UNITED NATIONS GROUP ON THE INFORMATION SOCIETY (UNGIS) CONTRIBUTION TO THE

HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT (HLPF) 2023

2023 Theme: "Accelerating the recovery from the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels"

SDGs under review: Goals 6 on clean water and sanitation, 7 on affordable and clean energy, 9 on industry, innovation and infrastructure, 11 on sustainable cities and communities, and 17 on partnerships for the Goals. UNGIS Contribution aspired to cover the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic across these SDGs and the integrated, indivisible and interlinked nature of the Goals.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The United Nations Group on the Information Society (UNGIS) is the United Nations (UN) system's inter-agency mechanism for advancing policy coherence and programme coordination on matters related to information and communications technologies (ICTs) in support of internationally agreed development goals. Established in 2006 after the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), the UNGIS mandate includes promoting collaboration and partnerships among the members of the Chief Executives Board (CEB) to contribute to the achievement of WSIS goals, providing guidance on issues related to inclusive information and knowledge societies, helping maintain issues related to science and technology at the top of the UN Agenda, and mainstreaming ICT for Development in the mandate of CEB members. UNGIS is comprised of 38 Members and this contribution to the HLPF process is framed by the collective UNGIS experience and expertise.

UNGIS meets annually at the WSIS Forum, which has evolved to become the world's largest annual gathering of the "ICT for development" community and a multistakeholder platform for coordination, information exchange, knowledge creation, sharing of best practices, and fostering partnerships to advance development goals.

As an existing body of interagency digital cooperation, UNGIS stands ready to ensure that efforts across the UN system are coherent, connected and coordinated to achieve maximum, sustainable impact. In the Decade of Action, UNGIS is a ready platform for knowledge exchange and valuable resource base that could support UN Member States and partners in leveraging innovative tools and approaches to accelerate progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

To learn more about UNGIS members activities in the area of COVID-19 response, please visit UNGIS website.

(a) Progress, experience, lessons learned, challenges and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17 from the vantage point of your intergovernmental body, bearing in mind the three dimensions of sustainable development and the interlinkages across the SDGs and targets, including policy implications of their synergies and trade-offs

The Covid-19 pandemic has set the global community back on its goal to achieve a more inclusive, resilient and sustainable world as envisioned in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

(increased poverty, widened inequality, increased food insecurity, etc.). It has also caused, however, an unparalleled diffusion and adoption of ICTs having proved critical to efforts by the global community to continue to function during the pandemic, maintain operations of businesses and institutions, respond to fast evolving challenges, rapidly deliver critical services and support where needed, and develop solutions (foremost a vaccine) as quickly as possible in the midst of cascading challenges and mounting constraints.

The pandemic also widened digital inequality and demonstrated the multidimensional and differentiated impact of the digital divide. The poor and vulnerable who are unconnected and without access to digital devices were also the most unable to access lifesaving information or key services delivered online, and the least able to quickly shift income-generating jobs and livelihoods or maintain them remotely without the enabling digital tools.

The main lesson learned from the pandemic is the critical importance of laying the inclusive and resilient foundations of economies and societies to ensure their capacity to respond, withstand and recover from crisis; in the 21st century, those foundations are digital. Also, the pandemic underlined that ICT efforts need to be strategic and anchored in the contexts of the people they are designed to serve; and that purely digital responses to needs of people who are unconnected or unable to leverage the benefits of ICTs risk widening online-offline inequalities.

In response to the pandemic, several UNGIS members have prioritized the use of ICTs to deliver support to programme countries and constituencies, including in decision-making as well as in, communication and response efforts at local, national, and global levels.

The pandemic has shown the value of international cooperation in facilitating exchange of information, knowledge and expertise on the strategic use of ICTs to respond to the challenges posed by the pandemic. On the SDGs under review at the HLPF this year, we have seen:
- how digital tools can help monitor water and sanitation services, and provide stakeholders with information that served to guide action (**SDG6**).
- how ICTs could help build more resilient and sustainable energy systems (**SDG7**).
- the impact of the pandemics across dimensions, and how important resilient digital infrastructure has become for building inclusive and sustainable industrialization and for fostering innovation (**SDG9**).
- that cities with better digital infrastructure were better able to respond to many challenges posed by the pandemic, which raises the need to figure in the role of ICTs in building the resilience and sustainability of cities and communities (**SDG11**).
- the importance building capacities and of ensuring digital security, privacy, access to relevant content in local languages in the digital world, and the need to ensure that technology is not only available but also affordable, accessible, and of sufficient bandwidth as well as accompanied by relevant skills and content to achieve (**SDG17**).

(b) Three key areas where transformative actions for accelerated progress have been successful, and three key areas where support is most urgently needed, with regards the cluster of SDGs under review in July 2023

Key areas where transformative actions for accelerated progress have been successful

An estimated 2.7 billion people[1] – or one-third of the world's population – did not use the Internet in 2022. New data from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), point to slower growth in the number of Internet users than at the height of COVID-19. An estimated 5.3 billion people worldwide are now using the Internet. While continued growth is encouraging, the trend suggests

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[1] https://www.itu.int/itu-d/reports/statistics/facts-figures-2022/

that without increased infrastructure investment and a new impetus to foster digital skills, the chance of connecting everyone by 2030 looks increasingly slim.

The COVID-19 pandemic gave us a big connectivity boost, but we need to keep the momentum going to ensure that everyone, everywhere can meaningfully benefit from digital technologies and services. This can only be achieved with a whole-of-government approach to building an enabling environment and the digital ecosystem needed to harness digital technologies and data for sustainable development.

The lessons learned during the pandemic can guide future efforts in achieving **SDG6** and promoting access to clean water and sanitation for all better using of ICTs and through multistakeholder cooperation. Digital media have been used to educate citizens about the importance of handwashing, safe water usage, and sanitation practices. Such mediums have also been used for communication and outreach campaigns to encourage citizens to adopt better water and sanitation practices. Digital platforms have been used to share data and information related to water and sanitation, as well as to facilitate collaboration between different stakeholders. At the same time, the capacity of countries to make use of data and digital technologies varies considerably, and the rapid pace of digitalization is leading to increased use by the ICT sector of clean water resources.

One of the examples of global efforts promoting environmental sustainability is the [Coalition for Digital Environmental Sustainability (CODES)](#), an international multi-stakeholder alliance created in response to the UN Secretary General's Roadmap for Digital Cooperation. CODES' purpose is to advance digital sustainability, understood as the design, development, deployment and regulation of digital technologies to accelerate environmentally and socially sustainable development while mitigating risks and unintended consequences. To date, the CODES co-champions [have mapped](#) over 270 stakeholders working on digital sustainability at the global and regions levels and have engaged over 1,000 people from 100 countries working on the digital transformation and sustainability nexus.

UNGIS remains a key platform for the UN system to work together, providing strategic guidance and facilitating coordination among stakeholders to achieve the SDGs and objectives of the WSIS process. The WSIS Forum and the WSIS Stocktaking, supported by the UNGIS members, facilitate knowledge exchange and multistakeholder engagement, contributing to the achievement of the goals, including the SDGs 6, 7, 11, and 17. Some efforts specific to the SDGs under review this year include:

- Facilitating multistakeholder dialogues that pull together various expertise and insights on priorities such as *ICTs and Clean Technologies for Climate Change (*which explores the intersection of these two critical areas and identifies solutions for mitigating the impact of climate change using technology).
- Helping to inform global thinking on critical issues such as on disaster risk reduction. At the [UN International Days on Disaster Risk Reduction](#), helped call attention to the importance of early warning dissemination and communication for early warning systems (EWS) and to opportunities for enhancing availability and reach of mobile networks and services offers to reach communities at risk, to warn about an imminent disaster, and to provide people with actionable advice.

The pandemic has highlighted the importance of affordable digital infrastructure in supporting remote working, online education, e-government and e-commerce. Countries with a robust digital infrastructure, adequate skills and regulatory frameworks have been better prepared to maintain crucial services during the pandemic, which highlights the need to invest in these areas as a critical component of **SDG9.** The pandemic has pushed innovation in digital technologies, with the development of new software and hardware solutions to enable public institutions to continue to

function and deliver public services as well as support business continuity and remote work, and online service delivery, which also highlighted the importance of e-commerce in ensuring the continuity of supply chains. The use of e-commerce has enabled businesses to continue operating even during lockdowns. Promoting inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and fostering innovation, has emphasized the need for investment in digital infrastructure, the acceleration of digital innovation, and the development of inclusive digital solutions that benefit everyone. At the same time, there are concerns about rising levels of market concentration in the area of e-commerce and digital services, calling for competition policy responses.

Through UNGIS, UN agencies have highlighted the role that digital technologies have played and play for the achievement of SDGs, and the importance of digital cooperation at the local, national, and global levels. Collaboration between governments, organizations, and individuals is essential to ensure that digital tools and resources are leveraged to support sustainable urbanization and achieve **SDG11**.

Digital cooperation can promote the achievement of **SDG17** by improving access to affordable and accessible technology as essential to ensure that everyone can benefit from digital connectivity. COVID-19 has highlighted the importance of digital connectivity, skills and competencies to work or learn remotely and the need for digital literacy and skills development to ensure people are equipped to fully participate in the information and knowledge societies. As more people engage in online activities, it is crucial to ensure that data protection and privacy are maintained to promote digital trust and confidence. These are some areas that UNGIS has been helping to call attention to and help inform thinking on, through the regular interagency engagements and the CEB processes where UNGIS can support.

UN Agencies cooperation through UNGIS has highlighted the following key areas where support is most urgently needed:

SDG6: The pandemic has emphasized the need for digital infrastructure and data capabilities to ensure access to water and sanitation facilities, help to map water and sanitation resources, monitor their usage, and track the delivery of services.

SDG7: COVID-19 crisis has exposed the digital divide and the unequal access to energy services and internet connectivity, especially in rural areas and developing countries, which has underscored the need for inclusive and equitable digital cooperation and investment in enhancing digital infrastructure worldwide.

SDG9: The pandemic has exposed digital divides and the need for digital solutions that benefit everyone, including marginalized and vulnerable populations, which highlights the need for collaborative efforts to secure resilient global supply chains, harness digital trade and achieve SDG9. In least developed countries (LDCs), less than 10 percent of the population uses the Internet to buy goods and services online.

SDG11: Cities have been the epicentres of the pandemic,[2] and with weak digital infrastructure and wide digital divides, they were less able to quickly respond to the crisis. Access to digital tools, including connectivity and online solutions, has become a vital resource for many individuals and communities to stay informed, connected and productive. Offices in cities adopted remote working arrangements during the pandemic, where the necessary tools and platforms were available. While there are still challenges to overcome, this experience has demonstrated that alternative, remote working arrangements can be effective, reducing commuting time, increasing flexibility, and minimizing environmental impacts. Digital platforms, including social media and online tools, have become important vehicles for community building during the pandemic. They have provided

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[2] https://www.un.org/en/coronavirus/covid-19-urban-world

opportunities to connect with others, share information and offer mutual assistance. The pandemic has highlighted the importance of digital inclusion, with disadvantaged communities more likely to be left behind. To achieve SDG11, everyone needs access to, and the ability to make use of, digital tools and services, regardless of their geographical location or socioeconomic status and requires a shift in how we approach "smart city" efforts.

SDG17: Developing Capacities and ICTs: Progress in achieving SDG 17 has led to significant advancements in incorporating ICT for capacity building within the LDCs. Research stories from front line on the importance of digital inclusion during recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, have highlighted some key enablers: resilient digital infrastructure and meaningful connectivity; innovative digital solutions; revamping of policy and regulations; enhancement of institutional and human capacity.[3] Although some progress has contributed to more inclusive and sustainable societies, substantial inequalities persist between and within countries. This includes disparities in the abilities of public administrations and policymakers to establish supportive environments that simultaneously safeguard human rights and mitigate technology-related risks. SDG Target 17.11 set out to double LDCs' share in global exports by 2020. This target was not met (LDCs' share in world exports of goods and services has hovered around 1 per cent since 2011 and stood at 0.93 per cent in 2021).[4] Moreover, in terms of both e-commerce and digitally deliverable trade, LDCs have seen their relative position weaken significantly, with the gap to other countries widening further. As the world economy continues to go increasingly digital, with greater importance of e-commerce and digitally delivered services, a global commitment is needed to boost LDC's ability to engage in and benefit from digital trade.

(c) Examples of specific actions taken to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic that also accelerate progress towards multiple SDG targets, including actions identified by your intergovernmental body, building on interlinkages and transformative pathways for achieving SDGs

Drawing on the respective competencies of the different members of the Group, UNGIS continues to work collectively to foster more coordinated actions, greater coherence and effectiveness in the UN's overall support to the advancement of SDGs. It is important to highlight the need for increased multistakeholder collaboration and global partnerships in digital cooperation and innovation required to accelerate the recovery from the coronavirus disease and the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels.

UNGIS and its members have worked closely with other intergovernmental bodies, civil society organizations, and the private sector to leverage emerging technologies to support the COVID-19 response, particularly the low-cost solutions to be implemented and replicated in the developing countries and LDCs. Moving forward, we must build on lessons-learnt during the pandemic and further the partnerships to achieve sustainable development more broadly.

(d) Assessment of the situation in the mid-point of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, against the background of the COVID-19 pandemic and within the respective areas addressed by your intergovernmental body, and policy recommendations, commitments and cooperation measures for promoting a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

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[3] See https://www.itu.int/itu-d/sites/connect2recover/wp-content/uploads/sites/31/2022/11/22-00752_Build-back-better-with-broadband-Research-stories-from-the-frontlinev1_web.pdf
[4] See https://sdgpulse.unctad.org/trade-developing-economies/#17-11-1 .

The mid-point review of the 2030 Agenda's implementation shows that while some progress has been made, it has been insufficient to achieve the SDGs by 2030. The COVID-19 pandemic has made it even more challenging to achieve these goals, with economic, social, and political disruptions affecting efforts to meet the SDGs. Within the respective areas addressed by UNGIS, there has been some progress, as listed in other points of this document, however, there is still a significant gap between what has been achieved and what needs to be done. Among these are the following points:

To promote a sustainable, resilient, and inclusive recovery from the pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda, a more enabling environment and more digital cooperation are needed. This includes investing in social protection systems, supporting SMEs, promoting renewable energy, and strengthening health systems. The collaboration between the private sector, civil society and governments is also crucial in achieving these goals.

While progress has been made, much more action is needed to achieve the SDGs by 2030, especially with the disruptive effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises. Policy coherence, global cooperation, and partnerships should be enhanced to promote a sustainable, resilient and inclusive recovery from the pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

UNGIS members have expressed the need for accelerated action towards achieving SDGs related to several WSIS Action Lines, including to bridge the digital divide in ICT infrastructure and digital skill and literacy, e-employment, cybersecurity, e-government, digital economy, e-agriculture, e-health, e-science, capacity building, enabling environment, etc.

Never before have ICTs been so vital to human security, and to keeping our economy and society working, as during the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. From teleworking and e-commerce to telemedicine and remote learning, ICT services and technologies are supporting continued access to our critical needs. We also need to ensure that our systems and networks are secure.

Digital connectivity and digital inclusion must be a priority for all governments as to provide affordable access to information technologies. More than ever, there is an urgent need to create an enabling ICT policy and regulatory environment that can guarantee access, connectivity and use for all in a post COVID world. UNGIS, as an existing interagency mechanism, stands ready to help ensure that efforts across the UN system are coherent, connected and coordinated to achieve maximum, inclusive and sustainable impact.

Amid concerns about slowing progress, UNGIS sees four major challenges in terms of advancing the world's digital transformation:
- First, achieving **universal connectivity** – which in effect means bringing the remaining one-third of humanity online – will prove increasingly difficult. Most relatively easy-to-connect communities now have access to technologies like mobile broadband, spurring rapid and widespread uptake of digital services. Those still offline mostly live in remote, hard-to-reach areas.
- Second, the shift from basic to *meaningful* **connectivity** – by which people not only have ready *access* to the Internet but are able to *use* it regularly and effectively to improve their lives, including to access decent work opportunities – is complex. Often, such challenges are overlooked or under-estimated. Barriers can include slow Internet speed; limited affordability of hardware and subscription packages; inadequate digital awareness and skills; and linguistic and literacy barriers, as well as issues like gender and age discrimination or the lack of reliable a power source. All these need to be addressed if everyone is to enjoy equitable access to online resources.
- Third, the need to ensure **information as a public good** in the digital age while also upholding freedom of expression, human rights and cultural diversity online, addressing ethical concerns related to science and technology through media and information literacy,

promoting adequate digital awareness and skills, and overcoming obstacles such as linguistic and literacy barriers, gender discrimination, and age bias;

- And finally, lack of **digital capabilities** at all levels in the public sector, which needs investments and capacity building. For digital transformation to succeed, governments need to change the way they function, take a whole-of-society, inclusive approach – their governance models, structures and organisations need to adapt to the new challenges and opportunities posed by the development and use of digital technologies.

While the rise in the number of people using the Internet worldwide is positive, we should not assume the robust growth witnessed in recent years will continue unabated. Those who are still not connected will be the most difficult to bring online. Many live in remote areas, often belong to disadvantaged groups, including disabled people and forcibly displaced populations, and in some cases are unfamiliar with what the Internet can offer. That is why our target needs to be not just universal connectivity, but universal meaningful connectivity.

Leaders in the public sector need to develop new competencies that equip them to address the complex challenges of digital era governance. There is growing evidence that the success of digital transformation projects in countries and in government rely heavily on the competencies of public sector officials – their capacity to develop enabling frameworks, to anticipate technology trends, to mitigate the ethical- and human rights–related risks, to understand the development of digital platforms

(e) Key messages for inclusion into the Political Declaration of the September 2023 SDG Summit.

UNGIS members agree that harnessing the power of digital will be vital to rescuing the SDGs, and to continue to leverage on the WSIS Framework.

The WSIS Forum and the UNGIS are good examples of existing interagency mechanisms for digital collaboration to achieve the SDGs.

UNGIS offers a valuable knowledge and resource base that has been developed in the past decade on a multi-stakeholder basis focusing on innovative tools and approaches to tackle multiple development challenges. UNGIS can assist through:

- Consultative engagement across bodies tasked to shepherd and support SDG implementation and processes, including by providing substantive and thematic expertise in support of the Open Working Group as it starts to frame proposals to the General Assembly.
- Making experts available to Member States through their Permanent Representatives to the UN, specifically as they reflect on lessons learned in the 20 years since WSIS and how these can help guide SDG acceleration efforts.
- Making technical advisory services available to Member States, through coordinated UNGIS engagement in development and implementation of SDG roadmaps, specifically as they relate to digital development and transformation as pathway to sustainable development.
- Consultative engagement across relevant groups within the UN system, including at the regional level and within the UN Sustainable Development Group, to support the effective integration of ICT-enabled, innovative development solutions in their own frameworks.

UNGIS can play a critical role to continue linking the WSIS process to the 2030 sustainable development framework, including through the WSIS+20 review. The expertise of UNGIS and value of the WSIS process are also important in the ongoing Global Digital Compact process, given the need to ensure that the Compact supports the achievement of the SDGs.

These links between the WSIS process and the SDGs are highlighted by the [WSIS Action Lines and SDG matrix](#) produced by the UN Action Line Facilitators. This tool is developed by a number of United Nations agencies, all members of UNGIS, based on their expertise and mandate to map how ICTs contribute to the implementation of the new SDGs. The Matrix serves as an easy reference for stakeholders engaged in shaping the future of both, the SDGs and the WSIS processes towards 2025 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

WSIS ACTION LINES AND SDGs MATRIX

WSIS Action Lines	SDGs
ACTION LINE C1 — The role of governments and all stakeholders in the promotion of ICTs for development	Goal 1, 3.8, 3.d, Goal 5, 10.c, 16.5, 16.6, 16.10, 17.18
ACTION LINE C2 — Information and communication infrastructure: an essential foundation for the Information Society	1.4, 8.2, 9.1, 9.a, 9.c, 11.5, 11.b
ACTION LINE C3 — Access to information knowledge	Goal 1, Goal 2, Goal 3, Goal 4, Goal 5, Goal 6, Goal 7, Goal 8, Goal 9, Goal 10, Goal 11, Goal 12, Goal 13, Goal 14, Goal 15, Goal 16, Goal 17
ACTION LINE C4 — Capacity building	1.b, 2.3, 3.7, 3.b, 3.d, 4.4, 4.7, 5.5, 5.b, 6.a, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b, 14.a, 16.a, 17.9, 17.18
ACTION LINE C5 — Building confidence and security in the use of ICTs	1.4, 4.1, 4.3, 4.5, 5.b, 7.1, 7.a, 7.b, 8.1, 9.1, 9.c, 11.3, 11.b, 16.2, 17.8
ACTION LINE C6 — Enabling environment	2.a, 4.4, 5.b, 8.2, 8.3, 9.1, 9.c, 10.3, 11.3, 11.b, 16.3, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.b, 17.6, 17.14, 17.16
ACTION LINE C7 — ICT Applications: e-government	9.c, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 17.8
ACTION LINE C7 — ICT Applications: e-employment	4.5, 8.5, 10.2, 12.6, 17.9
ACTION LINE C7 — ICT Applications: e-environment	9.4, 11.6, 11.b, 13.1, 13.3, 13.b, Goal 14, Goal 15
ACTION LINE C7 — ICT Applications: e-agriculture	1.5, 2.3, 2.4, 2.a, 3.d, Goal 4, 4.5, 8.2, 9.1, 9.c, 12. 0, 13.1, 13.3, 17.16, 17.17
ACTION LINE C7 — ICT Applications: e-science	1.5, 4.7, 6.1, 6.a, 7.a, 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 14.a, 15.9, 17.6, 17.7
ACTION LINE C7 — ICT Applications: e-business	1.4, 2.3, 5.b, 8.3, 8.9, 9.10, 9.3, 17.11
ACTION LINE C7 — ICT Applications: e-learning	Goal 4
ACTION LINE C7 — ICT Applications: e-health	1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 2.1, 2.2, Goal 3, 3.3, 3.8, 5.6, 5.b, 17.6, 17.19
ACTION LINE C8 — Cultural diversity and identity, linguistic diversity and local content	2.5, 4.7, 6.b, 8.3, 8.9, 11.4, 12.b
ACTION LINE C9 — Media	5.b, 9.c, 12.8, 16.10
ACTION LINE C10 — Ethical dimensions of the Information Society	1.5, 2.3, 3.8, 4.7, 5.1, 8.6, 9.1, 10.2, 10.3, 11.3, 12.8, 13.3, 16.7, 16.10, 17.6, 17.7, 17.8, 17.18, 17.19
ACTION LINE C11 — International and regional cooperation	17.9, 17.16, 17.17

SDGs AND WSIS ACTION LINES MATRIX

Sustainable Development Goal	Relevant WSIS Action Line
GOAL 1 — End poverty in all its forms everywhere (1.4, 1.5, 1.B)	C1, C2, C3, C4, C5, C7 E-business, C7 E-health, C7 E-agriculture, C7 E-science, C 10
GOAL 2 — End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture (2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.A)	C3, C4, C6, C7 E-business, C7 E-health, C7 E-agriculture, C8, C10
GOAL 3 — Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages (3.3, 3.7, 3.8, 3.B, 3.D)	C1, C3, C4, C7 E-health, C7 E-agriculture, C10
GOAL 4 — Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5, 4.7)	C3, C4, C5, C6, C7 E-learning, C7 E-employment, C7 E-agriculture, C7 E-science, C8, C10
GOAL 5 — Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls (5.5, 5.6, 5.B)	C1, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7 E-business, C7 E-health, C7 E-agriculture, C9, C10
GOAL 6 — Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all (6.A, 6.B)	C3, C4, C7 E-science, C8
GOAL 7 — Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all (7.1, 7.A, 7.B)	C3, C5, C7 E-science
GOAL 8 — Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all (8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.5, 8.9, 9.10)	C2, C3, C5, C6, C7 E-business, C7 E-employment, C7 E-agriculture, C8, C10
GOAL 9 — Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation (9.1, 9.3, 9.4, 9.a, 9.c)	C2, C3, C5, C6, C7 E-employment, C7 E-business, C7 E-environment, C7 E-agriculture, C9, C10
GOAL 10 — Reduce inequality within and among countries (10.2, 10.3, 10.c)	C1, C3, C6, C7 E-employment, C10
GOAL 11 — Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable (11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.b)	C2, C3, C5, C6, C7 E-environment, C8, C10
GOAL 12 — Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns (12.6, 12.7, 12.8, 12.a, 12.b)	C3, C4, C7 E-employment, C7 E-agriculture, C8, C9, C10
GOAL 13 — Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.b)	C3, C4, C7 E-environment, C7 E-agriculture, C7 E-science, C10
GOAL 14 — Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development (14.a)	C3, C4, C7 E-environment, C7 E-science
GOAL 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	C3, C7 E-environment, C7 E-science
GOAL 16 — Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels (16.2, 16.3, 16.5, 16.6, 16.7, 16.10, 16.a, 16.b)	C1, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7 E-government, C9, C10
GOAL 17 — Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development (17.6, 17.8, 17.9, 17.11, 17.14, 17.16, 17.17, 17.18, 17.19)	C1, C3, C4, C5, C6, C7 E-government, C7 E-business, C7 E-health, C7 E-employment, C7 E-agriculture, C7 E-science, C10, C11

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS \ WSIS ACTION LINES LINKAGES

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	e-gov	e-bus	e-lea	e-hea	e-emp	e-env	e-agr	e-sci	C8	C9	C10	C11
SDG 1																		
SDG 2																		
SDG 3																		
SDG 4																		
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