



Science in the City

Building Participatory Urban Learning Community Hubs
through Research and Activation





PARTNERSHIPS: WHY THEY MATTER

**Strong
international
cooperation
is needed now
more than ever
to ensure
that
countries have
the means
to achieve
the SDGs**



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



A successful sustainable development agenda requires partnerships between governments, the private sector and civil society. These inclusive partnerships built upon principles and values, a shared vision, and shared goals that place people and the planet at the centre, are needed at the global, regional, national and local level.



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Urgent action is needed to mobilize, redirect and unlock the transformative power of trillions of dollars of private resources to deliver on sustainable development objectives. Long-term investments, including foreign direct investment, are needed in critical sectors, especially in developing countries. These include sustainable energy, infrastructure and transport, as well as information and communications technologies. The public sector will need to set a clear direction. Review and monitoring frameworks, regulations and incentive structures that enable such investments must be retooled to attract investments and reinforce sustainable development. National oversight mechanisms such as supreme audit institutions and oversight functions by legislatures should be strengthened.



What's the goal here?

To revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Why?

In 2015, world leaders adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that aims to end poverty, tackle inequalities and combat climate change. We need everyone to come together— governments, civil society, scientists, academia and the private sector— to achieve the sustainable development goals.

Why does this matter to me?

We are all in this together. The Agenda, with its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, is universal and calls for action by all countries, both developed countries and developing countries, to ensure no one is left behind.



How much progress have we made?

Support for implementing the SDGs is gaining momentum, but major challenges remain. A growing share of the global population has access to the Internet, and a Technology Bank for Least Developed Countries has been established, yet the digital divide persists.

As partners, what would we need to do to achieve the Agenda?

We will need to mobilize both existing and additional resources— technology development, financial resources, capacity building— and developed countries will need to fulfill their official development assistance commitments. Multistakeholder partnerships will be crucial to leverage the inter-linkages between the Sustainable Development Goals to enhance their effectiveness and impact and accelerate progress in achieving the Goals.



How can we ensure the resources needed are effectively mobilized and monitored?

This will be primarily the responsibility of countries. Reviews of progress will need to be undertaken regularly in each country, involving civil society, business and representatives of various interest groups. At the regional level, countries will share experiences and tackle common issues, while on an annual basis, at the United Nations, the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), they will take stock of progress at the global level, identifying gaps and emerging issues, and recommending corrective action.



What can we do to help?

Join/create a group in your local community that seeks to mobilize action on the implementation of the SDGs. Encourage your governments to partner with businesses for the implementation of the SDGs.

Register your initiatives on the SDGs Partnerships Platform to inform, educate, network, and be inspired! <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships>





**NET ODA
TOTALLED
\$149 BILLION
IN 2018,**

DOWN BY

2.7%

FROM 2017

**IN 2018,
BILATERAL
ODA
TO THE LDCs**

FELL BY

3%

**IN REAL TERMS
FROM 2017**

**AID TO
AFRICA**

FELL BY

4%




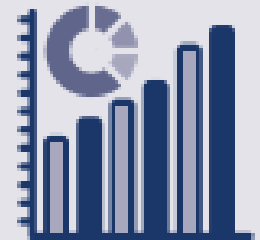
REMITTANCES

**WILL BE THE LARGEST SOURCE
OF EXTERNAL FINANCING IN
LOW- AND MIDDLE-INCOME
COUNTRIES IN 2019
(PROJECTED TO REACH
\$550 BILLION)**


**CURRENT COMMITMENTS
TO STATISTICS—**

**0.33% OF TOTAL ODA—
MUST BE DOUBLED TO
MEET STATISTICAL
CAPACITY-BUILDING
OBJECTIVES BY 2030**

IN SUB-SAHARAN
AFRICA, LESS THAN
ONE QUARTER
OF NATIONAL
STATISTICAL PLANS
ARE FULLY FUNDED



OVER 80%
OF PEOPLE IN
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES
ARE ONLINE



COMPARED TO 45%
IN DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES



AND ONLY 20%
IN LDCs

Facts & Figures

- Official development assistance stood at \$146.6 billion in 2017. This represents a decrease of 0.6 per cent in real terms over 2016.
- 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
- 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

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

17.2 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

17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

17.4 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

17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries



Goal 17 Targets

Technology

17.6 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

17.7 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

17.8 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



Goal 17 Targets

Capacity building

17.9 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



Goal 17 Targets

Trade

17.10 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

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

17.12 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



Goal 17 Targets

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence

17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development



Goal 17 Targets

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

17.16 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

17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships



Goal 17 Targets

Data, monitoring and accountability

17.18 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

17.19 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



Links

UN partners on sustainable development

[United Nations Development Programme](#)

[Millennium Campaign](#)

[UN Department of Economic & Social Affairs](#)

[World Bank](#)

[UN Children's Fund](#)

[UN Environment Programme](#)

[UN Population Fund](#)

[World Health Organization](#)

[International Monetary Fund](#)

[UN-HABITAT](#)

[Food & Agriculture](#)

[Organization](#)

[International Fund for Agricultural Development](#)

[International Labour Organization](#)

[International Trade Centre](#)

[International Telecommunications](#)

[Union](#)

[Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS](#)

[UN Conference on Trade and](#)

[Development](#)

[UN Development Group](#)

[UN Educational, Scientific and](#)

[Cultural Organization](#)

[UN Refugee Agency](#)

[UN Industrial Development](#)

[Organization](#)

[UN Women](#)

[Office of the High Commissioner for](#)

[Human Rights](#)

[UN Relief and Works Agency for](#)

[Palestine Refugees in the Near East](#)

[World Food Programme](#)

[World Meteorological Organization](#)

[World Trade Organization](#)

[World Tourism Organization](#)

[UN Office on Sport for Development and Peace](#)

Regional Commissions

[Regional Commissions New York Office](#)

[Economic Commission for Africa](#)

[Economic Commission for Europe](#)

[Economic Commission for Latin](#)

[America & the Caribbean](#)

[Economic and Social Commission for Asia & the Pacific](#)

[Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia](#)



To find out more about Goal #17 and the other Sustainable Development Goals, visit:

<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment>

