and stabilising institutional capital allocation continuity.
-

Allocatability boundary (non-negotiable):

Where constitutional authority or enforcement continuity fails, exposure is paused/excluded, not repriced. Non-governable rupture is excluded to preserve benchmark eligibility of the corridor system.

IC takeaway:

Corridor platforms are designed so that sovereign-specific stress does not contaminate allocatable exposure. Continuity is preserved through substitution and ring-fencing; where this is not possible, exposure is excluded rather than renegotiated.

12. PLATFORM LOGIC

A platform is a repeatable asset configuration. A project is a single instance. Only platforms scale.

Project readiness density is a core design objective of IIPPs. The framework shifts origination from episodic project pipelines to readiness density at corridor scale, enabling benchmark-legible issuance at volume.

12. ANCHOR CAPITAL LOGIC

Anchor allocators validate allocatability. Their commitment substitutes for sovereign guarantees and signals mandate compatibility to the broader market.

SIDE BARS:

Illustrative examples showing how institutional anchor participation follows authority lock, contract pre-clearance, and exclusion enforcement, without mandate exception or bespoke diligence.

Anchor Case A — Global Pension (Core Infrastructure Mandate)

A global defined-benefit pension fund approved platform-level participation following Phase 0 authority lock and contract pre-clearance.

IC approval was granted without mandate exception or political risk premium. Capital was deployed on first batch close under standard infrastructure allocation rules.

Anchor Case B — Sovereign Wealth Fund (Long-Duration Real Assets Sleeve)

A sovereign wealth fund committed as anchor allocator once exclusion boundaries and corridor execution units were confirmed.

Validation occurred at platform level, not project level, eliminating bespoke diligence.

Subsequent co-investor participation followed within the same IC cycle.

14. BENCHMARK & MANDATE COMPATIBILITY

IIPP platforms are structured to qualify for:

- infrastructure,
 - real-asset,
 - long-duration sleeves,
- without bespoke exemptions.

Figure 3 - From Allocation Logic to Capital Flow (Institutional Physics)



Logic shifts first. Mandates adjust next. Capital flows last.

In regime transitions, capital does not move smoothly but sequentially: allocation logic resets first, mandates adjust next, and flows materialise last — a function of institutional physics, not thesis failure.

Role of Development Finance Institutions and Multilateral Development Banks

Within the IIPP architecture, Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) and Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) play a catalytic but non-anchoring role.

Their primary functions include:

- supporting regulatory alignment and sovereign capacity,
- providing targeted risk absorption in early phases,
- facilitating ratings and governance credibility,
- participating in co-investment structures where appropriate.

However, institutional capital formation remains anchored by pension funds, sovereign wealth funds and long-duration asset managers.

This distinction reflects the transition from development-finance project programming toward institutional infrastructure allocation at platform scale.

15. CAPITAL RECYCLING MECHANICS

Execution success is measured not by capital raised, but by capital recycled and redeployed.

16. EXECUTION KPIs

The only execution KPIs that matter:

- time to close,
- cost of capital,
- capital recycled.

Auditability uptime: % of corridor platforms with IC-readable governance, covenant compliance and risk telemetry updated within the last 90 days

17. FAILURE MODES

Execution fails to meet institutional requirements when:

- contracts are bespoke,
- pipelines are political,
- anchors are absent,
- exclusion rules are violated.

SECTION C

THE FIVE EXECUTION PHASES

18. PHASE 0: SOVEREIGN COMMITMENT & INSTITUTIONALISATION (OVERVIEW)

Phase 0 is where sovereign intent is translated into institutional credibility. This is not a loss of sovereignty; it is a strengthening of it. By formalising execution authority and contractual standards in advance, the state protects itself from fragmented negotiations, political pressure at project level, and escalating risk premia imposed by investors under uncertainty.

Phase 0 exists to answer a single question decisively: Who has the authority to execute under institutional rules—before any project is discussed?

Without Phase 0, all subsequent phases fail, regardless of capital availability or project quality.

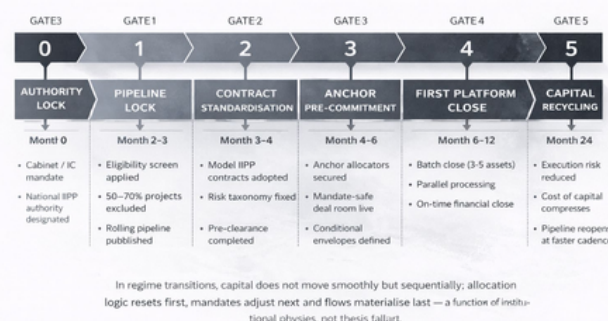
Figure A-2: Phase-Gate Timeline: From Authority to Capital Recycling



Execution velocity is created by irreversible gates, not overlapping negotiations.

Phase 0 is the most important phase in the entire IIPP system. It determines whether execution will be institutional or political, repeatable or episodic, fast or indefinitely delayed.

Figure 4 — IIPP Phase-Gate Timeline



19. PHASE 0: OBJECTIVE AND RATIONALE

Objective

To create irreversible execution authority that binds the sovereign to institutional rules before projects, pricing, or partners are negotiated.

Rationale

Institutional investors do not price uncertainty about who decides. They exclude it.

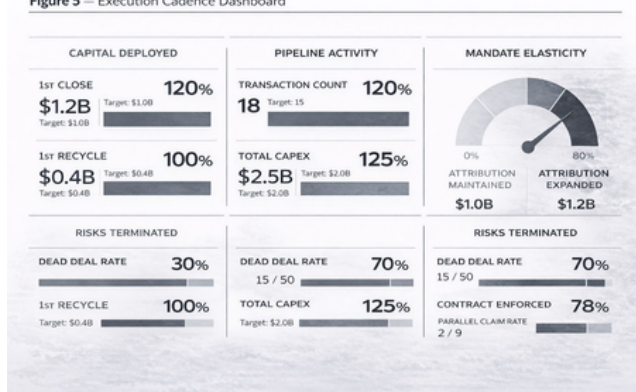
In most failed PPP and infrastructure programmes, authority is ambiguous. Ministries compete. Political discretion overrides contracts. Investors delay or demand premiums.

Phase 0 eliminates this ambiguity by:

- centralising execution authority,
- fixing contractual rules in advance,
- and removing project-level discretion.

This is the moment where political intent becomes institutional commitment.

Figure 5 – Execution Cadence Dashboard



20. PHASE 0: CORE ACTIONS

Heads of State: Day 0–90 Implementation Checklist

Day 0–7: Issue Cabinet mandate for IIPP execution authority.

Day 7–14: Designate National IIPP Authority

Day 14–21: Sign Participation Instrument.

Day 21–30: Publish Opt-In Notice.

Rule: If any step slips, pause the cycle. Do not accelerate by discretion.

Phase 0 requires exactly three actions. No more. No less.

1. Designate the National IIPP Authority (NIA)

The NIA:

- reports directly to the Presidency, Treasury, or equivalent,
- has authority to execute standard IIPP contracts,
- has no mandate to design projects or negotiate bespoke terms.

Its function is execution, not creativity.

2. Sign the IIPP Participation Instrument

This is a binding sovereign commitment to:

- standardised contracts,
- investor protection clauses,
- exclusion of non-governable risks,
- corridor-based execution.

It explicitly does not include fiscal guarantees.

3. Publish the Sovereign IIPP Opt-In Notice

This is a public signal to markets that:

- This sovereign executes under institutional rules.
- This notice matters more than any roadshow.

21. PHASE 0: FAILURE CONDITIONS

Phase 0 has only one acceptable outcome: authority locked.

Phase 0 fails if:

- authority is split across ministries,
- contracts remain negotiable,
- political discretion overrides templates,
- projects are discussed before authority is fixed.

If Phase 0 fails, Execution is paused to preserve allocatability. Proceeding creates reputational damage that persists across cycles.

22. PHASE 1: PIPELINE LOCK (OVERVIEW)

Phase 1 converts political ambition into a finite, credible execution pipeline.

Its purpose is not to generate projects. It is to eliminate projects until only institutional-grade platforms remain. Speed is created through exclusion.

23. PHASE 1: ELIGIBILITY SCREEN

Every proposed initiative is subjected to the Continental IIPP Eligibility Screen:

A platform must:

- be corridor-anchored,
- be replicable across at least three sovereigns,
- have clear jurisdiction and enforcement authority,
- be compatible with institutional mandates,
- pass the governance exclusion boundary.

Any initiative that fails one criterion is removed permanently. This process typically eliminates 50–70% of proposals. That is success, not failure.

24. PHASE 1: PLATFORM FORMATION

Surviving initiatives are regrouped into platforms, not projects.

A platform is defined by:

- standardised asset configuration,
- repeatable contract structure,
- pooled execution logic,
- batch closing capability.

If an initiative cannot be batched, it is not a platform.

25. PHASE 1: PIPELINE PULICATION

The NIA publishes a Rolling 24-Month IIPP Pipeline:

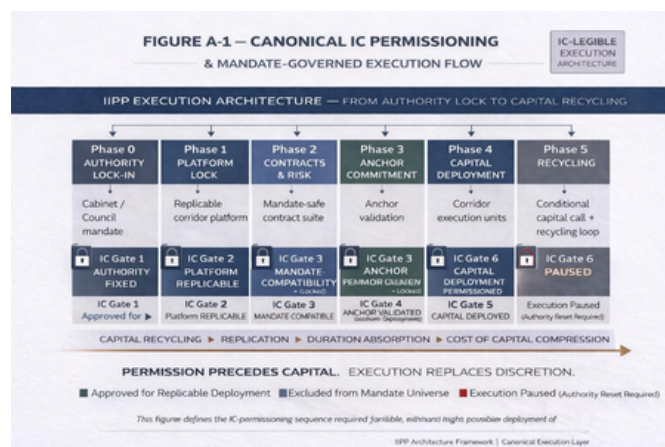
- platforms only,
- refreshed quarterly,
- with no additions outside the cycle.

This creates predictability, which institutional capital values more than novelty.

26. PHASE 2: CONTRACT & RISK STANDARDISATION (OVERVIEW)

Phase 2 ensures that negotiation disappears from execution.

Investors do not scale bespoke contracts. They scale templates.



INSTITUTIONAL PERMISSION PRECEDES CAPITAL. EXECUTION IS GOVERNED BY RULE.

- No discretionary intervention permitted at any stage of the execution layer.
- This IC permissioning sequence operates within nationally constituted IIPP authorities and existing sovereign legal frameworks; it does not create a parallel or supra-sovereign execution authority.

27. PHASE 2: MODEL CONTRACT SUITE

The IIPP Model Contract Suite includes:

- concession agreements,
- offtake contracts,
- FX and convertibility provisions,
- dispute resolution frameworks.

Risk allocation is fixed. Pricing adjusts. Nothing else does. Deviation is not permitted within approved execution parameters.

28. PHASE 2: PRE-CLEARANCE

Contracts are pre-cleared with:

- anchor allocators,
- institutional legal counsel,
- rating-agency criteria where applicable.

This ensures that execution is not delayed at IC or credit committee level.

29. PHASE 2: RISK TAXONOMY APPLICATION

- All risks are classified upfront.
- Governable risks are priced.
- FX liquidity stress is treated as a governable risk, with predefined contingency protocols (hedging continuity, temporary batch deferral, and liquidity backstop triggers) applied without reopening contractual terms.
- Exclusionary risks are removed. There is no grey zone.
- Platform telemetry is subject to independent assurance and audit cadence to satisfy third-line-of-defence governance requirements.

30. PHASE 3: ANCHOR CAPITAL PRE-COMMITMENT (OVERVIEW)

Phase 3 replaces sovereign signalling with institutional anchoring. Capital moves when a trusted allocator moves first.

PHASE 3: ANCHOR SELECTION

Anchors must:

- be long-duration institutional investors,
- commit at platform level,
- operate under standard mandates,
- accept conditional drawdown structures.



ANCHOR IC MEMO

What the Anchor IC signs off on

ANCHOR INVESTMENT COMMITTEE		IC-READY / ANCHOR SIG- OFF TEMPLATE
Platform: [Platform Name]		
Jurisdiction(s): [Country / Corridor]		
IIPP Phase: Phase 3 – Anchor Pre-Commitment		Date: [DD/MM/YYYY]
Anchor Allocator: [Fund Name]	Mandate Reference: [Mandate ID / Asset Class Sleeve]	
1. IC DECISION REQUEST		
Decision Sought: ☐ Approve Anchor Pre-Commitment to Platform ☐ Defer (Conditions Outstanding) ☐ Reject (Exclusion Boundary Triggered)		
Approval Effect: If approved, this authorizes conditional platform-level anchoring, not project-by-project-deployment. Capital deployment remains gated by IC Permissioning and Phase 4 execution thresholds.		
2. MANDATE COMPATIBILITY (PASS / FAIL)		
☐ Asset Class Eligibility: ☐ Pass ☐ Fail ☐ Excluded by Mandate (Do Not Proceed)		
☐ Risk / Return Profile within Mandate Bands: ☐ Pass ☐ Fail		
☐ Duration & Liquidity within Mandate: ☐ Pass ☐ Fail		
☐ Jurisdictional Eligibility (IPS / ESG / Policy): ☐ Pass ☐ Fail		
3. GOVERNANCE & AUTHORITY LOCK <<<		
Authority Preconditions Verified: ☐ National IIPP Authority legally designated ☐ Execution authority ring-fenced ☐ No discretionary intervention post-approval		5 Governance & Authority LOCK ☐ Exclusionary Risks Removed: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Governable Risks Priced ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Renegotiation Risk Eliminated ☐ Yes ☐ No
IC Note: Authority is locked once; execution thereafter proceeds mechanically under pre-approved rules.		
4. RISK CLASSIFICATION (EXCLUSION VS PRICING)		
☐ Exclusionary Risks Removed: ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Model Contract Suite Pre-Cleared ☐ Yes ☐ No		
☐ Pre-Clearance with Legal Counsel ☐ Ratings & Benchmark Eligibility: ☐ Yes ☐ No		
☐ Execution Cadence Defined (Batch Close/ Recycling): ☐ Pass ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No		
5. CONTRACT & EXECUTION READINESS		
☐ Model Contract Suite Pre-Cleared ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ No Project-Level Discretion ☐ Yes ☐ No		
☐ Pre-Clearance with Legal Counsel ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Ratings & Benchmark Eligibility ☐ Yes ☐ No		
6. FINAL IC RESOLUTION (Outgoings Legal)		
IC Chair: _____ Risk Committee Lead: _____		☐ Chief Investment Officer: _____ Date: _____
IC LOCK-IN STATEMENT "PERMISSION PRECEDES CAPITAL, EXECUTION REPLACES DISCRETION." No discretionary deviation permitted post-approval. Pause preserves credibility. Renegotiation destroys allocatability.		

IC PERMISSION PRECEDES CAPITAL. EXECUTION IS GOVERNED BY RULE

Development finance institutions may support but do not anchor. Anchor allocators operate under explicit conflicts-of-interest protocols, including information barriers, allocation fairness rules, and documented separation between pre-clearance validation and capital allocation decisions

31. PHASE 3: MANDATE-SAFE DEAL ROOMS

Deal rooms are built for:

- Consultants,
- ICs,
- Risk committees.

They contain:

- Data,
- Contracts,
- Execution metrics.

They do not contain narratives.

32. PHASE 3: CAPITAL CALL WINDOW

The NIA opens a time-bound capital call window:

- based on pre-approved envelopes,
- without renegotiation,
- aligned to mandate cycles.

Illustrative sensitivity analysis (bps compression vs. cadence acceleration) is provided for IC calibration purposes only and does not constitute return guidance. At this point, capital is conditionally committed.

33. PHASE 4: CORRIDOR EXECUTION UNITS (OVERVIEW)

Phase 4 delivers assets. Execution is decentralised geographically but standardised institutionally.

34. PHASE 4: UNIT STRUCTURE

Each Corridor Execution Unit:

- covers multiple sovereigns,
- applies identical contracts,
- pools execution risk,
- reports to the NIA.

This structure substitutes institutional discipline for political uniformity.

35. PHASE 4: PARALLEL PROCESSING

All execution streams run in parallel:

- engineering,
- procurement,
- legal,
- financing.

Sequential processing is prohibited. Parallel execution across corridor units creates vintage diversification effects analogous to portfolio construction. Delivery variance across projects offsets cyclic construction risk, allowing investment committees to treat construction exposure as governed portfolio risk and preserving allocatability under institutional risk models.

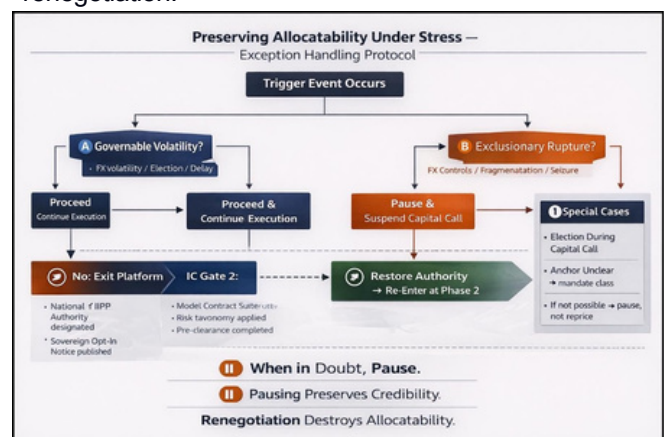
36. PHASE 4: BATCH CLOSINGS

Platforms close in batches:

- 3–5 assets per close,
- one IC cycle,
- one legal cycle.

This is how speed compounds.

This figure defines the protocol for preserving allocatability by distinguishing governable volatility from exclusionary rupture and enforcing pause rather than renegotiation.



SECTION D

DELIVERY & SCALE

37. FINANCIAL CLOSE DISCIPLINE

Financial close is the point at which credibility is either earned permanently or lost for a cycle. The IIPP system treats financial close as a discipline, not an event. Once a platform enters the closing window, redesign is prohibited. Technical optimisation is subordinated to institutional reliability.

The governing rule is simple:

Close fast, then improve through replication — not redesign.

Platforms that fail to close on schedule are paused, not renegotiated. Renegotiation destroys cadence and undermines the entire pipeline.

38. THE FIRST PLATFORM RULE

The first platform exists to prove executability, not optimisation. The first platform must demonstrate:

- enforceable contracts,
- functioning corridor coordination,
- anchor drawdown mechanics,
- on-time financial close.

It does not need to demonstrate:

- maximum IRR,
- perfect FX hedging,
- full market participation.

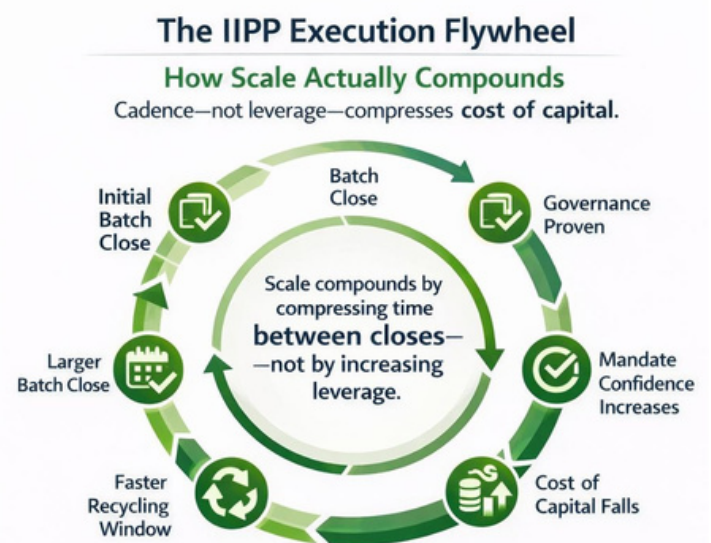
Those come later.

The primary output of the first platform is trust in the system, not returns in isolation.

39. CAPITAL RECYCLING PLAYBOOK

The IIPP Execution Flywheel

How Scale Actually Compounds



Replication + cadence create structural positioning and cost-of-capital advantage.

Cadence — not leverage — compresses cost of capital. Scale compounds by compressing time between closes — not by increasing leverage.

Capital recycling is the engine of scale. Once the first platforms reach financial close:

- execution risk is reduced,
- governance is validated,
- mandate confidence increases.

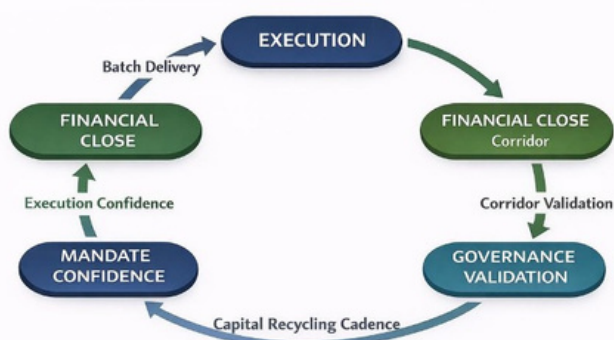
At that point, the NIA immediately:

1. reopens the rolling pipeline,
2. accelerates the next capital call window,
3. shortens the closing cycle.

Capital is recycled not by selling assets prematurely, but by compressing the time between commitments and redeployment.

Scale comes from cadence, not from leverage. Capital scales through compression of time between closes, not through balance-sheet expansion.

Figure A-4: Capital Recycling Loop



Capital scales through compression of time between closes, not through balance-sheet expansion.

Distributed corridor vintages reduce refinancing concentration risk by staggering operational stabilisation across assets. This sequencing improves refinancing visibility, smooths maturity exposure, and thereby preserving allocatability within institutional portfolio construction constraints.

This staggered maturity and refinancing profile supports ratings stability and benchmark eligibility by reducing concentration-driven volatility at portfolio level.

40. INSTITUTIONAL REPORTING

Reporting exists for one purpose: to maintain allocatability. Institutional reporting focuses on:

Report performance and covenant compliance under inflation / rate / policy regime scenarios (not only base-case forecasts), so allocatability is preserved when premia reset.

- Disclose indexation / pass-through mechanics (availability payments, USD indexation, tariff formulas, step-ups) to evidence regime-adaptive cashflow behaviour.
- execution timelines,
- governance adherence,
- cost of capital outcomes,
- capital deployed vs committed.

It explicitly avoids:

- political messaging,
- development narratives,
- anecdotal impact claims.

If a report cannot be read comfortably by a pension fund risk committee, it is rewritten.

41. RATING AGENCY INTERFACE

IPPs do not depend on ratings.

They remain visible to rating agencies.

The interface is governed by three rules:

- Data over narrative.
- Governance before performance.

Rating agencies are provided auditable telemetry, not narrative positioning. Their role is observation, not validation.

All IIPP platform designs are stress-tested against rating agency defensibility criteria under adverse system-level shocks to ensure allocations remain IC-defensible during volatility regimes.

AI-era operational risks are disclosed as governance telemetry under platform auditability metrics, not as asset-level risk premia.

42. CONSULTANT INTERFACE

Consultants are not advocates. They are gatekeepers.

The IIPP system provides consultants with:

- clear allocatability boundaries,
- standardised contracts,
- execution metrics,
- reproducible platforms.

Consultants are never asked:

- to endorse Africa,
- to justify political risk,
- to override mandates.

They are asked only one question:

Is this platform compatible with the client's existing allocation framework?

43. SOVEREIGN COMMUNICATIONS DISCIPLINE

Sovereign communications under IIPP should reinforce state credibility, predictability, and negotiating strength with long-term partners. The objective is not silence, but coherence.

Heads of State and Ministers are encouraged to emphasise that execution follows sovereign-approved institutional rules and standardised contracts designed to protect national interests over time.

Heads of State and Ministers should say:

- that execution follows institutional rules,
- that contracts are standardised,
- that capital is anchored by institutions.

They should avoid stating:

- that deals are bespoke,
- that exceptions are granted,
- that political discretion applies.

Discretionary or ad-hoc messaging increases perceived risk premia; predictable, rules-based communication preserves allocatability.

44. FAILURE RECOVERY

Failure is inevitable. Disorder is not.

When a platform fails:

- execution stops immediately,
- contracts are not renegotiated,
- allocatability boundaries are reaffirmed.

The system absorbs failure by excluding the instance, not questioning the framework. This preserves confidence and prevents contagion.

45. EXPANSION RULES

Expansion is permitted only when:

- at least two platforms have closed,
- capital has been recycled once,
- execution cadence has shortened.

New corridors are added only if:

- They share contract logic,
- They share a risk taxonomy,
- They share an anchor interest.

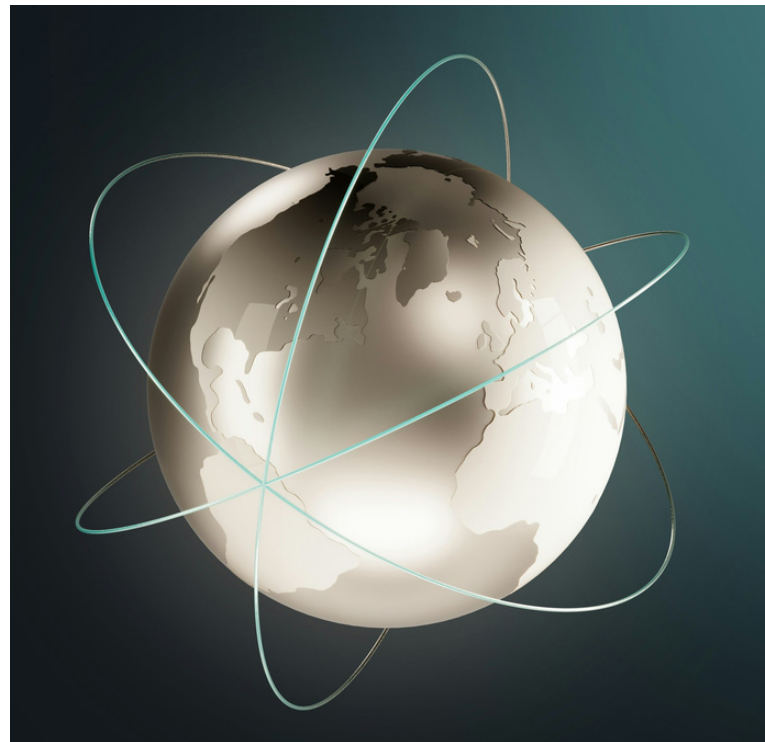
Expansion without discipline destroys credibility.

46 — EXIT & LONG-DURATION STEWARDSHIP

Exit is not the objective. Duration is. IIPPs are designed for:

- long-duration stewardship,
- stable cash flows,
- institutional ownership.

Exit pathways exist, but they are secondary to allocative permanence. Stewardship ends only when the platform becomes routine.



SECTION E

FINAL CONTROL

47. WHAT SUCCESS LOOKS LIKE

Success under the IIPP system is intentionally unglamorous. It is not measured by:

- announcements,
- memoranda signed,
- capital pledged,
- or summits attended.

Success is measured by:

- platforms reaching financial close on schedule,
- capital deployed under standard contracts,
- cost of capital trending downward across cycles,
- execution cadence is accelerating without renegotiation.

A mature IIPP system is one that attracts less attention over time, not more. When execution becomes routine, credibility has been achieved.

48. WHAT ENDS THE STRATEGY

This manual is not permanent. The IIPP Architecture Framework ends when:

- Institutional capital allocates without advocacy,
- Execution units operate without political escalation,
- Contracts are accepted without renegotiation.
- Corridors recycle capital automatically.

At that point, IIPPs cease to be a strategy and become infrastructure. At that point, political leadership should step back. Intervention beyond that point increases friction.

49. THE INSTITUTIONAL OATH (OPTIONAL)

Participation in the IIPP system implies a shared institutional commitment.

The Institutional Oath. We commit to execute under pre-agreed institutional rules. We accept standardised contracts over bespoke discretion.

We exclude non-governable risks at the platform design level rather than pricing them; sovereign participation resumes when exclusion conditions no longer apply.

We prioritise replication over novelty and cadence over spectacle. We recognise that allocatability is earned through discipline, not persuasion.

This oath is not ceremonial. It is a behavioural filter. Institutions unwilling to affirm it should defer participation.

50. FINAL INSTRUCTION

This manual ends with one instruction:

If it cannot be replicated, it is not an IIPP.

Every decision, contract, platform, and corridor must satisfy that test.

Execution prioritises consistency over discretion. Execution is governed by rule. Execution is the operating standard. When the system functions as designed, discretionary explanation is no longer required.

GOVERNING RULE

If it cannot be replicated, it is not an IIPP

ADDENDUM I — USER DIFFERENTIATION & NAVIGATION MAP

What This IIPP Architecture Framework Is / Is Not.

Purpose

This addendum clarifies who uses which sections, for what decisions, and at what moment, so the manual can be executed without interpretation across heterogeneous institutions.

This does not change authority.

It removes ambiguity.

A. Heads of State / Cabinet / Presidential Offices

Primary function: Grant irreversible execution authority.

Sections required,

- Section A (Pages 1–6) — Mandatory
- Page 17–20 (Phase 0 only)

Decisions required

- Designate National IIPP Authority
- Approve Participation Instrument
- Authorise Opt-In Notice publication

What to ignore

- All project, corridor, or platform detail
- All Phase 1–4 execution mechanics

Failure risk if over-involved

- Politicisation of execution
- Loss of speed and credibility

B. Treasury / Finance Ministry / National IIPP Authority (NIA)

Primary function: Execute under fixed institutional rules.

Sections required

- Section A — Full
- Section B — Full
- Section C — Full
- Sections D–E — Operational oversight

Decisions required

- Enforce exclusion boundaries
- Lock pipeline cadence
- Control capital call windows
- Halt execution when rules are violated

What to ignore

- Narrative framing
- Political signalling
- Project redesign requests

C. Mid-Level Civil Servants / Line Ministries

Primary function: Interface, not discretion.

Sections required

- Page 6 (Authority Chain)
- Pages 21–24 (Phase 1 mechanics)
- Pages 34–36 (Execution Unit structure)

Permitted actions

- Data provision
- Technical coordination
- Corridor logistics support

Prohibited actions

- Contract modification.
- Investor negotiation.
- Pipeline additions outside cycle.

Clear rule

If discretion is required, escalation is mandatory.

D. Corridor SPV Operators (First-Time or New)

Primary function: Deliver assets under standardised rules.

Sections required

- Pages 33–36 (Phase 4).
- Pages 37–39 (Close & recycling discipline).
- Pages 44–46 (Failure, expansion, stewardship).

Operating constraint

- No bespoke execution.
- No sequencing deviation.
- No redesign post-entry.

Success metric

- On-time batch close, not optimisation.

E. Institutional Anchor Allocators (Pensions, SWFs, Insurers)

Primary function: Validate allocatability, not development impact.

Sections required

- Pages 2–5 (Institutional physics).
- Pages 8–9 (Allocatability boundary & risk taxonomy).
- Pages 12–13 (Anchor logic & mandate compatibility).
- Pages 31–32 (Deal rooms & capital calls).

What they are not asked to do

- Endorse sovereign narratives.
- Accept political risk premiums.
- Waive mandate constraints.

ADDENDUM II — HARD EXECUTION ARTEFACTS (SPECIMEN TEXT)

Annex A — IIPP Participation Instrument (Specimen Clauses)

Clause 1 — Standardisation Commitment

The Sovereign irrevocably commits to execute all IIPP platforms using the approved Model Contract Suite without bespoke amendment, save for price variables explicitly designated as adjustable.

Clause 2 — Exclusion Enforcement

Risks classified as non-governable under the IIPP Risk Taxonomy shall not be priced, insured, or mitigated. They are excluded.

Clause 3 — Authority Supremacy

Execution authority rests exclusively with the National IIPP Authority. No ministry, agency, or political office may override approved templates.

Clause 4 — Corridor Primacy

Platforms shall be corridor-anchored and may span multiple sovereign jurisdictions under identical contractual logic.

Annex B — Sovereign IIPP Opt-In Notice (One Page)

The Government of [Sovereign] hereby notifies institutional markets that it executes infrastructure platforms under standardised, mandate-compatible IIPP rules.

- Contracts are pre-cleared.
- Non-governable risks are excluded.
- Execution authority is fixed.
- Platforms are replicable.
- Participation is governed by institutional discipline, not discretion.

No roadshow required.

Annex C — Model Contract Red-Line Rules (IC-Safe)

Non-negotiable;

- Governing law
- Dispute resolution
- Termination mechanics
- FX convertibility framework
- Risk taxonomy classification

Adjustable;

- Pricing
- Tenor
- Capacity sizing

If a clause is not listed as adjustable, it is fixed.

ADDENDUM III — 90-DAY EXECUTION COMPRESSION TABLE

Phase 0–1: Day 0–90 Sprint (Mandate-Ready)

Timeframe	Action	Responsible	Manual Reference
Day 0-7	Cabinet mandate issued	Head of State / Cabinet	Pages 1-6
Day 7-14	National IIPP Authority designated	Treasury / Presidency	Page 6
Day 14-21	Participation Instrument signed	NIA	Page 19
Day 21-30	Opt-In Notice published	NIA	Page 19
Day 30-45	Eligibility screen applied	NIA	Page 22
Day 45-60	Platforms formed	NIA	Page 23
Day 60-75	Pipeline published	NIA	Page 24
Day 75-90	Anchor pre-engagement	NIA / Anchors	Pages 29-32

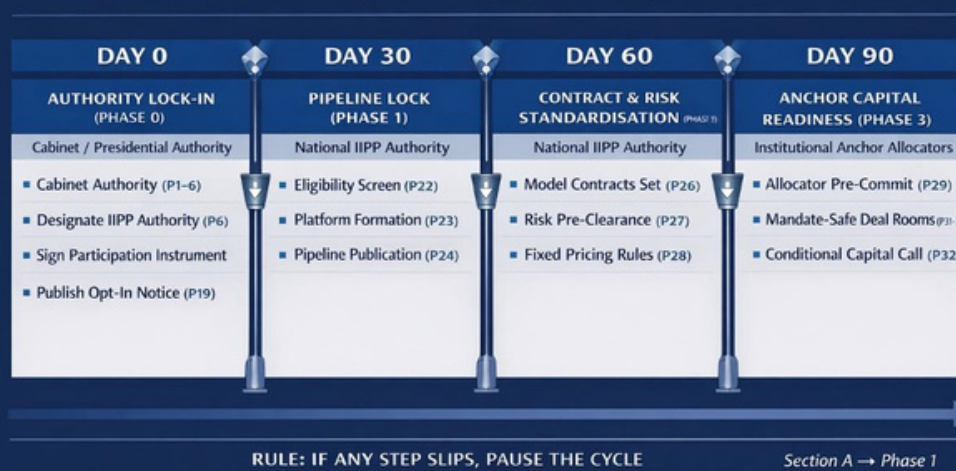
Rule

If any step slips, the cycle pauses.

Pausing preserves credibility. Acceleration without discipline destroys it.

IIPP 90-DAY RAPID EXECUTION SPRINT

Mandate-Ready Actions — *Speed, Scale, Sequence*



ANNEX X — FAILURE & RESILIENCE ARCHITECTURE

Making Failure Governable, Measurable, and Allocatable

IC Validation Statement

This annex is designed to meet Investment Committee (IC), actuarial, and consultant due diligence requirements by demonstrating that risk, loss, and eligibility are governed within defined and replicable system parameters.

0. IC EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Institutional capital allocates to systems that remain valid under stress conditions.

This annex establishes that within the IIPP–TAM architecture:

- Failure is modelled and governed, not avoided
- Loss is distributed at system level, not concentrated at asset level
- Eligibility is maintained through stress, not re-earned post-event
- Returns are deferred within bounded ranges, not structurally impaired

Accordingly, the relevant investment question is reframed **from:**

“Will failure occur?”

to:

“Is failure contained within acceptable loss and eligibility parameters?”

1. THE INSTITUTIONAL SHIFT

From:

Probability of failure

To:

Distribution of outcomes under governed failure

This shift aligns the IIPP–TAM system with actuarial portfolio construction frameworks, where allocation decisions are based on:

- loss severity
- recovery pathways
- covenant integrity
- eligibility preservation

2. FAILURE TAXONOMY (SYSTEM-LEVEL RESPONSE MODEL)

Failure Mode	System Mechanism	Portfolio Impact
Underperformance	Pooling + tariff adjustment	Yield deferral
Sovereign backtracking	Cost repricing	Spread widening
Anchor withdrawal	Replacement sequencing	Liquidity smoothing
Ratings shock	Corridor ring-fencing	No forced exit
FX shock	Buffering / indexation	Margin compression
Delay	Capital pacing	IRR timing shift

All failure modes are processed within the system and do not trigger structural breakdown or exit conditions.

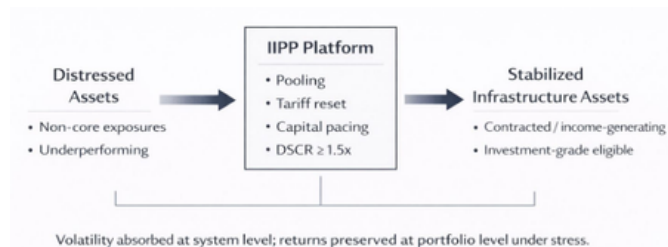
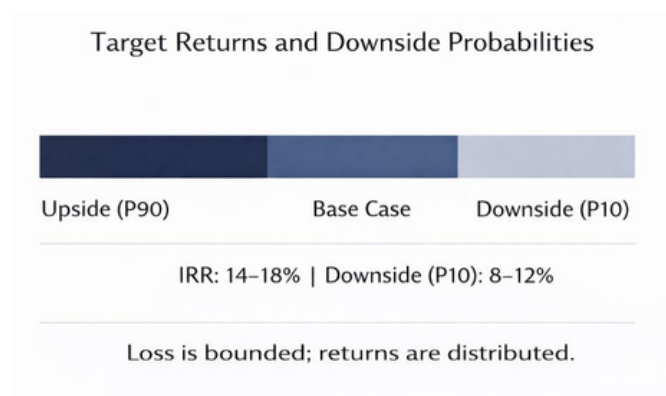


Figure X1 — System-Level Absorption Mechanism: IIPP Platforms Transform Distressed Assets into Stabilized, Investment-Grade Infrastructure Through Pooling, Tariff Adjustment, and Capital Pacing.

Volatility is absorbed at system level, preserving portfolio-level returns under stress conditions.

ANNEX X-A: IRR–VOLATILITY STRESS MATRIX

Portfolio Behaviour Relative to OECD Infrastructure



Return dispersion remains within defined institutional infrastructure allocation tolerance bands.

Figure X2 — Return Distribution Profile

IIPP Corridor Platforms deliver bounded downside and distributed upside within institutional infrastructure return bands. Downside (P10): 8–12% | Base: 14–18% | Upside (P90): 18–22%

Metric	OECD Infrastructure	IIPP Corridor Platforms
Base IRR	8-12%	14-18%
Volatility	Low (~5–8%) ¹	Moderate (bounded)
Downside IRR (P10)	4-6%	8-12%
Upside IRR (P90)	12-14%	18-22%
Drawdown	Limited	Controlled, recoverable
Recovery Mechanism	None structural	Tariff, pooling, pacing

Stress Behaviour (System Response)

Shock	OECD Outcome	IIPP System Outcome
Demand shock	Revenue loss	Absorbed via pooling
Inflation shock	Margin erosion	Indexed revenue adjustment
FX shock	Investor-level loss	Platform-level buffering
Policy shock	Renegotiation	System repricing

Across all modelled stress scenarios, return dispersion remains within defined infrastructure volatility ranges and institutional allocation tolerance bands.

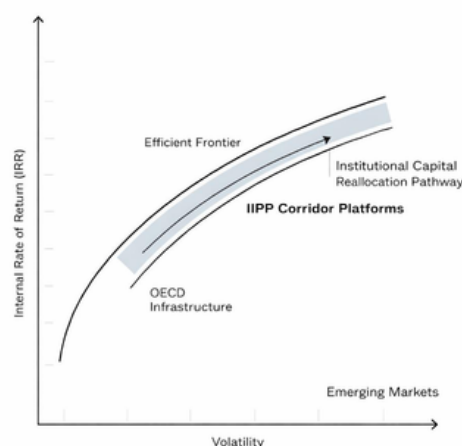


Figure X3 — Ratings Migration Pathway

IIPP Corridor Platforms shift infrastructure exposure from downgrade-driven index exclusion to stability-driven index retention through system-level governance and cashflow visibility.

Traditional EM Path: Weak governance → downgrade → index exclusion → forced selling

IIPP–TAM Path: Governance lock → cashflow visibility → DSCR stability → rating support → index retention

¹ OECD infrastructure benchmarks (typical IRR range 8–12%, volatility: 5–8%).

² Preqin / Cambridge Associates global private infrastructure benchmarks.

³ MSCI / PREA long-duration real asset portfolio data.

ANNEX X-B: RATINGS MIGRATION PATHWAY

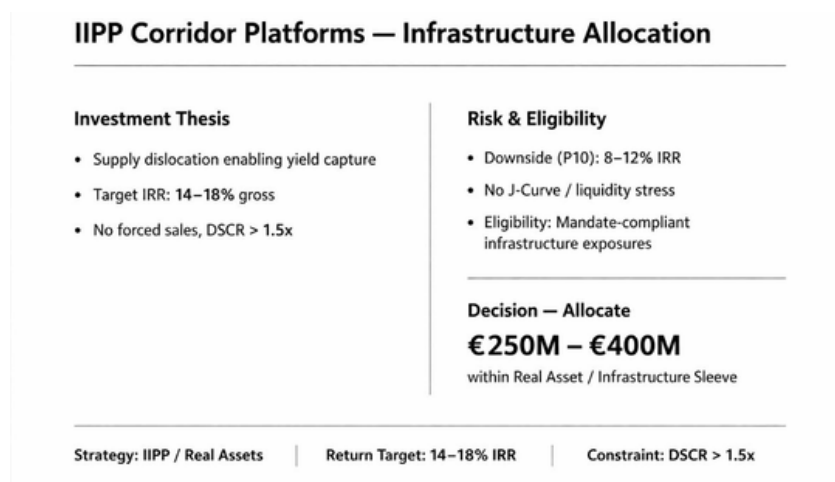


Figure X4 — Governed Failure Processing Loop

IIPP Platforms transform distressed or underperforming assets into stabilized, income-generating infrastructure through pooling, tariff adjustment, and capital pacing.

Volatility is absorbed at system level, preserving portfolio-level returns and preventing forced exits under stress conditions.

Traditional EM Path

Weak governance → downgrade → index exclusion → forced selling

IIPP–TAM Path

Governance lock + cashflow visibility → DSCR stability → rating support → index retention

Ratings Drivers

Driver	Traditional EM	IIPP Corridor
Cashflow visibility	Low	Contracted + pooled
Governance	Variable	Pre-defined
Policy risk	Discretionary	Rule-based
Debt service	Volatile	Stabilised

Ratings stability is a function of system-level cashflow governance, not sovereign event risk, thereby preventing downgrade-triggered index exclusion.

Constraint (IC-Critical)

Under modelled stress scenarios, DSCR is maintained at or above 1.2x within defined parameter ranges, with no forced deleveraging or index exclusion triggered.

ANNEX X-C — PILOT CASE: LOBITO CORRIDOR

Illustrative System Behaviour Under Stress Conditions

Purpose

This section uses the Lobito Corridor as a representative multi-asset, cross-border infrastructure platform to illustrate how the IIPP–TAM architecture processes stress conditions at system level.

The example is illustrative and model-based, designed to demonstrate system mechanics rather than report realised financial performance.

Real-World Context

The Lobito Corridor is a strategic logistics and infrastructure system linking:

- Port infrastructure (Lobito, Angola),
- Rail and inland transport networks,
- Mining and export corridors across Angola, Zambia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

It represents a corridor-scale, multi-asset platform with characteristics consistent with institutional infrastructure exposure:

- long-duration asset base,
- cross-border revenue streams,
- exposure to commodity-linked demand,
- phased capital deployment.

This makes it a suitable reference case for modelling system-level behaviour.

Illustrative Stress Scenario (Model Input)

The following conditions are applied as a combined stress scenario:

- Demand ramp below initial forecast,
- FX pressure across participating jurisdictions,
- Capital deployment timing mismatch,
- Partial delay in associated infrastructure components.

These conditions reflect typical downside scenarios observed in large-scale infrastructure development. Modelled System Response (IIPP Architecture).

Under the IIPP–TAM framework, the system processes these stresses through pre-defined mechanisms:

- Tariff adjustment mechanisms applied within contractual boundaries,
- Revenue pooling across corridor assets to stabilise aggregate cash flows,
- Capital pacing, aligning deployment with realised demand,
- Anchor capital continuity, maintaining platform-level investor participation.

These mechanisms operate at platform level, not at individual project level.

Modelled Outcomes (Illustrative)

Model outputs indicate the following system-level behaviour under the defined stress scenario:

- Temporary compression of coverage ratios within predefined tolerance ranges,
- No forced deleveraging or covenant-triggered liquidation,
- No requirement for investor exit or asset disposal,
- Return profile adjusted through timing deferral rather than structural impairment.

All outcomes remain within bounded IRR deviation ranges consistent with institutional infrastructure portfolios.

Key Interpretation

This illustrative case demonstrates that:

- Stress is absorbed at system level, rather than transmitted to individual assets,
- Loss manifests primarily as timing and yield adjustment, not capital impairment,
- Platform structure preserves allocation eligibility under stress conditions.

Positioning Statement

The Lobito Corridor is used as a representative corridor-scale infrastructure system to demonstrate modelled behaviour within the IIPP–TAM architecture.

The outcomes presented are analytical and illustrative, based on system design and stress modelling assumptions, and do not represent audited or realised financial performance.

ANNEX X-D: ACTUARIAL LOSS DISTRIBUTION

Traditional EM Infrastructure

- Fat-tailed distribution,
- Binary outcomes (perform/impair).

IIPP Corridor System

- Smoothed distribution
- Outcomes concentrated within bounded variance

Modelled Distribution

Outcome	Probability	Impact
Base performance	40%	Target IRR
Moderate delay	35%	IRR -200bps
Stress case	20%	IRR -400bps
Structural loss	<5%	Impairment

Loss severity is reduced relative to failure probability, enabling allocation within actuarial risk tolerances.

7. INTEGRATED SYSTEM COMPARISON

Dimension	Traditional EM	IIPP-TAM System
Failure outcome	Discrete	Governed
Return profile	Binary	Distributed
Ratings behaviour	Event-driven	System-driven
Liquidity	Episodic	Continuous
Allocation	Discretionary	Mechanical

8. PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION IMPLICATION

IIPP Corridor Platforms qualify as long-duration infrastructure exposures within real asset allocations, with returns aligned to OECD infrastructure benchmarks and positioned at the upper range of observed infrastructure performance.

Benchmark calibration is derived from OECD infrastructure datasets¹, global private infrastructure benchmarks (Preqin / Cambridge Associates)², and long-duration real asset portfolios (MSCI / PREA)³.

IIPP Corridor Platforms meet the criteria for inclusion within institutional infrastructure, private credit, and real asset allocations without requiring mandate deviation.

Within infrastructure allocations, private credit sleeves, and real asset portfolios, exposures can be incorporated without breaching:

- mandate risk thresholds,
- rating constraints,
- liquidity tolerances.

Under modelled stress scenarios within defined parameter ranges, no forced deleveraging, covenant-triggered liquidation, or index-driven selling is required.

9. FINAL IC VALIDATION CRITERIA (POST ALLOCATION CHECK)

Allocation is supported where:

1. Failure is governed within system parameters
2. Loss distribution remains within mandate tolerance
3. Eligibility is preserved through stress

Conclusion

This represents a misclassified infrastructure exposure rather than a high-risk allocation.

10. CLOSING STATEMENT (LOCKED)

Institutional capital allocates where risk is governed, loss is bounded, and eligibility is preserved through stress.

ANNEX X-E — METHODOLOGY & ASSUMPTIONS FRAMEWORK (CANONICAL)

Model Basis, Scenario Construction, and Portfolio Alignment

1. PURPOSE

This annex defines the analytical basis underpinning the Failure & Resilience Architecture, including:

- return assumptions,
- loss distribution modelling,
- stress scenario construction,
- rating and covenant thresholds.

It ensures that all outputs presented in Annex X are: replicable, auditable, and consistent with institutional portfolio construction standards

2. MODELLING FRAMEWORK

The analysis is based on a system-level infrastructure portfolio model, calibrated to reflect:

- multi-asset corridor platforms,
- contracted and semi-contracted revenue streams,
- phased capital deployment structures,
- blended sovereign and project-level risk exposure.

2.1 Core Modelling Principles

Platform-level aggregation:

- Assets are modelled as part of a pooled system, not standalone projects.

Cashflow visibility:

- Revenue assumptions incorporate contracted, indexed, and demand-linked components.

Dynamic adjustment mechanisms:

- Tariff adjustment, capital pacing, and pooling are modelled as endogenous responses.

No forced liquidation assumption:

- The model assumes assets are held through cycles within institutional portfolios.

3. RETURN ASSUMPTIONS

Parameter	Assumption Range
Base IRR	14-18%
Downside IRR (P10)	8-12%
Upside IRR (P90)	18-22%
Duration	15-30 years
Revenue profile	Mixed contracted / indexed

3.1 Benchmark Alignment

Benchmark calibration is derived from OECD infrastructure datasets, global private infrastructure funds (Preqin/Cambridge Associates), and long-duration real asset portfolios (MSCI/PREA).

Return ranges are calibrated against:

- OECD infrastructure benchmarks
- global private infrastructure funds
- long-duration real asset portfolios

Return dispersion is modelled within ranges consistent with institutional infrastructure allocations.

4. VOLATILITY & LOSS MODELLING

4.1 Distribution Approach

- Non-normal distribution (reflecting infrastructure characteristics)
- Reduced left-tail severity through system-level mechanisms

4.2 Loss Definition

Loss is defined as:

- deviation from base IRR
- not binary capital impairment

4.3 Modelled Loss Distribution

Scenario	Probability	Impact
Base case	~40%	Target IRR
Moderate deviation	~35%	IRR -200bps
Stress scenario	~20%	IRR -400bps
Structural impairment	<5%	Capital loss

Loss severity is materially reduced relative to traditional EM infrastructure due to system-level absorption mechanisms.

5. STRESS SCENARIO CONSTRUCTION

5.1 Shock Categories

The model incorporates the following independent and combined shocks:

- demand variability,
- inflation and cost escalation,
- FX volatility,
- policy/regulatory shifts
- capital timing delays.

5.2 Stress Application

- Shocks are applied at both asset and system levels,
- Correlation between shocks is conservatively assumed in downside scenarios.

5.3 System Response Integration

Each stress scenario includes embedded system responses:

- tariff adjustment,
- revenue pooling,
- capital pacing,
- cost repricing

Stress outcomes reflect both shock impact and system-level mitigation effects.

6. CREDIT & COVENANT ASSUMPTIONS

6.1 DSCR Thresholds

- Base case DSCR: $\geq 1.4x$
- Stress case DSCR: $\geq 1.2x$

6.2 Covenant Framework

- No forced deleveraging assumed within stress scenarios,
- No automatic covenant breach triggered within modelled ranges.

6.3 Rating Implications

Ratings outcomes are modelled based on:

- cashflow stability,
- governance predictability,
- system-level risk mitigation.

Rating continuity is supported across modelled stress scenarios through system-level cashflow visibility, governance predictability, and DSCR stability.

Across modelled scenarios, loss remains contained within defined IRR deviation bands (-200bps to -400bps), with structural impairment probability below 5% and no breach of eligibility thresholds.

7. PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION ALIGNMENT

7.1 Asset Classification

IIPP Corridor Platforms are modelled as:

- long-duration infrastructure exposures
- real asset allocations
- hybrid infrastructure–credit instruments

7.2 Allocation Compatibility

The model assumes compatibility with:

- pension fund strategic asset allocation frameworks
- sovereign wealth fund long-term portfolios
- insurance ALM structures

7.3 Liquidity Assumptions

- Illiquid, long-term holding profile,
- Secondary market exits not required for return realisation,

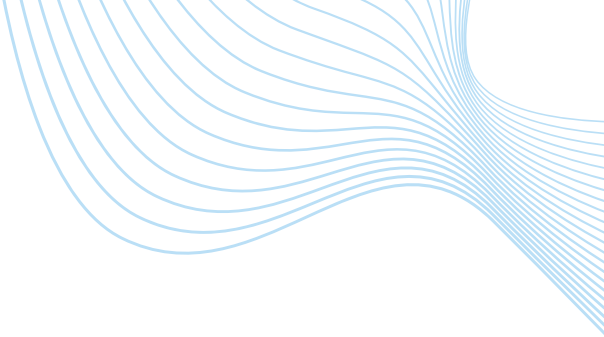
Portfolio integration does not require deviation from standard institutional allocation frameworks.

8. LIMITATIONS & CONSERVATISM

8.1 Conservative Bias

The model incorporates:

- downside-weighted scenarios,
- correlated shock assumptions,
- conservative revenue ramp-up.



8.2 Exclusions

The model does not assume:

- speculative upside from technological shifts
- policy windfalls
- non-contracted revenue expansion

Outputs are designed to reflect base-case institutional conditions rather than optimistic scenarios.

9. AUDITABILITY & REPLICATION

The framework is designed to be:

- replicable by investment consultants,
- auditable by risk and actuarial teams,
- adaptable to jurisdiction-specific inputs.

9.1 Replication Requirements

Replication requires:

- corridor-level asset data,
- contractual revenue assumptions,
- macroeconomic scenario inputs.

All outputs can be independently validated using standard infrastructure modelling techniques.

10. CLOSING STATEMENT (FINAL LOCK)

The IIPP–TAM architecture does not eliminate risk. It defines the parameters within which risk is contained, measured, and aligned with institutional allocation requirements.

ANNEX X-F: Execution Pathways — From Architecture to Allocation

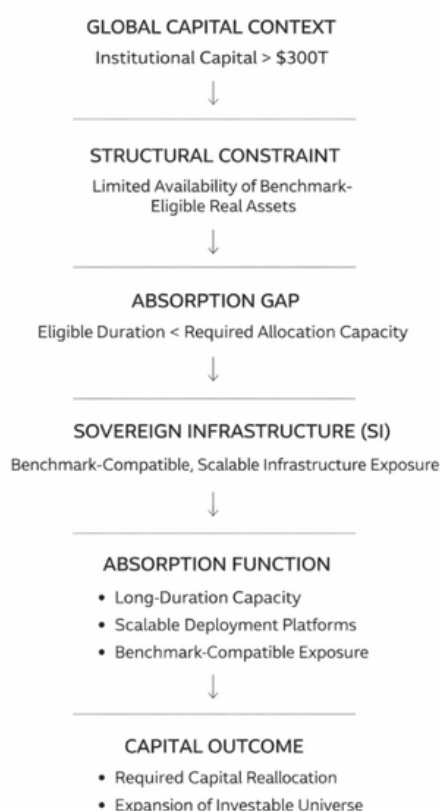
1. PURPOSE

This annex defines how institutional allocatability is translated into executed capital deployment. It establishes that the transition from:

- allocation readiness, to,
- executed infrastructure exposure

is operationally achievable within existing institutional, legal, and market systems.

Figure A-1: Global Capital Absorption Constraint



2. Architecture → Asset → Allocation

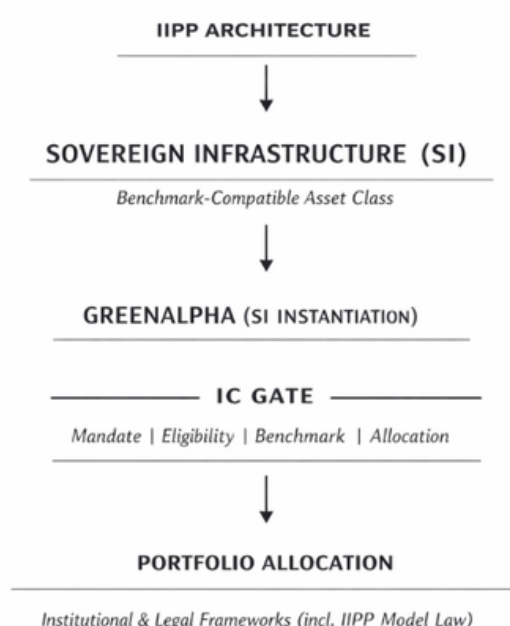
The IIPP Architecture defines the conditions under which capital becomes allocatable. Sovereign Infrastructure (SI) defines the asset class through which those conditions are expressed.

SI assets are characterised by:

- Contracted, long-duration cashflows,
- Standardised governance and auditability,
- Risk allocation aligned with institutional requirements,
- Ratings visibility and credit migration pathways,
- Replicability across corridors and jurisdictions.

These characteristics convert infrastructure into mandate-compatible, benchmark-eligible exposure.

Figure A-2: Mechanical Allocation Pathway



3. System-Level Implementation (GreenAlpha)

GreenAlpha is the primary system-level instantiation of Sovereign Infrastructure (SI) under IIPP execution frameworks. It demonstrates how development programmes — specifically NDC-aligned industrial systems — are structured into institutional-grade, allocatable infrastructure exposure through:

- Corridor-level aggregation
- Integration of energy, industry, logistics, and digital systems
- Standardised governance, procurement, and reporting
- Contracted revenue models aligned to long-duration capital

GreenAlpha is not a thematic or policy construct. It is an execution-class realisation of the SI asset class. It defines the conditions under which development is transformed into: replicable, governed, cashflow-visible infrastructure exposure compatible with institutional mandates and benchmarks

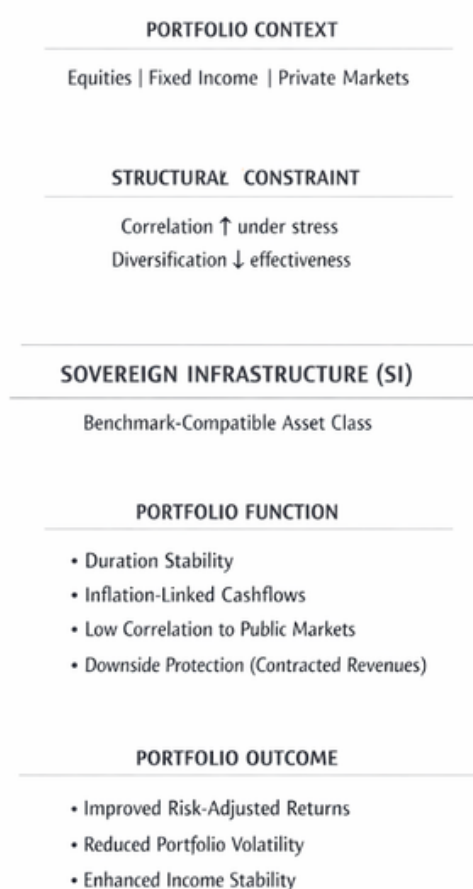
Figure A-3: Risk, Correlation & Portfolio Function (Why SI is needed in portfolios)

This annex defines how institutional allocatability is translated into executed capital deployment.

It establishes that the transition from:

- allocation readiness, to,
- executed infrastructure exposure

is operationally achievable within existing institutional, legal, and market systems.



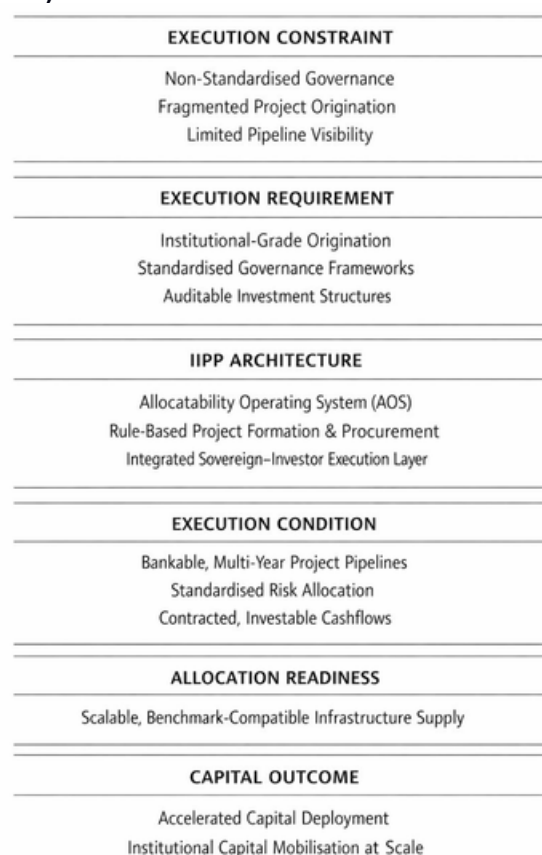
- Standardised procurement pathways,
- Investor qualification systems,
- Pre-defined contract structures and risk allocation,
- Transparent, enforceable investment environments.

As set out in the Model Law (pp.3–5), their function is to:

- Mobilise capital at scale and speed,
- Reduce execution friction,
- Enhance legal certainty.

They do not create allocatability. They accelerate execution once allocatability conditions are satisfied.

Figure A-4: Sovereign Execution Readiness(IIPP - Canonical)



4. Legal Execution Layer

Execution may be enabled through legal and regulatory frameworks, including the Institutional Investor–Public Partnerships Model Law.

These frameworks provide:

5. Institutional Allocation Implication

When the following conditions are satisfied:

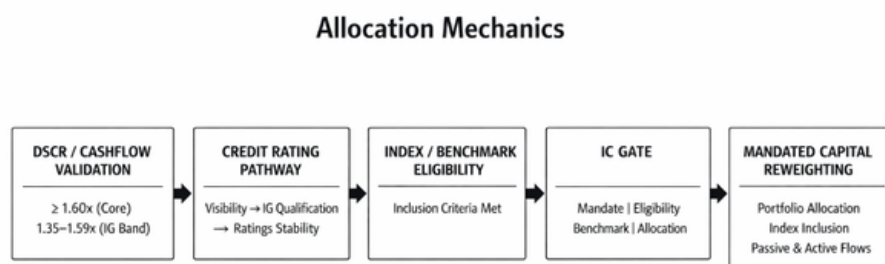
- Mandate compatibility,
- Benchmark alignment,
- Governance auditability,
- Cashflow visibility,
- Legal enforceability.

Allocation becomes:

- Portfolio-driven,
- Benchmark-compatible,
- Scalable and repeatable.

In this state, capital does not evaluate whether to allocate. It evaluates how much to allocate.

Figure A-5 — Allocation Mechanics (DSCR → Ratings → Benchmark Entry → Flows)



6. Canonical Conclusion

The constraint on capital deployment is not capital availability. It is the absence of:

- System-level asset formation,
- Execution-standard governance,
- Enforceable investment environments.

Once these conditions are met:

allocation is not induced — it is activated non-allocation becomes an active portfolio position (tracking error).

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

About Africa investor (Ai)

Africa investor (Ai) is an institutional investment platform that supports sovereign wealth funds, pension funds, family offices, global institutional investors, and philanthropies to allocate to Africa's strategic infrastructure, technology, and natural and cultural capital investment opportunities. Through Ai Capital and the Ai Academy, Ai develops fiduciary-grade investment platforms and Institutional Investor–Public Partnership (IIPP) solutions that de-risk and scale institutional allocations. Ai originates and structures Africa's thematic advantages into resilient, investable assets that strengthen competitiveness and Make Development Investable. This report was produced under the leadership of Ai Capital, with guidance and expert review provided by its dedicated team, which included Guan Seng Khoo and Pamla Gopaul.

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