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1. Global Context

**Global Growth**

- **World**
- **Advanced economies**
- **EMDEs**

**Investment Growth**

- **EMDEs**
- **EMDEs under recent pressure**
- **Others excl. China**
- **2000-18 average**

**Global Business Confidence**

- Index, 100=2000-18 average

**Global Policy Uncertainty**

- Index, 6-month moving average

Source: Global Economic Prospects, World Bank Group, 2019
2. A Focus on SDG 1: Business As Usual Will Not Get Us To 3%

- 2030 forecasts suggest poverty for Sub-Saharan Africa of 25-30%; under 2% in rest of the world
- Getting most of the world to less than 3% is not enough; all must share in progress
- To reach goals we need greater prosperity of the bottom 40%, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa

Source: Poverty & Shared Prosperity 2018: Piecing Together the Poverty Puzzle, World Bank Group, 2018
3. WBG’s Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals: Investment in Human Capital

"Human capital" – the potential of individuals – is going to be the most important long-term investment any country can make for its people’s future, prosperity and quality of life.

- Human capital development is critical for countries at all income levels.
- Gaps in human capital are at risk of widening amid rapid global changes in technology, demography, fragility, and climate.
- The Human Capital Index (HCI) shows that nearly 60% of children born today will be, at best, only half as productive as they could be with complete education and full health.
- This reflects a serious human capital crisis, with strong implications for economic growth and the world’s collective ability to end extreme poverty by 2030.
3. WBG’s Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals: Investment in Resilience

*Resilience is the ability to manage a wide range of shocks and stresses that may occur – natural, technological or socioeconomic.*

Examples of investments include:

- Expansion of social protection coverage
- Strengthening climate and disaster resilient development, including coordinating institutions, risk identification and reduction, preparedness, financial and social protection, and resilient reconstruction

The World Bank Group has launched its **Action Plan on Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience**. Under the plan, the World Bank Group will ramp up direct adaptation climate finance to reach $50 billion over FY21–25. This financing level—an average of $10 billion a year—is more than double what was achieved during FY15-18.
3. WBG’s Approach to the Sustainable Development Goals: Investment in Physical and Digital Infrastructure

- **Build**
  - Develop the foundational building blocks for sustainable, technology-led economies (for example, the Digital Economy for Africa Initiative, and Identification for Development).

- **Boost**
  - Expand the capacity of people and institutions to thrive in a resilient society in the face of disruption (for example, ongoing citizen engagement).

- **Broker**
  - Harness disruptive technology, data, and expertise to solve development challenges and manage risks through collaborations (for example, with partners including Airbnb, Amazon and LinkedIn).

Source: Beyond the Gap: How Countries Can Afford the Infrastructure They Need while Protecting the Planet, World Bank Group, 2019
4. Private Sector & the Evolution of Sustainability

- Charity
- Obligations
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)
- Sustainability

Increased credibility and gain in reputation

Lower risk and better returns

Increased value to stakeholder

Potential for business development

Demand by investors

Banks/clients facing liability claims

Non-performing loan experience

Demand by clients

Considering sustainability issues

5. Localization of the SDGs

U.K. Midlands: Successful locally owned businesses help develop local markets, create innovation, success and redistribution in a self-reinforcing cycle.


Egypt: Government services development program provides speedy delivery on such as education enrolment and legal services.

Indonesia: A program is being implemented to enhance the capacity of local governments to improve efficiency and effectiveness of local public spending. Also implemented the PNPM program: community driven development.

Kenya: Open data initiative makes government data available to the public. E-government portal facilitates ‘one stop shop’ for citizens.

Ghana: MasterCard and IFC use big data to promote access to financial services for the poor.

Colombia: National Governments need to implement actions by the Subnational Governments and midlevel coordination.
5. Localization of the SDGs: China

Urban 2030 Aims to Stimulate Better Urbanization for Higher Quality Growth

1. Reforming land management and institutions
2. Reforming the hukou household-registration system to provide equal access to quality services for all citizens and create a more mobile and versatile labor force
3. Placing urban finances on a more sustainable footing, while creating financial discipline for local governments
4. Reforming urban planning and design
5. Managing environmental pressures
6. Improving local governance

5. Localization of the SDGs: China

Strategic Choices:
1. Striking the Right Balance Between Drivers of Growth
2. Reshaping Industrial Policies
3. Adjusting the Balance between the State and the Markets
4. Attaining Mutually Beneficial International Trade & Investment Relations with Global Partners
5. Balancing Supply Side Reforms for Demand Side Reforms
6. Preparing for Future Impact of Technological Changes

Structural and Institutional Reforms:
1. Reshaping Industrial Policies and Supporting Market Competition
2. Promoting Innovation & the Digital Economy
3. Building Human Capital
4. Allocating Resources Efficiently
5. Leveraging Regional Development & Integration
6. Promoting International Competitiveness & Economic Globalization
7. Governing the Next Transformation

Source: Innovative China: New Drivers of Growth, World Bank Group, 2019
China’s Human Capital

“...China will need to shift investments increasingly from physical capital to human capital. To achieve this, China could develop a new education sector strategy that is focused on developing a workforce for an innovative China that is prepared for the future workplace. The future workplace will be shaped increasingly by technology and will demand nonroutine, cognitive, and interactive social skills.”

Innovative China: New Drivers of Growth, World Bank Group, 2019
Thank You

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Mahmoud-Mohieldin on LinkedIn