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2022 United Nations ECOSOC Partnership Forum
Global Online Stakeholder Consultation

Summary Report

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This summary report was prepared based on inputs collected from stakeholders from several sectors by the Division of Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG) of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA).

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Background

The [United Nations 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum](#) will be held on 2 February 2022 on the theme “**Building back better from the coronavirus disease (COVID -19) while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**”. Multiple actors and stakeholders will participate, including countries, the United Nations system, international financial institutions, international organizations, parliamentarians, local governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, civil society, scientists, academia, women, youth and others.

Participants will debate solutions and policies to overcome the COVID-19 pandemic guided by the SDGs. They are expected to (a) exchange new ideas, expectations and priorities which should be explored further by the Council and the high-level political forum in the following months; and (b) shine the spotlight on forward-looking actions and partnerships by countries and all relevant stakeholders that can help recover from the pandemic and accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda.

The Partnership Forum will be held back-to-back with the Council’s new Coordination Segment that guides and coordinates the work of the UN and ECOSOC system, as decided by the General Assembly ([A/RES/75/290A](#)).

To prepare for the Partnership Forum, a [global online stakeholder consultation](#) was set up to solicit views, experiences and proposals from all stakeholders and make them widely available in advance of the 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum.

This report presents the main outcomes of the [Global Online Stakeholder Consultation for The United Nations 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum](#). The global online consultation was open for inputs from all stakeholders. Many submissions were received, and although this report does not reflect all inputs, this summary intends to reflect the main contributions present throughout multiple submissions, by outlining views and suggestions from stakeholders.



The Global Online Stakeholder Consultation

UNDESA, through its Division for Sustainable Development Goals (DSDG), organized an [online consultation](#) to compile views, experiences and proposals from all stakeholders for the 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum.

The online consultation was convened between **16 November and 3 December 2021** to support the mobilization and outreach of stakeholders at multiple levels and from different sectors to collaborate on discussions for the next ECOSOC cycle. Information about the global consultation was broadly disseminated through mailing lists, UN official websites and social media channels.

The consultation was held through an [open, online form](#). The form intended to collect inputs from non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, academic institutions, the scientific community, the private sector, philanthropic organizations, major groups and other stakeholders as contributions to the preparatory process for the 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum. A limited number of questions were proposed, and stakeholders were invited to contribute concise and straightforward inputs.

All inputs are made publicly available [here](#).

Outcomes

A total of **265 inputs** were received from stakeholders from all six regions of the world, with the following distribution: Africa - 34%, Europe - 23%, North America - 19%, Asia and Pacific - 15%, Latin America and the Caribbean -5% and West Asia - 4%.

Of the 265 received inputs, **247 submissions** contained substantive elements analyzed in this report.

Stakeholders from **56 countries** submitted contributions: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mexico, Moldova, the Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, the Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, South Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Kingdom, the United States, Vietnam and Yemen.

The majority of stakeholders contributing to the online consultation self-identified as representing Non-Governmental Organizations (69.8%). Other sectors contributing inputs include: Education & Academic Entities (5.7%); Women Organizations (4.5%); Children & Youth (2.6%); Persons with Disabilities (2.3%); Science & Technological Community (1.9%); Business & Industry (1.5%); Indigenous Peoples (1.5%); Workers & Trade Unions (0.8%); Local Governments (0.4%); and other stakeholders active in areas related to sustainable development (9%).

All inputs submitted by stakeholders are publicly available and can be consulted at this website: bit.ly/2022PartnershipForumInputs.

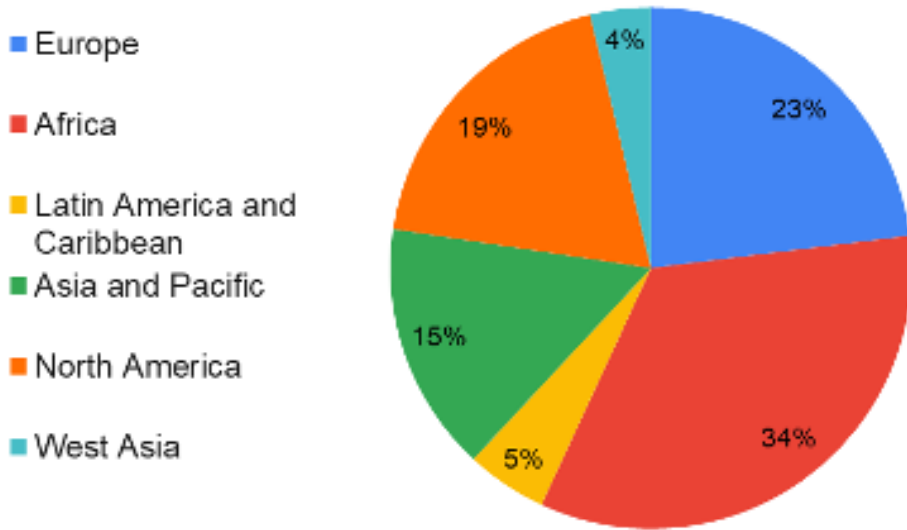


Figure 1: Distribution of submissions per region

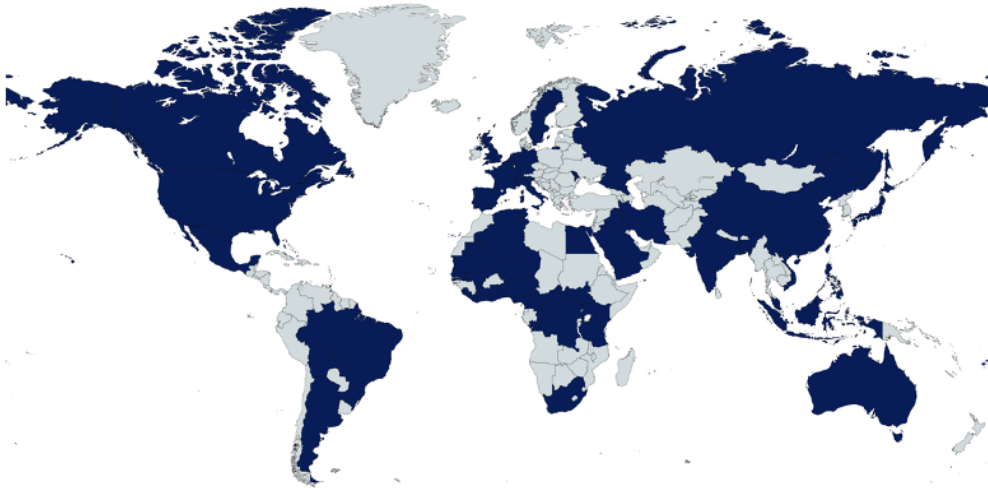


Figure 2: Geographic distribution of submissions

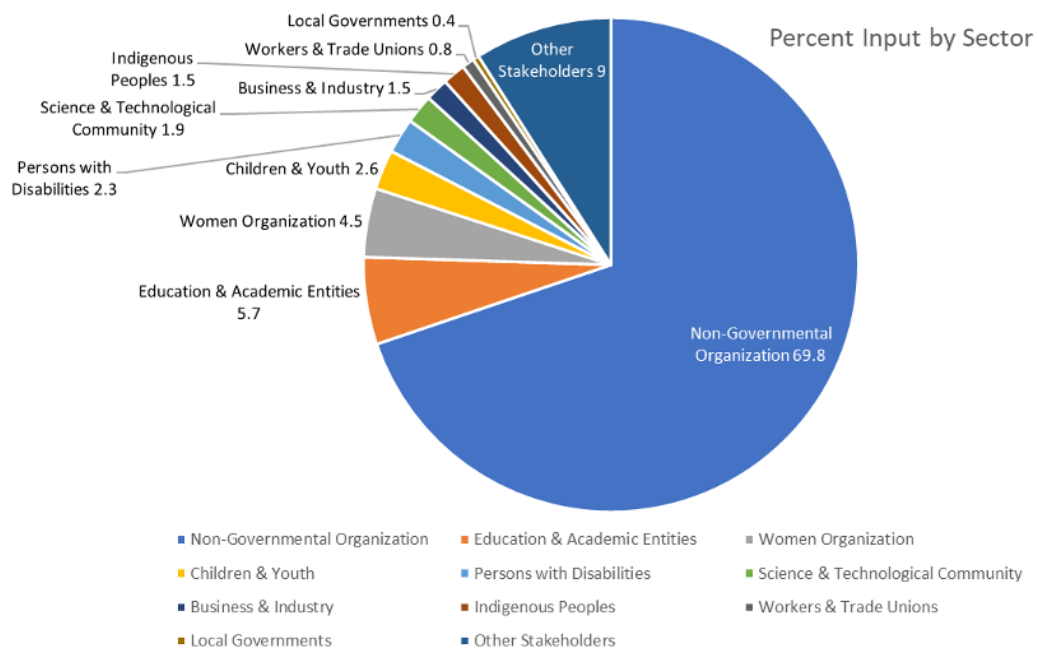


Figure 3: Distribution of submissions per sector

Online Consultation - Questions

The following questions were asked in the online consultation survey:

Global Online Stakeholder Consultation Questions



1. What do you consider to be the main priorities related to building back better from the COVID-19 pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda that should be discussed at the ECOSOC and the United Nations High Level Political Forum (HLPF)? Please, also provide the rationale for your proposal.



2. What type of policies would be required to achieve these priorities and what guidance could the ECOSOC and its subsidiary machinery, including the functional commissions, offer?



3. Are you aware of any forward-looking action and/or innovative partnerships by Governments and stakeholders that are making an impact on the SDG on the ground and that could be featured at the ECOSOC Partnership Forum? Please, indicate the name, country and objectives of the initiative. If possible, please, indicate contact focal point.



4. Would you have suggestions on new or expanded actions, commitments or partnerships that could be initiated at the Partnership Forum and launched or further detailed at the HLPF and ECOSOC?

Stakeholders were also asked to submit any suggestions for speakers at the 2022 ECOSOC Partnership forum. Of the 265 received submissions, **160 inputs** included recommended speakers. UN DESA will be considering the recommendations as plans for the 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum are made.

E-Consultation Summary

The following sections will bring a summary of the main messages from the online consultation. The summary is categorized into four sections to reflect the most relevant inputs to the four questions. A few examples of practices shared in the online consultation are also reflected in boxes.



1. What do you consider to be the main priorities related to building back better from the COVID-19 pandemic while advancing the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda that should be discussed at the ECOSOC and the United Nations High Level Political Forum (HLPF)?

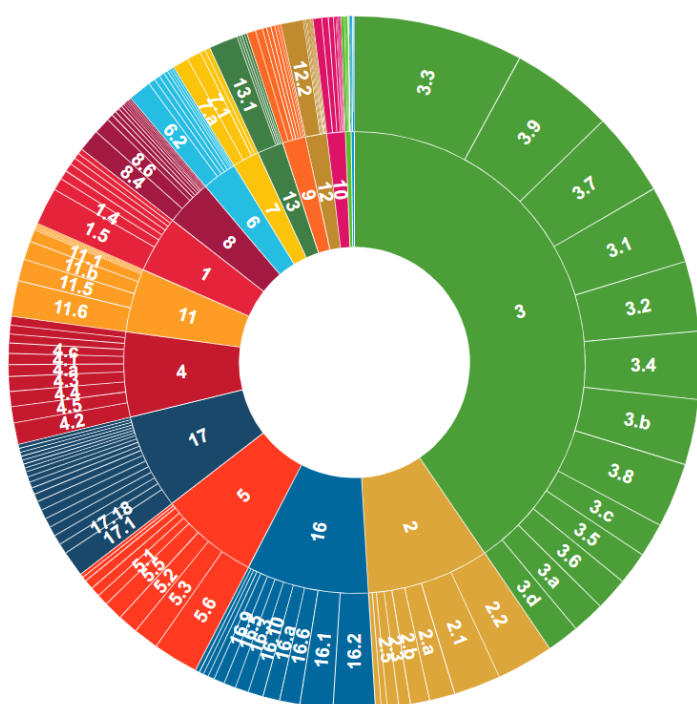


Figure 4: Reflection of linkage to most relevant SDGs based on inputs of Question 1 (created by [LinkedSDGs](#))

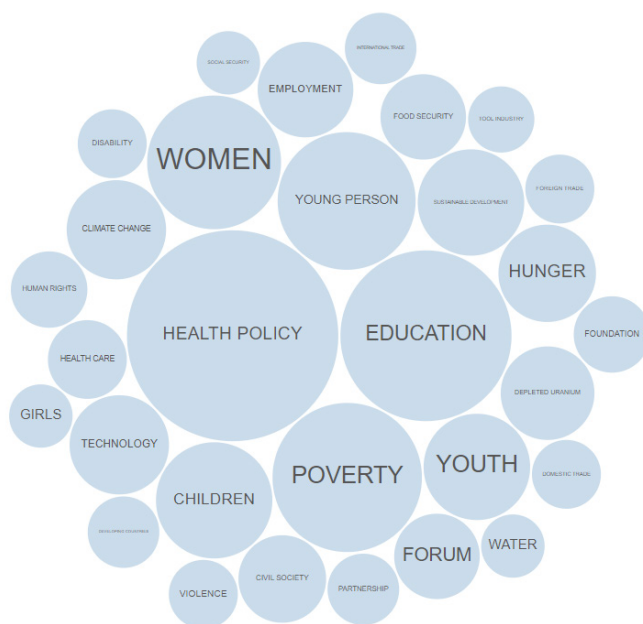


Figure 5: Word Cloud based on inputs of Question 1 (created by [LinkedSDGs](#))

In this first question, stakeholders were asked to state the main priorities that should be discussed at the 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum and the United Nations High Level Political Forum (HLPF). Stakeholders called for the 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum to prioritize health, education, poverty reduction and participatory engagement by youth and women. Consequently, SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 1 (no poverty) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) were mentioned as most prominent SDGs, as indicated by figure 4. The interconnectivity and cross-cutting nature of the SDGs was often referred as potential focus for the discussions.

“There is a need to better balance and integrate the economic, environmental, social, and cultural dimensions of sustainable development. Also, increase the focus on the interconnections and shared challenges in all SDGs, linking them to other key international processes: those related to the environment (COP conferences), or in the health or the social areas.” (Basque Government, Spain)

Stakeholders agreed on the necessity for a **long-term focus on sustainable development that brings transformative change**. As stated in one submission, there is a need for a:

“Redefinition of strategic, technological, marketing and human orientations leading to another form of growth” (Solidarite Numerique Education et Sante Castres, France)

Considering the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, **access to healthcare** was another focus of stakeholders’ inputs, as it remains a fundamental and complex challenge in many regions of the world. Many stakeholders pointed out that strengthening health systems and healthcare for all must be a priority for ECOSOC and the ECOSOC Partnership Forum. Discussions could consider how the current health infrastructure could be innovated to encompass more inclusive public health policies, including, for instance, the expansion of mental health services, especially for youth and vulnerable groups.

“Innovative partnerships are essential to ensure the availability of vaccines for countries that do not have the financial capability to purchase the vaccines they need.” (Southern Voice, Bolivia)

Vaccine equity was featured prominently in submissions from stakeholders. The need for partnerships to create equitable vaccine distribution was mentioned in several submissions. In addition to supplying vaccines to those who cannot afford it, prioritization of vaccines for persons with disabilities and other marginalized groups was repeatedly mentioned in the consultation. Beyond that, numerous stakeholders underlined the need to prioritize strengthening the healthcare work force.

“Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, nurses and other healthcare personnel around the world face enormous pressure at work, and the pandemic continues to take a heavy toll on the physical and mental wellbeing of front-line healthcare providers.” (International Council of Nurses, Switzerland)

The need for **free, high-quality education for all** was stressed by many stakeholders as another recommended priority for ECOSOC and the HLPF. These would include the basic curriculum, children’s right to education and leadership skills development. Stakeholders stressed the importance of access to high-quality education in all facets, including formal, non-formal, and informal learning. There were calls for creating:

“A roadmap for accelerating education for girls, with proper data gathering and analysis.” (Green Hope Foundation, Canada)

Many stakeholders reminded the disparities in education exacerbated due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the required shifts to remote learning. According to multiple stakeholders, this shift has negatively impacted many students in vulnerable communities and further emphasized the need to prioritize access to education for all.

“Partnerships between stakeholders (policy makers) and the civil society organizations as well as the private sectors in education is one of the faster measures to build back a resilient post pandemic economy.” (Helpline Foundation for the Needy, Nigeria)

Stakeholders also mentioned the need to prioritize digital literacy for all in an increasingly digital world aiming to leave no one behind.

“With the increased reliance on online learning, the digital divide must be addressed to ensure that all children can access quality education”. (Stichting KidsRights, Netherlands)

The connection between health and education was also highlighted by stakeholders who shared their concerns on an increasing mistrust between some governments and their populations, which could ultimately lead to less effective ways to address the pandemic.

“In order to control the pandemic of COVID-19 or another infectious disease, it is extremely important to establish a system that can provide all ages with correct information on vaccination and health knowledge that is not misled by conspiracy theories.” (UNISC International, Japan)

The principle of **“Leaving No One Behind”** continues to be a priority for many stakeholders. The call for inclusivity was evident throughout many of the submissions as stakeholders stressed the importance of vulnerable groups being represented in partnerships and initiatives. Submissions emphasized the need to give vulnerable groups and populations an opportunity to be heard and to ensure their participation. According to stakeholders, the focus should be on how to best reach the most vulnerable groups including children, women, indigenous peoples, and the LGBTQIA+ community. In addition, stakeholders called for a strengthened participation of civil society, including financial support to NGOs and small grass root organizations at ECOSOC deliberations, as a way to include vulnerable groups.

Stakeholders also called for meaningful **youth participation** at every level of decision-making. ECOSOC was referred to as a space that could support dialogue between youth, where there is an opportunity for mutual learning and the interests of future generations. Stakeholders suggested the organization of youth forums, commissions and other platforms to voice their concerns and ideas.

“Now, as the pandemic threatens to send young lives further off course, it is critical that we place adolescents at the heart of the building back better agenda.” (Youth for Road Safety, United Kingdom)

Additionally, stakeholders pointed out how youth participation at ECOSOC could gather and motivate youth internationally to participate. Stakeholders stressed the spirit and drive of young people as a necessary element of effective initiatives and partnerships.

“Young people have been tremendously affected during the pandemic, but they have also shown their commitment to make an impactful change in society. ECOSOC should therefore discuss how the UN system and all political actors can better deliver for young people, creating spaces for dialogue and mutual learning between them. There is a need for discovery and awareness about how young people from all over the world are mobilizing to tackle societal challenges and move towards the SDGs.” (Erasmus Student Network, Belgium)

Local level leadership on the SDGs was spotlighted throughout the online consultation. Greater community engagement, capacity building and community support were named as priorities for advancing SDG implementation at the local level. In this regard, a proposed priority referred to funding of local organizations.

“Ensuring that partnerships with local NGOs are maintained and strengthened, in particular supporting core funding for local NGOs to continue their work.” (The Coordination Africaine des Droits de l’Homme pour les Armées (CADHA), Côte D’Ivoire)

According to stakeholders, empowering and funding local leadership is key to creating inclusive action and partnerships. Stakeholders further emphasized the need for strengthened partnerships between developed and developing countries.

The need for **strengthened capacity for partnership and mutual learning** was stressed. Stake-



Partnership Example 1: KidsRights enables children to realize their potential

KidsRights uses their “State of Youth” platform to increase awareness, build advocacy, and create action by focusing on one SDG per quarter. Working to empower children to share their perspectives, ideas, and concerns, KidsRights creates a space for younger generations to become involved in decision making and create change for their futures. Each year, “The International Children’s Peace Prize” is presented by Nobel Peace Laureates, and given to children who exemplify the organizations mission by showing remarkable commitment to combating problems faced by millions of children worldwide.

KidsRights has partnered with many organizations across sectors and borders. Over 13,000 private donors represent the private sector in collaboration with academic entities, non-governmental organizations, business and industry entities and more.

For more information, please visit the webpage [here](#).



Photo: KidsRights

holders reminded ECOSOC’s role as a platform for information and exchange between actors, and a place for sharing recommendations.

“It is not about the number of partnerships or initiatives, but rather about ensuring that the existing ones are successful.” (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), Germany)

Multiple stakeholders recalled the complementarity between the 2030 Agenda and international human rights instruments. The **promotion of human rights protections for all ages**, and especially the rights of children and women, were often mentioned.

The COVID-19 pandemic has further amplified the inequalities amongst genders. To recover from the pandemic and to make progress on all SDGs, stakeholders called for **gender equality** to be

at the forefront of new initiatives and partnerships. Many stakeholders highlighted an increase of gender-based violence and diminished work and working conditions for women and girls during the COVID-19 pandemic. In this regard, stakeholders indicated the need to prioritize combatting global gender-based crimes, such as domestic violence and human trafficking. Several other human rights were highlighted as priorities by stakeholders including the threat of famine, the inequality gap and poverty reduction.

“We would like to see human rights and gender equality placed at the core of all the new actions, commitments and partnerships. These issues cross-cut all SDGs, and only through this we can make sure to leave no one behind.” (Women’s Major Group)

In addition, **climate action** was referred to by many stakeholders as a necessity to achieve the SDGs and a recommended priority for ECOSOC. Stakeholders indicated a strong call for **climate education** and recommended focusing on climate and disaster risk reduction as a cross-cutting issue. Stakeholders discussed climate action as a human right, and highlighted children’s rights to a healthy environment as a priority.

Furthermore, stakeholders emphasized the need for an **inclusive economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic**. Within this recovery, the importance of creating sustainable job opportunities was stressed throughout the consultation. This includes boosting entrepreneurship, helping small businesses, and funding local development. The prioritization of green employment opportunities for youth was underscored as well as women’s access to the labor market. Submissions called for a sustainable and inclusive job market for the economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic.



2. What type of policies would be required to achieve these priorities and what guidance could the ECOSOC and its subsidiary machinery, including the functional commissions, offer?

The second question of the online consultation asked what type of policies would be required to achieve the proposed priorities and what guidance ECOSOC and its subsidiary machinery, including the functional commissions, could bring.

Similar to the first question, stakeholders identified **health, education** and an **inclusive participation**, including engagement of women, children, youth and other vulnerable groups, as key policy areas. Stakeholders also accentuated the need to focus on targeted and cross-sectoral policies. Moreover, policies must be tailored to the global, regional and local levels. In this context, the idea of decentralizing policies and the need to develop, reinforce and support local policies was mentioned by many stakeholders.

Stakeholders also emphasized the need for **environment and climate action** policies based on evidence. Stakeholders highlighted the need for disaster management policies to be put in place as disasters become more extreme and more common, especially for vulnerable regions.

In addition, stakeholders also called for **accountability** in the implementation of the SDG-related policies:

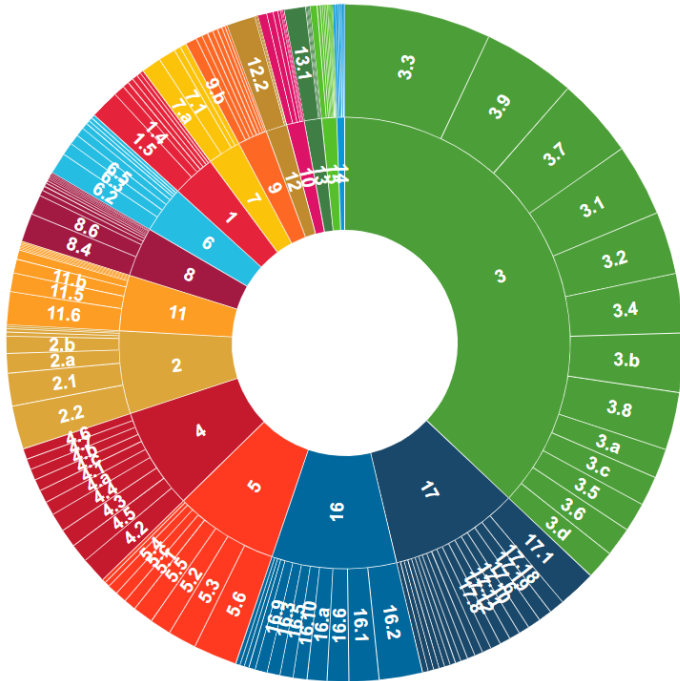


Figure 6: Reflection of linkage to most relevant SDGs based on inputs of Question 2 (created by [LinkedSDGs](#))

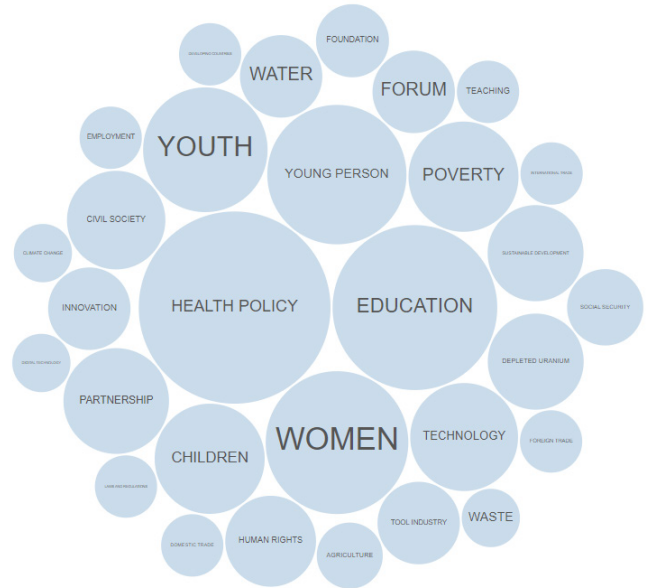


Figure 7: Word Cloud based on inputs of Question 2 (created by [LinkedSDGs](#))

“Ensure Accountability: This is needed to ensure the commitment of all stakeholders towards SDGs and the long-term prosperity of people and protection of the planet.” (Women’s Health and Education Center, WHEC, USA)

To strengthen economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, stakeholders highlighted the need for setting up policies related to **innovation, research and development**.

“Mobilize science, technology and innovation and strengthen the science-policy-society interface.” (The SNEC Solidarité Numérique Education et Santé Castres, France)

There was a call for policy support to start-ups, small businesses, as well as small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and for more science and technology-based trainings and policies that lead to increased entrepreneurship. Furthermore, stakeholders proposed a focus on policies and programs on job readiness, mentorship and coaching to help develop the workforce and contribute to economic growth, including local economies.




Photo: H4BF

Partnership Example 2: Hope for a better future: training vulnerable youth in Cameroon

Cameroon based NGO Hope for a Better Future (H4BF) has partnered with MasterPeace International, Turing Foundation and Noorderpoort to establish a vocational training center in Baffousam, Cameroon. The center plans to equip 300 young people in 3 years with the ability to enter the workforce. The partnership is specifically focused on educating vulnerable groups in Cameroon, namely young girls and youth displaced in the area. Of the anticipated 300 students, approximately 60% will be survivors of gender-based violence. The organizations hope to break the cycle of poverty and abuse through education and training to enter the workforce. H4BF is “Promising to prepare Cameroon’s workforce for the future of work through rigorous training in the application of emerging innovations to solve the country’s economic and social challenges”. The center is equipped to train students in various fields such as renewable energy, information technology, agro-pastoral agriculture, shoemaking, tailoring, bookkeeping, basic business and project management, and local, cultural crafts. The center also provides assistance in obtaining small business loans, acquiring necessary tools, and psychological help to overcome past traumas. The goal is to “help young people to rediscover perspective on their future, to gain confidence and, of course, to obtain a profession and some business competencies”.

For more information, please visit the webpage [here](#).

There was a call for policies to take a **whole society approach** to ensure they included all vulnerable groups. Stakeholders stressed the need for policies to address the root causes of poverty, inequalities (including gender inequality) and conflict.

 **Partnership Example 3: Sanid Organization for Relief & Development partners with international organizations to assist vulnerable people in Yemen**

Established in 2014, Sanid Organization for Relief & Development (SORD) works to provide lifesaving services and relief assistance while protecting cultural and civilizational heritage in Yemen. The NGO partners with both international and local organizations, associations and agencies in various programs.

The organization “strives to contribute to achieving the goals of sustainable development by 2030 by creating better living standards for all segments of society, with a focus on women, children, youth and people with special needs and marginalized people”. Collaborating with their partners, SORD has established programs to assist vulnerable people with food, immunizations, treatment for malnutrition, education, shelter programmes, clean water, working bathrooms and cash assistance, among other projects.

Partners of the organization include ACT, German International Organization for Development and Peace, Global Peace Mission Malaysia, Global Giving, Ministry of Culture Yemen and others.

For more information, please visit the webpage [here](#).



Photo: Sanid Organization for Relief and Development

Stakeholders stressed the importance of having public policies drafted in a **participatory manner**, especially including the most vulnerable and marginalized communities.

Stakeholders called for disability inclusive policies and for inclusive participation of persons with disabilities in policy development, including through accessible tools such as large print, braille, sign language, electronic versions, pictorial and talk books.

 **Partnership Example 4: Peek Vision partners with the Government of Botswana to provide vision to an entire generation through Pono Yame (“My Vision”)**

In efforts to reduce the instances of preventable blindness in Botswana, the Government of Botswana has partnered with Peek Vision in a new program called Pono Yame (“My Vision”). Pono Yame plans to establish vision screenings for all school age children and provide optical care, including glasses, to end preventable blindness in Botswana.

The Peek Vision Foundation is a group of eye care professionals, software engineers, hardware engineers, and public health specialists who aim to prevent blindness in low- and middle-income regions. Based in England, the foundation partners with various nations to bring eyecare to areas in need. Through partnership with the Botswana Ministry of Health and Wellness, Ministry of Basic Education and various local partners, the organizations aim to reduce the cases of blindness and visual impairment in Botswana. Peek Vision uses their smartphone application to test eyesight in a quick and inexpensive manner. In 2016, Peek Vision led a pilot study in Botswana where they were able to train 243 teachers and healthcare workers on their testing technology. In addition, they screened over 12,000 public school students in two weeks and provided glasses to over 800 children in need.

For more information, please visit the webpage [here](#).



Photo: International Agency for the Prevention of Blindness

The need for a strengthened participation of other groups was also highlighted, including indigenous peoples, women, persons from rural areas, children, and the elderly, among others.

 **Partnership Example 5: Partnership to create the “Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure” to integrate indigenous knowledge into food systems**

The “Global Research Initiative and Knowledge Repository to Integrate Indigenous Knowledge into the Food Systems” creates a digital infrastructure known as “Indigenous Knowledge Research Infrastructure” (IKRI). This initiative aims to address issues in food systems by implementing indigenous knowledge. Created in July 2021, the initiative aims to restore and preserve indigenous knowledge, conserve diet diversity and agro-biodiversity, improve nutrition and ecosystems, and create a long-term socio-economic return to the society.

The partners believe that “Indigenous Knowledge is vital for Food Systems since it adds diversity, enhances nutrition, improves immune health, has environmentally sound practices that are resilient to risks and disasters, and is climate sensitive”. The IKRI compiles information that is currently scattered and allows more food systems to incorporate indigenous knowledge and techniques.

This initiative is led by the Canada-Europe-US-Americas-Asia-Africa Organization on Emerging Technologies for Societal Applications (CANEUS) in partnership with Fund for the Development of Indigenous Peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean (FILAC), United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA), The International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA-CGIAR) and LifeWatch ERIC Biodiversity Ecosystems Services Research Infrastructure.

For more information, please visit the webpage [here](#).

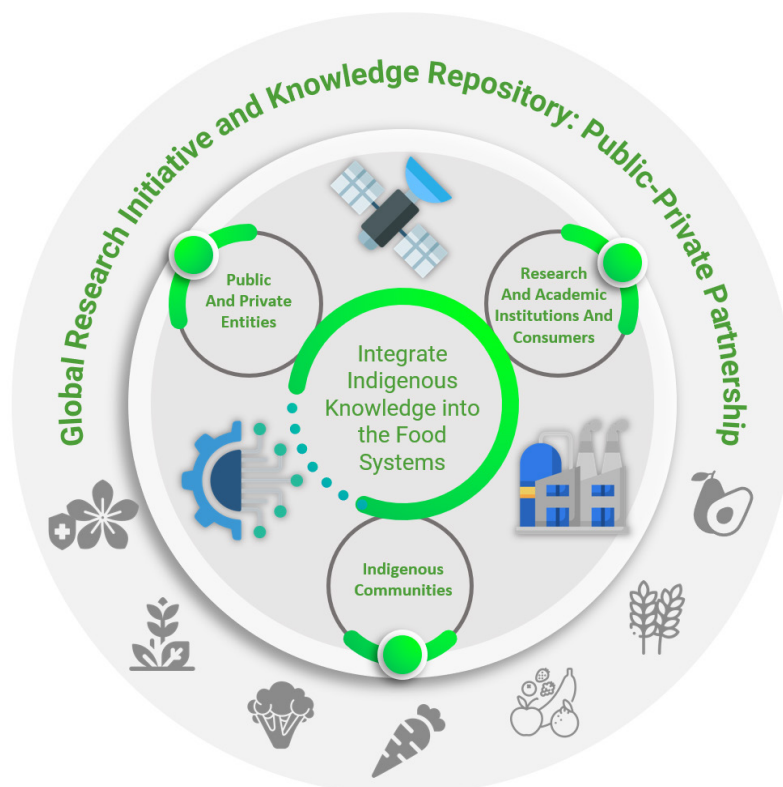


Photo: IKRI

Youth engagement and participation including child-friendly participation mechanisms were requested through the online consultation. These mechanisms should encourage children of all backgrounds and means to participate in and contribute to various decision-making processes.

“For policies to have added value and real impact on peoples’ lives it is critical to establish an effective cooperation among the main stakeholders at global, regional, national and local levels, particularly governments and public organizations and civil society organizations. Regular dialogue among these organizations is critical for the success of the policies. (Portuguese Institute for Sport and Youth, Portugal)

It was shared that ECOSOC and the Functional Commissions have an important role promoting regular dialogue amongst stakeholder organizations and giving advice to the entities who will implement the measures, actions and initiatives in the field. In addition, there was a recognized need to **assess the implementation and impact of the policies** in order to improve efficiency.

“Commissions should also serve as a wider and more inclusive platform to address key issues that lead to HLPF discussions, especially having a more significant role in addressing the climate crisis.” (MY WORLD Mexico, Mexico)

In terms of guidance from ECOSOC, stakeholders are seeking to be provided with a **space for knowledge sharing, monitoring and networking**. Funding was also flagged as a need. Stakeholders would also like increased availability of disaggregated data regarding the needs of local populations which they serve.

In addition, stakeholders called for a **bottom-up approach**, focusing on communities and citizens leveraging partnerships between all stakeholders. This would create knowledge management systems that support alignment across policies and sectors while implementing innovative technologies and the use of big data. Accelerators for Partnerships that enable all parties to advance and implement innovative solutions for environmental and societal challenges were mentioned by stakeholders.

“One of the fundamental roles of ECOSOC will be not only to promote and strengthen the monitoring of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda by Nation States at the global level, but also to promote the design of public policies that are sufficiently flexible for Nation States to adopt them with the territorial, cultural, ethnic and economic particularities of each singularity.” (Fundación Pro Humanae Vitae, Argentina)

Suggestions were made for ECOSOC to work in **promoting alliances between stakeholders**. If given a platform, stakeholders from various regions, backgrounds and sectors can work together to complement the various ways in which they work. The increased ability to collaborate will create closer relationships and unify efforts to generate cross-sectoral impacts.

“UN ECOSOC should promote sharing of experiences and good lessons from countries in recovery, providing access to safe and quality vaccines at affordable prices, especially developing and least developed countries, and build a COVID-19 Fund to assist countries in their response to the pandemic.” (Vietnam Peace and Development Foundation, Vietnam)



3. Are you aware of any forward-looking and/or innovative partnerships by Government and stakeholders that are making an impact on the SDG on the ground and that could be featured at the ECOSOC Partnership Forum?

This question gave stakeholders the opportunity to feature organizations and/or initiatives that are making an impact on the SDGs on the ground. Over 200 partnerships were highlighted from all over the world. Several practices are highlighted throughout this Summary report. For a complete list of initiatives please, see the public responses to question 3 of the online consultation [here](#).



4. Would you have suggestions on new or expanded actions, commitments or partnerships that could be initiated at the Partnership Forum and launched or further detailed at the HLPF and ECOSOC?

The fourth question of the online consultation asked stakeholders for suggestions on new or expanded actions, commitments or partnerships that could be initiated at the Partnership Forum and launched or further detailed at the HLPF and ECOSOC. Some of the main suggestions are reflected in the infographic on the following page.

Suggestions on new or expanded actions, commitments and partnerships



Involve vulnerable groups

- Cooperation of all sectors and all groups of people is essential

Gender equality at the core

- Action against gender-based violence, especially domestic violence

Focus on childcare

- Caretakers are extremely vulnerable to economic collapse

Increase youth participation

- Youth forums, commissions and other platforms
- Spirit and drive of young people must be utilized

Secure quality education

- Reduce digital divide
- Increase access to remote learning
- Expand climate education

Inclusive, accessible healthcare

- Set up Global Emergency Health Fund to assist in crisis
- Set up accessible health database to spread accurate information to all

Key messages, challenges and recommendations



1. The 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum should prioritize discussions around themes such as: the interconnectivity and cross-cutting nature of the SDGs, capacity building for partnership and mutual learning, support to vulnerable groups, especially those that are not reachable by modern communications means, quality education, vaccine equity and sustainable healthcare models and gender equality.



2. The 2022 ECOSOC Partnership Forum should consider discussing policies related to health, education, and inclusive participation, with a focus on youth engagement, as a priority.



3. A bottom-up approach, emphasizing communities and local level leadership on the Sustainable Development Goals is recommended by stakeholders.



4. Suggestions on new or expanded actions, commitments or partnerships include: the involvement of vulnerable groups, women engagement and gender equality, a focus on education, and the creation of a global health emergency fund and database



5. Stakeholders strongly suggested strengthening cooperation of all sectors and all groups of people for inclusive participation.

