

# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



**SDG 17**, strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development, is an essential aspect for the 2030 Agenda. The Asia Pacific is not on track to meet any of the 17 SDG Goals by 2030; therefore, concentrated efforts to strengthen means of implementation and revitalize global partnerships that are fair, open, and “leaves no-one behind” is key to accelerating progress towards the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda in the region. The SDG 17 Roundtable offers participants an opportunity to engage and discuss policy recommendations that address SDG17 targets in finance, technology, capacity building, trade, multi-stakeholder partnerships, policy and institutional coherence, and data, monitoring and accountability.

## Partnerships and International Cooperation

1. Development partners in the Asia-Pacific Region including member States of the Global South, developed countries, the UN Regional Collaboration Platform, intergovernmental organisations, and apex bodies of non-state actors to mobilise resources and scale up South-South and triangular cooperation as called for in the Second United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation (BAPA + 40) and the subsequent strategy and action plans prepared by the United Nations for sub-regional, regional and interregional South-South Cooperation and triangular cooperation.
2. The Region to work on a comprehensive proposal on concrete ways to enhance the role and impact of South-South and triangular cooperation and to improve its coordination and coherence in the region, particularly within the scope of recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Data, monitoring and accountability

1. Investments in data governance, stewardship and innovation, especially the integration of geospatial and statistical information, are critical to guarantee data accessibility, ownership and use to advance implementation of the 2030 Agenda and ensure equitable coverage of all people and geographical areas while maintaining consistency and comparability, and deliver on agreed follow-up and review mechanisms.
2. Investments are critical to Asia-Pacific’s shared vision of universal and responsive civil registration and vital statistics systems that facilitate realization of rights and support good governance, health and development including for the 2030 Agenda and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, especially for populations hardest hit by the pandemic.



## Financing for Development

1. Public finance is critical for financing COVID-19 recovery packages and achieving the SDGs, especially to provide for public goods and ensure equity. To strengthen public finance, governments need to widen the tax base and strengthen tax administration to ensure adequate fiscal space, and improve public spending efficiency to enhance impact. The COVID-19 related upsurge in debt levels requires prudent debt management and broader debt relief. Integrated national financing frameworks can help to align government budgets with national development plans and priority SDGs, and facilitate collaborative efforts to mobilize international public resources and to leverage private SDG-aligned investment.
2. Private sector finance needs to be leveraged at much larger scale and directed more effectively to build forward better and achieve the SDGs. Countries need to identify climate action and SDG-aligned development areas that can be financed privately (best as an integral part of national financing strategies) and create the right enabling environment and incentives for private investors. For this, countries also need to ensure that their financial systems facilitate financial inclusion, while simultaneously improving access to medium and long term financing for sustainable development. Some countries may need assistance and partnerships to make effective use of financing instruments such as blended finance, public private partnerships, or capital market instruments such as green or social bonds aimed at leveraging financing from the private sector to advance sustainable and gender-inclusive development.

## Trade and Innovation - Advancing technology, trade cooperation and partnerships for sustainable development

1. Trade: Accelerating trade digitalization and making trade more inclusive, including through the Framework Agreement on Facilitation of Cross-Border Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific
2. Increase access to finance through digital technology to facilitate a more inclusive digital economy, with targeted efforts to close the most persistent digital and financial gender gaps