

# **Sustainable Development Goals:**

## **A Southern Africa Perspective**

**A Paper Presented at the Africa Regional Consultative Meeting on  
the SDGs**

**Addis, Ethiopia**

**31 Oct - 5 Nov 2013**

**Sithabiso Gandure**

# Presentation Outline

1. Study Objectives
2. Approach & Methodology
3. Priority Sustainable Development issues
4. Priority SDG Areas/Themes
5. SDGs, Targets and Indicators
6. Implementing SDGs
7. Conclusions and Recommendations

# Study Objectives

- Identify and analyse priority SD issues
- Identify, analyse & articulate SD priority areas
- Propose concise set of SDGs, associated targets and indicators
- Provide action-oriented recommendations & way forward on implementation of SDGs

# Approach & Methodology

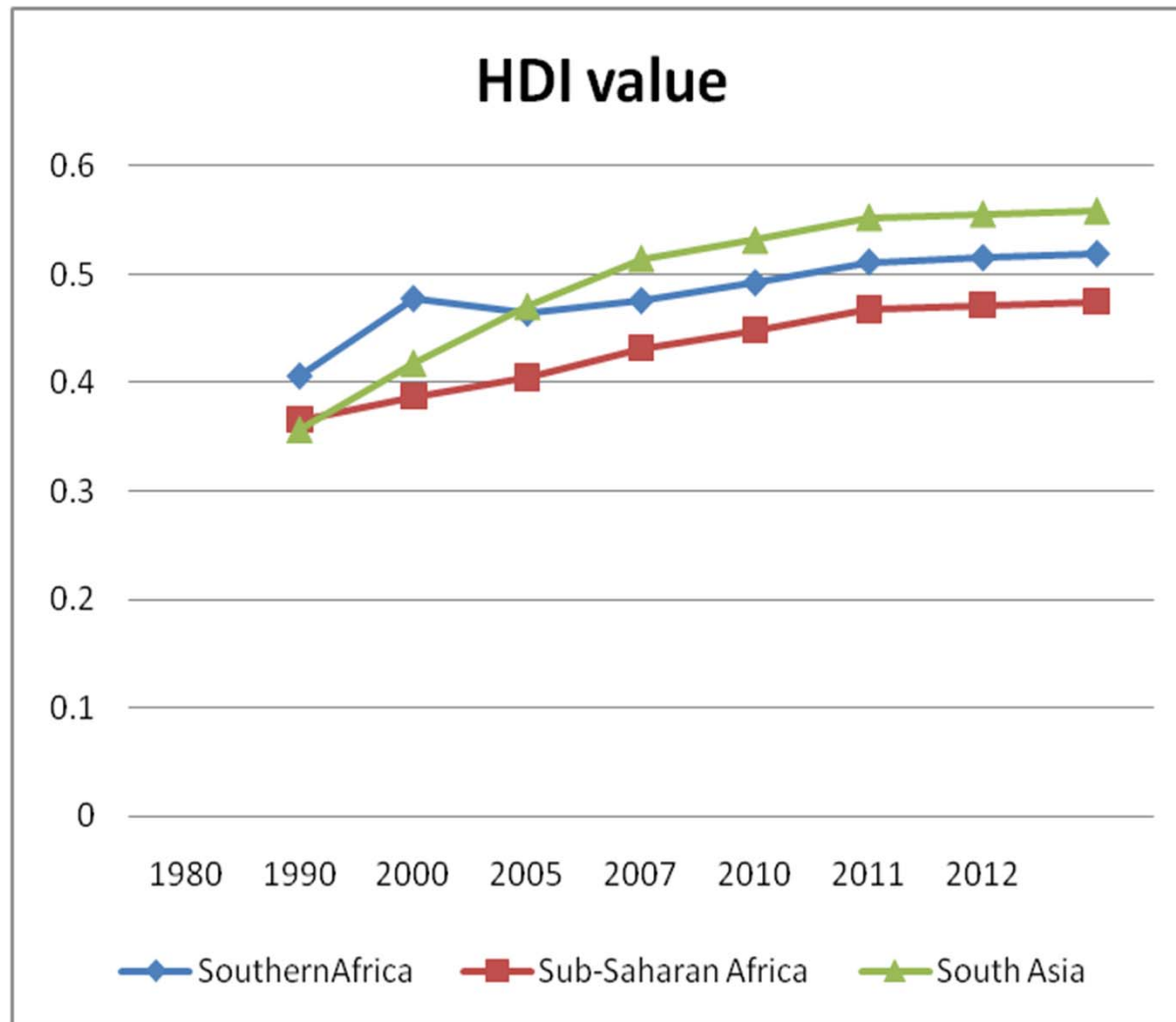
- Bottom up approach with national level participation
- A combination of quantitative & qualitative methods at national and Regional levels
- Study limitations
  - Quality of key informants
  - Access to comparable data
  - No criteria for prioritisation

# General Sub-Regional Data

Indicator	Data	Indicator	Data
Member states	15	Trade imports	US\$ 91 billion
		Trade exports	US\$ 89 billion
Year Established	1992	Ave Govt Debt (2011; % of GDP)	40.4%
Land Area	554 919 km <sup>2</sup>	Ave Life Expectancy -2009	55.1
Total Population	277 million	Average HIV Prevalence Rate (2009)	12.6 %
GDP Annual Growth Rate (2011)	5.14 %	Gender (women seats in Parliament - 2011)	34%
GDP (2010)	US\$ 575.5 billion	GDP Contribution: Services	51 %
Inflation (2011)	7.7 %	GDP Contribution: Industry	32 %
Fiscal Balance (2012)	-3.6 %	GDP Contribution: Agriculture	17 %

Source: [www.sadc.int](http://www.sadc.int)

# Progress on human development

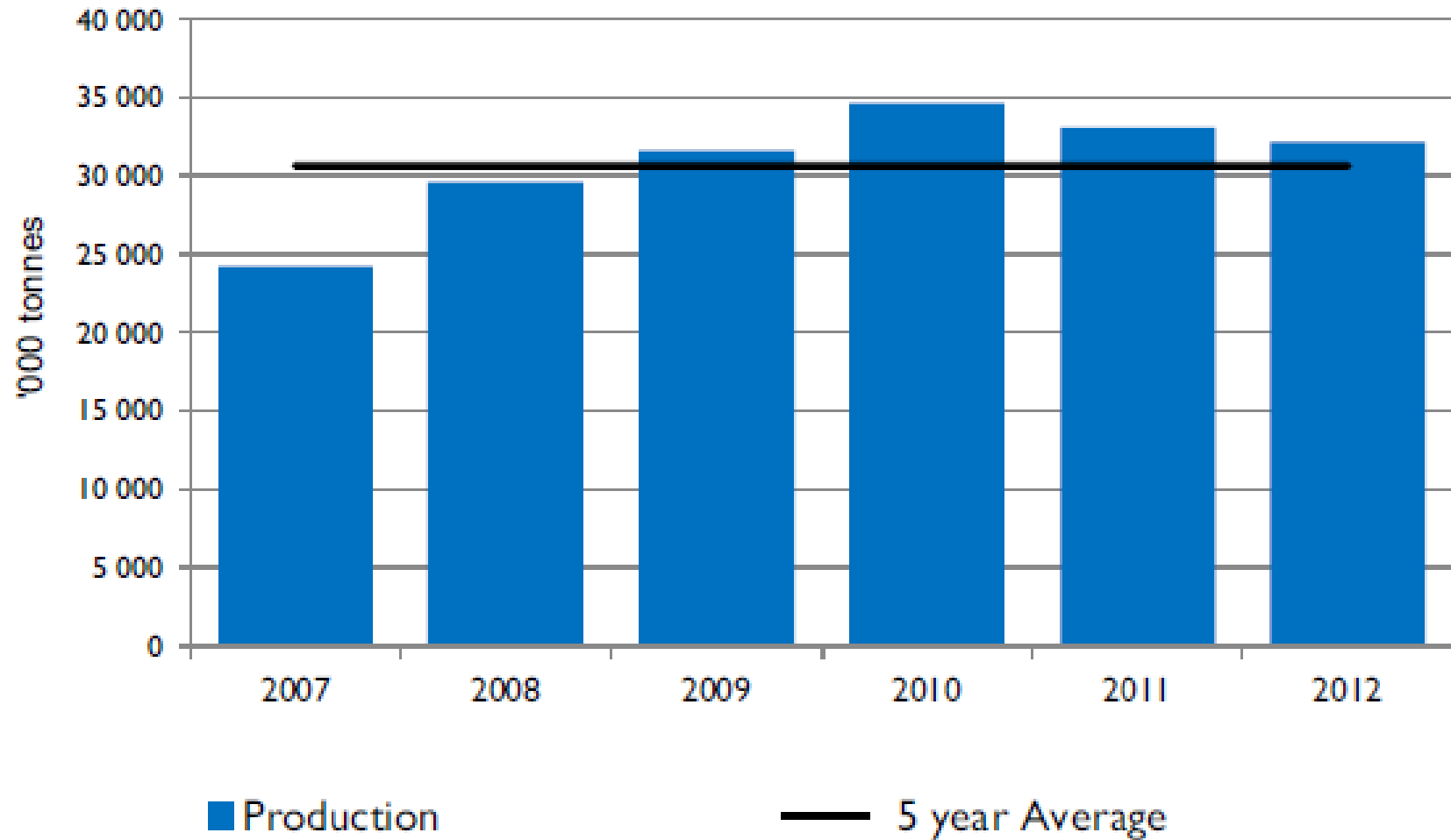


Source: UN HDR 2013.

# Indicators on Development issues

COUNTRY	Pop	Poverty rate (%)	Forest Change (%)	Pop growth (%)	Dependency Ratio (%)
	2012	2002-12	1990/2010	2010/15	2012
<b>Mauritius</b>	1.3	1.5	-9.8	0.5	39.6
<b>Botswana</b>	2.1	20.7	-17.3	1.1	56.7
<b>Namibia</b>	2.4	38	-16.8	1.7	64.8
<b>RSA</b>	50.7	23	0	0.5	52.9
<b>Swaziland</b>	1.2	69.2	19.3	1.4	69.4
<b>Angola</b>	20.2	40.5	-4.1	2.7	93.9
<b>Lesotho</b>	2.2	56.6	10	1	69.1
<b>Zambia</b>	13.9	59.3	-6.3	3	99
<b>Malawi</b>	15.9	52.4	-16.9	3.2	96.3
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	13	79.2	-29.5	2	71.6
<b>Moz</b>	24.5	54.7	-10	2.2	89.1
<b>Average</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>-7.4</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>72.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>147.4</b>				
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	852.5	48.5	-10.4	2.5	83.4
<b>South Asia</b>	1753		2.4	1.4	54.6

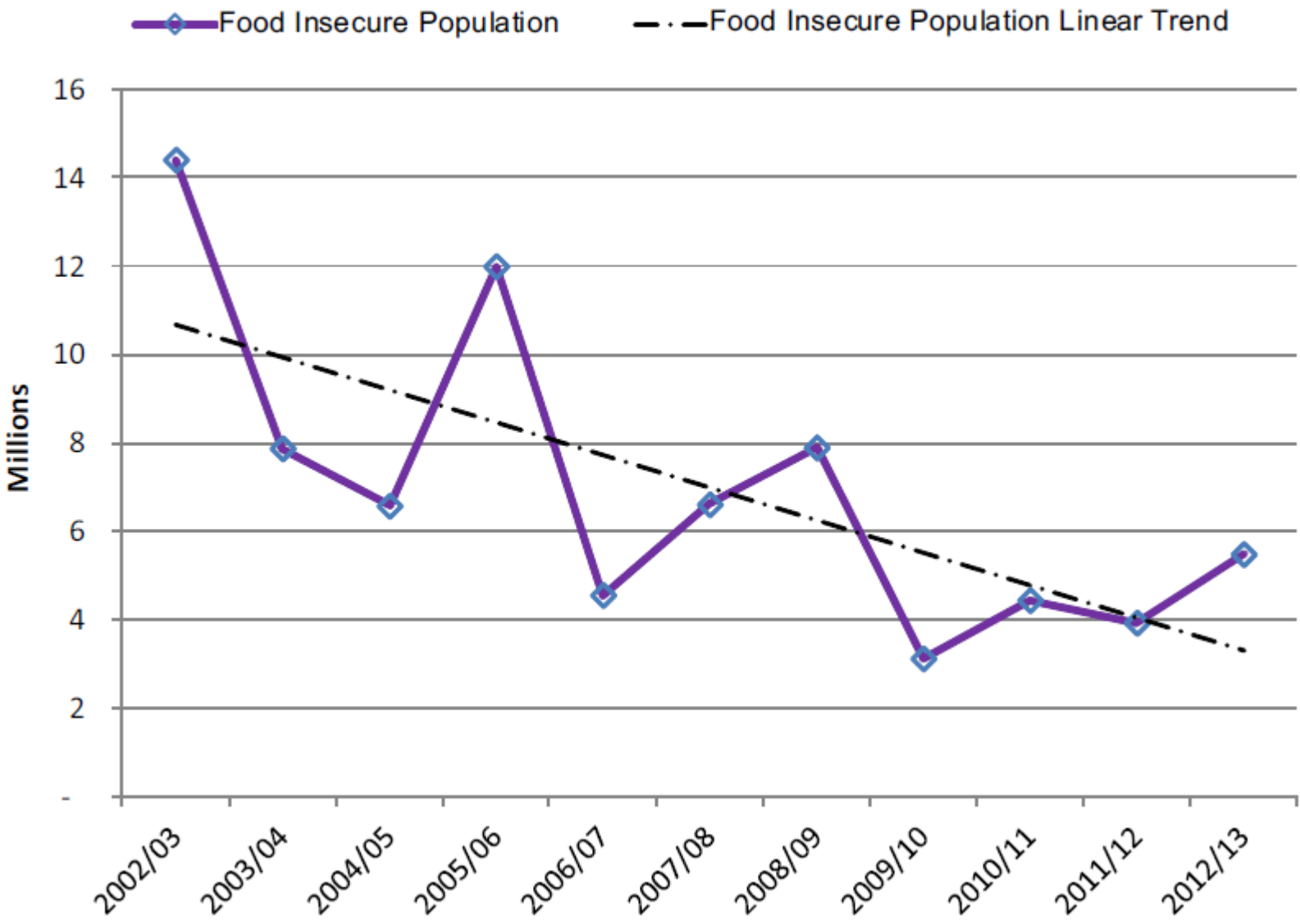
# Regional Cereal Production Trend: 2007-2012



Source: SADC RVAA PMU

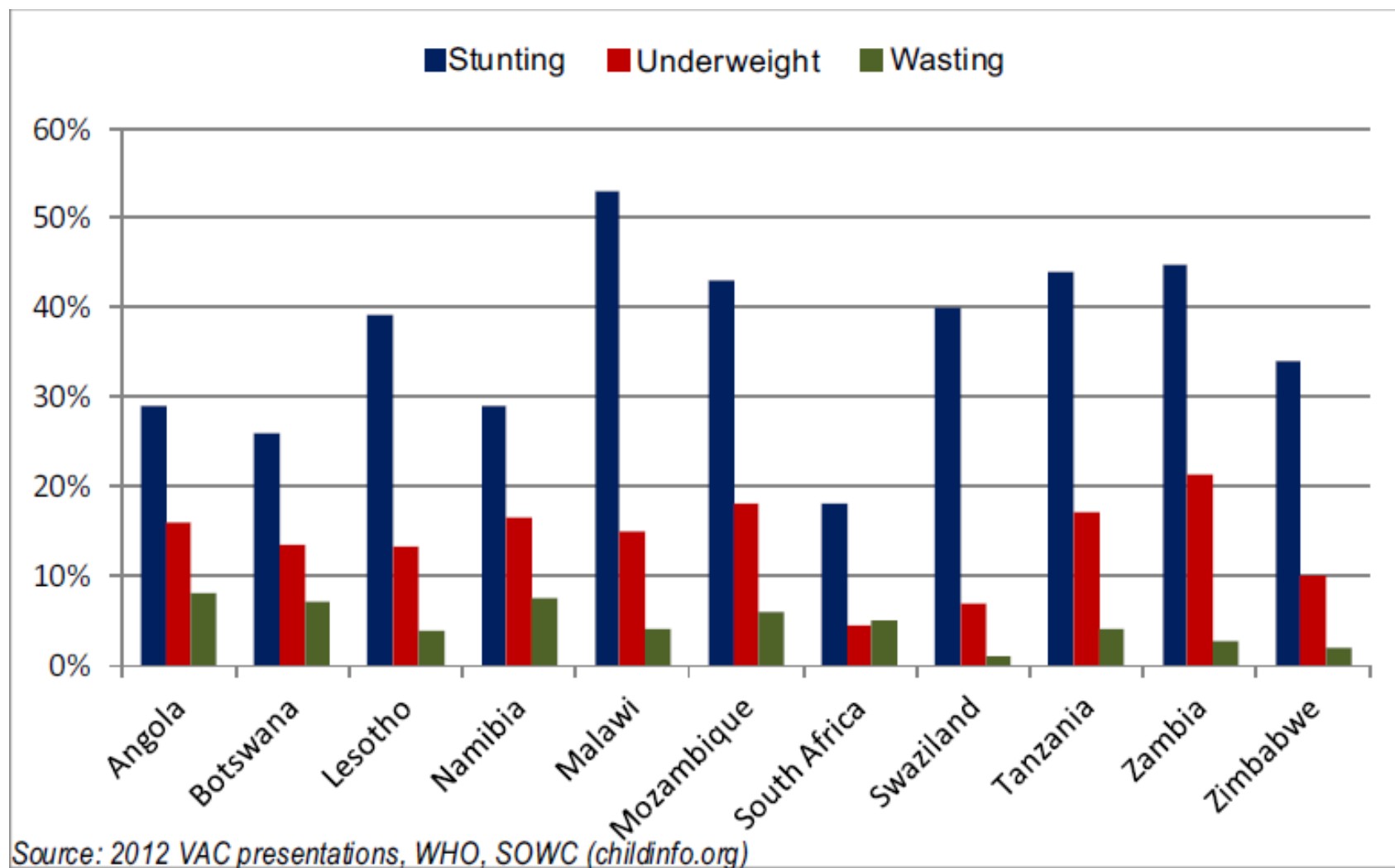


# SADC Food insecure trend (2002/03-2012/13)



Source: SADC RVAA PMU

# Malnutrition rates in the Region



# Social Issues

<b>COUNTRY</b>	<b>Life expectancy (yrs) 2012</b>	<b>Literacy rate (%) 2002-12</b>	<b>Gender Inequality Index (2012)</b>
<b>Mauritius</b>	73.5	88.5	0.377
<b>Botswana</b>	53.0	84.5	0.485
<b>Namibia</b>	62.6	88.8	0.455
<b>South Africa</b>	53.4	88.7	0.462
<b>Swaziland</b>	48.9	87.4	0.525
<b>Angola</b>	51.5	70.1	..
<b>Lesotho</b>	48.7	89.6	0.534
<b>Zambia</b>	47.4	71.2	0.623
<b>Malawi</b>	54.8	74.8	0.573
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	52.7	92.2	0.544
<b>Mozambique</b>	50.7	56.1	0.582
<i>Sub-Region Ave</i>	<b>54.29</b>	<b>81.08</b>	<b>0.516</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>	54.9	63	0.577
<b>South Asia</b>	66.2	62.8	0.568

# Gender inequality

- A major challenge for achieving sustainable development .
- The rationale for gender equality has 3 dimensions;
  - as a rights issue,
  - an economic issue and
  - a social issue.
- Gender equality relevant to future growth & stability of economies
- Gender empowerment, an established priority at the political level
- More to do with the need for national level political drive than demand for budgetary commitments.

# Gender issues

- Concerns are around:
  - Gender based violence,
  - unequal distribution of wealth and
  - A wide gender gap in participation and decision making at all levels
- Poverty statistics show women as the majority of the poor.
- Any poverty eradication and economic growth policy must include a gender analysis lens.
- Economic empowerment of women is central to mobilising their potential for sustainable development and poverty alleviation.
- Gender equality at the economic level therefore contributes directly to the reduction of poverty and overall sustainable development.

# Social issues

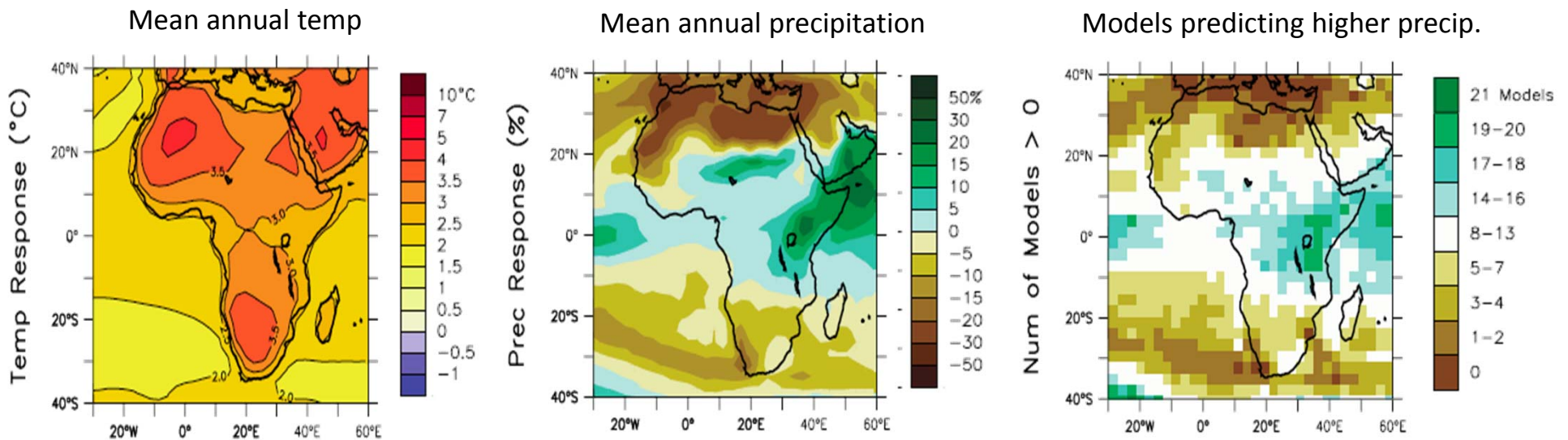
- High incidence of communicable and non-communicable diseases probably related to or being worsened by HIV and AIDs
- Poor health service delivery
- Low enrolment in education beyond primary school
- Gender Based Violence
- Unequal distribution of wealth between gender
- Wide gender gap in participation and decision making at various levels

# Environmental Issues

- At 7.4% per year forest loss is slightly better than Sub-Saharan Africa (10.4 %).
- South Asia, with higher population and yet has recorded a forest gain of 2.84%.
- Swaziland & Lesotho although small have forest gains over this period.
- Climate change is also a central environmental concern and cause of poverty

# Regional projections for Africa

- 2020s (2080s) warming varies from 0.8°-1.4°C (2.7°-5.1° C) across continent
- Seasonal warming, temperature extremes, and results from individual models span wider ranges, with greater warming possible in some cases
- Some areas projected to become wetter, others drier
- Extent to which models agree varies across regions



Source: IPCC, 2007



# Energy Resources

- Energy access and utilisation is low (less than 1%) by world Standards.
- Outside of South Africa, power consumption averages 124 kilowatt-hours /person /year (ADB, 2010).
  - Infrastructure gap a key constraint on economic growth potential and efforts to achieve SD.
  - development and supply of energy, a critical resource constraint on development.
  - Development of infrastructure (transmission networks) and
  - Energy in sufficient quantities to meet demand.

# Governance issues

- Has received limited attention - monitoring & collection of data
- The Ibrahim Index of Africa Governance (IIAG) - the most comprehensive quantitative data on governance in Africa.
- Compiled in partnership with experts from the continent's institutions, provides an annual assessment of governance.
- The data are classified within four categories:
  - Safety and Rule of Law;
  - Participation and Human Rights;
  - Sustainable Economic Opportunity; and
  - Human Development.
- Each criterion is weighted and scaled to provide standardization and proportional influence on the overall results of the index.

COUNTRY	2010		2012	
	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Score (out of 100)</i>	<i>Rank</i>	<i>Score (out of 100)</i>
Mauritius	1	82	1	83
Botswana	3	74	3	77
Namibia	6	67	6	70
South Africa	5	70	5	71
Swaziland	25	50	26	52
Angola	43	39	40	44
Lesotho	9	60	9	61
Zambia	16	54	12	58
Malawi	21	52	17	56
Zimbabwe	50	32	47	34
Mozambique	20	52	21	55
<i>Southern Africa</i>	<b>1</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>59</b>
Africa average		49		51
# of countries	53		52	

# Governance issues

- Poor funding and weak capacity of institutions involved in service delivery,
- Poor public sector and rural sector management
- Prevalence of fragmentation, overlap, duplication and competition between institutions,
- This is in spite of the existence of good Regional frameworks

# Main sub-Regional priorities

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Poverty eradication;</li><li>● Reducing inequalities;</li><li>● Food security and agriculture;</li><li>● Climate change and its impacts;</li><li>● Access to water;</li><li>● Adequate energy supply;</li><li>● Investment for job creation;</li><li>● Market access and trade;</li><li>● Addressing the persistent debt burden</li><li>● Improving levels of development funding;</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Industrial diversification and value addition;</li><li>● Combating HIV and AIDS;</li><li>● Gender equality and development;</li><li>● Science and technology;</li><li>● Statistics;</li><li>● Resource mobilization;</li><li>● Institutional development;</li><li>● Addressing supply-side constraints related to infrastructure; and,</li><li>● Peace and security.</li></ul> |
|--|--|

SD Theme	Sub-themes and content
<b>Poverty eradication</b>	Reducing inequalities; food security and agriculture; adequate energy supply; regional integration; infrastructure investment; investment for job creation; market access and trade; addressing the persistent debt burden; improving levels of development funding; and, industrial diversification and value addition.
<b>Education and technical skills</b>	Access to and quality of education; and the effective use of educated people; school enrolment especially beyond primary level; reduced population growth; enhance governance and lead to a more entrepreneurial society; science and technology; statistics, monitoring and evaluation
<b>Gender equality and empowerment</b>	Fair and equitable access for all gender groups (men, women, young, elderly) i.e. to resources, employment, education, and health services; social inclusion of all disadvantaged groups; participation in all aspects of community life; enjoyment and the exercise of basic human freedoms; and fair and equitable access to livelihoods and justice
<b>Health and nutrition</b>	Combating HIV and AIDS; combating communicable and non-communicable diseases; diet diversification and nutrition education; access to water and sanitation; improving levels of development funding; and resource mobilization
<b>Environmental sustainability</b>	Climate change vulnerability and adaptation; access to water and improved sanitation; reducing and reversing forest loss; and, preserving ecosystems and biodiversity
<b>Governance</b>	Institutional development; peace and security; public sector management; resource mobilization; enjoyment and the exercise of basic human freedoms.

# SD Themes & Goals

SD Theme	Goal (by 2045)	Goal short name
Poverty eradication	All countries should by 2045 achieve economic growth with equity by improving pro-poor investment and financing into basic infrastructure, employment generation; through appropriate market incentives, adequate access to land, and adoption of best technologies for sustainable food production	Sustainable poverty eradication
Education and technical skills	By 2045, nations should have expanded coverage and improved quality of education and its access; including adult education, technical (vocational) skills training	Improve learning (education and technical) attainment
Gender equality and empowerment	Promotion of the capabilities of all individuals to reach their full potential irrespective of class, gender, ethnic origin, religion, or race, with special attention to women, youth, and elderly people, by addressing the vulnerabilities of each group	Promote gender equality and empowerment

# SD Goals & Themes

SD Theme	Goal (by 2045)	Goal short name
<b>Health and nutrition</b>	Adequate access to primary health services, safe and sustainable water and sanitation, adequate nutrition, and basic infrastructure, including electricity, roads, and connectivity to the global information network.	Improved health and nutrition status
<b>Environmental sustainability</b>	Countries should adopt low-carbon energy systems, sustainable food systems, sustainable urban areas (including resilience in the face of growing hazards from climate change), and stabilisation of the world's population through voluntary choices	Sustainable environment management
<b>Governance</b>	Governments should be fully committed to cooperation on development; the rule of law, human rights, transparency, democratic participation, inclusion, and sound economic institutions that support the private and civil society sectors in a productive manner.	Improved governance



# SD Goals, Targets, Indicators

GOAL	TARGETS	INDICATORS
Sustainable poverty eradication	Equitable economic growth	GDP per capita
		Net trade exports/GDP (%)
		Poverty Gap Ratio (%)
		Adjusted Net Savings (ANS) as % of Gross National Income
	Eradicate extreme (ultra-poor) poverty	Poorest quintile share in consumption (%)
		Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)
		Average arable land holdings
	Proportion of people who are food secure	Poverty headcount (%)
		Unemployment rate (%)
		Development funding into free services (% of budget)
Improve learning (education and technical) attainment	Achieve universal primary education	Prevalence of Underweight Children (%)
		Food aid dependent population (%)
		Net Enrolment in Primary (%)
		Proportion of Pupils Starting Grade1 Reaching Grade 5 (%)
	Proportion of higher skills people	Literacy Rate (15-24yrs) (%)
		Quality of primary education (satisfaction levels)
		Secondary and tertiary schooling attainment level
		Quality of University education (perceptions)
		Net enrolment in technical education

GOAL	TARGETS	INDICATORS
Promote gender equality and empowerment	Equitable enrolment in formal and non-formal education	Ratio of Girls to boys in Primary Education
		Ratio of Girls to Boys in Secondary Education
		Ratio of Literate Women to Men 15 – 24 Years Old
	Equal distribution of wealth, participation in decision making, promote basic human rights security amongst gender	Share of Women in decent Wage Employment Sector (%)
		Proportion of Seats Held by Women in Parliament (%)
		Gender Based Violence levels (%)
Improve health and nutrition status	Improved primary health care	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000)
		Infant Mortality rate (per 1,000)
		Proportion of 1 year children immunized against measles (%)
		Life expectancy at birth
	Improve Maternal Health	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000)
		Prop of births attended to by skilled health personnel (%)
	Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other diseases	HIV prevalence among 15 – 24 year old pregnant women (%)
		Ratio of orphans to non-orphans in school
		Deaths rates associated with Malaria (%)
		Access to Malaria Treatment (%)
		Proportion of Household with at least one ITN (%)
		Death rates associated with Tuberculosis (%)
		Proportion of TB Cases under DOTS (%)
	Improve nutrition status	Prevalence of underweight children
		Dietary Diversity Index

<b>Ensure Environmental Sustainability</b>	Reverse unsustainable use of environmental and natural resources	Proportion of land covered by forest (%)
		Proportion of area protected to maintain biological diversity (%)
		Proportion with access to renewable energy
		Proportion of budget/GDP on environment
	Reduce proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water & improved sanitation	Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)
		Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation (%)
	Reduce internal migration to cities	Slum population as percentage of urban population (%)
	Reduce ozone depleting emissions	Carbon dioxide emissions ; Carbon intensity Urban air pollution
<b>Improved governance</b>	Improve accountability	Net ODA as a % of Real GDP (%); Corruption rankings
	Improve public sector service delivery	Service delivery scorecards
		Number of national endowment funds & regulatory bodies
	Encourage open flow of information	Telephone lines subscribers per 100 population(%)
		Cellular subscribers per 100 population (%)
		Internet users per 1,000 population (%)
Enforce rule of law	Personal security satisfaction Corruption perceptions/ranking	

# Implementing SDGs

## 1. Monitoring & Evaluation

- A system of monitoring MDGs at the global level in place
- need for more country ownership in terms of initiating and funding the process.
- The only feasible change put forward is that the frequency should be no less than two years (except RSA)
- SDGs will need data that are accurate, timely, and readily available to managers, policy makers, and the public

# Implementing SDGs

## 2. Usage of SDGs

- the primary use should be to inform country budget
- helping to balance economic, social and environmental pillars in policy making
- Use for defining national policy priorities, reviewing impact, addressing key pressures & guiding development cooperation received little or no mention.

# SDG Challenges

## **Funding**

- For implementation and monitoring and evaluation.
- Need aggressive resources mobilisation

## **Technical skills**

- Capacity building in terms of training on defining indicators and collection of data.

## **Data availability**

- Investments needed to collect reliable and clearly defined data for the comprehensive range of indicators.

# Recommendations

- Maintain MDG approach to monitoring SDGs at the global level
- Make use of SDGs in formulating national budgets & helping all SDG pillars in policy making.
- Targets should be common but differentiated in targets for indicators depending on country characteristics and level of development

# Recommendations

- Individual country commitments on finance should be a priority, seconded by ODA.
- A regional fund could be considered for promoting data collection and analysis of SDGs
- Development of a capacity building program M & E at Regional streamlined into plans at the national level
- Continuous review of indicators and some targets handled by institutional expertise in the relevant areas.



**Thank You**