

# 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



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**SOCOMUN**  
**XXVIII**

**FRESHMAN #17**

**TOPIC: HOW TO EDUCATE PEOPLE  
ABOUT THE SDGS**



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## Freshman #17 How to Educate People About the SDGs

This paper was originally written by Jason Schillig. Due to a schedule conflict he is no longer able to attend our conference.

Hello delegates! My name is Natalia von Gierke, and I am a junior at SM. This is my third year participating in MUN, and I have grown very fond of it. Along with being in MUN, I am also on the SM tennis team, the president of the Dressember club, and am an Ambassador. I cannot wait to meet you all at this SOCOMUN conference and see your solutions regarding educating people about the SDG's. Feel free to email me at [socomunfresh17@gmail.com](mailto:socomunfresh17@gmail.com) with any questions. See you all on the 28<sup>th</sup>!

Hello and welcome, delegates! I am Ashleigh Morgan and I will be your vice-chair at SOCOMUN! I have been doing MUN for two years at Santa Margarita and have come to love it dearly as an important part of my high school experience. I hope that you all enjoy your time at SOCOMUN as much as I did during my Freshman year and prepare for more great experiences in MUN!

Hi everyone! My name is Bella Kumar and I am a sophomore at Santa Margarita Catholic High School! I am thrilled to be your rapporteur! I have had one year of experience in Model United Nations and I absolutely love the program! In addition to MUN I am also heavily involved in cheer, comedy sports, and Next Step, an on-campus program that brings drug awareness to eighth graders! I can't wait to see you all there!

To give an overview of the general debate procedure, we will begin with speeches moving down the speaker's list. Delegates will have the opportunity to express their ideas about solutions as well as a little bit of their country policy. Throughout the day, discussions will take place in unmoderated caucuses. During these informal discussions, delegates will have the opportunity to talk with other delegates with similar country policies to form resolution groups. With your resolution groups, you will draft resolutions that will be voted on later in committee. We will go into more detail the day of the conference!

### Background:

The Sustainable Development Goals, or SDGs for short, are a group of seventeen interwoven and interdependent goals to improve the human experience for each person in every country. The SDGs are a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals which were instituted in 2000 at the turn of the century. The purpose of the MDGs was to take on poverty, disease, and the growing rate of illiteracy. Although the measures taken were successful, the United Nations realized that there were more problems in need of solutions. Specifically, these include the current problems plaguing the world environmentally, politically, and economically. These three pillars are the backbone of the SDGs. They were first presented at the 2012 Conference of Sustainable Development and finally adopted in 2015 at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in New York, along with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Although life is experienced differently around the world, these seventeen goals unite people everywhere to face the problems which are bigger than a single person or group. For all 17 of the SDGs, there are 169 targets and within those, 232 indicators for how these goals should be approached. These goals intend to not only improve the current state of the world but are also



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committed to making the future bright for the people who come after. The leaders who are a part of the UN wish to see these programs fully integrated by 2030. Although the main focus is to rid the world of poverty, this complex issue has many legs to stand on. Therefore, we as a united people need to attack each leg in order to bring down the body. However, society must also find ways to combat global issues through sustainable growth and prosperity spread throughout the world. The sustainable development goals also recognize that the core of the solution, is the strength of one's dignity. SDGs, in turn, aim to foster the awareness and respect for this dignity in every possible way. They paint an almost utopian picture of what the change from these programs can create. The UN acknowledges the various issues concerning nations around the work and also understands the roles that countries can play in order to make a change according to their policy. Additionally, they also affirm that there is a commonality that connects each.

The seventeenth goal of the SDG program aims to "strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development."<sup>[1]</sup> SDG 17 focuses on the success that stems from the support and unity of all countries throughout the world. This goal splits up into four subcategories to ensure complete and sustainable improvement in the partnership between countries. The first section is finance. The finances of this project stem from the developed countries supporting the underdeveloped countries economically, not only with physical funds, but also with setting up lasting ways to support themselves for the future. This includes the ability to collect taxes domestically and debt relief.

The second focus of SDG 17 is on technology. The SDGs focus on the equality of each person and country, therefore promoting the collaborative efforts in technological and scientific research as well as the sharing of innovations. Lastly, the technological accessibility for the under developed countries around the world needs to be improved in order to foster growth and prosperity. The third pillar is capacity-building, which highlights the importance of the unified support for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals through North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation. The final pillar of this goal is trade. Trade promotes an equal-opportunity system for trade worldwide which focuses on the exports of developing countries to boost their domestic economy. In turn, trade also boosts the world's economy by creating rules and guidelines with the focus of improving market access.

In conclusion, the central goal of SDG 17 is to ensure global cooperation between governments internationally and private corporations as well. It is largely focused on the continued buffering of modernized global cooperation and implementation in order to promise a brighter future for coming generations.

## Possible Solutions:

When confronting the broad topic that is SDG 17, you must consider the various ways that the topic may be enforced, especially regarding the four main pillars included in the targets below. Additionally, it is recommended to focus on the education of the goals as well as the implementation of partnerships between government and corporation. One thing to note is the differing in the size of corporations in developed versus underdeveloped countries. For example, aid from a US or UK born company could have a greater impact on the citizens of Kenya than a Kenyan company could have on citizens in the United States or Britain. Education is not only a focus on the youth of a country's population, but also targets the people who run large corporations. For example, a good solution would be to establish biannual conferences between the CEO's or CFO's of large companies with predominant governmental leaders on their role in



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the advancement of society both in their country and abroad. Large corporations, for example US companies like Tesla Inc., Apple, Microsoft, and Ford, would be able to learn what influence they have had, or what help they would be able to provide to a smaller, underdeveloped nation. These corporations, through the negotiations between governments, could help provide aide in various ways to the society in which they are helping. Another solution that you could propose is that through the corporate-government partnerships, not only would these countries be able to give political and governmental aide, but the companies would be able to help boost the economy of the partner nation. For example, Tesla Inc. would be able to pair with Kiira Motors based out of Kampala, Uganda for advice and aide in building their company. Help like this from developed nations would heavily benefit both involved parties.

## Questions to Consider:

The following questions are provided for you to consider as you research but are not necessary to explicitly answer at the conference.

1. What is the policy on globalism in your nation?
2. What is the policy your countries has with relation to the SDG's? What have they done to support them?
3. What is your country specifically opposed to in regard to the SDG's?
4. How do large corporations benefit the society of your country? How do they harm it?
5. How is the education in your country?
6. How does your country move to better the education of its youth? It's adult population?
7. What is the status of companies that are growing out of your nation? Are there any that compete on the global scale?

## Goal 17 Targets:

[Click for more information](#)

## Finance

- a) Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection
- b) 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 ODA/GNI to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries
- c) Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources
- d) Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress
- e) Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries



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## Technology

- a) 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
- b) Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favorable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed
- c) 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

- a) 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

- a) 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
- b) Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020
- c) Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting 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

## Systematic Issues

### *Policy and Institutional Coherence*

- a) Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence
- b) Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development
- c) Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

### *Multi-stakeholder Partnerships*



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- a) 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
- b) Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

## *Data, Monitoring, and Accountability*

- a) 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 in national contexts
- b) By 2030, 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

## **MUN Impact**

We hope that you learn a lot about Model UN at our conference. We also hope that you learn about the world we live in and want to make that world a better place for everyone. Consider taking the next step and becoming a part of the MUN Impact Program <http://munimpact.org/>

To see what MUN Impact is doing related to SDG #17 look here <http://munimpact.org/sdg-17/>



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## Works Cited

Albrechtsen, Anne-Birgitte. "Why Collaboration Will Be Key to Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals." *World Economic Forum*, 2019, [www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/01/realising-the-potential-of-cross-sector-partnerships/](http://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/01/realising-the-potential-of-cross-sector-partnerships/).

This article discusses the importance of collaboration in spreading knowledge of the sustainable development goals. This is actually an accurate definition of SDG number 17, partnership for the goals. There are two main ideas suggested and both of these see the problem from different angles and go into depth on a common solution of collaboration. This includes surprising alliances, and models along with social responsibility corporation.

Surprising alliances, or ones no one would have ever thought of, are very much needed to achieve the sustainable development goals. This is because governments cannot solve problems on their own and need to look outside the box to find help. These surprising alliances are said to bring countries and their governments together to surpass any challenges. Without exchanging ideas, resources, and information, the sustainable development goals could never be solved.

Partnership models are also needed to keep these plans for alliance alive rather than just social responsibility by itself. While a big part of collaboration is socializing in business environments, plans and models of the goals are required to remove unnecessary boundaries between countries and keep goals clear. Such models will shift the economy, politics, and even cultures in the positive direction needed to achieve all of the sustainable development goals.

"About." *TEACH SDGs*, 2017, [www.teachsdgs.org/about.html](http://www.teachsdgs.org/about.html).

This website not only tells the importance of teaching the sustainable development goals but also provides clear ideas on how to best teach them. Several suggested means on teaching the sustainable development goals are present. These ideas include connecting with global educators, using advocacy to help the members of communities understand the sustainable development goals better.

A global educator is a special type of educator who teaches about the world. The sustainable development goals are actually all problems facing today's world. Working the sustainable development goals into a global educator's curriculum is a fantastic way to teach and spread awareness of the sustainable development goals.

A second idea on teaching about the sustainable development goals present in the article is advocacy. Using advocates to support this cause would be quite helpful in spreading awareness of the sustainable development goals. Advocates would work in different communities to teach children, parents, and even schoolteachers about the sustainable development goals and these members of the community would become advocates themselves and be able to spread the cause.



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Reynolds, Emily. "How to Teach the UN's Development Goals, and Why." *How to Teach the UN's Development Goals, and Why / British Council*, 2016, [www.britishcouncil.org/voices-magazine/why-teach-uns-development-goals-and-how](http://www.britishcouncil.org/voices-magazine/why-teach-uns-development-goals-and-how).

This article by advocate Emily Reynolds provides reason and ways to teach the sustainable development goals. In her publication, Reynolds suggests starting small with children in schools and working the sustainable development goals into school curriculum and presenting the information in a way that makes children want to get more involved.

Reynold believes that it is easy to work the sustainable development goals into school curriculum. When a teacher is talking about something related to any one of the sustainable development goals, they can work information on that particular goal in. Reynolds has given two examples of this. One example is having children calculate daily nutrition requirements to help learn about goal number two, no hunger.

Reynolds also believes that it is important to develop a passion for community service in children so that they can help spread the goals. If children enjoy learning about the sustainable development goals, then they will tell their parents and then a project that will help can be set up. For example, at one public school in India, the children were so excited about learning the sustainable development goals, that they had their parents create a Facebook page to educate people on the sustainable development goals.

"Teaching the Sustainable Development Goals." *Participate*, 2019, [app.participate.com/pages/teaching-the-sustainable-development-goals](http://app.participate.com/pages/teaching-the-sustainable-development-goals).

This source provides information on how schools can help spread awareness of the sustainable development goals through their students. The students may then go out into the world and teach about the goals themselves. It is suggested for the sustainable development goals to be worked into school curriculum and for children's passions to help be developed.

The sustainable development goals are not simply one idea or subject matter, but several different ones. Subjects embedded in the goals include biology, geography, engineering, politics, and statistics. Teachers who teach these subjects can easily work in lessons about the goals and ask their students to solve real world problems to show the relevance of the subjects in real life situations.

In addition to school subjects, humanitarianism and empathy are also concepts present for achieving the goals. When teachers use the said "real world" projects in their curriculum, they are doing more than just providing a challenge for their students. They are also fostering passion to help in their students and allowing them out to do some learning outside of the academic classroom environment.



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“Goal 17: Partnerships for Goals.” *GVI USA*, 2016, [www.gviusa.com/goal-17-partnerships-for-goals/](http://www.gviusa.com/goal-17-partnerships-for-goals/).

This final resource describes how having connections in the world can help achieve and spread the ideas of the sustainable development goals. These connections and partnerships would not only exist in governments, but also in society, economy, and environments and this would help improve quality of life.

Partnerships existing between every country would be quite helpful in achieving the sustainable development goals, but it is also important to go beyond that. Societies need to connect to discuss the goals and how to best achieve them. Economies need to connect to compare statistics and progress on the goals. Finally, environments need to collaborate to improve the quality of life.

Developing said partnerships would also improve the quality of life which is truly what the sustainable development goals are all about. According to this website, 79% of imports coming out of the developing countries come into different countries absolutely duty free which saves them all quite a lot of money. Fulfilling sustainable development goal number seventeen would end up giving the developing countries more money allowing them to gain new resources and access to the internet which would improve the lives of their people.

“SDG Compass” “The SDG Compass Provides Guidance for Companies on How They Can Align Their Strategies as Well as Measure and Manage Their Contribution to the Realization of the SDGs.” *SDG Compass*, [sdgcompass.org/](http://sdgcompass.org/).

The SDG Compass outlines the SDGs, defines them, and relates them to business strategies that people are recommended to follow. The Compass goes in depth into the targets of each SDG and is intended to have businesses become more sustainable. The website is very informative and includes plenty of information about the SDGs themselves. It is also very helpful for discussion of new techniques to be used in that it lists different manmade tools that may be used to benefit industries and is unbiased. The website may pertain to the solutions that can be brought up in committee in that it gives people different ways and areas in which they can include the SDGs and integrate them into everyday life. By including the SDGs into businesses and corporations it is possible to integrate SDGs more into different societies.



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Caballero, Paula. "A Short History of The SDGs." *Impakter*, 23 Sept. 2016, [impakter.com/short-history-sdgs/](http://impakter.com/short-history-sdgs/).

The article discusses the history of the SDGs beginning with the first version of the SDG proposal. The article goes on explaining the continued progression and attempted integration of the SDGs as well as many intergovernmental consultations, especially the original informal consultation on 27 May 2011. The information written down in the article appears to be generally unbiased though it has some favorable language towards different associations and such—such as the UNDP. The details described, such as the regional meeting on Rio+20, may prove very helpful for the background of the topic as the article goes in depth into much of the SDG's history. The information included may also be used in UN Involvement since the article includes many of the actions of the United Nations.

"Sustainable Development Goals.: Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform." *United Nations*, United Nations, [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?menu=1300).

The website first includes a large amount of the history of the SDGs listed down as main points throughout the time since June 1992, when the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro was held. Secondly, if you click on one of the goals then it also involves the progress in each of the SDGs in 2018. The website is completely factual and does not include bias. Much of the information listed is also very helpful to determine important times in SDG history since they are mainly evening that are of more importance. The individual SDG information pages are very helpful for the background information, as are the bullet points of historical facts.

Willige, Andrea. "Which Countries Are Achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals Fastest?" *World Economic Forum*, [www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/03/countries-achieving-un-sustainable-development-goals-fastest/](http://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/03/countries-achieving-un-sustainable-development-goals-fastest/).

This website outlines how the SDGs replaced the MDGs in 2015 and why as well as that the goals have specific targets that are intended to be reached by 2030 in order to better the world. It also shows a comparison of 149 countries around the world in regard to how sustainable their countries are currently. The website is unbiased and completely factual. It is very helpful for country policy in order to have a basic understanding of the standpoint of countries that will be involved in the conference as well as to understand what areas are more in need of increased awareness of the SDGs.



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“Creating Wider Awareness on the Sustainable Development Goals - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform.” *United Nations*, United Nations,  
[sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=10045](http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=10045).

This website first addresses one country, Nigeria, for their inability to keep up with the MDGs and explains the importance of going through with the SDGs. It explains awareness implementation methods to be used in any country, governing structures, as well as partners that have already come together to work together to spread awareness of the SDGs. The website seems slightly biased against Nigeria’s past actions but doesn’t declare themselves as opposed to working with Nigeria. The website is helpful first since it has different ways to implement awareness as good solutions. Secondly, it has NGOs listed near the bottom of the page which will help to spread awareness of the SDGs.