From MDGs to SDGs, What have we learnt?

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“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

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

- Action taken on climate change: 8.2%
- Better transport and roads: 20.4%
- Protecting forests, rivers and oceans: 20.5%
- Political freedom: 23.2%
- Support to people who can't work: 24.1%
- A honest and responsible government: 31%
- Equality between men and women: 32%
- Reliable energy at Home: 32.6%
- Access to clean water and sanitation: 39.2%
- Phone and internet access: 39.5%
- Protection against crimes and violence: 45.7%
- Freedom from discrimination and persecution: 47%
- Affordable and nutritious food: 48.4%
- Better Job opportunities: 57.5%
- Better Health: 60.2%
- A good education: 65.4%

Source: UNDP
Brief Background

MDGs

8 MGDs
~ 20 targets
~ 50 indicators

SDGs

17 SDGs
169 targets
Indicators (?)
Brief Background

MDGs → SDGs

Source: ECA 2014
Populations living above and below $1.25/day in low income countries (LICs), 1981-2010

Source: ECA 2014
Poverty has been steadily declining

Source: WB 2014
Millions of people below US$1.25 a day (2005 ppp)

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

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

- **India**: 32.9%
- **China**: 12.8%
- **Nigeria**: 8.9%
- **Bangladesh**: 5.3%
- **DRC**: 4.6%
- **Others**: 35.5%

**Source**: WB, 2014
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.
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.
The sectoral composition of ODA changed between 2000 and 2011.

Source: UNCTAD, 2014
Why is Africa not doing enough (though well)?
Mind the initial situation

Low per capita incomes and 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

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

- 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

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

If the post-2015 agenda is to be more successful in achieving the planned SDGs, it will need to encompass all of the following 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 as agriculture to high productivity sectors. There evidence that 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
Thank you
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<th>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere</th>
<th>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</th>
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<td>Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</td>
<td>Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries</td>
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<td>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</td>
<td>Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</td>
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<td>Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all</td>
<td>Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</td>
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<td>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</td>
<td>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</td>
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<td>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</td>
<td>Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development</td>
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<td>Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</td>
<td>Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</td>
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<td>Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</td>
<td>Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</td>
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<td>Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</td>
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