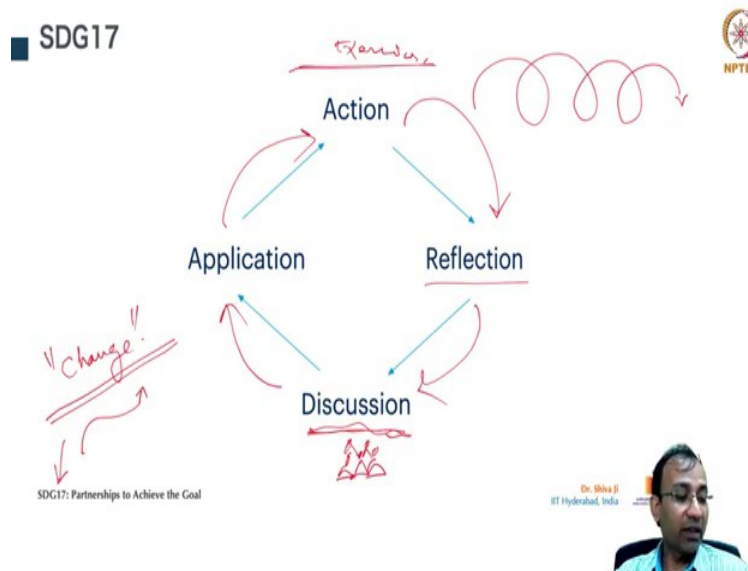


United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
Professor Dr. Shiva Ji
Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
SDG 17- Partnerships to achieve the Goal Part 2

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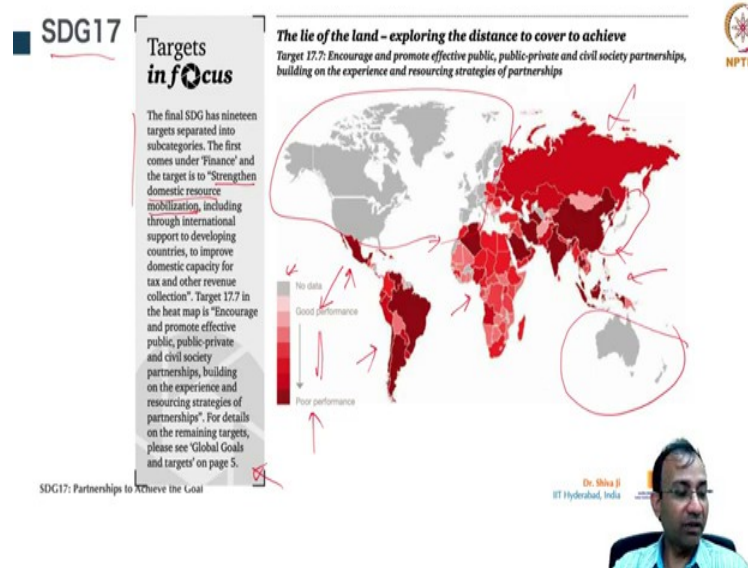


So, this is how you can take up also this is, this framework given reflection helps you for discussion with other people also, many people can participate and discuss from a different backgrounds, different places so that more fruitful things can evolve, from discussion you can go for application, applying it somewhere, seeing its effectiveness, seeing its extent of application, seeing how is it coming up and all of those things which will help you in again going in action more changes more transformations more reforms.

Again introspection, again reflection, again juicing it out and making some sense out of those reform things. Again improving it, again going for discussion and things. So, if you see it is a cyclic process which will help you keep moving in your life because time if you see it is a statement that nothing in this world is permanent but change is. So, change is eternal, change is permanent, nothing else.

So, we need to cope up with change and that is what this actually teases us. And essentially if you see SDGs also require very unique set of tools and implementation strategies for their effective implementation and this is where these exercises become an important tool in figuring out localized solutions and means of implementations.

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So, on this slide we have the lie of the land exploring the distance to cover to achieve. Encourage and promote effective public, public private and civil society partnerships building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships. So, poor performance by dark red, good performance by lighter pinks, grey is no data. So, final SDG has 19 targets, the 17th one SDG 17.

The first comes under finance and the target is to strengthen domestic resource mobilization, domestic resource mobilization including through international support to developing countries to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection. Target 17.7 in heat map is encouraged and promote effective public, public private and civil society partnership building on the experience and resource strategies of partnerships.

For details on the remaining group targets please you can refer to these targets separately. So, on this slide you can see poor performing countries, I think many from Asia, a few from Africa, many in South America also and Central America and in the middle we have a lot from African continent and some in Eastern Europe and Russia and this side.

But largely if I see Europe and Northern America's data is missing along with this Australia, New Zealand and Japan also. So, it appears as if not it is the incomplete to understand at one level. But maybe for latest data you can search.

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So, finally with this SDG what are the targets we are anticipating? So, in this you can see strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development as a very simple one-line statement. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries, we discussed earlier.

Since developing countries or underdeveloped countries they are in the dire need and if something happens to those countries other countries also are not going to be untouched, getting untouched from that incidence, so one must actually help these countries to improve their scenarios. Further this is on the finance part I think you see these lengths.

The second point is domestic resource mobilization, domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collections. So, how do you work at domestic level to empower your government, financially empower your government? Because government can again root that wealth, that taxed fund back to the society.

Third point we have here developed countries to support to implement fully their official development assistance commitments. So, developed countries are in surplus of these resources. So, development assistance, this must be extended to lowly developed countries, developing countries so that they can strengthen their own structures and infrastructure and even they can go for capacity building.

Fourth point in this is adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for at least developed countries, investment promotion. Fifth point assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability. So, that they do not fall in the trap of debt and they

should be able to come out of it so that they can prosper. Because if they keep on falling into the trap of debt and they keep on paying the interest they may not be able to have their own corpus.

On the trade front we have 3 points, universal, rule based, open, non-discriminatory, equitable multilateral. So, trade must be actually following these five characteristics, it is very clearly laid out over here which should be universal so that everybody is equally in part of it, they have equal rights. Rule based so that in case of disputes it can be amicably resolved. Open for everyone, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral.

Increase the export of developing countries because with this they will be able to gain some funds, earn some profits and their corpus will increase. Last point under trade implement duty free and quota free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, so that they can also be the part of the game. Otherwise they are already left behind, they may go even far from reaching their target.


Coming down to technology part. Well, there are many features factors given over here. National, Regional, International cooperation access to if you see science, innovation, technology, operational, operationalized, technology bank, enabling technology, science and environmentally sound technologies diffusing dissemination, transfer, development. So, all of these features if these are worked around so there will be a larger dissemination and distribution often these things to the low developing countries and they also can be the part of the game.

Now, coming down to capacity building. There are 3 things mentioned over here which are shaping it, international support, developing countries and SDGs you can see. So, with international support we can build this capacity building of low developing countries or developing countries which in turn will help achieving the SDGs. Finally systemic issues if you see here are listed, respect countries policy space and leadership to establish policies for poverty eradication and S and D sustainable development.


Global partnership for sustainable development to achieve SDGs in all countries, promote public, public private and civil society partnership, enhance policy coherence, enhance global macroeconomic stability. By 2020 enhanced capacity building, support to developing countries. By 2030 build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development.

So, these are actually systemic issues if these are addressed long-term goals can be achieved, long term sustainable sustenance can be achieved that is why these are essentially crucial if you see you can relate it to your place, your location and see what are the different agencies stakeholders which are playing role under these scenarios and what can be done about it.

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SDG17



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Finance

- 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- 17.2 Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of GNI, ODI to least developed countries
- 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at lowering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- 17.5 Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries

Technology

- 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism
- 17.7 Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology


Capacity building

- 17.9 Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Trade

- 17.10 Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda
- 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries share of global exports by 2020

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Dr. Shiva Ji
IT Hyderabad, India

So, some goals, some more defined this thing on finance, technology, capacity building, trade, we saw previously.

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SDG17



Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Systemic issues

Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.12 Revitalize timely implementation of free trade and open trade member access on a level basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access

Policy and institutional coherence

- 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- 17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- 17.15 Request each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty reduction and sustainable development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships

- 17.16 Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries
- 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and successful strategies of partnerships

Data, monitoring and accountability

- 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant to national contexts
- 17.19 By 2020, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity building in developing countries

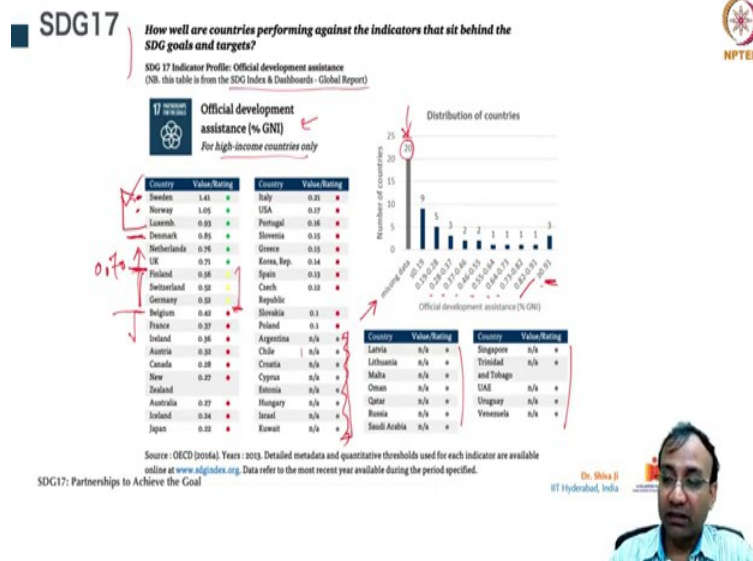
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Dr. Shiva Ji
IT Hyderabad, India

Systemic issues multi-stakeholder partnerships, data monitoring, accountability, etc. So, these are the all targets inside this SDG.

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Let us see some numbers. How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets? SDG17 indicator profile, official development assistance. So you can see here percentage GNI for high income countries only here, those are only listed down. So, at top we have Sweden 1.41, then second we have Norway, then we have Luxembourg at 0.93, then we have Denmark, Netherlands and UK.

So, these are the countries which are in indicated green, their percentage, their value is above 0.7, you can see here 0.7 and above. So, UK, Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden. So, topped by Sweden. Then we have a few in yellow zone, Finland, Switzerland, Germany. These 3 and then these are under reds Belgium, France, Ireland, Austria, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, Iceland, Japan which are in below this range.

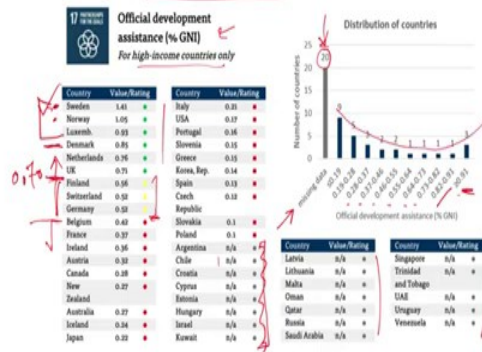
Italy, USA, Portugal, Slovenia, Greece, Korea Republic, Spain, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Poland, Argentina, Chile, Croatia, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Israel and Kuwait. Well here we do not have this data available so that is why it is in a... some more are listed over here till Venezuela, Singapore, Russia, Qatar, Oman, Latvia, etc.

So, missing data if you see is topped by many of the countries, 20 countries, no data. And the countries which have more than 0.91 there are only 3, 0.82 to 91 there are only 1, Denmark and so on. So, you can see in this range, this number is really low 3 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 5 9 with the largest being under no data. So, having no data actually is a kind of setback because you never know, you do not know what to plan, where to plan and how to plan. So, data is an essential tool in addressing SDGs.

SDG17

How well are countries performing against the indicators that sit behind the SDG goals and targets?

SDG 17 Indicator Profile: Official development assistance (NB: this table is from the SDG Index & Dashboards - Global Report)



Source: OECD (2016). Years: 2013. Detailed metadata and quantitative thresholds used for each indicator are available online at www.sdgindex.org. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

SDG17: Partnerships to Achieve the Goal

Dr. Shikha B
IT Hyderabad, India



Then we have health education and R&D spending, percentage GDP. So, indicator profile, health, education and R&D spending on this. So, you can see the highest is scored by United States of America with 25.1, then Lesotho, Denmark, etc. So, we have a good list till Korea in green, then yellows we have beginning South Africa till Azerbaijan and reds beginning at Philippines and ending at Myanmar. And there are some countries where there is no data including China.

And this list is also there a long list where there is no data I think total 35 number of countries where there is no data or missing data. Here if you see the distribution is like this, in the previous it was very steep, here also it was steep but at least some values were there, there was none in 0, but in these ones we see sum 0 in the middle and this is this range here number of countries.

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So, with this we have come to the end of SDG17 which collectively actually talks about collaborations, exchanges and partnerships because together these things can be done. So, if you see this illustration by UN environment, this illustration also is designed in a way that it talks about this collaborative approach often things and how one actually is connected to the second, second connected to the third and fourth and so on. And then again it from somewhere it comes back to you to the first.

So, from wherever you start you can start and you can come back again to that point also. So, there is always a kind of a correlation connection and interdependence. So, this whole exercise is a largely interdependent, it cannot be done alone. So, I will explain from the top you see this construction sector, infrastructure sector is shown over here with the high risers and wind energy forms on the sides.

And here in this sketch if you see there is this water body chances often flooding, so there is this protection walls are being made and houses are elevated so that is resilience capacity in coming into the these buildings because in case something happens and there is flooding at least there will be little loss of life and goods, life and property. So, keeping that thing in mind.

Then from here on the other side we have more efforts of about clean energy. And open spaces, free landscape where you can cycle, you can play, children's can walk to their school, easily accessible I think in less than 500 meters distance in one of the SDGs we saw the transportation, health facilities, schooling it should be easily available in your neighborhood

without any hindrances. So, that is shown over here children can take a walk through these open areas.

Then we have housing societies coming down here, so some of these are being made on stilt and such fashion close to a water body and natural setting, keeping in mind the interest of these environment and all of these inputs. And here also in the background you see the cityscape, there are tall buildings showing about economic strength and employment, engagement of people and the working, earning, livelihood, all of these things are together with you playing you see this in boy is playing over here.

So, open free land for play, because playing in early childhood, childhood is in very integral thing for full development and growth of human body. So, giving them that environment that free open spaces where they can easily roam around and play. Then coming down protected zones for protection of wildlife because anyways we have seen the footprint of wildlife is gradually actually decreasing, so it is our duty to give them their rightful ownership of land because these animals also belong to the nature belong to this planet and they also have equal rights over availing the access to these resources.

So, such protected zones with no access of no intervention of human activities into that must be also come into the existence at different places. Then on this side we have more economic activities, like carpentry, furniture making, interior design finishing, etc. helping this construction sector over here and bringing making interesting houses.

So, you see that houses are shown over here, people are on the terrace, they are planning the roof gardens for minimizing UHIE, we have discussed earlier how concrete jungles, these bare buildings they are trapping the sun's heat and creating heat island and that heat island actually requires more cooling, more energy more resources, creating another set of additional impacts, so it is double impact.

So, ideally if I see, I think there and they could have shown you some landscape at the top of these buildings also to mention about these are UHIE tackled greenery on the terraces. And you see this girl child is cycling over here to its neighborhood in this green area and there is this water body where is this interesting this bridge which is leading you to the agricultural farms these are the agricultural farms.

Here there are in different crops are grown, I think there are multiple corn, wheat and peas are shown because they actually require a different term nutrients from the soil and at the end

of their crop cycle, soil actually needs that recharge so if you sow another type of crop that may compensate in some ways so that is why recycling of crop systems is also an essential part of responsible agriculture, so that is shown over here.

And you see this produce the person is carrying on his head and then immediately below this we have this food system where people are having this sumptuous (23:56) you can see their faces, they are laughing and enjoying, so a sense of fulfilment, a sense of joy. Finally coming down to the family every member you see the elderly, you see the adults and kids and over here with the infants also here in the lab and elderly are going to the other resourceful places, kiosks and things where they can buy stuff easily.

And then if you see these homes, these are the research labs so kind of setup which is shown over here with solar panels on the roof. So, clean energy thoughts and then going for research and development R&D etc. to devise new innovative ways to deal with things so that is what we are seeing. And here we are seeing on this paper earthquake resistant, if you notice the sheet it is mentioned earthquake, this is another essential consideration for developing resilient infrastructure.

So, well earthquakes are unpredictable and we do not know when and what intensity they are going to come at. So, we need prior preparedness to deal with the earthquakes so if your structure if your building is earthquake resistant to some certain degree there is a full chance in case such eventuality actually arrives, the inhabitants are going to be relatively safer.

You see here the person is actually collecting the garbage, the waste which is being thrown over here. So, responsible consumerism and you see these mangroves in this water body, see this water body which is flowing here they are already full grown mangroves and we know mangroves are an important chain in the coastal ecosystem, they provide protection for soil erosion and they provide protection from excessive flooding, they actually create habitable living conditions for the animals and aquatic life forms which naturally exist over there.

So, multiple things plus they retain water in their roots and multiple things plus and of course they are plants, they are trees and they supply oxygen as well and plus you see these butterflies this child is playing with that butterfly and it is running away, there is a depiction of biodiversity, biodiversity and sensitivity often smaller life forms also can exist because many of today's toilet cleaners other such sprays and stuff they are of impact and they are toxic to such small life forms, they are bad for even human health also for a longer exposure they may create serious issues, so that thing.

And interestingly if you see the face often this person, a happy a nice face walking in the nature and then we see this kid maybe leaving a turtle in this thing water body and turtles represent good health of that water's ecosystem. So, wherever there is all sorts often these animals so definitely you can say the animals habitat is nicely thriving and has potential to sustain more life forms.

So, that is a comprehensive this thing, this water body is coming from maybe it looks this reservoir, this forest area and it is coming down to the like urban urban areas, rural areas and different places where different activities are taking place. And finally here we see fishing, fishing as an entertainment activity, fishing as maybe source of livelihood, fishing as a maybe source of your food because we saw more than half of the population in the whole world it is dependent on seafood and majority of that is from fish.

So, fish also is a symbol often healthy ecosystem plus, remember in the previous SDGs we discussed how the pollutants, microplastics and other compounds chemicals etc. are getting concentrated in the end of food chain that is in the fish or something which finally humans are consuming and it may be bad for them, so that kind of phenomena also I think I get reminded of that because these people are consuming it. So, only a healthy a food item can help you with a healthy body, healthy physical body, mental abilities and stuff.

And in the end we see these plantation activity it looks kind of these kids, these people are planting trees, something like that you see this support system maybe they are planting saplings which will eventually grow this is happening at the coastal place so it may be these mangroves only that is possible. But planting any green tree any such this thing or maybe crops and cereals is beneficial in multiple ways. So, that is shown here in the last.

So, collectively if you see there are number of activities shown in this illustration which talks about SDG17 which is highly dependant on mutual partnerships. Because in a way if you see all of these are inter dependent and they are all rendering some services to the next, the next person is rendering their services to next to the next and so on. So, one person is responsible activism over here you see this person, this boy this he is collecting this garbage this waste and not allowing it to flow into the water in this water body, saving this ecosystem.

You can see these crabs also over here at the these stones at the bottom that is a healthy symbol of a thriving an ecosystem. So, this person's responsible behavior is helping these crabs and these tortoise and these mangroves to grow neatly and nicely and butterflies to fly over here. So, it is so much directly interconnected if you see these solar farms, these are

solar panels over here or these wind turbines over here, they are helping in clean energy generation, helping in reducing emissions.

Plus if you see this responsible way of construction infrastructure development is saving from disaster in the future, creating a resilient society, a livelihood and all of that together. So, in a way this actually whole world is largely dependent on each other and all of these goals 17 objectives also can be achieved together.

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And if I go back and refer to the all of the list often SDGs from the previous set. Here you can see all of this even if it is not one person's problem it is always a collective responsibility to bring them also into the main stream society. So, collectively one, one, one there are many and the section of the society which is doing nice must help people collectively and similarly countries also to fight these.

So, coming from very basic needs of no poverty to zero hunger to good health, well-being, education, equality, gender equality, water sanitation, clean energy, economic growth, etc etc. these are all possible at collective level. And in a country also if you see we are all helping each other to develop our country.

So, all the states, some state is good in something, some state is good in something else, somebody is helping for construction, somebody is helping for education, somebody is helping in healthcare, somebody is helping in maybe technology, space exploration, water cleaning. So, collectively it is an ecosystem which is highly interdependent.

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■ SDG17



Dr. Shiva B
IIT Hyderabad, India



■ SDG17



Dr. Shiva B
IIT Hyderabad, India



■ SDG17



Dr. Shiva B
IIT Hyderabad, India



So, with this we have come to the end of SDG17. So, thank you all for joining. And in the next module we will try analyzing it to in more details and we will see more interactions of these SDGs like how they are functioning and how we can help them grow. So, with this thank you all. See you in the next module.