

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 3

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■ The contributions of the Multilateral Banks



So next we have European Investment Bank 1958, Luxembourg. So, here they have annual financing of 74.4 billion US dollars, then IDB Inter-American Development Bank Group 16 billion dollars, IFC this logo you may have seen off, International Finance Corporation, so this is this was founded in 1956, Washington, DC, USA 11.1 billion dollars. Then here we have ISDB, Islamic Development Bank Group, Jeddah 7.8 billion dollars, New Development Bank, Shanghai, China 7.2 million dollars.

And finally, the World Bank, this belongs to the World Bank Group, headquartered in Washington DC, it was founded in 1944. And this has 65.9 US billion dollars, annual financing this thing, and it works in Sub Saharan Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, South Asia, Europe, and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North America, North Africa. These are the places and mandate if you see what he talks about here, working for sustainable solutions that will reduce poverty and build shared prosperity in developing countries. So, these are some multilateral banks. Their contributions we will see in the coming slides. But before that, let us see the heads and the other office bearers of these multilateral banks what they have to say.

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The unprecedented crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic has once again called for the global development community to act together in response to common challenges. We as MDBs must further strengthen collaboration and partnerships, not only among ourselves, but also with other development partners from both public and private spheres. Together, we can help bring the world closer to the SDGs by 2030.

Marcos Troyjo
President, New Development Bank

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So, Marcos Trochim, is the President of New Development Bank. The unprecedented crises of the COVID-19 pandemic has once again called for the global development community to act together in response to common challenges. We as MDBs must further strengthen collaboration and partnerships, not only among ourselves, but also with other development partners from both public and private space. Together, we can help bring the world closer to the SDGs by 2030.

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As Asia and the Pacific continues its development journey and recovers from the COVID-19 pandemic, it is more important than ever to focus on achieving the SDGs. Mobilizing domestic financial resources while ensuring debt sustainability is vital and will allow our partner governments to strengthen social safety nets and invest in high-quality green, resilient, and sustainable infrastructure, to benefit the poorest.

Masatsugu Asakawa
President, Asian Development Bank

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Next, we have the president of Asian Development Bank, as Asia and the Pacific continues its development journey and recovers from COVID-19 pandemic. It is more important than ever to focus on achieving the SDGs. Mobilizing domestic financial resources while ensuring

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The slide features a teal background with a dark grey quote box. The quote is: "This joint report reflects our collective engagement and strong commitment to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. To accelerate Africa's development, we will continue joining investment hands across the globe. As we move into the Decade of Action, we will accelerate the pace, the scale, and speed of our interventions on the continent to help countries realize the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." The quote is attributed to Akinwumi Adesina, President of the African Development Bank. The slide includes the NPTEL logo in the top right, the text "UN SDGs - Module 28" in the bottom left, the number "27" in the bottom center, and "Dr. Shiva B IT Hyderabad, India" in the bottom right. A small video inset of a man is visible in the bottom right corner.

Then we have President of African Development Bank. This joint report reflects our collective engagement and strong commitment to accelerate progress towards the SDGs. To accelerate Africa's development, we will continue in joining investment hands across the globe. As we move into the decade of action, we will accelerate the pace, the scale and speed of our interventions on the continent to help countries realise the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

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The slide features a teal background with a dark grey quote box. The quote is: "The SDGs are the cornerstone of MDB support for sustainable and broad-based economic and social development. This joint MDB report reflects our common endeavor: diverse organizations, each with a unique mandate and focus, joining forces and working towards the same goals." The quote is attributed to Rolf Wenzel, Governor of the Council of Europe Development Bank. The slide includes the NPTEL logo in the top right, the text "UN SDGs - Module 28" in the bottom left, the number "28" in the bottom center, and "Dr. Shiva B IT Hyderabad, India" in the bottom right. A small video inset of a man is visible in the bottom right corner.

Next, we have Governor Council of Europe Development Bank. The SDGs are the cornerstone of MDB support for sustainable and broad based economic and social development. This joint MDB Report reflects our common endeavor, diverse organisations, each with a unique mandate and focus, joining forces and working toward the same goals.

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It is paramount that institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank, and other multilateral development banks retain a focus on the longer-term objectives embodied in the SDGs, in particular the fight to end absolute poverty. This requires continued emphasis on supporting education, health systems, and social protection—but also on the types of infrastructure investments that can drive economic growth while protecting the environment. Progress in these areas will depend importantly on domestic revenue mobilization as well as external public and private financing.

Kristalina Georgieva
Managing Director, International Monetary Fund

Further we have managing director International Monetary Fund IMF. It is paramount that institutions such as the IMF, the World Bank and other multilateral development bank's retain a focus on the longer term objectives embodied in the SDGs in particular in the fight to end absolute poverty. This requires continued emphasis on supporting education, health systems and social protection, but also on the types of infrastructure investments that can drive economic growth by protecting the environment. Progress in these areas will depend importantly on domestic revenue mobilization, as well as external public and private financing.

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Helping countries bring people up in terms of their jobs and incomes, in terms of their overall living standards. That's the goal.

David Malpass
President, World Bank Group

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Lastly, we have the president of World Bank Group, helping countries bring people up in terms of their jobs and incomes in terms of their overall living standards, that is the goal. So, if you see all of these, MDB office bearers, heads, working heads, executive heads, they have spoken about the mandate of SDGs and how they are there, to strive to achieve, these SDGs, in their respective, regions.

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So, here we have some snapshot, how these MDBs have helped, achieving these SDGs across and different region, different continents. So, we will see a glimpse about SDG 2. AfDB'S technologies for African agricultural transformation program aims to reach 40 million farmers by 2023 and add 120 million metric tons to the African food basket. So, this is interesting, snapshot, from continent of Africa, how these MDBs one of the that MDBs AfDB is working towards achieving, food security in this particular place this particular continent.

Then related to SDG 3, we have ADB'S health initiatives in Tonga will enable 100 percent of the patients to have a unique digital health identifier. So, Tonga you may be aware of is a country and languishing with, lot of issues, of poverty and food, related insecurities and not so good, health and well being over there. So, this, unique digital health identifier, of the individual persons will help, by keeping the record, keeping the track of each and every patient and providing, logistics and other supports needed for them at national level.

So, such initiatives are going to definitely help in Indian scenario you may be aware of Aadhaar. So, Aadhaar is unique, biometric and identification of the citizens of India, which brings, everyone to the of this government setting this UIDAI network, where it will the identity is of course, kept very secret, it is encrypted, platform. But at the same time, it provides, a government and other supporting agencies with this unique, identification number of every individual every citizen who is registered on this portal, for availing, number of a public, a facilities, public services and amenities and, the helps which are coming from top to bottom.

So, it helps maintaining actually transparency, truthfulness, and it helps actually fighting corruption at multiple levels and there are a number of examples, positive example of Aadhaar being implemented in Indian scenario for achieving, lot of targets, even public distribution systems if you see is now effectively being managed, using Aadhaar. So, only the genuine, recipients and the people who are actual needy, are getting the actual benefits, it is not going in the wrong hands.

So, that way number of resources, are huge volume of resources can be saved and prevented from going into the wrong hands, helping the needy, the real needy. So, this digital health identifies, what we are seeing here from the Tonga is definitely going to bring fruits and that is one of the advantages of the information technology sector, which has grown tremendously in the last few decades in India and across the world. So, computing facilities, internet and all of these, IT related even the services, they are helping, SDGs also, this is one of the beautiful examples.

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Further on, fourth SDG quality education, we have the IsDB'S Mozambique secondary education project created a better learning environment for 40,000 students, increasing girls' participation and raised pass rates from 55 percent to 80 percent. So, you can see even in this education sector and we are talking about Mozambique, in this country, how this has helped, particularly girl students, their participation and their performance. So, from 55 percent that means, close to 50 half, little above, half to 80 percent, which is a good to at least 80 percent is achieved and whatever remaining 20 percent, I am sure in the coming years in the coming decade.

They will be able to hear plug in on this. So, that is a huge, growth if you see, from a 55 to 80 percent. So, it is a good, growth I know register in the girl students going for their studies.

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Next, we have on SDG 5 gender equality more than 17,000 women entrepreneurs have received loans from the EBRD'S, partner banks for its women in business programs. So, empowering, a woman at every front, just in the recent years, if you see how this awareness and how this consciousness is coming to, put women at the equal front. Well of course, they are equal is just the society the rest of the society has to realise this and grip them, this, long pending right.

But yesterday itself, I was reading an article, in which the UN's Director General has mentioned effectively in achieving gender equality by 100 percent it may take almost 300 years. So, that is a practical kind of observation, based on how improvements are being made with every passing year, every passing month. And with that pace, it is going to take him next 300 years, this is which is really mind boggling, why cannot this be accelerated and be achieved in a very short span of time effectively.

So, that puts a lot of emphasis on the bottlenecks which are existing in today's society in every platform, every organisation, which has kind of not supported, human fraternity in achieving their rightful place. But yes, there are number of successful examples, successful stories coming from across the world, how this thing is, slowly improving. So, this is one of the examples how a Women in Business programs, can also get their rightful place. So, 17,000 women entrepreneurs, have benefited from EBRD'S, this scheme.

Next, we have about SDG 11 sustainable cities and communities on that NDB'S historic cities program in the Russian Federation seeks to restore cultural heritage and increase the annual tourism flow to 9 cities by 50 percent from 2017 to 2024. So, if you see a historic cities program in Russian Federation, Russia, so, and, it is talking about cultural heritage and increase in annual tourists' inflow from by 50 percent. So, this is the end target they have kept, between, these two years 2017 to 2024 during these many years, this has to be achieved with the help of an NDB historic cities program.

So, this is also one of the beautiful examples, where like, this cross cultural connection and the interrelationship can be prompted initiated and can be taken up into a much more faster pace.

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Next, we have SDG 13, climate action, the MDBs are supporting climate action and adopting climate financing and Paris Agreement alignment targets. So, will all of these MDBs if you see they are doing their role, and in a way, they are definitely contributing to the climate action, because most of these SDGs are actually climate related in phenomena's up to certain extent. Some of them actually are very much directly into this and they have a very high share of the extent to which they are affected.

But, mostly all of them are also affected at some degrees, if you study the individual targets and indicators. So, any improvement, which is supported by MDBs, anywhere on the planet, related to these SDGs is definitely a positive, contribution towards SDG 13 also. So, this is this example, then we have come to SDG 12, responsible consumption and production here,

safeguard policies help avoid and mitigate potential environmental impacts of MDB investments.

So, such policies, which actually, help, mitigating, an impact, so, impact like, how it is calculated and all that. So, how this impact further can be minimized? Overall bringing lower impacts to the environmental degradation which is only happening for last several decades and perhaps 2 centuries. So, MDB investments are definitely like, helping, prevent that also.

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Then we have about SDG 15 life on land, the IDB group's natural capital lab, aims to drive innovation in this sustainable use and conservation of landscape and marine ecosystems. So, how we have seen, aquatic life and even life, which is living on the land, have come to the direct threat, by industrial processes, urates and pollution and overconsumption, et cetera. So, this IDB'S groups natural capital lab, if you see this initiative, maybe you can search for it separately for your own knowledge and see in detail what is it and how they are doing it?

But definitely it is helping bringing contribution of landscapes and marine ecosystems as mentioned over here. Then we have SDG 14 life below water, the MDBs are scaling up their efforts to protect the oceans including through better waste management. So, most of the waste today's if you see, either it goes to the landfills or it travels somehow to the oceans. And in oceans there are, huge deposit of a waste, whether it is floating or whether it is suspended in the water or whether it has gone down and is settled at the bottom of the oceans.

So, everywhere, there is a human waste, there is a better waste created by a human society. So, how this can be actually tackled and managed? So, MDBs are definitely helping up, such schemes and initiatives also, across the planet.

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Then, very importantly, SDG 1, the World Bank's 1 billion support for accelerating India's COVID-19 social protection response, will scale up cash transfers and food benefits and develop more integrated social protection systems. So, an example from our own country itself. So World Bank, has a given funding of 1 billion US dollars, for accelerating your COVID-19 protection response, in vaccines, other protection gears, and devices and stuff, to help a population, to survive and, mitigate all these COVID-19 pandemic effectively. Bringing in a huge benefits in terms of economy, of course, and on social factors.

So, it is a huge this thing, where there is a big number of people living below poverty lines, because, how to help them and you may be aware of these COVID vaccines, were actually made free by a government of India and by with the contribution of different state governments and several such agencies. And majority of these vaccines, except a few cases and instances at some point of time. And the majority of these vaccines were given free of cost to the entire population of India, which is a very huge exercise that on a global level.

If you see, it involves, huge investment, in terms of, rupees and dollars, technology and manufacturing and distribution and that to like, logistics because, some of these vaccines actually require cold storage, that continued cold chain. So, maintaining that continued cold chain in such a tough location, where there may not be a consistent and continuous

uninterrupted power supply, or, our transportation network, challenging one. So, despite of all of these challenges, this feat has been achieved and majority of population you can refer to the our Ministry of Health government of India's website for the recent data, how many people are vaccinated for their first round, second round and the tertiary, booster dose also.

And it was forcefully implemented by a government to, begin with the, people of elderly age and the people with comorbidities you may remember, and, so, it is immense, feat in itself, also supported by, MDBs, World Bank, et cetera.

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Then coming down to be SDG 8, we have decent work and economic growth in Jordan. IFC support to the garment sector will help increase exports by 100 million dollars annually by 2021. So, Jordan, you may be knowing this country. So, not so strong GDP and in terms of volume, size and a growth, growth rate. So, IFC'S support, for government sector here particularly if you see, is going to help, exports by 100 million dollars annually by 2021. So, all of these people who are associated, who are part of this industry, garment sector over here, they are going to benefit, whether they are manufacturers, weavers or the tailors or suppliers, transporters, and all of this network.

So, contributing to, all of those stakeholders in multiple ways, and spurring, an economy growth in this particular country. Next, we have about SDG 16 peace, justice and strong institutions, the EBRD supported Ukraine's development of an E procurement system, saving the government about 1.1 billion euros. So, that is again humongous, feat volume of expenditure which was saved by Ukraine's government for adopting this E procurement

system. So, if you see that India has also adopted similar platform, where each tendering is now allowed.

So, all the physical tendering processes from the erstwhile years. Now, they have been completely stopped and it is all digital platform only where you can do a participate or a bid forum these things or submit your own bid. Which saves time, resources, which brings a lot of transparency to the whole process of reducing corruption and all of those things, plus it accelerates in this whole process in a very timely in an efficient manner. So, there are number of benefit of adopting such systems one beautiful example from Ukraine on EBRD'S initiative.

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For do we have on SDG 9 industry innovation infrastructure, the MDBs are investing in frameworks and standards to assess the quality of infrastructure investments. So, assess the quality of infrastructure investment. So, if you see this is a mandate over here, this is the objective over here. So, there is already kind of investment going on into creating infrastructure, if this is just a sketch of a bridge. So, you can just understand like, how to ensure good quality of this infrastructure? Because it should definitely last for a long period of time as a huge cost goes into executing and bringing even these things to reality.

So, this investment actually must bear fruit into its maximum possible extent. So, having a check on those, by such frameworks. So, MDBs are investing in those frameworks to SSDs. So, this is another beneficial point. Now, to the SDG 10, reduced inequalities, that CEB'S financing helped create 6000 places in France to accommodate asylum seekers and other

vulnerable people. You may be aware of Europe and America and many in like, such advanced countries, actually, they get a huge influx of asylum seekers and refugees, legally or even illegally, many of them they try landing to the shores unofficially.

Sometimes landing in a very vulnerable situation and sometimes even they die. So, this is a very catastrophic situation, happening in the Europe right now. So, how Europe, can deal with this? So, CEB'S a financial help create 6000 such places where these asylum seekers, these people, the vulnerable people, coming from other places other countries, can be, temporarily accommodated or maybe permanently settled. So, this kind of initiative, reducing, inequality so, such a noble initiative of this SDGs held by CEB'S.

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There on the front of SDG 7 affordable and clean energy. AIIB's wind power project in Kazakhstan, will mitigate, 2,60,623 tons of CO₂ and generate 311 gigawatt hours of clean electricity annually. So, you can see in this particular country so, there are very high winds, typically in this country, it comes from central, western Asian region. And so, how this can be actually utilised, this geographical feature and can bring in a more greener and cleaner form of energy for its consumption.

So, that is investment in this particular sector. SDG 6, more than 3 million people are expected to benefit from the NDB'S water supply project in rural India. So, another example from India. So, you can see over here for water supply projects in rural India. So, there are 3 million or 30 lakh people are going to get benefits, for a fresh and portable and safe water supply.