United Nations | Department of Economic and Social Affairs

ECOSOC Partnership Forum

Global Online Stakeholder Consultation

SUMMARY REPORT

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December 2023

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report seeks to provide a summary of the inputs from a broad range of stakeholders received in an online consultation convened by the Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) ahead of the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum. It is prepared by Sameer Dada, Jordan Friedman and Meng Li under the supervision of Naiara Costa and Lotta Tahtinen.

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The summary report intends to present a synthesis of views and opinions expressed by stakeholders in an online consultation held between 9 October and 3 November 2023 and does not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations. Reference herein to any specific organization, partnership, process, service, website, or otherwise, does not imply endorsement or recommendation from the United Nations and shall not be used for advertising or service endorsement purposes. Hyperlinks in the report are included as a convenience to readers. The United Nations has no control over external sites and is, therefore, not responsible, or legally liable for their content. The United Nations reserves the right to delete any input at any given time if its content is perceived as not aligned with the United Nations Charter or the principles and purposes of the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum.

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Source: media.un.org

BACKGROUND

The 2024 Partnership Forum of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) will be held on 30 January 2024 at the United Nations Headquarters in New York under the theme **"Reinforcing the 2030 Agenda and eradicating poverty in times of multiple crises: the effective delivery of sustainable, resilient and innovative solutions"**. It will place a special emphasis on the Sustainable Development Goals under in-depth review at the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF), namely **SDG 1 (no poverty); SDG 2 (zero hunger); SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 16 (peace and justice); and SDG 17 (partnership for the Goals).**

In accordance with resolution 75/290A, "the partnership forum will be focused on the exchange of new ideas, expectations and priorities for the work ahead for the Council cycle and the high-level political forum held under the auspices of the Council. The partnership forum will also discuss forward-looking actions by countries and all relevant stakeholders as well as innovative partnerships that can mobilize commitments and actions to advance the 2030 Agenda."

The 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum will be a key opportunity to galvanize countries, the United Nations system, including international financial institutions, as well as international organizations, parliamentarians, local governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, scientists, academia, women, youth and other stakeholders, early in the ECOSOC cycle.

As part of the preparatory process of the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum, a global online stakeholder consultation was conducted from 9 October to 3 November 2023 to solicit written views, experiences, and proposals from all relevant stakeholders and make them widely available prior to the event.

This report presents the main outcomes of the consultation, highlighting key messages, views and suggestions from stakeholders that are most relevant to the theme and focus of the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum. It does not intend to cover all inputs received. Detailed submissions can be viewed online here.

GLOBAL ONLINE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION FOR THE 2024 ECOSOC PARTNERSHIP FORUM

The global online stakeholder consultation was designed to:

- **Encourage broad and inclusive engagement** in lead-up to the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum;
- **Compile inputs from stakeholders** from different sectors across all regions and at all levels, on how to strengthen partnerships to accelerate the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially those that relate to the SDGs under review at the 2024 high-level political forum on sustainable development (HLPF);
- **Seek stakeholder recommendations on examples** of innovative partnerships that are accelerating the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, especially the SDGs under review at the 2024 HLPF.

The United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), through its Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG), convened the global online consultation from 9 October and 3 November 2023. Information about the global consultation was widely disseminated through mailing lists, UN official websites and social media channels.

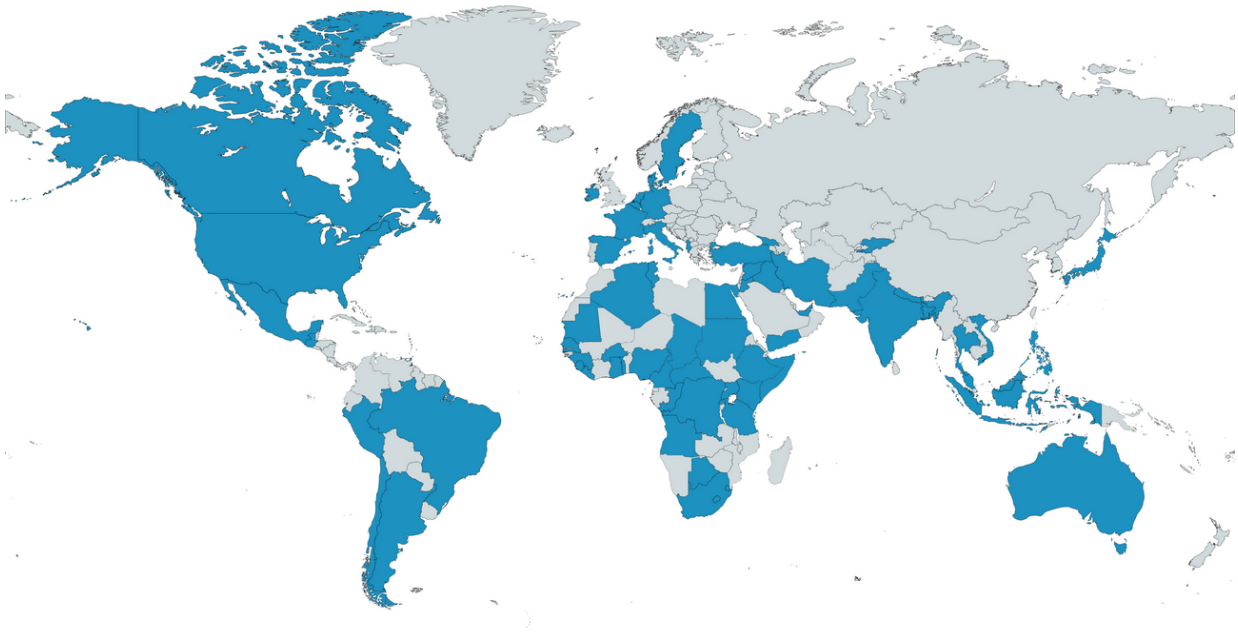
Questions

Question 1	Please, share one policy recommendation to enhance partnerships for sustainable development and the acceleration of the SDGs at global, regional, national or local level. Please, if possible, indicate which level (global, regional, national or local) your policy recommendation most aligns with.
Question 2	What are the most effective ways for stakeholders to contribute to partnerships for the implementation of the SDGs? ☐ Expertise sharing; ☐ Cross-sector collaboration; ☐ Data collection and reporting; ☐ Monitoring and evaluation; ☐ Financial support; ☐ Innovation and technology; ☐ Public engagement; and ☐ Other
Question 3	What are some key regional challenges that require immediate attention and partnerships, and how can countries and stakeholders work together to address these challenges more effectively while also integrating them into a broader global framework for sustainable development? If applicable, please select a region where your recommendation applies to.
Question 4	Could you share an example of a global, regional, national or local partnership that has led to substantial progress on the ground in at least one of the SDGs under review at the 2024 HLPF (SDGs 1, 2, 13, 16, 17) and that could inspire the discussions at the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum? Please, indicate the name, level, most relevant SDGs under review, objectives of the initiative and a link to additional information, as appropriate.
Question 5	Please finish the below with a catchy one-line sentence: To accelerate innovative partnerships and mobilize commitments and actions to advance the 2030 Agenda, we need partnerships that …

Responses in numbers

A total of **226 inputs*** from interested stakeholders were considered for this analysis.

All inputs are made publicly available here.



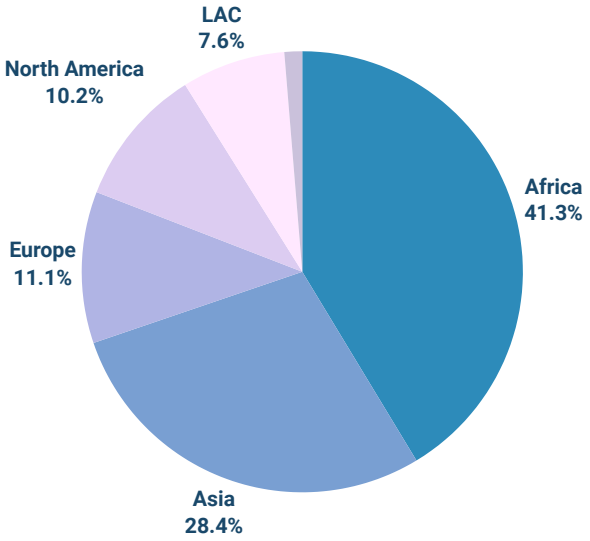
Geographic distribution of submissions. Source: UN DESA

Contributions originated from all **regions** of the world, with the following distribution:

Africa – 41.3%, Asia and Pacific – 28.4 %, Europe – 11.1%, North America – 10.2%, Latin America and the Caribbean –7.6% and Oceania – 1.3%.

Stakeholders from **71 countries or areas** submitted inputs:

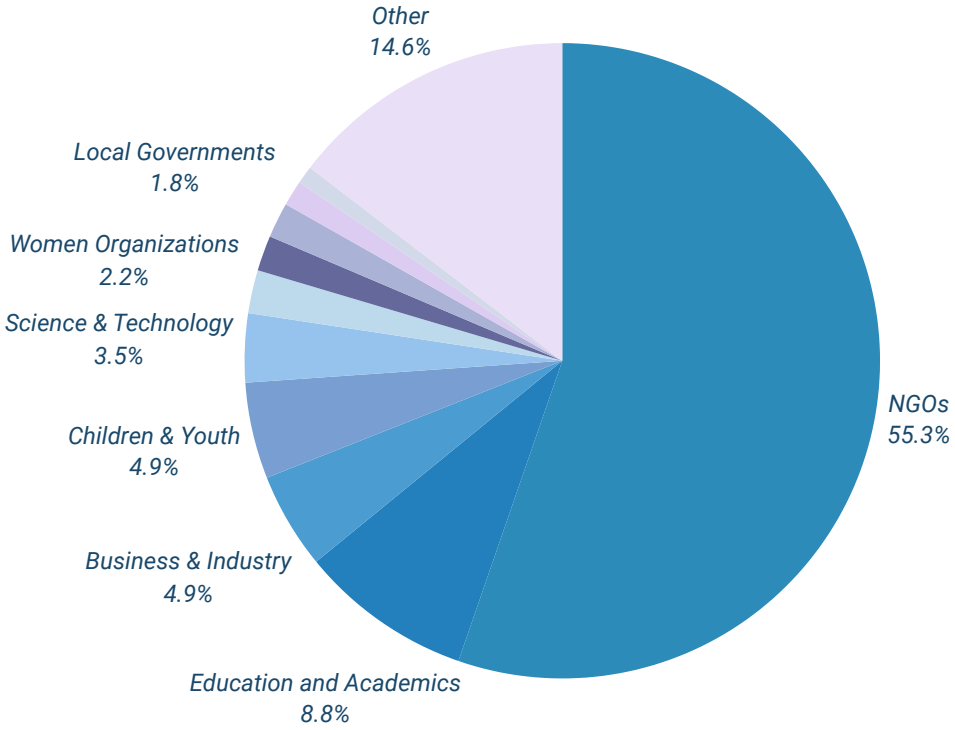
Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Democratic republic of the Congo, Denmark, Egypt, Eswatini, Ethiopia, France, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritania, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uganda, United States, Viet Nam, and Yemen.



Distribution of submissions per region. Source: UN DESA

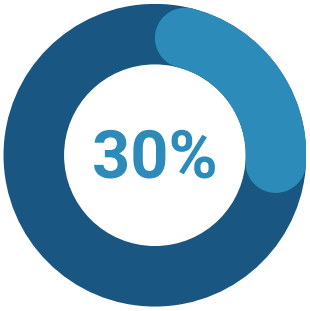
*The consultation registered a total of 232 entries, a few duplications were identified and not considered for the analysis.

The majority of stakeholders contributing to the online consultation self-identified as representing **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) – 55%**. Other sectors contributing inputs include: Education & Academic Entities - 9%; Business & Industry - 5%; Children & Youth - 5%; Science & Technological Community - 3%; Local Governments - 2%; Persons with Disabilities - 2 %; Women Organizations - 2%; Indigenous Peoples - 1%; Workers & Trade Unions - 1%; and other stakeholders active in areas related to sustainable development - 15 %.



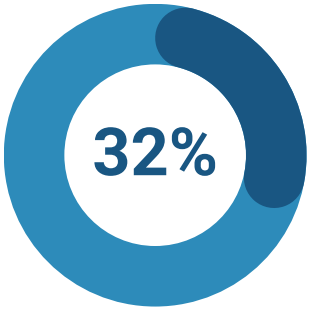
Distribution of submissions per sector. Source: UN DESA

With regards to **gender**, 69% of the contributors self-identified as male, followed by 30% as female and 1% preferred not to say.



68 out of the 226 stakeholders who submitted inputs to this consultation self-identified as **female**.

With regards to **age**, 32% of responses were submitted by youth (between 18 and 34 years old), represented in different sectors.



SUMMARY OF THE GLOBAL ONLINE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

This section presents the key messages, views and suggestions from stakeholders received through the global online stakeholder consultation that are most relevant to the theme and focus of the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum.

The summary is organized by section in the order of the questions posed to stakeholders in the consultation. It does not intend to cover all inputs received. Detailed submissions received can be viewed online here.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

to enhance partnerships for sustainable development at global, regional, national and local levels

Photo by Kaspars Grinvalds from Canva Pro

Q1

In this question, stakeholders were asked to make policy recommendations to enhance partnerships for sustainable development and the acceleration of the SDGs at the global, regional, national and/ or local levels.

There were many cross-cutting themes recommended at all levels including **open, inclusive stakeholder engagement; scaled up financing for SDGs and increased awareness**.

Global level

53% of policy recommendations submitted by stakeholders related to enhancing partnerships and the acceleration of the SDGs at the global level.

Stakeholders stressed the importance of having in place policies that promote **the inclusion of vulnerable and marginalized groups** as essential to enhancing partnerships at the global level. Stakeholders specifically **identified youth, indigenous people, women and persons with disabilities** as key actors that are often left out of policy discussions. Stakeholders urged policymakers to include vulnerable and marginalized groups at all levels of policymaking including design, implementation, evaluating and reporting.

Additionally, numerous stakeholders pointed to the importance of **including civil society** in policymaking and implementation. Stakeholders shared their concerns about shrinking spaces and opportunities for civil society to be actively engaged in policymaking. It was suggested that public mechanisms be created that support civil society networks' capacity to collaborate and scale-up their initiatives and actions.

"Secure and sustained institutionalized spaces for the meaningful participation and engagement of civil society, youth, and all stakeholders in education policy and decision-making processes, including the implementation, monitoring, follow-up, and review of the SDGs and SDG 4 at local, national, regional, and global levels." --- Asia South Pacific Association for Basic and Adult Education (ASPBAE), Non-Governmental Organization, Philippines

Stakeholders further called for the inclusion of **local and regional governments** in international decision and policymaking.

In this vein, stakeholders noted that policies must consider the needs of the communities they aim to serve, including giving due regard to **language and technological barriers** that may impact the ability of communities to fully understand and execute policies.

Stakeholders repeatedly called for an **international financing mechanism** to support partnerships and the implementation of the SDGs. Stakeholders ideated a global tax on emissions to incentivize sustainability and help fund collaboration aligned with the SDGs, with priority given to initiatives that foster technology and knowledge transfer, innovation and capacity building.

The need to increase **awareness and education** on sustainable development and the opportunities and benefits of partnerships was highlighted by stakeholders. Both **formal and informal education** were underscored as key levers to increase awareness among the public. Stakeholders called for policies that prioritize informing the public about the SDGs, thus improving public feelings of ownership and duty to sustainable development.

In addition, stakeholders expressed the importance of policies to promote **open science, data and information** to help stakeholders and policymakers make informed decisions. Stakeholders called for policies that could create **international platforms to share resources, knowledge and spur multi-stakeholder partnerships.**

"We recommend promoting innovation and creating open, interoperable technology transfer protocols with technology companies, research institutions, and governments to develop long-term solutions for sustainable development, making use of some of the latest digital and Artificial Intelligence tools. This could be undertaken at a global level, with innovative financing mechanisms such as social impact bonds, green bonds, and perhaps a blended finance to fund the acceleration of SDGs." --- Sri Sathya Sai Central Trust, Non-Governmental Organization, India

Lastly, stakeholders called for policies that would advance international alignment of efforts and actions to implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through international agreement on metrics, governance and monitoring mechanisms, stakeholders believe that more progress can be achieved.

Regional level

Stakeholders urged for enhanced regional cooperation to implement the SDGs. Policies should encourage **joint ventures between nations or areas**, according to stakeholders.

Regional data sharing was seen as key to accelerating the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Stakeholders recommended the creation of data sharing platforms among neighboring regions and areas to promote best practices, share experiences and exchange lessons learned.

Furthermore, stakeholders called for policies that **generate employment, social protection and education to encourage residents** to stay in the region rather than migrating elsewhere.

"Decent jobs for people and collaborators of civil society organizations, considering nonprofit doesn't mean for free or without a salary right, considering proper evaluation for people and civil society organizations in the selection of resources destiny, not only selected by governments." --- Uso Inteligente ASV AC, Non-Governmental Organization, Mexico

National level

Stakeholders called for national policies to increase **multi-stakeholder public – private partnerships** as a mechanism to leverage the resources and expertise of many sectors. Stakeholders suggested that national platforms be established to facilitate the creation of such partnerships.

Stakeholder engagement was repeatedly underscored as crucial in the design and implementation of national policies. Specifically, stakeholders called for increased engagement with **youth; trade unions; rural communities; indigenous people; people with disabilities and women and girls**. Stakeholders claim that increased engagement will also work to **increase transparency** in the policymaking process.

"Governments should effectively involve trade unions in national SDGs implementation, by increasing transparency, consultation and social dialogue." --- International Trade Union Confederation, Workers and Trade Union, Belgium

National **government initiatives** to promote sustainable practices were suggested to increase implementation. Stakeholders recommended that governments use incentives, such as taxes and benefits, that can in turn be used to **finance the SDGs.**

Lastly, stakeholders urged national policymakers to make **informed decisions** through **disaggregated and citizen-generated data**. Stakeholders stressed the need for policies and national plans that continuously align to the SDGs, regardless of government changes and turnovers.

"[Promote] inclusion of communities (organizations of persons with disabilities) in the planning, collection, analysis and use of disaggregated data; including using citizen-generated data to advance SDG localization and strengthen policy formulation and implementation." --- Sightsavers (Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind), Persons with Disabilities. India

Local level

Stakeholders underscored the importance of local action for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Stakeholders called for an **increase in the engagement of local stakeholders, local authorities and municipalities** in both the development and implementation of policies. In addition, stakeholders urged for increased recognition and engagement with **NGOs and grassroots organizations.**

"Recognize and celebrate Success: Governments, organizations, and communities should recognize and celebrate the achievements of grassroots initiatives. This can foster a sense of pride, motivation, and inspiration within the community, encouraging further engagement and participation." --- The Society for Children Orphaned by AIDS, Non-Governmental Organization, United States

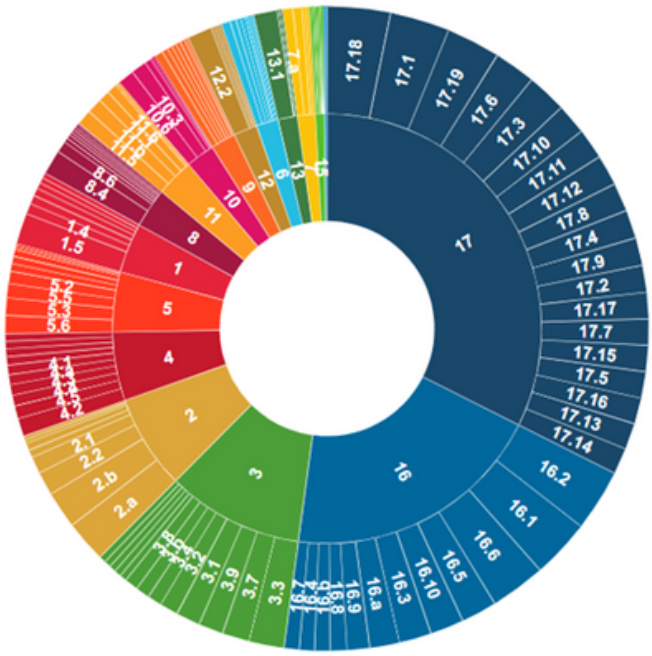
Stakeholders pointed to a **lack of awareness** as a major obstacle in the local implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Enhancing the engagement with local leaders was suggested as a tool to increase awareness around the SDGs.

Furthermore, stakeholders called for policies that can be **tailored to the unique contexts of local communities.**

"It is important to emphasize that communities vary from region to region. Therefore, it is essential to design community policies for implementing the SDGs that adjust to the reality and needs of each community in order to provide an intelligent, resilient and sustainable response to achieving the SDGs and the goals set out in the United Nations 2030 agenda." --- Foundation for Environmental Collaboration Centers – FCA, Non-Governmental Organization, Mozambique

Finally, stakeholders urged policymakers to **consider the distinct needs and capacities** of local communities when making decisions. Stakeholders recommended municipal functional and institutional capacities be appraised when designing policies.

"Prior to the implementation processes of the 2030 Agenda in the municipalities, the evidence indicates that a diagnosis must be carried out on the institutional and functional capacities of the municipal public administration in question." --- Red Agenda 2030 MX, Non-Governmental Organization, Mexico



Reflection of linkages to most relevant SDGs and targets based on inputs proposed to question 1 (created by LinkedSDGs)

MOST EFFECTIVE WAYS

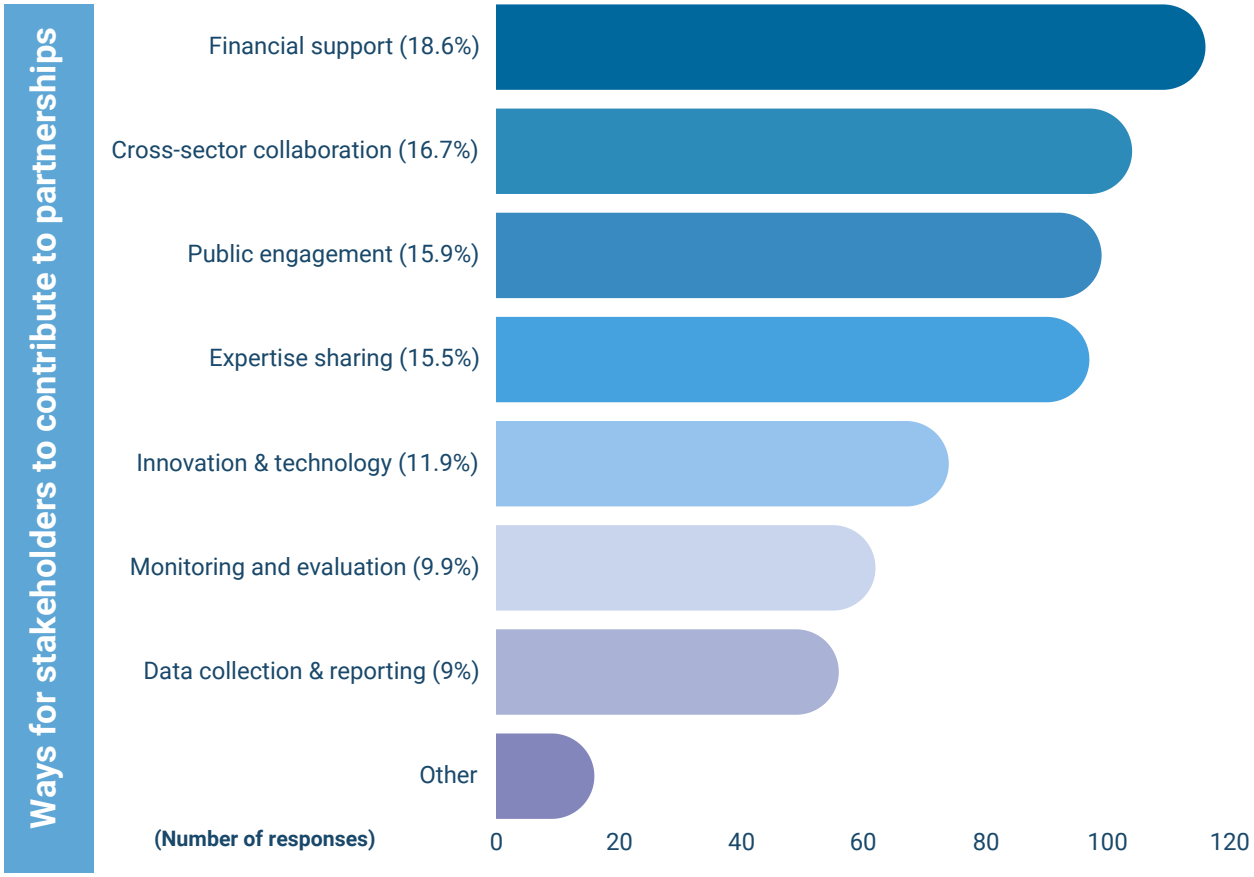
for stakeholders to contribute to partnerships

Q2

Photo by arturmarciniecphotos from Canva Pro

In Question 2, stakeholders were consulted on what they felt were the most effective ways for stakeholder groups to contribute to partnerships for the SDGs and were allowed to select multiple responses. The most frequent answer by a notable margin was **financial support**, which made up 18.6% of total responses and made an appearance in 50% of all responses. This was followed by **cross-sector collaboration** (16.7%), **public engagement** (15.9%), and **expertise sharing** (15.5%). **Innovation and technology** also made up 11.9% of responses, with **monitoring and evaluation** (9.9%) and **data collection and reporting** (9%) rounding out the responses.

Stakeholders who selected "**other**" highlighted additional channels for stakeholders to contribute to partnerships, such as building and sustaining community-driven leadership through financing and education; facilitating the transfer of knowledge; supporting implementation, including through pilot programs and scale-up programs; helping communities in need; educating and raising awareness among women and girls; facilitating communication with stakeholders; promoting social dialogue and volunteering; supporting in person participation in intergovernmental meetings; and persuading governments, companies and civil society organizations to promote the materialization of initiatives, among others.



Reflection of effective ways for stakeholders to contribute to partnerships based on inputs to Question 2 (UN DESA)

TOP CHALLENGES

that require immediate attention and partnerships

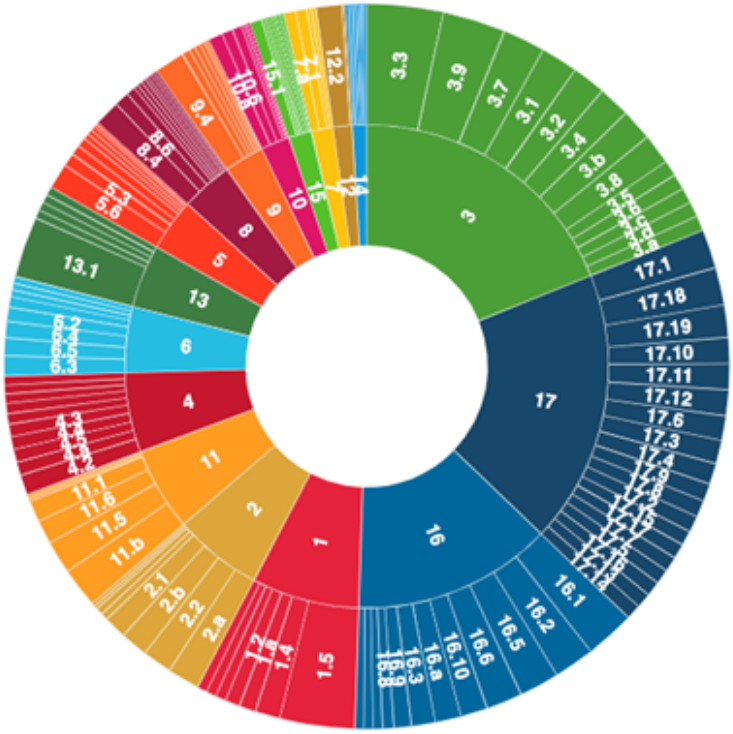
Q3

Photo by Vardhan from Getty Images Signature

In Question 3, stakeholders were asked to highlight key sustainable development challenges in their regions that require immediate attention and partnerships. They were also asked to outline how countries and stakeholders can work together to address these challenges more effectively while integrating them into a broader global framework for sustainable development.

Among all the substantive responses to this question, 44% came from Africa, 29% from Asia and Pacific, 7% from Latin America and the Caribbean, 5% from Europe, 2% from North America. Therefore, some regions are relatively under-represented in this summary.

The top challenges highlighted by stakeholders include the following:



Reflection of linkages to most relevant SDGs and targets based on stakeholder responses to question 3 (created using LinkedSDGs)

Climate change, disaster risk reduction and resilience building

Many stakeholders, especially those from Africa and Asia-Pacific regions, noted the **impacts of climate change** and the **increasing frequency of extreme weather events**, such as wildfires, floods and droughts, which often destroy infrastructure, displace millions, cripple livelihoods, disrupt supply chains, stagnate economic growth and leave communities with poverty and hunger. It was pointed out that these impacts often **disproportionately affect poor communities and vulnerable populations**, such as women and children. They underscored the critical importance of **disaster risk reduction and resilience building**, as well as the importance of providing **climate finance** to poorer nations.

To tackle these challenges, stakeholders highlighted the role of partnerships to **share knowledge, resources, and expertise**, especially to collaborate on **early-warning systems, resilient infrastructures, climate mitigation and adaptation strategies, strengthening preparedness and building capacity for effective response and recovery**. Some called for urgent partnerships for climate action in **Small Island Developing States, Asian and Southern American countries**.

"Today, the wildfires, floods, droughts, and other problems caused by climate change in the Asia-Pacific and Africa regions are not merely destroying social infrastructure, but also stalling global supply chains."
--- UNISC International, Children and Youth, Japan

The need to **strengthen advocacy and financing** was also mentioned, particularly to support **vulnerable countries and communities**. To increase climate financing, proposals made by stakeholders include creating **more investable climate projects, reducing the risks of climate investment, activating carbon markets,** among others. Stakeholders also pointed out the need to r**eform the global financial architecture**.

Conflicts and instability

Responding to current events, stakeholders noted how **armed conflicts and political instability hinder sustainable development** in several regions of the world and called for immediate attention and partnerships to protect **human rights** and address the **humanitarian needs of displaced population and refugees.** They reiterated that there can be **no sustainable development without peace**.

Poverty, hunger, access to basic services and infrastructures

Poverty, hunger and malnutrition are among the top challenges mentioned by stakeholders in their responses, particularly pronounced in the responses from **developing countries** in Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and Caribbean. In this regard, stakeholders stressed the importance of strengthening **inclusive social protection systems, health systems,** and collaborating to ensure **better access to basic services for all**, such as **education, healthcare, water, energy**. They called for increased investments in infrastructure and civic amenities, such as **supply of drinking water, energy, power, sanitation facilities, tele-communication, and road networks.** Some also called for **regional platforms** to enhance cooperation in public health emergencies and share **practical tools and resources**.

Stakeholders called for more partnerships and collaboration **between institutions and governments,** more **support to local grassroot efforts**, and special attention to **vulnerable groups such as women, children, migrants, refugees, and the homeless**. Some also suggested creating **more employment opportunities for the poor.**

Equity and inclusion

Widening inequalities, gaps in access to basic services such as healthcare and education, persistent **rural-urban divide and gender disparity** are among the most frequently mentioned challenges in stakeholders' responses. They also brought attention to **unpaid care work** and **gender-based violence**. Stakeholders called for increased partnerships to promote a more inclusive, just and sustainable future, ensuring **equitable access to basic services, social protection, as well as economic opportunities** regardless of socio-economic backgrounds.

Stakeholders also called for **more diversity and inclusion** of stakeholders in relevant programming, planning and decision-making processes, especially **youth**. They called for more investment and support in **community-based services**, particularly those that **support and empower the marginalized and often "invisible" groups**, such as the informal sector, afro-descendants, women in rural areas, sex workers, persons with disabilities, refugees, and displaced people.

"[Governments] must adopt a twin-track approach, with specific efforts to include disabled people while mainstreaming disability through all initiatives." --- European Network on Independent Living, Non-Governmental Organization, Belgium

On a related note, stakeholders also highlighted the importance of **taking actions to address youth unemployment** and called for **active collaboration and engagement of youth** in the sustainable transformations. Some suggested **scholarships** to improve the education of young people, especially marginalized youth.

Quality education and awareness raising

Many stakeholders stressed the importance of **educating and sensitizing the public about global challenges and the best solutions** to tackle them. Collaborative efforts are needed, including **sharing experiences, expertise, and resources at regional, national, local levels.** In particular, the crucial need for **multilingualism** was underscored, especially for awareness raising in **linguistically diverse regions and vulnerable marginalized communities**.

"The languages of communication need to be diversified, taking all cultures into account - for example, in Africa I see that English-speaking countries are more aware of and involved in the SDGs and climate change issues than French-speaking countries..." --- Wooro, Business and Industry, Sénégal

Environmental commons and integrated resource management

The issue of **water scarcity** stood out in quite many responses, particularly from water-stressed regions such as South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Stakeholders called for **cross-border agreements and regional collaboration to manage shared water resources responsibly**, promoting **efficient use and pollution control.** They also stressed the importance of international support to **scale up best practices and partnership with local NGOs** to help people in need.

Similarly, stakeholders also mentioned challenges such as **overfishing, habitat degradation, transboundary haze, plastic pollution, overuse of fertilizers and pesticides, unrestrained exploitation of forests, loss of marine and coastal biodiversity**, and called for strengthened **regional collaboration and capacity building**, as well as **stronger legal frameworks** to tackle the root causes for environmental degradation.

Governance

Stakeholders reiterated the importance of a**ccountability, transparency, policy coordination**, and respect for **human rights**. Quite a few mentioned **corruption** as a key challenge, particularly for Africa. Relevant recommendations include **more consistent and coherent government policies**, **more favorable conditions for CSOs to participate in decision-making, more engagement with local authorities, local communities and local civil society organizations** in the design of strategies and action plans on sustainable development and climate action, **more recognition of the role of volunteers**, and **better protection of human rights defenders.**

"The faltering commitment to human rights in development that assures equitable access and full engagement in decisions that impact individuals, communities, and the environment. Work together to convene local, regional, and national groups (including unions, civil society groups, and social movements) to co-create with governments, businesses, donor agencies, and public entities rights-driven fair practices and fully implement agreed upon international social protection and labor standards." --- International Federation of Social Workers, Non-Governmental Organization, United States

Lack of finance, technology and capacity

Stakeholders made references to many means of implementation challenges, such as **lack of financing, high level of debt, inadequate capacity development, inefficient monitoring and evaluation practices, inadequate digital technology, insufficient level of expertise on renewable energy technology**, especially at the **local level**.

"[Challenges include] gaps in technical knowledge with regard to defining performance indicators, the retrieval, collection, preparation and interpretation of data. Inefficient monitoring and evaluation practices. Inadequate information management systems." --- Research and Development Nepal, Non-Governmental Organization, Nepal

The importance of **knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms** was stressed, including through **improved coordination among existing mechanism**s, in particular at the UN level and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.

Lack of a skilled workforce hinders development, according to stakeholders. Stakeholders called for **strengthened skills/vocational training and capacity building efforts** and their **integration into school curriculums**, especially in the areas of **digital skills, clean energy, sustainable agriculture practices, data and monitoring**.

"Availability of short-term trainings to empower locals on skills development will ensure job creation, entrepreneurship and job security." --- Global Hand Cameroon, Non-Governmental Organization, Cameroon

EXAMPLES OF PARTNERSHIPS
that led to substantial progress in SDGs under review at 2024 HLPF

Photo by FatCamera from Getty Images Signature

Q4

In Question 4, stakeholders were asked to share examples of effective partnerships at global, regional, national or local levels that led to substantial progress on the ground in at least one of the SDGs under review at the 2024 HLPF (SDGs 1, 2, 13, 16, and 17). This section presents select partnerships highlighted by stakeholders, with a view to inspiring relevant discussions at the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum. Further details of the responses received could be found here.

THE BETTER THAN CASH ALLIANCE

The Better Than Cash Alliance is a partnership of governments, companies, and international organizations that accelerates the transition from cash to digital payments and promotes financial inclusion, which contributes to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Alliance has 80 members committed to digitizing payments, including national governments from Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin-America, global brands across the agriculture, garment and fast-moving consumer good sectors, UN agencies and humanitarian non-governmental organizations, including notable partners such as the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), the World Food Programme (WFP), the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Visa, and Mastercard. *Source: Betterthancash.org*

Recommended by Milaan News, Other Stakeholders, Pakistan

THE SCALING UP NUTRITION MOVEMENT

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement is a global movement to eliminate malnutrition in all its forms by 2030. Led by countries and governments, supported by organizations and individuals – collective action ensures every child, adolescent, mother and family can realize their right to food and nutrition, reach their full potential and shape sustainable and prosperous societies. *Source: Scalingupnutrition.org*

Recommended by EvalYemen, Non-Governmental Organization, Yemen

THE AFRICA CARBON MARKETS INITIATIVE

Africa Carbon Markets Initiative (ACMI)was launched at COP27 in Egypt by the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP), Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) with support from the UN Climate Change High-Level Champions. It is a coalition of organizations focused on high integrity climate impact, clean energy, and sustainable development, to accelerate the growth of Africa's voluntary carbon markets. It is led by a 13-person steering committee of African leaders and carbon market experts. *Source: Africacarbonmarkets.org*

Recommended by Clean Energy Policy Institute, Non- Governmental Organization, Nigeria

SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS INITIATIVE (SBTi)

The Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) is a partnership between CDP, the United Nations Global Compact, World Resource Institute (WRI) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF). The SBTi call to action is one of the We Mean Business Coalition commitments. The initiative drives ambitious climate action in the private sector by enabling organizations to set science-based emissions reduction targets. *Source: sciencebasedtargets.org*

Recommended by Youth For Sustainable Future, Children and Youth, United States of America

THE GLOBAL TASKFORCE OF LOCAL AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

The Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments is a coordination and consultation mechanism that brings together the major international networks of local governments to undertake joint advocacy work relating to global policy processes. It was set up in 2013 to bring the perspectives of local and regional governments to the SDGs, climate change agenda and New Urban Agenda in particular. *Source: www.global-taskforce.org*

Recommended by United Cities and Local Governments, Local and Regional Governments, Spain

JOINT PARTNERSHIP COMMITTEE ON OPEN EDUCATION RESOURCES (OER)

UNESCO and SDSN Joint Partnership Committee on Open Education Resources (OER) is established to support capacity building and policy development in the framework of the UNESCO Recommendation on Open Education Resources (OER) 2019. This includes the establishment of an OER Overlay Repository that creates and hosts SDG OERs that are high-quality digital resources which link to a common SDG taxonomy, with open licenses easily repurposed and uploaded to any Learning Management Systems (LMS). The Committee includes members of the SDG Academy of SDSN and UNESCO, as well as academics and experts from the private sector. *Source: sdgacademy.org*

Recommended by University College Dublin and SDSN, Education and Academia, Ireland

STAKEHOLDER MESSAGES
to world leaders

Q5

Photo by fauxels from Pexels

In Question 5 of the online consultation stakeholders were asked to complete the one-sentence pitch ***"To accelerate innovative partnerships and mobilize commitments and actions to advance the 2030 Agenda we need partnerships that..."***

This section highlights a few selected quotes, which do not represent all of the entries received in the consultation. All inputs are accessible here.

To accelerate innovative partnerships that mobilize commitments and actions to advance the 2030 Agenda we need partnerships that...

> ***"... put people at the center of their activities."***
> Association Aide aux Femmes et Enfants, Congo Brazzaville, Non-Governmental Organization

> ***"... [are] participatory, inclusive and address intersectionality."***
> Bangladesh Social Scientists Foundation (BSSF), Non- Governmental Organization, Bangladesh,

> ***"... think global and act together in responses to local needs."***
> AlphaZULU Advocates, Other stakeholders, United Kingdom

> ***"... invest in policies and programs with a gender perspective."***
> SEDRA (Servicio Extension y Desarrollo Rural), Non-Governmental Organization, Chile

> ***"... [are] creating and providing safe spaces for vulnerable people."***
> Japan Brand Communication, Other stakeholders, Japan

To accelerate innovative partnerships that mobilize commitments and actions to advance the 2030 Agenda we need partnerships that...

"... are science and nature based to fast track innovations for SDGs."
Taraba State University, Education and Academia, Nigeria

"... address the root causes of interlinked crises."
Geneva Centre for Human Rights Advancement and Global Dialogue, Non-Governmental Organization, France

"... effectively move sustainable solutions from words to actions."
New End Hunger, Malnutrition and Poverty, NEHMAP Initiative / Economic Alliance Group, Non-Governmental Organization, Nigeria

"... commit to jointly scale up actions for a more just world."
Nor Luyce Mentoring Center for Youth, Non-Governmental Organization, United States

"... catalyze the collective power of people, ideas and institutions."
Free Press Unlimited, Non-Governmental Organization, the Netherlands

"... unite hears, minds and resources for a sustainable future."
International Youth Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Nepal

"... commit to inclusive and collective action."
Her Dream Initiative, Women's Organization, United Kingdom

KEY TAKEAWAYS

for the 2024 ECOSOC Partnership Forum

KEY TAKEAWAYS FOR THE 2024

ECOSOC Partnership Forum

Stakeholders are concerned by interlinked **challenges** around the world and called for **urgent attention and partnerships** to tackle the following (see word cloud):

Word cloud on key challenges that require immediate attention and partnerships based on stakeholder responses to Question 3 (created using Wordart.com)

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Financial support, cross-sector collaboration, public engagement, expertise sharing, technology and innovation are among the most effective methods for stakeholder groups to contribute to partnerships for the SDGs.

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Effective partnerships **pool resources and expertise** to achieve **measurable impact on the ground**, and most importantly, **transcend boundaries** – geographical, sectorial, institutional, where necessary – to address interlinked challenges and their root causes **comprehensively**, with **ownership and accountability** in place.

Effective partnerships foster **open, inclusive engagement of all relevant stakeholders**, with dedicated resources for the **awareness raising and capacity building efforts** required, including overcoming **language and technical barriers** where needed.

Effective partnerships respect **local context**, engage local authorities, local grassroot organizations, NGOs, private sector, among others, and **co-create solutions** with local communities, paying **special attention to the marginalized and vulnerable groups**.

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