

UN SDGs: 17 Goals to Transform Our World
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Module 28
Financing the SDGs and Global Funds,
Implementation Planning,
Capacity Building and Finance Part 1

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UN SDGs
: 17 goals to transform our world

Module 28

- Financing the SDGs and Global Funds,
- Implementation Planning,
- Capacity Building and Finance

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1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

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Hello everyone, I welcome you to module 28 of the NPTEL course of UN SDGs. In this module, we are going to cover these three points first one financing SDGs and global funds, how the SDGs and the efforts are being actually financed because each and every effort each and every scheme each and every plan, which is the needs implementation requires funding,

and SDGs are since a global initiative the global scheme. So, it requires funding at global scale? So, that is a mammoth task huge task.

So, how that actually takes place, we will see second one about implementation planning, and third one capacity building and finance. So, all of these three are very crucial and important parts, because unless and until these three are not in proper place, and are not reinforced the whole implementation strategy around as disease may not be your desired fruits. So, we will see.

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Slide 3: Financing the SDGs and Global Funds. The slide features a dark grey background with the title in white. In the top right corner is the NPTEL logo. In the bottom left corner, it says 'UN SDGs - Module 28'. In the bottom right corner, it says 'Dr. Shiva B' next to a small Indian flag icon. A video feed of Dr. Shiva B is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide area.



Slide 4: Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2021. The slide features a white background with a central graphic of a lightbulb where the globe is the filament. The globe is surrounded by icons for various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Above the lightbulb is the text 'Financing for Sustainable Development Report 2021' and 'Inter-agency Task Force on Financing for Development'. In the bottom left corner, it says 'UN SDGs - Module 28'. In the bottom right corner, it says 'Dr. Shiva B' and 'IIT Hyderabad, India' next to the IIT Hyderabad logo. A video feed of Dr. Shiva B is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide area.

So, the topic one, financing the SDGs and global funds. So, maybe you can refer this report financing for sustainable development report, this presentation, this lecture actually includes

number of sources, number of books reports, reference material, research material, et cetera. And it is a compilation which gives you a comprehensive outlook about these three topics, but, this report, I would recommend for you, everyone to go through this as an additional resource material, and maybe you can look for the latest one. So, what it does, it does interagency task force on financing for development. So, how it all actually works out.

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That is what it does. So, we will see. So, what are those different interagency task force members? So, initially in the lecture 1 in the module 1, we saw the parts of United Nations. So, the working parts executionary parts policy and implementation parts of the United Nations. So, there are these interagency task force members, which are somewhere touching the SDGs with their main mandate or as a secondary mandate or as an ancillary mandate. So, somewhere they come and help SDGs and their implementation also at global scale. So, the first being tasked for coordinator and substantial editor that is United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNDESA.

So, you can see this body this body works as a coordinator, overall coordinator, Task Force coordinator, second we have Financing for Development major institutional stakeholders. So, you may have heard of these names, World Bank Group, International Monetary Fund IMF, and World Trade Organisation WTO, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development UNCTAD and UNDP Of course, I think, in India and several Asian African and South American countries is a very common name in a lot of initiatives for water supply, sanitation,

health care and many such things initiatives, you may have seen if you remember in the rural India few decades back there was this implementation of deep bore well hand pumps.

So, the long sized hand pumps were installed at number of places, and it helped people fetch water, groundwater fresh groundwater from anywhere deeper pockets. So, this was also done under this is of a UNDP. So, several such initiatives you can see which you and me can relate at local level, but yes, there are I mean mainly these agencies also involved which help funding, major activities at national level, international level, regional level state level. And their influence is also there on human society.

Then comes regional economic commissions. So, we have economic and social commission for Asia and Pacific ESCAP. This name, you will be hearing a lot. Economy Construction Commission for Western Asia, commission for Africa for Europe and for letting America and Caribbean. So, regional economic commissions. So, these ones the global ones and then here we have regional ones. Then there are United Nations system and other agencies and offices.

So, this is a big list comprehensive list where you can see different other banking, non-banking and different types of agencies which touch this initiative. At places I will take their names, Basel Committee on Banking Supervision, Committee on payments and market infrastructure, Financial Stability Board, Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, FAO, you may be aware of this guarantees the food supply, Global Environment Facility GEF this actually deals with environmental preservation and taking care of forest and many other things.

Green Climate Fund, International Association of Insurance supervisors, International Atomic Energy Agency, this also you may have heard of this takes care of final atomic tests atomic like other research activities nuclear power stations and other enrichment programmes for harm nuclear arms and among armamentarium development, et cetera. So, this is the government governing body at international level.

Then we have international CVA Civil Aviation Organisation, International Development Finance Club, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Labour Organisation ILO very important one, International Organisation for Migration, International Telecommunication Union, International Trade Centre, Joined United Nations Programme on HIV AIDS, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Right Officer of High Representative for the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small

island developing states, Office of the Secretary General's envoy on youth, Office of the Special Advisor on Africa, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Principles for Responsible Investment.

Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, South Centre Sustainable Energy for All, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation, UN Capital Development Fund, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, United Nations Convention on to Combat Desertification, United Nations Educational Scientific, and Cultural Organisation UNESCO, United Nations entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women UN Women, United Nations Environment Programme UNEP, United Nations Forum on Forests, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change UNFCCC.

United Nations Global Compact UNGC, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Human Settlement Programme UN-HABITAT, United Nations Industrial Development Organisation UNIDO, United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction the UNISDR, United Nations Office for Project Services, United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation, United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, United Nations Population Fund, United nations Research Institute for Social Development, United Nations University, United Nations World Food Programme WFP, World Health Foundation we are all aware of, World Intellectual Property Organisation WIPO.

So, in this module, somewhere well not all but some of these agencies we will see their roles and their mechanisms, their functioning their operations how they are bringing change, how they are working for the overall comprehensive goal of achieving un SDGs across the world and some case studies also.

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■ What is Financing for Development ?



The 2015 conclusion document, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, offers a new global framework for funding sustainable development that harmonises all finance flows and policies with top goals in the areas of economic, social, and environmental concerns.

Supporting the implementation of the agreements and promises made during the three main international conferences on financing for development—held in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002; Doha, Qatar, in 2008; and Addis Abeba, Ethiopia, in 2015—is at the heart of the financing for development process. Additionally, the process keeps track of the financing for development-related components of the conclusions of significant United Nations economic and social conferences and summits, such as the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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So, now, coming to the point, what is Financing for Development? The most basic question the 2015 conclusion document, the Addis Abeba Action Agenda offers a new global framework for funding sustainable development that harmonizes all finance flows and policies with top goals in the areas of economic, social and environmental concerns. Supporting the implementation of the agreements and promises made during the three main international conferences on financing for development—held in Monterrey Mexico in 2002, Doha, Qatar in 2008, and Addis Abeba Ethiopia in 2015, is at the heart of the financing for development process.

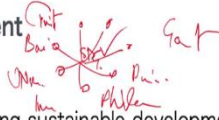
Additionally, the process keeps track of the financing for development related components of the conclusions of significant United Nations Economic and Social conferences. And summits such as the 2030 agenda and the sustainable development goals. So, it begins from these conventions and these summits where the need for financing developmental activities rather sustainable developmental activities was actually underlying and a common actually agenda was formulated how this whole thing is going to get done.

So, you saw few places here Monterrey in Mexico near 2002, it was not spoken off, then Doha, Qatar in 2008, it was spoken over Addis Abeba in Ethiopia in 2015. So, at the heart of these conferences was the financing for development process, plus keeping track of the financing for development related components of the conclusions of significant United Nations Economic and Social conferences and summits, such as 2030 agenda. So, this is the

point for which this all financing thing is needed and many others. So, we will gradually unravel what this whole thing is.

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■ What is Financing for Development



A new global framework for funding sustainable development is offered by the Addis Agenda, which supports the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which includes the SDGs. All domestic and international resource flows, laws, and international agreements are in line with the Agenda's emphasis on economic, social, and environmental concerns. It provides as a roadmap for future activities by governments, international organisations, the business sector, civil society, and philanthropy and includes all of the SDG methods of implementation goals into a comprehensive financial framework.

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Next point, a new global framework for funding sustainable development is offered by the others agenda, which supports the implementation of the 2030 agenda, which includes the SDGs all domestic and international resource flows, laws and international agreements are in line with the agenda's emphasis on economic, social and environmental concerns. It provides as a roadmap for future activities by governments, international organisations, and business sector, civil society and philanthropy and includes all of the SDG methods of implementation goals into a comprehensive financial network framework.

So, if you see what it provides, it provides a framework which binds all of these is which binds the resource flows rules and it frames rules and regulations and laws around it, it talks about international agreements and mutual agreements in line with the agenda's the line emphasis on the ESE aspects of sustainability and all of it combined plus, it brings international organisations, business sector, civil society, philanthropically, organization and agencies and people and all of them together for the SDG methods of implementation goals into a comprehensive financial framework.

So, it brings all of those stakeholders you can see which are crucial for achieving SDGs whether they are the governments, whether they are the private players, whether they are philanthropists, whether they are implementation agency, whether they are UN body itself on, it is allied sister, organisation or agencies business sector, other civil society members and

their imports and et cetera. So, they all actually come together and they put in the efforts for achieving the common goal of SDGs.

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■ What is Financing for Development

The Addis Agenda's particular activity areas are:

- domestic government resources; domestic and foreign private industry; *CSA-2%*
- international collaboration for development; *tech, skills, culture*
- international commerce as a development driver; *South Asia*
- debt and sustainability of debt; *Research*
- addressing underlying problems; *EU USA JP*
- developing capacity, innovation, and science and technology.

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This agenda has particular activities areas are domestic government resources, domestic and foreign private industry, international collaboration for development, international commerce as a development driver, debt and sustainability of debt, addressing underlying problems, developing capacity innovation, and science and technology. So, if you see with this mandate these bifurcated activities you can cover miserly a lot of things first of all, it talks about domestic government resources. So, the government at domestic level at local level and its resources.

So bringing all of those resources that the mechanisms which a government is actually comprised of and utilising it, at national level, if you see we have government of India, then at state levels, we have several states and their governments, then states are divided into local administrative units of districts, then in districts we have blocks we have cities mega cities, towns, villages. And they all have their own, local administration mechanisms, also, whether it is gram panchayat, whether it is municipality, whether it is the town, areas Management Administration or things that.

So they all actually become comprehensive part of it. Domestic and foreign, private industry, because they are also integral part you may be aware of there is this clause that industries which are having earning revenue above certain threshold they have to share 2 percent of their revenues as CSR corporate social responsibility for the upliftment and well-being of the

society, for maybe social activities for an environmental activities for health education, water sanitation, any of such activities, they have to contribute.

So, this funding itself becomes quite an important tool, to involve private sector in this whole game. Then we have international collaboration for development. So, collaboration at an international level. So, well it brings a lot of funding it brings technology brings science it brings exchanges of students and faculty and researchers, it brings cultural exchanges, it brings language based interaction many such interactions, which actually enrich our cooperation, our collaboration at international level.

So, it can vary in multiple ways and then if you want to bifurcate economics wise, if you see trade and commerce is a very important thing to accommodate these days no country can function independently, we are all interdependent, we are all helping and supplying each other, we are buying from each other. And now, it has become a one common global economy. So, that is why actually it is a good thing also, well, it poses a lot of challenges also, if something goes wrong in one place it has its own repercussions or other places also, but for good, it is also good that if something goes wrong at one part it can be sustained and absorbed by others also, they tend to be helped by others also.

So, there are always pros also the advantage is also of the situation, well of course sharing technology and science et cetera. and exchange your people culture and or ideas and thoughts and look at all of those things, which enrich this whole experience further we have international commerce as a development driver. So, commercial activities are the biggest drivers unless and until we have discussed it earlier, there is some economic motivation you know.

So, nobody would take up that job unless it is a government sector, public sector. But in private sector, nobody's going to do any such job. So, there should be some commercial advantage some commercial merit, because that merit itself can become a driver for this, growth and development then we have debt and sustainability of debt how this debt can be managed at global level at international level regional level, and then further addressing underlying problems. So, some region for example, Southeast Asia or South Asia if you see.

So, here it is India, then we have this Bangladesh and then we have this Myanmar Thailand and all these countries are on this side we have Pakistan then Afghanistan then and here we have Nepal they decide we have Bhutan. So, this actually the region actually comprises South

Asia typically. So, South Asia actually shares a lot in terms of geography climate cultures language flora and fauna, et cetera, plus we are all neighbours.

So, neighbour next to neighbour is going to be of help immense help in any eventuality, whether it is happy moment or a moment of sorrow, the neighbours are the first responders. So, this becomes one regional place a region, where number of things can be shared and, underlying problems can be addressed together. For example, there is some cyclone happening at this parts for example, is going to affect India, Bangladesh Myanmar Thailand, Indonesia, maybe all of these countries.

So, they can come together and frame some mechanism to help each other in any such eventuality. So, that becomes, a coming together for addressing underlying problems and underlying common problems. Further we have developing capacity, innovation and science and technology, of course, at the heart often any new change any new positive change there is capacity development innovation and growth of science and technology.

So, research in science and technology is an events, so contributing factor which will help not just today, but will secure your future your tomorrow your new generations to come your new age, which is going to unfold upon you and your country so, this is this carries in such a mentioned potential right now, if you see why European countries and USA they are sitting in very advanced and very strong position including Japan and many other countries because they are sitting in a very strong science and technology the platform and India also used to be a very one of the biggest shareholders up to 40 percent of the global GDP in a long time back.

In the ancient India if we talk about when the present day United States of America was not in existence. And for all of these while in the past in time India has been source of place of knowledge well tender rich culture, but yes, the during the middle period, it came to a decline, but yeah, again it is upon us to bring it up and for that investment in science and technology is going to be the foundation so, take my word this a lot depends all our futures will depends on investment in science and technology and one must actually strive to boost it. And yes, of course, developing capacity.

So, capacity in terms of infrastructure human resource opportunity creation and all of those things together it becomes developing capacity. And then innovation is the one of the biggest change makers of this time. So, thinking differently bringing some in, disruptive change

improving substantially exponentially moving fast and developing new technology is developing new researchers and moving ahead.

So, they all come together in innovation and for innovation, one need not be a trained engineer or architect or designer, innovation can happen at any place from anybody at any level. So, innovation is very, very kind of frugal thing you can call it. And it is very ubiquitous, one need not be trained in anything. Even if you are working at your farm in your agriculture field, you can come up with some minor innovative solution, and which may carry an image potential to be implemented everywhere else.

So innovation is not actually limited to the classroom teaching only innovation is really free entity in itself, and is the inner product of human ingenuity. So all of these things.