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MDGs, Inclusive and Sustainable Development today and after 2015. Reflections on Eastern and Southern African countries and role of social science research

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OSSREA

OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION

- **Development discourse**
- **MDGs as part of Human Development**
- **Two issues that were challenges of MDGs and will be important in SDGs**
- **Inclusive Development**
- **Sustainable Development**
- **New world view of development**
- **Convergence of schools and disciplines**

BACKGROUND

- **The imagination of development by an old village woman**
- **Harrod and Domar Growth Models 1940s**
- **Development, Knowledge and Technology..Solow and Swan**
- **Stages of Growth and modes of production. Rostow and Marx**
- **Basic Needs Approach ..1980s..Paul Streeten**
- **Growth with redistribution 1990s**
- **Human Development 1990.Amartya Sen and Mahbub ul Haq**
- **MDGs 2000   UN**
- **SDGs 2015   UN and Jeffrey Sachs**

METHODOLOGY

- **Mixed methods**
- **Secondary data**
- **20 countries of Eastern and Southern Africa under OSSREA; Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda ,Tanzania,Mozambique,Zambia,Zimbabwe,Malawi,Botswana,Lesotho,Swaziland,Namibia, Madagascar, South Africa, Mauritius and ,Seychelles.**
- **Rwanda**

MDGs superlatives

- 8 goals, 16 targets and 46 indicators.
- Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
- Achieve universal primary education
- Promote gender equality and empower women
- Reduce child mortality
- Improve maternal health
- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- Ensure environmental sustainability
- Develop a global partnership for development

- When the MDGs were published they were perhaps little known and a number of scholars were viciously critical about them (Samir Amin 2006).

- The world has never seen more unified public mobilization with political support for development as MDGs (Melamed, C. and Scott, L. 2011).

- **Simplification**
- **Prioritization of poverty globally..PRSP benchmarks**
- **Resource mobilisation**
- **Data and monitoring**
- **Visible reduction of poverty ..but note the influence of China**
- **SSA as an interesting case of growth without reducing poverty and inequality notably**

Goal	Status	Best performing countries
Goal 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger	Off Track	Target 1A: Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Morocco, Tunisia Target 1B: Burkina Faso, **Ethiopia**, Togo, Zimbabwe Target 1C:Algeria, Benin, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, Mali, **South Africa**, Tunisia
Goal 2.Achieve universal primary education	On Track	Indicator 2.1.Algeria, Egypt, **Rwanda**, Sao Tome and Principe Indicator 2.2.Ghana, Morocco, **Tanzania, Zambia**
Goal 3.Promote Gender Equality and empower women	On Track	Indicator 3.1. The Gambia, Ghana, **Mauritius, Rwanda**, Sao Tome and Principe Indicator 3.2. **Botswana, Ethiopia, South Africa** Indicator 3.3. **Angola, Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa**

Goal 4. Reduce Child Mortality	Off Track	Indicators 4.1 and 4.2.: Egypt, Liberia, Libya, **Malawi, Rwanda**, **Seychelles**, Tunisia
Goal 5. Improve Maternal Health	Off Track	Target 5A: Equatorial Guinea, Egypt, **Eritrea**, Libya, **Mauritius, Rwanda,** SaoTome and Principe, Tunisia Target 5B: Egypt, Ghana, Guinea Bissau, **Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland**
Goal 6. Combat HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and other diseases	On Track	Target 6A: Cote d'Ivoire, **Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe** Target 6B: Botswana, Comoros, **Namibia, Rwanda**

Goal 7. Ensure environmental sustainability	Off Track	Target 7A: Egypt, Gabon, Morocco, Nigeria Target 7C: Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Egypt, Ethiopia, Libya, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Swaziland
Goal 8.Global partnership for development	Off Track	Target 8F: Kenya, Libya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Sudan, Uganda, Zambia

Annual GDP per capita

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Angola	3	4.2	13.8	5.2	10.9	18.3	20.7	22.6	13.8	2.4	3.4	3.9	5.2	6.8
Botswana	2	0.3	6.1	4.6	2.7	4.6	8	8.7	3.9	-7.8	8.6	6.2	4.3	5.8
Ethiopia	6.1	8.3	1.5	-2.2	13.6	11.8	10.8	11.5	10.8	8.8	12.6	11.2	8.6	10.5
Eritrea	-3.1	8.8	3	-2.7	1.5	2.6	-1	1.4	-9.8	3.9	2.2	8.7	7	1.3
Kenya	0.6	3.8	0.5	2.9	5.1	5.9	6.3	7	0.2	3.3	8.4	6.1	4.5	5.7
Lesotho	5.1	4.2	0.5	4.7	2.3	2.7	4.3	4.7	5.7	3.4	7.1	2.8	6.5	5.5
Madagascar	4.8	6	-12.7	9.8	5.3	4.6	5	6.2	7.1	-4	0.3	1.5	3	2.4
Mauritius	9	2.6	2.1	3.7	5.7	1.2	3.9	5.9	5.5	3	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.2
Mozambique	1.1	11.9	8.8	6	8.8	8.7	6.3	7.3	5.8	6.5	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.4
Malawi	1.6	-5	1.7	5.5	4.9	2.8	2.1	9.5	8.3	9	6.5	4.3	1.9	5
Namibia	3.5	1.2	4.8	4.2	12.3	2.5	7.1	6.6	2.6	0.3	6	5.1	5.2	5.1
Rwanda	8.3	8.7	13.5	1.5	6.9	6.9	9.2	7.6	11.2	6.3	7.3	7.9	8.8	4.7
Seychelles	1.5	-2.3	1.2	-5.9	-2.9	9	9.8	10.1	-2.1	-1.1	5.9	7.9	2.8	5.3
South Africa	4.2	2.7	3.7	2.9	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.6	2.5	1.9
Swaziland	1.8	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.9	2.5	3.3	3.5	2.4	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.9	2.8
Sudan	6.3	6.5	6.4	7.7	3.9	7.5	10.1	11.5	3	3.2	3.5	-3.3	-10.1	-6
Tanzania	4.9	6	7.2	6.9	7.8	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.4	6	7	6.4	6.9	7
Uganda	3.1	5.2	8.7	6.5	6.8	6.3	10.8	8.4	8.7	7.3	5.9	6.6	3.4	6
Zambia	3.9	5.3	4.5	6.9	7	7.2	7.9	8.4	7.8	9.2	10.3	6.3	6.7	6.7
Zimbabwe	-3.1	1.4	-8.9	-17	-5.8	-5.7	-3.5	-3.7	-17.7	6	11.4	11.9	10.6	4.5

Sources of growth

	Agriculture		Industry		Services	
	2000	**2012**	**2000**	**2012**	**2000**	**2012**
Angola	6	7	72	62	22	31
Botswana	3	3	51	35	46	62
Ethiopia	48	48	12	10	40	42
Kenya	32	29	17	21	51	50
Eritrea	13		20		66	
Madagacar	29	28	14	16	57	56
Mauritius	7	3	31	25	62	72
Mozambique	24	29	25	21	51	50
Malawi	40	29	18	20	43	51
Namibia	12	9	28	32	60	59
Rwanda	**57**	**33**	**14**	**14**	**49**	**52**
Seychelles	3	2	29	15	68	82
Tanzania	33	29	19	24	47	47
Uganda	29	26	23	29	48	46
Zambia	18	10	26	34	55	55
Zimbabwe	18	13	24	32	57	55

Poverty on $ 1.25

Ethiopia	30.4(2010)
Lesotho	61.2(2010)
Madagascar	81.5(2010)
Malawi	56.6(2010)
Rwanda	48.7(2011)
South Africa	68.8(2011)
Tanzania	33.3(2012)
Zambia	77.9(2010)
Zimbabwe	84.3(2011)

Poverty of national poverty lines

Lesotho	57.1(2010)
Madgascar	75.3(2010)
Malawi	50.7(2010)
Rwanda	44.9(2011)
South Africa	455(2011)
Zambia	60.5(2011)
Zimbabwe	72.3(2011)

Inequality

	Income held by highest 10pc	Income held lowest by 20pc
Ethiopia	27.5(2011)	8.0(2011)
Lesotho	41(2010)	2.8(2010)
Madagascar	33.2(2010)	6.5(2010)
Malawi	37.5(2010)	5.4(2010)
Namibia	51.8(2010)	3.4(2010)
Rwanda	43.2(2011)	5.2.(2011)
South Africa	53.8(2011)	2.5(2011)
Tanzania	31.1(2012)	7.4(2012)
Uganda	35.8(2013)	5.8(2013)
Zambia	47.4(2010)	3.6(2010)

Gender scoring

	2010	2011	2012	2013
Angola	3.5	3.5	3	3
Eritrea	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Ethiopia	3	3	3	3
Kenya	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Madagascar	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Malawi	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Mozambique	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Rwanda	4	4	4	4
Sudan	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Tanzania	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Uganda	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Zambia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Zimbabwe	2.5	3	3	3

HDI,GDI and Gini

	Category of HDI	HDI Rank 2013	HDI Change 2008-2013	GDI Rank	Gini 2003-2012
Angola	Low	149	2		42.7
Botswana	Medium	109	2	58	
Ethiopia	Low	173	2	126	33.6
Kenya	Low	147	-1	107	47.7
Lesotho	Low	162	0	43	52.5
Madagascar	Low	155	-3	99	44.1
Malawi	Low	174	0	116	43.9
Mauritius	Medium High	63	9	NA	NA
Mozambique	Low	178	1	120	45.7
Namibia	Medium High	127	3	36	63.9
Rwanda	Low	151	17	80	50.8
South Africa	Low	118	2	NA	63.9
Seychelles	Medium High	71	-12	NA	50.8
Swaziland	Low	148	-5	121	51.5
Tanzania	Low	159	NA	100	37.6
Uganda	Low	164	-4	114	44.3
Zambia	Medium High	141	7	101	57.5
Zimbabwe	Low	156	16	105	NA

Environment in country business

		low=1	high=6	
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Angola	3	2.5	2.5	2.5
Ethiopia	3	3.5	3.5	3.5
Kenya	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Madagascar	3.5	3.5	3	3
Mozambique	3.5	3	3.5	3.5
Rwanda	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Tanzania	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Uganda	4	3.5	3.5	3.5
Zambia	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Zimbabwe	2	3	3	3

Lessons

- Poverty still rampant
- Overlooked areas: quality of education, urbanization, jobs, infrastructure good governance and security
- Donor dependency
- Gender and inequality
- Climate change targets
- Human rights
- Social protection
- Methodology

Draft SDGs

- SDG 1. Eradicate extreme poverty and Hunger

- SDG 2. All countries have a right to development that respects planetary boundaries, ensures sustainable production and consumption patterns, and helps to stabilize the global population by mid-century.

- SDG 3. Ensure effective learning for all children and youth for life and livelihood

- SDG 4. Achieve gender equality, social inclusion and Human Rights for all

- **SDG 5. Achieve health and well being at all ages**
- **SDG 6. Improve agriculture systems and raise rural prosperity**
- **SDG 7.Empower Inclusive, productive and resilient cities**
- **SDG 8. Curb Human induced climate change and ensure sustainable energy**

- **SDG 9. Secure biodiversity and ensure good management of water, oceans, forests and natural resources**
- **SDG 10. Transform governance and technologies for sustainable development**
- **MORE NUMEROUS**
- **TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE LESSONS FROM MDGs**
- **Matters like Climate Change mitigation take many more years**
- **Financing**

Social sciences

- a) **historical and contextual complexity**
- b) **identifying and mapping consequences**
- c) **conditions and visions of change**
- d) **interpretations**
- e) **responsibilities**
- f) **governance and decision making**.

- **a)epistemic such as poverty, hunger, climate change, access to health, education and food security.**

- **b) new research and demonstration**

- **c) improved understanding and design of global social, economic and technological.**

- change such as eradication of poverty, or heading environmental catastrophes such as tools of advocacy, analyzing ways of addressing delayed action against hazards of climate change and designing sustainable development goals.
- d)How social scientists organize themselves –the so called anthropocene

- The best summary of the role is perhaps that by Irina Bokova (2013) introducing the WSSC report. *'human activity is the major force shaping the planetary system...we shape our environment as it shapes us..social sciences has the role to contribute to social transformation and then* Berkley Earth(2013) points out correctly that human behaviour is important in understanding and averting the global crisis and social sciences are uniquely positioned to help shift the current development paradigm.