

Goal 17

Target number: 17.17

Indicator Number and Name: 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships

Agency: World Bank

Has work for the development of this indicator begun?

Yes.

The original SDG indicator 17.17.1 used to be “Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships.” Since data collection for public private partnerships and civil society partnerships are very different, the IAEG decided to split the indicator into two parts: “Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships.”

Currently there is a well-established methodology and data for part (a) of the indicator and the indicator has been developed and data is available. Details of this aspect is what is described in this updated work plan.

Part (b) is not developed. For that some sort of international standard would need to be developed. The IAEG-SDGs would need to advise on this.

Who are the entities, including national and international experts, directly involved and consulted in developing the methodology/and or data collection tools?

The indicator is developed by experts from the Public Private Partnership Unit of the World Bank Group.

What is the involvement of or how do you plan to involve National Statistical Systems in the development of the methodology?

The methodology is already developed and data collection is already ongoing. The plan is to engage with National Statistical Offices or PPP Units and/or regulatory agencies for the validation of the method and data.

Please briefly describe the process of developing the methodology for the indicator

The methodology is available at the website <http://ppi.worldbank.org/methodology/ppi-methodology>.

The following process is followed to develop indicator estimates:

- A team of researchers gather data for each of the regions using public sources (from government and MDBs websites); commercial news databases as well as from commercial specialized and industry publications/subscriptions
- Data is uploaded to an administrative website through a template to make sure data is standardized
- Data is validated by a group of experts in Singapore at the World Bank Group.
- Data is later uploaded to the public website (www.ppi.worldbank.org) and made available free of charge.

Please indicate new international standards that will need to be proposed and approved by an intergovernmental process (such as UNSC) for this methodology.

Currently there is a well-established methodology and data for part (a) of the indicator and the indicator has been developed and data is available.

Part (b) is not developed. For that some sort of international standard would need to be developed.

When do you expect the methodological work on this indicator to be completed?

The methodology is already well defined for 17.17.1 part a. The existing PPI database website (www.ppi.worldbank.org) covers projects in 139 low and middle income countries. It includes data on over 6,400 projects over more than 25 years (starting 1990), with over 50 variables per project. The list of countries is reviewed every five years in order to maintain continuity in the data. Since SDGs require collecting data from all countries the intention is to cover data from High Income countries as well.

Are data and metadata already being collected from the National Statistical System for one or more components of this indicator?

The data is for 17.17.1 part a gathered from public sources (from government and MDBs); commercial news databases as well as from commercial specialized and industry publications/subscriptions.

If yes, please describe:

The following sources are used:

- a. commercial news databases such as Factiva, Business News America, ISI Emerging markets, and the Economist Intelligence Unit's databases
- b. specialized and industry publications such as Thomson Financial's Project Finance International, Euromoney's Project Finance, Media Analytics' Global Water Intelligence, Pisent Masons' Water Yearbooks, and Platt's Power in Asia
- c. specialized portals such as Privatization, IPAnet, and Privatization Barometer
- d. Internet resources such as web sites of project companies, privatization or PPP agencies, and regulatory agencies
- e. sponsor information primarily through their Web sites, annual reports, press releases, and financial reports such as 10K and 20F forms submitted to the NYSE
- f. multilateral development agencies primarily through information on their Websites, annual reports, and other studies

If necessary, information is also requested from or verified with project companies, sponsors, and regulatory agencies.

How do you plan to collect the data?

Described above.

If the indicator involves multiple components from different data sources, please describe how each individual component of the indicator will be collected here.

With what frequency is data expected to be collected?

The Private Participation in Infrastructure (PPI) Database collects data on the indicator 17.17.1 part (a) every six months and it is publicly available at www.ppi.worldbank.org. Updates on this specific indicator can be provided every six months (data is available typically 4 months after the end of the semester).

Is there a process of data validation by countries in place or planned for this indicator?

Not at this point.

If yes, please briefly describe:

The World Bank plans to engage with National Statistical Offices or PPP Units and/or regulatory agencies for the validation of the method and data.

If you have any additional comments that you believe would be helpful to IAEG-SDG members in analysing the work plan and methodological development of the indicator, please provide them here:

The terms PPP is defined as: “any contractual arrangement between a public entity or authority and a private entity, for providing a public asset or service, in which the private party bears significant risk and management responsibility.”

The term infrastructure refers to:

- Energy: electricity generation, transmission, and distribution, and Natural gas transmission and distribution pipelines
- Information and communications technology (ICT): ICT backbone infrastructure
- Transport: Airports, railways, ports, and roads.
- Water: potable water treatment and distribution, and sewerage collection and treatment.

Other sector such as education and health may account for a significant part of PPPs but they are not captured by the database. Expanding the data to include PPPs in other sector beyond infrastructure is something that the World Bank is considering but it is currently limited by budget constraints.

Unfortunately, the PPI database does not collect data on civil society partnerships and this will not fit the currently methodology of data gathering and is outside the present work’s scope. The IAEG-SDGs would need to advise on this.

(as of July/August 2018)