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# From MDGs to SDGs, What have we learnt?

Kigali 28<sup>th</sup> January 2015

By John Rwirahira

**IPAR-Rwanda**

*“The post-2015 development framework is likely to have the best development impact if it emerges from an inclusive, open and transparent process with multi-stakeholder participation.”* UN Secretary General’s report released July 2011 -

# Structure of the presentation



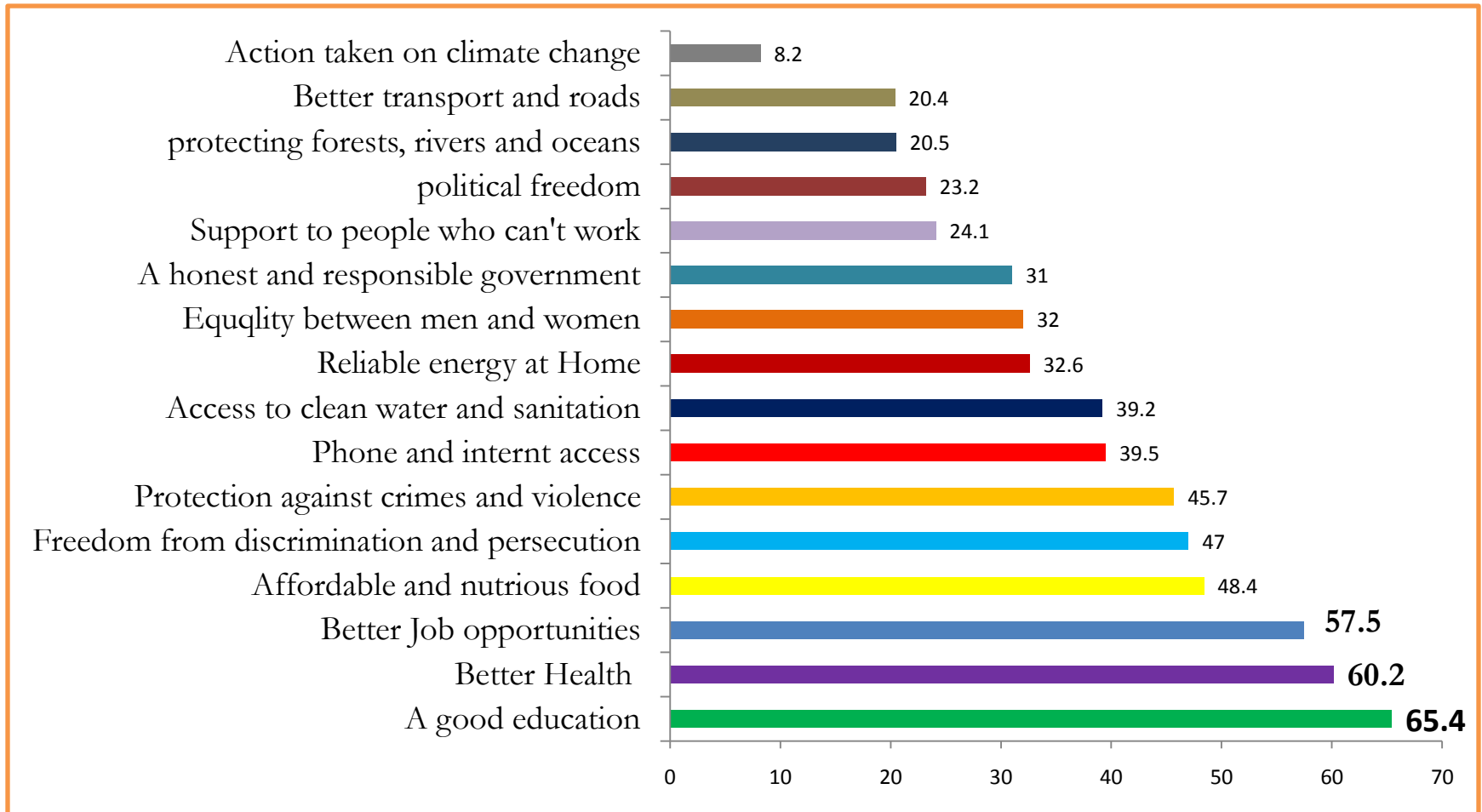
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1. How is Africa doing in reducing poverty?
2. Why Africa not doing enough?
3. How should Africa embrace the SDGs?
4. Key lessons from the MDG 1

# Key findings from the National Consultation



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Source: UNDP



# Brief Background

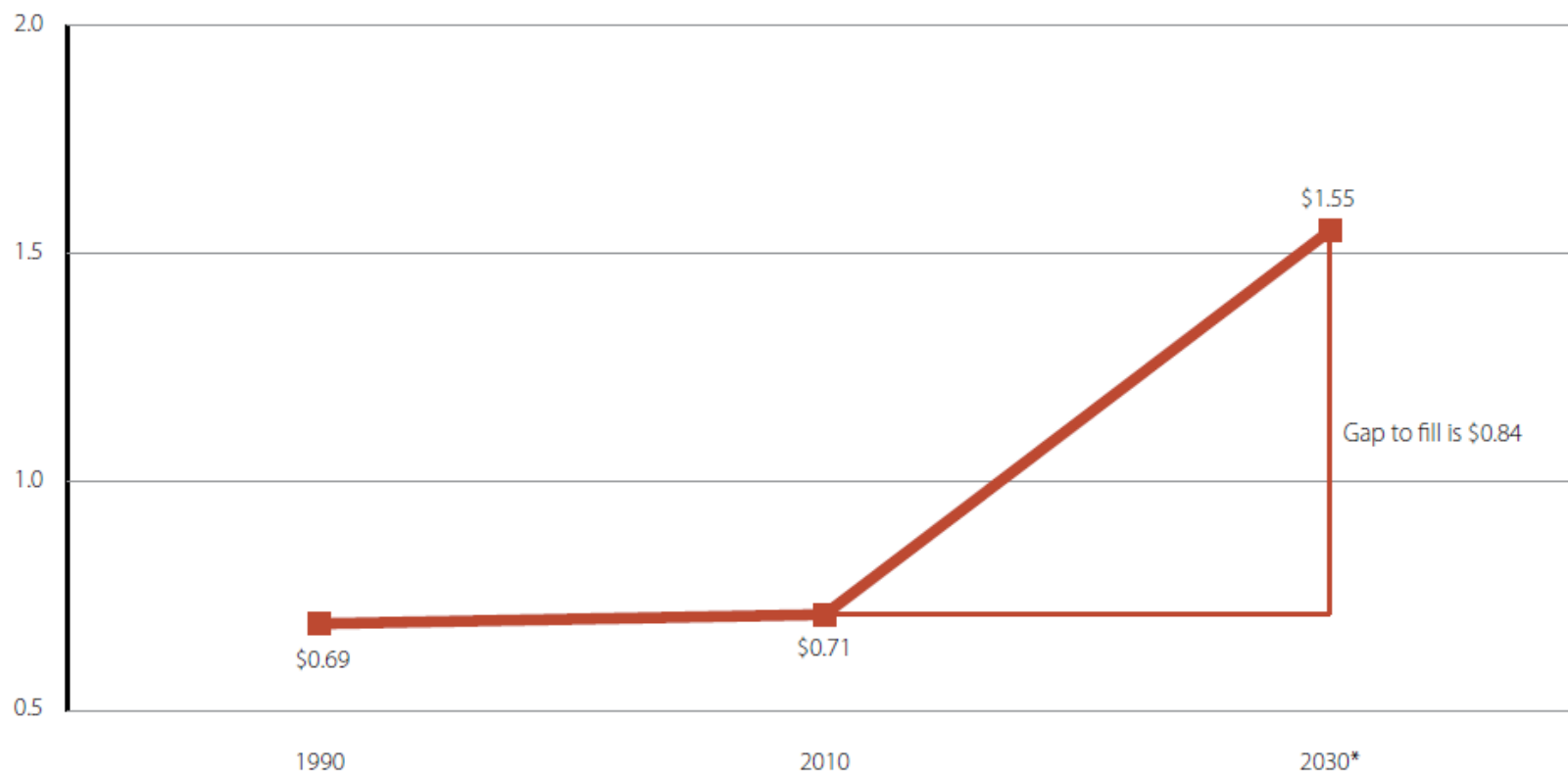
**MDGs**  **SDGs**





# Brief Background

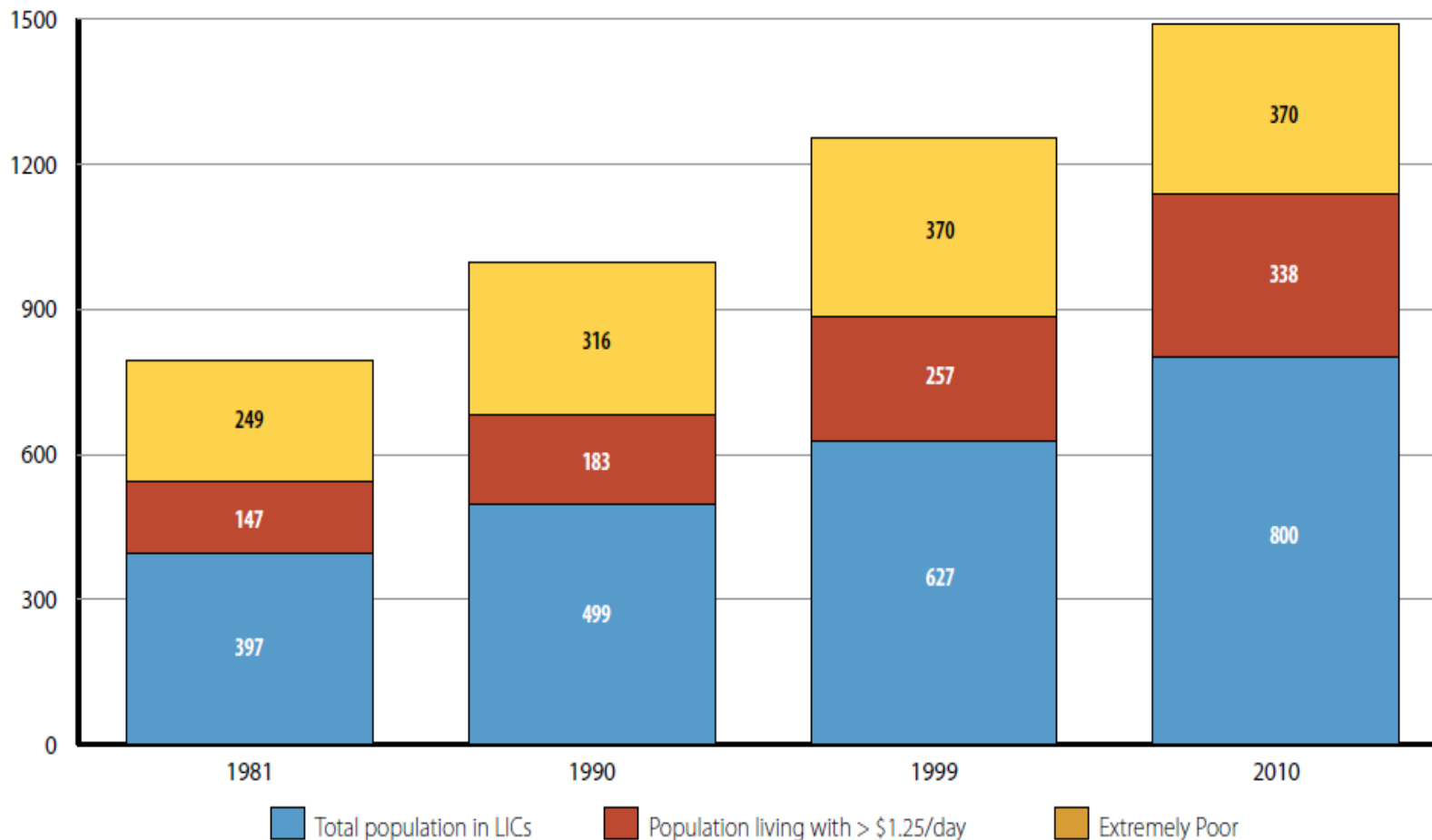
**MDGs**  **SDGs**



# Populations living above and below \$1.25/day in low income countries (LICs), 1981-2010



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Source: ECA 2014

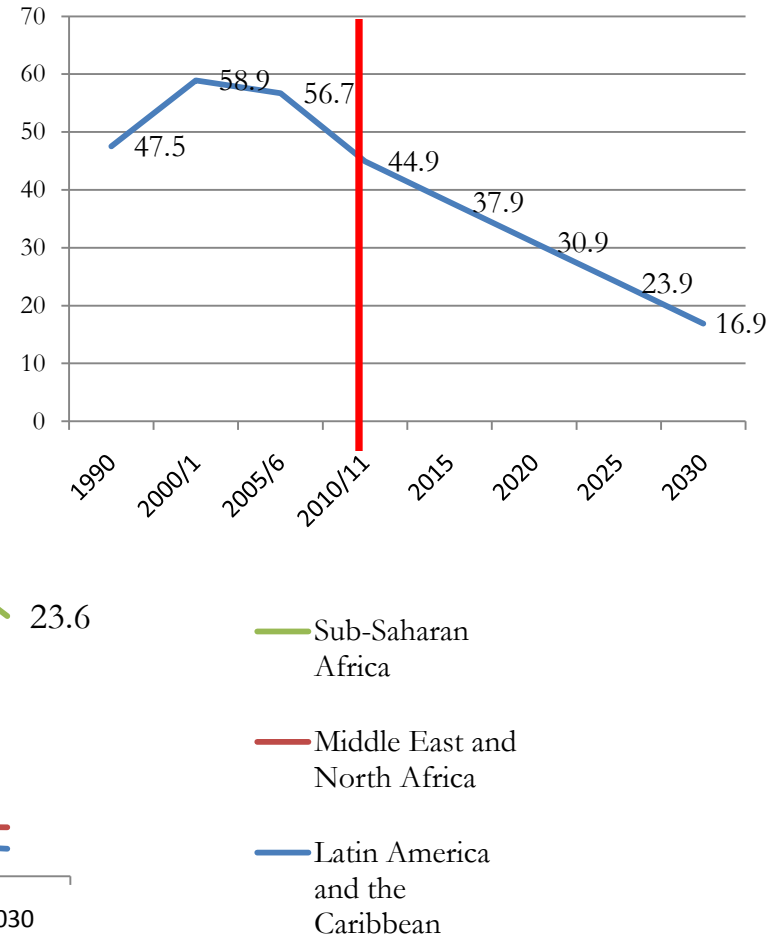
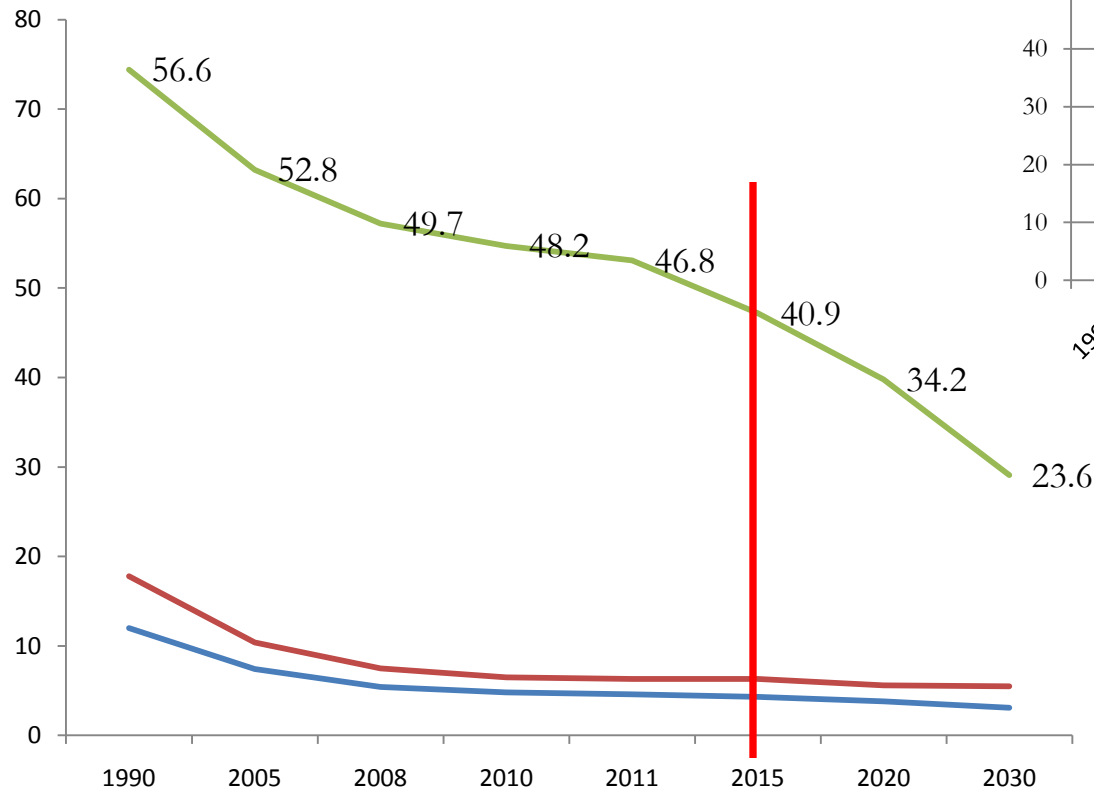
# Share of population below US\$1.25 a day (2005 ppp)



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## Rwanda

Poverty has been steadily declining



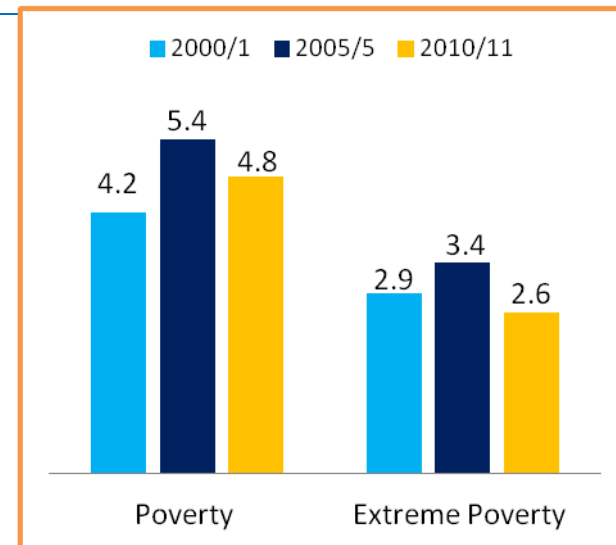
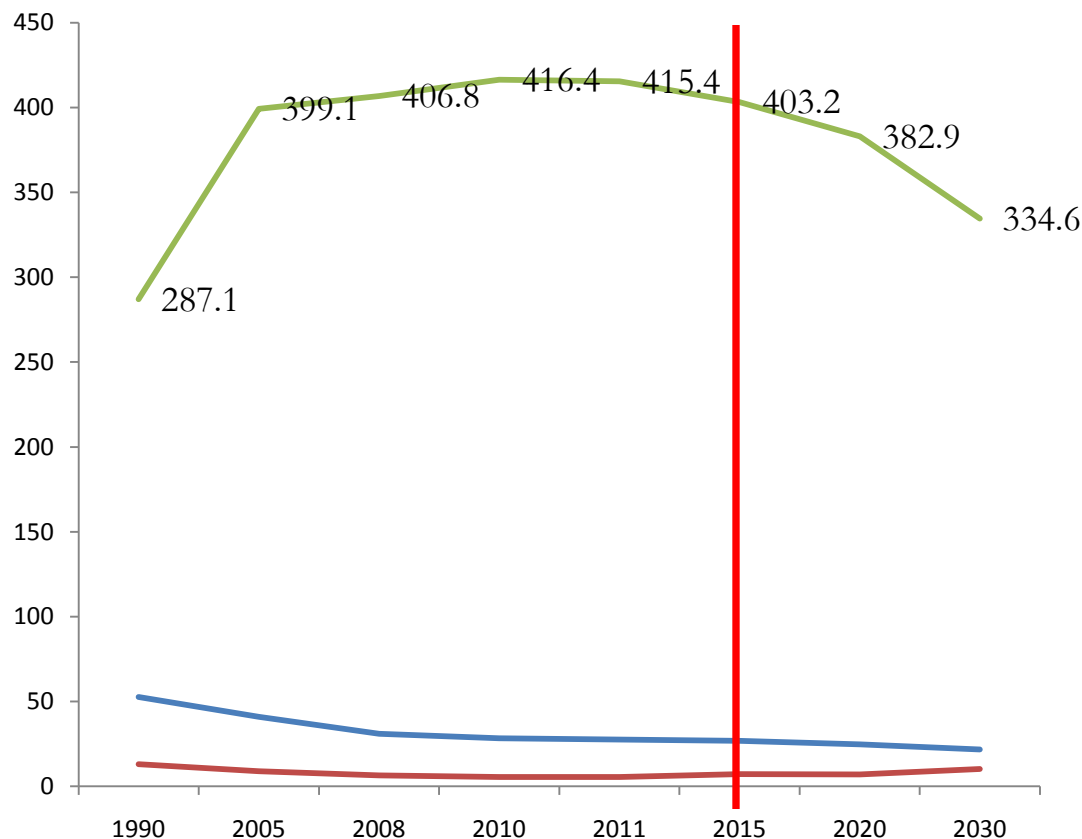
Source: WB 2014

# Millions of people below US\$1.25 a day (2005 ppp)



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The poverty rate has dropped, but the total number of Africans living below the poverty line (\$1.25 per day) increased



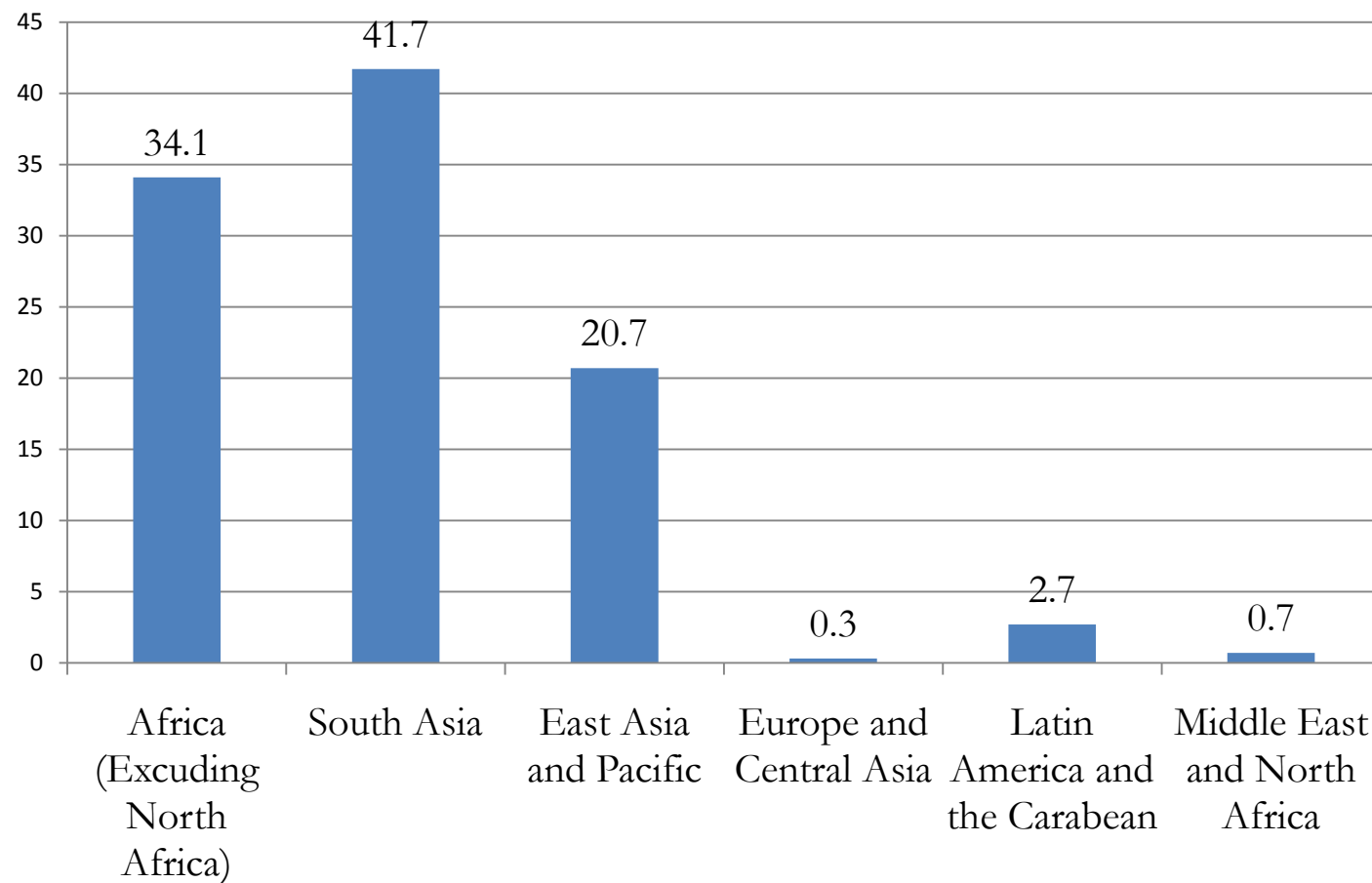
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Middle East and North Africa
- Sub-Saharan Africa

Source: WB 2014





## Global share of poverty among developing regions, 2010 (%)

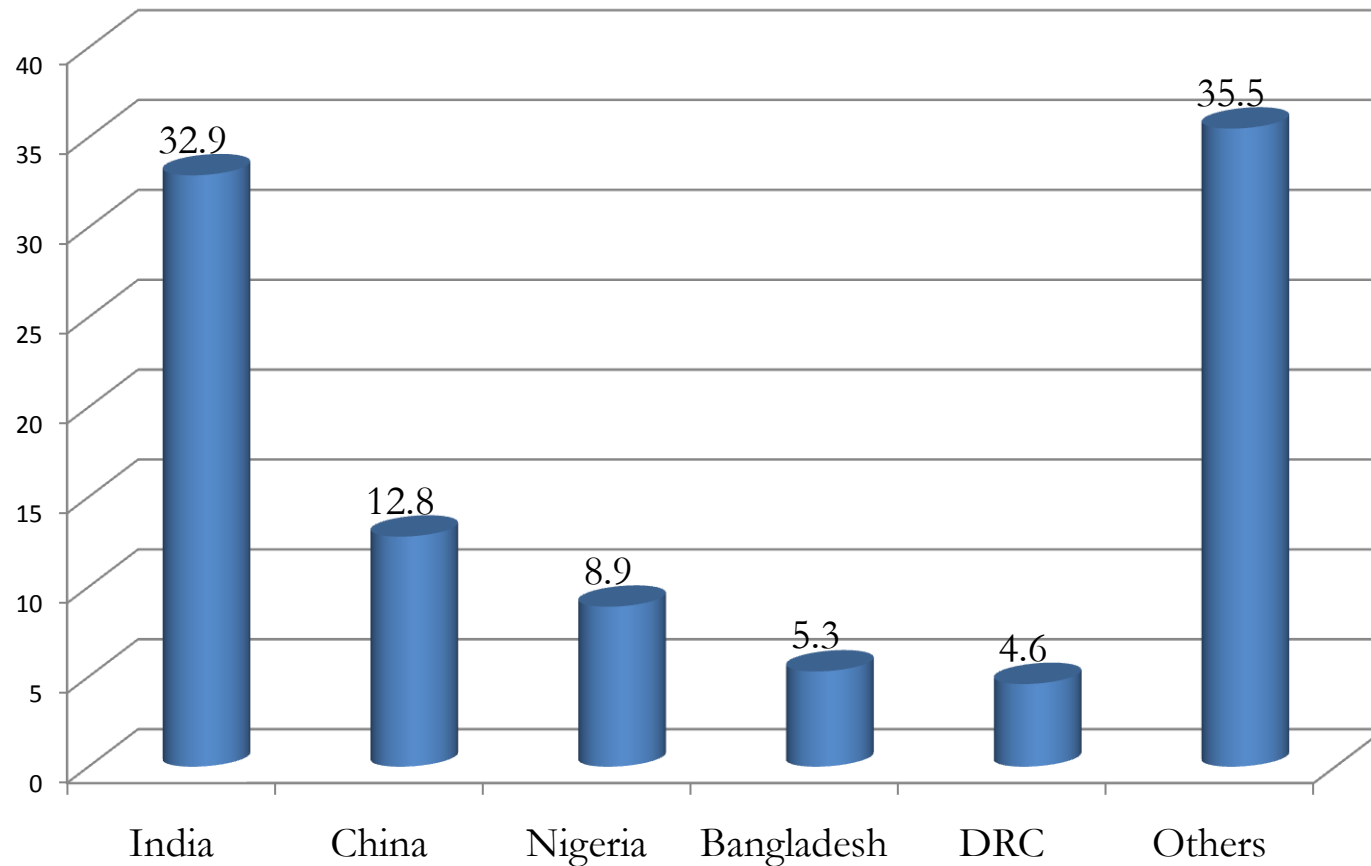


Source: WB, 2014

# The majority of the extreme poor live in a few countries



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Source: WB, 2014



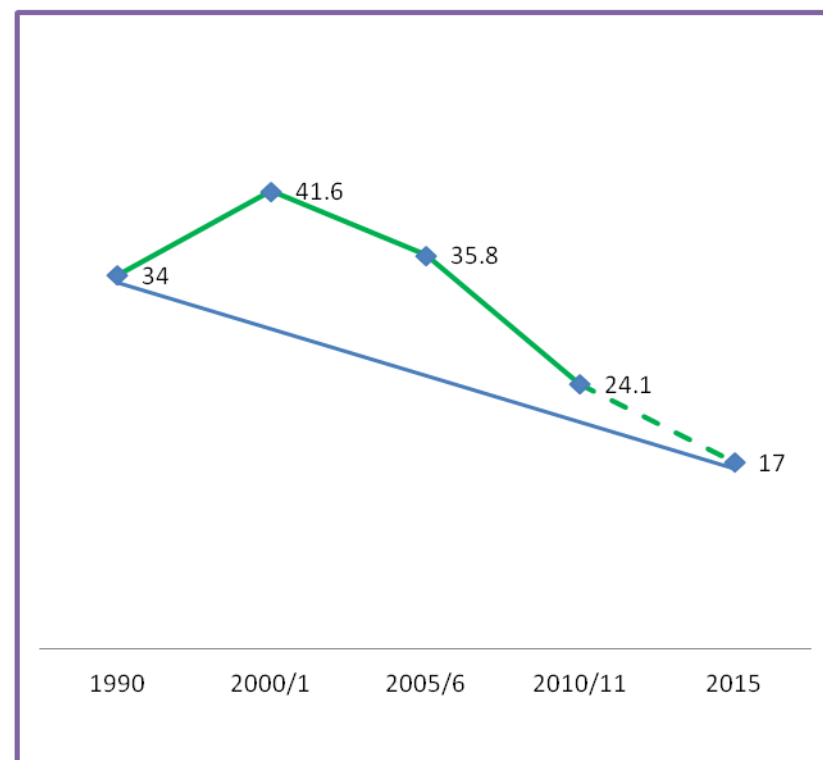
# Africa still far from reaching the hunger target

Between 1990 and 2013, Africa (excluding North Africa) reduced hunger by around 23%

- 4 countries (*Ghana, Angola, Malawi and Rwanda*) achieved the target in 2013, 6 are less than 10%, 29 with Marginal or moderate progress, whereas three had setbacks (*Burundi, Comoros and Swaziland*);

**Generally, low agricultural productivity is an important factor constraining progress towards this target**

**Rwanda: % Population with Insufficient Income to Purchase the Minimum Food Basket 1990-2010/11**

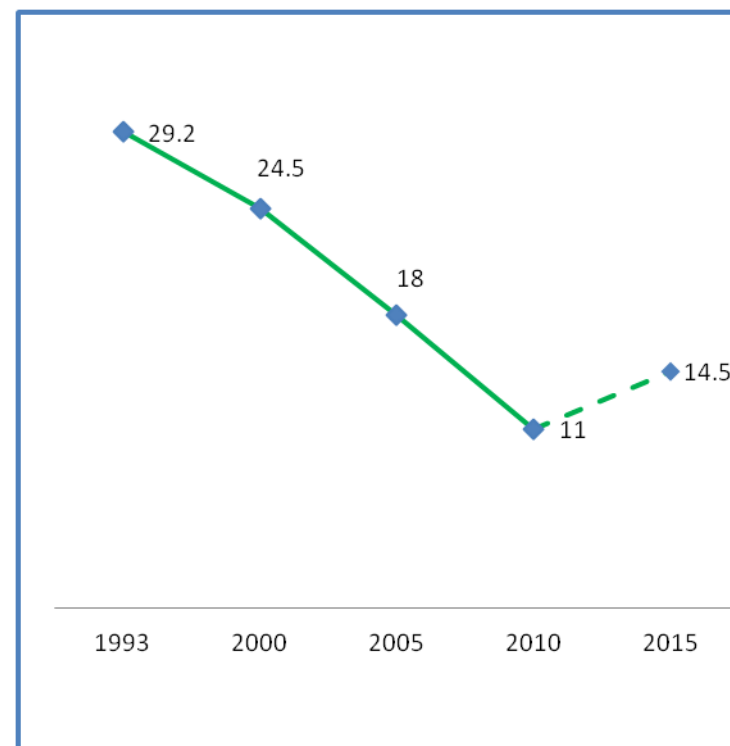




# Halving the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age: still a daunting challenge

- Africa (excluding North Africa) only managed to reduce the prevalence of underweight children under five years by 14.3% between 1990 and 2012
- Underweight prevalence in children could result from several factors, such as **socio-economic conditions**, and the fact that children in the poorest households and in rural areas are twice as likely to be underweight as those in the richest households and urban centres.

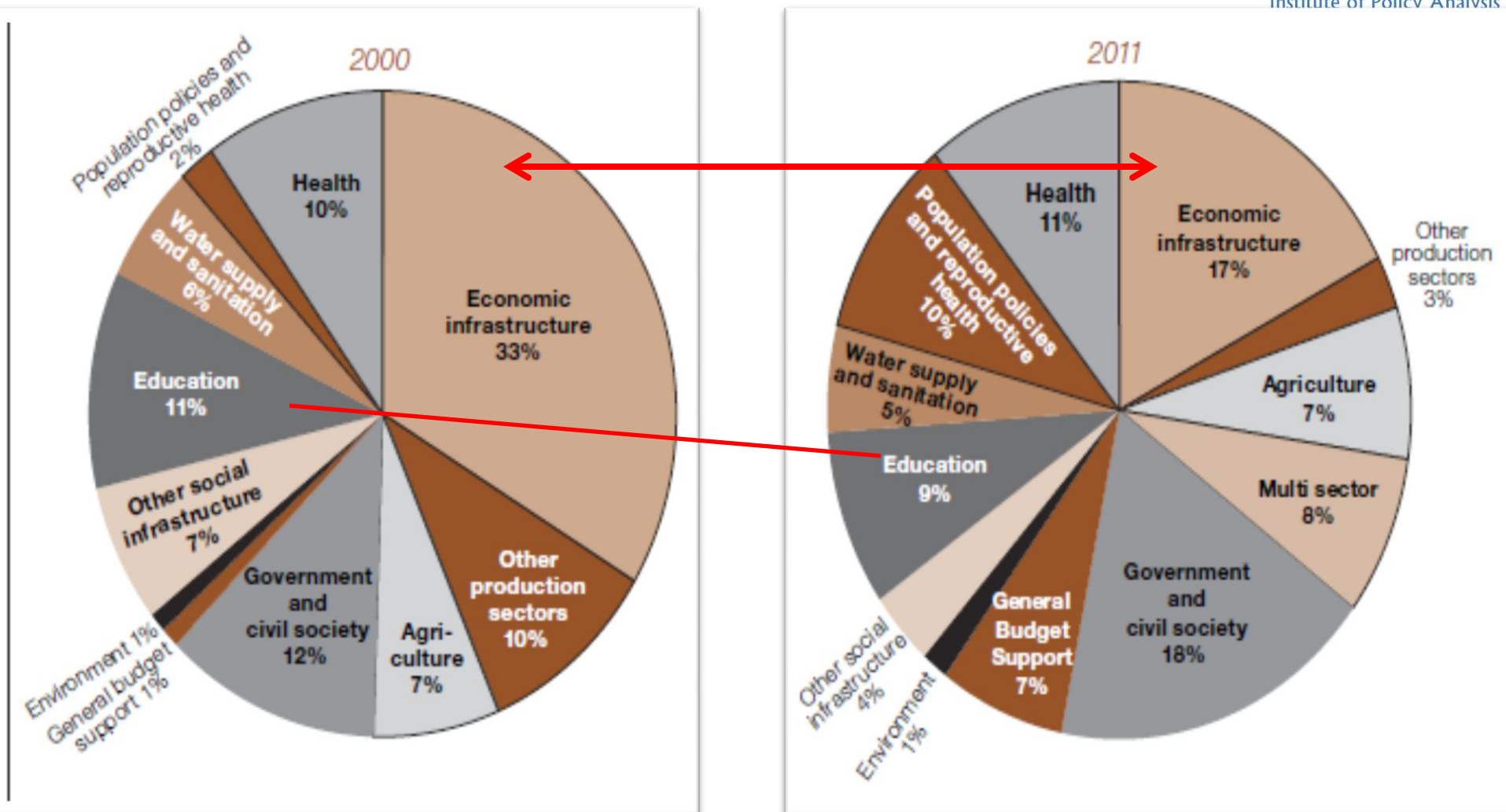
Rwanda: Trend in Prevalence of Underweight Children 1993-2010



# The sectoral composition of ODA changed between 2000 and 2011



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Source: UNCTAD, 2014

**Why is Africa not doing enough (though well)?**

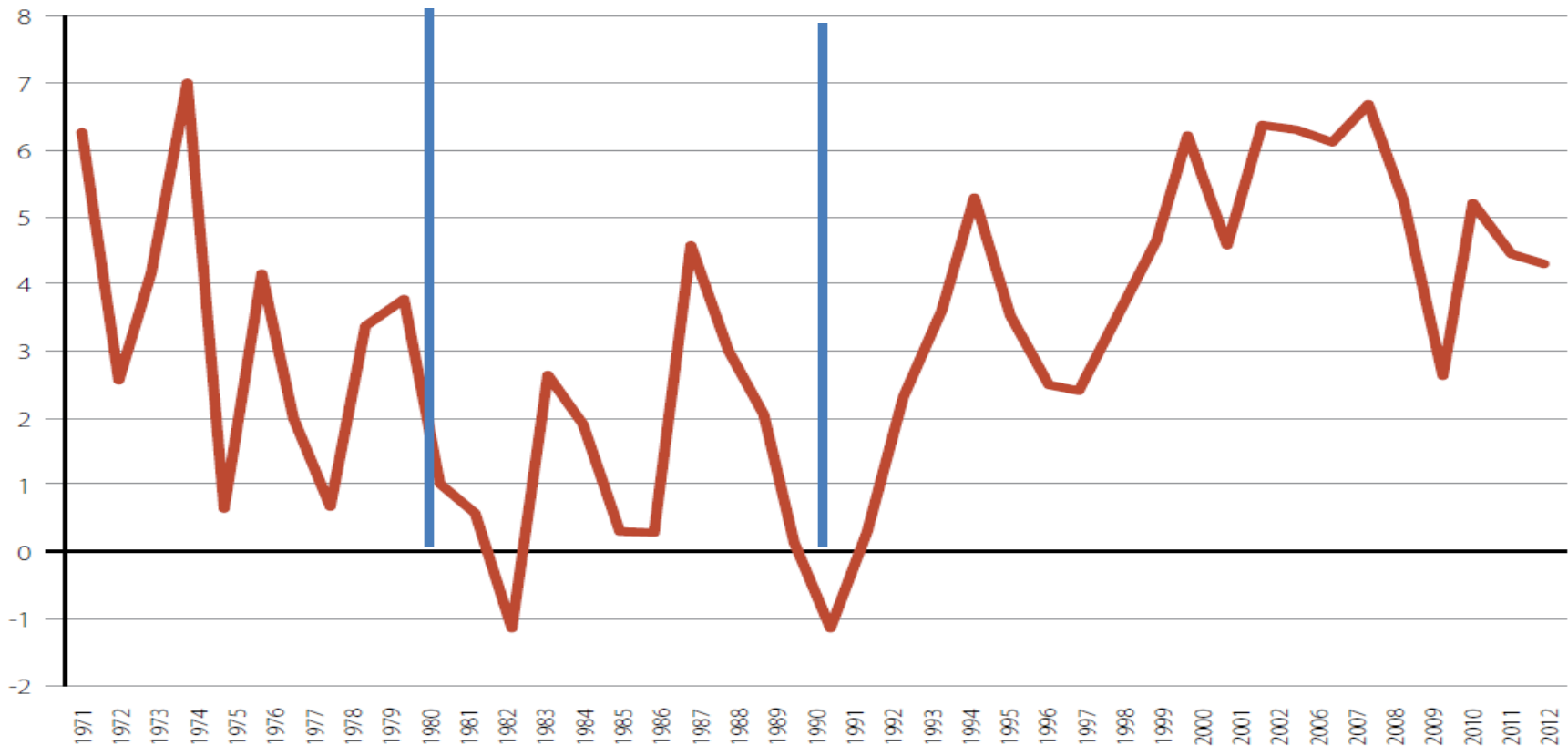
# Mind the initial situation



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Low per capita incomes and Real GDP Real GDP growth averaged 1.32% 1980-1989 period, and by 1990, per capita incomes in Africa were almost half of the level in Asia and a quarter of the level in Latin America

## Real GDP Growth (percent) in Africa excluding North Africa

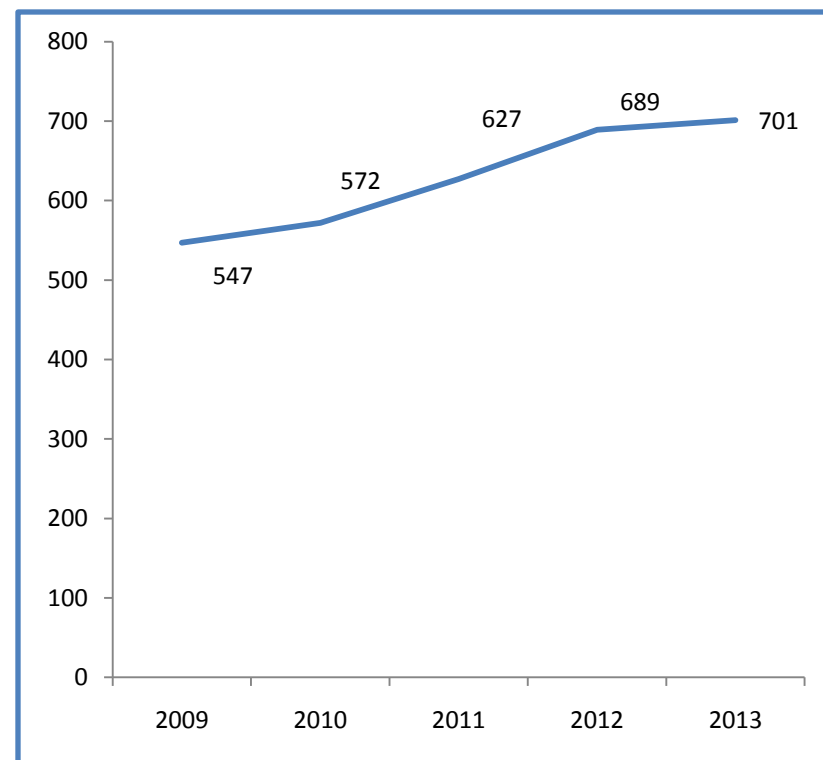
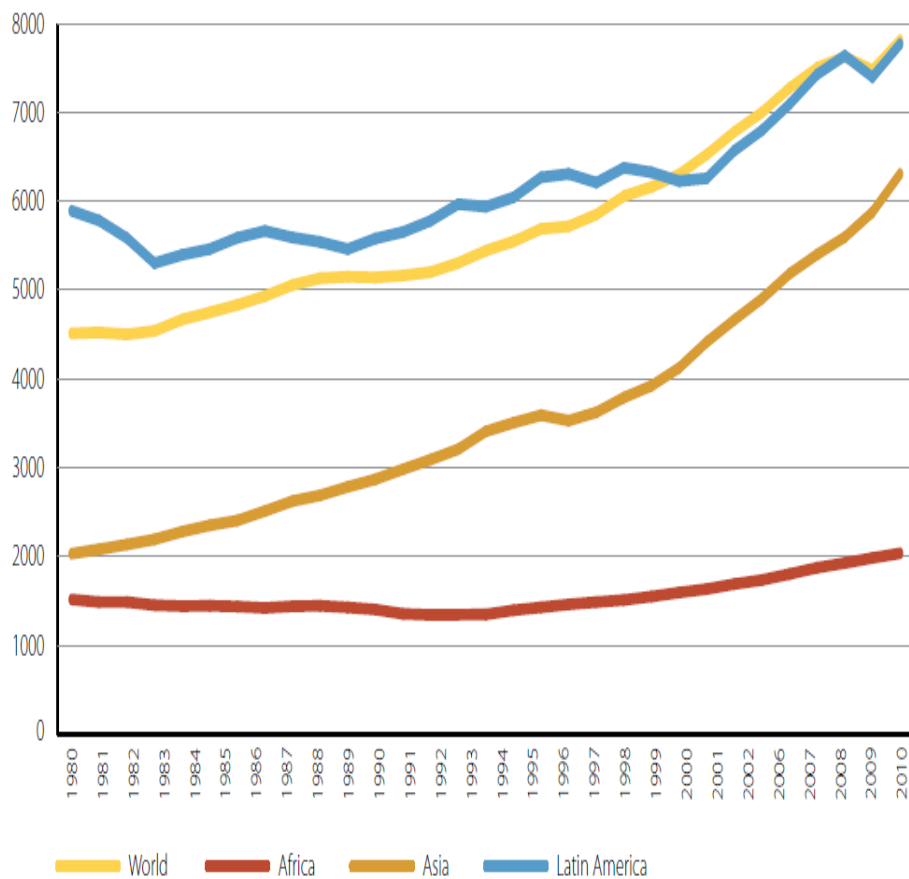


Source: ECA, 2014

# Trends in GDP per capita levels (in \$) for developing regions, 1980-2010



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Source: ECA, 2014





# Limited access to finances

- ❑ Africa's performance on the MDGs has also been constrained by **limited investment in social infrastructure**, agricultural productivity and value addition, social services particularly, health education and sanitation;
- ❑ ODA constitutes a **small fraction** of the resources required to achieve the MDGs in Africa. Closing the Gap in all LICs \$73 billion in 2006, rising to \$135 billion in 2015. To fill the financing gap, donors need to increase their ODA to 0.5% ( 0.3% of their GNI in 2013);
- ❑ **Per capita** distribution of ODA: yields insights into the inadequate level of funding for the MDGs in Africa. On a per capita basis: **50\$** in Africa, \$200 in Caribbean, \$300 in Latin America(UN, 2013).



- ❑ **Illicit financial resources from Africa** estimated at about \$854 billion over the 39 year period (1970–2008), which corresponds to a yearly average of about \$22 billion (ECA 2012). This nearly equal to what Africa received as ODA in the same period;
  
- ❑ ***Conflict and instability*** The early 1990s was also a period of elevated conflict and relative instability in Africa;
  
- ❑ ***Infrastructure Gaps:*** Weak infrastructure has also slowed the continent's progress on the MDGs. Africa's low initial conditions are evidenced by its large infrastructure deficits estimated at **\$93 billion** per year up to 2020 (reduces economic growth by **2%** every year and undercuts business productivity by **40%** (Qobo, 2014));

# Inequality Falling but still a serious concern



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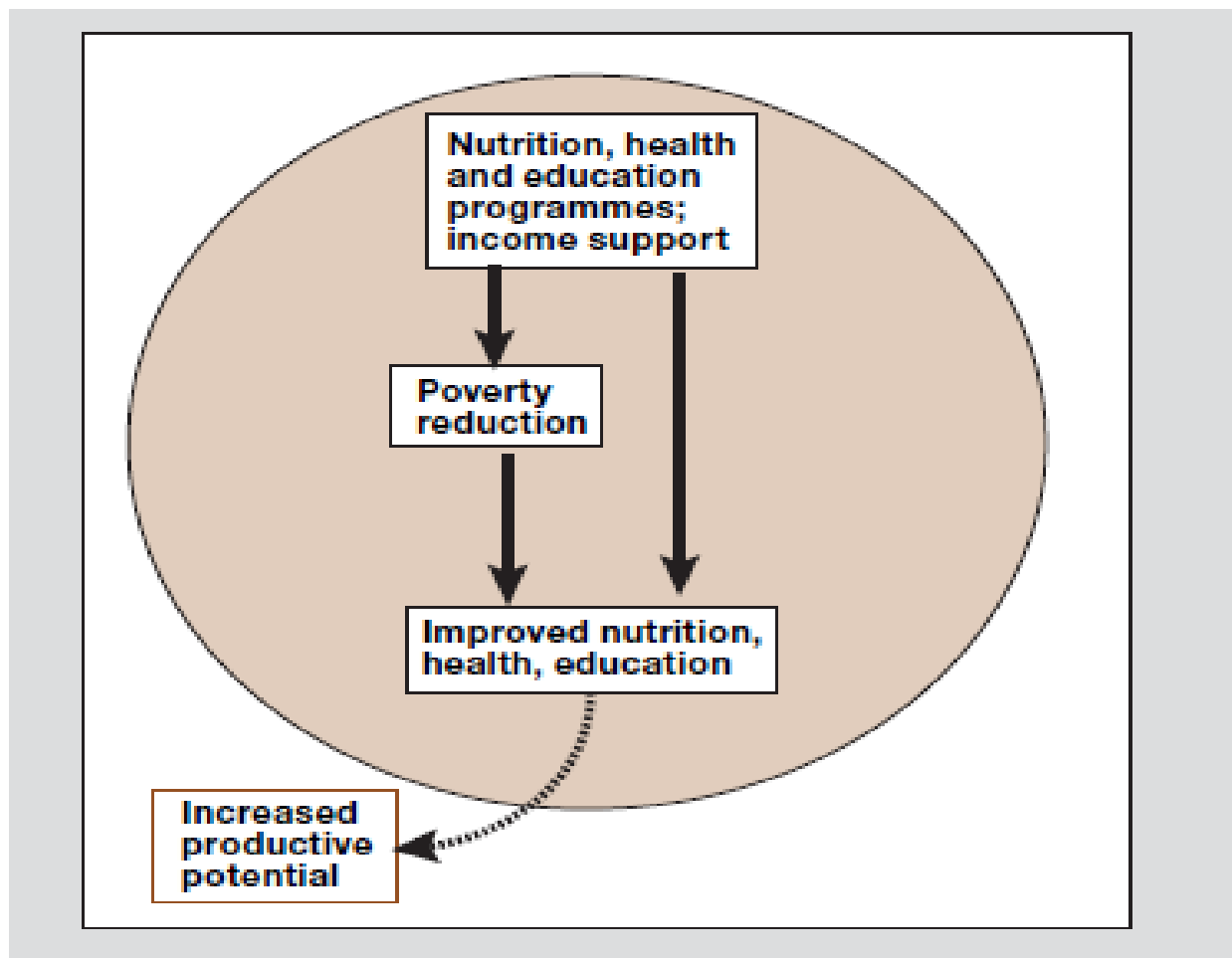
- ❑ **Africa is the second most unequal region in the world**, after Latin America, where the rich capture the largest part of national resources. The Gini index for 2000-2009 for Africa is **43.9** compared to 52.2 for Latin America and the Caribbean

# **From MDGs approach to SDGs Framework**

# The MDGs linear Approach



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Focus on Human development Goals,

Omission the role of Economic Development

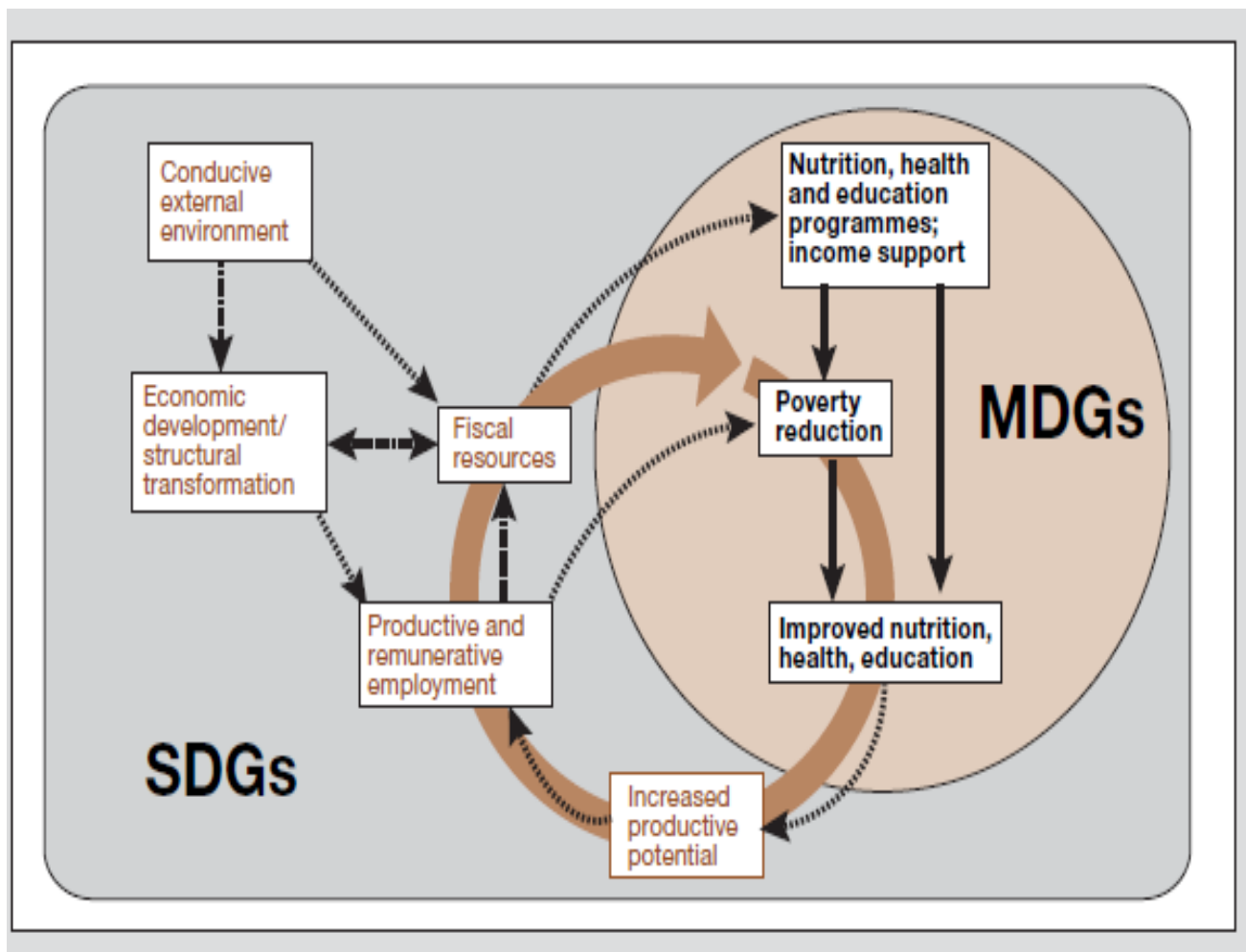
little consideration to the means of achieving these outcome targets, *i.e. how income could be created or augmented for reducing or eradicating poverty*

Source: UNCTAD, 2014

# Completing the cycle: A framework for SDGs



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If the post-2015 agenda is to be more successful in achieving the planned SDGs, it will need to encompass all of the following the elements

Source: UNCTAD, 2014



# Key lessons from MGD 1

- ❑ **Economic growth** is essential for poverty reduction (though not sufficient in itself);
- ❑ Proper **alignment** between national development priority and Globally set targets;
- ❑ The largest contributions to poverty reduction come in the short run from **increased productivity and increased labor demand** in unskilled, labor-intensive, and often informal sectors. In the longer term, gains in poverty reduction and shared prosperity will require sustained improvements in productivity;
- ❑ **Structural transformation:** inter-sectoral shift (*moving from low productivity sectors such agriculture to high productivity sectors. There evidence that*  
<sup>23</sup>*the more labour moves industry, the faster the productivity*);



# Key lessons from MGD 1

- ❑ Internal and External **Resources Mobilization**: renewed commitment and minimal ODA conditionalities is very important to achieve the SDGs
- ❑ Investment in **infrastructure**;
- ❑ Address the **inequality** issues (countries with low levels of inequality have done better in meeting the MDGs);
- ❑ **Conflicts** mitigation mechanisms;
- ❑ Role of **leadership** is very important driver of the set targets



The background features three stylized white figures on a light purple background. Each figure has a simple oval head and a thick, curved line for a body. The figures are arranged in a row, with the middle one being the tallest and the two on either side being shorter. The overall style is minimalist and modern.

**Thank you**





## Proposed SDGs

<b>Goal 1:</b> End poverty in all its forms everywhere	<b>Goal 9:</b> Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
<b>Goal 2:</b> End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	<b>Goal 10:</b> Reduce inequality within and among countries
<b>Goal 3:</b> Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	<b>Goal 11:</b> Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
<b>Goal 4:</b> Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	<b>Goal 12:</b> Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
<b>Goal 5:</b> Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	<b>Goal 13:</b> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
<b>Goal 6:</b> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	<b>Goal 14:</b> Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
<b>Goal 7:</b> Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	<b>Goal 15:</b> Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
<b>Goal 8:</b> Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	<b>Goal 16:</b> Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels  <b>Goal 17:</b> Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



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