



***UNIVERSITY OF THE PEOPLE***

***POLS-01 GLOBALIZATION - AY2024-T3***

***WRITTEN ASSIGNMENT UNIT 2***

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## **Introduction:**

International monetary institutions (IFIs) play a very crucial role in achieving UN's Sustainable development goals. Their expertise, financing capabilities and being able to develop strong partnerships is the main key factor. IFIs along with the World bank and some regional improvement banks collaborate and provide significant contributions to the large-scale investments needing financial and technical assistance to promote sustainable monetary growth across globe. IFI also collaborates with corporations like UNDP to maximize impacts via complimentary techniques. In 2017 UNDP mobilized over \$1.85 billion from IEI to fund the developmental projects. The on-ground presence of UNDP leverages the presence of IFIs financing, and these partnerships cater improvements initiatives for the Climate protection to reducing poverty in the developing world. Moving forward, reinforced collaboration between IFIs and companions could be imperative to using progress at the SDGs (International Financial Institutions, 2024).

## **Gold Medal Project:**

### **Bangladesh: Sustainable Rural Infrastructure Improvement Project**

#### **Asian Development Bank**

The Asian Development Bank funded a project in Bangladesh. The project aimed to improve rural mobility and accessibility. It did this by rehabilitating and maintaining rural roads. It focused on climate resilience. It used improved engineering standards. This made the roads more durable against floods and storms.

The project rehabilitated over 1000 km of rural roads. This enhanced transport connectivity for over 45 million rural residents. It improved their access to markets, schools, and health clinics.

The climate resilient design makes the road network withstand extreme weather better. More funding could have extended the networks to more remote villages. Consulting local communities may have identified priority routes.

However, some negative impacts occurred. Construction displaced some families, though compensation was provided. Workers also cleared some trees unnecessarily during construction. More oversight could have prevented this clearing and damage.

### **Silver Medal Project:**

#### **African Emergency Food Production Facility**

##### **African Development Bank**

The African Development Bank (AfDB) funded a facility. The facility was the Africa Emergency Food Production Facility. AfDB provided \$1.5 billion in financing (Mdoe, 2023). They provided the financing in 2008. It was during the global food crisis. The financing supported emergency food production across Africa.

This silver medal project allowed African countries to boost food production during a global crisis. It benefited small-scale farmers by facilitating access. The access was to improved seeds, fertilizers, and equipment. This helped rapidly scale up local cereal and grain output. The project could have been more impactful and could have enhanced long-term resilience of food systems. Instead, it just addressed the emergency situation.

However, the focus on increasing yields also had some negative impacts. There was increased use of chemical inputs in some areas. This negatively impacted soil and ecosystems. More investment in extension services could have helped avoid issues. More training in climate-smart

agriculture could have avoided overuse of fertilizers. It also could have avoided unsustainable farming practices.

### **Bronze Medal Project**

#### **Melamchi Water Supply Project**

##### **Asian Development Bank**

The Asian Development Bank funded a project in Nepal. The project was the Melamchi Water Supply Project. It aimed to divert water from the Melamchi river. It aimed to augment the water supply to Kathmandu (Project Description | Melamchi Water Supply Development Board, n.d.). However, the \$360 million project faced long delays and issues. The issues included technical problems and massive cost overruns over 30 years.

While the project will boost water access for over 1 million urban residents, its implementation garnered only bronze. The delays and technical issues could have been avoided. More surveys and design oversight would have helped avoid them. This would have also reduced cost overruns that limited impact. Additionally, using local water sources earlier could have met some supply needs during the long delays.

## References:

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Wordcount: 606