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**UN Sustainable Development Goal 17:**

**Partnerships for the Goals**

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**Introduction**:

The 17 SDGs need a robust finance mechanism which then extends past ODA promises. Alongside public and private finance, the political sphere will be required to contribute more. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda was adopted by the international community in July 2015.

SDG Goal 17 asks rich nations commitment towards spending 0.7% of their GDP on ODA. It aspires to minimize reliance on foreign aid, increase international collaboration in research, technology, and innovation, and promote an equitable multilateral trade system. Goal 17 promotes macroeconomic stability and policy consistency for sustainable development.

Partnerships between governments, the commercial sector, and civil society are essential to achieving a successful sustainable development strategy. It is necessary to establish inclusive partnerships based on principles and values, a common vision, and shared goals that put people and planet at the heart of their efforts at the global, regional. national and local levels. It is a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations to be achieved by the year 2030. The Sustainable Development Goals are to be achieved by the year 2030 (UN, 2020).

Poverty, hunger, health, education, gender equality, energy, economic growth, industry, inequalities at all levels, sustainable communities, responsible consumption, climate change, marine life, the environment, social justice, and international partnership are some of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Sustainable Development Goals are divided into eight categories (SDG 17).

Sustainable Goal 17 calls for long-term investments to strengthen industries and firms that are in need of assistance and are more adaptive in developing nations. Its primary goal is to improve the following characteristics of a country: energy, infrastructure, transportation systems, information technology infrastructure, and various communication technologies channels (UN, 2020).

The framework for development includes analyzing and monitoring compliance with laws and regulations, as well as the structure of the sector in order to attract more investment projects to the nation and, as a resul*t*, improve the country's economic standards (UN, 2020).

This cooperation is manifested in the unwavering support of all regional, local, and worldwide communities in order to accelerate the economic and social development of a specific nation (UN, 2020).

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*UN SDG Goal 17 official Logo*

**UN’s SDG17 Partnerships Goal**:

"Collaborations to attain objectives" is SDG 17. The goal is to "strengthen the means of implementation and revive the global cooperation for sustainable development". The Goal comprises 17 goals by 2030 in five categories: money, technology, capacity development, trade, and systemic challenges. 25 indicators will track progress towards goals (Pierce et al, 2018).

SDG 17 calls for cross-sector and cross-national cooperation to achieve all objectives by 2030. It is a plea for policy convergence. SDG 17 envisions enhanced and more equal trade, as well as coordinated international investment activities. It is about improving and simplifying collaboration between developed and developing nations, utilizing the SDGs as a common framework and vision for moving ahead. A worldwide rules-based and equitable trading system that is fair, open, and beneficial to everybody is the goal of this initiative (UNDP, 2020)

To accomplish the SDGs, yearly investment of $5 trillion to $7 trillion is necessary. Although stable, this is below aim (UNDP, 2020) Six nations reached the international goal of keeping ODA at or above 0.7 percent of GDP in 2016 (UNDP, 2020) In 2017, remittances totaled $613 billion, with 76% going to poor nations. The sustainable business bond market is expanding. Global green bonds reached $155.5 billion in 2018, up 78% from 2017 (UNDP, 2020)

Conflicts and natural catastrophes have increased the need for humanitarian help. To promote growth and commerce, many nations need formal development aid. The worldwide progress map for SDG 17 demonstrates that serious obstacles persist in most countries. The US and most of Europe are examples of high-income areas that perform badly. (UNDP, 2020).

**Required Changes to Achieve Effective SDG Partnerships**:

*Developing Partnership*: Individual and organizational leadership are essential ingredients, and various styles of leadership are required during the partnership's existence. A collaboration requires an entrepreneur, broker, convener, or orchestrator (Glasbergen 2010). The leader is a catalyst, bringing people together, balancing opposing viewpoints, and accelerating the tough start-up process. Such a function needs both formal and informal.

*Partnership management* involves the practice of developing an agreement into a fruitful partnership. Achieving such balance requires reconciling engrained but generally competing (if not simply opposed) management philosophies. Distance, language, and culture complicate precise operations management, and partners use systematic methods that must be reconciled. A developing alliance network exacerbates these challenges and adds to the management burden.

Most crucially, effective partnership management requires a network of relationships to be anticipated and orchestrated. The most successful companies will know how to manage their internal and external networks. These organizations will become a “global network” entity, able to suit the environment's strategic demands.

*Capacity development* is by definition a multidimensional endeavor that effectively utilizes individual abilities as shared resources.

Notably, sustainability groups must avoid being too insular, working in a safe area in which parties agrees. The true promise is in drafting and integrating the outsiders and contrarians who now outnumber the believers. Inability to complete these transformations on time risks establishing a reputation as a failed endeavor, summarized by the words: we tried it, but it didn't work.

**Reasons to Achieve Effective Partnerships**:

Due to all the interconnectedness of the SDGs, inclusive partnerships are required to fulfill the shared objectives. To recover from crises and rebuild while attaining the SDGs, alliances harnest at all levels; be it local, national, regional, and globally) must embrace the Sustainable Development Goals' principles, vision, and values (UN, 2020).

The worldwide achievement of the SDGs is frequently dependent on the efficiency of government development aid. Official development aid must drive international cooperation for unmet donor obligations in public finance of developing nations. Official development aid should provide considerable support to most developing nations' water and sanitation initiatives and programs rather than relying on local resources, tariffs, and levies.

***Monitoring and Tracking of Progress*:**

High-level progress reports on all of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are released in the form of reports by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The most current one is dated April 2020, and it is the oldest (UN, 2020).

Notwithstanding the attempts to establish and promote the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), overall strategy has shown to be unstable and has encountered a variety of problems. These difficulties, ranging from a lack of data to trade tensions and the upcoming COVID-19, pose a danger towards the achievement that has been gained, thus monitoring indicators and providing feedback and reports prove effective strategy towards understanding the complexity of SDG multi-dimensional goals and indicators.

**The Place of Education to Lead to an Effective SDG Partnerships**:

Active learning involves partnering with local development actors. All topic teaching has to be more connected to the actual world and society at large. Students may learn about regionally different parts of their field using innovative instructional techniques. Encouraging the application of new information and its dissemination may be possible if mutually beneficial partnerships are formed between communities and organizations (industry, government, civil society).

Structured and frequent contacts with local actors may also produce research issues relevant to local SDG attainment. In essence, a well-planned and measured cooperation boosts the process's overall effect (Tandon, 2017).

Learning and researching will need to be multi-disciplinary to overcome disciplinary silos. To generate relevant information and mobilize around the SDGs, academic fields will need to mix multiple forms and processes of knowledge and information creation. It will also need the valuing of indigenous, practical, and experiencing knowledge, as well as theoretical and (Tandon, 2017). Inter/cross-disciplinary teaching and research may involve assignment and immersion programs. Soliciting academic prizes and research/teaching funds may be required (Tandon, 2007).

**Challenges:**

**Impact of COVID-19 and Response**:

The UN Secretary-General outlined a vision for how the global network may respond to the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the 2020 Financing for Economic Growth Assessment, this same poorest population countries are most influenced by global slowdown and financial meltdown. They also established a UN Reaction and Trust Fund to help the impoverished. Due to the pandemic, remittances to low-income nations are predicted to reduce by 40%. (UN, 2020).

Lack and poor commitement of some government and partners would pose a great threat to achieving the SDG 17 achievement toward 2030.

Human right underlying challenges and gender. By reaffirming the responsibilities of all government and countries must respect, protect and promote human rights without distinction of any kind as to race, colour, gender, language, religion, political or other opinions, national and social origins, property, birth, disability or other status, the new Agenda envisions a world of universal respect for equality and non-discrimination, be inclusive gender equality and human right considerations. The help of the coordinating body such as the UN and the WHO has developed a unique unilateral coordination response umbrella assistance unit that allows businesses and individuals to help with both the COVID-19 response.

**Private Finance Partnerships:**

Target 17.17 may jeopardize the remainder of the SDGs. Because of inherent sophistication and requirement for external consultants, public-private collaborations might impose greater planning, administration, and transaction costs, according to a 2018 UN Report. Negotiating these public-private partnerships may often create years of project delays (Germà-Bel , 2017).

# **Conclusion:**

Collaboration should strive to allow more dispersed governance and open communication (since the globe is decreasing), as well as education and training in the countries involved. There is an inherent need to move the attitude away towards 'pressure groups' and toward application, identifying and applying realistic alternatives rather than unnecessary speculating, and to prevent unnecessary speculating.

Accountability to society seems to be another factor that needs to be given considerable attention thus lacking towards achieving SDG 17. This involves open acts and activities, as well as monitoring of the results achieved in this endeavor and procedures, as well as adequate communication.

The ultimate goal of the sustainability movement is to be no longer be seen as a distinct movement from discipline-specific concerns, but rather as one that is incorporated throughout all areas of society. throughout and across all fields of interest - science, history, literature, etc. Business, science and the humanities go hand in hand. Higher education and research are important. Multidisciplinary integration may be made easier by the formation of partnerships. The 2030 Agenda and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are notable for their diversity. a range of activities (teaching, research, knowledge transfer. etc.).

It is multi-level, multi-stakeholder, multi-disciplinary participation partnerships are becoming more common in today's world. handle complicated social and behavioral changes that are difficult to predict. A single individual may make a significant difference on their own. B broad range of factors influence and are influenced by obstacles globally. There is a wide variety of components and dimensions, and no one-sided approach will suffice in all cases. These also included partnerships must've been attentive to and inclusive of all genders while leadership clear shared objectives, and an intrinsic belief in one's own abilities the cooperation of its members in order to subjugate their interests particular interests in relation to the interests of the partnership

Resilience to a wide range of situations and problems, while executing remedies; particularly to complex problems, versatility is essential. prevent governmental roadblocks and delays) and internal communication. Several of the traits that have been noted are: dynamism in the papers about forming effective collaborations against reality.

The right setting may make or break a relationship. Partnerships in conducive contexts with explicit public policies, proper financing methods and resources from varied stakeholders may have a stronger effect.

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