

## 19 SDG17 Partnership For Implementation

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### Stakeholder Forum

- Stakeholder Forum is an international non-profit organization in consultative status with the UN
- Stakeholder engagement: key to better decision-making and implementation
- To help stakeholders engage with UN processes on sustainable development

### Lecture Overview

Q1: What is SDG 17 and why does partnerships matter for achieving the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs?

Q2: What does SDG 17 entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

Q3: How much progress have we made concerning this particular SDG 17 since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

Q4: What are the key issues and challenges in implementing this particular SDG between countries and within country?

Q5: Are there good examples in fostering partnership for SDG implementation?

Q6: What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate in order to promote partnerships?

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Q1:

What is SDG 17 and why does partnerships matter for achieving the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs?

- 1 Brief Description of the SDG 17
  - 1.1 **Goal 17:** "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development"
  - 1.2 **Key enabler of progress on other Goals.**
  - 1.3 **7 MOIs (means of implementations):** finance, technology, policy, capacity building, trade, data, partnerships
  - 1.4 **Partnership:** by working together, we can achieve more
- 2 Multi-stakeholder partnerships

2.1 Partnerships that bring together stakeholders from different sectors - public, private, civil society - seen as having the greatest potential for impact.

2.2 Benefit: Mobilizing resources

Q2:

What does SDG 17 entail in terms of targets & Indicators?

## 1 Targets and Indicators

1. Contains 19 targets and 25 indicators to measure progress toward targets
2. The 19 targets are grouped into 5 areas: finance, technology, capacity building, trade, and systemic issues
3. The systemic issues cover topics such as data and statistical capacities and partnerships.

## 2 Link to Leave No One Behind

1. Inclusion is an important challenge for effective partnerships.
2. According to researches on participation in multi-stakeholder partnerships, Certain stakeholders like local communities tend to be under- represented.
3. Situation become worse after COVID pandemic.
4. Insufficient local level engagement as a key barrier to delivering impact for the SDGs (Biermann 2022)

Q3:

How much progress have we made concerning this particular SDG 17 since the launching of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2016?

## 1 Progress on SDG17

- 1.1 Data source: UN SDG Report 2022
- 1.2 Many SDG17 indicators lack good data to assess progress.
- 1.3 Evidence from UN Secretary-General's SDG Report suggests progress on some targets yet considerable challenges remain (e.g., digital divide).
- 1.4 Pandemic led to greater awareness of the importance of partnering for global challenges (e.g., poverty). Governments cooperate more (e.g., To develop and distribute vaccines).

## 2 Mixed Picture

- 2.1 rising debt burdens threaten developing countries' pandemic recovery
  - Debt to Gross National Income (GNI) ratio rose sharply in sub-Saharan Africa countries
- 2.2 In 2021:

- **Net ODA (Net official development assistance)** reached a new high of \$177.6 billion, largely due to Covid-related aid
- **FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT** rebounded to \$1.58 trillion, up 64% from 2020
- **REMITTANCES** reached \$605 billion, up 8.6% from 2020
- **INTERNET COVERAGE** accelerated during the pandemic
- **ODA** for SDG data declined by more than 18% in 2020

### 3 Progress on Partnerships

3.1 Online registry partnership platform made by UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

### 4 How effective are these partnerships?

4.1 A study of 330 partnerships showed only ~25% had outputs fully matched to aims

4.2 Percent of MSPs studied

- 24%-- All outputs match aims
- 12%-- Some outputs match
- 26%-- Output does not match
- 38%-- Partnership shows no activities

Q4:

What are the key issues and challenges in implementing this particular SDG between countries and within country?

#### 1 Six key transformations for the SDGS (Sachs 2019)

- I. Education, Gender, Inequality
- II. Health and Wellbeing
- III. Clean Energy and Industry
- IV. Sustainable Food, Land-Use, and Oceans
- V. Smart Cities and Transport
- VI. Digital Technologies. and E-Governance

2 Donor Support hits a plateau in recent years

3 Need a New Approach to Partnerships: Speaker wrote a paper in 2019, it lists 5 challenge for partnership transformation<sup>1</sup>:

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<sup>1</sup> 26:30~28:40, and I am not pretty sure what speaker said, sorry

- 3.1 Loser of transition will try to stop transformation through their political power.
- 3.2 What is the organizational capability to partner for (what is the purpose of partnership)
- 3.3 Transformations is a long term process, but it may sacrifice some economy profits
- 3.4 coordination mechanism that can bring together stakeholders
- 3.5 have to make sure the implementation of SDG

#### 4 Key challenges

- 4.1 What types of partnerships are needed to achieve transformation?
- 4.2 How can these partnerships be enabled and how can their effectiveness be ensured?

Q5:

Are there good examples in fostering partnership for SDG implementation?

Example of good practices

- 1. GPPSD: Global Partnership For Sustainable Development Data
- 2. SUN: Scaling Up Nutrition alliance- service delivery
- 3. GAVI: Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization
- 4. DEA: Dutch Energy Agreement

Q6:

What actions do you suggest for young people to engage or participate in order to promote partnerships?

- 1 Recommendations for Youth
  - 1.1 Raise awareness of the SDGs.
  - 1.2 Build skills and knowledge for SDG implementation
  - 1.3 Help localize SDGs in your communities.
  - 1.4 Build/contribute to partnerships for transformation
- 2 Centre for Socio-Eco-Nomic Development (CSEND)
  - 2.1 CSEND promotes inclusive, equitable, sustainable and integrated development through dialogue and institutional learning.
  - 2.2 CSEND is accredited with Special Consultative Status to the United Nations Economic and Social Council since June 2014 and enjoys observer status to other UN organizations.