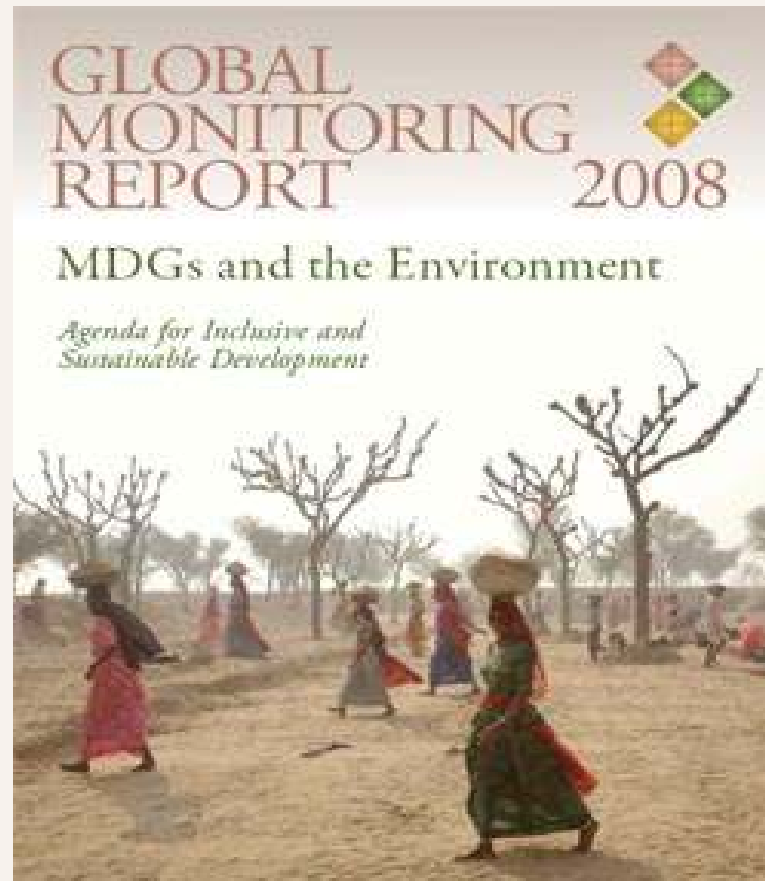


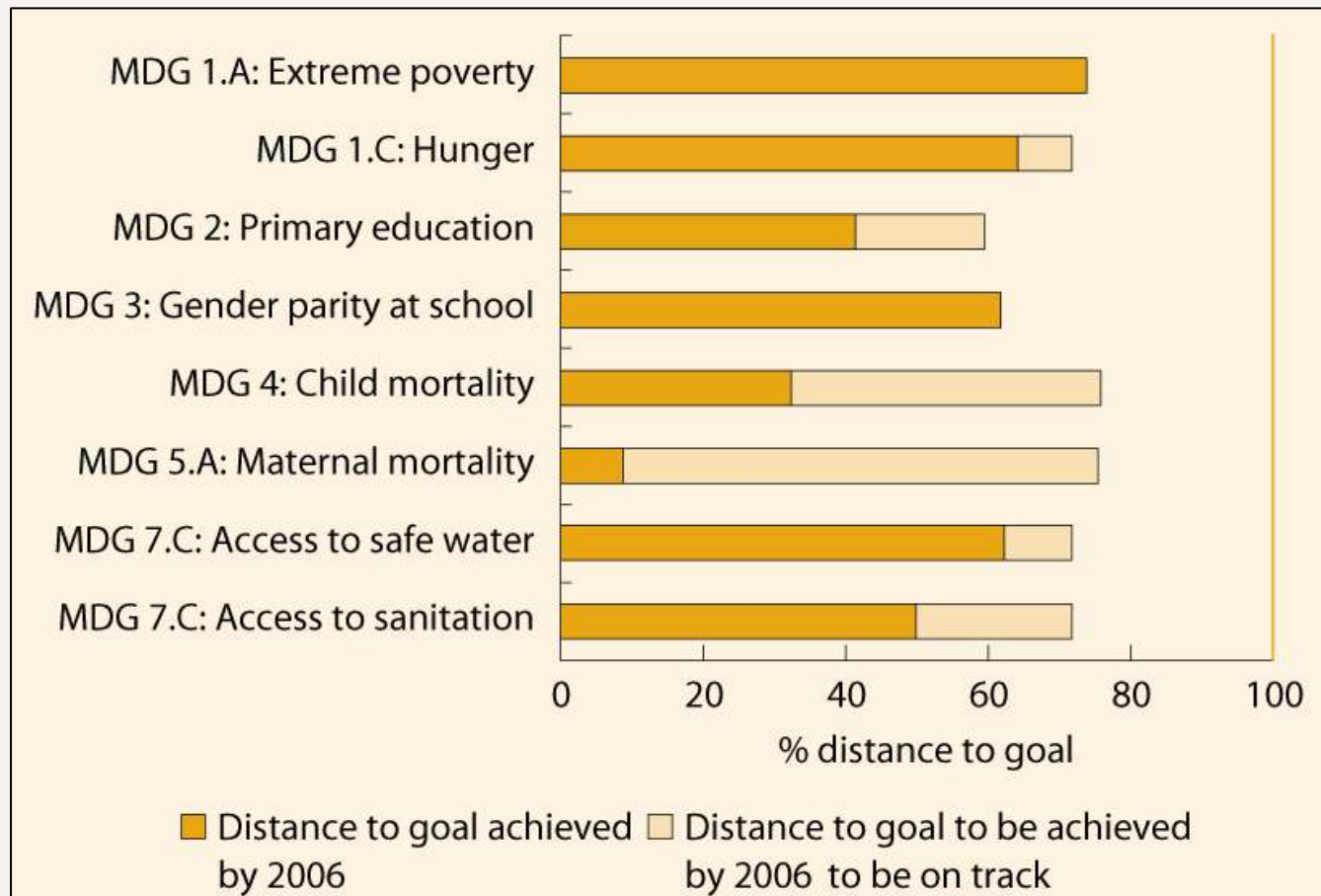
Global Monitoring Report 2008

MDGs and the Environment

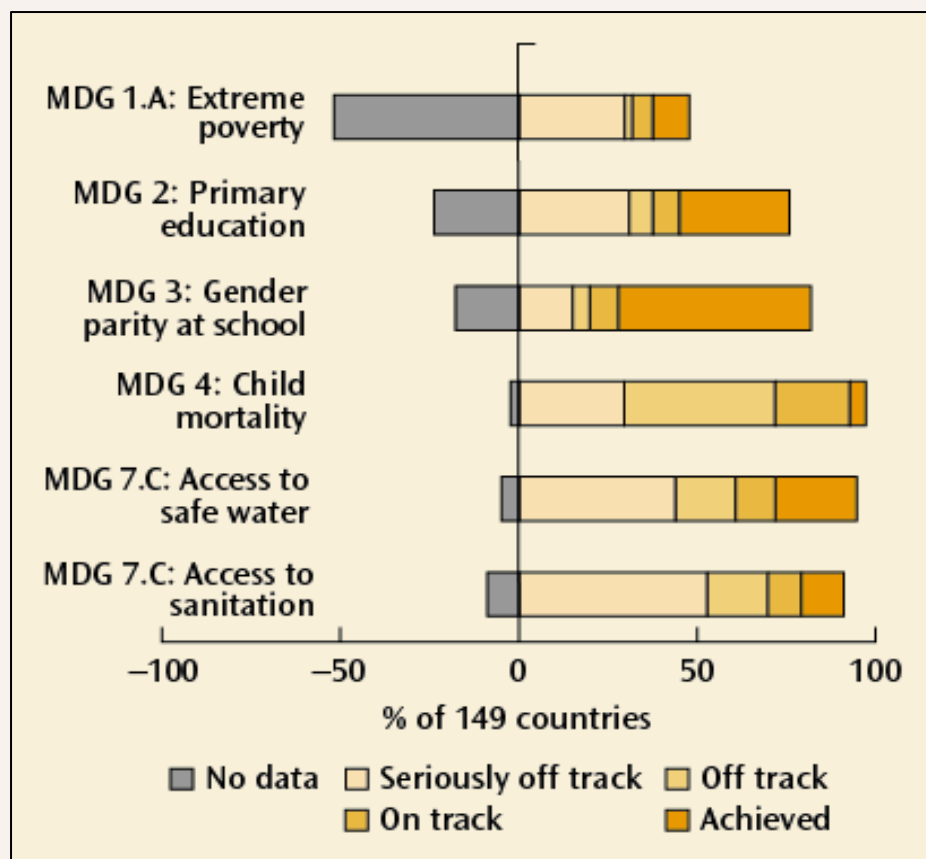
Agenda for Inclusive and Sustainable Development



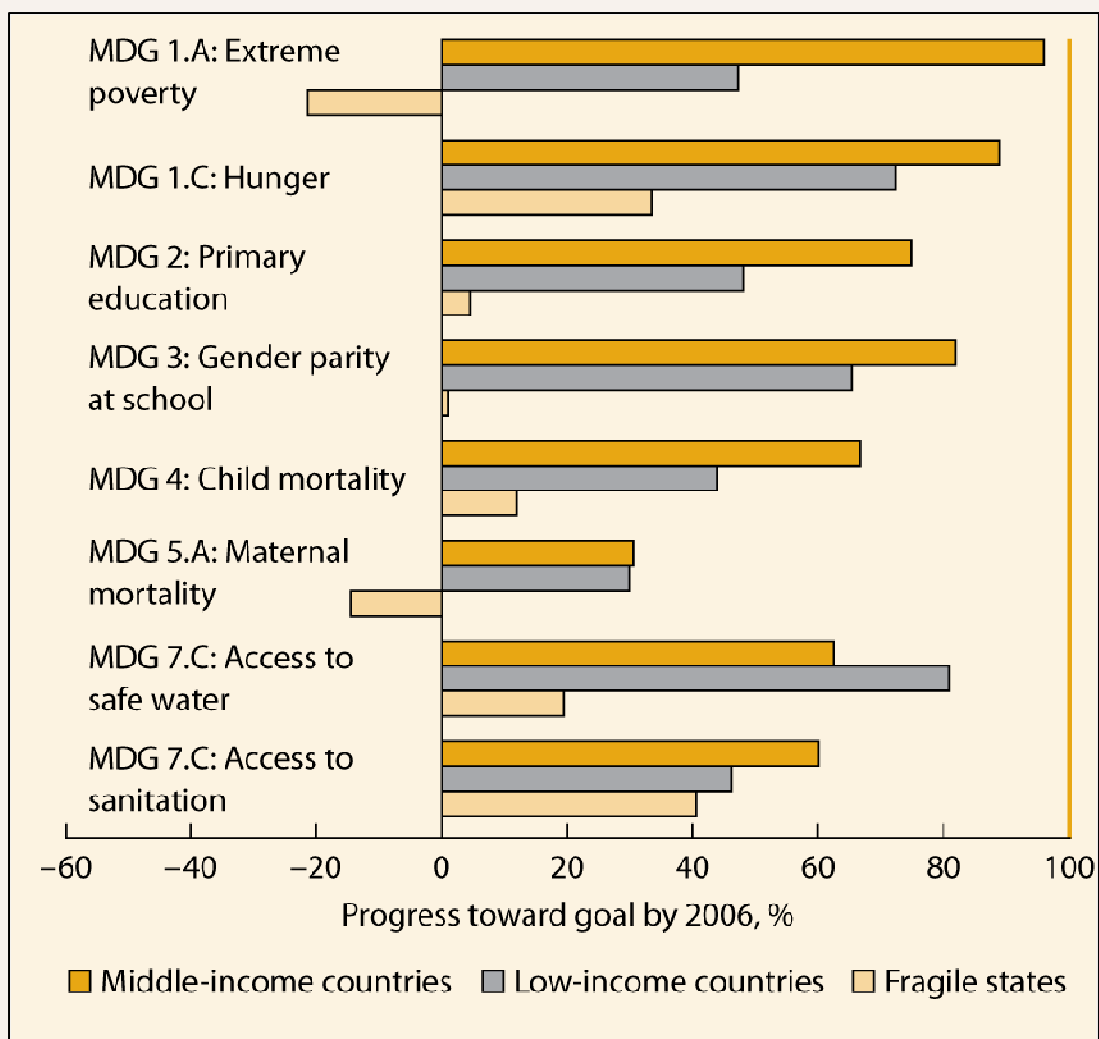
World on track on poverty reduction and gender parity at school MDGs, but serious shortfalls likely on nutrition, education, health, and sanitation goals



Africa lags on all MDGs, South Asia on most human development goals. At country level, most countries are off track to meet most MDGs



Progress toward MDGs slowest in fragile states— even negative on some MDGs



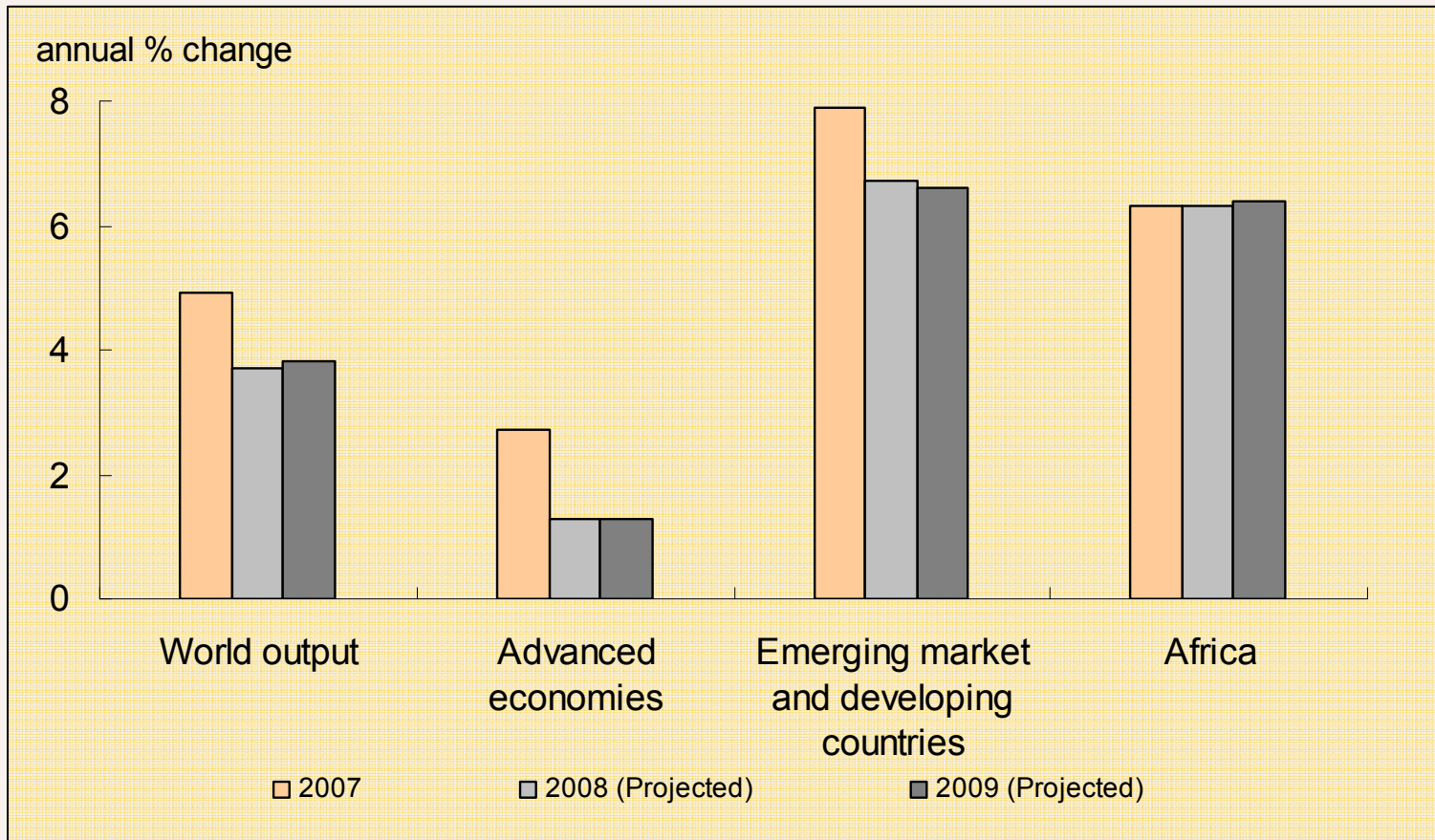
Agenda ahead

- Assessment at midpoint shows urgent need to generate stronger, more inclusive momentum toward the MDGs
- With stronger efforts by countries and by development partners, most MDGs still achievable for most countries
- As MDG 7 underscores, development and environmental sustainability are integrally linked
- In this Year of Action for MDGs, need to agree on priority actions and milestones for monitoring progress
- Report emphasizes a six-point agenda for inclusive and sustainable development

MDGs and the environment: A six-point agenda for inclusive and sustainable development

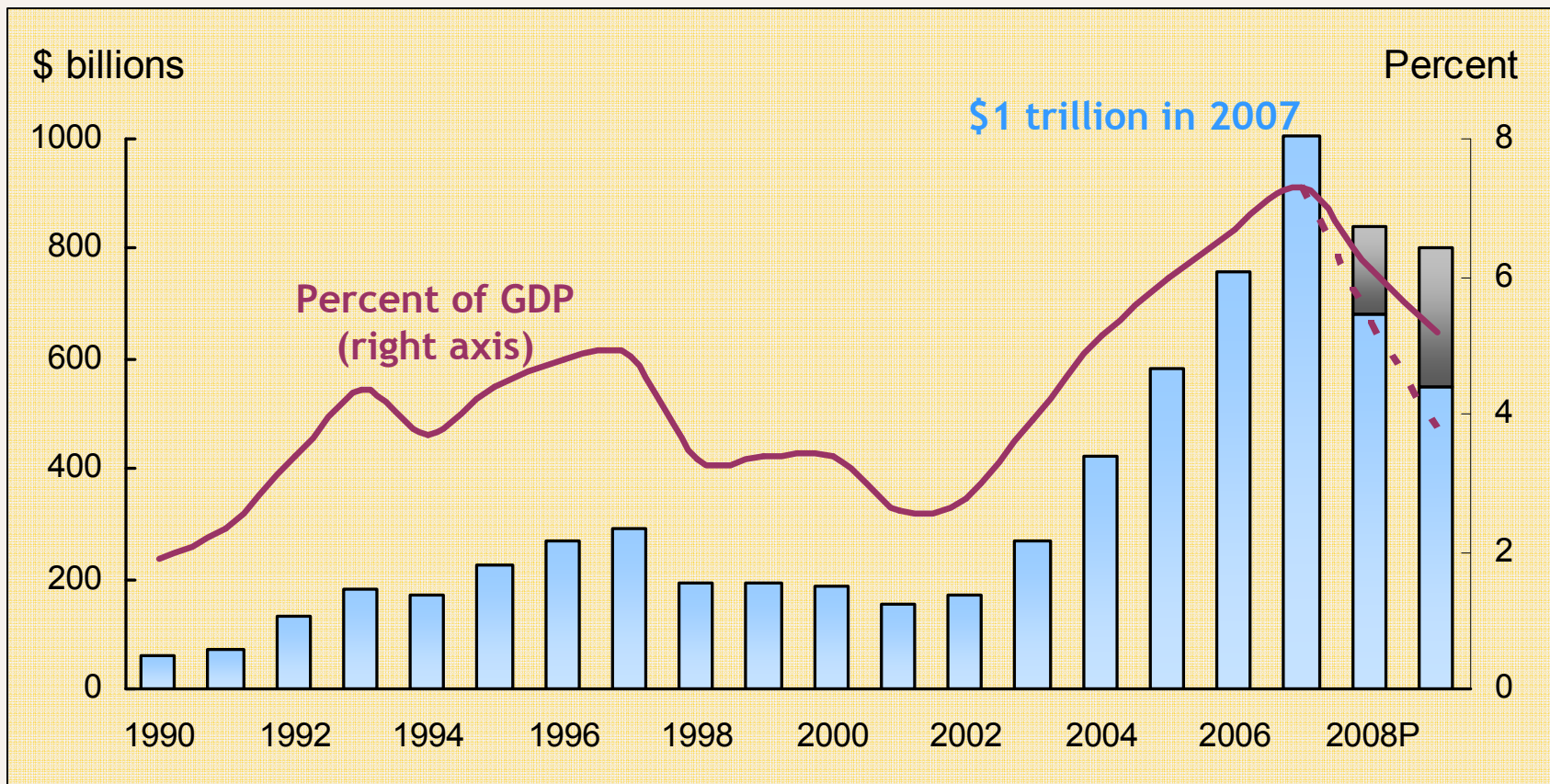
- Sustain and broaden the growth momentum
- Achieve better results in human development
- Integrate development and environmental sustainability
- Scale up aid and increase its effectiveness
- Harness trade for strong, inclusive, and sustainable growth
- Leverage IFI support for inclusive and sustainable development

Increased risks from financial turbulence— developing-country growth slowing but still robust

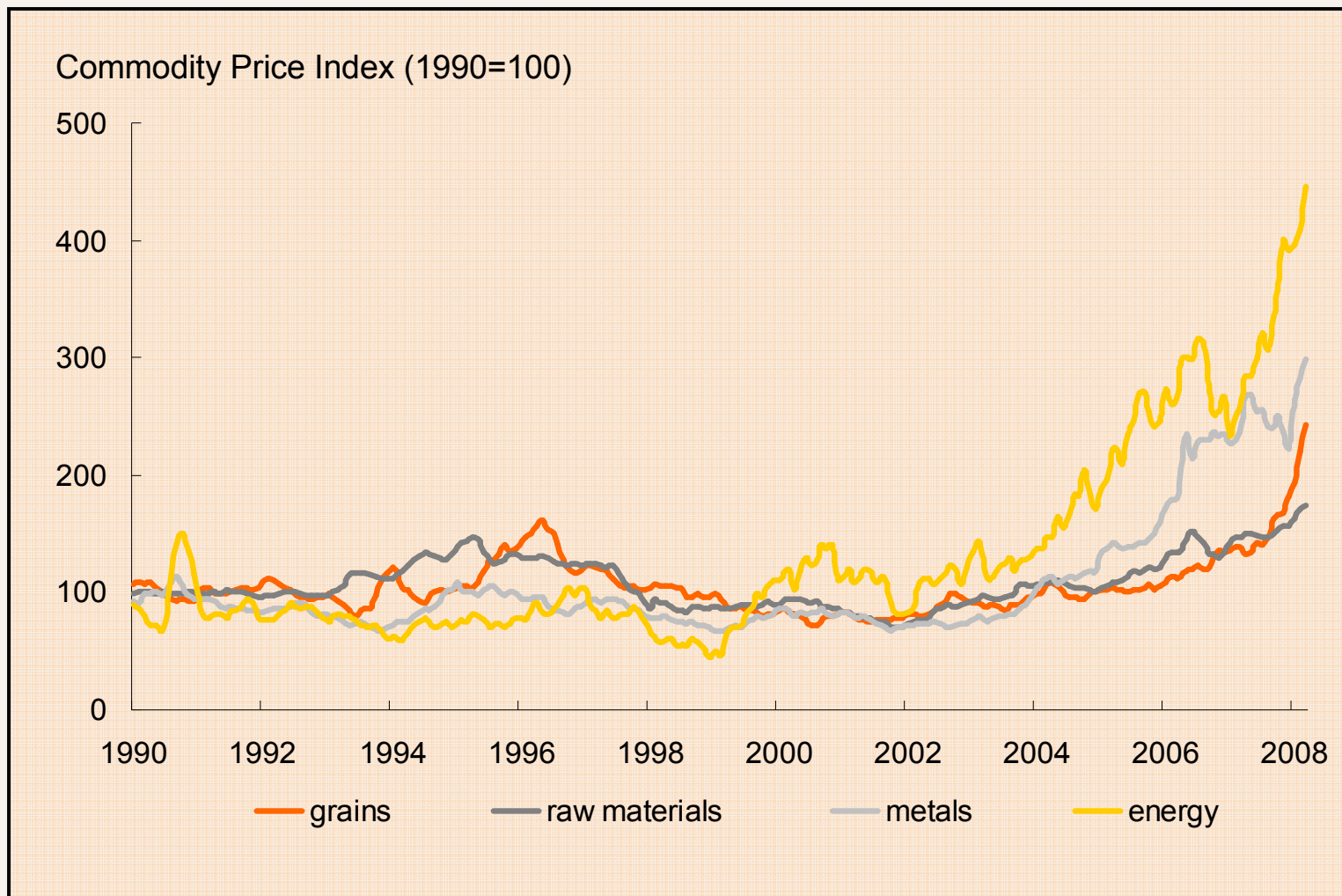


Private capital flows expected to ease but remain relatively abundant

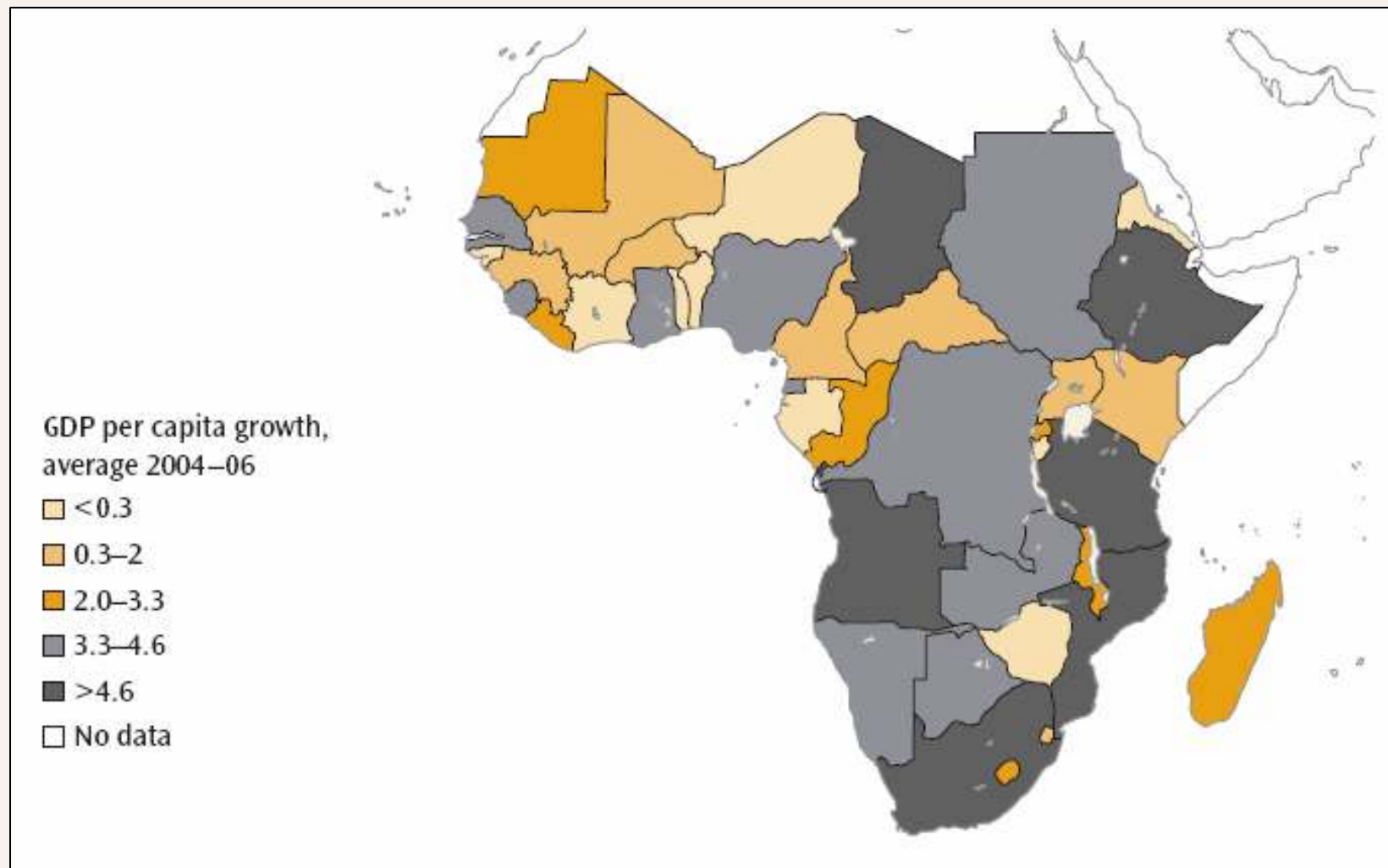
Net private capital flows to developing countries



Sharp rises in energy and food prices add to risks

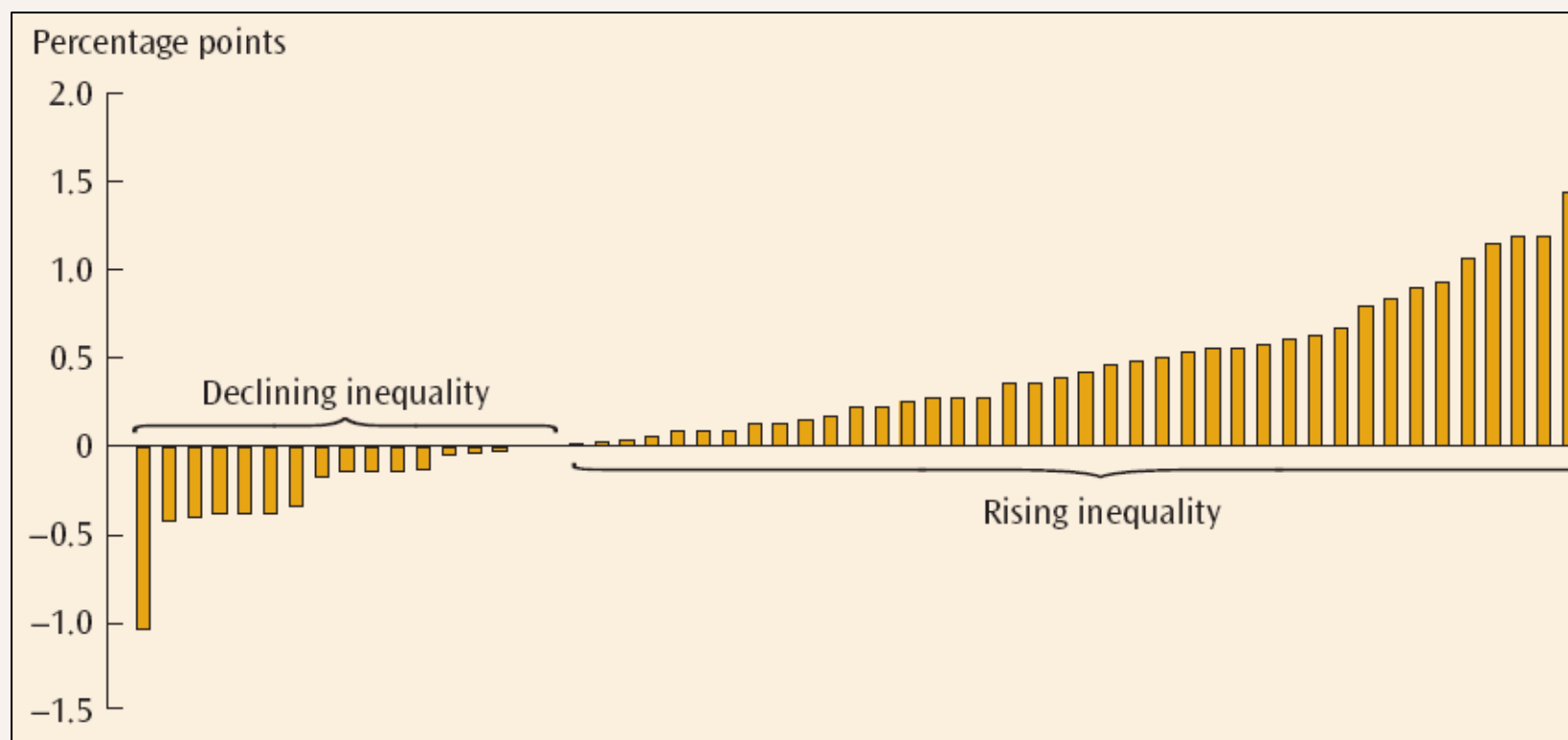


Growth in Africa has improved, but varies widely across countries



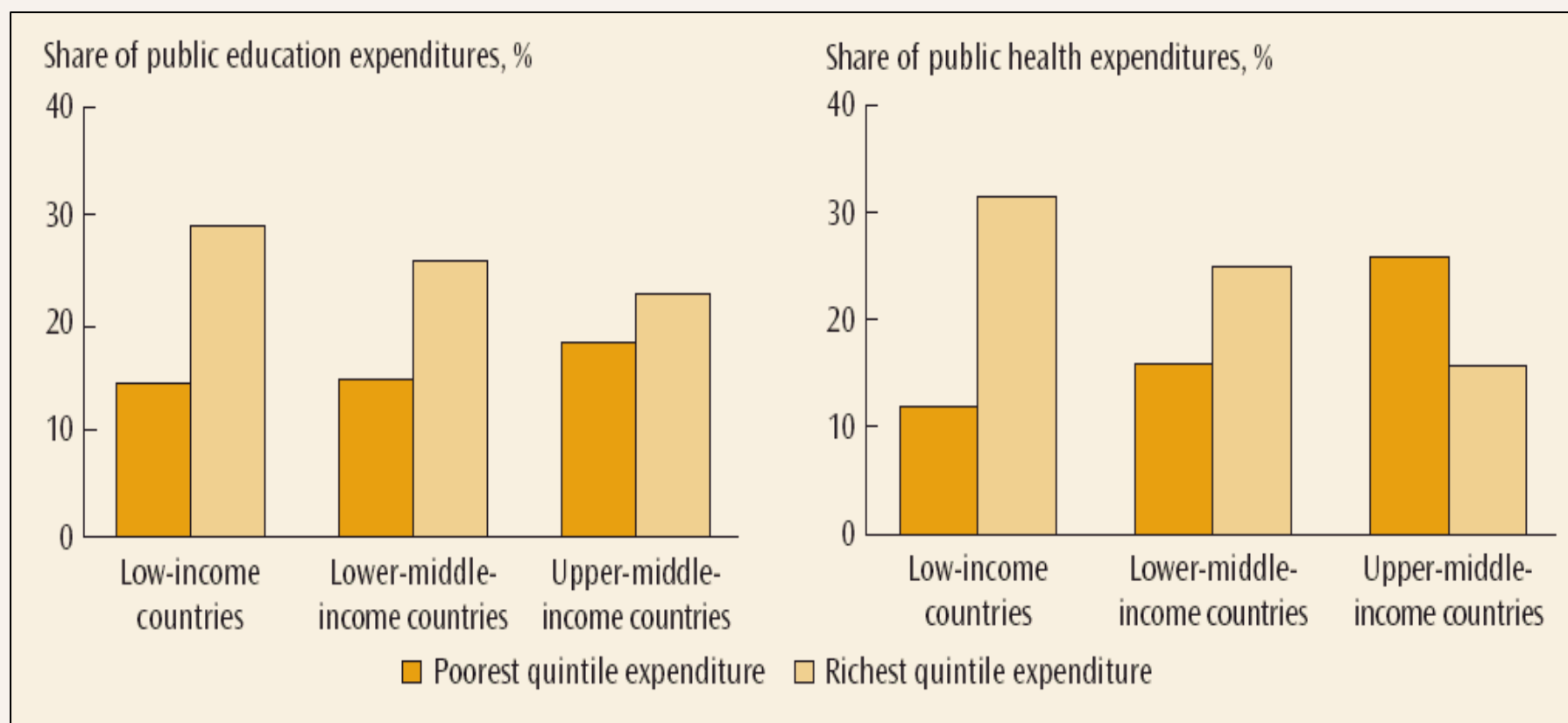
Growth needs to be more inclusive— both across and within countries

Annual change in Gini coefficient in 59 developing countries



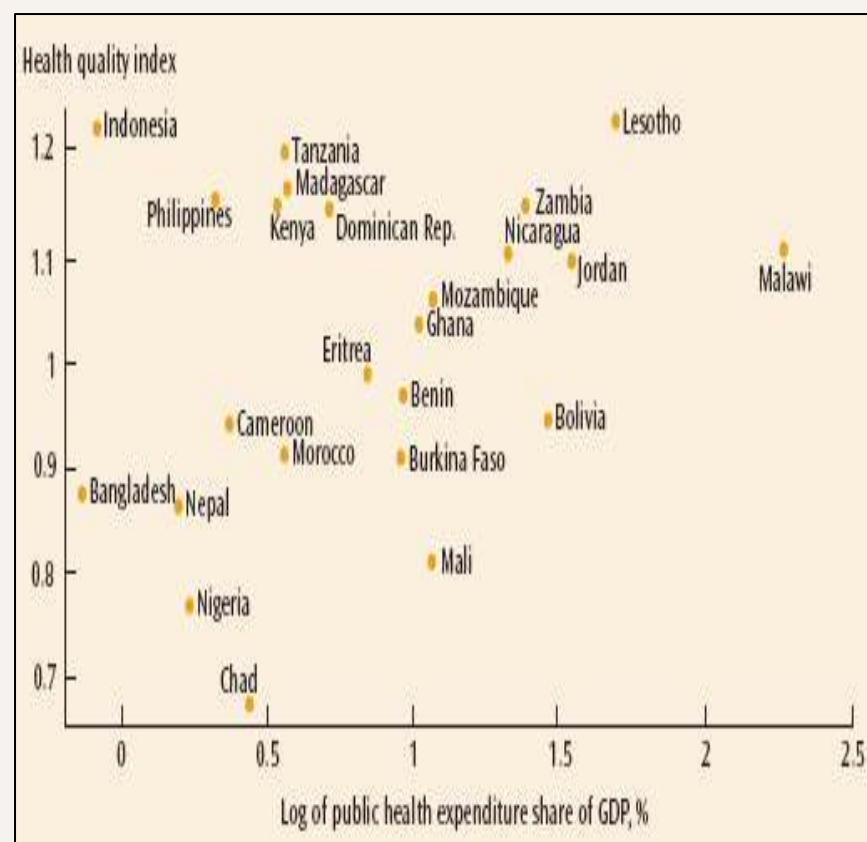
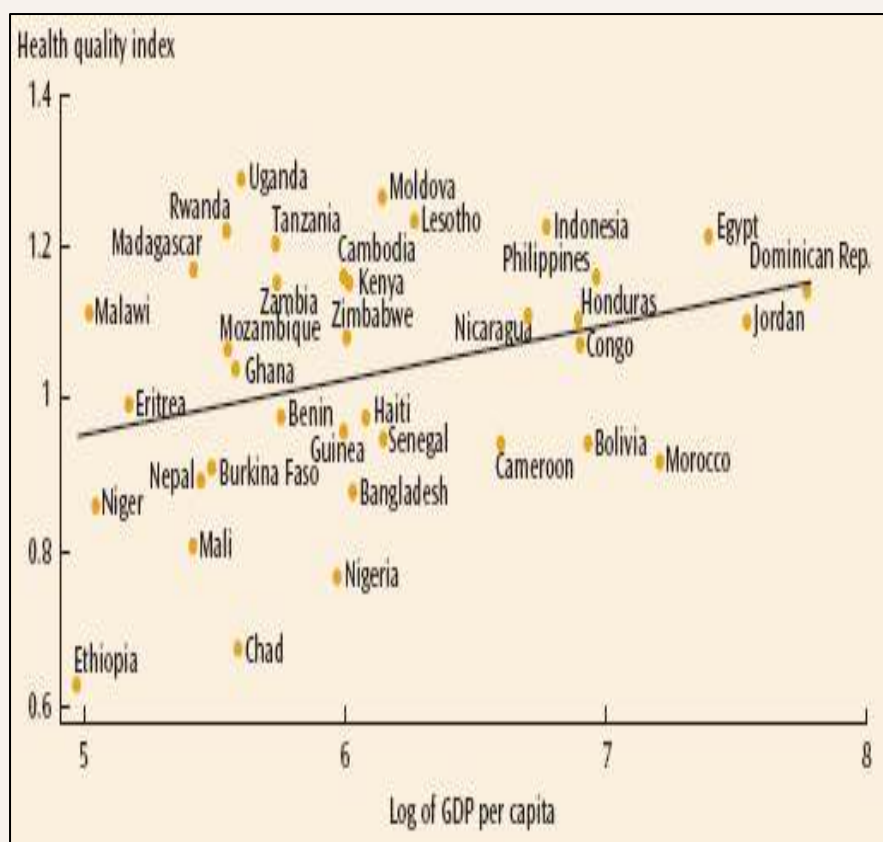
More but better spending on education and health

Public spending on education and health typically favors the rich



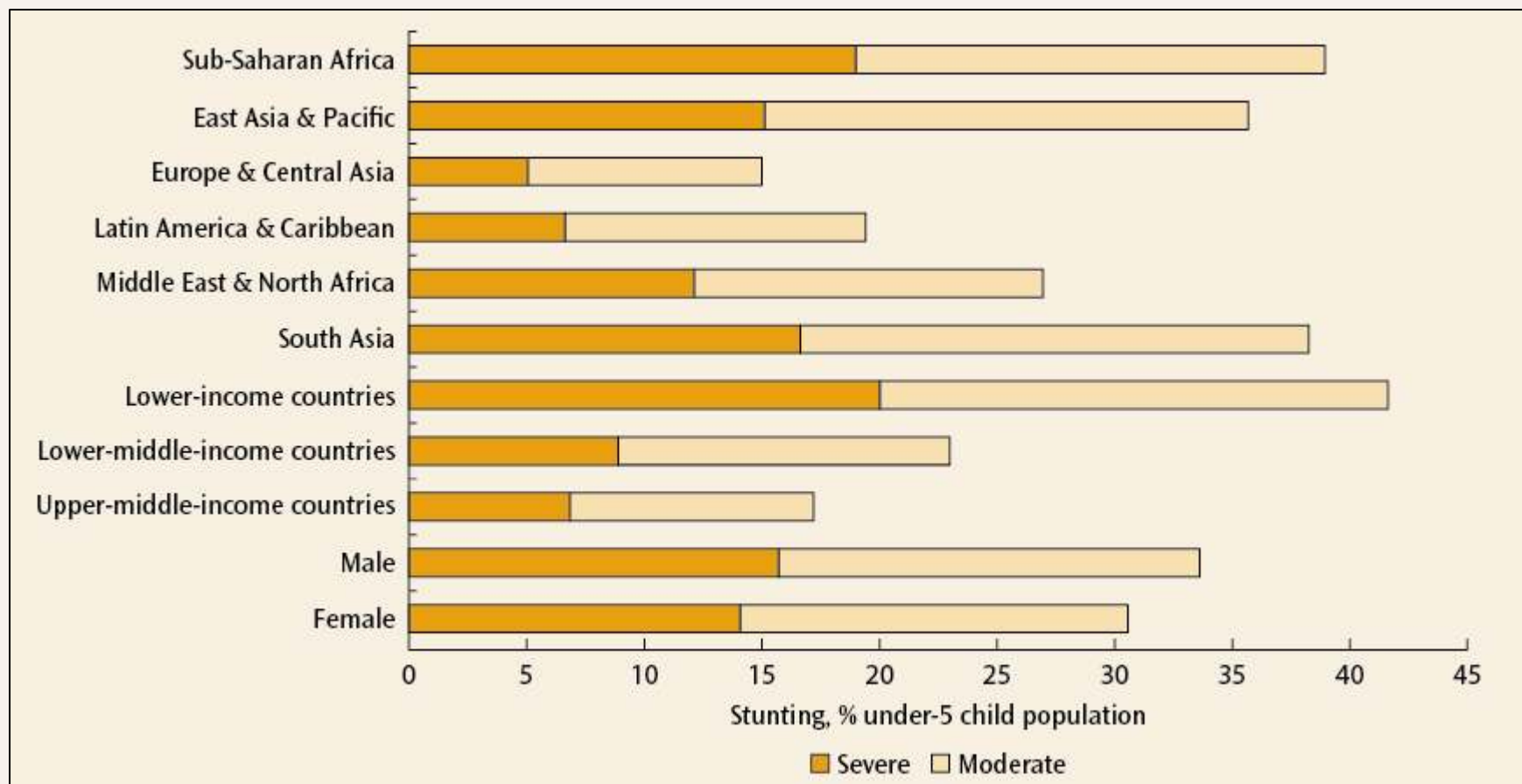
National income positively related to health quality—public health spending alone is not

Relationship of health quality to income and public health spending



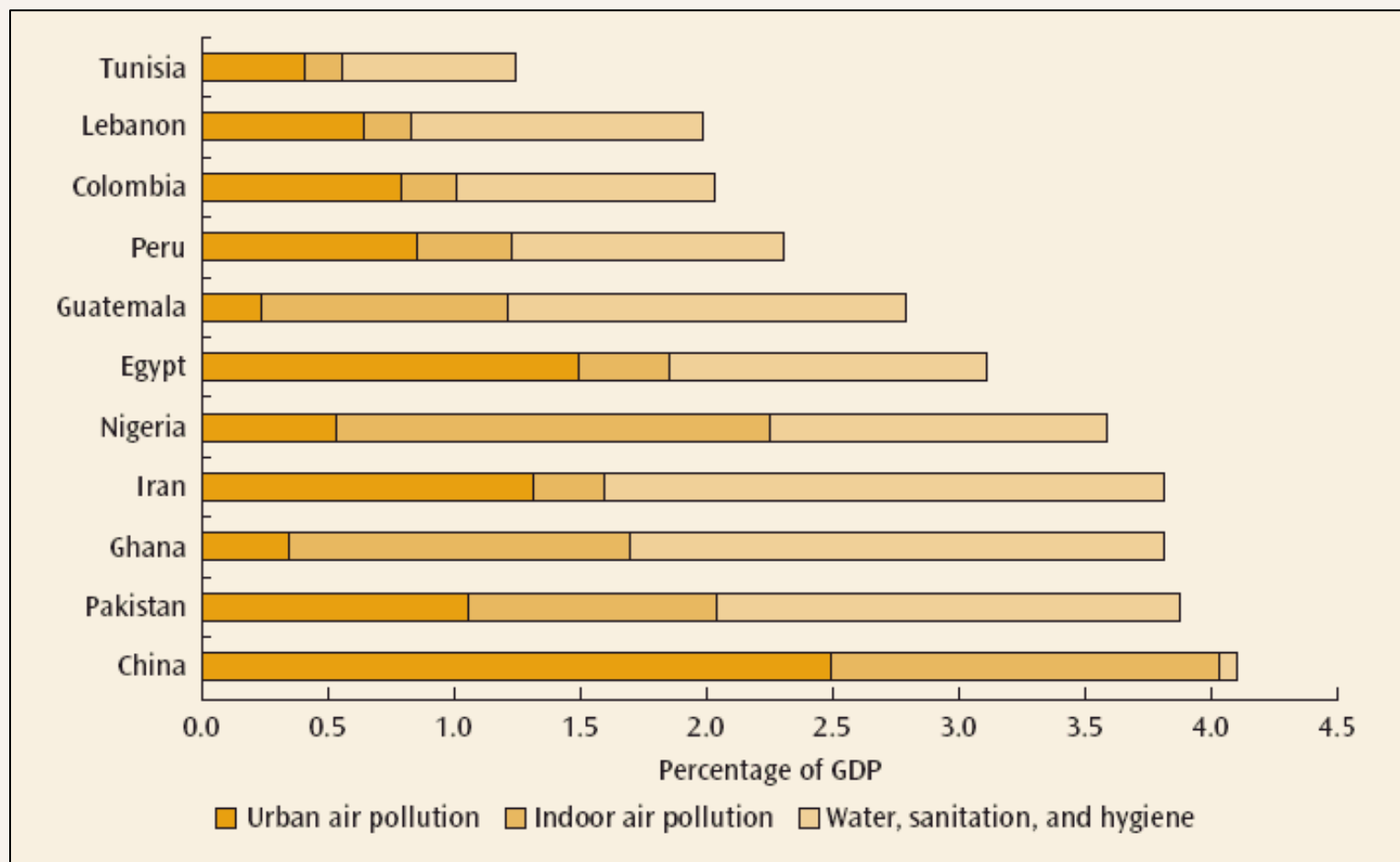
Stronger focus needed on combating malnutrition—higher food prices increase urgency

Incidence of stunting remains high in low-income countries



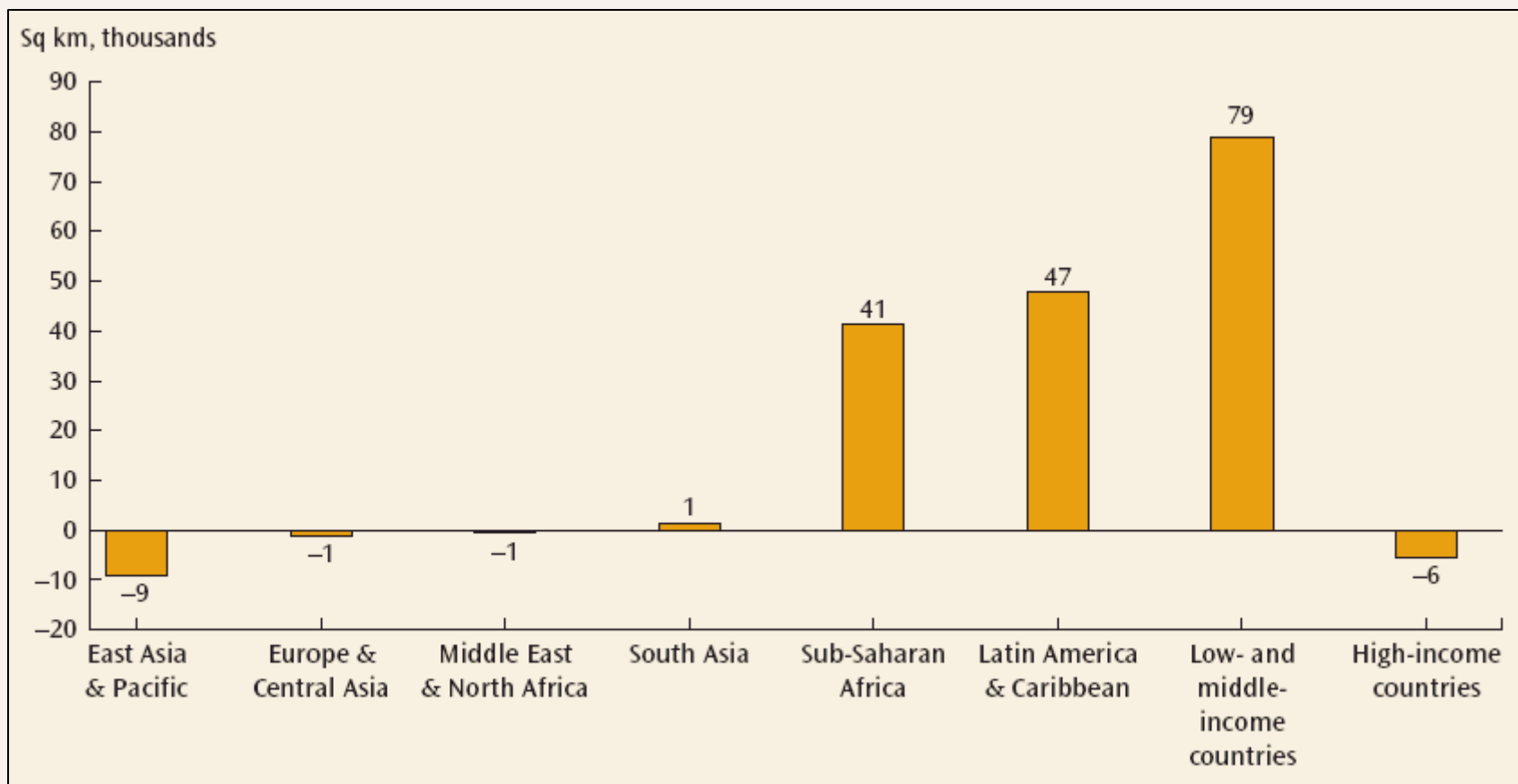
Environmental health risks—a significant concern

Economic burden of poor environmental health can be high—
1.5-4% of GDP annually



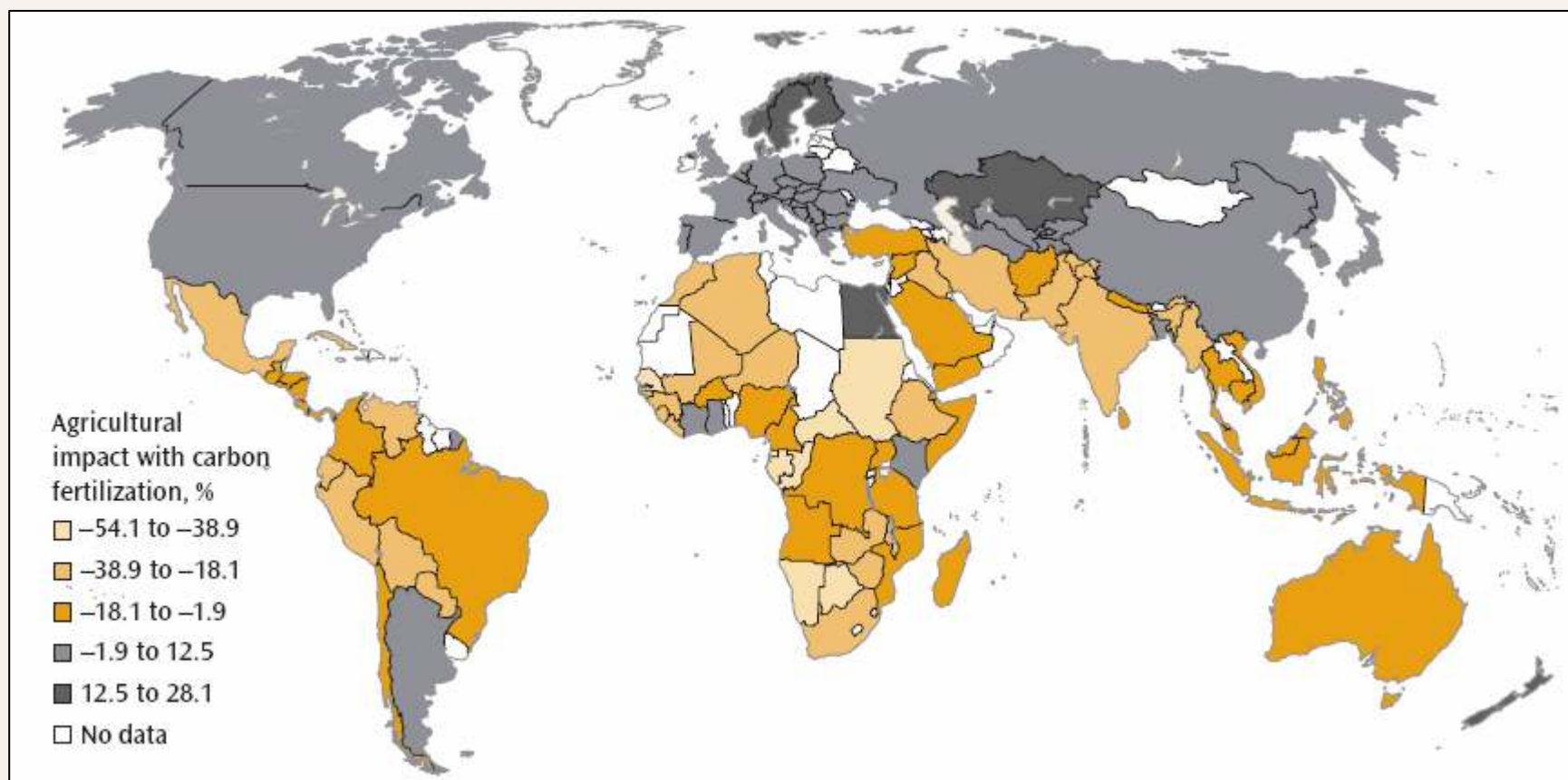
Deforestation causes loss of forest equivalent in size to Panama or Sierra Leone every year

Annual deforestation by region and income group, 2000-05



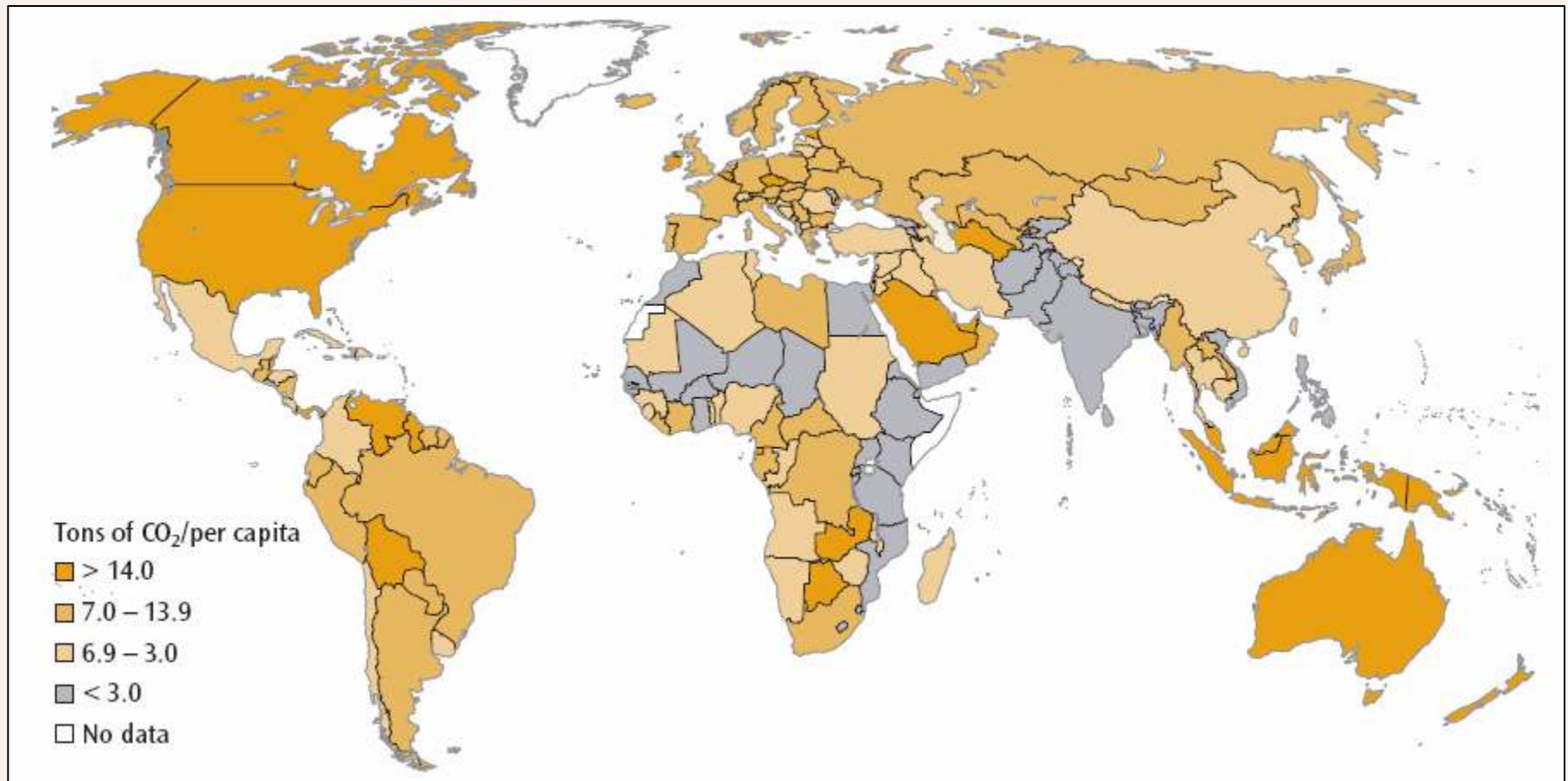
Developing countries are most vulnerable to climate change and least able to adapt

Impact of climate change on agricultural yields, 2079-99



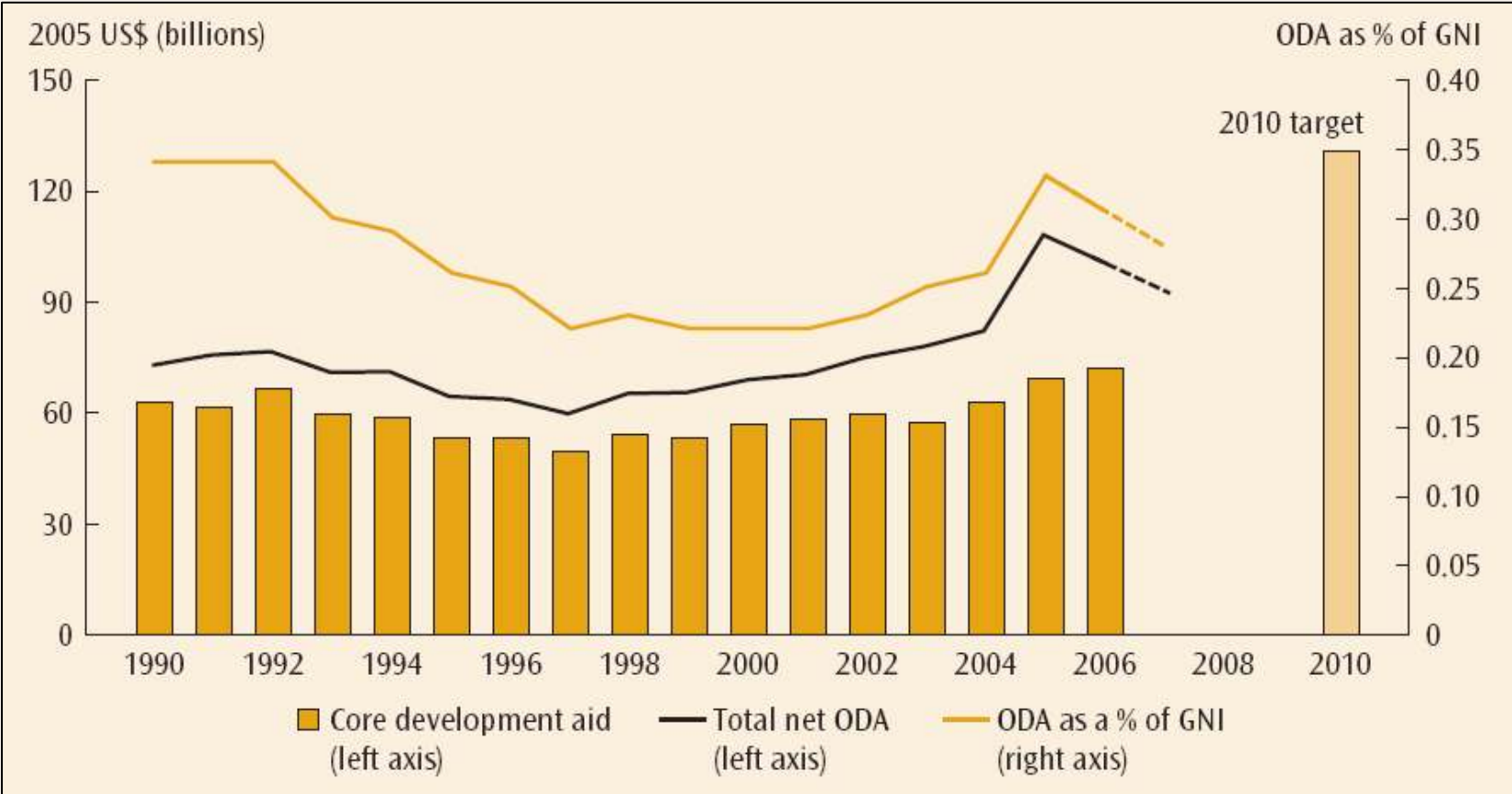
Mitigation calls for common but differentiated responsibilities

Per capita GHG emissions (including from land use change), 2000



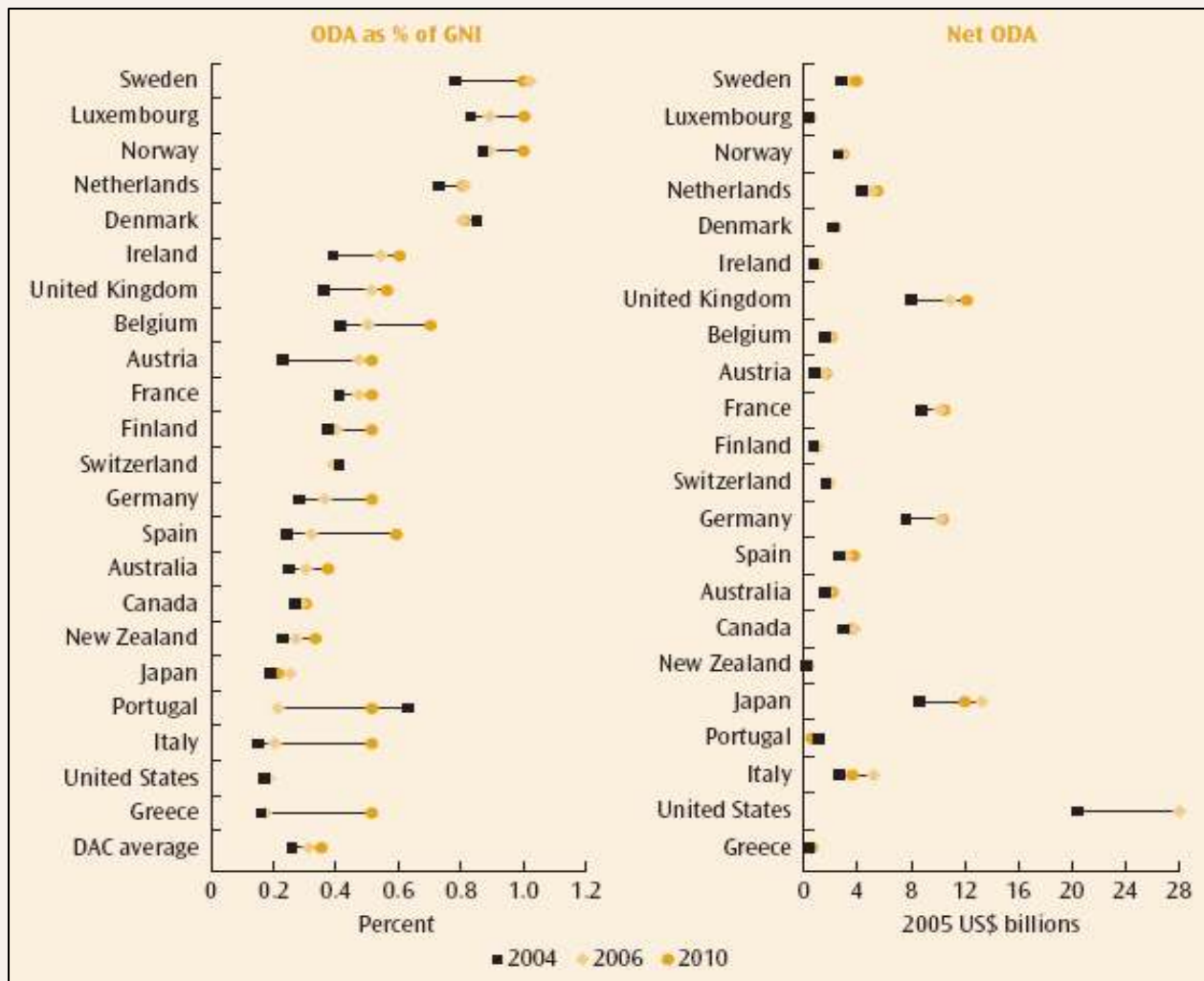
Countries' absorptive capacity rising, but aid falling

DAC members' net ODA flows



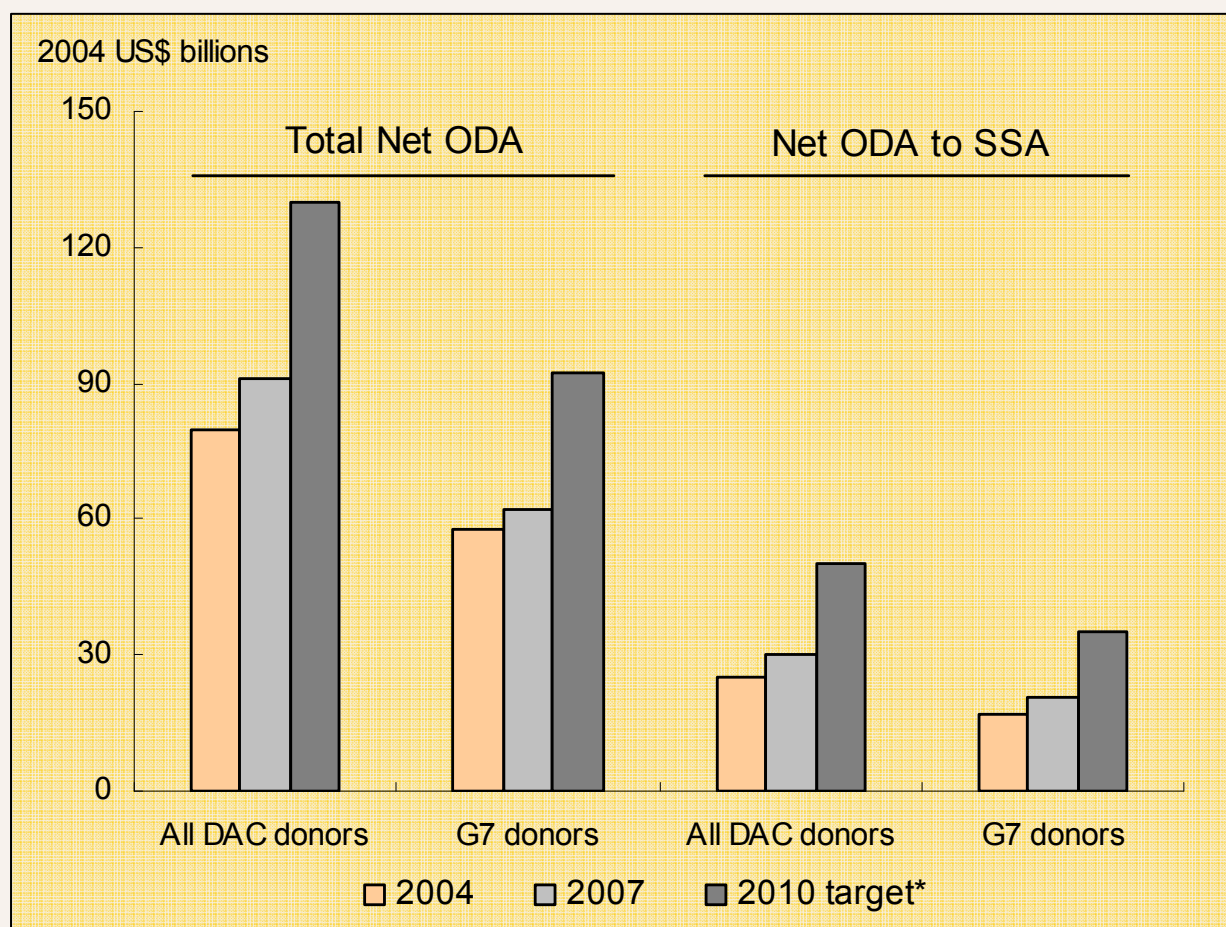
Donor performance varies widely

DAC members' ODA



Time to deliver on aid commitments is now

Most of the promised increase in aid has not yet materialized

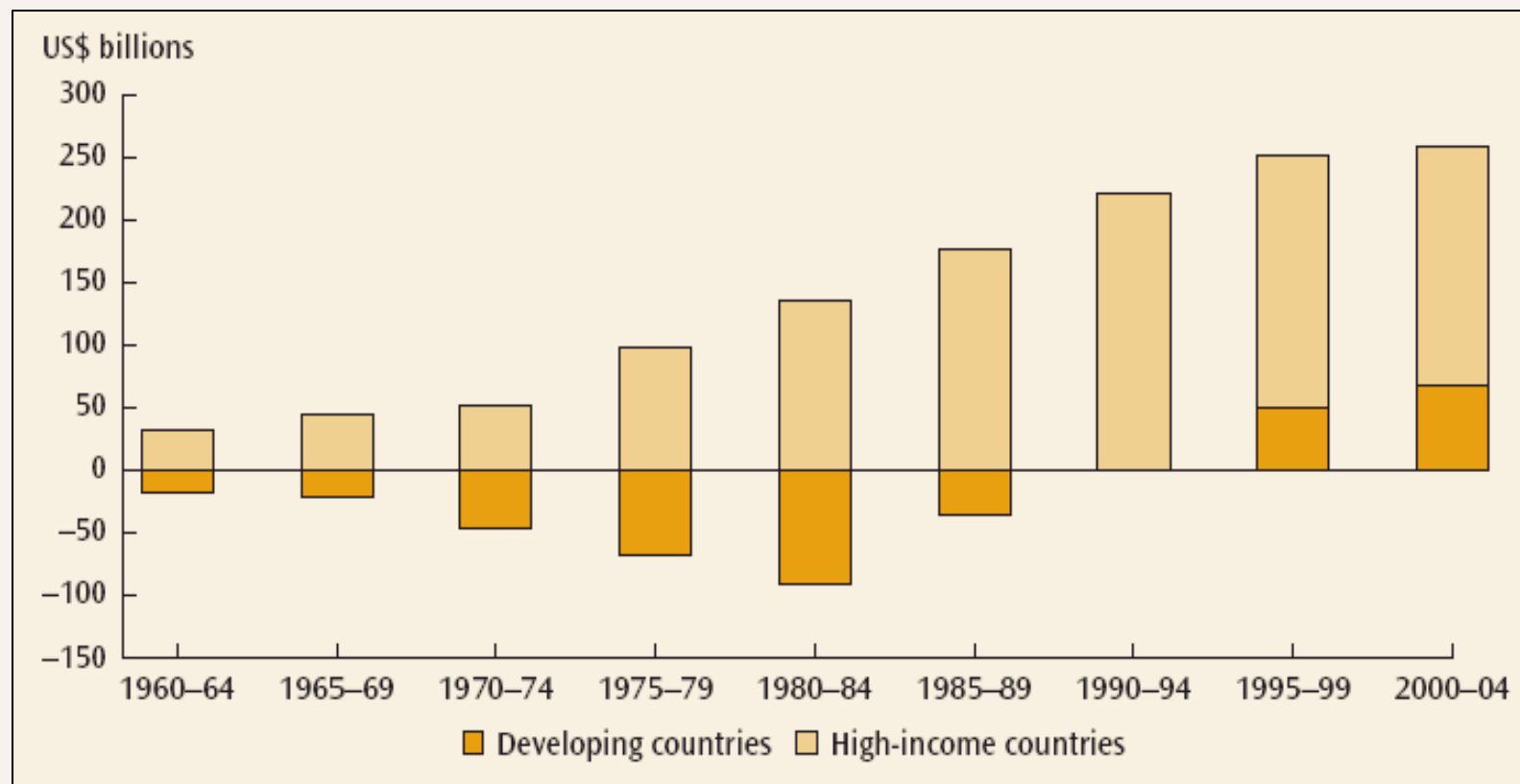


*Based on commitments made at Gleneagles and other donor commitments in 2005

Doha remains crucial

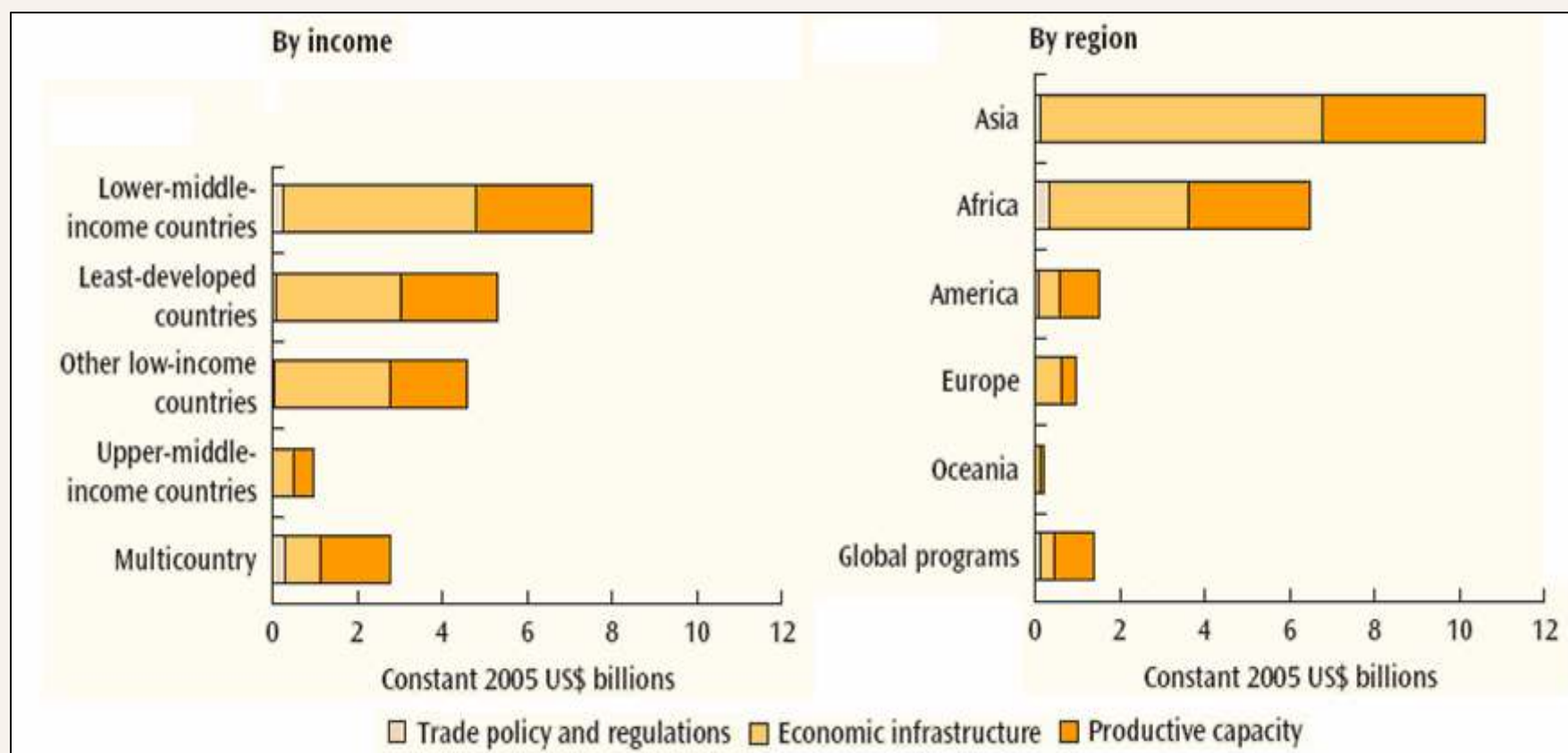
Support to agriculture has not been declining

Gross subsidy equivalents of assistance to farmers, 1960-2004



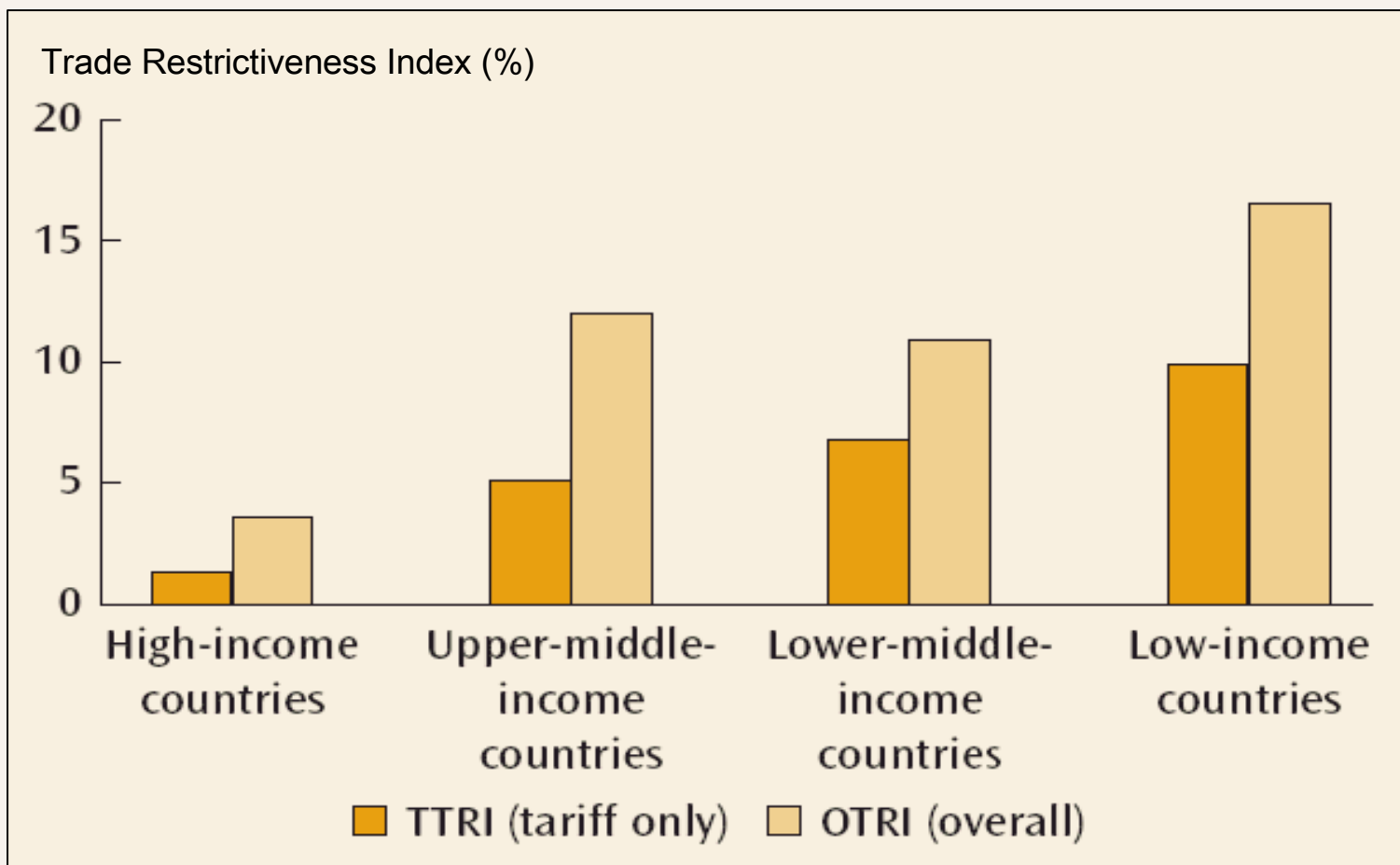
Increase aid for trade—to promote inclusiveness in exploitation of trade opportunities

Aid for trade, average 2002-06



Trade policy should facilitate transfer of environmentally friendly technologies

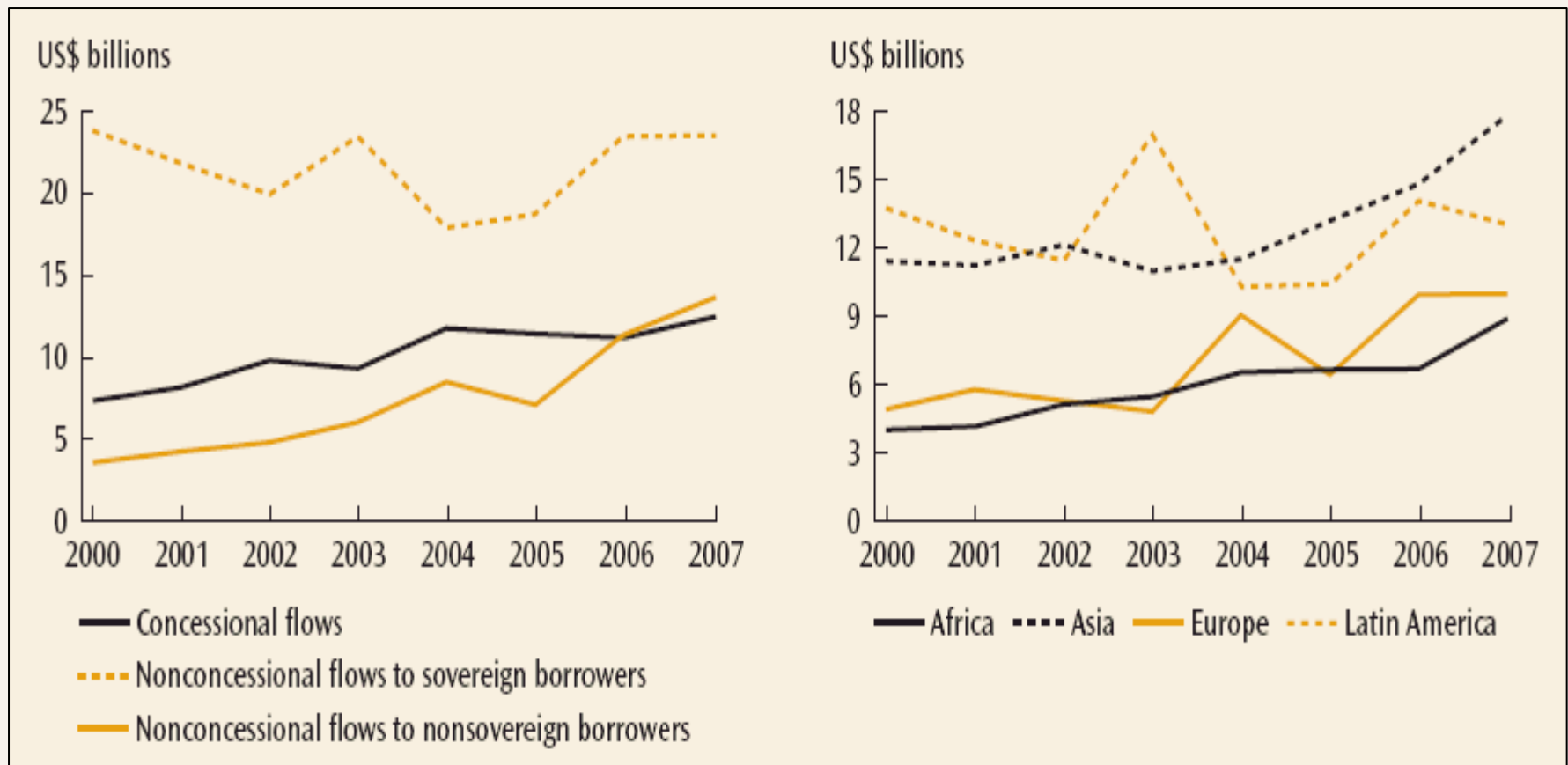
Environmental goods currently confront significant trade restrictiveness



MDBs had record disbursements in 2007

Even as their relative financing role declines, international financial institutions' impact through leverage remains key

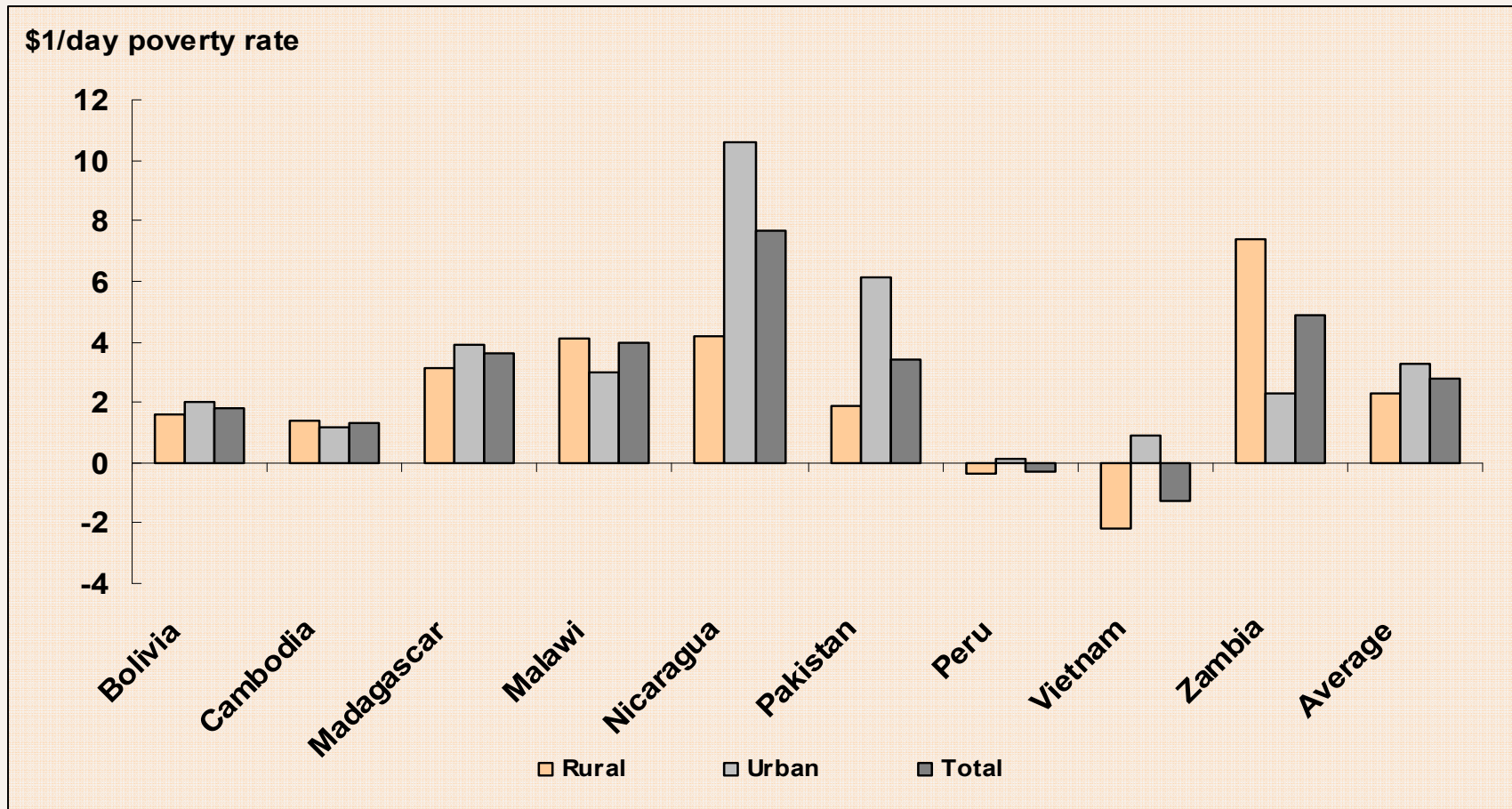
MDBs' gross disbursements by type of flow and region, 2000-07



Extra Slides

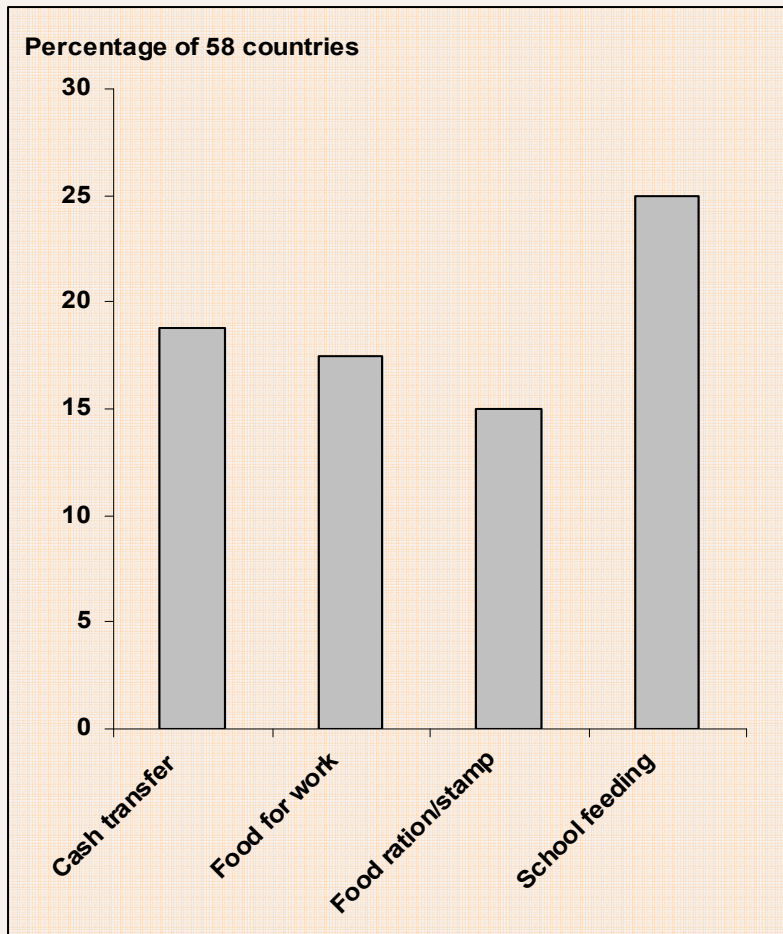
Diversity of food price impacts on poverty

Impact of food price increases in 2005-07 on \$1/day poverty

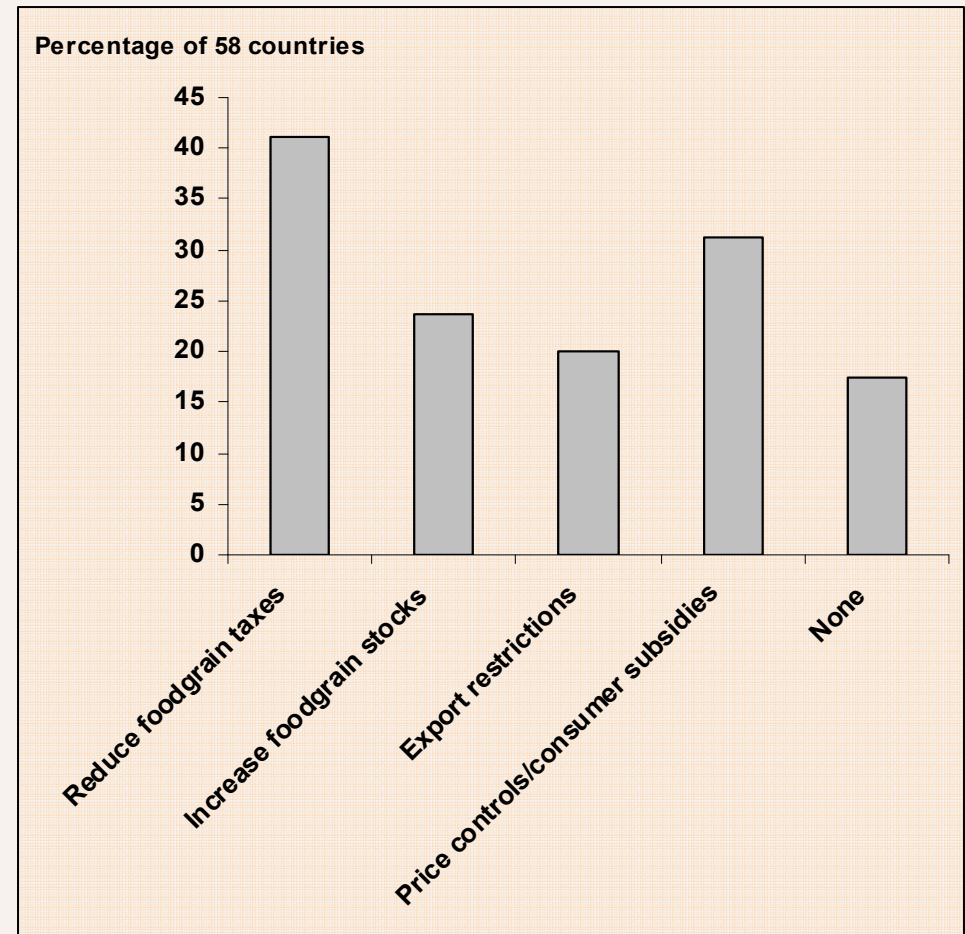


Rising food prices—countries are responding, but differently

Safety net interventions



Food price policies

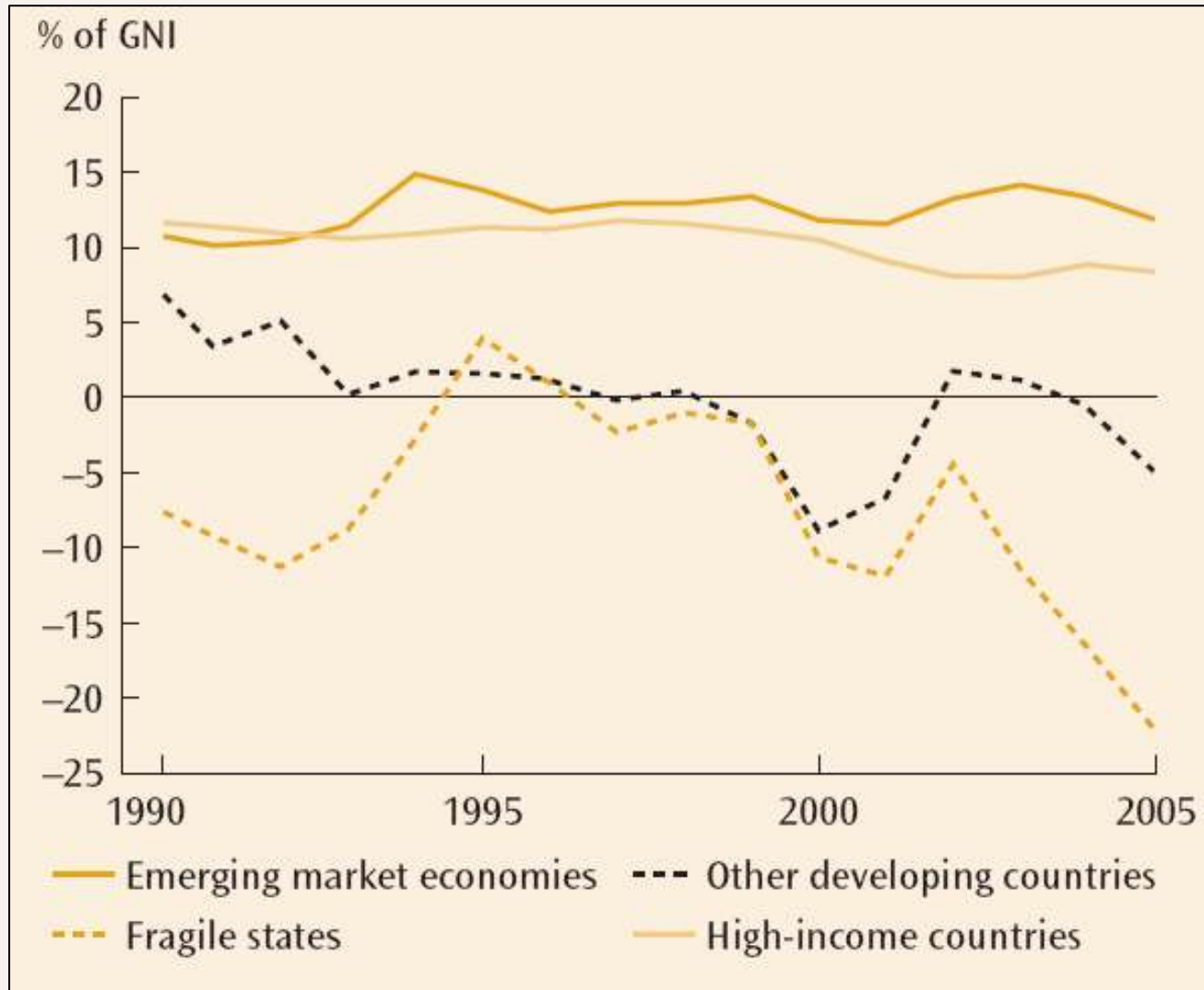


Special Theme

Environmental Sustainability

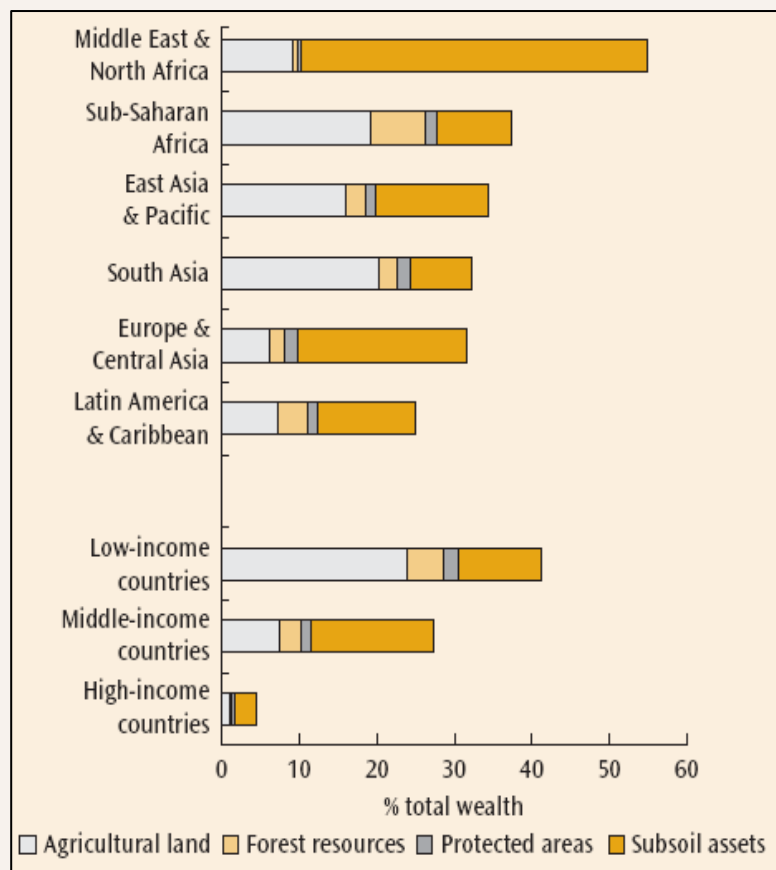
Adjusted net savings trends

1990-2005

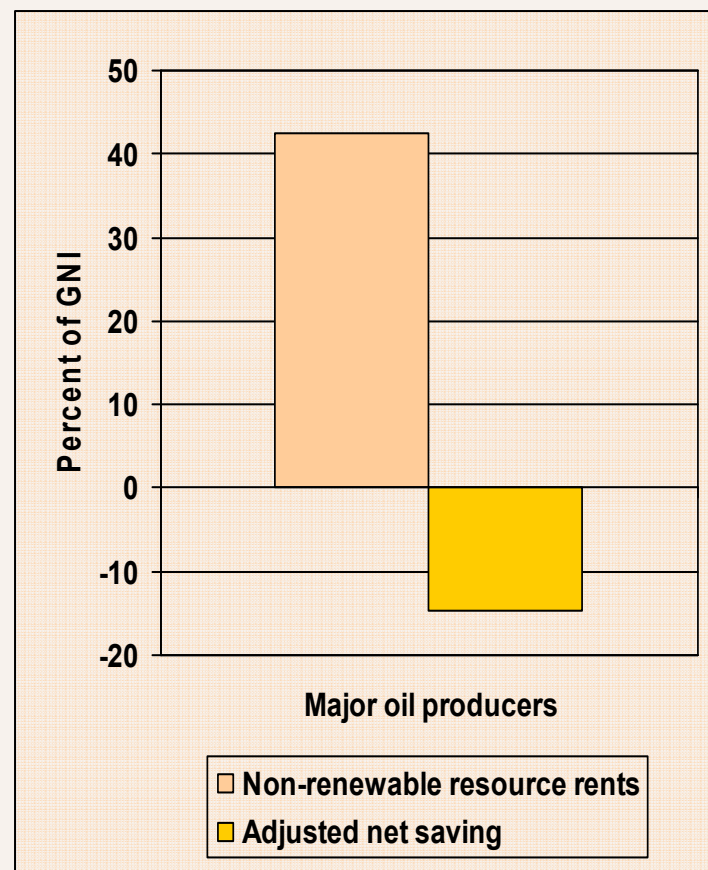


Natural resource dependence and sustainability

Natural resource dependence patterns vary across regions

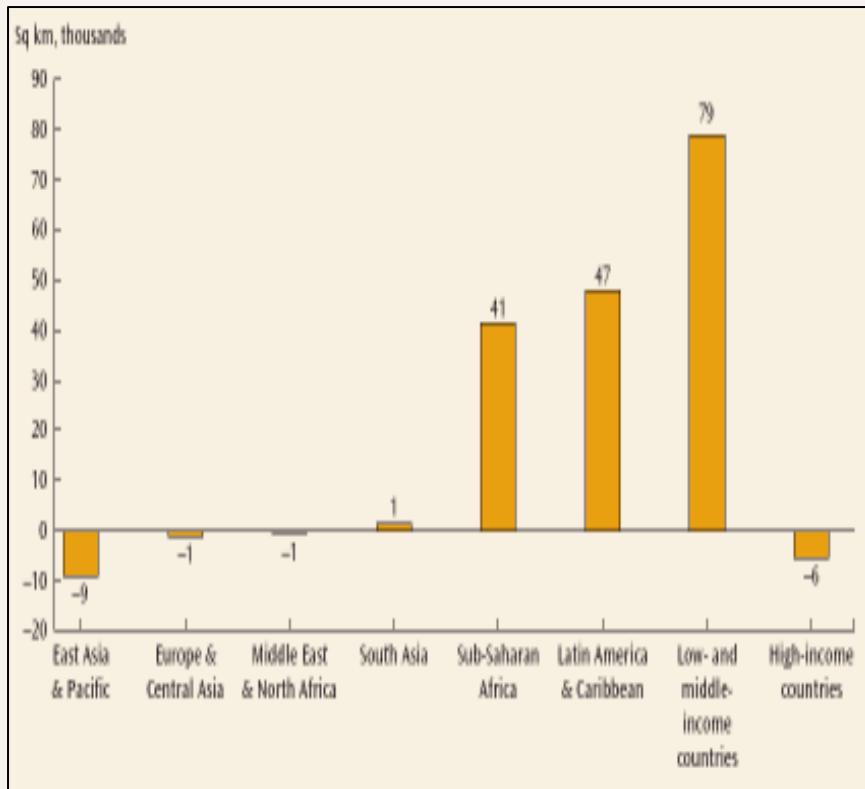


Depletion of natural resources is often associated with declining national wealth

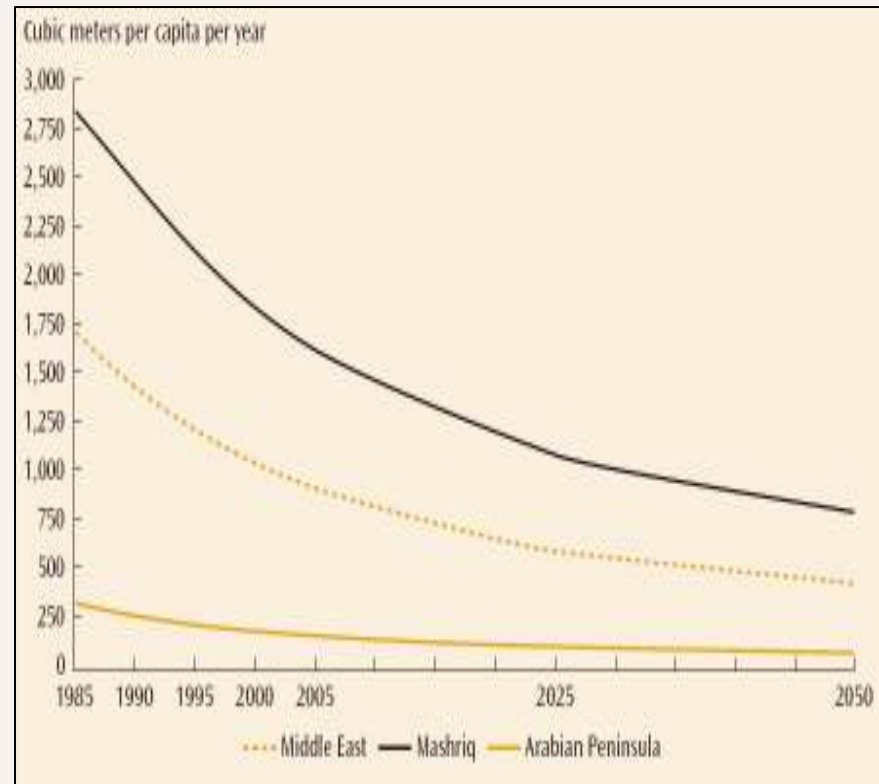


Depletion of natural resources: it's not just oil

Annual deforestation (2000-2005)

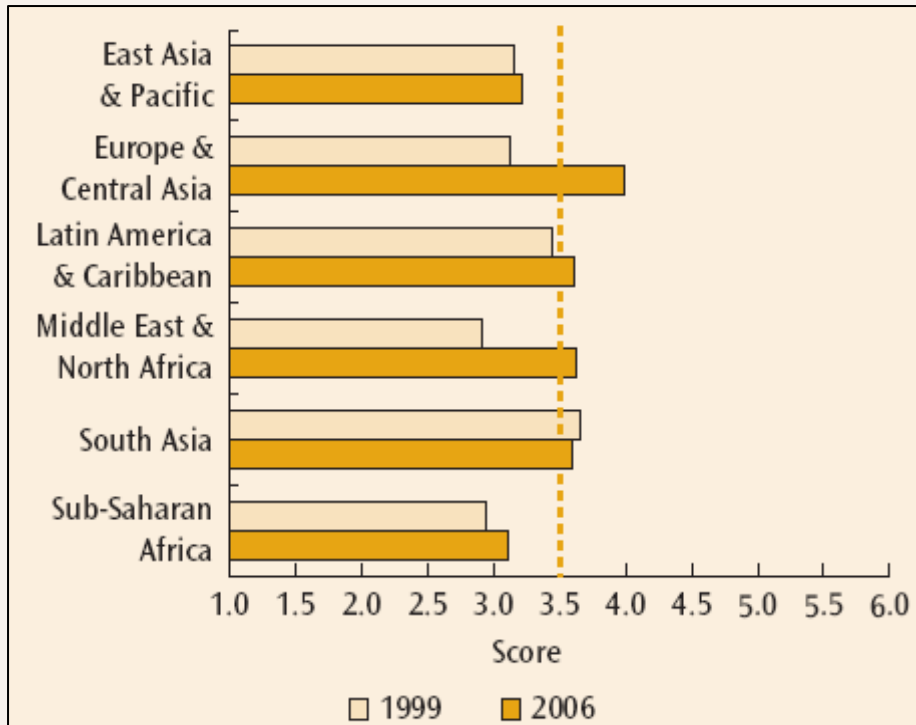


Freshwater availability (trends and projections)

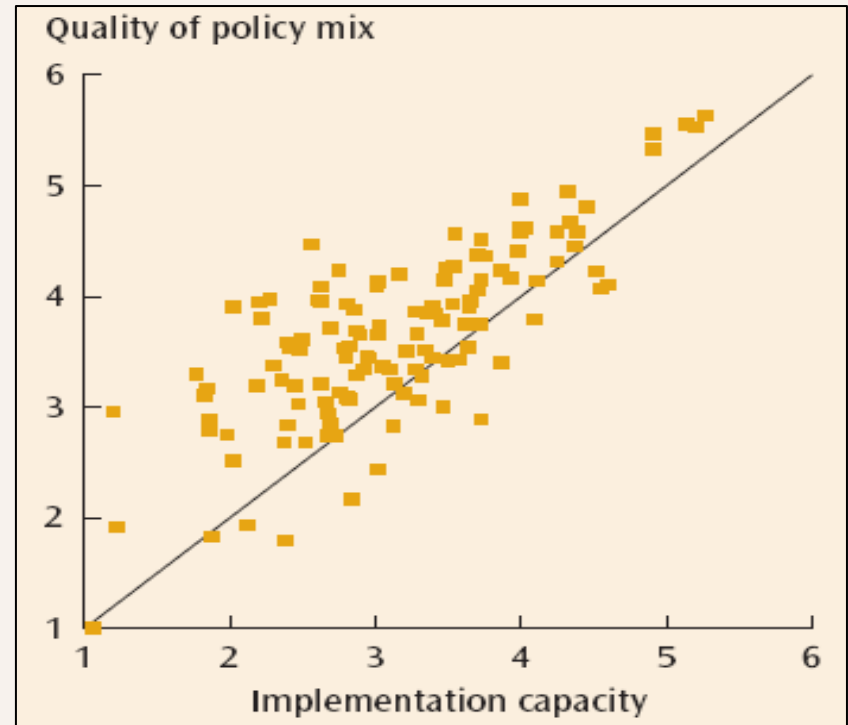


Monitoring environmental policies and institutions

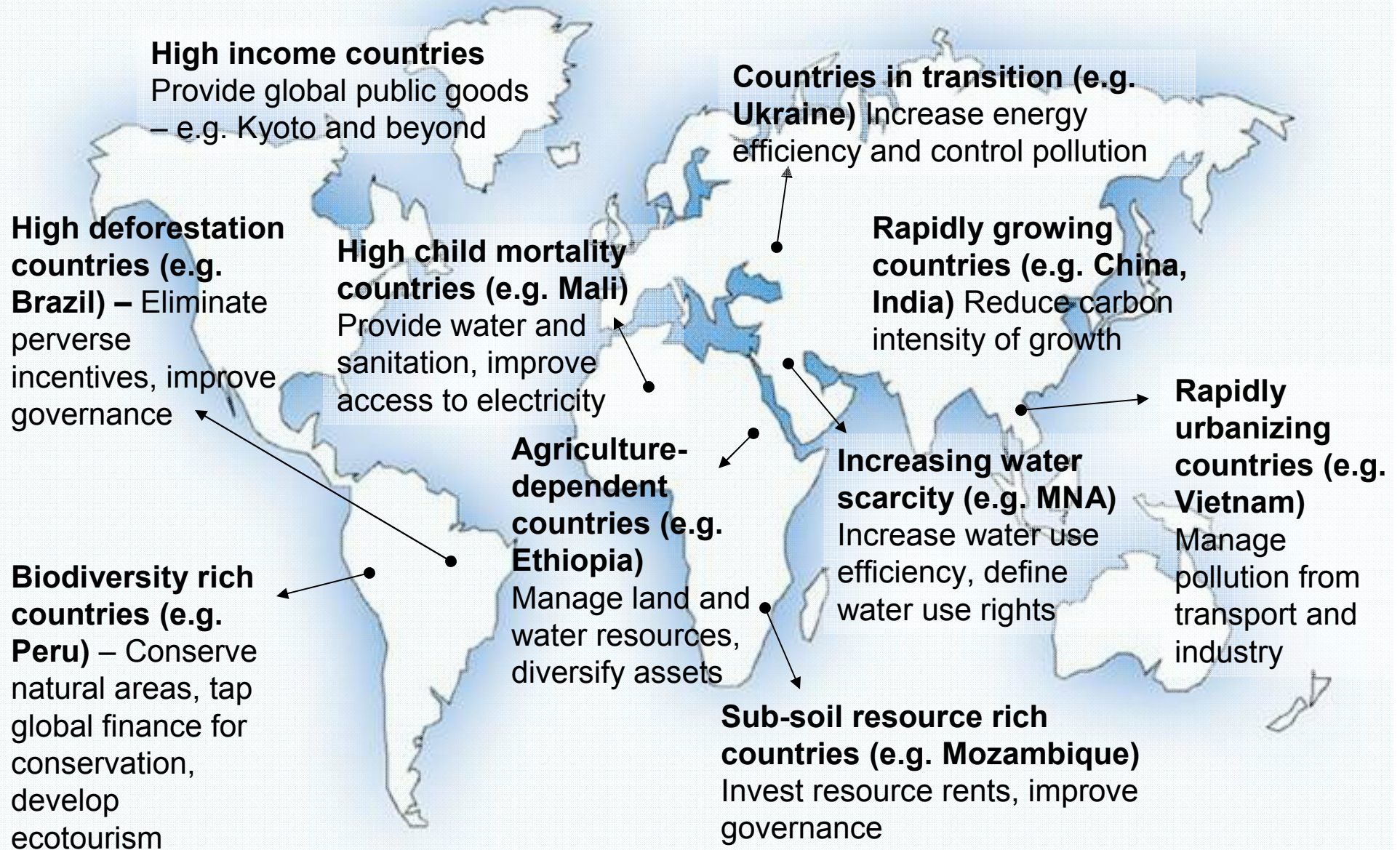
Progress in institutional and policy performance has been uneven across regions (CPIA environment scores)



CPIA disaggregated scores show that there is a gap between policy formulation and capacity to enforce

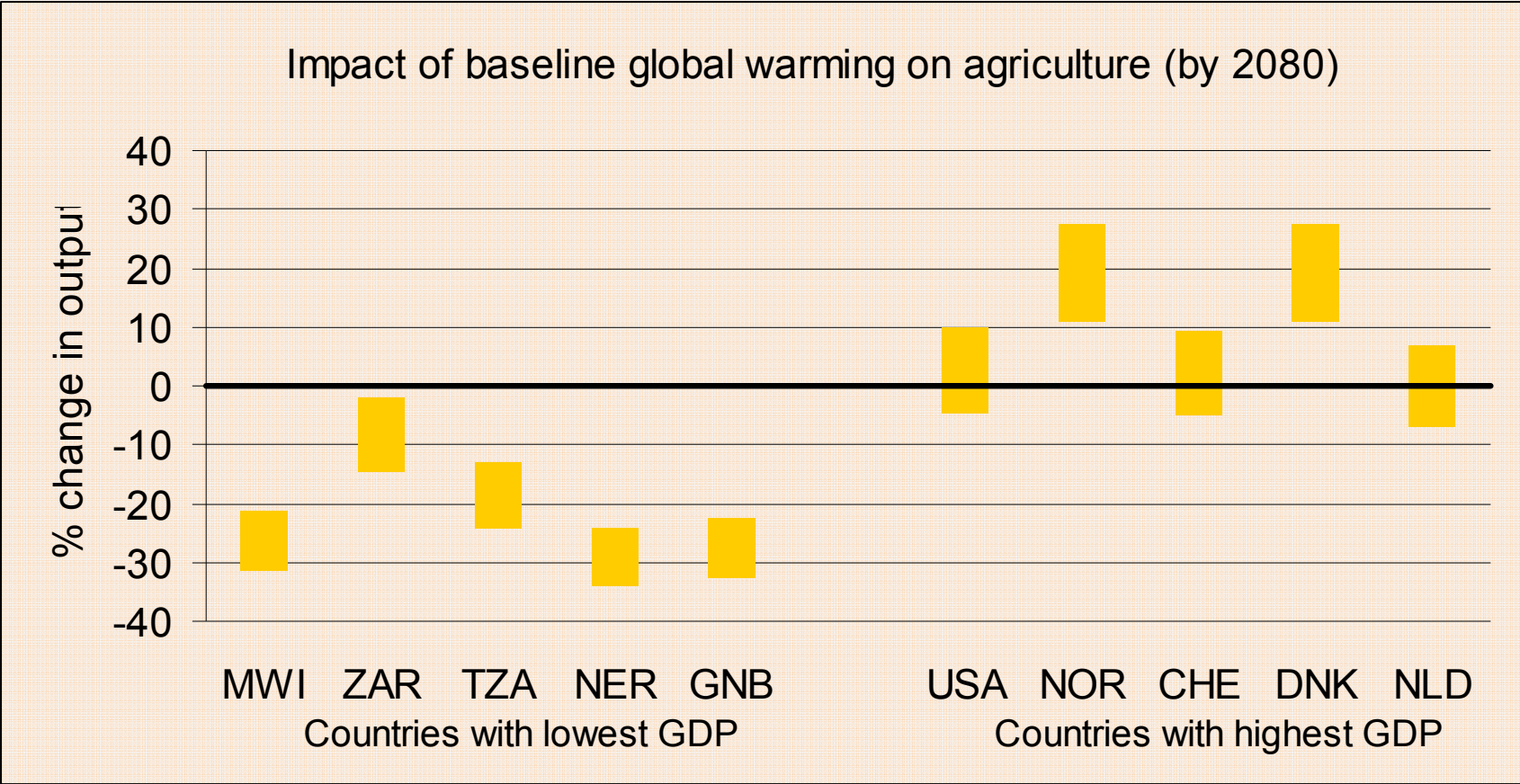


Global Environmental Sustainability- One Size Does Not Fit All



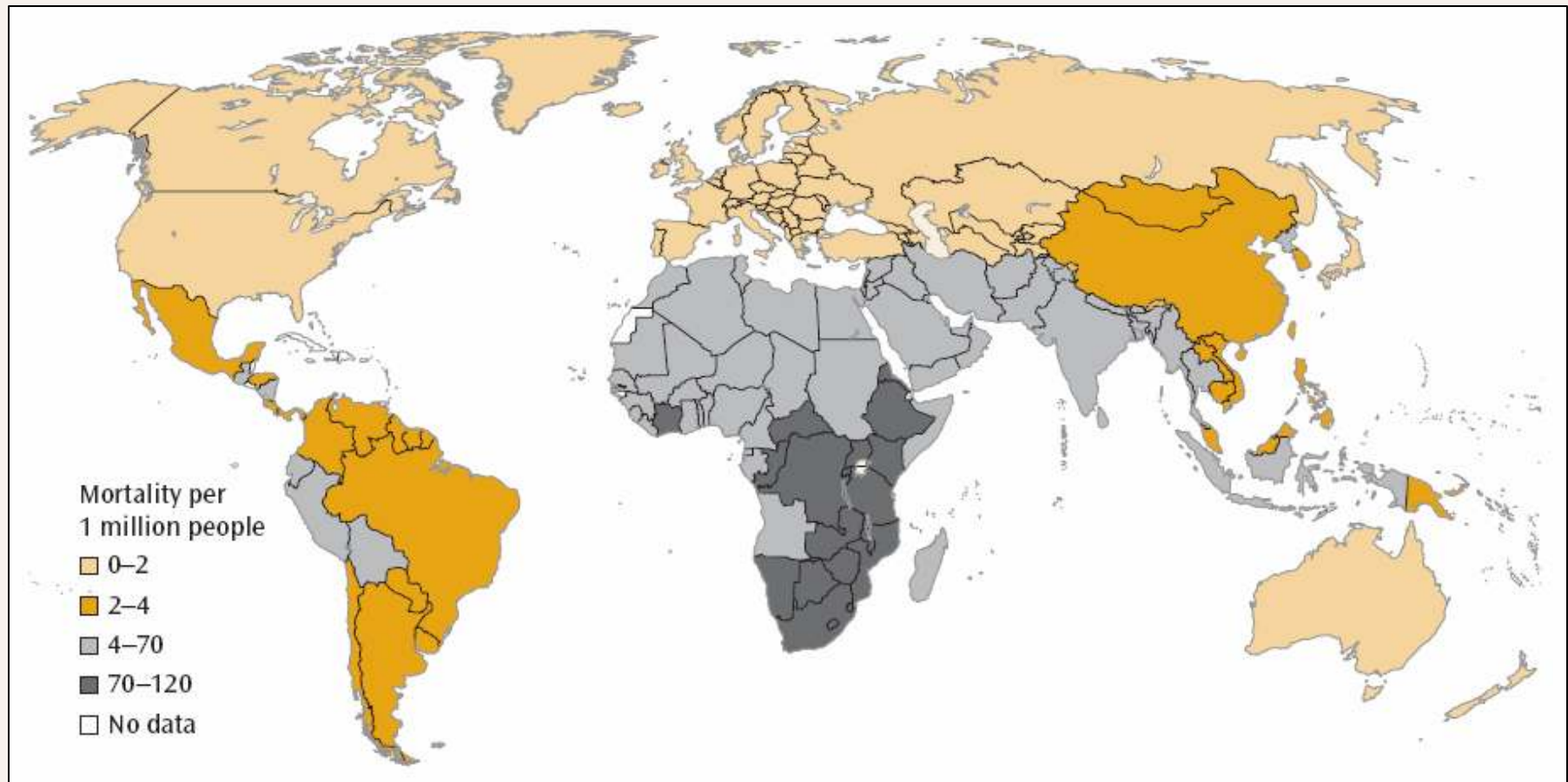
Climate Change and Development

Climate change impacts on agriculture

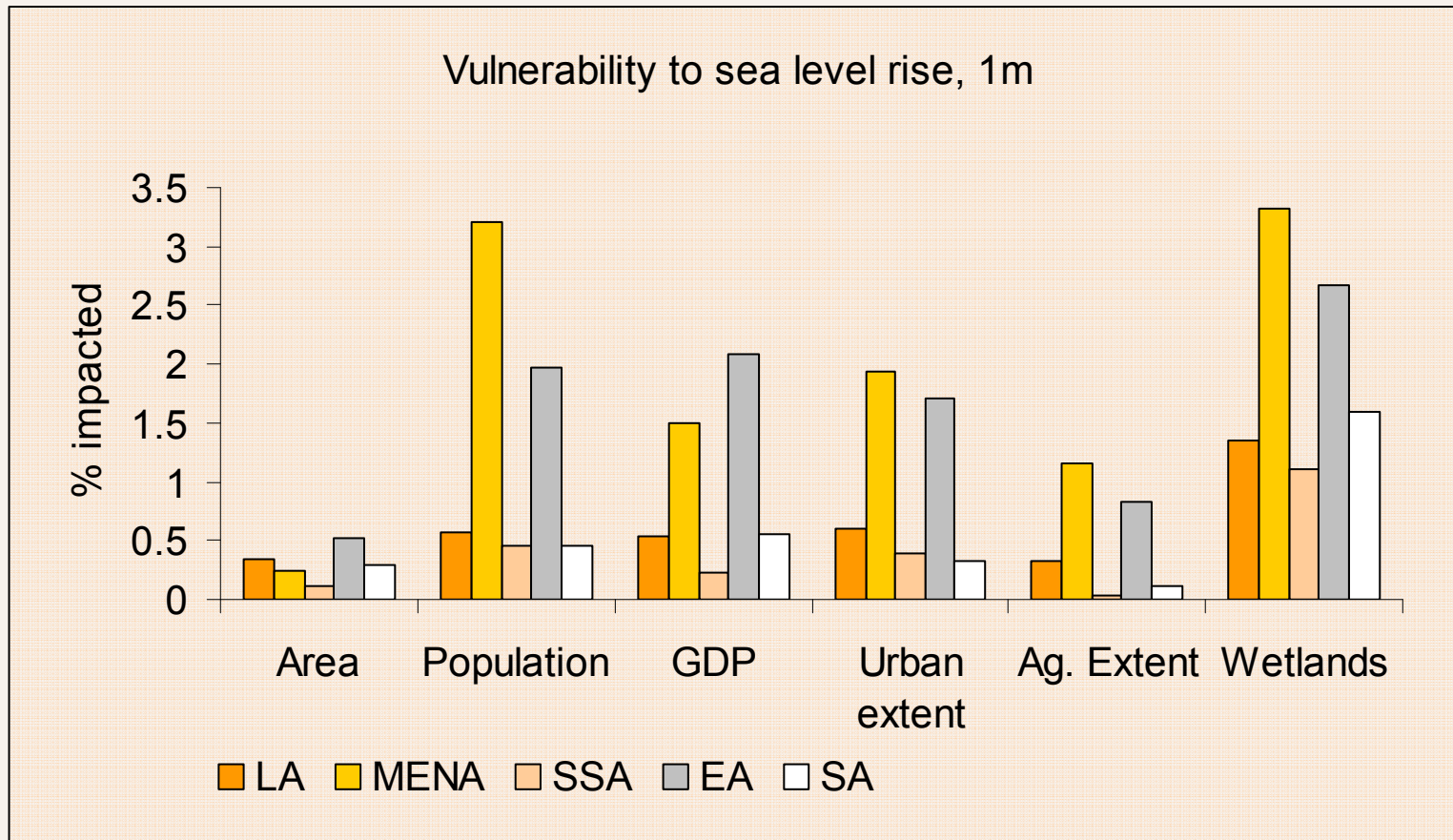


Climate change impacts health, particularly in Africa, the Middle East, and part of South Asia

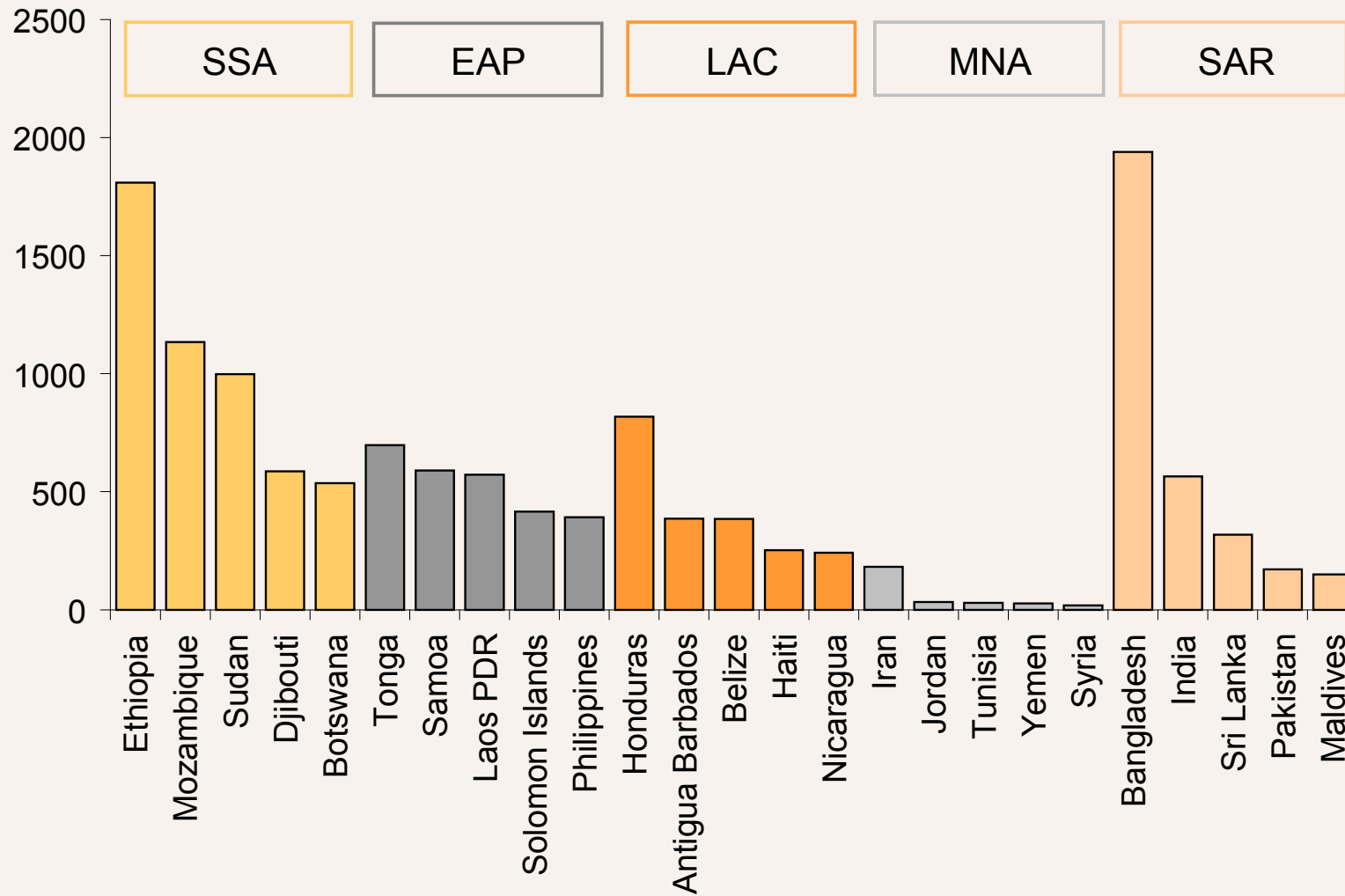
Estimated deaths due to climate change in 2000, by WHO subregion



Sea level rise



Climate vulnerability: Weather damage index

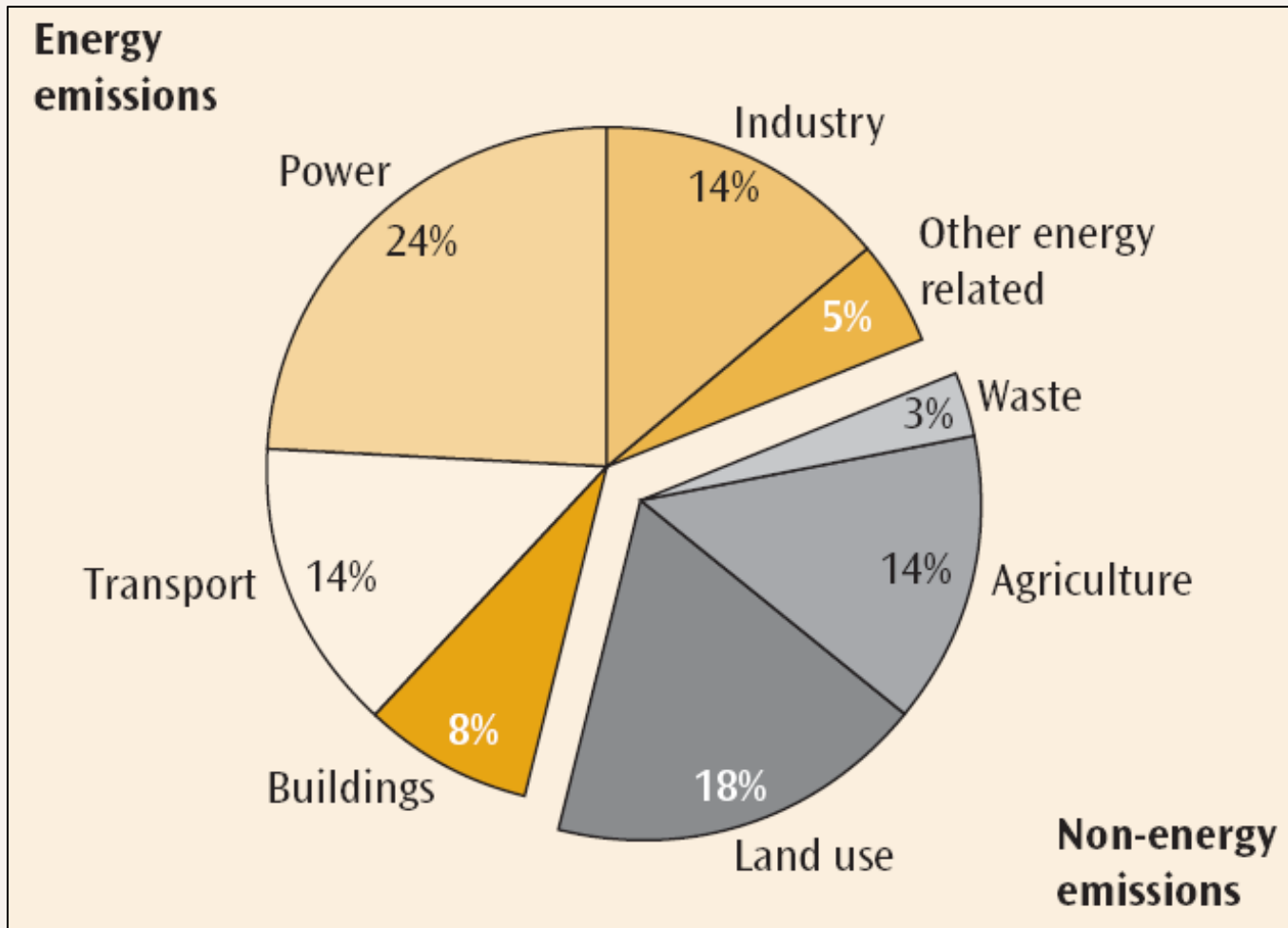


Comparison of emissions for Annex I and Non-Annex I countries

Category	Measurement	Annex I	Non-Annex I
GHG emissions in 2000: CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, PFCs, HFCs, SF ₆ (including land use change)	Percent of total emissions	42.0	58.0
	Tons of CO ₂ e per person	13.9	4.9
Cumulative CO ₂ emissions, 1950–2000 (including land use change)	Percent of total emissions	52.5	47.5
	Tons of CO ₂ per person	457	103
Carbon intensity of electricity production	Grams of CO ₂ /kilowatt hour	436	679
CO ₂ intensity of economy (excluding land use change)	Tons of CO ₂ / million \$PPP GDP	491	569

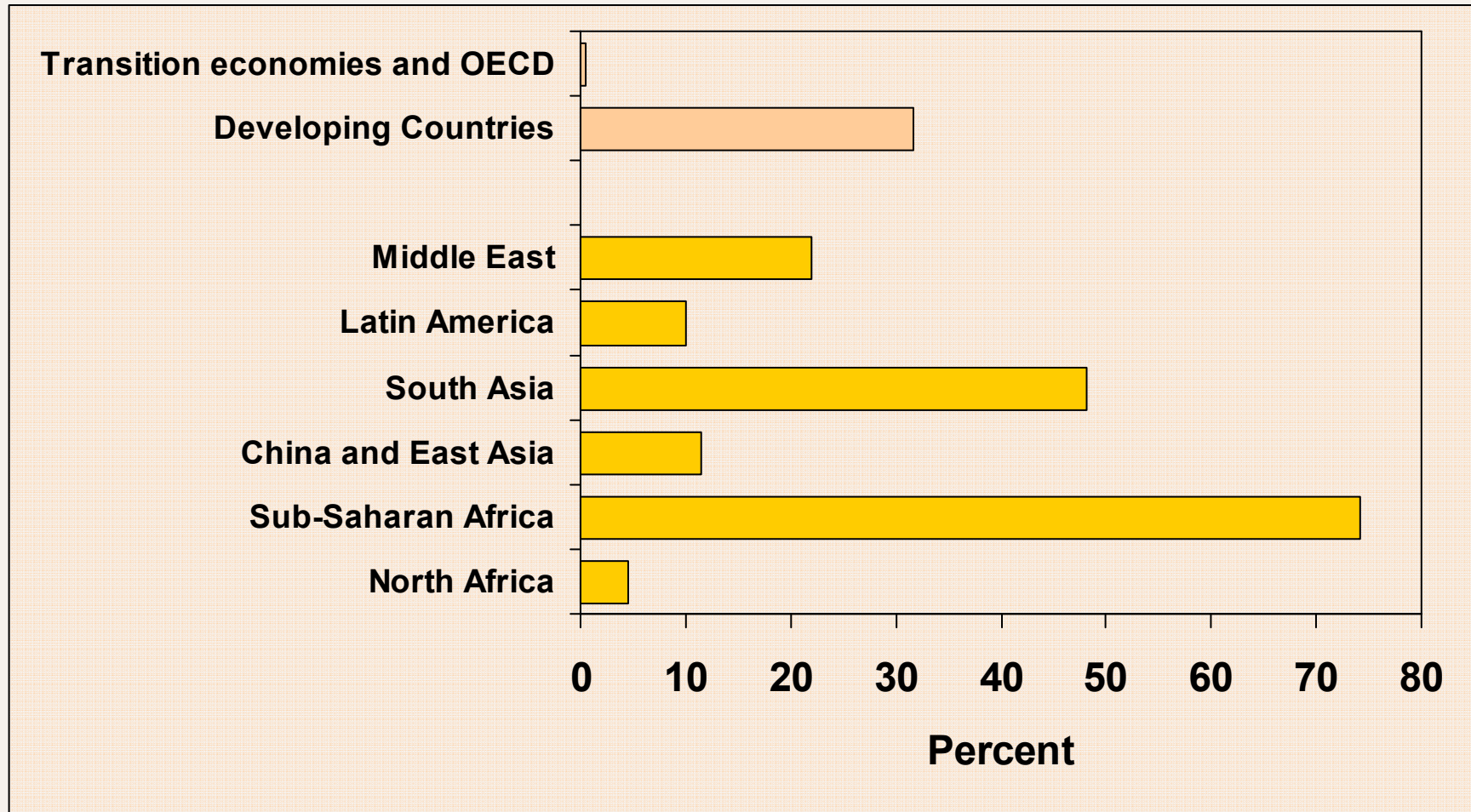
Annex I: Developed countries Non-Annex I: Developing countries
Source: CAIT Version 5.0 (World Resources Institute, 2008)

Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions



Energy access

(percent of population without access to electricity, 2005)



Climate Change Priorities

Mitigation

Common but differentiated responsibilities across countries

Carbon intensity of GDP must be reduced by:

- pricing / trading carbon
- development and diffusion of cleaner, energy efficient technologies
- development of renewable energy
- financing and technology transfer
- reducing deforestation using carbon finance

Adaptation

For developing countries, best way to adapt is to develop, which will:

- diversify economies
- reduce climate-sensitive diseases: malaria, malnutrition and diarrhea
- provide the resources to adapt

Programs to reduce vulnerability and “climate proof” investments

Implementing early warning systems for heat waves, floods, droughts

Building dams to accommodate increased runoff

World Bank: Strategic Framework on Climate Change and Development

1. Make effective climate action – both adaptation and mitigation – part of core development efforts
2. Address the resource gap through existing and innovative instruments for concessional finance
3. Facilitate the development of innovative market mechanisms
4. Create enabling environment for and leveraging private sector finance
5. Accelerate the deployment of existing and development of new climate-friendly technologies
6. Step-up policy research, knowledge management and capacity building