UN SDGs: 17 Goals to Transform Our World
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Module 25
SDG 17: Partnerships to Achieve the Goal

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Hello everyone. I welcome you to this module 25th of the NPTELs course of UN SDGs. In this we are going to cover the last SDG, that is a SDG 17 Partnerships to Achieve the Goal.

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So as you see the focus is on partnerships to achieving all the goals, which are listed as UN system development goals. So how exchange collaboration and mutual partnership is going to benefit us, that is what we will discuss in this one.

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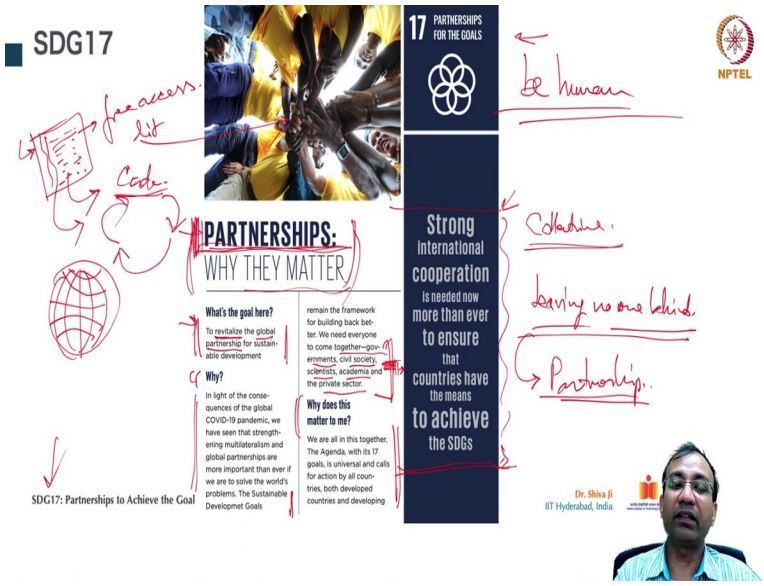

So it says strong international cooperation is needed now more than ever to ensure that countries have the means to achieve their SDGs, it is a very essential thing because if you see even if we have all of these SDGs in place, if we are not going to help each other to achieve those targets by every country, by every state, by every citizens that is not a collective development.

In the premise of SDG itself we saw it needs to be bringing everyone together and leaving no one behind. So leaving no one behind is the premise of all of these SDGs and this is possible only if we all help each other together. And that is why this partnership is an essential thing in achieving anything, nowadays even in our regular life if you see, things are becoming so vast varied and intense that is it is not one person's cup of tea anymore, you require a teamwork and there is always a teamwork which kind of brings you amazing results.

So if you see this picture, is this picture actually denotes this feeling, the people from all sorts of ethnicity, races, regions, languages, countries, and their own interests this and that, they all come together to be just human and work for all of us together, so that we can achieve all of these goals together.

And partnership holds that key. Well why it matters, we will see over here and what is the goal to revitalize the global partnership for sustaining, sustainable development. To revitalize the global partnership, why? In light of the consequences of the global covid-19 pandemic, we have seen that strengthening multilateralism and global partnerships are more important than ever if we are to solve the world's problems the sustainable development goals.

In this pandemic also we saw how coming together and helping each other is going to bear fruits. When this virus was in first found immediately several research, labs, countries, they started working towards this to find its genome and whichever lag was finding, those genome sequences, they were putting it on internet on those research hosting websites, journals, etc. as a free access literature as an open access material, so that any research, any other research lab can actually access that and if they want to continue or further the research they can easily do that.

So this cooperation was essentially needed because if every country goes and starts the work from 0 how much more time do we need to do all of that. And then when these vaccines were actually came into the picture these vaccines were also kind of I know shared by developed countries to their developing countries, India also exported its vaccines and huge amount into the whole world, and so on.

So we saw such strengthening some country was able to develop those vaccines components, it was getting manufactured into some other country. Some other country was actually helping it to distribute, and so on. So everyone actually came together an independent researcher, companies, pharmaceutical units, governments, independent NGOs, individual researcher, educational institutes, and all of them actually came together to fight this. So one of the wonderful examples even during even this catastrophe that partnership definitely is essential for our survivor.

We need everyone to come together government, civil society, scientists, academia and private sector, everyone together even manufacturing pharmaceuticals all of them companies also and individuals also because they owe, they all have their own unique important roles in bringing these things in the right place and helping each other. Well why does it matter to me? We are all in this together agenda with its 17 goals is universal and call for action by all countries both developed countries and developing countries.

So if you see, in the premise itself of SDGs is very very global and it includes everyone not just human other species also of flora and fauna, all living, non-living beings also such as rivers, mountains, and oceans, forest, everything. So that is a amazing amalgamation of anything and everything never seen before. So this definitely it carries such a mammoth task to be handled that it cannot be done alone we have to come together.

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How much progress we have already made support for implementing the SDGs have been steady but fragile with major and persistent challenges financial resources remains scar, trade tensions have been increasing, the crucial data is still lacking, the covid-19 pandemic is now threatening past achievements with trade foreign direct investments and remittances all projected to decline by up to 40 percent, in 2020.

So well there are existing challenges which needs to be addressed collectively, covid-19 you saw there was a so much of decline in variety of industrial sectors unemployment and all of those things. A growing share of the global population has access to the internet and a technology bank for at least developed countries has been established, yet the digital divide persists.

So some efforts are being made internet if you see is now being made available in across the planet but yes of course some countries have access to internet in a much efficient manner per person there is huge percentage of per 1 lakh population and even the speed of internet is very

well in advanced countries, but some of the least developed countries they are still facing challenges in terms of latest technology such as 3G, 4G, and even 5G now and that digital divide.

So this digital divide is still there because of which they are unable to access variety of things which are easily available over internet. And I am sure it is improving and soon this will be solved bringing them also into this mainstream. As partners what would we need to do to achieve this agenda? We will need to mobilize both existing and additional resources technology, development, financial resources, capacity building, and developed countries will need to fulfill their official development assistance commitments.

So if you see there is commitment by developed countries to assist lowly developed countries in advancing their technology in advancing their own financial resources and capacity building, so that they can find for themselves in future. So all of this depends on promise fulfillment by advanced country that way it is crucial and in many of the summits you may have noticed, this pledge of a technology transfer, financial assistance, and capacity building for training programs, and exchanges of researcher, admissions, students, civil society experts to the advanced countries, so that they can learn and go back to their home countries and help it grow.

Multi-stakeholder partnerships will be crucial to leverage the interlinkages between the sustainable development goals to enhance their effectiveness and impact and accelerate progress in achieving the goals. How we can ensure the resources needed are effectively mobilized and monitored is a big question, how do you know what is being done is really optimum and it is going to bear fruits. This will be primarily the responsibility of countries individual countries reviews of progress will need to be undertaken regularly in each country involving civil society, business, and representatives of various interest groups.

At the national level countries will share experiences and tackle common issues while on an annual basis the United Nations the high level political forum on sustainable development HLPF, they will take stock of progress at the global level identifying gaps and emerging issues and recommending corrective action. Well how can we help? Join or create a group in your local community that seeks to mobilize action on the implementation of any or all this disease, maybe you can choose if you have any expertise into some area, maybe particularly you can work for that and keep a stock of that SDG, how it is getting progressing.

Encourage your governments to partner with businesses for the implementation of SDGs. Register your initiatives on the SDGs partnership platform to inform, educate, network, and be inspired. So there is, this platform even created by under the SDG group the United Nations that anybody from across the world can share their views and their points. If it is I do not know very definitely there will be audience and it will be taken up, for more details you can refer on this link.

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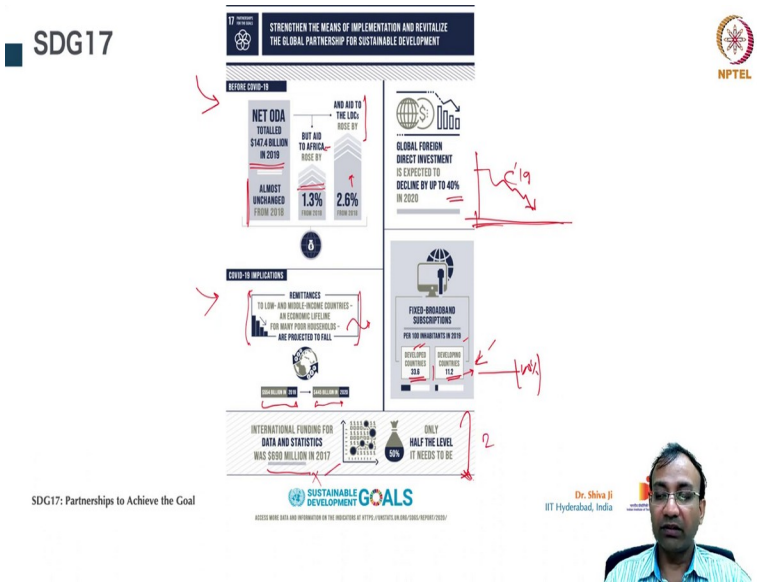

Some numbers, so net ODA total 147.4 billion in 2019 almost unchanged from 2018, but aid to Africa alone rose by 1.3 percent. The aid to other LDCs low develop countries rose by 2.6 percent. Well Covid-19 pandemic if you see remittances to lower middle income countries and economic lifeline for many poor households are projected to fall, very obvious reasons there was loss of employment. Many factories annual such commercial units were shut and people were left with no work and that has rendered into lower earnings of their wages and subsequently lower remittances.

So 554 billion dollars in 2019 to 445 billion dollars in 2020. Global foreign direct investment is expected to decline by up to 40 percent in year 2020. So you can see this impact of Covid-19 how hard it has stuck to our economy to the world's economy. Fixed Broadband subscriptions for 100 inhabitants in 2019, developed countries 33.6, developing countries 11.2. So you can see this

digital divide clearly visible is one third of what developed countries have. So if you see in a way, it is a long way to go to reach the goal of 100.

International funding for data and statistics was 690 million dollars, in 2017 only half the level it needs to be. So more than double of it is needed to meet the target.

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All of the ideas people, technologies, institutions, and resources that are required to achieve the SDGs are already available and the task is how do we engage them and combine them in new and transformational ways. So if you see in resource wise, or resource idea wise, framework-wise, tools wise, all of those things are there, so we are equipped, we have ideas we have people, we have technologies, institutions and even resources. But the thing is, how do we mobilize it and how do we bring this transformational change, so that is what is needed to actually achieve all the SDGs.

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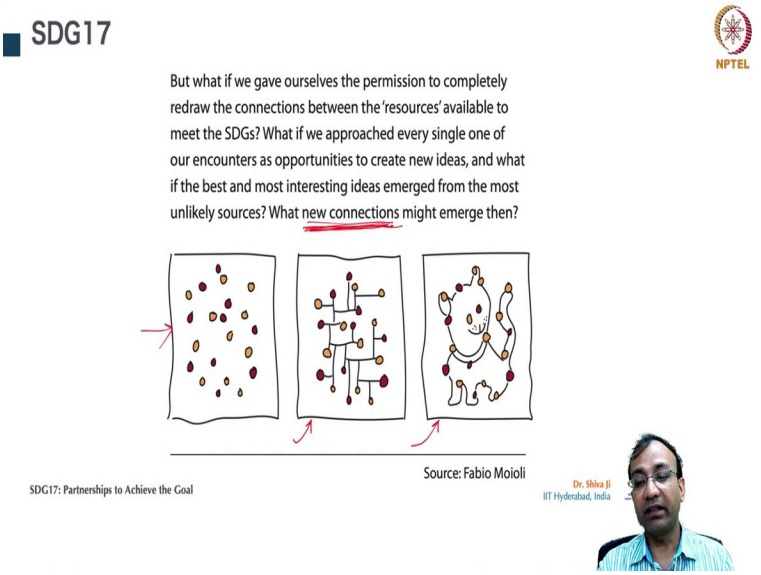

So here what if we gave ourselves the permission to completely redraw the connections between the resources available to meet the SDGs. What if we approached every single one of our encounters as opportunities to create new ideas and what if the best and most interesting ideas emerge from the most unlike resources. What new connections might emerge then, so if you see this is the puzzle, these are the sets of resources, but by sharing with them different resource persons there may be different outcomes, maybe amazing outcomes.

So this is what it is being I mentioned over here new connections might emerge if we take help of more number of stakeholders and if you share it with more number of people from different places they will bring in their new ideas, new implementation maybe techniques, and it can maybe bear fruits.

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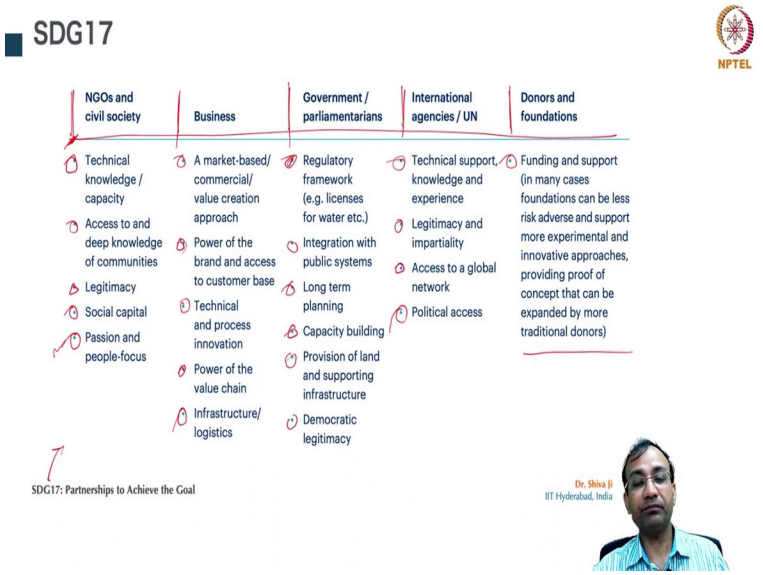

So who those, who they can be, if you see so NGOs, and civil society, businesses, government parliamentarians, international agencies, united nations, donors, and foundations. So what do they each carry, what do they have, what advantage and do they carry, so NGOs and civil society if you see they may possess technical knowledge capacity access to and deep knowledge of communities locally, because they work at maybe one particular place.

So maybe they may be stronger in local understanding, local implementation tools, techniques, I know ways and methods, so it will be very effective for achieving our goals. Legitimacy since they are part of the society they are coming from the society there is a higher degree of connection, high degree of relevance, and legitimacy, plus they are our social capital. And they have passion and they have this intention to work for people, because these NGOs are actually formed and non-governmental organizations, for sometimes non not for in profit purpose is also with a pious intention often serving their aims and objectives, so I mean the purposes of a public service. So we can definitely rely on this set of in assets.

Next to businesses a market based or commercial value creation approach because business always looks from benefit making perspective, profit making perspective, and value addition perspective also. Because there will be if you add value you can ask for some additional charges for that. So it is a value driven actually an intention of any business, so maybe they can bringing that capacity.

Power of the brand and access to customer base, since these businesses these brands they are already connected with huge number of people, their customers and consumers, they already have a huge base, if we can utilize that then technical and process innovation, because they keep on working in a very frequent innovations and creativity and the changes to improve on their efficacy to prove on the results. So it will be an amazing thing to involve them for process innovations.

Next power up the value chain. So they know actually this demand, supply, and this whole value chain, connections, so that they can definitely contribute in this. Infrastructure and logistics they are already having distribution network, collection networks, manufacturing basis, transportation all of that, so even that also can be useful in some cases. Of course the government and parliamentation for obvious roles regulatory framework, licensing, etc. Integration with public systems, they are the public administrators and administrating groups. So they know in these jobs actually better.

Long-term planning, making your long-term vision and schemes so in that SDGs can go and get integrated. Capacity building for the public educational institutions, skilling institutions, and several other training programs and all the things they keep on doing on a regular basis, and they have this existing infrastructure that can be useful. Provision of land and supporting infrastructure, since in the public sector there is a huge volume often these things that can come to the rescue. And of course it is democratic and legitimate organization elected by people, which works for people, by the people.

So then it cannot be greater than this, that the direct public participation comes into the implementation strategies. Next international agencies united nations for technical support knowledge and experience, because they are the main organizers and main conductor of this whole SDGs. So they have this technical database knowledge and expertise and group of people are working and along with them, so that entire group becomes essential in this case.

Legitimacy and impartiality since UN and international agencies, they work without a favoring or not so favoring where any particular country. So this is an impartial and legitimate organization keeping every country is no interest in mind and it works globally internationally, so that network that entire country connections. Political access is through this one can have an access to any other member country.

Finally in donors and foundations if you see funding and support, in many cases foundations can be less risk adverse and support more experimental innovative approaches, providing proof of concept that can be extended by more traditional donors.

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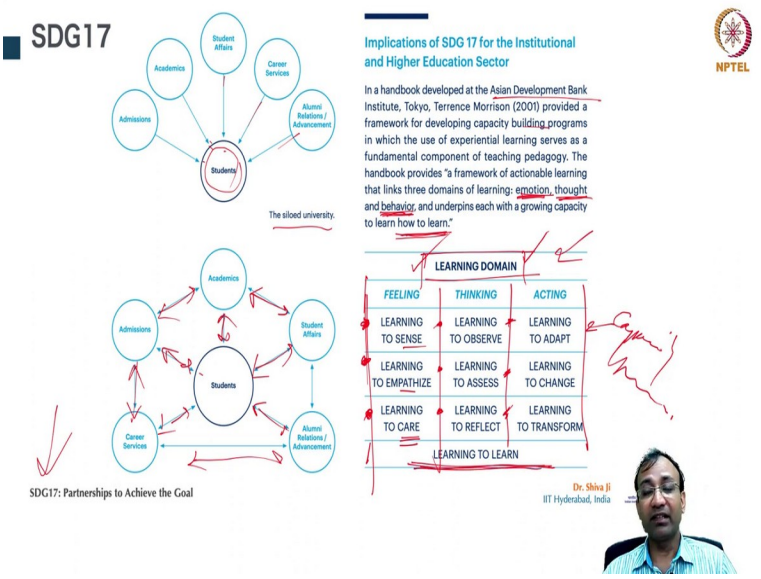

Here we have 2 scenarios one Siloed University and one an Open University. So how it helps if you see, admissions, academics, student affairs, career services, alumina relation, they are all living centered only towards students. And another setup if you see one can have even interrelationship between these department hand sections. So a truly systemic approach involving every other member in these activities.

Implications of SGD 17 for the institutional and higher education sector. In a handbook developed at the Asian Development Bank ADB, Institute Tokyo, Terence Morrison 2001 provided a framework for developing capacity building programs in which the use of experimental, experiential learning serves as a fundamental component of teaching pedagogy. The handbook provides a framework of actionable learning that links 3 domains of learning emotion, thought, and behavior and underpins each with a growing capacity to learn, how to learn.

So that is very essential part having this intention of learning since you all have joined this course I am sure the biggest motivator is to learn what the SDGs are. So this learning actually intention comes the first and foremost, if you have this intention definitely you will be learning

many more things and in multiple ways you can make use often these resources, because learning never stops and it is not subjective to just schools and colleges or maybe a particular age.

Learning actually keeps on happening throughout your life as long as you are able to do these things and you are able to participate into this. So learning is always open learning never stops and that learning can actually empower you for doing a lot of things in your daily life and meeting these SDGs also. You can empower yourself how to take up these assignments at local level in your own vicinity and locality and work for it.

So for learning domain if you see what is emphasized over here feeling, thinking, and acting. So there are 3 columns. So in feeling we have learning to sense, learning to empathize, learning to care. Well learning to sense and empathize and care. What is sensing? Sensing is an you can call it as a guessing and trying to figure out what is going on in a particular scenario in a particular place and empathizing. What is empathizing? Empathizing is a kind of capacity where you without experiencing the real feeling, you if you can emulate what the next person is undergoing and if you feel that from your heart that is empathy.

So if somebody is in some miserable kind of condition maybe physically or an or mentally or health-wise or something, if you can experience what pain he or she is undergoing, you can figure out the entire scenario and maybe you can deal with that scenario in an efficient way. So the empathy actually helps you understanding the scenario in a much deeper way, so that is empathizing.

Learning to care, again if you have understood if you have figured it out then you can work for it, so that is learn learning to care. How do you work for him these things, that is learning to care. Then for thinking learning to observe because with observation you can I see a lot of things and you can gather some information, you can understand what is going on, and you cannot notice some phenomena, and you can take some timely decision. Learning to assess, learning to reflect, so assess is to take the stock up situation and analyzing it. And reflecting is that if you kind of introspect and ponder and then make some sense out of it based on your own analysis that is reflecting and if there is any need for change in your own understanding or learning you do that. So that actually comes from learning to reflect.

Then in the third column, we have acting. So learning to adapt. So since you are able to sense observe and assess and reflect, now it is the time that you adopt to it, because in the society things are also changing, if I give them one example, when computer scheme everybody was worried computers are going to take away the jobs. Well definitely they took away few people's job but they gave interesting new opportunities also and they kind of improve the working efficiency to manifold.

Now all of those calculation based job, or tabulation based job, or internet based, connections from one computer to another is being taken care of computers very easily and how much efficient they have made in our lives. And similarly if there is any new disruptive thing coming into the market definitely one should be able to observe it assess it, reflect it, and adapt to it. That is one of the qualities also of the capacity building.

Second point here is learning to change. How do you change yourself, how do you change your setting, how do you change your own scenario to improve. Then finally learning to transform. So transform means changing into a much higher degree much higher sense changing into its maybe shape, size, and all of those can multiple dimension and aspects that is a transformation. For example, when pupa actually changes into a butterfly, that is another total transformation it is not even relatable and you cannot even recognize the same thing has transformed and changed into this one, so that is a transformation, a total change of a higher delivery and then start living into the renewed simulator.

So if you see learning can happen at multiple levels, not just for SDGs even in your regular study life, professional life also, you can keep your eyes and ears open and you can keep on learning and observing things and making use of it accordingly that will be essential, because this is the feature of learning and this is not age specific, this is not subject specific, this is not person specific, this is universal.