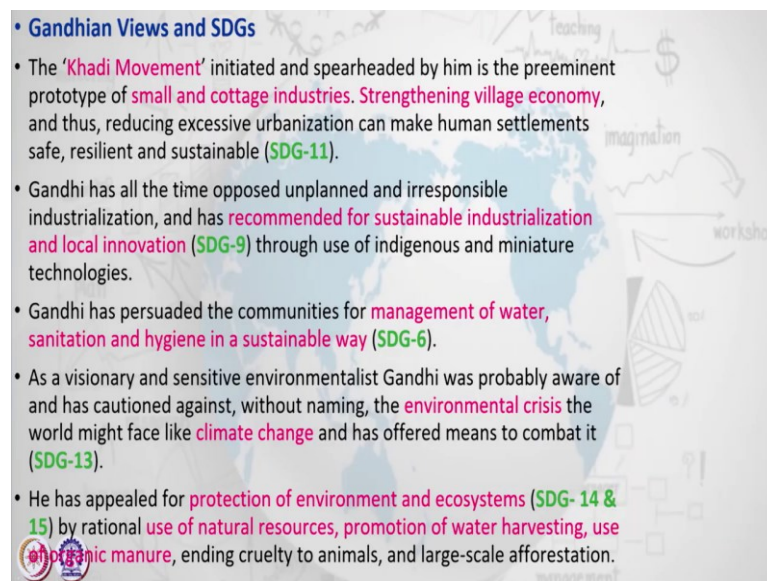


Education for Sustainable Development
Prof. Atasi Mohanty
Department of Humanities and Social Sciences
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Lecture - 59
ESD for Global Partnership (Contd.)

Hello friends, welcome back to this class on Global Partnership.

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- **Gandhian Views and SDGs**
- The 'Khadi Movement' initiated and spearheaded by him is the preeminent prototype of **small and cottage industries**. **Strengthening village economy**, and thus, reducing excessive urbanization can make human settlements safe, resilient and sustainable (**SDG-11**).
- Gandhi has all the time opposed unplanned and irresponsible industrialization, and has **recommended for sustainable industrialization and local innovation (SDG-9)** through use of indigenous and miniature technologies.
- Gandhi has persuaded the communities for **management of water, sanitation and hygiene in a sustainable way (SDG-6)**.
- As a visionary and sensitive environmentalist Gandhi was probably aware of and has cautioned against, without naming, the **environmental crisis** the world might face like **climate change** and has offered means to combat it (**SDG-13**).
- He has appealed for **protection of environment and ecosystems (SDG-14 & 15)** by rational **use of natural resources, promotion of water harvesting, use of organic manure**, ending cruelty to animals, and large-scale afforestation.

So, in the last class we are discussing about the Gandhian views, philosophies and how can we leverage it for achieving our sustainable development goals. Now, these are some of the some of the things examples like Khadi Movement, small cottage industry programs, strengthening the village economy. So, these are you know for you know for reducing the excessive negative impact of urbanizations.

So, these are primarily also related to SDG-11. Similarly, you know recommend he has recommended for sustainable industrialization and local innovation that is through indigenous and miniature technologies that is related to SDG-9 at the present context. Similarly Gandhi ji has also persuaded for the management of water, sanitation, hygiene health in a sustainable way which is also related to SDG-6.

Similarly, Gandhi ji's recommendations you know for environmental to deal with the environmental crisis, climate change etcetera. It has also given us some relations and the

tips for addressing this SDG-13 that is the climate change. So, and he has also appealed for the protection of environment and ecosystem, that is related to SDG-14 and 15.

And use rational use of natural resources, promotion of water harvesting, use of you know organic manure, ending the cruelty to animals, large scale afforestations, all these things are also very much related to SDG-14 15 and etcetera, which has already been introduced by Gandhi ji in our pre independence area era.

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> Indian Involvement

- India has joined **International Solar Alliance**, India has committed to Paris deal on Climate Change, etc.
- 2019: India became a **founding member of the European commission's International Platform on Sustainable Finance**
- NITI has set no quantitative targets for this Goal because MOSPI is unable to frame statistical methods to capture it. (e.g., **SDG Target 17.15**)
- In **2021's SDG Index Report**, NITI provided some qualitative assessments, e.g. we need to increase the co-operation at the global level, Corona has created new challenges, etc.
- **CoP25 MADRID, Spain in 2019**
- **UNFCCC → 25th Conference of the Parties (COP 25)**
- India hosted '**India Pavilion**' at COP-25 with the theme '150 years of celebrating the Mahatma' to highlight **sustainable living**.

Logos: Ministry of Education, NITI Aayog

Images: A woman speaking, a world map graphic with text 'Global students of today... Global thought leaders of tomorrow' and 'Ever Expanding... Connecting Classrooms Connecting Teachers Connecting Children'.

So, now the India's, Indian involvement; what will be the Indian involvement? Now, India has advanced in joining the International Solar Alliance to deal with the climate change factor. In 2019 also India has become the founding member of European Commissions International Platform for Sustainable Finance.

Then also it has also you know and NITI Aayog; NITI Aayog has already set the quantitative targets for this goal through you know through SDG through MOSPI framework to you know develop a model for SDG 17.15. Target of SDGs target of 17.15.

Similarly, 2021s SDG index report also said shows that NITI Aayog has already provided the qualitative assessment techniques in terms of cooperation at the time of at global level, during the Corona virus etcetera to face the new challenges etcetera.

Similarly, COP-25 Madrid, Spain also in 2019, also India has also participated actively even at in United Nations F triple C 25 conference the parties of COP-25. So, India has also hosted the India pavilion of COP 25 with the theme of 150 years to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's, to highlight the sustainable living, consumptions sustainable production and the climate change. So, already India government has already taken some of these in initiatives.

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> COVID-19 Impact

- Covid-19 has exacerbated the **problem of resource mobilization**, putting India in jeopardy at a time when western economies are withdrawing from different international agencies, reducing back, and tapering financial support.
- There is a **need to strengthen ties with neighboring nations** so that India may better mobilize resources for its economy.
- The **economies of Southeast Asia** provide us with a large market for our completed products, with **exports playing a significant role**.
- **Co-operation among countries** is the need of time, be it in vaccine supply efficiently to developing and underdeveloped countries or following the NDCs of Paris in Letter and Spirit.

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The slide includes a collage of images showing various aspects of health and community, a green box with a white heart and pulse line, and a small inset video of a woman in a yellow vest.

Now, Covid-19 essence; definitely Covid-19 has significant impact on our ecosystem on our on our financial resources, on our society, in our community in terms of you know problems of resource mobilization also, that has been affected. It is a need to so that is why we need to strengthen the ties with our neighboring nations.

So, to better mobilize our resources and eco and boost our economy similarly. So, economies of the south east Asia also provided us with some kind of you know privileges for the exports, for export business for export business and promoting our export in significantly across the countries in south east Asia's section.

Then cooperation among the countries are also, this is also the need of the time and not just to offer the creation or production of the vaccines and supply by vaccines etcetera, but also for following the different agreements and the rules and of the universal rules of the Paris Paris agreement for you know for the climate change also.

So, good health and wellbeing, not only the good health and wellbeing, but also infrastructure, but also our you know you know economy for our then our life on land, marine life, everything all these are very much interrelated. And Covid-19 has 19 impact has given us taught us a lesson, how to be more you know resilient, how to be more resilient, more cautious more you know equipment equipped to face any kind of future disaster.

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> UNESCO ON GANDHI

- UNESCO is the flag-bearer of SDGs
- UNESCO constitution which states, "that a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting and sincere support of the people of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind"
- Culture of Peace promotion is one of the primary objective of UNESCO

UNESCO
United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

The slide features a world map background, the UNESCO logo, and the SDG 9 logo. A small inset image shows a woman in a yellow and green sari speaking.

So, UNESCO on Gandhi. So, UNESCO is the flag-bearer of all the SDGs. So, definitely so Gandhi's peace you know propagation of philosophy of peace and non-violence. So, the culture of peace and promotion is one of the primary objective of UNESCO and that has adopted this Gandhian philosophy.

Now, in Indian India also this Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Youth and youth Welfare, the MGIEP, MGIEP; Mahatma Gandhi MGIEP and Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Youth Program and peace youth and peace programs.

So, that is also that is also an Indian India's agency in international agency which is which is part of UNESCO. So, MGIEP is our India's is Indian governments agency for which collaborates with UNESCO center, UNESCO office it is a part of its a branch of UNESCO office.

So, and at least also taking care of all kinds of this peace education youth skill development programs and all kinds of educational health development programs. Even for the developing the you know ESD based curriculum also ESD based curriculum for Indian education and higher education as well.

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GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP

- interpreted as 'citizenship beyond borders', or 'citizenship beyond the nation-state'
- Global citizenship does not entail a legal status
- future society will be heavily dependent on the international cooperation on economic and trade fronts
- focus on global issues
- cognitive skills as well as non-cognitive skills

SOLUTION

THE GLOBAL CITIZEN

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Global Citizenship

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

International Cooperation

Knowledge sharing

THE GLOBAL CITIZEN

The slide features a world map background and a woman in a yellow and green vest in the bottom right corner. Logos for the Indian Ministry of Education and the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) are visible in the bottom left.

So, global citizenship of course, we have already discussed about this global its citizenship in earlier videos. So, global citizenship definitely it collaborates, it you know it is a part of global partnership.

Because unless and until we think ourself as the global citizen and we understand better understand our responsibilities, roles, responsibilities, duties, ownership and civic responsibility. So, the we so we cannot move ahead with a global partnership. So, global you know citizenship is an inseparable component of this partnership model.

So, in international cooperation global citizenship, then sustainability education, education or quality education knowledge sharing, so these are all interrelated. So, global citizenship we can say it give us a you can say, it give us a blueprint of the futuristic society.

The on the futuristic society and how can we develop that network to expand our business, to you know expand our business to strengthen our environment, to develop

different kinds of cognitive skill, non cognitive skills and the global competences for different kinds of the different kinds of jobs also across the globe.

So, this global citizenship, global partnership and quality education and the quality education and especially this ESD 4.7. So, that actually these three things put together through to you know to develop a framework for every country for us also for India also we can develop a multi stakeholder partnership model.

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> **EDUCATION FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING (EIU)**

- promotes international goodwill through education
- educate the minds of young people psychologically and intellectually
- Choosing what is wrong and what is right
- child should be told from the very early age that the whole world is one family
- Promotes 'global culture'

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Commitment to
CONNECT *Become a Global Partner with
help to carry out God's part
in this hour.*

So, Education for International Understanding also it is also a part of you know quality education and we need to; that means, to we need to promote this international goodwill through education, through exchange program, through research, through you know industry academia collaboration, through strengthening our alumina association.

And to similarly to sharing our you know to sharing our knowledge technology and to promote the global culture, the global culture or the knowledge platform sharing the knowledge platform.

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> SHARING OF KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERIENCES THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

- ICT have enabled people to connect and interact with others around the globe anywhere, anytime
- sharing of information and experiences at regional and global levels
- participate in inter-governmental cooperation and partnerships for global benefit
- periodic discussions can continually renew interests and reconstruct the objectives of global citizenship education

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

So, sharing the knowledge and experiences through international cooperation, through different through different exchange programs MO by establishing MOUs. Now, this online platform, virtual conferences, webinars you know even certificate programs, degree programs, online degree programs MOOCs, Coursera all kinds of things.

Now, we are, you know we try to develop groomed our international population, international students, global students not just within the country, but across the globe. So, that means, we try to you know enable empower develop the competences our global human resource, global human resource.

Hence global citizenship is it is a you can say it is a very good platform it is a you know basic key word ESD and global citizenship is the basic key words for achieving not just sharing the technology innovation, but also for strengthening our international bonding international collaboration.

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> ACCESS TO INTERNET
> SDG INDICATOR 17.8.1

- proportion of individuals using the Internet.
- India 20.08% of the population have access to internet (2018 data)

Share of the population using the Internet, 2019
 All individuals who have used the Internet in the last 3 months are counted as Internet users. The Internet can be used via a computer, mobile phone, personal digital assistant, games machine, digital TV etc.

Source: International Telecommunication Union (via World Bank)
 OurWorldInData.org/technology-adoption - CC BY

So, SDG indicator 17.8.1 that promotes the individual using of internet, internet bandwidth and such access to internet these are also one of the one of the agenda, one of the main agenda also. Also, a part of you know technological development in 17 SDGs, 17 SDG 17, that is global partnerships. So, sharing the population using the internet, how and how to enhance the internet bandwidth all kinds of things.

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> FIXED BROADBAND CONNECTION
> SDG INDICATOR 17.6.1

- 1.4/100 have fixed broadband connections in India
- According to 2019 data

Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people), 2001 to 2019
 Fixed broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s.

Source: International Telecommunication Union (via World Bank)
 CC BY

So, fixed broadband connection, SDG indicator that also show 17.6.1 according to 2019 data this is the scenario how this world has achieved in you know in broadband, fix the subscription then enhance the broadband subscriptions across the globe.

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> HOW TO IMPLEMENT

- Gandhian principles should be inculcated in the ethos of the present and upcoming generations
- Reflect the goal of global citizenship education in countries' curricula
- A transformative, dynamic and flexible pedagogy has to be formulated
- Learning should be accessible to all the stakeholders at all time anywhere in the globe
- Global campaigns and advertisements should be committed in order to promote peace and non-violence.
- Encourage youths to take on complex challenges
- research and peace-dialogues to resolve conflicts

The slide features two quote images. The top one shows a character with blue eyes and blonde hair, with the text: "The many lives lost during long years of conflict... because of those restless sacrifices, we are able to bathe in peace and prosperity now. To ingrain this history within the new generation will be a vital cog in helping to maintain the peace." - Naruto Uzumaki. The bottom one shows silhouettes of people in a field, with the text: "THOSE WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE OF DHARMA, SAY THAT TRUTH IS THE HIGHEST DHARMA." - HANDESI TO DASARATHA.

And this is how to implement again, Gandhian principles would also be included as an as in the ethos of the present and upcoming generation. So, here in our how it can be Gandhian philosophy can be perfectly blended in our culture in our education system in our cultural practices so that to reflect global citizenship education within the country's framework, country's curricular etcetera.

So, therefore, we are advocating for a transformative and dynamic and flexible pedagogy. So, nowadays that is where we are talking about transformative pedagogy, dynamic pedagogy, flex flexible pedagogy, deep learning that has to be formulated a formulated to you know to update to update our education system, to strengthen our education system.

So, global campaigns and advertisements should also be committed to promote the peace, non-violence, non-violence rather than any kind of competitions. So, it should advocate for the collaboration, cooperation rather than rather this rather than competition or the you can say rivalry. So, encourage the youths to take the complex challenges, research and the research and peace dialogues to resolve the conflicts.

Nowadays in this post pandemic also so mental health issues and mental health issues and well-being of the people society of the of our people has become the primary area, because this during this 20 2 years long COVID pandemic era, COVID thing.

It has negatively impacted the not just the resources, but also our on our human resources also because you know people have been isolated, you know they are deprived then the scope, the access to resources the you know this have been limited, the primarily our relationship our bonding it affects. So, it has affected our emotional health also, mental health.

Now, post pandemic mental health has been has become a priority area. So, now, that is why the various organizations, both government and non-government they are nowadays doing conducting all kinds of the free orbinance workshops, online workshops, programs, etcetera. To strengthen this strengthen this will power and emotional health mental health of the our human resource, across the globe.

So, these are all kinds of socio emotional health programs interpersonal relationship program, communication programs, have been done online. This is to strengthen our human resource, because this COVID also has affected it affected the socio emotional health of our human resource of our citizens.

So, that is a it has we have to give the priority also. Not just in terms of pedagogy, in terms of curriculum, but also in term in terms of engaging our international stakeholders, citizens and people through different platforms in the even though in the virtual mode also.

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Milestones in the Global Journey from

<p>The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are agreed.</p> <p>MDG 8 on developing a global partnership for development recognizes the importance of inclusive international efforts.</p> <p>Millennium Summit of the United Nations, New York</p> <p>2000</p>	<p>Funding targets are set to achieve the MDGs.</p> <p>Donor countries should allocate 0.7% of their gross national income to development assistance.</p> <p>Financing for Development Conference, Monterrey</p> <p>2002</p>	<p>Donors are asked to coordinate their activities to reduce transaction costs for recipients of development assistance.</p> <p>High-Level Forum on Harmonization (HLF-1), Rome</p> <p>2003</p>	<p>The Paris Declaration establishes five principles for aid effectiveness: country ownership of the development agenda, donor alignment with country priorities and systems, harmonization of donor policies, managing for development results, and mutual accountability.</p> <p>Second High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-2), Paris</p> <p>2005</p>
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So, these are some of the milestones for the global journey. From now onwards like 2000 onwards, what are the developments that you can see from here millennium development goals. How then gradually move towards the 2002 3 progress the progress towards this to, slowly progress towards the MDGs, MDG Millennium Development Goals.

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Year	Event / Statement	Key Points
2008	Third High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-3), Accra	The Accra Agenda for Action upholds the Paris Principles, emphasizing the role of emerging economies, civil society organizations, and parliamentarians in development.
2010	Bogota, Dili, and Istanbul	The Bogota Statement commits partners engaged in South-South cooperation to deepen knowledge exchange and mutual learning. The Dili Declaration proposes to counter conflict and fragility. The Istanbul Principles provide guidance for the development work and practices of civil society organizations.
2011	Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness (HLF-4), Busan	The Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation embodies the shift from aid effectiveness to effective development cooperation.
2014	First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation, Mexico	The Busan principles for effective development cooperation are reaffirmed. Action is agreed on the priority themes of domestic resources mobilization, middle-income countries, business as a partner, South-South cooperation, triangular cooperation, and knowledge sharing.

Then thereafter aid effectiveness and development effectiveness from 2008, 10 11 and up to 14. So, 2000 equals 2000 to 2014 the millennium development goals, how they have achieved what they have achieved. So, first level high level meeting of to global partnership for the effective development and cooperation that took place in Mexico in 2014.

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First High-Level Meeting of the Global Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation
15-16 April 2014, Mexico City

More than 1,500 development partners worldwide gathered to review global progress in making development cooperation more effective, agree on actions to boost progress, and discuss the post-2015 development agenda.

A global partnership for development

Global partners build and expand their existing services and outreach.

Global collaborations shed new light on existing conditions that are geographically restrictive, provide perspective on dealing with broad issues, and increase the reach of health care services.

Expanding collaborations outside national institutional boundaries brings a variety of perspectives to research and patient care.

Global partnerships build and expand their existing services and outreach.

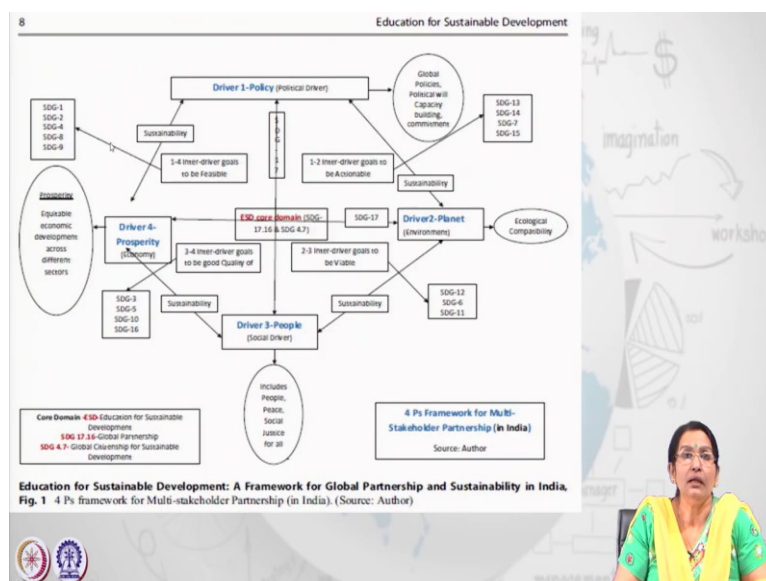
Global collaborations shed new light on existing conditions that are geographically restrictive, provide perspective on dealing with broad issues, and increase the reach of health care services.

Expanding collaborations outside national institutional boundaries brings a variety of perspectives to research and patient care.

And thereafter this there after this 15 2015; 15 this UNESCO goal started, UNESCO sustainable development goals started. So, in this to Mexico this meeting, Mexico meeting global meeting, now more than 1500 developed partners worldwide gather to review the global progress that has already been done during the last decade.

And thereafter post there are to discuss the post 2015 development agenda, then from there onwards in 2015 UNESCO has started the new SDGs that is all the 17 SDG taking the feedback from previous development programs. So, a global partnership development so these are some of the things, how the co-community can work together, community of practices and the networks.

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Now, this is a framework, this is a framework that I have developed for one of my publications that can see. So, how for India, I what I planned it like a what how can we develop a multi stakeholder plat partnership framework for India, yes for India for our country. As you can see so there here, 4 drivers are there driver one is the policy this definitely the political driver governance etcetera.

Driver 2 is the planet that is the environment, environment. Driver 3 is people, that is our social driver and driver 4 is the 4 is the prosperity that is the economical economy. So, here we can 4 drivers, political driver, environmental driver, social driver, and the economic driver.

So, within this how this then how this 4 drivers are interrelated? Like for example, interrelated in the in terms of like how -17 that is the partnership can be . So, partnership can be developed from political to social across the dimensions and similarly prosper economy to the environment.

SDG-17 and 4.7 that SDG-17 that global partnership and global citizenship. This should be the now you can say the basic value basic objective of this framework, how this global partnership and global citizenship can be enhanced, can be strengthen those these framework.

And how each driver, each inter driver interactions each inter driver interactions that is political and environmental and the and the social and social and economical, how this inter driver relationship or inter interactions can be strengthened through, can be strengthened to ensure to enhance sustainability, in terms of different goals and objectives.

Like you can say here these like how this like for example, driver 1 there is a political driver they are their objectives and goals are global policies, you know political wheel, capacity building, then commitments etcetera. They are political driver; driver 1's, the political policy driver or driver 1 driver 1's objectives and goal.

Similarly, driver 2 this driver 2s objective is ecological compatibility. Driver 3s is that equitable economic, 3 is that social driver that is including the peace, per people, peace, social justice for all etcetera. That is their priority and the goal objectives. And goal 4,

that is driver 4s objectives or prosperity in terms of equitable income economic development, across the different sectors these are the primary objectives.

Besides that, this all this inter driver, that driver 1 2, 2 3, 3 4 and 4 1, say all these inter driver interactions should be sustainable because there may be some conflicts and the dilemmas, but how this can be resolved sustainably. So, how it has to how; that means, sustainability how sustainability can be ensured at every interactions, that has to be strengthened.

So, you can say, again there are inter driver goals are when these two drivers interact with each other. So, 1 and 2 inter driver goals are to be actionable. For example, actionable all these in terms of policy and in terms of environmental goals.

So, how these inter driver goals can be actionable can be implemented. So, that will address, that will address SDG-13 14, 7 and 15. Similarly driver 2 and 3, 2 3 that is the environmental and the social drivers interactions how these 2, 3 inter driver goals can be viable, can be viable achievable.

And it also addresses the SDG-12 6 and 11 DS. Driver 3 and 4, the driver 3 and 4 inter driver goals to be of good quality of good quality to ensure the quality, good quality of life good ensure the quality. So, that will address SDG 3, 5 and 10 and 16.

And the driver 1 and 4, that is one inter driver goals of 1 and 4 to be feasible to be feasible, to be achievable that also should also ensure sustainability. And it would address this SDG-1, 2, 4, 8, 9. So, hence how this through this partnership model global partnership model, how can we address how can we address would be able to achieve all the SDGs, all the SDGs as you can see.

And here, the framework as you can see, the framework the system framework and the nervous system or you can say, the you can say pillars of this framework would be you know sustainable development, goal 17, that is global partnership and global citizenship education.

So, as you can say ESD core domain, ESD core domain becomes the SDG-17.1.6 that is partnership and SDG, ESD core domain here there is 17.16 SDG and SDG 4.7, this becomes the crux of this you can say whole model of this framework.

So, I have developed this thing. So, just to you know not just to visualize, but we can also implement it, it can we can also implement it in terms of our education, in terms of our research, in terms of our business domain business activities also.

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So, now to the next is that you can say these are some of the, you know these are some of the can say initiative by different foundations, different agencies different UNESCO based organizations.

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So, these are some of the clippings that I am showing it, that and the latest is that how in 2022 January, January also statement of the GPE broad chair of the International Day of Education.

Similarly, Japan has been well ahead in sustainability, sustainable education and you know sustainable education and global partnership education, the and they are also providing the funds. And Japan has been very much you know very much ahead because you know because from the very beginning, from the very beginning not just they are they have blended they have incorporated ESD from the in their curriculum from the grassroots level from the primary itself.

But they have also; that means, the children from the very basic level, they have been taught to be how to be very resilient because the you know, Japan is the always they you can say is a you know at is very much vulnerable towards Japanese, towards the earthquake, towards the volcano, towards the tsunamis etcetera.

So, in so, Japanese children from the very beginning, they have been taught they have been trained to be resilient. So, and Japan has well adopted well long back it is well adopted all this ESD curricula and not just in curricula and content, but in terms of their in the in terms of their practices, in terms of that.

So, in there for them the time is very precious, in comparison to money for them Japanese people that for them the time is very precious that is why they have developed; that means, they have moved they have developed in such a in a such a, I mean in a faster way faster way in comparison to their starters position in world after World War II.

So, in Asian countries, Asian countries Japan is well ahead and other countries are also taking the pace also then in European countries and all the Scandinavian countries, Sweden, Denmark and nor Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Denmark, Switzerland. So, these the these countries are well hired in sustainability paradigm.

So, Denmark and Denmark is a Denmark and the different agencies different foundations are also working on this context and these are the latest news bulletins that has come up in the UNESCO platform.

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What Does Impact Mean to Global Partnerships?

All of our funds' impact-first investing is aimed at empowering low-income and marginalized people to earn a living, provide the basic necessities of life for their families, and improve their lives. We aim to deliver the highest possible impact...

Broader opportunity - support sustainable solutions across all facets of poverty: livelihoods, education, energy, health, housing, water and sanitation

Deeper inclusion - prioritize investments where opportunity is expanded to include poorer and marginalized people, especially women and the rural poor

Serving millions - invest in sustainable, and therefore scalable solutions, that positively impact the lives of millions of people

Improving lives - focus investments on solutions that empower people to earn a living and provide for the basic necessities of life

...while aiming to preserve capital for all investors.

<https://globalpartnerships.org/about-us/>

The slide features a background with faint icons of a dollar sign, a gear, and a leaf. In the bottom right corner, a woman wearing a yellow and green vest is visible, appearing to be speaking or presenting.

So, what does this impact mean for the global partnerships? Now, first thing is that some of the things like the how this impact of global partnership can you know just the broaden the, broaden the opportunity also, it gives it develops a inclusive society, inclusive society its develops a kind of orientation for serving the millions and improving the lives of the people world population.

So, these are some of the you can say the funds, the funds the global funds generated through different platforms. It give not only just take care of the world population in terms of serving them by you know through ensuring the food security for you know for disaster preparedness, for skill development for improving the quality of their life. You know for giving them the you can say opportunity to develop the skills and competences. So, this global partnership helps us in n number of factors, in n number 5.

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Why Are Global Alliances Important?

It is effective to establish strategic global businesses as a means of entering new international markets. There is the possibility for Partners to provide proven products, distribution networks, and marketing support, as well as understand specific markets, allowing them to ensure the products go market faster and are more likely to be sold.

What Is A Global Strategic Alliance?

Global Strategic Alliances are no acquisitions and are commonly set up between two or more groups in their home country over a long period of time. Their purpose is to share ownership of a new venture and establish competitive advantages in their respective countries.

What Are The Three Types Of Strategic Partnerships?

As we mentioned earlier, strategic alliances can be classified into three categories, including joint ventures, equity strategic alliances, and non-equity strategic alliances.

What Are The 5 Components Of A Strategic Relationship?

- An important part of the company's strategy.
- In addition to having a competitive advantage, one's core competency is also important.
- Taking measures to block a competitive threat...
- Our future options are...
- A risk mitigation technique is used to reduce the risk.

So, what so, these are some of the questions that often raised being raised in our mind that why are this global alliances are important, what this global strategic alliance means. How should we adopt a strategic partnership model, a model strategic partnership model for our country. And what are these 5 components of strategic relationship, the strategic relationship like important part of the in its company, for be it for any corporate house any business house or any country.

So, the strategic the its definitely the strategic partnership relationship it focuses on the strategic alliance to address some of the challenges, challenges you know in terms of challenges to mitigate the risk.

To mitigate for you know to measure the any kinds of impediments and hurdles in business transaction, technology advancement, peaceful and peaceful society, community developments. These are so that is why the strategic relationship and alliance is important, very much important not just at the business level, but political and the socio-cultural level also.

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What Are The 4 Types Of Partnership?

- A general partnership is one of the most common forms of business cooperation...
- "Limited Partnership." A Limited Partnership is like a family business but with state-approval...
- It is a limited liability partnership...
- The Limited Liability Partnerships consist of limited liability shares.

What Are Global Strategic Partnerships With Examples?

Strategic alliances are extremely common examples of Starbucks and Barnes & Noble striking an agreement. Coffee is brewed by Starbucks. There is a Barnes & Noble stock of books. In both cases, the companies do what they do best, but at the same time they share space costs to gain each other's benefit.

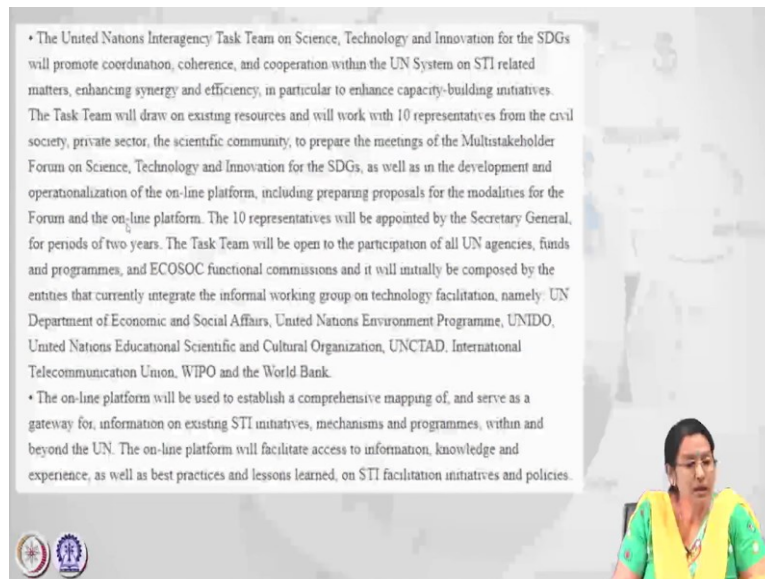
[The U.S. and India: A Comprehensive Global Strategic Partnership - YouTube](#)

So, these are 4 there are there can be 4 types of partnership. You know different kinds of partnership, state depending on the objective, depending on the you know domains, depending on the sectors. So, the global strategic partnership which can be in for example, can be given with examples like for example, the in business houses like strategic alliances or extremely common example of the star bucks, like the business houses.

So, how they have expanded their business across the cultures, across the countries and in whichever country and culture they are opening their franchises they are quickly adopting their, quickly adopting their cultures, cultural practices and need of the need and tastes of the population also.

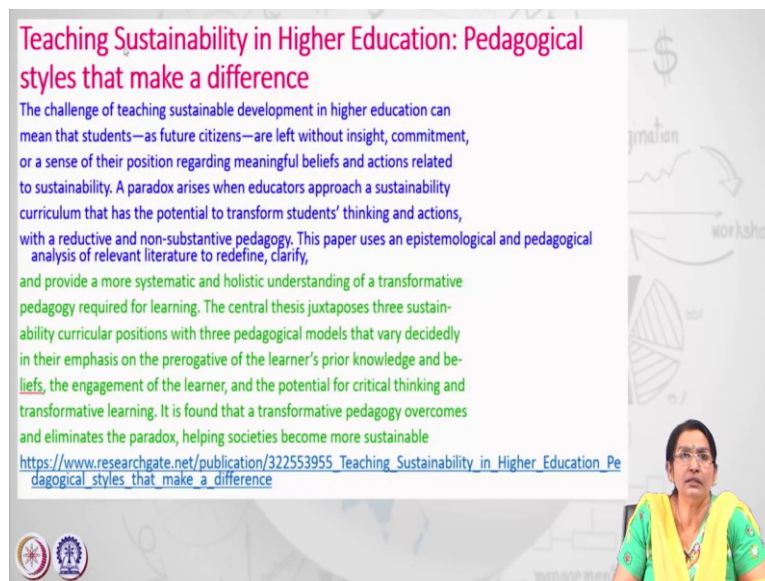
So, they are well adoptive adaptive to this cultural practices and the cultural preferences of every country, when they are opening their business houses in new countries in across the globe.

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So, these are some of the you know some of the you know pieces, some of the literary pieces that I have captured from the literature, that you can go through it, go through it.

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Then teaching the again how teaching and sustainability in high higher education, the pedagogical style that should be that can also make a difference. So, here we are also talking about the transformative learning, transformative learning, focusing more on more on making it more client based, more student based, more stakeholder based more customer based.

And advancing their you know thinking, students thinking in terms of in terms of you know in terms of systems thinking in terms of developing sustainability competences, in terms of generic skills in terms of specific job skills competence, so competences. And so, that is why so these are some of the clippings that has been like.

For example, how to provide systematic and holistic understanding of the transformative pedagogy that is required for the higher learning, at the global level at the university level and that there are different pedagogical models are also there.

So, how to prepare, how to train, how to educate our future citizens, future citizens. So, that they can have a the they can have a global vision, mission and commitment and dedication towards this sustainable development goals.

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ICT and Green Sustainability Research and Teaching

The centrality of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) in modern life means that ICT plays a part in many aspects of human activity. The search for ways to mitigate the effects of climate change is no exception, and the many potential roles which ICT can play, including the ability to enable data gathering for monitoring purposes; to deliver alternative ways of working; to change supply chains and to control transport and energy supply are well understood. Indeed, examples like these are widely used in predictions of our future. However, ICT has a dual role: as an enabler of change it can support changes to societal behaviour which can reduce the environmental impact of life, housing, work and leisure activities, but as a significant user of resources, it is a contributor to the adverse effects. In order to fully reap the benefits of ICT's contribution while limiting the resource requirements, we require education and research. Meeting the separate but related challenges of delivering sustainability by the intelligent use of ICT, whilst maximizing ICT's own sustainability is not a simple task.

The slide features a background with faint icons including a dollar sign, a gear, and a leaf. A woman in a yellow and green vest is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide frame.

So, similarly how technology can also help us in green sustainability in research and teaching, these are these are also the avenues and openings.

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CASE STUDY IN AFRICA

- African Union (AU) adopted Flagship program in Africa named Agenda 2063
- The prime objective is to "Address the root causes of conflicts in Africa and strengthen the capacity to prevent and resolve conflicts peacefully in particular using African local values and endogenous practices of a culture of peace".
- The expected outcome— mutual understanding and social cohesion; increased and enhanced cultural interactions; highlight the cultural practices of Africa in promoting reconciliation, social cohesion and peace; sustainable use of ecosystems shared by States; establish joint initiatives; use of community radios promoting intercultural/intergenerational dialogue and social cohesion; supporting the African Union's "Make Peace Happen" campaign etc.



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Similarly, this is again in different across the both, across both the developing and developed nations, how global partnership and global citizenship can be enhanced intern not just in terms of business, but in academic exchange programs, research consultancy programs, networking then you know sharing the ideas through organizing different kinds of glob in institutional talks, different kinds of MOOC courses, Coursera.

Then you know nowadays open; that means, open source of open source of knowledge sharing open source and knowledge sharing that is the that is the in is a major platform to disseminate the information and education and in to all the audience international audience in the stakeholders.

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Monitoring progress on effective development cooperation principles

The global monitoring framework, consisting of 10 indicators, tracks progress on implementation of the Busan principles and commitments for effective development cooperation. The indicators can be grouped as follows:

- Ownership and results**
 - Use of country results frameworks (indicator 1)
 - Aid on budget (indicator 6)
 - Quality and use of country systems (Indicator 9)
 - Untying aid (indicator 10)
- Inclusive partnerships**
 - Enabling environment for civil society organizations (indicator 2)
 - Private sector engagement (indicator 3)
 - Gender equality (indicator 8)
- Transparency and accountability**
 - Transparency (indicator 4)
 - Predictability (indicator 5)
 - Mutual accountability (indicator 7)

Global Progress

The 2014 progress report reveals that commitment to the Busan principles by all stakeholders remains strong. Progress on the use of country systems is sustained, but alignment by development providers with national priorities needs to improve. There is a marked improvement in inclusiveness, and greater engagement of nonstate actors. There is progress on transparency and accountability, but they need to be geared toward countries' needs.


Progress of Asia and the Pacific developing member countries

The progress of the region is mixed and varies across the 14 developing member countries that participated in the 2014 survey. Overall, the region has achieved progress in predictability and untying of aid. Accelerated action is needed on the use of country systems, and inclusive partnerships, including on gender equality.

Global Partnership-related indicators in ADB's corporate results framework

- **Use of country results frameworks.** Almost all ADB operations in 2013 explicitly demonstrated links to country sector results, exceeding the 90% performance standard.
- **Use of country systems.** In 2013, 67% of ADB's sovereign operations used developing member countries' public financial management systems, while 33% used country procurement systems.

Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2013. *Guide to the Monitoring Framework of the Global Partnership*. Paris, OECD/UNDP. 2014. *Making Development Co-operation More Effective: 2014 Progress Report*. Paris; and ADB. 2014. *2013 Development Effectiveness Review*. Manila.



So, this is all about global partnership. So, that is just I think one more is there. So, these are some of the clippings as you can see, inclusive partnership transparency accountability which are very important.

So, now I am concluding this thing, one more topic we will be discussing in the next class. That is about ESD or education for has sustainable happiness. So, I am ending it right now.

Thank you very much.