

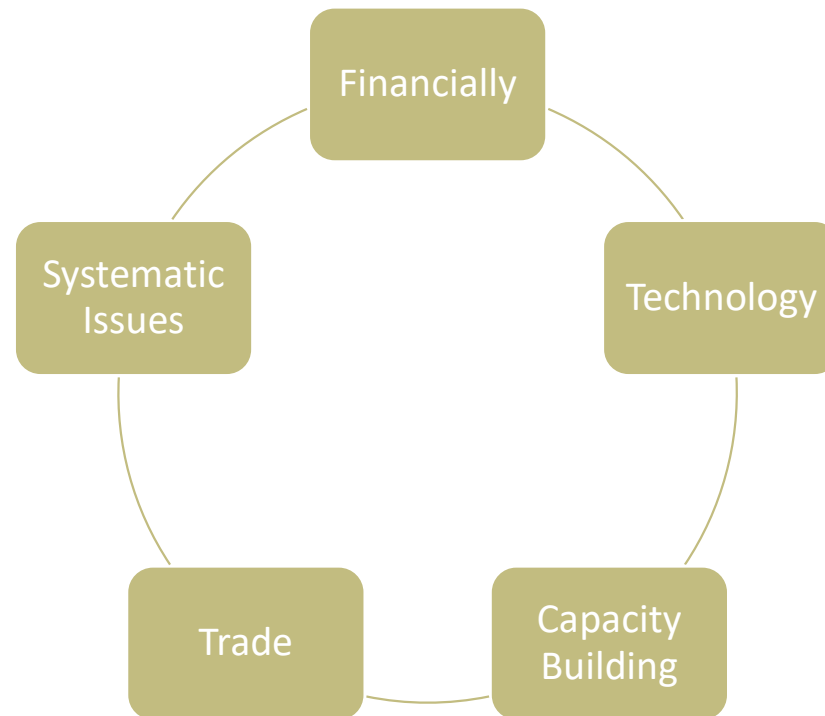
17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS



Goal 17: Revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



Overview



<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/>



Facts

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 percent of imports from developing countries enter developed countries duty-free

The number of Internet users in Africa almost doubled in the past four years

Four billion people do not use the Internet, and 90 percent of them are from the developing world

<https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/>

Finance



17.1

Target

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

Indicators

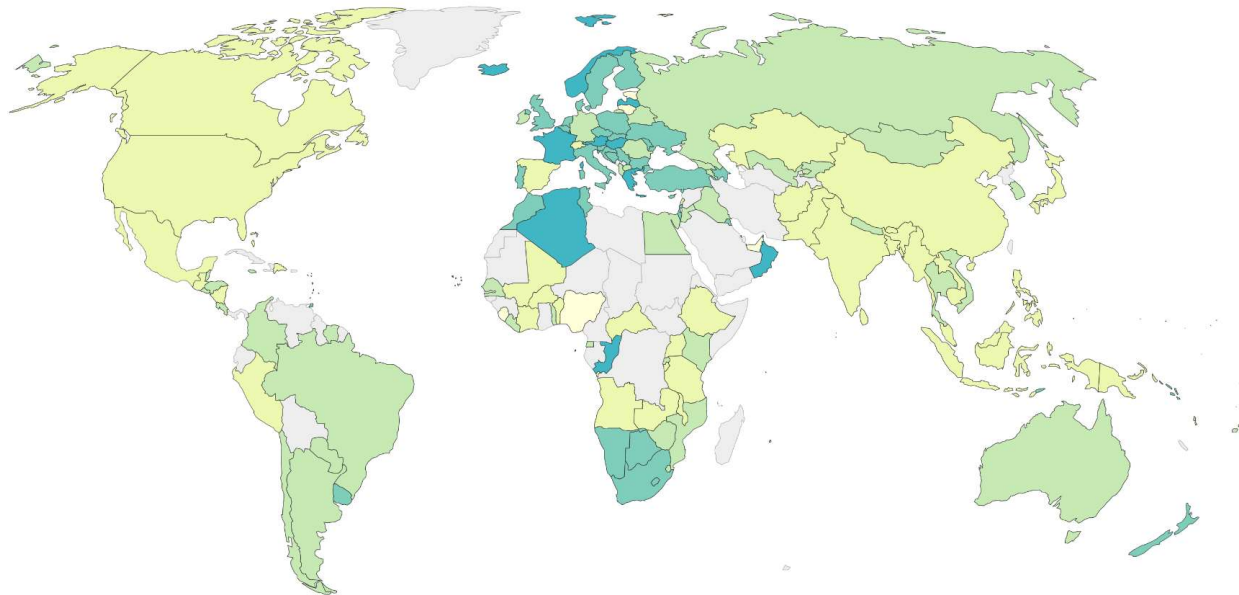
- Total **government revenue** as a proportion of GDP, by source
- Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>

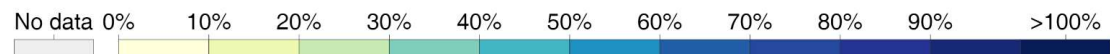
Government revenue as a share of GDP, 2016

Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered revenue but are excluded here.

Our World
in Data



US is 18.7%. Some funds are not included in budgets. Also states funding is not factored in



Source: World Bank

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17.3

Target

- Mobilize additional **financial resources for developing countries** from multiple sources

Indicators

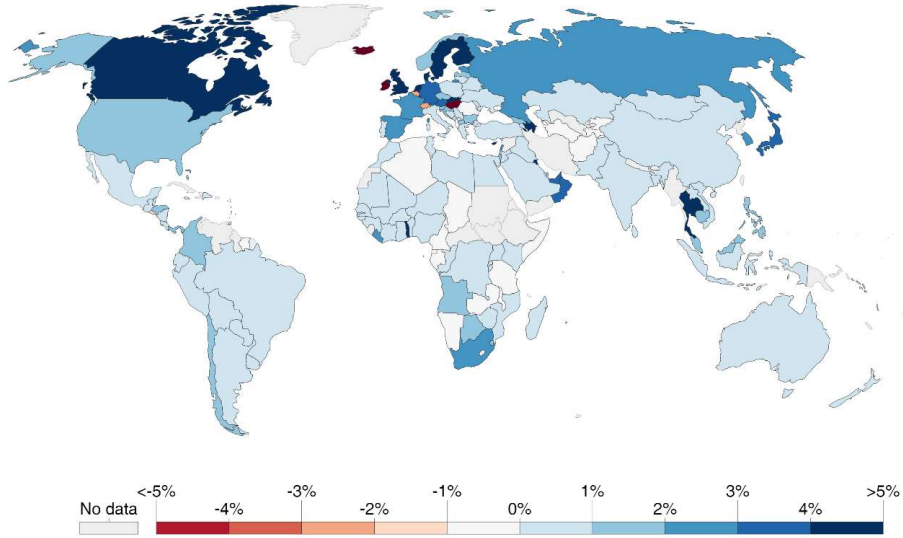
- **Foreign direct investments (FDI)**, official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
- Volume of **remittances** (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>

Foreign direct investment, net outflows as share of GDP, 2017

Foreign direct investment (FDI) refers to direct investment equity flows in an economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital. This series shows net outflows of investment from the reporting economy to the rest of the world, and is divided by GDP.

Our World
in Data



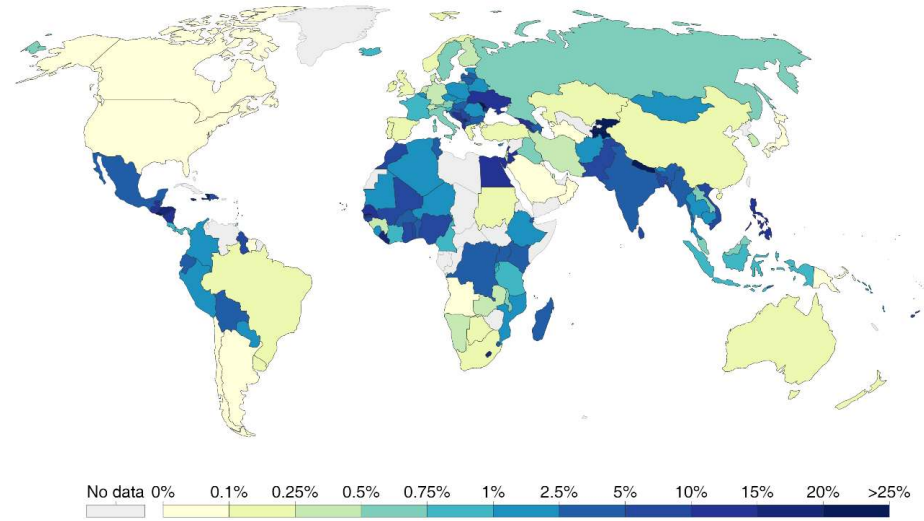
Source: World Bank

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Personal remittances as a share of GDP, 2017

Personal remittances comprise personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from nonresident households. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by nonresident entities.

Our World
in Data



Source: World Bank

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The darker the blue the more that the country invests in other nations in first graph

Remittances – the money sent back to families because of seasonal or migrant work usually. The darker the blue the more that money from remittances is the GDP of the home country

Technology



17.6

Target

- 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

Indicators

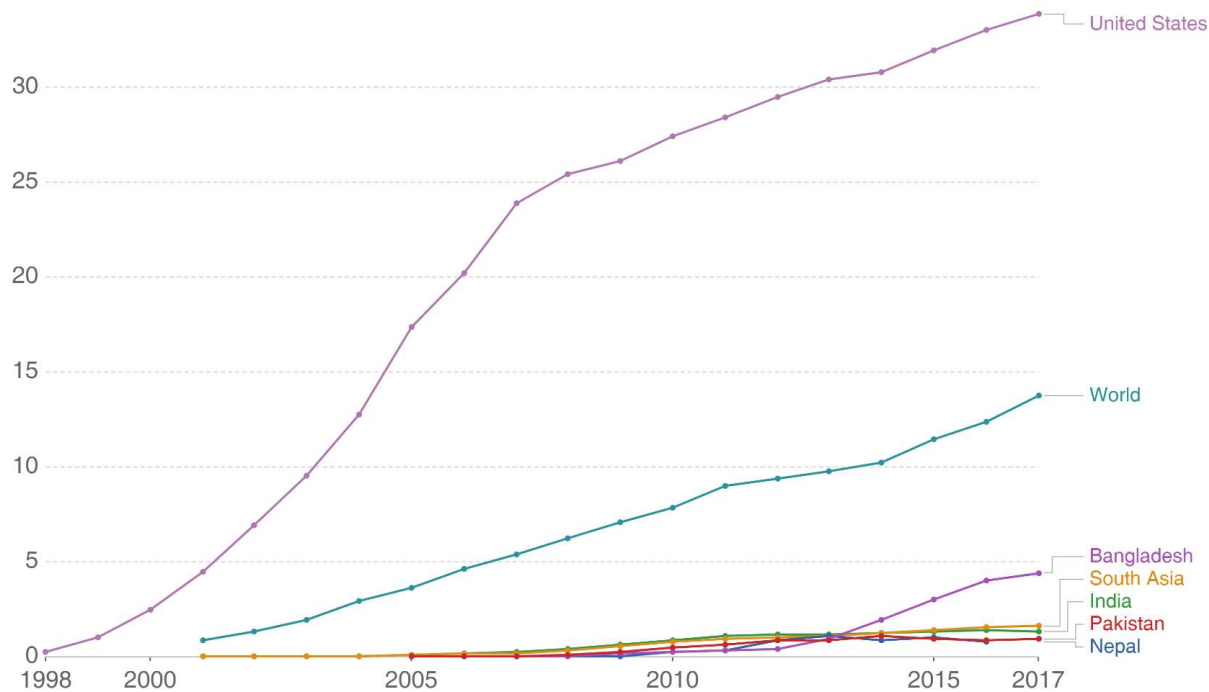
- Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programs between countries, by type of cooperation
- Fixed **Internet broadband subscriptions** per 100 inhabitants, by speed

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>

Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people), 1998 to 2017

Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s.

Our World
in Data



Source: World Bank

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An indication of internet access at a more refined level. United States and developed world are way ahead, furthers digital divide



17.8

Target

- 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**

Indicators

- Proportion of individuals using the **Internet**

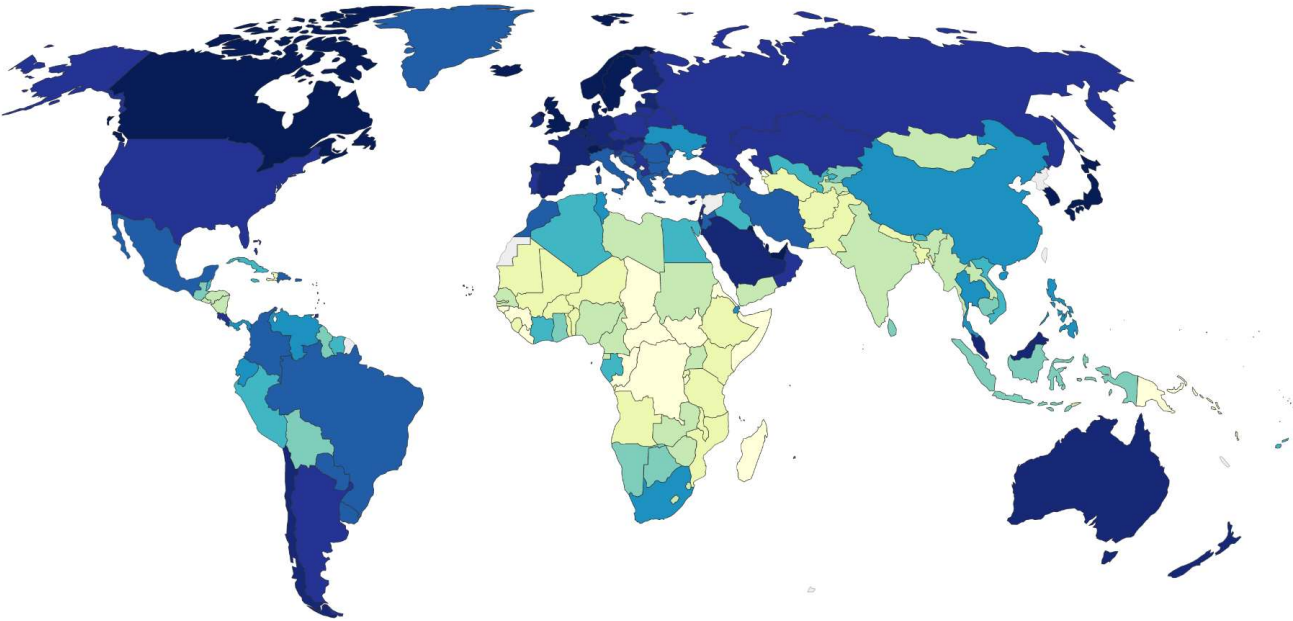
<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>

Share of the population using the Internet, 2017

All individuals who have used the Internet in the last 3 months are counted as Internet users. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.



Directly who has used the internet but may be an unreliable source or not usually accessible



Source: World Bank

OurWorldInData.org/technology-adoption/ • CC BY

Capacity-Building



17.9

Target

- 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

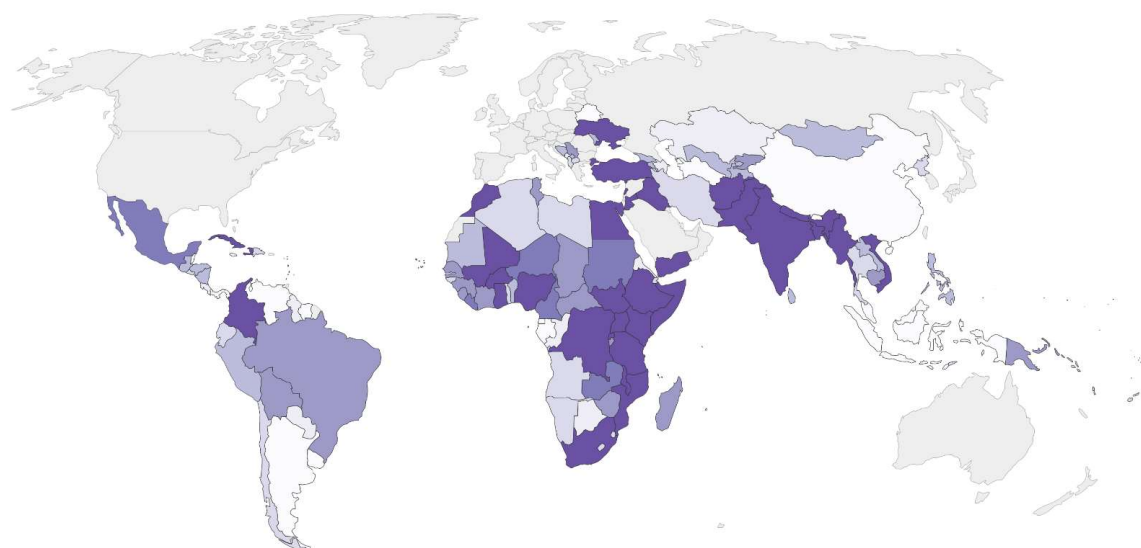
Indicators

- **Dollar value of financial and technical assistance** (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>

Net official development assistance and official aid received, 2016

Net official development assistance (ODA) consists of disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions, and by non-DAC countries. ODA is measured in constant 2013 US\$.



Aid to developed nations



Source: World Bank

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Trade



17.11

Target

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

Indicators

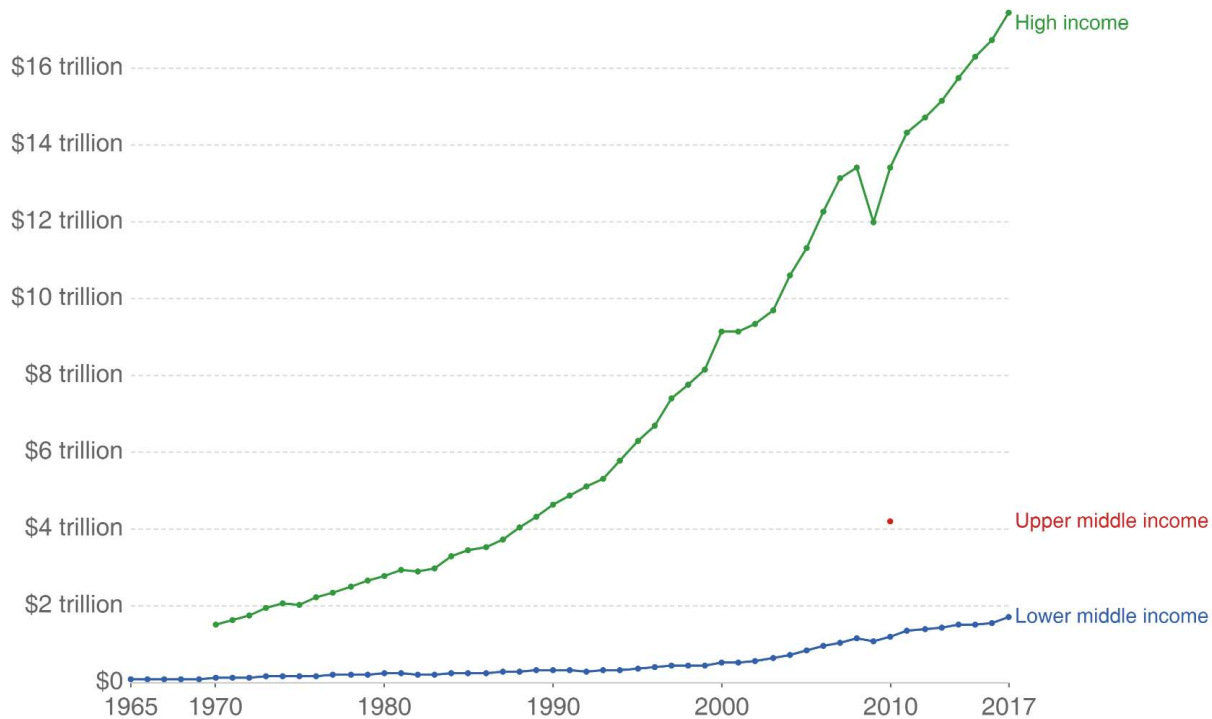
- Developing countries' and least developed countries' **share of global exports**

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>

Exports of goods and services by income group, 1965 to 2017

Total export value of goods and services (in constant 2010 US\$) aggregated by World Bank income group. Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world.

Our World
in Data



Source: World Bank

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High income has gradually taken over the market while less developed countries barely have

Systematic Issues



Target

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

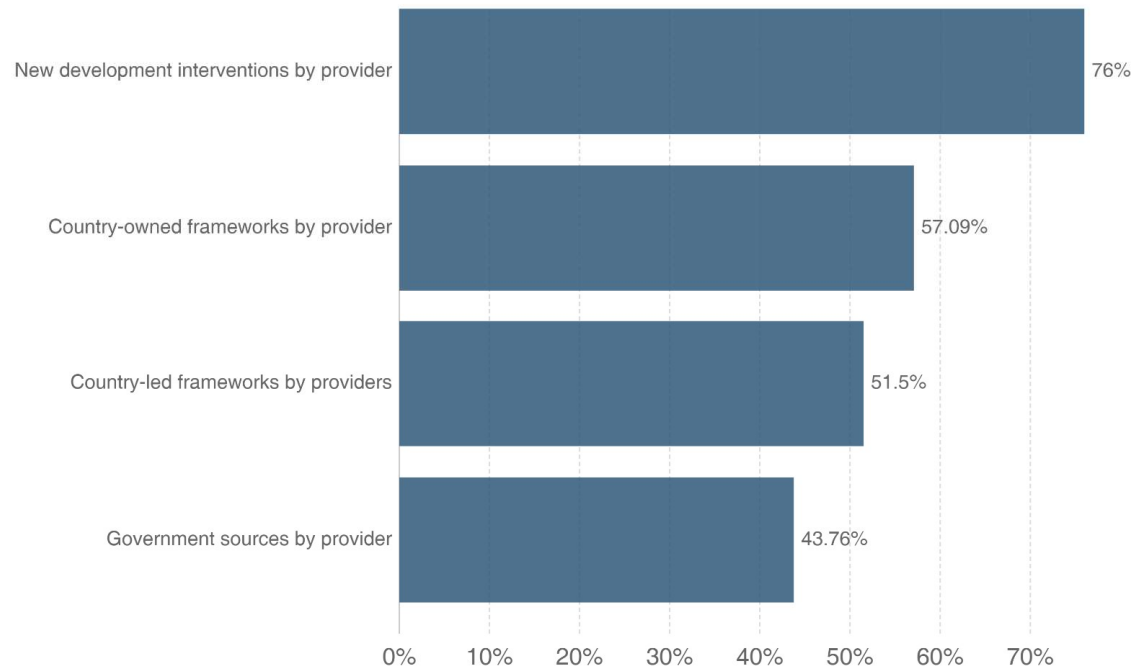
Indicators

- Extent of use of **country-owned results frameworks** and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Proportion of results, indicators and new interventions drawn from..., World

The indicator assesses the degree to which providers of development cooperation (i.e. development partners) design their interventions by relying on objectives and results indicators that are drawn from developing country government-led results frameworks reflecting the country's development priorities and goals.

Our World
in Data



Looking at countries
owning their own
responses and policies for
effective change

Source: UN Statistics Division

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17.18

Target

- 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

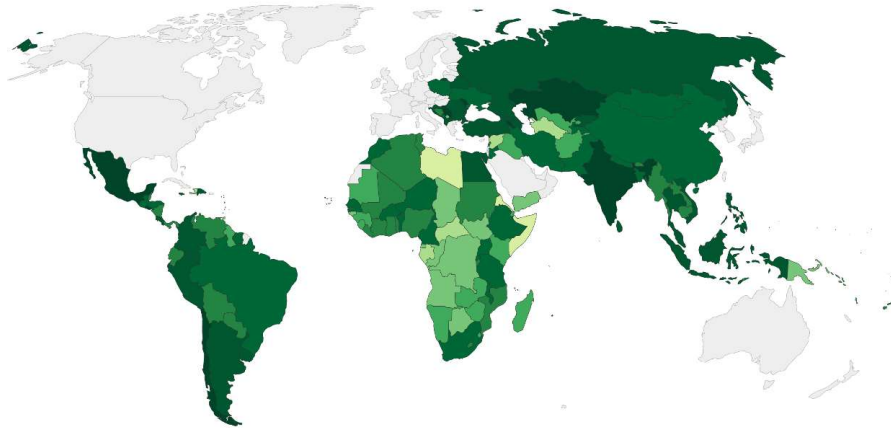
Indicators

- Proportion of **sustainable development indicators** produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- Number of countries that have **national statistical legislation** that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>

Statistical Capacity Indicator, 2017

The Statistical Capacity Indicator provides an overview of the capacity of a country's national statistical system based on a diagnostic framework thereby assessing three dimensions: Methodology, Source Data, and Periodicity and Timeliness.

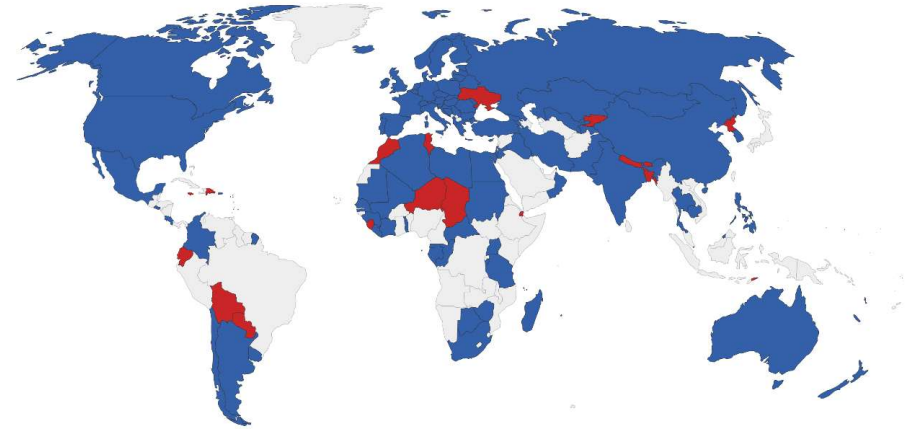


Source: The World Bank

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Does country have statistical legislation in line Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics?, 2018

Countries with national statistical legislation exists that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics



Source: UN Statistics Division (2019)

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The green accesses how strong the country's data capabilities are

The right graph is whether there is legislation backing the gathering of these statistics



17.19

Target

- 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

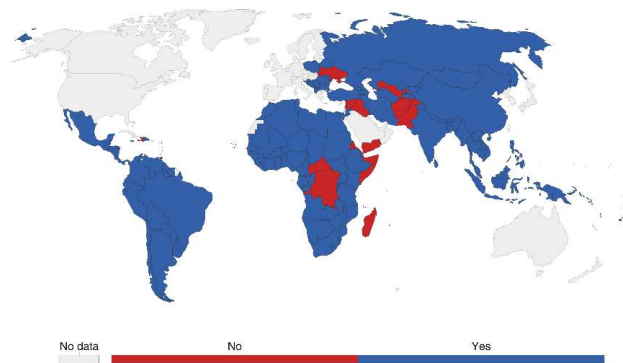
Indicators

- Dollar value of all resources made available to **strengthen statistical capacity** in developing countries
- Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least **one population and housing census in the last 10 years**; and (b) have achieved **100 percent birth registration and 80 percent death registration**

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg17>

Has country completed a population census in last 10 years?, 2017

Population censuses collect data on the size, distribution and composition of population and information on a broad range of social and economic characteristics of the population. It also provides sampling frames for household and other surveys. It is recommended that population censuses be conducted at least every 10 years.



Source: World Bank

Completion of a census

First steps for data accumulation

Our World In Data

Completeness of birth registration, 2016

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.



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Source: World Bank

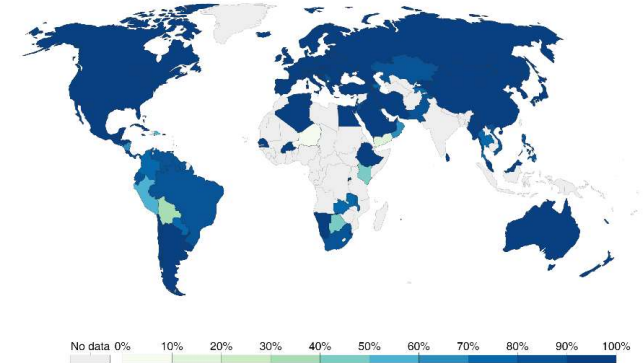
OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth/ • CC BY

Percentage of births registered

Our World In Data

Completeness of death reporting, 2010

Completeness of total death reporting is the number of deaths reported by national statistics authorities to the UN Statistical Division divided by the number of total deaths estimated by the UN Population Division.



Source: World Bank

OurWorldInData.org/world-population-growth/ • CC BY

Percentage of deaths reported

Sustainability World Meetings

UN Conference on the Law of the Sea

- 1958
- Environment protection is drafted

UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization Biosphere Conference

- 1968, Paris
- Recommends strenuous efforts for the preservation of species

Intergovernmental Conference of Experts On the Scientific Basis for Rational Use and Conservation of the Resources of the Biosphere

- 1968, Paris
- Forum for sustainable development

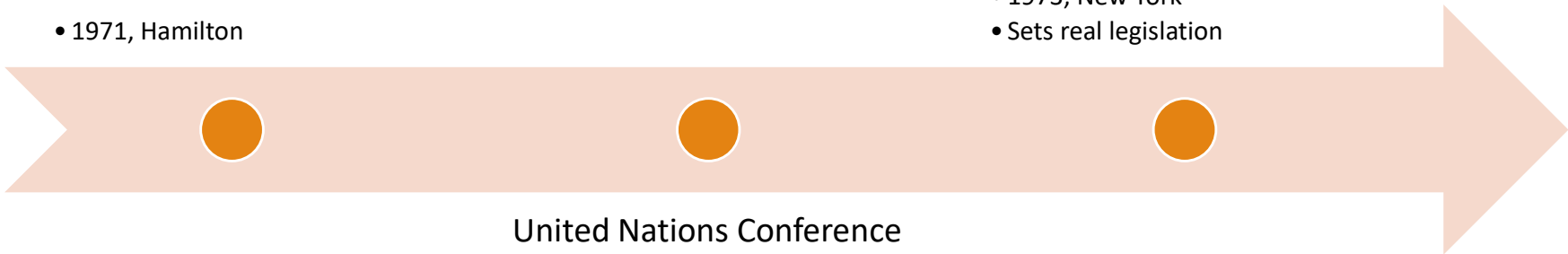
First ever International
Youth Conference on the
Human Environment

- 1971, Hamilton

United Nations Conference
on the Law of the Sea

- 1973, New York
- Sets real legislation

United Nations Conference
on the Human Environment

- 1972, Stockholm
 - Leads to the national
environmental protection agencies
- 

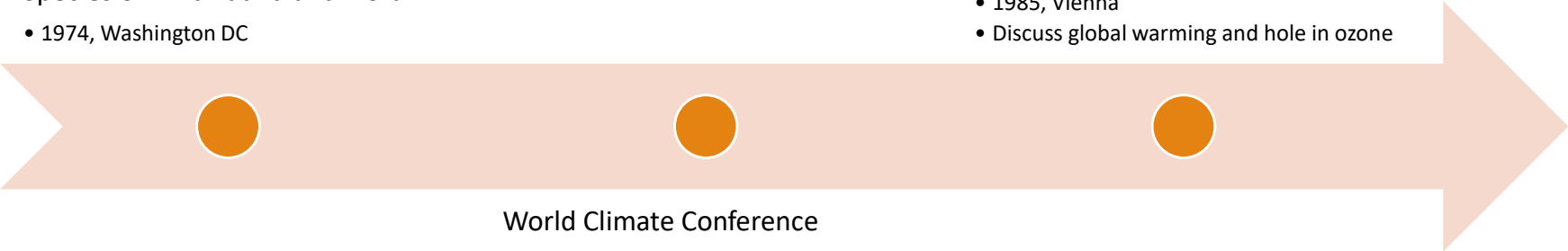
United Nations Convention on
International Trade in Endangered
Species of Wild Fauna and Flora

- 1974, Washington DC

World Meteorological Society, the
United Nations Environment
Programme, and the International
Council of Scientific

- 1985, Vienna
- Discuss global warming and hole in ozone

World Climate Conference

- 1979
 - Concludes the buildup of carbon dioxide
in the atmosphere demands attention
- 

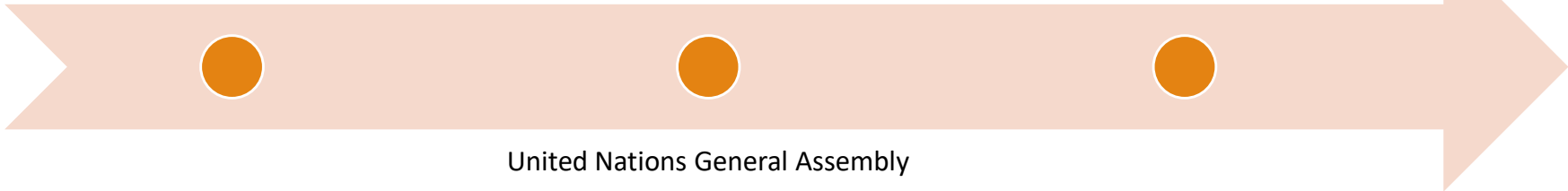
United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

- 1992, Rio
- Agreements are reached regarding biological diversity, climate change, and forest principles

United Nations Millennium Summit

- 2000
- Sets time bound and measurable goals about poverty, hunger, disease, literacy, environmental degradation, and discrimination.

United Nations General Assembly

- 1997
 - Review previous conference
 - Found little progress and make few new commitments
- 

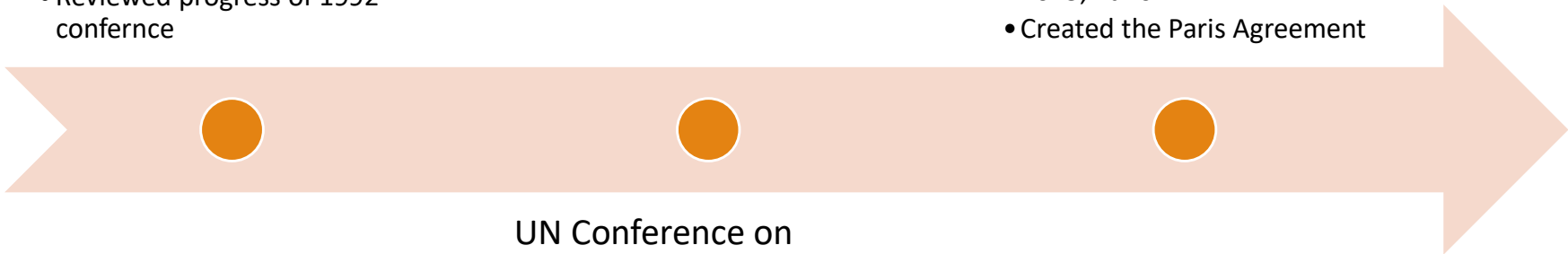

World Summit on Sustainable Development

- 2002, Johannesburg
- Reviewed progress of 1992 conference

21st Conference of the Parties on the UNFCCC

- 2015, Paris
- Created the Paris Agreement

UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20)

- 2012, Rio
- 
- 

Ted Talks

Statistical score for how each country is expected to complete the SDG's. A good summary and general knowledge now that we know all of the SDG's

https://www.ted.com/talks/michael_green_the_global_goals_we_ve_made_progress_on_and_the_ones_we_haven_t?language=en#t-566331