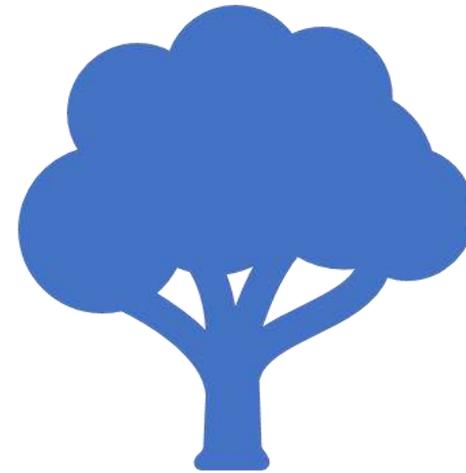


Promoting sustainability
through understanding
progress towards the SDGs



Haishan Fu



The Development Data Group: Putting Data to Work For Development

“We do data from farm to table”



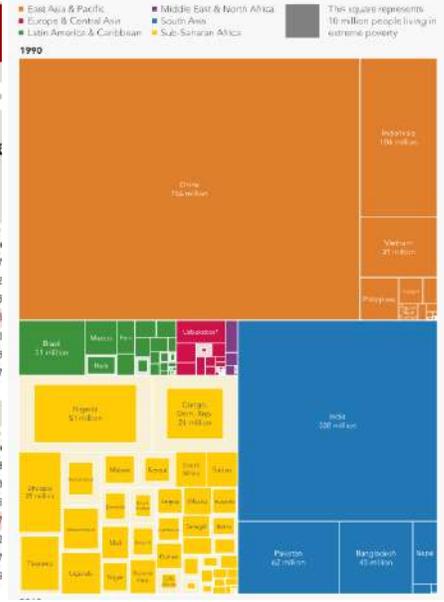
World Bank's regional aggregation

using 2011 PPP and \$1.9/day poverty line

same regional groupings of countries as in past work. The estimates are lined-up in time. See the background paper on how this is done.

Pov.line PPP\$/day	Headcount (%)	Pov. gap (%)	Squared pov. gap	Num of poor (mil.)	Population (mil.)	Survey coverage
1.90	3.54	0.68	0.22	71.02	2,006.15	93.7
1.90	2.15	0.57	0.27	10.30	479.07	90.2
1.90	5.40	2.60	1.82	33.59	621.98	91.6
Survey data coverage is too low, the result is suppressed						
1.90	15.09	2.79	0.79	256.24	1,698.09	96.5
1.90	40.99	15.95	8.37	388.72	948.32	42.8
1.90	12.55	3.80	1.80	768.01	8,103.68	82.7
1.90	10.67	3.23	1.53	766.01	7,178.83	

Pov.line PPP\$/day	Headcount (%)	Pov. gap (%)	Squared pov. gap	Num of poor (mil.)	Population (mil.)	Survey coverage
1.90	7.12	1.45	0.47	141.82	1,991.81	93.8
1.90	2.42	0.65	0.31	11.53	476.57	90.3
1.90	5.55	2.62	1.81	34.14	616.13	91.6
Survey data coverage is too low, the result is suppressed						
1.90	17.51	3.37	0.98	293.30	1,675.02	98.2
1.90	42.60	16.72	8.84	393.14	922.86	77.7
1.90	14.61	4.32	2.90	880.30	5,025.33	88.5
1.90	12.41	3.67	1.70	880.30	7,092.16	



Private sector is motivated to measure their impact across ESG outcomes

Environment

SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities

SDG 13: Climate action

SDG 14: Life below water

SDG 15: Life on land

Social

SDG 1: No poverty

SDG 2: End hunger

SDG 3: Good health and well being

SDG 4: Quality education

SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation

SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

Governance

SDG 5: Gender equality

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth

SDG 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions

SDG 17: Partnerships for the goals

[World Bank's ESG Data Portal](#)

brings together relevant data to sovereign ESG analysis and decision making

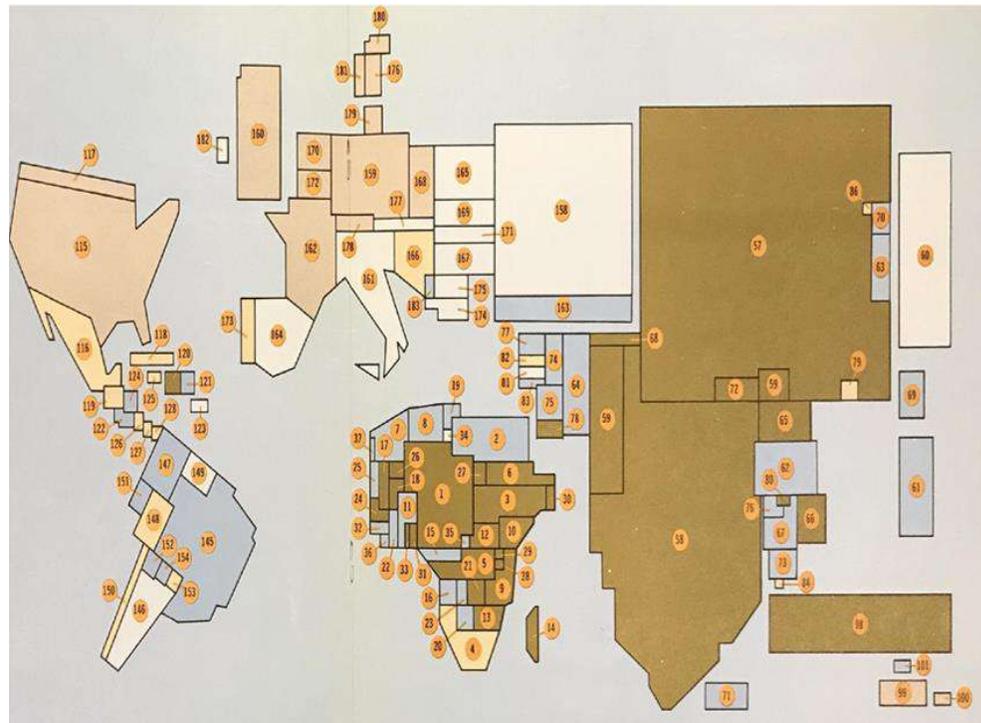
Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals

2020

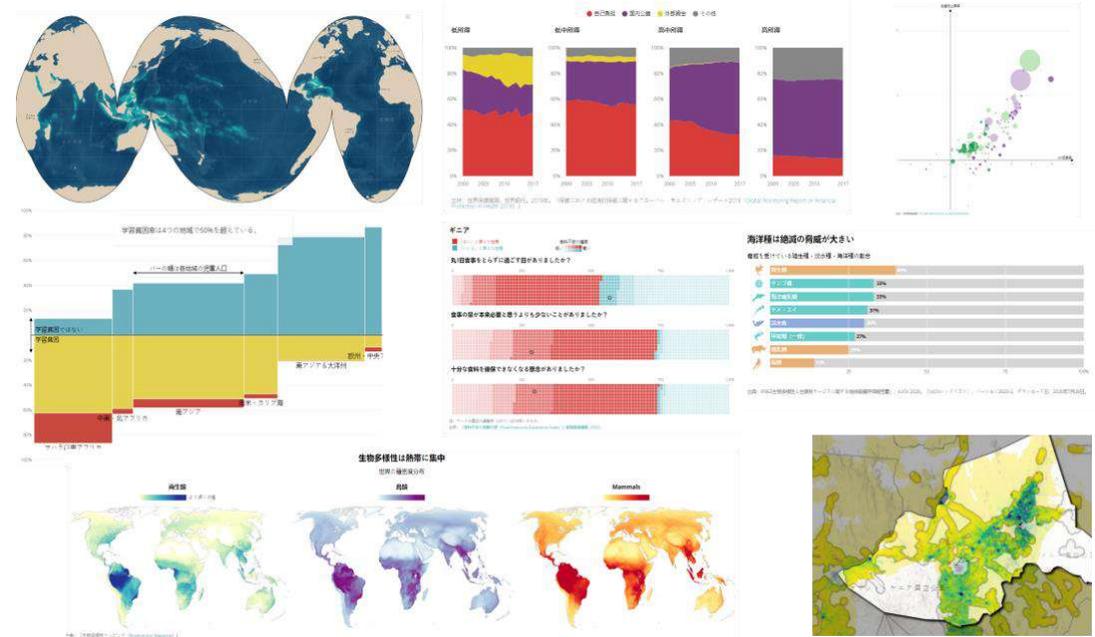
From World Development Indicators



History of the Atlas reflects the evolution of development focus and data technology



World Bank Atlas
1966



Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals
2020 From World Development Indicators

Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2020

Guides readers through SDGs

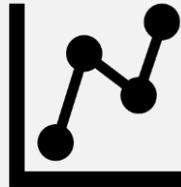


Interactive
storytelling



Innovative data
visualizations

Focuses on selected targets
for each goal



Features trends, describes
methods, and highlights
emerging impact of the
COVID-19 pandemic

Data use



Showcases how World Bank
and other development data
can be used for deriving
insights about the world



Where we stand

The world has made tremendous progress in improving social and economic outcomes

COVID-19 pandemic has had lasting impact across all SDGs, reversing trends in poverty, inequality, education and others

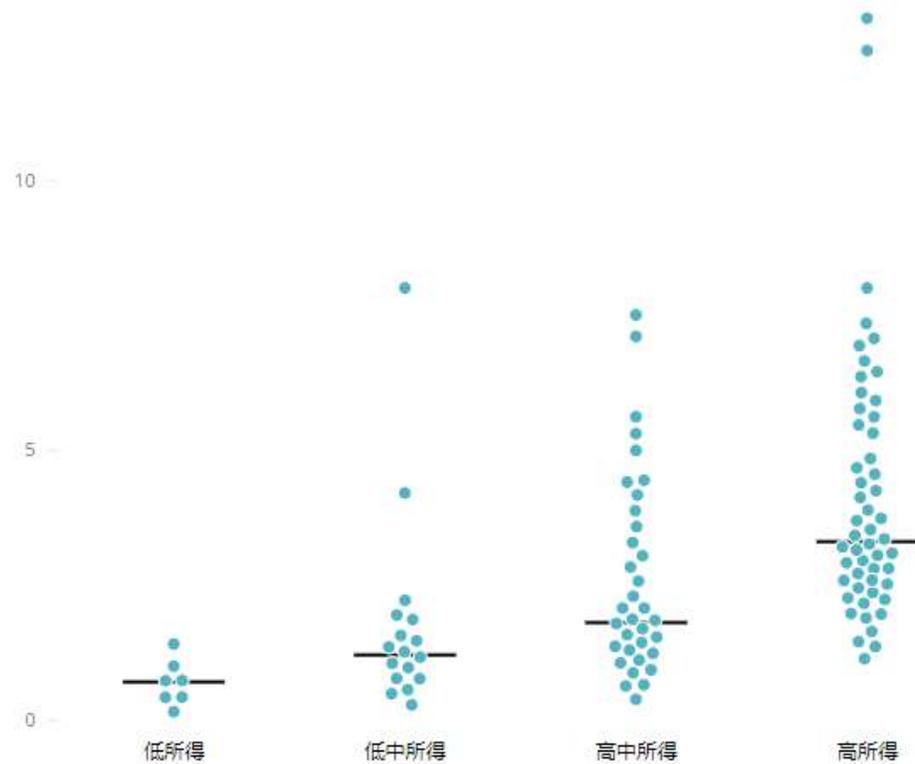
Addressing climate change is urgent

There is a need to harness public and private sector data to improve our understanding of the world

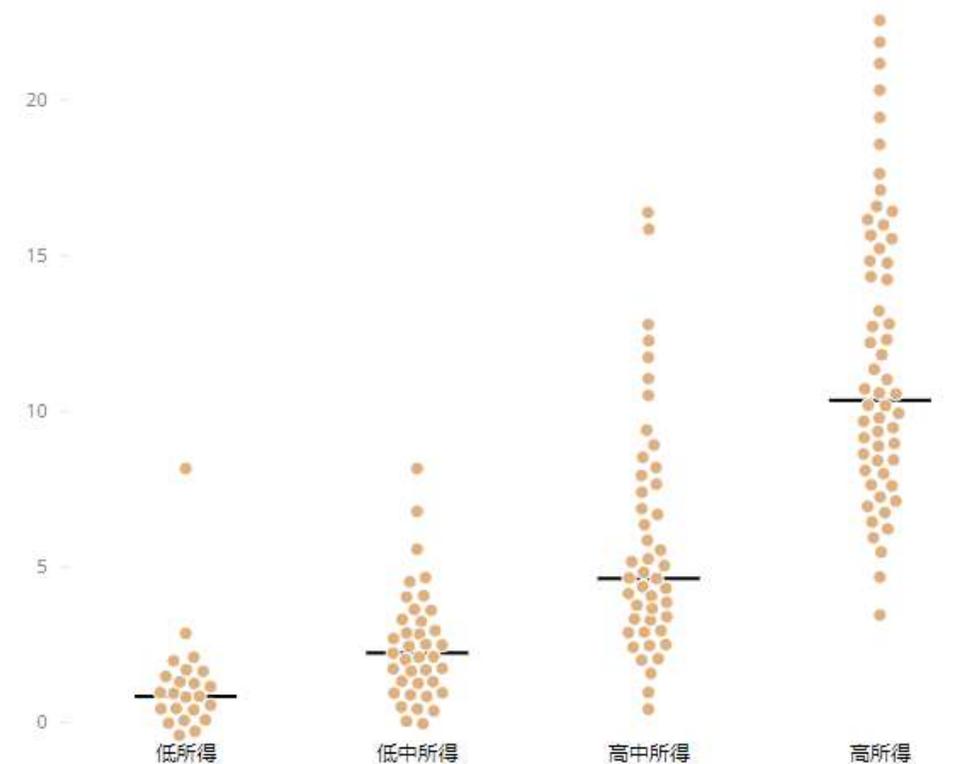


SDG 3: Health systems are burdened, especially in poorer countries

病床数 (人口1,000人当たり)



看護師・医師数 (人口1,000人当たり)

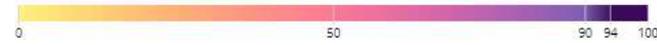


注: 入手可能な最新の数値。「看護師」は看護師と助産師。
出所: 「世界開発指標」, 世界保健機関

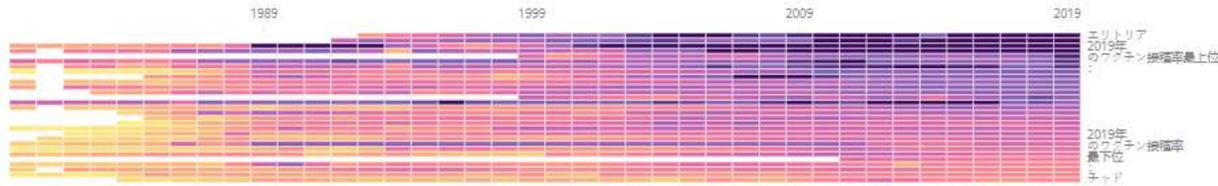
注: 入手可能な最新の数値。「看護師」は看護師と助産師。
出所: 「世界開発指標」, 世界保健機関

SDG 3: Achieving optimal immunization rates often takes time

予防接種率: 麻しん (%、12~23カ月児)



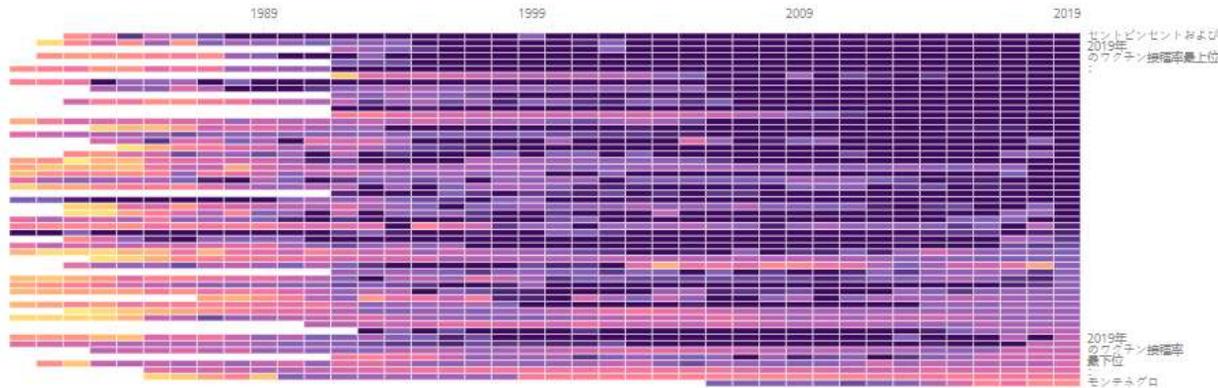
低所得



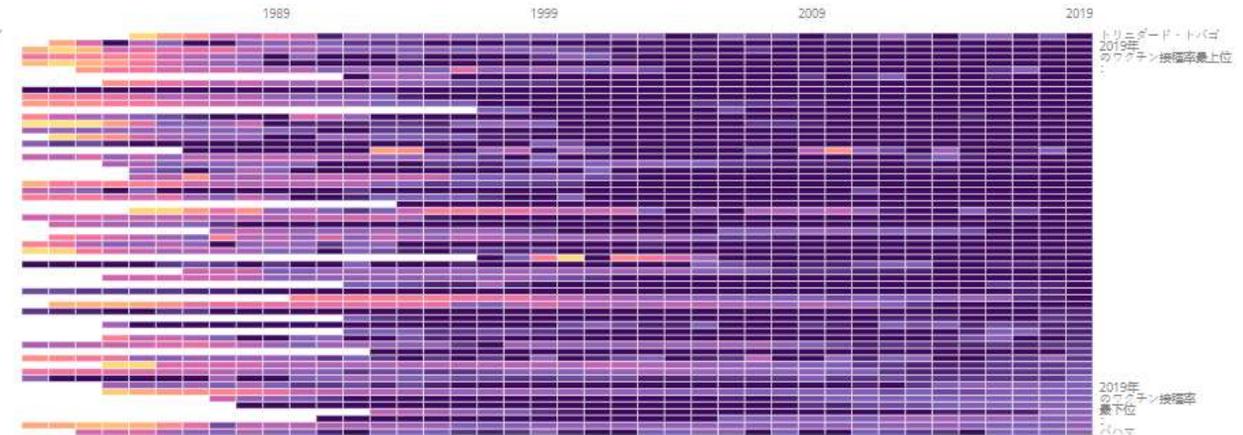
低中所得



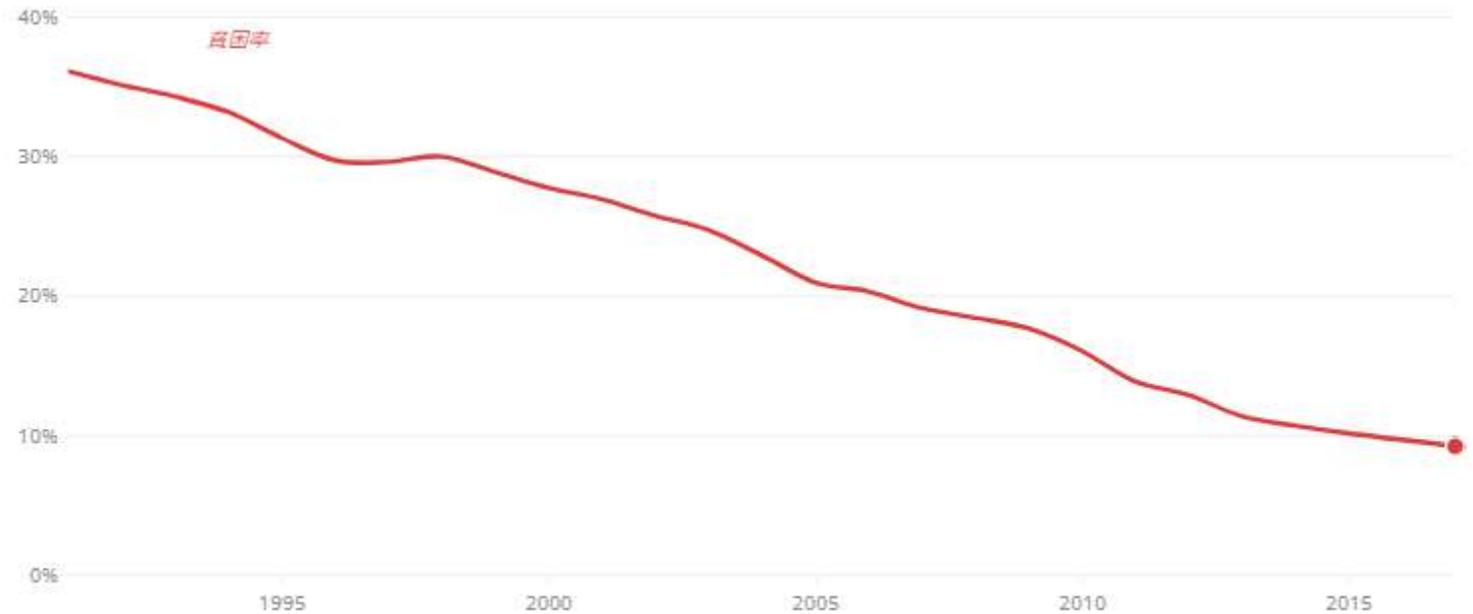
高中所得



高所得

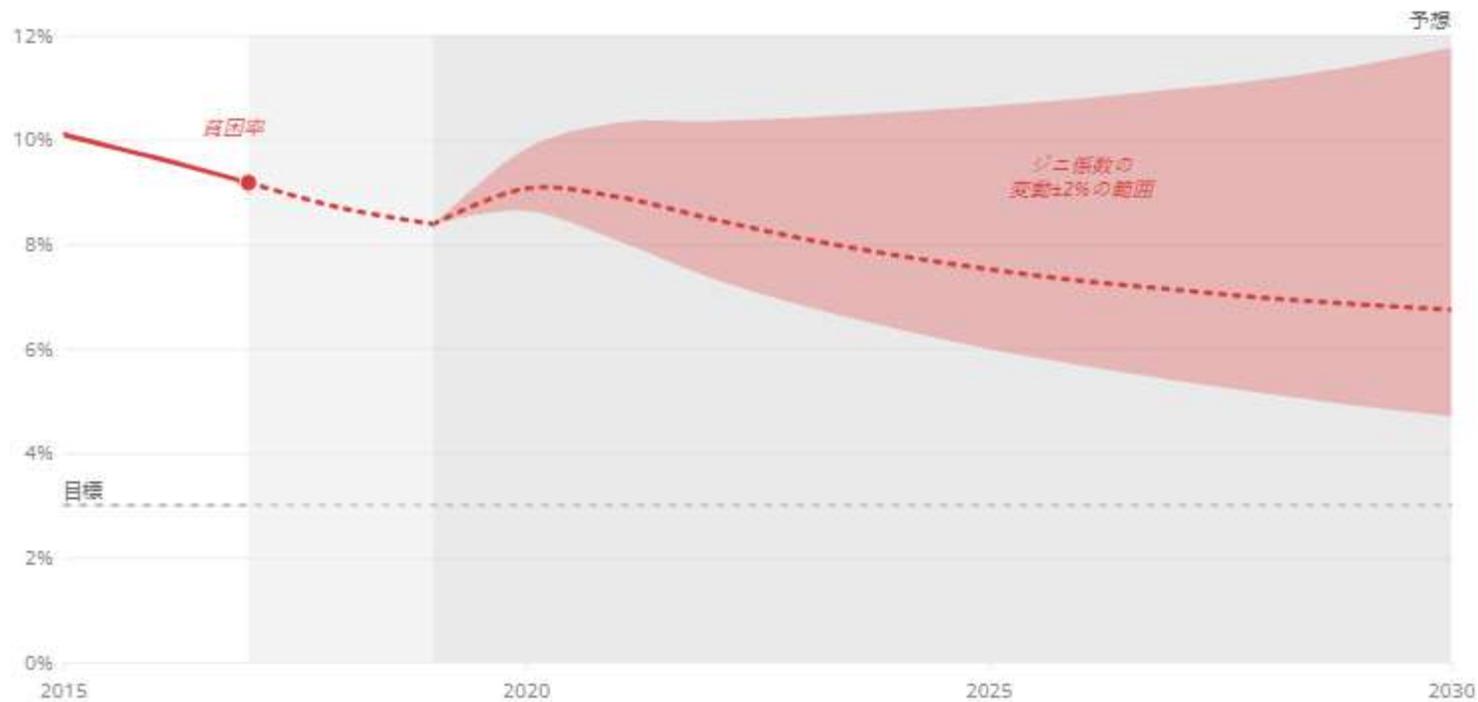


SDG 1: Declining poverty



出典: World Bank PovcalNet. C. ラクナー、D. マーラー、M. ネグレ、E. プリズ。2020. 「世界の貧困における不平等軽減の重要性 (“How Much Does Reducing Inequality Matter for Global Poverty?”)」。世界貧困モニタリング技術ノート13 (Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note 13)、世界銀行。

SDG 1: Since COVID-19, poverty has risen



出典: World Bank PovcalNet. C. ラクナー、D. マーラー、M. ネグレ、E. プリズ。2020. 「世界の貧困における不平等軽減の重要性 (How Much Does Reducing Inequality Matter for Global Poverty?)」。世界貧困モニタリング技術ノート13 (Global Poverty Monitoring Technical Note 13)、世界銀行。

SDG 4: Despite high enrollment rates, many children are not learning

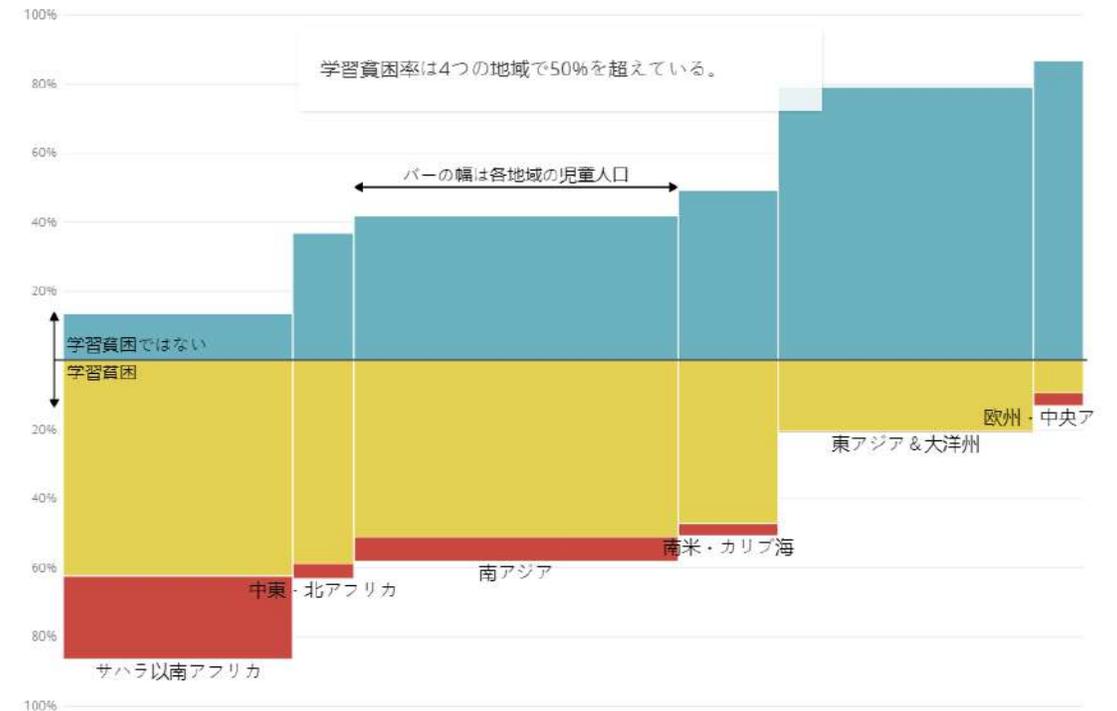
● 学習弱者 ● 学習弱者でない



地域によって異なる低・中所得国の学習貧困

2015年の初等学校終了時（10～14歳）の児童の学習状況別構成比2015（%）

● 学習弱者-非就学児童 ● 学習弱者-最低限の習熟度未満 ● 学習弱者でない



注：学習貧困は低・中所得国にのみ存在

出所：世界銀行、2019年『学習貧困をなくす：何が必要か（Ending Learning Poverty 1: What Will It Take?）』ワシントンD.C.

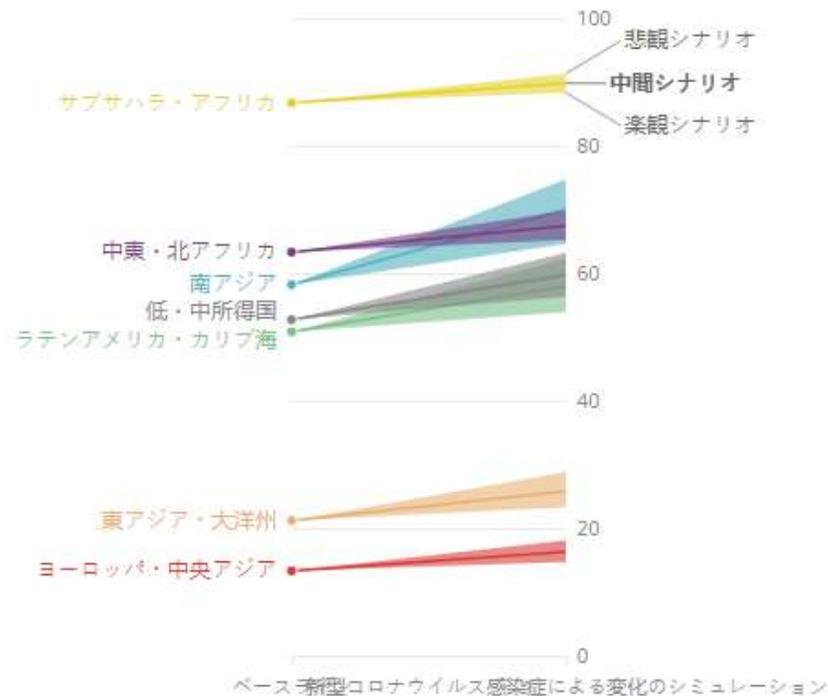
注：学習貧困は低・中所得国にのみ存在

出所：世界銀行、2019年『学習貧困をなくす：何が必要か（Ending Learning Poverty 1: What Will It Take?）』ワシントンD.C.

SDG 4: Potential COVID-19 impact on education

新型コロナウイルス感染症の世界的流行により全地域で増加する学習貧困

現在および試算された学習貧困率 (%)

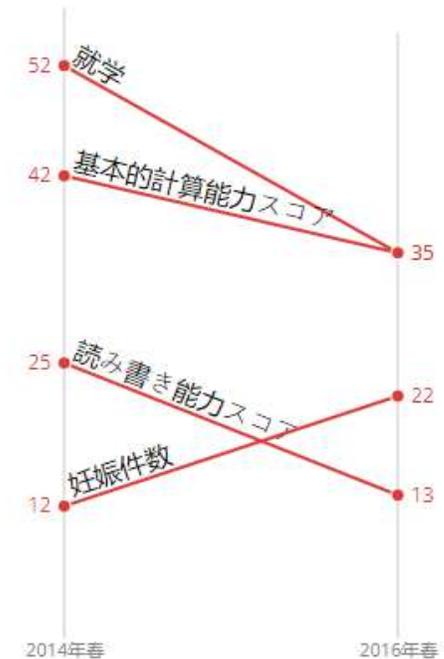


注: 学習貧困は低・中所得国にのみ存在

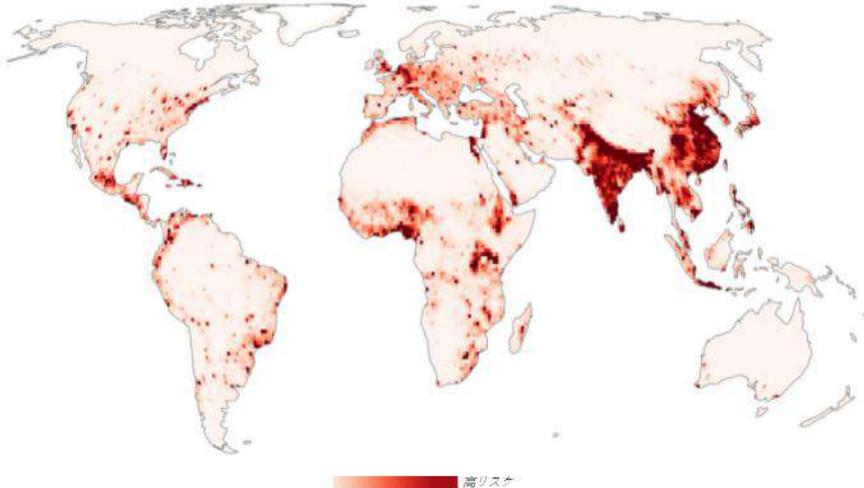
出所: Azevedo, Joao Pedro, 2020. 「学習貧困: 測定とシミュレーション」 政策研究ワーキング・ペーパー 9446. 世界銀行、ワシントンD.C.

エボラ出血熱の流行中に学校が閉鎖されたことで、学校教育、読み書き能力、社会的成果が低下

就学または妊娠した児童の割合 (%)、計算能力または読み書き能力のスコア (0~100)



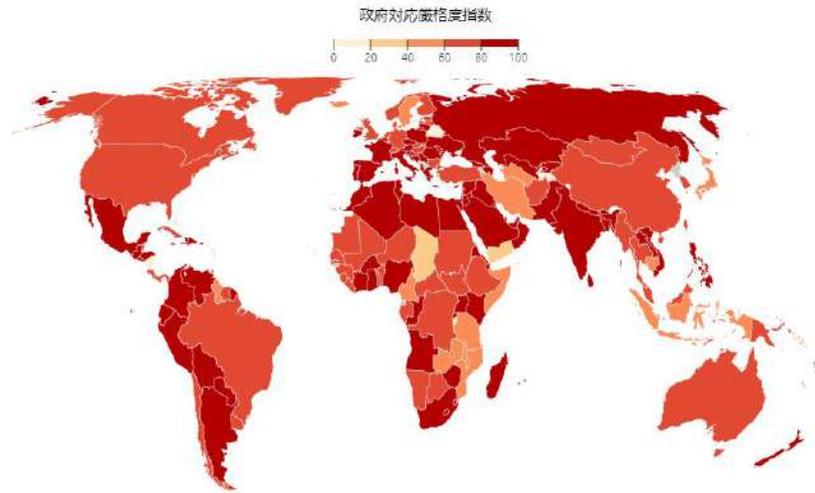
動物から人間への疾病伝播（人獣共通感染事象）の推定リスク



注：人獣共通感染症とは、脊椎動物から人間に自然に伝染する一切の疾病または感染症を指す。
 出所：Allen, T., Murray, K.A., Zambrano-Ferrillo, C. et al. 「新興人獣共通感染症のグローバルホットスポットと相関物」(Global hotspots and correlates of emerging zoonotic diseases) | Nat Commun 8, 1124 (2017)

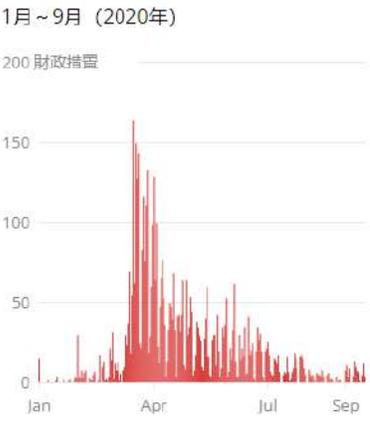
The overall impact of COVID-19

2020年3月、わずか数週間でほぼ世界全体が「シャットダウン」



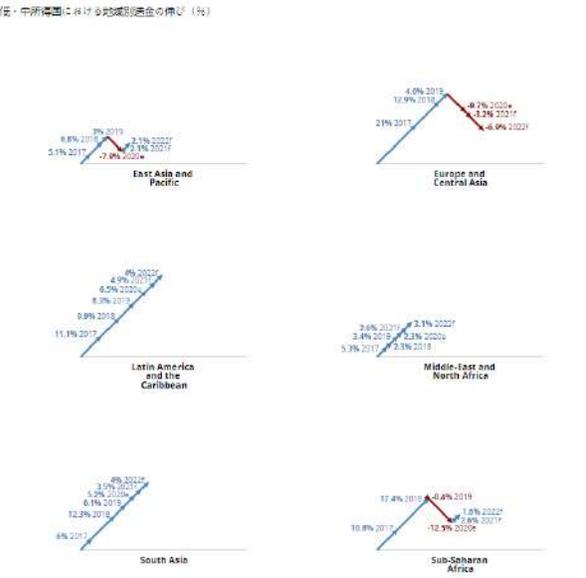
注：「厳格度指数」は、政府の対応に関する9種類の指標で構成される複合指標。「0」（一切措置をとらない）から「100」（最も厳格な措置）までの値で表す。この指標は、単に政府による政策の数と厳格度を表したものであり、当該国の対応の適切性や有効性を評価したものとは解釈すべきではない。
 出典：ヘイム、ウェブスター、ベテリック、フィリップス、ネラ。2020。「オクスフォード」新型コロナウイルス感染症政府対応トラッカー（Oxford COVID-19 Government Response Tracker）。

財政措置は3月～4月に急増（日別）



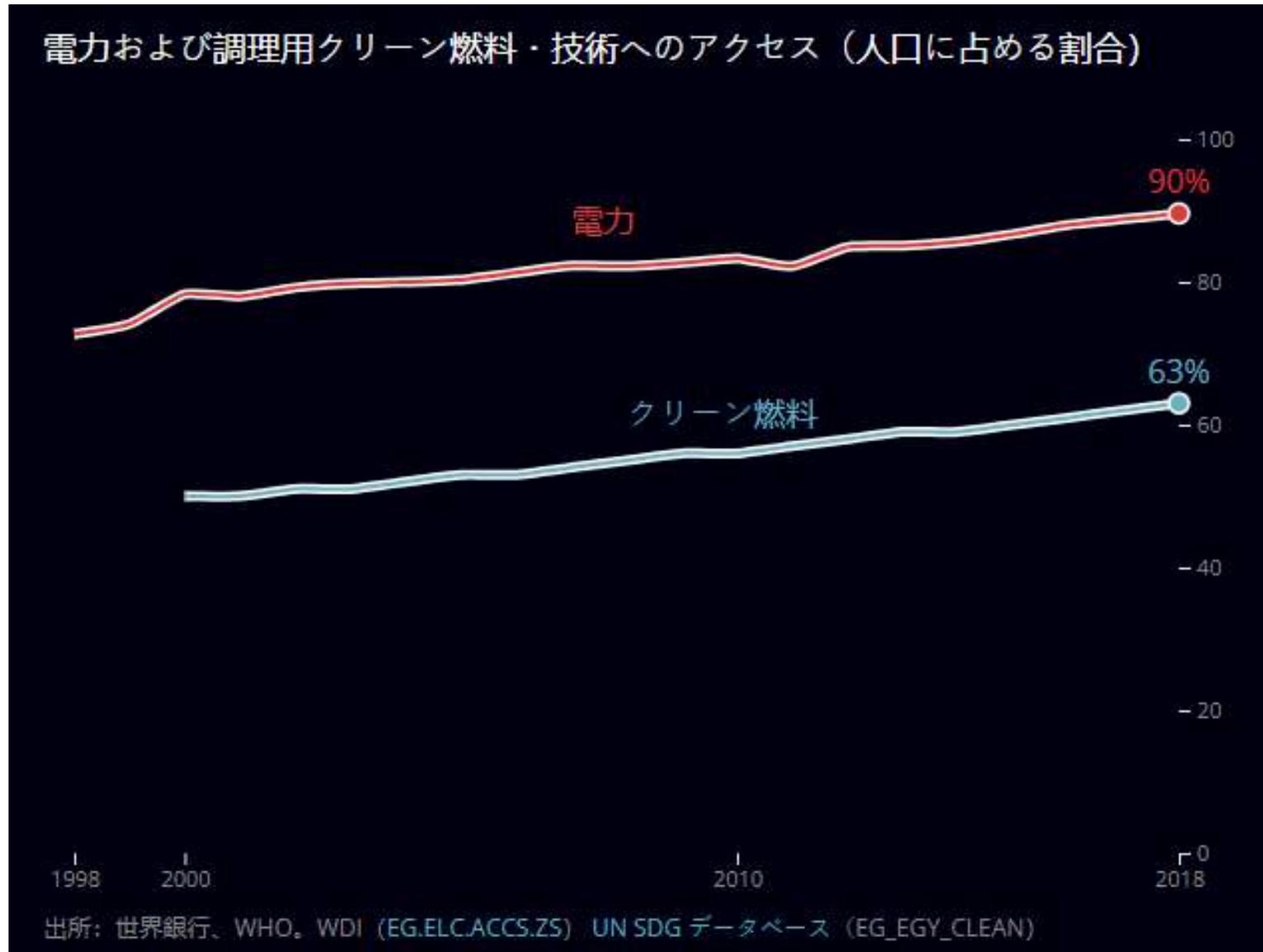
注：109カ国のデータによる。
 出典：イェール大学マネジメントスクール。2020。「新型コロナウイルス感染症財政対応トラッカー（COVID-19 Financial Response Tracker）」。

世界全体で見ると、新型コロナウイルス感染症危機にもかかわらず、2020年も送金フローは順調なままだった。



出所：IMD/ADP-世界移住者による送金（2021年版）「移住者による送金」第3章「移住者と開発」(Migration and Development Brief 32) | ©世界銀行 2021年

SDG 7: Globally,
energy access has
steadily increased



SDG 7: But stark inequalities exist across the world



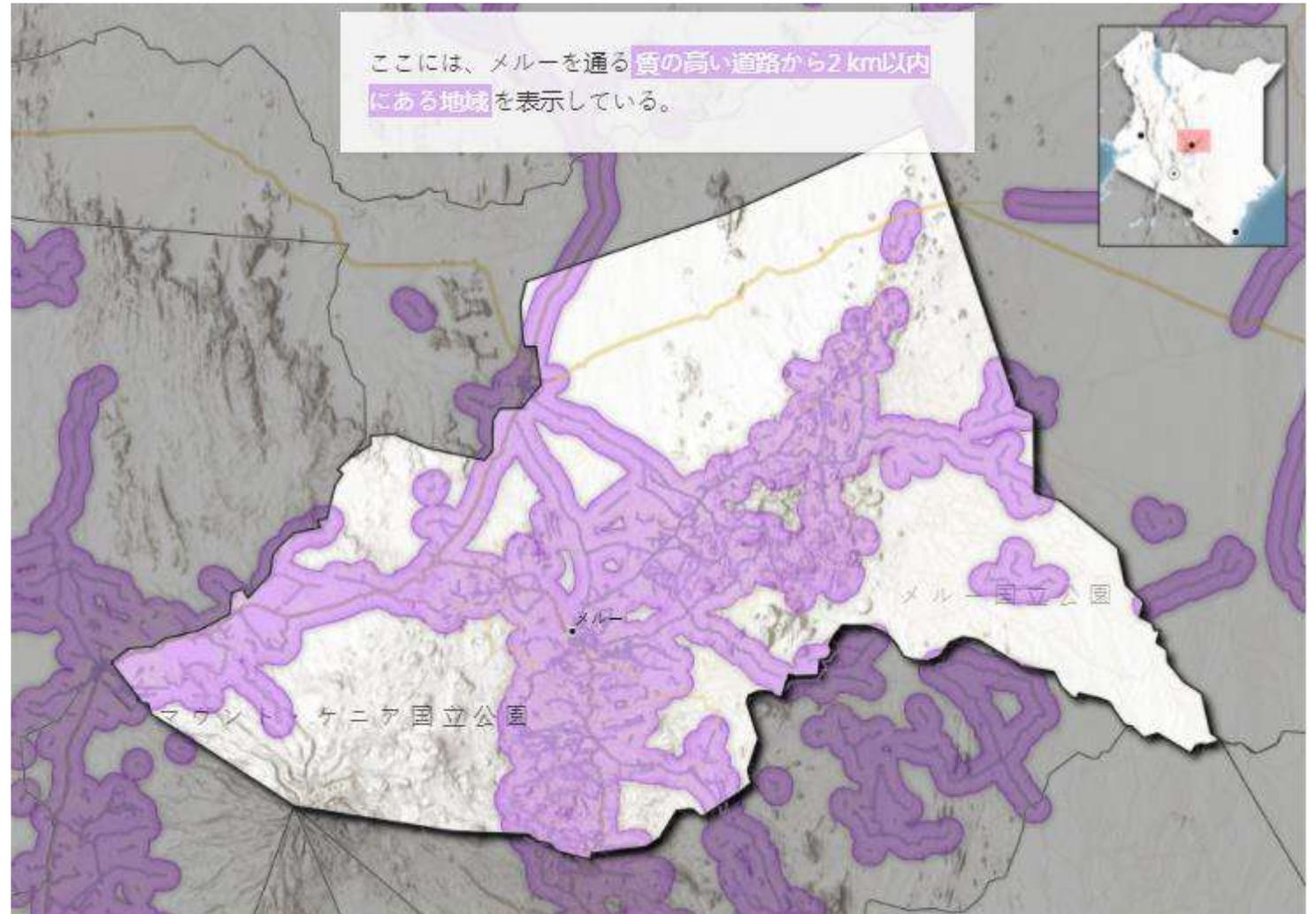
米国ワシントン DCの半径150 km圏
Washington, D.C., United States. 約 13.5
この圏内に居住。

この国では、100%2018年、国民のが電力
アクセスを確保。

米国ワシントン DCの半径150 km圏
Katakwi, Uganda. 約 13.5 この圏内に居
住。

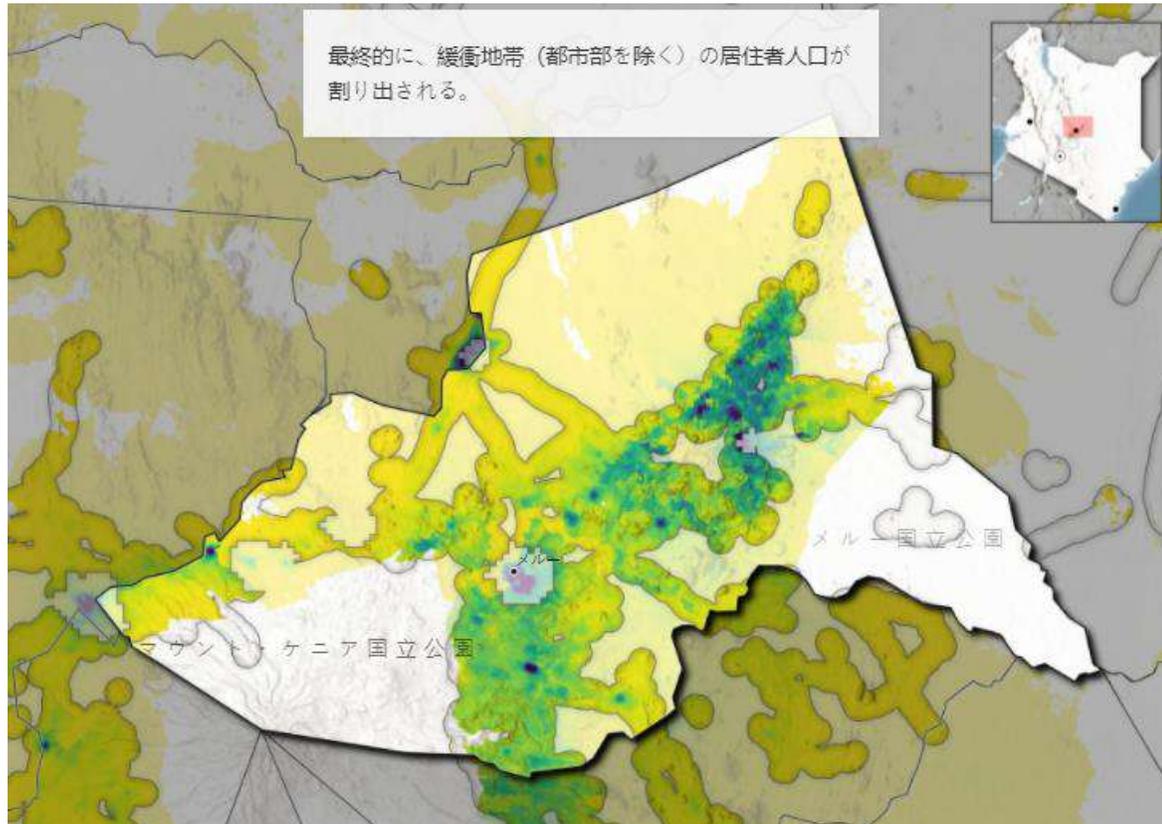
この国では、43%2018年、国民のが電力
アクセスを確保。

SDG 9: Access to roads brings education, health services, and jobs within reach

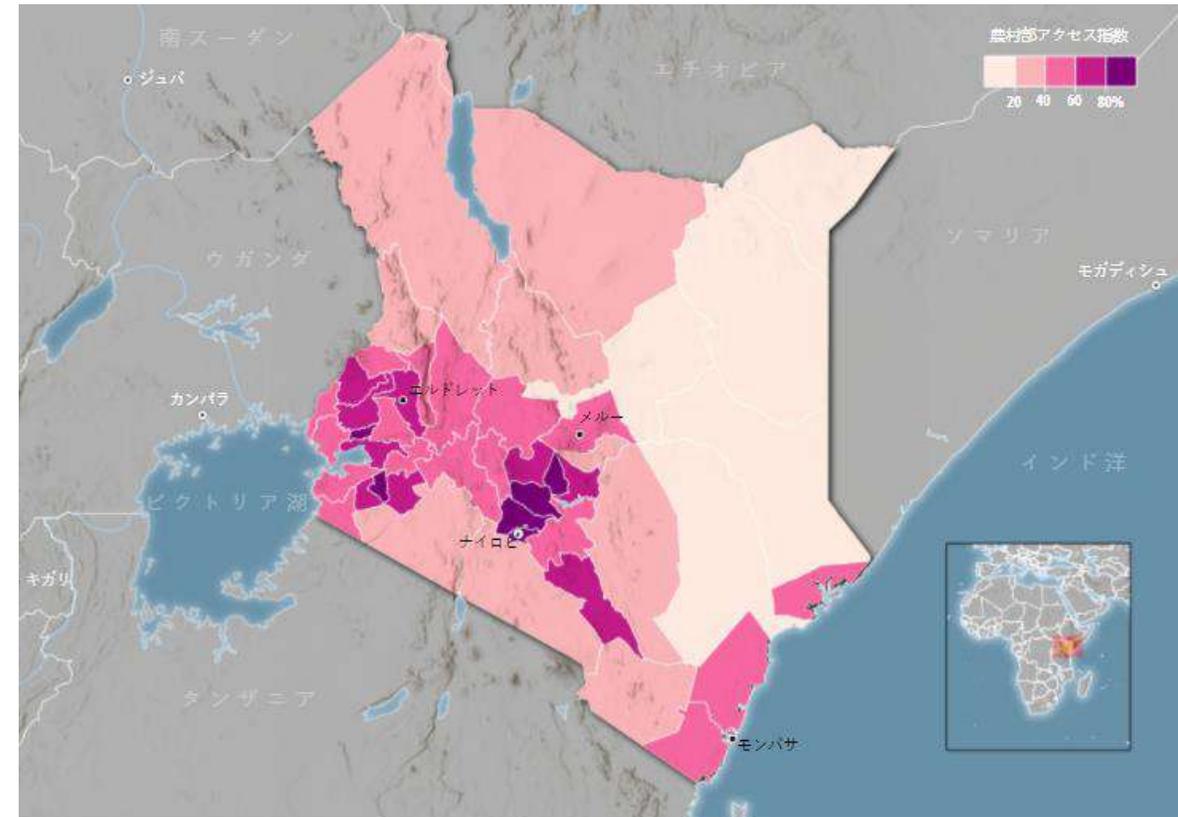


出所: ケニア道路建設機構

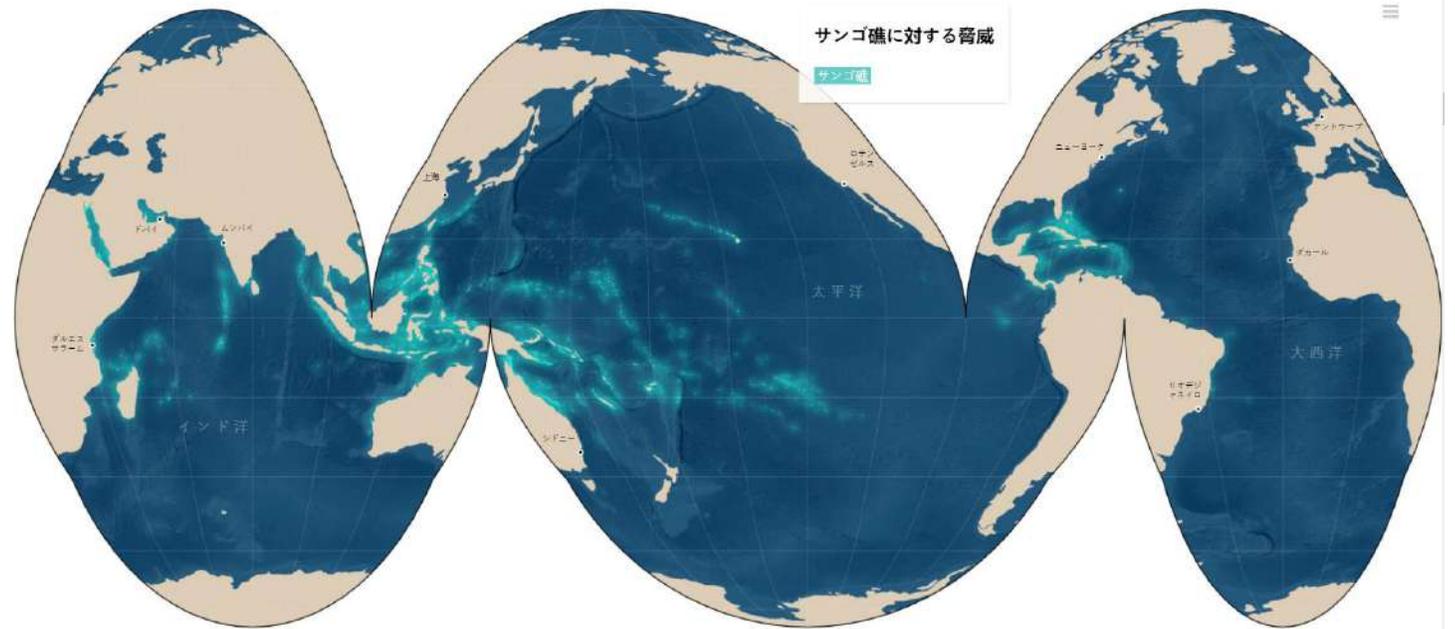
SDG 9: We can juxtapose where people live and where the roads are



SDG 9: And identify gaps in reaching rural communities



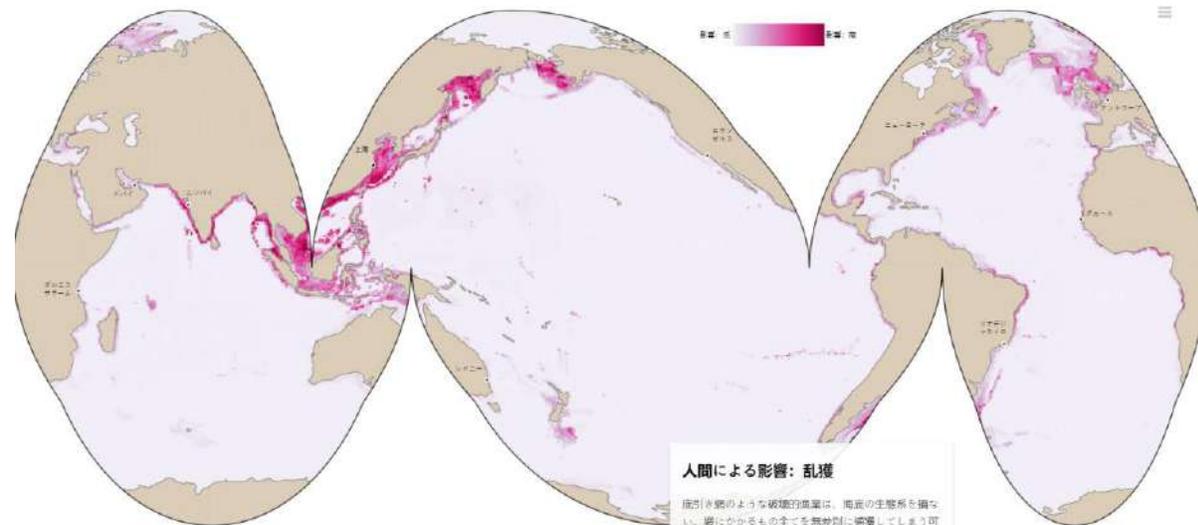
SDG 14: More than a third of coral reef species are under threat of extinction



Coral reefs are highlighted in light blue

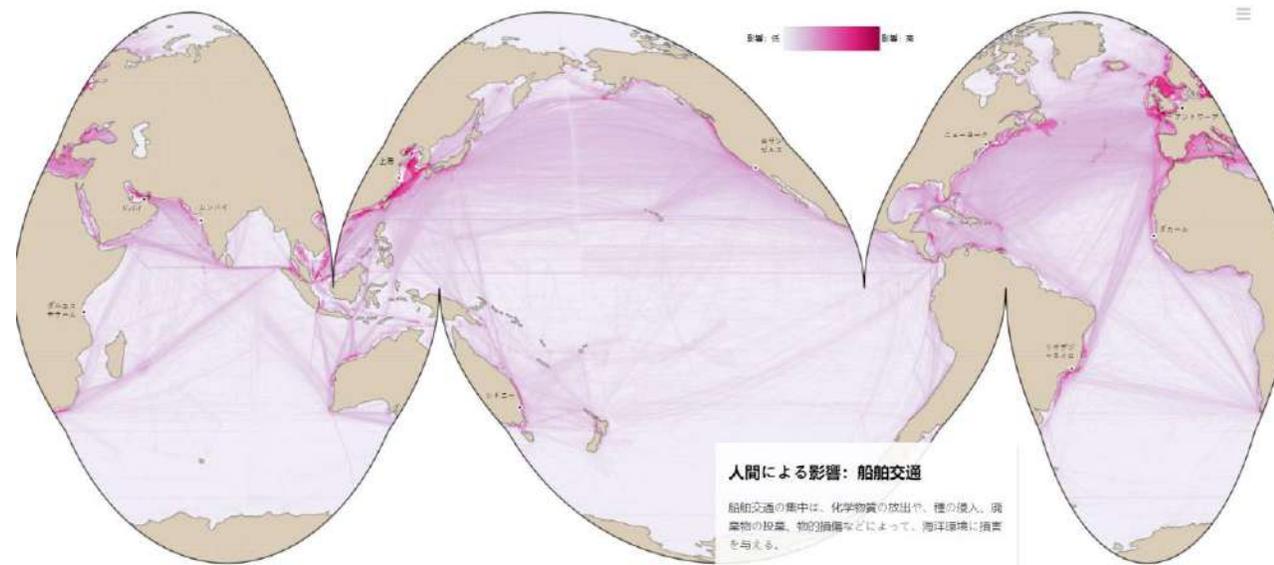
SDG 14: Human activities have impacted oceans adversely

Overfishing



出典: Hagena, S., Truesel, M., Probst, J., et al. 人間の活動が世界の海洋に及ぼす影響の量測: 海洋の生態系。Nature Communications, 7, 113 (2016)

Shipping



出典: Hagena, S., Truesel, M., Probst, J., et al. 人間の活動が世界の海洋に及ぼす影響の量測: 海洋の生態系。Nature Communications, 7, 113 (2016)

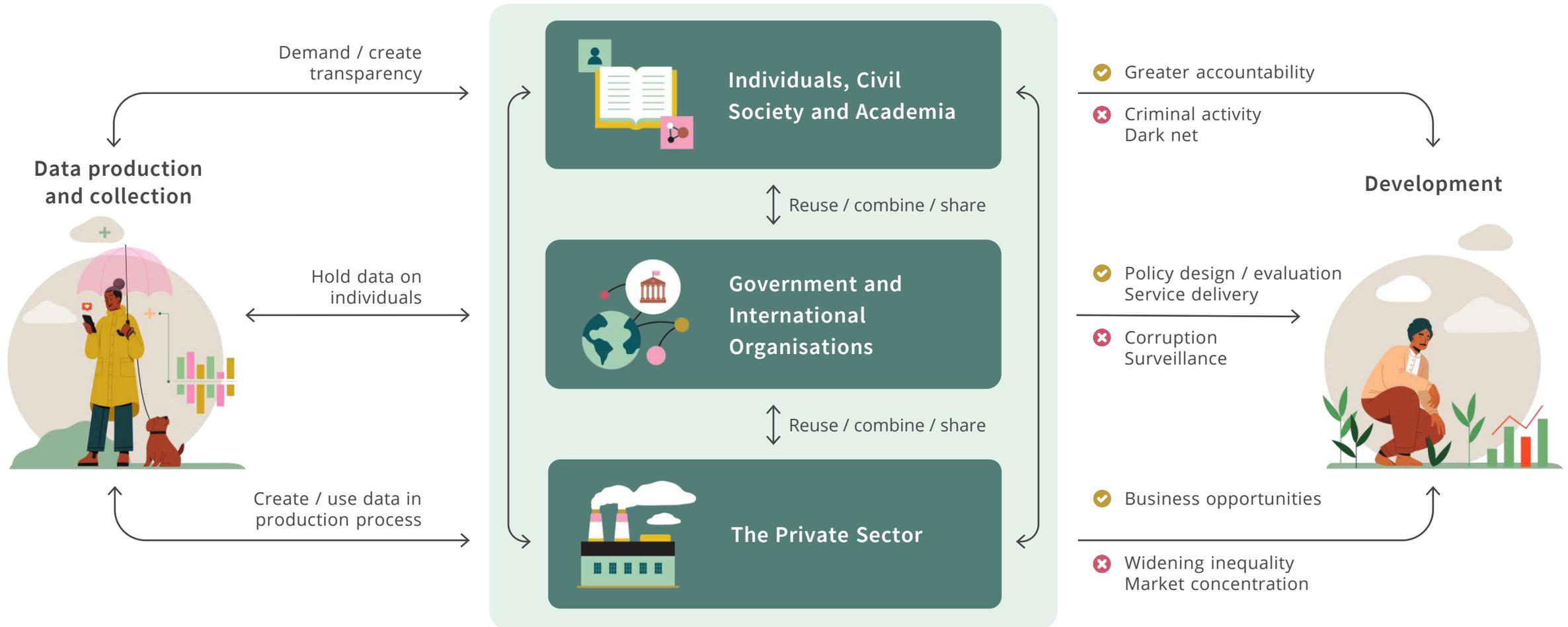


Atlas of Sustainable Development Goals 2020: An extensive collaboration among many

Stories rely on insights and expertise from across the World Bank & data and analysis from across national and international organizations and researchers, such as:

- World Bank, including primarily the World Development Indicators (WDI) database
- UN Agencies: UNPD, ILO, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, ITU, UNEP-WCMC
- National Bureaus of Statistics
- Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME)
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative
- Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) / Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)
- U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Global Forest Watch (GFW)
- Google Earth Engine
- Afrobarometer
- COVID-19 Government Response Tracker (Oxford University)
- COVID-19 Financial Response Tracker (Yale University)
- Academic papers

Data for development: Unlocking potential by reusing data



THANK YOU!

