

Thoroughly misleading.

Also, in reality the "2030 Agenda" includes as "an integral part of the new Agenda" the Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries, which has goals of adequate water and sanitation for all humans in those countries by 2020, and reaffirms Agenda 21 which has similar for all humans by 2025.

In 2012, nations at the Conference on Sustainable Development agreed it was important to base new SDGs on Agenda 21.

### BOX 1.1 Alignment of the SDGs and the Twin Goals of the World Bank Group

On April 20, 2013, the Board of Executive Directors of the World Bank adopted two ambitious goals: *ending extreme poverty* globally and *promoting shared prosperity* in every country in a sustainable way. Progress toward the first of these goals is measured by monitoring the share of the global population living below the international poverty line. The World Bank set a target of reducing extreme poverty to less than **3 percent** by 2030 and to ensure continued focus and steady progress toward the goal, the institution set an interim target of 9 percent by 2020.

The second goal is not defined globally, but rather tracks progress at the country level. Progress on the shared prosperity goal is measured by the growth in the average **consumption or income expenditure** of **the poorest** 40 percent of the population (the bottom 40) in a country. This goal is not associated with a target in 2030, but it reflects the aim that every country should promote the welfare of its least privileged citizens for a more inclusive and equitable society.

On September 25, 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets as **part** of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

building on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). *Ending poverty in all its forms and dimensions* is the first of the 17 SDGs. The General Assembly Resolution recognizes that eradicating poverty is the greatest global challenge and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development.

~~The SDGs and the World Bank's twin goals are aligned.~~ The goals of **ending** extreme poverty within a generation and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner accord with ~~the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development~~ to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment. In contrast to the SDGs, the World Bank's twin goals do not set distinct country-specific targets or targets for the multiple dimensions of poverty, equity, and sustainability. However, the World Bank recognizes that **poverty is multidimensional**, and sustainability is critical. The pursuit of these goals will require the concerted effort of all stakeholders. Over the years, the World Bank has collaborated with the United Nations in nearly every region and sector, and its engagement has deepened since the **adoption** of the MDGs, and now with the **SDGs**.

the last decades, **remarkable** progress has been made in reducing extreme **poverty** (figure 1.1; see box 1.2 for details on the data used). The world attained the first Millennium Development **Goal**—to cut the 1990 poverty rate in half by 2015—six years ahead of schedule. With continued reductions, the global poverty rate—the share of the world's population living below the IPL—dropped from about 36 percent in 1990 to 10 percent in 2015, that is, more than a 70 percent reduction.

Over the 25 years from 1990 to 2015, the global poverty rate fell by slightly more than 25 percentage points, or an average decline of 1 percentage point a year. (Gauged according to today's population, 1 percent equates to about 76 million people.) Given this trend of

steady poverty reduction, the world is clearly on track to reach the interim poverty target of 9 percent by 2020 set by the World Bank to monitor progress toward the 2030 goal.<sup>1</sup> **Forecasts for 2018** indicate that this target has already been surpassed.

Reducing poverty to 3 percent by 2030 from 10 percent in 2015 will require an additional 7-percentage-point reduction in the poverty rate in 15 years. If, over the last 25 years, poverty has steadily declined at 1 percentage point a year, it would seem reasonable to assume that the world is well on track to reducing poverty by at least 7 percentage points over the next 15 years. The rate of poverty reduction could be cut in half to a 1-percentage-point decline every two years, and the world would still reach the 3 percent target.