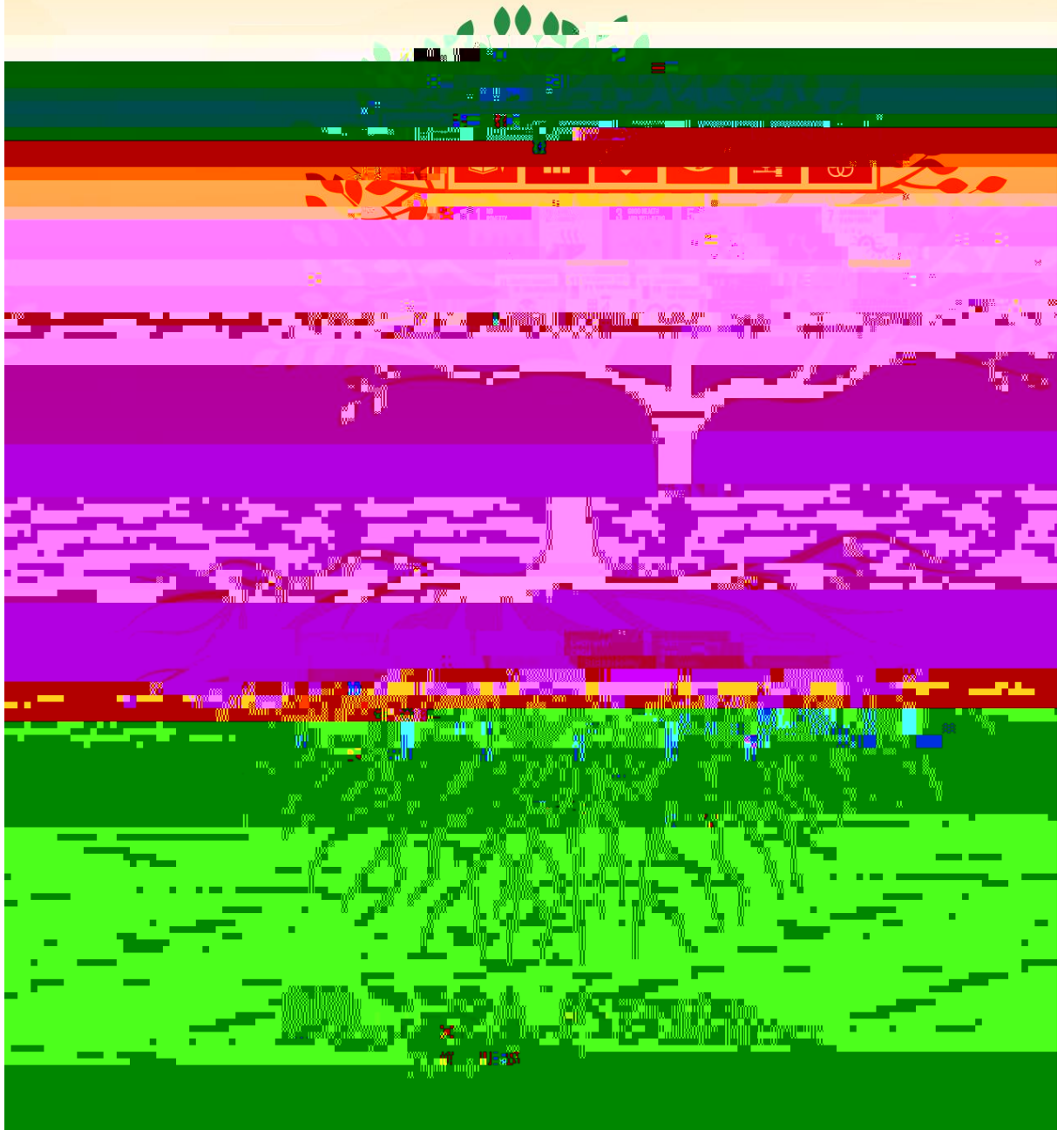


Financing SDGs 4, 8, 10, 13, and 16

Perspectives from the 2019 Financing for Sustainable Development Report

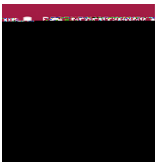


leveraging [Multilateral Development Banks](#) resources for lower-middle income countries. This can help address SDG means of implementation (MoI) target 4.b, which calls for a substantial expansion of scholarships available to developing countries.

Scholarships and migration for education purposes are also included in the [Global Compact for Migration](#), which calls on member states to provide inclusive and equitable quality education to migrant children and youth, as well as facilitate access to lifelong learning opportunities.

[New and emerging technologies](#) are putting additional demands on education systems and implications of [artificial intelligence and related technologies](#) for education systems and practices are only just coming into focus. Due to the increasing automation of cognitive tasks, even advanced education is no longer a guarantee for employment. Continuous and rapid technological change will thus increasingly require the provision of opportunities for lifelong learning and warrant attention by policymakers.

Making progress on achieving quality education for all also depends on the availability of reliable and disaggregated data. [Capacity development](#) efforts help to make progress in strengthening data and statistical systems and improve the availability of national education data.



“Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.”

wage growth lagging labour productivity growth in most countries. Youth employment remains a challenge. And, gender disparities in workforce participation and pay remain stubbornly wide. Under and unemployment has a negative feedback effect, which further lowers demand and economic growth.

Domestic public policies, including monetary and fiscal policies, can play a key role in addressing these challenges – although fiscal policy is constrained in countries with very high debt levels. Policymakers can use fiscal systems to set incentives for growth and decent employment. For example, fiscal systems can also be used to incentivize the formalization and growth of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

Policymakers can also create an enabling business environment that encourages entrepreneurship and a vibrant business sector. Access to financial services is a key component of this enabling environment. While financial inclusion has improved in recent years, significant gaps remain between developed and developing countries. Financial technology (fintech) has successfully fostered financial inclusion in a number of countries but has also led to new risks and challenges. The FSDR finds that the regulatory framework for financial institutions will need to shift from looking at the type of financial institution providing financial services to the underlying risks associated with the financial activity. ¹² international regulatory standards also needing to adapt to the new landscape. Financial sector strategies should holistically address issues of financial inclusion, deepening and stability, along with consumer protection.

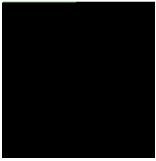
There is significant uncertainty about the state of the global financial system, and the



Fiscal policy can be effective at reducing inequalities. Fiscal systems can incorporate impact analysis on inequality on both taxation and expenditure. Effective and progressive tax systems can lower inequality, as can public spending, including the provision of public services and social protection.

Labour policies, such as minimum wages, and efforts at formalizing businesses, which allows better enforcement of labour rights, also lower inequality. Other policies include revisiting competition policy, and promoting regulatory and other policies aimed at reducing financial and capital market risks and ensuring that finance benefits the real economy. Investment in education and training can provide workers with skills in high demand and help to reduce inequality.

While certain policies can be implemented at the national level, others require international



“Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.”

SDG 13 commits the international community to take urgent action on climate change mitigation and adaptation, noting the need for awareness-raising, capacity-building and financing. Climate change

sustainability, and for credit span MCHOLang (as GB) BDC on 000007510504 d 12 mg Wm BT2F1 1 ratings alongside traditional ratings.



“Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.”

In the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Member States of the United Nations agree to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies,” emphasizing the role of institutions as important instruments of implementation. This includes both efforts at

institutions and enforcement of existing laws, as well as the development of new policies and practices for each channel. For instance, **tax transparency** reforms are relevant for tracking and stopping tax-related IFFs. **Technology** can play an important role, such as through strengthened customs enforcement, but policies also need to address the **use of technology for tax evasion, money laundering and crime**. Technology can also make know-thy-customer and other anti-money laundering rules, which have **unintended consequences on**

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