The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2024

Inputs and information provided as of 30 April 2024

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Note: This unedited 'Extended Report' includes all indicator storyline contents as provided by the SDG indicator custodian agencies as of 30 April 2024. For instances where the custodian agency has not submitted a storyline for an indicator, please see the custodian agency focal point information for further information. The 'Extended Report' aims to provide the public with additional information regarding the SDG indicators and is compiled by the Statistics Division (UNSD) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.

Contents

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

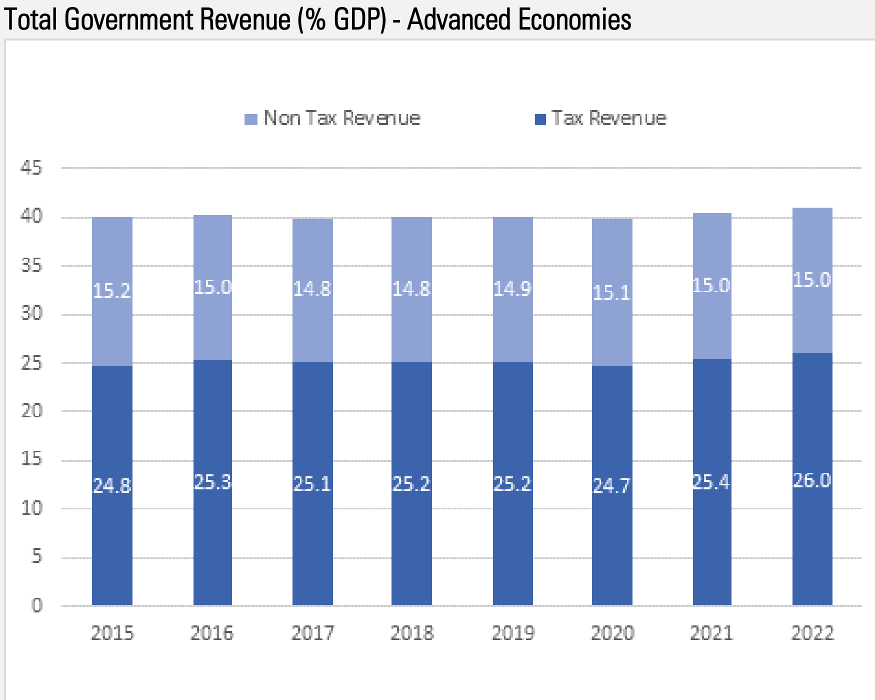
Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Revenue mobilization is required if the state is to fulfill its role in sustainable and inclusive growth. Taxation is necessary to enable the state and is at the center of development policies, which in turn are concomitant with overall prosperity

In order to enable the state, all countries face choices on where to set the ideal level of taxation and in determining how sources of non-tax revenue (social contributions, grants and other revenues) can augment overall revenue mobilization. The composition and the sustainability of government spending (see indicator 17.1.2) is also impacted.

Assessing whether the overall "tax burden" (revenue in the form of taxes) or, for countries with well-established social protection schemes, the "fiscal burden" (revenue in the form of taxes plus social contributions) is appropriate represents a key element of fiscal policy. The most recent data show, on average, that the "tax burden" in a representative sample of approximately 130 economies has tended to converge with the tax level in major industrialized countries. Amongst the advanced economies the average overall rate of taxation is 26% of GDP, while the "fiscal burden" is 36%. For most countries, revenue in the form of Grants is 3% of GDP, although there are some outliers (Marshall Islands 41%, Palau, 25% and Tonga 19%). Similarly, other revenue comprises 6% of GDP, on average, except for some resource rich countries that tend to rely on rents/royalties (Azerbaijan 19%, Iraq 38%, Saudi Arabia 24% and Timor-Leste 54%).

Total Government Revenue (% GDP) - Advanced Economies



Total Government Revenue (% GDP) - Emerging and Developing Economies

Custodian agency(ies): IMF

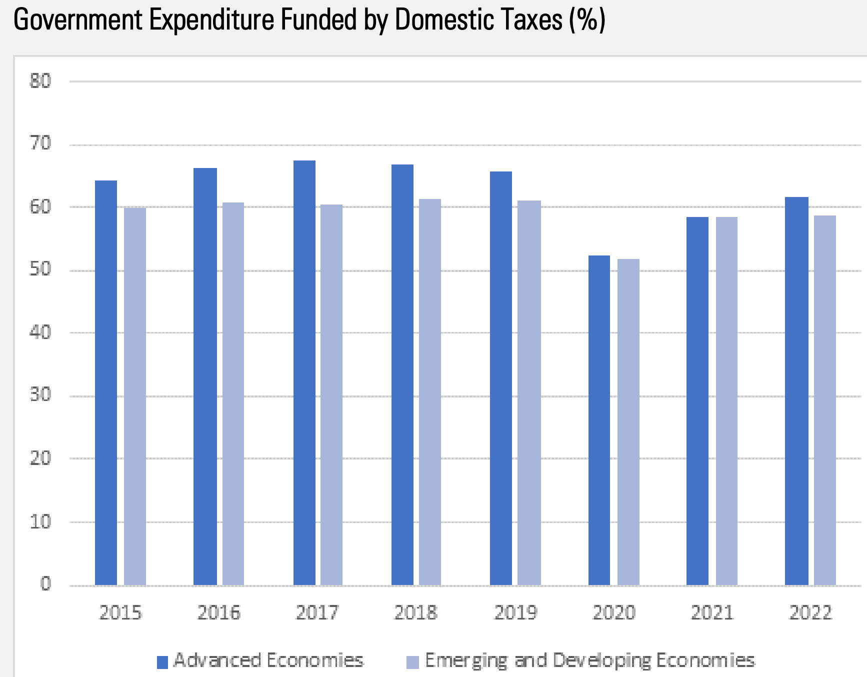
Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

A well-functioning revenue mobilization system is a necessary condition for government to effectively contribute to strong, sustained and inclusive economic development

World-wide, there is increased focus on spending levels, spending composition, and spending outcomes, as measured by both the economic and functional spending classifications. Many countries are seeking to adopt sound structural measures to ensure that spending levels remain sustainable, to address poor social outcomes such as high inequality and poor health and education outcomes, and to efficiently and equitably contain spending pressures arising from an ageing population. But what level of public spending is desirable for a country at a given level of national income? And can a link be made with setting the ideal levels and types of tax and non-tax revenue (see indicator 17.1.1) or determining the optimal "tax burden"?

Government revenue funds much of the public expenditure on physical, social and administrative infrastructure that enables growth and development. The most recent data prior to the Covid-19 pandemic show that in a representative sample of approximately 130 economies the proportion of government expenditure funded by taxes, on average, varies across regions but has remained stable within regions. Where it has occurred, the reduction in the role of taxes in funding government expenditure over time may represent a combination of improved revenue mobilization and public financial management. Following the Covid-19 pandemic, the proportion of government expenditure funded by taxes sharply declined from the previous year in part due to an increase in expenditure on policy measures in conjunction with a decrease in tax revenues – this sharp decline was reversed albeit not completely in the following years.

Government Expenditure Funded by Domestic Taxes (%)



Custodian agency(ies): IMF

Target 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 gross national income for official development assistance (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

Indicator 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

ODA rises in 2023 with increased support to Ukraine and humanitarian needs

In 2023, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 223.7 billion, representing 0.37% of DAC members' combined GNI.

Total ODA in 2023 rose by 1.8% in real terms compared to 2022. This was the fifth consecutive year ODA reached a new high.

The increase was primarily due to aid for Ukraine, humanitarian aid and contributions to international organisations.

In 2023, preliminary data from DAC countries showed that net ODA to Ukraine rose by 9% in real terms compared to 2022 and amounted to USD 20 billion, representing 9% of total net ODA. Within this total, USD 3.2 billion were provided in the form of humanitarian aid. In addition, EU Institutions spent USD 20.5 billion for Ukraine, representing 54.4% of their total ODA, mainly in the form of highly concessional lending to support macro-financial stability in Ukraine; within this total, USD 443 million were spent on humanitarian purposes.

Humanitarian aid increased by 4.8% in 2023 and amounted to USD 25.9 billion. Contributions to the core budgets of international organisations rose by 4.0%, in part driven by contributions to the World Bank.

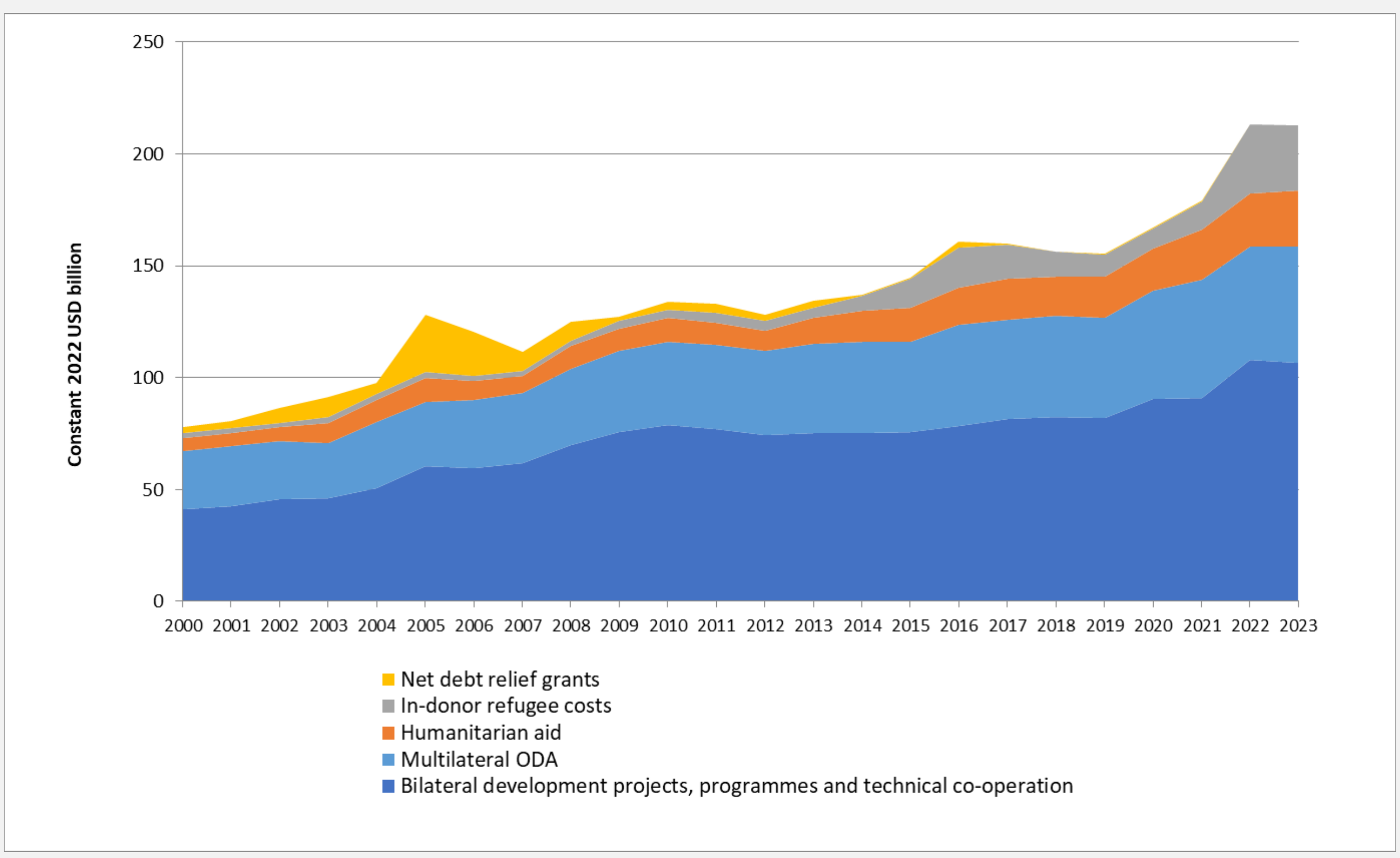
ODA for in-donor refugee costs fell by 6.2% in 2023 compared to 2022 and amounted to USD 31 billion, representing 13.8% of DAC member countries' total ODA, down from 14.7% in 2022.

Preliminary data in 2023 show that net bilateral ODA flows from DAC members to Africa stood at USD 42 billion, representing an increase of 2% in real terms compared to 2022 (when it dropped by 11. 0% compared to 2021 due in part to less spending on COVID-19 related activities). Within this total, net ODA to sub-Saharan Africa was USD 36 billion, an increase of 5% in real terms.

Preliminary data show that net bilateral aid flows from DAC members to the group of least developed countries were USD 37 billion, an increase of 3% in real terms compared to 2022 when they fell by 6.2% compared to the previous year.

In 2023, the United States continued to be the largest DAC member country provider of ODA (USD 66.0 billion), accounting for 30% of total DAC ODA, followed by Germany (USD 36.7 billion), Japan (USD 19.6 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 19.1 billion) and France (USD 15.4 billion). The following countries exceeded the United Nations' ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%: Denmark (0.74%), Germany (0.79%), Luxembourg (0.99%), Norway (1.09%) and Sweden (0.91%).

Components of DAC member countries net ODA



Data for 2023 are preliminary

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://www.oecd.org/development/international-aid-rises-in-2023-with-increased-support-to-ukraine-and-humanitarian-needs.htm

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): OECD

Custodian agency(ies): OECD

Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources

Indicator 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

There is now a global, voluntary Conceptual Framework to measure South-South cooperation (SSC)

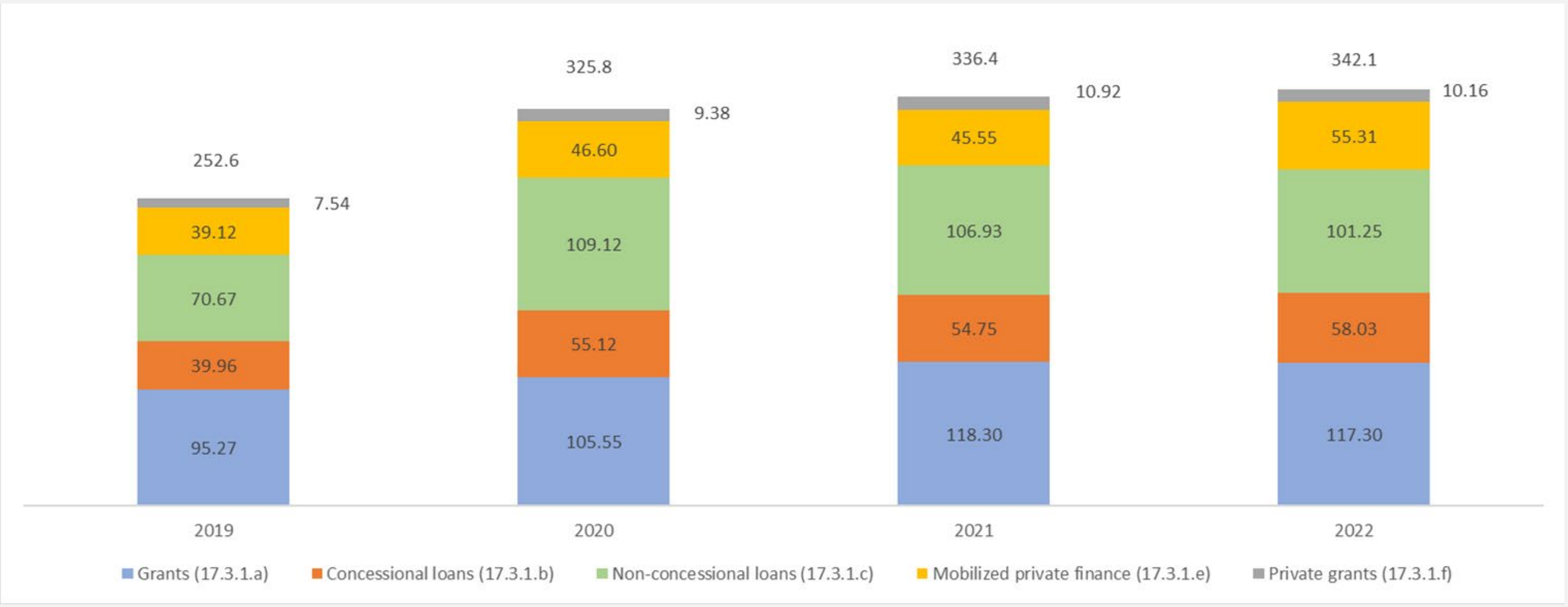
The newly created International Forum on TOSSD (IFT, an independent entity hosted by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - OECD), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) are the co-custodians of the indicator, with the latter being responsible for data on South-South cooperation (SSC) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

The IFT maintains the total official support for sustainable development (TOSSD) statistical standard and collects TOSSD data, of which indicator 17.3.1 is a sub-set. The IFT brings together provider and recipient countries, dual providers/recipients and multilateral institutions, representing both the development co-operation and statistical communities.

Thanks to the joint efforts of the Global South, there is now a global, voluntary Conceptual Framework to measure SSC with its rich modalities of exchange and mutual solidarity. The United Nations Statistical Commission invited Southern countries to work closely with UNCTAD, co-custodian of the SDG indicator 17.3.1. In a global survey conducted by UNCTAD, 60 out of 80 responding Southern countries requested immediate support to start collecting these data to fulfil their reporting obligations to the SDG indicator. UNCTAD with partners leads the work[1] to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to accurately measure and report SSC, enabling them to effectively manage and mobilize resources for achieving the goals set by the 2030 Agenda.

For 2022 data, coverage for SDG indicator 17.3.1 has expanded, reaching 101 reporters[2], seven more than in 2021. The official resources amounted to USD 276.6 billion, private finance mobilised to USD 55.3 billion and private grants for development USD 10.2 billion. Sustainable development grants (both official and private) decreased in 2022, compared to 2021. Sustainable concessional development loans increased by 6%, while non-concessional loans decreased. Mobilized private finance increased by 21%, compensating the decrease of 2021.

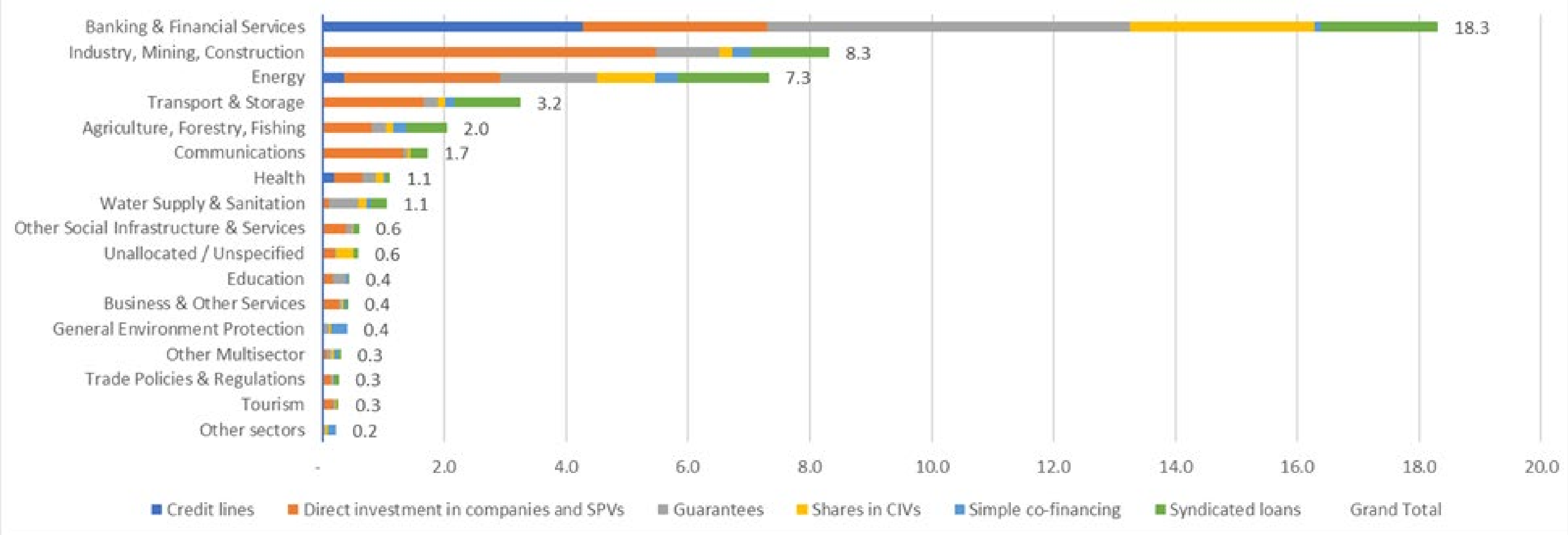
Figure 1. Financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, 2019–2022, USD Billion, current prices



Source: TOSSD, www.tossd.online, for grants, loans and mobilized private finance; OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) (oecd.org) for complementary information on mobilized private finance and private grants.

Private finance mobilized by official development finance interventions (Figure 2) mainly targeted the banking, industry and energy sectors in 2019-22, thus contributing to the SDGs on affordable and clean energy, decent work and economic growth as well as industry, innovation and infrastructure.

Figure 2. Mobilized private finance by sector and leveraging mechanism, 2019–2022 average, USD billion, current prices



Source: TOSSD, www.tossd.online; OECD, Creditor Reporting System (CRS) (oecd.org) for complementary information.

COVID-19 lessons learned? Funding for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response

TOSSD data collected for 2022 included for the first time keywords that allow to track pandemic prevention, preparedness and response (PPR) activities and separately identify the three areas of PPR, namely **prevention** (improving capacities to anticipate, respond to and recover from the impacts of likely, imminent, or current health emergencies); **preparedness** (supporting organised collection, monitoring, assessment, and interpretation of information to support health risk

[1] https://unctad.org/project/quantifying-south-south-cooperation-mobilize-funds-sustainable-development-goals

[2] The IFT Secretariat has collected data from 120 bilateral and multilateral providers. Data submitted to TOSSD by 19 provider countries and territories have been excluded as they relate to South-South cooperation (SSC) and UNCTAD is responsible for global reporting on SSC. The providers excluded are: Azerbaijan, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, the Palestinian International Co-operation Agency, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Thailand, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, and Uruguay.

management and events); and **response** (protecting communities and health systems from the impacts of health emergencies). Twelve reporters[3] used the keywords in 2022, their PPR activities amounting to USD 1.2 billion.

In the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis, and with the next pandemic on antimicrobial resistance looming, investment in PPR is key towards achievieng resilient health systems and healthier lives, which is even more crucial in developing countries that are more vulnerable to health shocks.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Metadata for the indicator 17.3.1: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-17-03-01.pdf
- Outcome document of the sub-group on South-South cooperation: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/files/meetings/working-group-on-measurement-of-development-support/IAEG-SDGs-04-Note-on-the-outcome-of-the-subgroup-on-SSC_final-after-WG.pdf
- UNCTAD: https://unctad.org/topic/south-south-cooperation
- TOSSD data: www.tossd.online
- TOSSD website: www.tossd.org

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Julia Benn, IFT Secretariat; Anu Peltola, UNCTAD

Custodian agency(ies): UNCTAD, International Forum on TOSSD

[3] Australia, Denmark, EU Institutions, Finland, Iceland, the Slovak Republic, Spain, UN inter-agency pooled funds, UNAIDS, the World Health Organization, the WHO-Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan, and the World Organization for Animal Health.

Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

Remittances have become the premier source of external finance for developing countries

Remittance flows

In the post-COVID period, remittances have proved to be resilient and become the premier source of external finance for developing countries (figure 1). In 2022, remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries increased by 8 percent, to reach $647 billion, This increase is remarkable, given that it followed a 10.6 percent growth rate in 2021 and the economic environment seemed difficult due to slowing economies around the world, inflation, and the war in Ukraine. The strong growth of remittance flows in 2021, the highest since 2010, occurred against the backdrop of the global pandemic, although the impact of COVID-19 eased across the world during the year. The remittance growth rate is expected to moderate to about 4 percent in 2023.

Robust growth in remittances in 2022, which followed a 10.6 percent increase in 2021, came in the face of slower growth and high inflation in some countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which may have reduced the real incomes of migrants. Remittances were supported by the oil boom in member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), which increased migrants' incomes; large money transfers from the Russian Federation to countries in Central Asia; and the strong labor market in the United States and the OECD countries.

The job market in the OECD countries recovered after the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic and improved most quickly for immigrants. In many OECD countries, immigrants returned to or exceeded their pre-crisis levels of employment in 2021 (OECD 2022); in the United States, foreign-born employment recovered to the precrisis level rapidly.

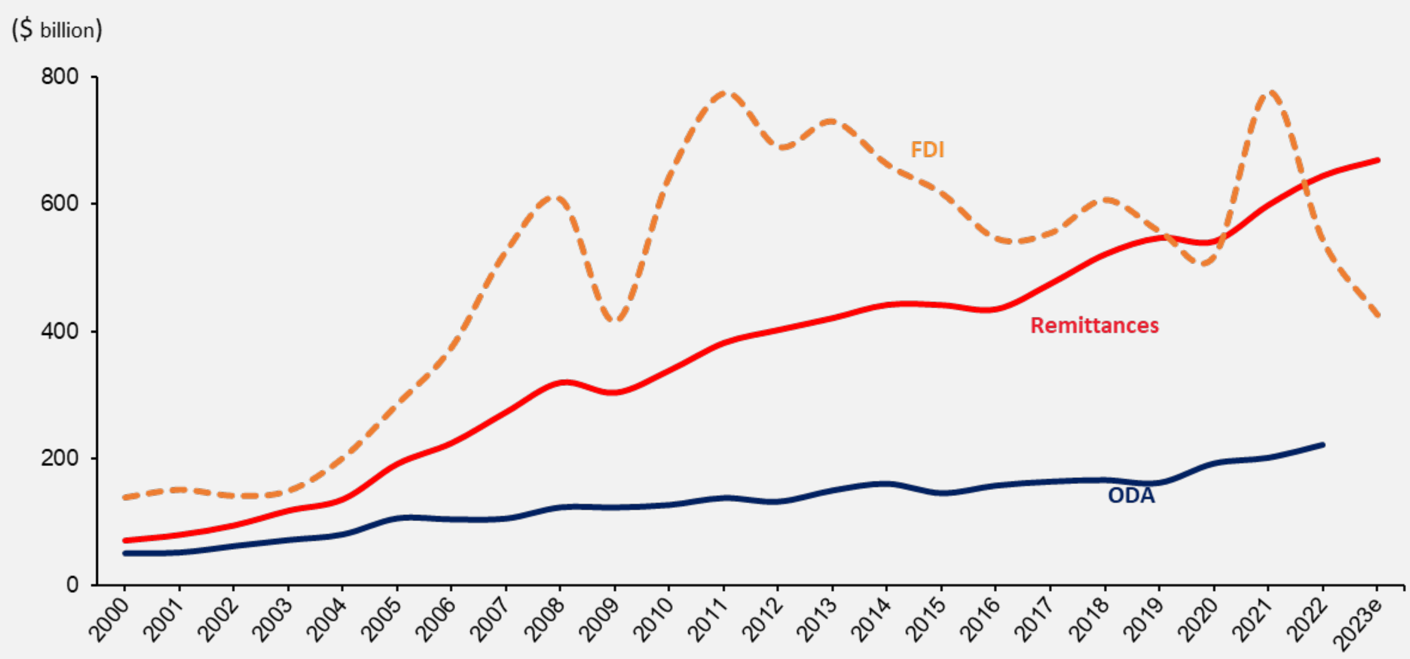
The growth of remittances in 2022 was particularly high in Europe and Central Asia because of record high amounts of Russian remittances to Russia's neighboring countries, and in South Asia, largely due to a continued increase in remittances to India, the world largest recipient of remittances (figure 2). The strong labor market in the United States also had a positive impact on remittance flows to Latin America and the Caribbean, underpinned by the record level of remittances to Mexico, the second-largest recipient of remittances. In contrast, Middle East and North Africa region posted negative growth due to a sharp drop in remittances to Egypt.

Remittance costs

Remittance costs remained high in the second quarter of 2023 (2023Q2), at more than twice the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target of 3 percent by 2030. According to the World Bank's Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) database, the global average cost of sending $200 was 6.2 percent in 2023Q2, up slightly from 6 percent a year earlier (figure 3). The global average cost for digital remittances, which account for 30 percent of total transactions collected in the RPW database, was 4.6 percent in 2023Q2, while the cost for nondigital remittances was 6.9 percent. This trend reflects that remittance costs tend to be lower when remittances are sent through digital channels or through money transmitters offering cash-to-cash services than through banks (Beck, Janfils, and Kpodar 2022; Ratha and Riedberg 2005).

Among developing-country regions, the average cost continued to be the lowest in South Asia at 4.3 percent and the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa at 7.8 percent (figure 3). The average cost of sending remittances to the Middle East and North Africa fell by half a percentage point. In contrast, all other developing-country regions posted an increase in total average costs, with Europe and Central Asia (excluding Russia) posting the largest increase. Remittance costs across many African corridors remain significantly high; Tanzania is the costliest African source country from which to send remittances to another country in the region.

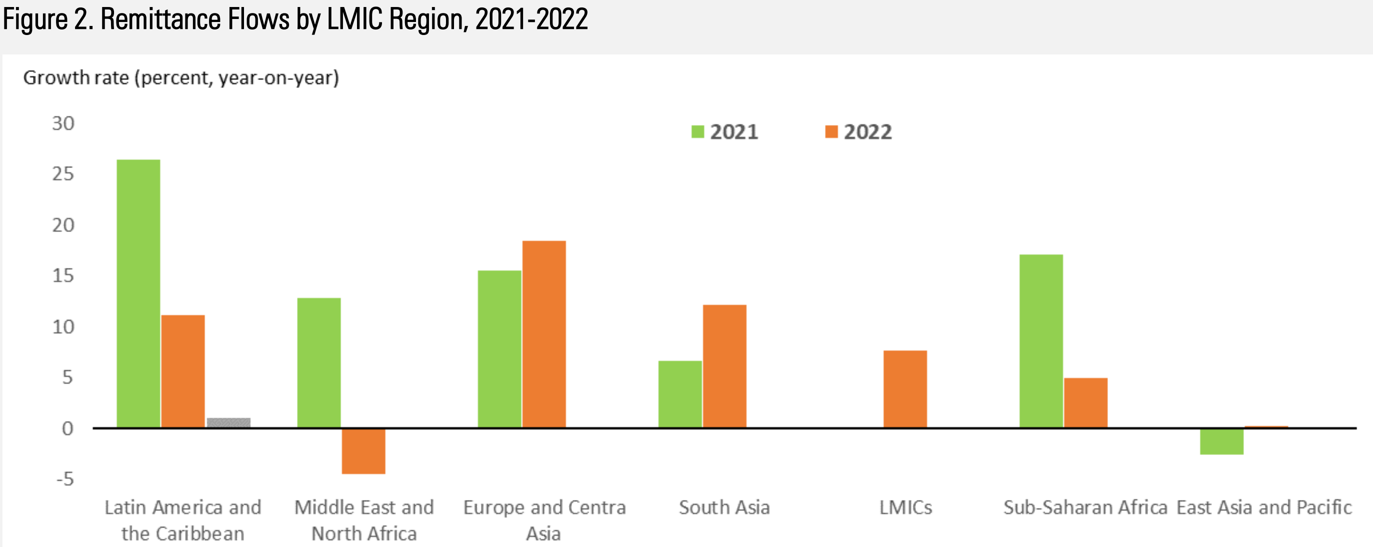
Figure 1. Remittances, Foreign Direct Investment, and Official Development Assistance Flows to Low- and Middle-Income Countries, 2000–2023e



Source: World Bank–KNOMAD staff; World Development Indicators; IMF Balance of Payments Statistics. Also see World Bank/KNOMAD (2016) for sources, methods, and challenges of collecting remittance data.

Note: FDI = foreign direct investment; ODA = official development assistance; e = estimate

Figure 2. Remittance Flows by LMIC Region, 2021-2022

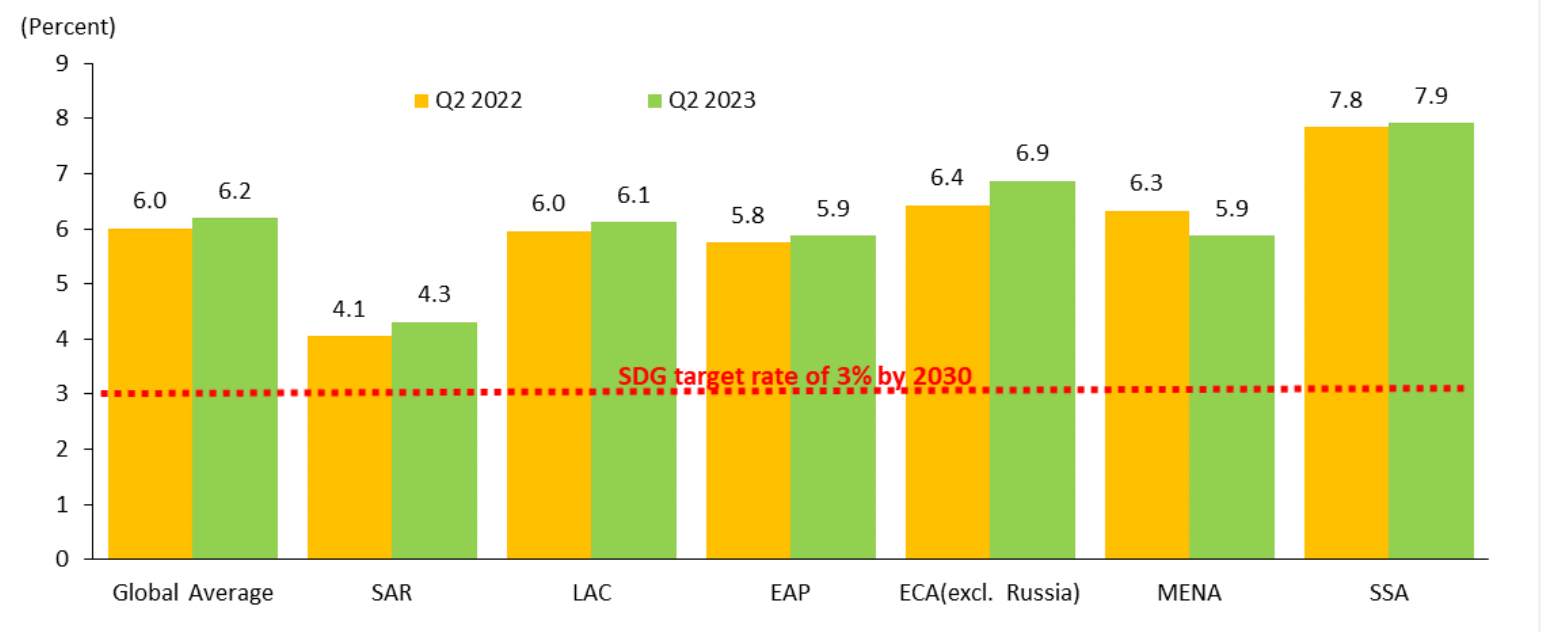


Source: World Bank–KNOMAD staff estimates.

Note: f = forecast; LMICs = low- and middle-income countries.

The cost of sending money from the G20 (Group of Twenty) countries, which represent a significant source of remittances globally, increased slightly to 6.3 percent in 2023Q2 compared with 6.1 percent a year earlier (figure 4). It is slightly higher than the global average cost. There is substantial variance in the cost of remitting from G20 countries (figure 1.6). South Africa (13.9 percent) is the costliest source, followed by Brazil (9.4 percent). The cost is lowest in the Republic of Korea (at 3.6 percent), and Saudi Arabia (at 4.7 percent) is the only other G20 country that the cost of sending is below 5 percent.

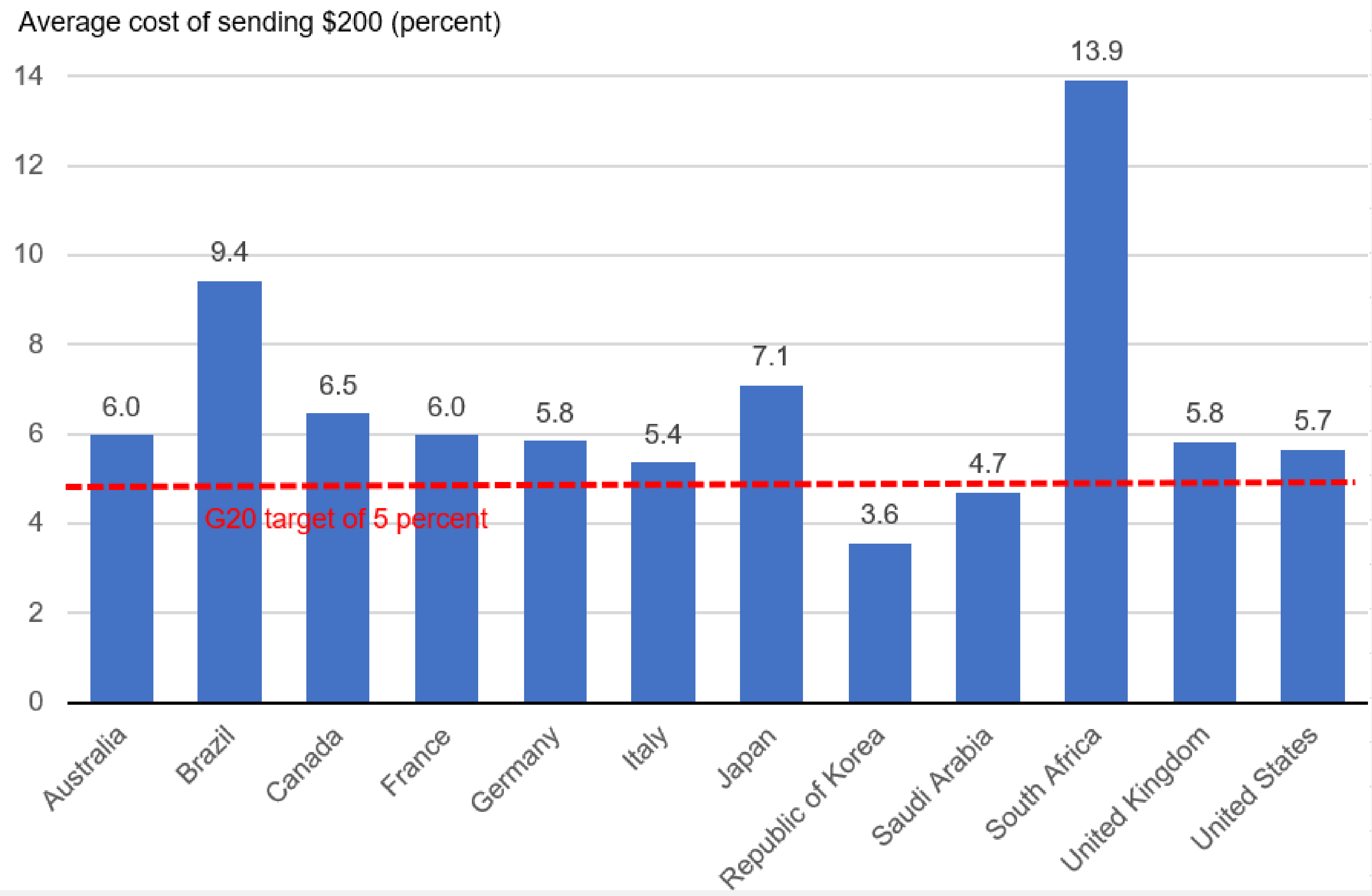
Figure 3. How Much Does It Cost to Send $200? Regional Remittance Costs, 2022–23



Source: World Bank's Remittance Prices Worldwide database.

Note: Red dotted line represents the SDG 10 target of 3 percent. EAP = East Asia and Pacific; ECA = Europe and Central Asia; LAC = Latin America and the Caribbean; MENA = Middle East and North Africa; SAR = South Asia; SDG = Sustainable Development Goal; SSA = Sub-Saharan Africa.

Figure 4. Average Cost of Sending Remittances from G20 Countries, 2023Q2



Source: World Bank's Remittance Prices Worldwide database.

Note: Red dotted line represents the G20 target of 5 percent. G20 = Group of Twenty.

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

Target 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

Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

Target 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Indicator 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

The number of countries that actively promote OFDI to developing countries, including LDCs, remains limited

At least 50 countries worlwide promote outward foreign direct investment (OFDI), including towards developing countries and LDCs. OFDI promotion initiatives are common among developed countries (present in 79 per cent of them). An increasing number of developing countries are also supporting their firms to invest overseas (14 per cent), reflecting the increasing role of developing countries as capital provider and the strenghening of South-South relations. For example:

- In 2018, Egypt launched an insurance fund to promote Egyptian investments in Africa;
- In 2013, Mauritius introduced the "Mauritius Africa Fund", offering government contributions for investments in African projects and establishing special economic zones.
- South Africa's "Trade Invest Africa" initiative, started in 2016, aims to boost intra-African trade and support business expansion with capital and market intelligence.
- In Asia, Brunei offers incentives for local companies to invest overseas, and India and Thailand provide financing and risk insurance to support their companies' international ventures.

Worlwide, the most prevalent mechanisms to support OFDI include investment facilitation services (41 countries), followed by fiscal and financial support (38 countries), investment guarantees (31 countries), and State equity participation in foreign investment projects (23 countries) (Figure 1).

Most OFDI promotion initiatives do not differentiate between destination countries (figure 2). Among the 50 countries with established OFDI promotion mechanisms, only 18 developed economies (58 per cent) and 5 developing economies (26 per cent) have put in place at least one instrument specifically designed to encourage OFDI in developing countries, including LDCs (figure 2).

Several developed economies, especially in Europe, have integrated OFDI promotion schemes into their broader development assistance strategies. They actively engage their private sector in development cooperation initiatives, so as to capitalize on its strengths and capabilities to advance development goals, while promoting growth and global competitiveness of domestic firms (box 1). Consequently, OFDI promotion schemes now often incorporate eligibility criteria that emphasize the benefits to the host country, particularly as regards investments targeting developing countries. Such criteria feature in over half of the OFDI promotion instruments by developed countries and in 16 per cent of those by developing countries (figure 2).

Box 1: OFDI promotion mechanisms targeting SDG projects (examples)

- The Oesterreichische Entwicklungsbank AG in Austria, provides long-term loans for investment projects in developing countries and emerging markets, focusing on projects that are economically viable and developmentally beneficial.
- Denmark's Danish SDG Investment Fund, initiated in June 2016 is a public-private partnership supporting the SDGs by offering advice and risk capital for businesses in strategic sectors.
- Finnfund, owned by the Finnish government, funds sustainable business projects in line with the SDGs, emphasizing clean energy, sustainable forestry, agriculture, financial institutions, and digital solutions, and manages a €210 million loan for projects addressing climate change and promoting gender equality.
- Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Climate provides investment guarantees, and the KfW Group offers advisory services and the "develoPPP" programme for sustainability in foreign investments, focusing on socio-ecological transformation.
- The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) offers financing, guarantees, and other services to support impactful global development.

The European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+) underpins the Global Gateway initiative with a €300 billion budget from 2021 to 2027, providing investment tools for clean energy, green infrastructure, and health projects in developing countries, aiming to develop sustainable global infrastructure in key sectors.

Figure 1: OFDI promotion instrument, 2023 (Number of countries)

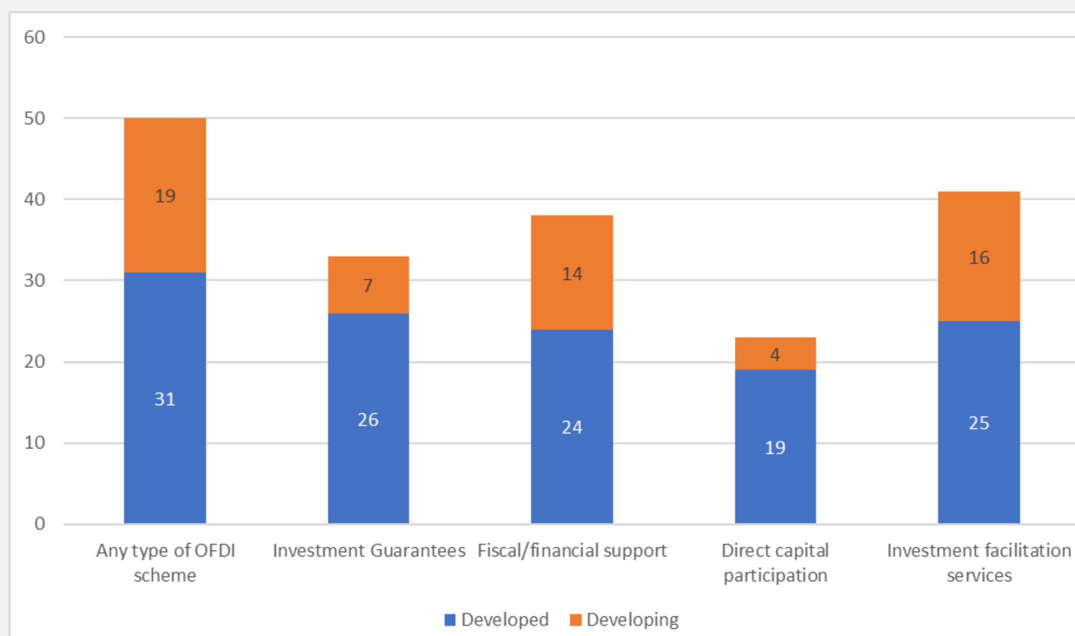
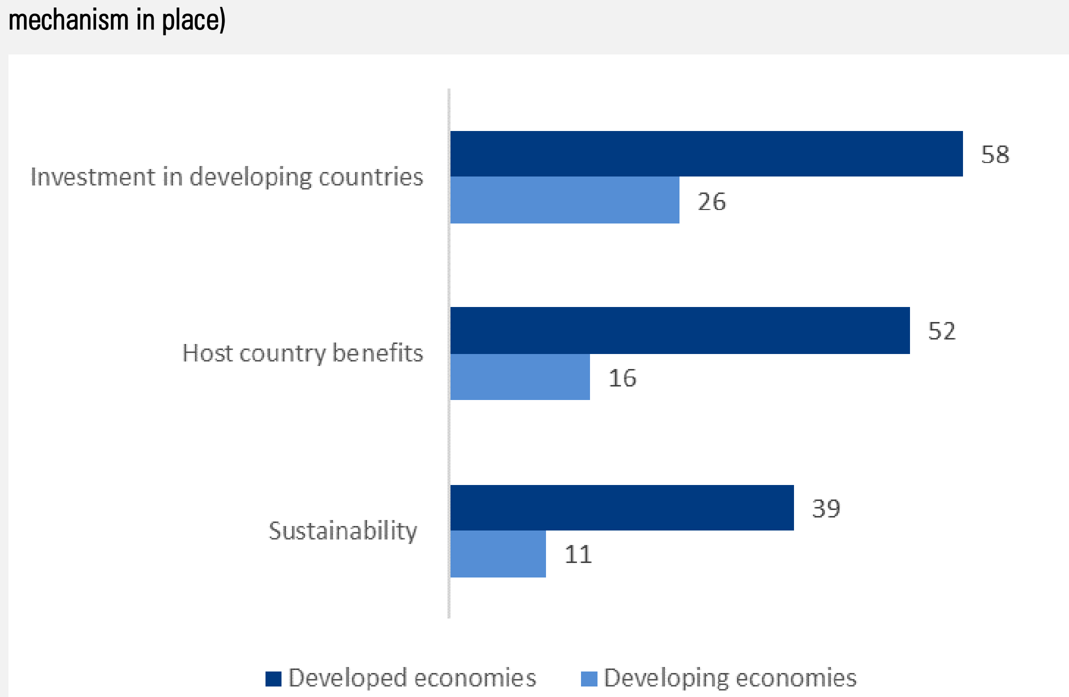


Figure 2. Criteria for accessing OFDI promotion mechanisms, 2023 (Per cent of countries with an OFDI mechanism in place)



Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Mathilde Closset, UNCTAD; Massimo Meloni, UNCTAD

Custodian agency(ies): UNCTAD

Target 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

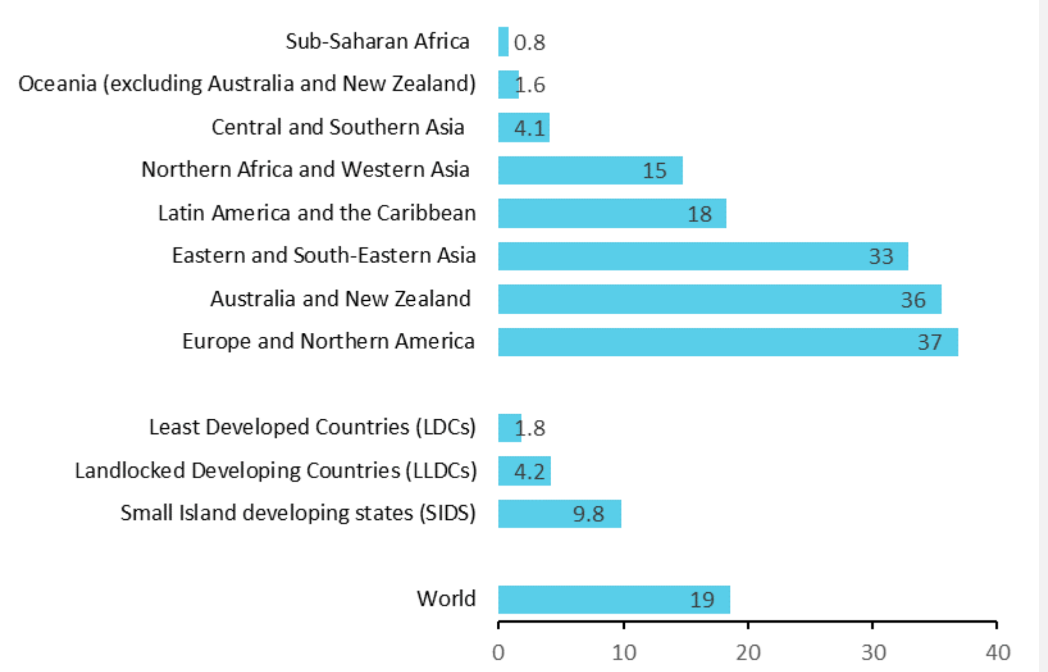
Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Fixed-broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily, but with a wide disparity between low- and high-income countries

Fixed-broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily, at an average annual growth rate averaging 6.4 per cent between 2015 and 2023, reaching 19 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2023 globally.

Penetration rates for fixed subscriptions are much lower than for mobile subscriptions, because fixed connections are usually shared by several people in a household. Nonetheless, the inequalities in access to fixed connections across countries are far higher than for mobile connectivity. While fixed connections are common among households in upper-middle-income and high-income countries, they are nearly non-existent in low-income countries, due to high prices and a lack of infrastructure. In Europe and Northern America, Australia and New Zealand and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia, between there were 33 to 37 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants. This stands in sharp contrast with Sub-Saharan Africa, Central and Southern Asia, and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand), where there were less than 5 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, 2023



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ITU (2023): Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures 2023, https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/facts-figures-2023/.

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Martin Schaaper, ITU

Custodian agency(ies): ITU

Target 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

Indicator 17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies

Custodian agency(ies): UNEP-CTCN

Target 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

Indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet

Internet use continues to grow, but there is a wide disparity between regions

Approximately 67 per cent of the world's population, or 5.4 billion people, was online in 2023. This represents a growth of 4.7 per cent since 2022, an increase from the 3.5 per cent recorded from 2021 to 2022. The number of people offline in 2023 decreased to an estimated 2.6 billion people, representing 33 per cent of the global population.

Internet use remains tightly linked to the level of a country's development. In Australia, New Zealand, Europe and North America, universal usage (defined for practical purposes as an Internet penetration rate of at least 95 per cent) has been reached. Four out of five people in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia were using the Internet, while this was true for three out of four in Northern Africa and Western Asia. In Central and Southern Asia, only just over half of all people were online, while Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) and Sub-Saharan Africa were lagging even further behind at 38 and 37 per cent.

Universal connectivity also remains a distant prospect in least developed countries (LDCs) and landlocked developing countries (LLDCs), where only 35 and 39 per cent of the population are online, respectively. In the Small Island developing states (SIDS), finally, two thirds of the population was online, in line with the global average.

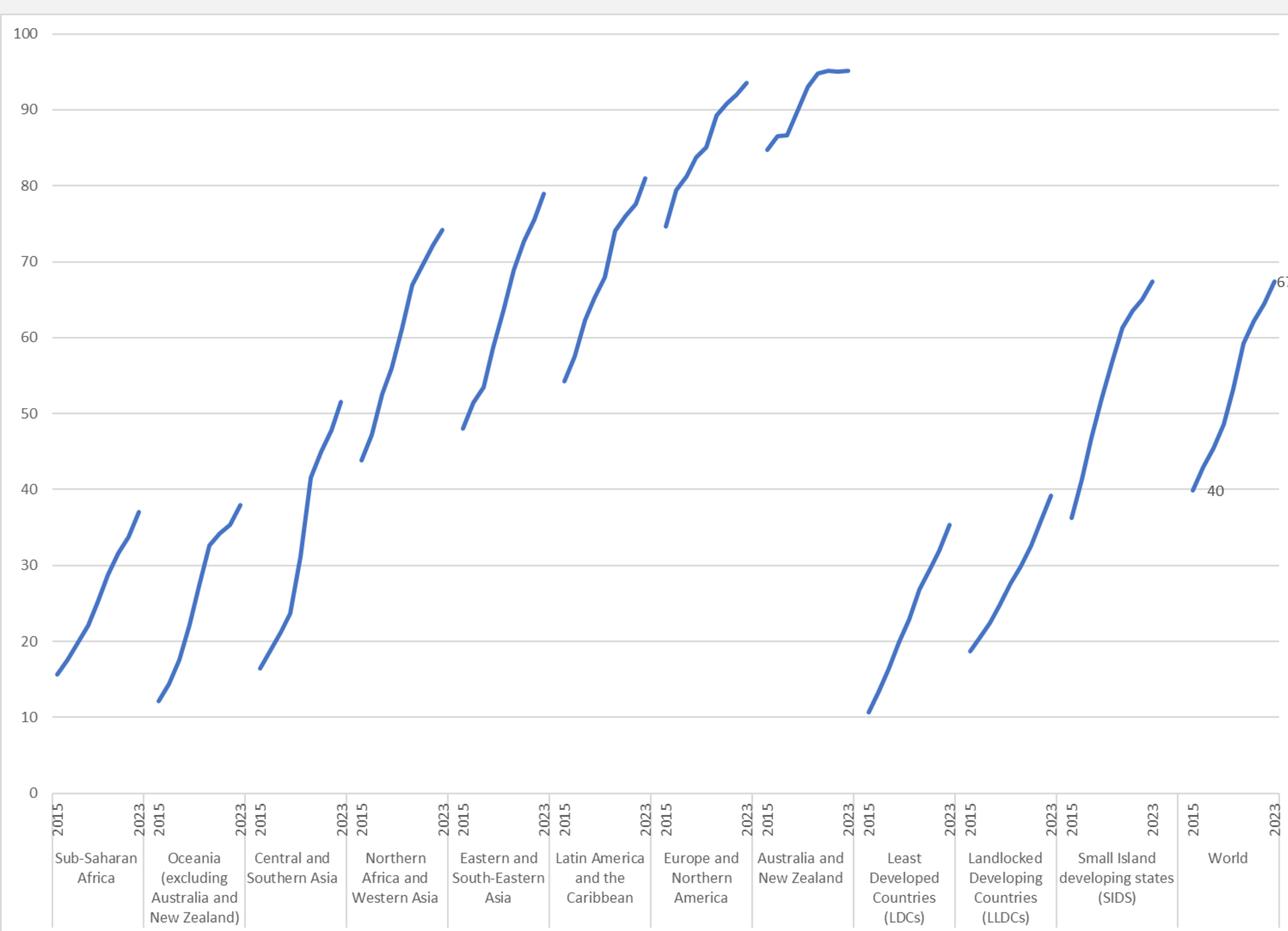
While there was an uptick in the increase in the number of Internet users during the COVID-19 pandemic, in the last three years, growth rates in the number of Internet users were back at pre-pandemic levels.

Worldwide, 70 per cent of men are using the Internet, compared with 65 per cent of women. This means that globally, there are 244 million more men than women using the Internet in 2023.

Parity is achieved when the *gender parity score*, defined as the share of women using the Internet divided by the share of men using the Internet, is between 0.98 and 1.02. The world population has been inching gently towards parity, with the score increasing from 0.90 in 2019 to 0.92 in 2023.

The gender parity score, however, provides only a partial picture of the gender divide, because it represents the ratio of two percentages. For example, while women account for roughly half of the population, they account for a disproportionate – and increasing – share of the global offline population: women now outnumber male non-Internet users by 17 per cent, up from 11 per cent in 2019.

Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ITU (2023): Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures 2023, https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/facts-figures-2023/

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Martin Schaaper, ITU

Custodian agency(ies): ITU

Target 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

Indicator 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries

ODA for capacity building on the rise

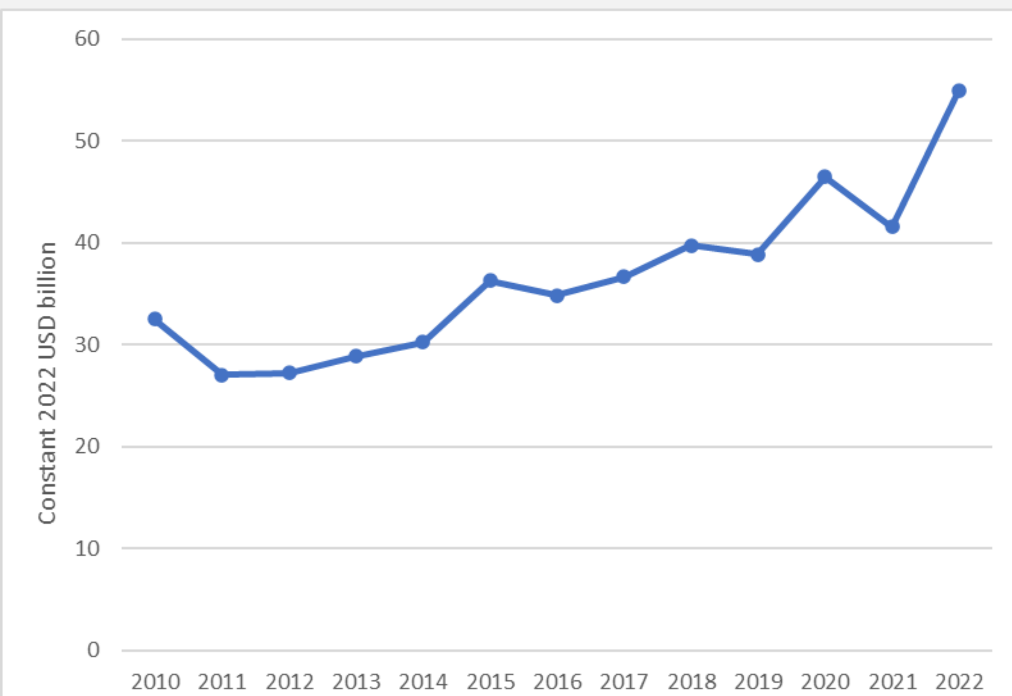
Total Official Development Finance for capacity building and national planning stood at USD 54.9 billion in 2022 and increase of 51.4% since 2015, when it amounted to USD 36.3 billion (constant 2022 prices).

The main sectors assisted were public administration, health and financial policy, which received a total of USD 27.2 billion. Support for health policies and administration in developing countries has continued to increase in 2022 over 2021 by 26.0%, to reach USD 6.5 billion, to respond to global health challenges derived from the COVID-19 pandemic.

The largest recipients were Colombia (USD 3.8 billion) mainly on energy policy, Peru (USD 3.7 billion) on public sector and transport policy and India (USD 3.4 billion) on health and transport policy.

The largest donors were the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (USD 7.6 billion) mainly in the public sector, health and financial policy, International Development Association (USD 5.5 billion) mainly in energy and public sector policy and the United States (USD3.7 billion) mainly in agricultural, health and security system management policies.

Total official flows for technical co-operation



Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): OECD

Custodian agency(ies): OECD

Target 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

Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Custodian agency(ies): WTO, ITC, UNCTAD

Target 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

Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Custodian agency(ies): WTO, ITC, UNCTAD

Target 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

Indicator 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Custodian agency(ies): WTO, ITC, UNCTAD

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

Indicator 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

Target 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development

Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

Custodian agency(ies): UNEP

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

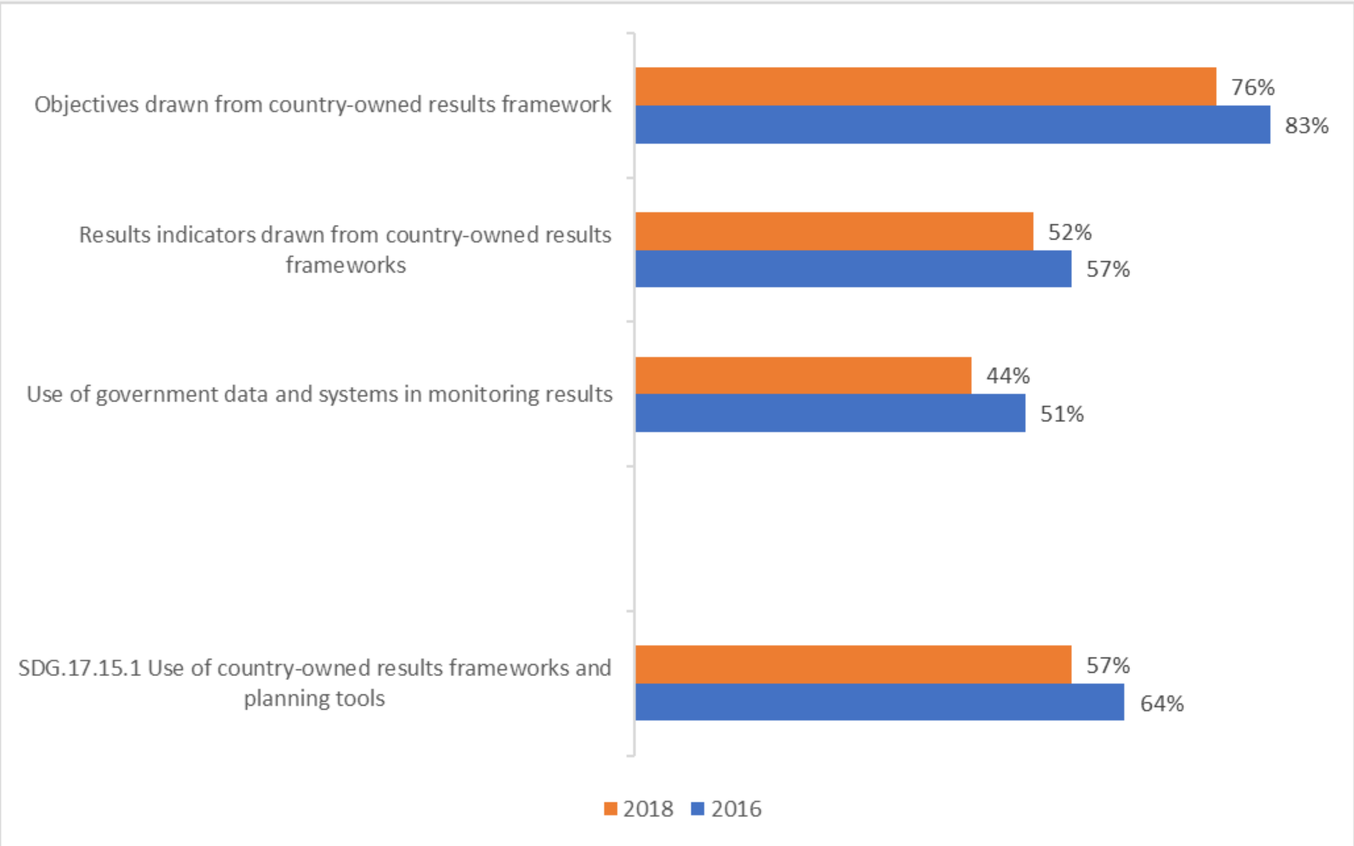
Indicator 17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Greater alignment to countries' objectives and results frameworks is key to accelerate achievement of the SDGs in a world of interconnected and compounded global crises and challenges

Country ownership, building on developing countries' systems and aligning with country priorities are key for accelerating achievement of the SDGs. This holds particularly true in today's world of interconnected and compounded global crises and challenges, including the COVID-19 pandemic, with increased need for investment in public goods. The extent to which development partners align their support with governments' national strategies and country-owned results frameworks provides an indication of the policy space accorded to a country's leadership in establishing its own path and policies towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Only a third of assessed partner countries have timely, regular, and accurate data and information to effectively manage resources and devise risk-informed policies and programmes. To this end, while there is a need for partner countries to invest in the national statistical and monitoring and evaluation systems, providers of development co-operation must increase alignment of their development objectives to country priorities as well as increase the use of country government data and statistics for monitoring the results of their development co-operation programmes. Data suggests that country-owned results frameworks are considered more often as general guidance for outcome objectives, but their use is narrower regarding project indicators and data sources. While most countries have strengthened development planning since 2011, the use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by bilateral providers of development co-operation has decreased from 64% to 57% since 2016. Around 76% of new development projects and programmes align their outcome objectives to those defined in national strategies and/or plans. However, only around half of results indicators (52%) for these interventions are drawn from country-owned results frameworks and slightly less than half of all results indicators (44%) are monitored using data from government monitoring systems and statistics.

Use of Country-Owned Results Frameworks and Planning Tools



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- GPEDC (2022), Rebuilding Trust Through Effective Development Cooperation, https://www.effectivecooperation.org/system/files/2022-12/GPEDC%20-%20Special%20Report%20-%20ENG_0.pdf
- OECD/UNDP (2019), Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2019 Progress Report, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/26f2638f-en

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Axel Nystroem, UNDP ; Luis Roa, UNDP; Rebekah Chew, UNDP; Valentina Orrù, OECD

Custodian agency(ies): OECD, UNDP

Target 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

Indicator 17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

Uneven progress reported by countries in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks

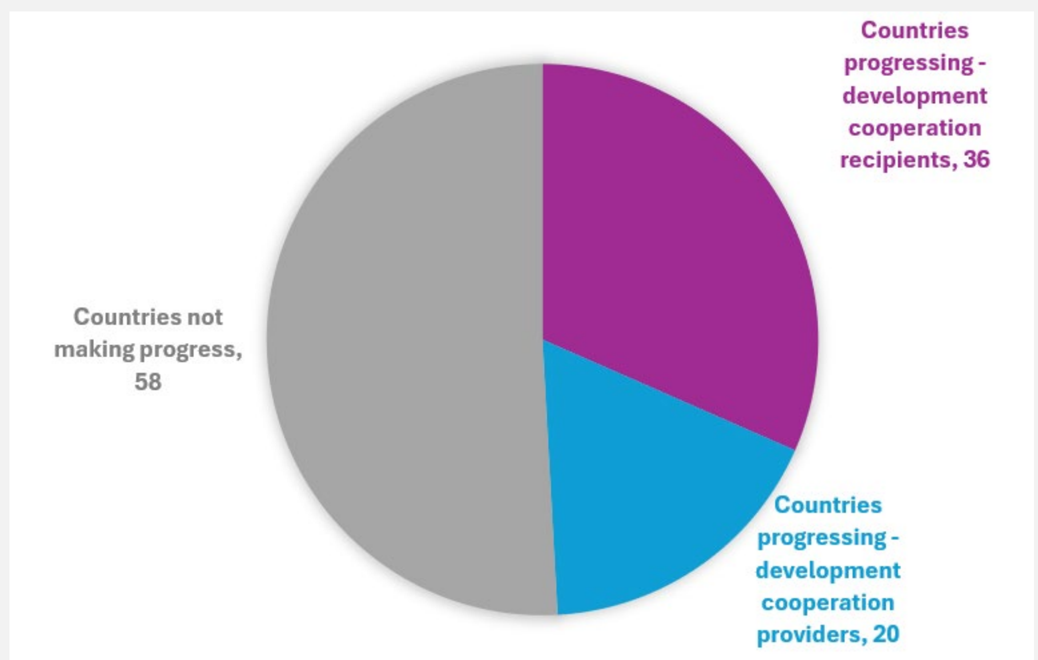
Multiple overlapping crises including the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic are increasing countries' financing needs and jeopardizing progress towards implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Meanwhile, the development co-operation landscape is increasingly complex and fragmented as a result of a proliferation of official finance providers, implementing entities and partnerships. More than ever, a full implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires an effective use of development cooperation and partnerships, in a way that optimizes the contributions from various partners in their respective roles and builds trust, transparency and accountability.

In 2018 less than half of assessed countries (56 out of 114 countries of which 36 were recipients and 20 were providers of development cooperation) had made overall progress towards strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships and the means of implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Overall progress was uneven among countries and across effectiveness areas. Countries receiving development co-operation reported progress, or maintained progress, in improving the quality of their public financial management systems and facilitating mutual accountability for use of development cooperation. However, substantial efforts are needed to increase the space for civil society's contribution to development as the assessment revealed a decline in the quality of government consultation with civil society as well as of the legal and regulatory framework under which CSOs operate. Despite efforts from both the public and private sectors to increase mutual trust, more inclusive and relevant dialogue is needed to leverage the potential of the private sector's contribution to sustainable development.

Countries providing development co-operation made progress in reporting information about their development co-operation activities and flows and untying their aid. However, urgent action is needed to reverse negative trends in medium-term predictability of development co-operation. Greater effort is also needed to use countries' public financial management systems when channelling development cooperation to the public sector.

Countries making progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks.



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- GPEDC (2022), Rebuilding Trust Through Effective Development Cooperation, https://www.effectivecooperation.org/system/files/2022-12/GPEDC%20-%20Special%20Report%20-%20ENG_0.pdf
- OECD/UNDP (2019), Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2019 Progress Report, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/26f2638f-en

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Axel Nystroem, UNDP; Luis Roa, UNDP; Rebekah Chew, UNDP; Valentina Orrù, OECD

Custodian agency(ies): OECD, UNDP

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

Indicator 17.17.1 Amount in United States dollars committed to public-private partnerships for infrastructure

Custodian agency(ies): World Bank

Target 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

Indicator 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicators

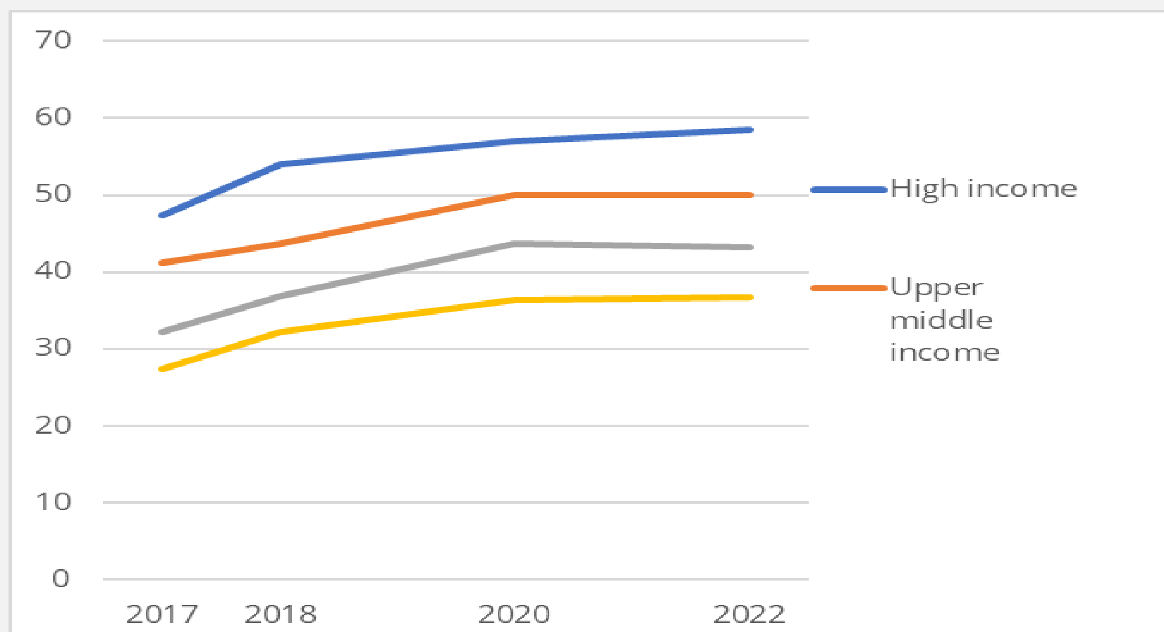
Statistical capacity of countries declines during pandemic, disrupting positive trend

The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic were far-reaching and have impacted almost every sector. Among its many effects, the pandemic damaged the capacity to produce data for the Sustainable Development Goals. According to the United Nations Statistics Division, the World Bank, and PARIS21, many national statistical offices (NSOs) limited or stopped face-to-face data collection in May 2020. This was reflected in a drop in Open Data Inventory (ODIN) coverage scores between 2020 and 2022. The ODIN coverage score measures the availability of development data over the past 10 years at the national and subnational level. The decline in scores was driven by reduced availability of data in the last five years. Frequent and timely data collection and publication is key to effective policy making. Identifying gaps in the coverage of official statistics allows NSOs and their development partners to plan and monitor the development of their statistical systems over time.

The impact of pandemic-induced disruptions on data production was felt particularly by countries without experience in remote data collection. Keeping up with costly improvements to infrastructure and technology needed to collect and publish disaggregated and open data is difficult for many NSOs in normal circumstances, but when compounded by a global pandemic, the different levels of resources available resulted in different outcomes across income groups: The scores of low- and middle-income countries in 2022 fell or remained unchanged since 2020, while scores in high-income countries crept up by a little over a point, exacerbating existing inequalities in statistical systems.

Although a small stagnation in post-pandemic coverage scores is apparent, a comparison of data collected from 2017 to 2022 shows that progress has been made. The availability of data published by national statistical systems has improved for the 173 countries consistently assessed by ODIN from 2017 to 2022. Despite their recent stagnation, scores in low- and middle-income countries increased at the same pace as high-income countries as shown in Figure 1. This finding is encouraging, but scores are still quite far from where they should be. Even high-income countries with the most resources and greatest capacity have an average coverage score just under 60 out of a possible 100, signaling a strong need for more and better investment in data production and dissemination. However, the long-term upward trajectory of data coverage should encourage national statistics producers that their efforts are having an impact and are being recognized, but more work is needed to build more resilient data systems in the face of multiple crises.

Figure 1 – Mean ODIN Coverage Scores by Income Group



Source: Open Data Watch analysis of ODIN 2017, 2018, 2020, and 2022 data. This graph shows the mean coverage scores of the 173 countries that have been assessed since 2017 aggregated by FY 2024 World Bank income groups.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2022/23 Biennial Report - https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Report/biennialReport2022

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Eric Swanson, Open Data Watch; Jamison Henninger, Open Data Watch; Lorenz Noe, Open Data Watch; Taylor Hadnôt, Open Data Watch; Tawheeda Wahabzada; Open Data Watch

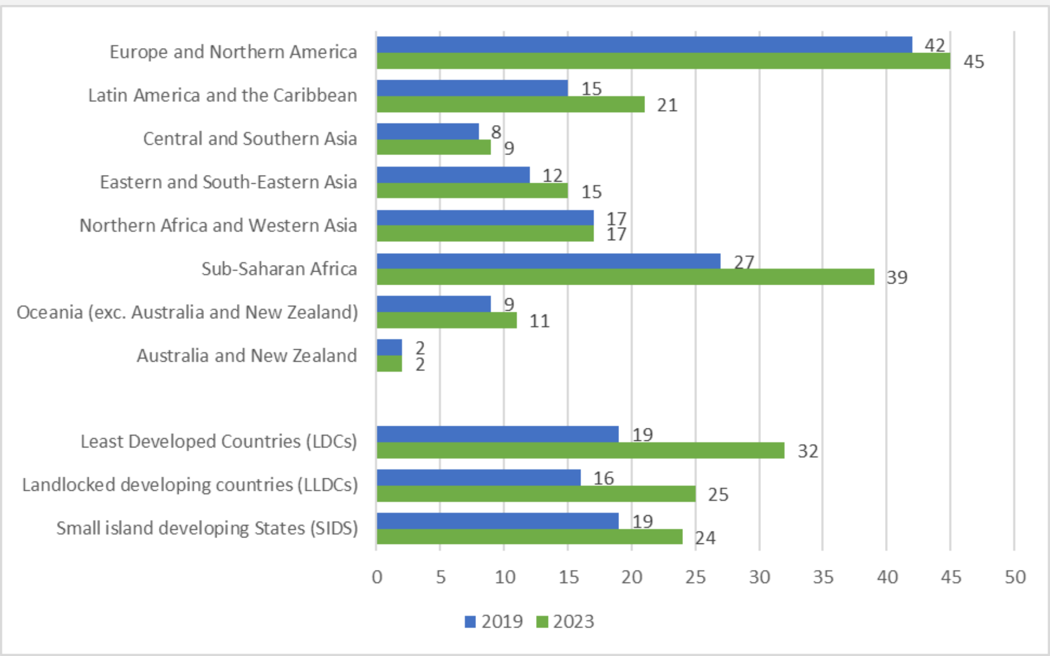
Custodian agency(ies): ODW, World Bank

Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

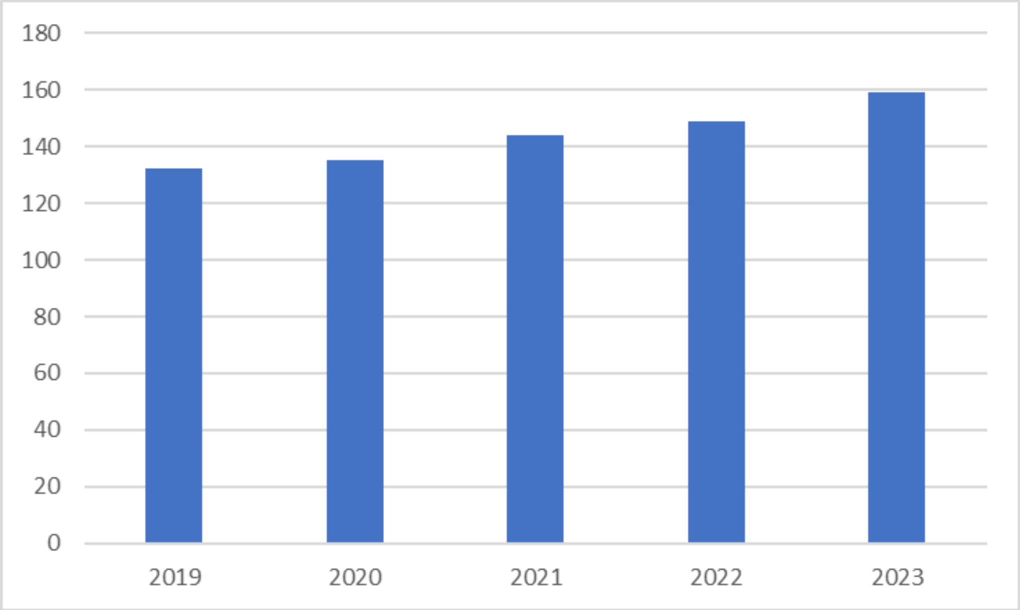
Compliance with Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics boost data reliability

In 2023, 159 countries and territories reported having national statistical legislation in compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, representing a significant increase from 132 in 2019 and marking the fastest annual growth of 10 countries from 2022. This upward trend is likely attributable to the global effort to modernize national statistical systems to fulfill the growing demand for reliable data, which is crucial for making inclusive decisions and addressing emerging challenges. With countries facing the challenges in protecting data privacy, fighting misinformation and adopting artificial intelligence, it is imperative to support countries modernise their statistical legislation and share valuable lessons learned among countries.

Total number countries with national statistical legislation exists that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in 2019-2023



Total number countries with national statistical legislation exists that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics in 2019-2023



Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Yu Tian, PARIS21

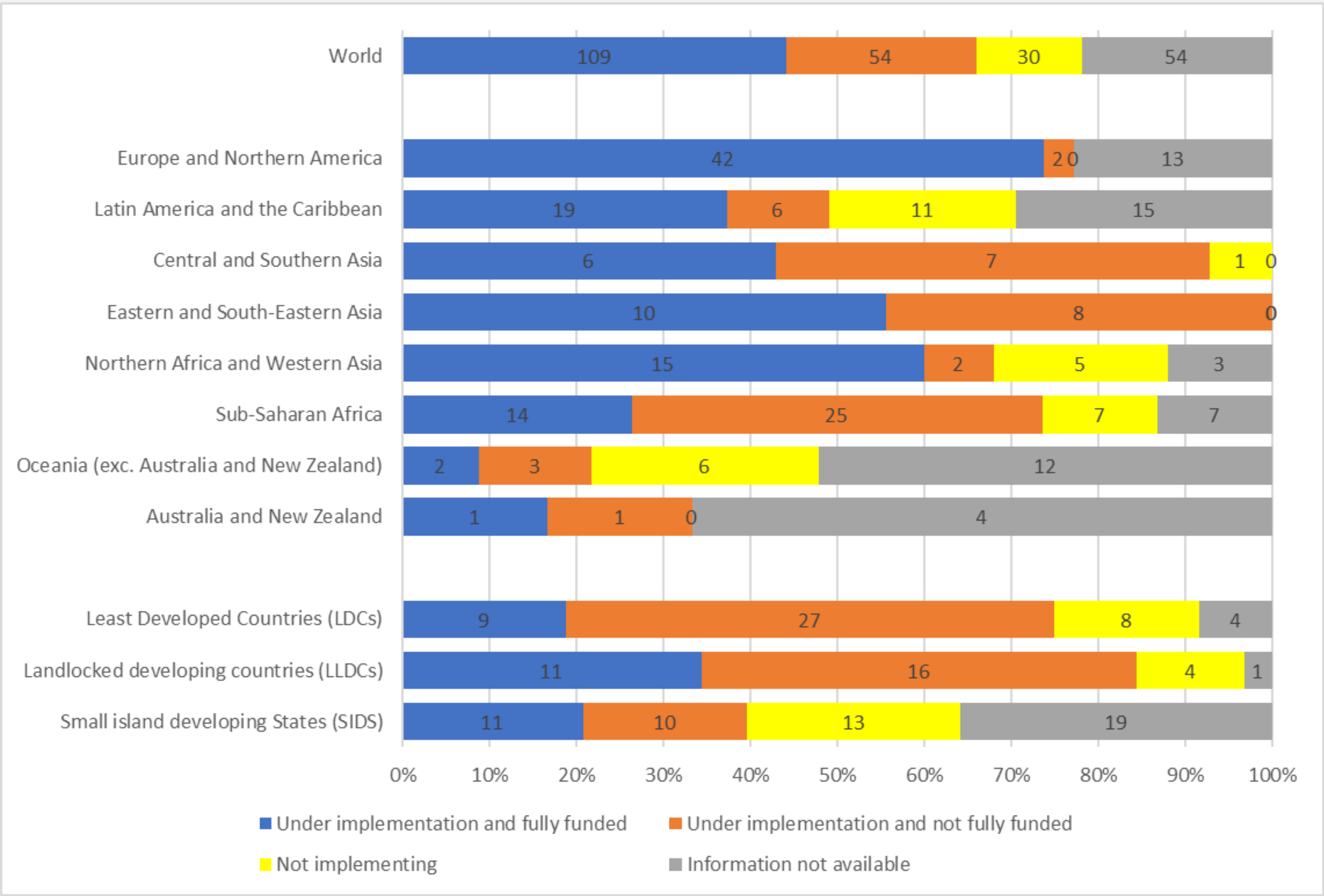
[Custodian agency(ies):](#) PARIS21

Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Building Resilience: The Urgent Need for Fully Funded Data Strategies

In 2023, a total of 163 countries and territories reported implementing a national statistical plan, up from 143 in 2019 and 156 in 2022. Of these, 109 plans were fully funded, up from 91 in 2019 and 100 in 2020. These trends suggest a recovery from the long-term disruptions caused by the pandemic on the planning and execution of statistical activities. However, only about three out of every eight national statistical plans in Africa are being fully funded, while only two out of every nine plans in the Least Developed Countries are fully funded. The insufficiency in resources to fund statistical plans poses a risk to build resilient system and to leave no one behind. Looking forward, a substantial demand has emerged for support to national statistical offices in the planning statistical strategies to mainstream data innovation, address the evolving development objectives and respond to the increasing demand for data in areas such as climate, environment and gender equality.

Number of countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation and fully funded in 2023



Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Yu Tian, PARIS21

Custodian agency(ies): PARIS21

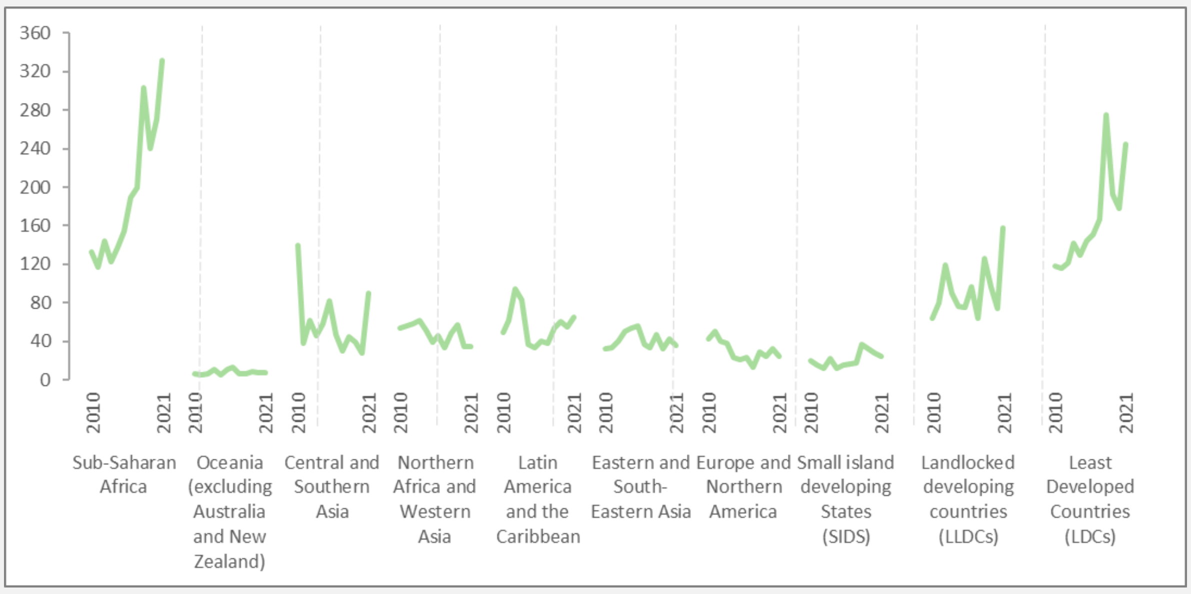
Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

Indicator 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

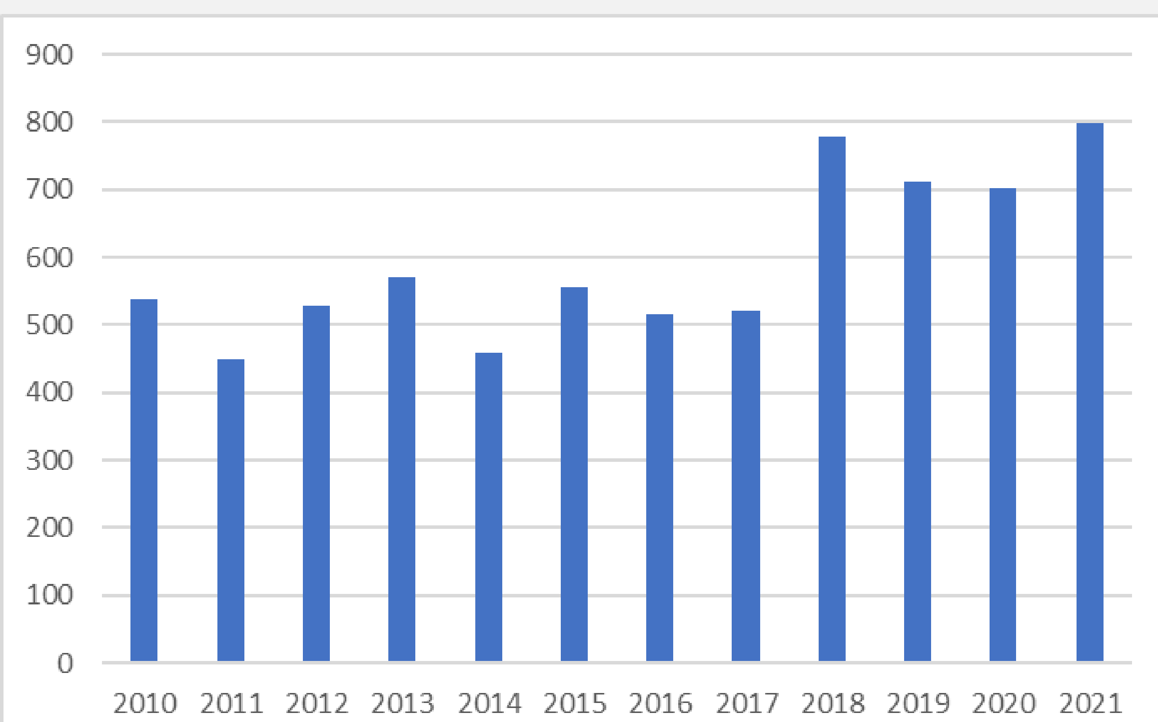
Support for Data and Statistics Surges to $799 Million in 2021

The Partner Report on Support to Statistics by PARIS21 revealed a resurgence in the international support for the development of data and statistics, reaching USD 799 million in 2021. This represents a 14% increase from 2020 and a substantial 44% increase from 2015. The concerted efforts of the development data community played a pivotal role in reversing the downward trend in the previous year, thereby mitigating additional pandemic-induced impacts on national statistical systems. Notably, the landscape of funding for development data has shifted in recent years. Sub-Saharan Africa and the Least Developed Countries received and increasing share of funding. 2021 marked the first time where multilateral aid providers emerged as the main source of funding. The increase in 2021 is mainly driven by the increase in contribution from one donor, with the total contribution from other donors decreased from the level in 2020. The need to better coordinate actions and support countries in this new landscape is evident. Moreover, global to gender data stagnated at a low of USD 65 million in 2021. PARIS21's analysis also estimated less than 5% of increase in funding for data in 2022.

Amount of financial support for data and statistics received by regions in 2010-2021 (USD million, 2021 prices)



Total of financial support for data and statistics disbursed in 2010-2021 (USD million, 2021 prices)



Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Yu Tian, PARIS21

Custodian agency(ies): PARIS21

Indicator 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Custodian agency(ies): UNSD