SDG 17: PARTNERHIPS

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Marketing **Gate**

End extreme poverty. Fight inequality and injustice. Fix climate change. Whoa. The Global Goals are important, world-changing objectives that will require cooperation among governments, international organizations and world leaders. It seems impossible that the average person can make an impact. Should you just give up?

No! Change starts with you!

On 1 January 2016, the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development — adopted by world leaders in September 2015 at an historic UN Summit — officially came into force.

Goal 17: Facts and figures

- Official development assistance stood at $135.2 billion in 2014, the highest level ever recorded;
- 79 per cent of imports from developing countries enter developed countries duty-free;
- The debt burden on developing countries remains stable at about 3 per cent of export revenue;
- The number of Internet users in Africa almost doubled in the past four years;
- 30 per cent of the world's youth are digital natives, active online for at least five years, and
- But more four billion people do not use the Internet, and 90 per cent of them are from the developing world.

GOAL 17: Targets

Finance

- Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection

FINANCING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS
TIME TO FACE THE CHALLENGE

The SDGs: The plan for a better world by 2030

Who will help developing countries finance the SDGs?

Foreign aid is not enough

2015

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) calls on all actors –public and private– to co-ordinate better and mobilise more financial resources

After surging from 2000 to 2013, total external finance declined by **12%** between 2013 & 2016

2018 TODAY

And co-ordination remains poor

Over 2016 to 2017 foreign direct investment alone dropped by **30%**

BUT in reality external finance for sustainable development has been going down

FINANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN POOR COUNTRIES IS AN INVESTMENT IN THE WELL-BEING OF ALL NATIONS

OECD countries must take urgent and bold action to implement the AAAA with their partners and fulfil the promise of Agenda 2030 at home and abroad

Mobilising more finance for developing countries is not enough: the quality – i.e. the "sustainable development footprint"– of all finance must be enhanced

THREE AREAS FOR REFORM

BETTER MEASUREMENT — A new transparency initiative to assess the quantity and the quality of finance for the SDGs ✓

BETTER REGULATION — To shift a greater share of the trillions already available globally to be invested in the SDGs (e.g. through tax regimes and investment frameworks, sustainability reporting) ✓

BETTER CO-ORDINATION — To better connect supply and demand for financing for sustainable development in countries ✓

GOAL 17: Targets

- Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries

- Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

- Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress

- Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

- Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism;

- Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed;

- Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

BEFORE COVID-19

NET ODA TOTALLED $147.4 BILLION IN 2019, **ALMOST UNCHANGED FROM 2018**

BUT AID TO AFRICA ROSE BY 1.3% FROM 2018

AND AID TO THE LDCS ROSE BY 2.6% FROM 2018

GLOBAL FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IS EXPECTED TO DECLINE BY UP TO 40% IN 2020

COVID-19 IMPLICATIONS

REMITTANCES TO LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES – AN ECONOMIC LIFELINE FOR MANY POOR HOUSEHOLDS – **ARE PROJECTED TO FALL**
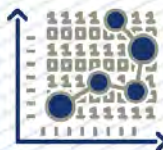
$554 BILLION IN 2019 → $445 BILLION IN 2020

FIXED-BROADBAND SUBSCRIPTIONS

PER 100 INHABITANTS IN 2019

| DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
33.6	11.2

INTERNATIONAL FUNDING FOR DATA AND STATISTICS WAS $690 MILLION IN 2017

50%

ONLY HALF THE LEVEL IT NEEDS TO BE

Support for implementing the SDGs has been steady but fragile, with major and persistent challenges. Financial resources remain scarce, trade tensions have been increasing, and crucial data are still lacking. The COVID-19 pandemic is now threatening past achievements, with trade, foreign direct investment and remittances all projected to decline. The pandemic also appears to be accelerating existing trends of global value chain decoupling.

Total official development assistance dedicated to statistical capacity-building activities, 2014–2016 and 2015–2017 (millions of current dollars)
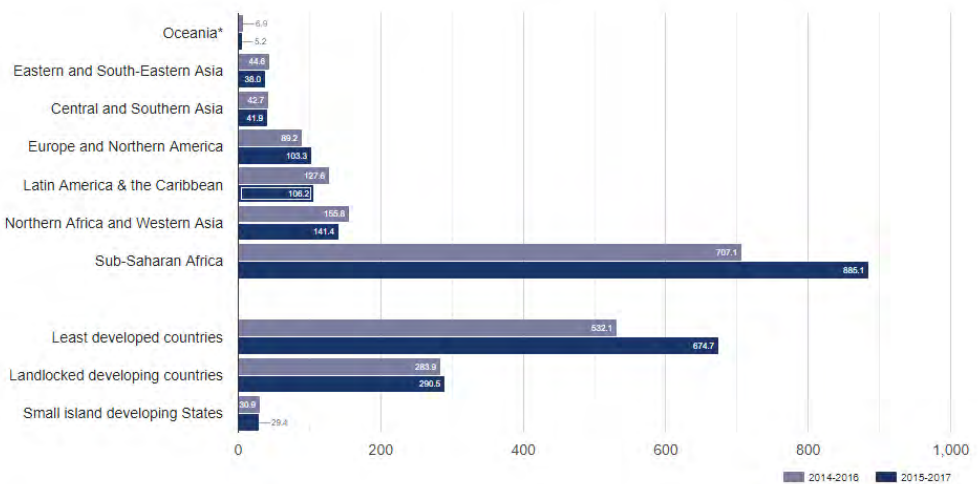
* Excluding Australia and New Zealand.
** Country-specific commitments only. Unallocated commitments to multiple countries/regions are excluded.

In 2019, most countries reported that they were carrying out a national statistical plan (141 countries, up from 129 in 2018). However, many also said that they lacked sufficient funding for full implementation. Only 25 per cent of plans were fully funded in sub-Saharan Africa (9 out of 36 countries), compared with 95 per cent (36 out of 38 countries) in Europe and Northern America. From 2016 to 2017, ODA for data and statistics rose by 11 per cent, from $623 million to $690 million, but this was only 0.34 per cent of total ODA. International funding for data and statistics is about half the level it needs to be. Over the past three years, countries in sub-Saharan Africa benefited most, receiving $885 million, a significant increase in funding. Continued and increased technical and financial support is needed to ensure that countries in developing regions are better equipped to monitor progress of their national development agendas.

GOAL 17: Targets

Capacity building

- Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the sustainable development goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation.

Trade

- Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda;

- Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020;

- Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access.

Not connected to the internet is

ALMOST HALF OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION

particularly in poor countries.

SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS

YouABLE

GOAL 17: Targets

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy; coordination and policy coherence;
- Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development;
- Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries;
- Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.

Data, monitoring and accountability

- By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts;
- By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.
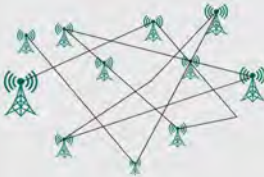
GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP

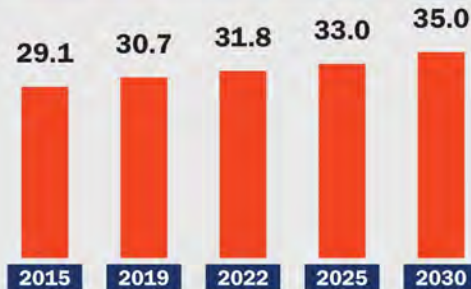**Official development assistance as a proportion of total domestic budget, (%)**

2015	2019	2022	2025	2030
15.1	15.8	16.4	17.0	18.0

FDI as a proportion of GDP (Inward stock), (%)

2015	2019	2022	2025	2030
4.8	7.3	10.8	14.2	20.0

Internet density (per 100 person)

2015	2019	2022	2025	2030
49.8	65.0	70.9	79.9	95.0

Volume of remittances (in US$) as a proportion of total GDP (%)

2015	2019	2022	2025	2030
29.1	30.7	31.8	33.0	35.0

Nepal in Data

Increase
**responsible
choices info**
on labels

**Limit underage
access** to
digital ads

LDA+

Expand
comprehensive
nutrition site

3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

Robust **responsible
drinking** initiatives

1.

Reduce the
harmful use
of alcohol

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION

3.

Return to the
environment
at least as
much as we
take away

**Cut water
consumption and
increase water
replenishment**

14 LIFE
BELOW WATER

CO₂

**Reduce GHG
emissions**

7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY

Zero waste
to Landfill

13 CLIMATE
ACTION

**Decrease
single-use
plastic**

GO

SPIR

BUILDING A SUST

5

Take o
our comm

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS

Gr
particip
comm

IBILITY GLOBAL GOALS

Sustainable Development Goals

2.

Care for and support our people, and reflect the diversity of our global operations

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Reduce number of accidents

More **development program participation**

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Increase women representation
across all levels

OD
RITED
TAINABLE FUTURE

4.

Source our materials responsibly

Ensure shipping board and labels are **sustainably sourced**

15 LIFE ON LAND

Certify all key raw materials **sustainably sourced**

.

care of munities

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Increase packaging recycled content and recyclability

row employee pation in charitable munity activities

INTERNATIONAL GENEVA FOR PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GLOBAL GOALS

Over the last two decades, **Gavi's public-private partnership** has brought together the biggest players in global health - including UN agencies, governments and the vaccine industry - to vaccinate nearly 640 million children and prevent more than nine million future deaths.

Private sector

Private sector

International Organizations

The research conducted by the **UN Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)** produce evidence on the politics and processes of social change to reach the transformation required in the 2030 Agenda. Working with a global network of researchers ensures a plurality of ideas and provides governments and other stakeholders with the best possible knowledge and analysis to create and implement coherent sustainable development strategies.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The progressive reduction of import tariffs through multilateral commitments made by the **World Trade Organization (WTO)** members has paved the way to creating a rules-based multilateral trading system that is open, non-discriminatory and equitable.

Over the past 15 years, developing countries' share in international trade has continued to increase. Their share of world merchandise exports increased from 28.5 per cent in 2001 to 42 per cent in 2015.

Achieving sustainability requires global, holistic and practical solutions and the **International Standardization Organization (ISO)** is working with a diverse selection of stakeholders, including public and private sector international organizations to make this a reality.

The UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) develops international standards for **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)**, which help countries mobilize capital to finance the infrastructure needed to achieve sustainable development.

GLOBAL GOALS

Partnerships that help governments, private sector entities, international organizations and civil society better leverage the power of information and communication technologies (ICTs) will be critical to fast forward the achievement of the SDGS. #ICT4SDG

International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Over the years, the **World Bank Group (WBG)** and the UN have collaborated in nearly every region and sector. For example, through the initiative Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative (HDPI), the WBG and UN are working together in conflicted affected by fragility, conflict and violence.

Over the last 15 years, **GAIN** has been working in alliances with governments, businesses, development partners, universities and think tanks to **make food systems more nutrition sensitive,** with the aim of reaching one billion people per year with nutritious, safe food by 2022.

The initiative "One UN Climate Change Learning Partnership" (UN CC:Learn) involves more than 30 multilateral organizations, to support countries in designing and implementing sustainable learning to address climate change. The Secretariat for UN CC:Learn is provided by the **UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).**

Genève internationale
Peace, Rights and Well-Being

PERCEPTION CHANGE

ALONE
WE CAN DO
SO LITTLE,
TOGETHER
WE CAN DO
SO MUCH