INFRASTRUCTURE for the SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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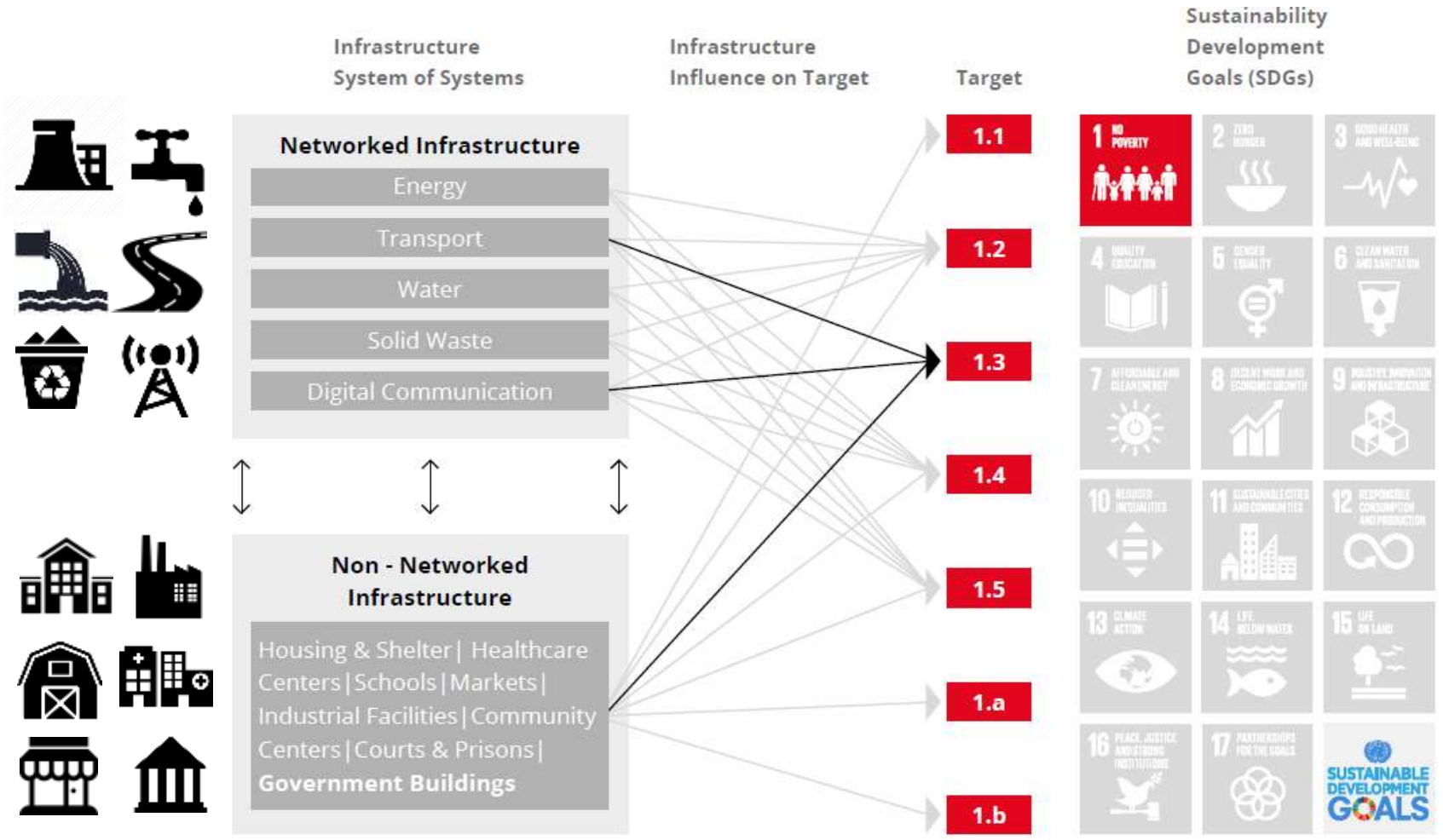
How does **infrastructure** influence each of the **Sustainable Development Goals**?

Methodology



- Influence identified where evidence is available that links infrastructure service to individual targets of the SDGs
- Applied systematically across all 17 SDGs
- Supported by project examples

Target 1.3: To implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures f

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Example: SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

SDG 2 targets with infrastructure influence		Linkages to infrastructure sector
2.1	By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	
2.2	By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	
2.3	By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	
2.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	
2.5	By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	
2.a	Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	
2.c	Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	

SDG 2: END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVED NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Goal 2 seeks sustainable solutions to end hunger in all its forms by 2030 and to achieve food security, aiming to ensure that everyone everywhere has enough good-quality food to lead a healthy life. Achieving this Goal will require better access to food and the widespread promotion of sustainable agriculture.

Multiple infrastructure systems can influence the same targets

- *The need for a system-of-systems approach that considers synergies and trade-offs*

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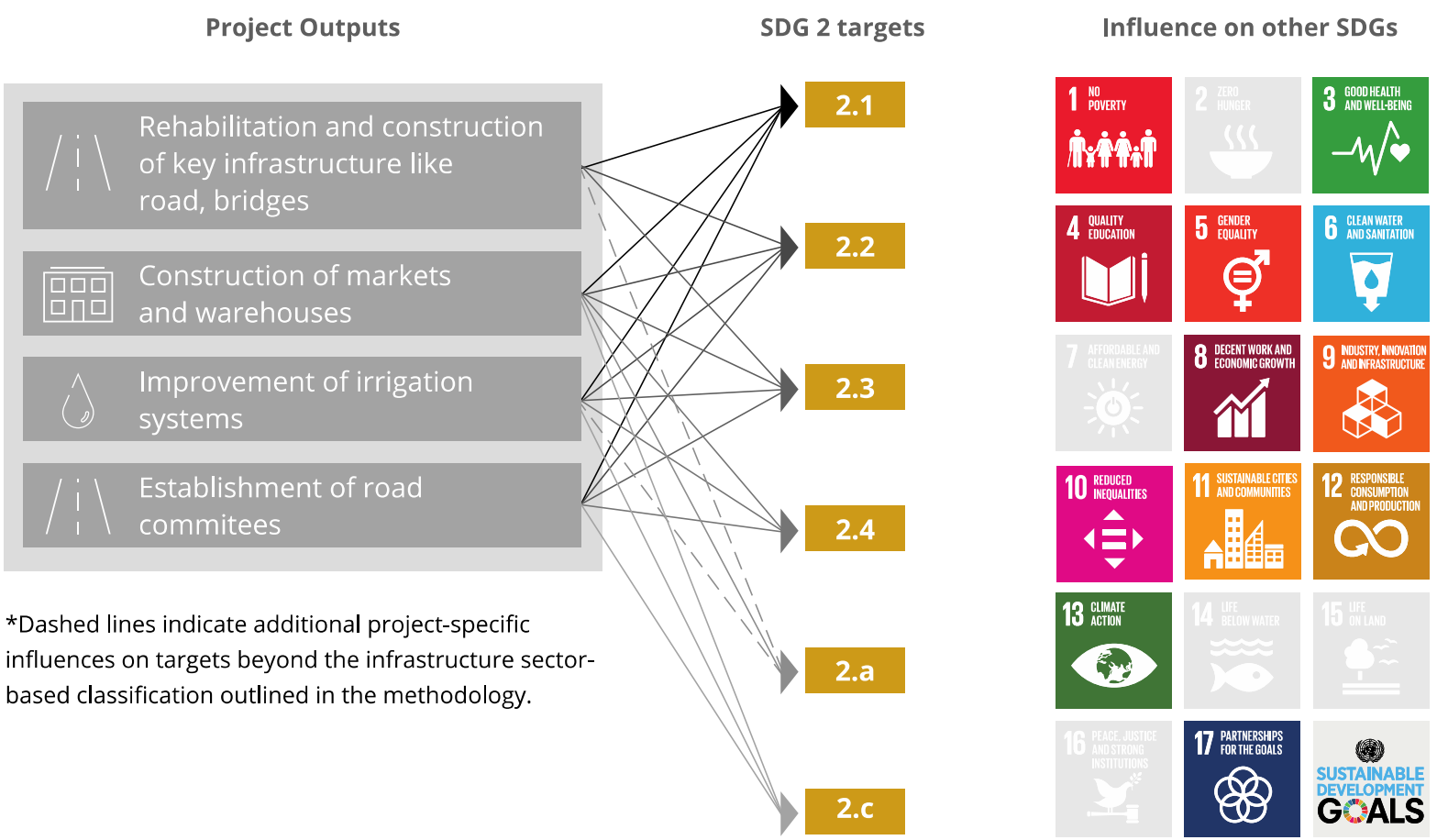
Example: SDG 2 - Zero Hunger

Influence of project outputs on SDG 2 targets and other SDGs



*Dashed lines indicate additional project-specific influences on targets beyond the infrastructure sector-based classification outlined in the methodology.

Influence on other SDGs

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PROJECT: AGRICULTURAL SECTOR RECOVERY

Location: DR Congo | **Duration:** 2011 - 2015 | **Partners:** World Bank

Project outputs can influence multiple SDGs

- *The need to think beyond traditional silo's*

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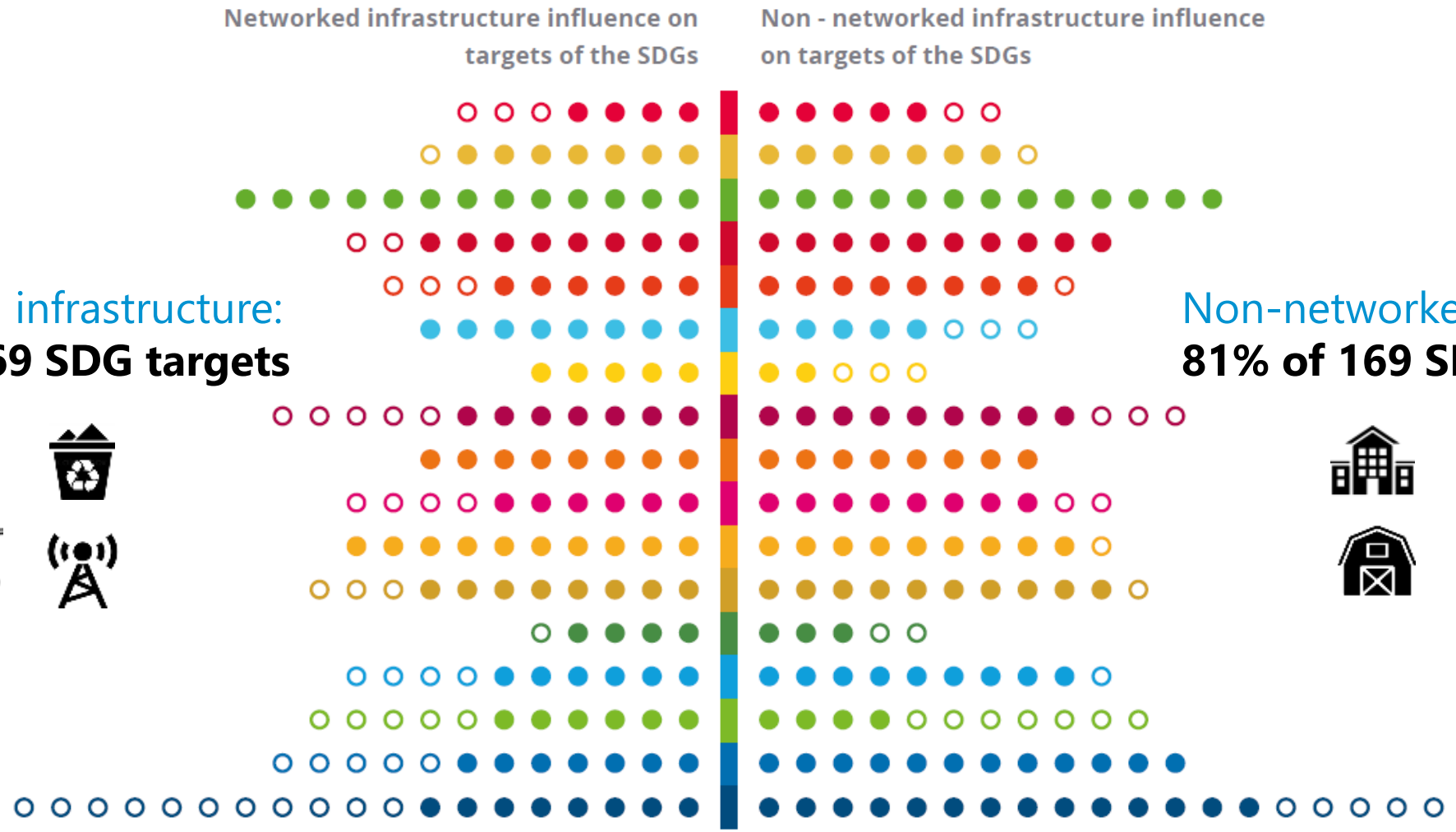
Results: Infrastructure influences all 17 SDGs – Overall 92% of targets



Networked infrastructure:
72% of 169 SDG targets

Non-networked infrastructure:
81% of 169 SDG targets

Findings, implications and challenges

Infrastructure has a profound influence across the SDGs

- The need to consider the SDGs when planning infrastructure
- The need to consider infrastructure when planning for the SDGs

The need to think beyond built assets – to a broader 'infrastructure system-of-systems'

- To multi-scale interdependent systems
- Including institutions and social behaviours
- Considering the natural environment and green infrastructure

There are multiple challenges:

- More evidence required to link infrastructure and development
- Links to other Global Agendas – Paris Agreement ?

INFRASTRUCTURE for the SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1. The importance of infrastructure

- Multiple interlinkages with socio-economic and environmental SDGs
- Importance of infrastructure for global development recognized for at least 25 years
- Trillions of dollars investments in infrastructure needed every year to achieve the 2030 Agenda

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2. Existing tools and schemes

- A number of assessment tools are frequently used. Examples include:

  - Cost-Benefit Analyses (CBA)
  - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
  - Rating tools (e.g. ENVISION, SURE)
  - Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)
  - Evidence-based Infrastructure (CAT-I, NISMOD)

3. Where is integration needed?

- Integration is needed along 5 axes:

    1. Sectoral
    2. Spatial
    3. Institutional
    4. Sustainability
    5. Project Phases

➢ Integration should happen at an upstream level and in collaboration with a broad range of stakeholders.

4. What are the benefits of integrated approaches?

- Optimization of environmental, social, and economic challenges and opportunities associated with infrastructure development
- Longer-lasting infrastructure that is resilient to risks associated with climate change.
- Identification and mitigation of potential risks early in the planning process

→ Increased bankability of infrastructure projects, making them more attractive to investors

5. The way forward

1. Raising awareness about the centrality of infrastructure to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

2. Develop streamlined normative and technical guidance for their application in support of different sustainable development priorities in diverse national contexts

3. strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of developing countries to adopt and apply integrated approaches to sustainable infrastructure

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GEF-Funded Project on Sustainable Infrastructure

- 2 year project January 2019 – December 2020
- Objective: catalyze sustainable infrastructure investments

GEF-Funded Project on Sustainable Infrastructure

1. Sustainable infrastructure expert working group

- develop streamlined normative guidance for applying existing guidelines, standards, and tools to integrated sustainable infrastructure planning in diverse national contexts -

GEF-Funded Project on Sustainable Infrastructure

2. Assessing environmental impacts from planned major infrastructure investment at the global level

GEF-Funded Project on Sustainable Infrastructure

3. Apply the approach at the country level

- Working with the National Development Authority in Mongolia -