

2022 FACTSHEET



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



WHERE WE STAND

- The world is facing a **multitude of crises across the social, health, environmental, peace and security spectrum** that requires an urgent scaling up of international cooperation to find lasting solutions.
- Many developing countries are facing **rising inflation, major supply chain disruptions, policy uncertainties and unsustainable debt**. They are left with competing priorities for **limited fiscal space** and finding it harder than ever to recover economically.
- To stay ahead of crises, significantly **more investment in data and statistics** will be necessary.

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



[CLICK HERE FOR THE LATEST SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS REPORT 2022.](#)

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

SDG17 is one of the five Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) under in-depth review at the 2022 High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF), held under the theme **'Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'**.



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



FACTS AND FIGURES

- Global foreign direct investment (FDI) flows showed a strong rebound in 2021, reaching **\$1.58 trillion**, up **64 per cent** from 2020.
- Net official development assistance (ODA) flows were **\$177.6 billion** (current price) in 2021, an increase of **3.3 per cent** in real terms compared to 2020, reaching a new peak and representing **0.33 per cent** of DAC donors' combined gross national income.
- In 2021, remittance flows to low and middle-income grew **8.6 per cent** from 2020 and reached **\$605 billion**.
- Total external debt stocks of low- and middle-income countries rose **5.3 per cent** in 2020 to **\$8.7 trillion**, driven by an increase in long-term debt. The pace of external debt accumulation outstripped exports growth; the debt service to export ratio increased in low-income countries **from 3.1 per cent in 2011 to 8.8 percent in 2020**.
- The latest data show that uptake of the Internet accelerated during the pandemic. The number of users surged by **782 million** to reach **4.9 billion** people in 2021, or **63 per cent** of the population, up from **4.1 billion** people in 2019. Globally, in 2020, **62 per cent** of men were using the Internet, compared with **57 per cent** of women.
- Fixed broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily, attaining a level of **17 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants** on a global average in 2021. In the least developed countries, despite double-digit growth, fixed broadband remains a privilege of the few, with **only 1.4 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants**.
- Tariff rates have remained unchanged amid the pandemic. The worldwide weighted tariff average remains stable at around **2 per cent**. The latest figures from 2020 indicate that agriculture and clothing products continue to face the highest tariff rates at about **6 per cent**, followed by textiles at **4 per cent** and industrial products at **1.4 per cent**.
- **In 2021, 142 countries and territories** reported having national statistical legislation compliant with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, **up from 136 in 2020 and 107 in 2016**.
- Early analysis indicates that ODA for data and statistics amounted to **\$650 million in 2020**, a slight decline from **\$662 million in 2019**. The overall trend of funding for data and statistics has also remained stagnant in recent years, with only **0.3 per cent** of total ODA dedicated to this area.
- Sub-Saharan Africa is the region with the lowest birth and death registration completion rate, followed by Eastern and South-Eastern Asia and Oceania. For **2016-2020, 148 countries** have birth registration data that are at least **90 per cent** complete and **154 countries** have death registration data that are at least **75 per cent** complete.

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UN SYSTEM IN ACTION

SPOTLIGHT

Train for Trade II - Building back better through holistically strengthening productive capacities for a diversified, green and sustainable economy in Angola

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) | Africa, Angola

The EU-UNCTAD Joint Program for Angola: Train for Trade II is a multisector program resulting from a comprehensive consultative process involving Government, Ministries, agencies, provinces, private sector, industry associations, NGOs and academia. Since 2017, the program has contributed to most SDGs by supporting the sustainable diversification of the country's economy and exports. To achieve this overall objective, the initiative simultaneously strengthens institutional and human resources capacity, identifies non-oil green products in agriculture and creative industries, designs Public-Private Partnerships for transport infrastructure, and facilitates integration into regional and global economy through better trade agreements and investment opportunities. In the light of leave no one behind attitude, participation of women and small producers is prioritized to create equality through economic empowerment.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit UNDESA's relevant databases below to learn more about actions, initiatives and partnerships that advance the SDGs:

- [SDG Good Practices Database](#)
- [SDG Acceleration Actions Database](#)
- [UN System SDG Implementation Database](#)
- [Voluntary National Reviews Database](#)



United Nations

Department of Economic and Social Affairs

- On 28 May 2020, Canada and Jamaica and the UN Secretary-General launched **the Initiative on Financing for Development in the Era of COVID-19 and Beyond (FfDI)** to identify and promote concrete financing solutions to the COVID-19 health and development emergency. An elaborated menu of options was considered by Finance Ministers and discussed at the special meeting of Heads of State and Government on the margins of the 75th United Nations General Assembly. Six clusters have then been set up to advance these policy options: sustainability and climate action (led by **UNDP**); socio-economic response: social protection, gender, youth, health, education, and human rights (led by **ILO**); finance and technology (led by **UNCTAD**); liquidity and debt vulnerability (led by **DESA**); illicit financial flows (led by **Regional Economic Commissions**); and addressing special country needs (led by **DESA**).
- **The Global Investors for Sustainable Development (GISD)**, an Alliance convened by Secretary-General of 30 global business leaders from the financial and non-financial sectors with US\$16 trillion assets under management, developed a unified definition of Sustainable Development Investing (SDI) and released the first of its kind Call to Action for COVID-19 bonds, which was endorsed by the International Capital Markets Association.
- Powered by **UNDP**, in collaboration with **ILO, UNICEF, UNESCO, ESCWA, FAO, WHO, WB, IMF, UN Women**, the Republic of Korea, Japan, Microsoft, Tableau, **the Data Futures Platform** brings together data from the UN system and partners to advance integrated development solutions in support of the 2030 Agenda.
- In response to the pandemic, **ESCWA** in partnership with **ECA, ESCAP** and **ECLAC** launched **the COVID-19 Stimulus Tracker: Global Observatory on Social protection and Economic Policy Responses**. The Tracker includes social protection and economic policy responses announced by Governments, central banks and other entities.
- The **Global Recovery Observatory**, a collaboration among **Partnership for Action on Green Economy (UN PAGE)**, Oxford University and Green Fiscal Policy Network, tracks and assesses every individual COVID-19 related fiscal spending policy announced by the 50 leading economies (countries to be added) for potential impacts on the environment and the socio-economy. The Observatory database is updated weekly.
- The **OHCHR Surge Initiative** has supported 38 projects aimed at building disaggregated datasets to provide foundational evidence for COVID-19 emergency and long-term socio-economic plans. To establish human rights-oriented strategies, the projects have facilitated the cross-fertilization of approaches among UN entities, governments and local development and human rights actors.
- The **Partner2Connect Digital Coalition** is a multi-stakeholder alliance launched by **ITU** in close cooperation with the Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Technology, and in line with the UN Secretary-General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation, to foster meaningful connectivity and digital transformation in the hardest-to-connect communities, with a focus on, but not limited to, Least Developed Countries (LDCs), Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS).