



Global Partnerships

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



“By 2030, 193 Heads of State and Governments agree to Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development by mobilizing

1. *The Finance – developed countries to send 0.7% of their Gross National Income to developing countries - 0.20% of that to least developed countries;*
2. *The Technology – transfer and disseminate environmentally sound technologies through a global technology facilitation mechanism*
3. *The Trade – implement duty-free and quota-free market access for all least developed countries and double their share of global exports*
4. *The Data, monitoring and accountability – increase high-quality and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics*
5. *The Policies and Institutions – intensive global engagement to implement*

all the goals, bringing together Governments, civil society, the private sector, the UN system and all other relevant institutions.

– required to implement this Agenda through a revitalized Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, based on a spirit of strengthened global solidarity, focused in particular on the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable and with the participation of all countries, all stakeholders and all people.”

UN Sustainable Development Goal 17

Good News: In 2018, over 3.9 billion people were internet users - over half the global population: the ‘death of distance’ and connectivity created by the internet gives humanity the opportunity to create partnerships in a way that no previous generations had. Also 79% of imports from developing countries are now duty-free

Bad News: the highest trade tariffs are in Africa where only 20% of people have internet access. Also, aid from OECD countries to LDCs fell, globally, by 8% from 2017 to 2018.



This final goal, like the last of the Millennium Development Goals, is focused on building the Global Partnerships required to achieve the SDG goals and targets: each goal can only be achieved if people, governments and organisations from across the planet collaborate. This site is one of the ways of promoting that cooperation.



Balance Sheet

Achievements

\$149 billion was spent on official development assistance (ODA) in 2018 - this is the major source of external funding to developing countries. [2]

In 2018, remittances from migrants abroad (money sent as a gift) were around **\$689 billion**, and over three-quarters of this went to developing countries. [3]

In 2018, **over 3.9 billion people** were internet users - over half the global population. The internet has huge potential to connect people to achieve the SDGs. [3]

In 2017, **trade tariffs fell to 2.2%** on average. Low tariffs means people in developing countries will have greater access to goods and services in the global trading system. [2]

In 2018, **111 countries** had statistics offices that met with UN principles, up from 71 in 2017. And in 2016, countries received over \$600 million in ODA to support statistics. Figures on birth and death rates, housing, population etc. are important for monitoring progress towards the goals. [3]

Transferring technology from laboratories to real life, from rich to poor countries, has been achieved by the setting up of special units – like the [Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Transfer Center](#)

Work Left to Do

In real terms, however, humanitarian aid fell by 8% from 2017 to 2018. Levels of aid may be beginning to fall. [3]

The international target to keep ODA above 0.7% of gross national income was met by only 6 countries in 2016. And in 2018, remittances to LDCs were around 3 times greater than the ODA they received. [3]

Whilst over 80% of people in developed countries had access to the internet, only 20% did in LDCs. The other half of the global population needs to be connected. [3]

Large differences remain, with the highest tariffs usually across parts of Africa. Trade tensions between large economies in 2018 may have impeded progress in making the system more equitable. [2]

National statistics plans in 2017 were occurring in 31 African nations, but only three of these were fully funded. [3]

The costs of Technology Transfer are still too high for most LDCs: also many lack the human capacity for implementing new technologies at scale. So more and better training is needed.



Sources

1. [UNDP - SDG17](#)
2. [SDGs Knowledge Platform - Goal 17](#)
3. [SDGs Report 2019 - Section 17](#)
4. [Investopedia - Remittance](#)
5. [OECD - What is ODA?](#)
6. [Goal 17](#)

Points to Ponder

- Collaboration is hard – it's much easier to set your own course, and dictate your own way of doing things: how can you promote collaboration and team work in your own life and community?
- These SDGs seek to achieve a series of solutions to the world's most pressing shared problems: but not many people we've met have even heard of them: how do you think that youth and others can promote the goals and get our governments to be serious about achieving them?
- When the UN was formed, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights signed, in the 1940s, everyone thought Peace was a certainty for future generations. Do you feel the same now?
- Some threats to the planet are so severe (- like Climate Change, HIV-AIDS, ocean acidification), don't you think that rich countries should give away technologies that could help solve these global challenges to the world's poorest countries for Free?!



Take Action

- Contact your local authorities - ask them to work on initiatives to protect people and the planet.
- Stay informed by following local and global news - track the progress towards the SDGs.
- Use social media to contact people and connect them - share posts, tweet your government representatives and local media.
- Demand that your school / college implement courses training your fellow students about the Goals;