On Sustainable Development Goals and Inclusion in Africa

Meeting of the African Caucus
August 6th 2018

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Senior Vice President
World Bank Group

@wbg2030
worldbank.org/sdgs
Global Megatrends and Challenges

- Demographic transitions
- Urbanization
- Fragility and Violence
- Climate and resources
- Commodity cycles
- Technological disruptions
- Shifts in the global economy
- Renewed debate about globalization

Source: World Bank Forward Look, September 2017
Demographic and urbanization trends pose opportunities and challenges

Four major demographic groups define population trends

The world has experienced a demographic turning point

Proportion of population living in urban areas, 1960-2011

Proportion of urban population living in slums, 1990-2010


Source: World Bank Global Economic Prospects, 2018
Over 40% of Africa’s population is under the age of 15.
The displacement crisis risks undoing hard-fought development achievements

The crisis primarily affects the developing world

Climate change risks undoing development progress

The number of disasters and losses has been rising. Development progress needs to integrate resilience to avoid undoing hard fought development gains.

Commodity cycles exacerbate global economic volatility

Source: World Bank Commodity Markets Outlook, 2018
The current rate of technological advancement is unprecedented
Global growth, trade, and investment flows

Source: World Bank Global Economic Prospects, June 2018
The world’s economic center of gravity, 1980–2016, in black, at three-year intervals

Evolution of the earth’s economic center of gravity: 1 CE to 2025

Source: McKinsey Global Institute, 2012
How did African countries fare on the MDGs?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDG 1.1 - Extreme Poverty</th>
<th>MDG 1.9 - Undernourishment</th>
<th>MDG 2.1 - Primary Completion Rate</th>
<th>MDG 3.1 - Education Gender Parity</th>
<th>MDG 4.1 - Under-5 Mortality</th>
<th>MDG 4.2 - Infant Mortality</th>
<th>MDG 5.1 - Maternal Mortality</th>
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Source: Staff calculations from World Bank WDI, 2018
The SDGs present a major opportunity for transformation

Global development agendas serve as a guide for countries to determine their national development paths.
Countries present their SDG implementation plans at the High Level Political Forum

Source: Preliminary staff analysis of 2016-2018 VNR country reports
How are African countries progressing on the SDGs?

Source: Staff calculations from World Bank WDI, 2018
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<th>Country</th>
<th>Extreme poverty</th>
<th>Undernourishment</th>
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Share of lives (and needs) at stake on each absolute indicator

Source: John McArthur Presentation to the World Bank, July 2018
Life-and-death targets: forty million lives at stake, cumulative 2018-2030

- Non-communicable disease (under 70): 25.7 million
- Children (under 5): 9.1 million
- Suicide: 1.8 million
- Homicide (P): 1.5 million
- Maternal mortality: 1.3 million
- Traffic deaths: 1.1 million

Note: (P) = Proxy target

Source: John McArthur Presentation to the World Bank, July 2018
Data availability is a challenge, even for Canada

Seventy-eight of 169 SDG targets describe potentially assessable outcomes for Canada

Source: "Counting who gets Left Behind" Brookings report, 2018
What is really meant by “no one left behind”? 
• A Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality
• A GINI index of 100 implies perfect inequality
• The more blue the color, the more unequal the country

Source: Indexmundi, sourced from the World Bank, 2018
Financial inclusion enables people to better prepare for their futures and mitigate against unexpected shocks.
Financial inclusion tends to be lower for women, people in rural areas, with less education, and outside formal labor markets.

Financial inclusion tends to be lower for women, people in rural areas, with less education, and outside formal labor markets.

Source: The Global Findex Database 2017
Focus on Women in Africa
Progress on many fronts

• **SDG5**: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
• Gender is multidimensional: *More than 600 Million Women in Africa* (total population 1.2 billion) speaking up to *2,000 different native languages*.
• Maternal deaths in sub-Saharan Africa have fallen by *44 percent*
• African countries made *significant progress increasing gender equality in primary enrolment*
Focus on Women in Africa
.. but still a long way to go

Despite these gains, African women continue to face some grim facts:

• Economic exclusion
• Gender wage gaps
• Fragility and armed conflicts
• Gender-based violence (GBV)
Focus on Women in Africa
..but still a long way to go

Source: SDG Atlas 2018
Measuring changes in wealth allows us to monitor the sustainability of development, an urgent concern for all countries, and a critical, yet-to-be-defined indicator for the SDGs.

What is wealth?

- **Produced capital**: Machinery, buildings, equipment, and urban land.
- **Natural capital**: Fossil fuels and minerals, agricultural land (crop and pasture land), forests (timber and some non-timber forest products), and terrestrial protected areas.
- **Human capital**: The present value of future earnings for the labor force.
- **Net foreign assets**: Foreign assets minus liabilities.

Source: The Changing Wealth of Nations, World Bank, 2018
Regional Composition of Wealth, 1995 and 2014

Source: The Changing Wealth of Nations, World Bank, 2018
### Global Losses in Wealth from Gender Inequality

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<td>17.8%</td>
<td>16.0%</td>
<td>13.9%</td>
<td>14.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baseline global wealth</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human capital per capita, men</td>
<td>56,290</td>
<td>60,940</td>
<td>60,980</td>
<td>62,672</td>
<td>66,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human capital per capita, women</td>
<td>32,584</td>
<td>35,538</td>
<td>36,727</td>
<td>39,498</td>
<td>41,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Loss from gender inequality</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss in human capital per capita</td>
<td>23,030</td>
<td>24,603</td>
<td>23,391</td>
<td>22,068</td>
<td>23,620</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: World Bank report “Unrealized Potential: The High Cost Of Gender Inequality In Earnings”, 2018
Regional integration for Africa's economic transformation:

Corridors, Convergence, Collective Action

Source: "A Close Embrace" article by Vijay Pillai, 2018
World Bank’s work on gender

- **Africa Region’s Gender Innovation Lab (GIL)** currently working on more than 40 impact evaluations in 20 countries across Sub-Saharan Africa; **Engender IMPACT database** compiles all gender-related impact evaluations led or supported by WBG.

- **99%** of World Bank lending to African countries took gender into consideration.

- Gender is a special theme of International Development Association (IDA) providing close to **$50 billion** in credits and grants to the poorest countries between 2011 and 2014—many of which are in Africa.
Recognizing that closing gaps between women and men, boys and girls can help set low-income countries on a sustainable path toward more diversified economies, higher levels of productivity and better prospects for the next generation, IDA Deputies have made gender equality a Special Theme starting in IDA16.

**IDA16**
- Established a monitoring framework to track basic “gender mainstreaming” and setting targets for country dialogue and specific sector strategies

**IDA17**
- Comprehensive alignment of corporate processes, committing to specific initiatives – e.g. the development of a new corporate-wide Gender Strategy – and setting targets for deepened country dialogue

**IDA18**
- Raises the bar by defining and adopting a set of commitments clustered around the Gender Strategy objectives that are operational, action-oriented and results-focused, and by working to accelerate progress
Strengthening country engagement

Country level action has been strengthened to better support the implementation of the gender strategy.

- New platforms established
- Regional Gender Action Plans developed
- Gender tag
- Data and Evidence
The Human Capital Project

“How much human capital will a child born today acquire by the end of secondary school, given the risks to health, education and social protection that prevail in the country where she was born?”

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?
This is a tentative and evolving list of countries that have expressed interest early, pending confirmation requested this month from governments.
The Women Entrepreneurs Finance Initiative (We-Fi)

- Support from 14 governments; We-Fi already raised over $340 million
- We-Fi recently announced its first round of funding; expected to mobilize over $1.6 billion in additional funding from an allocation of $120 million
- Investing in people through nutrition, health care, quality education, jobs and skills helps build human capital
• The objectives of the SDGs&Her initiative are to recognize women implementing the SDGs, including women business owners of microenterprises

• The competition reached over 4000 women microentrepreneurs, over 1200 of whom submitted their entries

• The top winners will be recognized at an event at the 2018 UN General Assembly High-Level Week in New York.