

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs)
Dr Shiva Ji
Department of Design
Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad
Module 30
Case Studies from Around the World
Implementation at International Level
Global Reports Part -1

Hello everyone. I welcome you to the module 30 of the course of UN SDGs. In this module we are going to cover three units, case studies from around the world, implementation at international level and some global reports. We will see you know like these global reports around you know like these topics since it is implementation, SDGs implementation.

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Introduction



- The SDGs were adopted in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030.
- The 17 SDGs are a comprehensive set of goals, targets and indicators that cover a wide range of issues, from poverty and hunger to health and education, to clean water and sanitation, and sustainable cities and communities.
- The purpose of this presentation is to showcase case studies of SDG implementation from around the world, in order to highlight the progress that is being made and the challenges that remain in achieving the SDGs.

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Dr. Rana J
IT Professional, Info



So, let us see, well as we are all you know like aware of SDGs were adopted in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by year 2030. These 17 SDGs are a comprehensive set of goals, targets and indicators that cover a wide range of issues from poverty and hunger to health and education to clean water and sanitation and sustainable cities and communities etc.

The purpose of this presentation is to showcase case studies of SDG implementation from around the world in order to highlight the progress that is being made and the challenges that remain in achieving the UN SDGs.

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Case Study 1: SDG 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy in Bangladesh



The challenge addressed in this case study is access to clean energy in rural areas of Bangladesh. Many rural communities in Bangladesh rely on traditional energy sources such as kerosene and wood, which are not only expensive, but also have negative health and environmental impacts.

- ✓ **Explanation of the solution:** The use of microfinance loans to provide solar home systems to rural households. This enables families to purchase and install solar panels on their homes, providing them with a reliable source of clean energy for lighting, charging mobile phones and running small appliances.
- ✓ **Outcomes and impact:** An increase in access to clean energy for over 2 million people, as well as improvements in health and education outcomes due to increased access to light and energy.

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Dr. Rana J
IT Professional, Info



So, first case example about SDG 7 that is affordable and clean energy in Bangladesh. The challenge at rest in this case study is access to clean energy in rural areas of Bangladesh many rural communities in Bangladesh rely on traditional energy sources such as kerosene and wood which are not only expensive but also have negative health and environmental impacts.

Like we know like a kerosene and wood you know like a very high like a smoke and suspended particles like particulate matter and many type of like obnoxious like a gases also come out of like these. And sometime like a CO, CO₂ like a coming out of these like a wood burning and kerosene and all.

In like a hutment kind of like a place which has maybe like a perhaps one or very small opening and if it keeps if it keeps on kept on burning for maybe a longer duration or maybe overnight for example a kerosene lamp the occupants of the house are going to like encounter these like a gases for a longer period of time and there are like a serious like a consequences often like a long exposure often like these gases.

You know one may gradually actually fall asleep losing their consciousness and finally if it is prolonged, they may die also. So, very bad for like a personal health families health as well as the like environmental impact all of these like a gases, they are like the GAGs and they should not come out at that this scale .

So, there are only negative effects if you see well gone are the days when there were only these as options were available. So now, there are many more like alternate Greener Solutions are available if not totally green so one must actually move toward like these. So, this is the like a case study like a from Bangladesh about SDG 7.

So how one can go for like affordable and clean energy. So, explanation of the solution let us see point at this point the use of microfinance loans to provide solar home systems to rural households. This enables families to purchase and install solar panel on their homes providing them with a reliable source of clean energy for lighting, charging mobile phones and running small appliances.

So, very simple I think this like a kind of model is followed and many of them like are developing and like underdeveloped countries like a low developed countries like African continent and Asian continent in South American continent also. So, like a local promotion of like solar like units small ones at household level so that at least a few bulbs maybe one fan

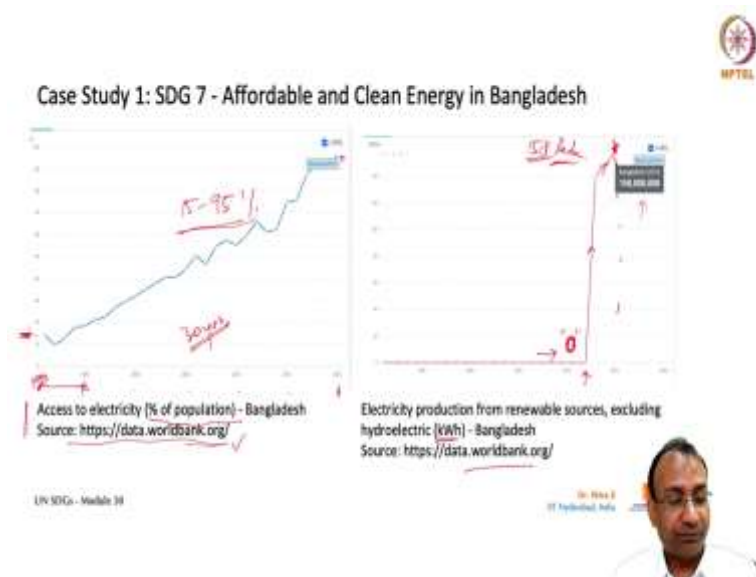
and maybe in like a charging your phone and running some small appliances if you can do it at domestic level maybe one kilowatt or two kilowatt.

So, that much of like a capacity so that would be good enough at least it will prevent like a persistent use of like a kerosene and firewood and stuff. Reducing on like all of those like a health hazard and these contributions towards like environmental impacts. Second Point outcomes and impact an increase in access to clean energy for over 2 million people around 20 lakh people we are talking about in case often like at least Bangladesh as well as improvements in health and education outcomes due to increased access to light and energy.

So, very like a small contribution but very a big and immense in terms of it is like a long term like a contribution to education and empowerment is that if you have maybe like a hanging bulb in your house and if you are getting light through this there is a better chance that compared to like maybe a kerosene like a lamp or something running in your like a house.

So, compared to this this will give you like a more like a comprehensive and friendly lighting encouraging like education also. So, well the education if the kids are getting like this there are like a long term like a benefit of this. So, immense contribution some direct like the reasons what we saw here some indirect and resulting in the long term like this thing like an education and all of those.

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So, if you see this access to electricity through this chart you can understand this is from like the country of Bangladesh this is year like a 95 and before maybe 1990s and this time then 95 year 2005 10 15 20. So currently, if you see it started at here around like a 13 14 percent

access to electricity percent of population this is this like a source from World Bank like a website.

So, around 15 percent of like these percentage of population was having like a this connection to like almost like a 95 percent here in year like a 2020 almost like if you see so almost like closing the like this whole 100 percent even like this thing. So, that is a tremendous growth you can see over like these many years I think roughly around like 30 years you know.

30 years from 15 percent to like a 95 percent. So, that is the journey what we are seeing on over here this is a tremendous journey in a span of like a 30 like a year that is why it is a commendable and yeah electricity production from renewable sources excluding hydroelectric from Bangladesh again World Bank source. So, till year 2012 I see it was like a 0 and yeah by year 2015 if you see this had reached to almost 100 like close to 50 55 60 like a million yeah it is given over here 158.

So, yeah this is like this figure it has like a reached to like this thing so 158 like I do not know like lakhs. So, that much of like a kilowatt hour often like electricity production. So, that is also kind of like huge this thing like a till recently this is surprising like till recently in the year 2012 then it used to be 0 there was no like a renewable energy like a resource is being used in Bangladesh till the year 2012 and yeah suddenly we are like seeing like this jump.

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Case Study 2: SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities in Colombia

The challenge addressed in this case study is informal settlements and lack of access to basic services and infrastructure in urban areas of Colombia. Many low-income families in urban areas of Colombia live in informal settlements that lack basic services and infrastructure such as sanitation, electricity and clean water.

- **Explanation of the solution:** A community-driven development program, which empowers local residents to take an active role in the planning and implementation of infrastructure and services in their communities.
- **Outcomes and impact:** Improved access to basic services and infrastructure for over 20,000 households, as well as an increase in community engagement and empowerment.

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Dr. Bina Z
IT Professional India

So, I am sure this has contributed like a lot and the case study we have like case study 2 about SDG 11 that is sustainable cities and communities in the Colombia. Like Colombia is from

South American like a continent the challenge addressed in this case study is informal settlements and lack of access to basic services and infrastructure in urban areas of Colombia.

So, informal settlements lack of access to basic services and infrastructure. So, this study is about like these things in the urban areas of Colombia. Many low-income families in urban areas of Colombia live in informal settlements that lack basic services and infrastructure such as sanitation, electricity and clean water. So, as you see like a typical case where like there are challenging situations in Sanitation Services, electricity supply and clean water like a facilities in the urban areas of Colombia.

And yeah very like a densely packed because there is even like a migration from rural to urban areas a lot of people are like moving to the urban areas in terms of like a far like getting better opportunities of work education health etc. But, they end up in like a very challenging situation if they are unable to afford so this becomes a very like a typical kind of like this thing so how to meet this like ever rising demand in such countries is a big challenge.

So let us see what happened there, explanation of the solution a Community Driven development program which empowers local residents to take an active role in the planning and implementation of infrastructure and services in their communities. So, a Community Driven development program, you may be aware of like a Panchayati Raj like a system in however like a rural India.

So, there the purpose is to give like a decision making or like a power to this like a locally elected like a group of like these like a public representatives so that they can like take their own decisions for the benefit of them like that small like a local place.

And yeah they are given with like a financial powers also so that like they can spend based on like on the local needs and demands because they know better like that place like what needs to be done for occupational progress overall growth and progress of that particular place. So, in terms of creating a such like a maybe creating a some localised like a livelihood occupational thing or maybe providing like opportunities for like a business learning good health services, sanitation, water supply etc.

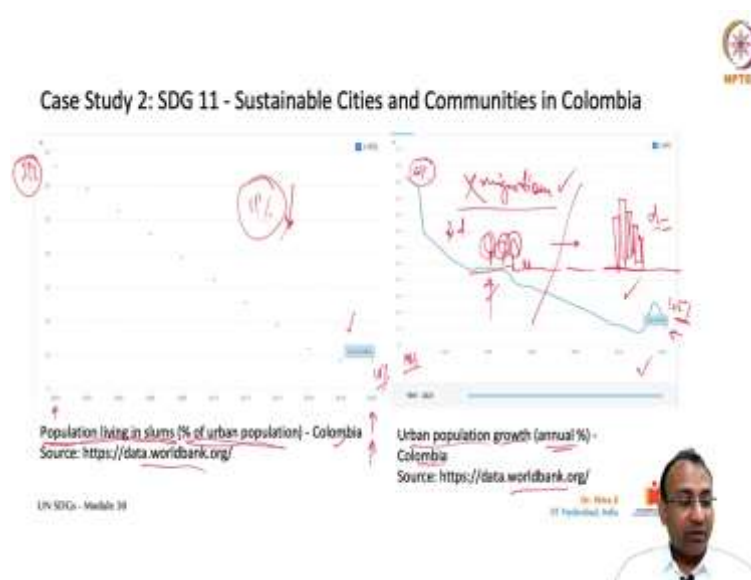
So, these are all if you see are in like a very local kind of issues with needs like a local understanding to address them this actually empowers Panchayati Raj like a system a very kind of a successful like a scheme in India where you can take like these the decisions at your own like a smaller local level.

So, similar kind of initiative like we are seeing like from Colombia where these community driven development program was launched so that they can design their own like a schemes and policies and like a infrastructure plannings like what needs to be done there.

Outcomes, improved access to basic services and infrastructure for over 20000 households as well as an increase in community engagement and empowerment. So, yeah improved access that is the like a best part so if you see in any sense like this is going to like help to all of those people and infrastructure at least for 20,000 like a people and I am sure in the coming years this number is going to increase.

And the budget what they are going to like a handle and tackle is going to increase further empowerment empowering like that place towards betterment.

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So, you can see this like a figure it talks about population living in slums, percentage of urban population from Colombia source World Bank. So, year 2000 to 2020 in a span of only 20 years from a approx similar like a 21 percent over here to around like a little less than like a 10 percent I will keep 10 percent only so from 21 to 10 percent a drop often like 11 percent you know.

So now, just a little like less than or 10 percent people in urban areas of Colombia are living in slums. So, there is a great feat like they have achieved and like I am sure like that this scheme is kind of like going on and soon this will number will decline even further. Urban population growth if you see of Columbia annual percentage is given in the source World

Bank so from almost 6 percent here, here in the like a year around 1961 to year 2020 you see this figure has come down to 1.5 percent.

1.5 percent like a urban like a population growth which used to be 61 percent no sorry, 6.1 percent sorry 6.1 percent to 1.5 percent. So, a decrease like of around like a three fourth so that is also a good like a sign preventing migration. Because, if people from a rural areas if they move to like a urban like a places in the cities in towns it is a like an imbalance for both.

So, the reason is either the people like who are helping the local economy plus they are like having their own resources like a having like a local like things they are going to miss those and live in a miserable condition in the cities if they are not able to like cope up with it.

And plus, the population density is going to rise over here, here population density is going to decline plus the whole like a livelihood in rural areas will get in like impacted if a lot of number of people are like moving away. So, causing the imbalance of several sought so plus here there will be kind of like a not enough people to like manage things, here there will be too many people to like take care of and manage and like and provide them with the facilities and infrastructure and resources.

So, it is a very typical situation so migration is not at all a good like a thing except in like a few exceptional circumstances if one needed one can move otherwise the local like a places must be empowered and facilitated with all of those and like features and characteristics for which there is a migration you know.

So, that will actually solve this problem plus it will be a decentralized like a format of living occupational things industrial things and all of those and like the things which are like associated with like a community life. So, yes, it is a commendable like achievement here.

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Case Study 3: SDG 14 - Life Below Water in Palau

The challenge addressed in this case study is overfishing and degradation of coral reefs in Palau, a small island nation in the Pacific Ocean. The coral reefs in Palau are an important source of food and income for local communities, but overfishing and degradation of the reefs have threatened their survival.

- **Explanation of the solution:** The implementation of a marine protected area (MPA) covering 80% of Palau's exclusive economic zone (EEZ). This MPA bans commercial fishing and other activities that can harm the coral reefs, allowing them to recover.
- **Outcomes and impact:** Significant increase in fish populations and coral reef health, as well as an increase in income for local communities from sustainable tourism and fishing.

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Dr. Pooja K
IT Professional, India

Now moving on to case study three about SDG 14 that is Life Below water in Palau. The challenge addressed in this case study is overfishing and degradation of coral reefs in Palau a small island nation in the Pacific Ocean, the coral reefs in Palau are an important source of food and income for local communities. But, overfishing and degradation of the reefs have threatened their survival.

So, well this story also if you see is not like a new, there are several like such stories from around the world where there are like a huge losses to the coral reef you know. Even there are studies which suggest the Great Coral Reef of like in the Australia that like a ocean so that is also facing like a huge threat and the entire ecosystem which is thriving and in those like reefs is the like a world's biggest like a coral reef change is threatened for its existence.

Killing like a million and millions of those aquatic animals and different like species so all of these. So, it puts like all of that in like ecosystem in danger. So, let us see what was done explanation of the solution, the implementation of a marine protected area MPA covering 80 percent of Palau's exclusive economy zone.

This MPA bans commercial fishing and other activities that can harm the coral leaves allowing them to recover. Yeah. So, well see one I think first we need to understand first there is like a fishing like you need like a for like a food like a resource you go and like a fish and then you supply like this as a kind of a food like a commodity.

But now there is this overfishing. So, well any kind of like a given water body has like a certain capacity, certain capacity to hold water, maintain its pH a certain capacity to kind of

like a host like a different living being like aquatic animals like fish, reptiles and all of those things amphibians and other like a microbial like phytoplankton, planktons and all of those like a stuff, a seaweed etc, etc.

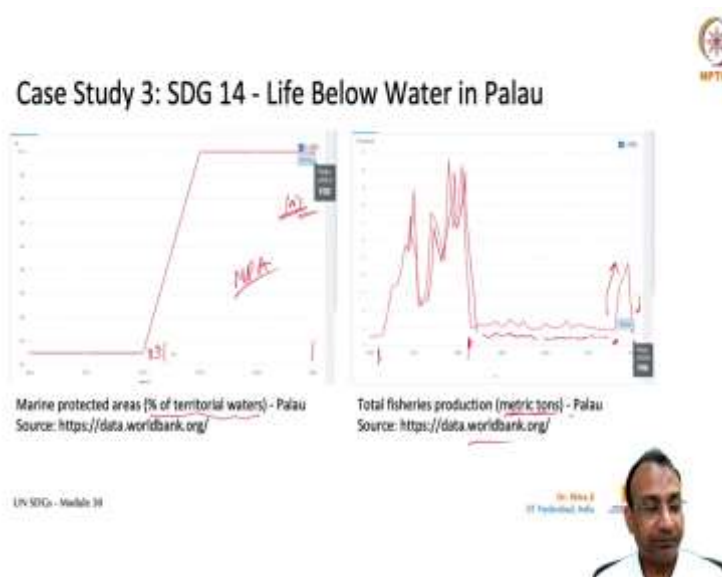
So, if that is threatened like if one of this is threatened since we all know it is a kind of like a chain which helps and binds or like in every stakeholder. So, it is going to put in like all other like a species and layers in a threat kind of a situation. So, how to address this, how to like deal with it it is a like a bigger like example.

So, they actually Palau has actually brought like this MPA Marine protected areas which covers like 80 percent of Palau's exclusive economic zone and it prevents commercial fishing. So, no commercial fishing at all except in like a local like indigenous people or local people so no commercial fishing, no trawlers in the ocean and any such activities which is going to harm like a coral reef and all of that.

So, this is definitely going to give like a nature breathing like a period a recovery period and since we all know nature has its own recovery like a capacity healing power. So, if you just allow it like a undisturbed like a time it is going to like heal itself so that is the approach.

Outcomes, significant increase in fish populations and coral reef health as well as increase in income for local communities from sustainable tourism and fishing. So, as expected there is an increase in the fish population and the health of the like a coral reef plus like allowing local communities for fishing and it helps like local tourism all of those activities.

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So, yeah very good example let us see it in in numbers. So, marine protected areas if you see till year 2018 used to be around like 83 percent of its territorial waters and that was brought to like a 100 percent here in 2021, in year 2021. So, totally like bringing all of it, it is its territorial waters under MPA marine protected areas in Palau.

Here we see figures of total fisheries production in metric tons of Palau source World Bank. So, if you see from 1916 it used to like go high it was on the higher side till year like 1980s something like that and then it fell down like it drastically it has continued like this for a long time till year it seems 2016 or so and then from here it has like a rising once again and it has fallen down once again, total fisheries production. So, you see this period where it was kind of like a broad down purposefully.