



# SDGs DIGEST

A Quarterly Newsletter brought to you by the Islamic Development Bank Group Community of Practice on the SDGs which provides summaries of current knowledge and debate on SDGs

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## Editorial



Welcome to the second edition of the SDGs Digest, the voice of the S D G s Community of Practice at the I s l a m i c Development

Bank Group. The core team of the CoP is grateful for all the feedback and the encouragement that we have received, and we promise to consider all suggestions and continuously improve this quarterly newsletter. It was also a great pleasure to see the interest in our newsletter by development practitioners from other organizations, as we intend to expand membership in our CoP outside the IDB Group.

In the last three months, the Agenda 2030 continued to pick up steam and be at the center stage in several global events; from the UN General Assembly in New York back in September, where the political commitment by heads of states was clear, to COP23 last month in Bonn Germany, where the impact of climate on achieving the SDGs was addressed with a call for action.

The SDGs related themes are numerous and widespread. One theme, however, stands out as essential and really at the heart of the IDB Group's mandate. That is, the Role of Islamic Finance in Achieving the SDGs. We can observe the growing interest in exploring possibilities to support mega infrastructure projects, SMEs and micro emprises through the employment of Islamic Finance instruments. It is absolutely vital for us at the IDB Group that we take the lead in demonstrating how our products are really amenable to contributing effectively and efficiently to the achievement of the SDGs; not only by showing the linkages in spirit to *Maqasid Alsha'ria*, but also through concrete projects and results. Alhamdulillah, the projects are plenty

but it seems that we need to do a better job demonstrating the linkages of the results to the SDGs. The expectations of our member countries and the development community are quite high in this regard, and we should live up to the task.

It is clear that the SDGs will not be achieved without the engagement of all stakeholders: governments, private sector, NGOs, academia, etc. One important category of stakeholders is the parliaments. The functions of the parliamentarians and their role in policy and lawmaking, budgeting, oversight and representation is important in realizing the SDGs. IDB in partnership with UNDP and GOPAC have developed a Parliamentary Handbook, aiming at building capacity and enhancing the involvement of the parliamentarians in localizing and achieving the SDGs. After all, they represent the people and they are in the best position to understand the real development needs of their constituencies, and thus prioritizing and overseeing the implementation of the SDGs related projects. It is a critical success factor to have the SDGs owned at the national and local levels.

Mindful of the winds of change in IDB, with the restructuring and repositioning, we look forward to the professional body in the Group to shift focus from simply 'awareness' about the SDGs to the 'alignment' of the SDGs with the new orientation, be it at the project or at the country program levels. The CoP invites your contributions and views in the next quarter on the alignment process in your respected line of business. It is due time for an internal debate on the mechanisms and the added value of such an alignment.

**Rami Ahmad**  
Special Envoy on SDGs



*"IDB's commitment to SDGs is indeed a reaffirmation of the commitment to its own vision of comprehensive human development. The SDGs chart the path towards a peaceful, equitable and sustainable future for all."*

**Mansur Muhtar**  
Vice President (Operations)

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- + Osman Buyukmutlu, ICD
- + Ishtiaq Akbar, Indonesia
- + Ahmed Diken, CDD
- + Ahmedou Ould Abdallahi, FAO
- + Abdul Baqi, ERPD
- + Ima Kashim, Nigeria
- + Yusri Bin Yusof, SFM



## ICD's Experience in Implementing the SDGs in its Strategy: Lessons Learned

ICD put into practice a comprehensive initiative, which included 9 core activities in order to mainstream SDGs into its operations. Seven of these activities are already completed and two of them are under process. This article will shed light on ICD Management's endeavor to mainstream SDGs in its operations, future plans of the Corporation, and a set of factors contributing to ICD's success.

### 1 ICD's Management Commitment to SDGs

The igniting point of SDGs initiative in ICD was the CEO's commitment to align the ICD operations with the priorities of our Member Countries.

**It is now a usual practice to discuss our development impact and contribution to the SDGs in different forums in ICD such as the Management Committee, Investment Committee and the Board Meetings.**

All of our directors and managers are now fully committed to this shift. In this respect, knowledge management sessions are constantly arranged to acquaint our staff on the latest in this field. The Strategy and Policy Department along with Monitoring and Evaluation Department of ICD are playing a key role in this exercise.

ICD's 4-Pillar Strategy



ICD has also recently completed a strategy mapping exercise to link the SDGs with the strategy and the development targets. The mapping exercise showed that ICD strategy supports directly 10 out of the 17 SDGs.

### 2 Internalization & Mainstreaming of SDGs

ICD has also taken a set of steps including reinvigorating the policies, guidelines and business processes in order to imbed the SDGs in the DNA of the core investment and advisory projects. For instance, the Corporation has amended the investment and advisory approval guideline, which requires now from all new investment and advisory project proposals to include a comprehensive Development Impact Section based on an internally developed Toolkit. In the Toolkit, there is a set of Due Diligence Development Impact Questionnaires assessing how the project is contributing to the SDGs. Furthermore, the Director of the M&E Department was included in the ICD Investment Committee in order to help ICD management in implementing the Development Effectiveness Policy. Finally, a training session on the ICD SDGs Tools was organized in October 2017 to educate the staff on how to undertake the alignment exercise and elaborate their own SDGs narrative.

### 3 ICD engagement in SDGs with External Stakeholders

ICD has been representing the IDB Group in three MDB Taskforces, which aims at mobilizing private sector resources towards achieving SDGs. These taskforces on resource mobilization, catalyzation and blended financing have already completed the first phase of their studies and reports, which were submitted to the Heads of MDB Meeting held on October 15<sup>th</sup> 2017. ICD has also been involved in the International Financial Institutions (IFI) Harmonization Working Group for the Private Sector Operations Development indicators, which enabled the Corporation

to further enhance its development impact framework.

### 4 Factors Contributing to ICD's Success SDGs

**In terms of ICD's experience, three factors are essential to bring the SDGs principles into practice in the IDBG, especially for the private sector operations:**

**Leadership Engagement:** The President's message on SDGs during the Board Meetings, and the CEO's continuous reminder on the importance of the SDGs during Management Committee & Investment Committee Meetings are key to bring the attention of everyone on the SDGs.

**Simple, straightforward and harmonized tools embedded in the results framework:** One could develop very sophisticated tools to integrate the SDGs; but she/he may lose the interest of the project officers who are already overwhelmed by so many other requirements.

**Dialogue with the clients during appraisal, implementation and completion phases:** ICD makes sure that in every stage of the project cycle, the clients are fully involved in the development impact assessment (Appraisal, Implementation and Completion).

### 5 ICD Future Plans

As part of its future plan, ICD will engage in two additional activities. First, as part of the 3 Year Business Plan Preparation Exercise, the business units in ICD will have a section in their business plan elaborating on the expected contribution of their operations to the SDGs. Based on this exercise, ICD will also include a set of targets in its corporate scorecard and provide regular reports to the ICD Board.

# SDGs: Field Office Perspective

Ishtiaq Akbar

Country Gateway Office Indonesia



## Mainstreaming SDGs in Indonesia: A pioneer's journey

Indonesia, the largest (by GDP) and most populous of the IDB Member Countries (MCs), is unarguably playing an active part in the journey of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Along with being involved from the conception in early 2012 and formulation during the 2014-2015 period, **Indonesia has been a pioneer in anchoring the SDGs within its national development framework, following the adoption of the global declaration in 2015.**

To this end, Indonesia has already adopted the SDG framework as a basis to the National Medium Term Development Plan (or RPJMN in Bahasa Indonesia) 2015-2019 to align the country's development framework to the 2030 SDG Agenda. Currently, 96 out of the 169 SDG targets are directly aligned and integrated into the RPJMN's 20 goals, with concerted efforts underway to build-in the remaining targets as well.

Moreover, given the decentralized governance structure in the country, the SDGs have been adapted and cascaded from the national to the sub-national level in order to ensure better alignment, synergies, commitment, monitoring and Means of Implementation (MoI). The 17 goals, 169 targets and 232 indicators of the SDGs have been clustered and localized into 4 pillars covering (i) Social Development, (ii) Economic Development, (iii) Environment Development and (iv) Inclusive Development and MoI.

With regard to enhancing the wider participation of all stakeholders throughout the SDGs process from planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation processes, the government has established a national implementation structure consisting of the following: (a) steering committee, (b) implementation team, (c) technical working groups and (d) expert panel



from diverse stakeholders such as government (incl. parliament), academia and experts, private sector and philanthropists, as well as civil society and media.

To ensure the internalization of SDGs into the national development plan, the country's leadership has displayed the highest commitment to the Agenda by codifying the SDG framework into the national legal and regulatory structure through the issuance of a Presidential Decree in July 2017, and representation in the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The Government has actively engaged the international development partners present in the country to mainstream the SDGs within the various ongoing and upcoming development initiatives.

The IDB has been part of this process of internalization and mainstreaming of SDGs into its programming and has enhanced its participation in the stakeholder discussions as one of the country's development partners. To name few examples, **the IDB has promoted Indonesia's SDG work among the IDB MCs through**

**visibility in a high-level seminar at the 2017 Annual Meeting and is exploring Reverse Linkage opportunities in the area.**

Equally importantly, the IDB technical teams have worked with the government to align all recent development interventions/operations with the SDG Agenda, by incorporating the SDG targets in the Results Framework of the five multi-sector projects, recently approved over the 2016-2017 period with cumulative IDB financing of over USD 1.3 billion. It is expected that given the high priority accorded to the SDGs within IDB and the strong commitment and work of Indonesia towards the 2030 Agenda, the partnership will continue to go from strength to strength, augmented by the decentralization drive of the IDB Group to achieve greater client centricity in order to make a dent in poverty and inequality, with a view to improving life, in sustainable way, for future generations.





## Achieving SDG 17 through Enhanced Cooperation and Solidarity: IDB's Reverse Linkage Approach

South-South Cooperation (SSC) has been an inherent quality of the Islamic Development Bank's (IDB) approach in addressing development challenges and delivering most plausible solutions since the institution's foundation in 1975. This is substantiated by the fact **that the IDB's Member Countries are all from the economic "South", with no representation whatsoever of the economic North. This important distinction sets us apart from other multilateral development institutions** as we are increasingly embracing this distinction further, and institutionalizing the strength of enhanced partnerships through various means, including, but not limited to, the promotion of enhanced technical cooperation among our Member Countries.

The Technical Cooperation Program, which was initiated in 1983, is one of the few examples of how the IDB Group promotes cooperation among the MCs. The program has been supporting the exchange of expertise and resources through short-term modalities such as study visits, expert assignments, and training events. Since its inception up to the end of 2016, 2,268 operations were undertaken for an amount exceeding US\$ 54 million.

Among the many lessons learned from the long experience of implementing technical cooperation operations, the most notable ones are that **(i) the Member Countries possess a wealth of knowledge and expertise into which can be tapped to economic development; and (ii) long-term engagements among MCs can produce more sustainable results and enduring partnerships.**

The internal soul-searching within IDB for a more enhanced South-South cooperation mechanism coincided with the MCPS of Turkey during which the government signaled its enthusiasm to share the country's knowledge, expertise, technology and resources with other developing countries, bringing more significance into the

concept of South-South cooperation. These circumstances eventually lead to the formulation of the Reverse Linkage (RL) modality—a technical cooperation mechanism, enabled by the IDB, whereby MCs and Muslim communities in non-Member Countries exchange their knowledge, expertise, technology and resources to develop their capacities and devise solutions for their autonomous development.

As an enhanced mechanism for Technical Cooperation, the RL has been piloted for over three years during which many projects were formulated, and are either completed, or are currently being implemented. During this time many partnerships were established with Member Country institutions, including Resource Centers (institutions with expertise in specific fields that are positioned to share their expertise and technology in structured development interventions), and various bilateral cooperation agencies including Azerbaijan International Development Agency (AIDA), Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development (EAPD), Moroccan Agency for International Cooperation (AMCI), Indonesian Ministry of National Development Planning (BAPPENAS), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Assistance of Tunisia (ATCT), and Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), among others. Partnerships with the private sector as well as the third sector have also been forged.

The IDB leveraged its partnerships and was able to mobilize, in cumulative terms, US\$ 10 for every US\$1 that it put into RL projects. There has also been significant activity to promote RL in international platforms, resulting in an increasing demand for more RL projects.

Why is this important and how can IDB further leverage its success in RL to achieve the SDGs?

As the IDBG repositions itself within the community of development institutions in a rapidly changing environment both

internally and externally, taking advantage of our vast network of member countries (along with all the institutions that exists in them) will be critically important. This is already evident in the new IDB President's 5 Year Program (P5P), and the overall aim of becoming a "Bank for Developers".

RL provides a prototype mechanism that enables the IDB to play the role of an enabler by using its knowledge of the Member Countries to identify needs as well as potential providers of development solutions, and establishing and sustaining links such that transformative and sustainable change in economic development can be achieved.

The decentralization of the IDB, through the launch of new hubs comes at exactly the right time when the RL is now moving out of the pilot phase to scaling up through mainstreaming. Additional human resources in the field will enable the IDB to work faster in establishing the connections between Member Countries, and following up on implementation closely. The proximity to our clients will also mean that we will be at a better position to gauge capacity needs, evaluate our performance on the ground real-time, and learn lessons from implementation and adopt to new challenges faster than before. We will also be able to mobilize additional financial resources by being in the field, as IDB's proximity will strengthen its position as an institution that takes our duty to promote the development of our Member Countries and enhance solidarity seriously.

Enhancing connectivity among the Member Countries will surely support our efforts to achieve not only SDG 17, but also make a positive contribution to all the other SDGs. What is required at this stage is internal communication, a series of stakeholders dialogue and collaboration to stimulate and enrich the debate on this very vital subject in order to trigger successful exchanges of expertise and resources among our Member Countries, while achieving the SDGs.



## FAO Role in the SDGs Accountability Structure

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has participated in the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Following the international agreement in September 2017 on this ambitious development agenda, FAO quickly expressed its readiness to support partner countries with other development partners in achieving the SDGs.

**Unlike the MDGs, which were led by the Development Partners, the SDGs have been defined and fully owned by countries after the broadest multi-stakeholder consultation in history.**

They are relevant to both developed and developing countries and are interlinked; in other words progress needs to be pursued towards all the 17 goals for it to be effective.

For practicality reason, the 17 goals were cascaded into 169 targets, for which 232 indicators were identified for reporting and monitoring purposes, by the UN Statistical Commission<sup>1</sup>. These indicators will allow to measure the progress towards the SDGs at country level as well as a comparison between countries and aggregation of the achievements at the regional and global levels.

As for the mainstreaming of the SDGs, the next step is for each country to prepare coherent and time-bound national development plans which would lead to achieving the 17 goals by 2030. These plans will be country specific and take into account national priorities, resource availability as well as current development stage.

### Reporting and monitoring

It is clear that the data collection and monitoring requirement related to the 232 indicators represents an enormous challenge for countries, in particular the



developing ones, especially since many of these indicators are expected to be disaggregated by gender, age, geography, etc. to reflect the “no one left behind” goal.

With its corporate mandate and distinctive comparative advantage in the areas of agriculture, food security and nutrition, as well as its global role in the development of related statistics, FAO has been proposed as ‘custodian’ UN agency for 21 SDG indicators, across **SDGs 2, 5, 6, 12, 14 and 15**, and a contributing agency for six more.

As custodian agency, FAO is responsible for data collection from national sources, preparing the narrative for the annual global SDG progress report, providing and updating the indicator documentation, working on further methodological development, and contributing to statistical capacity building<sup>2</sup>

FAO is therefore offering its technical assistance to help countries meet the new reporting and monitoring challenges by strengthening national capacities, and supporting data collection to ensure comparability and aggregation at regional and global levels.

### Follow up and Evaluation

In parallel, FAO Office of Evaluation is working with other United Nations Evaluation Group members to ensure that evaluation plays a central role in the planned reforms of the United Nations Development System (UNDS). The reform envisages the establishment of an Independent Evaluation Office at the Secretary General level to be responsible for UN system wide evaluations. These evaluations will mainly assess the UNDS contribution to the SDGs in individual countries. In this regard, FAO Office of Evaluation has provided inputs and suggestions on the mandate as well as the operational modalities of the prospective Independent Evaluation Office.

In addition, FAO Office of Evaluation is discussing with other Evaluation Offices of the Rome Based Agencies<sup>3</sup> the idea of piloting a joint evaluation of their contribution to SDG 2, which is quite relevant to the mandates of the three organizations.

**It has adapted its evaluation approach to systematically examine the alignment and contribution of FAO Strategic Objectives and Country Programmes to the SDGs.**

<sup>1</sup> By the UN Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators, working group of the UN Statistical Commission

<sup>2</sup> FAO and the SDGs Indicators: Measuring up to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

<sup>3</sup> UNFAO, IFAD and WFP





## The Role of Data and Statistics in monitoring SDGs



Statistical offices need to embrace new tools and techniques to sell their ideas through story telling and visualization methods and refrain from traditional less attractive methods. It is imperative then to shift the mindset of politicians to perceive data and statistics as investment rather than cost and to incorporate data and statistics in their strategic planning and performance dialogue.

**Given the discrepancy between countries in terms of their readiness for SDG indicators, IDB can play vital role in building networks and transfer best practices through its reverse program.**

I was delighted to attend the 2017 International Conference on Statistics in SDGs monitoring organized by the Philippine Statistics Authority and cohosted by the UN Statistics Division during the period between 4 - 6 October 2017 in Manila, Philippines. The conference was well represented by over 300 participants from around the world including international and multilateral organizations like the World Bank, UN, UNDP, ILO, FAO, WHO, just to name few.

Over the three days, the delegates exchanged ideas over five plenary and 16 simultaneous break-out sessions. All presentations and other information are available in the conference website at <http://www.psa.gov.ph/ICSDGS>

**The 232 unique indicators of SDGs bring with them many challenges in terms of availability of quality data at desired disaggregated levels.**

Lots of emphasis was made on the need to explore the potential of big data and new innovative methods, recognizing that countries vary a lot in terms of their technical capacity to leapfrog to such advanced stages. Partnership between governments and private sectors is very vital in scaling up the required capacity.



84 SDGs' tier III indicators pose specific challenges as they still lack clear definition of methodology and meta data. Many of these indicators require even defining legal framework to enact data interoperability among existing and new data sources.

Another challenge facing statistical offices is to convince political entities in countries to allocate resources for statistical capacity building projects. Reports by Partnership in Statistics for Development in the 21st Century (PARIS21) show that only 0.3% of official development aid (ODA) goes for this purpose.

IDB also can play a role in the promotion of its Statistical Capacity Building Program (STATCAP) program by allocating more budget desirably 3% of the IDB's current resources.

# Maqasid, SDGs and Accountability

Dr. Ima Arit Kashim

Human Development Specialist, Abuja, Nigeria



## The SDG 16 and the Challenge of Generating Evidence

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 focuses on the universal principles of the rights of all human beings to food, life, shelter etc., and the duties of institutions and governments to meet these fundamental human rights. The goal aims to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels” as such, having the potential to catalyze profound social transformation. It has in fact been seen by many commentators as being the transformational goal and key to ensuring that the SDG Agenda can be accomplished.<sup>4</sup>

People everywhere need to be free of fear from all forms of violence and feel safe as they go about their daily lives whatever is their ethnicity or faith; this being the goal of SDG 16. In order to advance this goal in predominantly Muslim countries there is a need for effective and inclusive public institutions that can deliver quality social services in a sustainable manner, fair and inclusive economic policies, equity in opportunity and loss for everyone, public-orient civil

institutions catering for a diverse population and environmental well-being and protection systems. The attainment of this illusive ideal will depend on the extent of resilience each country has to function in the event of unpredictable disruptive events such as natural disasters, civil insurrectionary activity, recession, failed infrastructure, etc. This can only happen if countries are in a state of constant alertness and response readiness. This flags the need to develop an efficient platform for routine data monitoring. Countries are expected to develop accountability frameworks with mechanisms duly backed by legislation and functional institutions. This is an utopian station for many of the Bank’s member countries already fraught with fragility and poor socio-economic development indicators. Such a framework would guide the comprehensive functioning of vital government functions across a wide variety of scenarios; early warning systems to detect departure from the expected norms, emergency response to the identified disruption and early stabilization and recovery to revert to the smooth peaceful operations of a stable and progressive government. The

role of civil society in demanding for good standards of governance and sound frameworks such as that mentioned above is desirable. More and more communities are being urged to work together to implement lasting solutions to reduce violence and infractions and thus enable a just society free from corruption; one that is inclusive of all.

**One important challenge that stands to be addressed is the generation of the needed evidence to guide formative development of actionable frameworks and monitor the implementation.**

To achieve such evidence-informed development, a process of transmuting, and using high-quality data is critical. There is significant technology and resources already available, what stands as a gap is the human capacity at the two ends of the continuum to manipulate data for success.

Yusri bin Yusof

Senior Trust Funds Management Specialist, Special Funds Management



## The Relevance of Maqasid Shariah-based Islamic Finance And SDGs

It is an undeniable fact that the five (5) goals of Maqasid Sha’riah in preserving faith, life, intellect, lineage and wealth underscore the importance of a broader socio-economic agenda for universal development. The good news is that the development approach based on Maqasid Shariah has many commonalities with the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”). Various efforts have been exerted in bringing Maqasid Shariah-based Islamic finance to greater heights, albeit with less success in many places. .

Undoubtedly, enhanced collaboration

amongst Multilateral Development Banks (“MDBs”) with privates sectors and NGOs on tapping a wider base of Maqasid Shariah-based Islamic finance resources can further advance the achievement of SDGs in IDB member countries. IDB’s access to Waqf, Zakat and Sadaqah from a non-traditional sources can complement the efforts of other MDBs and other development financing institutions, who have the access to philanthropic and Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG”) investors. These non-mainstream financial resources can be blended with the banking, money market and capital market resources for

ensuring optimum financing availability for development projects.

For IDB, applying Islamic fintech can help increase Islamic social finance resources (i.e. Waqf, Zakat and Sadaqah). These resources can be blended with other mainstream Islamic financial instruments (i.e. Islamic financing & Sukuk) for supporting the implementation of large-scale and sustainable infrastructure projects, including projects for humanitarian-resilience-development nexus agenda.

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2015/10/01/how-can-we-implement-sustainable-development-goal-16-on-institutions/>. Assessed 12:38pm 13 Oct 2017



# IDBG's Participation in SDGs Events

Jeddah, September 13, 2017



## IDBG - HQ

The SDGs CoP organized a coordination meeting of all complexes and entities of the IDB Group. The main objective of the meeting was to share experiences on various ongoing initiatives and discussed possibilities for alignment and synergies in implementing SDGs at the IDB Group level.

## UN - General Assembly

The IDB and UNDP co-organized a side event on the margins of the 72<sup>nd</sup> session of the UN General Assembly "Realizing Agenda 2030: How Islamic Finance through Impact Investing can help achieve the SDGs". Sayed Aqa, Vice President of Cooperation and Country Programs of IDB delivered key note address stated that the IDB Group is a committed partner in achieving SDGs by creating environmental and social returns in addition to financial benefits.

New York, September 20, 2017



Geneva, September 27, 2017



## WTO/ITFC

ITFC organized a joint seminar in Geneva at WTO on the Role of Trade in achieving the SDGs. During the Seminar, ITFC highlighted the critical role that trade can play in achieving the SDGs. The Special Envoy of IDB on SDGs highlighted the important role of Islamic Financing in achieving the SDGs. He also pointed out the role of Islamic Finance which goes beyond financing by empowering SMEs.

## International CEO Forum

Cosponsored by ADFIMI (Association of National Development Finance Institutions in Member Countries of the Islamic Development Bank). The Forum discussed how to enhance the mandate of NDFIs in achieving strategic and social development goals beyond economic growth. The presentation of IDB delivered by the Special Envoy on SDGs was on the Role of NDFIs in achieving the SDGs.

Kuala Lumpur, October 25 – 26, 2017



South Korea, October 30 – November 1, 2017



## Sustainable Development Transition Forum 2017

The Sustainability Development Transition Forum was sponsored by UN Office on Sustainable Development. IDB's Special Envoy on SDGs presented the role of Islamic Finance in mobilizing additional resources for achieving the SDGs

## Seminar on Parliamentarians & SDGs

ESCWA, IDB and UNDP jointly organized a Regional Seminar on the role of Parliamentarians on SDGs. The main objective of the seminar was to enhance the awareness of Parliamentarians in the Arab region of the importance of their role in implementing the SDGs Agenda. During the event, the Parliamentary Handbook jointly published by IDB, UNDP and GOPAC was launched.

Beirut, November 8 - 9, 2017



Bonn, November 6 – 17, 2017



## COP23

The 23<sup>rd</sup> Session of the Conference of Parties (COP23) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) took place in Bonn, under the Presidency of Fiji. The IDB Group delegation members participated as speakers/moderators as well as served as resource person.