The Sustainable Development Goals Extended Report 2025

Inputs and information provided as of 30 April 2025

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 2025. 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. Storylines presented in this document may slightly differ from figures cited in the SDG Report 2025 text due to the timing of the submission and the subsequent updates received upon finalizing the Report.

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

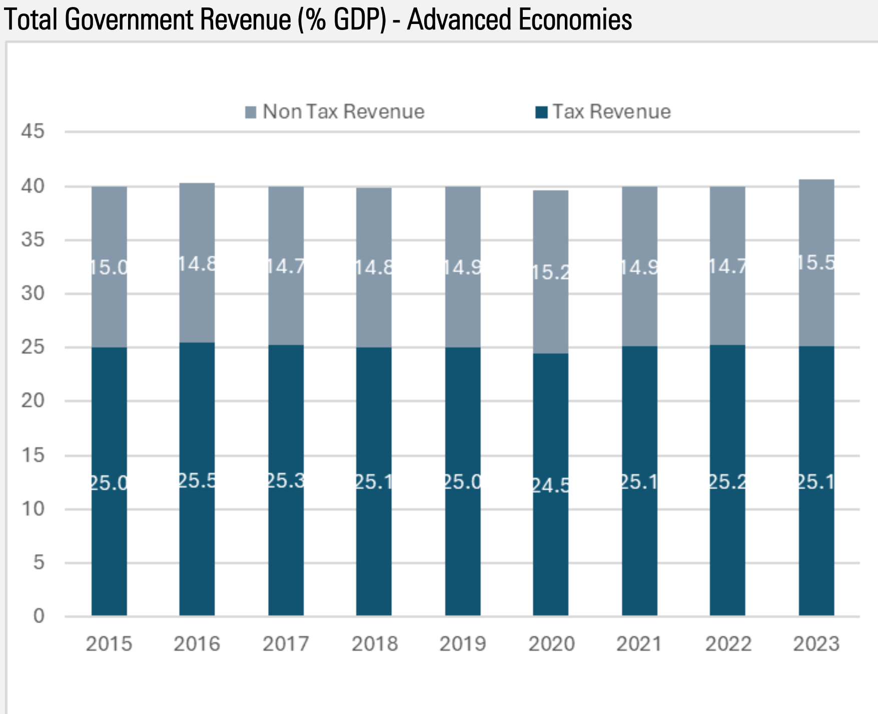
Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

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

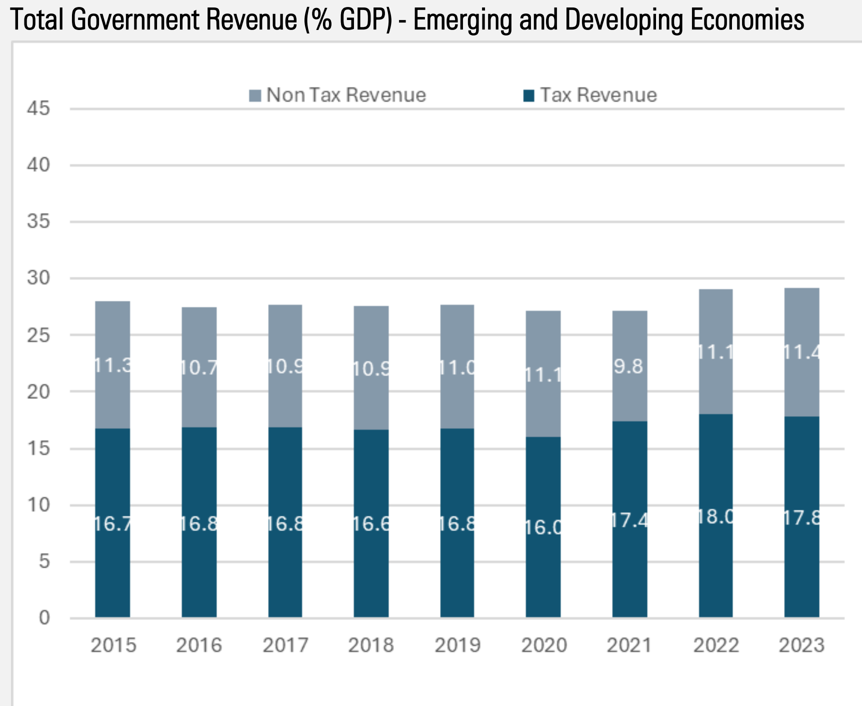
In order to enable the state, all countries face choices on where to set the ideal level of taxation and in determining how sources of non-tax revenue (social contributions, grants and other revenues) can augment overall revenue mobilization. The composition and the sustainability of government spending (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 25 percent of GDP, while the "fiscal burden" is 36 percent. For most countries, revenue in the form of Grants is 3 percent of GDP, although there are some outliers (Marshall Islands 41 percent, Palau, 25 percent and Tonga 28%). Similarly, other revenue comprises 6 percent of GDP, on average, except for some resource rich countries that tend to rely on rents/royalties (Azerbaijan 18 percent, Iraq 38 percent, Saudi Arabia 21 percent and Timor-Leste 55 percent).

Total Government Revenue (% GDP) - Advanced Economies



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



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

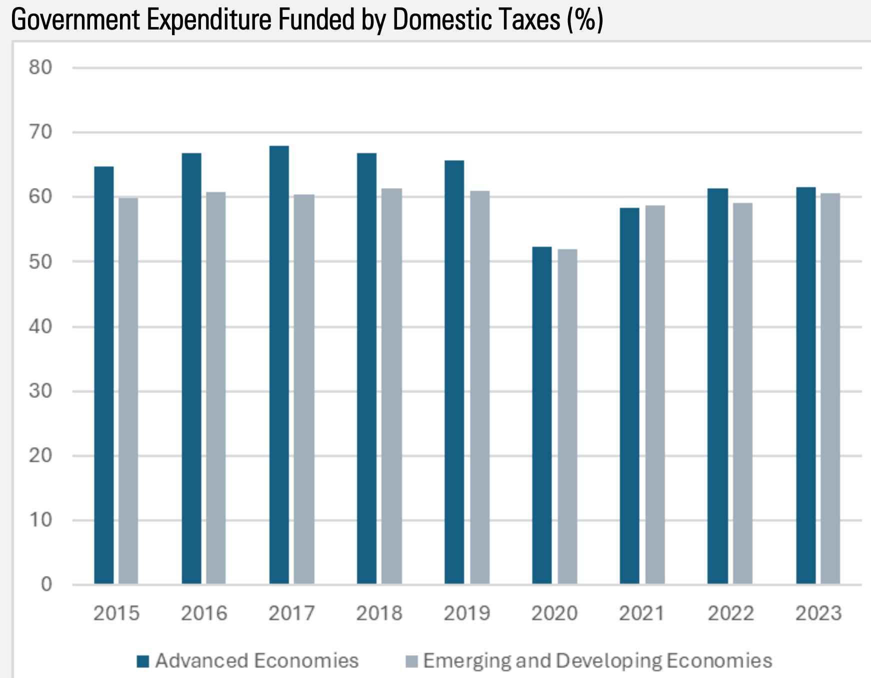
Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

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 falls in 2024 after five years of consecutive growth

In 2024, official development assistance (ODA) by member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) amounted to USD 212.1 billion, representing 0.33% of DAC members' combined GNI. Total ODA in 2024 fell by 7.1% in real terms compared to 2023, marking the first drop after five years of consecutive growth.

The fall in ODA was due in part to a drop of 10.9% on a grant equivalent basis in contributions to international organisations, which had risen in 2023 due to larger contributions across DAC countries to the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), but also by large funding to the IMF Resilience and Sustainability Trust. Bilateral aid from DAC member countries also fell by 5.8% on a grant equivalent basis due to several factors: a decrease in aid for Ukraine, lower levels of humanitarian aid as well as costs for hosting refugees in donor countries.

In 2024, preliminary data from DAC countries showed that net bilateral ODA to Ukraine fell by 16.7% in real terms compared to 2023 and amounted to USD 15.5 billion, representing 7.4% of total net ODA. EU Institutions also spent USD 19 billion for Ukraine, representing 53% of their total net ODA.

Humanitarian aid dropped by an estimated 9.6% in 2024 and amounted to USD 24.2 billion, due in part by the drop of humanitarian aid for Ukraine.

ODA for hosting refugees in donor countries fell by 17.3% in 2024 compared to 2023 and amounted to USD 27.8 billion, representing 13.1% of DAC member countries' total ODA, down from 14.6% in 2023.

Net bilateral ODA for programmes, projects and technical assistance (excluding in-donor refugees and humanitarian aid) also fell slightly by 1.2% in real terms, due in part by the reduction in ODA for Ukraine.

The United States continued to be the largest DAC member country provider of ODA (USD 63.3 billion), accounting for 30% of total DAC ODA, followed by Germany (USD 32.4 billion), the United Kingdom (USD 18.0 billion), Japan (USD 16.8 billion), and France (USD 15.4 billion). Combined, these donors made up 69% of total DAC countries' ODA. The following four countries exceeded the United Nations' ODA as a percentage of GNI target of 0.7%: Denmark (0.71%), Luxembourg (1.00%), Norway (1.02%) and Sweden (0.79%).

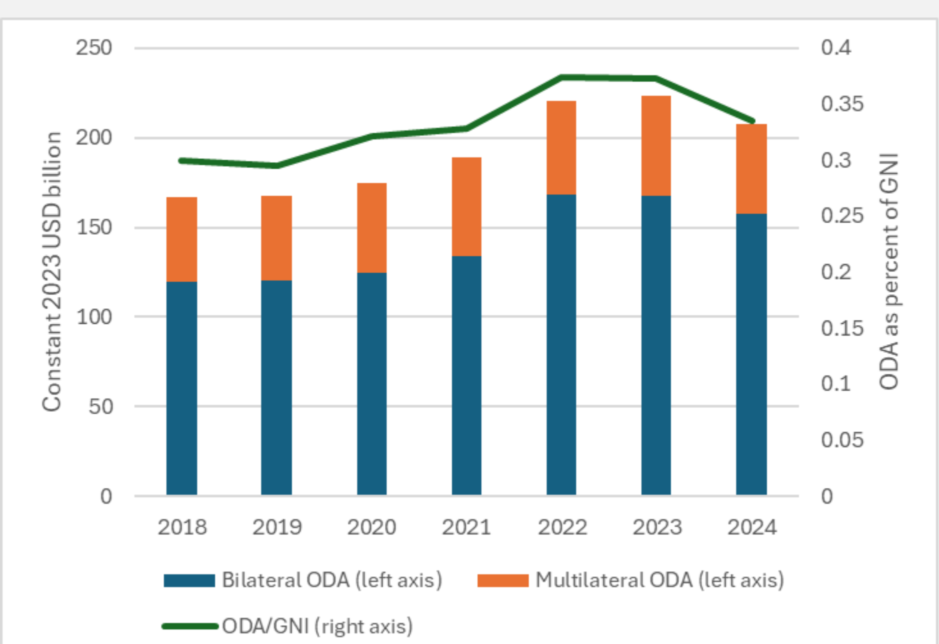
ODA rose in ten DAC member countries, and it fell in twenty-two countries, for some the fall was due to lower costs reported to host refugees in donor countries.

Net ODA flows by DAC member countries were USD 209.8 billion in 2024, a drop of 9.3% in real terms compared to 2023.

Between 2019 and 2023, ODA rose by 33% in real terms as most DAC members maintained or increased their ODA budgets to support developing countries respond to the needs created by the consecutive crises of the COVID-19 pandemic and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. Even though total ODA fell in 2024, it was still 23% higher than it was in 2019.

Looking ahead, recent announcements by some DAC members have raised concerns about future levels of ODA and the OECD is examining the importance and implications of such budgetary cuts. Simulations of ODA developed by the OECD, based on a recent survey of DAC members, show that ODA is estimated to drop between 9% and 17% from 2024 to 2025, depending on various scenarios that estimate the extent of the cuts.

ODA in 2024 drops after 5 years of consecutive growth



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://www.oecd.org/en/about/news/press-releases/2025/04/official-development-assistance-2024-figures.html

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Yasmin Ahmad, 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

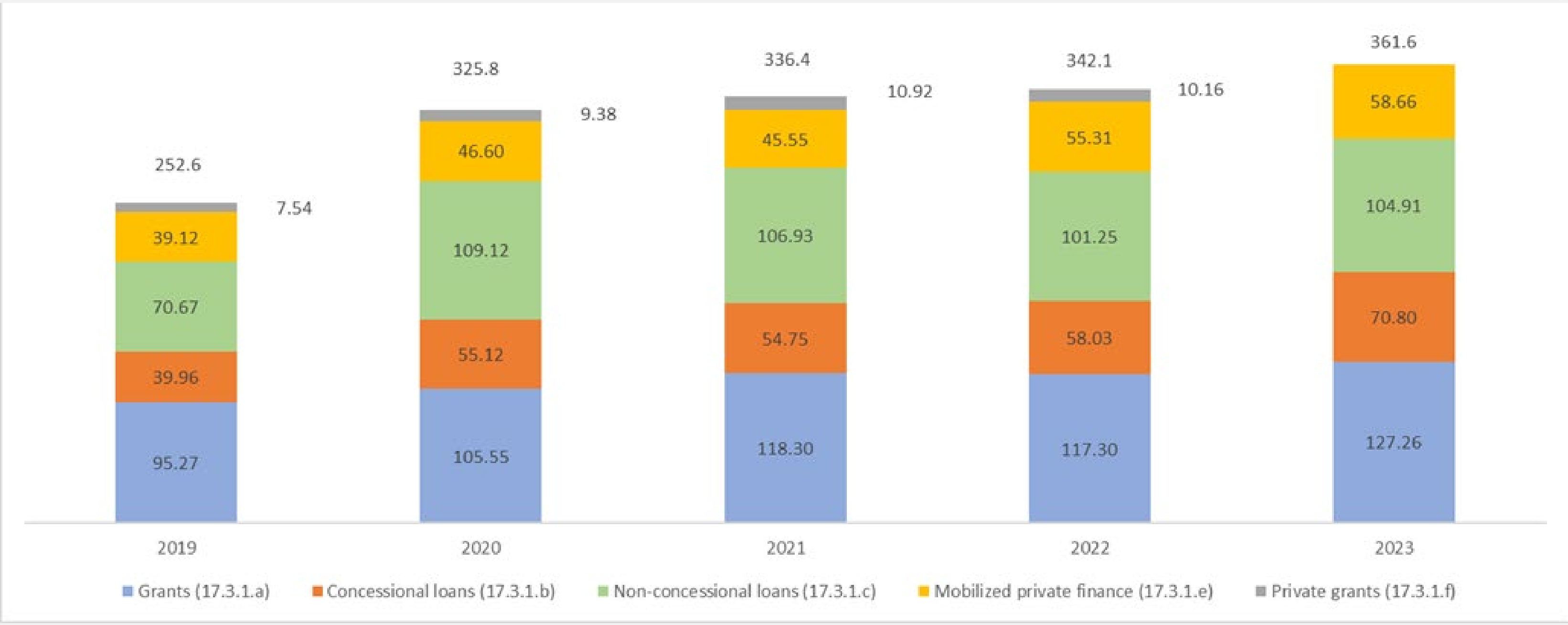
Celebrating Milestones: Five Years of TOSSD Data and the Push for Biodiversity

The International Forum on TOSSD (an independent entity hosted by the 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.

Thanks to the efforts of the Global South, there is now a global, voluntary United Nations Conceptual Framework to measure SSC. As a result of country-led engagement and pilot testing of the Framework, UNCTAD released in February 2025 a Manual enabling SSC reporting shortly. South-South data, collected and reported on terms defined by the global South, are central for empowering countries to shape their development trajectories and to inform global debates on development support. The first pioneering and pilot countries will submit their preliminary South-South data in 2025. To date, 66 countries have requested support and are engaging with UNCTAD to start reporting. A platform will be launched in 2025 to enable peer learning and support.

This year marks the milestone of 5 years of regular TOSSD data collection, making it easier to identify trends in financing for sustainable development. For 2023 data, coverage of SDG indicator 17.3.1 expanded again, reaching 106 reporters, five more than in 2022. **The official resources amounted to USD 303 billion and private finance mobilised to USD 58.7 billion.** An increase is observed for all forms of finance, with the largest increase (22%) for concessional loans.

Figure 1. Financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources, 2019–2023, USD Billion, current prices



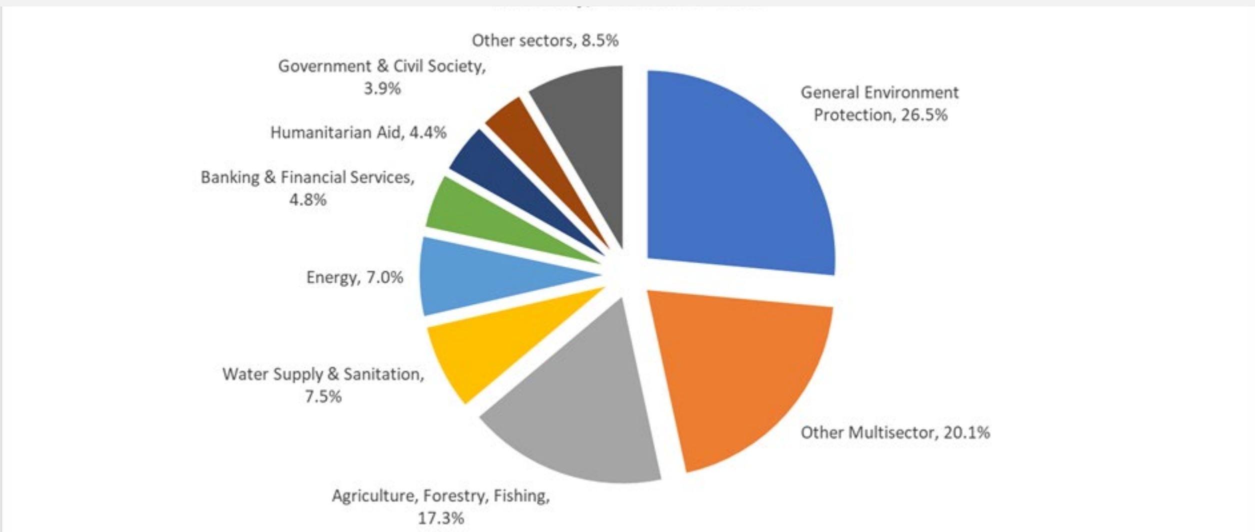
Source: TOSSD, www.tossd.online, for grants, loans and mobilized private finance; OECD Creditor Reporting System (CRS) (oecd.org) for complementary information on mobilized private finance and private grants.
Note: The figure on private grants has not been included in 2023 as the data are still being processed.

Healing the planet's ecosystem by promoting biodiversity

The 2023 TOSSD data collection features for the first time a keyword for tracking activities on **Biodiversity**. This keyword aims to identify activities that promote one or more objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity of the United Nations.

Since the keyword on biodiversity is new, TOSSD 2023 data likely under-estimate total activities aimed at promoting biodiversity in developing countries. However, the data show that biodiversity support is spread over many sectors, from general environment protection to government and civil society.

Figure 2. Biodiversity, share of funding per sector (SDG indicator 17.3.1), TOSSD 2023



Source: TOSSD, www.tossd.online

Biodiversity is defined by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) as all the different kinds of life that make up our natural world, including animals, plants, fungi, and microorganisms. To maintain balance and support life, these species work together, providing our planet with all that is necessary for survival.

However, more and more pressure is being exerted on our planet's ecosystems. For example, the average size of wildlife populations has reduced by 73% between 1970 and 2020 according to the WWF's Living Planet Report 2024.

Working together to protect biodiversity is in the interest of all. Therefore, tracking funding to protect and promote diversity on our planet is key for advancing sustainable, inclusive, science and evidence-based solutions and decision-making for the 2030 Agenda.

In the aftermath of the COVID-19 crisis, and with the next pandemic on antimicrobial resistance looming, investment in PPR is key towards achieveing 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

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

Remittance flows continued to grow in 2023, albeit at a slower pace than in 2021–22, but they outperformed foreign direct investments

Remittance flows to low- and middle-income countries (LMICs), increased by 1.4 percent to reach $648 billion in 2023 (table 1). The true size of remittances, including flows through informal channels, however, is believed to be even larger. The moderation in remittances' growth rate in 2023 reflects a normalization of trends after averaging the post-pandemic increase of about 10 percent in 2021–22. By comparison, FDI declined sharply, thus widening the gap between the two flows.

In 2023, remittance flows were affected by a combination of structural and cyclical factors in the source and recipient countries. Foremost among these factors were the job markets for migrant workers in the source countries, immigration policies that affect the flow of migrant workers, their transit routes, and their employment prospects; exchange rate movements of major source-country currencies against the US dollar (which affects the valuation of remittances in US dollar terms); the prevalence of multiple exchange rates in recipient countries; and war and conflict.

The robust recovery of job markets in the high-income countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic has been the key driver of remittances, particularly employment growth during the recovery was more rapid for immigrants than for the native born (figure 1 for the United States trend). The relative strength in remittances to the Latin America region compared to other regions can be explained by strong growth in the US labor market, the region's main source of remittances.

The top five recipient countries for remittances in 2023 are India, with a total of $120 billion in the year, followed by Mexico ($66 billion), then China ($50 billion), the Philippines ($39 billion), and Pakistan ($27 billion) (figure 2). Among economies where remittance inflows represent very large shares of gross domestic product (GDP)—highlighting the importance of remittances for funding current account and fiscal shortfalls—Tonga (49 percent), Tajikistan (38 percent of GDP), Samoa (28 percent), Lebanon (28 percent), and Nepal (26 percent) stand in the top five (figure 2).

By region, Latin America and the Caribbean posted the highest growth of remittances with Mexico remaining as the largest recipient in the region. South Asia's remittances also grew by 5.1 percent, albeit at slower pace, tapering off from over 12 percent increase in 2022. largely driven by continued robust flows to India. Remittances to the East Asia and Pacific region and Sub-Saharan Africa also saw an increase. In contrast, remittances to the Middle East and Africa fell sharply, primarily due to a sharp drop in flows to Egypt. Flows to Europe and Central Asia declined as well, mainly stemming from reduced transfers from Russia to neighboring countries.

Based on the preliminary trajectory of remittance activities in many major recipient countries, along with several country-specific factors, the growth of remittance flows to LMICs is expected to rebound strongly in 2024. The most important factors driving the strong growth in remittances in 2024 are expected to be steady economic growth and strength in labor markets in several high-income migrant-hosting countries, particularly the United States and GCC countries. And downside risks, including a further deterioration in the war in Ukraine and the conflict in the Middle East, volatile oil prices and currency exchange rates, and a deeper-than-expected downturn in major high-income countries, have been somewhat limited.

Table 1.Remittance Flows to Low- and Middle-Income Regions, 2017-2023

$ billion	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Low- and middle-income countries	465	510	536	531	586	639	648
East Asia and Pacific	129	137	143	132	128	132	135
excluding China	65	70	75	72	75	81	85
Europe and Central Asia	42	47	49	46	55	68	63
Latin America and Caribbean	81	89	96	104	131	144	155
Middle East and North Africa	54	55	57	59	67	65	55
South Asia	117	132	140	147	157	176	185
Sub-Saharan Africa	42	49	50	43	48	53	55
World	644	699	729	721	794	839	862
Growth rate (percent)							
Low- and middle-income countries	8.9	9.7	5.0	-0.9	10.4	9.0	1.4
East Asia and Pacific	5.3	7.0	4.0	-8.0	-2.5	2.8	2.1
excluding China	5.8	8.4	6.4	-3.4	4.5	7.5	5.2
Europe and Central Asia	20.1	13.1	4.2	-7.2	20.2	24.1	-8.5
Latin America and Caribbean	10.9	9.9	8.2	7.4	26.2	10.4	7.4
Middle East and North Africa	13.4	1.8	3.9	4.1	12.8	-3.2	-14.6
South Asia	6.0	12.3	6.1	5.2	6.7	12.2	5.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	9.6	17.1	1.0	-13.7	11.1	10.7	3.7
World	8.4	8.6	4.3	-1.0	10.0	5.7	2.8

Source : World Bank staff estimates; IMF Balance of Payments Statistics
Notes : LMICs = low- and middle-income countries

Figure 1. Employment Levels of Foreign and Native Born in the United States

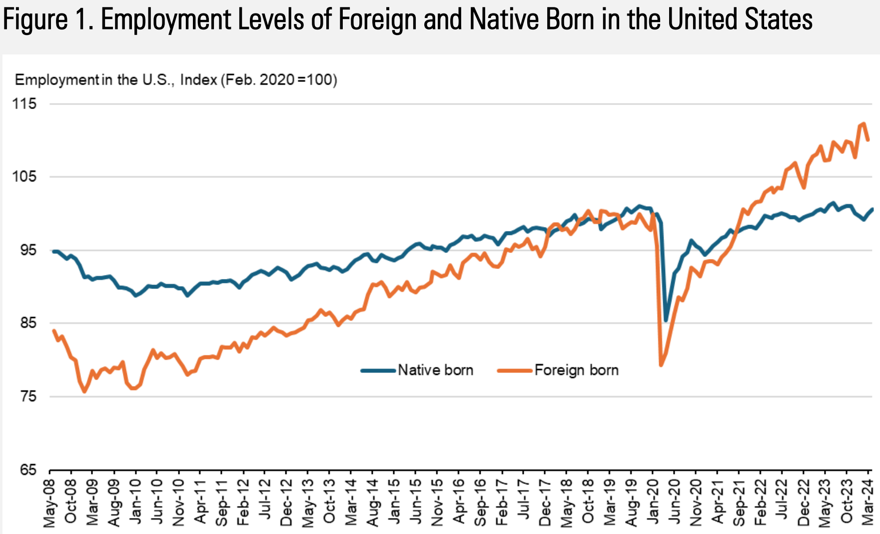


Figure 2. Top Recipients of Remittances among Low- and Middle-Income Countries, 2023

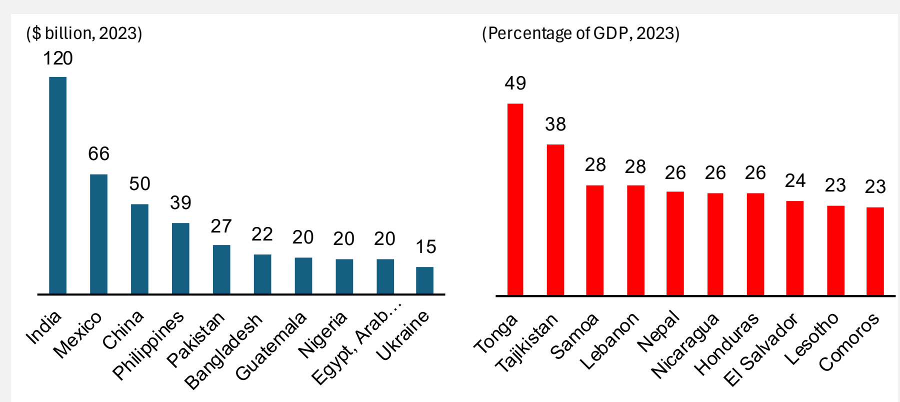


Figure 3. Average cost of remitting from G20 countries

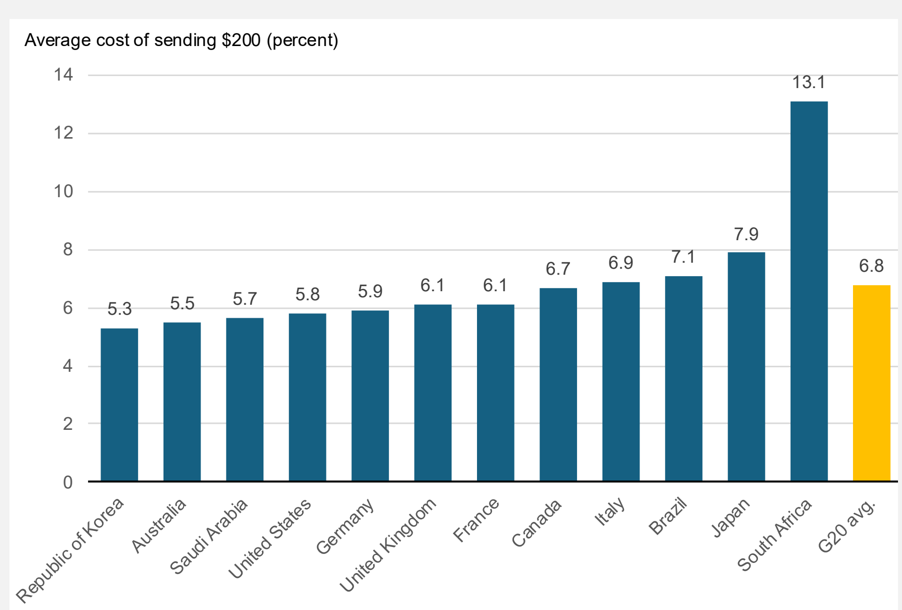
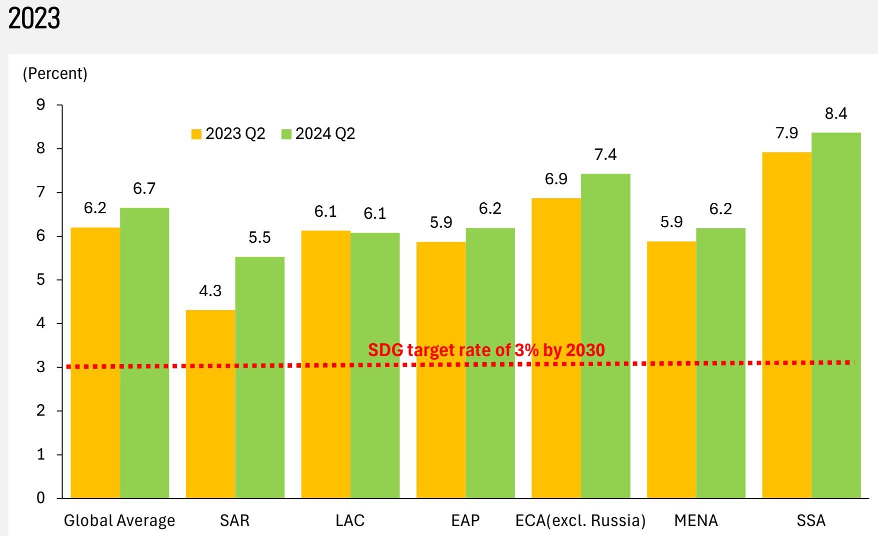


Figure 4. How Much Does It Cost to Send $200? Regional Remittance Costs, 2022–2023



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099714008132436612/pdf/IDU1a9cf73b51fcad1425a1a0dd1cc8f2f3331ce.pdf

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): World Bank (2024)

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

Mobilizing private sector finance is crucial to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, with foreign direct investment (FDI) playing a key role. However, FDI promotion is not solely the objective and responsibility of host countries; home countries can also support investment in developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs) through dedicated outward FDI (OFDI) promotion schemes.

As of 2024, at least 51 countries worldwide actively promoted OFDI, including towards developing countries and LDCs. This represents 71 per cent of developed countries and 15 per cent of developing countries.

Globally, the most common mechanisms supporting OFDI include investment facilitation services (44 countries), followed by fiscal and financial support (38 countries), investment guarantees (35 countries) and State equity participation in foreign investment projects (25 countries) (figure 1). Among investment guarantees, political risk insurance (PRI) plays a particularly important role in facilitating FDI in developing countries, where investment risks tend to be higher (box 1).

Only half of the countries with OFDI promotion mechanisms specifically target developing countries, including LDCs (figure 2). Among the 51 countries with such mechanisms, 20 developed economies (67 per cent) and 7 developing economies (33 per cent) have implemented at least one instrument designed to encourage OFDI in developing countries, including LDCs. A growing number of countries are also integrating host country benefits and sustainability criteria into the assessment of projects that receive OFDI support (figure 2).

Figure 1: OFDI promotion instrument, 2024 (Percentage of countries)

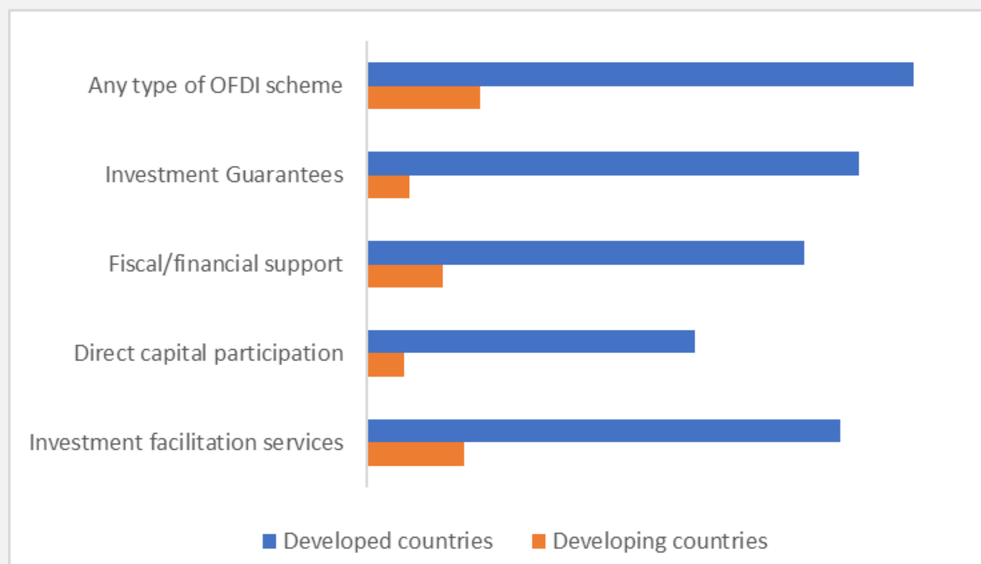
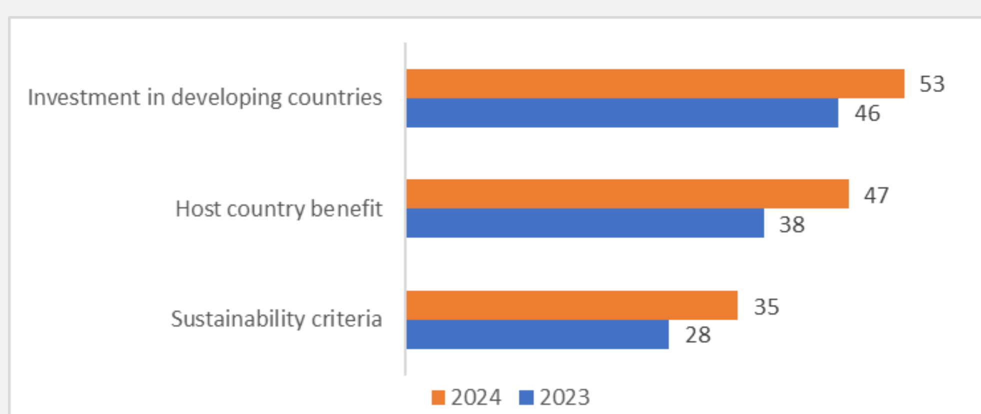


Figure 2. Criteria for accessing OFDI promotion mechanisms, 2023-2024 (Per cent of countries with an OFDI mechanism in place)



Box 1: The role of political risk insurance in facilitating FDI towards developing countries, including LDCs

Climate change, geopolitical tensions and supply chain disruptions significantly amplify investment risks, particularly in structurally weak and vulnerable countries. Robust de-risking strategies are needed to unlock private investment and bridge the financing gap to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

A recent study by UN Trade and Development highlights that among investment de-risking instruments, political risk insurance (PRI) has a critical and potentially growing role in fostering investment in developing countries, particularly in least developed countries (LDCs).

The study finds that between 2018 and 2022, PRI providers insured projects worth approximately $150 billion in developing countries and LDCs. Developing countries (excluding LDCs) are the largest beneficiaries of PRI, accounting for 70 per cent of covered projects. LDCs represent only 15 per cent of projects covered by PRI. However, insured project values are equivalent to 28 per cent of foreign direct investment (FDI) in LDCs, compared with 6 per cent in other developing countries and 2 per cent in developed countries.

Despite the development potential of PRI, most PRI providers are export credit agencies, whose primary mandate is to promote and support exports from their countries and facilitate the internationalization of domestic enterprises. As a result, only 37 per cent of PRI providers use host country benefit as an eligibility criterion for the projects they support.

Source: UNCTAD (2025), FDI derisking: Political risk insurance, Investment Policy Monitor No.30, February.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/diaepcbinf2025d1_en.pdf

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

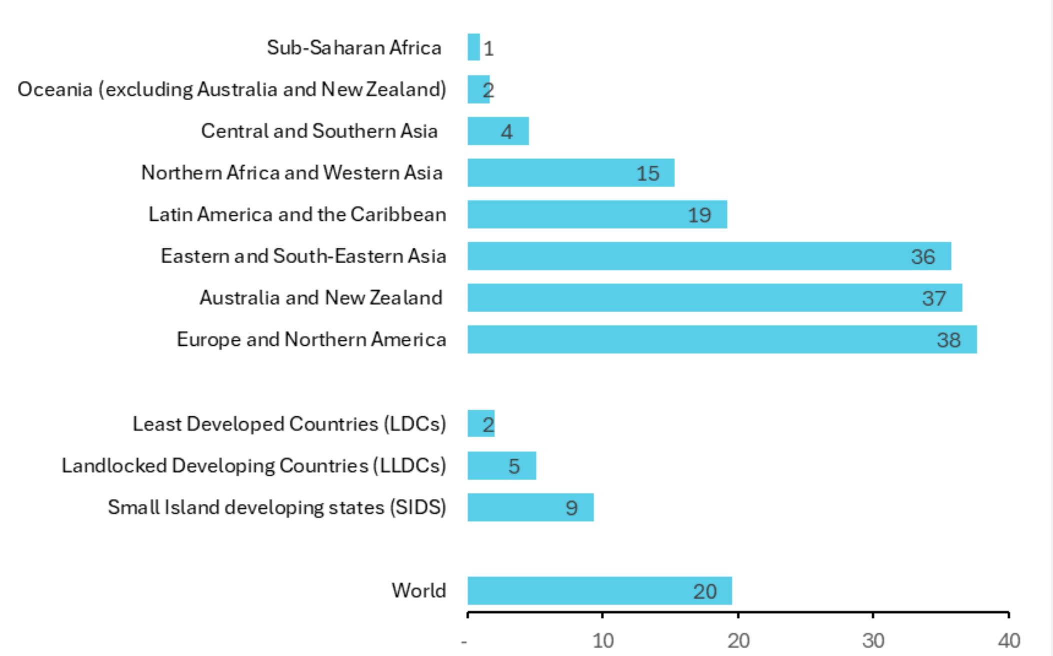
Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

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 6.3 per cent between 2015 and 2024, reaching 20 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2024 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, there were 36 to 38 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, 2024



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ITU (2024): Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures 2024, https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/facts-figures-2024/.

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 universal connectivity remains a distant prospect

In 2024, 5.5 billion people were online, representing 68 per cent of the world population, compared with 65 per cent just one year earlier. This means that 2.6 billion people, one-third of the global population, were still offline. Although Internet penetration has grown from 40% in 2015 to 68% in 2024, equal to an annual average growth rate of 6.1%, universal usage (defined as an Internet penetration rate of 95%, taking into account that some people may never want to connect) remains a distant prospect.

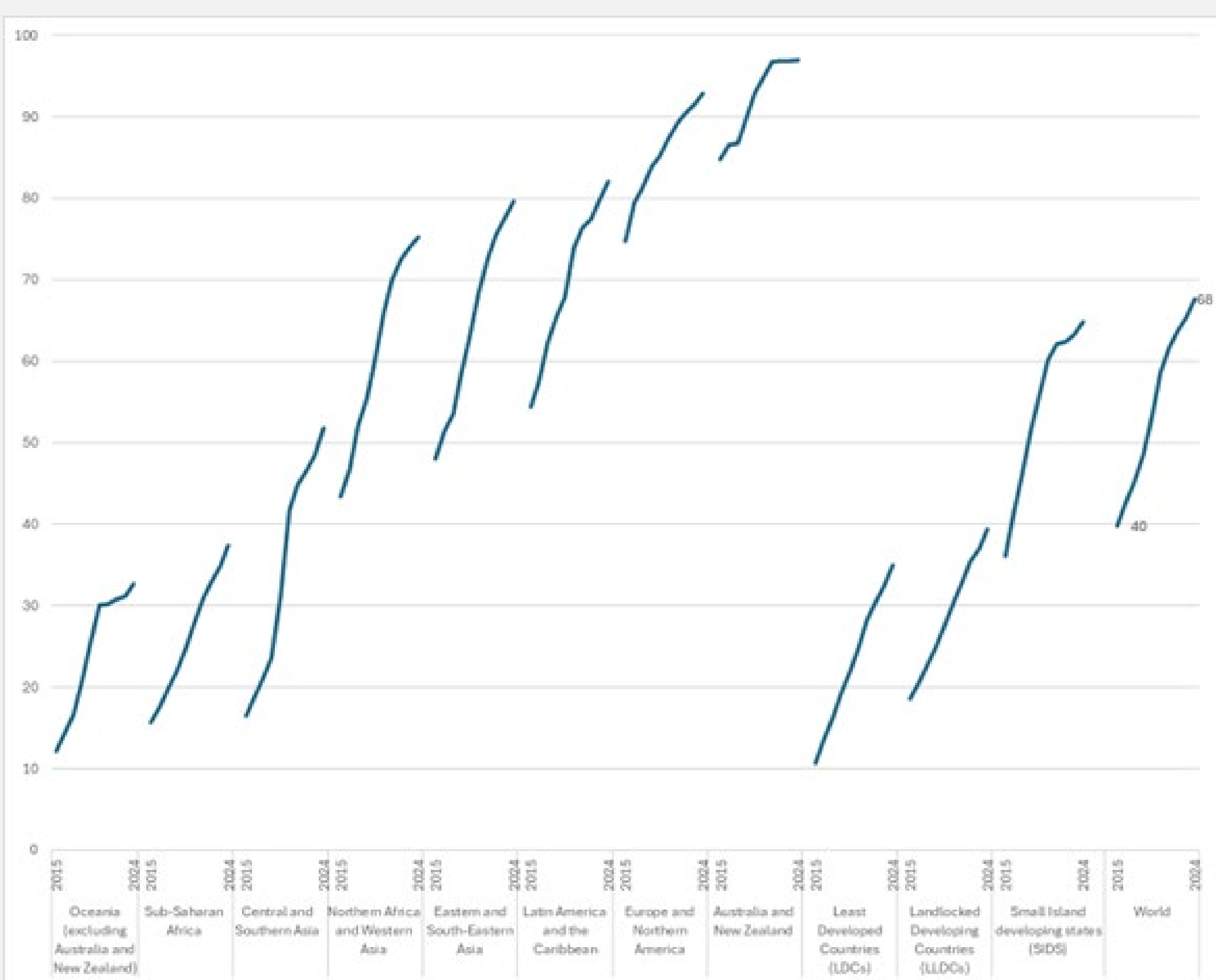
Internet use remains tightly linked to the level development. In Australia, New Zealand, Europe and North America, universal usage has been reached or almost reached. Four out of five people in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Eastern and South-Eastern Asia were using the Internet, while this was 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 Sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand) were lagging even further behind at 37% and 33% respectively.

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

Globally, 70 per cent of men were using the Internet, compared with 65 per cent of women. This means there were 189 million more men than women using the Internet in 2024. This difference has been decreasing since 2021, when it stood at 277 million.

Gender parity is deemed to be achieved when the gender parity score, defined as the female percentage divided by the male percentage, is between 0.98 and 1.02. Like overall Internet use, gender parity is closely correlated with the level of development. In recent years, the world has been moving gradually towards gender parity, with the gender parity score increasing from 0.91 in 2019 to 0.94 in 2024. The improvement is also reflected at the level of regions and country groups, with a notable exception: in the group of LDCs, gender parity has actually decreased, from 0.74 in 2019 to 0.70 in 2024. In the SIDS group, the gender parity score also decreased slightly: from a figure slightly above one, indicating that more women than men were using the Internet, it dropped to exactly one in 2024, indicating perfect gender parity. The SIDS are also a notable, positive exception to the strong correlation between gender parity and overall Internet use: they have achieved gender parity even though slightly less than two-thirds of the population use the Internet.

Proportion of individuals using the Internet (%)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- ITU (2024): Measuring digital development: Facts and Figures 2024, https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/facts-figures-2024/

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

Official Development Finance for capacity building and national planning drops in 2023

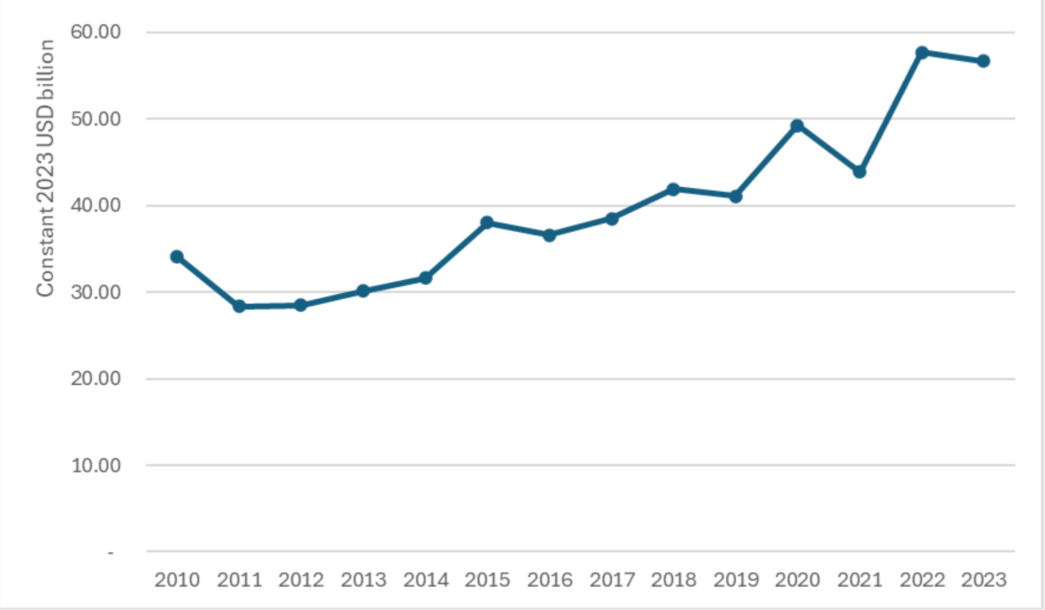
Total Official Development Finance for capacity building and national planning stood at USD 56.7 billion in 2023, marking a decline of 1.8% compared to 2022, yet representing an increase of 49.2% since 2015, when it amounted to USD 38.0 billion (constant 2023 prices).

The main sectors assisted were public administration, energy, financial and health policy, which received a total of USD 31.7 billion, representing 56% of the total. Although it remained one of the leading sectors, the overall decline was primarily caused by a 5.9% reduction in public sector funding, which fell to USD 15 billion, and a significant 31.2% drop in funding for health policies and administration, reaching USD 4.6 billion compared to 2022. This marks the first decrease since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The largest recipients were Ukraine (USD 12.4 billion) mainly on public sector policy, Indonesia (USD 3.0 billion) on energy and financial policy and Philippines (USD 2.1 billion) on financial policy.

The largest donors were the United States (USD 14.4 billion) mainly in the public sector, followed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (USD 7.9 billion), which, despite ranking second, contributed to the overall decline with a 22% drop since 2022. Its funding was primarily allocated to financial, public sector, and energy policies. The International Development Association ranked third, providing USD 6.6 billion, mainly focused on the public sector.

Total official flows for technical cooperation



Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Yasmin Ahmad, OECD ; Gabrielle Germe, 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

Global merchandise export shares remain largely unchanged over the past decade with most developing regions floating at very low values; SDG target 17.11 to double LDCs' share of global exports is significantly off track

Trade serves as a vehicle for sustainable development for all, but only if trade allows for equal or symmetric participation in global markets. Measuring the trade share of developing countries in global trade is a central step in understanding how developing countries keep pace with global markets and ensure reaching the 2030 Agenda for leaving no one behind.

While the early 2000s and 2010s saw a steady increase in developing regions' share of merchandise exports, notably driven by Asia (figure 1), the period that kicked-off the 2030 Agenda since 2015, witnessed stagnation. In 2023, developed regions' share in global exports was above 53 per cent, while developing regions' just shy of 47 per cent. Non-Asian developing regions remain low and stagnant: their shares are mostly between 1 and 2 per cent, except for Latin America and the Caribbean which nearly reached 6 per cent in 2023.

Small island developing States (SIDS) are facing a slight downward trend in 2015-2023 period, dropping marginally from 2.4 per cent in 2015 to 2.3 per cent in 2023 (figure 2). Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and Least developed countries (LDCs), on the other hand, exhibited very modest increases in their share of exports in global merchandise exports, both reaching about 1.1 per cent in 2023. This is markedly off the target 17.11 to *Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020*. The trade status of LLDCs and LDCs is further troubled by consistently negative trade balances since 2015, whereby their imports surpass respective exports (which is not the case for SIDS).

In services exports, developed regions are floating at about 69 per cent and developing regions' share in global trade at about 31 per cent (figure 3). Asia is the main driver of services exports in developing regions with about 30 per cent in 2023, and Latin America and the Caribbean lead the group of the rest with 3.2 per cent, and the remaining regions between 1 and 2 per cent.

Figure 1. Global merchandise export shares remain largely unchanged over the past decade with most developing regions floating at very low values

(Share of merchandise exports in global exports, percentage; 2000-2023)

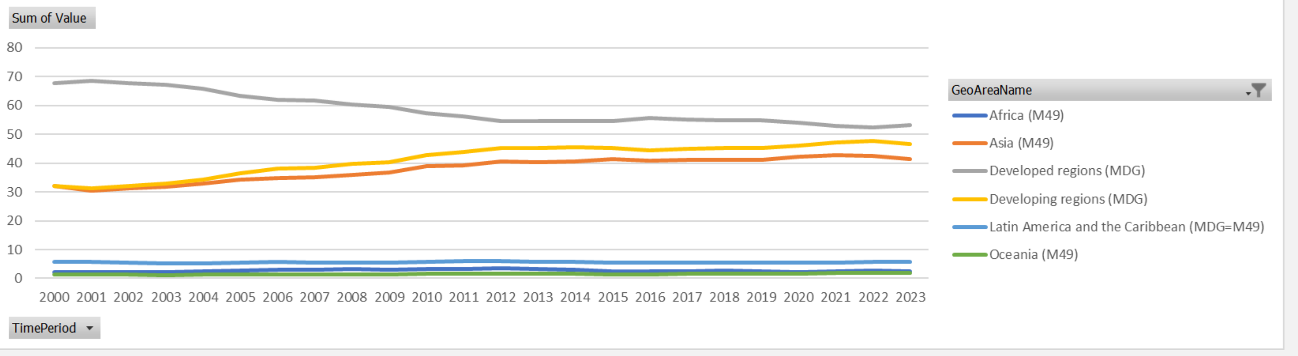


Figure 2. Target 17.11 to double LDCs' share of global exports is significantly off track

(Share of merchandise exports in global exports, percentage; 2000-2023)

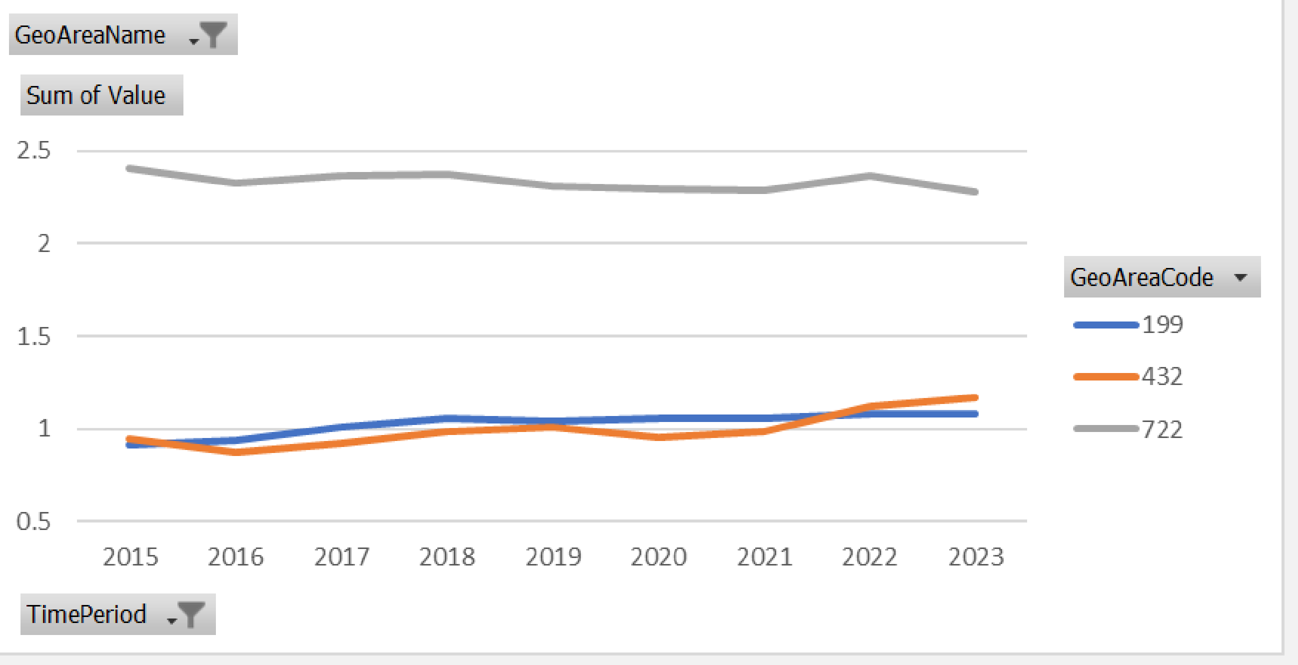
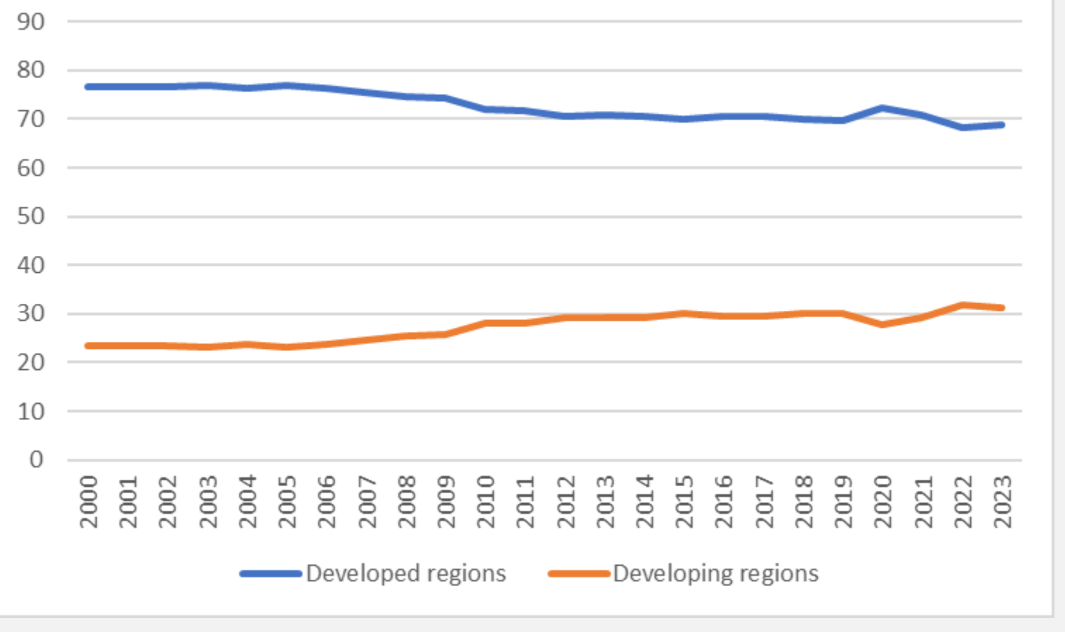


Figure 3. Unlike merchandise exports, developing regions struggle to increase their services exports share in global exports

(Share of services exports in global exports, percentage; 2000-2023)



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

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

Country-specific insights highlight importance of aligning development efforts with countries' objectives and results frameworks for effective use of limited global resources

As of late 2024, evidence emerging from the first 11 countries[1] undertaking the Global Partnership's monitoring exercise (2023-2026), provides fresh insights on country-specific progress in the effective delivery of development co-operation. These country specific insights come at a critical time for the global community as it prepares for the 4th International Conference on Financing for Development to discuss the effective use of scarce global resources for sustainable development.

The approaches adopted by developing countries towards sustainable development is outlined by country-owned results frameworks that specify national priorities and development goals. It also defines the expected results to be achieved and includes monitoring and evaluation systems to track progress. Building on and using developing countries' systems and aligning with country priorities are key to advancing sustainable, inclusive and evidence-based approaches to accelerate achievement of the SDGs and leaving no one behind.

As per data reported to the Global Partnership's monitoring exercise (2023-2026), **evidence from across the first 11 countries shows that on average development partners use country-owned results frameworks and planning tools in designing their (programme and project) interventions to a medium extent (61%)** (chart 1). Most development partner interventions (88%), across these 11 countries, included a results framework.

Across the 11 countries –

- most (87%) of the outcome objectives of development partners' new development co-operation projects and programmes align to those defined in country strategies and/or plans. When compared to 2018[1], progress is observed in 7 countries in the alignment of project objectives to country-led priorities, whereas a decline is observed in 2 countries (chart 2);
- slightly more than half (56%) of all results indicators for new development partner projects and programmes were drawn from country-owned results frameworks. When compared to 2018, progress is observed in 5 countries whereas a decline is observed in 4 countries (chart 3);
- less than half (41%) of all results indicators can be monitored using data from government monitoring and statistical systems. When compared to 2018, progress is observed in 6 countries, whereas a decline or no change is observed in 3 countries (chart 4).

Adoption of **whole-of-society** and **inclusive approaches** is vital to achieve the 2030 Agenda that calls for collective action to implement long-lasting development solutions. When preparing country strategies, development partners in these 11 countries engaged the national government and a diverse range of other country level actors to a medium extent (60%). These country level actors include civil society organisations, trade unions, domestic private sector and philanthropic organisations.

Stakeholder commitments for more effective development co-operation are underpinned by the pledge to **leave no one behind**[2] by ensuring representation of their interests and needs when defining development priorities. Across these 11 countries, development partner country strategies included development priorities for different population groups such as women and girls, youth and children as well as vulnerable and marginalized groups, to a high extent (83%). However, these population groups, including vulnerable and marginalized groups, were consulted in the preparation of development partner country strategies to a low extent (47%) in the same 11 countries.

Chart 1: How extensively do development partners use country-owned results frameworks? Insights from first 11 countries of the fourth GPEDC monitoring round (2023-2026); bilateral providers, project/programme level

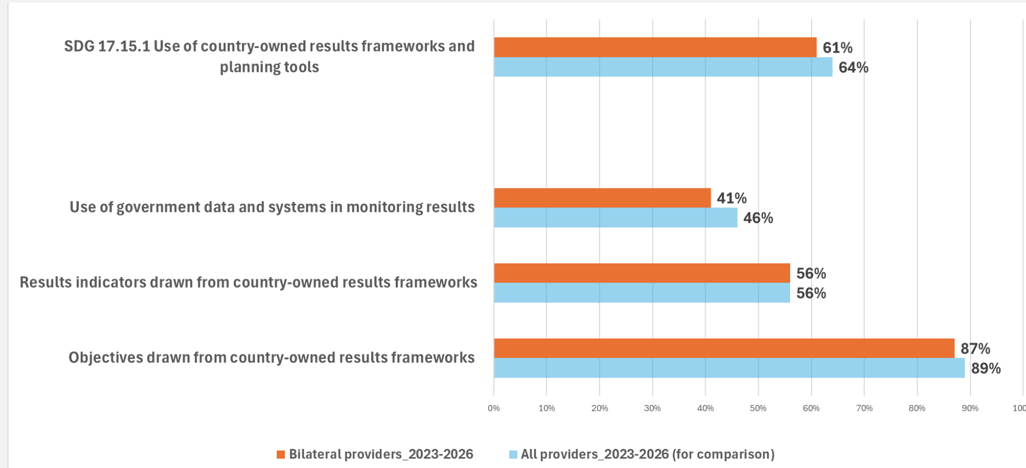


Chart 2. Proportion of project objectives in new development interventions drawn from country-led results frameworks. Insights from first 11 countries of the fourth GPEDC monitoring round (2023-2026)

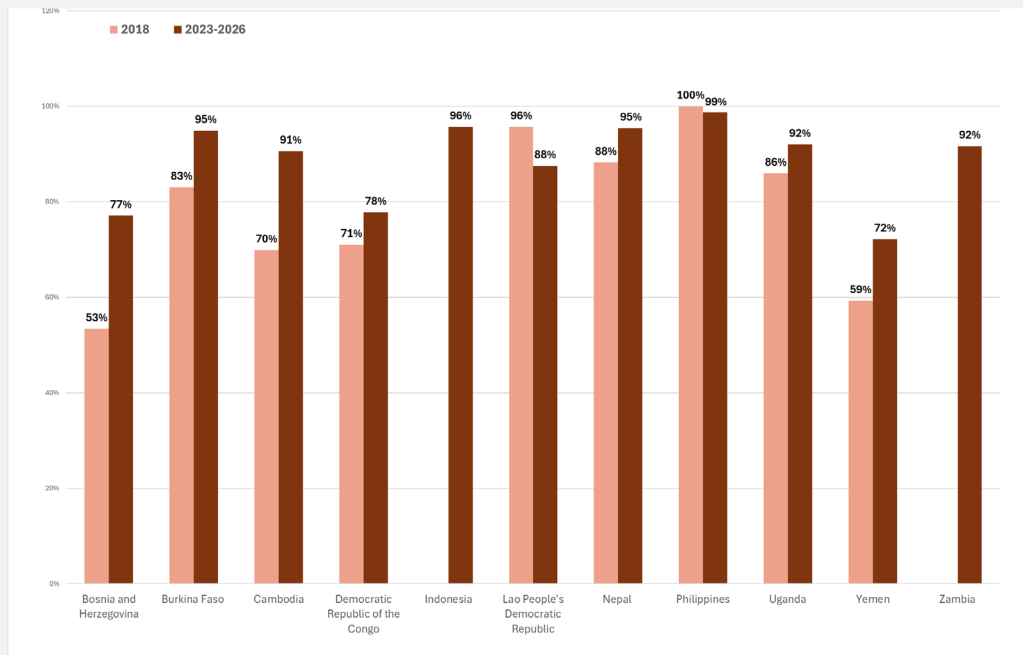


Chart 3. Proportion of results indicators drawn from country-led results frameworks. Insights from first 11 countries of the fourth GPEDC monitoring round (2023-2026)

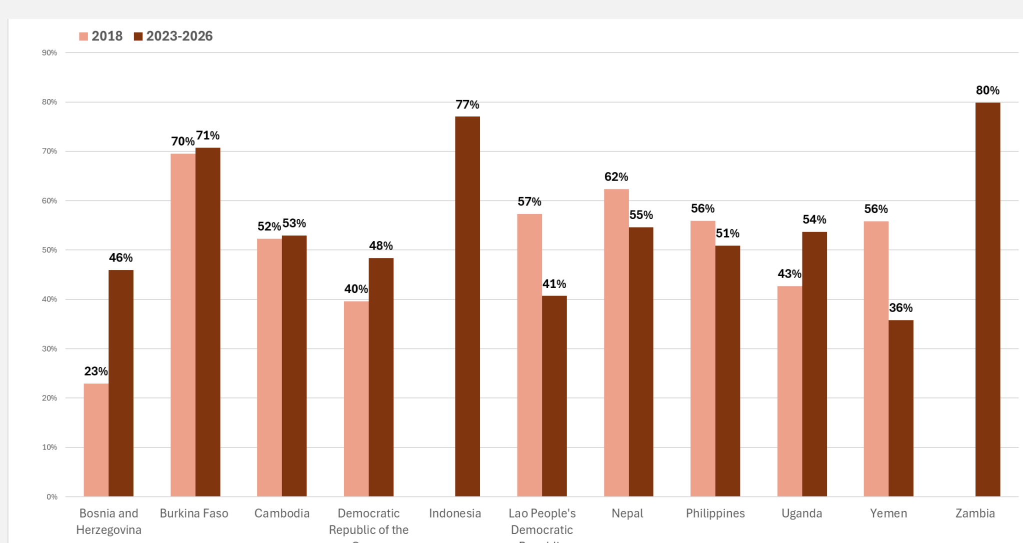
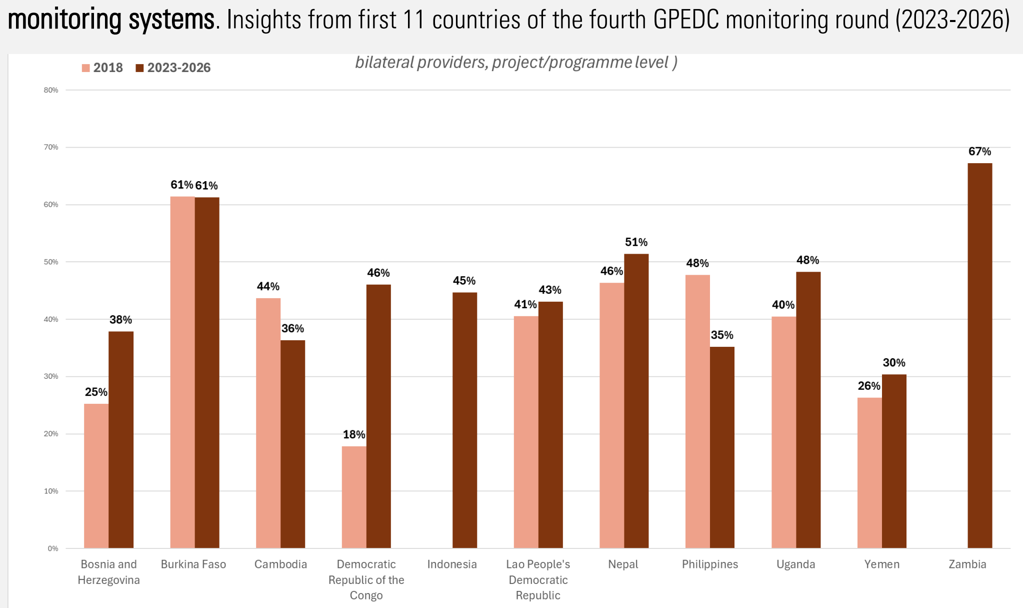


Chart 4. Proportion of results indicators that will be monitored using government sources and monitoring systems. Insights from first 11 countries of the fourth GPEDC monitoring round (2023-2026)



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[1] Through reporting to the Global Partnership monitoring, 9 countries of the 11 that participated in two consecutive monitoring rounds. Therefore these 9 countries have results for the 2018 and 2023-2026 rounds for SDG Indicator 17.15.1.

[2] In the Nairobi Outcome Document of the 2nd High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership (2016), partners reaffirmed the 2030 Agenda's pledge to leave no one behind (LNOB) and recognized that "development co-operation must leave no one behind to be effective".

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Global Partnership Monitoring 2023-2026: Insights from the first 11 countries - https://www.effectivecooperation.org/midtermmonitoringinsights

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Anjali Karnavar, UNDP; Axel Nystroem, UNDP; Margaux Verhaeghe, OECD; Ashley Palmer, 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

Country-specific insights and uneven progress highlight the need to strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships for effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda

Global actors are expected to discuss how to use increasingly scarce resources for sustainable development at the upcoming 4th International Conference on Financing for Development. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in this context, requires the effective use of development cooperation and multi-stakeholder partnerships drawing on the full potential of whole-of-society approaches. Country specific insights from the first 11 countries[1] undertaking the 4th Global Partnership monitoring round (2023-2026) shows uneven progress in strengthening multi-stakeholder partnerships and means of implementing the 2030 Agenda.

As of late 2024, 9 out of these 11 countries participated in two consecutive monitoring rounds and generated results on SDG Indicator 17.16.1: number of countries reporting progress[3] in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the SDGs. Since 2018, four countries reported overall progress, while two showed mixed progress, and the rest saw overall deterioration in performance, with more areas declining than improving.

While overall progress is uneven, most countries reported improvements or sustained progress in establishing systems to track – and make public - budget allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment. More countries improved the quality of their national development strategies than those that experienced declines, while a mixed trend was observed in the quality of public financial management (PFM) systems, with declines in some countries matching improvements in others.

Additionally, most countries reported declines in establishing comprehensive mutual accountability mechanisms for development co-operation and in recording development co-operation funding on national budgets, which empowers parliaments to hold governments accountable on the use of these increasingly limited resources.

A relatively even split among countries reported improvements and declines in the enabling environment for civil society, indicating the need for further engagement to strengthen and increase the space for civil society's contribution to development.

Chart 4. Countries making progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness frameworks (number). Insights from first 11 countries of the fourth GPEDC monitoring round (2023-2026)

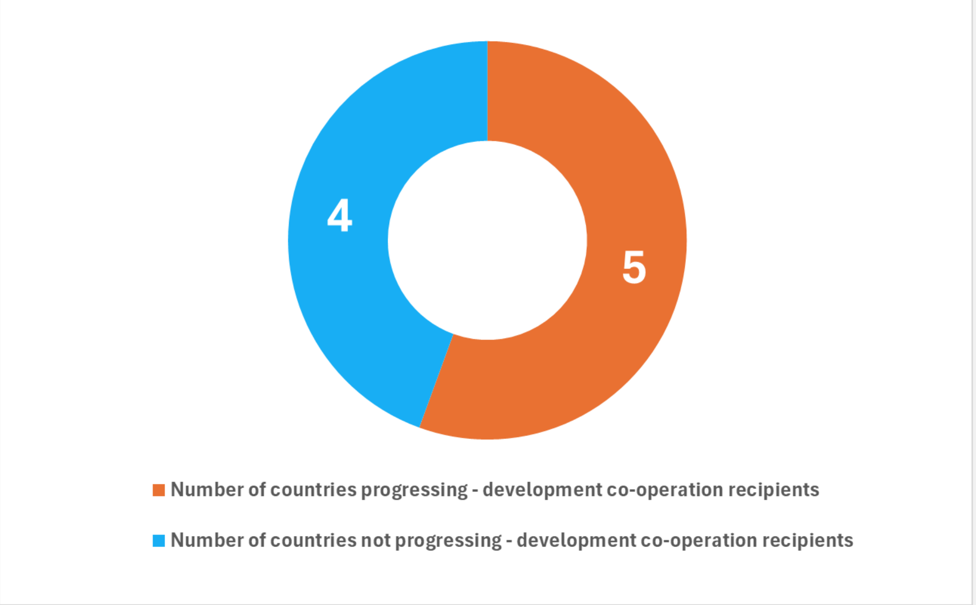
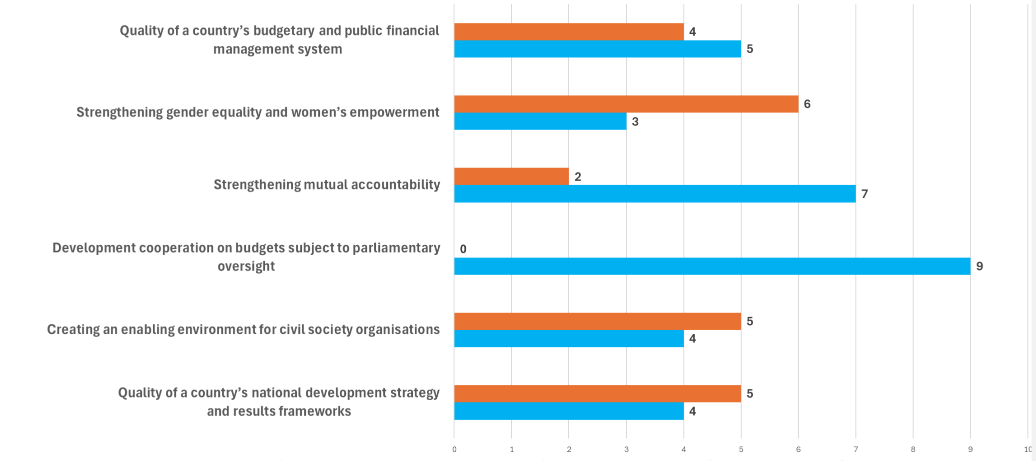


Chart 2. Countries making progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness frameworks – per element and number of countries. Insights from first 11 countries of the fourth GPEDC monitoring round (2023-2026)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Global Partnership Monitoring 2023-2026: Insights from the first 11 countries - https://www.effectivecooperation.org/midtermmonitoringinsights

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Anjali Karnavar, UNDP; Axel Nystroem, UNDP; Margaux Verhaeghe, OECD; Ashley Palmer, 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

[3] A country reports progress on SDG indicator 17.16.1 if the number of elements assessed out of the six Global Partnership monitoring elements that make up SDG Indicator 17.16.1 that show a positive trend is higher than the number of elements showing a negative trend.

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

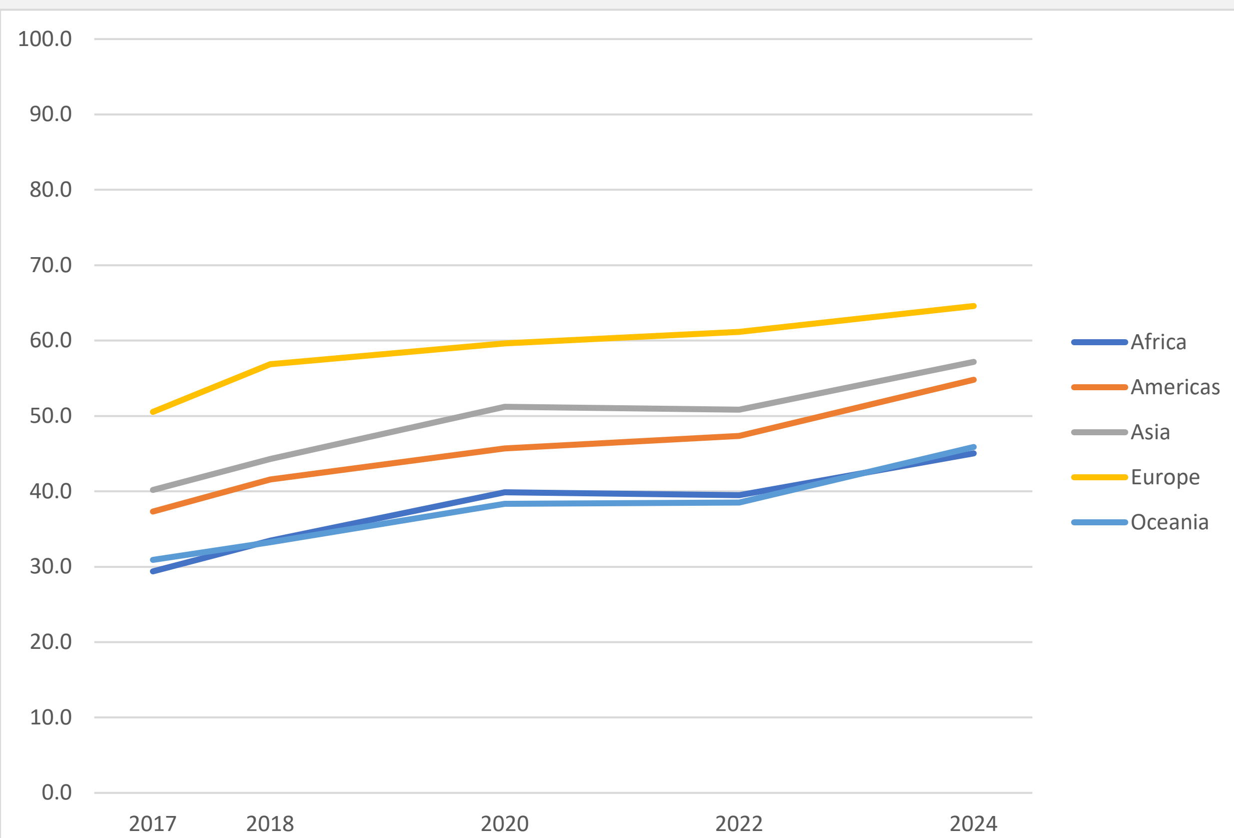
The availability of development data rose sharply but regional disparities remain

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly hindered the ability to collect and produce many important datasets at the beginning of the decade. However, the latest Open Data Inventory (ODIN) coverage scores show that national statistical systems across the world are recovering and resuming their collection of crucial SDG data. ODIN coverage scores, which measure the availability of development data over the past 10 years at the national and subnational level, have risen sharply after little or no growth in 2022. The rise in scores was driven by greater availability of disaggregated data and more recent data being published.

ODIN coverage scores increased across all income levels, but low-income countries increased the most, by 6.5 points on average, compared to 5.3 points for high-income countries. However, even with these increases, the average coverage score for low-income countries is closer to 40 while the average coverage score for high-income countries is closer to 60, which demonstrates that more work is needed to upgrade low- and middle-income country statistical systems and even high-income countries have significant room to grow.

There are persistent differences between regions in ODIN coverage scores. While average scores have improved in all regions, there is little sign of convergence. Figure 1 below shows the average coverage subscores for a consistent sample of 171 countries across all five sub-regions between 2017 and 2024. This graph underlines the fact that even though scores have recovered in 2024, they are still lower than the trend from 2017 to 2020 would indicate, particularly for Asia, Oceania, and Africa.

Figure 1 Average ODIN coverage subscores by M49 region



Further improvement, especially for social indicators, requires regular and comprehensive data collection. All countries depend on regular survey, census, and administrative data instruments to build their data systems. Survey programs such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) have been instrumental to building the statistical capacity of low- and middle- income countries. The DHS capture data on household characteristics, health and nutrition, family planning, gender-based violence, education, wealth, women's empowerment, and tobacco use. However, the future of the DHS program is uncertain as the program is currently on pause. At its last session, the countries of the UN Statistical Commission asked the Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Household Surveys to establish a taskforce to study how to ensure access to DHS data and secure further funding to support countries. If this data source cannot be maintained, over 90 countries that depend on DHS data may experience significant gaps in their data coverage on topics such as child mortality and women's health. Moving forward, statistical systems need to undergo sustainable capacity development and receive predictable funding from all sources to continue to improve the availability of data that can inform smart policymaking.

Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 Biennial Report - https://odin.opendatawatch.com/Report/biennialReport2024

Custodian agency(ies): ODW, World Bank

Scaling statistical capacity to drive data-driven decisions

Global statistical performance has undergone notable shifts over the past few years, reflecting both progress and persistent challenges. According to recent Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI), nearly all regions experienced growth in overall SPI scores during the COVID-19 period, as shown in the line chart by region in Figure 1. This surge was partly driven by data demands at the height of the pandemic, when timely and granular statistics was required for urgent decision-making. However, the same chart indicates a stagnation in several regions post-pandemic, suggesting that more targeted investments are needed to sustain these gains.

A second chart, Figure 2, which compares SPI trends by income group, underscores the broader inequalities in global data systems. While all income groups reported improvements, low-income countries still trail far behind their higher-income counterparts. Their statistical offices often face acute resource constraints, from limited funding to fewer trained personnel. These gaps are especially pronounced in Sub-Saharan Africa, where infrastructure and technological shortfalls continue to hamper timely data collection and dissemination. The 2023 global map of SPI scores vividly illustrates this disparity, with many lower-income countries clustering in the lowest performance tiers.

Digging deeper into the SPI's individual components reveals additional insights. Pillar 2 (Data Services), which covers a range of services that connects data users to producers and facilitate dialogues between them, saw promising growth up to 2018 but has since plateaued. This stagnation suggests that while some capacity-building efforts took root, sustaining and expanding data services has proved difficult—particularly in countries lacking robust digital infrastructure or experiencing fiscal pressures. In contrast, Pillar 3 (Data Products), which focuses on the availability and frequency of core statistical outputs, witnessed a significant surge during the pandemic. The heightened emphasis on essential health and socioeconomic indicators spurred innovation and rapid expansion in data collection. However, there was a noticeable dip in 2022, followed by a modest rebound in 2023, mirroring the overall SPI trend of pandemic-driven progress followed by a period of adjustment.

Looking ahead, stronger and more consistent investment in domestic statistical systems is crucial—especially in lower-income nations and in Sub-Saharan Africa. Bolstering both human and technical resources can help these countries catch up on lagging pillars, maintain momentum in data products, and build resilience for future crises. Ultimately, reinforcing national data capacities is pivotal for advancing SDG 17.18.1, ensuring that every country has the robust, timely, and high-quality statistics needed to make evidence-based decisions and foster sustainable development.

Figure 1: SPI Overall Score By Region

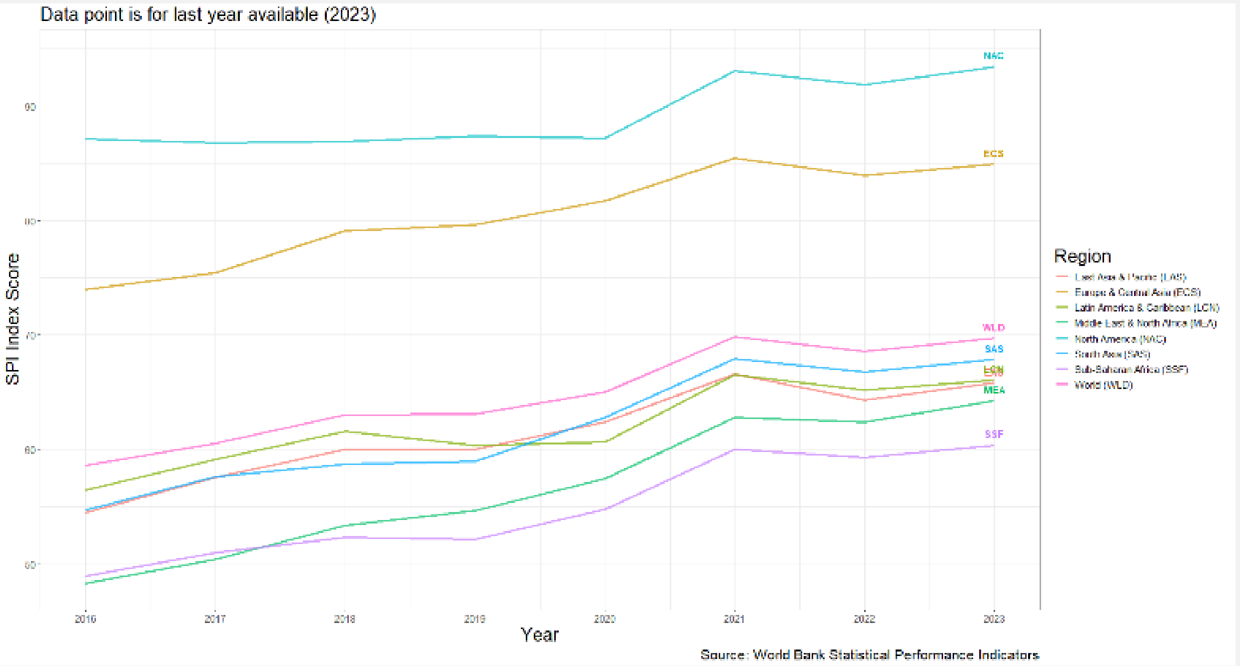


Figure 2: SPI Overall Score By Income Group

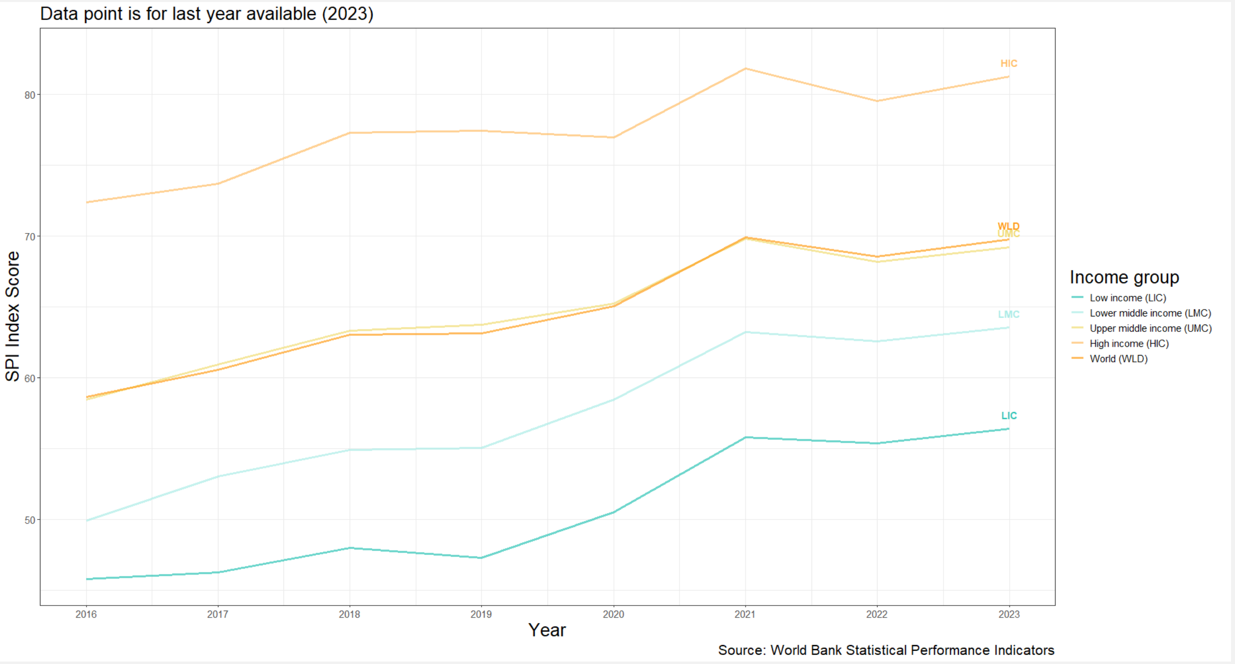
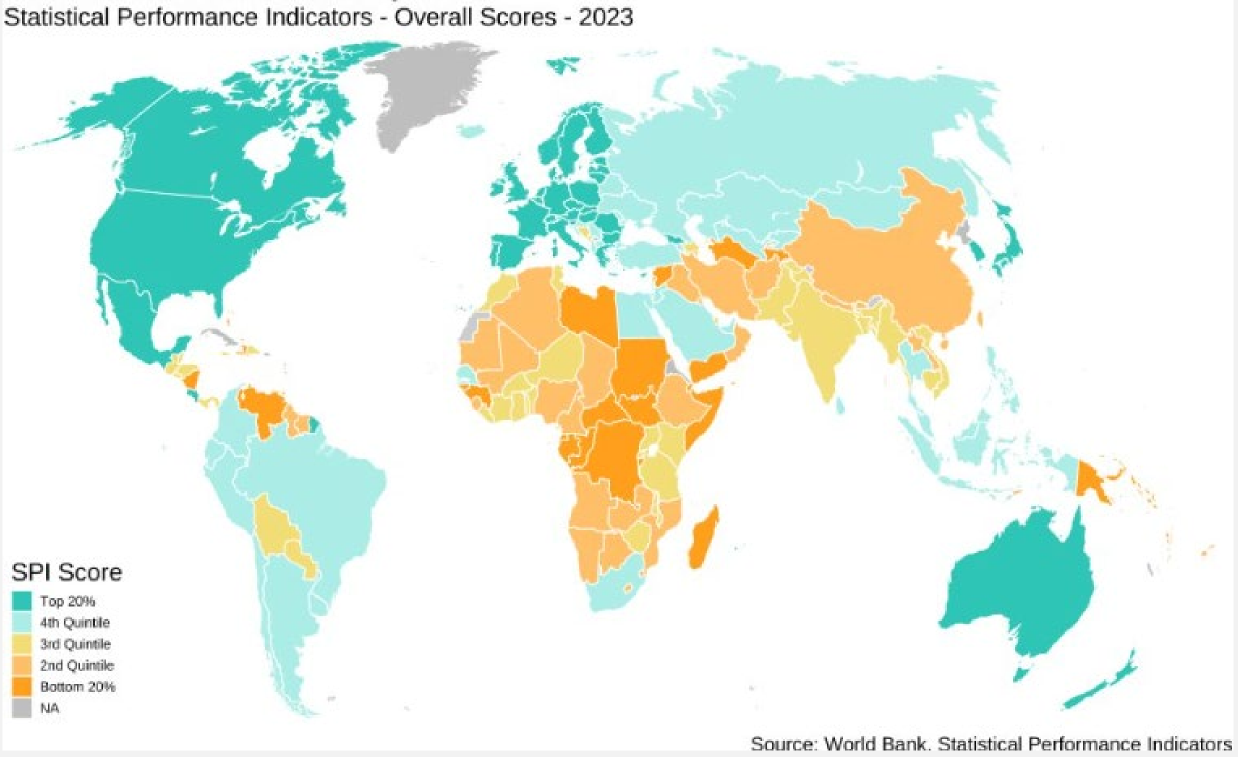


Figure 3: SPI Overall Score By Income GroupFigure 3L High income OECD countries tend to have most mature systems, and low income countries have least mature systems



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- Statistical Performance Indicators (SPI) website: https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/statistical-performance-indicators
- SPI Dashboard: https://datanalytics.worldbank.org/SPI/

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Zander Prinsloo, World Bank; Umar Serajuddin, World Bank; Brian Stacy, World Bank

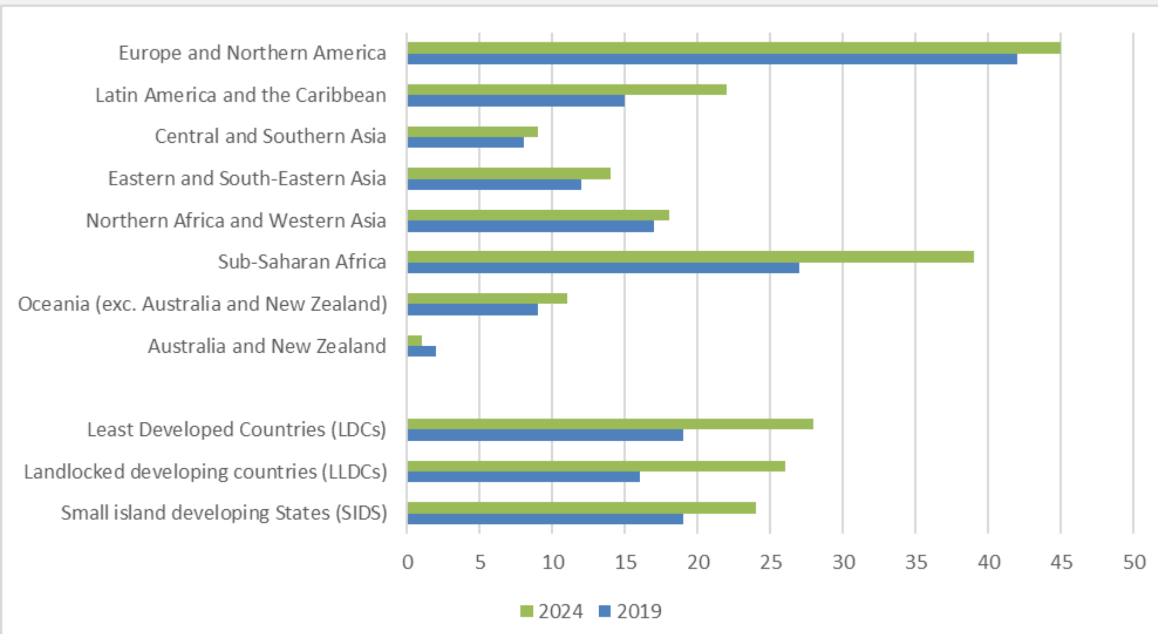
Custodian agency(ies): ODW, World Bank

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

159 countries have statistical legislation in compliance with the FPOS

In 2024, 159 countries and territories reported having national statistical legislation in compliance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics (FPOS), which is the same number reported last year. This represents an increase from 132 countries in 2019 who had legislation in compliance with the FPOS, with significant increases observed across regions and country groups over the last five years. While there have been considerable efforts to modernise and mainstream statistical legislation to be in compliance with the FPOS, there is still room to improve. With countries, and their national statistical offices, facing challenges in protecting data privacy, fighting misinformation and adopting new technologies, it is imperative to support the to modernisation of national statistical legislation.

Number of countries with national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics by regions in 2019 and 2024



Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Mercedes Fogarassy, PARIS21; contributions from Johannes Abele, PARIS21

Custodian agency(ies): PARIS21

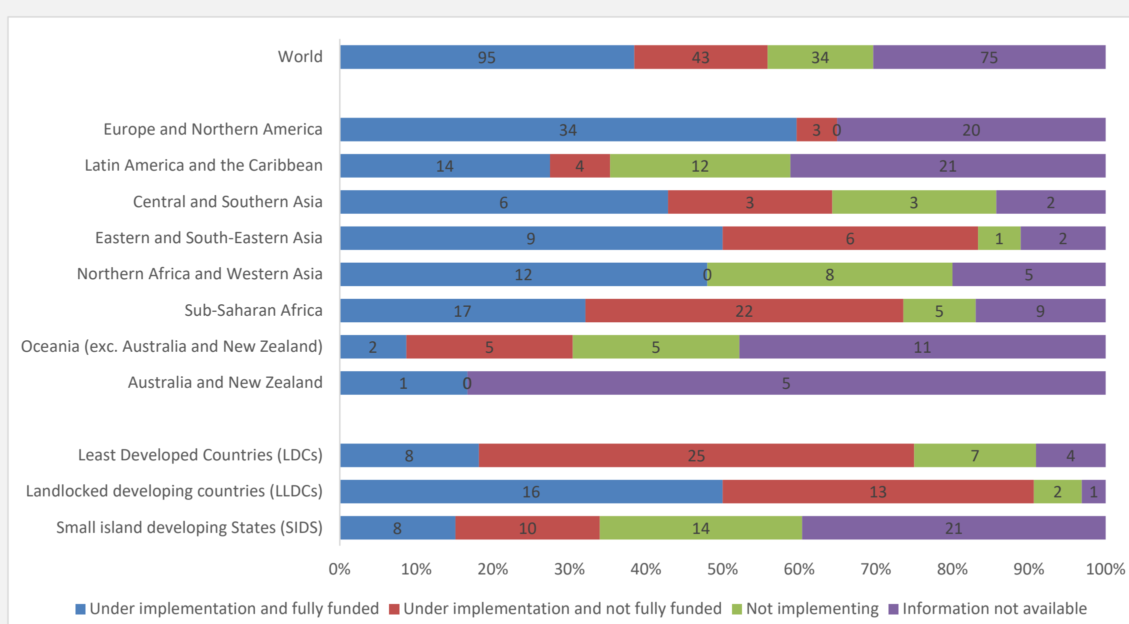
Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

95 countries have fully funded statistical plans currently under implementation

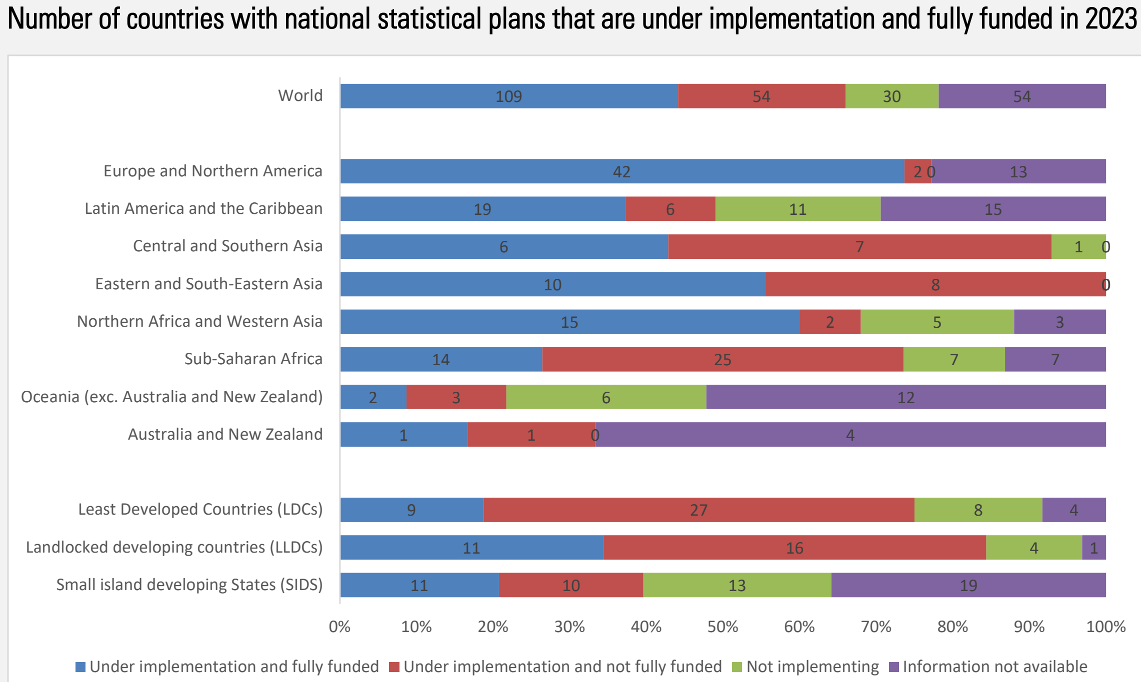
In 2024, 137 countries reported having implemented a national statistical plan. Of these 137, 95 reported that the plan is fully funded. Funding from government sources is the most commonly reported source (103 countries), followed by donor funding (35 countries) and other sources (10 countries). Despite the importance placed on implementation and funding of statistical plans, many countries are coming up short in sustainably financing their statistical development plans. There remains a substantial need for support among national statistical offices in the planning of new statistical plans to address the evolving development objectives and increasing demand for data; however, funding for these plans is increasingly uncertain.

Data sources have changed since this indicator was first reported due to the discontinuation of the Cape Town Global Action Plan Survey, and thus data need not be compared to previous years to assess progress toward this indicator.

Number of countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation and fully funded in 2024



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



Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Mercedes Fogarassy, PARIS21; contributions from Johannes Abele, PARIS21

Custodian agency(ies): PARIS21

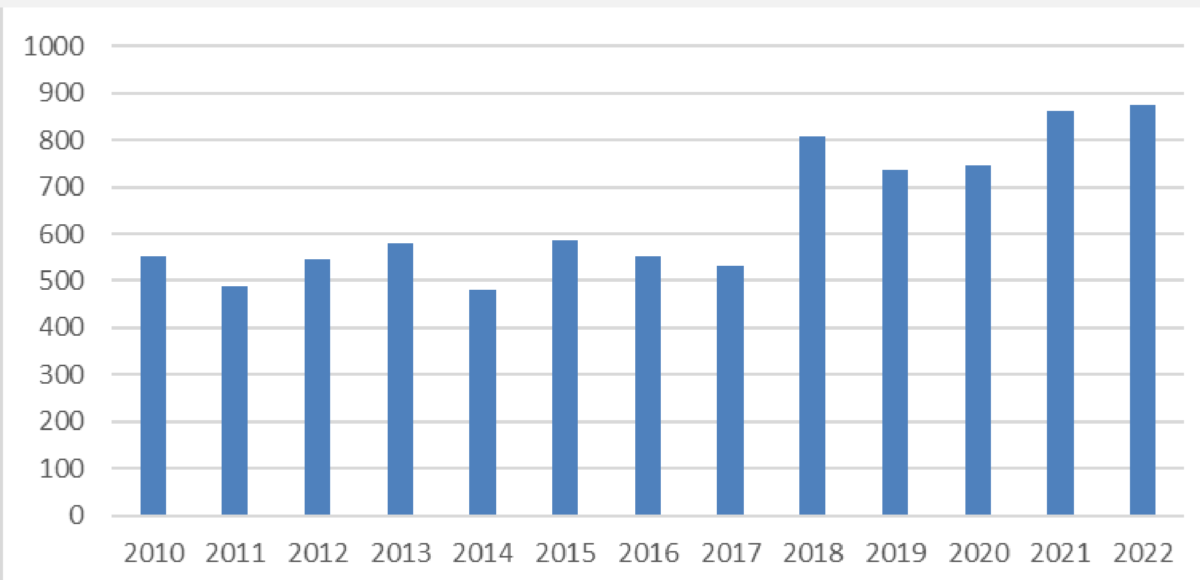
Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries

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

Overall funding for data and statistics stagnated in 2022

In 2022, 875 million USD was disbursed to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries, representing a substantial 49% increase from 2015, as revealed in PARIS21's Partner Report on Support to Statistics (PRESS). Despite it being an increase from 2021, funding grew just 2% year-over-year, compared with the 16% increase observed between 2020 and 2021. Below the surface, the funding landscape continues to shift, with funding from traditional donors such as multilateral organisations and DAC member countries falling while funding from other donors such as private foundations and non-DAC members rose. Given the uncertainty across the global funding for development landscape, it is expected that new donors will continue to rise in significance which may result in new priority regions and thematic areas when it comes to funding for statistics. Moreover, disbursements for gender data continued to decline from the 2019 peak. Of particular note, however, is the interest in new technologies and digital transformation in capacity building, with the aim of building sustainable and resilient statistical systems.

Total financial support for data and statistics disbursed from 2010-2022 (USD million, 2022 prices)



Additional resources, press releases, etc. with links:

- PARIS21 (2024), The PARIS21 Partner Report on Support to Statistics 2024: Ensuring resilient data systems in a changing funding environment https://www.paris21.org/knowledge-base/press-2024-paris21-partner-report-support-statistics-2024-ensuring-resilient-data

Storyline authors(s)/contributor(s): Mercedes Fogarassy, PARIS21; Johannes Abele, 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