Introduction: Accelerating the Goals with respect for all political systems in 2020

While e.g. Goal 16 Peace has a crucial impact on all the 17 Goals, the Global Goals quite often cannot be reached through the limits defined by the entity of a *Nation.*

Many Nation leaders today are still driven by the combat on identity and local influence. Therefore the United Nations have been founded in 1945 and enjoy their 75th anniversary this year. Happy Birthday!
Their major task is to offer multinational knowledge and instruments that address all the 17 Goals by considering the bi-, cross- and multinational impact of measures.
In the last four years this has been mostly done through Global Summits. The idea behind: Global commitments will enhance the process. Unfortunately this didn't happen. Nations bring their conflicts to the Summits. The 28 Funds to Financing Development presented to the UN Community and the Global Financial Community are made to overcome the borders between political systems and to diminish economic disparities by financing SMEs in a new dimension.

What do all the 28 Funds have in common to enhance this claim?

- **Local added value.** They provide credits for Small and Middle Enterprises (SME), Cooperatives and as well local administrations in case they are part of an SME or a cooperative. This approach creates a unique local added value.
- **Europe based**. The funds will be in the European currency € Euro and therefore not under threat by countries that reclaim to control Global finance through sanctions and political pressure on other countries.
- **Local currency.** All credits will be paid out and administered in local currency.
- **Low yield – longer depreciation.** While the funds are financial products in zero and low interest economies, they offer an affordable yield that allows to invest in objects of longer depreciation such as buildings, energy supply, transport and machines as well.
- **Public creditor community.** All creditors are published in a public creditor directory that keeps an excess of ten per cent of the credit that is paid out in case the redemption works.
- **Clustering investments.** To better the business opportunities for the creditors, investment takes place in the framework of clusters to strengthen each other and along projects of local administrations, developing banks and ODA in case there are some.
- **Inclusive Investment Committees.** To achieve a maximum of efficiency the Funds will have the parties and groups with impact on the overall outcome on board of the Investment Committee.

An entrepreneurial perspective

Either we encourage private investment or reclaim to sharing sovereign debt at zero interest – in both cases we attend a return on invest. Maybe not in five, but in twenty years.

Financing development in an entrepreneurial perspective is not a question of regulation and commitments, rule of law and fiscal incentives, but of taking the risk.

As well I can't see an entire difference between private and public investment. Both require *funds* in the meaning of the word. Both seek to being re*funded* once in a while.

Both, unfortunately, face the risk of a default.

Financing development therefore is entrepreneurship at a multinational level, because most of the Global burdens creating the damages and risks are not national ones.

So the idea, to regarding the 17 UN Goals as a *national audit* only is not helpful. Even the Bertelsmann Foundation, that reduces the SDGs to Health and Environment, reclaims spill-over effects that question the outstanding performance of Norway and Switzerland in the alleged 'SDG Index'.

In 2019 we published a comparison of the five leading 2019 SDG progress reports. Three of them from UNDESA, one from Bertelsmann and another from the European Union: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sustainable_Development_Goals

(see chapter on 'allocation').

While we were focussed on the costs and the snares of measurement such as redundancy and unilateral bias in the last report, this year's policy paper will focus on proposals to finance the common Goals.

The funds are mostly multi- and bi-national. They therefore force the country's stakeholders to collaborate. As well SMEs are encouraged to pick up cross-border approaches, refugees to apply for the capital to return and to recover their hometowns.
We apologize for countries and regions not included yet and attend further proposals for funds serving the 17 Goals.

In any case the total volume of the funds presented here reaches € 142 billion - and therefore is the biggest investment proposal ever made to financing development through funds.

Four years of SDGs

While I'm a contributor to the SDGs efforts since October 2015 yet, I'm not to blame my colleagues for the poor progress made.

It was Greta Thunberg and millions of teenagers, creating a dramatic momentum in 2019 by reclaiming Goal 13 Climate Change – with surprising support in countries where it hasn't been attended such as in China, India and Russia.

This proposal for 34 new Funds to Financing Development is my third Policy Paper to the UN IATF on FfD and I thank for the opportunity to making a further attempt.

As well I thank our contributors from 112 countries to having scored on their local social goods

3	The willingness to (co)-finance public goods by austerity measures
4	The willingness to (co)-finance public goods by taxes and contributions
5	The willingness to invest in local economy, SME and cooperatives

in 48 languages. The UNDESA published the 2019 results here: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/commitments/6686_11706_commitment_World%20Social%20Capital%20Monitor%202019.pdf

So let's together pimp up our SDG activities and focus on new attempts and efforts instead of reclaiming what we ought to do and didn't !

Yours sincerely

Alexander Dill

List of the 28 Funds in alphabetic order of the countries covered

Country	Name of Fund	Volume in € billion - page	
Afghanistan	Durand Line Friendship Fund Peshawar Kabul Railway Fund Kabul Herat Mashad Railway Fund East Asia SME Fund	1 3 4 10	page 8 page 9 page 9 page 17
Albania	Western Balkan Neighbourhood Fund Aegean SME Fund	2 1	page 26 page 25
Algeria	North Africa SME Fund	3	page 23
Angola	ECCAS SME Fund SADC SME Fund	1 2	page 20 page 19
Antigua and Barbuda	Greater Antilles Local Value Added Fund	3	page 27
Argentina	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Armenia	Caspic Railway Fund Armenia Azerbaijan SME Fund	4 2	page 10 page 11
Azerbaijan	Caspic Railway Fund Armenia Azerbaijan SME Fund	4 2	page 10 page 11
Bahamas	Greater Antilles Local Value Added Fund	3	page 27
Bangladesh	Rohingya Integration Fund East Asia SME Fund	1 10	page 16 page 17
Barbados	Greater Antilles Local Value Added Fund	3	page 27
Belarus	Hansa Neighbourhood SME Fund	3	page 12
Belize	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
Benin	ECOWAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Bolivia	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Bosnia Herzegovina	Western Balkan Neighbourhood Fund	2	page 26
Botswana	SADC SME Fund	2	page 19
Brazil	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Burkina Faso	ECOWAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Burundi	East Africa SME Fund ECCAS SME Fund	 1	 page 20
Cambodia	Mekong SME Fund	3	page 30
Cameroon	ECCAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 20 page 6
Capo Verde	ECOWAS SME Fund	1	page 18
Central African Republic	ECCAS SME Fund	1	page 20
Chad	ECCAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 20 page 6
Comoros	East Africa SME Fund	5	page 21
Colombia	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
Congo	ECCAS SME Fund	1	page 20
Congo DR	ECCAS SME Fund SADC SME Fund	1 2	page 20 page 19
Chile	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Croatia	Western Balkan Neighbourhood Fund	2	page 26
Cuba	Greater Antilles Local Value Added	3	page 27
Cyprus	Aegean SME Fund	1	page 25
Djibouti	East Africa SME Fund	5	page 21
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Dominica		3	page 27
Dominican Rep	Greater Antilles Local Value Added	3	page 27
Ecuador	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Egypt	Middle East Peace Railway North Africa SME Fund Kairo-Alexandria-Israel-Palestine Railway	3 3 3.3	page 7 page 23 page 24
El Salvador	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
Equatorial Guinea	ECCAS SME Fund	1	page 20
Estonia	Hansa Neighbourhood SME Fund	3	page 12
Eritrea	East Africa SME Fund	5	page 21

	Eritrea Ethiopia Railway Fund	3	page 22
Ethiopia	East Africa SME Fund Eritrea Ethiopia Railway Fund	5 3	page 21 page 22
Gabon	ECCAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 20 page 6
Gambia	ECOWAS SME Fund	1	page 18
Georgia	Caspic Railway Fund	4	page 10
Ghana	ECOWAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Greece	Aegean SME Fund	1	page 25
Guatemala	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
Guinea	ECOWAS SME Fund Trans Africa Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Guinea Bissau	ECOWAS SME Fund Trans Africa Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Guayana	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
French Guayana	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Haiti	Greater Antilles Local Value Added	3	page 27
Honduras	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
India	Kashmir Reconciliation Fund East Asia SME Fund	3 10	page 15 page 17
Indonesia	Indonesia Philippines Local Value Added Fund	3	page 31
Israel	Middle East Peace Railway	3	page 7
Iran	Caspic Railway Fund	4	page 10
Ivory Coast	ECOWAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Jamaica	Greater Antilles Local Value Added	3	page 27
Jordan	Middle East SME Friendship Middle East Peace Railway	 3	 page 7
Kenya	East Africa SME Fund	5	page 21
Korea	Trans Korea Peace Railway	5.5	page 14
Kosovo	Western Balkan Neighbour Fund	2	page 26
Latvia	Hansa Neighbourhood SME Fund	3	page 12
Laos	Mekong SME Fund	3	page 30
Lebanon	Middle East Peace Railway	3	page 7
Lesotho	SADC SME Fund	2	page 19
Liberia	ECOWAS SME Fund	1	page 18
Libya	North Africa SME Fund	3	page 23
Lithuania	Hansa Neighbourhood SME Fund	3	page 12
Madagascar	Eastern Africa SME Fund SADC SME Fund	 2	 page 19
Malawi	East Africa SME Fund SADC SME Fund	 2	 page 19
Mali	ECOWAS SME Fund Trans Africa Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Maldives	East Asia SME Fund	10	page 17
Mauritania	North Africa SME Fund	3	page 23
Mauritius	Eastern African SME Fund SADC SME Fund	 2	 page 19
Mexico	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
Montenegro	Western Balkan Neighbourhood Fund	2	page 26
Morocco	North Africa SME Fund	3	page 23
Mozambique	Eastern African SME Fund SADC SME Fund	 2	 page 19
Myanmar	Mekong SME Fund Rohingya Integration Fund	3 1	page 30 page 16
Namibia	SADC SME Fund	2	page 19
Nepal	East Asia SME Fund	10	page 17
Nicaragua	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
Niger	ECOWAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Nigeria	ECOWAS SME Fund	1	page 18

	Transafrica Railway Fund	50	page 6
North Macedonia	Western Balkan Neighbourhood Fund Aegean SME Fund	2 1	page 26 page 25
Pakistan	Durand Line Friendship Fund Kashmir Reconciliation Fund Peshawar-Kabul Railway Fund East Asia SME Fund	1 3 3 10	page 8 page 15 page 9 page 17
Palestine	Middle East Peace Railway	3	page 7
Panama	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
Papua New Guinea	Papua New Guinea Value Added Fund	0,3	page 31
Paraguay	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Peru	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Philippines	Indonesia Philippines Local Value Added Fund	3	page 31
Poland	Hansa Neighbourhood SME Fund	3	page 12
Puerto Rico	Greater Antilles Local Value Added	3	page 27
Russia	Caspic Railway Fund Donbass Recovery Fund Hansa Neighbourhood SME Fund	4 2 3	page 10 page 13 page 12
Rwanda	Eastern African SME Fund ECCAS SME Fund	 1	 page 20
Sao Tomé and Principe	ECCAS SME Fund	1	page 20
Saint Kitts	Greater Antilles Local Value Added	3	page 27
Saint Lucia	Greater Antilles Local Value Added	3	page 27
Saint Vincent	Greater Antilles Local Value Added	3	page 27
Senegal	ECOWAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Serbia	Western Balkan Neighbourhood Fund	2	page 26
Seychelles	East Africa SME Fund SADC SME Fund	 2	 page 19
Sierra Leone	ECOWAS SME Fund	1	page 18
Slovenia	Western Balkan Neighbourhood Fund	2	page 26
Somalia	East Africa SME Fund	5	page 21
South Africa	SADC SME Fund	2	page 19
South Sudan	Eastern African SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	 50	 page 6
Sri Lanka	East Asia SME Fund	10	page 17
Sudan	East Africa SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	5 50	page 21 page 6
Suriname	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Syria	Middle East Peace Railway	3	page 7
Swaziland	SADC SME Fund	2	page 19
Tanzania	SADC SME Fund	2	page 19
Trinidad and Tobago	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
Togo	ECOWAS SME Fund Transafrica Railway Fund	1 50	page 18 page 6
Turkey	Aegean SME Fund	1	page 25
Tunisia	North Africa SME Fund	3	page 23
Uganda	East Africa SME Fund	5	page 21
Ukraine	Donbass Recovery Fund	2	page 13
Uruguay	South America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 29
Venezuela	Middle America Social Capital SME Fund	10	page 28
Vietnam	Mekong SME Fund	3	page 30
Yemen	East Africa SME Fund	5	page 21
Zambia	SADC SME Fund	2	page 19
Zimbabwe	SADC SME Fund	2	page 19

The Transafrica Railway Fund

Transafrica Railway Senegal-Mali-Burkina Faso-Chad-South Sudan-Sudan
Ivory Coast-Ghana-Togo-Bénin-Nigeria-Cameroon-Gabon

The unlimited availability of Solar energy in Africa makes a Railway becoming the most promising way for political and sustainable economic development.

To connecting the West Coast (Senegal) with the East Coast of Africa (Sudan) without the need to cross the Sahara and the Mountains has been a Railway dream in the 19th Century yet when Railway companies at the London and Paris stock exchange competed to connecting the colonies of both countries.

Connecting Dakar with Bamako, Niamey, Kano and N'Djaména up to South Sudan (see map), connecting Lagos with Lomé, Accra, Abidjan and Yaoundé – the result will be a unique opportunity for all the countries involved.

Nigeria could than connect Lagos with Kano – a unique step to achieving equal opportunities in all parts of the country. A coast railway will connect Ivory Coast, Ghana, Bénin through Nigeria with Cameroon and Gabon.

Existing Railways in Orange, new *Transafrican Railway* in Blue.

Costs per Kilometre, e.g. for the Railway in Kenya, are around € 11 Million per Kilometre. So 4600 Kilometres in total will cost around € 50 billion.

While many regions and towns in the area would dramatically profit from public traffic, building up an African resource to constructing and maintaining Railways would lead to long-term occupation and competence.

So the fund will be help to building up the transnational company *Transafrica Railways.*

The Middle East Peace Railway

Neither the Osmanic Empire nor the British were able to build up a Railway network to connecting the towns and harbours in the region. Gaza suffers on a lack of an airport and a harbour – but why not building a Railway at the coastline that connects the Egypt border region with Lebanon and Syria?
A further track leads from Amman to the coastal Railway.

Due to the relatively short distances with estimated costs of € 11 million per Kilometre, the project could be realized at around € 3 billion considering the enormous transaction costs to coordinate the project in an atmosphere of decades of mistrust.

EGYPT
PALESTINE
ISRAEL
LEBANON
JORDAN
SYRIA

AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN

The Durand Line Friendship Fund

Since 1893 the 2430 Kilometres long Durand line, named by the British foreign Minister of India, Henry Mortimer Durand, separates the homeland of the Pashtun and Baloch that talk their own languages such as Pashto. When Pakistan became independent in 1947, the new State inherited the fictional colonial border that didn't reflect given geographical or cultural roots.

Since the events of 2001, the border has been under dispute with allegations to support terrorist groups on both sides of the border. Claims to 'protecting' the Durand line were not realistic and didn't considered the roots and affiliations of the people and tribes living around and across the border.

The Durand Line Friendship Fund, based on the results of the Social Capital Assessment in Afghanistan and Pakistan, that identified strong joint social goods e.g. in Quetta, Herat and Kabul, provides credits to local SMEs, cooperatives and local administrations that are part of either an SME or a cooperative.

The fund does not have a thematic or political focus beside to enhancing and supporting cross-border activities in traffic, energy, transport, trade, water supply, health and services to develop economic and political stability.

The fund will start with € 1 billion and the Investment Committee will include representatives from both countries and the regional tribes and administrations involved.

A parallel fund is dedicated to build the Railway from Karatchi and Peshawar to Galalabad and Kabul and as well the Kabul-Herat Railway.

AFGHANISTAN
PAKISTAN
IRAN

The Peshawar-Galalabad-Kabul Railway

Only 129 Kilometres separate Peshawar in Pakistan from Galalabad in Afghanistan. Another 149 Kilometres are needed to reach Kabul. With costs of € 11 million per Kilometre the total coasts would be at € 3 billion – few compared to the money invested in military.

The Railway will allow to ship commodities and goods to the Pakistani harbours – an access, that will entirely enhance the Afghan economy.

A flagship project not only for Afghanistan and Pakistan, the countries will benefit from a stable and peaceful region ready to be developed.

The Kabul-Herat-Mashad Railway

Connecting Kabul and Herat will entirely change both the administration as well as the economic development of Afghanistan. 817 Kilometres – in Europe all towns with this distance are connected yet. For Afghanistan this will be an investment of € 8 billion – a third of Afghanistan's current GDP. While in the Dari speaking area there are strong ties to Iran, to connecting Herat with Mashad and its three million inhabitants, will boost all forms of relations that include tourism, health, education and technology.

The 375 Kilometres will cause costs of around € 4 billion. So finally Afghanistan will be included in the Hindukush Railway Network to both Pakistan and Iran at total costs of € 15 billion – the biggest civil investment in Afghanistan after burning more than $ 1 trillion in wars and military.

Caspic Railway Fund

To connecting the capitals of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran with Russia is the task of the Caspic Railway Fund. Russia has just proven it's competence to build the Railway to Crimea and is integrated in the Chinese Silk Roads Railway projects yet.

So the Caspic Railway network will allow to fundamentally improve traffic and trade in the Caspic area.

For the first time there will be a train connection from Eriwan to Baku.

The joint collaboration of the five countries in the region will help to lowering the transaction costs and to create sustainable stability in the region.

With costs of around € 4bn for 400 Kilometres Railway the measure will be much cheaper than current expenditures for alleged defence and losses of a lack of trade and exchange in the region.

ARMENIA
AZERBAIJAN
GEORGIA
IRAN
RUSSIA

The Armenia Azerbaijan SME Fund

The border between Armenia and Azerbaijan is 1000 Kilometres long. Due the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the border has recently been closed and overall damages the economy in both countries.

To enhancing cross-border exchange of trade, services and tourism, the Armenia-Azerbaijan SME fund will dramatically improve the opportunity of SMEs to achieve credits for their sustainable business.

The Investment Committee will see members from both countries. The aim: making the Armenia-Azerbaijan relations developing such as those between France and Germany after World War II.

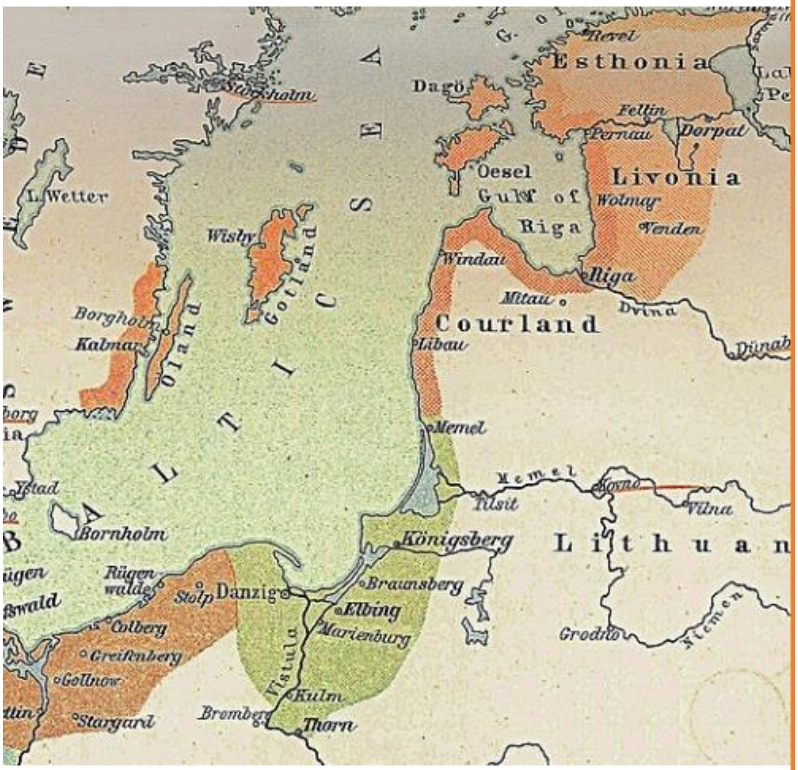
Connected with the Railway from Armenia to Azerbaijan, the SME fund with a size of € 2 billion will include the support of local infrastructure and local administrations in case they are part either of cooperatives – e.g. traffic, agriculture, water, health and tourism cooperatives – and guarantee a high local value added.

The fund addresses as well the diaspora of both countries in order to re-invest in both countries.

Hansa Neighbourhood SME Fund

Despite continuous investment of the EU in its four Baltic member States, despite Russia's support for Kaliningrad, that serves as an argument to make Military the biggest single business in the entire region, young people still are to leave all the five regions at the Baltic.

A big diaspora of highly qualified young entrepreneurs is ready for a sign to returning to the outstanding cooperation model of the *Hansa* that about the year 1400 created a unique inter-governmental business community such as the EU is today.



The most important city in the region today is St. Petersburg in Russia with 5.35 million inhabitants. It has been founded 300 years after.

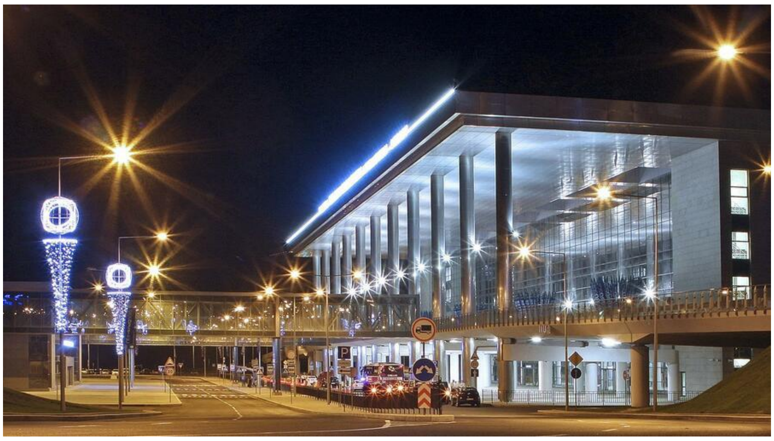
The inclusion of Kaliningrad and Belarus in a joint investment programme for trade, public traffic, tourism, health and industry driven by SME will significantly lower the transaction costs for defence, traffic and trade of all the six countries in the region.

The fund with a starting volume of € 3 billion will make the entire former *Hansa* becoming a region with a growing population and innovative sustainable businesses in ecological tourism, clean energy, biological agriculture and cooperative banking.

BELARUS
ESTONIA
KALININGRAD
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
POLAND
RUSSIA

Donbass Recovery Fund

The destruction of the recently (2012) constructed Donezk Airport in the beginning of the conflict around Donbass and Crimea in 2014 costed many lives on both sides – and caused billions of damage through the decline of the economy.



With costs of € 685 million in 2012 according to a BBC Report, today's rebuilding might be about € 1 billion worth. The next airport in Rostov/Don is 200 Kilometres away.

But the sign for the entire region will be this one: Let's recover our economy and rebuild the region.

The investment in the Donezk Airport will be combined with a € 2 billion credit programme for companies, cooperatives and administrations in the entire region – including the Russian neighbourhood districts – that together will make the Ukrainian-Russian border what it has been for centuries: a green line with no controls and people sharing the same languages, commons, resources and culture.

DONBASS
RUSSIA
UKRAINE

The Trans-Korea Peace Railway

Small distances between the two countries, sharing the same language and culture for centuries, excellent expertise in industrial production and a high social capital – the conditions to construct the Trans-Korea Peace Railway are ideal.

Developing in parallel both the coast region and the backland, will entirely accelerate the relations between the two countries. And lower the transaction costs, both partners need to develop a sustainable and clean industry.

With a total distance of 500 Kilometres of new Railway, the investment will be about € 5.5 billion – much less than the annual military expenditures in both countries.

As a result, both parts of Korea will be connected with China Mainland and though create regional trade. The connection to Russia's Wladiwostok still exists.

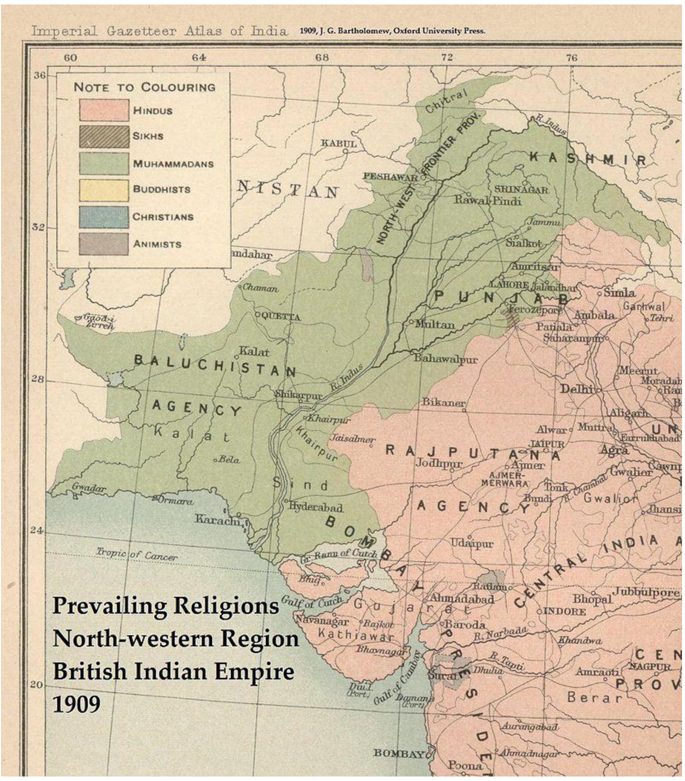
So clean electrical trains will allow to speed up all connections and to develop underpopulated and poorer regions.

DPR KOREA
REP KOREA

The Kashmir Reconciliation Fund

Same as the Durand-Line between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the 740 Kilometres long Line of Control (LoC) between India and Pakistan is not built on given cultural, tribal or religious differences. It's part of the colonial heritage with a focus on Nation building.

Today challenges such as Climate Change and Clean Energy, Information Technology and sustainable local Agriculture require to lower the transaction costs for borders and security.



The Kashmir Reconciliation Fund with a budget of € 3 billion will focus both on SMEs and cooperatives, as well on local administrations as far as they take part in common enterprises in public traffic, energy, health, communication, water and joint resources to protect local production and accelerate the local value added.

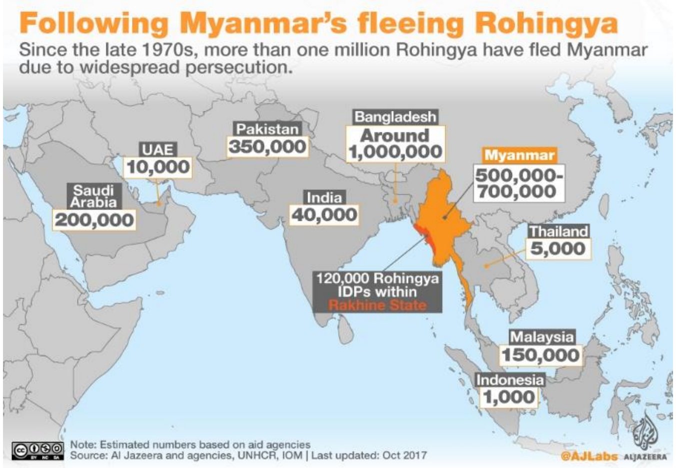
The Investment Committee will include experts from the two religions covered and support joint businesses across the Line of Control. To ensure the investment and as well representatives from the Military of both countries will be part of the Committee.

The Rohingya Integration Fund

While the case of the Rohingya couldn't being resolved through diplomatic activities and legal claims such as repatriation, the Rohingya Integration Fund with a size of € 1 billion is made to support the sustainable settlement and community building of the Rohingya in both countries.

The fund is a community development fund with a focus on building up sustainable local businesses and cooperatives that allow the communities to maintain public goods, the Rohingya to build up small businesses in all sectors.

In difference to other SME credits, the credits include the costs to construct a private house, water, electricity and joint infrastructure such as Mobile Phones.



The fund is not focussed on a special region defined by a political decision and therefore can reach out credits both in Bangladesh and Myanmar in case a safe community building can be guaranteed.

Therefore the authorities and as well the Military of both countries will be members of the Investment Committee.

Being a cross-border project, the Rohingya Integration Fund will allow to create a sustainable economic solution for a bigger part of the Rohingyas.

BANGLADESH
MYANMAR

The East Asia SME Fund

AFGHANISTAN
BANGLADESH
INDIA
MALDIVES
NEPAL
PAKISTAN
SRI LANKA

The high mobility of many young people in East Asia creates more and more trans-national business opportunities. Unfortunately the existing credit instruments of Microcredit on the one hand, of Development Credits for bigger infrastructure projects on the other, do not address Entrepreneurs that seek a credit between € 10.000 and € 500.000.
As well returning from Diaspora, e.g. to Nepal, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan and India, in many cases creates the situation of need for a co-investment: by delivering a smaller personal equity of 10 or 20 per cent brought from the Diaspora, the fund can add the missing 80 or 90 per cent to the Entrepreneur.

As well decision processes for mobile founders – again the example of a funder studying or working in the Diaspora - often take too much time and require the consideration of too many National rules.

In many parts of Europe credits for SME are reached out by cooperative and governmental banks at very good conditions with a long amortisation and low interest rates. That leaded to a broadly specialized network of SMEs that covers as well poorer rural regions.

Few people know that e.g. the World's most industrialized countries Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland still maintain a strong agricultural production that allows to guarantee a local supply independent from international supply chains.

So the East Asia SME Fund will not be focussed on Technology only, but as well on Sustainable Agriculture and Sustainable Tourism, such as it has been successfully built up in Europe, e.g. the *Agriturismo* in Italy and Biologic Trade and Farming in Germany.

Of course, the East Asia SME Fund will mainly invest along the Sustainable Development Goals and therefore seek to combine Clean Energy, Clean Water, Sustainable Production and Agriculture, Tourism and Healthcare Services in a cluster of projects that enhance and strengthen each other.

As a result more and more sustainable local communities will be able to face the challenges of environment and society.

With a budget of € 10bn the fund will be the biggest accelerator for sustainable SME across East Asia.

The ECOWAS SME Fund

The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is an attempt to create multinational networks such as the European Union across Africa.

Six of the fifteen member States still share a common currency. 320 million people live in the area of ECOWAS, of which 200 million live in the States of Nigeria – a fact that among the ODA donors brought up concerns of a dominant role.

By counter: as we can see in our € 50 billion *Transafrica Railway Fund*, the inclusion and the development of Nigeria will create unique cross-country market opportunities for the smaller countries as well.
So to setting up the ECOWAS SME Fund with a volume of € 1 billion in the first step will allow to establish sustainable banking with affordable interest rates and long-term redemption in all the 15 member countries.

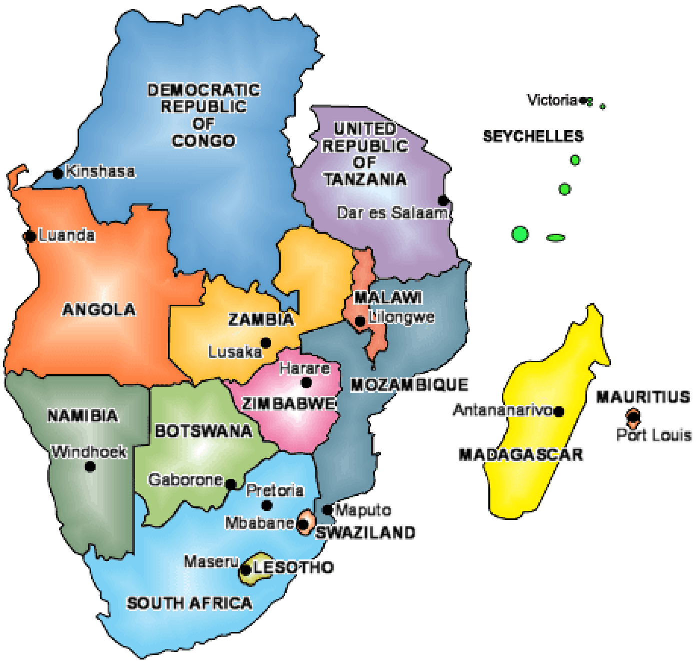
The Investment Committee will include representatives of ECOWAS and the focus will be to support investment along existing initiatives of the local administrations with the aim to create clusters.

The ECOWAS SME Fund is addressed to investors that want to minimize the country and currency risks and without capacities to assess the complex structures of the SME environment, but willing to dedicate a part of their portfolio to Frontier Investment.

BENIN
BURKINA FASO
CAPO VERDE
COTE D'IVOIRE
GAMBIA
GHANA
GUINEE
GUINEE BISSSAU
LIBERIA
MALI
NIGER
NIGERIA
SENEGAL
SIERRA LEONE
TOGO

The SADC SME Fund

The Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) seeks – such as ECOWAS does – to establish and enhance local cooperation in South Africa. The 16 Member States include South Africa that represents more economic power than the other countries together.
As the Social Capital Assessment of the SADC States, conducted by the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics in 2019 showed, the people in Southern Africa have a strong Social Capital. E.g. Namibia with a score of 9.3 out of ten shows the World's highest friendliness. Tanzania and Zambia surprise with a higher willingness to pay taxes than in most European Welfare States.
To funding SME in a cross-national attempt is – due to the mobility of many young entrepreneurs in Southern Africa – a way to develop a stronger local value added.



The Fund will invest along existing SADC activities and include Biological Agriculture and Sustainable Tourism. In case of strong demand for the credits for SMEs and cooperatives at a size between € 10'000 and € 500'000 the fund can be widened.

The SADC SME Fund with a volume of € 2 billion addresses investors that aim to include Southern Africa in their World's portfolio – without the need to assessing single country or company risks.

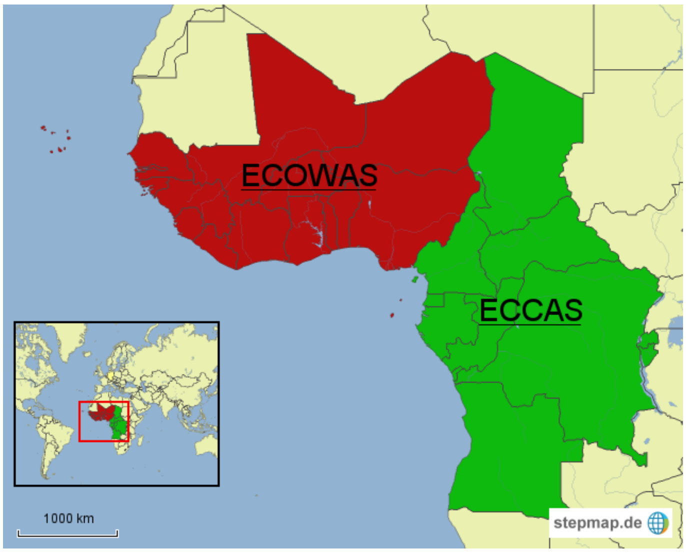
The Investment Committee will include local organizations with a focus on cooperative banking that through the fund in the future will be capable to reach out SME credits on their own account.

ANGOLA
BOTSWANA
DR CONGO
LESOTHO
MADAGASCAR
MALAWI
MAURITIUS
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
SEYCHELLES
SOUTH AFRICA
SWAZILAND
TANZANIA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

The ECCAS CEEAC SME Fund

ANGOLA
BURUNDI
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
CONGO
DR CONGO
EQUATORIAL GUINEE
GABON
RWANDA
SAO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE

The Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS(CEEAC), such as the ones from West Africa (ECOWAS) and South Africa (SADC) try to take the direction of the European Union: creating an association of very different smaller and bigger countries with around 140 million inhabitants considering the need of collaboration by a common currency and common rules and benefits.



For the Basel Institute of Commons and Economics nevertheless that means that we have to deal with at minimum five African networks in parallel. Some ECCAS members are overlapping with the other networks which means that we need a double approach.

Especially in some ECASS countries – let's feature the Central African Republic – the willingness to invest in local SMEs with 7.9 out of ten points is at the highest level of the World according to the World Social Capital Monitor 2019.

So accelerating local SMEs and cooperatives – and the local administrations being part of them – as well in Central Africa will challenge the major talent of Africa's people which is entrepreneurship.

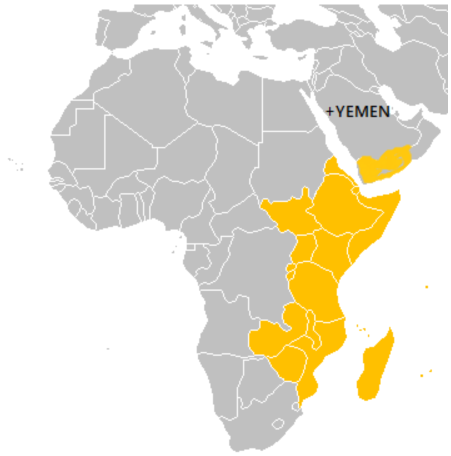
With a budget of € 1 billion at the beginning the ECASS SME Fund will dramatically improve the capacities of local cooperative banking to support the local value added to a level of self-financing development.

The investment will happen in clusters along the ECCAS initiatives and offer for investors to bringing Central Africa to their portfolio.

East Africa SME Fund

Up to 2024 the East African Community (EAC) with currently six partner countries, of which four a members of other African networks yet, aims to establish a common currency.

In order to include more countries, the Fund uses the definition of Eastern Africa used by the United Nations Statistical Department (see image). While other East African countries are part of the Funds for ECOWAS, ECCAS and SADC yet (see our descriptions) especially the four countries at the Horn of Africa will be added: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia, further the Comoros, Réunion and Mayotte. Rebuilding of the neighbour Yemen will be a crucial subject, the Fund will include Yemen and especially focusses on the coastal traffic, water supply, fishery, agriculture, trade and tourism.



While the Transafrica Railway will reach the coast of the Red Sea, Mogadishu could be connected with the existing Railway in Kenya. Ethiopia should get a Railway through Eritrea to reach the coast.

Due to the task to rebuild entire regions in Somalia and Yemen, due to the short distances in the Red Sea, the Fund will focus on the creation of public traffic as well and to invest in SME along the new ferries and busses. Local administrations are encouraged to take part in cooperatives and SMEs to provide health, water, energy and communication.
In Kenya the focus will be in the region at the border to Somalia in order to create cluster effects by funding local cross-border networks.
In Uganda, one of the World's biggest refugee hosting country, the focus will be on the integration and the repatriation of refugees by start-up loans starting at € 3000 yet.Despite the different approaches within the regions covered by the Fund, the Fund allows to identify a region with enormous perspectives for economic growth through peaceful relations and will start with a total of € 5 billion in order to reach big institutional investors from the Gulf region as well.

COMOROS
DJIBOUTI
ERITREA
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
MAYOTTE
RÉUNION
SOMALIA
SUDAN
UGANDA
YEMEN

The Ethiopia-Eritrea Railway Fund

Connecting the 330.000 inhabitants of Ethiopias Mek'ele with Eritrea's capital Asmara (890'000 inhabitants) and than reaching the Red Sea harbour of Massaua (see image) will allow to cultivate the dry backland across the border and provide access to the Red Sea.
Both countries will though benefit from this new opportunity that causes costs of 3.6 billion Euro for around 330 Kilometres Railway.

The effect of this investment for the cities and regions involved will be a sustainable future in agriculture, production, trade and even tourism.

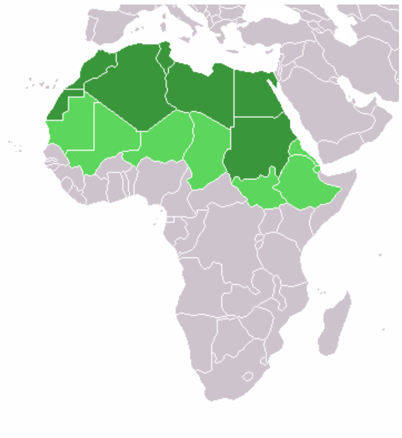
The East Africa SME Fund will in parallel support SMEs, cooperatives and local administrations in the region.

Cross-border initiatives between Eritrean and Ethiopian partners will be a special focus.

The North Africa SME Fund

The UN regards a couple of countries in North Africa as a Sub-region (see the countries in dark green).
While Mauritania has not been included in the other African funds, it make sense to including Mauritania here. The inclusion of Libya requires a broad approach that reaches as well the Diaspora that is needed for a sustainable investment perspective.
The inclusion of West Sahara will allow to create cross-border traffic and trade that finally brings stability the region that Morocco reclaims to being part of the national territory.

In Egypt the Fund attends special effects from entirely embedding the regions of Palestine and building up sustainable businesses in connection with the Middle East Peace Railway.



The focus to invest in local SME will be in sustainable agriculture, clean energy, tourism, craft and services in communication, health and education.
Thousands of students in the area do not find jobs in the administration and the industry.

So entrepreneurship will lead to an integration of the students in their societies and help to lower the transaction costs for security that are too high in some of the countries.
While Egypt has the biggest share of North Africa's population, the fund will balance to as well explore Mauritania and Western Sahara.
With a total of € 3 billion it will be possible to allocate the entire region – and the major business case of peace – for institutional investors. The Investment Committee will include the governments and as well the Military to ensure the investment.

ALGERIA
EGYPT
LIBYA
MAURITANIA
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
WEST SAHARA

The Kairo-Alexandria-Israel-Palestine-Lebanon-Syria Railway

Only around 300 Kilometres separate Egypt's biggest cities from Israel and Palestine. In connection with the Middle East Peace Railway, the new line would allow to entirely involve the Diaspora in the area and create the inclusion of millions of refugees. At the same time tourists from Tel Aviv, Beirut, Amman can discover the heritage of Egypt by using clean energy trains at the coast of the Mediterranean.

Costs at € 3.3 billion will quickly be redeemed, because the alternatives to take a car or to fly are much more expensive.

SME investment along the line will create all kinds of services that include biological farming, tourism and craft.

ALBANIA
CYPRUS TURKISH
CYPRUS GREEK
GREECE
NORTH MACEDONIA
TURKEY

The Aegean SME Fund

Recent projects to explore Gaz in the Mediterranean bring up the challenge to entirely bettering the situation of many SME in both parts of Cyprus, Greece and Turkey.

In all the three countries credits for SME are difficult to achieve.
On the other hand the transaction costs for defence and divided businesses are the highest of Europe. Few progress has been made in the Cyprus case.
While the major business in the region is traffic and tourism, to improving the cross-country collaboration of SME in the region will focus on SMEs in these sectors and include agritourism.

With a volume of € 1 billion the Fund will allow to invest in sustainable tourism in the entire region with a focus on Turkish-Greek collaborations and the development of the border regions between Greece, North Macedonia and Albania.

The Fund is open to local administrations that take part in cooperatives and SME such as Tourist Marketing, Public Traffic and Sustainable Agriculture with Agritourism offers.

The Western Balkan Neighbourhood Fund

More than 20 years after the decline of Yugoslavia, still many connections in the region are cut off. The smaller units suffer by high administration costs. Millions live in the Diaspora in Southern and Western Europe. Some went to the U.S, Canada and even Australia. For SME there is low access to credits and many business models require better connections to the neighbouring regions. Twenty Kilometres often are the limits of a market – too less form many crafts, services and regional products.

The Fund will though address SMEs in the border regions of the six Western Balkan regions and Croatia. Our Western Balkan Social Capital Monito in 2019 showed a lack of solidarity and social cohesion in most of the regions despite the new 'national' self-confidence.

While the Greek borders of North Macedonia and Albania is still addressed in the Aegean Fund, nevertheless SME from both countries will be invited to creating cross-border businesses.

In order to enhance local clusters the Fund will as well invest in cross-border public traffic in case local administrations are willing to co-invest in the SMEs and cooperatives to provide these services.

While Croatia and Slovenia as EU members are involved in the EU funding process, they take part in cross-border initiatives (see image) and therefore become part of process to recover social cohesion and stability in the entire region.

So the offer to fund SMEs with a volume of € 2 billion includes SMEs from Croatia and Slovenia with business covering the other countries – as well as in reverse.

Further focus will be set on agritourism that includes to set up a cross national network for agritourism across all the eight Western Balkans countries.

Support of the EU and the EIB is welcome. The governments will send a representative to the Investment Committee.

ALBANIA
BOSNIA
HERZEGOVINA
KOSOVO
MONTENEGRO
NORTH
MACEDONIA
SERBIA
SLOVENIA

Greater Antilles Local Value Added

Since 70 years now the embargo of the United States on Cuba damages not only the development of Cuba, but as well the knowledge-transfer (e.g. in Health, Tourism, Education and Agriculture) and the trade within the Greater Antilles region. E.g. Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico could entirely benefit from better relations and exchange with Cuba.

While tourism is a major resource for labour and business in almost all Antilles, building up sustainable tourism that includes agritourism – and by that lowers the need to import food and goods – will be a way for recovering even for Haiti.

The Greater Antilles include rich tax heavens such as the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands. But when it comes to building up resilience and mutual help structures in case of Hurricans and other events of Climate Change, to increasing the local value added in all parts of the Antilles will lead to build up the capacities to provide the public goods needed to face natural disasters.

The Fund will be the first Fund in history to including Cuba. With a total of € 3 billion the fund will be capable to entirely bettering the access of SMEs to capital and so to invest in the key UN Goals such as Clean Water and Clean Energy, Health, Education, Sustainable Cities and Biological Fishery and Agriculture.

The Investment Committee will be open to representatives from all the countries involved – which includes the United States, Florida, the United Kingdom and France in order to lowering the transaction costs for security.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
CAYMAN ISLANDS
CUBA
DOMINICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
GRENADA
GUADELUPE
HAITI
JAMAICA
MARTINIQUE
PUERTO RICO
SAINT KITTS
SAINT LUCIA
SAINT VINCENT

The Middle America Social Capital SME Fund

In difference to the countries of the Greater Antilles the availability both of Social Capital as the one of Financial Capital in most Middle American countries is quite poor. So the Fund to addressing the issues of SMEs includes the support to create, enhance, develop and restore the Social Capital needed to lower the transaction costs for security and environmental damages.

Unfortunately the sample of Costa Rica has not made school in the region yet. Transferring non-sustainable businesses such as those of drugs, cheat, robbery, deforestation and low standard commodity exploitation to sustainable ones is the process needed in the region.

So the Fund will not only offer loans to new SME and cooperatives, but as well to existing SME that aim to turn their business into a sustainable one.

To publishing the creditors in a common credit directory and holding back 10 per cent of the credit to enhance the redemption is an innovation for the region.

With a total volume of outstanding € 10 billion the Fund will be capable to including as well local and municipal administrations that help to provide public goods by involving cooperatives and SMEs e.g. in organizing public traffic, water supply, health services, craft education and sustainable waste management, agriculture and tourism.

Special focus will be set on lowering the transaction costs for security through a cross-border perspective at:
- the border between Guatemala and Mexico
- the border between Colombia and Venezuela
- the border between Mexico and the United States
- the border between Panama and Colombia
and the regions of the capitals of Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador.

Both the conversion of non-sustainable businesses as well as creating new businesses with strong local value added will significantly lower the incentives for criminality and military.

BELIZE
COLOMBIA
EL SALVADOR
GUATEMALA
HONDURAS
MEXICO
NICARAGUA
PANAMA
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
VENEZUELA

The South America Social Capital SME Fund

Enormous economic disparities characterize the challenge for the South American States to create and maintain a middle-class. Even in Chile, the decline of the middle-class damages the social cohesion. According to the Social Capital Monitor 2019, the most prosperous region of entire South America, the greater Sao Paulo region (in charge of 50 per cent of Brazils GDP) suffers on a bad social climate, low trust and helpfulness. With only 3.5 points out of ten on the willingness to co-finance public goods by taxes, Sao Paulo is among the regions with the World's lowest Social Capital. By counter the willingness to invest in local SMEs (score 5.3) is at a much higher level – and so it is in all South American countries.

The lack of capital for SME and cooperatives, the low public budget of municipalities require the establishment of public and cooperative banking to reach out credits to the middle-class.

To switching agricultural production and forestry to sustainable forms of economy requires long-term credits. In some cases, e.g. in Argentina and Brazil, monocultural properties have to been bought by the Fund in order to allow smaller unities and create more variation.

The inclusion of agriculture SME – combined with agriturismo – allows to reach and develop poor rural regions such as in Northern Brazil, Bolivia and Peru.

The remarkable size of € 10 billion will allow the Fund to buy property and create investment clusters in cooperation with local administrations.

The Fund hopes that the countries involved will support the aim to creating a stable middle-class and so actively help to share the land with all inhabitants.

ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CHILE
EQUADOR
FRENCH
GUAYANA
GUAYANA
PARAGUAY
SURINAME
URUGUAY

The Mekong SME Fund

The strong Social Capital identified in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Vietnam in the World Social Capital Monitor 2019 included a good social climate, solidarity and friendliness. SMEs need this environment to adept their services and products to the local community.
Every customer is as well part of a social community.
His decision for a local product and service – even in case it's more expensive or less prestigious – is a decision on local value added as well.
That in the Mekong area brings up the market opportunity for biological agriculture and fishery, sustainable tourism and agritourism, but as well for local services in communication and telecommunication, public transport, trade and clean energy.

The Mekong SME Fund addresses these opportunities picked up by SMEs, cooperatives and as well local administrations and municipalities. E.g. Phnom Penh still doesn't have a public transport system.
What about electrical busses owned by local cooperatives? Smaller Solar plants in rural areas to provide electricity for cooling, cooking and communication?
The economic development in the region often is focussed on 'the big investor' building a hotel or a factory. In many cases the local value added is small. Why e.g. do internet users in the Mekong have to use social media owned by China and the U.S?

Therefore – in difference to other SME Funds – the Mekong SME Fund will allow bigger investments up to € 50 million as well to e.g. set up a local internet provider and telecommunication, a public transport and clean energy supply.
This claim is combined with the development of cooperative and locally owned banking to increase the entire local value added.
So for the Mekong SME Fund, that will start with a budget of € 3 billion, the Mekong is not a 'market' to exploit but a region that switches from poverty to a sustainable middle class economy.

CAMBODIA
CHINA
LAOS
MYANMAR
THAILAND
VIETNAM

The Indonesia-Philippines Local Value Added Fund

INDONESIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
PHILIPPINES

Today Indonesia and the Philippines contain around 20 cities with more than a million inhabitants. Challenged by Climate Change, a lack of energy and clean water, by environmental damage and rural exodus, a decentralization and development of rural areas will be a way to increase the environmental and social resilience in the thousand-islands-region.

Due to the lack of services and infrastructure, that can easily being developed by SMEs, cooperatives and local administrations, the return of families to their former homelands and the inclusion of the Diaspora – e.g. of more than a million sailors – the situation to raise credits for local stakeholders is poor.
So to build up cooperative banking structures and direct ways to reach out local credits will be the beginning of this € 3 billion fund. The Fund will expressively not invest in the infrastructure in the big towns e.g. Jakarta and Manila, but offer the opportunity for families and students to return and build up their local sustainable business – and of course, for locals to apply for funding.

While boat traffic is so crucial for most of the islands, the Fund includes ferry lines with a budget up to € 50 million in the area in case they are owned by local cooperations and have a shareholdership of municipalities. As well sustainable boatyards are a focus to enhancing local value chains.

In total, enhancing maritime craft and services such as agritourism, biological agriculture and fishery, affordable health services, local communication, transport and energy will help to build up a sustainable middle class that shows resilience against natural disasters as well as against the damages of the exploitation of nature.

The Papua New Guinea Value Added

Allowing smaller local and rural communities to build up a local infrastructure of energy, health, transport, water and sustainable agriculture including housing and waste management is the aim of the Papua Value Added Fund.

With a total of € 300 billion in the beginning the Fund will build up a local structure of ethical banking that allows to reach out credits with affordable conditions.

The Fund seeks to collaborate with the administration of Indonesia and addresses the Sultanate Brunei, Australia, Indonesia and IGOs a partners.

The bettering of the situation of rural communities will help to develop in the next step agritourism and SMEs. In difference to all other Funds presented here, this Fund is not profit-oriented but will nevertheless construct a legal return opportunity.

The identification of the communities happens through a broad Investment Committee that includes the government and the ODA organizations.

Legal Note

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Registrations and partnerships:

UN SDG Partnerships: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=11706
UNWTO: http://www.tourism4development2017.org/knowledge/world-social-capital-monitor
UN IATF on FFD: https://developmentfinance.un.org/iatf-2018-report-preparatory-materials
https://developmentfinance.un.org/sites/developmentfinance.un.org/files/The_SDGs_are_public_goods_IATF_2019.pdf
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