

SDG Trends & Implications for Africa

**Eastern African Multidisciplinary Applied
Research Conference – USIU Africa**

**Theme: Sustainable Development Goals:
Role of Research Innovation and
Capacity Building**

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The 17 SDGs



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Introduction – Learning from MDGs

- MDGs launched globally 2000; Kenya process: 2004
- 2005 process started to mainstream into Kenya's Development
- Advocacy and Sensitization took root in 2006
- Kenyan Budget process began to ring fence MDGs and Core Poverty Programmes in 2006/2007
- Localization of MDGs began in 2007
- More than half of the time was spent on preparations, advocacy and sensitization.
- January 2016: Implementation of SDGs initiatives – globally

SDGs in Africa

- The SDGs are an ambitious broad based development agenda. Early actions taken by stakeholders such as government, civil society and the private sector are critical in setting the foundation for their success or failure in the years to come
- Achieving the goals will require the involvement of a wide range of actors; which creates the need to have inclusive participation of different important voices weighing in on key priorities moving forward
- This research shows how Africa is likely to progress across the SDG agenda by 2030 and informs the Starting strong: first 1000 days of the SDGs series of events

Classification of the SDGs

- Goals 1-5 Unfinished Business of the MDGs
- Goals 6-11 New Areas
- Goals 12-15 Green Agenda
- Goal 16 Governance and Peace
- Goal 17 Means of Implementation/Partnership

Methodology

- Secondary research
- Review of most recent reports, books and journal publications relevant for the assignment

Data Sources

- Data for 12 of the goals was obtained from the World Bank - making it the main source
- Leading international development organizations provided the best available data for the remaining five goals, (see Table 1 main text).
 - For example, data on child marriage was sourced from UNICEF (2016)
 - Data on slums was sourced from UNHABITAT (2016).

Data Sources – table 1

	Topic	Target	Indicator used	Data Source
1	Poverty	1.1 End extreme poverty	Share of population living under the international poverty line.	World Bank (2016), <i>PovcalNET</i>
2	Hunger	2.1 End hunger	Share of population that is undernourished (food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously)	World Bank (2016a) <i>World Development Indicators (WDI)</i>
3	Health	3.1 Reduce maternal mortality	Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)	World Bank (2016a) <i>WDI</i>
4	Education	4.1 Universal secondary education	Percentage of the population age 20-24 that have completed upper secondary level education	World Bank (2016) <i>EdStats: Education Statistics</i>
5	Gender	5.3 End child marriage	Share of 20-24 yr old women who were married before 18 years	UNICEF (2016) <i>State of the World's Children</i> reports
6	Water/ Sanitation	6.1 Universal access to sanitation	Share of population with access to improved sanitation facilities	World Bank (2016a) <i>WDI</i>
7	Energy	7.1 Universal access to energy	Share of population with access to electricity	World Bank (2016a) <i>WDI</i>
8	Growth	8.1 Economic growth in LDCs	Annual percentage GDP growth	World Bank (2016a) <i>WDI</i>
9	Industrialisation	9.2 Industrialisation in LDCs	Industry, value added (% of GDP)	World Bank (2016a) <i>WDI</i>

Data Sources- table 1 cont...

10	Inequality	10.1 Reduce income inequality	Growth of income of the bottom 40% relative to average	World Bank (2016a) <i>PovcalNET</i>
11	Cities	11.1 Reduce slum populations	Share of urban population living in slums	UNHABITAT (2016) <i>Urban Data</i>
12	Waste	12.5 Reduce waste	Solid waste generated per person (tonnes)	Hoornweg, D. and Bhada-Tata, P. (2012) <i>What a Waste: A Global Review of Solid Waste Management</i> . Washington: World Bank.
13	Climate Change	13.2 Combat climate change	Average annual carbon emissions per country (millions of tonnes)	World Bank (2016a) <i>WDI</i>
14	Oceans	14.2 Protect marine environments	Reefs under threat (%)	World Resources Institute (2011) <i>Reefs at Risk Revisited</i>
15	Biodiversity	15.2 Halt deforestation	Forest area as a share of total land area	World Bank (2016a) <i>WDI</i>
16	Peace	16.1 Reduce violent deaths	Violent deaths as a share of total deaths	WHO (2016) <i>Mortality and Causes of Death</i>
17	Partnerships	17.1 Mobilise domestic resources	Government revenue as a share of GDP	IMF (2016) <i>World Economic Outlook</i>

SDG Trends in Africa

The SDGs reflect African context and priorities, and have the potential to serve as a foundation for long-term sustainable solutions across the continent, especially if coherence and alignment is maintained with the vision outlined in Agenda 2063, the AU's 50-year vision and action plan.

During this year, the trends are relatively impressive - about 52 Countries are aware of SDGs Agenda 2030 Framework

What will drag the Agenda is the “Political Goodwill” on the part of African Leadership which has a bent on giving doles to their poor constituencies

SDG trends – scorecard and grading

Grading System	A	B	C	D	E	F
Current trends suggest:	Meets the target	More than half way to target	More than a third of the way to target	More than a quarter of the way to target	Little to no progress	Reverse direction of current trends

Goal	Target	Grade			
		Sub-Saharan Africa	Southern Africa	East Africa	West/Central Africa
17. PARTNERSHIPS	17.1 Mobilise Domestic Resources	A	F*	B	A
8. GROWTH	8.1 Economic Growth in LDCs	B	B*	B	B
7. ENERGY	7.1 Universal Access to Energy	C	B	C	C
1. POVERTY	1.1 End Extreme Poverty	D	C	D	D
2. HUNGER	2.1 End Hunger	D	F	D	C

SDG trends cont...

3. HEALTH	3.1 Reduce Maternal Mortality	D	C	C	D
10. INEQUALITY	10.1 Reduce Income Inequality	D	D	D	D
15. BIODIVERSITY	15.2 Halt Deforestation	D	A	D	F
4. EDUCATION	4.1 Universal Secondary Education	E	E	E	E
5. GENDER	5.3 End Child Marriage	E	C	E	E
6. WATER & SANITATION	6.2 Universal Access to Sanitation	E	E	E	E
9. INDUSTRIALISATION	9.2 Industrialisation in LDCs	E	F*	E	E
11. CITIES	11.1 Reduce Slum Populations	F	F	F	F

SDG trends cont...

12. WASTE	12.5 Reduce Waste	F	F	F	F
13. CLIMATE CHANGE	13.2 Combat Climate Change	F	F	F	F
14. OCEANS	14.2 Protect Marine Environments	F	F	F	F
16. PEACE	16.1 Reduce Violent Deaths	F	F	F	F

* means that grades are based on trends in three or fewer countries due to limited data availability

Implications for Africa - Leaving No One Behind

- Granted, we expect major gains for many of the goals and targets, low starting points and inequalities both within and between countries will make Africa's achievement of the SDGs particularly difficult
 - Work that needs to go into supporting growth programs for prosperity for all and appropriate policy choices for their reduction in Africa
- Given that economic growth and domestic-resource mobilization target are set to make substantial progress, the majority of goals – including ending extreme poverty, reducing maternal mortality, and access to energy (about 70%)– must increase the speed of progress by several multiples of current rates in order to reach SDG targets.

Implications for Africa - Leaving No One Behind

- Reducing slum populations, reducing waste, combating climate change, marine conservation and reducing violent deaths set of goals and targets are heading in the wrong direction across Africa. Development actors have to do more focused work to turn this tide around
- Progress has been made, and is possible to scale across the continent. A deeper review of selected country studies in the region show how development progress can be achieved; this includes progress in growth and employment in Ethiopia, poverty reduction in South Africa and improved food security in Ghana, amongst others.

Aligning SDGs with Africa Agenda 2063

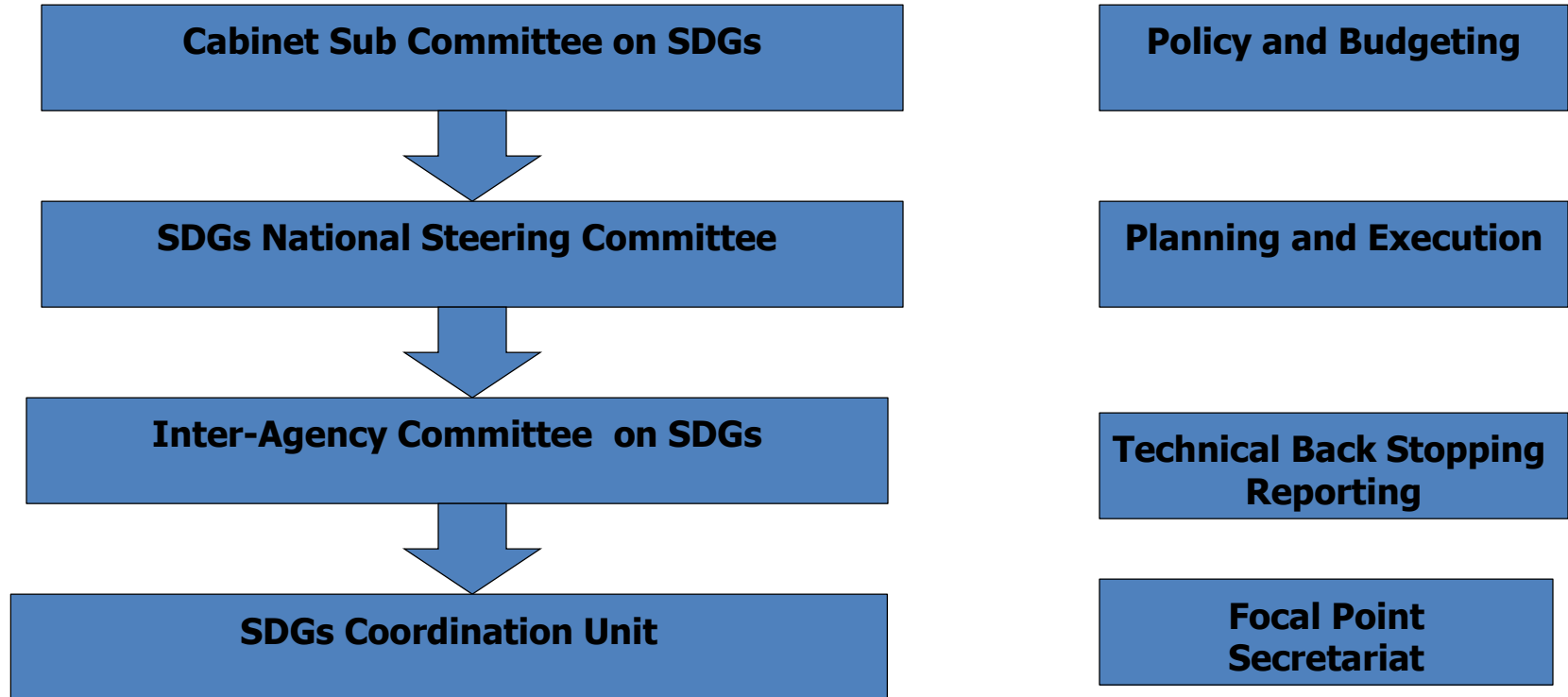
7 Aspiration of Agenda 2063



SDGs Road Map – the situation in Kenya

- Advocacy and awareness creation – ongoing
- Mapping and engagement of stakeholders – done
- Official Launch of the SDGs – 14th September 2016
- Domestication and Localization – ongoing process
- Mobilization of resources
- Data monitoring, evaluation and reporting on SDGs and SDGs indicators
- Capacity Building

SDGs Delivery Mechanism



References

- World Bank (2016a). *World Development Indicators*. Washington DC: World Bank
- World Bank (2016b). *EdStats: Education Statistics*. Washington DC: World Bank
- World Bank (2016c). *PovcalNet: An Online Analysis Tool For Global Poverty Monitoring*. <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/>
- UN Habitat (2016). *Urban Data*. Nairobi: UNHABITAT
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Concluding remarks

- Africa must do more than double the work which other regions are supposed to do if it is keenly poised to achieve the mantra – Leave No One Behind by 2030
- While the goals make perfect sense collectively, on the African continent, goal 16 is absolutely critical – in providing the necessary ingredients for the achievement of the other goals, targets and indicators.

Thank You