

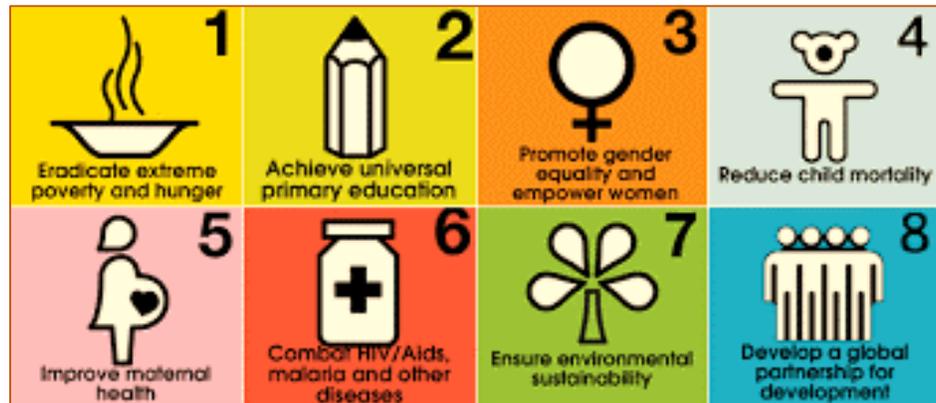


Hawkamah Annual Conference
May 1st 2018

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Senior Vice President
World Bank Group

@wbg2030
worldbank.org/sdgs

The SDGs present a major opportunity for transformation



	MDGs (2000-2015)	SDGs (2016-2030)
Goals/ Targets/Indicators	8/21/60	17/169/~230
Priority Areas	Human Development	Holistic: Economic, Social, Environmental
Scope	Developing Countries	Universal

Global development agendas serve as a guide for countries to determine their national development path

Global Megatrends and Challenges

Demographic transitions

Urbanization

Climate and resources

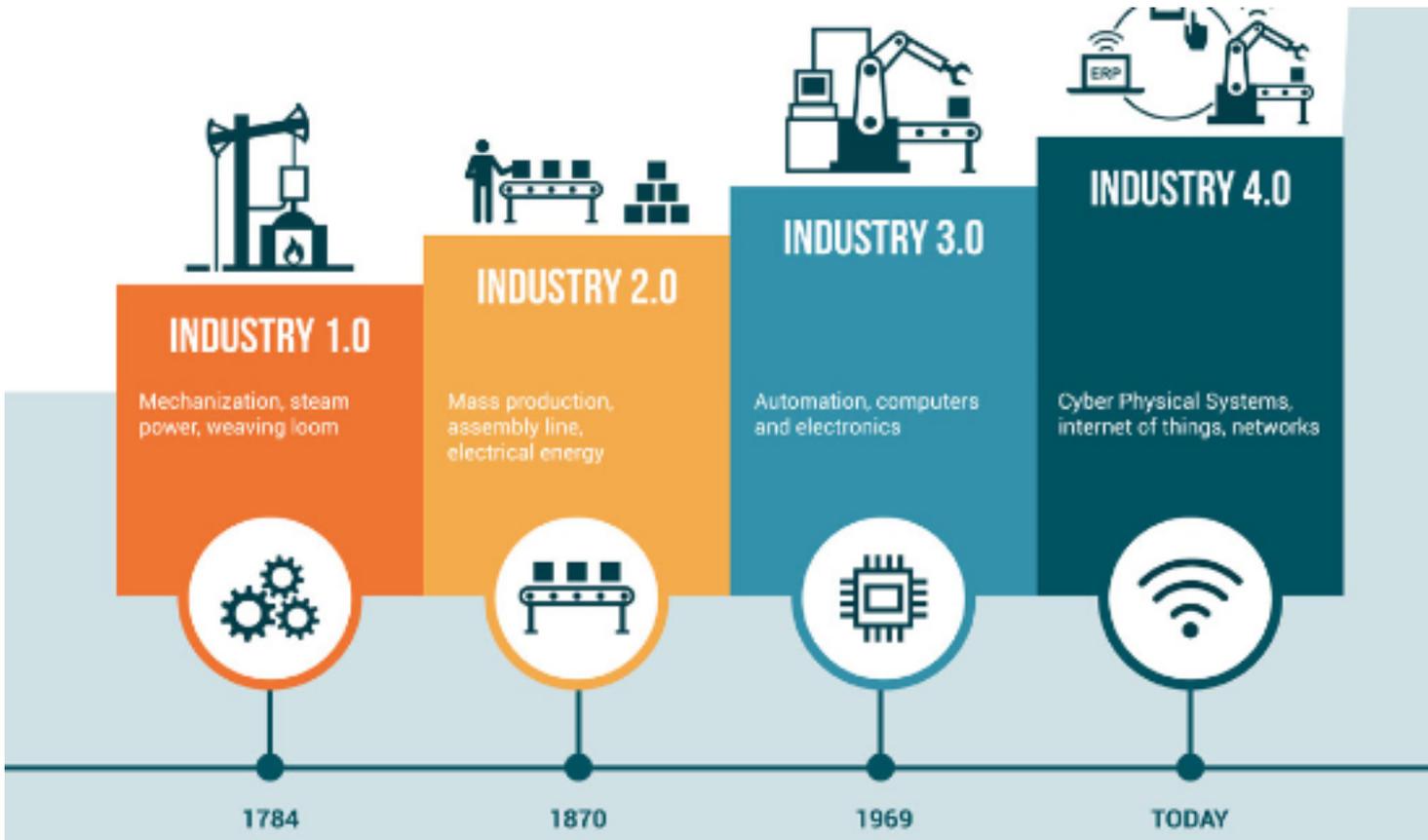
Commodity cycles

Technological disruptions

Fragility and violence

Shifts in the global economy

Renewed political debate about globalization



Disruption and exponential technology present a unique opportunity for development

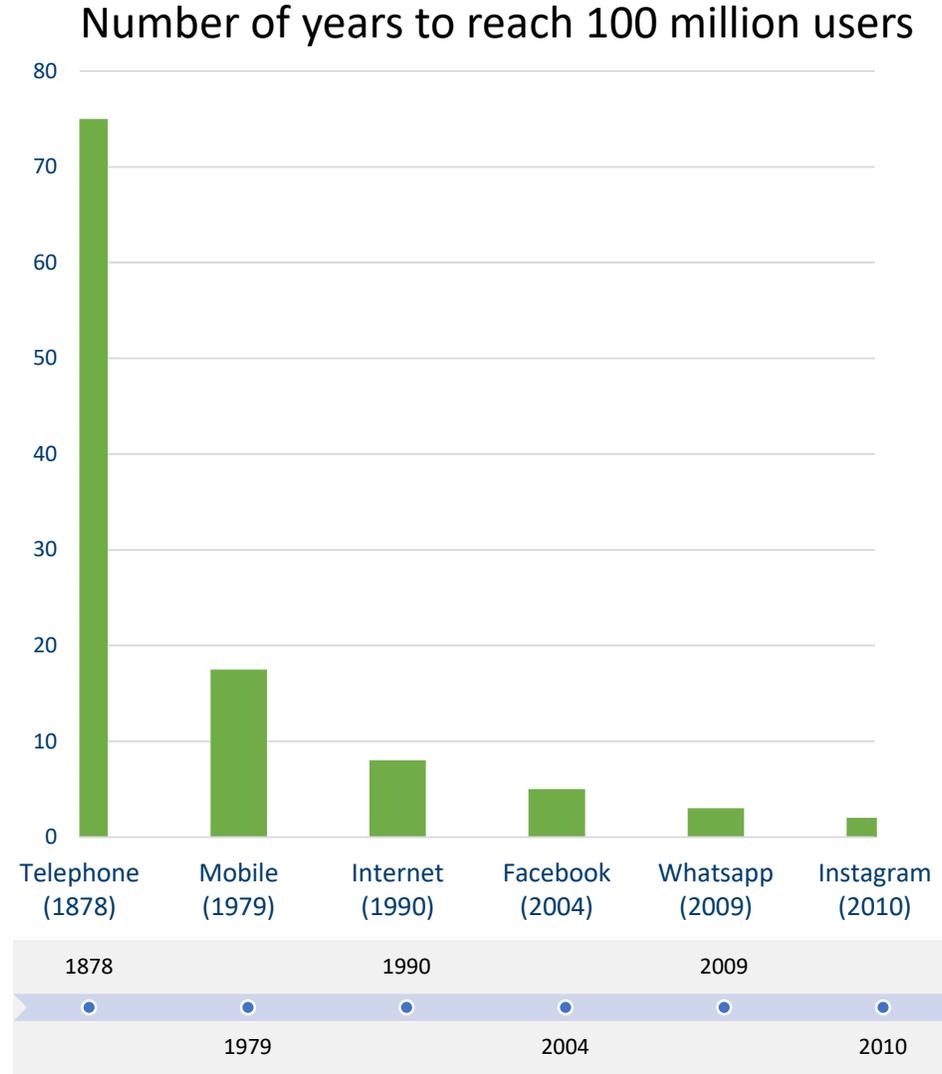
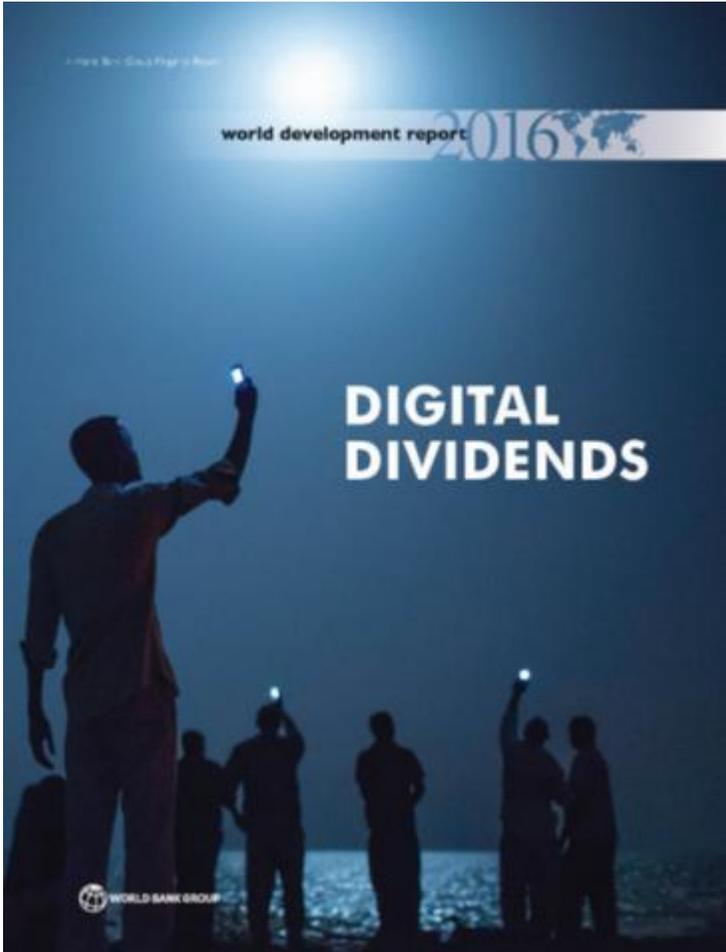
Situation

- ✓ Tech is converging in new ways to change how we live, work and organize
- ✓ This makes them incredibly disruptive, while their ability to scale makes them exponential

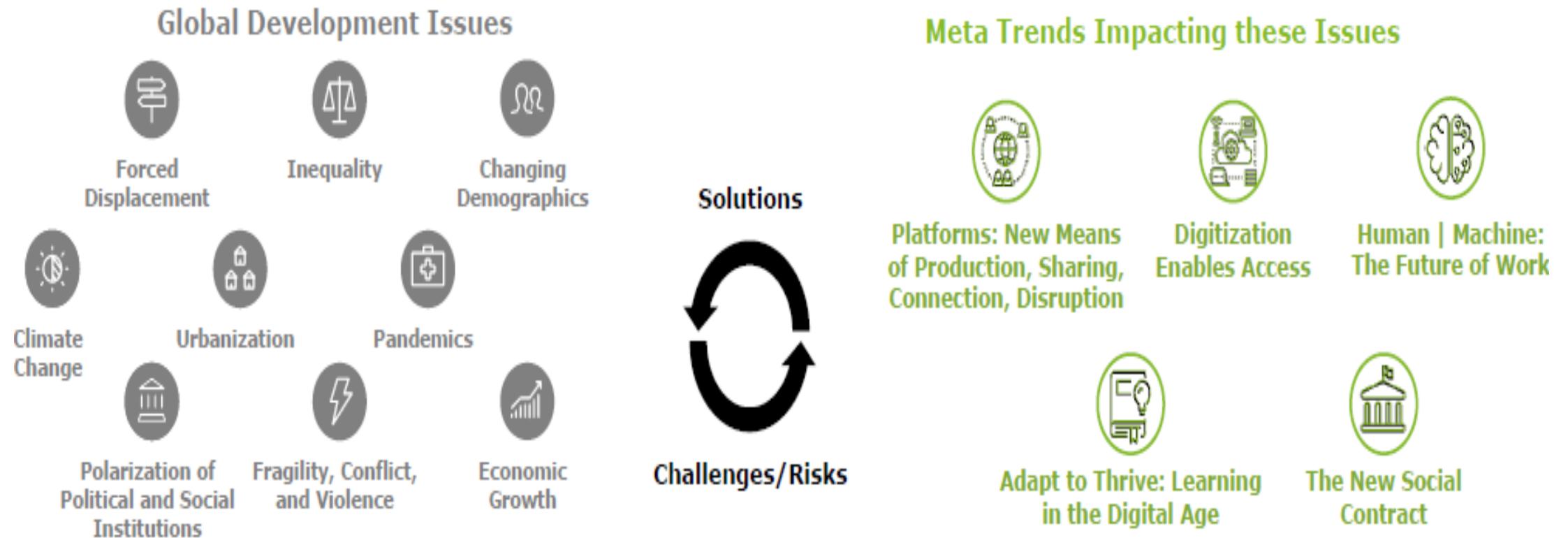
Opportunity

- ✓ As a global community we have unique opportunity to harness the disruptive power for development
- ✓ To make this transition countries will need to make informed choices on their technology-enabled development path, mitigate risk of disruption, and lessen adverse impacts of the poor

Technology Reaches People Faster



The development paths of emerging economies are being disrupted by a complex set of global forces and technology-drive meta trends that create both new solutions and challenges/risks



Technology-driven meta trends describe global shifts that impact development in positive and negative ways



Platforms: New Means of Production, Sharing, Connection, Disruption

- Platforms gain influence as they consolidate the value chain allowing for greater interoperability



Digitization Enables Access

- New technologies are enabling traditional physical infrastructure assets in healthcare, agriculture, energy, and water to be partially digitized, expanding access while changing cost and funding models



Human | Machine: The Future of Work

- Advances in artificial intelligence, robotics, and deep learning change how we work



Adapt to Thrive: Learning in the Digital Age

- Linear careers are disappearing; those who adapt and retool thrive while those unable to upskill lose advancement opportunities



The New Social Contract

- Increased digitization, new platforms, digital business models, and non-state actors exert considerable pressure on government and its legitimacy, creating implications for public policy on issues ranging from taxes to basic accountability

Platforms: New Means of Production, sharing, connection, Disruption

POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT



Positive

- Access is expanded as platforms enable the availability of goods, services and participation in an areas that were largely siloed
- An opportunity exists to use platforms as a means of providing key public goods and services (e.g., transport)
- Platforms enable the crowd by providing individuals the infrastructure to express views and mobilize others; they enable small enterprises and entrepreneurs to tap into global markets democratizing the ability to create economic and social value
- Accountability increases as actors are clearly defined



Negative

- Oligopoly further exacerbates inequality as raw data flows from a platform periphery to a data core in the developed world; these countries become wealthier and smarter at the expense of countries that exporting data
- The global poor remain vulnerable to price gouging and exploitation by both consolidated platform players
- Authoritarian states may increase control as they co-opt the data created by platforms to increase surveillance as they attempt to exercise control over information flows

Digitization Enables Access

POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT



Positive

- Mobile connectivity has extended healthcare, particularly specialist care, through telemedicine, makes low-cost drug delivery possible, and significantly lowers the incidence of disease in emerging economies enabling people to live longer, healthier, and more productive lives
- New agricultural advances like genetically engineered seeds allow countries with vast swaths of arable land to become net-exporters of produce vs. the importers they are today
- Advances in lab science and plant-based meat production could reduce the dependency on global livestock and prompt a massive shift in agricultural land use



Negative

- Climate change further exacerbates the lack of access to already scarce resources (e.g., clean water/food)
- Advances like genetically modified agriculture and other bio-engineering advancements are increasingly concentrated in the developed world and not shared globally
- Resistance to digitization stalls the far reaching impact it can have on expanding access and adoption is fragmented, at best

Adapt to Thrive: Learning in the Cognitive Age

POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT



Positive

- Advances in scientific understanding of human cognition, coupled with the ubiquity of information, could make knowledge more accessible than ever before, particularly for rural, remote populations who had previously been difficult to reach through traditional educational means
- The opportunity playing field could be leveled as individuals are able to harness knowledge as a means of rising out of poverty; overcoming the present norms of costly formal education equaling employment opportunities could bring billions more people into the labor force and allow them to leapfrog traditional barriers to prosperity



Negative

- Without fundamental human capital investments, such as in water infrastructure, mobile connectivity, and healthcare, developing countries could face an increased divergence in opportunities and greater inequality as knowledge gains amass with the developed world
- Societies will grapple with the shift away from the education-job-retirement cycle as employment becomes unstable, retirement impossible, and constant catch-up and re-invention required by individuals and organizations in order to stay afloat

Human / Machine: The Future of Work

POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT



Positive

- Automation of highly manual and repetitive jobs enables a new creative class to emerge and we see an increase in entrepreneurship as humans re-focus on what makes them innately human
- A bulging young labor force, that is often more open-minded than previous generations can enable adoption of automation and eagerly transition to jobs further along the value chain
- Recent adoption of technology and a relatively new focus on industrialization in developing economies could mitigate fears of massive job loss caused by automation at the scale seen in developed economies rooted in industrialization



Negative

- Automation frees up humans to focus on more complex tasks, but if not enough new jobs are created there is a potential for mass unemployment and social unrest especially among the youth bulge
- Global trade could be drastically curtailed as supply chains shrink
- The underlying foundations of development could be disintermediated as advances in machines limit the shift of production/jobs to developing economies and greatly impact migration flows
- How will this new labor force be taxed? Will broad new social protections be required as humans will need to re-skill up-skill 10-15 times per lifetime? Will new technology change how humans make decisions?

The New Social Contract

POTENTIAL IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT



Positive

- Government creates new, information-rich services and adapts to meet new expectations, proactively planning for societal disruption to prevent widespread market failures, as well as safeguard data and protect against cybercrime without stunting business models
- Micro-communities grow into collaborative spaces for positive social change, and government is able to help build social cohesion through new greater political engagement
- Advances in AI and other technologies allow goods and services previously unattainable for the bottom of the pyramid consumers to be provided at scale



Negative

- Government services are rapidly replaced by private alternatives, especially in health, education, and transport, even against government wishes; more authoritarian governments engage in outright nationalization while others grow weaker
- The threat of cyberwarfare increases as technology becomes more ubiquitous
- Society continues to fracture as ideological groups grow increasingly rebellious and powerful. In some countries, demonstrations are forcibly suppressed, prompting even wider anti-government backlash, while in others various extremist political parties alternate control of government, making long-term public projects impossible

Governance in the Digital Age

What impact digital technologies and trends are having — or should have — on governance? This includes the concepts of:

- digital government;
- open government; and
- government's role in addressing how technology is (or isn't) transforming citizens' lives.

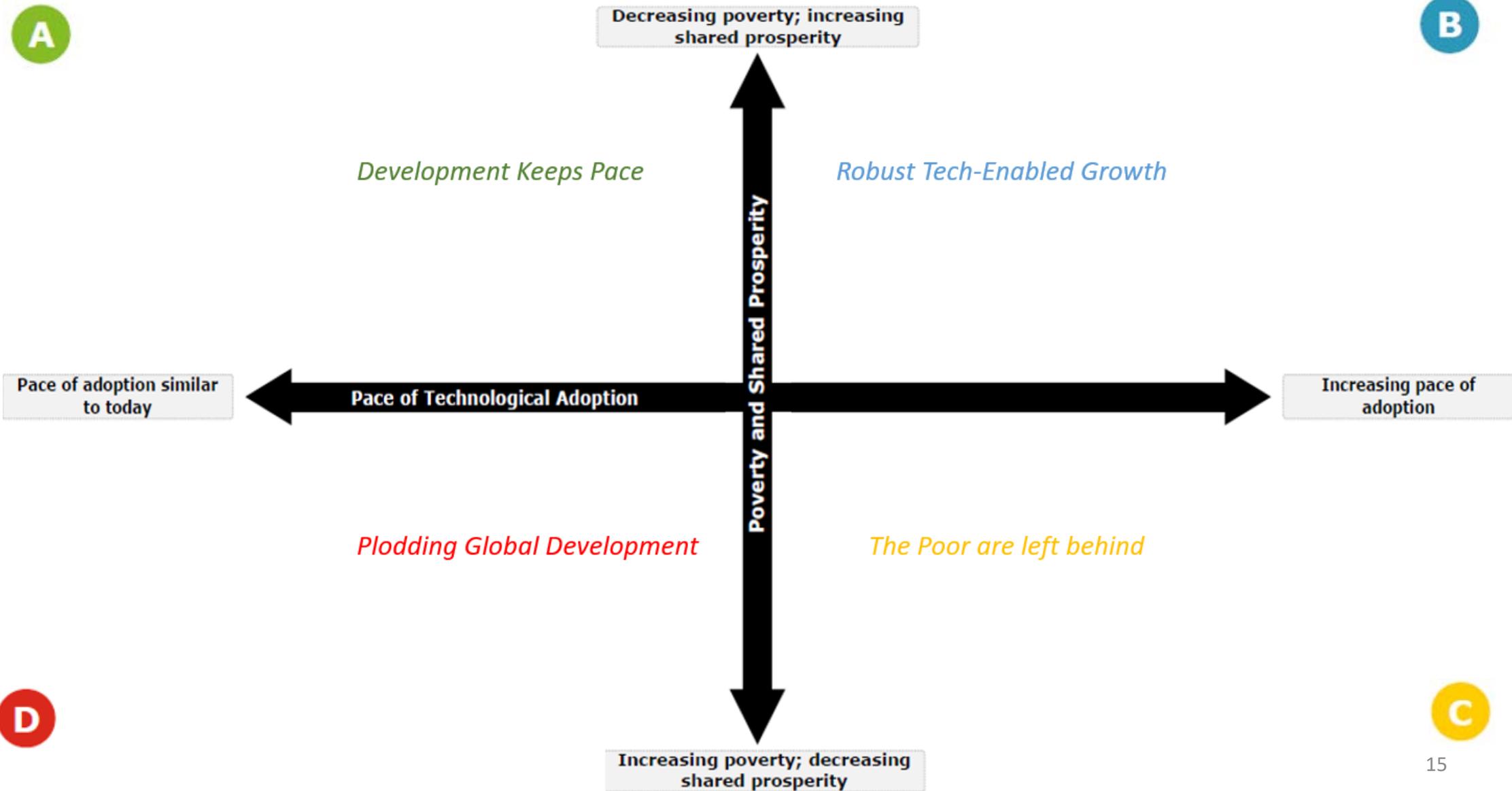
Basically, it's how governments draw on the insight of citizens, how they think about and procure technology and how the trends and technologies of the digital era change public institutions and policymaking.

EU Privacy Laws Take Effect in May 2018



- Under EU Privacy Law, companies could face massive fines in 25 European Union countries if they mishandle citizens' personal information
- New age restrictions will mean no more Facebook or other social media for European pre-teens
- Fines can increase from a few tens of thousand euros to up to 4 percent of a company's worldwide revenue for breaches of privacy rules
- The new [General Data Protection Regulation \(GDPR\)](#) also enshrines and extends the "right to be forgotten" created by [a ruling of the Court of Justice of the EU in 2014](#)

Detailed Scenario Narratives



The Three “B’s” of the World Bank Group approach

Build:



- **Digital Economy 4 Africa-** Begin in 5 priority countries
- **Broadband:** We will explore setting up WBG joint team (also explore collaboration on other foundational elements)
- **Develop suite of country foresight diagnostic tools**
 - Senegal - Pilot first WBG DPO and foresight workshop
 - Extend drivers of growth studies (e.g. Rwanda, China)
 - Include in SCD/CPF process

Boost:



- **Human Capital Project:** Incorporate technology lens
- **Digital Skills:** Explore deeper collaboration through WBG joint teams
- **WDR Future of Work:** Incorporate jobs and skills evidence base into foresight diagnostic tools
- **Gov-Tech:** Support capabilities to leverage technology; ‘government as a platform’

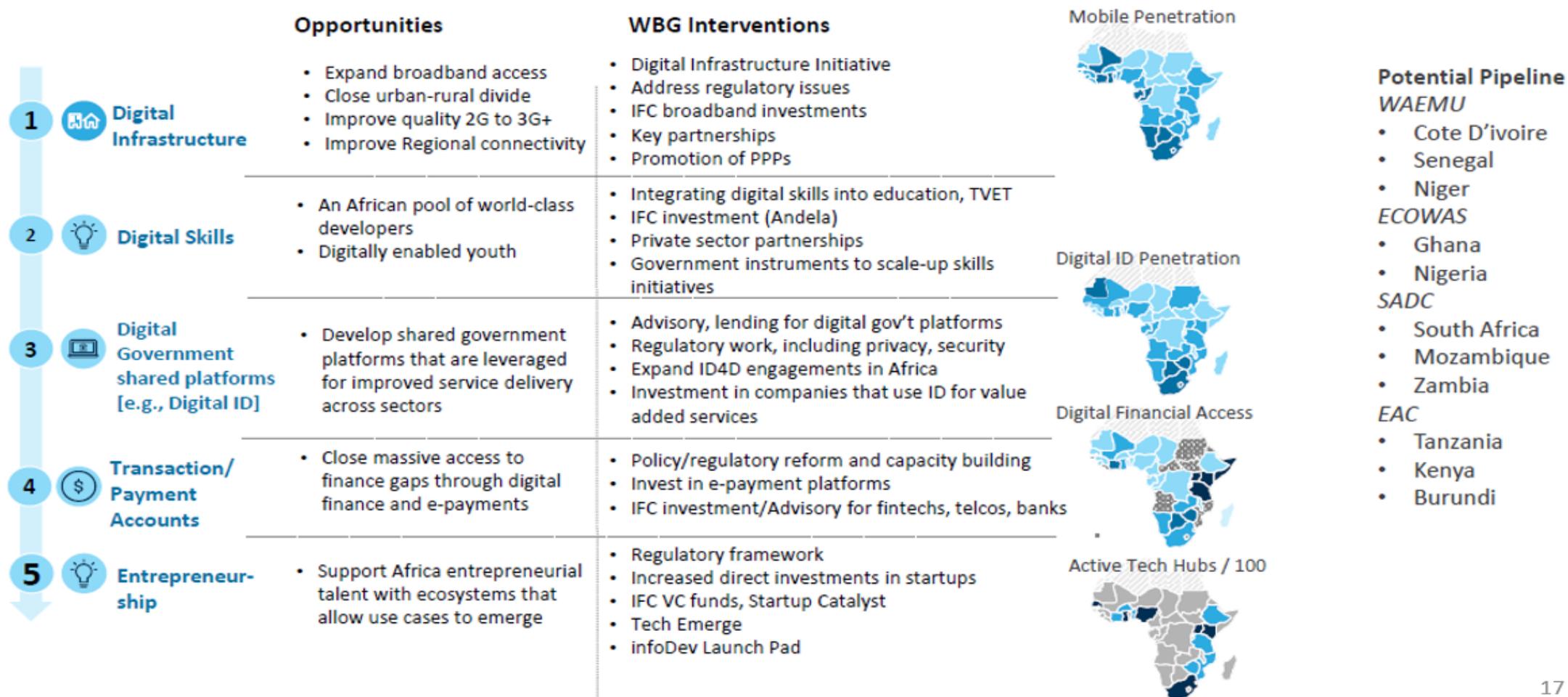
Broker:



- **Harnessing data:** Create WBG data collaboratives for high value data clients (e.g. GSMA, Facebook, Google)
- **Strategic partnerships:** Sign MoUs with global tech players (e.g. Amazon, Alibaba).
- **Technology coalitions:** Create partnerships around cross-cutting technologies (e.g. IoT, Artificial Intelligence). Convene WBG Silicon Valley conference.

Prioritizing Digital Development and Taking Action in Africa

In **priority countries** catalyze Africa's progress by focusing joint effort to advance on the next foundational element of a Digital Economy, complemented by selected regional engagements.



The 2030 Agenda and the
Sustainable Development Goals:
An Opportunity for Transformation

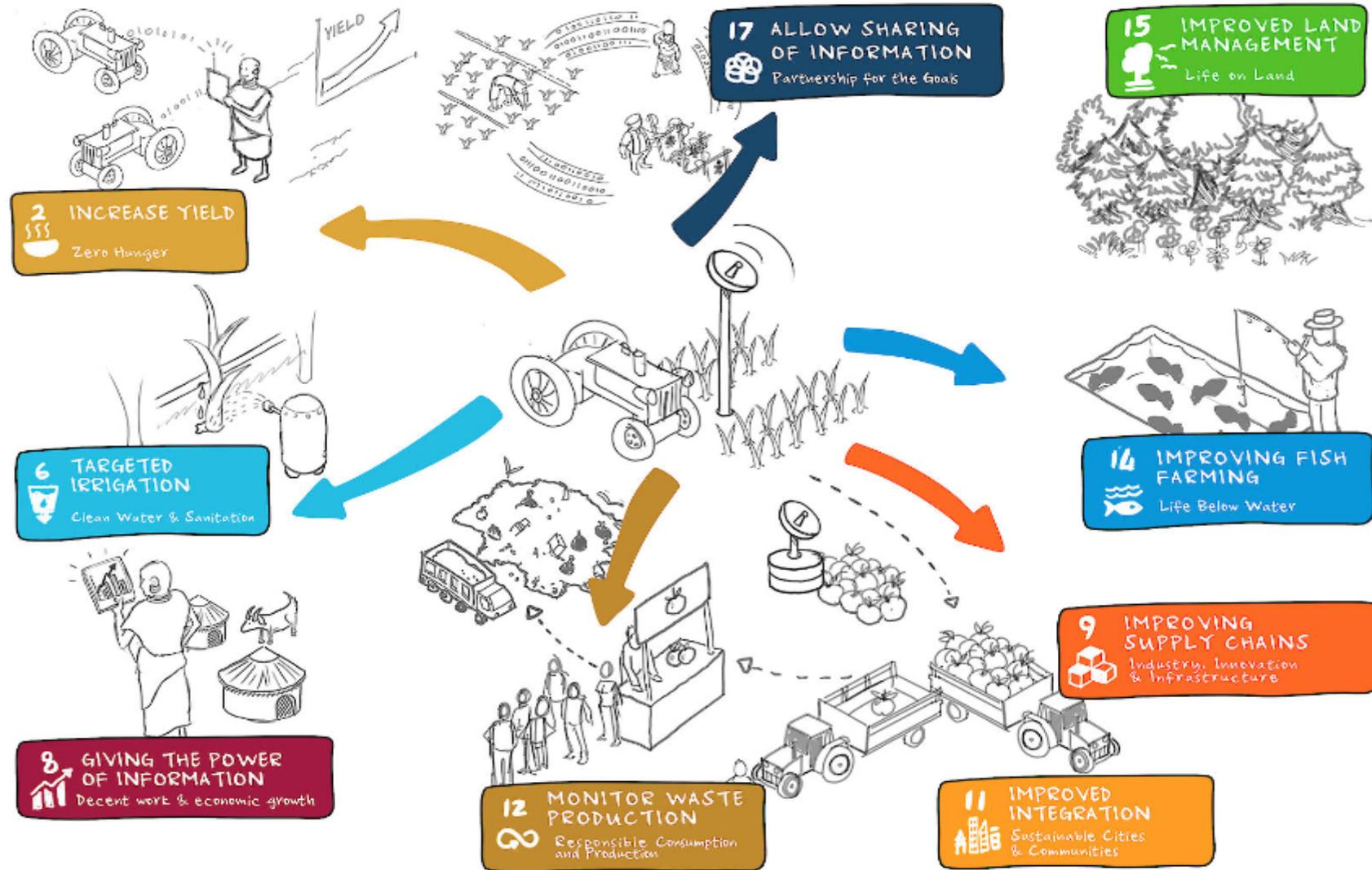
There are two main means of implementation for the SDGs



- Mobilizing the necessary financial resources aka Financing for Development - *public, private, international and domestic*
- Science, Technology and Innovation (STI)



Tech is cross-cutting across SDGs



Direct impact of growing mobile industry to SDGs

HIGH POTENTIAL
The mobile industry can have significant impact in delivering or enabling the SDG and it can play a critical or leading role.

MEDIUM POTENTIAL
The mobile industry can make an important and distinctive contribution to the SDG but is reliant on other participants or industries.

LOW POTENTIAL
The mobile industry can make an important contribution to the SDG but the impact is narrow in nature, as it only relates to a small number of targets and/or does not have the potential to drive significant impact across a majority of countries.



Big Data for Development and SDG Humanitarian Action



How data science and analytics can contribute to sustainable development

1 NO POVERTY

Spending patterns on mobile phone services can provide proxy indicators of income levels

2 ZERO HUNGER

Crowdsourcing or tracking of food prices listed online can help monitor food security in near real-time

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Mapping the movement of mobile phone users can help predict the spread of infectious diseases

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

Citizen reporting can reveal reasons for student drop-out rates

5 GENDER EQUALITY

Analysis of financial transactions can reveal the spending patterns and different impacts of economic shocks on men and women

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Sensors connected to water pumps can track access to clean water

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Smart metering allows utility companies to increase or restrict the flow of electricity, gas or water to reduce waste and ensure adequate supply at peak periods

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Patterns in global postal traffic can provide indicators such as economic growth, remittances, trade and GDP

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Data from GPS devices can be used for traffic control and to improve public transport

10 REDUCED INEQUALITY

Speech-to-text analytics on local radio content can reveal discrimination concerns and support policy response

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Satellite remote sensing can track encroachment on public land or spaces such as parks and forests

12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Online search patterns or e-commerce transactions can reveal the pace of transition to energy efficient products

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Combining satellite imagery, crowd-sourced witness accounts and open data can help track deforestation

14 LIFE BELOW WATER

Maritime vessel tracking data can reveal illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities

15 LIFE ON LAND

Social media monitoring can support disaster management with real-time information on victim location, effects and strength of forest fires or haze

16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Sentiment analysis of social media can reveal public opinion on effective governance, public service delivery or human rights

17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Partnerships to enable the combining of statistics, mobile and internet data can provide a better and real-time understanding of today's hyper-connected world



The practice of sustainable development

INVEST IN PEOPLE



INVEST IN INCLUSIVE GROWTH



INVEST IN RESILIENCE

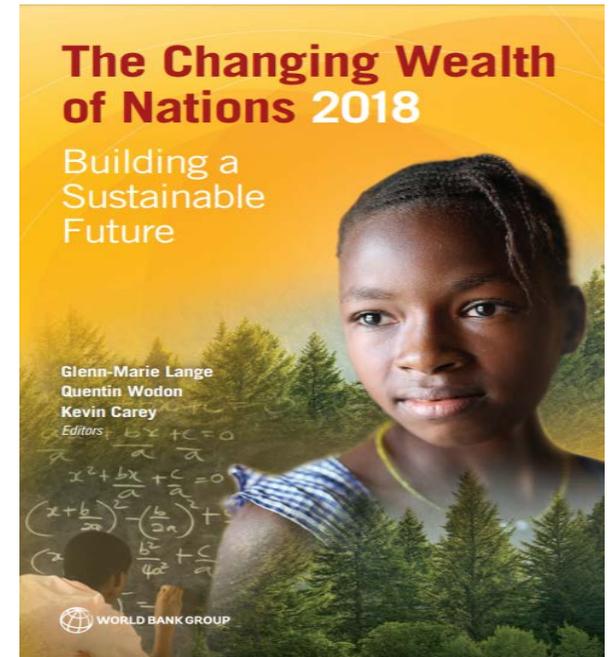
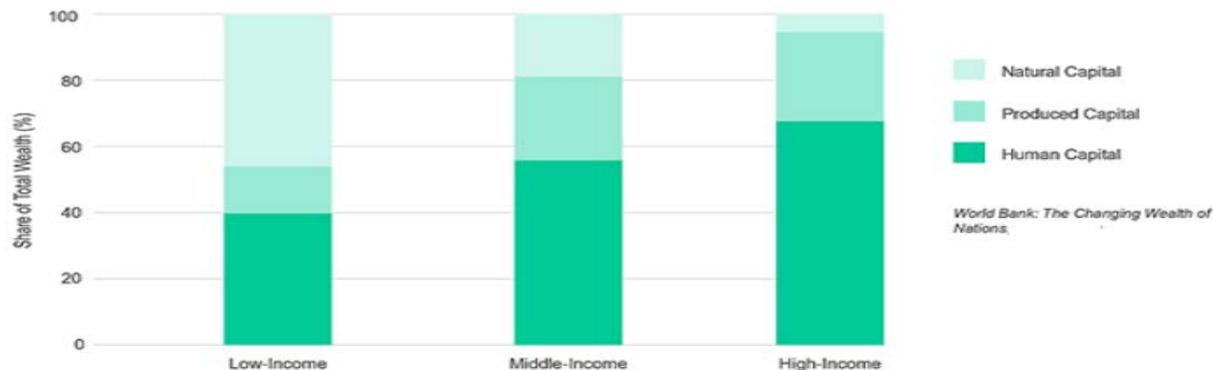


Achieve the twin goals of ending extreme poverty and boosting shared prosperity

The Changing Wealth of Nations

The importance of human capital is a key message from the Bank's recent [*The Changing Wealth of Nations*](#) report, which includes human capital for the first time in national wealth accounting. The report shows that human capital is the largest component of global wealth. It accounts for an estimated 70 percent of wealth in rich countries, **but only 41 percent in poorer ones.**

Human Capital – the Largest Component of Wealth in High-Income Countries



The Human Capital Project

“The education system is not working. What happens if you're stunted to begin with and your educational system is not providing you what you need to compete in the digital economy of the future”

Three main indicators, reflecting building blocks of the human capital:

1. **Survival** – Will kids born today survive to school age?
2. **School** – How much school will they complete and how much will they learn?
3. **Health** – Will kids leave school in good health and be ready for further learning and/or work?

“ The Best Way to Predict the Future is to Create it”

Alan Kay, Computer Scientist

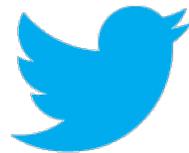


*Today is the slowest day of innovation we will
experience for the rest of our lifetimes.”*

Rob Nail, Singularity

Thank You

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