



# Measuring the contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

GIZ - Global Project:  
Support of the Export Initiative for Green Technologies

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## About the GIZ global project “Support of the Export Initiative for Green Technologies”

The GIZ global project “Support of the Export Initiative for Green Technologies” contributes to solving key environmental problems on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMU). The BMU Export Initiative aims to export know-how available in Germany and support sustainable development worldwide. It includes topics such as poor waste management, air and water pollution or supporting infrastructures for sustainable urban development. Partner countries are Egypt, Jordan, India, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and Ukraine. Project measures focus on building up technical and institutional know-how as well as laying the groundwork for the introduction and use of environmental and climate protection technologies “Made in Germany”.

# 1 Commitment to deliver contributions to Sustainable Development Goals in the commission of the global project

## 1.1 Overview

The project measures of the global GIZ project are implemented in collaboration with bilateral projects of German technical cooperation in seven countries (Egypt, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Jordan, Thailand and Ukraine) but also in global modules. The projects are better embedded in the strategies of the target countries and should contribute to solving key environmental problems such as plastic pollution, poor waste management, air and water pollution. The supported measures build up technical and institutional know-how and foster knowledge and technology transfer, raise environmental awareness, and build capacities, thereby contributing to the transition to more circular economies and the achievement of specific sustainable development goals (SDGs).

Each module has specifically stated in its project offer to the Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and resulting commission of the global project that it would contribute to various SDGs. The contribution of the modules to SDGs (set in this document) is strictly linked to each project module's success in delivering their key results. In the presented overview (Table 1), the direct contribution to SDG targets for each module<sup>1</sup> has been identified, aiming at including verifiable, concrete and measurable indicators with a baseline and target value. There are several indirect contributions to other SDGs; however, in this assessment only those that are measurable, verifiable and directly result from activities carried out by this global project are accounted for.

## 1.2 Scope of this assessment

This assessment was conducted by first creating a results-based matrix to monitor the expected impact of each single module, which includes operational plans. All matrices were finished and delivered to the respective teams in December 2020.






Each module's team had the opportunity to update their planned activities and specify the expected results and overall impact until mid-February 2021. After revising the defined work packages, activities and expected results in an annual planning meeting, it was possible to narrow down the concrete contributions of different modules to specific SDG targets and its concrete target values at this point of time (Table 1). The monitoring of progress made by each module in terms of expected contribution to SDGs will be assessed on an annual basis. The next assessment results will be in February 2022 and then in February 2023.





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1 The only modules that have not been assessed yet are the module in Indonesia and the recently new launched module on organic waste in India. In Indonesia the work plan and political partner is to be confirmed. The planning of activities will take some months for the module in India in the area of organic waste given that it has been recently commissioned in January 2021





## 2 Current situation at the start of 2021 and SDG target setting




**Table 1.** Contribution to specific SDG targets by module

Project Module	Aim of the module	Contribution to SDGs according commission	Direct module contribution related to SDG Targets	Project targets (baseline and target values)
<p><b>India:</b> Reduction of Air Pollution in three Cities</p>	<p>Strengthen the capacities of authorities in selected cities to ensure the effective implementation of India's National Clean Air Programme (NCAP)</p> <p><b>Project partners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</li> <li>Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA)</li> </ul>	<p>The module makes a direct contribution to the sustainable design of cities and communities (SDG 11). Moreover, it also supports action to combat climate change and its impacts (SDG 13).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>(Not in the commissioning document)</p> <p>Indirectly, this module contributes to the goal seeking to ensure health and well-being for all, at every stage of life (SDG 3).</p> 	<p><b>SDG Target 11.6:</b> By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste</p>  <p>Module's contribution to SDG Target 11.6: <b>Reduce the adverse environmental impact of 3 Indian cities in terms of air quality and waste management by strengthening the capacities of authorities to foster the effective implementation of India's NCAP</b></p> <p><b>SDG Target 13.2:</b> Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p>  <p>Module's contribution to SDG Target 13.2: <b>Improve the effective implementation of NCAP by supporting the operationalization of action plan monitoring and the role of MoEFCC to oversee this process</b></p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Air Action plans in the 3 cities face several limitations as they currently stand as a collection of measures without specified goals and priorities. These plans are not based on sound emission inventories, source apportionment studies and air quality monitoring data. Hence, there is no guarantee of achieving the required air quality improvements and related health benefits. The action plans lack legal mandate, funding, transboundary coordination and clear targets and accountability. There are few concrete technical solutions related to inventories, air quality monitoring, control of emissions in the transport, waste, industry sectors.</p> <p><b>Target (related to 11.6):</b> By March 2023, MoEFCC has gained technical knowledge on how to improve and strengthen City Air Action Plans in the 3 cities and on the implementation of feasible technical solutions in the areas of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>sensor-based air quality monitoring</li> <li>technical testing of vehicles</li> <li>urban traffic and transport</li> <li>modern technologies in brick kilns</li> <li>decentralised waste management and separation</li> </ul> <p>Project partners have benefited from trainings and continuous exchange of experiences on best practices in other regions and countries.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Information on action plans related to air quality is found scattered in various institutions, which hinders an effective implementation of the NCAP.</p> <p><b>Target (related to 13.2):</b> By March 2023, the Indian National Clean Air Portal has been launched, which consists of a platform for keeping all key information related to NCAP. This portal provides a good foundation to project partners for overseeing effectively the implementation of the NCAP.</p>


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<b>India:</b> Environmental Standards in the Textile Sector	Develop Best Available Techniques Reference Documents (BREFs) adapted to the Indian context. This is intended to strengthen compliance with environmental legislation in the textile sector and to limit the pollution caused as a result  <b>Project partners:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)</li> <li>Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB)</li> </ul>	The module makes a direct contribution to building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialisation and fostering innovation (SDG 9). It also supports the implementation of SDG 12 on ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns.  	<b>SDG Target 9.4:</b> By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities.    Module's contribution to SDG Target 9.4: Improve the control and prevention of industrial emissions in the textile sector in India, thus ensuring a higher level of environmental and human health protection	<b>Baseline:</b> The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has developed Comprehensive Industry Documents (COINDS) for several key industry sectors including the textile sector detailing the manufacturing processes employed, effluents / emission generated, pollution control technologies available, environmental standards to adhere to, in order to facilitate environmental compliance of industries. CPCB is keen to revise the COINDS documents for the textile sector (formulated in 1999-2000) following the process applied in the development of the European BREF documents. Similarly, The Gujarat Pollution Control Board also intends to develop BREF document for textile sector for the state of Gujarat where current no such document exists.  <b>Target:</b> By July 2022, "Best Available Techniques Reference Documents" (BREFs) have been developed for the Indian context that allow the CPCB to improve the control and prevention of emissions from this sector.
<b>Egypt:</b> Extended Producer Responsibility in the Tourism Sector	Reduce uncontrolled waste disposal by supporting recycling management and promoting an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system for packaging waste in the tourism sector.  <b>Project partners:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Environment, Waste Management Regulatory Authority (WMRA)</li> <li>Black Forest Solutions GmbH / Landbell AG</li> </ul>	The module makes a direct contribution to the development of sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11). Indirectly, it also supports the implementation of the goal for the sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources (SDG 14).  	<b>SDG Target 11.6:</b> By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.    Module's contribution to SDG Target 11.6: Reduce the adverse environmental impact of packaging waste from the tourism sector in Egypt	<b>Baseline:</b> No system for the collection and management of packaging waste from the tourism sector is currently in place.  <b>Target:</b> A strategy for introducing an EPR system for packaging waste in the tourism sector has been set with the project political partner by March 2022.


Project Module	Aim of the module	Contribution to SDGs according commission	Direct module contribution related to SDG Targets	Project targets (baseline and target values)
<p><b>Ukraine:</b> Improving Regional Cooperation on Waste and Resource Management in the Poltava region</p>	<p>Support the development and implementation of waste management plans with a focus on inter-municipal forms of cooperation in the Poltava region.</p> <p><b>Project partners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ministry of Communities and Territories Development of Ukraine</li> <li>■ Poltava Oblast State Administration</li> <li>■ Local self-governing authorities of the Poltava region</li> </ul>	<p>The module makes a direct contribution to the development of sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11). Indirectly, it therefore also supports the implementation of the goal for the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources (SDG 14).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>	<p><b>SDG Target 11.6:</b> By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p>  <p>Module's contribution to SDG Target 11.6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduce the adverse environmental impact of municipal waste in 4 communes of the Poltava region.</li> <li>• Support the development of the regional waste management plan for the Poltava region until 2030 to foster an improved waste collection and transport system, including circular economy approaches.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Solid municipal waste from the 4 communes where the project operates generated 27,639 tonnes in 2020 [In the whole Poltava oblast region solid waste generation in 2020 was 561,726 tonnes]. 750 illegal dump sites were found in the Poltava region in 2020. The existing “Program of solid waste management in Poltava region for 2017 – 2021” (as of July 2017) will expire in 2021. However, according to the “National Waste Management Strategy until 2030” (approved in November 2017) all regions must develop Regional Waste Management Plans until 2030.</p> <p><b>Target 1:</b> By March 2023, at least 15 % of the total volume of solid waste generated by municipalities in 4 communes (project area) has been averted from landfills.</p> <p><b>Target 2:</b> By March 2023, municipal solid waste collection and management in the Poltava region has been improved with a strategic regional plan until 2030 that guides action towards achieving the following regional goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve collection coverage to 100 %</li> <li>• Eliminate illegal dump sites to 100 %</li> <li>• Increase recycling of glass and plastic and promote the composting of household waste</li> </ul>

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<p><b>Jordan:</b> Introduction of an Extended Producer Responsibility System for Packaging</p>	<p>Support the development of an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system for packaging waste by adapting and creating institutional and operational frameworks.</p> <p><b>Project partners:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ministry of the Environment of Jordan</li> <li>■ Greater Amman Municipality (GAM)</li> <li>■ Jordanian Chamber of Industry</li> <li>■ Jordanian Association for Recycling the Consumer Packaging Materials</li> <li>■ cyclos GmbH</li> </ul>	<p>The module makes a direct contribution to the development of sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11). Indirectly, it therefore also supports the implementation of the goal for the sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources (SDG 14).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>	<p><b>SDG Target 11.6:</b> By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.</p> <p><b>SDG Target 12.5:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p>Module's contribution to SDG Targets 11.6 and 12.5: Reduce the environmental impact of packaging waste in Jordan by creating the enabling conditions (legal, administrative and operational) for a system that a) increases the separate collection of packaging materials, b) reduces the volume of waste in landfills and c) increases the recycle rate of packaging materials</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> No system for the separate collection and circular management of packaging waste is currently in place in Jordan.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Administrative and operational conditions for a functioning EPR system for the management of packaging materials are in place by March 2023.</p> <p><b>Sub-Targets:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By 2021, the legal framework for introducing an EPR system for packaging in Jordan is in place</li> <li>• By March 2023, a system operator (PRO) fulfils the basic operational responsibilities and duties of a system operator of an EPR system for packaging</li> <li>• By March 2023, a pilot project that recovers packaging waste and promote its recycling has been successfully established ensuring a sustainable plan to continue activities after project end</li> </ul>

Project Module	Aim of the module	Contribution to SDGs according commission	Direct module contribution related to SDG Targets	Project targets (baseline and target values)
<p><b>Thailand and Malaysia:</b> Collaborative Action for Single-Use Plastic Prevention in Southeast Asia</p>	<p>Reduce single-use plastic waste with a clear focus on upstream strategies of prevention and preparation for re-use.</p> <p><b>Project partners:</b></p> <p>Thailand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ National Science and Technology Agency</li> <li>■ Thai Environmental Institute</li> <li>■ Pollution Control Department</li> <li>■ Thai Business Council on Sustainable Development</li> <li>■ Thai Industrial Institute</li> <li>■ Federation of Thai Industries</li> <li>■ PPP Plastics Thailand</li> <li>■ ÖKO Institut e. V.</li> </ul> <p>Malaysia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Economic Planning Unit, Prime Minister Department</li> <li>■ Ministry of Environment and Water</li> <li>■ Ministry of Housing and Local Government</li> <li>■ Malaysia Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation Centre</li> <li>■ Standard and Industrial Research Institute of Malaysia</li> <li>■ ÖKO Institut e. V.</li> <li>■ ENVIU and cyclos</li> </ul>	<p>The module makes a direct contribution to the development of sustainable consumption and production patterns (SDG 12).</p> <p>Indirectly, it therefore also supports the implementation of the goal for the sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources (SDG 14).</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div>	<p><b>SDG Target 12.5:</b> By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div> <p>Module's contribution to SDG Target 12.5:</p> <p>Support the prevention and reuse of plastic waste in Thailand and Malaysia through</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ policy advice on circular economy and extended producer responsibility approaches (Malaysia only)</li> <li>■ capacity development for key stakeholders</li> <li>■ local government pilot activities and</li> <li>■ support for innovative business models tackling single use plastic prevention</li> </ul> <p>Project measures are aligned to support the Thai Plastic Roadmap and the Roadmap Towards Zero Single-Use Plastics 2018 – 2030 in Malaysia.</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Few options and tools on the reduction of single-use plastics besides bans are known in Thailand and Malaysia.</p> <p><b>Targets:</b> By March 2023,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• policy makers (national and local level) have gained relevant knowledge on available options to prevent and reuse single use plastic in Thailand and Malaysia.</li> <li>• the conditions to stimulate the market for plastic recycling in Thailand and Malaysia have been improved by the identification of product standards-related barriers and options for its removal</li> <li>• guidelines for eco-design and design for recycling product criteria in Thailand and Malaysia have been developed</li> <li>• business strategies for tackling single use plastic prevention and reuse in Thailand and Malaysia have been promoted in pilot projects</li> <li>• capacities of political partners around the implementation of an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) system for packaging in Malaysia have been strengthened with continuous discussion and experience exchange with various relevant experts, stakeholders in other countries and sectors</li> </ul>



Project Module	Aim of the module	Contribution to SDGs according commission	Direct module contribution related to SDG Targets	Project targets (baseline and target values)
<p><b>Global:</b> Cooperation with the Global Solution Initiative</p>	<p>The objective of this module is to use the Global Solutions Initiative (GSI) platform to disseminate environmental solutions from the BMU's: "Export Initiative for Green Technologies"</p> <p><b>Project partner:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Global Solutions Initiative</li> </ul>	<p>The module makes a direct contribution to the expansion of global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17).</p> 	<p><b>SDG Target 17.6:</b> Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.</p> <p><b>SDG Target 17.16:</b> Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.</p> <p><b>SDG Target 17.17:</b> Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.</p> <p>Module's contribution to SDG Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and international cooperation on access to knowledge on environmental solutions based on the network of the Global Solutions Platform</p> <p>Module's contribution to SDG Targets 17.16 and 17.17: Foster multi-stakeholder partnerships that share knowledge, expertise to support scaling up of green technologies by encouraging the involvement of public, private and civil society exchange of experiences</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> Limited exchange of experiences in the field of green solutions and lessons learned between partner countries</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By March 2023, four triangular cooperation formats on environmental approaches and technologies (incl. North-South, South-South) took place involving key stakeholders of partner countries of the global project (17.16, 17.17)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By March 2023, 6 number of circular economy solutions dialogues (CESD) with our international partners we carried out, where project measures from partner countries were discussed</li> <li>Experiences from the global project were brought into the G20/T20 process via panel presentations at the GSI Summits (once a year throughout the project phase – May 2021, May 2022).</li> <li>By March 2023, policy briefs in key topics of the global project were provided and made available through the GSI network to scale up the project's impact.</li> </ul>

Project Module	Aim of the module	Contribution to SDGs according commission	Direct module contribution related to SDG Targets	Project targets (baseline and target values)
<p><b>MENA region and India:</b> Compendium of Best Practices and Technologies for Industrial Wastewater Treatment</p>	<p>Development of a guidance document for the identification and application of Best Available Techniques for the management and treatment of industrial wastewater in key industrial sectors relevant for the target countries (India and the MENA region).</p> <p><b>Project partner:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>German Water Partnership e. V.</li> </ul>	<p>Not mentioned in the commission document</p>	<p><b>SDG Target 6.3:</b> By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</p>  <p>Module's contribution to SDG Target 6.3: Provide guidelines on Best Available Techniques (BAT) for the management and treatment of industrial wastewater in key industrial sectors relevant for India and the MENA region</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> A guideline on Best Available Techniques for the management and treatment of industrial wastewater in India and the MENA region does not exist.</p> <p><b>Target:</b> By June 2022, a comprehensive handbook on Best Available Techniques including main challenges in key industrial sectors and solutions from Germany in the area of industrial wastewater treatment is available in German, English, French and Arabic language. This handbook should support local knowledge for implementers in India and the MENA region on best practices to treat industrial wastewater by sector.</p>

### 3 Final remarks

In this assessment, the measurable contribution of each project module (exception Indonesia and the new module of organic waste in India) to one or more SDG was identified and then at least one relevant specific objective was set. These contributions are strictly aligned with the expected impact of each module and include specific, measurable and feasible baseline and target values set at the start of 2021.

The global project with its modules makes an important contribution to circular economy efforts and the sustainable development agenda in the partner countries and globally. Specifically, the project supports the achievement of goals related to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), climate action (SDG 13), and partnership for the goals (SDG 17). Project progress made in this regard will be monitored on an annual basis and will consider any relevant development in the project implementation.

Indirectly, the module “Reduction of Air Pollution in three Cities” in India contributes to the goal seeking to ensure health and well-being for all, at every stage of life (SDG 3). Likewise, the modules in Egypt, Jordan, Ukraine, Thailand/Malaysia indirectly support the goal related to the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans, seas and marine resources (SDG 14).



## Imprint

### Published by

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale  
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH  
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### Design

kipconcept gmbh, Bonn

### As at

February 2021

On behalf of:



Federal Ministry  
for the Environment, Nature Conservation  
and Nuclear Safety

of the Federal Republic of Germany

[www.exportinitiative-umweltschutz.de/](http://www.exportinitiative-umweltschutz.de/)