



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

#HLPF #SDGs #GlobalGoals sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf/2018

17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



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

SDG 17 reflects the commitment to mobilize the means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda, including nineteen targets that span finance, technology, capacity-building, trade and systemic issues. In addition, targets on means of implementation are integrated across the other Goals, underlining their cross-cutting nature. The concrete policies and actions of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on financing for development provide a strong foundation to support the 2030 Agenda. Despite some advances in certain areas in 2017, more needs to be done to accelerate progress. All stakeholders will have to intensify and focus their efforts on the areas where progress has been slow.

Progress requires implementation

Official development assistance (ODA) declined slightly in 2017. There was a 0.6 per cent drop in real terms from the 2016 level due to lower costs for refugee assistance. Only five countries met the 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income benchmark target for ODA in 2017 with average ODA remaining at 0.31 per cent.

Total foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to developing countries amounted to approximately \$650 billion in 2017. FDI remains heavily concentrated in a few countries and in the extractive industries, often providing few forward and backward productive linkages within the economy.

Remittances remain a lifeline for families and communities in low- and middle-income countries. Among the \$538 billion in total remittances recorded in 2016, \$407 billion went to low- and 15 middle-income countries. While the global average cost of

sending money has gradually decreased in recent years, it was estimated to be 7.2 per cent in 2017, more than double the target transaction cost of 3 per cent.

High-speed fixed broadband Internet connection remains largely inaccessible across the developing world. Despite a global rise in subscriptions for high-speed fixed broadband, only 6 per cent of the population in developing countries had access in 2016, compared to 24 per cent in the developed regions.

Global trade has stagnated since 2011. This stagnation has been accompanied by a break in the expansion of world market shares among developing regions and LDCs.

Debt risks are increasing, raising concerns about a renewed cycle of debt crises and economic disruption.





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Here is what we need to do

Know

- ❖ All sources of finance—public and private; domestic and international—need to be mobilized to advance sustainable development and ensure that no one is left behind.
- ❖ High-speed broadband internet connections can enhance international cooperation, improve access to science, technology and innovation, economic opportunity and facilitate knowledge-sharing and reduce transaction costs.
- ❖ Greater effort is needed to align development cooperation with nationally-defined development priorities and results.
- ❖ The tremendous potential of partnerships could drive change, supported by policy, institutional and broader systemic efforts that are context-specific.
- ❖ International trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, and a strong commitment to open, fair and mutually beneficial trade is therefore critical.
- ❖ The availability of quality, accessible, open, timely and disaggregated data is vital. It undergirds evidence-based decision-making and ensures that no one will be left behind.

Plan & Act

- ❖ Governments should continue to strengthen their enabling environments to mobilize resources for sustainable development, including through progressive taxation, partnerships, capacity-building and investment.
- ❖ Countries should focus, in particular, on planning investable projects and pipelines, building on national financing frameworks for the SDGs.
- ❖ Development partners should align their support with Governments' national development strategies and results frameworks.
- ❖ Partnerships need to be planned and implemented with a view to combining the efforts, resources, and expertise of different stakeholders more effectively.
- ❖ Enhanced debt management capacities are needed in many developing countries, including through international cooperation and technical assistance in debt management and the development of analytical tools to advise governments of emerging vulnerabilities.
- ❖ Establishing strong, coherent, feasible, and nationally owned and supported statistical plans can help build capacity across entire statistical systems, as well as enable responses to increasing requests and demand for data and evidence-based policy making.

