

Exploring synergies between SDGs through partnership collaboration



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RESEARCH
PROGRAM ON
Fish
Led by WorldFish



東京大学
THE UNIVERSITY
OF TOKYO

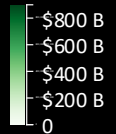
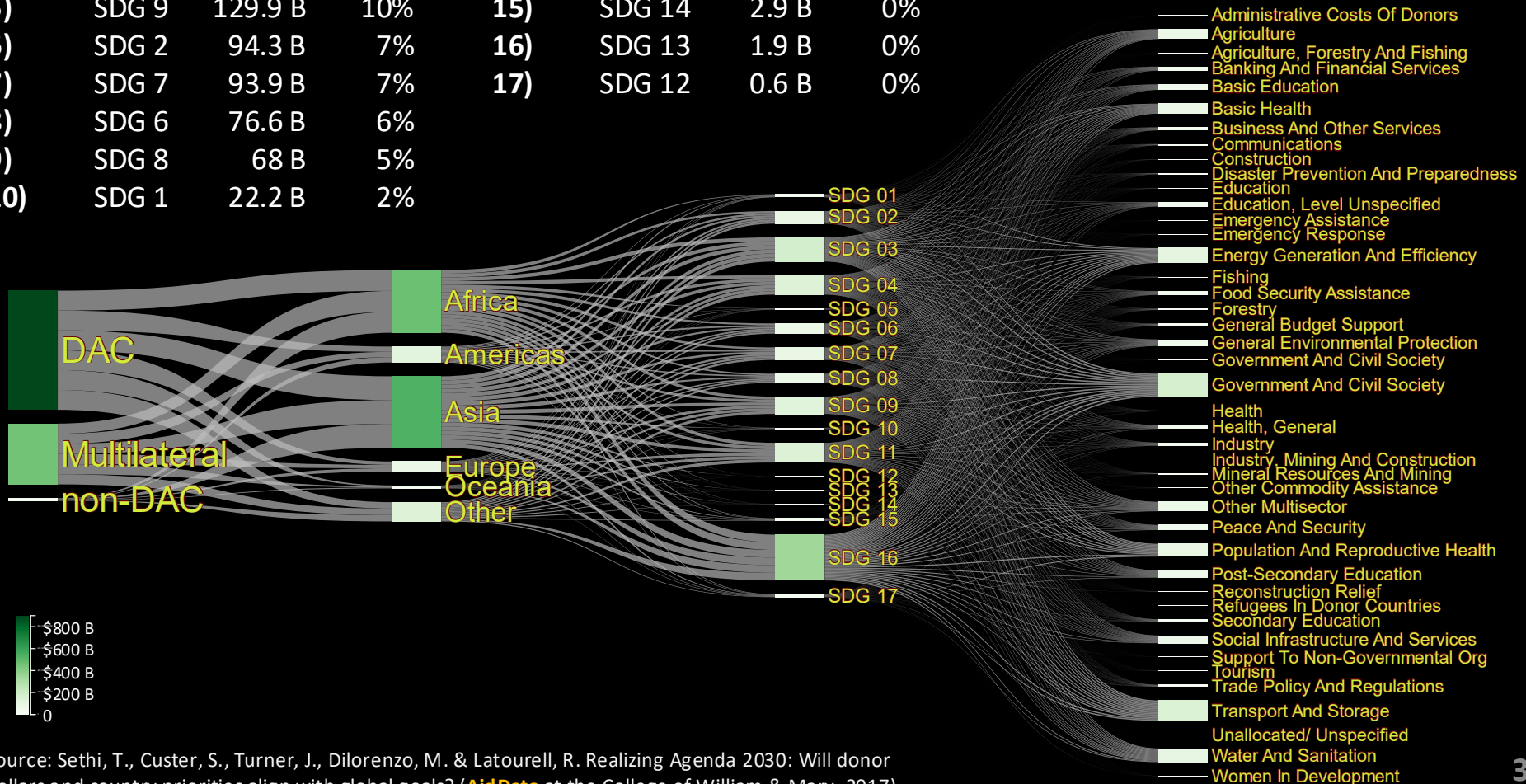
What SDGs have been supported by the Official Development Assistance (ODA)?



ODA Flow Between 2000-2013 (0.9 M projects; 1.4 T USD)

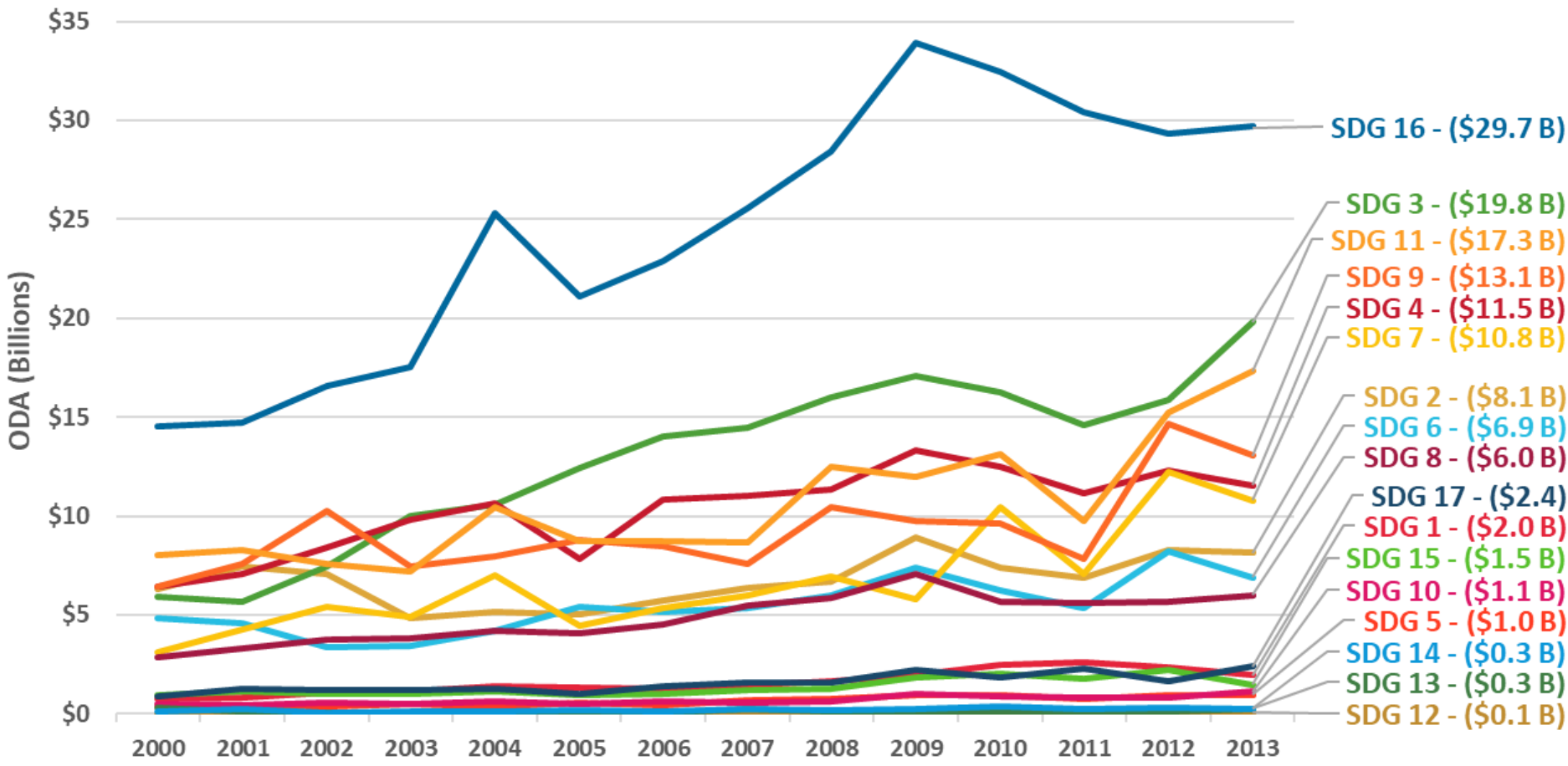
Frequency of supported SDGs

Rank	SDG	(USD)	%	Rank	SDG	(USD)	%
1)	SDG 16	342.5 B	25%	11)	SDG 17	21.8 B	2%
2)	SDG 3	180.3 B	13%	12)	SDG 15	19.1 B	1%
3)	SDG 11	147.4 B	11%	13)	SDG 10	9.6 B	1%
4)	SDG 4	144.3 B	11%	14)	SDG 5	9.2 B	1%
5)	SDG 9	129.9 B	10%	15)	SDG 14	2.9 B	0%
6)	SDG 2	94.3 B	7%	16)	SDG 13	1.9 B	0%
7)	SDG 7	93.9 B	7%	17)	SDG 12	0.6 B	0%
8)	SDG 6	76.6 B	6%				
9)	SDG 8	68 B	5%				
10)	SDG 1	22.2 B	2%				



Source: Sethi, T., Custer, S., Turner, J., Dilorenzo, M. & Latourell, R. Realizing Agenda 2030: Will donor dollars and country priorities align with global goals? (AidData at the College of William & Mary, 2017)

Global ODA trend by SDG



TOP PRIORITIES

1.

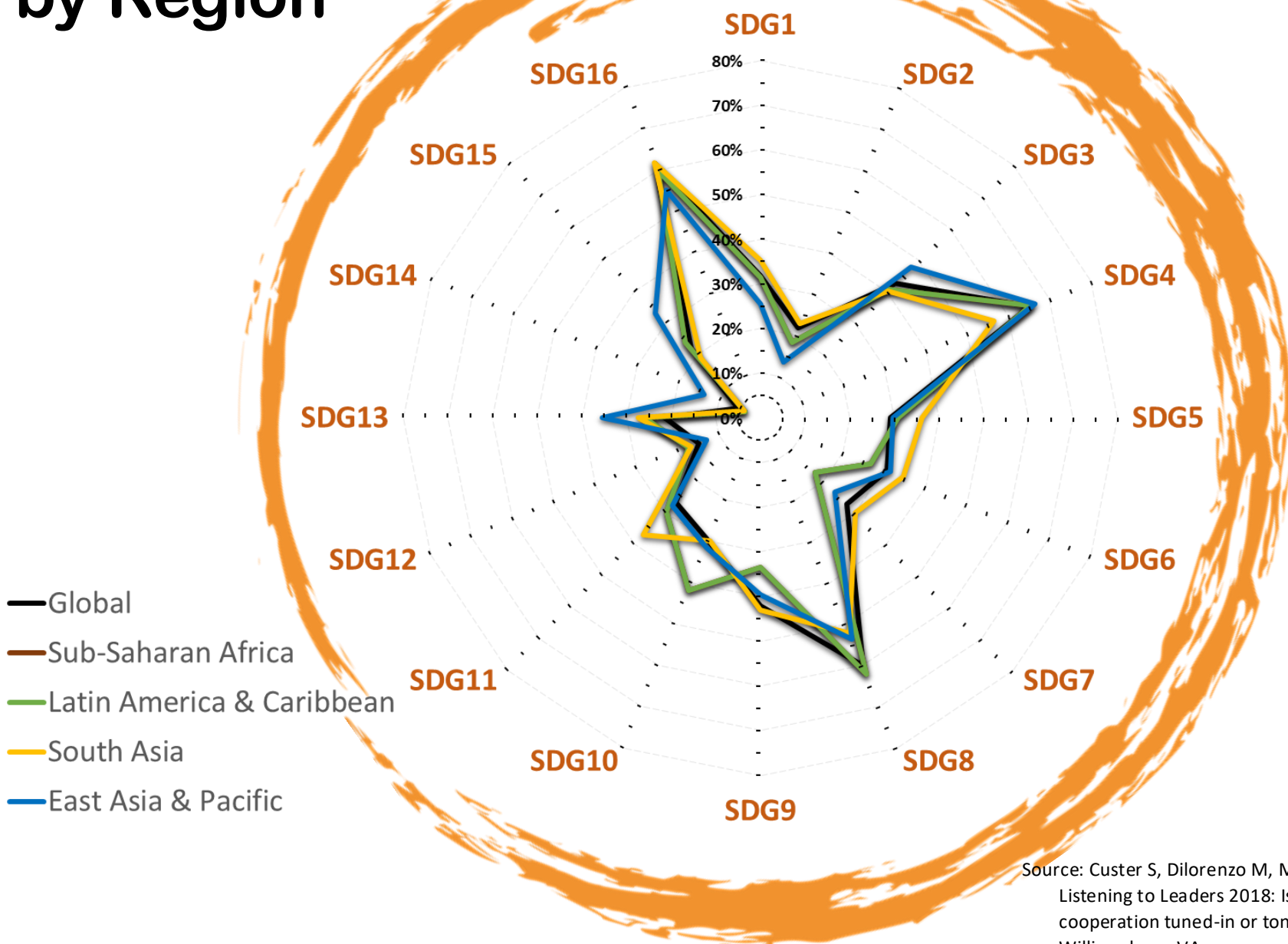
2.

3.

4.

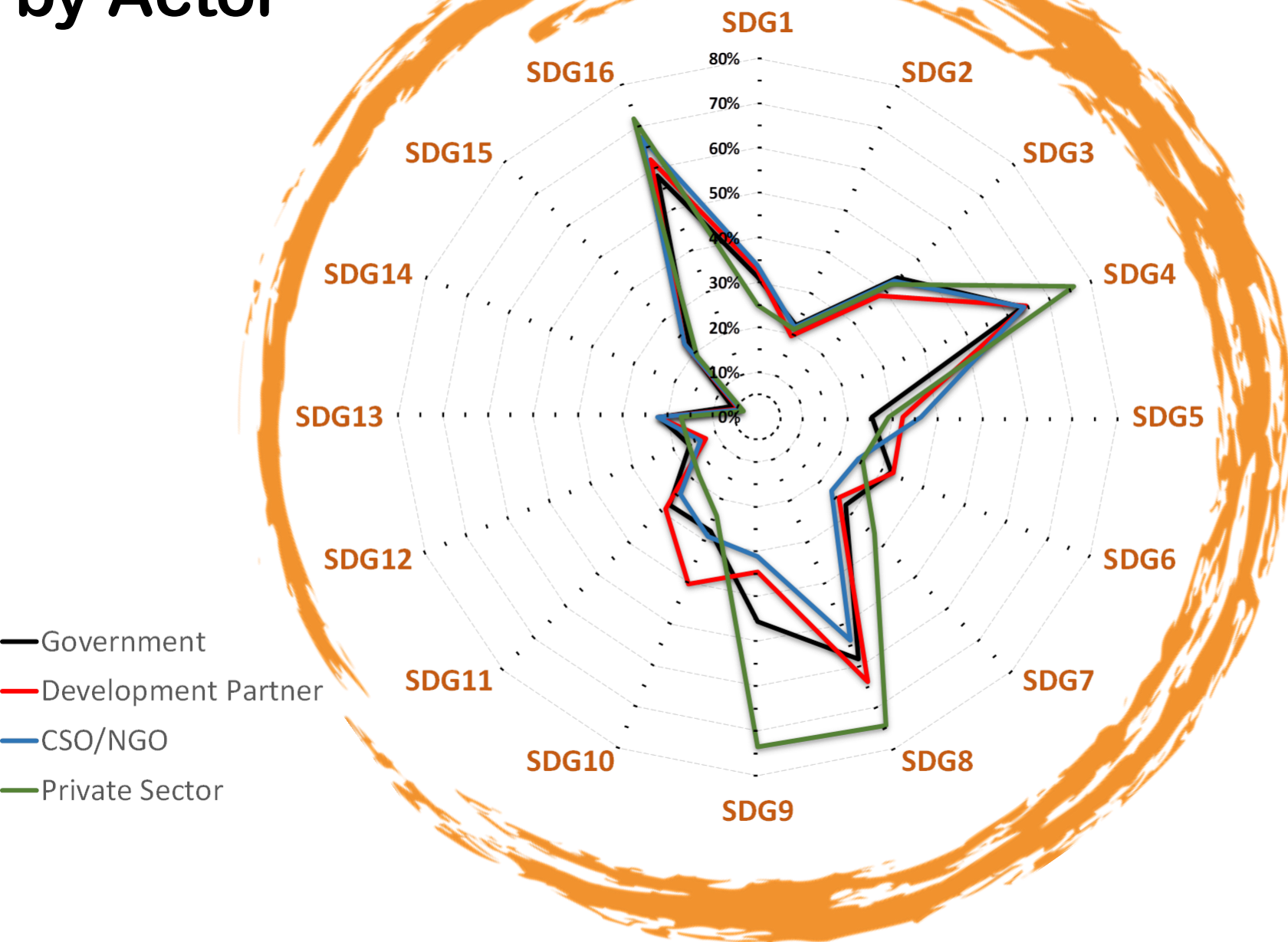
5.

Top Priorities by Region



Source: Custer S, Dilorenzo M, Masaki T, et al (2018)
Listening to Leaders 2018: Is development
cooperation tuned-in or tone-deaf?
Williamsburg, VA

Top Priorities by Actor



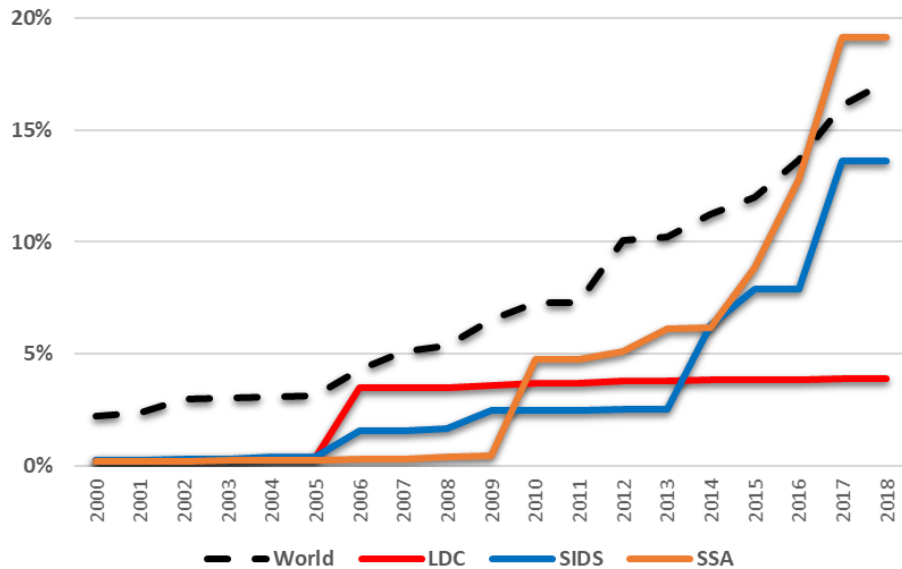
Where are we today?





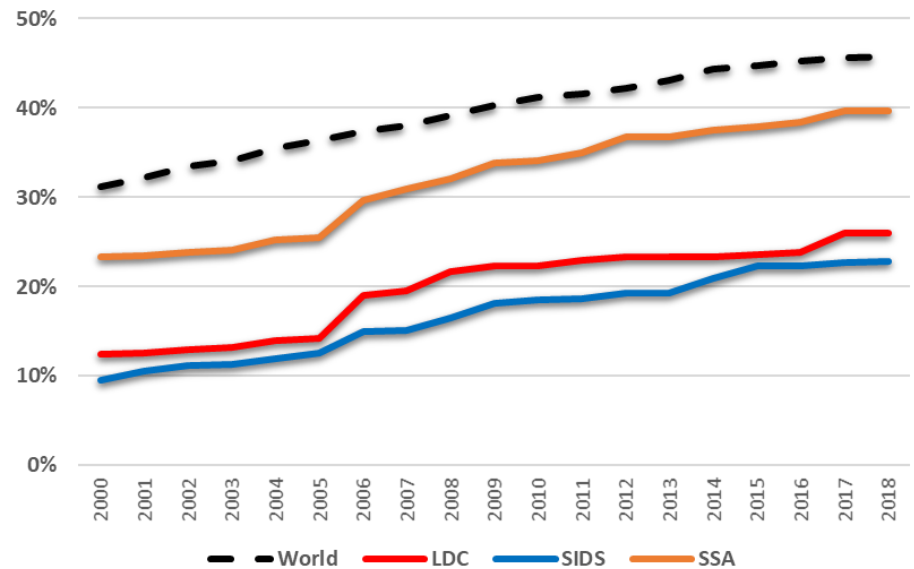
14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas [...]

% Protected Marine Area



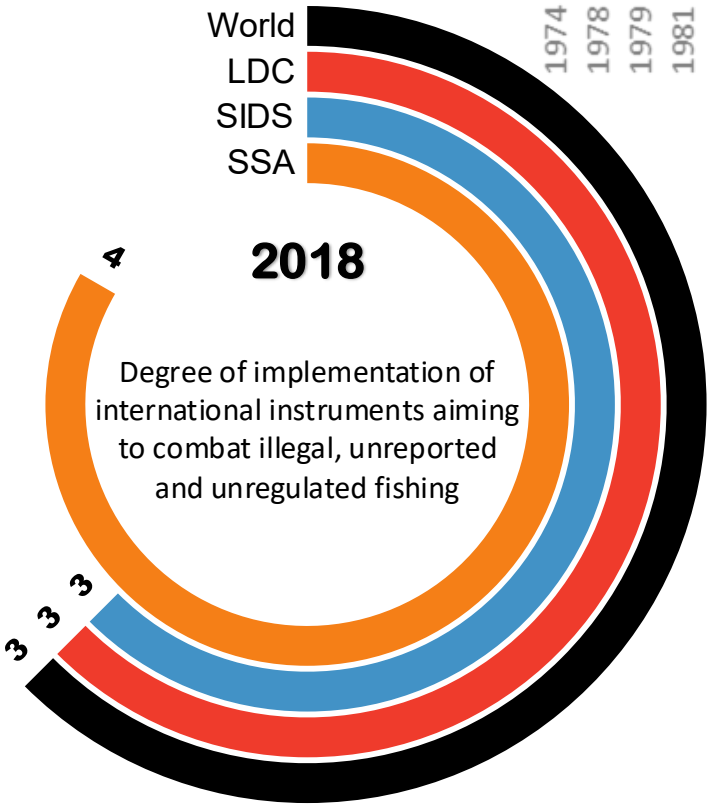
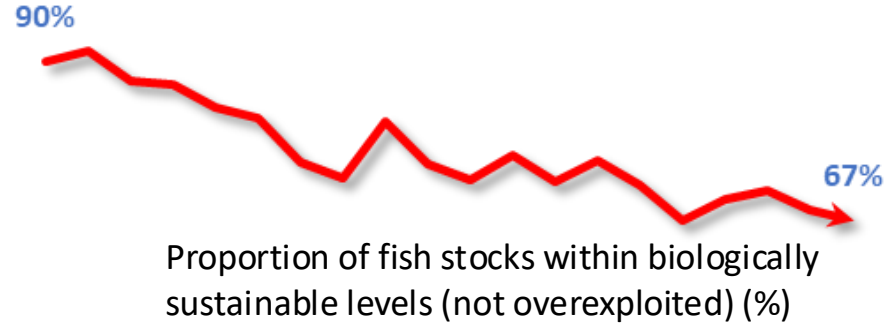
Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas (Exclusive Economic Zones) (%)

% Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered

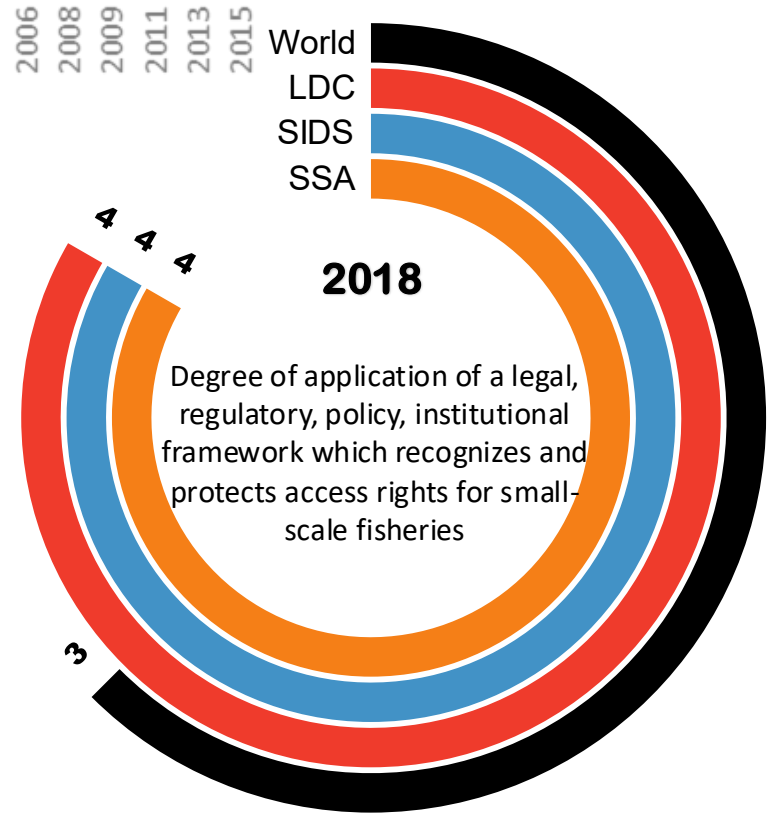


Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, [...] to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible [...]



14.6 By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing [...]



14.b Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets

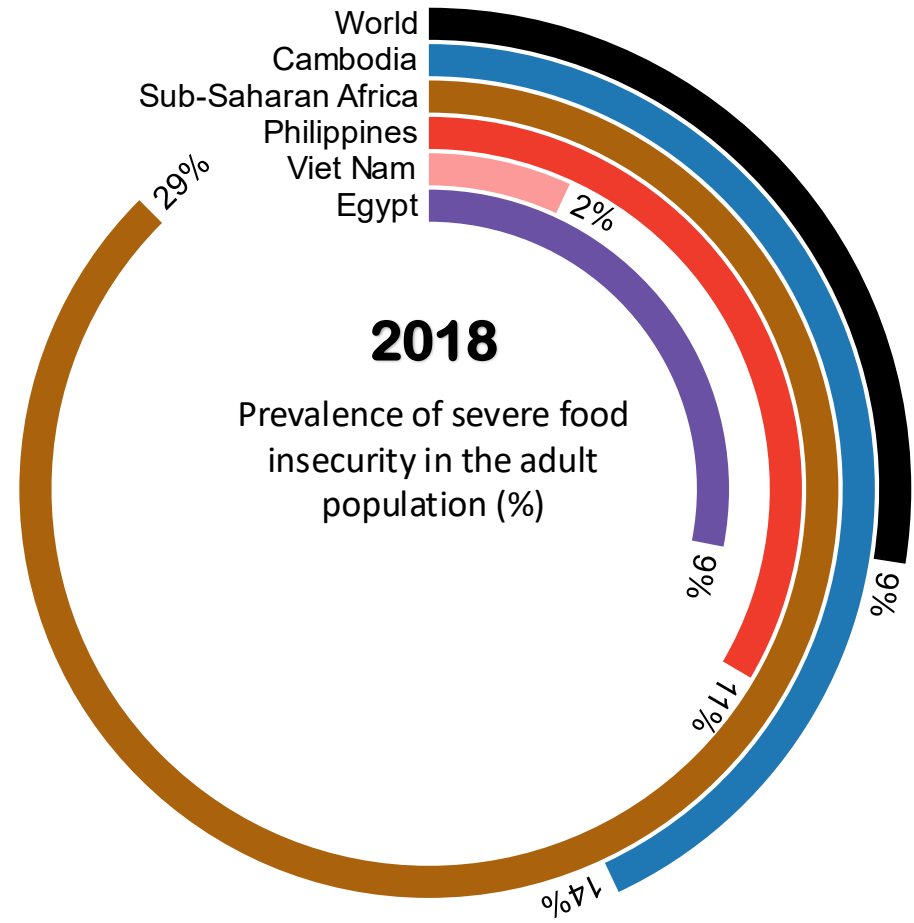
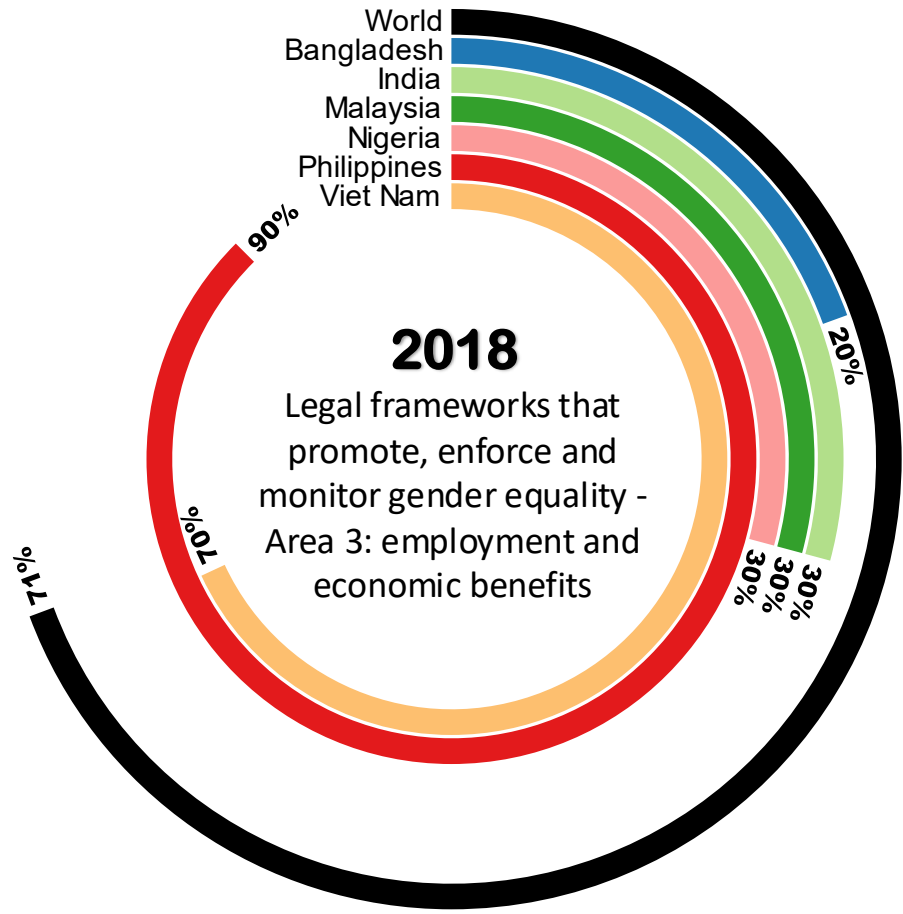
*Questionnaire on the implementation of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries - Country self-reporting. Level of implementation: 1 lowest - 5 highest




5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere



2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations [...]

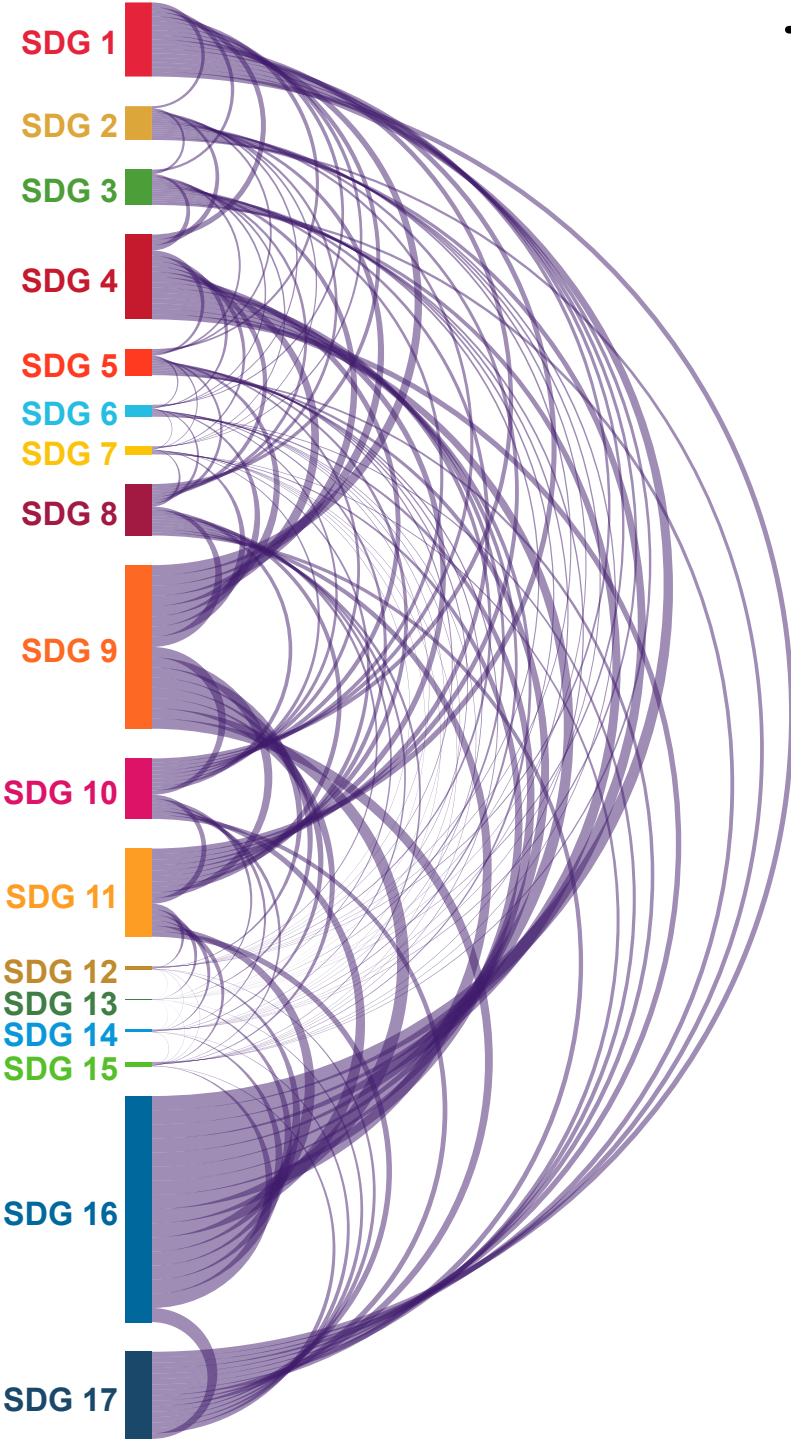


*Data source: Assessment completed by National Statistical Offices and/or National Women's Machinery, and legal practitioners/researchers on gender equality, using a questionnaire.

The background of the slide is a dark blue field filled with a complex, glowing network of white and light blue lines and dots, resembling a molecular structure or a data network. The lines and dots are interconnected, forming various geometric shapes and patterns. The overall effect is a sense of dynamic energy and interconnectedness.

What are the synergies?

Top SDG Interlinkages from ODAs (0.9 M Projects)

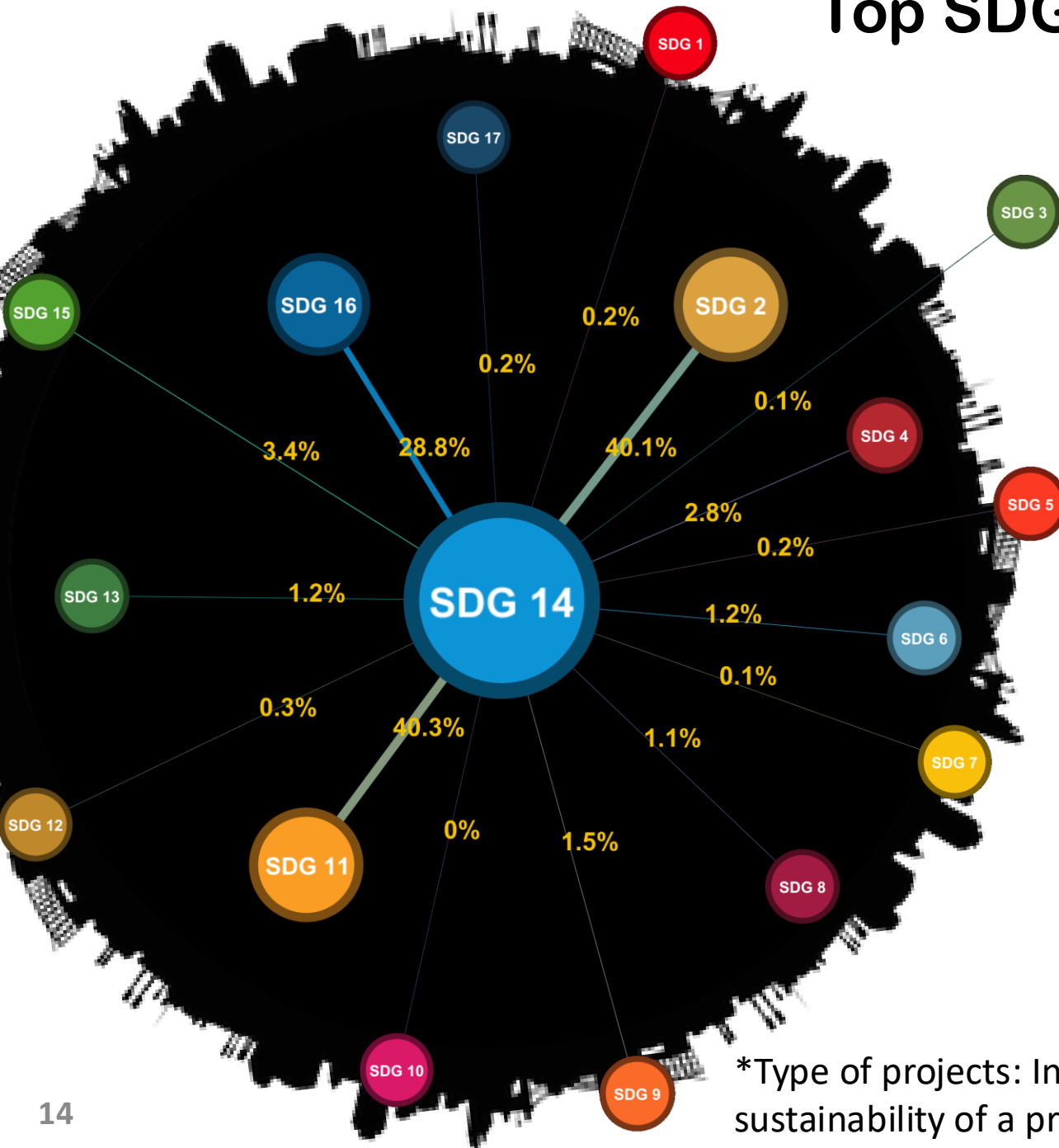


Top Linkages between SDGs

	SDG	# Projects	SDG
1)	SDG9	142,237	SDG16
2)	SDG4	109,011	SDG16
3)	SDG4	84,661	SDG9
4)	SDG16	80,651	SDG17
5)	SDG8	68,868	SDG16
6)	SDG9	64,523	SDG11
7)	SDG11	59,133	SDG16
8)	SDG5	51,913	SDG16
9)	SDG1	50,270	SDG16
10)	SDG9	49,997	SDG17

Top SDG 14 Interlinkages

(n=7,044 ODAs)

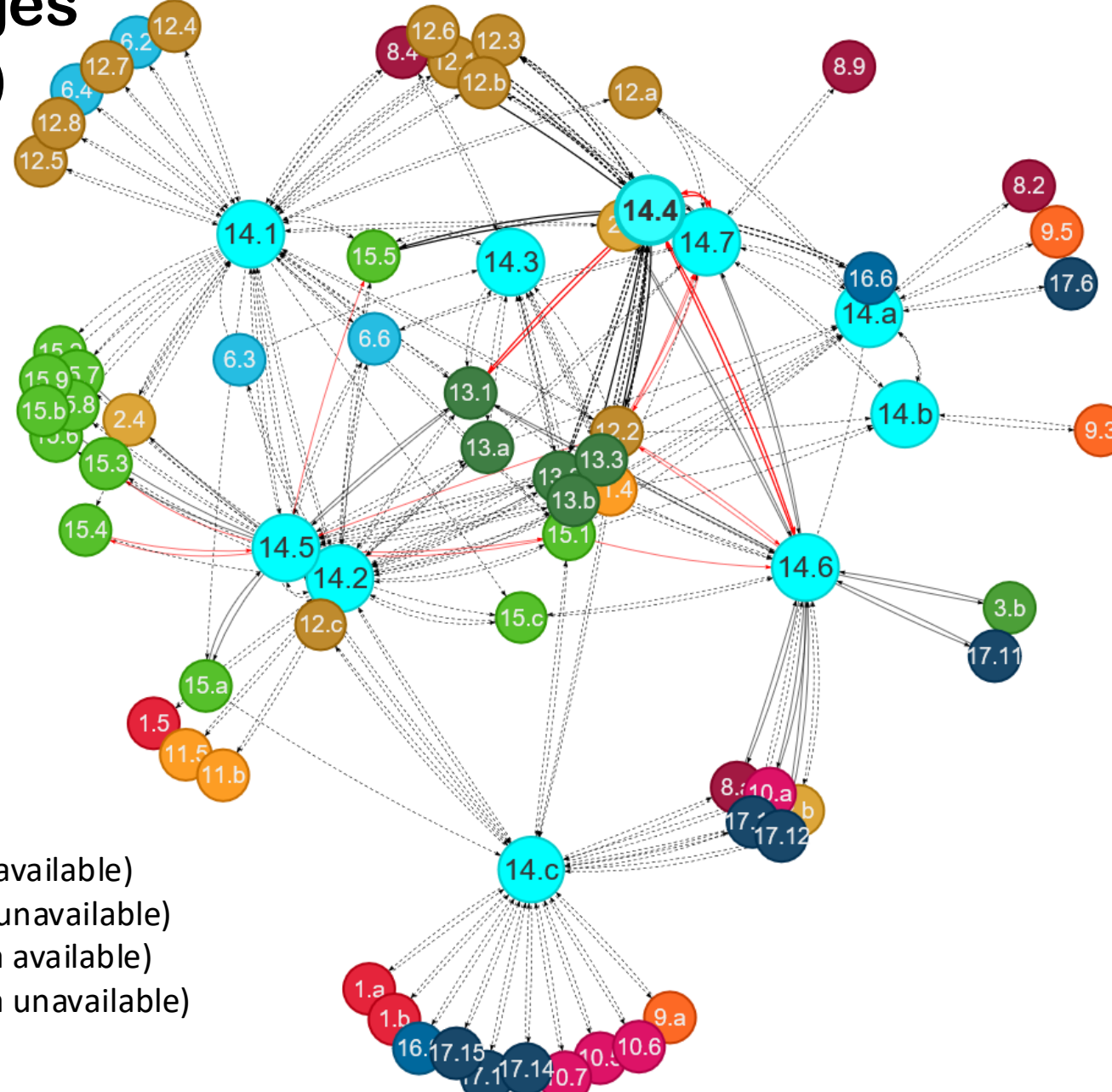


Top Linkages for SDG 14

	SDG	# Projects	SDG
1)	*SDG11	<-- 2,840 -->	SDG14
2)	SDG2	<-- 2,827 -->	SDG14
3)	SDG14	<-- 2,030 -->	SDG16
4)	SDG14	<-- 241 -->	SDG15
5)	SDG4	<-- 195 -->	SDG14
6)	SDG9	<-- 109 -->	SDG14
7)	SDG6	<-- 88 -->	SDG14
8)	SDG13	<-- 84 -->	SDG14
9)	SDG8	<-- 76 -->	SDG14
10)	SDG12	<-- 20 -->	SDG14

*Type of projects: Infrastructures to improve sustainability of a productive and clean environment

SDG interlinkages Mapping (IGES)



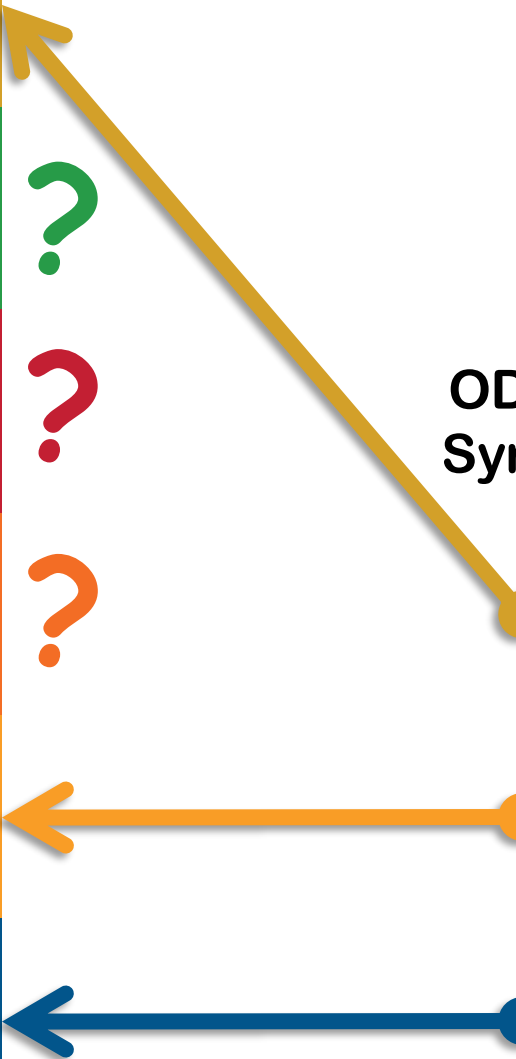
- Reinforcing Link (Data available)
- - - →** Reinforcing Link (Data unavailable)
- Constraining Link (Data available)
- - - →** Constraining Link (Data unavailable)



What is the way forward?

Top ODAs (77%)

- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Current ODAs SDG 14 Synergy focus

- 2 ZERO HUNGER
- 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Top Leader's priority (50%)

- 4 QUALITY EDUCATION
- 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
- 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
- 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



Collaboration & Partnerships

Governments

Research Programmes

Civil Societies
&
NGOs

Private
Sector

Communities

Academia

Practitioners

Development
Agencies



Background

Participation of women is less in aquaculture due to lack of knowledge, less mobility and poor linkages with support providers. Small homestead ponds with presence of aquatic vegetation, shades and decomposed matters are often not considered suitable for aquaculture production. These ponds are an opportunity to encourage participation of women and empowered them with access to resources for fish production, control over income and leadership.

Purpose

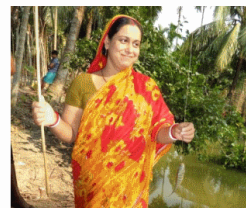
The Ecopond-I project tested how small homestead ponds could be successfully used by women for fish production and empowering women. Ecopond-II is designed to scaling-out this innovative approach effectively to large numbers of women within Blue Gold polders.



Woman learns about natural feeds of fish grown in small homestead pond

Description of the Innovation

In Ecopond-I, a participatory action research (PAR) with 60 women showed how native fish (e.g. local catfish, climbing perch) could be grown with tilapia and carps by creating artificial fish habitat inside the pond. Aquatic weeds, coconut

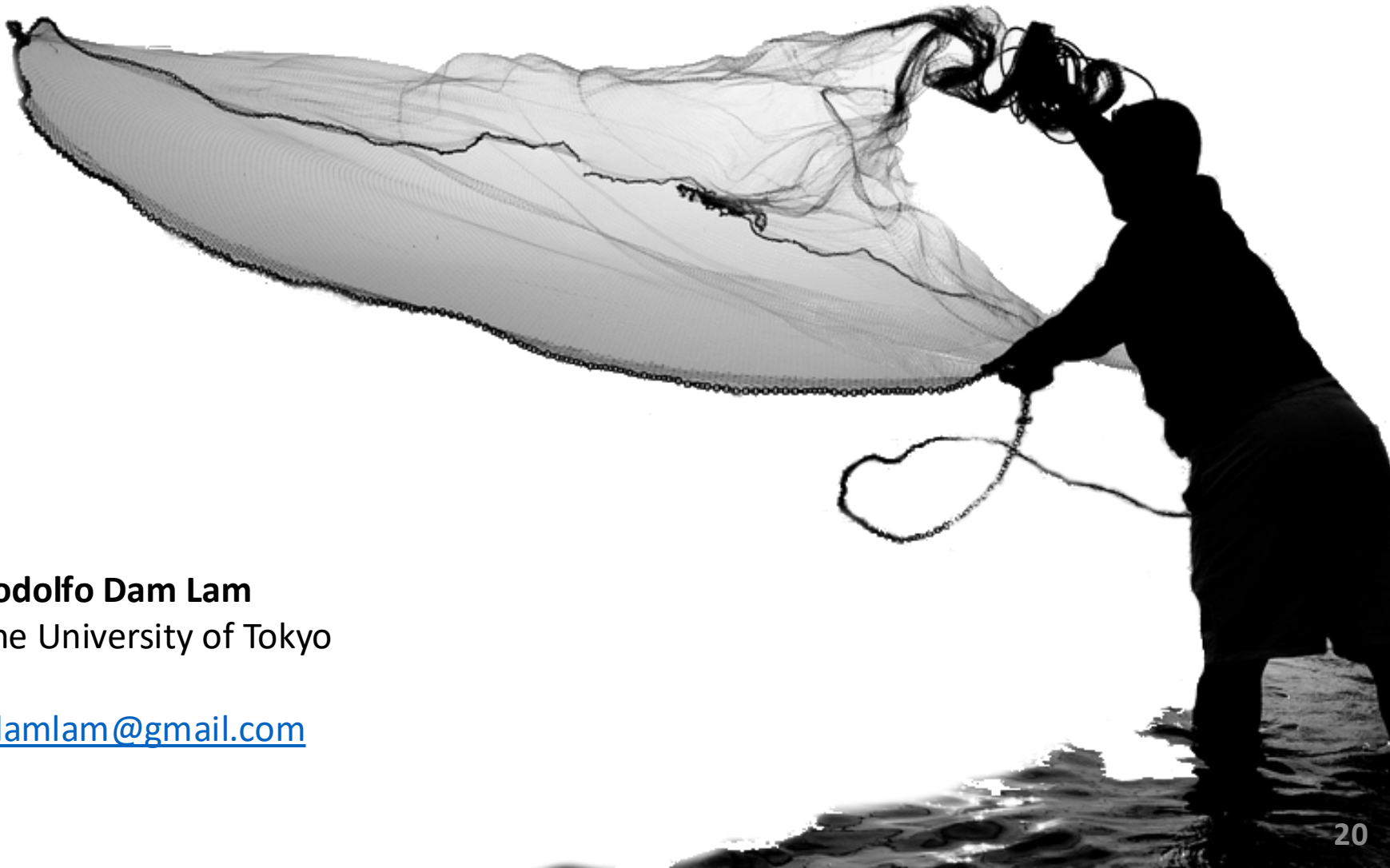


Woman angling tilapia from Ecopond

leaves, bamboo tubes and bamboo branches were used as fish habitats. The PAR included formal training of women, use of training manuals with theoretical and practical sessions on technologies and empowerment of women.

In Ecopond II project, communities and women with small homestead ponds were selected with support from the members of water management groups (WMGs) and local staff of BG program. The major focus of the scale-out process is to cover large numbers of women with small ponds with very few project staff and limited funding and with involvement of women, the community, lead farmers and local support providers. Total 3377 women with around 4500 small ponds were selected.

Thanks



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