Implementing the

2030

AGENDA

2018 UPDATE

WORLD BANK GROUP

END POVERTY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword 7

About This Update 10

Introduction 13
- A Successful Partnership: The Bank Group, the United Nations, and the 2030 Agenda 14

Date, Finance, and Implementation 19
- Box: Human Capital Project 19
- Box: Identification for Development 24

Goal One: No Poverty 35

Goal Two: Zero Hunger 39

Goal Three: Good Health and Well-Being 43

Goal Four: Quality Education 49
- Box: Learning to Realize Education's Promise 52

Goal Five: Gender Equality 55
- Box: SDGs and Her 58

Goal Six: Clean Water and Sanitation 61

Goal Seven: Affordable and Clean Energy 67

Goal Eight: Decent Work and Economic Growth 73

Goal Nine: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure 79
Box: Sustainable Mobility for All 82

Goal Ten: Reduced Inequalities 85

Goal Eleven: Cities and Human Settlements 89

Goal Twelve: Responsible Consumption and Production 95

Goal Thirteen: Clime Action 101

Goal Fourteen: Life below Water 105

Goal Fifteen: Life on Land 109

Goal Sixteen: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions 115
Box: Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative 119
Box: Grand Bargain 120

Goal Seventeen: Partnerships for the Goals 123
Box: Ideas for Action 128
Box: Partnership Fund 129

Abbreviations 130

Photo Captions 132

FOREWORD

It has been nearly three years since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The Agenda is an ambitious one, and the path to achieving it is obstructed by daunting, overlapping challenges including climate change, conflict, pandemics, and many others.

To overcome these challenges, all stakeholders—governments, the private sector, civil society, international organizations, and citizens around the world—must bring to bear our collective knowledge, data, financing, and implementation experience. We can achieve this ambitious Agenda, but it will take much more urgency and focus than we have delivered so far. We all have an obligation to take decisive action on a broad swath of deliverables for the SDGs—and to do it smartly.

The World Bank Group is committed to achieving the SDGs, which are fully aligned with our twin goals to end extreme poverty and build shared prosperity in a sustainable manner—and we are devoting the full measure of our capital and knowledge to reach them.

For instance, we are working with partners to develop the Human Capital Project to help our client countries prepare for the future by showing how well-targeted investments in health and education deliver economic growth, jobs, and improved quality of life.

We are also exploring ways to harness innovation and disruptive technology to reach the global goals. Our teams are working with partners to build sustainable and technology-led economies, and to expand the capacity of people and institutions to thrive in this rapidly evolving environment.

Finance is an essential component for reaching the SDGs, and there are many new developments that will contribute to our efforts. In April we issued our first IDA bond, which will give us more resources to address the needs of the poorest countries, especially those affected by conflict, fragility, and economic shocks caused by natural disasters or climate change. And by endorsing a capital increase, our shareholders gave us a vote of confidence—and issued a challenge—to continue scaling up our efforts to reach the SDGs.

We're finding new ways to meet that challenge. The World Bank Group is changing the way we do business by leveraging international and domestic private sector financing through our Maximizing Finance for Development approach, preserving scarce official development assistance for countries to invest in public goods such as building human capital. We are implementing innovative approaches, including SDG-linked bonds, green bonds, and the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility, which just released its first grant to support the response to the Ebola epidemic in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

It is critical to do this work in close partnership with a broad and diverse group of global stakeholders. One indispensable partner is the United Nations, with which we recently signed a Strategic Partnership Framework to consolidate our joint commitment to help countries implement the 2030 Agenda.

The Framework calls for: greater financing and implementation support for countries trying to reach the SDGs; joint efforts and investments to improve infrastructure and build human capital; decisive global action on climate change to help countries transition to a low-carbon, resilient future; strengthened collaboration in post-crisis and humanitarian settings to build resilience for the most vulnerable people, especially women and girls; and efforts to harness data to improve development outcomes.

The challenges before us are immense, but I am optimistic that – working together – we can build durable global public goods, help millions of people lift themselves out of poverty, create a world that is more prosperous, secure, and just – and help everyone, everywhere, reach their highest aspirations.

Mahmoud Mohieldin
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ABOUT THIS UPDATE

The World Bank Group (WBG) is pleased to present this Second Edition of "Implementing the 2030 Agenda," which outlines our broad commitment and actions toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The SDGs thread through all of our work, providing greater focus, while urging renewed collaboration with our partners in civil society, the public and private sectors, as well as international and philanthropic organizations.

In this update you will see many examples of our impact in projects at the local, national, regional, and global levels—and in the full range of sectors, including education, health, infrastructure, technology, climate change, gender equality, business development, energy, and many others.

You will read about how the World Bank Group brings its unparalleled knowledge, convening power, and financial leverage to bear on development challenges, working in countries at peace and in conflict, whose per capita incomes are modest or very low.

And you will hear about our deep experience implementing projects to address the world's toughest development challenges, such as climate change, humanitarian crises, inequality, economic shocks, or technological disruption—in each case seeking to protect the poor and vulnerable.

Since the World Bank Group's thematic and sectoral global practices line up closely with the 17 SDGs, these units have provided the substantive contributions for each of those sections, while noting cross-sectoral connections to other SDGs. Each of these sections provides a deeper look at how our implementation efforts translate into results on the ground at the country level as well contribute to global public goods.

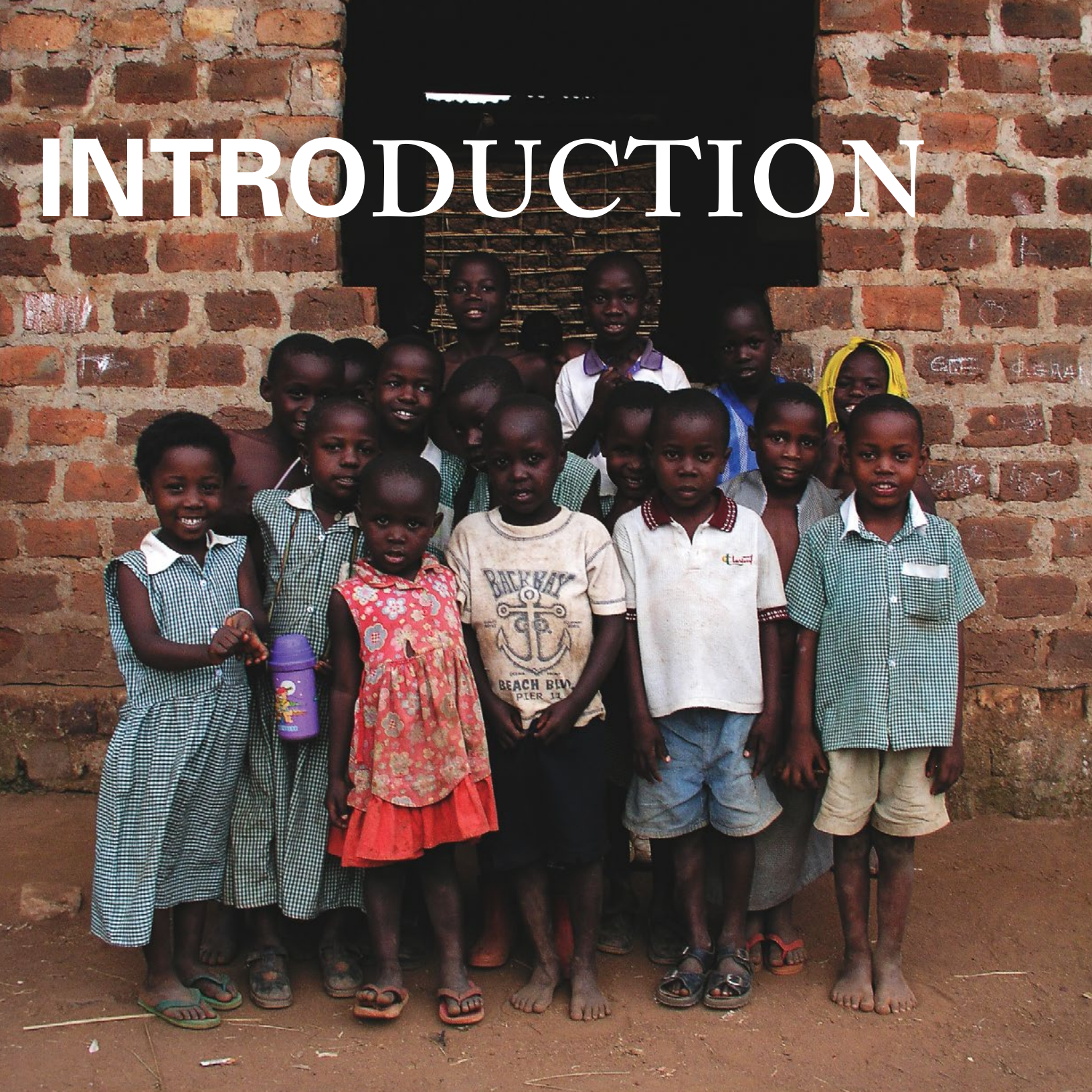
A section is included on how the World Bank Group uses data to improve the effectiveness of our joint efforts with partners to meet the SDG targets and indicators. Also described is our work in addressing gaps in the production and use of data needed to assess progress at the country and global levels.

In addition, this update includes a summary of the World Bank Group's work in supporting financing for the SDGs through IDA, our fund for the poorest nations; IBRD, which serves middle-income countries; IFC, the Bank Group's private sector arm; and MIGA, our insurance arm. The financing summary also covers policy measures to support domestic resource mobilization; the World Bank Group's new approach to mobilize private sector capital, Maximizing Finance for Development; and a variety of other innovative efforts to bring additional capital into play to achieve the SDGs.

Also included are descriptions of a number of World Bank Group initiatives—at the country, regional, and global levels—that are designed to support our work on the SDGs in operations, corporate engagement, and advocacy.

This update is not exhaustive, rather it is a representative sample of our impact, in working with our country partners and many other stakeholders. It shows the World Bank Group's deep commitment to protect people and the planet—and leave no one behind.

INTRODUCTION



The World Bank Group is working across every sector and region to help countries achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. The SDGs, also known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The 17 goals build on the successes of the Millennium Development Goals, and introduce new areas of concern such as climate change, economic inequality, innovation, sustainable consumption, peace and justice, among others. The goals are interconnected, universal, and ambitious—and they provide clear guidelines and targets for all countries to pursue, in accordance with their own priorities and the environmental challenges of the world at large. The SDGs are part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, an ambitious pact between countries to put the whole world on a more prosperous and sustainable development path.

For our part, the World Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: *(i) Ending extreme poverty and (ii) Promoting shared prosperity.* These goals need to be met within a sustainable environment, socially, economically and environmentally. We will help achieve them in three ways:

1 By promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, especially through creating jobs and boosting private investment in infrastructure.

2 By investing in human capital, including childhood development, skills for jobs, and equal opportunities in education, health, and training, as these areas can make the biggest differences in countries' ability to grow sustainably for the long term and compete globally.

3 By fostering resilience to global shocks and threats, through stepped-up efforts to tackle the global challenges that threaten to roll back development gains, support for resilience infrastructure, and investments in disaster risk preparedness.

The Bank Group's organizational structure comprises Global Practices and Cross-Cutting Solution Areas that roughly match the 17 SDGs. The structure also supports country ownership and focuses on SDG-centered policies and institutions backed by effective leadership. Within this structure, the Bank Group is working along several tracks to support the 2030 Agenda through data, finance, and implementation.

A Successful Partnership: The Bank Group, the United Nations, and the 2030 Agenda

The past year has seen remarkable strengthening of the partnership between the United Nations and the World Bank Group in helping implement the SDGs.

In May 2018, the UN and the Bank Group signed a Strategic Partnership Framework that underscores our joint commitment to cooperate in helping countries implement the 2030 Agenda. The framework, signed at Bank Group headquarters by President Jim Yong Kim and Secretary-General António Guterres, includes four key areas of cooperation: finance and implementation support to help countries reach the SDGs; decisive global action on climate change; joint work in post-crisis and humanitarian settings; and harnessing data to improve development outcomes.

Building on successful past and ongoing collaborations between the UN and the Bank Group, the framework commits the two institutions to work together, helping countries achieve measurable results at scale to transform their economies and societies. Initiatives will focus on, but not be limited to:

- Mobilizing increased and better finance from all sources—including domestic resources and helping countries attract and manage private capital;
- Improving implementation capacity to achieve the SDGs, particularly at the national and local levels;
- Promoting joint action and investments to improve infrastructure and build human capital (including education and health);
- Convening governments, financial institutions, private investors, and development banks to mobilize, coordinate, and deliver financing to help countries transition to a low-carbon, resilient future;
- Strengthening collaboration and joint action in post-crisis and humanitarian settings to build resilience for the most vulnerable people, reduce poverty and inequality, enhance food security, prevent conflict, and sustain peace;
- Improving national statistical systems and enhancing countries' digital data capacities to improve implementation and maximize positive development impacts; and
- Expanding and deepening partnerships in policy development and advocacy, joint assessments, and program design and delivery.

The existing mandates, strategies, and programs that each institution has will remain in place, and the partnership will rely on their distinct capabilities and expertise to deliver on their responsibilities to member states and shareholders.

Going forward, the technical teams of the UN and the Bank Group will work together to ensure effective implementation of commitments assumed under the framework, and the leadership of the UN system and the Bank Group will meet annually to review the partnership and take stock of results achieved.

DATA, FINANCE AND IMPLEMENTATION

HUMAN CAPITAL PROJECT

Investing in people through nutrition, health care, quality education, jobs and skills helps build human capital, which is key to ending extreme poverty and creating more inclusive societies. It is also vital to achieving the SDGs and leaving no one behind.

When these investments begin in the early years of life, they lay a strong foundation for adult prosperity and resilience, as well as the growth and competitiveness of nations. Hence the World Bank Group, together with partners, is developing the Human Capital Project with comprehensive components on analytics, results-based investments, catalytic financing platforms, and partnerships. Measures of country progress on human capital will be part of this accelerated effort to encourage investment in people — a critical step to boosting inclusive economic growth and ending extreme poverty.

To meet the SDGs and expectations of tomorrow's workforce, as well as safeguard the futures of millions of families, we need to invest much more—and more effectively—in health and education. Without human capital, countries cannot sustain economic growth, prepare workforces for the more highly skilled jobs of the future, or compete effectively in the global economy. Rapid global changes in demography, fragility, and technology impose even greater pressures and urgency to invest in human capital. These investments must be scaled up now to prevent setbacks to global growth, equality, resilience, and stability.

Data for Development, Monitoring, and Reviewing the SDGs

The SDG agenda aims to transform our world, but where data is lacking or unreliable, it undermines our capacity to plan and monitor development actions. The World Bank Group operates at both the global and country levels to address gaps in data production, accessibility, and use.

The Bank Group has weighed the direct adoption of SDG indicators against the quality of data and the availability of an established methodology. We have adopted verbatim eight SDG indicators and has linked at least 45 other indicators to 31 of the 169 SDG targets and to 15 of the 17 goals. Globally, the Bank Group compiles data to track development progress, contributes to building standards and definitions for SDG indicators, and works with others to maximize impact.

+ The Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals is an annual flagship data publication led by our data department in collaboration with experts from across the institution. The second edition in 2018 features over 180 annotated data visualizations about trends, data, and measurement issues related to the SDGs. The Atlas draws on the World Development Indicators database, which compiles statistics from over 200 economies about global development and the quality of people's lives.

+ The Bank Group participates in the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators, which defines the indicators that the world will use to measure SDG progress. We are directly

involved in reporting on 17 of these indicators (and indirectly many more). The Bank Group leads on SDG 1 on poverty, both in terms of methodology and data.

+ The Bank Group is a major contributor to innovative approaches for filling gaps in SDG data production, access, and use. Working closely with the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data and DFID, we are providing funding and technical know-how to pilot, test, and scale inventive uses in technology and new forms of collaboration between governments, civil society, and international organizations. The first installment of innovative financing will provide $3 million for a wide range of new projects.

At the country level, the Bank Group puts its resources to work to improve data production and use by helping fund improvements in partner country data. We have about 300 active projects providing about $200 million annually for initiatives such as improving partner country household surveys, civil registration and vital statistics, and open data. In 2015, the Bank Group made a commitment to help countries complete at least one household survey every three years, with a focus on IDA countries. An estimated 111 surveys should be completed between 2017 and 2019.

Internally, the Bank Group is improving coordination and impact through better data governance. Our Data Council ensures that development data is core Bank Group business. The council has endorsed institution-wide action plans in household surveys, price statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, and geo-spatial data.

It has overseen improvements in tracking operations supporting data, established technical working groups and protocols to improve Bank Group-wide collaboration on key themes, and enabled the creation of an institution-wide platform for sharing all development data assets acquired through our projects.

The Bank Group is also putting big data into action and changing the way data is gathered, understood, shared, and utilized. A joint World Bank–IFC has team has developed a corporate value proposition around harnessing technology trends to end poverty and boost prosperity. Led by the president's office, the team has engaged over 500 staff across 35 teams and every region to refine a robust set of meta-trends, thought-provoking scenarios for the future, and pillars of a new corporate narrative. In workshops, groups of managers and directors have distilled over 200 technologies—from blockchain and artificial intelligence to cloud computing—into a list of five meta-trends: platforms, digitization to enable access, the future of work, learning in the digital age, and the new social contract.

The data revolution is changing the way the Bank Group does business. We are using big data analytics to find actionable insights out of the data that flows from sources like mobile technology, social networks, satellites, sensors, and machine-to-machine transactions—this includes reimagining how big data can enhance and supplement traditional analytic approaches. Our projects are using big data to help governments reimagine solutions and improve service delivery and work toward achievement of the SDGs. In Haiti, for example, mobile phones are being used to connect urban residents to jobs, services, and economic opportunities. In the Philippines, governments are using GPS data from taxis to reduce accidents and improve emergency services.

The Bank Group is developing a Text and Data Analytics team that helps development practitioners and decision-makers across Bank Group's Global Practices, Global Themes and Country Management Units navigate and use the wealth of unstructured

and structured data, both inside and outside the institution. The team helps ensure that our collective knowledge informs analysis—whether by tracing information in the extensive documentation produced by projects, or by drawing out insights from data generated by our operations. The team is also supporting the 2030 Agenda by developing an algorithm to correlate Bank Group operations—through their sector and themes codes, results frameworks, and corresponding indicators—with the 17 SDGs to help measure and report the extent to which projects contribute or support each individual goal. A methodology being developed will also help identify the financial resources allocated to Bank Group projects contributing to each SDG.

In setting the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the global community has recognized the obstacles associated with data, financing, and implementation as countries translate the agenda's ambitions into feasible development plans. Addressing these challenges requires integrated analysis of the SDGs and the associated financing framework. To help policymakers prioritize across the SDGs, the Bank Group publication *Trajectories for Sustainable Development Goals: Framework and Country Applications* provides an analytical framework to address questions related to accelerating progress and unlocking required financial resources. It assesses and benchmarks a country's SDG performance, using GNI per capita to determine how a country is performing versus its past performance and, when statistically possible, projects its business-as-usual performance in 2030. As more SDG-related data becomes available, the framework has been modified to address a country's statistical capacity and data availability as well as align financing with a

IDENTIFICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

An officially recognized form of ID is critical not only for exercising a wide range of rights but also for accessing health care, education, finance, and other essential services. According to the World Bank Group's latest estimates, accessing such an ID is problematic for some 1.1 billion people around the globe. This problem is not merely about measuring the challenge, but also about realizing the SDGs' determination to leave no one behind and reach first those who are furthest behind. Addressing this basic barrier was the rationale behind the international community's decision to set target 16.9 in the UN Sustainable Development Goals: "to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration" by the year 2030. It was also the impetus for the Bank Group's launch of the Identification for Development (ID4D) initiative in 2014.

To work effectively toward this ambitious goal, governments and development partners need to understand the scale of the challenge. Every year the World Bank Group updates the ID4D Global Dataset to do this. Using a combination of publicly available data (e.g., birth registration coverage rates from UNICEF) and self-reported data from ID agencies, we estimate the population that is without an officially recognized ID in 198 economies.

We collate qualitative information such as details on the agencies and ministries responsible, and the prevalence of systems that are digital (now introduced in 133 economies, but not necessarily with full coverage in each).

The Bank Group's ID4D High-level Advisory Council—co-chaired by World Bank CEO Kristalina Georgieva and UN Deputy Secretary-General Amina J. Mohammed—recognizes the enabling and transformational role of identification systems in achieving several of the SDGs and advancing progress in such areas as social protection, women and girls' empowerment, financial inclusion, governance, health care, digital development and humanitarian response. The council provides strategic guidance to the ID4D initiative and promotes the vision of services and rights for all persons through robust, inclusive and responsible identification systems.

country's fiscal capacity. Cross-country regressions of the SDGs and their correlation with GNI per capita play a central role in the analysis, which has been applied to over 20 countries to date.

To complement the diagnostic, the forthcoming Bank Group publication, *Sustainable Development Goals: An application of network theory and complexity measure to set country priorities*, presents a methodology that can help policymakers prioritize SDG targets within their development plans, particularly given the interdependence among the goals. The approach it uses ranks each SDG according to centrality and density as measures of connectedness and potential impact.

Financing the SDGs: A Paradigm Shift in Development Finance

One of the most substantial contributions the Bank Group has made to implementing the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs is through the financing for development (FFD) agenda. Beginning in 2015, the agenda has driven a paradigm shift in thinking about development finance, whereby official aid needs to be used strategically to catalyze public and private sector investments and to mobilize additional private capital.

INCREASING FINANCIAL RESOURCES

In April 2018, at the Spring Meetings of the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund, there was a historic moment for sustainable development and a great demonstration of the unity behind the SDGs. The 189 shareholders of the Bank Group agreed on a package of measures that includes a $13 billion paid-in capital increase. Through leveraging and financial innovation, this will increase financial capacity by over $100 billion a year through fiscal years 2019 to 2030,

benefiting Bank Group members across the income spectrum. More than the money itself, this agreement embraces our interconnected world and the primacy of sustainable development.

IDA made its debut in the capital markets in April as well. It joined a select group of top-tier supranational issuers with its first bond—a $1.5 billion benchmark on the back of an order book totaling $4.6 billion from investors around the world. Investors welcomed the bond with great enthusiasm. Orders originated from 110 investors in 30 countries, reflecting IDA's strong financial profile and the new opportunity to directly contribute to IDA's work towards the SDGs.

IMPROVING DOMESTIC RESOURCES

Domestic resource mobilization (DRM)—increasing the flow of tax revenues and other income into government treasuries—is also key to achieving the ambitious SDGs. Yet 42 percent of IDA countries and 64 percent of countries affected by fragility, conflict, and violence (FCV) do not reach the threshold of 15 percent of GDP that the World Bank Group considers the minimum needed to fund basic state functions.

The Bank has committed under IDA18 to support at least one-third of IDA countries in increasing their tax-to-GDP ratio, by broadening and deepening the tax base; working toward fair, equitable, transparent and accountable systems of taxation; and helping implement international standards. A new mechanism, the Medium-Term Revenue Strategy, is being piloted in four countries to foster collaboration on tax policy and administration, with a further three countries in the process of adoption and more considering this approach. Close coordination also continues with the IMF, the OECD, and the UN under the Platform for Collaboration on Tax.

Illicit financial flows remain a threat to many countries. To help identify the sources of illicit funds and the strengths and weaknesses of the defenses against them, the Bank Group has developed the National Risk Assessment on Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing tool. Over the last year, 15 new country engagements have been initiated that use this tool, bringing the total to over 100. A methodology to measure and analyze IFFs will be developed using information collected in the assessments. The Bank Group has also launched a new Rapid Assessment Tool targeting illicit flows, and a regional risk assessment tool is being designed. In December 2017, the Global Forum on Asset Recovery was hosted at the Bank Group to discuss reclaiming proceeds of corruption from financial centers around the world. We are also helping clients strengthen their legal framework to tackle IFFs.

MOBILIZING THE PRIVATE SECTOR

This past year, the World Bank Group has introduced a Maximizing Finance for Development (MFD) approach to systematically assess and leverage all sources of finance, expertise, and solutions to support developing countries' sustainable growth. It extends and shapes our involvement through the World Bank, IFC, and MIGA while ensuring that the Bank Group does not crowd out the private sector, but brings it in. This approach aligns development efforts into a shared vision, led by developing countries with support from the Bank Group as well as other MDBs, investors, and partners. It is guided by the Hamburg Principles, an agreement adopted by the G20 in 2017 for the MDBs to collectively increase their mobilization of private financing by 25-35 percent over the next three years. The MFD approach is operational in nine pilot countries.

To reach the trillions needed to achieve the SDGs, mobilizing the private sector is crucial. The Bank Group, particularly through IFC and MIGA, has broad experience in mobilizing private sector funding. Two key examples are IFC's syndicated loan program, the oldest and largest of its kind, and its Asset Management Company, which enables institutional investors to invest alongside IFC in developing countries. MIGA, through its political risk insurance and credit enhancement products, has also helped drive private capital to critical projects in developing countries. As of February 2018, MIGA supported $19.3 billion worth of investments into developing countries, double the amount five years ago, to support investments that are developmentally sound and meet high social and environmental standards.

IBRD guarantees are also an effective instrument to mobilize commercial financing for development. As of FY2018, 48 guarantee transactions using $7.4 billion in IBRD/IDA commitments supported mobilization of $30.2 billion of commercial financing plus $20 billion of public financing. In addition, 13 guarantee transactions using US$1.7 billion in IBRD/IDA commitments have been approved by the World Bank's Board and are in final negotiations with private financiers. These 19 transactions are expected to mobilize $5.9 billion in commercial financing.

DEVELOPING FINANCING TOOLS TO ADDRESS GLOBAL PUBLIC GOODS

The World Bank Group is developing new financial products to support the SDGs, as envisaged by the UN Secretary-General's Financial Innovation Platform launched in 2016. In early 2017, the Bank launched the first SDG-linked bonds in Switzerland. In January 2018, it placed a Sustainable Development Bond in the Canadian market, promoted with the message that empowering women and girls is one of the most effective ways to accelerate development, reduce poverty, and build sustainable societies. Collectively, the Bank Group institutions issue between $50-60 billion in the global capital markets every year; proceeds of all its bonds support development programs that are aligned with the SDGs.

IBRD and IFC are major issuers of green bonds, with a total of $17.5 billion in 225 bonds between them. Fundraising closed in March on IFC's latest mobilization platform, the $2 billion Green Cornerstone Bond Fund, a pivotal instrument for developing the green bond market in emerging economies. The *World Bank Green Bond Impact Report* has been recognized and accepted as the market standard.

In February 2018, IBRD issued the first ever multi-country catastrophe bonds, which collectively provide $1.4 billion in earthquake protection to members of the Pacific Alliance (Colombia, Chile, Mexico and Peru). This is the Bank's largest catastrophe bond transaction to date and the largest sovereign risk insurance transaction ever, transferring the risk of earthquakes to capital markets and giving authorities financial headroom to quickly respond to an emergency.

The Bank Group is expanding the range of innovative financing solutions and analytical capacities to address crisis risks. This includes the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility, which became fully operational this past year. The Bank Group has also innovated on refugee financing through the Global Concessional Financing Facility, which has mobilized US$1.4 billion in concessional financing for Jordan and Lebanon since 2016.

Other innovations over the past year include the Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi). Announced at the G20 Leaders' Summit in July 2017 and launched at the Bank-Fund Annual Meetings in October, it creates an opportunity to harness the public and private sectors to open new doors for women entrepreneurs across the developing world. With funding of over $340 million from 14 governments, this partnership is designed to help maximize private sector financing for development, working to unlock more than $1 billion for women entrepreneurs, including in fragile and low-income markets.

DISRUPTIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Billions of people are connected by mobile devices, with unprecedented processing power, storage capacity, and access to knowledge—creating stunning possibilities. This potential is multiplied by technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics, big data processing, the internet of things, autonomous vehicles, 3-D printing, blockchain, and many others.

This so-called "4th industrial revolution" can help accelerate progress towards the SDGs. Indeed, Science, Technology and Innovation, together with Financing for Development, was identified by the UN as one of the main means of implementation to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

The World Bank Group is working to ensure that economies in developing countries can harness innovation to eliminate extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity. We are developing a corporate approach to disruptive technology. We will be engaging governments and citizens, coordinating development partners, and mobilizing the private sector with a "three B's" approach:

- **Build:** Develop the foundational building blocks for sustainable, technology-led economies.
- **Boost:** Expand the capacity of people and institutions to thrive in a resilient society in the face of disruption.

+ **Broker:** Harness disruptive technology, data, and expertise to solve development challenges and manage risks through collaborations (e.g., with partners such as Airbnb, Amazon, the GSMA, and LinkedIn).

A few examples of this new corporate approach include the Digital Economy for Africa Initiative and Identification for Development, two initiatives that are building new technology-led economies. We are mobilizing the private sector through the Disruptive Technologies for Development Fund, launched in May 2018 in partnership with Credit Suisse. We are harness data and disruptive technology with new partnerships with Airbnb to support emerging market tourism and with new initiatives with the GSMA, the international trade body representing over 800 mobile network operators in 220 countries.

End all poverty in all its forms everywhere

Goal One
NO POVERTY

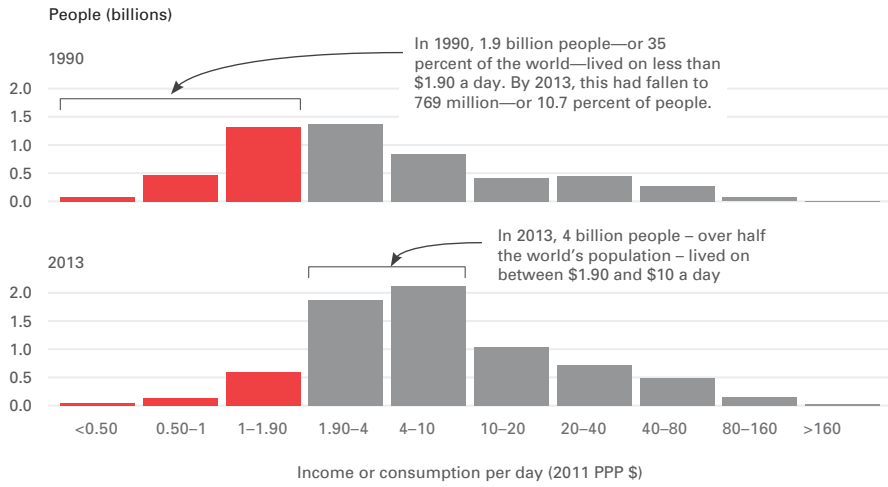
The SDGs are a bold commitment to finish what was started during the Millennium Development Goals era: to end poverty in all forms and dimensions by 2030. This involves targeting those living in vulnerable situations, increasing access to basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by conflict and climate-related disasters.

The Bank Group works to end poverty and reduce inequality in many ways—from funding projects that can have transformational impacts on communities, to collecting critical data and building the evidence needed to target these programs to reach the poorest and most vulnerable, to helping governments create more inclusive, effective policies and institutions.

The Bank Group provides advisory and financial support to client countries to promote strong and sustained income growth and employment creation, as well as in virtually every area that evidence shows can help reduce poverty and inequality. This includes investing in early childhood development; promoting universal health care; improving the quality of education; promoting the equal economic and social participation of women and men; supporting programs to protect the poor against risks; building resilience to climate shocks, fragility, and conflict; investing in rural roads and electrification; and making fiscal systems and institutions more equitable.

To achieve the transformative goal of SDG1 requires reliable data to monitor the progress in poverty reduction. And yet, poverty-fighting efforts have long been constrained by a lack of data in many countries. The Bank Group works both at the global and country levels to address gaps in production, accessibility, and use of poverty data. Specifically, in 2015, the Bank identified 77 countries as data deprived and as of March 2017, this number declined to 69. In 2018, the Bank expects 54 new surveys in IDA countries with Bank financing for collecting poverty data in the poorest nations of the world growing by nearly 40 percent since 2016.

Ending extreme poverty is at the heart of the SDG agenda. Between 1990 and 2013 the number of people living below $1.90 a day fell by over 1 billion.



Such a strong push to address data gaps meant that for the first time since 2009 the Bank Group was able to report regional poverty estimates for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region in Fall 2017. With that, the upcoming *Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report* in Fall 2018 will be able to provide a true global picture

Source: World Bank PovcalNet (database). http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx

of the progress in eradicating extreme poverty with estimates for all regions of the world. This was a result of a broad collaborative technical assistance program that the Bank Group had with several statistical offices across the region.

An increasing proportion of the world's poor live in fragile settings, which has required the Bank Group to look for creative approaches in monitoring progress and closing data gaps. As a result, the number of lending engagements related to data in fragile and conflict situations increased from 16 in 2016 to 21 by 2017. From tracking devices in Somalia to mobile phones in Mali, we have been able to tap into new technologies to gather information in rapidly changing environments.

The Bank Group is also investing to help develop complementary welfare indicators, in response to recommendations from the Atkinson Commission on Global Poverty. In 2017, we introduced two complementary global poverty lines—$3.20 and $5.50 per person per day—to act as a benchmark for countries across the world whose level of development makes the International Poverty line ($1.90 a day) of little use. Also, the Bank Group began producing semi-annual two-page country Poverty & Equity Briefs highlighting poverty, shared prosperity, and inequality trends.

Further, the Bank Group is partnering with the World Government Summit to chair the End Poverty Global Council. The assembly of leaders includes government representatives from Colombia, Denmark, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, and Iraq; institutions including the UN, EBRD, the IADB; and notables such as Nobel laureate Michael Spence. The overall purpose of the council is to coordinate a series of knowledge products that range from big data, to focused country approaches, to advocacy.

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
x2

Goal Two
ZERO HUNGER

The SDGs place safe, nutritious, and sustainable food systems on the development agenda and guide action in key areas for governments, the private sector, and citizens. Today, one in 10 people remains undernourished (Fig. 2; SDG 2.1). The World Bank Group's Food and Agriculture Global Practice works with low- and middle-income countries and partners to innovate and provide resources so that the food system can help lift people out of poverty, produce safe nutritious food for everyone, and become sustainable and resilient amid resource constraints and climate change.

In 2017, there were $4 billion in new IBRD/IDA commitments to agriculture and related sectors. From 2015-17, 158 projects were implemented to provide 20 million farmers with agricultural assets and services. Some 4.8 million farmers adopted improved agricultural technology. Irrigation and drainage were upgraded on 3.5 million hectares of agricultural land. IFC investments were US$3.8 billion for agribusiness, food companies, and banks financing these industries. IFC also helps clients improve productivity, climate-smart practices and food safety.
The Bank Group has a variety of successful agricultural partnerships. It is a founding partner and strong supporter of the Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), a network of 15 independent, nonprofit agriculture research centers using cutting-edge science to reduce rural poverty, increase food security, improve human health and nutrition, and ensure the sustainable management of natural resources.

The Bank Group also hosts the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a $ 1.5 billion multilateral financing mechanism dedicated to fighting hunger, malnutrition, and poverty in developing countries. GAFSP financing is delivered through grants to country governments via its public sector window, financing packages to private sector enterprises and agribusinesses through its private sector window, and grants to producer organizations with smallholder farmer membership through its Missing Middle pilot initiative. These flexible options allow targeted support and effective strengthening of agricultural systems.

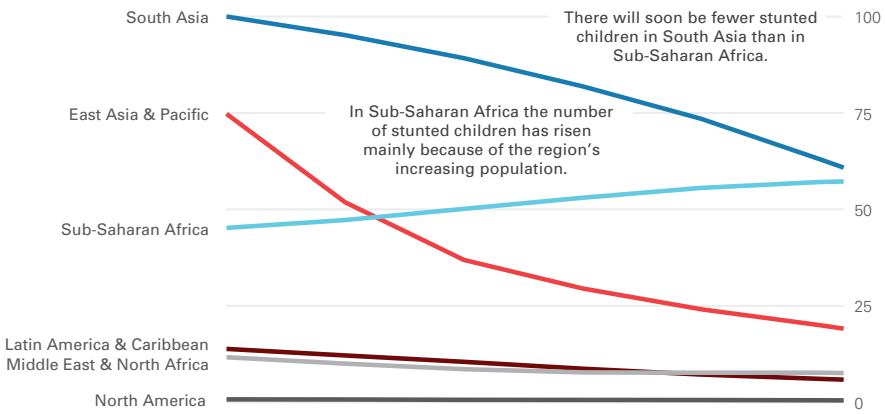
GAFSP has reached over 8.6 million people through 153 projects in 38 countries, and it is expected to benefit over 13 million people by 2023. By taking a system-wide approach to agricultural development, it can support projects that help increase productivity, improve market access, reduce risk and vulnerability, improve non-farm rural livelihoods, and build capacity. This contributes to achievement of the SDGs, especially ending poverty (SDG1) and hunger (SDG2), encouraging gender equality (SDG5), and mitigating and adapting to climate change (SDG13), all while supporting partnerships (SDG17) on a large scale.

In line with SDG2, GAFSP supports resilient and sustainable agriculture to benefit the poor and vulnerable, particularly smallholder farmers. About 15 percent of its public sector window funds, $158 million, supports nutrition-related activities such as distribution of micronutrient supplements to women and children, behavioral change

campaigns, and better home conditions. A private sector window investment in Africa Improved Foods Limited (AIFL) will establish a food processing plant in Rwanda that is expected to serve 700,000 malnourished children each year. GAFSP is also measuring progress toward SDG2. In partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), it is operationalizing the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)—an official national-level SDG2 indicator—at the project level.

Young children and infants are most vulnerable to the effects of malnutrition. Globally, over 95 million fewer children were stunted in 2016 than in 1990.

Number of children under age 5 that are stunted, height for age (millions)



Note: Estimates not available for Europe & Central Asia due to poor data coverage.
Source: UNICEF, WHO and World Bank. WDI (SH.STA.STNT.ZS); Health Nutrition and Population Statistics (SP.POP.0004.FE; SP.POP.0004.MA).

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Goal Three
GOOD HEALTH AND WELL BEING

The World Bank Group's Global Practice on Health, Nutrition and Population is addressing SDG 3 as well as contributing to other cross-cutting health and nutrition goals. Its strategy is implemented both through lending operations of the Bank Group to low- and middle-income countries and through analytical work and convening.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) provides an umbrella for our efforts with governments and development partners to ensure that all people receive quality, affordable care without suffering financial hardship, in line with SDG 3. Aimed at accelerating progress towards target 3.8 on UHC, a Global UHC Forum was held in December 2017 in Tokyo. Participants adopted the Tokyo Declaration, noting that UHC contributes to progress on all SDGs, and reiterating the importance of target 3.8. In 2017, the Bank Group and the World Health Organization (WHO) published the second *joint UHC global monitoring report*. The findings highlighted that despite important progress on the coverage of several essential health services required for UHC, significant gaps in coverage remain both within and between countries.

To accelerate progress toward UHC, the Bank Group relies on its learning and lending instruments. On the learning front, the Bank has documented in its UHC Study Series (UNICO) how over 40 countries are driving reforms and policies that benefit poor and low-income populations and improve the efficiency and equity of health services.

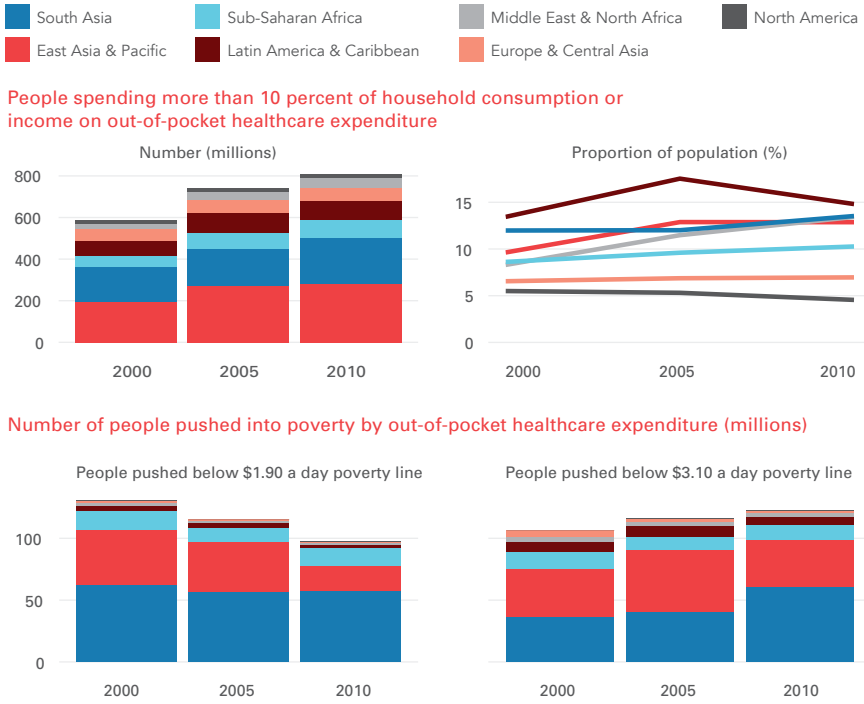
The Bank Group has nearly $15 billion dollars of loans, grants and credits to 80 countries in support of their reforms toward UHC. We host the Global Financing Facility, a multi-stakeholder partnership that responds to demand from countries that are urgently seeking to meet the SDGs for women, children and adolescents' health, as well as establish the foundations for UHC. The facility is investing in 26 countries, with the goal of reaching 50 with the greatest needs. It is the Bank Group's flagship innovative health financing platform to help countries maximize human capital investments. In countries like Cameroon, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Nigeria and Tanzania, it is catalyzing greater domestic resource mobilization and results for women, children and adolescents, putting countries on the path to healthier and more sustainable futures.

The International Health Partnership for UHC 2030, of which the Bank Group is a partner, provides a multi-stakeholder platform to strengthen collaboration and contribute to resilient, sustainable and equitable health systems, which are key to achieving UHC and global health security by 2030. This is complemented by south-south learning through the Joint Learning Network on UHC, where the Bank Group is facilitating country-led discussions and joint problem-solving on domestic resource mobilization and, jointly with Centre for Global Development, on systematic priority setting and efficiency.

We have also pushed the agenda on key issues related to SDG 3, including tobacco, mental health, road traffic injuries, and non-communicable diseases (NCDs). The Bank's Global Tobacco Control Program helps countries design tobacco tax reforms as a win-win for public health and domestic resource mobilization (see Tobacco Taxation: Win-Win for Public Health and Domestic Resource Mobilization). The program coordinates closely with the WHO, the European Union, the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, and other key partners,

including the Bloomberg Philanthropies and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. It has helped 16 countries adopt tobacco tax policy reforms and is active in 20 more.

In 2010, 800 million people spent over 10 percent of their household budget on healthcare, and 97 million were pushed into extreme poverty by health spending.



A 2018 Bank study funded by Bloomberg Philanthropies, *The High Toll of Traffic Injuries: Unacceptable and Preventable*, quantifies how investments in road safety are also an investment in human capital. It finds that reducing road traffic deaths and injuries could result in substantial long-term income gains for low- and middle-income countries, where 90% of global road deaths occur and the cost of inaction is estimated between 7 and 22% in potential per capita GDP growth over

Source: Wagstaff and others. WDI (SH.UHC.NOP1.TO; SH.UHC.NOP2.TO; SH.UHC.OOPC.10.TO; SH.UHC.OOPC.10.ZS).

a 24-year period. In partnership with the private sector, the Bank Group's Access Accelerated Initiative is catalyzing innovative models of NCD prevention and care in low- and middle-income countries, which are linked to progress toward UHC. Working with the National Health Insurance Fund in Kenya, for example, a pilot aims to improve access to early screening and treatment of NCDs through community education and service provision.

The Bank Group has committed to accelerate progress in reducing childhood stunting, which compromises brain development, education attainment and adult earnings. In 2016, 155 million children under five were stunted globally, 122 million of them in 89 middle-income countries. Building on the World Health Assembly commitment to halve stunting by 2025, we published an Investment Framework for Nutrition that lays out the financing needed to achieve these targets. Working with partners such as the Power of Nutrition and Nutrition International, our lending portfolio on nutrition is approaching $2 billion dollars.

In the aftermath of the Ebola crisis, the Bank Group developed the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF), an innovative, fast-disbursing global financing mechanism designed to protect the world against deadly pandemics. Under the PEF, a public-private mechanism, the world's first-ever private pandemic insurance was successfully issued in June 2017. The facility is a key element in the Bank Group's Global Crisis Management Platform, which brings together the full range of crisis support tools for our clients. In addition to pandemic response, we are working to help countries strengthen pandemic preparedness. Through IDA 18 commitments, we will support at least 25 countries' efforts to strengthen their public health systems to reduce and manage risks that pandemics pose to global health security and economic development, as well as develop their capacity to prioritize, institutionalize and finance pandemic preparedness plans.

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

Goal Four
QUALITY EDUCATION

The World Bank Group is committed to helping countries develop and improve their education systems and find the best routes for delivering learning for all by 2030. It helped draft and is a signatory to the Education 2030 Framework for Action, which guides countries in implementing SDG 4.

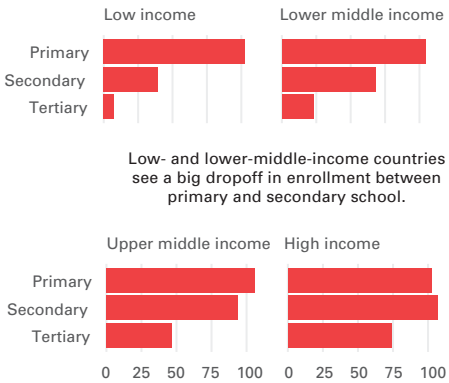
The *World Development Report 2018: Learning to Realize Education's Promise* has been timely in an era of rapid economic and social change. It points to a massive learning crisis affecting virtually all developing countries, underscoring that schooling without learning is a wasted opportunity and a great injustice. Quality-adjusted years of learning is an important new measure that has emerged from this report. New data shows that children in low-performing countries acquire, on average, about five years less schooling than those in the highest-performing countries.

The Bank Group is applying a systemic approach to creating and enhancing education systems that deliver learning for children, young adults, and those who need skills in adulthood. Our priorities include ensuring that children are off to a good start, integrating curriculum and instruction for learning, revamping teachers' professional development, building implementation and management capacity, and using metrics to guide improvements.

Ensuring access also requires strengthening quality, while taking into account the needs of the most vulnerable. This includes children living in fragile and conflict-affected areas, refugees, children with disabilities, and those who are vulnerable because they are female or from a marginalized community.

While most children are enrolled in primary education, fewer enroll at the secondary and tertiary levels.

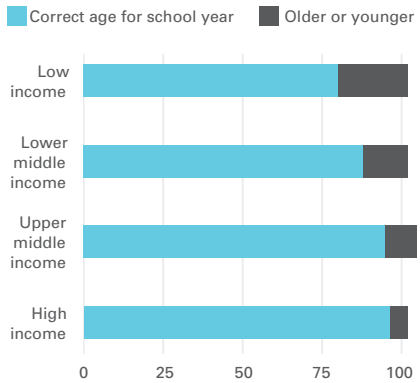
Gross enrollment ratio, 2015 (%)



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. WDI (SE.PRM.ENRR; SE.SEC.ENRR; SE.TER.ENRR).

Not all children attend school at the right age, and so gross enrollment rates can exceed 100 percent.

Gross primary enrollment ratio, 2015 (%)



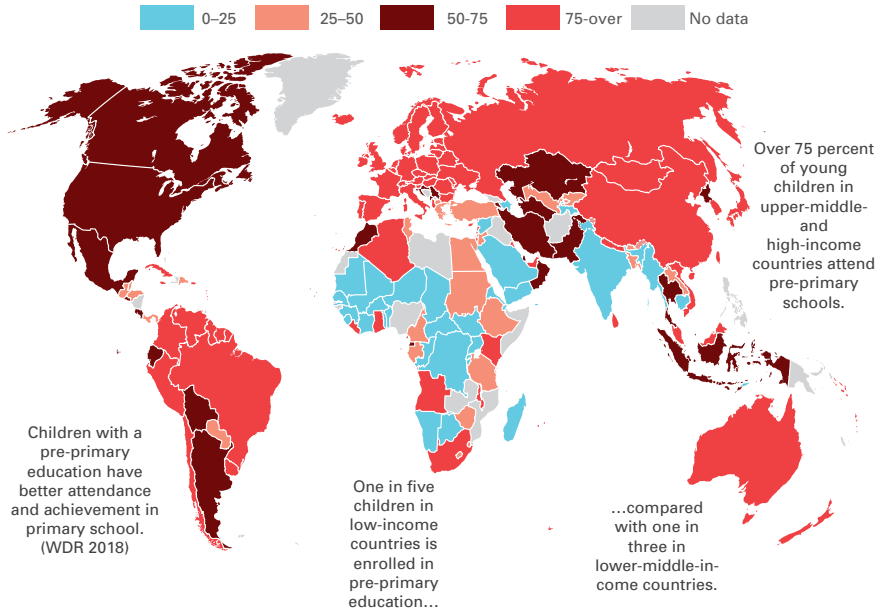
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. WDI (SE.PRM.ENRR;SE.PRM.NENR).

We recognize that supporting girls and women is key to achieving SDG 4. In March 2018, the Bank Group announced that it had invested $3.2 billion over the past two years in education projects benefiting adolescent girls, surpassing its April 2016 commitment to invest $2.5 billion over five years. Largely concentrated in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, the investments are helping adolescent girls access quality education at the secondary level, and using scholarships and conditional cash transfers to ensure they remain in school.

We also continue to invest in developing global public goods such as SABER and EdStats, and we are working with countries on their data systems so that they apply metrics to measure and improve their education systems.

Despite its importance, enrollment in pre-primary education is not universal.

Gross pre-primary enrollment ratio, most recent value in 2011–16 (%)



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics. World Development Indicators (SE.PRE.ENRR).

LEARNING TO REALIZE EDUCATION'S PROMISE

The World Development Report 2018 is the first ever devoted entirely to education. It finds that the best way to equip children and youth for the future is to place their learning at the center. The report explores four main themes: education's promise, the need to shine a light on learning, how to make schools work for learners, and how to make systems work for learning.

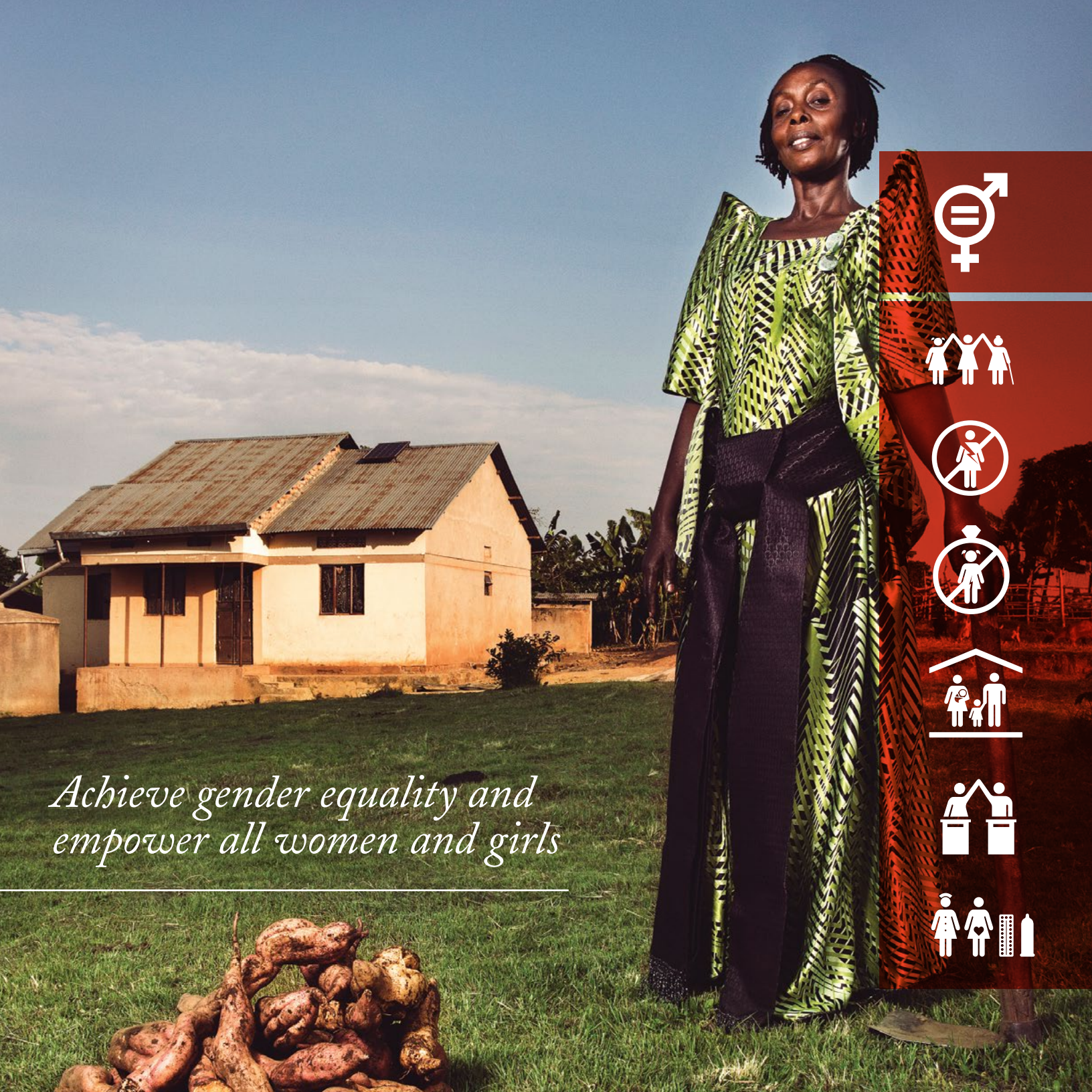
The report identifies three main dimensions of the learning crisis. First, **poor learning outcomes:** low levels of learning, high inequalities (across income, gender, and other characteristics), and slow improvements. Second, the **immediate causes of the crisis,** seen in the ways that the teaching-learning relationship breaks down—when students are hobbled by a lack of early nutrition, teachers are unprepared or unmotivated, materials and technology don't improve learning, and school management is poor. Third, **deeper system-level barriers, both technical and political**, that pull the various actors away from a focus on learning. The report diagnoses each dimension based on new data and research.

To confront the learning crisis, the report argues that a nation must take action on three fronts.

- First, **assess learning to make it a serious goal**. Countries need to put in place a range of well-designed student assessments to help teachers guide students, improve system management, and focus society's attention on learning. These measures can spotlight hidden exclusions, inform policy choices, and track progress.

- Second, **act on evidence to make schools work for all learners.** Countries should start by targeting areas with the largest gaps between what happens in practice and what evidence suggests works for learning. The best places to start are three key areas: prepared learners; skilled and motivated teachers; and inputs and management focused on teaching and learning.

- Third, **align actors to make the whole system work for learning.** Even evidence-based classroom innovation may have little impact if system-level technical and political factors prevent a focus on learning. Countries can escape low-learning traps by using information and metrics to make learning politically salient; building coalitions to shift political incentives toward learning for all; and taking innovative and adaptive approaches to find out what works best in context.



Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Goal Five
GENDER EQUALITY

The World Bank Group's Gender Strategy has stepped up our efforts to help countries and companies close gaps between men and women, boys and girls, and ensure shared progress for all.

The strategy has generated higher ambition for policies and operations. For example, it set the stage for robust, results-oriented commitments in the poorest countries under IDA 18. More projects are now designed to close key gaps between men and women, particularly in employment, by tackling such issues as occupational segregation, barriers to asset ownership, and child care. Reflecting the Bank Group's strong commitment to gender equality, the strategy targets gaps in education, skills, access to and use of financial services, and transportation.

Three years ahead of schedule, we have exceeded our April 2016 commitment to invest $2.5 billion over five years in education projects benefiting adolescent girls. We have invested $3.2 billion in 21 countries over the past two years in programs that provide access to quality education at the secondary level and that ensure adolescent girls enroll, and stay, in school.

The Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi), launched in October 2017, is set to unlock more than $1 billion in financing for women entrepreneurs, while helping build the capacity of women-owned small and medium enterprises (SMEs) around the world. Giving women and girls equal rights and opportunities improves prospects for peace:

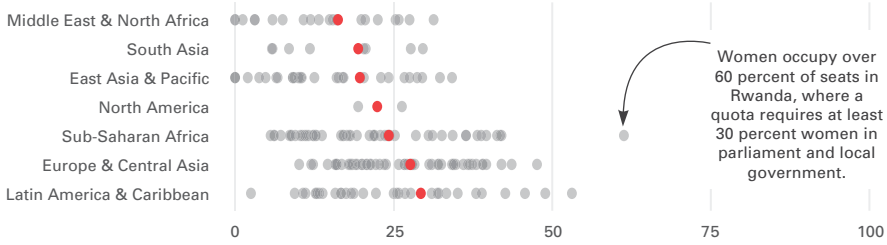
hence closing gender gaps is particularly important to achieve stability in fragility, conflict and violence-affected contexts. New initiatives integrate gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response, and make linkages with economic activities across multiple sectors. In Yemen, for example, labor-intensive work interventions have focused on employment opportunities for women, allowing flexible work hours and providing on-site child care.

Policies and operations are increasingly backed by more rigorous analysis and better data, especially on women's economic opportunity, where knowledge gaps are large. Updates to key data resources, such as the Women, Business and the Law and the Global Findex, enable sharper analysis. New indicators in datasets such as the World Bank Group Entrepreneurship Database help ensure that women's economic activities are measured. In 2017, our Gender Data Portal incorporated new indicators enabling better monitoring of progress towards the SDGs, namely Indicator 5.4.1 (unpaid care and domestic work) and Indicator 5.6.1 (access to sexual and reproductive rights). The IFC published an influential report on employer supported childcare highlighting the business case for companies who provide childcare support to their employees and showcasing how employer support can increase women's paid work opportunities.

A range of impact evaluations inform the Bank Group's operational work. For example, one in Togo by the Africa Gender Innovation Lab showed that psychology-based personal initiative training outperformed traditional business training and helped women entrepreneurs increase their profits as much as 40%. Building on this lesson, similar projects are being designed to support women entrepreneurs in Ethiopia, Mauritania, Mexico, and Mozambique.

In political life, men are overrepresented. Across regions, women on average occupy less than a quarter of parliamentary seats.

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments, by country and regional median, 2017 (%)



In August 2017 the Gender-Based Violence Taskforce published its recommendations to strengthen the Bank Group's capacity to identify, mitigate and prevent the risk of sexual abuse in projects it supports. As we implement these recommendations, we are also taking measures to foster a safe working environment free from sexual harassment and abuse. The IFC through a gender program in the Pacific and the Better Work Program, which is a partnership with the International Labour Organization (ILO) in the garment sector, works to reduce sexual harassment and gender based violence in the private sector.

Progress has been driven by the strategy. All Bank Group regions are implementing Regional Gender Action Plans to identify and close gaps between men and women. A stronger country engagement model enables clear linkages among the Systemic Country Diagnostics (SCDs), Country Partnership Frameworks (CPFs), policy dialogue and projects. All the Bank Group's global practices and IFC's operational departments are now implementing sector-specific follow-up notes aligned with the strategy, with a focus on taking targeted action to reach real-world results.

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union. World Development Indicators (SG.GEN.PARL.ZS).

SDGS AND HER

SDGs&Her is an online competition for women entrepreneurs to showcase how they are supporting the SDGs through their business operations. It is co-sponsored by the World Bank Group, the Wharton Business School's Zicklin Center, the UN Development Programme, and UNWomen.

The objectives are to recognize women implementing the SDGs, including those who own microenterprises; increase knowledge about the SDGs and their potential impacts on women among non-traditional audiences; collaborate with private sector partners on the SDGs, especially SDG 5; and to share best practices and innovative ideas.

The competition is open to women who own or lead microenterprises. Winners will be recognized at an event at the margins of the 2018 UN General Assembly High-Level Week in New York. The stories of the winning women entrepreneur and many other notable entries will be shared through partners' social media and websites.

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Goal Six
CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Water touches nearly every aspect of development and of the SDGs. It drives economic growth, supports healthy ecosystems, and is essential to food and energy production. The World Bank Group has over 300 experts worldwide working in such areas as water supply and sanitation, water resources management, hydropower, irrigation, institutional reform, gender and inclusion, among others. With a portfolio of water investments of $39 billion, we are the largest multilateral source of financing for water in developing countries.

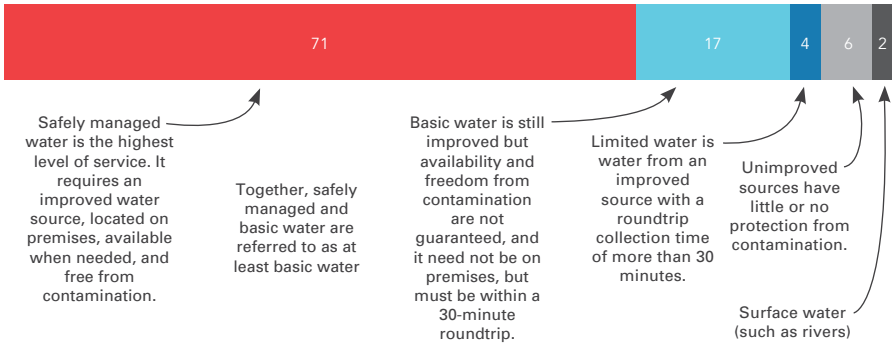
But the SDGs come with new, larger financing needs. The water and sanitation sector alone requires six times more financing than governments, the private sector, and donors are currently funding. That is why we are working with client countries to help them more effectively use public finance, leverage additional resources, and blend public or donors' funds with commercial finance. For example, in Kenya, the World Bank through a new trust fund, the Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (GWSP), is helping support the transition to more use of commercial finance. This entails changes to the legal and regulatory framework to clarify roles and responsibilities, as well as corporatizing service providers and helping local banks become more comfortable with the water sector.

A recent World Bank report, *Reducing Inequalities in Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene in the Era of the SDGs*, suggests that a drastic change is required in the way countries manage resources and provide key services, starting with better targeting to ensure that they reach those most in need, and tackling inefficiencies to make sure public services are sustainable and effective. Offering a comprehensive analysis of water and sanitation indicators, the research spans 18 countries around the world and, for the first time, pinpoints geographic regions within countries that have inadequate WASH services. It sheds light on major disparities in water supply and sanitation services between rural and urban, poor and better-off areas.

If we are to realize SDG indicators 6.1 and 6.2, then a strong emphasis on inclusion is needed. This is why we are deepening our work on social inclusion in water through knowledge generation and curation, country engagements, learning, and partnerships. The recent World Bank report, *The Rising Tide*, gives policymakers and practitioners a new framework for thinking about the intersection between water and gender. And in Indonesia, the Bank is helping around 200 villages gain inclusive infrastructure that makes water and sanitation facilities accessible for persons with disabilities, by constructing handrails, non-slippery floors, and ramps.

Drinking water is essential to life, but only 71 percent of people have water that is considered safely managed.

Access to water at different categories, 2015 (% of global population)



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene, https://washdata.org. WDI (SH.H2O.SMDW.ZS; SH.BASW.ZS).

A recent World Bank report, *Uncharted Waters*, illustrates how broadly water touches the SDGs. It finds that children in Africa who experience droughts in their infancy receive less food in the critical first 1,000 days of life. As a result, they do not reach their full cognitive or physical potential: they drop out of school earlier, have less wealth, bear more children, and may be stunted. Their children are also more likely to be stunted and less healthy, perpetuating a vicious cycle of poverty and ill-health.

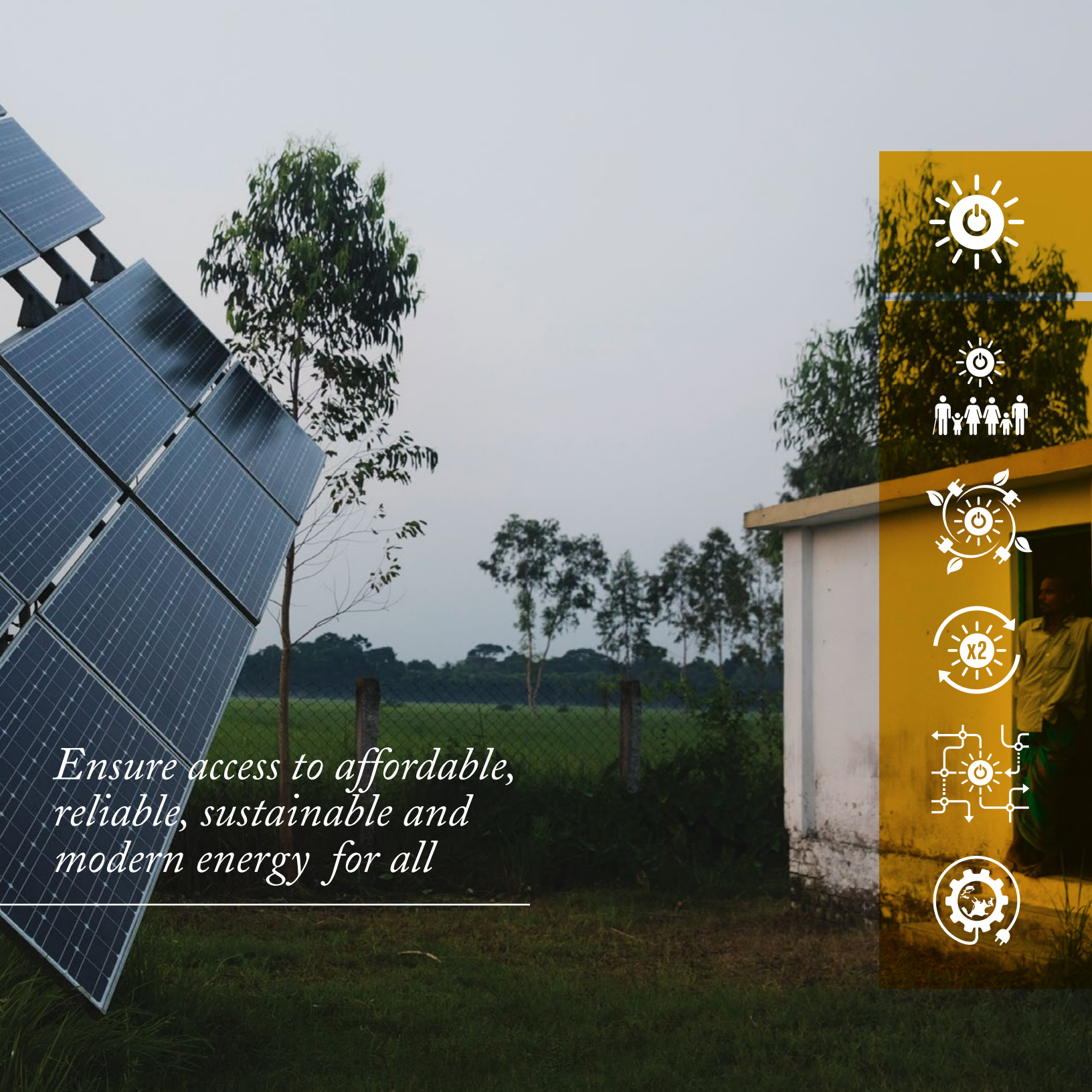
With such issues in mind, the High-Level Panel on Water (HLPW)—with 11 heads of state and a special advisor—was convened by the UN Secretary-General and the World Bank Group President to identify a sustainable path forward for water. For the past two years, the panel has addressed the challenge of making water available and sustainable. The Bank Group's Water Global Practice has been closely involved, providing both intellectual leadership and support. In March 2018, the HLPW mandate ended with release of an open letter to fellow leaders, an outcome document, and summaries of key initiatives undertaken by the panel. The outcome report articulated an agenda and key recommendations at three levels: a foundation for action; leading an integrated agenda at the local, country and regional levels; and catalyzing change and building partnerships and international cooperation at the global level.

The International Decade for Action, Water for Sustainable Development, was initiated by the HLPW as one of the vehicles to achieve SDG 6. It commenced in March 2018 on World Water Day and calls for all to join in valuing water and taking action to address our water challenges within this decade.

At the operations level, the Bank Group is committed to aligning the monitoring of results with ongoing discussion on water-related SDG indicators. As part of GWSP reporting, we have committed to reporting on the portfolio shifts in priority themes that are deemed essential for achieving the SDGs: sustainability, inclusion, institutions, financing, and resilience. We are also committed to strengthening results indicators in our lending operations to go beyond access alone as well as to track service delivery outcomes (such as adequacy, reliability, quality, and affordability) and service provision to the poor. Given the country-driven approach of our operations, this means continued efforts to strengthen country capacity for data collection needed to measure the SDGs.

In partnership with the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program, the custodian agency for SDG indicators 6.1 (on drinking water) and 6.2 (on sanitation and hygiene), we are working with these actors and others to align data collection efforts with the definitions for these indicators.

The Bank Group is also contributing to task forces for preparation of the 2018 SDG 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation, as well as the World Water Development Report 2018. We look forward to future opportunities for such engagement and stand ready to do all we can do deliver a healthy and water-secure world for all.



Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Goal Seven
AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

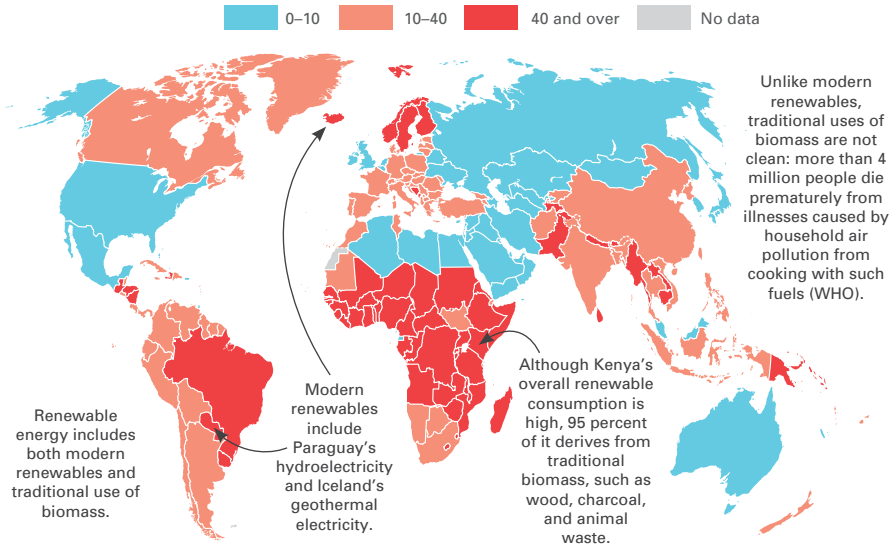
The world is still not on track to meet the global energy targets set as part of SDG 7. But real gains are being seen for the first time in certain countries and areas, particularly in energy efficiency and expansion of electricity access in developing countries. The World Bank Group is helping countries continue these gains and accelerate progress in other areas.

The Bank Group has a long track record of supporting expansion of energy access, both on- and off-grid, and rural and urban electrification. Between fiscal years 2014 and 2017, we directly contributed to new and improved electricity access for more than 45 million people. Over the past eight years, the World Bank has committed $1.3 billion for off-grid electrification in 24 countries. Of these projects, 90 percent were based on renewable energy, mostly solar. Beyond direct support to energy access, the Bank Group's financing of major transmission and distribution projects is helping strengthen and extend electricity grids.

Much of the World Bank's investment lending on energy access has been informed by analytical work and technical assistance from ESMAP, its Energy Sector Management Assistance Program. For example, in Tanzania, analysis of the country's policy framework for mini-grids and private sector operators informed design of a $1.4 billion rural electrification project that uses $32 million in IDA funding to leverage an additional $155 million in public and private funds and build over 280 new mini grids by 2022.

Renewable energy accounts for a large share of energy consumption in Sub-Saharan Africa, but that often reflects burning of biomass in traditional ways in open fires.

Renewable energy consumption, 2015 (% of total final energy consumption)



Related to SDG 7.1, the World Bank manages a portfolio of more than $318 million in clean cooking and heating—one of the largest such portfolios in the world—with programs in 14 countries, including Bangladesh, China, Ethiopia, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Senegal, and Uganda. These programs have helped 11 million people get access to cleaner, more efficient cooking and heating solutions.

In Bangladesh, World Bank support helped install 1 million clean stoves in homes. In the process, jobs were created as the stoves were made by local entrepreneurs and sold by local partner organizations. More recently, the Green Climate Fund approved a $20 million grant to complement an additional $20 million from the World Bank to scale up access to clean cooking in the country.

Source: IEA, UNSD. World Development Indicators (EG.FEC.RNEW.ZS).

In 2015, a dedicated initiative for efficient and clean cooking and heating was established within ESMAP, which is working to bridge the financing gap in the sector by integrating clean cooking into the World Bank lending portfolio across sectors such as health, environment, agriculture, and rural and social development. The initiative is also promoting results-based financing to put a value on the climate, health and gender co-benefits of clean cooking and heating interventions.

The Bank Group is also committed to working with countries to transition to low-carbon energy systems and ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and sustainable energy. Between FY2014 and FY2017, we provided more than $6.5 billion in financing for renewable energy projects. During the same period, 80 percent of Bank Group investments in power generation have been in renewable energy. In countries like China, Morocco, and Turkey, our efforts to strengthen institutions, develop legal frameworks, and improve policies and regulations have helped set the stage for a historic expansion in renewable energy capacity.

In Argentina, a $480 million Bank Group guarantee is helping mobilize $3.2 billion in investment in the country's renewable energy sector. The project is expected to reduce GHG emissions substantially over 20 years. Benefits include reduced air pollution, less use of fossil fuels, and a more secure energy supply. Renewable energy auctions supported by this guarantee have attracted considerable private sector interest and brought down costs in the country.

ESMAP's Global Geothermal Development Plan has mobilized over $200 million in concessional climate finance for exploration drilling and supported identification and development of World Bank investment projects. The share of exploration drilling investments in multilateral development banks' geothermal portfolio has increased from about 6% to over 30% in the past five years, with anticipated investments in geothermal power of over $1 billion in public and private finance.

The Bank Group is one of the largest providers of finance for energy efficiency in developing and middle-income countries. Between FY2014 and FY2017, we provided more than $3 billion in financing for energy efficiency projects. The portfolio covers industry and the public and residential sectors; it uses financial instruments that include credit lines, loan guarantees, energy efficiency funds, energy service companies, development policy loans and results-based financing.

In May 2018, the Bank Group approved $300 million in financing for energy efficiency in India – a $220 million loan and $80 million guarantee for an initiative that will significantly boost the country's consumer energy efficiency efforts. It will focus on efficient ceiling fans and LED lights, the most common appliances used in Indian homes and offices, and is expected to help avoid the equivalent of 170 million tons of CO2 in greenhouse gas emissions.

In Mexico, ESMAP has provided analytical and advisory support to the country's municipal energy efficiency program, starting with diagnostics in two cities that were replicated in another 30 cities. Eventually this supported development of a $150 million Bank Group project to improve energy efficiency in public facilities.

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Goal Eight
DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Jobs are key for economic and social development. Economies grow and households escape poverty as more people work and jobs become more productive. Rising wages account for around 40 percent of the decrease in poverty over the last decade. Yet developing countries face a jobs crisis that hampers efforts to achieve SDG 8, which is also critical to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity. Three main challenges that most developing countries face, to varying degrees, are: creating more jobs in the formal sector; increasing the quality of informal jobs (productivity, earnings, access to social insurance); and connecting vulnerable groups (e.g., youth, women, and the poor) to jobs or better jobs.

The World Bank Group supports developing countries in design and implementation of integrated, multi-sector, job strategies. There are several focus areas.

Jobs diagnostics to understand key challenges: we help countries identify key jobs challenges at the macro, firm, and household level. Diagnostics are being integrated into Bank Group Strategic Country Diagnostics (SCDs), which inform our Country Partnerships Frameworks (CPFs).

Knowledge and research for solutions: we help mobilize global knowledge to identify solutions to common challenges. These include how to promote entrepreneurship and firms' market entry and growth, how to expand the coverage of social insurance programs to the informal sector, and how to ease labor mobility from regions and sectors with few jobs opportunities to areas with higher jobs potential.

Lending and investment: we support countries that are implementing job strategies through our lending and investment operations, including for policy reforms. These operations have specific objectives for jobs outcomes: creation, quality, access. They involve instruments such as policy lending, lending for results, investment lending, or IFC investment operations. In all cases, the focus is on crowding in private investments for job creation or achieving labor productivity growth. They aim to create an environment to promote entrepreneurship and investments, or connect small informal producers to formal value chains, develop small and medium enterprises, and, more broadly, investments in infrastructure and information and communications technology. As of March 2018, the Bank Group has over 570 active projects with a jobs angle, representing investments of close to $75 billion. Last year, our projects reached close to 2 million new beneficiaries. (See Box 1 for examples)

We also design monitoring and evaluation tools to standardize how jobs outcomes are measured in projects and respond to SDG 8 target indicators.

SDG goals cannot be successfully addressed by a single institution: partnerships with international players across the globe are key to finding solutions. Some key Bank Group partnerships areas follows.

The Jobs Umbrella Multi-Donor Trust Fund provides financing that contributes to multiple SDG 8 targets and many other SDGs. It currently finances over 90 grants in 39 countries across five regions, valued at about $40 million.

Let's Work is a global partnership encompassing over 25 private sector and international organizations, established to find solutions that create more and better jobs. It focuses on the private sector, which creates nine out of 10 jobs and complements the public sector in providing social safety nets for the poorest.

Solutions for Youth Employment (S4YE) is a global coalition of stakeholders from the private sector, public institutions, and civil society. With youth representing 75 million of 200 million unemployed people, S4YE's strategy focuses on innovative and integrated youth employment pilots that link labor demand and supply, as well as initiatives on digital jobs and gender equality. S4YE projects impact SDG targets 8.5 and 8.6.

Global Knowledge Partnership on Migration and Development (KNOMAD) is a partnership of experts who synthesize knowledge and generate new evidence to assist policymaking in countries that send and receive migrants: nearly one of every seven persons in the world is a migrant. KNOMAD contributes to SDG target 8.8.

The Partnership for Economic Inclusion is a new global partnership to accelerate policy, good practices, and knowledge on interventions that support the extreme poor and vulnerable segments to increase their earnings, productivity, and assets.

The Bank Group also works with key partners like the ILO, the Institute of Labor Economics, the G20, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor, the International Trade Unions Cooperative, the Network on Jobs and Development, and others.

Looking ahead, the 2019 World Development Report will study how the nature of work is changing . While technology improves overall living standards, the process can be disruptive; a new social contract is needed to smooth the transition and guard against rising inequality. Significant investments in human capital throughout a person's life are vital to this effort: if workers are to stay competitive against machines they need to train or retool existing skills.

WB LENDING AND INVESTMENT PROGRAMS THAT RESPOND TO SDG 8 TARGET INDICATORS

Supporting female entrepreneurs and SMEs | SDG Target – 8.3, 8.5

An estimated 70 percent of female owned small and medium businesses in developing countries can't get enough financing to grow. In **Ethiopia** and other developing countries, women face bigger challenges than men in starting or expanding a business, because they are less likely to own assets that can be used as collateral for a loan.

The approach: IDA offers a special line of credit for female entrepreneurs through the Development Bank of Ethiopia and other microfinance institutions. The project unlocks capital to help close the financing gap, particularly for growth-oriented businesses that need loans equivalent to $10,000 or more.

The results: More than **3,000 women** have received loans to create or expand their business, totaling **$38 million**, with about $2 million disbursed per month. While 76 percent of borrowers had never had a loan before, the repayment rate is 99.4 percent.

Creating jobs for youth | SDG Target – 8.5, 8.6

Nigeria's economy has been hit hard by a sharp decline in oil prices, which has aggravated long-standing weaknesses. Despite a strong economic track record, poverty is significant, and reducing it will require stronger non-oil growth and a greater focus on human development.

The approach: The State Employment and Expenditure for Results Project, with $200 million in IDA funding, aims to enhance opportunities for employment while improving public expenditure management systems in four participating states in the Niger Delta.

The results: The project has employed over **16,000 youth** through 277 sub-project contracts on road maintenance and rehabilitation, and waste collection and disposal. Young women are 49 percent of these beneficiaries.

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal Nine
INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Building modern, sustainable, and reliable infrastructure is critical to meet rising aspirations of billions of people around the globe. Infrastructure investment helps raise economic growth rates, offers new economic opportunities, and facilitates investment in human capital. A big increase in infrastructure investments in emerging market and developing economies is needed to sustainably achieve poverty reduction and shared prosperity, reach SDG 9, and tackle climate change. This is at the heart of the World Bank Group's Maximizing Finance for Development approach.

In response to SDG 9 and 17, the we are strengthening platforms such as the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) and the PPP Certification Program. As of June 2018, are 40 projects have been approved and 23 are under development by the GIF. This has a total of potential investment of $43 billion. It is expected that between eight and nine projects will come to commercial or financial close over the next 12 to 18 months.

The Bank Group is the Secretariat of the G20-sponsored Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance, launched in July 2016. In support of Target 9.1, the alliance aims to foster cooperation and exploit synergies between global infrastructure and trade facilitation programs to improve connectivity within and between countries. It covers transport, energy, ICT, water and trade. It is expected to help countries and initiatives

address bottlenecks globally and multi-sectorally, as well as foster integrative solutions on the hardware and software of connectivity. This is expected to support sustainable and equitable growth through better flow of goods, capital, people and information.

Over the last year, the multilateral development banks created an Infrastructure Cooperation Platform to work toward greater harmonization in: (1) project preparation for PPPs and commercially financed investments; (2) in the introduction of standards in the design, contracting, and implementation of projects; (3) in the definition of credit enhancements and risk instruments; and (4) in conjunction with the OECD and the GIF to build a set of global databases on private and public investment in infrastructure.

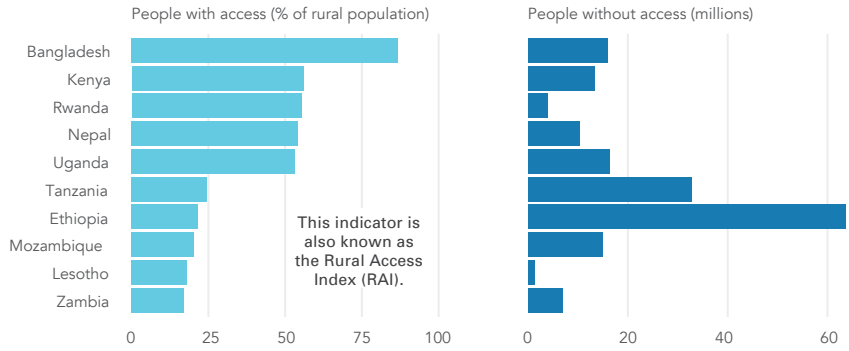
On the transport side, a mobility transformation is set to happen—changing how people and goods travel within and across cities, regions, and countries. With the middle class expected to be a majority of the global population by 2020, estimates suggest an additional 1.2 billion cars will be on the roads by 2050. By 2030, annual passenger traffic alone is set to increase by 50 percent. This demand for mobility has the potential to bring unprecedented levels of congestion, greenhouse gas emissions, safety concerns, and air and noise pollution.

The ability to meet mobility expectations, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs, has serious implications for achievement of the SDGs. This is because transport is central to every aspect of our lives, and sustainable mobility is fundamental to achieving at least eight SDGs (3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17). More specifically, there are 13 transport-related targets identified across the SDGs that sustainable mobility can help achieve.

SDG target 9.1 relates to the universal access and efficiency goal, due to its focus on ensuring equitable access for all and regional and trans-border infrastructure. Similarly, SDG target 9.4 relates to the efficiency and green mobility goals due to its focus on resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies. At the same time, the SuM4All initiative (see box) identifies gender (SDG 5) as a salient cross-cutting theme we simply won't achieve sustainable mobility for all if we leave behind half the population.

Infrastructure supports communities. Without access to an all-season road, people are cut off from crucial services and markets.

Access to an all-season road, within 2 km, most recent value in 2009–16



Note: Data available for only 10 countries.

Source: World Bank 2016. http://hdl.handle.net/10986/25187.

SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY FOR ALL

At the Climate Action Summit 2016, the World Bank Group President Jim Yong Kim called for action to unify and transform the transport sector.

He proposed to develop, with interested stakeholders, a strategic global initiative to support implementation of the SDGs and transform the sector. This announcement was welcomed by then UN Secretary-General Ban Ki Moon. From this call to action, Sustainable Mobility for All was born.

In January 2017, the initiative was formally established during its first Consortium Meeting in Washington, with a workplan and an interim governance arrangement. It brings together a diverse and influential group of stakeholders, with a commitment to speak with one global voice and act collectively.

The *Global Mobility Report*, the initiative's first joint report, was released in October 2017, the first-ever study to assess performance of the transport sector and progress made toward four goals: universal access, efficiency, safety, and green mobility. It covers all modes of transport, including road, air, waterborne, and rail transport. The report finds that the world is not on track to achieve sustainable mobility. This has motivated the SuM4All partnership to work on a global roadmap of actions to provide countries with a menu of policy recommendations and actions to achieve sustainable mobility.

According to the report, unless action is taken by all transport stakeholders, the costs for increased mobility in terms of social exclusion, accidents, inefficiencies, and pollution are simply too high. For the first time, it pulls together the global evidence and data, looking at the sector comprehensively and measuring the extent to which investments and policies are going in the right direction.

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal Ten
REDUCED INEQUALITIES

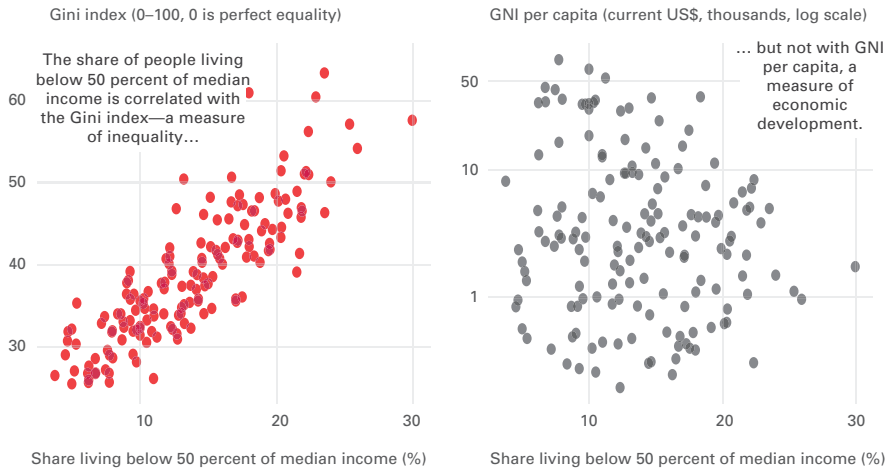
The World Bank Group also undertakes a large body of analytical work on inequality, in line with SDG 10. We began producing semi-annual two-page country Poverty & Equity Briefs highlighting poverty, shared prosperity, and inequality trends. These briefs also measure the shared prosperity premium, which was first reported in the Bank Group's Poverty and Shared Prosperity Report in 2016. This indicator compares the income growth of the bottom 40 percent with a country's average income growth, putting an even stronger inequality lens on the Bank's welfare reporting. In Fall 2018, we will also report on multidimensional poverty in a subset of countries, combining non-monetary dimensions of poverty such as education, health, and sanitation with existing monetary measures of poverty.

Ensuring shared prosperity for all is part of the twin goals of the Bank Group and crucial to achieving SDG 10. Our Independent Evaluation Group recently published a report which looked at how the shared prosperity goal is integrated into the Bank Group's work. It concludes that we have been making significant efforts to incorporate the goal into our products and services but suggests that more needs to be done to translate those efforts into tangible development results.

Achieving SDG 10 requires stronger fiscal policies that address the distribution of income across households and individuals through taxes and expenditures. A joint report with Tulane University's Commitment to Equity Institute looked at the revenue and spending of eight low- and middle-income countries to learn about the impacts of fiscal policy not only on inequality but also poverty. It showed that although fiscal systems are always equalizing, they often worsen poverty. It advocated for policies to redesign taxation and transfers so that the poor don't end up paying more than their fair share.

On monitoring project impacts, the Bank Group has also been developing and testing methods and approaches to improve and measure results in real time. Two main tools developed for this purpose —the Survey of Well-being via Instant Frequent Tracking (SWIFT) and Iterative Beneficiary Monitoring (IBM) —rely on mobile technology and use big and small data to produce information on specific project results as well as the consumption and income of project beneficiaries.

One simple way to measure inequality within a country is to consider the share of people living below 50 percent of its median income.



Note: Data available for only 10 countries.
Source: World Bank ProvcalNet (database). WDI (SI.POV.GINI; NY.GNP.PCAP.CD).

We also continue to invest in knowledge to support the "No One Left Behind" agenda. In March 2018, the Bank Group partnered with UN Women on a report that provides a clear picture of the gender dimensions of poverty. The report noted that poverty rates are highest among children, particularly girls: 105 girls live in extremely poor households for every 100 boys. In addition, we have begun to look closely at the issue of persistence of poverty across generations. A new report launched in May found that economic mobility in developing countries has stalled for the last 30 years, with generations of poor people trapped in a cycle of poverty determined by their circumstances at birth.

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Goal Eleven
SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Today, over 4 billion people around the world—more than half the global population—live in cities. By 2050, with the urban population doubling its current size, nearly 7 of 10 people in the world will live in cities. The World Bank Group has a strong program of operations and technical assistance to support countries in implementing SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda, to help make cities inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable for all.

We invest an average of $6 billion in urban development and resilience projects every ear. Through a combination of investment project financing, policy development loans, and Program-for-Results funding, the Bank Group aims to help cities meet the critical demands of urbanization. The organization sees three big elements that are essential to SDG 11 and the New Urban Agenda.

First, we need to leverage all kinds of financing. The global investment needed for urban infrastructure is $4.5-5.4 trillion per year, including a 9-17% premium to make this infrastructure low-emission and climate-resilient. Most of the need lies in the developing world, and only a small fraction of this urban infrastructure can be supplied by aid. In this context, our strategy is guided by the goal of helping cities expand access to finance from multiple sources, including private and commercial finance.

The basic building blocks of sound city financing systems need to be strengthened. More internal revenues need to be generated; fiscal transfers need to increase; the accounting and financial management performance of city governments and service delivery agencies needs to improve; and regulatory frameworks for facilitating private investment in urban entities and projects need to be established.

The Bank Group can help cities and national governments put in place the financial framework to attract investment and grow in a sustainable manner. For example, in East Africa, the World Bank has an operational portfolio of almost $1 billion in urban projects focusing on improving financial and institutional performance in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. In Morocco, a EUR 172 million World Bank loan aims to improve the city of Casablanca's investment capacity by improving its revenue management and attracting private investment to municipal infrastructure and services through public-private partnerships.

Innovative ways of leveraging investment are also needed, including from private and non-traditional sources, sometimes in combination with MDBs and other agencies. Through the capital raising strategy of its Cities Resilience Program, we are pushing the boundaries in this area. The City Creditworthiness Initiative aims to strengthen the financial performance of local governments, and prepare them to tap domestic and regional capital markets without a sovereign guarantee. The initiative has trained over 600 municipal officials from 240 cities in 25 countries.

A second key element for SDG 11 is to promote territorial development in developing countries. Economic activities are concentrated in only a few places—only 1.5 percent of the world's land is home to half of its production. This concentration is inevitable, and also desirable. Evidence suggests that prosperous and peaceful countries have been successful by bringing people and businesses closer to each other in cities, harnessing agglomeration economies to boost productivity, job creation and economic growth.

Territorial development looks at cities not only as individual entities, but also at the connectivity between them that allows faster economic growth and links people to better jobs. For example, the World Bank's report, *East Asia and Pacific Cities: Expanding Opportunities for the Urban Poor*, encourages cities in the region to ensure inclusive, equitable urban growth through a multi-dimensional approach to planning, incorporating aspects of economic, spatial, and social inclusion to foster growth and reduce poverty. In Kenya, northern areas have mostly been excluded from rising living standards. The World Bank is launching the North & Northeastern Development Initiative, a multi-sectoral program with projects in transport, water, energy, agriculture, livelihoods, and social protection to help connect the region to national and global markets.

The third key element for reaching SDG 11 is to build resilience to natural disasters and climate change. Today 90 percent of urban expansion takes place in developing countries; much of it occurs near natural hazards, rivers and coastlines, and through informal and unplanned settlements. Lack of adequate infrastructure, land use planning, and building codes exacerbates the risks to urban dwellers.

Poorer segments of the population are particularly vulnerable, since they tend to live in more hazardous settlements and lack the safety nets to recover from economic or environmental shocks. Preparing cities for disaster and climate risks and strengthening urban resilience are thus critical to development and poverty reduction efforts. In recent years, the Bank Group has worked in more than 7,000 cities and towns across 130 countries, investing over $4 billion during fiscal year 2017 in disaster risk management, and committing over $50 billion through more than 900 projects with climate-related activities.

We have also facilitated global partnerships to support countries in their urban resilience work. For example, through the City Resilience Program, supported by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, the Swiss Economic Secretariat, and other partners, the World Bank is helping cities around the world raise finance to build resilience to climate change and disaster risks, connect investors with bankable projects, and keep millions of people safer and stronger. From Panama and Brazil to Ghana and Vietnam, the program has engaged over 30 cities across the world in developing investment programs that can be financed with a range of financial instruments.

Urban resilience goes hand in hand with environmental sustainability. The World Bank's Global Platform for Sustainable Cities works with mayors in developing countries to transform cities into inclusive and resilient hubs of growth, as part of the Global Environment Facility's Sustainable Cities program. This program is active in 27 cities and 11 countries, and will leverage $1.5 billion over five years.

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Goal Twelve
RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Achieving sustainable economic growth and development requires that we reduce our ecological footprint by changing the way we produce and consume goods and resources. Total environmental damage worldwide has doubled in the past 20 years, and has stabilized or declined only in 25% of countries. Current trends are unsustainable: 92% of the world's population lives in areas with air pollution levels above WHO guidelines, and air pollution has become the fourth leading risk factor for deaths worldwide; a third of all food is lost or wasted; by 2035, half the world will face water scarcity; and by 2050, arable land per person will only be 25% of what it was in 1960.

The World Bank Group provides financing, technical assistance, and expertise to help countries sustainably manage their land, sea, and freshwater natural resources. Our Global Practice on Environment and Natural Resources is addressing SDG 12.

Through the Adjusted Net Savings (ANS) indicator, we are helping measure the difference between national production and consumption annually, taking into account investment in human capital, depreciation of fixed capital, depletion of natural resources, and pollution damage.

The recent Bank Group report on The Changing Wealth of Nations evaluates global and regional trends (over the past two decades, for 141 countries) in the various wealth assets that underpin socioeconomic activity, i.e. produced, human, and natural capital (the latter including forests, land, protected areas, energy and minerals). The report provides examples of how wealth accounts can be used for the analysis of development patterns.

The Bank Group–led Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services Global Partnership Program (WAVES) aims to promote sustainable development by ensuring that natural resources are mainstreamed in development planning and national economic accounts. Active in nine developing countries, with plans to extend to several more, the program combines data improvement with technical assistance for decision making.

For example, WAVES has helped the Philippines set up ecosystem accounts, including water supply, water regulation, sedimentation, carbon sequestration and services from mangroves. Information in these accounts is being used to develop flood risk plans and land use plans for crops and forested areas. In Rwanda, the program has helped set up land, water and mineral accounts, and developed an associated trade-off tool for land use. The accounts are informing the implementation of the National Land Use and Development Master Plan and the National Water Resources Master Plan.

We also support programs to reduce food waste by cutting transportation time and costs and improving storage technology, market information, and product differentiation. In Montenegro, for instance, a project is helping reduce contamination of natural resources and public health risks. Measures include

groundwater management and waste removal, strengthening the country's institutional and regulatory capacities, and developing infrastructure for industrial hazardous waste disposal. In Nigeria, a project helps reduce greenhouse gas emissions by diverting solid waste that would normally go to city landfills in Lagos. Waste is collected at food markets and treated at a state-of-the- art facility to produce compost, aiming to reduce waste disposal in landfills by 10–20 percent by 2018.

Adjusted net saving is a measure of economic sustainability. It monitors whether savings and investment compensate for depreciation and depletion of physical and natural capital and for pollution damages.

Source: World Bank and OECD. WDI (NY.ADJ.ICTR.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DKAP.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.AEDU.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DFOR.GN.ZS;NY.ADJ.DNGY.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DMIN.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DCO2.GN.ZS; NY.ADJ.DPEM.GN.ZS).

This is Nigeria's first composting project to be registered as a Clean Development Mechanism project under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and is expected to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 253,800 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year over 10 years.

Toxic land pollution poses just as much of a health threat as major disease, with toxic substances at hazardous levels in drinking water, soil, air, and food. This issue generally receives little attention and investment around the world, largely because of lack of data or robust estimates of the health impacts and related economic costs of toxic and contaminated sites. In line with our corporate work to improve the data, we are also working to improve the data around pollution and the protocols for screening to identify toxic sites.

REDUCING FOOD LOSS AND WASTE

From field to fork, across global food systems, food loss and waste is widespread, posing a challenge to food security, food safety, the economy, and environmental sustainability. The commonly quoted estimate is about 30 percent of all food globally: this represents a waste of resources, including the land, water, labor, and energy used to generate food. Reducing it is a critical pillar in the sustainable food systems approach, anchored in principles of food production on the one hand, and diets and consumption on the other.

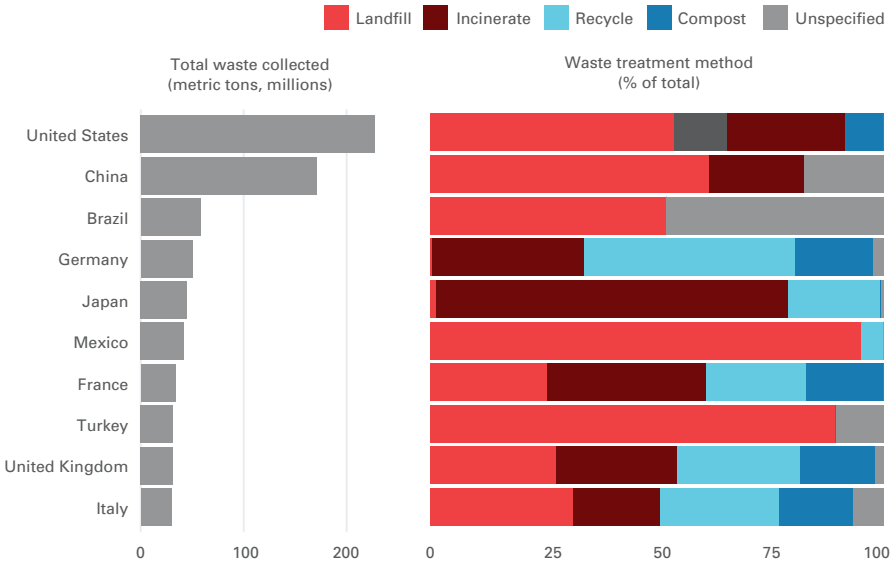
All countries are signatory to SDG 12.3, with 12 years to achieve it. Urgency to address food loss and waste is not just from the lens of food security, but also sustainability of

scarce resources and commitments to the Paris Agreement on climate change. This is an increasingly important concern for our client countries, many of whom have incorporated agriculture as a central pillar of their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to the Paris Agreement. We are carrying out analytical work on a conceptual framework to address food loss and waste. It will identify policy entry points for reducing the problem; at the country level, analytical and operational projects are starting to have distinctive strategies to help client countries meet the target.

For African countries, we will be developing, in collaboration with the African Union (AU) and the African Green Revolution Alliance (AGRA), a regional approach to support measurements and monitoring of food loss and waste, the formulation of national strategies to address it, and the implementation of corresponding plans and actions.

The United States and China collect the most municipal waste, the majority of which makes its way to landfills.

Municipal waste, top 10 countries with data by total waste collected, most recent value in 2012–14



Source: UNEP, UNSD (database). https://unstats.un.org/unsd/envstats/qindicators.cshtml

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Goal Thirteen
CLIMATE ACTION

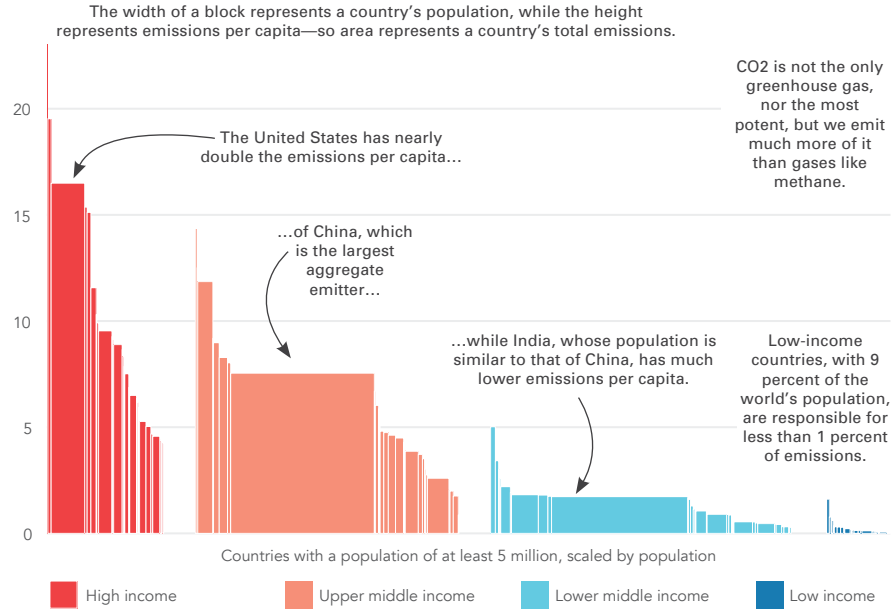
The urgency of addressing climate change grows with increasing levels of emissions in the atmosphere. According to the World Meteorological Organization, global temperatures have already risen by at least 1.1 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels, and this is being accompanied by extreme weather in many countries. In 2017 alone, severe floods in South Asia, severe drought in Africa, and devastating hurricanes in the Caribbean all came at enormous cost to lives, property, and economies. Alongside extreme events, slower-onset impacts such as sea level rise, water scarcity, and crop failure are likely to force people to leave their homes in search of more viable places to live. According to the World Bank's recent report, *Groundswell – Preparing for Internal Climate Migration*, by 2050, more than 143 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and South Asia could be forced to move within their own countries due to slow-onset climate impacts.

Tackling climate change remains a key priority for the World Bank Group: we are increasing support to help countries meet their SDG13 and climate change commitments under the Paris Agreement. This includes moving quickly to meet the targets set under our own Climate Change Action Plan by providing around 13.6 gigawatts of new renewable energy generation in developing countries, 22 climate-smart agriculture investment plans for 20 countries, and ensuring that 38 million people in 18 countries have access to reliable weather data and early warning systems so they are prepared for and safe from natural disasters. In 2016-2017, we committed $12.8 billion to over 200 climate-related projects.

Recognizing that public resources will never be enough to meet SDG13 or the Paris goals, the Bank Group is prioritizing efforts to leverage private capital by mobilizing more finance for climate action. In September 2017, together with the UN, we launched the Invest4Climate initiative, which acts as a convener, intermediator, and knowledge provider to leverage finance for climate action from the private sector and philanthropies.

Climate change is caused by this atmospheric CO2 and other greenhouse gases. Emissions per capita vary across and within income groups.

CO2 emissions, by country and income group, 2014 (metric tons per capita)

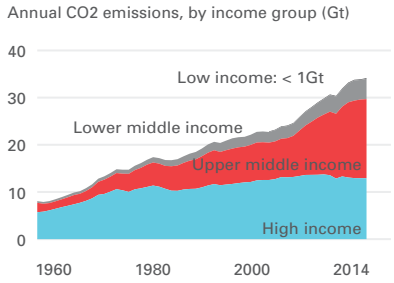


Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center. World Development Indicators (EN.ATM.CO2E.KT; SP.POP.TOTL).

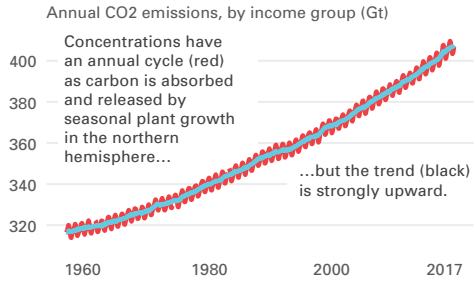
At the One Planet Summit in December 2017, which World Bank Group President Jim Kim co-hosted with United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres and President Macron of France to mark the second anniversary of the Paris Agreement, world leaders came together to reaffirm or make new climate commitments. This included pledges from governments to phase out coal and other fossil fuels and create new regional carbon markets, and from business to mobilize greater resources for climate action. The World Bank Group announced that we will no longer finance upstream oil and gas after 2019. We will also be screening all projects for climate and disaster risk, and integrating greenhouse gas accounting and a shadow price of carbon into our operations.

Our support to countries in designing and implementing the next generation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement also continues to grow. Through the NDC Partnership Support Facility, which provides grant funding to deliver on NDCs, and the Climate Action Peer Exchange (CAPE) initiative, which helps brings together finance ministries to discuss fiscal and financing challenges in meeting climate goals, we are playing a key role in accelerating national climate action.

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions have been growing steadily...



...so its concentration in the atmosphere is also growing—at an accelerating rate.



Source: Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center. World Development Indicators (EN.ATM.CO2E.KT).

Source: Tans, P / NOAA/ESRL & Keeling, R / Scripps Institution of Oceanography. http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/ccgg/trends

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Goal Fourteen
LIFE BELOW WATER

The World Bank Group is strongly engaged in promoting a sustainable ocean-based economy, or Blue Economy. Activities and investments range from the prevention of marine pollution, to the management and protection of coastal and marine ecosystems and spaces, to the management of fisheries to enhance fish stocks' health, harvesting productivity, and the economic contribution to our client countries.

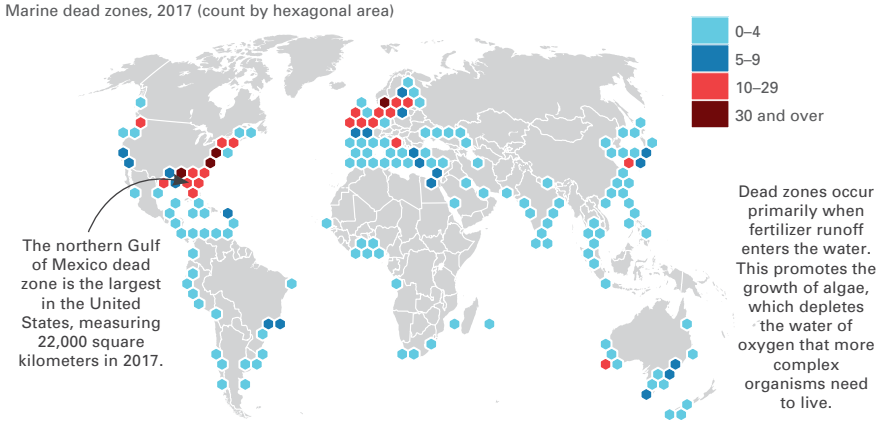
Recent reports include: *Integrating Marine Pollution Management of the Caribbean Sea into Blue Economy Decisions*, which investigates the magnitude and geographic origin of telluric pollution and the impact on coastal and marine ecosystems, human health, and countries' economies, as well as suggests cost-effective interventions to reduce or eliminate this pollution; the *Coastal Resilience Assessment* for the Greater Paramaribo area in Suriname, which promotes nature-based solutions for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction; *Building the Ocean Economy in Mauritius*, which defines an approach for sustainably improving growth, social inclusiveness and job generation in the ocean-based economy; and the *Bangladesh Blue Economy Assessment*, which looks at current status and the potential for governance reforms to drive the transition towards a Blue Economy.

New investment projects are contributing to the Blue Economy agenda by improving solid waste management in the Maldives; strengthening capacity for ocean governance and coastal and marine geospatial planning in the Caribbean; improving fisheries management and seafood value chains for countries participating in two African regional fisheries programs; and promoting community-based climate resilience in Jamaica's fisheries sector.

Ongoing or recently completed projects generated substantial results for moving toward a Blue Economy. In Romania, a project helped lower nitrogen and phosphorus emissions by 20% and 50% respectively in the Danube River/Black Sea basin over the last 15 years. In India, a project helped protect over 400 km of coastline, with treatment plants preventing more than 80 million liters of untreated sewage into the ocean each day and 16,500 hectares of mangroves being planted. In Mozambique, a project has strengthened conservation areas' protection and directly benefitted over 11,000 people through income-generating activities, 47 percent of whom women. The West Africa Regional Fisheries Program helps reduce illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and is piloting community-led fisheries management; among communities indicating improved fish abundance, one in Senegal saw a 133 percent increase in catch productivity.

Activity on land can also damage seas. Hundreds of marine dead zones exist, with oxygen concentrations too low to support most life.

Marine dead zones, 2017 (count by hexagonal area)



Source: Diaz and Rosenberg 2008. http://doi.org/10.1126/science.1156401. Current data at http://www.vims.edu/research/topics/de

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Goal Fifteen
LIFE ON LAND

Despite growth in many parts of the world, development needs are great and taking a toll on natural resources. Environmental degradation perpetuates poverty; the most vulnerable people lack access to sufficient resources to survive. Poor management of natural resources also threatens gains achieved by growing economies. The World Bank Group supports an integrated approach for managing land sustainably and for multiple purposes and functions: a landscape approach. Managing renewable natural resources in an integrated way across different land uses provides the basis for enhancing people's livelihoods, security, and resilience to climate variability and change. For policymakers, it is a chance to plan across economic sectors, minimizing trade-offs and reaping more value from resources by focusing on development challenges at the right scale.

We take a three-pronged approach to tackle forest and landscape restoration: analytical work, investments and partnership.

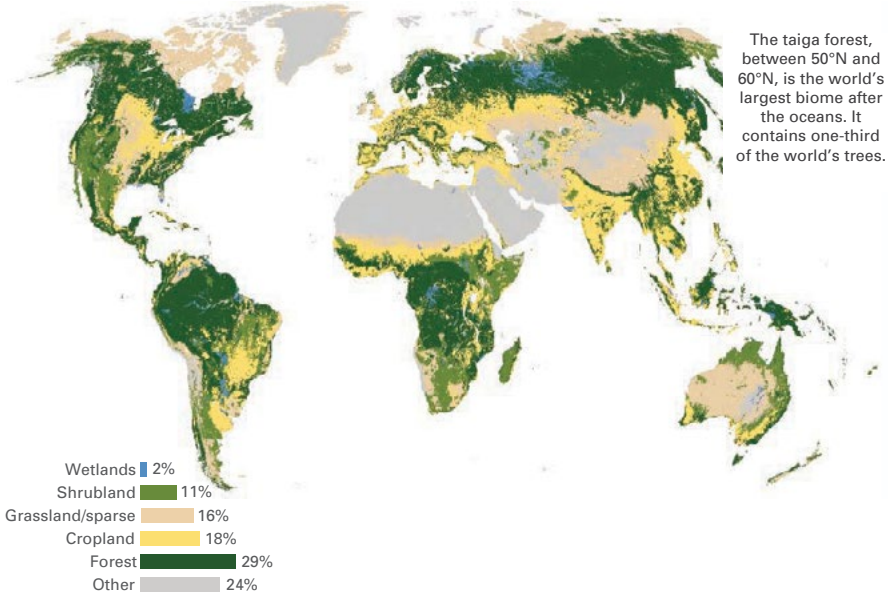
ANALYTICAL WORK

The Bank Group has made a solid case for investing and managing land and natural resources strategically, for multiple uses and multiple benefits. For example, our recent report, The Changing Wealth of Nations 2018 Building a Sustainable Future, covers national wealth as the sum of produced capital, natural capital, and human capital and makes the point that in developing countries most wealth comes from natural capital. It argues that investment in natural capital assets is essential for

growth. In 2017, the Confronting Drought in Africa's Drylands: Opportunities for *Enhancing Resilience* report summarized the development challenge posed by drylands in regions projected to experience strong population growth over the next two decades. As competition for resources intensifies, conflicts over land, water, and feed will likely multiply, reducing the ability of governments, development agencies, and local communities to manage the impact of droughts and other shocks. Hence building resilience is vitally important.

Most land is covered in vegetation. Forests dominate many regions.

Land cover, vegetation types, based on satellite imagery, 2015



Source: European Space Agency. https://www.esa-landcover-cci.org/?q=node/175

INVESTMENTS

The World Bank has been investing at a landscape level for over two decades, drawing lessons from successes such as the Loess Plateau, in China, where a large-scale erosion control program, including natural regeneration and bans on grazing, returned a devastated plateau to a thriving landscape supporting sustainable agriculture and improving the livelihoods of 2.5 million people. A decade later, a similar approach helped increase incomes and fight erosion in Ethiopia, generating gains in agricultural productivity and re-greening the landscape, with carbon credits as an added benefit. Below are a few recent examples.

- **The Sahel and West Africa**. The Great Green Wall Initiative is a trans-African initiative led by the African Union that aims to reverse land degradation and desertification, boost food security, and help local communities to adapt to climate change. The Bank's TerrAfrica Platform supports this initiative through a $1.1 billion flexible investment umbrella program in 12 countries.

- **The Amazon**. A sustainable landscapes program aims to protect globally significant biodiversity and foster sustainable land use and restoration of native vegetation cover in Brazil, Colombia, and Peru. It aims to maintain 73,000,000 hectares of forest land, promote sustainable land manage ment in 52,700 hectares, and support actions to help reduce CO2 emissions by 300 million tons by 2030.

+ **Southern Tunisia**. A project is improving sustainable natural resources management and promoting diversification of livelihoods in selected oases. The main source of employment and income in southern Tunisia, oases offer high-value agricultural products, but their communities face environmental challenges that increase poverty and accelerate degradation of natural resources. The approach aims at balancing conservation, adaptation and socioeconomic development. It is being scaled-up by a recently approved project on integrated landscape management in lagging regions.

+ **Ningxia, China**. A project aims to strengthen the government's program to control desertification and rehabilitate areas in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of northern China, where sandstorms threaten the well-being of millions and environmental degradation puts agriculture, industry, and infrastructure at risk. More than 60% of the project's target area of 60,000 hectares has been rehabilitated through dune stabilization, revegetation, and tree planting.

- **Mekong Delta.** In Vietnam, a project is strengthening institutional coordination and planning across the Mekong Delta, improving the resilience to climate change of people's livelihoods and assets in vulnerable areas. The effort is strengthening information and decision support systems; reinforcing institutional coordination, planning and capacity; and identifying and financing investments.

PARTNERSHIPS

We are encouraging private sector participation in landscape restoration investments. An important example is the *Cocoa and Forest Initiative*, where the chocolate industry has signed a declaration that it will source cocoa only from restored landscapes. The World Bank is also deeply engaged in international efforts and a strategic partner of numerous initiatives. These include:

- *The Global Landscape Forum*, a worldwide network that seeks to increase awareness of the benefits of the landscape approach, build support among decision makers, mobilize experts, increase capacity, and share best practices for restoration success.

- *The Tropical Forest Alliance 2020,* a global umbrella partnership linked to the World Economic Forum that aims to reduce tropical deforestation related to production of palm oil, soy, beef, and paper and pulp.

- *Collaborative Partnerships for Forests,* a partnership under the UN that brings together international organizations to promote sustainable management of forests and strengthen long-term political commitment.

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal Sixteen
PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

There is an inextricable link between poor governance and persistent poverty that is compounded by fragility, conflict and violence. These challenges to achieving SDG 16 and the World Bank Group's goal of ending extreme poverty by 2030 are recognized as both governance and institutions and FCV remain special themes under IDA18.

The IDA18 *Governance & Institutions* special theme is targeted at strengthening countries abilities to achieve SDG 16. Specific areas of work include increasing transparency, citizen participation, and collaboration between government and citizens to meet target to ensure inclusive and participatory decision making towards target 16.7. Efforts to improve public expenditure, financial management, and procurement – to support an ultimate focus on improving service delivery by the public sector for citizens – supports SDG target 16.6 to develop effective and accountable institutions at all levels. The Bank Group is also supporting the improvement of the performance of justice sector institutions and promoting access to justice and legal empowerment to help meet target 16.3 to ensure equal access to justice for all.

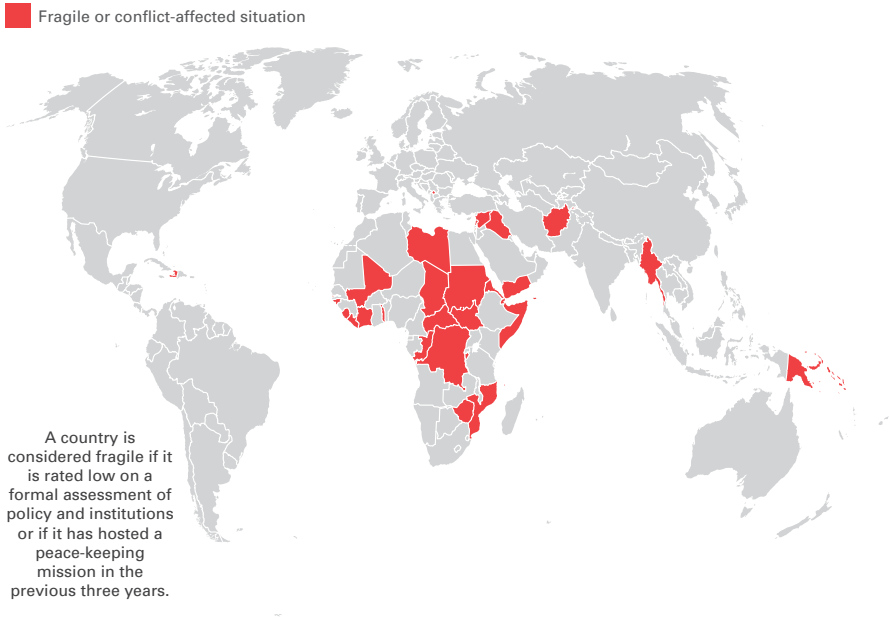
The Bank Group continues to be an international leader in efforts towards meeting target 16.5 to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all of it forms. The Bank Group is promoting the transparency agenda through technical assistance and capacity building to implement standards and reporting requirements to support institutions prevent corruption, as well as the underlying incentives that drive corrupt

behavior. The Bank Group is also spearheading efforts to address target 16.4 to reduce illicit financial flows and the recovery of stolen assets through control level support for addressing money laundering, through the National Assessments of Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing Risks across all regions.

We are scaling up our response to the *global forced displacement crisis*. The approach focuses on medium- and long-term socioeconomic dimensions of forced displacement to help both the forcibly displaced and their host communities; this is distinct from, but complementary to, humanitarian responses. To help shape a strong and coherent multilateral response, we have launched new financial solutions: the IDA18 sub-window for refugees and host communities for low-income countries, and the Global Concessional Financing Facility for middle-income countries. Both provide resources to refugee-hosting countries for medium- to long-term investments that will benefit both refugees and host communities, helping promote peace and inclusive societies for sustainable development. The efforts also aim to help advance a progressive policy agenda in support of SDG target 16.6. The Bank Group leverages its strong strategic and operational partnership with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to undertake its work on forced displacement.

Prevention of violence is crucial in meeting target 16.1. With the UN, we launched the first-ever joint report on prevention in March 2018, *Pathways for Peace: Inclusive Approaches to Preventing Violent Conflict*. The study looks at how development processes can better interact with diplomacy and mediation, security, and other tools to prevent conflict from becoming violent. Recommendations are based on background research from academia and 17 country case studies, as well as consultations with governments, think tanks, and civil society across the globe. We are taking the main findings forward, implementing them in our practices and operations.

The World Bank currently identifies 36 fragile situations globally.



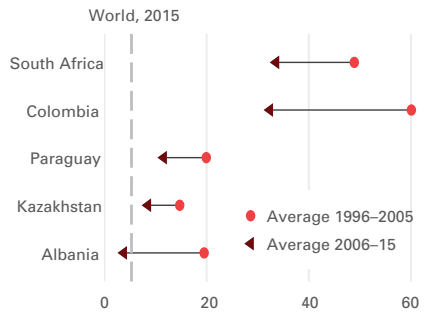
We also contribute to fulfillment of SDG 16 targets 16.1 and 16.2 by preventing and counteracting *gender-based violence* in fragile contexts. Six projects in five countries that prevent or respond to gender-based violence are expected to be approved by the Bank Group Board in 2018. Among these, the Board has already approved projects in Tuvalu and West Bank & Gaza. Others are in the pipeline for the Democratic Republic of Congo, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, and Uganda.

Source: World Bank. http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/fragilityconflictviolence/brief/harmonized-list-of-fragile-situations

Important tools for SDG16 implementation include Risk and Resilience Assessments (RRAs) and Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs). RRAs serve as the basis for country engagements and inform Bank Group programs and policies, while RPBAs help identify, prioritize, and sequence recovery and peacebuilding activities and coordinate planning and implementation. Over the last year, the we launched the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment Support Facility to strengthen our partnership with the European Union and the UN for coordinated responses to countries affected by conflict. The facility supports refinement of the RPBA methodology and the cross-sectoral work required to lay the foundations for an equitable society. In line with the emphasis on RPBAs under IDA18, the facility has supported recent assessments, including in Cameroon and Zimbabwe. It aims to raise awareness of the need for coordinated work on SDG 16; it has conducted training of staff from across the Bank Group, major international organizations, and regional and bilateral actors.

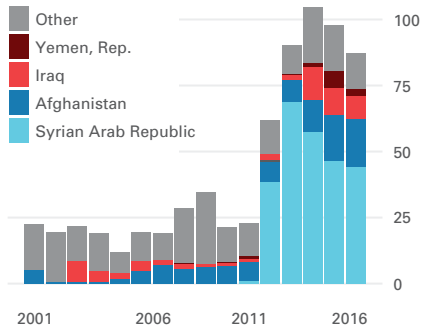
Homicide rates have declined dramatically in some countries.

Intentional homicides, five countries with largest reductions in rate (per 100,000 people)



But battle-related deaths remain high because of the continuing Syrian conflict.

Battle-related deaths (thousands of people)



Source: UNODC. WDI (VC.IHR.PSRC.P5; SP.POP.TOTL).

Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program. WDI (VC.BTL.DETH).

HUMANITARIAN-DEVELOPMENT-PEACE INITIATIVE

The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative (HDPI) is a joint effort by the UN and the World Bank Group to work together in new ways across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in countries affected by fragility, conflict and violence. It builds on growing recognition that humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding efforts are complementary and need to reinforce each other to respond to volatile situations around the world.

Although humanitarian crises demand urgent response, the international community has called on development institutions like the Bank Group to provide longer-term, socioeconomic solutions, engage earlier to prevent violent conflict and reduce humanitarian need. This initiative is a priority as we work to tackle the challenge of fragility and forced displacement through collective action.

Under the initiative, the UN and Bank Group identify collective outcomes and deliver comprehensive and integrated responses to countries at risk, in protracted crisis, and in post-crisis situations. This includes sharing data, joint analysis and needs assessment, as well as aligned multi-year planning across peace, humanitarian and development operations. Collaboration in these areas is critical to increasing efficiency gains, strengthening understanding across institutions of how each works, leveraging comparative advantages, and reducing duplication.

The initiative was piloted in seven countries in 2017: Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Somalia, Sudan, Pakistan, and Yemen, with support from the UN-WBG Fragility and Conflict Partnership Trust Fund.

GRAND BARGAIN

The Grand Bargain is an agreement among aid organizations and donors to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, reaching more people while streamlining procedures through evidence-based assessments.

It stems from the High-Level Panel on Humanitarian Financing's Report to the UN Secretary-General, *Too Important to Fail - Addressing the Humanitarian Financing Gap.* The recommendations helped frame the discussion at the World Humanitarian Summit in May 2016, where participants launched the Grand Bargain.

To enhance collaboration, efficiency, and transparency in the way financing is provided and used in crisis situations, 18 donor countries and 16 aid organizations (including UN entities, international NGOs, and the Red Cross Movement) have signed up to 51 mutual commitments across 10 thematic workstreams. A key element is to ensure that financing incentivizes action across institutional boundaries to deliver better assistance for the most vulnerable. Partners are discussing how to promote financial transparency, multi-year planning and financing, and impartial needs assessments.

The World Bank Group is an active participant. Kristalina Georgieva, World Bank CEO, is leading on our behalf, and we are sharing our analytical rigor, evidence-based decision-making, and strong focus on results. In partnership with the Netherlands, the Bank Group co-leads the transparency workstream, which has identified gaps, challenges, and key actions in implementing Grand Bargain commitments on data transparency.

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Goal Seventeen PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

The World Bank Group recognizes that a central tenet of the SDGs is partnership at the global, regional, and country levels. We are providing a platform for coordinated action and partnerships with the UN, the other MDBs, bilateral agencies, civil society, foundations, academia, and the private sector. SDG 17 calls for the entire development community—countries, institutions, civil society, and the private sector—to work together at all levels to build a new, reinvigorated global partnership for sustainable development.

FINANCE

We continue to collaborate with partners in many global forums to share knowledge and build support for our Finance for Development initiatives. In February 2018, the Platform for Tax Collaboration held its first global conference with a focus on tax policy and administration to meet the SDGs. This provided an opportunity to discuss the role of tax in ending poverty, protecting the planet and ensuring prosperity for all. The focus included how to mobilize domestic resources for development; tax policies to support sustainable economic growth, investment and trade; social dimensions of taxation (income and gender inequality, human development); and capacity development and international tax cooperation. Participants agreed on several actions to take the agenda forward.

In April 2018, the Bank Group participated in the third annual Forum on Financing for Development. Looking ahead in response to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda's call for greater mobilization of support and resources for infrastructure, the MDBs will hold the next Global Infrastructure Forum in October 2018 during the World Bank Group–IMF Annual Meetings in Indonesia.

IFC partnered with Amundi, Europe's largest asset manager, and announced the successful launch of the world's largest targeted green bond fund focused on emerging markets, the Amundi Planet Emerging Green One (EGO). The fund, which closed at $1.42 billion, is expected to deploy $2 billion into emerging markets green bonds over its lifetime, as proceeds are reinvested for 7 years. With a $256 million cornerstone commitment from IFC, the fund aims to increase the capacity of emerging market banks to fund climate-smart investments. The long timescale and large size of the fund, which will actively invest in emerging market green bonds issued by financial institutions through to 2025, is expected to significantly increase the scale and pace of climate finance in emerging markets by crowding in capital from investors and creating new markets. The fund is listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

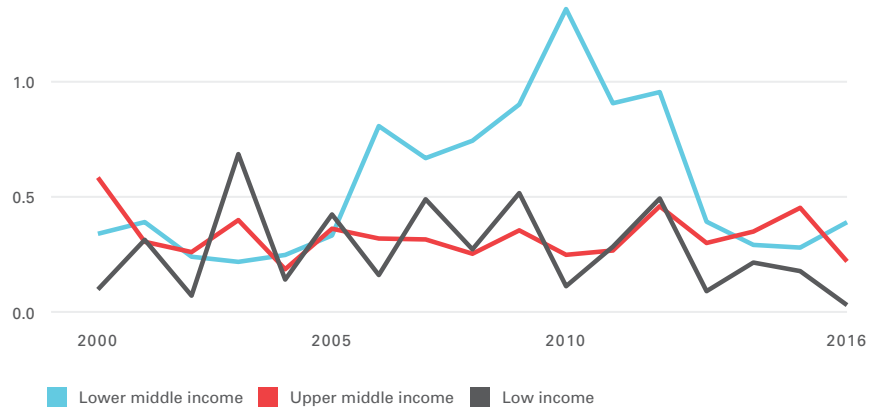
TECHNOLOGY

The Bank Group has launched new partnerships to deliver on the data revolution. This includes initiatives with the GSMA, the international trade body representing over 800 mobile network operators in 220 countries. First, we are joining the GSMA's Big Data for Social Good initiative. We will collaborate with the GSMA to develop approaches and processes that enable mobile operators to share insights from call detail records to help improve our projects. Second, the Bank Group and GSMA will form a new internet of things initiative to explore how data from all devices connected to the internet can be harnessed to end poverty and increase shared prosperity. Devices can be the delivery vehicles of big data sets, connecting real-time information from thermostats, sensors on lampposts, GPS devices and more.

To efficiently leverage the private sector's comparative advantage in Disruptive Technology for solving development challenges, the Bank Group has launched Data Collaboratives, which connects project teams to resources from companies like Google, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Mobike. Data Collaboratives supports streamlined data sharing legal agreements, an intranet portal for connecting staff to opportunities, a private partner relationship management system, and an eco-system of internal data science and geospatial cross support for task teams. In the long term, it is envisioned that external partners, such as the IMF and other multi-lateral banks, will join the Data Collaboratives platform, supporting economies of scale in linking private sector data resources to achievement of the SDGs.

Public-private partnership investment, as a proportion of GDP, has declined in recent years.

Investment commitments in public-private partnerships, by target income group (% of GDP)



The Disruptive Technologies for Development Fund, which President Jim Yong Kim launched in May 2018 in partnership with Credit Suisse, will support staff with resources to pursue avenues to sustainable, inclusive and smart development. For the first time, we are partnering with individual philanthropists who will directly support

Note: Excludes information, communications, technology projects.
Source: World Bank Private Participation in Infrastructure (database). https://ppi.worldbank.org

our operational work. Credit Suisse will act as an intermediary to arrange an initial contribution of $10 million and help reach out to technology partners. The new fund embodies our ambition to broker new, public-private coalitions that leverage diverse sources of innovation, funding, and perspectives to make the global market system work for the poor.

CAPACITY BUILDING

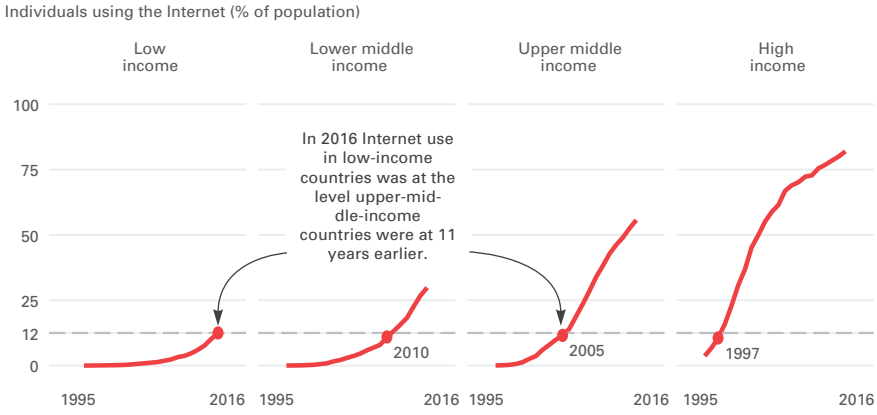
We also focus on enabling capacity, partnership building, and knowledge sharing. For example, the Bank Group promotes SDG delivery through programs such as the Big Data Solutions for Development, which is providing support to projects that use non-traditional data sources to achieve and monitor SDGs, including the use of satellites to measure poverty, crop yields, and job diagnostics. The South-South Facility enables the sharing of development experiences and knowledge among Bank Group client countries by supporting knowledge exchange activities. All knowledge exchanges funded under the facility provide support to achieving target 17.6. Its 17 active grants are supporting achievement of 12 SDGs.

The Global Delivery Initiative, launched in 2015, is a partnership of over 40 organizations, including UN agencies, development institutions, implementing agencies, NGOs, private sector organizations, and academic institutions. Partner organizations are creating an evidence base of operational know-how to help practitioners deliver interventions that result in transformational change. The effort contributes to SDG 17 by connecting practitioners – in government and across the development sphere – and helping them draw on global operational knowledge to develop solutions tailored to, and grounded in, the local context. This deepens understanding of complex implementation processes, which can help us to learn, adapt and scale up successful solutions.

The Open Learning Campus (OLC) provides a range of learning resources and helps transform knowledge into actionable learning for World Bank Group clients and staff. The OLC engages with our Global Practices and Global Themes, helping package learning to achieve the SDGs across all areas of WBG engagement.

The Bank Group also remains committed to the High-Level Political Forum and the National Voluntary Reviews by helping client countries scale up finance, including through National Development Plans. These plans are experiencing a revival in popularity as a development planning approach. Our support includes helping countries develop and execute financing for their NDPs, and strengthening the governments' capacity to implement the plans.

Technology enables human development. In low-income countries only 12 percent of people use the Internet, but usage is growing.



Source: ITU. World Development Indicators (IT.NET.USER.ZS).

IDEAS FOR ACTION

Young people will have a big role to play in implementing the SDGs and 2030 agenda, contributing their unique solutions to help shape the future.

The Ideas for Action (I4A) competition encourages youth to submit their innovative ways to finance and implement development solutions to help reach the SDGs. It is jointly sponsored by the World Bank Group and the Zicklin Center for Business Ethics Research at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and is now in its third year.

This year the I4A competition attracted over 2,000 team proposals (triple the number last year), representing over 7,000 participants from 124 countries in every region of the world, and from countries at all income levels. Winning proposals will be compiled and published, with winners invited to present their proposals at the World Bank Group–IMF Annual Meetings in Indonesia in October 2018. The Wharton School will offer them training and opportunities to exchange knowledge.

The emerging theme from last year's top six proposals was the effort to match supply and demand for goods and services using innovative digital platforms. These winning ideas, if implemented, can help address inefficiencies in the development finance landscape and move us closer to meeting the SDGs by 2030.

I4A can foster among youth a sense of ownership while incubating exciting ideas that can shape our shared future for the better. By encouraging the next generation of global leaders to think beyond existing approaches to development issues, we can help innovative solutions germinate and take root.

PARTNERSHIP FUND

With the support from key donor partners, we are launching the World Bank Group Partnership Fund for the SDGs.

It will nimbly support catalytic initiatives at the global or regional level, under $500,000, that drive SDG achievement. It thus contributes to a key part of Goal 17: strengthening the means of implementation.

The fund aims to promote innovative ideas and best practice models across SDG 17 pillars, including building effective multi-stakeholder partnerships, promoting access to and quality of data, strengthening the development and dissemination of new technologies, building capacity through peer-to-peer knowledge sharing, and helping further mobilize finance. It will promote global and regional tools, models and research linked to SDG 17 that can be scaled or customized for use around the world. This will complement existing Bank Group and UN funds that target specific countries, sectors, or thematic issues.

The Partnership Fund aims to be operational by September 2018 in time for the UN General Assembly's high-level debate, with a soft launched scheduled for the 2018 High Level Political Forum. It will initially run through 2022. The fund will be available to Bank Group staff while also encouraging collaboration with our stakeholders from the UN, the private sector, foundations, civil society, and academia.

ABBREVIATIONS

Africa Improved Foods Ltd	**AIFL**
Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	**CGIAR**
Community of Practice	**CoP**
Country Partnership Framework	**CPF**
Department for International Development	**DFID**
Disaster Risk Management	**DRM**
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	**EBRD**
Early Childhood Development	**ECD**
Economic Dividends for Gender Equality	**EDGE**
Energy Sector Management Assistance Program	**ESMAP**
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	**FAO**
Fiscal Year	**FY**
Food Insecurity Experience Scale	**FIES**
Fragility, Conflict and Violence	**FCV**
Forum on Financing for Development	**FFD**
Gender-Based Violence	**GBV**
Global Infrastructure Facility	**GIF**
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	**GAFSP**
Global Practice	**GP**
Global System for Mobile Communications	**GSMA**
Global Tracking Framework	**GTF**
Gross National Income	**GNI**
High Level Political Forum	**HLPF**
High Level Panel on Water	**HLPW**
Human Capital Project	**HCP**
Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative	**HDPI**
International Finance Corporation	**IFC**
Information and Communication Technology	**ICT**
Inter-American Development Bank	**IADB**

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	**IBRD**
International Development Association	**IDA**
Identification for Development	**ID4D**
International Monetary Fund	**IMF**
Multilateral Development Banks	**MDBs**
Maximizing Finance for Development	**MFD**
Middle East and North Africa	**MENA**
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	**MIGA**
Nationally Determined Contributions	**NDC**
Non- Communicable Diseases	**NCD**
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	**OECD**
Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility	**PEF**
Public Private Partnership	**PPP**
Resilience and Peacebuilding Assessments	**RPBAs**
Risk Resilience Analysis	**RRAs**
Small and Medium Enterprise	**SME**
Sustainable Development Goal	**SDG**
Sustainable Mobility for All	**SuM4All**
Systematic Country Diagnostic	**SCD**
United Nations	**UN**
United Nations Development Programme	**UNDP**
United Nations General Assembly	**UNGA**
The United Nations Children's Fund	**UNICEF**
Universal Health Coverage	**UHC**
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	**WASH**
World Bank Group	**WBG**
Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative	**We-Fi**
World Development Report	**WDR**
World Health Organization	**WHO**

PHOTO CAPTIONS

Cover
The World Bank-supported National Water and Sanitation Program will bring better water and sanitation services to rural parts of Azerbaijan which currently face water shortage. Photo: Allison Kwesell / World Bank

Page 12
Children in at a school in Kampala, Uganda. Photo: Arne Hoel / World Bank

Page 14
April 21, 2018 - WASHINGTON DC. IIMF / World Bank 2018 Spring Meetings. Development Committee. Photo: World Bank / Brandon Payne

Page 16
February 2, 2018 - SAINT-LOUIS. Senegal. Photo: World Bank / ibrahima BA Sané

Page 18
Professor Amivi Kafui Tete-Benissan (left) teaches cell biology and biochemistry at the University of Lomé, in the capital of Togo. She's also a vocal activist who encourages girls to pursue science as a career path. "Female students represent only 10 percent of our student body in science and engineering," she says sadly. As head of the association for Togolese women in science, she has started a mentoring program for female students to help them thrive in STEM fields (science, technology, engineering and math education). As of today, 2,000 young women have benefited from this program. Photo: © Stephan Gladieu / World Bank

Page 23
April 19, 2018 - WASHINGTON DC. IIMF / World Bank 2018 Spring Meetings. Disrupting Gender Divide Watch here.
Across developing countries, women-owned small and medium enterprises (SMEs) face unique and significant hurdles to starting and growing their businesses. Journalist. Photo: World Bank / Simone D. McCourtie

Page 29
April 17, 2018 - WASHINGTON DC - IMF / World Bank 2018 Spring Meetings. Photo: World Bank / Simone D. McCourtie

Page 34
Photo by Tony Lam Hoang on Unsplash

Page 38
NANKANA SAHIB: PAKISTAN: Razia and her husband, sorting vegetables prior to place them in cold storage in Thabul-pind. The Shah Miskeen Welfare Society (SMWS) was formed here with the support of Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund (PPAF) under the Rural Community Development Society (RCDS) in Mondi Faizabad in District Nankana Sahib. Photo: Visual News Associates / World Bank

Page 40
Children eating. Ecuador. Photo: Jamie Martin / World Bank

Page 42
Registered nurse, Vanie Boyajian vaccinates a child for polio at the Howard Karagheusian primary health care center, in Beirut, Lebanon on March 23, 2016. Photo © Dominic Chavez/World Bank

Page 48
Students participate in class while listing to class teacher at the Sujat Nagar urban slum school in Dhaka, Bangladesh on October 11, 2016. Photo: © Dominic Chavez/ World Bank

Page 54
A cool breeze rustles the matooke leaves atop a picturesque plateau near Kyotera, Uganda. Latifa Nasansa, 42, proudly wears a shimmering green Gomesi — customary dress for women in Uganda. The mother of three has never married, and is the owner-caretaker of her family's 20-acre farm in Rakai District. People in the community — even men, she says — come to "pick a leaf" from her (learn from her example). Lately, she uses her influence to encourage farmers to grow the orange-fleshed sweet potato – a vitamin A-rich food good for young children and elderly people with dimming eyesight. Reflecting on women's position in society, Nasansa says life holds more possibilities today than a decade ago. Women don't have to depend on husbands to survive--they can get training, learn new things, and start businesses without any man being involved, she says. Photo: © Stephan Gladieu / World Bank

Page 60
Children drink water from the water-pipe. Photo: © Imal Hashemi / TAIMANI FILMS / WORLD BANK

Page 63
The people in Woukpokpoe village have benefited greatly from Benin's national CDD project. They now have access to safe, clean water. Photo: Arne Hoel / World Bank

Page 66
Manik, a solar pump operator for Nusra works near the solar panels in Rohertek, Bangladesh on October 12, 2016. Nusra is an NGO working to bring solar iirrigation to farmers and solar home systems to families in Rohertek. Photo Â© Dominic Chavez/ World Bank

Page 72
Factory workers producing fruit drinks at Blue Skies, in Accra, Ghana on October 13, 2015. Photo © Dominic Chavez/World Bank

Page 78
Water Users Associations Development Project helps to improve irrigation and drainage in over 50,000 hectares of land. Photo: Allison Kwesell / World Bank

Page 80
Wind turbine farm. Tunisia. Photo: © Dana Smillie / World Bank

Page 84
Helina, (center), 25, works for a real estate construction firm in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia. She is overseeing the construction of three apartment buildings. Women working in construction used to be a rare sight in Addis but because of a construction boom, more women are wearing hard hats. World Bank research shows that sectors that are traditionally male-dominated provide an opportunity for women to earn higher returns. Photo: © Stephan Gladieu / World Bank

Page 87
Small holder female farmers Ramata Niass and Faty Penda Niasse have already lost crops due to a lack of rainfall. They have come to the Tool Baye Seed Cooperative processing unit in Kaolack to benefit from a WAAPP seeds distribution. Photo: Daniella Van Leggelo-Padilla / World Bank

Page 88
Public transportation in Kathmandu, Nepal. Photo: Simone D. McCourtie / World Bank

Page 92
Construction cranes at sunset. Islamic Republic of Iran: Photo: Curt Carnemark / World Bank

Page 94
A farm worker cleans lettuce crops, in Chimaltenango, Guatemala. Photo: Maria Fleischmann / World Bank

Page 98
A Cambodian farmer Men Leng, 40, gets her first harvest with her husband, Rethy Chey 54, in Prey Thom village, Reaksmei Sameakki Commune, Aoral district in Kampong Speu Province. Leng is one of 400 landless and land-poor families who received a social land concession from the government under the associated LASED project, funded by JSDF through the World Bank and implemented by Life with Dignity (LWD).

Photo: Chor Sokunthea / World Bank

Page 100

Iron and Steel giant ISKOR's Vanderbijl Park refinery. Farm land bordering the industrial area. 2007. Photo: © John Hogg/World Bank

Page 104

Fishermen preparing their fishing nets for the next hunting session. Albania. Photo: Genti Shkullaku / World Bank

Page 108

Tree stumps. Indonesia. Photo: © Curt Carnemark / World Bank

Page 112

Landscape. Kenya. Photo: © Curt Carnemark / World Bank

Page 114

Gaza. Photo: Natalia Cieslik / World Bank

Page 122

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“2030 may seem like a distant future, but there is urgent work that must be done now.”

– JIM YONG KIM
WORLD BANK GROUP PRESIDENT