

Africa Regional Consultative Meeting on the SDGs

Experts segment

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SDGs for the West Africa Subregion

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Outline

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- Prioritization of SD issues
- Proposed SD Goals and targets
- Recommendations

Background -1

- Elaboration of SDGs - One of the key commitments agreed upon at Rio+20
- To develop global SDGs to be agreed by UNGA an OWG comprising 30 representatives was constituted
- Rio+20 requested the UN system to provide inputs and support to the SDGs work and to assist its RCs in collecting and compiling national inputs to inform this global effort.

Background -2

- The Africa-RIM organized by UNECA /AUC/ AfDB/UNDESA reaffirmed the principles that the SDGs should be based on identified broad priority areas for Africa, broad-based bottom-up consultative process to flesh out goals, indicators and targets
- Against this background that this report on SDGs for the WA is one of five reports commissioned by UNECA to prepare African countries to effectively engage in the global SDG process.
- Report will inform the Africa regional report on SDGs that will serve as the main input to the Africa Regional Consultative Meeting and Africa's collective input to the work of the OWG on SDGs.

Objectives

- Identify and analyse priority SD issues in the subregion;
- Identify, analyse and articulate main priority areas/themes of SD for WA to inform the formulation of the SDGs taking into account data availability;
- Propose a concise set of SDGs, targets and indicators
- Provide well-informed, action-oriented recommendations and way forward on the operationalization/implementation of the proposed SDGs in the context of the subregion.

Method and Approach

- Step 1: Reviewing all regional, subregional and global reports and publications that have bearing on priority SD issues and challenges in WA
- Step 2: Survey using on priority SDGs in the sub regions as well as consultation with key officials.
 - Output -SD themes, goals, targets and indicators were developed.
- Step 3: Stake holder consultation that we are going to have now

State of implementation of SD – Economic -1

- Since 1995 almost all WA countries experienced modest positive economic growth
 - growth attributed to political stability; strong global demand for main export commodities; better macroeconomics management; rapid recovery of post-conflict countries and new mineral discoveries .
- Economic growth driven by inflows from donors rather than from domestic savings as GCF was higher than GDS for almost all countries
- On average FDI as a ratio of GDP have also increased but chasing mineral resources with little value addition to generate the necessary employment

State of implementation of SD – Economic -2

- BOT position deteriorated for all countries over the 2000s, except oil producing countries - Guinea-Bissau and Nigeria
- External debt to GNI ratio improved significantly indicating the positive impact of the HIPC initiative
- Shrinking of the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP accompanied by a decrease or at best a stagnation of the manufacturing sector suggests a pseudo transformational process that needs to be well assessed, in terms of its overall impact on growth and poverty.

State of implementation of SD – Social - 1

- WA lags behind in many dimensions of human development- education, health, access to drinking water , other basic infrastructure services, etc.
- Poverty remains the major challenge though it is declining with the exception of Nigeria
- Unemployment has increased over the past two decades for many of the countries and varies among countries.
 - Youth (graduate) unemployment is higher than total unemployment.
 - Females are worse off than males and mainly find in the informal sector
- Population growth has on average been declining but relatively higher compared to other regions globally.

State of implementation of SD – Social -2

- Urbanization largely attributable to rural-urban migration has been increasing
- TFR reducing in almost countries, though the number of births per woman is still high.
- Life expectancy improved with females enjoyed higher life expectancy than males.
- IMR is improving, especially for countries with better social and economic conditions, free of conflict and drought scourges of HIV, malaria and TB though the rates are high for some countries.
- Literacy rates has improved reflecting the concerted effort on the part of WA to eliminate illiteracy.

State of implementation of SD –Social -3

- NPER has improved for all countries except Liberia implying that children of primary school going age are getting more access to primary education.
- GSSER has increased though there are wide variability across countries. For instance Benin, Cape Verde, Ghana and Togo recorded GSSER of over 50 % in 2011, Niger had less than 15%.
- With the exception of Nigeria, all the countries have witnessed a marginal improvement in access to sanitation
- Access to improved water sources has increased marginally over the decade .

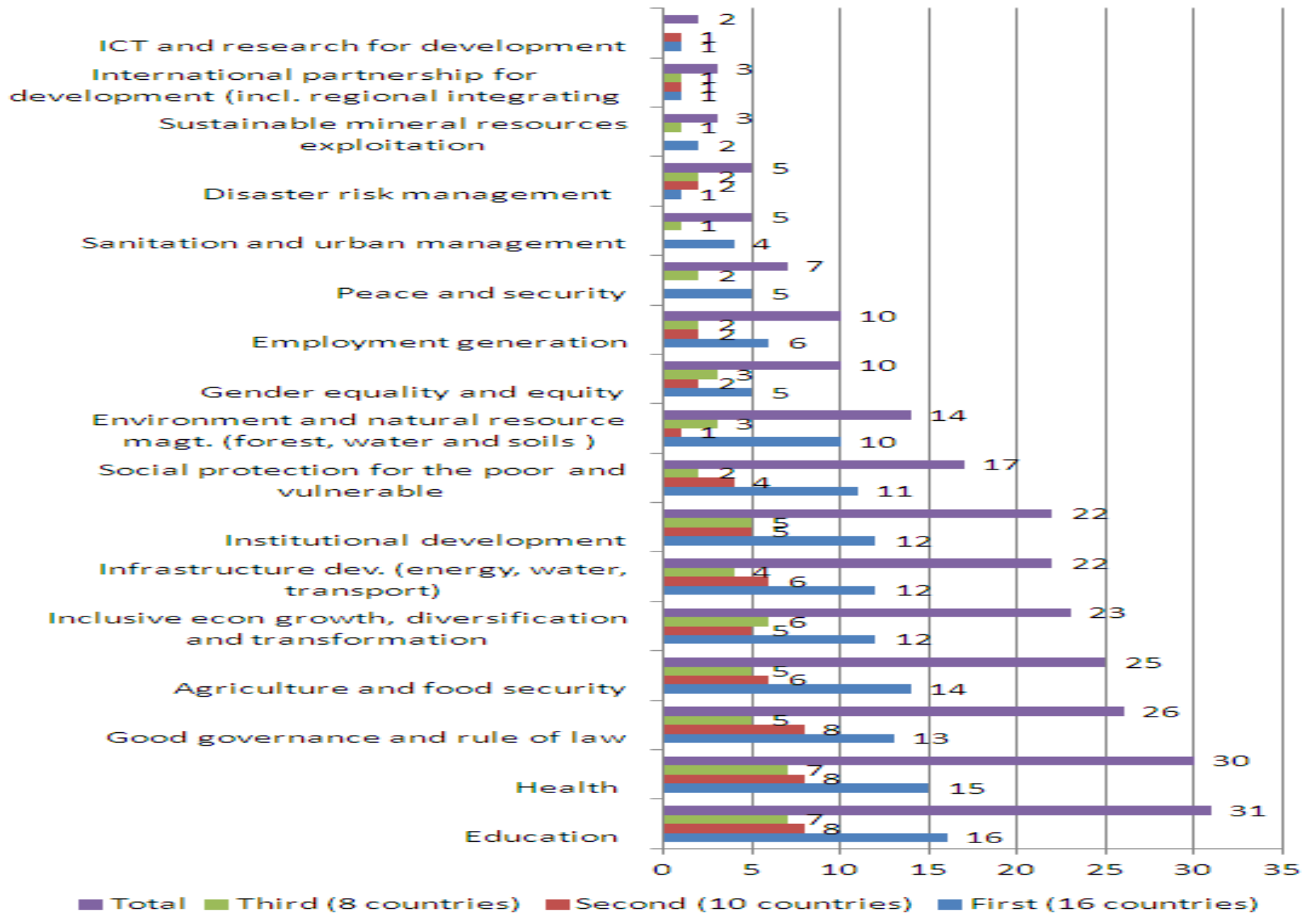
State of implementation of SD –Envt.

- Climate change poses a serious challenge to development in the sub region
 - upward trend in GHG emission but contribution of WA to global CO₂ emissions is quite minimal
- There are damage in the soil structure, depletion of nutrients and increase in susceptibility of soil to erosion
- prolonged land degradation is intensifying desertification
- Unsustainable exploitation of forest resources has persistently threatened the survival of terrestrial habitat
 - Forest area as a percentage of total land area has decreased consistently for most countries except The Gambia
- Aquatic environments which contribute significantly to the livelihoods of coastal communities have been seriously degraded.

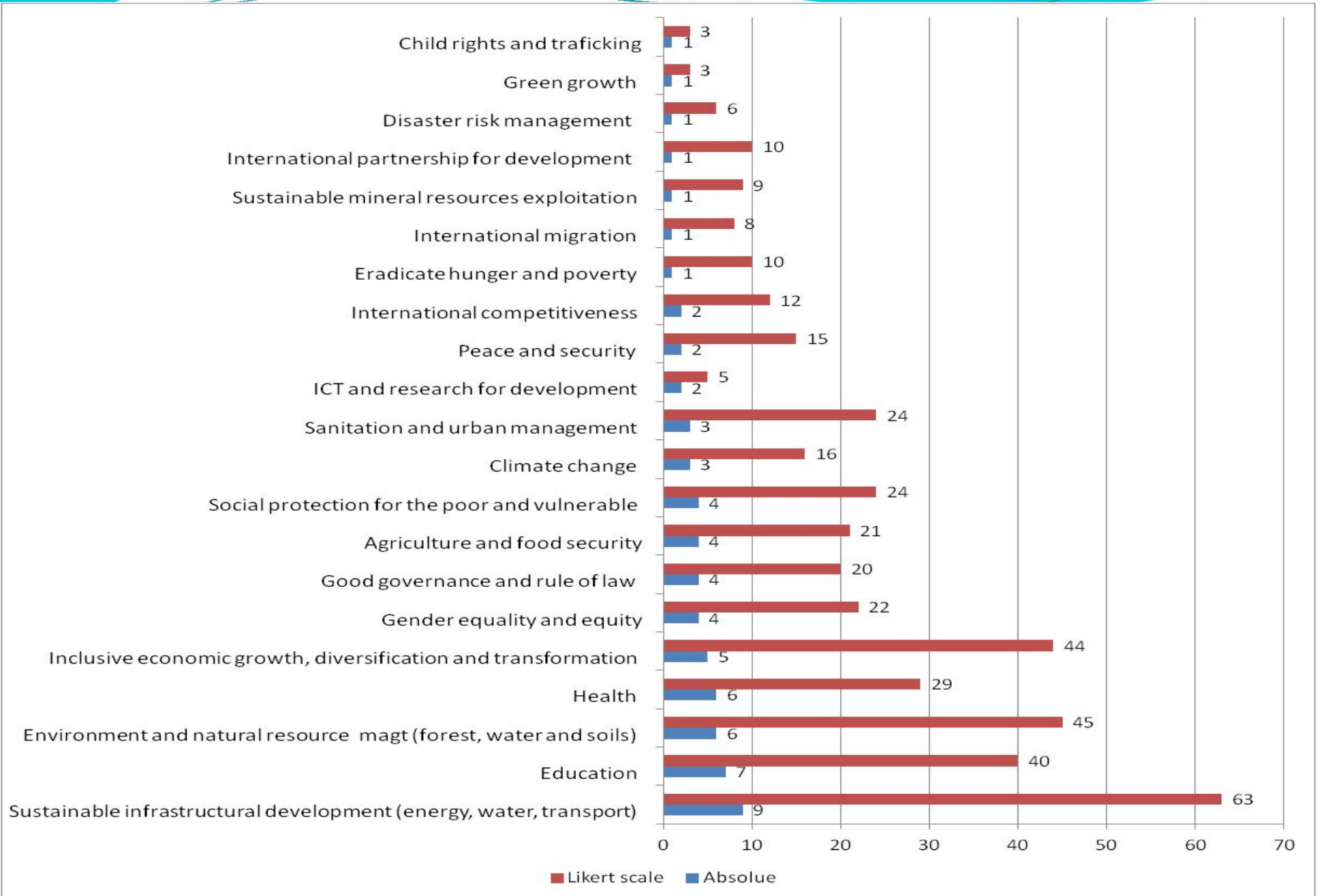
Prioritization of SD issues

- Prioritization based on :
 - Frequency of occurrence of a specific SD issues in the countries as elaborated in the countries' 1st 2nd and 3rd generational PRS and the
 - Country level survey on subregional SD issues
- Prioritization methodology: we ranked the SD issues from the PRSs and the Survey in order of decreasing importance based on the frequencies and took the simple average of the ranks for each SD issue.

Freq. of SD issues by 1st, 2nd and 3rd gen. PRSs



Frequency distribution of priority SD issues



Priority SD issues in order of importance increasing

1. Education
2. Health
3. Sustainable infrastructural development (energy, water, transport)
4. Inclusive economic growth, diversification and transformation
5. Good governance and rule of law
6. Agriculture and food security
7. Environment and natural resource management (forest, water and soils)
8. Social protection for the poor and vulnerable
9. Sanitation and urban management
10. Peace and security

Discussion of priority SD issues

- Priority SD issues raised by WA are generally comparable to those elaborated by the Outcome Document of the Africa- RIM
- Difference:
 - issues raised by the region are quite detailed than those of the subregion.
 - issues raised by the regional body directly include poverty reduction while that of the subregion does not, but rather implies it.
 - Subregion emphasizes on good governance and rule of law as one of the main SD issues, whereas the region does not emphasize on that.

SD themes, goals, targets and indicators

- We integrate the MDGs, suitably modified/updated for post-2015, into a larger SDGs
- Targets set are based on current achievements in the MDGs of the countries and may have to be revised as more current information of achievements are made available in 2015.
- To take into consideration intergenerational issues, the period of implementation will span from 2015 to 2040.
- We propose 7 themes, 9 SDGs, 42 targets and 178 indicators to monitor progress.

Theme 1: Overall poverty reduction

Goal 1: Reduce extreme poverty and hunger

- **Target 1: Reduce by three quarters, between 2015 and 2040, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1.25 (PPP) per day**
- **Target 2: Eradicate, between 2015 and 2040, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger**
- **Target 3: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, especially the vulnerable (women and the youth)**

Theme 2: Human Development

Goal 2: Achieve gender and equitable, universal primary and secondary education

- **Target 4: Ensure by 2040 that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling.**
- **Target 5: Ensure by 2040 that 80 per cent of boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of secondary education**
- **Target 6: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2030, and at all levels of education no later than 2040**
- **Target 7: Ensure that practical Science Technology and Innovation (STI) training especially ICT training is an integral part of secondary and tertiary education by 2030 and at all levels by 2040**

Theme 2: Human Development

Goal 3: Improve child and maternal Health

- **Target 8: Reduce by three quarters, between 2015 and 2030, the under-five mortality rate and to the barest minimum¹ by 2040.**
- **Target 9: Reduce by three quarters, between 2015 and 2030, the maternal mortality ratio and to the barest² minimum by 2040.**
- **Target 10: Achieve, by 2015, universal access to reproductive Health and overall health care**

Theme 2: Human Development

Goal 4: Ensure universal access to health care delivery

- **Target 11: Reduce annual new infections of HIV/AIDS by three quarters in 2030 and ensured universal treatment for HIV/AIDS patients by 2040**
- **Target 12: By 2020, reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases and ensure that deaths caused by these diseases are reduced by a half in 2030**
- **Target 13: By 2040, to have achieved a universal access to health care delivery, especially in the rural areas**
- **Target 14: By 2040, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 200 million slum dwellers and improved social protection.**

Theme 3: Infrastructure development

Goal 5: Increase and improve infrastructure and urban management

- **Target 15 : Double access to sustainable energy between 2015 and 2040**
- **Target 16: Increase the share of renewable energy in total energy by 15 per cent and improve energy efficiency to about 10 per cent by 2040**
- **Target 17: Increase by two thirds, between 2015 and 2040, waste collection, disposal and management**
- **Target 18: Increase by a fifth between 2015 and 2040 sustainable transport**
- **Target 19 : Increase by a third the length of motorable roads and double rail transport between 2015 and 2040**
- **Target 20 : Halve, by 2030, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation and eliminate it by 2040;**

Theme 4: Inclusive economic growth and structural transformation

Goal 6: Improve Inclusive economic Growth

- **Target 21: Increase and maintain between 2015 and 2040, GDP and GDP per capita growth to 10 per cent and 4 per cent respectively**
- **Target 22 : Double overall investments and the share of investments in public expenditure by 2040**
- **Target 23 : Reduce foreign aid dependency by a half by 2040**
- **Target 24: Ensure inclusive economic growth by 2030 and begin the transition to green economy by 2040**

Theme 4: Inclusive economic growth and structural transformation

Goal 7: Achieve structural economic transformation

- **Target 25 : Double the share of manufacturing in GDP by 2040**
- **Target 26: Double, between 2015 and 2040 the share of local content in FDI and the contribution of natural resource to GDP**

**Goal 8:
Ensure
good
governance,
peace and
security**

- **Target 27: Reduce public perception of corruption by a half between 2015 to 2040**
- **Target 28 : Reduce by half the average time needed to access justice from 2015 to 2040**
- **Target 29 : Ensure rule of law, peace and security**

Theme 6: Ensure sustainable use and management of NR

Goal 9: Reduce environmental pollution

- **Target 30 : By 2040, reduce by three quarters the rate of CO2 emissions and other air pollutions**
- **Target 31: Ensure that sustainable development principles are integrated into countries' policies and programmes and well implemented to reverse the loss of environmental resources**
- **Target 32: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss**
- **Target 33 : Increase recycling, recovery and re-use by 20 per cent between 2015 and 2040**
- **Target 34: Reduce deforestation and forest degradation by a half between 2015 and 2030 and eliminate it by 2040**
- **Target 35: Reduce by half pollution of surface water resources and ensure sustainable land management by 2040.**
- **Target 36 : Reduce post-harvest losses by 70 per cent between 2015 and 2040**

Theme 7: External financing and partnerships

Goal 10: Develop Regional and global public- private partnerships for development

- **Target 37** : Through foreign-local and public-private partnerships ensure science, technology and innovation transfer, adaptation and diffusion for development
- **Target 38** : Ensure an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory regional and global trading and financial system by supporting the doubling of intra-regional trade and finance and the share of subregional trade in global trade by 2040
- **Target 39** : In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
- **Target 40** : Assist developing countries to meet the SDGs by providing additional, predictable and appropriate funding
- **Target 41** : Ensure debt sustainability and trade facilitation for developing countries
- **Target 42**: Respond to particular needs of landlocked developing countries and island states.

Recommendations- Member States

- Ensure good governance
- Education and create awareness on the SDGs,
- Develop long term strategy to guide implementation,
- Better involve the private sector and CSOs,
- Ensure linkages/coordination of the goals,
- Strengthen institutions by making them more proactive and independent,
- Provide adequate and innovative finance,
- Develop capacity for implementation
- developing effective systems for monitoring, evaluation and reporting with the view to learning lessons.

Recommendations- Regional Bodies

- Improve SD governance in the subregion.
- - improve the role of the subregional bodies such as ECOWAS, WAEMU, SADC, EAC in the operationalization and implementation of SDGs.
- Consider the development of a subregional Sustainability Index to concisely monitor the implementation of SD.
- Learn from the implementation of the MDGs
- Undertaking extensive subregional consultations on the SDGs
- Intensify the provision of platforms for countries to share experience and knowledge and better network in the implementation of the SDGs at the operationalization phase.
- Support countries to resolve the problems related to the lack of actual and reliable data and the absence of a system of efficient evaluation and follow-up

Recommendations- DPs

- Accelerate support to achieve the objectives of the SDG
- Proper align ODA to national priorities and ensure the efficiency of aid delivery.
- recognize that achieving these goals will come at a great cost to the subregion and member states
- Support broad based education, awareness and consultation in member states to gain the buy-ins and support of government and the people.
- Ensure genuine commitment to making aid effective by satisfying pledges made,
- promote, facilitate and finance appropriate technologies and diffusion to support the operationalization of the implementation of the SDGs.
- Direct support toward capacity building, institutional strengthening and beneficial public-private and local-foreign partnerships



THANK YOU
COMMENTS
CONTRIBUTIONS
SUGGESTIONS

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