SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

With 193 governments coming together to agree a common framework to tackle 17 major world issues by 2030, business engagement to achieve them is seen as critical. So how do you understand the implications of the SDGs and prioritise them? How do you quantify and minimise the potential risks, and explore the opportunities?

This is an extract from PwC's Navigating the SDGs: a business guide to engaging with the UN Global Goals 2016 on SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals. For more on the other 16 SDGs, go to www.pwc.com/globalgoals

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What's the global challenge?

- Implementing the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will require **huge global investment** in infrastructure; climate change mitigation and adaptation; health and education; peace and security, and other SDG related sectors. **Estimates for financing** this global investment range between **$5 trillion and $7 trillion per year**.[1] This is financing on an unprecedented scale and will require a **step-change** in both **public and private investment**.
- **Taxation** is one of the most important ways in which developing countries can mobilise resources for implementing the SDGs, yet they struggle to do so. **Gaps persist** between the **capacity** of developed and developing countries to raise **public financial resources**.[2] Currently, developing countries collect only 10-20% of their GDPs in tax revenue compared to OECD countries which collect 30-40%.[3]
- In any case **public revenue**, even when topped up by development assistance, remains **insufficient** to meet SDG needs. The **funding shortfall** for combined public and private investment in SDG-related sectors in developing countries alone, is estimated to be **$2.5 trillion per year**, and the UN is looking to the private sector to help bridge the gap. However, today **private sector investment** is currently **relatively low**. Only a fraction of the worldwide invested assets of banks, pension funds, insurers, foundations and endowments, as well as transnational corporations, are in SDG sectors, and even less in developing countries, particularly the poorest ones: the Least Developed Countries (LDCs). LDCs need a **doubling of the growth rate** of private investment.[4]
- By fostering economic growth and job creation, **international trade** makes a major contribution to poverty reduction and sustainable development.[5] Today **global value chains** (GVCs) drive trade: 75% of global trade now comprises intermediate inputs and capital goods and services. But not all countries are equally successful at integrating into GVCs: **low-income developing countries** (LIDCs) are still **hugely under-represented** contributing only about 11% of the total world gross exports in 2011 (up from 6% in 1995).[6]

Why does it matter for business? And what can business do?

Partnerships provide opportunities for business to achieve more than they can alone. Capacity building helps build stronger economies in developing countries, enhancing the commercial environment.

- The **private sector** is the engine that powers global trade, and with the increasing importance of GVCs, companies have a profound interest in **building trade capacity** in developing countries. **Access to trade-related infrastructure**, an **educated workforce** and **quality standards for inputs** to their goods are all critical to the success of corporate GVCs. A growing number of companies are also looking to the developing world for **new markets** – another key driver for **capacity building**.[7]

? *Have you **mapped the value chains** of your key products and services? What are the **limitations** impinging on your existing supply or distribution capacity or the **barriers to participation** in your value chain affecting other potential suppliers or distributors? Are there opportunities for you to help suppliers **build their capacity** to participate in your value chain or deliver a better product or service to you if they are already involved? Capacity building might involve, for example, facilitating trade credit, skills building or technology transfer.*

? *Are there **new markets** that you would potentially like to invest in, but are deterred from by the poor quality of the business environment? Could you beneficially partner with government or overseas development agencies, international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) or local NGOs, to invest in developing business infrastructure, such as improved transport or telecommunications via a **public-private partnership?** Or could you work with an industry group to improve, for example, road safety or implement more efficient customs processes, through **trade facilitation programmes?***

? *Could you build manufacturing facilities in-country, rather than importing products, or could you source raw materials locally, adding more **economic value**, including via **taxes**, to your host country? Would this usefully bolster your licence to operate?*

- The complex challenges represented by the SDGs require integrated responses. **Multi-sector partnerships**, which pool the resources and know-how of different stakeholders, are well placed to drive action. One example is Champions 12.3, a new coalition of leaders from governments, businesses, international organizations, research institutions and civil society dedicated to inspiring ambition, mobilizing action, and accelerating progress toward achieving SDG Target 12.3: reducing food loss and waste globally.[8]

? *Could you play a role in shaping a **system wide approach** to addressing one of the SDG targets? Can you contribute to an existing multi-sector partnership or collaborate to form a new one?*

- Another way for companies to contribute to SDG delivery is through **impact investment**, i.e. investing corporate funds into projects that align with your company's **strategic objectives**, deliver **benefits to the poor** and generate a **financial return** or, as a minimum, a return of capital. This is a growing market with more and more investors recognising the benefits: globally, at the end of 2015, the 156 respondents to the Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN) annual survey of investors, managed a total of $77bn in impact investing assets. During 2015, a total of more than $15bn was committed to impact investments, with respondents planning to commit 16% more capital in 2016.[9]

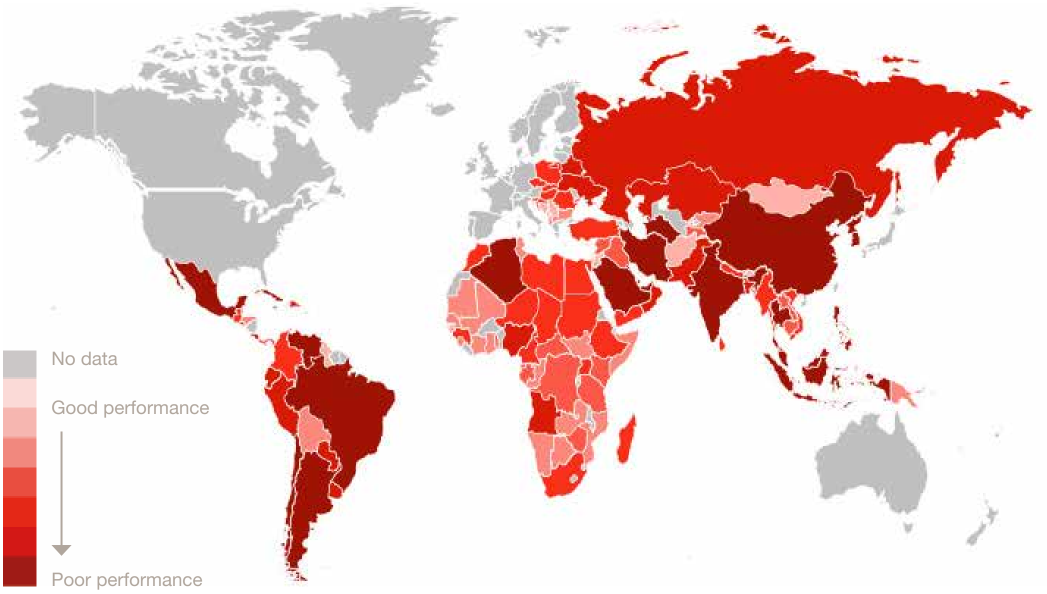
? *Do you have an understanding of the growing **impact investment market?** Have you researched impact investment opportunities that could deliver strategic returns for your company?*

Targets *in focus*

The final SDG has nineteen targets separated into subcategories. The first comes under 'Finance' and the target is to "Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection". Target 17.7 in the heat map is "Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships". For details on the remaining targets, please see 'Global Goals and targets' on page 5.

The lie of the land – exploring the distance to cover to achieve

Target 17.7: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships



Case Study

Company: Low Carbon Technology Partnerships initiative (LCTPi) led by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development

Sector: Multiple

Region/country of impact: Global

Aligns to: SDG 17

150 companies working together to collaborate on low carbon technology solutions

Global Challenge: The Sustainable Development Goals require a large amount of investment and collaboration. Partnerships need to be formed to share knowledge and create information pools for both countries and businesses to help them work towards achieving the SDGs. The goal of the Low Carbon Technology Partnerships initiative (LCTPi) is to enable private sector action to help limit the rise in global temperatures to below 2°C.

Business Response: Business-led LCTPi action plans were launched at COP21 in Paris in December 2015. These demonstrated that emission reduction across sectors can be rapidly scaled up by working together. Companies are engaged in LCTPi across 9 focus areas: Renewables, Carbon Capture and Storage, Chemicals, Cement, Energy Efficiency in Buildings, Low Carbon Transport Fuels, Low Carbon Freight Transport, Climate Smart Agriculture and Forests and Forest Products as Carbon Sinks. LCTPi has enabled businesses to develop strategies to unlock low-carbon development in each focus area. These areas are led and driven by businesses, but ask for appropriate policy support from governments. Each strategy includes a statement of ambition for the sector, challenges, an action plan and policy requests.

Benefits: Through this collaboration, the LCTPi could get society 65% of the way to a 2°C ceiling for temperature rises. It could help channel $5-10 trillion of investment toward low carbon sectors of the economy and support 5-10 million jobs per year around the world. Most importantly, the LCTPi provides a platform for all businesses to play a leading role in helping to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals whilst implementing sustainable technology practices.

Find out more: This initiative is led by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) and you can find more at www.lctpi.wbcsd.org

Source: LCTPi
http://lctpi.wbcsd.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/LCTPi-PWC-Impact-Analysis.pdf
http://lctpi.wbcsd.org/thechallenge/

Global Goals and targets

Please note 'Targets' are referenced as n.1 n.2 n.3 etc. 'The means of implementing the targets' are referenced as n.a n.b n.c etc.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

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

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

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

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 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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

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

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

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

Sources

1 UN General Assembly, Report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Funding, 2014 http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/69/315&Lang=E

2 United Nations Handbook, Protecting the Tax Base of Developing Countries, 2015 http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/handbook-tb.pdf

3 European Parliament Directorate General for External Policies, Tax revenue mobilisation in developing countries: issues and challenges, 2014 http://bit.ly/1RlWgAe

4 UNCTAD, Investing for Sustainable Development Goals, 2015 http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/osg2015d3_en.pdf

5 Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development – Outcome paper http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf

6 Istanbul G20 Trade Ministers Meeting: Presentation of the OECD-WBG inclusive global value chains report, October 2015 http://bit.ly/1U6Xl5U

7 The World Bank, The role of International Business in Aid or Trade: Building Capacity for Trade in Developing Countries, 2011 http://www.oecd.org/aidfortrade/49761410.pdf

8 http://champions123.org/

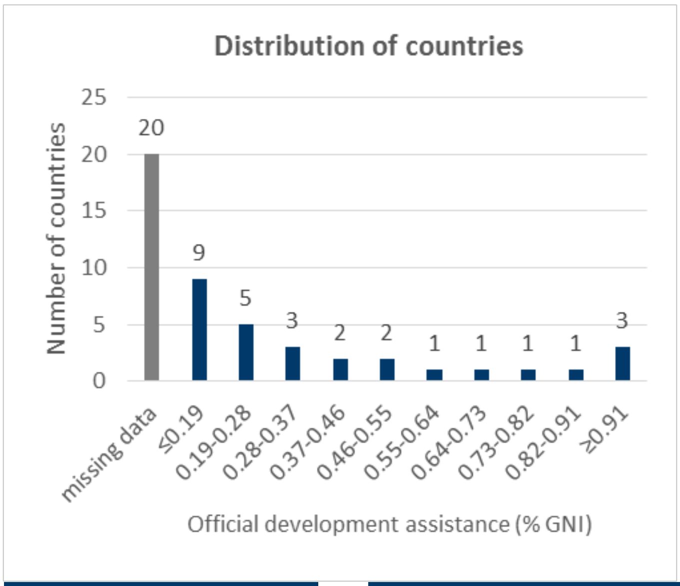
9 Global Impact Investing Network, Annual Impact Investor Survey, 2016

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 17 Indicator Profile: Official development assistance
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Official development assistance (% GNI)

For high-income countries only



Country	Value/Rating
Sweden	1.41
Norway	1.05
Luxemb.	0.93
Denmark	0.85
Netherlands	0.76
UK	0.71
Finland	0.56
Switzerland	0.52
Germany	0.52
Belgium	0.42
France	0.37
Ireland	0.36
Austria	0.32
Canada	0.28
New Zealand	0.27
Australia	0.27
Iceland	0.24
Japan	0.22

Country	Value/Rating
Italy	0.21
USA	0.17
Portugal	0.16
Slovenia	0.15
Greece	0.15
Korea, Rep.	0.14
Spain	0.13
Czech Republic	0.12
Slovakia	0.1
Poland	0.1
Argentina	n/a
Chile	n/a
Croatia	n/a
Cyprus	n/a
Estonia	n/a
Hungary	n/a
Israel	n/a
Kuwait	n/a

Country	Value/Rating
Latvia	n/a
Lithuania	n/a
Malta	n/a
Oman	n/a
Qatar	n/a
Russia	n/a
Saudi Arabia	n/a

Country	Value/Rating
Singapore	n/a
Trinidad and Tobago	n/a
UAE	n/a
Uruguay	n/a
Venezuela	n/a

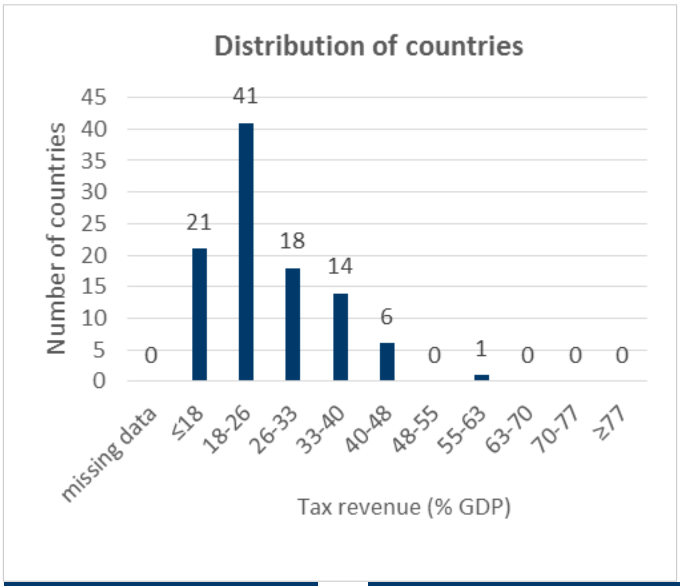
Source : OECD (2016a). Years : 2013. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 17 Indicator Profile: Tax revenue
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

Tax revenue (% GDP)

For low- and middle-income countries only



Country	Value/Rating	
Lesotho	60.1	●
Congo, Rep.	46.9	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45.3	●
Ukraine	43.3	●
Iraq	42.6	●
Belarus	42	●
Montenegro	41.5	●
Angola	40.5	●
Malawi	40.2	●
Azerbaijan	39.4	●
Ecuador	39.4	●
Bolivia	39.2	●
Serbia	37.9	●
Botswana	37.8	●
Turkey	37.2	●
Moldova	36.7	●
Algeria	36	●
Brazil	35.6	●
Swaziland	34.9	●
Bulgaria	34.5	●
Kyrgyzstan	34.4	●
Mozamb.	32.2	●
Romania	31.4	●
Mongolia	31.3	●
Gabon	31	●
Namibia	30.3	●
Burundi	29.7	●
Bhutan	28.9	●
Morocco	28.6	●
Colombia	28.3	●
China	28.2	●
Liberia	28.1	●
Macedonia	28	●
Mauritania	27.8	●
Zimbabwe	27.7	●
South Africa	27.6	●
Georgia	27.5	●
Jamaica	27.2	●
Tajikistan	26.9	●
Guyana	25.7	●
Kazakhstan	25.3	●
Niger	25.2	●
Rwanda	25.1	●
Malaysia	24.9	●
Panama	24.6	●
Suriname	24.5	●
Afghanistan	24.4	●
Cabo Verde	24.2	●
Mexico	24.2	●
Jordan	24.1	●
Thailand	24.1	●
Burkina Faso	23.9	●
Lao PDR	23.9	●
Yemen	23.9	●
Tunisia	23.8	●
Albania	23.7	●
Armenia	23.7	●
Nicaragua	23.4	●
Myanmar	23.2	●
Egypt	23	●
Honduras	22.9	●
Vietnam	22.9	●
Senegal	22.7	●
Peru	22.3	●
Paraguay	22.1	●
Mauritius	21.4	●
Mali	21.1	●
Togo	20.9	●
Chad	20.8	●
Haiti	20.8	●
Benin	20.4	●
Cote d'Ivoire	19.8	●
Guinea	19.8	●
India	19.8	●
Lebanon	19.8	●
Kenya	19.6	●
Nepal	19.3	●
El Salvador	18.5	●
Gambia	18.5	●
Philippines	18.5	●
Cambodia	18.4	●
Zambia	18.4	●
Cameroon	18	●
Indonesia	17.1	●
Ghana	16.5	●
Ethiopia	15.9	●
Congo, Dem. Rep.	15.8	●
Tanzania	15.7	●
Dominican Republic	14.6	●
Iran	14.1	●
Costa Rica	13.7	●
Pakistan	13.3	●
Sierra Leone	13.3	●
Uganda	12.7	●
Sri Lanka	12.4	●
Guatemala	11.6	●
Bangladesh	11.2	●
Nigeria	11	●
Madagascar	10.9	●
Sudan	10.9	●
CAR	8.4	●

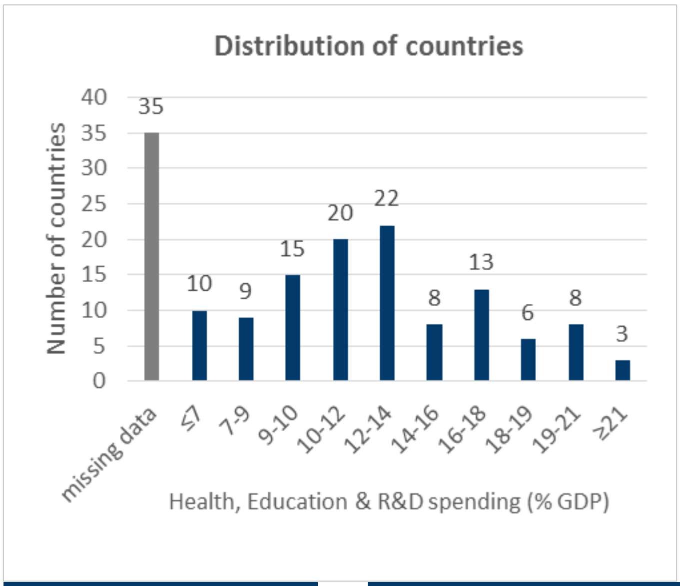
Source : World Bank (2016). Years : 2013. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 17 Indicator Profile: Health, Education & R&D spending
(NB. this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Health, Education & R&D spending (% GDP)



Country	Value/Rating	
USA	25.1	🟢
Lesotho	24.5	🟢
Denmark	22.4	🟢
Netherlands	21	🟢
Moldova	20.6	🟢
Belgium	20	🟢
Sweden	19.9	🟢
Austria	19.7	🟢
Finland	19.7	🟢
France	19.6	🟢
Switzerland	19.6	🟢
Germany	19.2	🟢
Iceland	19	🟢
New Zealand	18.4	🟢
Canada	17.9	🟢
Norway	17.8	🟢
Slovenia	17.6	🟢
Japan	17.5	🟢
Malta	17.5	🟢
Costa Rica	17.2	🟢
UK	16.9	🟢
Ireland	16.8	🟢
Israel	16.8	🟢
Brazil	16.7	🟢
Australia	16.5	🟢
Portugal	16.5	🟢
Namibia	16.4	🟢
Rwanda	16.2	🟢
Korea, Rep.	16.1	🟢
South Africa	15.9	🟡
Botswana	15.4	🟡
Spain	15.2	🟡
Ukraine	15.2	🟡
Cyprus	15.1	🟡
Italy	14.7	🟡
Sierra Leone	14.7	🟡
Greece	14.6	🟡
Tunisia	14.4	🟡
Hungary	14.1	🟡
Burundi	14	🟡
Paraguay	14	🟡
Tanzania	14	🟡
Ghana	13.9	🟡
Malawi	13.7	🟡
Czech Republic	13.6	🟡
Kyrgyzstan	13.6	🟡
Uganda	13.6	🟡
Uruguay	13.6	🟡
Morocco	13.3	🟡
Estonia	13.1	🟡
Slovakia	13.1	🟡
Argentina	13	🟡
Togo	12.9	🟡
Liberia	12.8	🟡
Bolivia	12.7	🟡
Chile	12.7	🟡
Mali	12.6	🟡
Poland	12.5	🟡
Thailand	12.4	🟡
Croatia	12.3	🟡
Lithuania	12.3	🟡
Mozamb.	12.3	🟡
Bulgaria	12.1	🟡
Kenya	12.1	🟡
Belarus	11.9	🟡
Colombia	11.9	🟡
Mexico	11.8	🟡
Mongolia	11.8	🟡
Russia	11.8	🟡
Georgia	11.6	🟡
Serbia	11.6	🟡
Latvia	11.3	🟡
Iran	11.1	🟡
Algeria	11	🟡
Ecuador	11	🟡
Malaysia	11	🟡
Nepal	11	🟡
Niger	11	🟡
Tajikistan	10.9	🟡
Panama	10.7	🟡
El Salvador	10.4	🟡
Senegal	10.4	🟡
Gambia	10.2	🟡
Cambodia	10.1	🟡
Burkina Faso	10	🟡
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Benin	9.9	🟡
Singapore	9.6	🟡
Cabo Verde	9.5	🟡
Guatemala	9.4	🟡
Albania	9.3	🟡
Egypt	9.3	🟡
Turkey	9.3	🟡
Mauritius	8.9	🟡
Romania	8.9	🟡
India	8.6	🟡
Saudi Arabia	8.4	🟡
Azerbaijan	8.2	🟡
Philippines	7.9	🔴
Kazakhstan	7.5	🔴
Guinea	7.2	🔴
Madagascar	7.1	🔴
Armenia	7	🔴
Oman	6.9	🔴
Indonesia	6.7	🔴
Kuwait	6.7	🔴
Zambia	6.7	🔴
Bangladesh	6	🔴
Chad	5.8	🔴
Pakistan	5.6	🔴
Congo, Dem. Rep.	5.2	🔴
CAR	5.1	🔴
Sri Lanka	5.1	🔴
Myanmar	2.6	🔴
Afghanistan	n/a	⚫
Angola	n/a	⚫
Bhutan	n/a	⚫
Bosnia and Herzegovina	n/a	⚫
Cameroon	n/a	⚫
China	n/a	⚫
Congo, Rep.	n/a	⚫
Cote d'Ivoire	n/a	⚫
Dominican Republic	n/a	⚫
Gabon	n/a	⚫
Guyana	n/a	⚫
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Jordan	n/a	⚫
Lao PDR	n/a	⚫
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Peru	n/a	⚫
Qatar	n/a	⚫
Sudan	n/a	⚫
Suriname	n/a	⚫
Swaziland	n/a	⚫
Trinidad and Tobago	n/a	⚫
UAE	n/a	⚫
Venezuela	n/a	⚫
Vietnam	n/a	⚫
Yemen	n/a	⚫
Zimbabwe	n/a	⚫

Source : UNDP (2015). Years : 2005-2014. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Source: Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Durand-Delacre, D. and Teksoz, K. (2016): An SDG Index and Dashboards – Global Report. New York: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). All indicators are based on published data. Each data point is coloured as “green”, “yellow” or “red”, indicating whether the country is close or at SDG achievement (green), is in a “caution lane” (yellow), or is seriously far from achievement as of 2015 (red), on that indicator. Thresholds are based on the authors’ analysis and expert assessments. For more detail, see www.sdgindex.org pwc.com/globalgoals