

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

# List of PPP Standards in support of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals





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## I. Introduction

### UN Sustainable Development Goals

2015 is the year of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The UN has defined the outcome of the SDGs as “The future we want” given that the SDGs will set the global agenda for the next fifteen years. The overall goal is not to mitigate poverty but to eliminate it altogether. It is likely therefore, that after their adoption in September, Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) will inevitably help in filling the **huge gap** between:

- The countries’ needs for achieving these ambitious goals, that is, providing basic public services (health, education etc.) and across different infrastructure sectors (transport, energy, water etc.) and
- The sheer volume of investment that will be required to make the SDGs achievable.

Given the huge price tag on achieving the SDGs, and the limited resources and capacity amongst governments, multilateral development banks, donors etc., PPPs will have to play a critical role. Already UN agencies (UNDP, UNITAR, UNCTAD, etc.) are giving a renewed emphasis to the topic of PPPs. This development makes it even more important that on the subject of PPP the UN speaks as truly ‘one UN’.

Governments will need guidance in PPPs in many specific sectors where the SDGs will be set:

- Water and sanitation
- Renewable energy and energy efficiency
- Health
- Transport and trade related infrastructure
- City-based infrastructure
- Resilient infrastructure in the context of climate change
- Food security and the better sustainable use of resources
- Internet and education
- Empowerment of women

It is very important also, that the guidance is presented in a way that is clear, evidence based, (not just the good but also the bad cases) and presents the high impact PPP models as far as is possible, as ‘standards’ or clear recommendations, as opposed to ‘menus of options’. Admittedly, this is not easy to accomplish but governments need to be assisted in the guidance by clarity. Standards, moreover, have proven to be the vehicle, which nationally has been used by countries to transform some ‘pathfinder’ projects into multiple, project pipelines. And doing multiple PPPs is precisely what is required if PPPs are to have the impact in really contributing to the SDGs.

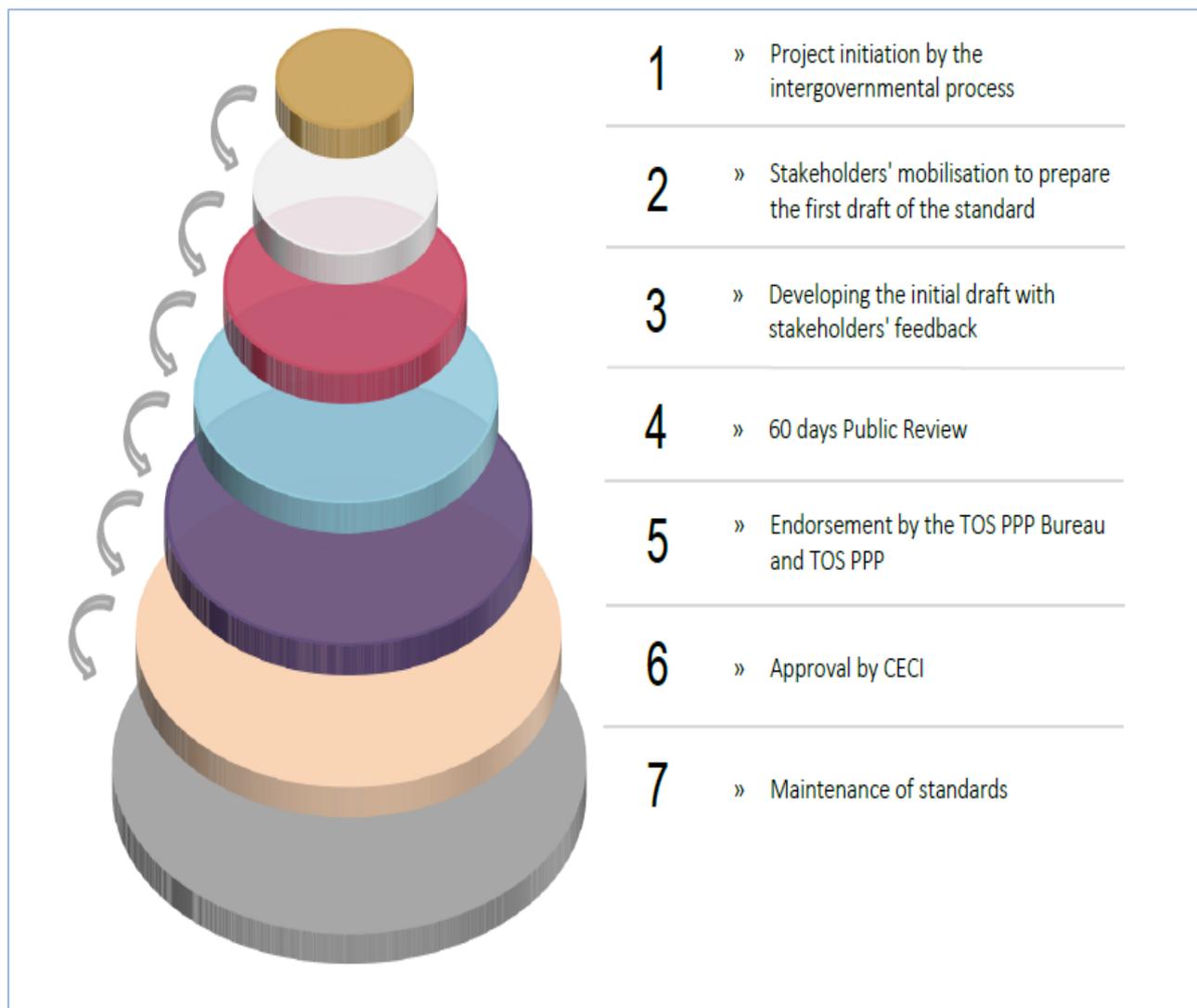
This being said, the EU, EIB, World Bank, ADB, UNCITRAL, UNESCAP, and others have developed guidance material to a very high standard and while most of this material has not

necessarily addressed UN development goals and certainly not the SDGs, it will be of great value in developing standards. At the same time, the UNECE's own work in PPP, e.g. the UNECE Guidelines on Promoting Good Governance in PPP should be taken into account in this work.

PPPs however remain controversial: even the UN trying to develop universal standards in PPPs will be perceived critically. It is therefore important that the UN's principles of independence and neutrality are the foundations for developing standards. In this way, the standards can bring credibility to PPPs and legitimise the models to governments, the private sector and the civil society. Accordingly, this standards-making programme has used the methodology developed in the 20 years work of UN/CEFACT in trade facilitation and electronic business. At its last session, the TOS PPP adopted an open, transparent seven-stage process, involving Project Teams, Project Leaders and Rapporteurs with clearly defined roles.

### PPP Standard Development Process

Process by which Standards are developed through Project Teams:



For more information on the PPP Standards currently being developed, you may visit the website at: <https://www2.unece.org/wiki/display/pppp/PPP+Standards+Development+Process>

## II. List of PPP Standards currently being developed

### 1. Governance and compliance

Standards	Description	SDGs	Estimated end date	Support
Charter on Zero Tolerance to Corruption in PPP	To raise international attention to the issue of corruption and how to address it in a radical way if the SDGs are to be achieved	1, 10, 16	Draft June, 2015 Final September 2015	International Centre of Excellence on PPP Laws, Policy and Institutions, France
Certification scheme for PPP Units: - Criteria and mechanism for awarding PPP units with certification.	To develop an internationally agreed mechanism for awarding PPP units with a certificate for compliance with the zero tolerance to corruption charter	1, 10, 16	Draft June, 2015 Final September 2015	
Certification scheme for PPP Units - An evaluation tool to assess PPP Units.	An evaluation tool to assess a PPP Unit's compliance with a professionally and transparently run PPP procurement	1, 10, 16	Draft June, 2015 Final September 2015	

### 2. Health

Standards	Description	SDGs	Estimated end date	Support
PPP in Health Policy	To give policy makers information on the policy issues related to delivering PPP in health such as identification of projects, procurement, financing, institutional requirements and capacity building	1, 3	Draft June, 2015 Final September 2015	International Centre of Excellence on Health, Philippines

### III. Upcoming standards <sup>1</sup>

#### 1. Governance and compliance

Standards	Description	SDGs	Support
PPP Procurement	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on PPP Procurement	1, 10, 16	International Centre of Excellence on PPP Laws, Policy and Institutions, France

#### 2. Health

Standards	Description	SDGs	Support
Hospitals	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on PPPs for hospitals	1,3, 8, 9, 10	International Centre of Excellence on Health, Philippines
Diagnostics via telemedicine	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on PPPs for diagnostics via telemedicine	1, 3, 10	
Primary Care/Polyclinics	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on PPPs for primary care and polyclinics	1, 3, 8, 9, 10	
Developing a 'Last Building' standing facility to coordinate relief in natural disasters	To increase the number of survivors after a natural disaster	1, 8, 9, 11	

#### 3. Water and Sanitation

Standards	Description	SDGs	Support
Water and Sanitation	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on PPPs for water supply and sanitation. Beneficiaries are national and local governments	1, 3, 6, 10	International Centre of Excellence on Water and Sanitation, India
Rural Water	To develop a standard for the use of PPPs for agriculture and rural water. Beneficiaries are national and local governments	1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 11	
Water Management	To develop a standard for the development of infrastructures for preparedness to water-related disasters. Covering floods management and Disaster Risk Reduction Beneficiaries are local and national governments	1, 6, 9, 10, 11	

<sup>1</sup> Standards that will start in 2015 and 2016.

#### 4. Smart and Sustainable Cities

Standards	Description	SDGs	Support
Models for developing smart and sustainable cities	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on models for developing smart and sustainable cities	1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	International Centre of Excellence on Smart and Sustainable Cities, Spain
Social housing/urban regeneration	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on social housing and/or urban regeneration	1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	

#### 5. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

Standards	Description	SDGs	Support
Variable on-grid renewable energy (Solar and Wind)	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on solar and wind energy	1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13	International PPP Specialist Centre on Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, Morocco
Controllable on-grid renewable energy (Hydroelectricity and Biomass)	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on hydro and biomass energy	1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13	
Off-grid rural electrification	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on rural electrification	1, 3, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13	
Energy Efficiency in Public Buildings	To develop a policy framework for an international standard on energy efficiency in public buildings	1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13	

#### 6. Transport Infrastructure

Standards	Description	SDGs	Support
Airports	To guide policy makers and the Ministries of Transport and Finance in airports management	1, 8, 9	International Centre of Excellence on Transport, <i>tbd</i>
Ports	To guide policy makers and the Ministries of Transport and Finance in ports management	1, 8, 9	
Railways	To guide policy makers and the Ministries of Transport and Finance in rails management	1, 8, 9	
Roads	To guide policy makers and the Ministries of Transport and Finance in roads management	1, 8, 9	

## 7. Empowering Women through PPPs

Standards	Description	SDGs	Support
Empowering women through PPPs	To promote women's involvement both in PPP decision making and as consumers of services	1, 5, 10	International Centre of Excellence on Empowering Women, <i>tbd</i>

## 8. Other Standards that might be considered for later development

Standards	Description	SDGs	Support
Increasing food security through PPPs involving the water, energy and agriculture nexus	To develop partnerships at the interface between water and energy and agriculture to increase food production	1, 2, 3, 10, 12	International Centre of Excellence, <i>tbd</i>
The role of pension funds in financing infrastructure projects (water, energy, transport, etc.)	Guidelines for involvements of pension funds in PPPs in order to develop new sources of long term financing for PPP	1, 8, 9, 11	
ICT and broadband	To develop PPP models for ICT and broadband	1, 4	
Education	To develop PPP models for schools	1, 4, 8, 10, 11	

#### IV. Table of Standards by Sustainable Development Goals

Standard / SDG	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Airports	√							√	√								
Certification scheme for PPP Units: - Criteria and mechanism for awarding PPP units with certification.	√									√					√		
Certification scheme for PPP Units: -An evaluation tool to assess PPP Units.	√									√					√		
Charter on Zero Tolerance to Corruption in PPP	√									√					√		
Controllable on-grid renewable energy (Hydroelectricity and Biomass)	√		√				√		√		√	√	√				
Developing a 'Last Building' standing facility to coordinate relief in natural disasters	√							√	√		√						
Diagnostics via Telemedicine	√		√							√							
Education	√			√				√		√	√						
Empowering women through PPPs	√				√					√							
Energy Efficiency in Buildings	√		√				√		√		√	√	√				
Hospitals	√		√					√	√	√							
ICT and broadband	√			√													
Increasing food security through PPPs involving the water, energy and agriculture nexus	√	√	√							√		√					
Models for developing smart and sustainable cities	√		√						√	√	√	√	√				
Off-grid rural electrification	√		√				√		√	√	√	√	√				
Ports	√							√	√								
PPP in Health Policy	√		√														
PPP Procurement	√									√					√		
Primary Care/Polyclinics	√		√					√	√	√							
Railways	√							√	√								
Roads	√							√	√								
Rural Water	√	√	√			√			√	√	√						
Social housing/urban regeneration	√								√	√	√	√	√				
The role of pension funds in financing infrastructure projects (water, energy, transport, etc.)	√							√	√		√						
Variable on-grid renewable energy (Solar and Wind)	√		√				√		√		√	√	√				
Water and Sanitation	√		√			√				√							
Water Management	√					√			√	√	√						
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>4</b>		

## Annex. Draft UN Sustainable Development Goals

<b>Goal 1</b>	End poverty in all its forms everywhere
<b>Goal 2</b>	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
<b>Goal 3</b>	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
<b>Goal 4</b>	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
<b>Goal 5</b>	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
<b>Goal 6</b>	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
<b>Goal 7</b>	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
<b>Goal 8</b>	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
<b>Goal 9</b>	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
<b>Goal 10</b>	Reduce inequality within and among countries
<b>Goal 11</b>	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
<b>Goal 12</b>	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
<b>Goal 13</b>	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
<b>Goal 14</b>	Conserve and sustainable use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
<b>Goal 15</b>	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainable manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
<b>Goal 16</b>	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
<b>Goal 17</b>	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development