



REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FROM 2015 TBILISI INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY AND INNOVATIVE FINANCING FORUM

Dr. Philippe Douste-Blazy
Under Secretary General of the United Nations, Founding Chair of UNITAID

Dr. Yannick Glemarec
Assistant Secretary General, Deputy Executive Director of UN WOMEN

Dr. Mariam Jashi
Executive Director, Solidarity Fund of Georgia (2014-2016)
Chairperson of the Education, Science and Culture Committee of the Parliament of Georgia

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The present document has been elaborated based on the working group debates and follow-up discussion among the delegates of the 2015 Tbilisi International Solidarity and Innovative Financing Forum (TISIFF 2015).

TISIFF 2015 has brought together more than 120 delegates from national, regional and global organizations and partnership programmes that have been or are embarking on supporting or implementing solidarity and innovative financing initiatives related to poverty eradication, nutrition, health and climate change targets of 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As the first attempt to consolidate the existing global knowledge in solidarity and innovative financing vis-à-vis 2030 SDG agenda, TISIFF 2015 delegates discussed experiences and prospects of global innovative financing mechanisms (UNITAID, UNITLIFE, GAVI, IFFMs, AMC, Stamp Out Poverty and SUNREF) as well as national solidarity funds and programmes (examples from France, Georgia, Mali and Tunisia).

TISIFF report and recommendation is co-authored by Dr. Philippe Douste-Blazy – Under Secretary General of the United Nations, Founding Chair of UNITAID, Dr. Yannick Glemarec – Assistant Secretary General, Deputy Executive Director of UN WOMEN and Dr. Mariam Jashi – Executive Director of the Solidarity Fund of Georgia (2014-2016).

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We hope that TISIFF 2015 Report and Recommendations will be an important reference document and catalyst for stronger advocacy and consolidated action at global, regional, national and sub-national levels in support of Innovative Financing for 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

The TISIFF Report and Recommendations was presented on September 21, 2016 at the High Level Side Event on Innovative Financing co-hosted by Georgia and France on the margins of the 71st Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
GNI	Gross National Income
IFD	Innovative Financing for Development
IOM	International Organization for Migration
LMIC(s)	Low and Middle Income Countries
MDG(s)	Millennium Development Goal(s)
MSME(s)	Macro, Small and Medium Enterprise(s)
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PPP(s)	Public-Private Partnership(s)
R&D	Research and Development
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
TISIFF (2015)	Tbilisi International Solidarity and Innovative Financing Forum (2015)
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations, Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
VET	Vocational Education and Training
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

On 15-18 December, 2015 the Solidarity Fund of Georgia in partnership with the Leading Group Secretariat on Innovative Financing, UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Georgia and Tbilisi City Municipality, hosted the **2015 Tbilisi International Solidarity and Innovative Financing Forum (TISIFF 2015)**. Organization of the first forum became possible through expanded partnership and support from the Ministry of Culture and Monument Protection of Georgia, Ministry of Agriculture of Georgia, Business Association of Georgia and the National Tourism Administration.

The theme of TISIFF 2015 forum was the **“Solidarity and Innovative Financing for Post-2015 Agenda”**. One of the main purposes of the TISIFF forum was **to establish a common platform for systematic information- and experience sharing as well as partnership-building among national, regional and global solidarity foundations and innovative financing initiatives for human development**. Rapid development in the field of financial technologies are opening new opportunities for innovative finance and a common knowledge platform will be critical to implement them at scale to finance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

TISIFF 2015 has brought together more than 120 delegates from national, regional and global organizations and partnership programmes that have been or are embarking on supporting or implementing solidarity and innovative financing initiatives related to poverty eradication, nutrition, health and climate change targets of 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

As the **first attempt to consolidate the existing global knowledge in solidarity and innovative financing vis-à-vis 2030 SDG agenda**, TISIFF 2015 delegates discussed experiences and prospects of global innovative financing mechanisms (UNITAID, UNITLIFE, GAVI, IFFMs, AMC, Stamp Out Poverty and SUNREF) as well as national solidarity funds and programmes (examples from France, Georgia, Mali and Tunisia).

The current report summarizes the major reflections and recommendations from the plenary and working group discussions of TISIFF 2015 forum. The objective of the report is to inform the ongoing international dialogue on Innovative Financing for Development (IFD) vis-à-vis 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

The report **synthesizes key points from general discussion of TISIFF delegates around innovative financing**, including significance of IFD to the SDG agenda, alignment of IFD to country-led national development plans and strategies, promising examples of national solidarity and innovative financing initiatives, strategies to support already existing global IFD initiatives and additional inputs to the internationally applied definitions and characteristics of IFD mechanisms.

In addition, TISIFF delegates discussed the need to elaborate frameworks on **“Categorization” of potential platforms and sources of innovative financing at different levels** (global, regional, national and sub-national) and **“Prioritization” of SDG targets** for innovative financing agenda for the next 15 years.

TISIFF 2015 Report and Recommendations on “Categorization of potential platforms and sources of innovative financing on different levels” and “Prioritization of SDGs for Innovative Financing” were posted and revised based on comments from Leading Group Secretariat members in April 2016. Participants were further invited to submit additional comments to solidarity@gov.ge and leadinggroup@gov.fr by October 7, 2016.

1. Innovative financing as an essential global instrument for funding SDGs

TISIFF 2015 delegates reiterated the importance of innovative financing for development (IFD) as an essential and politically neutral financial instrument for reaching SDG targets based on the following arguments and reflections:

- TISIFF delegates noted that **over the last decade Innovative Financing for Development (IFD) has emerged as a non-traditional funding instrument that played a critical role in attainment of specific Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets** such as **Immunization, AIDS, TB and Malaria**.
- **However, over the next 15 years the SDG platform with 17 main goals and 169 targets is expected to be even more dependent on innovative financing.** It is widely discussed that financial resources required for funding SDG agenda in low- and middle-income countries could not be allocated through domestic financial flows or even if donor countries could fully pledge 0.7% Gross National Income (GNI) from Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitment from now until 2030.
- Therefore, **Innovative Financing will have a critical role to play alongside domestic financial flows, foreign direct investments or ODA for the realization of the SDGs.**
- **IFD is especially important for middle income countries** that are **graduating from international aid** support (bi- or multi-lateral donors as well as global funding instruments such as the GAVI alliance and the Global Fund), **while the domestic economies are still fragile.** As countries prepare to be more economically effective and self-sustainable and less eligible for ODA – identifying new and more innovative financing should be of equal priority through local, regional or global public-private partnerships (PPPs).
- **Innovative financing has the potential to transform the way big issues/problems can be solved.** IFD can become a **revolutionary approach** for SDG agenda and for long-term sustainability of results. **If enough players** at global and regional levels **and enough countries adapt IFD solutions** – progress towards attainment of 2030 goals could be substantially facilitated.
- Innovative Financing for Development is a **core instrument for promoting global public goods** (health, education, environmental protection, water and sanitation) in the era of globalized economies and communications, where no one has to be left behind.
- In addition, TISIFF delegates noted that donor countries and respective bi- or multi-lateral international development agencies are usually guided by policy and programme agenda determined by specific countries - either by broad political agenda of the donor governments or bilateral cooperation priorities in relation to relevant recipient countries. While **Innovative Financing is politically neutral and thus a true global instrument for attainment of global goods to mitigate negative impacts of globalization.**

2. Innovative financing as part of comprehensive approach to financing development

- Innovative Financing for Development (IFD) should be part of the comprehensive dialogue and approach to financing human development that targets at bridging inequalities, including gender inequality, and the ever increasing disparities in wealth and development opportunities across low- and middle-income countries (LMICs).
- Building on **2002 Monterrey Consensus, 2008 Doha and 2015 Addis-Ababa Declarations, IFD should be discussed in a broader context of financing for development.** The latter context includes country-driven national policies, mobilization of domestic financial resources, mobilization of international resources (direct foreign investments, international financial and technical assistance) and leveraging opportunities within international trade.
- Building on the latest **2015 Addis-Ababa conference the international community and individual countries should be encouraged to voluntarily join existing innovative financing mechanisms, instruments and modalities that will not unduly burden developing countries.** The latter includes and is not limited to guarantees for generating resources for new and underused vaccines and medications; loans for micro, small and medium size enterprises (MSMEs) to access financing and create jobs; green bonds and carbon pricing mechanisms for environmental protection; innovative debt funding mechanisms; innovative financing to better prevent and reduce disaster risks as well as manage and develop mitigation plans. Furthermore, multilateral and regional development banks should continue exploring innovative modalities with development countries, including LMICs and countries with economies in transition to facilitate additional private funding flows. Involvement of private funding will be essential for generating inclusive, more integrated and globalized financing for SDGs.

3. Alignment of innovative financing to country-driven national development plans

- The major international conferences on financing for development (Monterrey, Doha and Addis-Ababa) stress the importance of the national leadership, primary responsibility of countries in elaborating nationally owned development plans, effective mobilization of domestic resources and alignment and harmonization of external financial resources around national plans. The conferences also emphasize the importance of improving the quality of ODA and its impact, and reducing transaction costs for operational effectiveness of international aid.
- TISIFF 2015 **delegates reiterated the need for ensuring the best use and value of already available resources from domestic or external sources for funding human development in parallel to leveraging new innovative financing** from public and private partnerships.
- **Similar to the Official Development Assistance, Innovative Financing should be mobilized and disbursed in accordance with the priorities of developing countries and should not unduly burden them.**
- However, in parallel to mobilizing IFD for 2030 SDG agenda, it is **essential to invest in development of tools and guidance for elaborating sound, evidence-based and results-oriented national plans and strategies. Current approaches and specific elements applied to improvement of the quality and effectiveness of international aid are not sufficient** to ensure adequate prioritization and costing of national development plans as a cornerstone of external aid alignment – either ODA or the new IFD resources.

4. Learning from national solidarity funds and innovative financing mechanisms

TISIFF delegates discussed the experiences of national solidarity funds and innovative financing mechanisms that could be replicated by other countries or broader regional and global partnership initiatives.

- In general, **Leading Group Secretariat is recommended to update the existing knowledge basis on innovative financing and solidarity taxes** applied by different countries, including the experiences discussed at TISIFF 2015 forum.
- **Tunisia Solidarity Fund as a nationally developed solution to solidarity and innovative funding has been supporting rural development projects** in the country over the last 25 years. The country has established December 9 as a Solidarity Day for individual and corporate donations nationwide. Local municipality staff pay 0.05% tax from their salaries to support services for children and adults affected by disabilities, and old age pensioners. Additional contributions are voluntary. More information and documentation of Tunisia's experience is recommended to inform the global knowledge basis.
- **India Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) tax** introduced in April 2014 requires companies that exceed certain level of profit to allocate 2% of their income to social development projects. Specifically, under the Companies Act, any company having a net worth of rupees 500 crore or more, or a turnover of rupees 1,000 crore or more, or a net profit of rupees 5 crore or more has to spend at least 2% of the last 3 years average net profits on CSR activities.
- Experience from **solidarity taxes launched by Czech Republic, Luxemburg and France should be also better documented**. For instance, Czech Republic has recently introduced solidarity tax for citizens with income greater than 1.2 million Euro at 7% that is used for disability projects. In addition Czech Republic has introduced an innovative financing contribution for systematic management of waste arising from electronic and electrical equipment.

Example from Czech Republic

In August 2005 **Czech Republic introduced amendment to the Waste Act that applies to electrical and electronic equipment**. The primary purpose of the amendment is the **prevention and reduction of waste** from electrical and electronic equipment, **and promotion of their reuse and recycling**. It is an **innovative attempt not to burden the environment** in an uncontrolled or poor storage of such waste. **All producers and importers of electrical appliances have the obligation to contribute financially to the collective system**, from which the recycling of old products, so-called *historic waste* is being financed. This financial contribution has to be entered separately on all sales documents for new goods.

The following **financial contributions apply to specific devices**: Telephones, including mobile phones, accessories, headphones, hard drives, flash drives, accessories for home appliances and white goods – 0.04 EUR; Small Appliances (audio, video, navigation) camcorders, accessories and office VoIP phones, dicta-phones, portable devices (radios and clock radios), MP3 players, navigation systems, PDAs, computer cabinets – 0.15 EUR; Computers and accessories, DVB receiver card reader, copiers, printers and multifunction devices, notebooks and laptops, PCs, scanners, DVB receivers, camcorders, fax machines, portable media players (recorders), cameras – 0.37 EUR; Recorders and players, audio systems, VCRs, CD and DVD players and recorders, hi-fi components (AV receivers, tuners, amplifiers), loudspeakers, audio systems, car radios - 1.13 EUR; Monitors and televisions to the diagonal of 25 "monitors and TVs with max. 25" (63 cm) – 1.24 EUR; home theater systems, video game consoles minidisc, minidisc, projectors, home theater, UPS - 2.22 EUR; White goods stoves, ovens, dishwashers, washing machines and dryers, water heaters – 2.4 EUR; Monitors and televisions with a diagonal measurement of 25 "monitors and TVs with a diagonal of 25" (63 cm) – 7.38 EUR; All cooling refrigerators, freezers, wine and showcases – 7.96 EUR.

- **Georgia through the Solidarity Fund** has created an integrated platform of philanthropy and innovative financing – both individual and corporate. The Fund through a public-private partnership model with guaranteed administrative funding from the Government has provided a platform that at the first phase of its operations has bridged financial gaps for high cost cancer treatment for children and young people nationwide, though its mandate envisages wider health and social development agenda.
- The **Leading Group Secretariat is recommended to renew technical series of consultations** and the **Tbilisi International Solidarity and Innovative Financing Forums (TISIFF)** could serve as an **annual platform for this global dialogue**.

Example from Georgia

In July 2014, **Georgia under the initiative of the Prime Minister, established a national Solidarity Fund**. The Solidarity Fund has emerged as the **largest platform of philanthropy and innovative financing in the country**. In the solidarity action, the Fund has **already united 20% of public sector employees or 55,000 contributors nationwide, 24 private sector companies and 53 students' organizations**.

Through voluntary solidarity contributions, the organization has **mobilized over 5.7 million GEL (2.7 million USD)**, predominantly through regular micro-donations and innovative financing mechanisms and has bridged the funding gap for **children and young people affected by cancer**. The Solidarity Fund of Georgia is built upon a **unique operational model, a true public-private partnership**. The **Government allocates limited annual administrative budget for the Solidarity Fund, while donations and innovative funding are used explicitly for the Solidarity Fund beneficiaries**.

The Solidarity Fund has generated a number of innovative financing projects for sustainable and forecastable voluntary solidarity contribution – both individuals and corporate. The latter includes **integration of micro-philanthropy in the sale of services and products managed by different public and private partners**. For example, **0.1 GEL contribution has been mobilized through the sale of each ticket at Marjanishvili Theater; 0.1 to 1 GEL through sale of Georgian Electronic Music Festival, and Tbilisi and Batumi Jazz Festival tickets; Skiing Resort Lift tickets as one of the “luxury services”** affordable to only better off population groups now also integrates 0.1 GEL for Solidarity Fund; **Liberty Bank ensures automatic transfer of 5% to 50% of profit from specific bank products such as internet-banking**; Finally, **initiative of the Service Agency of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, that manages registration of automobiles in the country, has institutionalized offer of the Solidarity Fund voluntary contributions to the buyers of vehicles as a “luxury” good**. In a 7-month period over 36 000 individuals have contributed to the Solidarity Fund through the purchase and registration of vehicles.

5. Supporting existing regional and global IFD initiatives

TISIFF delegates discussed possible ways **how to support already operating regional and global initiatives for innovative funding (such as UNITAID, UNITLIFE)**. The following suggestions were made:

- It is essential to **continue and strengthen high level political lobbying by Leading Group Secretariat partners**, using high level platforms such as UN, G-20, EU and other summits.
- Legislative level (parliament) **lobbying and advocacy with public and private partners is critical, including by sharing theoretical knowledge on innovative financing** and creating win-win options for public-private partnerships. The latter shall include sharing **arguments on the elasticity test** demonstrated by micro-levy projects, including the example from France that the micro levy on airline tickets has not affected the number or flow of passengers. Another example is the **Ebola epidemic response from private sector**, when local airports in have constructed special building infrastructure to prevent spread of infectious diseases.
- Leveraging **partnerships between legislators and private sectors shall include stronger, more active engagement of civil society and interest groups** on specific development issues - health, environmental protection, education and other SDG areas.

6. Definition and characteristics of IFD – TISIFF inputs to global dialogue

- TISIFF delegates **recapped on the most frequently referred definitions** of innovative financing.
- Based on the **World Bank definition (2009)** “Innovative financing involves non-traditional applications of solidarity, public private partnerships, and catalytic mechanisms that (i) support fundraising by tapping new sources and engaging investors beyond the financial dimension of transactions, as partners and stakeholders in development; or (ii) deliver financial solutions to development problems on the ground.”
- Referring to the **Leading Group secretariat documents** innovative financing “is closely linked to global public goods, and complement conventional official development assistance. But most importantly, they are stable and predictable. These financing mechanisms were also conceived from the outset as a way to correct the negative effects of globalization”. “Innovative financing initiatives use various mechanisms, ranging from government taxes to public-private partnerships, and focus on several areas of public action, such as health and the environment”. “Today, the notion of innovative development financing mechanisms designates resources that are provided in addition to ODA and are more predictable.”
- Finally TISIFF delegates recalled the **OECD definition (2009)** - “Innovative financing comprises mechanisms of raising funds or stimulating actions in support of international development that go beyond traditional spending approaches by either the official or private sectors, such as: 1) new approaches for pooling private and public revenue streams to scale up or develop activities for the benefit of partner countries; 2) new revenue streams (e.g., a new tax, charge, fee, bond raising, sale proceed or voluntary contribution scheme) earmarked to developmental activities on a multi-year basis; and 3) new incentives (financial guarantees, corporate social responsibility or other rewards or recognition) to address market failures or scale up ongoing developmental activities.”

Further to already existing definitions, TISIFF delegates provided the following inputs to the global dialogue on the essence and characteristics of innovative financing:

- Innovative Financing is an **alternative, non-traditional** source of financing for development – beyond the well-established regular national revenues or official development assistance;
- IFD is about **partnerships for global and local level PPPs and engaging multiple stakeholders** – public, private, bi- and multi-lateral donors, academia and civil society
- **Innovative financing is not only providing essential additional funding but critically important technical assistance and knowledge sharing** platform to public and private partners at different levels. As an example, innovative financing initiatives such as AMC and UNITAID have facilitated Research and Development (R&D) and introduction of new life-saving solutions through childhood vaccines and development of new pediatric drug formulations for HIV treatment.
- Innovative financing is **not only providing additional funding but also can act as a critical market lever for improving affordability of life-saving drugs and other essential commodities for human development**. UNITAID has significantly reduced price of HIV, TB and Malaria medications and diagnostic commodities through the international pooled procurement mechanism.
- Key to designing and operationalizing successful and effective innovative financing instruments is the **matching of the sourcing and spending platforms for innovative financing**.
- **Transparency of innovative financing is essential** for the success of global, regional and country-level advocacy action and operationalization of new IFD solutions.
- In addition to global level innovative financing platforms, **national level IFD sources have to be equally leveraged**. Local level IFD financing has **more flexibility and timely management opportunities in line with relevant national contexts and priorities**.
- As part of IFD advocacy it is critical to shift the dialogue from corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives to **core investments** targeting the major investment portfolios. E.g. **environmental degradation can be addressed through advocacy and shifting of investment portfolios to low carbon technologies**, that will directly affect future private markets both at wholesale and retail levels.
- TISIFF delegates recommended that for better targeting of advocacy and partnership mobilization efforts, potential sources and types of IFD should be categorized for different levels and prioritized vis-à-vis SDG agenda.

7. Categorization of Innovative Financing platforms for different levels

- TISIFF discussions underlined the **importance of more specific targeting of multiple public and private stakeholders for advocacy and mobilization of innovative financing at different levels** – global, regional, national and subnational.
- The latter exercise defined as “CATEGORIZATION” intends to **maximize opportunities for targeted advocacy** and the potential of both already existing and new potential innovative financing platforms.
- **Why is it important to categorize IFD platforms for different levels?**
 - First, categorization of potential sources and types of innovative financing **can facilitate better targeting of advocacy as well as leveraging opportunities** among new public, private and civil society stakeholders.
 - Second, categorization **helps in better matching sourcing and spending platforms and linking disparities substantiated by global or national economies** (e.g. matching global “bads” with global “goods”).
 - Third, **identifying national, country-level innovative financing sources** (Tunisia and Georgia examples) can play a **critical role in designing and implementing country-tailored programmes** to address specific gaps in line with national development plans and priorities.
 - Finally, **from advocacy and operational standpoints, it is not often feasible to effectively mobilize national, regional and global level stakeholders even within the same sectors around one development cause**. As an example, local airline industries may have various policy and regulatory restrictions for joining UNITAID, however the same platforms could be utilized as country level innovative financing sources for supporting national development plans, apart from HIV, TB and Malaria programmes.
- **Briefly, global level IFD mobilization may target transnational industries that have benefited the most from the globalized economy.**
 - Building on the experience of UNITAID, UNITLIFE, Product(Red), Green Bonds and others, IFD can target disparity gaps among LMICs through consolidated policy, programming and operational approach.
 - TISIFF delegates stressed the importance of identifying new financing solutions and/or expanding UNITAID platform for **Cancer Drugs, Hepatitis C treatment affordability or reproductive health commodities**.
 - Apart from airline tickets, financial transactions and extractives – **international tourism, shipping, sports, culture and IT industries are other promising areas for micro-levy**.
 - Building on the experience of Redd Plus that addresses deforestation, TISIFF delegates noted the **urgent need for innovative financing solution for ocean protection through global levy on sea shipping industry**.

- TISIFF also recommended to **use major international events such as expo Milan, Antalya Expo and similar events** for integration of innovative financing. In addition, **tobacco and alcohol products** sold at international airports/duty free shops could be subject to additional micro-levy.
- Finally, global mobilization of large investment funds is the sustainable way for dealing with climate change, with focus on **reallocating large investment portfolios to low carbon technologies**.
- Similar to global level IFD solutions, **countries can identify national development targets for prioritization of innovative financing as well as the most relevant public and private sector partners** for mobilizing additional resources.
 - TISIFF delegates have discussed the **possibilities of national federal or municipal solidarity taxes for high-income individuals or households** (similar to Czech Republic or France); **voluntary contributions by public or private sector employees**; integration of innovative financing in the **sale of products and services that could be considered “luxury”** rather than basic commodities.
 - While discussing national level innovative financing solutions, TISIFF delegates discussed **the importance of developing legislative basis to facilitate both CSR initiatives as well as solidarity contributions**;
 - **Countries have to define or even elaborate national frameworks/action plans for mobilization of innovative financing resources from public and private sectors**. The latter will be an essential element for funding national development priorities alongside the domestic and ODA resources.
 - Finally, TISIFF delegates noted that **countries have to define/agree on a country-context tailored management structure for innovative financing platforms, both for sourcing and spending (e.g. national solidarity funds)**.

8. Prioritization of SDGs for Innovative Financing for the next 15 years

- TISIFF delegates noted that **Innovative Financing for Development (IFD) is a cross-cutting mechanisms and is relevant to every goal and the vast majority of targets in the 2030 Sustainable Development agenda**.
- However, for **better prioritization and messaging of the target audience** among public and private policy makers and civil society both at global, regional and national levels, TISIFF delegates recommended that **each SDG goal and target is screened to identify the highest priority areas for innovative financing**.
- It was suggested to elaborate a framework that would summarize each of the SDG goal and targets and **identify high priority areas as well as the potential sources of innovative financing as a general guide for main stakeholders** engaged in Innovative Financing dialogue.
- Rapid development in digital finance is likely to open new opportunities for innovative finance and the proposed Framework on Innovative Finance for the SDGs will need to take stock and reflect these new opportunities.

ANNEX A

CATEGORIZATION OF POTENTIAL INNOVATIVE FINANCING SOURCES AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

One of the recommendations of TISIFF working group was to agree on “CATEGORIZATION” exercise of potential innovative financing mechanisms and sources at global, regional, national and sub-national levels. The exercise has identified both the existing and new potential sectors, platforms and types of Innovative Financing that the global community can explore as we move forward to supporting funding and implementation of 2030 agenda.

Tables A.1 and A.2 summarize suggestions from TISIFF delegates. Suggested new potential platforms and types of IFD, as well as partners from the United Nations system, governments, bi- and multi-lateral agencies, private sector or civil society are presented as initial proposals for further discussion.

TISIFF delegates and co-sponsor organizations of the Tbilisi Forum hope that the recommended “CATEGORIZATION” exercise can facilitate targeted messaging and partnership-building, and eventually serve as a consolidated Action Plan for advocacy action and resource mobilization at global and regional levels.

While innovative financing area today has been dominated by global level initiative such as UNITAID, UNITLIFE and Product (Red), Tbilisi Forum delegates consider that it is equally important to support establishment of national and sub-national platforms for Innovative Financing to address specific human development challenges across low- and middle-income countries.

Table A.1

Recommendations of TISIFF 2015 delegates for exploring new potential platforms of innovative financing at global and regional levels

What are the existing and potential sectors/sources of innovative financing for development	What type of innovative financing could be applied - tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, other.	Potential lead UN and international agencies for advocacy and operationalization of the platform	
Existing and New Potential Platforms of Innovative Financing at GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS			
International Travel and Tourism	Air Travel	Levies on airline tickets, corporate or individual contribution per ticket purchased/sold; carbon offsets	WHO UNITAID UNAIDS UNDP World Bank; UNICEF (building on check-out-for-children experience); Civil Society organizations
	Railway	Levies on international railway tickets, corporate or individual contribution per ticket purchased/sold	
	Travel packages	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per touristic packages	
	Global on-line platforms for travel/accommodation	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per ticket sold, car rented or hotel booked through major platforms (such as travelocity, booking.com, hotels.com and other)	
	Accommodation – transnational hotel networks	Levies, corporate or individual contribution upon check-out	
International banking	International transactions including migrants' remittances	Voluntary Contributions, Reducing taxes on migrants remittances in lieu of innovative financing	World Bank; IFAD; IOM; Leading Group Secretariat; Civil Society organizations
	Promotion and awareness on the impact of remittances and diaspora investments for development	Global Forum on Remittances and Development (GFRD), International Day of Family Remittances (16 June)	
	Diaspora investments	Diaspora bonds, diaspora investments in local economic opportunities	
IT Industry	Major Internet Platforms (Google, Facebook, others)	Crowdfunding, awareness raising for specific SDG cause and knowledge penetration (e.g. women's rights, education, protection against violence)	UNDP UN Women UNICEF Leading Group Secretariat; Civil Society organizations
	Product sales	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per product sales (hard- or software)	

What are the existing and potential sectors/sources of innovative financing for development	What type of innovative financing could be applied - tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, other.	Potential lead UN and international agencies for advocacy and operationalization of the platform	
Existing and New Potential Platforms of Innovative Financing at GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS			
Global Lotteries	Global Lotteries	Global tax levy (levy) per lottery ticket sold and/or channeling part of income to global development challenges (poverty eradication programmes)	World Bank; Regional Development Banks
International trade	Shipping by Air	Levies or voluntary corporate contributions on shipping by Air, carbon offsets	World Bank UNDP Civil Society organizations
	Shipping by Sea	Levies or voluntary corporate contributions on shipping by Sea, carbon offsets	
	Ground/land shipping	Levies or voluntary corporate contributions on ground shipping, carbon offsets	
	Retail/wholesale purchases through internet platforms	Levies or voluntary corporate contributions on shipping through internet-based purchasing platforms	
	International food and beverage trade/utilities/fishing industry	Levies for using ecosystems services or introducing quotas in food industry (e.. biodiversity offsets, payments for watershed services and quality water trading, green certification, fishing quotas, etc.)	
International Capital Markets	Integration into major international trade and business events (e.g. Annual EXPO)	Levies or voluntary corporate contributions for participation in global and regional EXPO events - e.g. MILAN 2015; Antalya 2020;	Trade for Aid World Bank Civil Society organizations Trade for Aid WHO WHO UNDP UN Women
	Transnational companies	Levies or corporate contributions from wholesale or retail sales of products and services (food, beverages, water)	
	Tobacco and alcohol sales – international	Levies on tobacco and alcohol sales in international airports	
	Loan Guarantees	AMC for vaccines or other life-saving products; New and additional funding for climate change mitigation and adaptation measures	
	Climate/green Bonds	Investments to low emission technologies	
	Social Impact Investment	Investment in infrastructure, technologies and services to address the need of the bottom of the pyramid	

What are the existing and potential sectors/sources of innovative financing for development	What type of innovative financing could be applied - tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, other.	Potential lead UN and international agencies for advocacy and operationalization of the platform	
Existing and New Potential Platforms of Innovative Financing at GLOBAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS			
Global Cultural Business	Major Annual Cinematography Events – Oscar, Lido, Berlin Festivals	Cinema, theater tickets – Levies or individual and corporate solidarity contributions	UNESCO UNICEF UN Women Motion Picture Associations Hosts/secretariats of major international festivals and events
	Major Annual Theatrical Events	Cinema, theater tickets – Levies or individual and corporate solidarity contributions	
	Major Annual Musical Events – MTV Awards	Cinema, theater tickets – Levies or individual and corporate solidarity contributions	
	Integration of IFD into sales of tickets	Cinema, theater tickets – Levies or individual and corporate solidarity contributions	
	Promotion of SDG awareness through social genre feature films/movies	Social marketing of thematic feature films	
	Promotion of SDG awareness through documentaries	Social marketing of documentary films	
World Heritage Places and Museums	Global Museums and cultural heritage places	Promoting individual or corporate contributions from the sales of museums and major sightseeing place tickets	UNESCO
	Art auctions	Promoting integration of donations into sales of major auctions	
Global Sports Competitions	Olympic Games	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per tickets sold	UNICEF (building on soccer-aid experience) WHO UNITAID UNHCR
	World or Regional Cups – FIFA, UEFA and other Football Championships	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per tickets sold	
	World or Regional Cups – Basketball	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per tickets sold	
	World or Regional Cups – Gulf	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per tickets sold	
	World Cup – Car Racing	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per tickets sold	
	Other global competitions	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per tickets sold	

Table A.2

Recommendations of TISIFF 2015 delegates for exploring new potential platforms of innovative financing at national and sub-national levels

What are the existing and potential sectors/sources of innovative financing for development	What type of innovative financing could be applied - Levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, other	Who could be the lead Government stakeholders and UN agency for advocacy/ operationalization of the platform?	
Existing and New Potential Platforms of Innovative Financing at COUNTRY LEVELS			
Employees contributions	Public Sector	Voluntary solidarity contribution from monthly wages channeled to specific cause(s) prioritized by the national context	National solidarity funds/programmes; UN country teams; Bi- and multi-lateral development agencies; National Business Associations; Civil society;
	Private Sector	Voluntary solidarity contribution from monthly wages channeled to the specific cause prioritized by the national context	
Local Travel	Air Travel	Levies or voluntary contributions (corporate or individual) on local flights	Ministries of Economy, Transport and Finance; National Airways Administration; National Railway Administration; UN Country Teams (WHO, UNAIDS, UNDP); Bi- and multi-lateral development agencies; Civil society;
	Railway	Levies or voluntary contributions (corporate or individual) on local train tickets	
National Lotteries	National or local Lotteries	Special tax per lottery ticket sold and/or channeling part of income to national solidarity programme/fund	Ministries of Finance and Economy; World Bank; Bi- and multi-lateral development agencies; Civil society;
Local IT platforms	Major Internet Platforms – lead internet television or internet marketing sites	Crowdfunding, awareness raising for specific SDG cause and knowledge penetration (e.g. women’s rights, education, protection against violence)	National solidarity funds/programmes; UN Country Teams (UNDP, UN Women UNICEF); Bi- and multi-lateral development agencies; Civil society; National Business Associations;
	Product sales	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per product sales (hard- or software)	
Local Sports Competitions	Major National Championship s and games –	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per tickets sold at the stadiums	National sports federations/associations; Ministries of Sports; UN country teams (UNICEF)

What are the existing and potential sectors/sources of innovative financing for development	What type of innovative financing could be applied - Levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, other	Who could be the lead Government stakeholders and UN agency for advocacy/ operationalization of the platform?	
Existing and New Potential Platforms of Innovative Financing at COUNTRY LEVELS			
	National Football, Rugby, Basketball, Gulf Cups		UN Women
	Other major sport events	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per tickets sold at the stadiums	
Local tourism industries	Travel packages	Levies, corporate or individual contribution per touristic packages	Ministries of Economy National Tourism Administrations;
	Accommodation – local hotel networks	Levies, corporate or individual contribution upon check-out	National Tourism Associations; National Business Associations; UN CT (UNDP); World Bank UN Women
Local Heritage Places and Museums	National Museums and cultural heritage places	Promoting individual or corporate contributions from the sales of museum/major sightseeing tickets	Ministries of Culture; Local Municipalities; UN CT (UNESCO)
Utilities	Water supply and sanitation, electricity	Auctioning and trading of carbon and sulfur emission rights; carbon tax; payments for watershed services and quality water trading.	
Construction industry	Developers, construction goods and services	Auctioning and trading of carbon emission rights; biodiversity banking.	
Local Cultural Centers	Local networks of Theater, Cinema, Festivals and Concert Halls	Promoting individual or corporate contributions from the sales of tickets	Ministries of Culture; Local Municipalities; UN CT (UNESCO)
Local Banks	Financial Transactions	Individual or corporate micro-contributions – voluntary	Ministries of Finance; World Bank; National Bank Associations; UNCT (IOM)
	International Financial Transactions, including migrants' remittances	Financial Transaction Taxes, Voluntary Contributions, reducing taxes on migrants remittances in lieu of innovative financing	
Local Business CSR/ Philanthropic	National companies	Levies or corporate contributions from wholesale or retail sales of products and services (food, beverages, water)	National Business Associations; Local Municipalities; UNCT (UNDP)

What are the existing and potential sectors/sources of innovative financing for development	What type of innovative financing could be applied - Levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, other	Who could be the lead Government stakeholders and UN agency for advocacy/ operationalization of the platform?	
Existing and New Potential Platforms of Innovative Financing at COUNTRY LEVELS			
contributions	Tobacco and alcohol sales – local sales	Increased taxation of tobacco and alcohol products for channeling to national budgets or innovative financing/solidarity funds	UNCT (WHO) Ministries of Finance; Ministries of Health; Ministries of Economy; Local Municipalities; Civil Society; Academia
	Development/ construction industry	Individual or corporate solidarity contributions per unit sales; municipality level taxes could be also considered	
Solidarity contributions from routinely used public services	Civil registries, public registries	Integration of voluntary individual or corporate micro-donations into “Happy” services. E.g. marriage or birth certificates, registration of real estate purchase or mortgage contracts, registration of transport/vehicles	Ministries of Justice; Ministries of Finance; UNCT (UNDP); World Bank; Local Municipalities; Civil Society;
	Contributions upon import of high-value products	Individual or corporate solidarity contributions per unit imported (e.g.. car import); federal or municipality level taxes could be also considered above a nationally defined threshold	
	Revenue services	Integration of voluntary individual or corporate micro-donations into the routine taxation systems. Upon payment of taxes, adding micro-donation for national solidarity funds or programmes	
Solidarity Taxes	Revenue services	Application of high-income taxes, federal or municipal, to individuals/households above a nationally defined threshold (Czech or France examples)	Ministries of Finance; Municipalities; World Bank; Local Municipalities; Civil Society; Academia

ANNEX B

PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK OF INNOVATIVE FINANCING VIS-À-VIS SDG AGENDA

The second major recommendations of the TISIFF working group was to agree on “PRIORITIZATION FRAMEWORK” of potential innovative financing mechanisms and sources vis-à-vis specific goals and targets of 2030 Sustainable Development agenda. The exercise has identified both existing and new potential sectors, platforms and types of Innovative Financing that the international community can explore as we move forward to supporting funding and implementation of 2030 Sustainable Development agenda.

1	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising			Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF
1.1	By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, MSMEs	FTTs, Microfinance	X	X	X
1.2	By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
1.3	Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, MSMEs	Microfinance	X	X	X
1.5	By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		To be identified (EU Solidarity Fund experience)	Solidarity Funds - tax or voluntary contributions	X	X	X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
1.a.	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, MSMEs	FTTs, Microfinance	X	X	X
1.b.	Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X	X	X
2	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Mine Industry (UNITLIFE), Food, Hospitality and Beverage Industry	Tax levies and voluntary contributions - e.g. 0.1 centers per barrel of oil	X	X	X
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Mine Industry (UNITLIFE), GFF for Women and Children, Food, Hospitality and Beverage Industry	Tax levies and voluntary contributions	X	X	X
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, MSME, Food, Hospitality and Beverage Industry	Microfinance, 4Ps (public-private-producer partnerships)	X	X	X
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, MSMEs, Food, Hospitality and Beverage Industry	Microfinance, 4Ps (public-private-producer partnerships)	X		X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes	No	Yes	No			Global	Regional	National
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	Yes	Yes	No	No						
2.a.	Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Banking, MSMEs	Microfinance for agriculture	X	X	X
2.b.	Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
2.c.	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
3	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
3.1	By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Market Levers for Price Reduction of Drugs and Commodities	GFF for Women and Children	To be determined	X	X	X
3.2	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Market Levers for Price Reduction of Drugs and Commodities	GFF for Women and Children	To be determined	X	X	X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes					
3.3	By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Market Levers for Price Reduction of Drugs and Commodities	Airline Industry (UNITAID)	Tax levies	X	X	X
3.4	By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and wellbeing	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Market Levers for Price Reduction of Drugs and Commodities	Tobacco and Alcohol Industry	Tax levies	X	X	X
3.5	Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Market Levers for Price Reduction of Drugs and Commodities	Tobacco and Alcohol Industry	Tax levies	X	X	X
3.6	By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Vehicle Industry - Import/exports/sales	Tax levies or corporate contributions	X		X
3.7	By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Market Levers for Price Reduction of Drugs and Commodities	To be identified	Voluntary Pooled Procurement Mechanisms; Social Marketing	X	X	X
3.8	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Market Levers for Price Reduction of Drugs and Commodities	GAVI - AMC, IFFMs	Guarantees, Bonds, Voluntary Pooled Procurement Mechanisms	X	X	X
3.9	By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		To be identified	Guarantees and Bonds, including Carbon Pricing	X	X	X
3.a.	Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Tobacco Industry	Tax levies	X	X	X
3.b.	Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	R&D investments; Market Levers for Price Reduction of Drugs and Commodities	Airline industry (UNITAID); GAVI - AMC, IFFMs; Additional industries for Hepatitis and Cancer prevention and treatment	R&D investments; Tax levies or corporate contributions	X	X	

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
	Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and in particular, provide access to medicines for all										
3.c.	Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Innovative technologies for online/distance medicine	Major Internet Platforms (Google, Facebook, others)	Internet-based crowdfunding initiatives	X	X	
3.d.	Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global, regional and national lotteries	Tax levies, lottery profits contributions	X	X	X
4	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
4.1	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Football or other sport associations/federations	Tax levies or corporate and individual contributions	X	X	X
4.2	By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Football or other sport associations/federations	Tax levies or corporate and individual contributions	X	X	X
4.3	By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, VET sector	Microcredits	X	X	X
4.4	By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, VET sector	Microcredits	X	X	X
4.5	By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Sports, Banking, VET sector	Tax levies, corporate/individual contributions, microcredits	X	X	X
4.6	By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Sports, Banking, VET sector	Tax levies, corporate/individual contributions, microcredits	X	X	X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
4.7	By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
4.a.	Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Infrastructure Development	Global – crowd funding platforms (e.g. Global Giving) and IT networks; National – targeted public-private partnerships for improvement of infrastructure in priority areas	Micro philanthropy, corporate or individual contributions	X		X
4.b.	By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed and other developing countries	No	No	No	No						
4.c.	By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Technical Assistance	IT industry – for penetrating innovations and technology	Knowledge management through IT industry	X	X	X
5	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
5.1	End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness Raising	IT industry – for fundraising and penetrating knowledge and education on women rights	Knowledge management, crowdfunding	X	X	X
5.2	Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness Raising	IT, media and filming industry – for fundraising and penetrating knowledge	Knowledge management, crowdfunding	X	X	X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
							and education on women rights				
5.3	Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness Raising	IT, media and filming industry – for fundraising and penetrating knowledge and education on child and women rights	Knowledge management, crowdfunding	X	X	X
5.4	Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising	Inclusive bonds and inclusive ABS, Phasing out of fossil fuel and agricultural subsidies misaligned with SDGs and recycling to finance priority social protection policies	Subsidy reforms, gender responsive budgeting	x	x	x
5.5	Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Awareness raising on quota systems	IT, media and filming industry– penetrating knowledge and education on women empowerment	Knowledge management	X	X	X
5.6	Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Market Levers for Price Reduction of Drugs and Commodities	To be identified	Voluntary Pooled Procurement Mechanisms; Social Marketing	X	X	X
5.a.	Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, MSMEs	Microfinance, social impact investment, gender responsive public and private procurement	X	X	X
5.b.	Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Awareness raising	IT, media and filming industry – for penetrating innovations and technology	Knowledge management	X	X	X
5.c.	Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	No	No	No	No						

6	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising			Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness Raising	International trade – e.g. potable bottled water production and sales, Food, Hospitality and Beverage Industry	Tax levies or corporate contributions per bottle/barrel sales; promoting social messages through water industry	X	X	X
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness Raising	Global - industries producing water management infrastructure, Food, Hospitality and Beverage Industry	To be determined	X		X
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global - influencing investment portfolios for water treatment infrastructure and recycling industry;	Focusing on investment portfolios for new and eco-friendly technologies; emissions fees and rights	X		
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Global - industries producing water management infrastructure; development industries using water management infrastructure;	Focusing on investment portfolios for new and eco-friendly technologies; water pricing and trading	X		X
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate	No	No	No	No						
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Municipalities, utilities, tourism industries, food industries	Payments for ecosystem services and quality water trading; credits for reduced deforestation and forest degradation			

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
6.a.	By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	No	No	No	No						
6.b.	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Community-level innovative solutions	Municipalities, utilities, tourism industries, food industries	Payments for ecosystem services and quality water trading; credits for reduced deforestation and forest degradation			X
7	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
7.1	By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Stock Markets	Guarantees, Bonds, Loans, social impact investment, carbon tax. carbon emission rights and trading	X	X	X
7.2	By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Stock Markets	Guarantees, Bonds, Loans social impact investment, carbon tax. carbon emission rights and trading	X		
7.3	By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Stock Markets	Guarantees, Bonds, Loans social impact investment, carbon tax. carbon emission rights and trading	X	X	X
7.a.	By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Stock Markets	Guarantees, Bonds, Loans social impact investment, carbon tax. carbon emission rights and trading	X	X	
7.b.	By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Stock Markets	Guarantees, Bonds, Loans social impact investment, carbon tax. carbon emission rights and trading	X	X	X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
8	Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
	programmes of support										
8.1	Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Economic Empowerment of communities	Industry, Banking, Agriculture, capital markets	Microcredits for MSMEs, social impact investment	X	X	X
8.2	Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	No	No	No	No						
8.3	Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Economic Empowerment of communities	Banking, Agriculture, industry, capital markets	Microcredits for MSMEs, social impact investment	X	X	X
8.4	Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavor to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Industry, capital markets	Emission fees and trading right, social impact investment, green bonds	X	X	
8.5	By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Economic Empowerment of communities	Banking, Agriculture	Microcredits for MSMEs, social impact investment	X	X	X
8.6	By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Economic Empowerment of youth	Banking, Agriculture	Microcredits for MSMEs, social impact investment	X	X	X
8.7	Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising	Fundraising through IT platforms	Global – Fundraising and public education through IT platforms	X		X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
	and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms										
8.8	Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising	Fundraising through IT platforms	Global – Fundraising and public education through IT platforms	X		X
8.9	By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Yes	No	No	Yes		Tourism	IT platforms for crowdfunding and IF			X
8.10	Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Leveraging financial resources from global and regional sources	Banking, Agriculture	Microcredits for MSMEs, crowdfunding, social impact investment	X	X	X
8.a	Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
8.b	By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Economic Empowerment of youth	Banking, Agriculture	Microcredits for MSMEs	X	X	X
9	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
9.1	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Capital markets	Green and climate bonds, guarantees			
9.2	Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	Yes	No	No	Yes		Banking, Stock Markets	Microcredits, affordable loans from global and regional sources; Direct Foreign Investment	X	X	X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
9.3	Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	Yes	No	No	Yes		Banking, Stock Markets	Microcredits, affordable loans from global and regional sources; Direct Foreign Investment	X	X	X
9.4	By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Capital Markets	Guarantees, Green and climate Bonds	X	X	X
9.5	Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	Science and Technology	Grants and investments for R&D	X		X
9.a	Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Development Industry - social housing, green technologies	Development Industry, Banking	Green and climate bonds, guarantees, microcredits, Social Housing	X		X
9.b	Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	Yes	No	No	Yes	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	test	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	X		X
9.c	Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Partnership with IT industries	IT industry	Global – Fundraising and public education through IT platforms	X	X	X
10	Reduce inequality within and among countries	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
10.1	By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MSMEs development	Banking, MSMEs	FTTs, Microfinance	X	X	X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
10.2	By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		X
10.3	Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		X
10.4	Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	No	No	No	No						
10.5	Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	No	No	No	No						
10.6	Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	No	No	No	No						
10.7	Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TA in development of quota systems	Banking	Migrants remittances, Diaspora Bonds	X	X	X
10.a.	Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Subsidies/special agreements and regulations to increased affordability of basic products and services for the least developed countries	Pharmaceutical Industry	Medicines Patent Pool, TRIPS agreements, other innovations	X	X	X
10.b.	Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	TA for mobilization of innovative financing flows	Various	Various	X		X

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			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	Yes	Yes
10.c.	By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Diaspora empowerment, innovative technologies and awareness raising	Banking IT industry, MTOs, MNOs, Financial Service Providers	Diaspora investments, diaspora bonds, migrants remittances	YES	YES	YES
11	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
11.1	By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Development Industry - social housing, green technologies	Development Industry, Banking	Microcredits, Social Housing, social impact investment	X		X
11.2	By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios of public transport vehicles - to ensure increased use of adaptive infrastructure for people with disabilities and eco-friendly transport	Public Transport Manufacturers	Integration of eco-friendly and adaptive transport for sales, green and climate bonds	X		X
11.3	By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	No	No	No	No						
11.4	Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		Museums, Tourism Industry	Global tax levies or voluntary contribution from museums/ cultural heritage tickets sales	X		X
11.5	By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	No	No	No	No						

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
11.6	By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	No	No	No	No						
11.7	By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Development Industry, Banking, Lotteries	Insurance, Microcredits, Social Housing, Focusing on investment portfolios for new and eco-friendly technologies	X		X
11.a.	Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	No	No	No	No						
11.b.	By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Development Industry, Banking, Lotteries	Insurance, Microcredits, Social Housing, Focusing on investment portfolios for new and eco-friendly technologies	X		X
11.c.	Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Development Industry, Banking, Lotteries	Insurance, Microcredits, Social Housing, Focusing on investment portfolios for new and eco-friendly technologies	X		X
12	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
12.1	Implement the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	R&D	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	X		X
12.2	By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Stock Markets	Fees and levies for ecosystems services, Guarantees, Bonds, Loans	X	X	X

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			Yes	Yes	No	No			X	X	X
12.3	By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Global Food Storage	Food Manufacturing and Distribution Industry	Tax levies or voluntary contributions, social investment	X	X	X
12.4	By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	Yes	Yes	No	No	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	R&D	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	X		X
12.5	By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	Yes	Yes	No	No	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	R&D	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	X		X
12.6	Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Stock Markets	Guarantees, Bonds, Loans	X	X	X
12.7	Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	Yes	No	No	Yes	Voluntary Pooled Procurement	Encourage voluntary pooled procurement for cost-effectiveness and sustainability	Substantial cost-savings for drugs and other commodities through pooled procurement	X	X	X
12.8	By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	Yes	No	No	No	Awareness raising	IT industry		X		X
12.a.	Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Stock Markets	Guarantees, Bonds, Loans	X	X	X
12.b.	Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	MSMEs development	Banking, MSMEs, Tourism	Microfinance, social impact investment	X	X	X
12.c.	Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Focusing on investment portfolios	Energy, Banking, Stock Markets	Recycling of proceeds for priority social investment (social security systems, education, social infrastructure and	X	X	X

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13	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
	needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities							services to reduce unpaid domestic and care work, etc.)			
13.1	Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Lotteries for creating reserved funds (EU solidarity fund experience)	carbon pricing, weather-indexes and other climate-related insurances, Lotteries - tax levies	X	X	X
13.2	Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	Yes	Yes	Yes	No						
13.3	Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Awareness raising	IT industry – for penetrating innovations and knowledge	Knowledge management	X	X	X
13.a	Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, Oil and other extractive industries	Carbon taxes, levies, trading rights or voluntary contribution from oil/extractable; Green and climate bonds and guarantees	X	X	X
13.b	Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X	X	X
14	Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
14.1	By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Shipping Industry	Global Tax levies or voluntary contributions	X	X	X

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			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			Yes	X	X
14.2	By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Shipping Industry	Global Tax levies or voluntary contributions	X	X	X
14.3	Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	Shipping Industry	Recruitment of R&D workers through Global R&D Funds	X	X	X
14.4	By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Fishing industry	Individual transferrable fishing quotas; phasing out of fishing subsidies; blue carbon credits	X		
14.5	By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Fishing industry, tourism industry	Recycling of proceeds from fishing quotas, entrance and bed fees to natural marine parks	X		
14.6	By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		fishing industry	Recycling to finance marine protected areas	X		
14.7	By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Fishing industry, tourism industry	Individual transferrable fishing quotas; phasing out of fishing subsidies; blue carbon credits	X		
14.a.	Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes				X	X	X

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	Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries										
14.b.	Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Banking, MSMEs	Microfinance, social impact investment	X		
14.c.	Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of “The future we want”	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
15	Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
15.1	By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Utilities, municipalities, food, construction, trade and tourism industries	Biodiversity offsets, Payments for ecosystem services, phasing out and recycling of agricultural subsidies	X	X	X
15.2	By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			carbon tax and/or offsets, REDD credits, payments for ecosystem services	X	X	X
15.3	By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Utilities, municipalities, food, construction, trade and industries	Biodiversity offsets, Payments for ecosystem services, phasing out and recycling of agricultural subsidies	X	X	X
15.4	By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Utilities, municipalities, food, construction, trade and	Biodiversity offsets, Payments for ecosystem services,	X	X	X

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	are essential for sustainable development						tourism industries	phasing out and recycling of agricultural subsidies			
15.5	Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Utilities, municipalities, food, construction, trade and tourism industries	Biodiversity offsets, Payments for ecosystem services, phasing out and recycling of agricultural subsidies	X	X	X
15.6	Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Pharmaceutical industry	bioprospecting fees, ABS royalties	X	X	X
15.7	Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X	X	X
15.8	By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X	X	X
15.9	By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X	X	X
15.a.	Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Food, Hospitality and Beverage Industry	PES, Carbon Pricing i.e. Redd Plus Initiative	X	X	X
15.b.	Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Carbon Pricing Mechanisms, Food, Hospitality and Beverage Industry	PES, Carbon Pricing i.e. Redd Plus Initiative	X	X	X
15.c.	Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Carbon Pricing Mechanisms, Food, Hospitality and Beverage Industry	PES, Carbon Pricing i.e. Redd Plus Initiative	X	X	X

16	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising			Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF
16.1	Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising	IT industry, Media, Filming industry – for fundraising and penetrating knowledge and awareness on violence	Knowledge management, crowdfunding	X	X	X
16.2	Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising	IT industry, Media, Filming industry – for fundraising and penetrating knowledge and awareness on violence	Knowledge management, crowdfunding	X	X	X
16.3	End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising	IT industry, Media, Filming industry – for fundraising and penetrating knowledge and awareness on violence	Knowledge management, crowdfunding	X	X	X
16.3	Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising	IT industry, Media, Filming industry – for fundraising and penetrating knowledge and awareness on violence	Knowledge management, crowdfunding	X	X	X
16.4	By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	No	No	No	No						
16.5	Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	No	No	No	No						
16.6	Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		X
16.7	Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		X
16.8	Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		X
16.9	By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising through IT platforms	Civil registries	voluntary solidarity contribution	X		X
16.1	Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising through IT platforms	Civil registries	voluntary solidarity contribution	X		X

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes	Yes	Yes	No			Global	Regional	Country level
16.a.	Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		X
16.b.	Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		X
17	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Finance	Yes/No	Advocacy	Policy Formulation	Fundraising	Other	Potential source of IF	Type of potential IF	Global	Regional	Country level
17.1	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Technical Assistance			X		
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X	X	X
17.3	Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Awareness raising among multiple partners	Various industries; Public and private sector; Individuals	Various - Global tax levies, voluntary contributions, bonds, guarantees, etc.	X	X	X
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
17.5	Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries Technology	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			X	X	X
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;	Various	Various	X	X	X
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;	Various	Various	X	X	X
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;	Various	Various	X	X	X
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		
17.12	Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access Systemic issues Policy and institutional coherence	Yes	Yes	Yes	No				X		

	SDG targets for 2030	High Priority Area for Innovative Financing Dialogue?	If Yes, what should be the role and level of engagement of stakeholders in innovative financing?				Potential sector/source of innovative financing for the SDG target	Type of innovative financing (tax levies, guarantees, microfinance, voluntary contributions, etc.) for the SDG target	Partnership level for innovative financing (global, regional or national)		
			Yes	Yes	Yes	No					
17.13	Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;			X	X	X
17.14	Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;			X	X	X
17.15	Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development Multi-stakeholder partnerships	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;	Various	Various	X	X	X
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;	Various	Various	X	X	X
17.17	Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships Data, monitoring and accountability	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;	Various	Various	X	X	X
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;			X	X	X
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	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Technical Assistance; Knowledge management and sharing;			X		X