



SDGs DIGEST

A Quarterly Newsletter, the voice of the IsDB Community of Practice (CoP) on SDGs.

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The Transformers Summit 2018



EDITORIAL Rami Ahmad Special Envoy on SDGs



I have attended the first Transformers Summit that was inaugurated by H.E. The President of IsDB on December 10th in Cambridge, UK. It was quite

inspiring to listen to the voices of young entrepreneurs pitching for innovative solutions to real development problems. Brilliant proposals spanning the spectrum from designing solar powered 24x7 cold storage systems to support small farmers preserve their harvest, to telemedicine setups to help low-income women get healthcare by utilizing the huge number of female doctors who are out of the work force due to social pressure or family constraints. Thirty two innovators were selected as the inaugural recipients of the IsDB Transform Fund, after a rigorous process that started with over 4000 applicants.

As articulated in the 2030 Agenda (Para 70 -must read for everyone), STI is positioned as a key mean of implementation of the SDGs. The adopted Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM) established an Inter-Agency Task Team (IATT), who's responsible for holding an Annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum and building an STI platform. The IATT is responsible for submitting progress reports to the High Level Political Forum

(HLPF) every year in July. The IATT is advised by a well-diversified 10-member scientific advisory team. It is worth mentioning that IsDB's own, Dr. Hayat Sindi was a member in 2016-2017.

Actually, IsDB moved fast and manifested its commitment through the establishment of ENGAGE platform and the TRANSFORM fund earlier in the year. The fund took concrete steps by holding its first summit and supporting a group of talented innovators in various forms. In addition to inspiring innovators all over the world, this distinguished project could inspire the mainstreaming of STI in the ordinary operations of MDBs. It is no doubt that STI investments are investments in the future, however it is still a challenge for MDBs in general to ensure that the return on such investments is realized and reflected in their balance sheets and development effectiveness reports. This is an opportunity for more work to be done to enhance the narrative.

For us at IsDB, and in line with the ongoing reforms, the challenge extends further to cover all four areas that H.E. the President has put at the heart of his five-year program (P5P); namely: STI, Global Value Chains, Innovative Islamic Finance and Partnerships. Achieving concrete results in line with the SDGs and ensuring progress in improving human conditions in our member countries is essential if we are to fulfill our mandate. With hope and great anticipation, I look forward to seeing us move firmly in this direction in 2019. Best wishes for a prosperous year, full of success and progress!

Setting goals is easy but striving to achieve the goals is challenging. SDGs offer great opportunity for Islamic finance to offer an alternative approach to improve societies through finance which is ethical, responsible, sustainable, and for the good of the society-- that is how finance should be. This imposes a great responsibility on IsDB to innovate and lead the way to mobilize resources through risk-sharing finance.



Dr. Zamir Iqbal
The Vice President Finance & CFO

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• التمويل الإسلامي وأهداف التنمية المستدامة

The Transformers Summit 2018



The Transformers Summit is the only conference connecting a powerful coalition of entrepreneurs, innovators and global leaders to discuss the role of science, innovation and technology in achieving Sustainable Development Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

With the global population continuing to rapidly expand our cities, the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) believes that investing in science, technology and innovation is a key driver in addressing the growing demand for housing, energy, clean water, food, transportation infrastructure, and societal services.

This inaugural Summit reviewed successful initiatives, policies and



innovative solutions for better cities, healthier lives and prosperous futures in line with Sustainable Development Goal 11.

It focused on discussing new ideas and solutions from all parts of the world, where building sustainable, healthy and thriving communities is more important than ever before.

Transformers Academy – Cambridge University

Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) launched the inaugural Transformers Academy at Cambridge University, ahead of the Transformers Summit.

Dr Hayat, who opened the Academy Week, said, "Our 57-member countries cover many of the world's developing economies and emerging markets and we have regional hubs in some of the most rapidly growing cities in the world, such as Dhaka.

The development challenge ahead is an enormous one. We believe that investing in your projects we are getting closer to closing the development gap. We have been actively investing in STI-led projects to accelerate progress in cities worldwide. With this in

mind, we are delighted to see such a wonderful representation of innovators from all over the world with us this week in Cambridge.

Together with them, we have a shared goal to turn innovative ideas into real development solutions, and we are extremely proud to be working with our Transformers".

The Academy comprised of the top 32 innovators and entrepreneurs who have received the initial round of investment from the IsDB's \$500M Transform Fund.





The Lives & Livelihoods Fund: Accelerating the Achievements of the SDG's in IsDB Member Countries

Lives and Livelihoods Fund



صندوق العيش والمعيشة



Dr. Waleed Ahmad J. Addas
Head, Lives and Livelihoods Fund Management Unit, IsDBG.

Three years ago, the world came together to stand behind an ambitious set of development goals for 2030. Today, over 400 millions people still live in absolute poverty (with less than US\$ 1.90 per day) in member nations of the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) in the most challenging environment for achieving the SDGs. With just 12 years left to 2030, there is a strong sense of urgency, with recognition that innovative approaches are necessary to achieve the 17 goals.

The Lives and Livelihoods Fund (LLF) vision, jointly conceived by development partners¹ (SDG-17), is focused towards reducing extreme poverty (SDG-1) in IsDB Member Countries (MCs). This innovative fund targets key drivers of poverty in the most marginalized populations, by addressing critical needs in health (primary healthcare & infectious disease control) – SDG-3, Agriculture (smallholder

farmers' production & productivity) – SDG-2, and basic infrastructure – SDG-6 & 9. Cross cutting SDGs are also covered under these three sub-sectors of focus.

LLF projects benefit from a unique and innovative partnership model which provides highly concessional financing (up to US\$2.5 billion) by blending Donors' grants with IsDB OCR. The innovative collaboration goes beyond financing with development impact of LLF investments secured through additional technical support from Donors' partners including a Project Preparation Facility (PPF). All potential pipeline projects are assessed and benchmarked against a selection criteria geared towards achieving rapid deployment and the highest possible level of relevance, readiness, and expected results/impact (3Rs).



The Fund also financed a **US\$ 94 million agro-pastoralism project, spanning across Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal**

The relentless efforts of the LLF Management Unit, in collaboration with relevant IsDB departments and Regional Hubs, has led the Fund to cross the symbolic US\$ 1 Billion of approved projects by the Impact Committee (Board of the Fund) with disbursements making headway. A number of our projects are already implementing. In the health sector, the LLF financed malaria project in Senegal (US\$ 36 million) is set to free the northern and central regions from malaria, enabling the poorest



In small infrastructure sector, LLF funded a

US\$ 59 million water sanitation project to address the critical consequence of rapid and anarchic urbanization in Conakry

Senegalese to participate fully in the economic boom of the country. In small infrastructure sector, the LLF is funding a water sanitation project to address the critical consequence of rapid and anarchic urbanization in Conakry (US\$ 59 million). This 4-year project will protect inhabitants against flooding events through efficient storm water drainage, and will improve safety, health and environmental conditions through sustainable solid waste and sewage collection, transport and disposal systems. This project will drastically improve living conditions of millions of people in the capital city of Guinea. The agro-pastoralism project, spanning across Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal (US\$ 94 million) will contribute to the enhancement of livestock production in the Sahel region, while substantially increasing revenues of herders while reducing food insecurity in the region. SDGs 1, 2, 3, 8 and 9 will be efficiently addressed through this transformative project.

A lot remains to be done till 2030, including better and more selective sourcing, faster and more efficient implementation and measurable high impact results. The LLF vision and model will significantly contribute to achieving the SDGs as the Bank continues to keep its renewed focus on being 'goalkeepers' as opposed to 'gatekeepers'.



In health, the LLF financed a

US\$ 36 million project to eradicate malaria in Senegal

¹ LLF partners are : Abu Dhabi Fund for Development, the Bill and Melinda gates Foundation, the Islamic Solidarity Fund for Development, the King Salman Humanitarian, Aid and Relief Center and the Qatar Fund for Development.



Where are We on the SDGs?



Areef Suleman

Director, Economic Research and Institutional Learning

On 25 September 2015, the world leaders at the United Nations adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development - The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - to tackle the world's most pressing development challenges. In line with the adage 'what cannot be measured, cannot be managed', several initiatives were undertaken at the global, regional and country levels to address challenges and measure progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals and targets.

At international level, the World Bank and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), for instance, in recent years published their individual report on SDG evaluation and monitoring. Equally, at the national level, a number of countries voluntarily reported their country performance as related to the SDG goals and targets. Indonesia, for instance, has already issued two SDG-related publications during the two-year period (2015 and 2016).

Recognising the value, the importance and the benefits in tracking progress on the SDGs and helping member countries better report on the SDGs, the Economic Research and Institutional Learning (ERIL) Department is forging partnerships with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data (GPSDD); working more closely with the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), and strengthening our existing relationship with The Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21).

Stock-taking or introspection (muhasaba) has been ordered by Allah SWT, in Al-Hashr (59:18) among others. In this spirit, it is crucial for us to contemplate for a while where IsDB member countries as a group and individually stand with respect to the SDG goals and targets. This muhasaba allows us to see where we are now and in which areas of development (SDGs) we performed well and in which SDG areas we still have to work on.

These partnerships may take some time before one starts to see visible results at both levels of contribution to the existing body of knowledge, and the provision of better support for decision making in member countries.

ERIL will provide its report on where IsDB member countries as a group and individually stand vis-à-vis the Sustainable Development Goals and targets, and the distance to achieving the targets. This will be achieved by constructing an SDG Index and developing the related SDG Dashboards. The annual analysis will also include an assessment of how fast a country has

been progressing towards the SDGs, and whether this pace of progress will be sufficient to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

It is envisaged that this analysis will enable the Bank to better target its interventions in supporting its member countries achieving the SDGs and leading to a better allocation of scarce resources.

At the level of member countries, we are currently exploring possible options with the GPSDD, and will highlight developments and progress in helping our member countries with better report on the SDGs in the future edition of the SDG Digest

Till next time



Sustainable Development Goals Index



| Dimension | IsDB MC Rank | Score | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------|-----------|--------|-------|
| | | Albania | RH Turkey | CRS_ME | IsDB |
| People | 9 | 75.59 | 74.94 | 58.01 | 56.43 |
| Planet | 6 | 71.36 | 63.44 | 64.69 | 66.99 |
| Prosperity | 2 | 60.00 | 62.23 | 52.93 | 48.85 |
| Peace | 19 | 65.81 | 64.76 | 61.11 | 61.25 |
| Partnership | 23 | 60.62 | 63.19 | 61.56 | 56.35 |



Three most challenging SDGs

| Icon | SDG Name | Value | Icon | SDG Name | Value | Icon | SDG Name | Value |
|------|---------------------------------------|-------|------|--|-------|------|---|-------|
| | Zero Hunger | 4.9 | | Life Below Water | 66.1 | | Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure | 66.4 |
| | Prevalence of undernourishment (%) | 4.9 | | Marine sites, mean protected area (%) | 66.1 | | Internet use (%) | 66.4 |
| | Prevalence of stunting, under-5s (%) | 23.1 | | Ocean Health Index - Biodiversity (0-100) | 94.2 | | Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100) | 57.6 |
| | Prevalence of wasting, under-5s (%) | 9.4 | | Ocean Health Index - Clean waters (0-100) | 53.6 | | Quality of overall infrastructure | 4.3 |
| | Prevalence of adult obesity (%) | 21.7 | | Ocean Health Index - Fisheries (0-100) | 30.0 | | Logistics Performance Index | 2.0 |
| | Cereal yield (t/ha) | 4.7 | | Fish stocks overexploited or collapsed (%) | NA | | Average of top 3 university rankings | 0.0 |
| | Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index | 1.0 | | Fish caught by trawling (%) | 86.3 | | Scientific and technical journal articles (items per bn. PPP) | 0.1 |
| | | | | | | | Government R&D expenditures (% GDP) | 0.2 |



Moving to the next level: ICD's Advocacy with Local Partner Banks to Take SDG Action



Ibrahima Thierno Lo
Principal Monitoring and Evaluation, ICD

The Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD) is following the 4As IsDBG's strategy to advance the global movement for the Sustainable Development Goals: Awareness, Alignment, Adaptation and Advocacy. After building awareness on SDGs within the organization, aligning and adapting the SDGs with its strategy, results framework and project appraisal process. ICD is now moving to the next level to advocate SDGs amongst its local partners which is also in line with the President 5-Year Program focused on "Development of Developers" in Member Countries.

Al-Akhdar Bank (AAB) in Morocco is the first partner that benefited from this

initiative. AAB is a new participative bank owned by ICD and the Group "Credit Agricole du Maroc" (CAM). ICD's Technical Assistance mission visited Al-Akhdar Bank in December 2018 and supported the AAB's team to achieve the following outcomes:

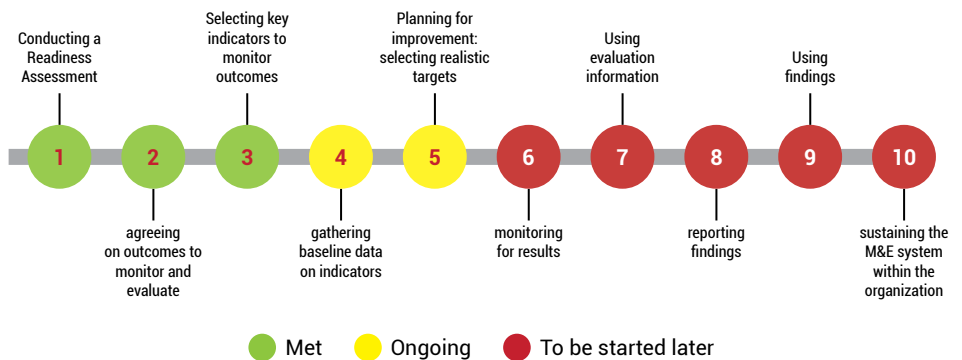
- Agreement on the objectives of the Development Impact Monitoring System (DIMS);
- Statement of the AAB SDGs Narrative;
- Development of the Capacity of the Management and the technical departments on the foundations of the System;
- Identification of the key development indicators relevant to AAB's strategy and products;

- Preparation of a clear roadmap for the implementation of the system, including « Quick Wins » such as: an automated dashboard by Feb.2019, the first development impact report by March 2019 and the accession to the Global Impact Investors Network (GIIN) by Oct. 2019.

The overall approach was inspired by the "Ten Steps to a Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System" authored by Jody Zall Kusek and Ray Rist.

After AAB, ICD is planning to support Maldives Islamic Bank to implement a similar system.

AAB DIMS Implementation Status as of Dec.2018



| Objectives of the System | Methodology | AAB SDGs Narrative |
|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meet the requirements of the shareholders to have a development impact reporting system; - Translate the commitment of the Management and the Staff for the well-being of the customers; - Demonstrate Al-Akhdar Bank's contribution to the country's economic and social development and to the SDGs; - Contribute to the effectiveness of the Bank's products. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Based on a pre-diagnostic questionnaire filled by AAB prior to the mission, identification of the Development Impact Themes relevant to the business model of the bank; - Exploitation of a database of around 600 indicators from DFIs' Working Group HIPSO and the Global Impact Investors Network (IRIS.GIIN); - Selection of 59 Indicators relevant to the Development Impact Themes identified; - Identification of 46 indicators relevant to the strategy and products of AAB; - Selection of 21 indicators for which data are already available in 2018. - Field visit of a sample of customers to test the relevance of the development indicators. | <p>Al-Akhdar invests, with the support of its partners, in Financial Inclusion (SDG 8.10), Access to Finance for MSMEs (SDG 9,3) and Housing (SDG 11,1) in order to impact on SDG1, SDG2, SDG3 and SDG\$</p> <p>Invest → Impact</p> |

Potential of Awqaf in Achieving Sustainable Development Goals



Syed Muhammed Asim Raza

Senior Awqaf Development Specialist, Islamic Finance Investments Division

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are wide-ranging and symbiotic. A focused, results-oriented approach and commitment from all stakeholders is essential to achieve SDGs.

Around a trillion dollars are required every year to accomplish SDGs, which cannot be sourced from the government exchequer or even from the donor agencies. There is a need to mobilize private sector and philanthropic organizations to support the governments in the accomplishment of 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets.

Generally, private sector emphasis on dividends from investments circumvents the aspects of socioeconomic development. However, philanthropic

sector considers poverty alleviation, human development and restoration of dignity as its mandate.

Philanthropy is the third sector of the economy, which could contribute its share in the efficacious implementation of SDGs. Islam, being the religion of benevolence, offers two important institutions: Zakat and Awqaf; for the successful attainment of SDGs, should they be prudently operationalized.

IsDB member countries may find significant financial resources from properly established Zakat and Awqaf institutions. Particularly, Awqaf could play a pivotal role in raising sustainable financial resources needed to achieve the SDGs. Certainly, the role of Zakat could not be unheeded, however, its utilization is limited to eight defined purposes, which restricts the free utilization of resources on SDGs. On the contrary, Awqaf resources, despite its constraints, offer a wide space for the deployment of resources for achieving SDGs.

Today, Awqaf properties worth billions of dollars are available in IsDB member and non-member countries, but their potential is not being fully realized due to mismanagement, embezzlement, poor governance, and dearth of financial and trained human resources. Each year, millions of dollars can be generated from these properties using prudent strategies.

All the IsDB member countries must seriously ponder the importance of Awqaf and its role in the accomplishment of SDGs. Primarily, countries may promulgate Awqaf laws to provide legal protection to the public and private Awqaf properties. The Awqaf law will facilitate the commercial banks to provide financing in transforming idle Awqaf properties into revenue generating assets. The law will also encourage philanthropists in the establishment of new Awqaf, both in urban and rural areas.

Governments may allocate Awqaf lands to poor farmers in the rural areas, with the condition in Awqaf deeds that the produce of the land be shared based on a predetermined agreement. This scheme will promote food production & food security and will support the government to achieve SDG1, SDG2 and SDG8.

In the urban areas, Waqf industrial zones can be established and Awqaf lands can be provided to entrepreneurs and SMEs. The profit of the industrial units shall be distributed between the manufacturer and the government, based on the condition of Awqaf deeds. This initiative will support in the achievement of SDG1, SDG2, SDG8 and SDG9.

Moreover, Awqaf funds may be established through the partnership of high net worth individuals and the public. The principal amount can be invested in safe asset classes, whereas, its return can be used for providing markup free loans to SMEs, microfinance institutions, capacity building, vocational training, education, scholarship, orphanages, widows and other underprivileged segments of the society. This initiative will provide support in the attainment of SDG1, SDG2, SDG3, SDG4 and SDG8.

Additionally, provision of a revenue generating real estate Waqf project should be considered with every social project, which will ensure unceasing financial sustainability of the social project. Consequently, this will reduce burden on governments' exchequer.

In conclusion, it will not be out of context to state that the revival of Awqaf in its true letter and spirit would greatly facilitate in the rapid achievement of SDGs.





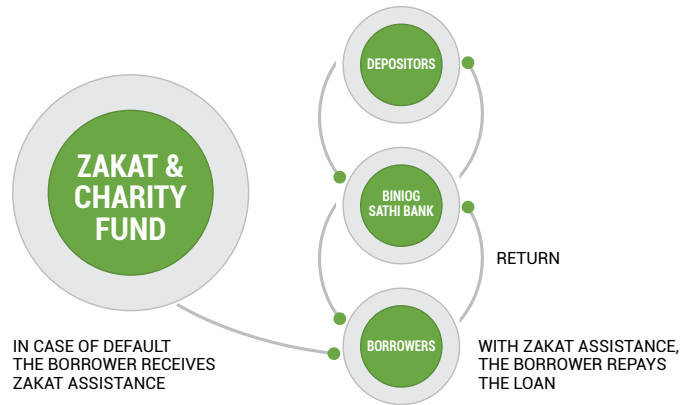
BINIOG SATHI

A New Generation of Banking Model to relieve poor distressed defaulters (SDG1)



Mabroor Mahmood
Principal-Term Finance, (ICD)

BINIOG SATHI MODEL



Default in loans is common in all banking systems, regardless of whether it is Islamic or conventional financial institution. Banks keep collateral against the financing, while microfinance institutions keep savings of the clients aside to have a buffer against such default incidents. If a client defaults, he loses everything. This is a hard reality.

In the Holy Quran (Verse 218; Surah Al Baqara), Allah almighty, however, urges the believers not to put pressure if the borrower defaults. But our banking wisdom says, if clients are not under pressure, then it will cause moral hazard and as a result, the long run sustainability of the financing institution will be in question. This is true for Islamic banking as well.

A new generation of banking model named "Biniog Sathi" solves this puzzle with the help of Zakat and Charity. "Biniog Sathi", meaning "Friend in Investment" in Bangla, says: "Every Bank will have a contractual relationship with an independent Zakat Fund. The Bank will extend financing as usual, but if the client defaults, then the Bank would run an investigation to check whether the default is a genuine one. In case of a genuine default, the bank will issue a certificate to the client, the client will then hand-over the certificate to the

Zakat Fund, the Zakat Fund will pay the due amount to the client, and finally the client will come back to the Bank and repay the outstanding dues".

So the Bank will recover its debt, the client will get rid of debt burden, and the Zakat Fund will utilize its balance for a noble cause that is permissible under Shariah law, because Zakat can be paid



to eight categories of people that also include Debt Defaulters or Gharimeen. The model is depicted in the following diagram.

To check the potential abuse of Zakat, there will be a compliance audit of the Bank and the client by an independent body. The audit report will be shared with the Zakat Fund periodically to make sure that everything is in order.

"Biniog Sathi" is now an official initiative of ICD. It is being piloted in different countries. In Saudi Arabia, the pilot test is being conducted with Jana Bena'a Productive Families, a microfinance entity that extends Qard Hasan loans to poor women. For the testing purpose, a staff Zakat Fund has been formed within ICD and the first round of Zakat has been already paid to a number of poor women who are distressed defaulters. For developing the model, ICD received "Best Innovative Product" award at Global Islamic Microfinance Forum in 2017.

With the help of the model, distressed clients will be able to continue their productive activities without assuming any high default risk. This will encourage them to be more productive and take more risks in various business ventures that will reduce their poverty and increase their standard of living in the long run. Thus the model helps a country to meet a number of SDGs such as Poverty, Health, Growth and Jobs, etc.

SDG Priorities of the OIC Countries



HE Amb. Musa KULAKLIKAYA

Director General, Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) era has started with the conclusion of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) era in 2015. However, the transition from MDGs comprised of 8 goals to SDGs comprised of 17 goals is a complex matter for all countries and all stakeholders including governments, private sector, and civil society. Compared to MDGs, SDGs are more ambitious and universal aiming at integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development for a sustainable future for all.

At this initial stage of the SDGs, SESRIC published a report in 2017 titled **“Moving from MDGs to SDGs: Prospects**



and Challenges for OIC Member Countries” which found out that many OIC countries had faced serious developmental issues concerning poverty, employment, education, health, and environment and had to leave them to be achieved until 2030.

In addition to this report, SESRIC publishes bi-annually the **“Results of the Tendency Survey on the SDG Priorities of OIC Member Countries”** based on a questionnaire designed by SESRIC in 2016 to come up with an overall picture of SDG priority list of OIC countries. So far, 36 OIC countries have either fully or partially completed the questionnaire.



In light of the responses, more than half of the respondents assigned “High” priority to 8 SDGs in the order of **No Poverty, Good Health & Well-Being, Zero Hunger, Quality Education, Gender Equality, Decent Work & Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure, and Climate Action.** As mentioned above, the OIC countries still consider these goals from the MDG period at the top of their priority list. Against this background, the SDGs achieved currently by member countries are very low with the exception of SDG 1 (Malaysia, Qatar), SDG 2 (Qatar),



and SDG 3 (Kuwait) as reported by the relevant countries.

Our analysis on the received responses also shows that shortage of financial resources is the most salient factor challenging the achievement of SDGs by 2030. *Lack of data sources to monitor, evaluate and lack of technological/IT means* have also been articulated by respondents as other critical limiting factors.

These limiting factors also have a negative impact on the availability of data provided by OIC countries on SDGs. Particularly, SDGs 1, 10-14, 16-17 have an alarming situation as the data unavailability ranges between 52.2% (SDG 16) and 90% (SDG 14).

Despite these shortcomings, what can be done to make SDGs a reality in OIC countries by 2030? In connection with the aforementioned limiting factors, international community should immediately facilitate countries' access to funds to be used for SDGs. In return, countries should build strong national institutions with high caliber human resources to focus on planning, design, implementation, monitoring and reporting of SDG related projects. Once this is achieved, not only can the SDGs be a reality by 2030 but also the new OIC Programme of Action can be materialized by 2025 which is to a greater extent closely aligned with the 2030 agenda.

Discussion Held in Geneva Around SDGs Priorities of the OIC Member States



Ambassador Aissata KANE

Deputy Permanent Observer of the
OIC Permanent Delegation to the UN in Geneva

The OIC Permanent Delegation to the United Nations organised on 5 October 2018 in Geneva a discussion among OIC and UN partners on the implementation of SDGs by OIC Member States, to celebrate the 49th anniversary of the OIC.

The panel discussion was composed of **Mrs Nadia Isler**, Director SDG Lab, Office of the Director General of the UNOG, **H.E. Musa KULAKLIKAYA**, Director General of SESRIC – Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries, **Mrs Maria Luisa Silva**, Director, UNDP Office in Geneva, **Dr. Rami M. S. Ahmad**, Special Envoy on SDGs. Senior Advisor to the President of the Islamic Development Bank Group and Dr. Daan Elffers, Founder, Islamic Reporting Initiative.

It was the occasion during the event to recall that partnership among UN and OIC entities is key to advance socio economic development of countries from the Islamic sphere. SDGs implementation is an area where dialogue at policy level and definition of strategic actions for inclusive societies are crucial. Integrated approach to anchor these goals in States development actions in accordance with national priorities is needed to leverage the economic, human and technical potentials, as well as innovative means to sustain developmental efforts of States.

Discussions among OIC and UN partners were the opportunity to raise priority areas of OIC Member States with regard to the Agenda 2030. From various viewpoints, strategic objectives



of reaching sustainable development that encapsulates human security dimension and wellbeing of the most vulnerable populations were highlighted.

The definition of OIC Member States' SDGs priorities ranging from: alleviating extreme poverty fighting hunger, equal and non-discriminatory access to decent work, education and basic economic and social services showed the increasing paradigm shift and humanistic vision of development. From prioritization of infrastructure programmes, advocated for decades by Bretton Woods institutions, a focus is put progressively on addressing well-being of populations, in line as well with the Islamic values that find resonance in the SDGs. Apparently, these new orientations show OIC Member States' engagement to ensure that economic and social rights and humanitarian needs are definitively part of people-oriented development indicators and programs.

Therefore, as highlighted by UNDP Geneva Director and IsDBG's Special Envoy on SDGs during the meeting, it is urgent to make a strategic choice between immediate responses to people's needs and realization of major development infrastructure and to achieve the right balance between

SDGs, which are all intrinsically linked and States' resources and implanting capacities.

Exchange of views among participants at this event included country perspectives where successes and challenges ahead in the implementation of SDGs were shared. Case studies of three OIC countries that have submitted their Voluntary National Reviews, during the annual HLPFs helped to assess SDGs achievements at national level. In this regard, Permanent Representatives of Azerbaijan, Jordan and Senegal shared their respective national SDGs implementation strategies and the way ahead to achieving these goals.

The participants came to the conclusion that the success of the implementation of SDGs lies partly on the promotion of multi-stakeholders and multi-sector partnerships, through well-established national coordination strategies and mechanisms. Similarly, common understanding of responsibilities at international, national and local levels would measure the level of engagement and the coherence of collective and coordinated actions to achieve the 2030 Development Agenda. Coordination was seen as a key word to mainstream the benefits of SDGs for the whole of society.

SDG 13: Actualizing the SDGs in a 1.5°C World?



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UNITED NATIONS CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE



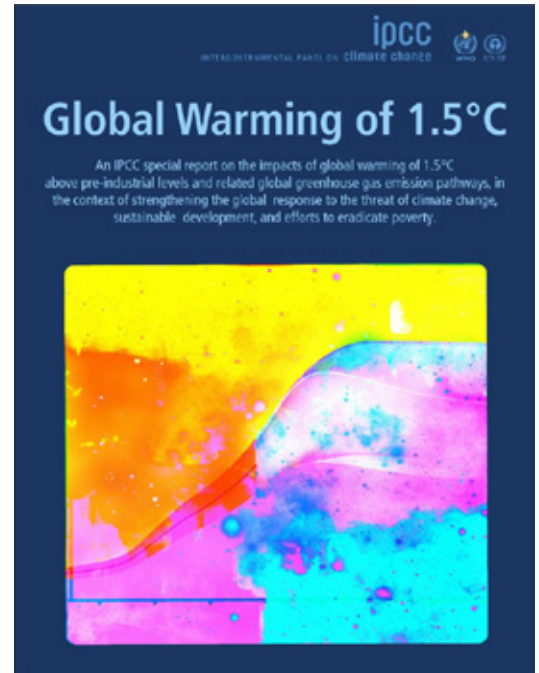
Olatunji Yusuf

Climate Change Specialist, Climate Change Division, Resilience and Social Development Department

In October, a “wake up call” **Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C** was released by the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (hereafter referred to as The Report). The report assessed the latest science on 1.5°C of warming as opposed to 2°C of warming, which is projected to lead to worse global and regional climate impacts, exposing more millions of people to extreme events such as drought, intense rainfall and severe heatwaves. The Report explains that anthropogenic activities have caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming above pre-industrial levels and if the required actions to address this are not taken, global warming is likely to reach 1.5°C by 2030 up until 2052 if it continues to increase at the current rate (high confidence).

What a coincidence that the timeline in the 1.5°C special report coincides with the SDGs intended completion date. The main question this creates is **how will a 1.5°C world contribute to and/or affect the actualisation of the SDGs**. As explained in a World Resources Institute (WRI) synopsis in this article (see chart on the right). The Report emphasised that limiting warming to 1.5°C is not safe for all as significant impacts are inevitable in low-lying and critical communities, drylands, cities, rural areas, oceans as well as on human health. **In fact, these impacts will be most felt by the poor and significantly vulnerable due to loss of livelihoods, food insecurity, population displacement, and health effects**. These risks depend on the magnitude and rate of warming, geographic location, levels of development and vulnerability, and on the choices and implementation of adaptation and mitigation options (high confidence).

In the context of Agenda 2030, climate change impacts and responses are closely linked to sustainable development which balances social well-being, economic prosperity and environmental protection. However, **what remains clear**



is that for human sustainable survival in a 1.5°C world, “unprecedented” transitions will have to be made at all levels including villages, cities, states, nations, sub-regions and the international community.

To limit the risks of a 1.5°C global warming in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication implies **system transitions** that can be enabled by the following options:

Projected to lead to worse global and regional climate impacts, exposing more millions of people to extreme events such as drought, intense rainfall and severe heatwaves





WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

HALF A DEGREE OF WARMING MAKES A BIG DIFFERENCE:

EXPLAINING IPCC'S 1.5°C SPECIAL REPORT

| | 1.5°C | 2°C | 2°C IMPACTS |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| EXTREME HEAT Global population exposed to severe heat at least once every five years | 14% | 37% | 2.6x WORSE |
| SEA-ICE-FREE ARCTIC Number of ice-free summers | AT LEAST 1 EVERY 100 YEARS | AT LEAST 1 EVERY 10 YEARS | 10x WORSE |
| SEA LEVEL RISE Amount of sea level rise by 2100 | 0.40 METERS | 0.46 METERS | .06M MORE |
| SPECIES LOSS: VERTEBRATES Vertebrates that lose at least half of their range | 4% | 8% | 2x WORSE |
| SPECIES LOSS: PLANTS Plants that lose at least half of their range | 8% | 16% | 2x WORSE |
| SPECIES LOSS: INSECTS Insects that lose at least half of their range | 6% | 18% | 3x WORSE |
| ECOSYSTEMS Amount of Earth's land area where ecosystems will shift to a new biome | 7% | 13% | 1.86x WORSE |
| PERMAFROST Amount of Arctic permafrost that will thaw | 4.8 MILLION KM ² | 6.6 MILLION KM ² | 38% WORSE |
| CROP YIELDS Reduction in maize harvests in tropics | 3% | 7% | 2.3x WORSE |
| CORAL REEFS Further decline in coral reefs | 70-90% | 99% | UP TO 29% WORSE |
| FISHERIES Decline in marine fisheries | 1.5 MILLION TONNES | 3 MILLION TONNES | 2x WORSE |

First, increase adaptation and mitigation investments in sectors including energy, transport, agriculture, water, sanitation, housing, health, education as well as key policy instruments that accelerate technological innovation and behaviour changes.

Second, **leverage multiple financing instruments and resources mobilisation streams to direct finance towards investment in infrastructure for mitigation and adaptation.** This could involve the mobilization of private funds by institutional investors, asset managers and multilateral development and investment banks, as well as the provision of public funds. Encourage government policies that lower the risk of low-emission and adaptation investments can facilitate the mobilization of private funds and enhance the effectiveness of other public policies.

Third, **address transition risks for sustainable development in countries/regions with high dependency on fossil fuels for revenue and employment generation needs.** This can be addressed through policies that promote diversification of the economy particularly in the energy sector.

Fourth, **capitalise on partnerships involving non-state public and private actors,** including institutional investors, the banking system, civil society and scientific institutions would help facilitate actions and responses consistent with limiting global warming to 1.5°C.

The Key Enablers for the Options

- The mix of adaptation and mitigation options would have to be **participatory and integrated to enable rapid, systemic transitions in urban and rural areas.**
- To be effective the option would have to be **aligned with country's economic and sustainable development, as well as when local and regional governments and decision makers are supported by national governments.**
- The options must also consider **ethics and equity to address the uneven distribution of adverse impacts** associated with 1.5°C, particularly for poor and disadvantaged populations, in all societies. Therefore, redistributive policies across sectors and populations that shield the poor and vulnerable can resolve trade-offs for a range of SDGs, particularly hunger, poverty and energy access.

Disclaimer

This article is an excerpt of the IPCC Global Warming of 1.5°C Special Report 2018.

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Maximizing Finance for Development: Mobilizing the Private Sector for achieving SDG 6 on Water and Sanitation in Nigeria



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Overview:

Nigeria is among the 193 Member states that signed “**The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**” comprising the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) that seek to eliminate poverty, ensure planetary safety and improve people’s lives. Achieving the SDGs’ targets require an annual allocation of US\$4.5 trillion, while current investments total only US\$2 trillion (UNCTAD,2014). Bridging the funding gap of US\$2.5 trillion originating mainly from the developing countries is a challenge. Achieving Nigeria’s SDG 6 targets alone on Clean Water and Sanitation requires US\$8 billion annually – a substantial 2.3% of GDP.

This article explains how UNICEF’s Sanitation, Hygiene and Water (SHAWN) program in Nigeria capitalized on the catalytic nature of finance – borrowing from the guiding principles of **Addis Ababa Action Agenda, Financing for Development** and the **Blended Finance** concept – to mobilize US\$2.7 million, in about fifteen months, as capital investment for safe sanitation through private sector and Government allocations leveraging the donor-funded softer project investments.

Magnitude of the Problem:

Nigeria with a population of 189 million is ranked second in terms of having the highest number of people defecating in the open. Nearly one in four practice open defecation and three in four lack access to safe sanitation. It is one of the few countries to have worsened its position since 2000. JMP projections (2015) reveal that Nigeria is unlikely to achieve the SDG targets of Safe Sanitation by 2030. The impacts of this practice has so far led to 122,000

Nigerians dying each year including 87,000 children under 5, with nearly 90% of it directly attributed to water, sanitation and hygiene. Not only the population, but poor sanitation has resulted in an annual loss of 1.3% reduction of Nigeria’s GDP (WB,2012).

Devising a Solution:

Nigeria’s Water and Sanitation sector estimated at US\$4.8 billion presented a lost opportunity unless market forces and including private sector were mobilized to create comparative advantages. Building safe sanitation requires invested capital which is hard to obtain for the target group, especially as 63% of the population lives below the poverty line and 17% reports food in-adequacy. However, preliminary analyses revealed that more than 50% of the households were willing to borrow to improve their status. Among the population that is willing and able, arranging cash in one-go has been difficult due to inconsistent earnings. Furthermore, the financial institutions operating in rural areas provided micro-loans concentrated on primary sectors with little or no experience of lending in Water and Sanitation and with the interest rates over 36%.

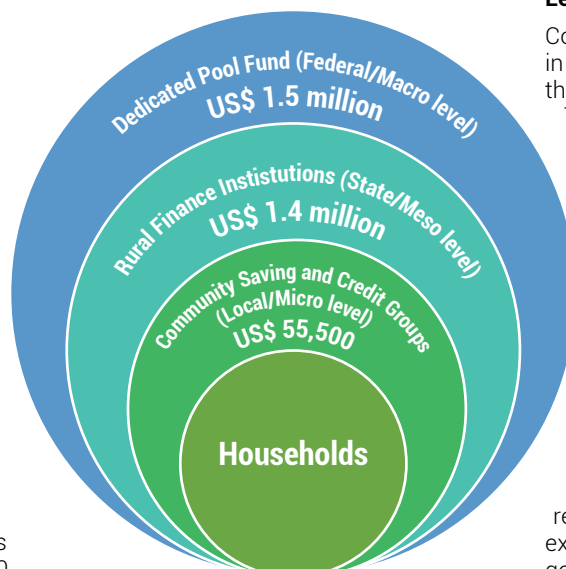
Therefore, a three-pronged approach was adopted to overcome the issues emanating out of poverty dynamics and to simultaneously crowd-in financing from the private sector, the donor community and the Government. These are: (i) forming

sector dedicated savings and credit groups (Adashes) to create investments at community level, (ii) supporting Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) to advance loans, iii. Creation of a dedicated pool fund to support Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and households to improve access to finance.

Complementing the financing approach, local supply markets were triggered to accelerate SMEs and individual entrepreneurs, and provide localized safe sanitation solutions thereby meeting households’ ability to pay while maintaining their profitability. Key features of the right product mix were finalized via inputs from local private sector stakeholders.

More than 40 MFIs underwent sector familiarization and supported in developing the loan product. The field operations team took over the operational and initial due diligence responsibility reducing the overhead costs. Adashes mobilized US\$55,500 (N20 million) in about 9 local government areas. Combined, these interventions quadrupled the demand for private sector operators doubling their incomes. Since many MFIs sourced capital from interest-based capital markets for onward lending resulting in expensive loans, a revolving pool fund was created, operational at the state level, and used to channelize as loans to SMEs and households at cheaper interest rates. The pool fund stood at US\$1.5 million, supplementing the US\$1.2 million raised from the MFIs and the local community.

Figure 1: Financing mobilized from the Private Sector for Water and Sanitation Sector



Lessons:

Complementarity in interventions resulted in mobilizing US\$2.7 million, when there was no participation otherwise.

The strategic positioning of the donor resources yielded promising results with more than 40,000 people upgrading to safe sanitation, benefiting both MFIs and SMEs. Validated again – the bottom 40% income group remains the core target for programmatic interventions to achieve SDGs. MFIs adopted to bundle sanitation with traditional loans catered to the same clientele. SME orientation led to local job creation thereby limiting economic migration. The state governments, encouraged by the results and private sector participation expanded the project covering 50 local government areas.



Harnessing local culture to promote SDG 15

Life on Land



Abdul Baquee Muhammad Sharaf

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All of us are sons and daughters of our culture and society. We all naturally incline to where we belong. We love whatever things promote our environment and hate whatever things pose a challenge to our surrounding environment. Every culture and society has this feeling inbuilt in their collective psyche since time immemorable.

It is this inner force of belongingness and adherence to cultural values that contribute much to promoting SDG 15 – Life on Land. It is not uncommon these days to come across news headlines where a particular community protests illegal mining and logging activities in its neighborhood by some big corporations. Local communities are not ready to give-up easily hundreds – and perhaps thousands – of years of friendship with their neighboring forest, river, mountain or sea.



Machu Picchu, Peru (Photo: Mariusz Prusaczyk)



Amazon River in Tefe, Brazil (Photo: Rodrigo Kughnarski)

If we agree with the positive role of indigenous culture in promoting SDG 15, then Multilateral Development Organization like IsDB can harness such cultural components and design programs to create awareness and encourage the propagation of such cultural heritage and knowledge as an enabler of SDG 15 realization.

For example, FAO, UNDB, and UNEP jointly launched the Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) initiative in 2008. Many indigenous forest-dependant people have been supported through this program through grants to conserve their local habitat from deforestation². Indigenous tribes in the Amazon, for example, are well known for their pride being the protector of the rainforest and they are ready to defend any aggressors intending to destroy their neighborhood, even if that involves their women marching forward alongside their men. It is a little wonder then that the Spanish explorer Francisco de Orellana named this forest as "Amazon" after Greek women warriors when he saw the local tribes' women fighting him alongside their men in defend of their custom³.

IsDB has great potential to tap into Islam as a dominant cultural component of the majority population of its Member Countries. In this regard, a vast corpus of Islamic traditions from both Quran and Hadith can be collected, analyzed and preached that encourage preserving the earth, planting trees, and staying in harmony with the environment and surrounding ecosystems. These traditions are

likely to motivate communities to alter their attitude and behavior towards their environment and thus contribute towards achieving SDG 15 targets.

In what follows, I will cite only three examples from Islamic traditions to support my argument.

Once the Prophet Muhammad -peace be upon him- was returning to Medina from an expedition. When he passed by the Mount Uhud, he could not hold his emotions and said: "This is a mountain which loves us, and we love him"⁴. This incidence indeed is an epitome of love towards an inanimate object from the surrounding environment!

The Prophet said in a hadith: "If doomsday were about to start, and one of you were holding a baby palm tree, then attempt to plant it before the event starts"⁵. This hadith not only shows the positive attitude towards productivity and labor, it positions plantation high in the priority list.

The Prophet said in a hadith: "No Muslim plants a tree where a bird, human or animal eat from it, except that it will be an act of charity for him"⁶. It is very unique in Islam that -with such environment-friendly acts- not only one preserves his/her environment but gets also reward in the hereafter.

Promotion of such messages from bottom up at the grassroots level can have more significant effect than government policies cascading down from the top. Corporate capitalism with their extractive mentality is draining our earth from its resources. Religious and Cultural awareness can have a great influence in preventing such hostile environmental activities.

² See an example of such project from Peru in this link <https://stories.unp.org/protectors-of-our-planets-lungs>

³ See the etymology of Amazon in https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amazon_rainforest

⁴ See this hadith in Ahmed (12902), Bukhari in Adab al-Mufrad (497), and Bazzar (7408)

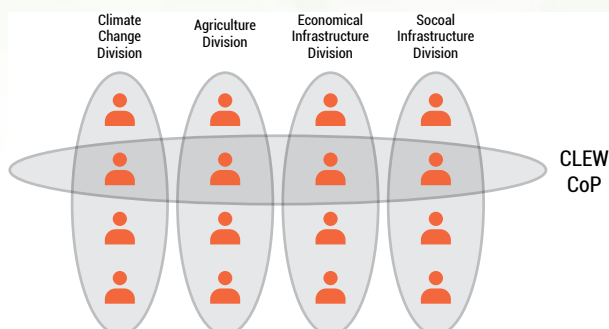
⁵ See this hadith in Ahmed (12902), Bukhari in Adab al-Mufrad (497), and Bazzar (7408)

⁶ See this hadith in Bukhari (2320) and Muslim (1552)

How Communities of Practice can Facilitate Stronger Alignment of Bank's Policies with Agenda 2030



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Here, Communities of Practices (CoPs) can give a hand to GPs in exploring, understanding and discussing these interdependencies. Even better if GPs can sponsor CoPs that specialize on specific nexuses rather than CoPs on separate sectors. For example, a CoP on Climate-Land-Energy-Water (CLEW) nexus could help to strengthen knowledge sharing across the sectors. The nexus can help to align Bank policies in these important development areas with SDGs as well as ensure coherence with each other.

At the Policy Review and Development Stage, CoPs can help GPs to identify policy positions and options that yield better overall development potential for Member Countries. They can help analyze multiple benefits of policy positions on achieving closely linked SDGs than achieving benefits on single sectors.

GPs can engage CoPs in policy development stage to (i) improve quality of policy studies and assessments, and (ii) ensure coherence among bank policies.

To enable the implementation of IsDB 10-Year Strategy and IsDB President's 5-Year Program, Global Practices (GPs) at Country Programs Complex have initiated formulating and owning new sector, country, thematic and cross cutting policies as well as updating existing policies.

Alignment with SDGs is one of the key guiding principles in policy development as per developed and approved Policy

Development and Management Guideline for the Country Programs Complex (Guideline).

Aligning with SDGs is one of the challenging parts in developing policies but if done well, it will improve coherence among policies. Sustainable Development Goals and targets are connected to one another through explicit and implicit links. Exploring and building these clear interdependencies between SDGs in the policies can be missed if GPs develop policies separately in silos in a traditional manner.

The Approaching BAPA+40 on South-South Cooperation and Implications for the Islamic Development Bank



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It has nearly been 40 years since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (BAPA), signed by 138 countries in Argentina in 1979. BAPA charted a way forward in terms of promoting the development of deeper ties based on solidarity among the countries of the South, through stronger technical, financial, social and political

cooperation. Since then, South-South Cooperation (SSC) has become a significant tool to link countries, especially to share know-how, expertise, technology and resources in order to solve development challenges, while preserving the principles of respect for sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, and non-conditionality. At the same time, the BAPA has become a key part of the structure of technical cooperation in particular, and of SSC in general. In 2015, it has also entered into the language of Agenda 2030, becoming an important mechanism that supports stronger partnerships under Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 17.

More recently, partners of the North and multilateral development institutions have also begun to increase their support to SSC by facilitating exchanges between countries of the South through an arrangement referred to as Triangular Cooperation.

Having left behind four decades of experience and insights from the implementation of SSC, the countries of

the South will meet again in 2019 in order to commemorate the 40th year of BAPA at a high-level conference, while taking stock of achievements, challenges, and opportunities in SSTRC. At the same time, the countries of the South will agree on an outcome document, which will set forth a new direction for SSTRC in the years to come. This will be a significant milestone for enhancing SGD17 in general, and how the South will make an impact on Agenda 2030 in particular.

Given its commitment to SSTRC, the IsDB has been closely involved with and supported many pre-conference discussions, sharing its lessons learnt from its experience with South-South Cooperation in general, and technical cooperation in particular. Through these exchanges, the IsDB has been steadily positioning itself as the only multilateral development bank, which is fully owned by member countries from the Global South. The Bank's relevant expertise, particularly with Reverse Linkage in recent years, can influence and steer the global conversation

التمويل الإسلامي وأهداف التنمية المستدامة

العالم. ويخشى أن تزداد هذه النسبة مستقبلا بسبب التقلبات الاجتماعية والسياسية في الدول الأعضاء.

ويبلغ عدد السكان الذين يعانون من الفقر المتعدد الأبعاد في دول منظمة التعاون 214 مليون فقير يمثلون 68% من مجموع فقراء العالم الإسلامي.

أما البطالة فقد بلغت نسبتها في دول منظمة التعاون الإسلامي 7.4% عام 2016 وهي نسبة أدنى من المعدل المسجل في الدول المتقدمة ، في حين بلغت نسبة بطالة الشباب 16% وهي نسبة أعلى من المعدلات المسجلة في البلدان النامية غير الأعضاء في المنظمة وفي البلدان المتقدمة*.

هذه التحديات يمكن مواجهتها عن طريق التمويل الإسلامي الذي يشكل منهجا أخلاقيا عادلا ومتكاملا لتشجيع الإنتاج وتوزيع الثروة لتأمين الحياة الكريمة وهو مرفق متماسك وآمن للعودة إلى أهداف التنمية المستدامة .

* راجع تقرير سوق العمل لمنظمة التعاون الإسلامي (2017) الصادر عن مركز الأبحاث الإحصائية والاجتماعية والتدريب للدول الإسلامية - سيرسك.

الاستهلاك وتضييع الموارد لأنه مبني على قواعد أساسية تنشد العدل والمشاركة منها قاعدة "الغنم بالغرم".

وهو كذلك يقوم على ركنين أساسيين هما الإنتاج والتوزيع ، فالإنتاج يزيد الثروة والتوزيع يمنع تكديسها حتى لا تكون دولة بين الأغنياء ما يسهل حصول الجميع على فرص للحياة الكريمة أو الانتقال إلى حد الكفاية بعد تأمين الكفاف ، وبلغة أخرى ، التدرج من الضروري الذي لا تقوم الحياة دونه إلى الحاجي الذي يؤدي غيابه إلى الحرج ثم التكميلي الذي يرمز إلى حياة الرفاه والسكينة دون إسراف ولا تبذير، فالتمويل الإسلامي يعتمد منهج ترتيب الأولويات.

ولكننا نحتاج بصورة أخص لتطبيق التمويل الإسلامي لمساعدة الدول الأعضاء على تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة لأن المعطيات والمؤشرات تؤكد أن كثيرا من الدول الأعضاء يعاني سكانها من الفقر والجهل والأمراض مع تراجع الخطط التنموية.

فقراء العالم الإسلامي كانوا يمثلون حوالي 33% من فقراء العالم 2011 ، وكانت النسبة تمثل 22% سنة 1990 وهذه نسبة مرتفعة إذا ما قورنت بما يمثله سكان المنظمة من سكان



الهادي النهوي

Senior Islamic Finance Specialist
إدارة تطوير القطاع المالي الإسلامي

يمثل تحديد أهداف التنمية المستدامة محطة مهمة في مسيرة الحكومات والمنظمات والشعوب لتحقيق الأمن الاجتماعي والحياة الكريمة لسكان الأرض بغض النظر عما يسود العالم من اضطرابات ومشاكل سياسية.

وقد ورد مفهوم التنمية المستدامة بشكل رسمي لأول مرة في تقرير "مستقبلنا المشترك" الصادر عام 1987 عن اللجنة الدولية للتنمية والبيئة التي شكلت بقرار من الجمعية العامة للأمم المتحدة في ديسمبر عام 1983 ، برئاسة برونتلاند رئيسة وزراء النرويج وعضوية 22 شخصية من النخب السياسية والاقتصادية الحاكمة في العالم.

وقد عرف تقرير برونتلاند الذي أصدرته اللجنة المذكورة في عام 1987 التنمية المستدامة بأنها «التنمية التي تلبى احتياجات الحاضر دون أن تعرض للخطر قدرة الأجيال التالية علي إشباع احتياجاتها»، وفي عام 2015، اعتمدت خطة التنمية المستدامة لعام 2030 وأهداف التنمية المستدامة الـ17 الخاصة بها.

وحسب تقارير الأمم المتحدة فإن أهداف التنمية المستدامة هي خطة لتحقيق مستقبل أفضل وأكثر استدامة للجميع ، والغرض من هذه الأهداف هو معالجة التحديات العالمية التي يواجهها سكان الكرة الأرضية بما في ذلك الفقر وعدم المساواة والمناخ وتدهور البيئة والازدهار والسلام والعدالة وهذه أهداف مترابطة يتعين العمل لتحقيقها مجتمعة.

لكن اتساع الفجوة بين الموارد المتاحة والتمويل المطلوب مع تراجع الأداء الحكومي في كثير من البلدان وغياب أو ضعف الإصلاحات الهيكلية وضعف آليات تنفيذ الخطط والسياسات التنموية ، كل ذلك يستدعي تضام جهود الجميع من حكومات ومنظمات دولية ومنظمات مجتمع مدني وأفراد للعمل على تحقيق هذه الأهداف ، خاصة أن تحقيقها يحتاج إلى موارد تتراوح بين 3.5-5 ترليون دولار سنويا.

ولمواجهة تحديات تحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة لا يستغني العالم اليوم عن تطبيق التمويل الإسلامي لأنه يقدم طولا عمليا تمكن من تلافى الأزمات المالية المتكررة وتعزز البناء التنموي السليم ، إن طبق بالشكل الصحيح.

يتميز التمويل الإسلامي بأنه يربط النشاط بأصول حقيقية ويركز على المشاريع المنتجة ولا يشجع



on SSTrC. In this regard, the IsDB has been working closely with member countries and development partners to ensure the formulation of the outcome document of the BAPA+40 which will position the Bank as a key facilitator and partner of SSC.

Our current pipeline of projects has exposed us to the challenges many member countries still face with regard to their capacity to be engaged in SSTrC effectively. These challenges have been clustered under the category of "national ecosystems for SSTrC". To address these challenges in a structured and well-articulated manner the IsDB is now working on formulating an advocacy paper, together with key partners such as the South Centre, which makes the case for strong

ecosystems for SSTrC at the national level. The IsDB had the opportunity to highlight its preparatory work for BAPA+40 and buy-in support from other partners and member countries at the recently held 10th Global South-South Development Expo at the UN Headquarters.

The advocacy paper will eventually inspire the creation of relevant strategic intervention that will target the capacity development of our member countries in strengthening their national ecosystems, so that our member countries can fully benefit from the kind of resources that are available across the South, while also effectively engaging with partners to share their own indigenous expertise.



SDGs Events:



IsDB Group SDGs-COP Interactive Dialogue between IsDB management and staff on how to integrate the SDGs in the Member Country Partnership Strategy (MCPS) with focus on SDG 13. (Tuesday 23 October 2018)

IsDB has organized a high-level Seminar "Effective Partnerships for the SDGs" in the Opening day of the Arab Sustainable Development Week in Cairo. Different stakeholders were represented by prominent speakers with Dr. Hala El-Saeed, Minister in Egypt, as keynote speaker & panelist (19 November 2018) HQ of the Arab League



OIC Anniversary at the Palais des Nations in Geneva with the panel discussion on SDGs implementation by OIC Member States (05 October 2018)



IsDB Special Envoy on SDGs bringing attention to the potential of Innovative Islamic Finance schemes in addressing the funding requirements, \$230 Bn/year, to achieve the SDGs in the Arab world. AFED 11th Conference, Beirut 8-9/11/2018 on Financing #SDGs



An IsDB mission participated in this year's COP24 to share the Bank's perspectives on achieving SDG 13



Mr. Wasim Abdulwahab, Director, Islamic Financial Sector Development Department, attends a panel discussion on the second day of the International Symposium on Financing for Development 22-23 Nov. co-organized by IsDB and SESRIC in Istanbul, Turkey