Taking Stock of SDG Actions

World Bank Group

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Evolving Challenges to SDG Implementation

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<th>Demographic and Growth Transitions</th>
<th>Economic diversification; 600 million new jobs (SDG#8)</th>
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<td>Urbanization</td>
<td>Sustainable Health &amp; welfare system (SDG#3)</td>
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<td>Urban management (SDG#11)</td>
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<td>Private expertise/funding for infrastructure/urban services (SDG#11; SDG#9; SDG#17)</td>
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<td>Climate and Resources</td>
<td>Shift from fossil fuels to renewables/efficiency (SDG#7)</td>
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<td>Agriculture adaptation (SDG#2)</td>
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<td>Shifts in Global Economy</td>
<td>New sources of growth and trade, especially for commodity exporters (SDG#9)</td>
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<td>Cycles, Disruptions and Fragility</td>
<td>Shocks and risks preparedness (SDG#13)</td>
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<td>Protecting vulnerable from fragility &amp; violence (SDG#1; SDG#16)</td>
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Source: World Bank Forward Look
Everyone has a role to play in implementing the SDGs

**Adequate Data**
Ensure availability of household budget surveys in 78 poorest countries every three years; data revolution; statistical capacity building

**Better Financing**
Domestic resource mobilization; leveraging private sector; addressing needs of regional and global public goods

**Effective Implementation**
Provide integrated solutions and work across sectors/ministries

Poverty data is still scarce

Number of Poverty Data Points since 1976
**WBG plays a role in monitoring progress toward meeting the SDGs**

How is the World Bank involved in monitoring SDG indicators?

- **Tier 1**: 82 total, 9 direct, 9 involved
- **Tier 2**: 61 total, 3 direct, 5 involved
- **Tier 3**: 84 total, 8 direct, 7 involved

Mixed tiers: 5 Total, 2 Involved

Source: World Bank SDG Indicator Monitoring Working Group

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**IDA18 replenishment: $75b**

- Every three years, donors and borrower representatives agree on IDA’s strategic directions, financing, and allocation rules—known as the replenishment
- IDA18 is the largest replenishment in its history
- Offers exceptional value for money, with $3 in spending for every $1 in partner contributions
- Hybrid financial model allows IDA to scale up financing from $52B in IDA17 to $75B in IDA18—while donor contributions stayed flat in national currency terms
Cascade approach incorporates public and private financing systematically

1. **COMMERCIAL FINANCING**
   
   Can commercial financing be cost-effectively mobilized for sustainable investment? If not…

2. **UPSTREAM REFORMS & MARKET FAILURES**
   - Country and Sector Policies
   - Regulations and Pricing
   - Institutions and Capacity

   Can upstream reforms be put in place to address market failures? If not…

3. **PUBLIC AND CONCESSIONAL RESOURCES FOR RISK INSTRUMENTS & CREDIT ENHANCEMENTS**
   - Guarantees
   - First Loss

   Can risk instruments & credit enhancements cost-effectively cover remaining risks? If not…

4. **PUBLIC & CONCESSIONAL FINANCING, INCLUDING SUB-SOVEREIGN**
   - Public finance (incl. national development banks and domestic SWF)
   - MDBs and DFIs

   Can development objectives be resolved with scarce public financing?

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Rapid uptake of SDGs in WBG support to countries

- 39 countries have completed Country Partnership Frameworks since SDG Adoption
- 20 countries have incorporated the SDGs.
  - This covers 715 million people
- 9 of the 20 countries presented during the 2016 or 2017 HLPF
- Opportunity for further alignment?

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Percent of Countries Explicitly Addressing SDGs in their CPFs

- 2016
- 2017
Crises are more frequent, protracted, and costly

The Example of Natural Disasters

WBG is increasing support to fragile & conflict affected countries

By 2030, 46 percent of the global poor are expected to live in fragile states

World Bank budget for FCV countries increased by 24 percent between FY16 and 18
Global Crisis Response Platform (GCRP) aims to improve WBG crisis risk management support

The GCRP vision is to bring together and strengthen the Bank’s full suite of tools to help client countries improve crisis risk management.

Primary Goals of the GCRP:

- Strengthen synergies across the Bank’s units working on crises
- Ensure initiatives and tools complement one another
- Fill gaps in existing financial architecture
- Share knowledge consistently among the Bank and its clients
- Promote institutional focus on prevention and preparedness

The GCRP seeks to address a multitude of crises across the crisis response spectrum:

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<th>Natural Disasters</th>
<th>Pandemics</th>
<th>Conflict</th>
<th>Forced Displacement</th>
<th>Economic Crises</th>
<th>Other Crises</th>
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<td>Prevention</td>
<td>Preparedness</td>
<td>Response</td>
<td>Recovery</td>
<td>Reconstruction</td>
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Ex-Ante Crisis Risk Management (priority)

Ex-Post Crisis Risk Management

*Natural Disasters include droughts, floods, forest fires, earthquakes, cyclones, and landslides. Other Crises include technological, infrastructure, and governance failures.

Opportunities

- Engagement with middle income countries
- Science, technology, and innovation (STI) agenda
- Partnerships with the private sector
- Expanded partnerships and stronger alignment on the ground
Thank You

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