

IMPLEMENTING THE

# 2030 AGENDA 2017 UPDATE



WORLD BANK GROUP



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across the World Bank Group Global Practices and Cross Cutting Solution Areas for contributing content to this booklet as well as their expertise, leadership and guidance to showcase their contribution towards achieving the SDGs. Contributing teams include: Poverty and Equity, Education; Health, Nutrition and Population; Social Protection and Labor; Agriculture, including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program; Climate Change; Energy and Extractives; Environment and Natural Resources; Public-Private Partnerships; Social, Urban, Rural & Resilience; Transport and ICT; Water; Gender; Fragility, Conflict and Violence; Jobs; Development Economics; Development Finance; the IDA secretariat; Operations Policy and Country Services; Treasury; IFC's Economics and Private Sector VP; and MIGA's executive office.

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## Foreword

# The World Bank Group and the Sustainable Development Goals: Our Contributions 2017

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The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015, was a watershed moment in development and diplomacy. Its declaration to protect people and our planet -- and to leave no one behind -- brought together nearly every nation on earth to endorse its 17 ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030. In July 2015, many of these same stakeholders met in Addis Ababa at the third Financing for Development Conference to discuss how this agenda would be sustainably financed.

The World Bank Group participated in the formulation of these global agendas for sustainable development and financing, and is already deeply engaged in helping to achieve them. The SDGs are aligned with the World Bank Group's twin goals to end extreme poverty and to build shared prosperity in a sustainable manner. Our country-led processes with our clients have shown us that countries have a strong desire to achieve the objectives of the 2030 Agenda, and as a result, our support for this work continues to grow.

Of course, to meet aggregated global targets, country-level results must be combined with the efforts of other nations. There are a number of daunting challenges to this global agenda -- challenges which transcend borders, requiring international cooperation at many levels to address them -- including climate change, pandemics, economic shocks, violence and fragility, inequality, lightning-fast changes in technology which disrupt markets, and polarization of our political and social institutions.

To overcome these challenges, we need to work in partnership with multilateral organizations, governments, the private sector, civil society, foundations, and other stakeholders at the global, local, and sub-national levels. As a development finance institution, the World Bank Group will continue to play a key role in leveraging and mobilizing investments in both physical and human capital -- with the help of the private sector -- to spur inclusive and sustainable growth, create good jobs, and improve the quality of people's lives. Based on our experience in working with partners such as the United Nations to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, we learned there are two other factors critical to success: the availability of quality data (including monitoring and evaluation); and evidence-based implementation which grows from a shared commitment with country partners, and which leverages multi-stakeholder partnerships to deliver results.

The compilation of efforts in this document shows a portion of the work underway across the World Bank Group to achieve not only individual SDGs, but also the broader agenda for implementation including finance and data. The global and country examples show the depth and breadth of the World Bank Group's work toward achieving the 2030 Agenda. We engage with our country partners to help protect the poor and vulnerable, ensure inclusive and accountable service delivery, and improve resilience to economic, environmental, and humanitarian shocks. We work to strengthen the private sector, so that it can create jobs and opportunities. We promote regional cooperation on shared public goods, and enable investments in critical infrastructure. And we work with partners to provide assistance in education, health, nutrition, water & sanitation, energy, transport, technology, gender equality, the environment, climate change, and many other sectors.

This work is not new to the World Bank Group; it was already part of our DNA as a development institution. Yet the establishment of the global goals has energized our efforts to work with our partners to achieve these ambitious targets. We believe that, working together, we can create a world that is more prosperous, secure, and just.



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The World Bank Twin Goals:  
End extreme poverty  
by 2030, and boost  
shared prosperity  
by fostering the  
income growth of  
the bottom 40% for  
every country.



*“The SDGs’ focus on people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership provides a comprehensive and robust development path for the world to follow over the next fifteen years. The World Bank Group is eager to work with governments, international institutions, non-governmental organizations, the private sector and others to achieve them. We expect to help meet these targets by supporting their implementation, providing finance, and sharing data.” said World Bank President Jim Yong Kim on the occasion of the adoption of the SDGs.*





# INTRODUCTION



## Introduction

The World Bank Group (Bank Group) is working across many fronts to support countries to achieve their objectives in line with the ambition of the 2030 Agenda. Ahead of the 2017 UN High Level Political Forum (HLPF), the Bank Group has pooled together data and information from various Bank Group units and reflected on the steps our institution is taking to support the SDGs as part of implementation of the Agenda. This document reflects our institution's strategic direction, in line with the 2030 Agenda, and the support we provide through data, financing and implementation. It also covers efforts to support delivery of the SDGs that will be reviewed at the 2017 HLPF, along with the broader set of goals.

The Bank Group has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: *ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity*. These goals need to be pursued in a sustainable manner: socially, economically, and environmentally. We will achieve them in three ways:

1. Promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, especially by helping countries create jobs and boost private investment in infrastructure.
2. Investing in human capital, including early childhood development; equal opportunities in education, health, and training; and acquisition of job skills, areas that can make the biggest difference in countries' ability to grow and compete over the long term.
3. Fostering resilience to global shocks and threats that could roll back development gains, by helping countries develop resilient infrastructure, invest in disaster risk preparedness, prepare for and respond to pandemics, and cope with forced migration.

These goals and our ambitions align with the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The World Bank Group goal of ending extreme poverty (by reducing the share of the global population living in extreme poverty to 3 percent by the year 2030) is directly contributing to SDG 1 (Ending poverty in all its forms everywhere); it also contributes to the 2030 Agenda in several other complementary and mutually reinforcing ways. The Bank Group goal of boosting shared prosperity (defined as increasing the income of the bottom 40 percent of the population in each country) is also expected to contribute to—and be driven by—progress on several of the SDGs, spanning from quality education (SDG 4) to reduced inequalities (SDG 10) and taking action to combat climate change (SDG 13).

The Bank Group's organizational structure comprises Global Practices (GPs) and Cross-Cutting Solution Areas (CCSAs) whose work areas align with the 17 SDGs almost one-to-one. This structure also supports country ownership and focuses on SDG-centered policies and institutions backed by effective leadership.

In addition, efforts to realize the SDGs entail creating and expanding markets to mobilize private investments on a larger scale. This is at the heart of the new strategy of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and core work of the World Bank Group, including the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

## Strategic direction for the World Bank Group

At the IMF-WBG Annual Meetings in Lima, in 2015, the Development Committee discussion set the tone for our institution's work towards implementation of the SDGs in the document "WBG Support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development." Further, in 2016, a strategy paper, the "Forward Look – a Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030," set a common view among our shareholders on how to best support the development agenda for 2030; it also connects the Bank Group's institutional vision to the SDGs. The Forward Look encourages commitments and policies toward the global public goods agenda while (i) prioritizing private sector solutions before deploying scarce public resources, including for infrastructure; (ii) strengthening domestic resource mobilization; (iii) assisting all Bank Group clients, including low-income and middle-income countries; (iv) encouraging agility and results-focused work across the public and private sectors; and (v) paying attention to stabilizing the economy and supporting growth in situations of fragility, conflict and violence, as well as to the development needs of small states.

Further, the Bank Group *Corporate Scorecards*, which were endorsed in April 2014 to monitor the implementation of the Bank Group Strategy, are aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The Bank Group has assessed the strategic alignment of the SDGs' targets and indicators with the Bank Group's corporate results frameworks (in particular, the Scorecards) and the Results Measurement System (RMS) for the International Development Association (IDA). Starting in July 2017, new frameworks will take the SDGs into account in the Bank Group's business planning and monitoring. The Scorecards and IDA18 RMS will be consistent with and fully reflect the spirit of the SDGs while maintaining the ability to serve specific needs in monitoring the Bank Group's performance.

## The UN, the World Bank Group, and the 2030 Agenda

The World Bank Group has a treaty-based relationship with the United Nations (UN) that dates from the organizations' founding. Through that relationship, the organizations work to build a partnership that supports Member States and contributes to effective development outcomes while preserving the distinct mandates of each institution. Over the years, the Bank Group has collaborated with the UN in nearly every region and sector, and this engagement has deepened since the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which have now been succeeded by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

A comprehensive new approach to development took shape in 2015. The year saw adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on development finance, the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals, a disaster risk framework in Sendai, and the Paris Climate Agreement at COP21. These efforts will guide the UN system and the UN-World Bank Group partnership through 2030. The Bank Group is working with client countries to deliver on the 2030 Agenda in three critical areas: data, finance, and implementation. In each, we support country-led and country-owned policies to attain the SDGs.

The World Bank Group has a Senior Vice Presidency for the 2030 Development Agenda, United Nations Relations and Partnerships. The Vice President unit maintains extensive contacts throughout the World Bank Group, the UN, and other partners to build and manage political, intergovernmental and inter-agency partnerships across a range of thematic and technical agendas. Led by Senior Vice President Mahmoud Mohieldin, the unit has offices in Washington, D.C., New York, and Geneva.

A photograph of four young children standing in front of a building with a staircase. The child on the far left is wearing a blue long-sleeved shirt and dark shorts, smiling. The child in the center is wearing a red and black long-sleeved shirt with a cartoon graphic and black pants, looking directly at the camera. The child on the far right is wearing a white button-down shirt and blue shorts, smiling. A fourth child is partially visible behind the central child. The ground is dirt with some debris. An orange diagonal overlay covers the left side of the image.

**SECTION 1**

## Achieving the SDGs: Data, Financing, and Implementation

The next sections outline the WBG's work in the main areas of support to the SDGs. Recognizing the synergy between the objectives of the World Bank Group and the 2030 Agenda, an effort is made to hone in on three critical areas that support the SDGs. These provide an important foundation to achieve the SDGs and are also fundamental to the core purpose and work of the WBG. They include finance, data, and implementation of country support. The work in these areas allow for ongoing delivery of development objectives in line with specific SDGs. It also directly responds to both SDG 17 - "Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development" - and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development. The next three sections outline some of the WBG's work in these areas.



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THE REPORT

## Data for development, monitoring, and reviewing the SDGs

The SDG agenda aims to transform our world, but unreliable or sometimes nonexistent data undermine our capacity to plan and monitor development actions. The Bank Group works 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. The Bank Group has adopted several of the SDG indicators for its own [Scorecard](#) and linked the [IDA RMS](#) to 31 of the 169 SDG targets as well as 15 of the 17 goals.

Globally, the Bank Group compiles data to track development progress, contributes to building standards and definitions for the SDG indicators, and works with others to maximize impact.

- The [April 2017 edition of the Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals](#) combines maps, charts and analysis to illustrate trends, challenges, and measurement issues related the 17 SDGs. The Atlas primarily draws on the World Development Indicators, the Bank Group's compilation of over 1,400 internationally comparable statistics about global development (see Box 1).
- The Bank Group participates in the [Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators](#) which defines the indicators the world will use to measure progress on the SDGs. The Bank Group is directly involved in reporting on 17 of these indicators (and, indirectly, many more). It 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 in close collaboration with the [\*Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data\*](#) and DFID, the Bank Group is providing funding and technical know-how to pilot, test, and scale inventive uses of technology and new forms of collaboration among governments, civil society, and international organizations. The first installment of innovative financing will provide \$3 million in support to a wide range of new projects.

At the country level, the Bank Group works to improve data production and use by funding improvements in partner country data. The Bank Group has about 300 active projects to support data improvements; we are providing about \$200 million a year in financing for upgrades to key data collection as well as open data initiatives. In 2015, the Bank Group [\*committed to helping 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 its coordination and impact through better data governance. The Bank Group Data Council ensures that development data is core business: it has endorsed institution-wide action plans in household surveys, price statistics, civil registration and vital statistics, and geospatial data. The Council 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 that are acquired through Bank Group-supported projects.

## BOX 1: 2017 Atlas of SDGs – A Visual Guide to Data and Development

In April 2017, the World Bank Group released the 2017 Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals – a new publication with over 150 maps and data visualizations that chart progress that societies are making toward the SDGs. The Atlas is accompanied by an interactive dashboard that offers goal- and country-level perspectives on the SDGs.

The Atlas draws from the World Development Indicators database, which has over 1,400 indicators for more than 220 economies, many going back more than 50 years. It offers cross-country comparable statistics about development and people's lives around the world, and presents the perspective of subject matter experts in our Global Practices and Cross-Cutting Solution Areas and of data experts in the Bank Group Data team.

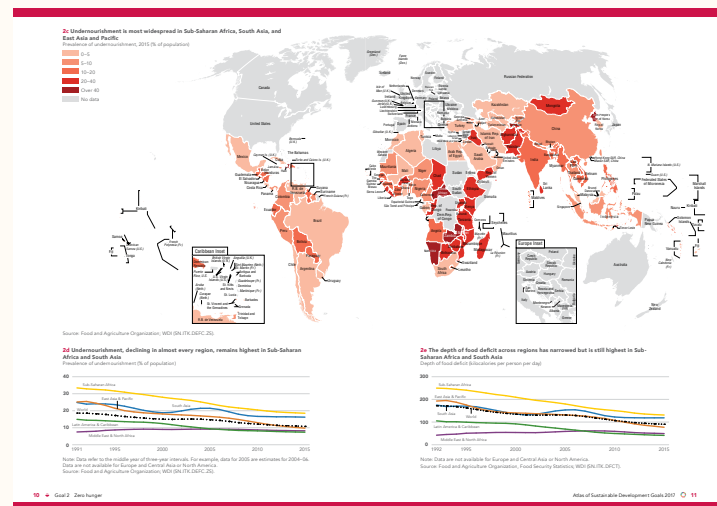
The Atlas includes both long-established indicators and others that are being published in the WDI for the first time alongside discussion of various methodological issues. Examples include new data on access to clean cooking fuels and technologies, and discussions on refining measurements of access to clean water, access to electricity, as well as establishing better definitions for the term “urban.”

Trends so far that the Atlas shows:

- Between 1990 and 2013, nearly a billion people escaped extreme poverty. Yet gender inequalities continue to hold back human potential.

- Undernourishment and stunting of children's growth have been cut nearly by half since 1990, and the burden of infectious disease has also declined. Access to water has expanded, but progress on sanitation has been slow.
- The environmental cost of growth has been high. Accumulated damage to oceanic and terrestrial ecosystems is considerable. But hope exists, and renewable energy capacity is at record levels.
- Physical infrastructure continues to expand, but urban housing and rural access to roads remain stubborn challenges.

The Atlas helps to quantify progress, highlight methodological issues, and identify the data gaps that remain. By building awareness and understanding of national and international trends and measurement issues, the Atlas aims to shape how data are used in policy making to help achieve the ambitions in the 2030 Agenda.



## Financing the SDGs: From Billions to Trillions

A joint paper from Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and the IMF, "[From Billions to Trillions](#)," has been instrumental in galvanizing discussion on potential solutions for financing the SDGs. The Bank Group and these partners are increasing the level of financing available to support country efforts on the SDGs and have identified the following priorities:

- Mobilizing domestic resources, which includes a new joint WBG/IMF tax initiative, as well as greater focus on illicit financial flows.
- Leveraging private sector, domestic, and foreign resources for investment in programs, projects, and other mechanisms that reduce risks and operational cost for the private sector to engage.
- Developing tools to address global public goods, including global or regional initiatives on pandemics, forced displacement, and climate change.

The Bank Group has already taken concrete steps to realize these commitments. We have adopted a "cascade" approach to financing, especially for infrastructure projects. This prescribes that private sector solutions be considered first, then public-private partnerships, and, if the first two are not feasible, then the focus shifts to public sector solutions. The aim of this approach is to allow public resources to be deployed strategically to facilitate reforms and expand the pool of projects that can be financed with commercial and private capital.

The cascade approach is central to the new \$2.5 billion Private Sector Window (PSW), to be introduced as part of IDA18 starting in July 2017, and delivered by IFC and MIGA. Recognizing that the private sector plays an indispensable role in achieving the SDGs by supporting paths out of poverty, the PSW is an innovation that will mobilize more private sector investment and scale up the growth of a sustainable and responsible private sector in the poorest and most fragile IDA countries. The window leverages long-standing expertise from IFC and MIGA to complement IDA's ongoing support to policy reforms and the business environment in these countries. The PSW is anchored in a clear public policy rationale: that well-targeted public resources, when applied appropriately to minimize potential market distortions, can help promote public goods by supporting direct private sector interventions.

In December 2016, client and donor governments agreed to a [record-breaking replenishment of IDA18](#) that will scale up Bank Group support to low-income countries, helping them tackle key challenges—fragility, conflict, and violence, as well as climate change and gender inequality; governance and institution building; and ensuring job growth and economic transformation. The overarching theme for IDA18 is "Toward 2030: Investing in Growth, Resilience and Opportunity." The commitments made by shareholders, combined with IDA's innovations to crowd in the private sector and raise funds from capital markets, will transform the development trajectory of the world's poorest countries—especially the most fragile and vulnerable—so that they can make strong progress towards the SDGs.



IDA18 also encompasses a [radical transformation to leverage additional financing by blending donor contributions with internal resources and funds raised through debt markets](#). This innovation will allow IDA to increase its financial support substantially, from \$52 billion in IDA17 to \$75 billion in IDA18. It also offers unparalleled value for money: every \$1 in partner contributions generates about \$3 in spending authority, as compared to 1:2 in IDA17. As a concrete and significant commitment to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, IDA's financial innovations are critical for helping countries achieve the SDGs.

The additional financing will enable IDA to double its resources to address fragility, conflict and violence (to more than \$14 billion), as well as the root causes of these risks before they escalate. It will also provide more resources for refugees and their host communities (\$2 billion). A Crisis Response Window (\$2 billion) and additional funds under the Regional Window (\$5 billion) will help strengthen IDA's support for crisis preparedness and response, pandemic preparedness, disaster risk management, small states, and regional integration. In addition, \$6.2 billion in complementary non-concessional resources will provide the financing needed to allow transformational projects with strong development impact to come to fruition.

The Bank Group is also supporting creative and innovative instruments to leverage existing resources. Examples include the Pandemic Emergency Facility (see section on Health-SDG3), created with the support of Japan, Germany, the World Health Organization, and other partners. It will enable a rapid response to severe

outbreaks, using an innovative combination of public and private financing, including resources from the insurance and capital markets. Likewise, to enhance the Bank Group's effectiveness, the Global Concessional Financing Facility will help middle-income countries address refugee crises by using grants from donor countries to leverage concessional financing and provide longer-term and low-cost financing.

The World Bank Treasury has also taken steps to raise awareness and get capital markets' investors to focus on the environmental and social sustainability of the projects and activities that they fund with their investments. This includes an [SDG-linked bond issued in March 2017](#) that connects returns to the performance of companies advancing the global development priorities set out in the SDGs, including on gender equality, health, and sustainable infrastructure (see Box 2).

In response to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda's call for greater mobilization of support and resources for infrastructure, the MDBs in April 2017 held their second [Global Infrastructure Forum](#) (see more detail under Goal 9).

## BOX 2: Connecting Investors with Purpose – SDG-Linked Bonds

In April 2017, WBG President Jim Kim laid out a new strategic direction for development finance: he called on the development community to find win-win outcomes by connecting capital-seeking reasonable returns with developing countries' needs to maximize sustainable investments.

This shift in thinking is driven, on the one hand, by the magnitude of the challenges—from climate change to lack of access to education, health, and sustainable infrastructure—and on the other hand by the realities of the global economy, where yields are low. By acting as an honest broker between capital and development needs, the WBG is helping turn challenges into opportunities for everyone while promoting the achievement of the [\*Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)\*](#).

The World Bank has focused on connecting capital markets to the institution's mission since its founding. One way we do this is through the funding program. Since 1947, IBRD has issued bonds to raise funds for sustainable lending activities. The funding program grows in step with the lending program; there's been a steep ramp-up since the 2009 financial crisis, with the IBRD issuing a record \$64 billion in bonds in FY2016.

The value proposition of the World Bank's bonds for investors is simple and attractive: as a triple-A rated

issuer, IBRD has the highest possible credit rating, which reflects its financial strength. Investors know that when they buy these bonds, they are supporting development outcomes. And they also know that they are leveraging a long track record and global experience in identifying and implementing projects that support national, regional and global development priorities.

All IBRD bonds support sustainable development, and the proceeds are used for activities that are aligned with the SDGs. But the bonds also help awareness for specific development priorities. A good example is green bonds, through which issuers raise dedicated funding for climate-friendly investments. IBRD issued the first green bond in 2008 and has since led development of the market—it has issued over \$10 billion in such bonds and has set the market standard for transparency and clarity in reporting on use of green bond proceeds.

The World Bank is building on its experience with green bonds to **raise market awareness for the SDGs**. In March 2017, the IBRD issued [\*SDG-linked bonds\*](#)—the first to link the return investors receive to the stock performance of 50 companies that are listed in the [\*Solactive Sustainable Development Goals World Index\*](#). Companies are selected because they support the SDGs in their operations.

The bonds raised \$163 million from institutional investors in France and Italy, and IBRD hopes to issue more such bonds for various markets and investor types. SDG-linked bonds are a powerful way to introduce investors to the SDGs, and to highlight companies that are supporting them.

*The World Bank's Treasury* developed the bonds in partnership with BNP Paribas as part of a strategic and ongoing effort to connect with market counterparts and understand investor needs and opportunities.

This is just one way to harness markets for development. But there is no question that capital markets play a key role in promoting sustainable investing. Looking ahead, we must continue to promote innovation and develop new partnerships using every financial tool we have. This can bring win-win outcomes for owners of capital and people in developing countries.



## SDG Implementation at the Country Level

In setting the 2030 Agenda, the global community has recognized the challenges to data, financing, and implementation at the country level. Addressing these requires an integrated analysis of the SDGs and the associated financing framework. To help countries with this analysis, a Bank Group publication, "[\*Trajectories for Sustainable Development Goals: Framework and Country Applications\*](#)," addresses a range of questions related to feasibility, current income projections, focus areas to accelerate progress, and ways to unlock the required fiscal resources (see Box 3).

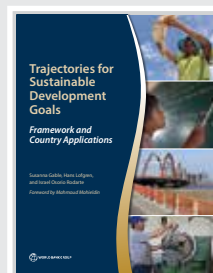
## Country Engagement

In July 2014, the Bank Group launched a revised country engagement model consisting of two main instruments: the (i) Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCD) and the (ii) Country Partnership Frameworks (CPF). An SCD informs each new CPF; it aims to identify the most important challenges and opportunities a country faces in advancing its own development goals and the Bank Group's twin goals on poverty and prosperity.

The CPF aims to make our country-driven model more systematic, evidence-based, selective, and focused on the twin goals. In conjunction with an SCD, the CPF guides Bank Group support to a member country. The aim is to help the country identify its most important challenges and opportunities. SCDs are prepared by Bank Group staff in close consultation with national

authorities and a range of other stakeholders. This alignment will also prove useful to support countries ahead of the Voluntary National Review presentations at the High Level Political Forum.

Given the close alignment between the Bank Group corporate goals and the SDGs, the SCDs and CPFs are supporting progress toward the 2030 Agenda. The sustainability aspect of the SCD and CPF will also ensure that economic, social and environmental aspects of development are taken into account (including SDG 8: sustainable and inclusive economic growth). Further, the SCD analysis identifies important development challenges for a country, which could include areas of governance (institutional arrangements and capacity, transparency, and accountability), conflict and fragility, natural resource management, and gender inequality. Addressing some of these constraints will contribute to specific SDG goals, such as gender equality (SDG 5) and climate action (SDG 13), but also more generally to the achievement of all SDGs.



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## BOX 3: Tackling Challenges of Service Delivery and Financing

Addressing the challenges of service delivery and financing gaps that the SDGs pose, the World Bank published *Trajectories for Sustainable Development Goals: Framework and Country Applications* in late 2015. This tool developed by the World Bank analyzes countries' likely progress on SDGs and their determinants as well as discusses country policy and financing options that can accelerate progress. It looks at around 15 country examples that are geographically dispersed and include a mix of low-income, middle-income, landlocked, natural resource-rich, and small island countries.

The trajectories benchmark a country's performance on the SDGs using GNI-per-capita as a gradient. They also make projections for SDGs to the year 2030 and discuss sources of fiscal space. For each country, the analysis offers a starting point for discussion about how policies and financing could be designed to speed up development outcomes by (a) benchmarking recent outcomes for SDG target indicators and the factors (including policies) that influence them; (b) projecting 2030 outcomes for these indicators; and (c) assessing options to increase resources for spending in support of the SDG agenda. The analysis is from a cross-country perspective, with outcomes assessed relative to countries at the same per capita income level. Subject to data constraints, the tool strives to address the aspects of the SDG agenda that matter to country-level decision making.

The country assessments cover countries with diverse prospects for realizing the ambitions of the SDGs by 2030. Some face adverse growth prospects and, compared to countries with similar per capita incomes, are underperforming on at least some SDGs. Together these considerations make it difficult for these countries to reach the 2030 targets. By contrast, other countries expect to grow rapidly and, for at least some SDGs, are currently performing better than expected for their income level. However, because of low initial outcomes, many countries in this second group are still projected to find it difficult to reach the global targets for 2030.

The country assessments also illustrate differences in SDG progress via provision of more and higher-quality public services and various levels of financing. For example, given current levels of taxes and other revenue sources, some countries may find it difficult to pursue SDG-targeted policies without additional government resources that a growth acceleration would make available.

The tool offers a useful resource for policymakers as well as development practitioners. The lessons learned could be applied to other countries and improve policymakers' ability to identify and address opportunities and challenges for achieving the SDGs. This also serves as a starting point for quantitative analysis to better understand the policy and financial efforts needed to attain the SDGs.

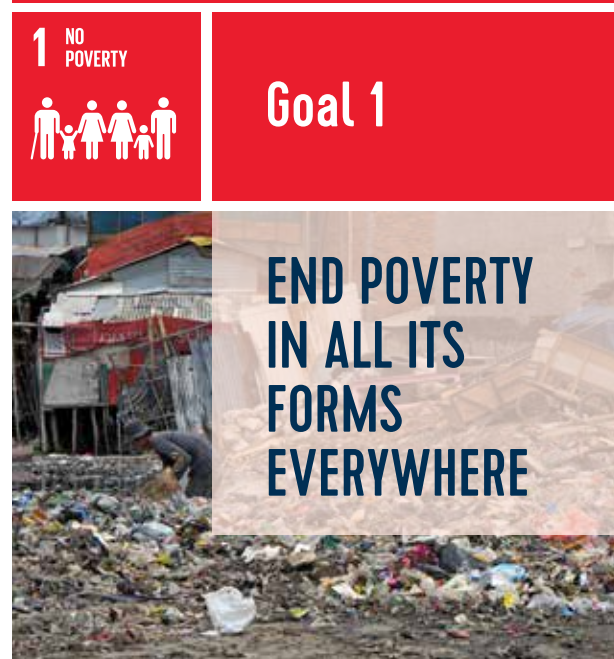


**GOAL BY GOAL:  
WORLD BANK  
GROUP ACTION  
ON SDGs**

Across the World Bank Group's Global Practices, Cross-Cutting Solution Areas, Regional and Country units, substantial work is being done to help countries to identify and achieve their local, national and global development objectives. These units align in large part with the SDGs, and there are many examples of work across various groups that specifically correspond to the objectives of the SDGs.

This section highlights examples across the 17 Goals. In particular, the section focuses on the six goals to be reviewed as part of the 2017 meeting of the High Level

Political Forum on Sustainable Development. These are: **Goal 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere; **Goal 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; **Goal 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; **Goal 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; **Goal 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation; **Goal 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.



The Bank Group works to end poverty and reduce inequality in a number of ways—from funding projects that can have transformational impacts on communities, to collecting and analyzing the critical data and evidence needed to target these programs to reach the poorest and most vulnerable, to helping governments create more inclusive, effective policies and institutions that can benefit entire populations and lay the groundwork for prosperity for future generations.

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. It also includes producing evidence—using approaches like [Poverty and Social Impact Analysis](#)—to help countries' policies and programs take into account poverty and distributional impacts, both long- and short-term. This is done so that, for example, a rural roads project actually connects poor farmers to markets, and fiscal reforms take into account how the poorest benefit from taxes and spending.

In 2016, the Bank Group convened an expert advisory panel to provide recommendations on how the institution could complement its existing measures of poverty for a broader understanding of the deprivations faced by far too many across the world. The institution will move forward on a number of the commission's recommendations in the coming years.

In May 2017, the Bank Group along with partners in the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA) and the UN Development Program (UNDP), hosted an expert group meeting on Ending Poverty and achieving SDG 1 in preparation for the review of SDG 1 at the 2017 HLPF. Representatives of government, academia, civil society, and international financial institutions discussed some of the pervasive challenges as well as good practices and solutions toward the ultimate goal of ending poverty.

The Bank Group is also supporting better and more frequent data collection, and finding new ways to track poverty and inequality (SDG 1, 10 and 17). This includes the commitment to increase household surveys mentioned in Section 1, Page 12.



2 ZERO  
HUNGER

## Goal 2

**END HUNGER,  
ACHIEVE FOOD  
SECURITY AND  
IMPROVED  
NUTRITION  
AND PROMOTE  
SUSTAINABLE  
AGRICULTURE**

Globally, we urgently need to change how food is produced and consumed, so that the world can feed everyone while raising incomes, improving health and nutrition outcomes, and restoring the planet. The SDGs offer a major opportunity to place safe, nutritious, and sustainable food systems on the development agenda and provide a guide for action in key areas for governments, the private sector, and citizens.

The Bank Group's Food and Agriculture Global Practice works with low- and middle-income countries and

partners to provide innovation and resources so that the food system helps lift people out of poverty, produces safe nutritious food for everyone, and is more sustainable and resilient in the face of resource constraints and climate change.

In 2016, 50 percent of Food and Agriculture projects approved by the Bank Group's Board focused on climate-smart agriculture. Proven approaches such as precision farming, reduced tillage, intercropping, improved monitoring technology, meteorological data, crop and breed diversity, reduced loss and waste, and better targeted subsidies can secure a triple win: higher agricultural productivity, increased resilience to climate change, and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

The Bank Group provides upstream support to countries before food crises happen. With funding from the Food Price Crisis Response Multidonor Trust Fund, the Bank Group provided technical assistance to over 30 countries in 2016-2017 to help prepare for and respond to the impacts of El Nino Southern Oscillation weather events. This included technical assistance to help Brazil design a municipal agriculture drought preparedness plan that uses mobile phones to gather real-time data from family farmers in remote areas; and assistance to help Argentina develop financing options for emergency risk management in agriculture.

The Bank Group 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 around the world whose 10,000 scientists and staff

are tackling key challenges in the world's food system. About 60 percent of the area under improved crop varieties globally is sown with varieties derived from CGIAR breeding. Flood-resistant scuba rice, for example, developed by the International Rice Research Institute, is being rapidly adopted by millions of farmers in Asia. Bio-fortified varieties of maize, cassava, beans, pearl millet, rice and orange-fleshed sweet potato are targeted to reach 150 million consumers by 2018.

The CGIAR's research strategy for 2016-2030 is designed to maximize its contributions to the SDGs. Examples of research priorities range from improved crops to boost productivity, resilience, nutritional value, and resource use efficiency, to pro-poor policies that improve smallholders' food security, nutrition, and incomes. CGIAR-led innovation directly influences \$4 billion of agriculture-related Bank Group commitments.

The Bank Group also hosts the [\*Global Agriculture and Food Security Program \(GAFSP\)\*](#), a multi-stakeholder partnership that is making a large and immediate impact on the SDGs, not only under SDG2 but also through the interlinkages with goals that aim to end poverty (SDG1), encourage gender equality (SDG5), and mitigate and adapt to a changing climate (SDG13), all while supporting partnerships (SDG17) on a large scale.

Through long-term investments in agriculture and food and nutrition security, GAFSP is making measurable progress towards SDG 2. GAFSP contributes directly to combating hunger and extreme poverty in countries with average poverty rates at 40 percent—compared to 22 percent for all developing countries—and where the incidence of hunger averages 27 percent. More

than half of the GAFSP Public Sector Window projects, collectively worth \$158 million, include nutrition-related activities such as distribution of micronutrient supplements, behavioral change campaigns, and improvements in home conditions.

With the introduction of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), an official SDG2 outcome/impact indicator, GAFSP is playing an important role contributing to better monitoring of SDG2.

The Bank Group is also supporting the [\*Secure Nutrition online platform\*](#), which offers learning, curation, and dissemination services focused on SDG 2. Using a mix of digital and social network approaches, it helps the development community improve nutrition for vulnerable populations and implement behavior change programming that can reduce stunting. It helps bridge the operational knowledge gaps between nutrition and its underlying drivers, including access to food and agriculture. It identifies multisectoral opportunities for collaboration that can end hunger and reduce malnutrition, working within and among the Bank Group and development partners.

The Bank Group recently estimated the costs of meeting four global nutrition targets, including those for stunting and wasting, at an additional \$70 billion over 10 years—a little more than \$10 per child per year. In partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, the Bank Group has also collaborated with governments to develop country-specific nutrition investment frameworks. Across the board, IDA allocations for nutrition to address SDG 2.2 (stunting and wasting) are increasing rapidly where most needed.

3 GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING

## Goal 3



### ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

The Bank Group's Global Practice on Health, Nutrition and Population is directly addressing SDG 3, as well as contributing to other cross-cutting health goals, through its Priority Directions strategy.

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) provides an umbrella for Bank Group efforts with governments and development partners to ensure that all people receive quality, affordable care without suffering financial hardship, in line with SDG 3.

The Bank Group is collaborating with the WHO to strengthen efforts in monitoring UHC at the global level. The two institutions have developed a global UHC database that is currently going through a country consultation process. A first [UHC global monitoring report](#) was produced in 2015, with the next planned for December 2017. In addition, the [Second Annual UHC Financing Forum](#), co-organized by the Bank Group, built on last year's topic of domestic resource mobilization to focus on strategic policies and practical interventions that help governments use health system resources more efficiently.

The [International Health Partnership for UHC 2030](#) provides a multi-stakeholder platform to strengthen collaboration and contribute to resilient, sustainable and equitable health systems, which are key to achieving universal health coverage and global health security by 2030. The Bank Group and WHO co-host its secretariat.

The Bank Group has also been working with the WHO and the governments of Germany and Japan on a paper to provide a foundation for the UHC2030 and its work program. This will help shape health system strengthening efforts by multilateral agencies and bilateral partners, stimulate further dialogue and work to accelerate progress towards UHC at the country level, and increase alignment of efforts by development partners.

At the [Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development \(TICAD-VI\)](#), African heads of state and partners vowed to accelerate progress toward UHC

in Africa. To help countries implement their health reforms, the Bank Group and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (Global Fund) committed to invest \$24 billion in Africa over the next three to five years.

A UHC Forum, co-hosted by the Japanese government, WHO, UHC2030, and the Bank Group, will be held in December 2017 in Tokyo, to report on and stimulate global and country-level progress. It will include sessions on pandemic preparedness and sharing of data and analysis on key UHC indicators, a debate on key policy and implementation measures, and discussion of lessons from country experiences.

Also in connection with SDG 3, the Bank Group hosts the secretariat of the Global Financing Facility (GFF), a partnership drawing on the comparative advantages of a broad set of public and private sector stakeholders that are involved in reproductive, maternal, child, and adolescent health response. Adding to previous studies in Malawi and Tanzania, the Bank Group recently completed a study that shows cash transfers reduce transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV among young people in Lesotho. The Bank Group has also launched a study to better understand the role of cash transfers in HIV prevention in Swaziland, the country with the world's highest HIV prevalence.

IDA 18 includes commitments for strengthening pandemic preparedness: the Bank Group 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 and institutionalize pandemic preparedness plans.

In addition, the Bank Group launched the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF), an innovative, fast-disbursing global financing mechanism designed to protect the world against deadly pandemics. The PEF will accelerate both global and national responses to future outbreaks.

4 QUALITY  
EDUCATION

## Goal 4



The Bank Group is committed to helping countries reach their goals for access to quality education and lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030. It helped draft and is a signatory to the [Education 2030 Framework for Action](#), which will guide countries through implementation of SDG4.

The Bank Group's [global education strategy](#) focuses on Learning for All—helping all children go to school and learn. Its priorities include (i) ramping up investments in early childhood development (ECD) programs to enable a lifetime of learning and raise future productivity; (ii) creating a robust learning environment that measures

learning and improves accountability; (iii) lowering barriers to quality education for girls and for children from disadvantaged communities; and (iv) fixing the wide disconnect between skills development, higher education, and the labor market.

There is growing demand from countries for results-based financing, a set of tools that make financing contingent on the achievement of pre-agreed results. In May 2015, the Bank Group [committed to double its results-based financing support for education, to \\$5 billion, over the next five years](#). Over a quarter of this has already been delivered.

Support to girls and women is also key to achieving SDG 4. In April 2016, the Bank Group committed to investing \$2.5 billion over five years in education projects that have adolescent girls (aged 12-17) as direct beneficiaries. About 75 percent of this investment will be in low-income countries, largely in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. In less than a year, the Bank Group has already committed \$600 million to projects that support the education of adolescent girls.

The Bank Group also facilitates knowledge exchange through several platforms. The [EdStats](#) website, for example, features more than 2,500 internationally comparable education indicators on access, completion, learning outcomes, expenditures, and more. The [Systems Approach for Better Education Results \(SABER\)](#) platform is helping assess education policies and identify actionable priorities around the world.

The upcoming *World Development Report 2018: Realizing the Promise of Education for Development*, scheduled for November 2017, will offer guidance on how to integrate education, learning, and skills with the drive to meet broader development challenges.

5  
GENDER  
EQUALITY

## Goal 5



The Bank Group's [Gender Strategy, launched in 2016](#), is changing the way we work to enhance gender equality in our client countries. It positions the Bank Group to be more effective in tackling gender gaps. Significant changes have taken place: more projects in fragile contexts now include gender-based violence prevention and response, with linkages to economic/livelihood activities; more projects focus on improving the business environment for women, or address the specific needs of men and women in transport and access to basic infrastructure. A number of global practices in the Bank Group have developed sector-specific gender notes to accompany the Gender Strategy, reflecting the interlinkages among the SDGs.

Examples of this work include Papua New Guinea, where IFC has worked with more than 50 businesses to develop

and implement family and sexual violence policies. In Ethiopia, the [Africa Gender Innovation Lab](#)—which is tasked with generating evidence on what works to reduce gender inequalities—has introduced an innovative pilot in financial training to better serve women entrepreneurs. Given its success, the initiative is being replicated in a new project in Indonesia.

The Bank Group's [Women, Business and the Law](#) team is partnering with UN Women and the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index to develop cross-country comparable methodology and collect pilot data for indicator 5.1.1 on whether legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex. This work builds on the Bank Group team's dataset examining laws and regulations constraining women in 189 economies, and adds data on implementation and enforcement mechanisms. Data is also being collected in conjunction with national statistical organizations.

In addition, as the first [HeForShe Thematic Champion](#) among international financial institutions, the Bank Group has committed to achieving 50-50 gender balance in technical positions by 2022 and to closing the gender parity gap in senior management (vice presidents and above) by 2020. The Bank Group also aims to receive the second level of [Economic Dividends for Gender Equality \(EDGE\)](#) certification by 2020.

The [IDA18 Replenishment](#) also commits to closing gaps between women and men (and girls and boys) in country strategies and operations, while strengthening the data and evidence base to enhance impact on gender policy.

6 CLEAN WATER  
AND SANITATION

## Goal 6

**ENSURE  
AVAILABILITY  
AND  
SUSTAINABLE  
MANAGEMENT  
OF WATER AND  
SANITATION  
FOR ALL**

Realizing the vision for water and sanitation set out in the SDGs and the Paris agreement requires a comprehensive approach that connects public health, food security, livable cities, energy for all, environmental well-being, and climate action. As the largest multilateral source of financing for water in developing countries, the Bank Group has a portfolio of water investments of \$35 billion and 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.

The Bank Group report *“High and Dry”* indicates that unless action is taken soon, water will become more scarce in regions where it is currently abundant, and scarcity will greatly worsen in regions where water is already in short supply. Affected regions could see their growth rates decline by as much as 6 percent of GDP by 2050, compared to 2015 levels.

Last year, the UN Secretary-General and the Bank Group President convened a High-Level Panel on Water, consisting of 11 sitting Heads of State and Government and one Special Adviser. The focus over the two years of its mandate will be to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all as well as to contribute to achievement of other SDGs that rely on water. To achieve this, the Panel adopted at the last UN General Assembly a Call for Action. It will work towards:

- Motivating effective action – by developing a new narrative on water and shining a light on examples of policies, institutions and programs that work, the Panel can spur effective action across governments, civil society, and the private sector.
- Advocating on financing and implementation – by mobilizing targeted financial resources, scaling up investments, and encouraging innovation and partnerships.

To have the most impact in its remaining time frame, the Panel will focus on the most effective initiatives at the global level and promote leadership at the national and subnational levels. It has announced a series of actions

on finance and valuing water. It has also initiated a dialogue with MDBs and other stakeholders to renew cooperation, aiming at a significant increase of investment into the sector.

The Bank Group is committed to aligning the monitoring of results in operations with ongoing discussion on water-related SDG indicators. In partnership with the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring

Program, the Bank Group is the custodian agency for SDG indicators 6.1 (on drinking water) and 6.2 (on sanitation and hygiene); both of these define a “safely managed” service level. The Bank Group is also working with various UN partners to define methodologies and collaborate on data gathering for the proposed indicators.

**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



## Goal 7



## ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

Access to energy is vital to reaching all other SDGs and critical for many countries in meeting their climate change mitigation targets. It requires a concerted push on sustainable options for energy access, including solar and wind, both on- and off-grid, as well as other viable low-carbon solutions that fit each country’s circumstances. The Bank Group is working with governments to reach these objectives.

For example, the Bank Group is working on a \$400 million [\*National Electrification Project in Myanmar\*](#) that will provide energy to over 6 million people, a third of whom will receive power via off-grid and mini-grid solutions. Through [\*Ethiopia’s Electricity Network Reinforcement and Expansion Project\*](#), the Bank Group is supporting efforts to improve network reliability and to scale up energy access through off-grid solutions, helping electricity reach over a million households, mostly with solar lanterns and solar home systems. The Bank Group also encourages and backs cutting-edge solutions for energy access. In India, this includes \$1



billion in [lending for solar projects](#) and help in installing up to 50 MW of floating solar technology to generate electricity without using large swaths of already scarce land.

The Bank Group has shown that rapid progress is possible: projects helped provide electricity to 32 million people over the course of two years (2014-2016). But [1.06 billion people still live without access to energy](#), and over 3 billion cook with polluting fuels such as firewood and dung. The world is not moving fast enough to reach SDG7, but bold policy commitments, innovative technology, and increased private investments can help reach the goal.

Comprehensive data and analytical tools such as the [Global Tracking Framework \(GTF\)](#), the [Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy \(RISE\)](#), the [State of Electricity Access Report \(SEAR\)](#), and the [Multi-Tier Framework \(MTF\)](#) provide the data needed to inform governments as they craft policies to attract private sector investments, track their progress toward SDG7, and learn from successful initiatives being implemented in other countries.

These tools are part of the Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) knowledge hub funded by the [Energy Sector Management Assistance Program \(ESMAP\)](#), which supports development projects, leverages public and private financing, and shapes global policy. In FY14-16, ESMAP's analytical work and technical assistance informed \$3.7 billion in Bank Group lending through 250 IDA and IBRD activities in 130 countries. In turn, these projects leveraged a further \$1.8 billion from

public, private, and other sources. [ESMAP's Clean Stove Initiative](#) provided China with \$80 million as part of a larger Bank Group program to distribute 6 million clean cook stoves in the country's Hebei province by 2017. It is also funding Lighting Africa, which has provided almost 15 million people with basic access to electricity and leveraged over \$40 million for seven IDA projects.

The Bank Group is accelerating efforts to expand access to electricity, by scaling up investments in both on- and off-grid solutions. [The goal](#) is to add 20 GW of renewable energy generation over five years and mobilize \$25 billion in commercial funds for clean energy. In Africa alone, the Bank Group [has committed](#) to helping develop 5 GW of grid-connected solar energy projects and to providing 55 million off-grid consumers with modern energy services by 2026.

The Bank Group also works closely with about 70 countries on improving transparency and governance in their extractive industries, with a focus on sustainability and fostering private sector investment. This is critical, as the transition to cleaner energy sources has increased demand for the minerals required in construction of renewable technologies, such as solar panels, wind turbines, and batteries.

8 DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH

## Goal 8



The Bank Group continues to foster inclusive and sustainable economic growth through a variety of programs. Examples include the [\*Financial Sector Assessment Program \(FSAP\)\*](#), National Financial Inclusion Strategies, and support for financial literacy. Well-functioning financial institutions and markets foster sustainable and inclusive economic growth, whereas when the financial system malfunctions, it can impede

or even reverse socioeconomic progress. Financial stability, financial access, and long-term finance are essential pillars for private sector development and real growth. To support efforts on this front, the Bank Group undertakes the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) jointly with the IMF. This is the only regularly updated diagnostic vehicle that provides an independent assessment of the stability and development of a country's financial sector.

The FSAP analyzes the soundness of a financial system versus its vulnerabilities and risks that increase the likelihood, or potential severity, of financial sector crises. It also looks at a country's developmental needs in terms of infrastructure, institutions, and markets. The FSAP provides policy recommendations to develop the financial sector and make it more resilient, and it is often a catalyst for broad sector reforms. As the cornerstone of financial sector analysis, the FSAP provides the analytical framework for lending operations and technical assistance, as well as a vehicle for policy dialogue. To date, the Bank Group and IMF have conducted Financial Sector Assessments in 155 countries, with 15.5% in low-income countries and 51% in middle-income countries. Post-FSAP work can include a range of priorities and instruments, such as regulation and supervision of the non-bank financial sector (as in case of Albania's FSAP) or regulatory reform including risk management guidelines (as in Mozambique's FSAP).

Recognizing that financial inclusion bolsters sustainable growth as well as many of the other SDGs, the Bank Group also supports over 25 countries in designing

and implementing *National Financial Inclusion Strategies (NFIS)*. These are roadmaps of actions, agreed and defined at the national or subnational level, that stakeholders follow to achieve financial inclusion goals. They encompass transformational reforms and investments in innovative payment services, digital finance, micro/SME finance, responsible finance, and related areas.

The Bank Group also works to promote financial literacy and broader financial capability, which can enhance financial inclusion, stability, and effective functioning of financial markets. Many countries include financial capability in their NFIS. The Bank Group helps countries design and implement action plans and National Financial Literacy/Capability Strategies, which outline evidence-based actions to improve the knowledge and capability of financial consumers. Surveys and diagnostics are used to inform technical support and advice to national authorities, and to assess the effectiveness of actions taken. Recent examples include: developing financial education activities on hazard payments to Ebola response workers in Sierra Leone, assessing the financial capability levels and developing financial education content for social benefits recipients in Ethiopia via e-payments, and financial capability surveys in a wide range of countries—Azerbaijan, the Philippines, and Senegal.

Jobs are also crucial to achieving SDG 8: helping create more and better jobs and improving access to jobs for vulnerable groups are a priority area for the Bank Group. Jobs and economic transformation are also a special theme under IDA 18. A team from across

the Bank Group is working to strengthen diagnostics, design strategies, and help shape a future set of operations focused on jobs.

The Bank Group will deliver 15 country Jobs Diagnostics by the end of June 2017, five of them in fragile and conflict-affected states. The Bank Group is also responding to the youth employment challenge raised in SDG target 8.6. A variety of multi-sectoral jobs lending operations are being piloted to incorporate labor demand and supply side interventions. An example is an integrated operation in Tunisia that will support youth training, address mismatches between labor supply and demand, and invest in value chains with high potential to create jobs for youth.

Monitoring and evaluation for the jobs agenda will allow the Bank Group to help strengthen evidence-based decision making on programs and respond to SDG 8 indicators. This work includes efforts to standardize jobs-related indicators; the piloting of estimation methodologies beyond traditional impact evaluations; and development of monitoring and evaluation toolkits for jobs-related interventions.

The IDA18 replenishment highlights a number of jobs-related issues. These include a set of policy priorities aimed to support job creation through sustainable economic transformation; raising job quality and ensuring inclusion of youth and women; targeting support for the private sector and workers in high-risk contexts, including fragility and migration; and improving the knowledge base to inform operations that support jobs and economic transformation.

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE

## Goal 9



## BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION

There is growing recognition that investment in infrastructure is vital to achieving balanced growth and development, a focus of SDG 9. The related SDG 11 advocates “making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.” The Bank Group is working to ensure that infrastructure investments support the development of coherent long-term plans and contribute to local economic development, with inputs from multiple stakeholders. Given increasing climate change

challenges, the Bank Group aims to maximize the green and resilient aspects of infrastructure, using the latest technologies that reduce GHG emissions. The Bank Group also follows policies that ensure infrastructure is accessible to all groups in society.

The *Quality Infrastructure Initiative (QII)* enhances attention to quality in investment projects through financial support for project preparation and implementation, as well as knowledge dissemination. For example, the Amaravati project in India, which supports the development of a new state capital for Andhra Pradesh, is benefiting from a QII grant that allows the government to (i) pay closer attention to optimal technical solutions, taking into account low-carbon intensity; (ii) conduct thorough analysis of possible private sector involvement in developing and operating basic services in the city; and (iii) support the development of optimal city management systems to operate the new facilities.

The Bank Group develops diagnostic tools, knowledge platforms, and standardized procedures to help client governments make informed decisions about infrastructure services and delivery options. Recent examples of our commitment to sustainable and affordable infrastructure include key resources on public-private partnerships (PPPs): (i) the [report on benchmarking PPP procurement](#), with comparable data on 82 countries’ regulatory frameworks governing PPP procurement; (ii) the second edition of the *Report on Recommended PPP Contractual Provisions* released in September 2016; (iii) and [the third edition of the PPP Reference Guide](#), with coverage of PPP basics and steps

in stakeholder engagement. The guide covers the SDGs, environmental and social standards, climate change, Islamic finance, fragile and conflict-affected states, and subnational PPPs. It is a collaboration between the Bank Group, the Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Islamic Development Bank, the OECD, UNECE, and ESCAP.

In further response to SDGs 9 and 17, the Bank Group is strengthening platforms such as the [Global Infrastructure Facility \(GIF\)](#), the [International Infrastructure Support system \(IISS\)](#), the PPP Certification Program, and the [Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance](#). Some early outcomes of investment here include: (i) 19 projects approved for an estimated GIF support of about \$46 million as of February 2017; and (ii) 27 governments using IISS, a digital platform aiming to speed delivery of infrastructure, to prepare 68 infrastructure projects in the first eight months after its launch in June 2016.

The Bank Group houses the secretariat of the [G20-sponsored Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance \(GICA\)](#), launched in July 2016. In support of Target 9.1, the Alliance aims to foster cooperation and synergies between global infrastructure and trade facilitation programs within and between countries. The same year the [MDB's also released a Joint Declaration of Aspirations on Actions to Support Infrastructure Investment](#).

IFC has established the [MCPP infrastructure platform](#), which provides investors with a diversified portfolio of loans that mirrors IFC's own future loan origination, similar to that of an index fund. The first phase will

involve partnerships with two to four investors, with a goal of raising between \$1.5 billion and \$2 billion. A subsequent scaling up is expected to mobilize up to \$5 billion over the next three to five years.

The MDBs convened the [Global Infrastructure Forum](#) in April 2016 to coordinate global efforts to reduce the infrastructure gap and achieve the objectives of SDG 9 on innovation and infrastructure. At the Forum's second gathering in April 2017, the [MDBs agreed](#) to extend their collaboration to overcome upstream constraints and mobilize additional infrastructure investment and finance from the private sector. The MDB's are moreover working on a set of principles to guide [MDB's strategy for crowding-in private sector finance for growth and sustainable development](#).

## Transport and information technology – Responding to targets under SDGs 9, 11, and others

No SDG is exclusively dedicated to the transport sector, but four SDG targets directly relate to it and seven indirectly. These 11 targets fall under six of the SDGs (3, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 13), reflecting the cross-cutting nature of the sector and the need for an umbrella framework. In May 2016, Bank Group President Kim proposed a global initiative for transport that would support both implementation of the SDGs and transformation of the sector. Called “[Sustainable Mobility for All](#)” (SuM4All), this would consist of: (1) a shared vision for sustainable mobility, articulated around clearly defined global objectives; (2) a tracking framework, to measure progress toward the objectives; (3) a global program of actions and financing; and (4) a governance structure to support implementation of the first three components.

The Global Mobility Report, produced as part of SuM4All, conducts a baseline assessment of mobility across developed and developing countries, using global targets, proposed indicators, and country data covering the mobility of goods and people across various modes of transport. It is meant to serve as a tool not only for national and local governments to measure their progress, but also to compare performance across countries in achieving global goals. The core objectives are: universal access, efficiency, safety, and green transport. The Global Tracking Framework focuses on identifying targets, indicators, and data on progress toward sustainable mobility in

general, and the SDGs in particular. The framework has established an interim governance arrangement—a steering committee of 10 organizations (including UN DESA) and five working groups, with participation from over 40 organizations.

The Bank Group is also the custodian agency for the [Rural Accessibility Index](#). Last year, with funding from DFID, the Bank Group developed a more accurate and operationally useful methodology to measure rural accessibility using new data and technologies, such as satellite imagery and smartphone applications. The methodology was tested in eight pilot countries of Africa and South Asia. With efforts to update the index in other countries by end-June 2017, the new RAI will be available for about 10 additional countries.

In response to target 11.2 on safe, affordable, accessible, and sustainable transport systems, and the demand for an interlinked agenda across the SDGs, the Resilient Transport Community of Practice brings together specialists from two Bank Group global practices (Transport as well as Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience) and from the Bank Group-supported Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. The ambition is to ensure that all transport investments financed by the Bank Group are climate resilient. The community of practice aims to establish knowledge sharing that provides Bank Group country task teams with cross-regional best practices and grant funding for technical assistance. The resilient transport objectives support risk-sensitive, transit-oriented development that helps the poor access a broader range of jobs, markets, and better living conditions while steering

people and assets away from areas highly exposed to natural hazards. The connection to disaster risk management is an important lens for building climate and disaster resilience through systems planning, engineering and design, asset management, and contingency programming.

The community of practice has: (i) produced a knowledge management repository with standard Terms of Reference, reports, and examples from over 50 countries; (ii) reached out to teams with projects in the pipeline about potential for climate resilience—leading to over 90 projects of the FY17 transport pipeline having some climate co-benefits; (iii) launched over 20 studies that focus on operationalizing resilience in elements of transport; (iv) started a multi-regional, multi-sector global flagship report on resilience in Small Island Developing States for launch at COP23; (v) began incorporating resilience into transport elements of client countries' CoP Nationally Determined Commitments (starting with Vietnam); and (vii) started partnering with other agencies.

The Bank Group's *Information and Communications Technology (ICT) business plan* is designed to deliver digital dividends by: expanding digital connectivity; adapting the legislative and policy environment; and developing integrated digital solutions through a range of products and services. It addresses changes in telecom policy and legislation; ICT sector reform and privatization; creation of new economy platforms and services; universal access to connectivity; and innovative business models for citizen engagement, government services, and digital capability.

This responds to SDG targets and indicators (e.g., 5b, 9c) that call for enhancing access to, and quality of, ICT services. The plan also offers assistance to governments on disruptive and “over the horizon” technologies like the Internet of things, machine learning, artificial intelligence, and drones in support of development goals. The focus includes digital skills training programs and efforts to protect information assets and infrastructure through cybersecurity.

The [2016 World Development Report on Digital Dividends](#) highlighted three priorities: make the internet universal, affordable, open, and safe; strengthen the analog foundations of the digital economy; and improve global cooperation to address transboundary problems. To help implement this ambitious agenda, the Bank Group launched the [Digital Development Partnership \(DDP\)](#), a platform for digital innovation and development finance. It brings together public and private sector partners to help developing countries articulate and implement digital development strategies and action plans as well as create and share knowledge, with demonstration pilots in selected countries.

10 REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES

## Goal 10

### REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES



The objective for ensuring shared prosperity is part of the twin goals of the Bank Group and is in line with SDG 10, which focuses on reducing inequality. Work toward meeting this goal can also be found in the section above on SDGs 1 and 8, whose achievement will be closely tied to lowering inequality.

The Bank Group undertakes a large body of analytical work on inequality, with a policy focus. At the core of our country engagement, the Systematic Country Diagnostic analyzes constraints to inclusive growth as its central focus. Diagnostics have been completed in 46 countries, spanning all income levels. In 2016, the first Bank Group

report in the *Poverty and Shared Prosperity series* had a special focus on inequality, making a strong, evidence-based case for global action and advocacy. Numerous regional and country reports also have inequality or economic mobility as central themes.

*Latest data shows* that in 60 of the 83 countries studied, the bottom 40 percent of the income distribution experienced positive income growth between 2008 and 2013, representing 67 percent of the world's population. In 49 countries, the income growth of the bottom 40 exceeded that of the top 60.

Progress on ending poverty and promoting prosperity has at times been accompanied by increasing inequality. Inequality today to a large extent reflects unequal opportunities in the past. We know that nations with a widening gap between those who can and cannot access opportunities in life have difficulty sustaining economic growth and social stability over time. Given current and projected growth patterns, reducing inequality can play an important role both in ending extreme poverty by 2030 and in ensuring that growth works for the poorest. Countries can and should make deliberate policy decisions to combat high inequality and to equalize opportunities for all, making smart use of both fiscal and social systems to improve the lives of their citizens.

According to case studies, common building blocks for reducing within-country inequality are good macro-economic management, economic growth, and labor markets that translate growth into inequality reduction by creating better job opportunities for the poorest.



The Poverty and Shared Prosperity (2016) report provides examples of policy options for countries for the short and long term. These are not the only policies available, nor a prescription for progress, but serve as examples of policy interventions that countries can adopt to reduce poverty, increase shared prosperity, and not impede growth in the process.

Examples include: (i) Invest in children (Early Childhood Development, Quality Education); (ii) Invest in health (Universal Health Care); (iii) Invest in Infrastructure

(Rural Roads and Electricity); and (iv) Make money work for the poor (Conditional and Unconditional Cash Transfers, Progressive Taxation that funds programs and investments that benefit the poor).

The Bank Group is responsible for monitoring the shared prosperity indicator for every country and is tracking the Shared Prosperity Premium, which compares the income growth of the bottom 40 percent with a country's average income growth—putting an even stronger inequality lens on our welfare reporting.



Globally, 54% of the population lives in urban areas today, and this trend is expected to continue. By 2045, the number of people living in cities will increase by 1.5 times to 6 billion, adding 2 billion more urban residents. With more than 80% of global GDP generated in cities, urbanization can contribute to sustainable growth if managed well by increasing productivity, allowing innovation and new ideas to emerge. However, the speed and scale of urbanization brings challenges, including meeting accelerated demand for affordable housing, well-connected transport systems, and other infrastructure, basic services, as well as jobs, particularly for the nearly 1 billion urban poor who live in informal settlements to be near opportunities.

To address these challenges, the Bank Group provides financing and technical assistance to build sustainable cities and communities through an urbanization process that is inclusive, resilient, productive, and livable, in line with the Bank Group's goals to end extreme poverty and boost shared prosperity.

Through the new urban resilience program, the Resilient Cities Program, the Bank Group is helping cities adapt to a greater variety of changing conditions and withstand shocks while maintaining essential functions. It's an effort to support the Bank's city-level engagements by providing a platform to support the development of comprehensive resilience-building investments, while crowding in a range of sources of private and official capital to finance these investment programs. Its CityStrength diagnostic enhances cities' resilience and has been successfully piloted in Can Tho, Vietnam, and in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In addition, the Program is now providing technical and financial support to 17 city-level engagements that are under development or in preparation.

The Bank Group's City Creditworthiness Initiative provides local authorities with comprehensive support to promote urban infrastructure investments. The engagements begin with learning programs for leaders called "City Creditworthiness Academies." The Academies have provided training on fundamentals of creditworthiness and municipal finance to over 500 officials from over 200 cities in Colombia, Ethiopia, India, Jordan, Kenya, Korea, Rwanda, Turkey, the West Bank & Gaza, and others.

The Bank Group's work on urban development has been instrumental in advocating for addressing climate change issues during COP21 and COP22. During the last year, the Bank Group invested over \$3 billion in urban climate finance and provided technical assistance to help developing countries build climate-

smart cities. This figure is expected to grow as the Bank moves to increase its climate finance by a third over the next five years.

In rapidly urbanizing Vietnam, the Urban Vietnam Upgrading Project – with \$382 million financing from the Bank Group – improved the lives of 7.5 million urban poor with better water and sewage connections, as well as improved roads, sewers, lakes, canals, and bridges. In Indonesia, the recently-approved Indonesia National Slum Upgrading Program, which includes substantial additional finance through co-financing from the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB), is improving access to urban infrastructure and services in targeted slums. In Kenya, the Bank Group is supporting devolution through lending and technical assistance programs, most notably the recently approved Kenya Devolution Support Program (KDSP) and the Kenya Accountable Devolution Program (KADP). Through both projects, the Bank Group is playing a key role in supporting the implementation of the National Capacity Building Framework (NCBF) to bring about enhancements in local accountability and basic service delivery.

In Georgia, the Regional Development Project assists the country's regions in improving their infrastructure in order to capitalize on a growing tourism market: thus assisting in improving their local competitiveness and economic development. In Azerbaijan, The Bank has supported the national government in improving solid waste collection and disposal operations in the Greater Baku area – cleaning and closing the main

Balakhani landfill and 50 wild dumps – and a new solid waste management agency for Greater Baku has been established. A national solid waste management strategy and an investment plan are now under preparation with the Bank’s support.

The WB is also committed to implementing the New Urban Agenda, which was adopted during the UN global Habitat III conference held in Quito, Ecuador, in 2016. The Bank Group, along with eight Multilateral Development Banks issued a joint statement expressing commitment to promote equitable, sustainable,

productive urbanization and urban communities. The institutions committed to, among other things, supporting the implementation of the UN “New Urban Agenda” through direct financing, catalyzing other resources, as well as domestic resource mobilization. As such, they are determined to continue working to strengthen domestic financial markets, deepen financial inclusion, and attract sources of co-financing to enable innovative and concessional funding to address the challenges of the poor and most vulnerable urban residents.



## Goal 12



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 damages world-wide have doubled in the past 20 years, and have only stabilized or declined in 25% of countries. As evidence that current trends are unsustainable: (i) 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; (ii) one third of the world’s total energy is consumed by the food sector, but one third of all food is lost or wasted; (iii) by 2035, half the world will face water scarcity, and (iv) by 2050, arable land per person will only be 25% of what it was in 1960.

To address these challenge, the Bank Group provides financing, technical assistance, and expertise to help

countries sustainably manage their land, sea, and freshwater natural resources. The Bank Group Global Practice on Environment and Natural Resources is directly addressing SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production.

Through the *Adjusted Net Savings (ANS)* indicator, the Bank Group is 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 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. For example, WAVES has helped Botswana set up water, mineral, and energy accounts. While Botswana’s total water use increased by 33 percent between 1993 and 2011, per person it fell by 10 percent thanks to water-use efficiencies.

The Bank Group works with developing countries to reduce pollution, implement proper waste management, and improve water and air quality through the recently established *Pollution Management and Environmental Health (PMEH) Program*. The Bank Group also supports programs to reduce food waste by cutting transportation time and costs and improving storage technology, market information, and product differentiation.

In Montenegro, for instance, the *Industrial Waste Management and Cleanup Project* is working to 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, the *Earthcare Solid Waste Composting 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. 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.

13 CLIMATE  
ACTION

## Goal 13



### TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

In April 2016, the Bank Group adopted a Climate Change Action Plan (CCAP) to accelerate action on climate change and to increase the climate-related share of its lending to 28 percent by 2020. Since the launch of the CCAP, the Bank Group has made significant progress in its efforts to scale up climate actions.

The Bank Group's share of such lending increased from 15 percent in FY15 to 18 percent in FY16, and is projected to reach 20 percent for FY17. The Bank Group will work to accelerate this momentum to meet the 28 percent target by 2020.

The Bank Group is enhancing its efforts to support NDC implementation, mainstreaming climate action into budgets and policy decisions to redirect public and private investment flows, and deepening support for carbon pricing

and the next generation of carbon markets development. The Bank Group supported establishment of the NDC Partnership and is launching the Climate Action Peer Exchange initiative to promote knowledge sharing and country-driven capacity development among ministries of finance and planning as they address fiscal challenges in implementing NDCs.

The Bank Group has also prioritized leveraging external private capital, which will be essential to delivering on the sustainable development and climate agendas. IFC aims to increase private sector investments in climate projects in emerging economies by creating products that aggregate and lower risks in new climate sectors, as well as through more use of blended finance. For every dollar of blended donor funds, IFC leverages \$15 in commercial capital. In FY16, IFC mobilized \$5 billion in external private finance for climate.

In addition, the Bank Group has been deepening sectoral engagement and making progress in scaling up climate actions across key sectors. In the first two years of the CCAP, by the end of 2017, the Bank Group will have facilitated 10 gigawatts of renewable energy and mobilized \$6.5 billion in commercial finance. In FY16, 50 percent of agriculture operations had climate co-benefits. In FY17, adaptation components from transport projects will account for over \$800 million, and new programs with adaptive social protection schemes expect to enhance climate resilience for 14 million people.

The Bank Group continues to provide analytical leadership on climate change through [flagship reports](#) and to build on partnerships with other organizations. The [IDA18 replenishment](#) set climate change as a priority, and commitments aim to deepen the mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk management in Systematic Country Diagnostics, Country Partnership Frameworks, and lending.

14 LIFE  
BELOW WATER

## Goal 14

### CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



The Bank Group is strongly engaged in oceans-related issues, from coastal livelihoods and fisheries, to management of land-based solid waste polluting the oceans, to providing impetus on the Blue Economy. Examples include the Bank Group's recent reports: (i) "[\*Sunken Billions Revisited: Progress and Challenges in Global Marine Fisheries\*](#)" explores new economic analysis that finds that overfishing causes global fisheries to forego more than \$80 billion a year; (ii) "[\*The Potential of the Blue Economy: Increasing Long-term Benefits of the Sustainable Use of Marine Resources\*](#)

[\*for Small Island Development States and Coastal Least Developed Countries\*](#)" identifies challenges and solutions for better management and sustainable use of ocean resources; and (iii) "[\*Toward a Blue Economy: A Promise for Sustainable Growth in the Caribbean\*](#)," defines a policy framework for a new development paradigm to accelerate sustainable development of the oceans.

To help meet the demand for aquaculture investment capital, the Bank Group has entered in a dialogue with partners for the Small and Medium Enterprise Aquaculture Investment Fund, a managed fund that would provide professional business planning, appropriately priced and scheduled capital, and international standard technical assistance to support adoption of best practices by SME aquaculture entrepreneurs in Sub-Saharan Africa. Partners include the African Development Bank, FAO, Rabobank (The Netherlands), the Gatsby Foundation, and a number of private equity firms.

A further example of investment support is work with the government of Peru on investment project financing for a National Program for Innovation in Fisheries and Aquaculture.

15  
LIFE  
ON LAND

## Goal 15

### PROTECTING LIFE ON LAND



Some 1.3 billion people depend on forests and trees, which cover 30 percent of the earth's surface, for their livelihood. In addition to providing food security and shelter to millions of people and many species, forests help tackle climate change by absorbing carbon dioxide from fossil fuels, are a source of clean air and water, control floods, and protect biodiversity. But human activities and natural causes—often exacerbated by climate change—are leading to a net loss of 5.6 million hectares of forests a year, and 60 to 70 percent of the world's ecosystems are degrading faster than they can recover.

To tackle these challenges, our Global Practice on Environment and Natural Resources is directly addressing SDG 15 through programs to enhance investment sustainable forest management. We are working with partners to address land degradation and help local people manage their forest. The Bank Group's [Forest Action Plan \(2016–20\)](#) focuses on investments in sustainable forest management and “forest-smart” interventions that take a holistic and multi-sectoral look at forest landscapes. Increasingly, the Bank Group strives to combine public and private financing, as well as resources from innovative forest-related funds, such as the [Forest Carbon Partnership Facility](#), the Forest Investment Program, and the BioCarbon Fund Initiative for Sustainable Forest Landscapes. The World Bank hosts the Program on Forests (PROFOR), to support in-depth analysis, innovative processes, knowledge sharing, and dialogue to improve forest policy.

To prevent and reverse land degradation, the Bank Group also works to make landscapes more productive and resilient in the face of climate change, often with support from the [Global Environmental Facility \(GEF\)](#). To better conserve and sustainably use ecosystems and biodiversity, we help client countries invest in watershed management and protected areas, fight wildlife crime, integrate biodiversity conservation into production landscapes, and support nature-based tourism.

The Bank Group is a partner of [TerrAfrica](#), which aims to address land degradation by scaling up knowledge sharing, investments, and coalition building in 26 African countries. Technologies such as hill terraces,

soil bunds, and water harvesting have significantly enhanced soil moisture, accelerated plant growth, and replenished groundwater and spring flows. In Brazil, the Bank is working with partners to strengthen support of around 60 million hectares of protected areas in the Amazon rainforest, through a program that combines both conservation and socioeconomic development. The next phase will receive \$113 million from the GEF and span areas of Brazil, Colombia, and Peru to help maintain 73 million hectares of forest.

In Mexico, where indigenous and other communities own about 80 percent of forests, the Bank Group has been supporting the government in projects that help rural communities sustainably manage their forests,

build social organizations, and generate income from forest products and services. The program aims to reduce emissions related to deforestation and degradation for unprecedented 30 million hectares and more than 3,000 communities nationwide.

Through the [\*Program on Forests\*](#), the Bank Group is helping mineral-rich developing countries make “forest smart” decisions on mineral extraction by developing analytical work on managing trade-offs between development and conserving forest landscapes. Case studies looking at resource corridors, settlement patterns, REDD+, artisanal mining, and reforestation highlight the challenges and opportunities for decision makers to ensure that mineral extraction contributes to sustainable development and poverty reduction.



16 PEACE, JUSTICE  
AND STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS

## Goal 16



**PROMOTE PEACE  
AND INCLUSIVE  
SOCIETIES FOR  
SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT,  
PROVIDE ACCESS  
TO JUSTICE FOR  
ALL AND BUILD  
EFFECTIVE,  
ACCOUNTABLE  
AND INCLUSIVE  
INSTITUTIONS AT  
ALL LEVELS**

The Bank Group emphasizes transformation strategies within its mandate and through partnerships, in line with SDG 16. Strategic actions include a focus on long-term prevention of violent conflict so that societies and people can reach their full potential. The UN and the Bank Group have embarked on a study, *Prevention of Violent Conflict*, that aims to improve understanding of how domestic policymaking and endogenous dynamics interact with development assistance, security, political, and human rights tools, to prevent conflict from becoming violent. The study has a strong focus on gender equality and on violence against women and children in crisis situations. It will identify ways that international assistance tools can shift local dynamics to reduce the risk of conflict.

The Bank Group and the UN also jointly support implementation of the *humanitarian-development-peace nexus*, bringing together key elements of the Agenda for Humanity and UN resolutions of sustaining peace with the Bank Group's strong development engagement and implementation capacity in situations of fragility, conflict, and violence. The Bank Group launched Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative in northeast Nigeria in March 2017 to accelerate the delivery of a \$775 million package of operations for early recovery and livelihood support in the region. That grant will pilot a new way of working with humanitarian, development, and peace actors to tackle an elevated risk of famine in a complex and multidimensional subnational crisis. In April, the Bank Group and the UN signed a partnership framework on building resilience and sustaining

peace that encourages greater collaboration between the institutions and promotes work to reduce multidimensional risks of crisis and help prevent violent conflict. It will also develop joint analysis and tools, coordinate support to address protracted crises, and scale up impact by leveraging financing.

IDA18 implementation includes a doubling of financing to fragile, conflict, and violence (FCV) situations, to about \$15 billion. There is a focus on displacement

situations and special support to countries at risk. Important tools for SDG 16 implementation driven by the Bank Group include Risk and Resilience Analysis, Resilience and Peacebuilding Assessments, global risk scan data for potential crisis situations, and new and innovative financing instruments, notably the Global Crisis Response Platform.

## 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



## Goal 17



In addition to the information above on data and financing, the Bank Group recognizes that a central tenet of the SDGs is partnership at the global, regional, and country levels. Hence the Bank Group is providing a platform for coordinated action. Partnership—with the UN, MDBs, bilateral agencies, civil society, foundations, academia, and the private sector as well as clients—is one of our key pillars of support for the SDGs. The Bank Group is involved in numerous global partnerships, including on Financing for Development with the MDBs and UN, as well as umbrella partnerships such as Every Woman Every Child and Sustainable Energy for All, to mention just a few examples.

As part of its country engagement model, the Bank Group consults with development partners to ensure greater coordination and coherence across partner institutions in programs and operations that support countries' development efforts. The goal is to seek alignment with a country's development priorities and enhance country-led donor coordination, with a view

to reducing the transaction costs of managing and delivering development assistance. Close development partner coordination will also ensure effective allocation of resources, leveraging them in the most efficient manner to support progress toward the Bank Group's twin goals and the 2030 Agenda.

The Bank Group is stepping up operational partnerships with the UN for implementation of the SDGs in client countries. The Bank Group has developed and rolled out standard framework agreements for use by our borrowing countries when engaging UN agencies and organizations under IBRD- or IDA-financed investment projects. Our work on standard financing tools aims to make it easier for client countries to benefit from the expertise of UN organizations while implementing country-led projects. As the Bank Group is ramping up its work in many of the most challenging environments, especially in situations of fragility, conflict and violence, the use of standard agreements will help expand the opportunities to partner with UN organizations.

A young child with dark skin and short hair is the central focus, sitting on a patterned blanket in a field. The child is wearing a light-colored, short-sleeved shirt and looking off to the side. In the background, several people wearing orange vests are working in a field, possibly harvesting coffee. The scene is set in a rural, hilly area with trees and a clear sky. A large, semi-transparent pink graphic element covers the left side of the image, containing the text.

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**ABBREVIATIONS &  
ANNEX**

## List of Abbreviations

<b>AAAA</b>	Addis Ababa Action Agenda	<b>GTF</b>	Global Tracking Framework
<b>ADB</b>	Africa Development Bank	<b>GNI</b>	Gross National Income
<b>CGIAR</b>	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	<b>HLPF</b>	High Level Political Forum
<b>CAPE</b>	Climate Action Peer Exchange	<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>CCAP</b>	Climate Change Action Plan	<b>ICT</b>	Information and Communication Technology
<b>CoP</b>	Community of Practice	<b>IBRD</b>	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
<b>CPF</b>	Country Partnership Framework	<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>CCSA</b>	Cross Cutting Solution Areas	<b>IHP</b>	International Health Partnership
<b>DFID</b>	Department for International Development	<b>IISS</b>	International Infrastructure Support System
<b>DDP</b>	Digital Development Partnership	<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>ECD</b>	Early Childhood Development	<b>IDB</b>	Islamic Development Bank
<b>EDGE</b>	Economic Dividends for Gender Equality	<b>MIGA</b>	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
<b>ESMAP</b>	Energy Sector Management Assistance Program	<b>M&amp;E</b>	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>ESCAP</b>	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	<b>MDBs</b>	Multilateral Development Banks
<b>EBRD</b>	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	<b>MTF</b>	Multi-Tier Framework
<b>FSAP</b>	Financial Sector Assessment Program	<b>NFIS</b>	National Financial Inclusion Strategy
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year	<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>FIES</b>	Food Insecurity Experience Scale	<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
<b>FCV</b>	Fragility, Conflict and Violence	<b>PEF</b>	Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility
<b>GIF</b>	Global Infrastructure Facility	<b>PSW</b>	Private Sector Window
<b>GAFFSP</b>	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>GCCFF</b>	Global Concessional Financing Facility	<b>QII</b>	Quality Infrastructure Initiative
<b>GFF</b>	Global Financing Facility	<b>RISE</b>	Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy
<b>GICA</b>	Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance	<b>RPBAs</b>	Resilience and Peacebuilding Assessments
<b>GP</b>	Global Practice	<b>RMS</b>	Result Measurement System
		<b>RRAs</b>	Risk Resilience Analysis

<b>RAI</b>	Rural Accessibility Index
<b>SME</b>	Small and Medium Enterprise
<b>GSURR</b>	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Recovery Global Practice
<b>SEAR</b>	State of Electricity Access Report
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SuM- 4All</b>	Sustainable Mobility for All
<b>SABER</b>	System Approach for Better Results
<b>SCD</b>	Systematic Country Diagnostic
<b>TA</b>	Technical Assistance
<b>WBG</b>	The World Bank Group
<b>TICAD</b>	Tokyo International conference on Africa Development
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDE- SA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UNECE</b>	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
<b>UNGA</b>	United Nations General Assembly
<b>UHC</b>	Universal Health Coverage
<b>WDR</b>	World Development Report
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization

## Photo Captions

*Cover:*

World Bank Group Headquarter during 2017 Spring Meetings. Photo: Simone D. McCourtie / World Bank

*Pages 4-5:*

World Bank / IMF 2017 Spring Meetings.  
Photo: Brandon Payne / World Bank

*Page 6:*

Daily life of residents living in Sujat Nagar slum in Dhaka, Bangladesh on October 11, 2016.  
Photo: © Dominic Chavez/World Bank

*Page 10:*

Children in Uganda. Photo: Arne Hoel / World Bank

*Page 17:*

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

*Page 20:*

After restoration, the Cixi wetlands has become a place that local residents can enjoy. Cixi, Zhejiang Province, China. Photo: You Ji / World Bank

*Page 21:*

Scavenger in low income neighbourhood. Jakarta, Indonesia. Project: JEDI. Photo: Farhana Asnap / World Bank

*Page 23:*

Sifting grain. India. Photo: Ray Witlin / World Bank

*Page 25:*

Mother and Child Hospital. Vientiane, Lao PDR.  
Photo: Stanislas Fradelizi / World Bank

*Page 27:*

Students in Primary Seven at Zanaki Primary School in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, during an English language class. Photo: Sarah Farhat / World Bank

*Page 28:*

Helina, (center), 25, works for a real estate construction firm in Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia.  
Photo: © Stephan Gladieu / World Bank

*Page 29:*

Following a handwashing program, children at a school in West Java Indonesia wash their hands. Photo: Sheryl Silverman / World Bank

*Page 30:*

Cleaning solar panels. Ain Beni Mathar Integrated Combined Cycle Thermo-Solar Power Plant.  
Photo: © Dana Smillie / World Bank

*Page 32:*

With a bundle of millet on her head, Abou Fumarou Mahamadou poses amid millet stalks dried in the sun. She belongs to a co-op of 32 women farmers in the commune of Tibiri in southwest Niger.  
Photo: © Stephan Gladieu / World Bank

*Page 34:*

Dar es Salaam Port, Tanzania. Photo: Rob Beechey / World Bank

*Page 38:*

Poor and deserted rural area, Egypt. Photo: Kim Eun Yeul / World Bank

*Page 39:*

City view of Bogotá, Colombia on January 11, 2016.  
Photo © Dominic Chavez/World Bank

*Page 41:*

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 43:*

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

*Page 44:*

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

*Page 45:*

Cut trees are stacked at a processing facility outside of  
Kisumu, Kenya. Photo: Peter Kapuscinski / World Bank

*Page 47:*

Children walking on road in city of Gaza.  
Photo: Natalia Cieslik / World Bank

*Page 48:*

Children in the village of Ambohimahatsinjo in rural  
Madagascar. Photo: Mohammad Al-Arief/World Bank.

*Page 50:*

A young baby waits for his mother while she works on  
the hillside umunsi w'umuganda in Rwamagana.  
Photo: A'Melody Lee / World Bank



## Links & Citations

### Strategic direction for the World Bank Group

[http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/23693949/DC2015-0009\(E\)AgendaforSD.pdf](http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/23693949/DC2015-0009(E)AgendaforSD.pdf)

<http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DEVCOMMINT/Documentation/23732171/DC2016-0008.pdf>

### Data for development, monitoring, and reviewing the SDGs

<http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/2017-atlas-sustainable-development-goals-new-visual-guide-data-and-development-QR>

<https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/>

<http://www.data4sdgs.org/>

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2015/10/15/world-bank-new-end-poverty-tool-surveys-in-poorest-countries>

### Financing the SDGs: From Billions to Trillions

From Billions to Trillions Wrong link

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/12/15/global-community-commitment-end-poverty-ida18>

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/09/22/international-development-association-receives-aaa-aaa-credit-rating>

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/09/22/international-development-association-receives-aaa-aaa-credit-rating>

<http://treasury.worldbank.org/cmd/htm/World-Bank-Launches-Financial-Instrument-to-Expand-Funding-for-Sustainable-Development.html>

<https://pppknowledgelab.org/2017gforum>

### Connecting Investors with Purpose – SDG-Linked Bonds

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdgs>

<http://treasury.worldbank.org/cmd/htm/World-Bank-Launches-Financial-Instrument-to-Expand-Funding-for-Sustainable-Development.html>

<https://www.solactive.com/press-releases/solactive-sustainable-development-goals-world-index/>

<http://treasury.worldbank.org/>

### SDG Implementation at the Country Level

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/23122> QR

### Goal by Goal: World Bank Group Action on the SDGs

#### Goal 1

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/poverty/brief/poverty-and-social-impact-analysis-psia>

#### Goal 2

<http://www.gafspfund.org/>

<http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry/fies/en/>

<http://www.securenutrition.org/>

#### Goal 3

[http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/174536/1/9789241564977\\_eng.pdf](http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/174536/1/9789241564977_eng.pdf)

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/events/2017/04/20/second-annual-universal-health-coverage-financing-forum>

<https://www.internationalhealthpartnership.net/en/>

<https://ticad6.net/>

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2016/08/26/partners-launch-framework-to-accelerate-universal-health-coverage-in-africa-world-bank-and-global-fund-commit-24-billion>

<https://www.globalfinancingfacility.org/>

<http://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/pandemics/brief/pandemic-emergency-facility-frequently-asked-questions>

Goal 4

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