
Theme:
SDGs Within Social Boundaries: Leaving No One Behind Outlook

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Presentation outline

01 Background & Rationale
02 Poverty and inequality – SDG 1 and 10
03 Inclusive Agriculture – SDG 2
04 Health for all – SDG 3
05 Inclusive Education – SDG 4
06 Water & Energy for all – SDG 6 & 7
07 Inclusive Infrastructure – SDG 9
08 Financial Inclusion – Cross cutting
09 Cross cutting constraints
10 Optimal Pathways
Historical Africa 2030 Reports

- **2017** - How Africa Can Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals
- **2018** - How to get started with the SDGs
- **2019** - AFRICA 2030: SDGs Three-Year Reality Check Report

Rationale for 4th edition Africa 2030 Report

- SDGs Focus on three Pillars (growth, social inclusion and Environment sustainability)
- Social inclusion struggle backdrop
- Consolidating the research on inclusion

13 of 17 SDGs have inclusion

Mixed methodology (quantitative and qualitative)

National and international data sources
**Africa**: Headcount Poverty at over 40% in 2018 compared to 55% 1990.

**Globally**: 10% in 2018, down from 36% in 1990.

**COVID19 impact**: 452 million people in Africa in 2030 Vs Pre-COVID19 390 million

*Poverty an Africa dynamic in 2030*

**Multi-dimensional Poverty**: In SSA with a headcount of 57.5% compared to 23.1% globally.

**Demographic transition matters**

50% of Africa’s poor are **below the age of 15 years**- means risks of exclusion at earlier years

**Wage Gini is concentrated in Southern Africa**

**One in three** employed are working poor in SSA compared to second -Southern Asia (18%).

**Wage disparities**: Parliamentarians’ pay to the nation’s GDP per capita over 10% in most countries vs EU average of 5

**The loss in human development** due to inequality is over 30% higher than other regions (2019).

**Low human development category**: 33 in 36 in SSA 2019

**The top 10%**: account and will continue to account for over 50% of the total income in 2030 in Africa.

**7 in 10**: unequal societies are found in Africa

**Second most unequal** society after Latin America

**Only 18%** receiving at least one cash social protection benefit in Africa compared to Europe and Central Asia (84%), the Americas (68%) and Asia pacific region (37%).
Agriculture productivity key for poverty reduction

Undernourishment 19.9% in Africa higher than other regions (2019)

COVID19 – Hungry double up to 433 million people in 2030 compared to 250 million in 2018

Food Insecurity - 22% (2019) Gender gap is over 1.5% points (2019)

14% of Agric landholders are small farmers (FAO, 2018)
15% of landholders are women

Agriculture sector is the least bankable sector

Only 6% of the rural households have access to formal credit

34 African countries need food assistance (2019)

AFRICA 2030 – SDGs WITHIN SOCIAL BOUNDARIES
Catastrophic health spending (over 110 million in Africa)

4 in 10 births in SSA are not attended by skilled health personnel Vs 2 in 10 globally

Inequalities reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) rural Vs Urban

Poorest & Uneducated women are less covered than the richest women

< 5 Stunting about 59 million in 2016 and is a rural and uneducated phenomena.

77% of the rural Vs Urban 50% don’t have access to health care.

Health insurance at 17%

COVID19 constraining health goals.

1 in 100 adults is Vaccinated Vs over 30 per 100

Health for All

The per capita government expenditure on health in Africa, $51.6 VS $1,858.3 in Europe.

High infection rates – Daily 33 cases per 1 million population Vs 28 in the second wave
Education for All

Education is an income issue

- Acknowledge all social and economic differences
- Eliminate all forms of inequalities in the learning environment

Each year of schooling raises earnings by around 10% (2016)

9 million girls between the ages of about 6 and 11 will never go to school at all, compared to 6 million boys (2017)

79 of 100 children in the richest quintile complete primary school compared to 34 of 100 in the poorest quintile (2019)

Children, adolescents, and youths in Sub-Saharan Africa are 5 times more likely to be out of school compared to those in Northern Africa in 2030.

Rural-Urban divide:
Children in rural areas were lagging academically even before the pandemic.

Quality Education for All

AFRICA 2030 – SDGs WITHIN SOCIAL BOUNDARIES
Lifetime earning losses: Potentially $4,500 per child

Disproportionately effects: living in fragile and conflict-affected states as well as displaced and migrant populations

Pre-primary education enrollment: an expected drop of 7.9% annually.

Peak out of school: 300 million African students, including 10 million higher education

Drop outs: Subsequent loss of livelihoods, forced many vulnerable children to drop out

Gender gap: a higher percentage of girls at all education levels is likely to be affected

COVID-19 AND EDUCATION FOR ALL
• Population with access to drinking water, basic sanitation, and electricity, sub-Saharan Africa the least in the world

• In Africa, Central Africa sub-region is the least in drinking water and electricity

• Eastern Africa in basic sanitation, the rural population is disadvantaged compared to the urban population

• Forecasting- (business as usual scenario 2010-2017 pace of progress), sub-Saharan Africa not meeting the SDG targets by 2030

BASIC SERVICES TREND

Actuals  Forecast 2017-2030

Infrastructure inclusion

Inadequate transport infrastructure adds around 30-40% to the cost of goods traded among African countries (EXIMBank, 2018).

- **25% of Africa’s road network is paved** (2018). Only half are in good condition.
- Internet penetration rate at 28.6% (half Global average) – (2019)
  - Mobile broadband affordability in Africa – 4.3% of monthly income for 1 GB (2019)
  - 28% of urban households in 2019 had access to the Internet at home Vs 6% Rural
  - 20% of women had access to mobile internet Vs 37% of men (2019)
- ICT subscriptions per 100 inhabitants increased from 45.9% in 2010 to 81.3% in 2019. ICT indicators
  - 33% for active mobile-broadband compared to 99% world average.
  - 82% for mobile-cellular 105% for the world’s average (ITU, 2020)

COVID-19 has aggravated digital inequalities

60% of Africa’s population does not have access to modern and quality infrastructure (WEF, 2019).
Financial inclusion

- **ACCOUNT (% AGE 15+) BY REGION (2017)**

- **Africa** lowest (42.6% at the end of 2017) Vs global a (69%) -proportion of adults with a bank account

- Unbanked in Africa – youth (37%), women (37%), adults in rural areas (39%).

- The poorest 40% of households in SSA, 32% had an account at the end of 2017.

- Account ownership - 57% in Southern Africa to 28% in the Central Africa sub-region (2017).

- 28 of the 39 African countries - adult account penetration at levels below 50% (2017).

- Mobile money in SSA -two thirds of global transactions (US$ 690.1 billion) - (2019).

- Digital divide prevails & most rural economy is cash based.

- **COVID-19 pandemic hurting the finance & SMEs sectors**

- **Opportunities for digitalization/ going cashless**
Lack of evidence based planning and implementation – data gaps

Financing gap both public and private investments for SDGs

COVID-19 – ve downsides

Low levels of financial deepening and inclusion

Low productivity (labour and capital)

Lack of demographic transition

Low Human development

Poor infrastructure and telecommunications - WEF GCI

Limited financial literacy, and gaps in understanding of innovative banking solutions including mobile and branchless banking

Lack of gender specific policies and practices

Climate change (affecting quantity and quality of water resources)

Low level of ability to pay for the services (due to high poverty rates)
Key Messages

It should be Health first: Call for joint and prioritized accelerated action to accelerate vaccinations

Investment in Human development & Social Protection cannot be deferred. Increase and earmark budgetary allocations to these Sectors

Investments for structural transformation must be a priority policy undertaking. Calls for enhancing sectoral productivity and linkages.

Policy and regulatory frameworks that promote financial inclusion for all with focus on vulnerable segments of the population (women, youth, and rural populations) must be promoted.

Promote and enhance the rollout of digitalized real data and monitoring systems for SDGs including COVID19 and related area statistics

Addressing both political and economic governance fragilities is critical for economic and inclusive development;

Effective and targeted subsidies for the development of infrastructure investments, particularly in rural and low-income urban areas in basic services

More learning about what is not working, and what can be done better. Experiment so solutions are impactful.

Leveraging the power of the people begins at birth.

These reforms requires stakeholder engagement for policy and behavioral change
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<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Education</th>
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<td>• Global and regional collaborative efforts for peer learning and sharing of experiences</td>
<td>• Institutional reforms and capacity strengthening for agricultural research– extension interface</td>
<td>• Africa Centered Social inclusion focused funds</td>
<td>• Integrate policies responsive to the needs of all learners across sectors and services</td>
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<td>• Human capital investment is vital to boost productivity</td>
<td>• Integrate smallholder farming businesses into national, regional and global value chains</td>
<td>• Political support for population growth control</td>
<td>• Adapt appropriate well contextualized learning approaches</td>
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<td>• Prudent and inclusive fiscal policies for recovery and addressing exclusion</td>
<td>• Strengthen global collaborative cross-border efforts in agriculture trade</td>
<td>• Demographic reforms undertaken.</td>
<td>• Partnership for inclusive education is a MUST</td>
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<td>• Improve information farmers have on markets</td>
<td>• Population sensitive policy</td>
<td>• Development financing for inclusive education</td>
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Self-reliance through partnerships
| Water/Energy                                                                 | Infrastructure                                                                 | Financial                                                                                                                                   | Cross cutting                                                                
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<td>• Harmonized framework at continent level for follow up on SDGs and AU 2063</td>
<td>• Increased public investment in inclusive and sustainable infrastructure</td>
<td>• Focused policy and regulatory reforms that promote and safeguard financial inclusion</td>
<td>• Structural transformation, targeting enhancing productivity factor of production.</td>
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<td>• Subsidized infrastructure development and strengthening domestic resource mobilization</td>
<td>• Collaborative efforts to improve affordability and internet uptake</td>
<td>• Financial literacy and education focusing on vulnerable and marginalized populations is a MUST</td>
<td>• Strong governance focus to results.</td>
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<td>• Regional collaborative exchanges for lesson learning in the face of Covid-19</td>
<td>• Foster digital literacy and successful innovative strategies</td>
<td>• Making markets, payment systems, and technology work for the low income segment of the population</td>
<td>• Adopting digital and real data collection mechanisms.</td>
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<td>• Institutional, technical, and financial capacity strengthening for utilities and service providers</td>
<td>• Digital divide policies in the face of COVID-19 pandemic is a MUST</td>
<td>• Rescue packages (including liquidity and capitalization support) for MFIs &amp; institutional strengthening of National Dev’t Banks</td>
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**Self reliance through partnerships**

**AFRICA 2030 – SDGs WITHIN SOCIAL BOUNDARIES**
Africa can do it ...

We shall leave no One behind
The Ultimate resource in economic development is people. It is People, not capital or raw materials that develop an economy – Peter Drucker.

Africa SDGs: Our destiny is our actions today – Enock Nyorekwa Twinoburyo

Thank you for your attention