

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)

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Definition of Sustainability, Aspects of Sustainability, Transition from MDGs to SDGs

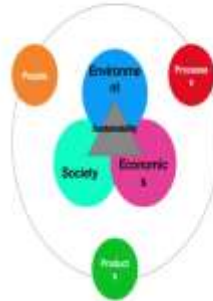
Part 2

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Broader connect with society

-[Alwaer and Clements-Croome (2010)] regarded sustainable intelligent buildings as a complex system of three basic inter-related issues, i.e. **people, products** and **processes**, and the inter-relationships between them.

-In ISO 21929 (2011) sustainability impacts are categorized as: **environmental**; **economic**; and **social** aspects.



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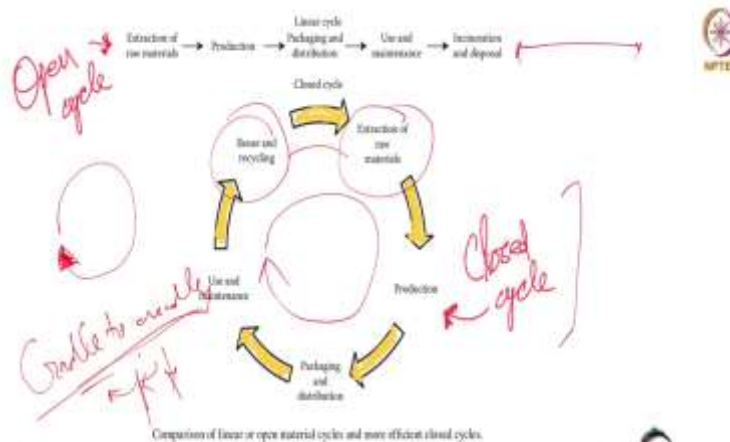
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And here is this connect people, products, and processes with environmental, economic, and social dimensions and where does sustainability lies?

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"Design, Social Approach & Impact - Sustainable Design"

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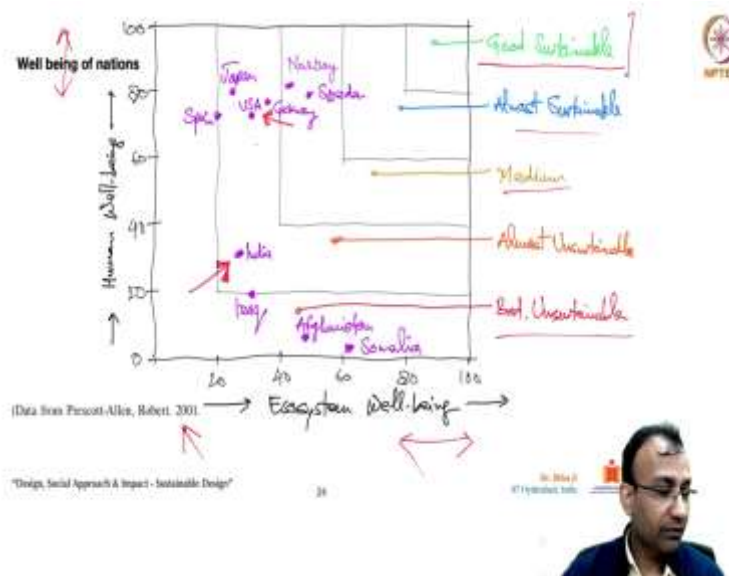
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In this one we have this open cycle open that is a linear arrangement often like a sourcing of raw materials production, packaging, distribution, uses, consumption, disposal etcetera and here we have closed cycle. So, Cradle to Cradle approach you may be aware of. This approach actually talks about exactly this thing. Well, Cradle to Cradle it means like by word definition I am talking something which has come from wherever it has come from and should go back exactly over there, that is Cradle to Cradle and for example, any organic item, any organic entity dies for example, maybe an animal or maybe a tree or maybe even human beings.

If you just leave it in the nature as it is, it is going to decompose, degrade, finally it will kind of a vanish. So, where did it go actually, if you want to look back and analyze, it went back to the molecular level of this planet and it may exist somewhere. So, that approach actually is called as a closed loop cycle or closed cycle, like approach of LCA, in which we try actually bringing all of those discarded things from the last stage to the very first stage of sourcing of resources and stuff.

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And how this wellbeing ecosystems plotted against human wellbeing works. So, at this relationship, we can see the good sustainable one is coming at the top where we have a good rating of ecosystems wellbeing and good rating of nations or humans well-being is also there. And if you start gradually coming down it goes up to the bad and unsustainable one, and at this category also, some of the countries are listed over here you can check related to this resource.

So, there are particularly no countries coming into this almost sustainable and good sustainable category, but we have a few beginning like a medium category by Sweden and Norway. Then we have US, Germany, Japan, India. And then at the last one, like bad unsustainable one, we have Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, and borderline Spain.

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Here in this one, what is bio capacity? If you want to know bio capacity is the capacity which a planet or maybe any entity like any such entity actually possesses to maintain its ecological balance involving all species living beings like plants and animal kingdom, plant kingdom and other non living entities also for example: air, water, soil, etcetera.

This is a reference from where I have taken this, population multiplied by consumption per person multiplied by resource use intensity multiplied by resource use inefficiency, you get ecological footprint and area into bio productivity is bio capacity. So, till here if it has kind of lasted, then all of its range which is going beyond this, they do not like it, researchers do not like it, and this goes in the overshoot. So you see this term, as per this year data. There was an overshoot of a 79 million per square kilometer like that much of the Earth surface of land is needed more. So, that is one interesting finding.

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■ Contrast of living standard of rich/poor countries

If everybody wanted to live like people in industrialized countries we would need four planets

This poses a lot of questions!

Thank You



Here there is a huge contrast in the previous like a section we discuss how humans are responsible but perhaps not humans are like a certain countries and in countries also like a certain like a people from urban areas, cities for example are majorly responsible not the villages and a semi urban places perhaps. So, how this can be a problem of all the humans and how all why all humans are bearing actually the bulk of it.

This should be actually particularly dealt with strict thing that the polluters should be punished not every human because the plight of this planet actually every human is facing it. So, how this can be reduced to those who are causing all of these nuisances. If everybody wanted to live like the people in industrialized countries, we would need four planets.

Because that is the bottom line, you can understand compared to the lifestyle of what kind of grade of lifestyle that these developed countries have and underdeveloped countries have because there is a huge disparity between this group and this group, This is global north and global south phenomenon research, you will get to see a lot of such examples, how societies, how countries, even they are economically very strong and very nice but there are challenges at ground level, which proves everything redundant and if it is not properly addressed.

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Moving on to this next section, transition from MDGs to the SDGs.

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Well, Millennium Development Goals, so, SDGs we are studying under this course, and this was launched in the year 2015 but even before that the efforts were made, and efforts are being made for last maybe a couple of decades or maybe half a century or even perhaps even more than that in some form, maybe not exactly in this form what we have today, but this has evolved over time, which has taken cues from the odd previous ones. This is very essential to look at the previous ones to understand which pace rate the whole thing is evolving. And then again, even in

the present one what are the missing things, what are lacunae and how we can plug them. So, with that right attitude in mind. These MDGs were launched long back.

So, just we will see, in September Year 2000 leaders of 189 countries gathered at United Nations headquarters and signed the historic Millennium Declaration in which they committed to achieving a set of eight measurable goals that range from having extreme poverty and hunger to promoting gender equality and reducing child mortality, by the target date of 2015. So MDGs were supposed to be implemented only till year 2015. But that date that year is gone. And still there is a lot like more to do in the villages areas, even in the urban areas and all of these places.

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Millennium Development Goals

Goal 1	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Goal 2	Achieve universal primary education
Goal 3	Promote gender equality and empower women
Goal 4	Reduce child mortality
Goal 5	Improve maternal health
Goal 6	Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases
Goal 7	Ensure environmental sustainability
Goal 8	Develop a global partnership for development

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These MDGs is actually became a handy to help them. What are those MDGs you can see over here, there are total eight: eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combating HIV AIDS, malaria and other diseases, ensure environmental sustainability. Lastly, develop a global partnership for development.

Further, the MDGs were revolutionary in providing a common language to reach global agreement. The eight goals were realistic and easy to communicate with the clear measurement monitoring mechanism, substantial progress has been made regarding the MDGs. The world has already realized the first MDG of how extreme poverty rate by 2015. However, achievements have been uneven. The MDGs are set to expire in 2015.

And the discussion of a post 2015 agenda continues. The focus is now on building a sustainable world where environmental sustainability, social inclusion, and economic development are equally valued. The MDG fund contributed directly and indirectly to the achievement of the MDGs. It adopted an inclusive and comprehensive approach to the MDGs. The approach was guided by the Millennium Development and its emphasis on development as a right, with targeted attention directed towards traditionally marginalized groups such as ethnic minorities, indigenous groups, and Women.

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The Rio+20 conference (the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) in Rio de Janeiro, June 2012, galvanized a process to develop a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which will carry on the momentum generated by the MDGs and fit into a global development framework beyond 2015.

In the interest of creating a new, people-centered, development agenda, a global consultation was conducted online and offline. Civil society organizations, citizens, scientists, academics, and the private sector from around the world were all actively engaged in the process. Activities included thematic and national consultations, and the My World survey led by the United Nations Development Group. Specialized panels were also held and provided ground to facilitate intergovernmental discussions. The UN Secretary General presented a synthesis of the results of these consultation processes.

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but Collaboration offshoots

NPTEL

[Video inset of a man speaking]

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The UN Secretary General presented a synthesis of the results of these consultation processes. So, you can see from the first one to this one, a tremendous effort was made, in which researcher's experts, and practitioners, like NGOs, like research organizations, most of the people, who are working into such areas were actually invited to be the part of it. So, this is an collaborative effort you can see. So, collaborative effort to deal with such catastrophes imbalances which has been getting observed in recent years. How to deal with them? Those action points were actually prepared.

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The Global Consultation of Sustainable Development Goals

In July 2014, the UN General Assembly Open Working Group (OWG) proposed a document containing 17 goals to be put forward for the General Assembly's approval in September 2015. This document set the ground for the new SDGs and the global development agenda spanning from 2015-2030.

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NPTEL

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Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as proposed by the OWG

- Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2: Zero hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
- Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all
- Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation
- Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas, and coastal resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16: Promote peaceful and just societies and sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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So remember these years? Well, what are those 17 SDGs that list is given over here.

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The SDG Fund and the SDGs

The SDG Fund is the first cooperation mechanism specifically designed to achieve the future SDGs. Building upon the experience and lessons learned of the previous MDG Achievement Fund (2007-2013), the SDG Fund intends to act as a bridge in the transition from MDGs to SDGs, providing concrete experiences on how to achieve a sustainable and inclusive world post-2015 through its integrated and multidimensional joint programmes.

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■ Transitioning from the MDGs to the
SDGs

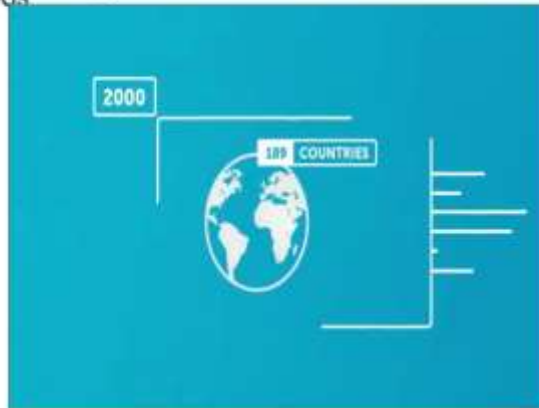


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17 September, 2020



■ Transitioning from the MDGs to the
SDGs



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■ Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs



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27 September, 2020



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■ Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs

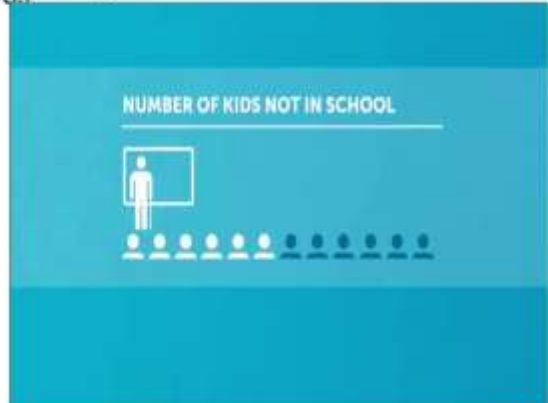


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■ Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs



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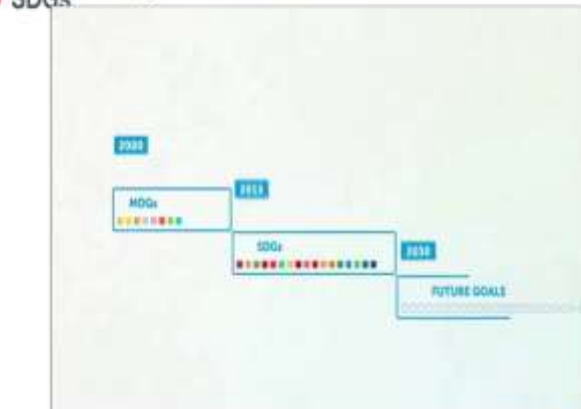


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■ Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs



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■ History of the Funds: from MDGs to SDGs



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Let us watch this video.

(Video Started)

In the year 2000, leaders from 189 countries agreed on a vision for the new millennium. They wanted to end extreme poverty in all of its forms. So they made a list of eight goals called the Millennium Development Goals. And they wanted to achieve these goals in 15 years. One of the leading organizations working to fulfill these goals has been the United Nations Development Program, or UNDP. were present in more than 170 countries and territories.

We champion the goals so that people everywhere, we know what they were and how people could do their part. We funded projects that help fulfill the goals. We helped countries accelerate MDG progress by breaking down the silos and working across sectors. We acted as scorekeeper helping countries to track progress.

As a result, the number of people that live on less than dollar 1.25 per day has dropped by more than half, the number of primary school aged kids who do not go to school, down by almost half, the number of people getting life saving treatment for HIV increased by over 15 times. Child mortality down by almost half, as much progress as we have made together, there is still a lot more to do.

Over 800 million people are still living on less than Dollar 1.25 a day. One in nine people on our planet goes to sleep hungry each night. Deforestation remains alarmingly high in many countries. Oceans are becoming more acidic, threatening food security and marine ecosystems. And about one out of every six adults in the world is illiterate. Two thirds of them are women. We think those are tough numbers.

And so do leaders from the countries where we work. So in September 2015 they agreed on a new set of goals. To help finish the work. We all started in 2000. The new goals are called the Sustainable Development Goals or SDGs. We have made significant progress in the last 15 years. And we think there is plenty of room for hope for action in the next 15 years. Today, the world is more connected by technology.

We know more about how to balance the three pillars of sustainable development, social progress, economic growth, and environmental protection. However, our climate is changing, our planet is transforming, and there are more people on Earth than ever before. We at UNDP believe everyone can have enough of what they need living within our planetary boundaries. And we are working around the world to make this happen.

Our goal is to reach by 2030 are to eradicate extreme poverty, protect our environment, and much more. UNDP has 50 years of experience working with countries to make this a more prosperous, healthy, inclusive, and sustainable world JOIN US.

(Video Ended)

History of the fund from how MDGs to the SDGs it has moved that is what we can see in this video.

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Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs

This UNDP-World Bank Report pulls together the main lessons learned from the MDG Reviews for the UN system and for its engagement at the country level, which took place at the UN System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB). The Reviews, which brought together UN and World Bank Group staff, systematically identified the country situation, the bottlenecks to MDG attainment, and potential solutions to be implemented. Since many MDGs have been absorbed into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), many of the observations and solutions provided could prove useful to the implementation of the SDGs.

The slide includes a hand-drawn diagram in red ink. At the top, it says 'UN' with a downward arrow pointing to 'CEB'. Below that, there are several horizontal lines with arrows pointing to the right. Further down, it says 'Country' with a downward arrow pointing to a circular diagram with several arrows pointing outwards. The UN logo is in the top right corner. A small video inset of a man is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide.

This UNDP World Bank report pulls together the main lessons learned from the MDG reviews for the UN system and for its engagement at the country level which took place at the UN system chief executive board for the coordination CEB, the reviews which brought together UN and the World Bank Group staff systematically identified the country's situation, the bottlenecks to the MDG attainment and the potential solutions to be implementation.

Since many MDGs have been absorbed into the Sustainable Development Goals, many of the observations and solutions provided could prove useful to the implementation of SDGs. So, how it worked the funding is very essential because, SDGs and MDGs, they are coming from the United Nations. And I know it is getting implemented at different countries in the different, like a places rural areas or urban areas and all of those villages and, towns.

So, who is going to fund it and for what? So, this framework actually helps identifying the particular countries funding and other action plans for the regular developments in sync with the World Bank, and many other funding resources and combining them so, that the efforts put up by all of those different stakeholders and agencies can be channelized into one common strong force and can be put for the achieving that particular target under particular SDG. So, this is what it does.

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The 2030 Agenda

to the SDGs

from the MDGs

Source: UNEP Philippines

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I hope it is clear now, and this is an illustration which talks about this transition, initially there were eight now, we have 17, Perhaps in future when the new set of goals will be like coming in by year 2030 we may have even more, who knows, maybe if we are able to fulfill or solve one of these maybe that can be removed. So, that will be I think, based on the, like a assessment and evaluation at that particular time.

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Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs

Sixteen countries from across the world and the subregion of the Pacific Island countries took part in the CEB reviews, addressing several different MDGs.

These strongly advocated for cross-sectoral and cross-institutional thinking within the UN system to accelerate progress on off-track MDG targets. Bottleneck analysis, proposed under the MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF), helped UN system organizations fully appreciate that investing in solutions within a particular sector may be necessary, but not sufficient to gain enough momentum to meet a particular target.

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Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs

The CEB reviews showed that significant gains were possible when agencies came together to support an acceleration goal. Country teams improved the alignment and coherence of UN system activities on the ground, bridged sectoral silos while still valuing the specialized expertise of individual agencies, and more effectively advocated with governments and other partners. High-level coordination between UN country teams and World Bank country offices was repeatedly recognized as an accomplishment.

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UN SDGs

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■ Transitioning from the MDGs to the SDGs



Three main conclusions clearly apply to the transition from the MDGs to the 2030 Agenda:

- Support cross-institutional collaboration between the UN system and the World Bank;
- Advance better understanding of cross-sectoral work, and the interrelatedness of goals and targets; and
- Promote global and high-level advocacy.

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Three main conclusions clearly apply to the transition from MDGs to the 2030 agenda. First one support cross-institutional collaboration between the UN system and the World Bank. Second, advanced better understanding of cross-sectoral work, and the interrelatedness of goals and targets. Third, promote global and high level advocacy.

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■ Difference between MDG and SDG



Any comparison between the MDGs and the SDGs needs to start with the fact that the SDGs are by far a more collaborative-oriented framework. We can see this in some of the key differences highlighted below:

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In comparison between MDGs and the SDGs need to start with the fact that SDGs are by far a more collaborative-oriented framework. We can see that in some of the key differences highlighted below.

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■ Top-down vs. Stakeholder - center approach



Groups of technical experts were brought together at the UN to develop and give form to the MDGs in what was mostly a top-down process. The SDGs, on the other hand, was designed using a massively collaborative approach that took into account input from key stakeholders across the globe (including 193 member states, scientists, private sector actors, and more).

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■ Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) were, and are a key part of SDG advancement



CSOs – for example, community-based organizations, NGOs, etc. – were involved from the get-go in the development of the SDGs. There have been further calls since then to keep them engaged and at the forefront of the strategic agenda.

*Implications
Application*

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CSOs civil society organizations were, also involved into this thing and they were the key part for example, community based organizations, NGOs, etcetera, were involved from the get go into the development of the SDGs there have been further calls since then, to keep them engaged

and at the forefront of their strategic agenda, because these are very crucial, the moment you go for the implications or the applications. So, while implementing these local bodies, which are aware of nitty gritty of that particular place and the context are very essential for effective implementation.

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■ Engagement from rich countries vs. poor



The MDGs model was heavily focused on encouraging funding and initiative-building coming from richer countries to benefit poorer countries. The SDGs, on the other hand, call upon all countries to generate internal strategies for goal progress, while looking for ways to collaborate across borders to amplify the impact of those national strategies.

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Engagement from rich countries versus poor. The MDGs model was heavily focused on encouraging funding and initiative-building coming from richer countries to benefit poorer countries. The SDGs, on the other hand, call upon all countries to generate internal strategies for goal progress, while looking for ways to collaborate across borders to amplify the impact of those national strategies.

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■ A Goal for partnerships themselves!



Goal 17 of the SDGs, Partnerships for the Goals, was included to specifically emphasize the need for a collaborative approach amongst impact areas, across impact areas, between different kinds of organizations, etc.

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Goals 17 of the SDGs partnerships for the goals was included to specifically emphasize the need for a collaborative approach amongst impact areas across impact areas between different kinds of organizations etcetera.

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■ How Impact Strategy Has Evolved from the MDGs to the SDGs



A final key difference, which also brings us to the reason why impact strategies had to be adjusted and continue to evolve, is the fact that the MDGs were "halfway" goals, while the SDGs are "zero" goals.

In other words, the MDGs were meant to bring us closer to a world without poverty. The SDGs are meant to get us all the way there.

Getting to zero has translated impact strategy from focusing on the "easier" problems and/or solutions to getting after the more complex, systemic issues at the root of poverty and other social or environmental ills. Logistically, this means focusing less on aid and more on empowerment and systems change.

Here are four strategic changes that impact leaders have had to make and will have to keep getting better at if we are to live up to the ambitions we set forth as a global community at the outset of the SDG journey.

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The final key difference, which also brings us to the reason why Impact Strategies had to be adjusted and continue to evolve is the fact that the MDGs were "halfway" goals, while the SDGs are "zero" goals. In other words, the MDGs were meant to bring us closer to a world without poverty, the SDGs are meant to get us all the way there. Getting Zero has translated impact

strategy from focusing on the easier problems and our solutions to getting after the more complex systemic issues at the root of the poverty and other social or environmental ills.

Logistically, this means focusing less on aid and more on empowerment and systems change. Like how MDGs work were based on the AIDS but such aids actually cannot continue for forever, so how this mechanism can be created right at the place and how this can be empowered how the people's societies and countries can be empowered to bring the system change, because this is long lasting. If you are efficient, if you know how to fish, you can fish in any day.

Unless you do not know how to fish then you will be looking for like some like aid to give you a fish. So of course the second one is a desirable situation. And this is where SDGs actually became more like effective. Here are four strategic changes that impact leaders have had to make and will have to keep getting better at if we are to live up to the ambitions we set forth as a global community at the outset of the SDG journey.

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Coalitions of Collaboration



The response to the need for systemic change has been a call for partnerships amongst key players across ecosystems.

Led by initiatives like the UN Global Compact and the Partnerships Platform, the move from "send aid" to "let's empower each other" has led to huge social impact returns (with the potential to be enduring impacts).

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So, we will see all of them, the response to the need for systemic change has been a call for partnership among key players across ecosystems. The response to the need of systemic change, led by initiatives like the United Nations Global Compact and the partnership platform. The move from “send aid” to “let us empower each other” has led to huge social impact returns.

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■ A Funding Revolution



In line with finding alternatives or ways to complement traditional aid models, there has been a push for countries to generate their own new (or revamped) sources of revenue to help fund the development and implementation of SDG-aligned programs and initiatives.

In other words, instead of relying on development assistance and/or public monies, nations have taken a more serious approach to create financing models of their own wherein capital can flow into national projects as investment dollars. This, of course, can also help spur economic growth leading to better outcomes across the board (employment, health, education, etc.).

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IT Professional, India






In line with finding alternatives or ways to implement traditional aid models, there have been a push for countries to generate their own new sources of revenue to help fund the development and implementation of SDG aligned programs and initiatives. In other words, instead of relying on development assistance and or public money, nations have taken a more serious approach to create financial models of their own where in capital can flow into international projects as investment dollars. This of course can also help spur economic growth leading to better outcomes across the board employment health education, etcetera. So, there are multiple benefits at different dimensions.

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■ Demanding Accountability Through Data

The MDGs severely lacked monitoring, evaluation, and other frameworks for impact accountability. The SDGs, on the other hand, pushes us to manage impact data (ensuring its quality and timely acquisition).

The 169 targets and 230 indicators that come packaged with the SDGs are just a start. Impact leaders have had to work together to figure out efficient and innovative ways to acquire, manage, analyze, and report on data aligned with the SDGs. The impact insights gleaned from reliable data are, well, much more reliable! This enables impact practitioners to learn and improve programs, eventually improving outcomes for beneficiaries.



UN SDGs - Module 2

Dr. Manish K. P. (PhD) - Founder, IMPTEL

The MDGs severely lacked monitoring, evaluation and other frameworks for impact accountability like how to assess how to like correct how to rectify like a certain things, those were there were like a lagging points over there. The SDGs on the other hand pushes us to manage impact data ensuring its quality and timely acquisition. So, you are able to measure it, you are able to gaze it, you were able to rectify it.

So, it forms you kind of like a loop, feedback loop. What is feedback loop. The 169 targets and 230 indicators that come packaged with the SDGs are just a start impact leaders have had to work together to figure out efficient and innovative ways to acquire, manage, analyze, and report on data aligned with the SDGs. The impact insights gleaned from reliable data are well much more reliable. This enables impact practitioners to learn and improve programs eventually improving outcomes for beneficiaries.

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■ Impact Investing Becomes a Development Player



With all this data and a move towards more financing of development initiatives, impact investors have taken a more leading role in the SDG charge.

The 2019 Annual Impact Investor Survey by the GIIN found that more than 60% of investors specifically track their investment performance to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs), driven by a desire to integrate into a global development paradigm.

Encouraging investment capital to flow more freely into this "development paradigm" will only continue to strengthen nations and strengthen impact outcomes.



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Dr. Manish
FTI Professor, IIT



With all of this data and a move towards more financing of development initiatives impact investors have taken a more leading role in the SDG charge. The 2019 annual impact investor survey by the GIIN found that more than 60 percent of investors specifically track their investment performance to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals driven by a desire to integrate into a global development paradigm.

Encouraging investment capital to flow more freely into this “development paradigm” will only continue to strengthen nations and strengthen impact outcomes. So, how the dollars and how a currency can be invested into like this thing. So, that mechanism to take care of it. So, that is like a timely, like accountable and mechanism which can be evaluated and assessed by the investors who are putting in money can be actually created.

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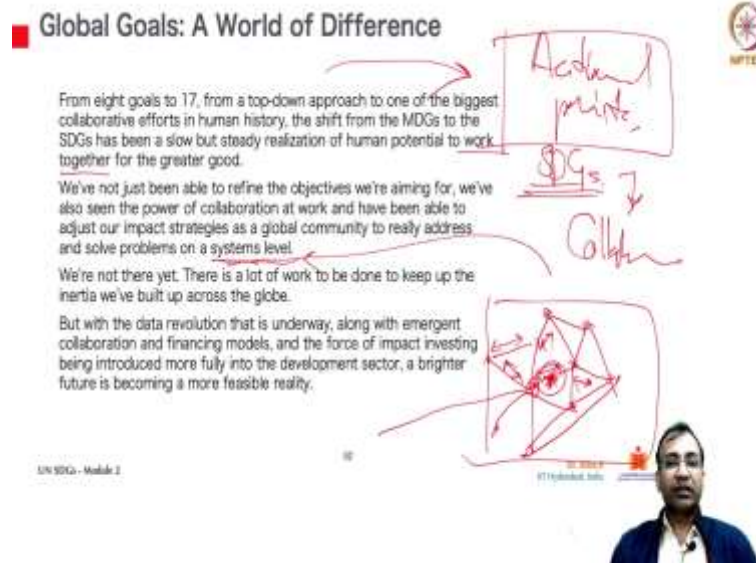
Global Goals: A World of Difference

From eight goals to 17, from a top-down approach to one of the biggest collaborative efforts in human history, the shift from the MDGs to the SDGs has been a slow but steady realization of human potential to work together for the greater good.

We've not just been able to refine the objectives we're aiming for, we've also seen the power of collaboration at work and have been able to adjust our impact strategies as a global community to really address and solve problems on a systems level.

We're not there yet. There is a lot of work to be done to keep up the inertia we've built up across the globe.

But with the data revolution that is underway, along with emergent collaboration and financing models, and the force of impact investing being introduced more fully into the development sector, a brighter future is becoming a more feasible reality.



Coming down to the final points from eight goals to 17 from a top down approach to one of the biggest collaborative efforts in human society, the shift from the MDGs to the SDGs has been a slow but steady realization of human potential to work together for the greater good. So, working together. So, in SDGs one like a very interesting and like a points is to work together this collaboration we saw. We have not just been able to refined the objectives, we are aiming for, we have also seen the power of collaboration at work and have been able to adjust our impact strategies as a global community to really address and solve problems on a systems level.

Systems levels. So, let me quickly draw a sketch if these are the stakeholders, they are definitely interconnected, maybe not all are connected to each of these, but many more connections and things like that, then there is interrelationship what is happening between this and this, this and this, this and this right here and when this assessment, you can pinpoint really find out where is the, like a lacunae or something, which is going below the targeted thing and you can take corrective measure.

This tailor made measure, corrective measure right that is needed like a spot. It helps, so this is systemic approach we saw here, well, we are not there yet, there is a lot of work to be done to keep up the inertia we have built up across the globe, but with the data revolution that is underway, along with the emergent collaboration and financing models and the force of impact

investing, being introduced more fully into the development sector A brighter future is becoming more feasible reality.

So SDG is definitely carry immense potential to formulate this mechanism and out of those 230 like targets and action points and all of them will be coming together in 169 targets. So it is an amazing set of like, actionable points. Let me write it here. Actionable points, which any country, any society can take up and frame their policies around it, Channel their investments and funds around this to achieve those formal targets efficiently. So this is all about transitions. Yeah. So with this I have come to the end of this module 2, thank you all for joining. See you again.