

Addis Ababa Action Agenda paragraph	Commitment	Specific target or objective	Matching Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target (where available)	State of implementation or progress made since 2015, using selected SDG or other relevant indicators (proxy)
114	Promote information and communications technology infrastructure and rapid, universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries (LDCs), small island developing states (SIDS) and land-locked developing countries (LLDCs). Advance access to technology and science for women, youth and children while enhancing the availability of accessible technology for persons with disabilities.	Yes (universal and affordable access to the Internet)	<p>Target 9.c Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in LDCs by 2020</p> <p>Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South, and triangular regional and international co-operation on and access to STI; enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved co-ordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism</p>	<p>SDG indicator 9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology In most developing countries, mobile broadband (3G or above) is the primary means of Internet access, available to 95% of the global population. However, the remaining 5%—especially in Oceania, sub-Saharan Africa, and least developed countries (LDCs)—still lack coverage, with gaps as high as 31% in Oceania and 17% in sub-Saharan Africa. 18% of the population in LDCs and LLDCs does not have access to mobile broadband. These regions continue to fall short of SDG target 9.c, which aims for universal and affordable Internet access in LDCs by 2020. (ITU)</p> <p>Since 5G deployment began in 2019, coverage has expanded to 40% of the global population by 2023, with 4G serving as a strong alternative where 5G is unavailable. While 90% of the world is covered by 4G, 55% of those without access live in low-income countries. In these countries, only 39% of the population is covered by 4G or above, with 3G being the dominant, and often sole, technology for Internet access. (ITU)</p> <p>SDG indicator 17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed Fixed broadband subscriptions continue to grow steadily at an average annual growth rate of 6.4% between 2015 and 2023. In contrast, LDCs had only 1.8 subscriptions per 100 inhabitants in 2023, an increase from 0.8 in 2015. (ITU)</p> <p>SDG indicator 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet In 2023, 67% of the global population, or 5.4 billion people, were online, marking a 4.7% growth from 2022, up from 3.5% growth the previous year. The offline population dropped to 2.6 billion, or 33% of the world. While internet use surged during the COVID-19 pandemic, growth rates have returned to pre-pandemic levels over the past three years.</p> <p>Universal connectivity also remains a distant prospect in LDCs and LLDCs, where only 35% and 39% of the population, respectively, are online. (ITU)</p> <p><i>For more information, see SDG extended Report Goal 9 and 17.</i></p>
115	Calls for the creation of multi-stakeholder partnerships to strengthen country-driven capacity building and human resource development (including for public finance, debt management,	No	<p>Target 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to</p>	<p>SDG indicator 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation) committed to developing countries Between 2019-22, the number of South-South co-operation activities reported under total official support for sustainable development, or TOSSD, increased by 64% from 5 558 to</p>

	<p>gender-responsive budgeting, financial regulation, climate services, etc.) in developing countries, including LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS, African nations, and countries in conflict or post-conflict situations.</p> <p>Strengthening institutional capacity and human resource development, emphasising the importance of national capacity-building efforts in developing countries across areas such as public finance, social and gender-responsive budgeting, agriculture, debt management, climate services, and water and sanitation.</p>		<p>implement all the SDGs, including through North-South, South-South and triangular co-operation</p> <p>Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product (GDP) and support statistical capacity building in developing countries</p>	<p>9 092 while the total volume declined from USD 12.8 billion in 2019 to USD 10.4 billion in 2022. Triangular co-operation activities grew by 268% from 382 to 1,404. This was equivalent to USD 84.23 million in 2019 and USD 424.82 million in 2022. (OECD)</p> <p>SDG indicator 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries The Partner Report on Support to Statistics by PARIS21 showed a resurgence in international support for data and statistics development, reaching USD 799 million in 2021, a 14% increase from 2020 and a 44% rise from 2015. Sub-Saharan Africa and Least Developed Countries received an increasing share of this funding. This recovery helped mitigate pandemic-induced impacts on national statistical systems. For the first time, multilateral aid providers became the primary source of funding in 2021. (Paris21)</p> <p>However, most of the increase was driven by one donor, while contributions from others decreased, and funding for gender data remained low at USD 65 million. Less than 5% growth in funding for 2022 was projected. (Paris21)</p> <p><i>Policy reforms carried out through Integrated National Financing Frameworks (INFFs) in 17 countries have leveraged USD 16 billion for SDG investments and offer the potential to align an additional USD 32 billion. The INFF Facility, launched in 2022, provides technical assistance to and supports capacity building to countries preparing or implementing INFFs to enable them to bring innovations to scale in line with growing demand. (UNDP). (See para 9 of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the international development co-operation statistical annex for more on INFFs.)</i></p>
116	<p>Incentivise research and innovation, recognise the importance of an enabling environment, including regulatory and governance frameworks, nurturing science and innovation (including social), the dissemination of technologies and industrial diversification, and the protection of intellectual property (including patent pooling).</p>	No	<p>Target 9.b Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for industrial diversification and value addition to commodities, among other things.</p>	<p>SDG indicator 9.b.1 Proportion of medium- and high-tech industry value added in total value added The contribution of medium and high-tech manufacturing value added to the total value added have remained stable globally, accounting for 46.2% of the total value added in 2021, a similar level from 46.3% in 2015 and 45.8% in 2000. However, LDCs saw a sharp decrease in this proportion from 14.5% in 2000 to 9.1% in 2015 and only 8.4% in 2021. (UNIDO)</p> <p>Patent and utility model applications by LDCs Despite a rise in international patent filings in LDCs, these are still a small portion of the global total. Between 2017 and 2021, LDCs averaged 2 197 trademark applications annually, far below the global average of 26 034. Annual applications in LDCs for patents and utility models, both of which protect inventors' rights, totalled just 55 and 24 respectively, over the same period.¹</p>

				<p>World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Global Innovation Index (GII) and Tracker</p> <p>The 2023 WIPO GI, which uses 80 indicators to track global innovation trends in over 130 economies, found that results of investments in innovation were mixed in 2022. Scientific publications, research and development (R&D), venture capital deals, and patents continued to increase. However, growth rates were lower than the exceptional increases seen in 2021. In addition, the value of venture capital investment declined, and international patent filings stagnated in 2022.ⁱⁱ (WIPO)</p>
117	Foster knowledge sharing and promote co-operation and partnerships among stakeholders – including governments, businesses, academia and civil society – in sectors that contribute to achieving sustainable development goals. Promote entrepreneurship (ref. to business incubators); facilitate technology, knowledge and skills transfers; and protect traditional knowledge.	No	n.a.	<p>Official development assistance (ODA) to science, technology and innovation (STI)</p> <p>Total ODA disbursements to STI increased from USD 7.69 billion in 2015 to USD 9.33 billion in 2022, reflecting a 21.33% growth over this period. (OECD)</p> <p>Since 2015, the share of ODA to STI in the total ODA has generally increased, ranging from about 0.9% in 2015 to a peak of roughly 1.6% in 2018 before stabilising at about 1.2% to 1.4% from 2019 to 2021. (OECD)</p> <p>ODA to information and communication technologies (ICT) sector</p> <p>Disbursements from Development Assistance Committee (DAC) countries to developing countries in the ICT sector more than tripled from USD 68.9 million in 2015 to USD 246.0 million in 2022. (OECD)</p>
118	Consider using public funding to keep critical projects in the public domain and strive for open access to research from publicly funded projects where appropriate. Explore establishing innovation funds, on an open and competitive basis, to support innovative enterprises, particularly during the research, development and demonstration phases.	No	n.a.	n.a.
119	Increase investment in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, or STEM, education, and enhance technical, vocational and tertiary training, ensuring equal access for women and girls. Increase number of scholarships for students from developing countries to pursue higher education. Strengthen co-operation to bolster tertiary education systems and increase access to online education focused on sustainable development.	No	<p>Target 4.5</p> <p>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</p> <p>Target 4.b</p> <p>By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships</p>	<p>SDG indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, Indigenous peoples and conflict-affected as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated</p> <p>SDG indicator 4.b.1 Volume of ODA flows for scholarships by sector and type of study</p> <p>The volume of ODA (gross disbursements) for scholarships amounted to USD 1.67 billion in 2022 compared with USD 1.39 billion in 2015. The volume in 2022 was 1.8% lower than the level in 2019, which was a peak year. (OECD)</p> <p>SDG indicator 17.9.1</p>

			<p>available to developing countries, in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries</p> <p>Target 17.9 See para 115.</p>	See para 115.
120	<p>Encourage environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including concessional and preferential terms (refer to environmentally sound technologies)</p> <p>Enhance international co-operation, including ODA, in support of more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, including through implementation of the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns and particularly for LDCs, LLDCs, SIDS and African nations. References sustainable consumption and production, ten-year framework programmes.</p>	Yes (implementation of ten-year framework programmes on sustainable consumption and production)	<p>Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production</p> <p>Target 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed</p>	<p>SDG indicator 17.7.1 Total amount of funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies</p> <p>The global trade in tracked environmentally sound technologies (ESTs) totalled USD 2.36 trillion in 2020, up from USD 2.25 trillion in 2015. However, for LDCs, ESTs trade declined from USD 15.28 billion in 2015 to USD 8.78 billion in 2020. (UNEP-CTCN)</p> <p>See para 35 in the international and domestic private business and finance statistical annex for the latest progress report on the ten-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (ECOSOC, May 2024) or the OECD report on climate finance provided and mobilised by developed countries in 2013-21.ⁱⁱⁱ</p>
121	<p>Support the R&D of vaccines, medicines and preventive measures for both communicable and noncommunicable diseases, with a focus on those that disproportionately affect developing countries. (ref. Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance)</p> <p>Increase investment and international co-operation in agriculture and technology to boost food security and</p>	No	<p>Target 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</p> <p>Target 3.8</p>	<p>SDG Indicator 2.c.1: Indicator of (food) price anomalies</p> <p>As of 2024, food inflation higher than 5% is being experienced in 59.1% of LICs, 63% of LMICs, 36% of upper middle-income countries and 10.9% of high-income countries.^{iv}</p> <p>SDG indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in the national programme</p> <p>In 2022, coverage for the third dose of the diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis vaccine increased to 84%, up from 81% in 2021, but still below the 86% level seen in 2019. (WHO, UNICEF)</p>

productive capacity in developing countries, especially LDCs. (ref to plan and livestock gene banks)

Increase scientific knowledge in marine technology for ocean health and marine biodiversity, particularly in SIDS and LDCs. (ref to Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology by Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission)

Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

Target 3.b

Support the R&D of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and noncommunicable 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 Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health; and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all

Global immunisation efforts have saved at least 154 million lives over the past 50 years. For each life saved through immunisation, an average of 66 years of full health were gained – with a total of 10.2 billion full health years gained over the five decades.^v At the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, the international community launched the Access to COVID-19 Tools Accelerator (ACT-A) to provide vaccines, tests, treatments and personal protective equipment to low- and middle-income countries, with the COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access, or COVAX, Facility receiving the most funding (USD 16 billion in commitments) to purchase vaccines for low-income countries (LICs) and lower middle-income countries (LMICs) through its Advance Market Commitment using donor-raised funds. Largely due to the vaccine nationalism of high-income countries, by the first quarter of 2022, COVAX had delivered just 1.4 billion of the 2.3 billion doses it aimed to distribute.^{vi} Most (60%-75%) of the delay in COVID-19 vaccine deliveries to lower middle-income countries (LMICs) was attributable to their signing of purchase agreements later than did high-income countries, highlighting the need for preparation and preparedness support. There were 92 lower-income countries eligible to receive free doses and support thanks to more than USD 12 billion in donor funding for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance COVAX Advance Market Commitment. Nearly 90% of the nearly 2 billion doses provided through the Facility went to lower-income economies.^{vii} As of October 2022, only 25% of the population living in LICs had received at least one dose of a vaccine, in contrast with 72% of the population in high-income countries that had been vaccinated with at least one dose.^{viii}

SDG indicator 3.b.2 Total net ODA to medical research and basic health sectors

The total net ODA disbursements to medical research and basic health sectors was USD 21.1 billion in 2022, compared to USD 10.5 billion in 2015. For LDCs, the total net ODA to these two sectors was USD 6.4 billion in 2022, up from USD 4.9 billion in 2015. (OECD)

ODA in support of COVID-19 pandemic activities

DAC donors spent 10.5% of their combined net ODA, or a total of USD 18.7 billion, on COVID-19-related activities in 2021, which accounted for – up from USD 16.6 billion or 10.2% of total DAC ODA in 2020. (OECD)

International finance in support of agriculture and technology in developing countries

From 2017 to 2021, food security and nutrition received less than a quarter of total ODA and other official flows, averaging USD 76 billion annually, and only 34% targeted the primary causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.^{ix} ODA alone in support of food security increased from USD 10.243 billion in 2018 to USD 11.650 billion in 2022. (OECD Data Explorer – DAC5)

ODA in support of marine technology in developing countries

ODA in support of the ocean economy remained flat at roughly USD 2.6 billion in both 2015 and in 2021, though it spiked in 2017 to USD 5.6 billion.^x

122	Strengthen coherence and synergies among UN initiatives such as the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Technology Mechanism, the Climate Technology Centre and Network, the WIPO's capacity building, and the UN Industrial Development Organization's National Cleaner Production Centres.	No	n.a.	n.a.
123	Establish a technology facilitation mechanism (TFM), now set to be launched at the UN summit for adopting the post-2015 development agenda, that aims to support the SDGs (ref. to TFM).	Yes (establish a TFM)	<p>Target 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 both the number of R&D workers per 1 million people and public and private R&D spending</p> <p>Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South, and triangular regional and international co-operation on and access to STI; enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved co-ordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the UN level, and through a global TFM</p>	<p>SDG indicator 9.5.1 R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP From 2015 to 2021, the global R&D expenditure as a proportion of GDP increased from 1.72% to 1.93%, reflecting a consistent upward trend apart from a slight decline in 2021. R&D expenditure in LDCs remained very low at 0.27% from 2015 to 2021. (ECOSOC, Annex)</p> <p><i>The United Nations (UN) technology facilitation mechanism (TFM) was established by the Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2015 and reaffirmed in paragraph 70 of the 2030 Agenda. The TSM consists of four key elements: the UN Interagency Task Team on STI for the SDGs, the 10-Member Group of High-level Representatives, the annual Multi-stakeholder Forum on STI for the SDGs and an online platform "TFM 2030 Connect".</i></p> <p><i>The TFM also supports the development of STI roadmaps. Six pilot countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Serbia and Ukraine) and two international partners (the European Union and Japan) have participated in the first phase of the programme since 2019.</i></p> <p><i>For more information, see the UN Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) platform.</i></p>
124	Await the recommendations of the UN Secretary-General's High-level Panel on the feasibility and operations of a proposed technology bank and innovation capacity-building mechanism for LDCs. Consider its advice on the bank's scope, functions, and organisation, aiming to make it	Yes (operationalise the Technology Bank and STI capacity-building mechanism for LDCs by 2017)	<p>Target 17.8 Fully operationalise the Technology Bank and STI capacity-building mechanism for LDCs by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular ICT</p>	<p><i>The UN General Assembly approved the establishment of the Technology Bank for LDCs on 23 December 2016.^{xi} However, the government of Türkiye is the sole volunteer donor of the Bank, providing USD 1.7 million annually, an amount that covered only 60% of staff costs in 2023.^{xii}</i></p> <p><i>The Doha Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2021-2030, endorsed by the UN General Assembly in March 2022, calls for the Technology Bank to serve as "a focal point" for LDCs "to strengthen their science, technology and</i></p>

	operational by 2017, while fostering synergies with the TFM. (ref to the Technology Bank for LDCs).			<p><i>innovation capacity towards building sustainable productive capacities and promoting structural economic transformation”.</i></p> <p><i>The support that the Technology Bank provides to LDCs is currently focused in four thematic areas – agriculture, environment, health and education – that are derived from the 14 technology needs assessments that the Bank has completed to date.</i></p> <p><i>For more information, see the Technology Bank for LDCs platform.</i></p>
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ⁱ [Harnessing Intellectual Property Rights for Innovation, Development, and Economic Growth \(UNCTAD\)](#)

ⁱⁱ [Global Innovation Index 2023 – Innovation in the face of uncertainty \(wipo.int\)](#)

ⁱⁱⁱ [HLPF Report 2024 \(One Planet Network\)](#)

^{iv} [Food Security Update \(World Bank\)](#)

^v [Global Immunization Efforts Have Saved At Least 154 Million Lives Over the Past 50 Years \(WHO\)](#)

^{vi} [NCBI Article on Global Health](#)

^{vii} [COVAX Facility \(GAVI\)](#)

^{viii} [Another NCBI Article on Global Health](#)

^{ix} [State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report \(WFP\)](#)

^x [OECD Development Co-operation for a sustainable ocean economy in 2022: a snapshot](#)

^{xi} [A/RES/71/251](#)

^{xii} [Technology Bank Strategic Plan 2022-2024 \(UN\)](#)