

Input of the World Bank Group to the 2017 High Level Political Forum reflecting on steps taken by the WBG to support the 2030 Agenda, including the SDGs.

Introduction

The World Bank Group (WBG) submits the following input on the steps our institution is taking to support the implementation of the SDGs, to be considered for the 2017 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This document reflects on the institution's strategic direction, in line with the 2030 Agenda, and the three pillars of support through financing, data and implementation. It also reflects on efforts to support the delivery of the SDGs set to be reviewed at the 2017 HLPF, including SDG 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14. Finally, the annex to this document reviews support provided to the SDGs that are not featured in the 2017 review but are nonetheless critical for the delivery of the whole 2030 Agenda.

The WBG has set two goals for the world to achieve by 2030: *(i) Ending extreme poverty and (ii) Promoting shared prosperity*. These goals need to be pursued within a sustainable environment, socially, economically and environmentally. We will help achieve these two goals in three ways: first by promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth, especially through creating jobs and boosting private investment in infrastructure; second by investing in human capital including childhood development, skills for jobs, and equal opportunities in education, health, and training that can make the biggest differences in countries' ability to grow sustainably for long periods at a time and compete, and; finally, by fostering resilience to global shocks and threats, by ramping up efforts to tackle the global challenges threatening to roll back development gains, supporting resilience infrastructure and investing in disaster risk preparedness.

These goals and our ambition align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The WBG goal of ending extreme poverty (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) and contributes to the 2030 Agenda across several complementary and mutually reinforcing aspects. The WBG 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 in several of the SDGs, spanning from quality education (SDG 4) to reduced inequalities (SDG 10) and taking action to combat climate change (SDG 13).

In addition, the WBG's organizational structure is composed of Global Practices (GPs) and Cross-Cutting Solution Areas (CCSAs) which match the 17 SDGs almost one to one. The structure also supports country ownership and focuses on SDG-centered policies and institutions backed by effective leadership. Within this structure, the WBG is working along several tracks to support the 2030 Agenda: (i) **financing**; (ii) **data**, and (iii) **implementation**.

Strategic direction

During the WBG Annual Meetings in Lima, in 2015, the Development Committee discussion set the tone for the institution's work towards implementation of the SDGs in the document "[WBG Support for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)". Further, in 2016, the document the

[“Forward Look – a Vision for the World Bank Group in 2030”](#) sets a common view among WBG shareholders of how to best support the development agenda for 2030 and connects the WBG institutional vision to the SDGs agenda. The document encourages commitments and policies towards 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 WBG clients, including low-income and middle-income countries; (iv) encouraging agility and results-focused work across public and private sector; 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 *WBG Corporate Scorecards (Scorecards)*, which were endorsed in April 2014 to monitor the implementation of the WBG Strategy, are aligned with the 2030 Agenda. The WBG has assessed the strategic alignment of the SDGs, targets and indicators with the WBG’s corporate results frameworks (in particular, the Scorecards) and the Results Measurement System (RMS) for the International Development Association (IDA). Starting from July 2017, new frameworks will take the SDGs into account in the WBG’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 WBG’s performance.

Country Engagement

Systemic Country Diagnostics and Country Partnership Frameworks

In July 2014 the WBG 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. The aim of the SCD is to identify the most important challenges and opportunities a country faces in advancing towards its own development and the WBG’s twin goals.

The WBG’s CPF aims to make our country-driven model more systematic, evidence-based, selective, and focused on the Bank’s abovementioned twin goals. Used in conjunction with an SCD, the CPF guides the WBG’s support to a member country. The aim is to help the country by identifying the most important challenges and opportunities a country faces in advancing towards the twin goals. SCDs are prepared by WBG staff in close and thorough consultations with a country’s 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.

In virtue of the alignment between the WBG corporate goals and the SDGs, SCDs and CPFs are supporting progress towards the 2030 Agenda. The sustainability aspect of the SCD and CPF will also ensure that economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development are taken into account (including SDG 8: sustainable and inclusive economic growth). Further, the SCD analysis identifies important development challenges of a country, which could include areas of governance (institutional arrangements and capacity, transparency, and accountability), conflict and fragility, natural resource management, and gender inequality and natural resource management. Addressing some of these constraints will contribute to specific SDG goals (such as

gender equality (SDG 5), climate action (SDG 13) but also SDG 12, 14 and 15 as well as the goal Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16) and the overall achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

Achieving the SDGs: Financing, Data, and Implementation

The next three sections outline the WBG's work in the three main areas of SDG support: (i) finance; (ii) data; and (iii) implementation.

Financing the SDGs

The joint Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and IMF paper "[from Billions to Trillions](#)" has been instrumental in galvanizing discussion around potential solutions for financing the SDGs. The WBG, IMF, and MDBs are increasing the level of financing available to support country efforts on the SDGs and have identified the following areas of focus as priority:

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

The WBG has already taken concrete steps to realize these commitments. The WBG has adopted a cascading approach to financing, especially for infrastructure projects. This approach prescribes that private sector solutions are 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 US\$2.5 billion Private Sector Window (PSW), to be introduced as part of IDA18 - starting in July 2017. Recognizing that private sector plays an indispensable role in achieving the SDGs by supporting pathways out of poverty, the PSW is an innovation that will mobilize increased private sector investment and scale up the growth of sustainable and responsible private sectors in the poorest and most fragile IDA countries. The window leverages long-standing expertise of IFC and MIGA's platforms, complementing IDA's continued support to policy reforms and 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 through supporting direct private sector interventions.

In December 2016, client and donor governments agreed to a [record breaking replenishment of IDA18](#) which will scale up support to low income countries to help enable them to tackle conflict, fragility and violence; climate change; gender inequality; and promote governance and institution building; as well as jobs 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 – make a strong start towards the SDGs.

IDA18 also takes on a [radical transformation to leverage additional financing by blending donor contributions with internal resources and funds raised through debt markets](#), allowing IDA to increase its financial support dramatically from \$52B in IDA17 to \$75B in IDA18. IDA18 therefore offers unparalleled value for money: every \$1 in partner contributions generates about \$3 in spending authority, as compared to 1:2 in IDA17. IDA18 financial innovations represent a concrete and significant commitment towards Financing for Development and is critical for achieving the SDGs.

The additional financing will enable IDA to double the resources to address fragility, conflict and violence (more than \$14 billion), as well as the root causes of these risks before they escalate. It will also provide additional resources for refugees and their host communities (\$2 billion). Increased financing will help strengthen IDA's support for crisis preparedness and response, pandemic preparedness, disaster risk management, small states and regional integration through a Crisis Response Window (\$2 billion) and additional funds under the Regional Window (\$5 billion). Different approaches are being taken to tackle to full spectrum of fragility and better target efforts to address the root causes of fragility and forced displacement. Further, efforts to stimulate private sector development in the most difficult environments, at the core of job creation and economic transformation, will receive a major push in the form of a new \$2.5 billion Private Sector Window, that leverages WBG expertise by working through IFC and MIGA. About US\$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.

As part of the commitments towards the AAAA and the means of implementation, the WBG is also supporting creative and innovative instruments to leverage existing resources. Examples of this include the Pandemic Emergency Facility (see section on Health-SDG3), created with the support of Japan, Germany, the World Health Organization and other partners. The PEF 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's effectiveness, the Global Concessional Financing Facility will assist middle income countries to address refugee crises by using grants from donor countries to leverage concessional financing and provide longer term and low cost financing.

Further, the World Bank Treasury has 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 a [March 2017 issued SDG-linked bond](#) that directly connects returns to the performance of companies advancing global development priorities set out in the SDGs, including gender equality, health and sustainable infrastructure. The return on investment in the bonds is directly linked to the stock performance of companies included in the Solactive SDG World Index and is based on the sustainability of their activities and products.

The WBG has already taken steps over the years to pioneer the [green bond market](#). Since its first green bond in 2008, the World Bank (IBRD) has issued USD 10 billion through 130 transactions in 18 currencies. The growing green bond market now includes issuers such as other development banks, government agencies, municipalities and cities, corporates, and an expanding list of investors. This is coupled with the World Bank Treasury's role in the capital markets in developing

standards for and harmonizing (working with MDBs and others) “impact reporting” for investors. Impact reports provide investors with specific information on the expected environmental and social impacts of projects that their investments support. For example, the [World Bank Green Bond Impact Report](#) has been recognized and accepted as the market standard. These instruments are helping to encourage greater accountability and targeted investments in global public goods in support of the overall agenda for sustainable development.

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

Data for development, monitoring, and reviewing the SDGs

The SDG agenda aims to transform our world, but unreliable or non-existent data undermine our capacity to plan and monitor development actions. The WBG operates at both the global and country level to address gaps in data production, accessibility, and use.

The WBG has weighed the direct adoption of SDG indicators against the quality of data and the availability of an established methodology. The WBG adopted verbatim eight (8) SDG indicators in Tier 1 of the Scorecard. Looking more broadly at the SDGs, the WBG also linked at least 45 other indicators of the Scorecards and IDA Results Measurement Systems (RMS) to 31 of the 169 SDG targets and 15 of the 17 goals.

Globally, the WBG compiles data to track development progress, contributes to building standards and definitions for 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’s compilation of over 1,400 internationally comparable statistics about global development.
- The Bank participates in the [Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators](#) which defines the indicators the world will use to measure SDG progress. The Bank is directly involved in reporting on 17 of these indicators (and indirectly many more). The Bank leads on SDG 1 on poverty, both in terms of methodology and data.
- The Bank is a major contributor to innovative approaches to filling gaps in SDG data production, access, and use. Working in close collaboration with the [Global Partnership for Sustainable Development Data](#) and DFID, the WBG is providing funding and technical know-how to pilot, test, and scale inventive uses in technology and new forms of collaboration between governments, civil society, and international organizations. The first installment of innovative financing will provide \$3m in support to a wide range of new projects.

At the country level, the Bank puts its resources to work to improve data production and use by providing funding for improvements in partner country data. At present, the WBG has about 300 active projects to support data improvements providing about \$200m per annum in financing for initiatives such as improving partner country household surveys, civil registration and vital

statistics, and open data. In 2015, the [WBG made a commitment to help 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 is improving its coordination and impact through better data governance. The WBG Data Council ensures development data is core Bank business. The Council 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-wide collaboration on key themes, and enabled the creation of an institution-wide platform for sharing all development data assets acquired through WBG-supported projects.

Implementing the SDGs

In setting the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the global community has recognized the challenges to data, financing, and implementation at the country level. Addressing these challenges necessitates an integrated analysis of the SDGs and the associated financing framework. To help countries with this analysis, the WBG publication: “[Trajectories for Sustainable Development Goals: Framework and Country Applications](#)” helps to address a range of questions related to feasibility, current income projections, focus areas to accelerate progress and unlocking the required fiscal resources. The framework benchmarks country performance in SDGs using GNI per capita as a gradient, makes projections for SDGs to the year 2030, and discusses sources of fiscal space. Cross country regressions of SDGs and their determinants on GNI per capita play a central role in the analysis, which has been applied to over 15 countries to date.

The 2017 HLPF SDGs

The 2017 meeting of the high-level political forum on sustainable development, convened under the auspices of the Economic and Social Council, will have the theme of “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”. The set of goals to be reviewed in depth are the following, including Goal 17, Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, which will be considered each year.

- **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 information below provides some examples of WBG led activities that specifically corresponds to the SDGs being reviewed.

Goal 1- End poverty in all its forms everywhere

The WBG 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 WBG 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 education quality, 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 country 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 WBG convened an expert advisory panel to provide recommendations on how the institution could complement its existing measures of poverty, in order to obtain 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.

The WBG is also supporting better and more frequent data collection, and finding new ways to track poverty and inequality (SDG 1, 10 and 17), including the above mentioned commitments to increase household surveys.

Goal 2 – End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

We urgently need to change the way we produce and consume food so we can feed everyone in the world 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 at the front and center of the development agenda and to provide a guide for action in key areas for governments, the private sector, and citizens.

The WBG’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 lifts 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% of Food and Agriculture GP projects approved by the World Bank Board of Executive Directors focused on climate-smart agriculture. Proven climate-smart 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 the triple win of higher agricultural productivity, increased resilience to climate change and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

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

The WBG is a founding partner and strong supporter of the CGIAR, a unique network of 15 independent, non-profit agriculture research centers around the world whose 10,000 scientists and staff are tackling key challenges of the world's food system. About 60% 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 WBG commitments.

The WBG 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 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 rates of poverty at 40% - compared to 22% for all developing countries - and where the incidence of hunger is 27%. More than half of the GAFSP Public Sector Window projects, i.e. \$158 million of GAFSP financing, include nutrition-related activities such as the distribution of micronutrient supplements, behavioral change campaigns, and improving home conditions.

Through 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.

Furthermore, the WBG is supporting efforts towards the achievement of secure nutrition through the [Secure Nutrition online platform](#). The platform offers learning, curation, and dissemination services focused on SDG 2. Using a combination of digital and social network approaches, it supports the development community to improve nutrition for vulnerable populations and implement behavior change programming that can help reduce stunting. It helps to bridge the operational knowledge gaps between nutrition and all of its underlying drivers, including access to food and agriculture more generally. It addresses SDG 2 by identifying multisectoral opportunities for collaboration that can end hunger and reduce malnutrition, working both within and between the WBG and development partners.

WBG recently estimated the costs of meeting four global nutrition targets, including those for stunting and wasting, at an additional investment of \$70 billion over 10 years – or a little more than \$10 per child per year. The WBG, in partnership with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, 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 in all high-burden countries.

Goal 3 – Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

The WBG’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.

In particular, Universal Health Coverage (UHC) provides an important umbrella under which the WBG works with governments and development partners to ensure all people receive quality, affordable care without suffering financial hardship, in line with SDG 3.

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

In June 2016, the Steering Committee of the International Health Partnership (IHP+) paved the way for the transformation of IHP+ to the [International Health Partnership for UHC 2030](#). UHC2030 provides a multi-stakeholder platform to strengthen collaboration and contribute to the movement for resilient, sustainable and equitable health systems in order to achieve universal health coverage and global health security by 2030. The WBG and WHO co-host the Secretariat.

WBG has also been working with the Government of Germany, WHO and the Government of Japan on a paper that is expected to provide a foundation for the UHC2030 and its work program, helping to shape the framing and focus of health system strengthening by multilateral agencies and bilateral partners, and stimulate further dialogue and work to accelerate progress towards UHC at country-level and increase alignment of health systems strengthening efforts by development partners.

Furthermore, at the [Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development \(TICAD-VI\)](#), [African](#) heads of state and partners vowed to accelerate progress toward universal health coverage (UHC) in Africa. To help countries implement their health reforms, the World Bank 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 Government of Japan, WHO, UHC2030 and the WBG, will be held in December 2017 in Tokyo, to report on and stimulate global and country-level progress towards UHC. This includes pandemic preparedness and sharing data and analysis of trends and patterns of key UHC indicators, as well as a debate on key policy and implementation measures for UHC and lessons from country experiences.

Further, the WBG hosts the secretariat of the [Global Financing Facility \(GFF\)](#) - a public-private partnership that draws on the comparative advantages of the broad set of stakeholders involved in the reproductive, maternal, child, and adolescent health (RMNCAH) response, in link with SDG 3. Adding to previous studies in Tanzania and Malawi, the WBG recently completed a study that shows cash transfers reduce transmission of sexually transmitted infections and HIV among young men and women in Lesotho. WBG 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 specific commitments for *strengthening pandemic preparedness*: specifically, WBG will support at least 25 countries to strengthen their public health systems to reduce and better manage risks to global health security and economic development, as well as develop the capacity to prioritize and institutionalize pandemic preparedness plans.

Finally, the WBG 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 responding not only to SDG 3 but also SDG 17 and the means of implementation.

Goal 5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

The WBG's [new Gender Strategy](#) is changing the way we work to enhance gender equality in our client countries. The strategy positions the WBG to be a more effective actor in tackling gender gaps. Thus far, significant changes have taken place: more projects in fragile contexts now include gender-based violence prevention and response, and includes 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 sector practices in the WBG have developed their sector-specific gender notes to accompany the Strategy, responding to the interlinkages among the SDGs

Examples of this work includes Papua New Guinea where the IFC, the private sector arm of the WBG, 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 to generate 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.

Furthermore, the WBG's [Women, Business and the Law](#) team is working in partnership with UN Women and the OECD's Social Institutions and Gender Index to develop cross-country comparable methodology and collect pilot data for Tier III indicator 5.1.1. This work builds on Women, Business and the Law's existing dataset examining laws and regulations constraining women in 189 economies, and adds data on implementation and enforcement mechanisms. Currently data is being collected from National Gender Machineries in conjunction with National Statistical Organizations.

In addition, as the first [HeForShe Thematic Champion](#) among International Financial Institutions, the WBG is committing to achieve 50-50 gender balance in technical positions by 2022 and close the gender parity gap within senior management (vice presidents and above) by 2020. The WBG also aims to receive the second level of [Economic Dividends for Gender Equality \(EDGE\)](#) certification by 2020.

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

Goal 9 – Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

There is a growing recognition that investment in infrastructure is vital to achieving balanced growth and development. SDG 9 advocates “building resilient infrastructure, promoting sustainable industrialization and fostering innovation” while SDG 11 advocates “making cities inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”. The WBG is working to ensure that along the course of developing infrastructure investments, the processes bring in cross-sectoral and cross-country perspectives, and support the development of coherent long-term plans involving inputs from multiple stakeholders. Moreover, given the increasing climate change challenges we are facing, the WBG aims to maximize the green and resilient aspects of infrastructure, using the latest technologies that emit the least GHG emissions. The WBG follows policies that ensure that infrastructure is accessible to all groups in society and contributes to local economic development.

For example, the [Quality Infrastructure Initiative \(QII\)](#) enhances the attention to quality dimensions in investment projects through financial support for project preparation and implementation, and through 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 involvement of the private sector in developing and operating basic services in the city; and (iii) support the development of optimal city management systems to operate the facilities constructed.

The WBG develops diagnostic tools, knowledge platforms and standardized procedures to help client governments make informed decisions about quality infrastructure services and delivery options. Examples of this work, in response to the commitment for sustainable and affordable infrastructure, include: (i) the [report on benchmarking PPP procurement](#), released in late 2016, provides comparable data on 82 countries' regulatory frameworks governing PPP procurement processes; (ii) the second edition of the **Report on Recommended PPP Contractual Provisions**, released in September 2016; (iii) the WBG [recently also released the third edition of the PPP Reference Guide](#), providing in-depth coverage of PPP basics, the PPP framework, and the steps involved in the PPP process stakeholder engagement. It includes discussion of the SDGs, environmental and social standards, climate change, Islamic finance, fragile and conflict-affected states and sub-national PPPs. The Asian Development Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Islamic Development Bank, the OECD, UNECE and ESCAP collaborated on this exercise.

In further response to SDG 9 and 17, the WBG is strengthening existing 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 examples of the early outcomes of investment in these platforms include: (i) as of Feb 28 2017, a total of 19 projects had been approved by the **GIF** for an estimated GIF support of about \$46 million; (ii) following the launch of **IISS**, a digital platform dedicated to speeding up the delivery of infrastructure in EMEDCs, in June 2016, a total of 27 governments had used IISS to prepare 68 infrastructure projects by February 2017.

The WBG is the Secretariat of the [G20-sponsored Global Infrastructure Connectivity Alliance \(GICA\)](#), launched in July 2016. In support of Target 9.1, the GICA aims to foster cooperation and exploit synergies between global infrastructure and trade facilitation programs designed to improve connectivity within and between countries. The Alliance covers transport, energy, ICT, water and trade. It is expected to help countries and promoters of connectivity initiatives address bottlenecks related to connectivity globally and multi-sectorally; and to foster integrative solutions of the hardware and software of connectivity. This, in turn, is expected to provide impetus to sustainable and equitable growth for concerned countries through increased flow of goods, capital, people and information (virtual connectivity).

Finally, in response to the commitments towards SDG 9 and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development (AAAA), the MDBs brought together the [Global Infrastructure Forum](#) in Washington, DC in April 2016 to coordinate global efforts to reduce the infrastructure gap and meet the objectives of SDG 9 on innovation and infrastructure. The second gathering of the Forum took place in Washington, DC on 22 April 2017 during which the [MDBs agreed](#) to extend their collaboration to overcome upstream constraints and mobilize additional infrastructure investment and finance from the private sector. The updated [MDB Joint Declaration of Aspirations](#) is expected in June 2017.

Transport and information technology – Responding to SDG 9 and 11 (Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable)

Unlike health, education, water and energy, there was no SDG exclusively dedicated to the transport sector. However, there are four SDG targets that directly relate to transport and seven SDG targets that indirectly relate to transport. Together these 11 transport related targets fall under six different SDGs (3, 7, 9, 11, 12, and 13) signifying the cross cutting nature of the sector. . The lack of a distinct SDG for transport is indicative of the fragmented nature of the sector and the need for an umbrella framework. In May 2016, the WBG President proposed a new strategic, global initiative for transport that would support both the implementation of the SDGs and the transformation of the sector. The umbrella initiative—called “[Sustainable Mobility for All](#)” (**SuM4All**)— would consist of four elements: (1) a commonly agreed-upon vision for sustainable mobility, articulated around a few, clearly defined global objectives; (2) a metrics of indicators to measure progress towards these objectives (a Global Tracking Framework); (3) a global program of actions and financing; and (4) a global governance structure to support the implementation of the first three components.

The core four objectives are: universal access, efficiency, safety, and green. The proposed **Global Tracking Framework** focuses on identifying targets, indicators and data that will measure progress toward sustainable mobility in general, and the SDGs in particular. The GTF has achieved many successes and achievements including: (i) the establishment of an interim governance arrangement—a steering committee consisting of ten organizations (including UN DESA) and five working groups consisting over 40 organizations; (ii) engagement with the UN Statistical Commission on transport related SDGs through the Global Tracking Framework that is being developed. The 2030 Agenda (para. 17.19) goes on to call for building upon existing initiatives to develop these measurements. Through the SuM4All, steps are already being taken in this regard.

Furthermore, the WBG is the custodian agency for the [Rural Accessibility Index](#). Last year, with funding from DFID, the Bank 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 8 pilot countries in Africa and South Asia with efforts to update the index in other countries so that by end-June, 2017, 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 demands for an interlinked agenda across the SDGs, **the Resilient Transport Community of Practice (CoP)** brings together specialists from the WBG Social, Urban, Rural, and Resilience Global Practice (GSURR), the WBG-supported Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), and Transport Specialists from the WBG Transport Global Practice. The ambition of this group is to ensure that all transport investments financed by the Bank are designed to be climate resilient. The CoP is principally developed with the aim at establishing professional sharing practices among multidisciplinary staff that provides WBG country task-teams with a complete suite of cross regional best practices and grant funding for technical assistance. The resilient transport objectives support planning for risk-sensitive, transit oriented development that provides access for the poor to a broader range of jobs, markets, and improved living conditions while steering people and their 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 every phase of systems planning, engineering and design, asset management, and contingency programming.

The community has already (i) produced an impressive Knowledge Management repository that includes standard Terms of References, reports and examples in over 50 countries; (ii) reached out individually to task-team leaders in the transport pipeline about the potential to make their investments climate resilient – leading to over 90% of the FY17 transport pipeline having some climate co-benefits; (iii) launched over 20 studies that are focused on operationalizing resilience in different elements of transport; (iv) started a multi-regional, multi-sector global flagship report on resilience in SIDS for launch at COP23; (v) started to incorporate resilience systematically in the transport elements of client CoP Nationally Determined Commitments (starting in Vietnam); and (vi) partnership with external agencies (SLOCAT etc.)

The WBG’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 platforms and solutions through a range of different 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 many of the SDG targets and indicators (e.g. 5b, 9c) which call for enhancing access to, and quality of, ICT services. It also offers assistance to governments in taking advantage of disruptive and ‘over the horizon’ technologies like Internet-of-Things, Machine Learning, Artificial Intelligence and Drones for Development; in targeted digital skills training programs; and in protecting information assets and infrastructure through cybersecurity capability assessment and building.

The [2016 WDR 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 trans-boundary problems. To help operationalize this ambitious agenda the WBG launched the [Digital Development Partnership \(DDP\)](#), a platform for digital innovation and development finance. The DDP brings together public and private sector partners to catalyze support to developing countries in the articulation and implementation of digital development strategies and action plans and the creation and sharing of new insights and global knowledge on digital development, which lead to demonstration pilots in countries.

Goal 14 – Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

The WBG is strongly engaged in the continuum of 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. For example, the WBG’s work on *The Blue Economy Framework and sustainable fisheries*, including the recent report “[Toward a Blue Economy: A Promise for Sustainable Growth in the Caribbean](#)”, defines a new policy framework that lays out a new development paradigm and process to accelerate sustainable development in ocean spaces.

Furthermore, to meet the demand of aquaculture investment capital, the WBG, through the Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) *Aquaculture Investment Fund* has entered into a dialogue with the

African Development Bank, FAO, Rabobank (The Netherlands), Gatsby Foundation and a number of private equity firms on a managed fund that would provide professional business planning, appropriately priced and scheduled capital, and international standard technical assistance to support the adoption of best practice SME aquaculture entrepreneurs in sub-Saharan Africa. Further examples of investment support include work with the Government of Peru on an investment project financing for a National Program for Innovation in Fisheries and Aquaculture.

Goal 17- Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

In addition to the information included above in reference to data and financing, the WBG recognizes that a central tenant of the SDGs is partnership at the global, regional, and country-level and the WBG provides a platform for coordinated action. Partnership with the UN, MDBs, bilateral agencies, private sector as well as clients is one of our key pillars of support for the SDGs and the WBG is involved in numerous global partnerships, including that 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.

Furthermore, as part of its country engagement model, the WBG consults with development partners to ensure greater coordination and coherence across partner institutions in programs and operations supporting recipient countries' development efforts. The goal therein is to seek alignment with a country's development priorities and enhance country-led donor coordination, with a view to reducing management and delivery transaction costs of development assistance. In addition, close development partner coordination will ensure effective allocation of resources, leveraging them in the most efficient manner to support progress towards WBG goals and ultimately, the 2030 Agenda.

The WBG is stepping up on operational partnerships for implementation modalities with the UN for the benefit of client countries. The WBG has developed and rolled out the standard tools (standard framework agreements) for the use by the WBG's borrowing countries when engaging UN agencies and organizations under IBRD or IDA-financed investment projects. The work on standard financing tools aims to make it easier for our client countries to benefit from the expertise of the UN organizations while implementing country-led projects. As the Bank is ramping up its work in many of the most challenging environments, especially in fragile and conflict states, the use of the standard agreements' tool will contribute to expanding the opportunities to partner with the UN organizations that have a bigger footprint in our client countries and implementation capacity where our clients don't have it.

ANNEX – WBG Support for SDGs not reviewed during 2017 HLPF

Support for the implementation of the SDGs is part of the core practice of the WBG in line with our goals to end poverty and share prosperity. Apart from the goals under review at the 2017 HLPF, the WBG is also working towards progress across many other SDGs:

Goal 4 – Ensure inclusive and equitable education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

The WBG is deeply 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 the implementation of SDG4.

The WBG’s [global education strategy](#) is focused on Learning for All—helping all children go to school and learn—which highlights the following priorities: (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 children from disadvantaged communities; (iv) fixing the wide disconnect between skills development, higher education and the labor market.

There is growing demand from countries for results-based financing, which is a set of tools that make financing contingent on the achievement of pre-agreed results. In May 2015, the [WBG 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 WBG [committed to investing \\$2.5 billion over five years in education projects](#) that include 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 WBG has already committed \$600 million in projects that support the education of adolescent girls.

The WBG also facilitates information and 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](#)* (due Nov. 2017) will offer guidance on how to integrate education, learning, and skills with the drive to meet broader development challenges.

Goal 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Realizing the vision for water and sanitation as set out in the SDGs and Paris agreements requires a comprehensive approach that connects public health, food security, livable cities, energy for all, environmental wellbeing and climate action. As the world’s largest multilateral source of financing for water in developing countries, the WBG has a portfolio of water investments of US\$ 35 billion and over 300 expert water staff around the globe working to support the water agenda through a variety of angles such as water supply and sanitation, water resources management, hydropower, irrigation, institutional reform, gender and inclusion, among other topics.

The WBG 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. These 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 WBG President convened a High-Level Panel on Water of eleven sitting Heads of State and Government, and one Special Adviser. The core focus of the Panel over the two years of its mandate will be to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all –SDG6 – as well as to contribute to the achievement of the other SDGs that rely on water. To achieve this, the Panel adopted at the last UNGA a Call for Action and will work towards:

- **Motivating Effective Action** – by developing a new narrative on water, shining a light on examples of policies, institutions and programs that work, the Panel can kick start effective action across governments, civil society, and the private sector.
- **Advocating on Financing and Implementation** – by mobilizing targeted financial resources, scaled-up investments, and encourage innovation and partnerships.

To have the most impact in the time it has left, the Panel, through its Action Plan, will focus on the most impactful initiatives at the global level and, at the same time, promote leadership at home at the national and subnational level. The Panel has announced a series of actions, including on finance and valuing water. The HLPW has initiated a dialogue with multilateral development banks and other stakeholders to renew cooperation aiming at significant increase of investment into the sector.

The WBG is further committed to aligning the monitoring of results in operations with the ongoing discussion on the SDG indicators. The WBG, in partnership with the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Program, is the custodian agency SDG indicators 6.1 (on drinking water) and 6.2 (on sanitation and hygiene) both define a ‘safely managed’ service level. The WBG is also working with a variety of UN partners to define methodologies and collaborate on data gathering for the proposed indicators.

Goal 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy – SDG 7 - is vital to reaching all other SDGs and critical for many countries to meet their climate change mitigation targets. It requires a concerted push on sustainable options for energy access, including solar and wind, both

on-grid and off-grid, as well as other viable low-carbon solutions that fit every country's circumstances. The World Bank is working with governments to reach those objectives.

For example, the institution 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 through off-grid and mini-grid solutions. Through [Ethiopia's Electricity Network Reinforcement and Expansion Project](#), the World Bank is supporting efforts to improve the reliability of the electricity network and to scale up energy access through off-grid solutions, helping provide electricity to over one million households, mostly with solar lanterns and solar home systems. The World Bank also encourages and backs cutting-edge solutions for energy access. It is lending more than \$1 billion [for India's solar projects](#), and helping the country install up to 50 MW of floating solar technology to generate electricity without using large swathes of already scarce land.

While the World Bank has helped provide electricity to 32 million people over the course of two years (2014-2016), [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 those goals.

Comprehensive data and analytical tools such as the [Global Tracking Framework \(GTF\)](#), the [Regulatory Indicators for Sustainable Energy \(RISE\)](#), [State of Electricity Access Report \(SEAR\)](#) and the [Multi-Tier Framework \(MTF\)](#) provide the level of data needed to inform governments as they craft policies that 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 World Bank IDA and IBRD lending through 250 activities in 130 countries. In turn, these lending projects leveraged a further \$1.8 billion from public, private, and other sources. [ESMAP's Clean Stove Initiative](#) supported China with \$80 million as part of a larger World Bank program, to distribute 6 million clean cookstoves in the country's Hebei province by 2017. It is also funding Lighting Africa, which provided almost 15 million people with basic access to electricity and leveraged over \$40 million for seven IDA projects.

The World Bank is accelerating efforts to expand access to electricity, by scaling up investments in both grid 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 [World Bank has committed](#) to help develop 5 GW of grid-connected solar energy projects and provide 55 million off-grid consumers with modern energy services by 2026.

The World Bank 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 resulted in increasing

demand for the minerals required in the construction of renewable technologies, such as solar panels, wind turbines, and batteries.

Goal 8 – Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

The WBG continues to foster inclusive and sustainable economic growth through a variety of programs. Examples of work towards these goals 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—however, when the financial system malfunctions it can impede or even reverse socio-economic progress. Financial stability, financial access and long-term finance are three essential pillars for private sector development and real growth. The WBG undertakes the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) jointly with the IMF. The FSAP 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 analyses the soundness of a financial system versus its vulnerabilities and risks that increase the likelihood or potential severity of financial sector crises and a country’s developmental needs in terms of infrastructure, institutions and market. The FSAP aims to provide policy recommendations to develop the financial sector and make it more resilient. It is often a catalyst for broad financial sector reforms. As the cornerstone of financial sector analysis work, the FSAP provides the analytical framework for lending operations and Technical Assistance (TA), and is a vehicle for policy dialogue. Thus far we have conducted Financial Sector Assessments in 155 countries, 15.5% in LICs and 51% in MICs. Post-FSAP work can include a range of priorities and instruments, such as regulation and supervision of the non-bank financial sector (as the case in the Albania FSAP) or regulatory reform including risk management guidelines (such as in the Mozambique FSAP).

Recognizing the financial inclusion is an enabler for sustainable growth as well as many of the other SDGs, the WBG also supports over 25 countries in designing and implementing [National Financial Inclusion Strategies \(NFIS\)](#), which are roadmaps of actions, agreed and defined at the national or subnational level, which stakeholders follow to achieve financial inclusion goals. NFIS include transformational reforms and investment in innovative payment services, digital finance, micro/SME finance, responsible finance, and related areas.

The WBG also works to promote Financial Literacy and broader financial capability which can enhance financial inclusion, stability and the effective functioning of financial markets. Many countries include financial capability as part of their NFIS. WBG support to countries also includes support for designing and implementing action plans and National Financial Literacy/Capability Strategies, which take forward evidence-based actions to improve the knowledge, awareness, 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 financial literacy/capability actions. Recent examples of work in this area include: developing financial education activities in support of 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 various financial capability surveys around the world – Azerbaijan, Senegal and the Philippines.

Moreover, in line with SDG 8, the agenda of job creation, job quality and improving access to jobs for vulnerable groups is a priority for the WBG, and is emphasized under the IDA 18 Special Theme of Jobs and Economic Transformation. The WBG has established a dedicated team of staff from across the WBG to strengthen diagnostics around the jobs challenge, to design jobs strategies and to help shape a future set of operations focused on jobs.

The WBG will deliver 15 country Jobs Diagnostics (of which five are in fragile and conflict-affected states) by the end of June 2017. The WBG 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 Jobs operation in Tunisia that will support youth training, address labor supply and demand mismatches and invest in value chains with high potential to create jobs for youth. Another example is a potential P4R (Program for Results) operation in Lebanon that links jobs created in Special Economic Zones and SMEs to disbursement indicators.

The monitoring and evaluation program for the jobs agenda will allow the WBG to help strengthen evidence-based decision making around jobs programs and respond to SDG 8 indicators. M&E work includes efforts to: standardize jobs related indicators; the piloting of estimation methodologies beyond traditional impact evaluations; and developing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) toolkits for jobs related interventions.

The IDA18 replenishment highlights jobs and economic transformation recommendations, 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 supporting jobs and economic transformation.

Goal 10 – Reduce inequality within and among countries

The objective for ensuring shared prosperity, or tackling inequality, is part of the twin goals of the WBG and is in line with SDGs 1, 8, and 10. Work towards meeting this goal can also be found in the above sections related to these goals.

The WBG undertakes a large body of analytical work on inequality with a policy focus. At the core of the WBG’s country engagement, the Systematic Country Diagnostic has the analysis of constraints to inclusive growth as its central focus. These have now been completed in 46 countries, spanning all income levels. The first report of the [Poverty and Shared Prosperity series \(2016\)](#) had a special focus on inequality, making a strong, evidence-based case for global action and advocacy in this area; and numerous regional and country reports have inequality or economic mobility as central themes.

The WBG is responsible for monitoring the shared prosperity indicator for every country and is also tracking the Shared Prosperity Premium, which compares the income growth of the bottom

40 percent with average income growth—putting an even stronger inequality lens on its welfare reporting.

Goal 13 – Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

In April 2016, the WBG 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% by 2020. Since the launch of the CCAP, the WBG has made significant progress and increased its efforts to scale up climate actions.

First, the WBG’s share of lending has increased from 15% in FY15 to 18% in FY16, and further to 20% as projected for FY17. The WBG will accelerate the momentum to meet the 28% target by 2020.

Second, the WBG is enhancing its effort to support NDC implementation, mainstream climate action into budgets and policy decisions to redirect public and private investment flows, and is deepening support for carbon pricing and development of the next generation of carbon markets. The WBG supported the establishment of the NDC Partnership and is launching the Climate Action Peer Exchange (CAPE) initiative, aiming to promote peer to peer knowledge sharing and country-driven capacity development around addressing fiscal challenges in implementing NDCs among ministries of finance and planning.

Third, the WBG has prioritized leveraging the external private capital that will be essential to delivering on the sustainable development and climate agendas. IFC aims to increase the private sector investments in climate projects in emerging economies by creating products that aggregate and de-risk new climate sectors, and making increased use of blended finance. For every dollar of blended donor funds, IFC is able to leverage \$15 in commercial capital. In FY16 IFC mobilized \$5bn of external private finance for climate.

Fourth, the WBG have been deepening its sectoral engagement and making steady progress in scaling up climate actions across key sectors. In the first two years of the CCAP, by the end of 2017, the WBG will have facilitated 10GW of renewable energy and have mobilized \$6.5 billion in commercial finance; 50% of FY16 agriculture operations brought in climate co-benefits; adaptation components from the transport projects in FY17 will account for over US\$ 800 million; new programs adopting adaptive social protection schemes expect to enhance climate resilience for 14 million people.

The WBG continues to provide analytical leadership on climate change through [flagship reports](#) and build on partnerships with various organization on the climate change agenda.

Finally, the [IDA18 replenishments](#) set climate change as a priority and commitments aim to deepen the mainstreaming of climate change and disaster risk management in Systematic Country Diagnostics (SCDs), Country Partnership Framework (CPFs) and lending.

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 WBG 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 societies and people can reach their full potential. The UN and the WBG have together embarked on a study: [Prevention of Violent Conflict](#), which 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 component of gender equality, and violence against women and children in crisis situations. The study will identify ways in which international assistance tools can positively shift local dynamics in a positive direction to reduce the risk of conflict.

The WBG and the UN also jointly support implementation of the [humanitarian-development-peace nexus](#) bringing together key elements of the Agenda for Humanity, UN resolutions of sustaining peace with the World Bank's strong development engagement and implementation capacity in situations of fragility, conflict and violence. The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Initiative has in March 2017 been launched by the WBG in North East Nigeria to accelerate the delivery of a US\$775 million package of operations for early recovery and livelihood support in the region. That grant will pilot a new way of working with the humanitarian, development, and peace actors to tackle an elevated risk of famine in a complex, multidimensional, subnational crisis. The WBG and the UN signed a partnership framework on bequiling resilience and sustaining peace in conflict on April 22 which encourages greater collaboration between the institutions and promotes work to reduce multi-dimensional risks of crisis and help prevent violent conflict; develop joint analysis and tools; coordinate support to address protracted crisis; and scale up impact by leveraging financing.

Further, the World Bank's IDA18 implementation includes the doubling of financing to fragile, conflict and violence (FCV) situations (almost 15 Billion USD). There is focus on displacement situations; and special support to countries at risk. A number of important enablers for SDG 16 implementation driven by the WBG include Risk and Resilience Analysis (RRAs), Resilience and Peacebuilding Assessments (RPBAs), global risk scan data for potential crisis situations, and new and innovative financing instruments for crisis, notably the Global Crisis Response Platform.