

Supporting Smooth Transition of African LDCs

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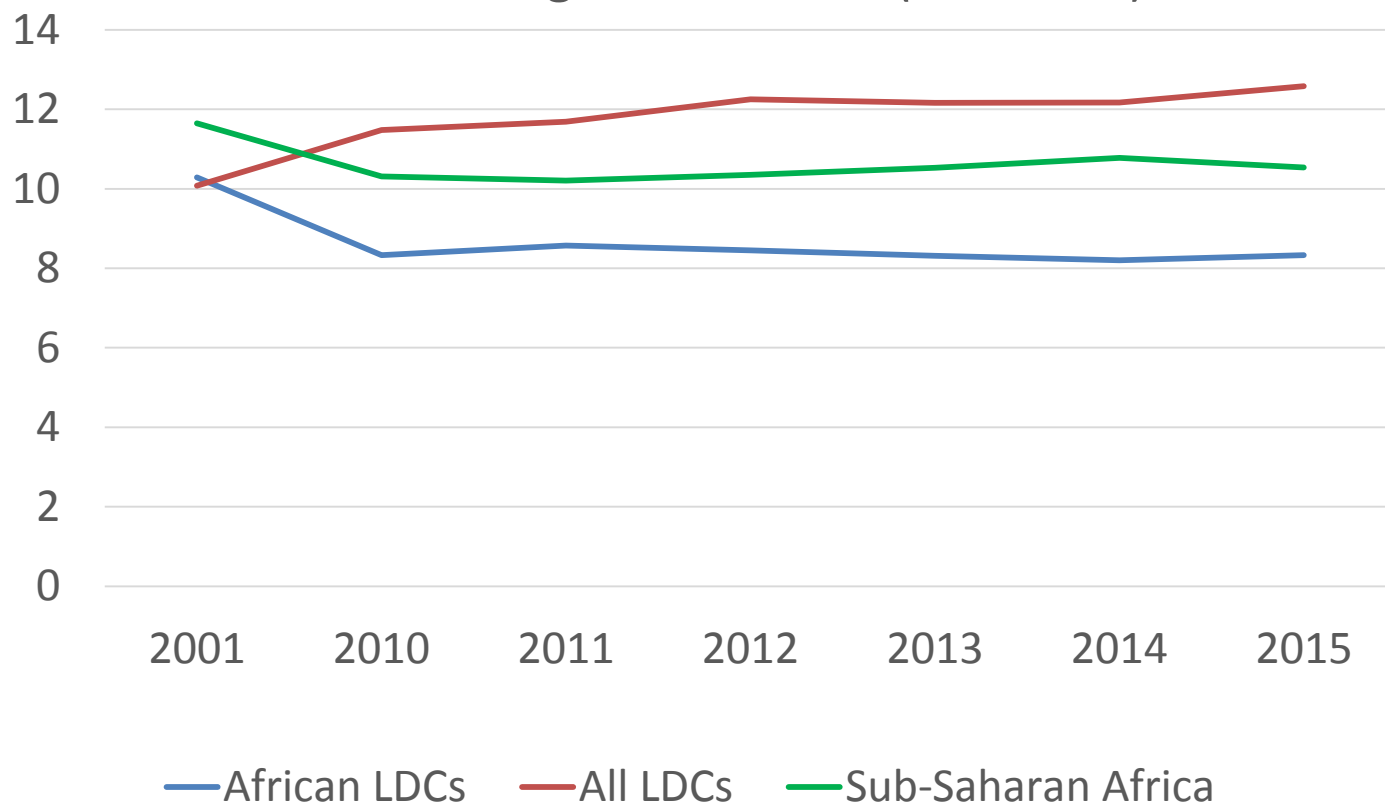
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- For recent African LDC graduates such as Equatorial Guinea; upcoming graduates such as Angola and prospective graduates such as Sao Tome and Principe) smooth transition strategies must be integral to the overall development strategy
- Such a strategy must also be aligned to other global and continental commitments such as SDGs, A2063 the IPoA
- The latter provide an opportunity to complement social development with improvements in economic and environmental performance indicators and improve the graduation prospects of such countries
- This is pertinent since African LDCs not only perform relatively worse than other LDCs on key performance indicators
- They also perform relatively worse on economic indicators than on social indicators

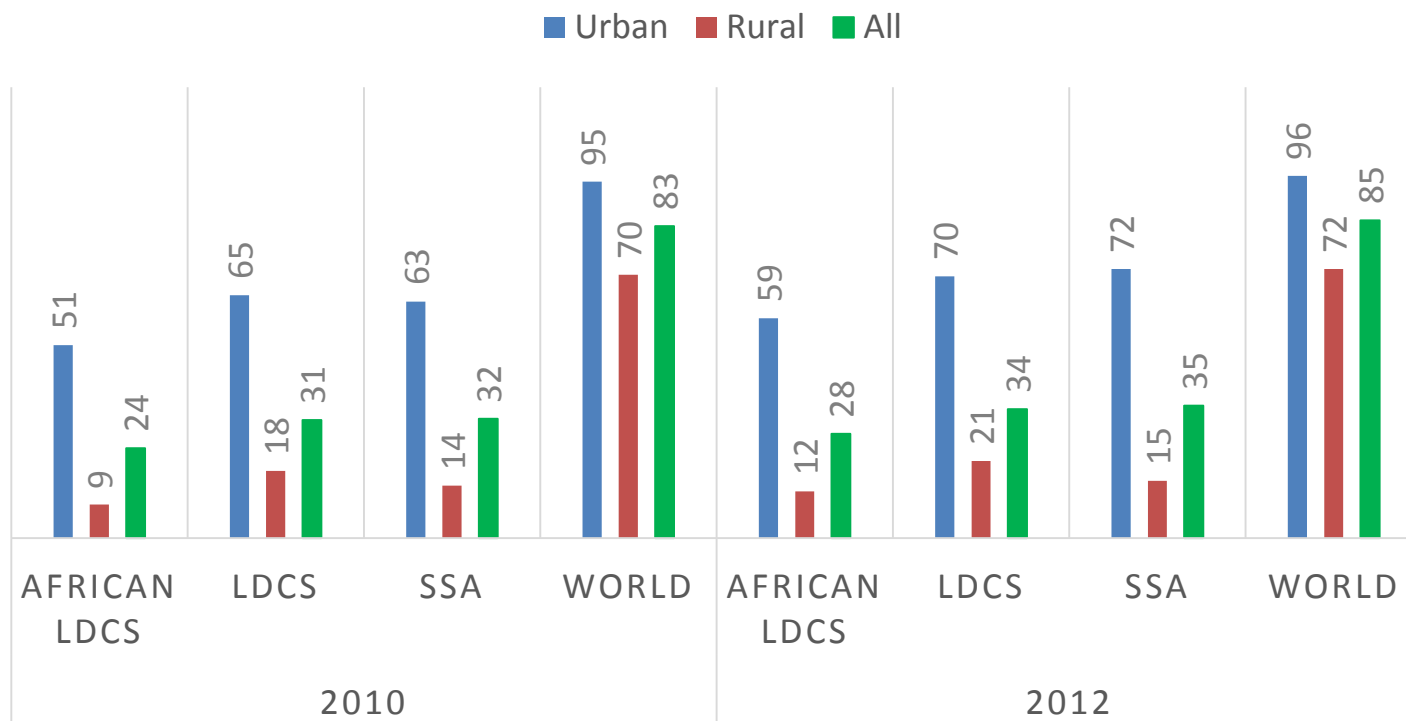
- But successful implantation of smooth transition strategies will require:
 - strengthening capacities to integrate them in national plans
 - Strengthening capacities for DRM and minimizing IFFs
 - Enhancing trade facilitation and boosting intra-African trade
 - Institutional strengthening and coordination to facilitate policy implementation
 - Evidence based policymaking
 - Integrated M&E systems underpinned by a robust data ecosystem
- ECA is providing support in these areas

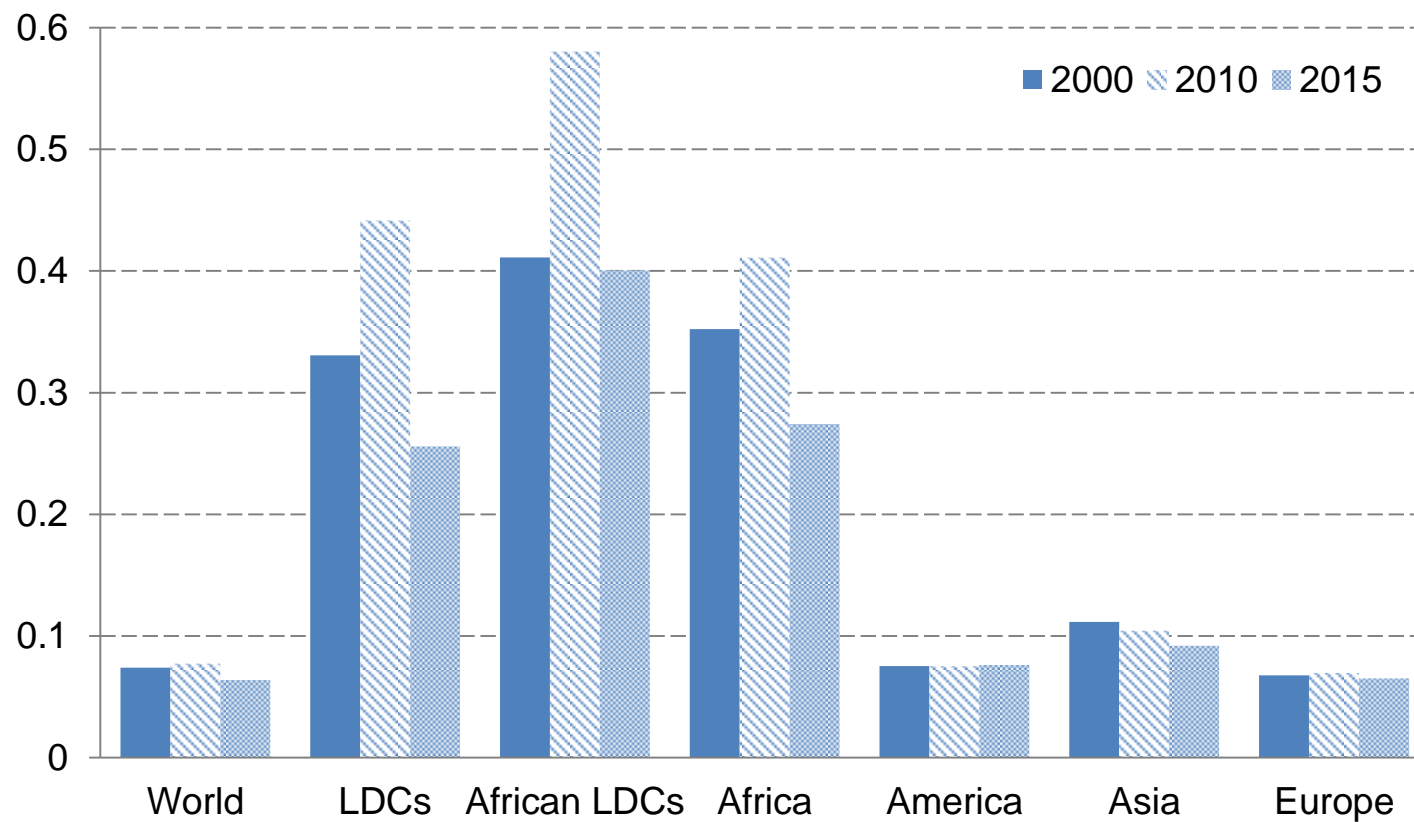
- The African LDCs context: Key performance indicators
- Leveraging Global and continental frameworks to achieve middle income status
 - Integrating IADGs in national plans
 - Prioritizing and sequencing for maximum impact
 - Tracking performance for corrective action
- ECA's role and ongoing interventions

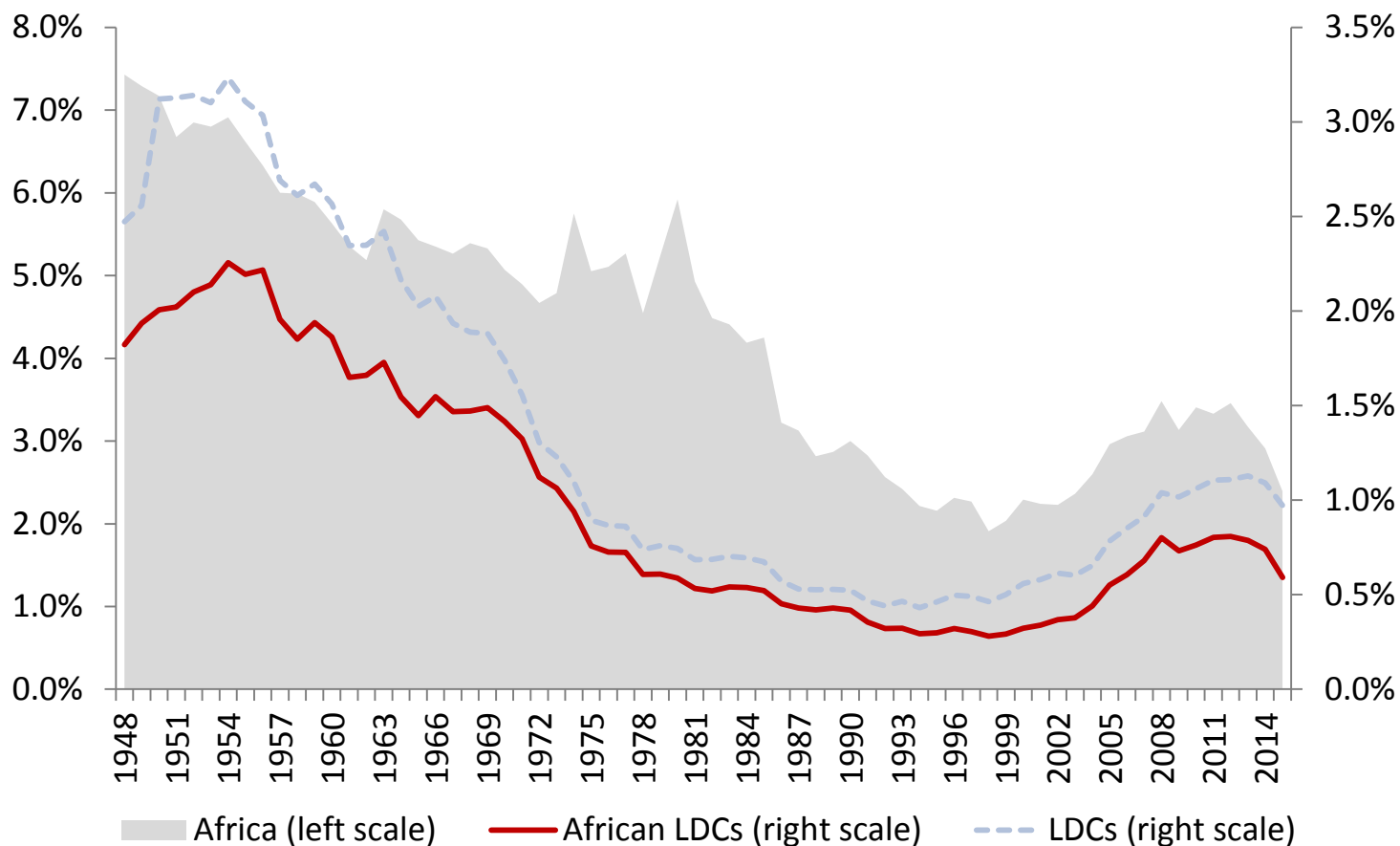
Manufacturing Value Added (% of GDP)



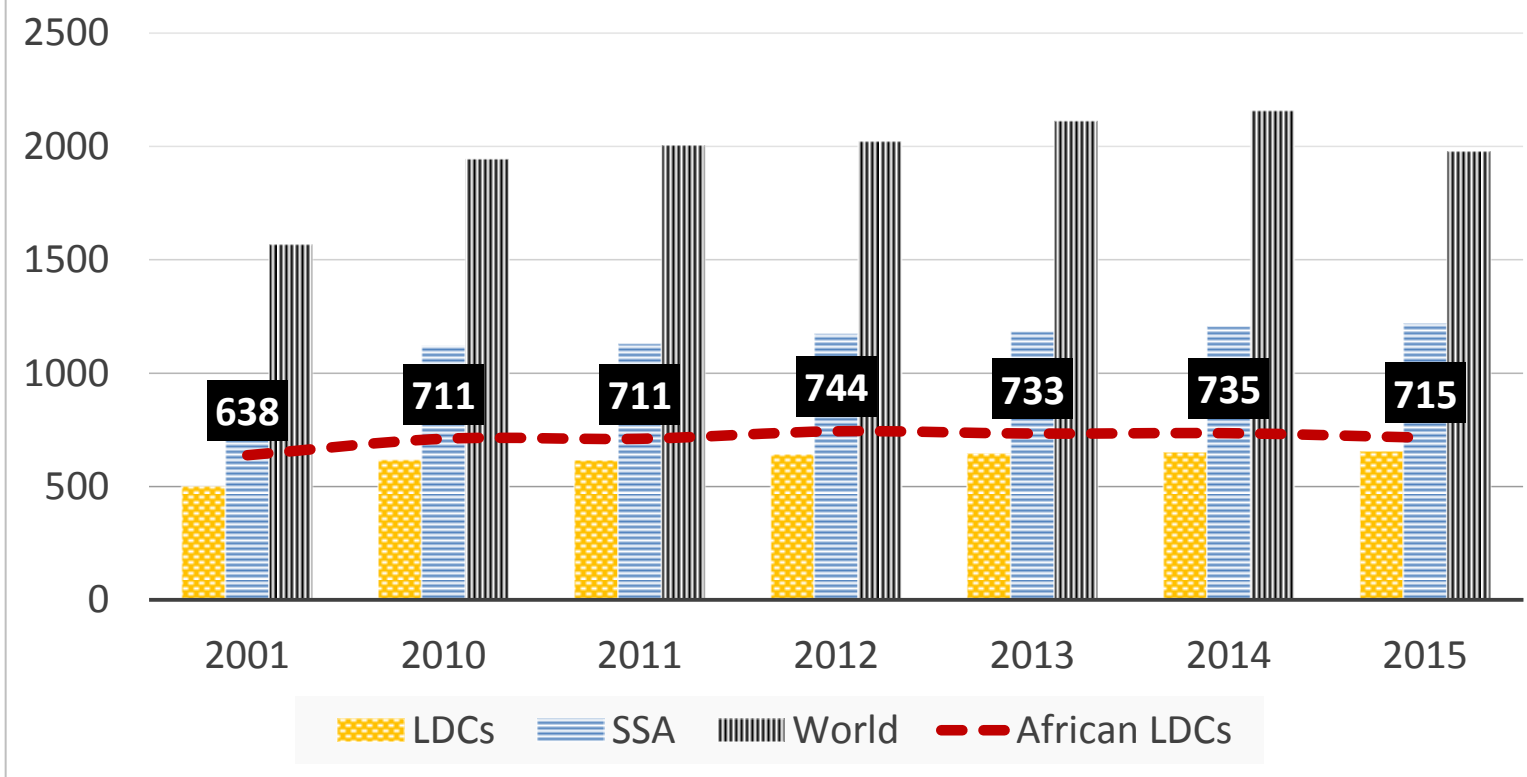
ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY BY AREA OF RESIDENCE (% OF POPULATION)

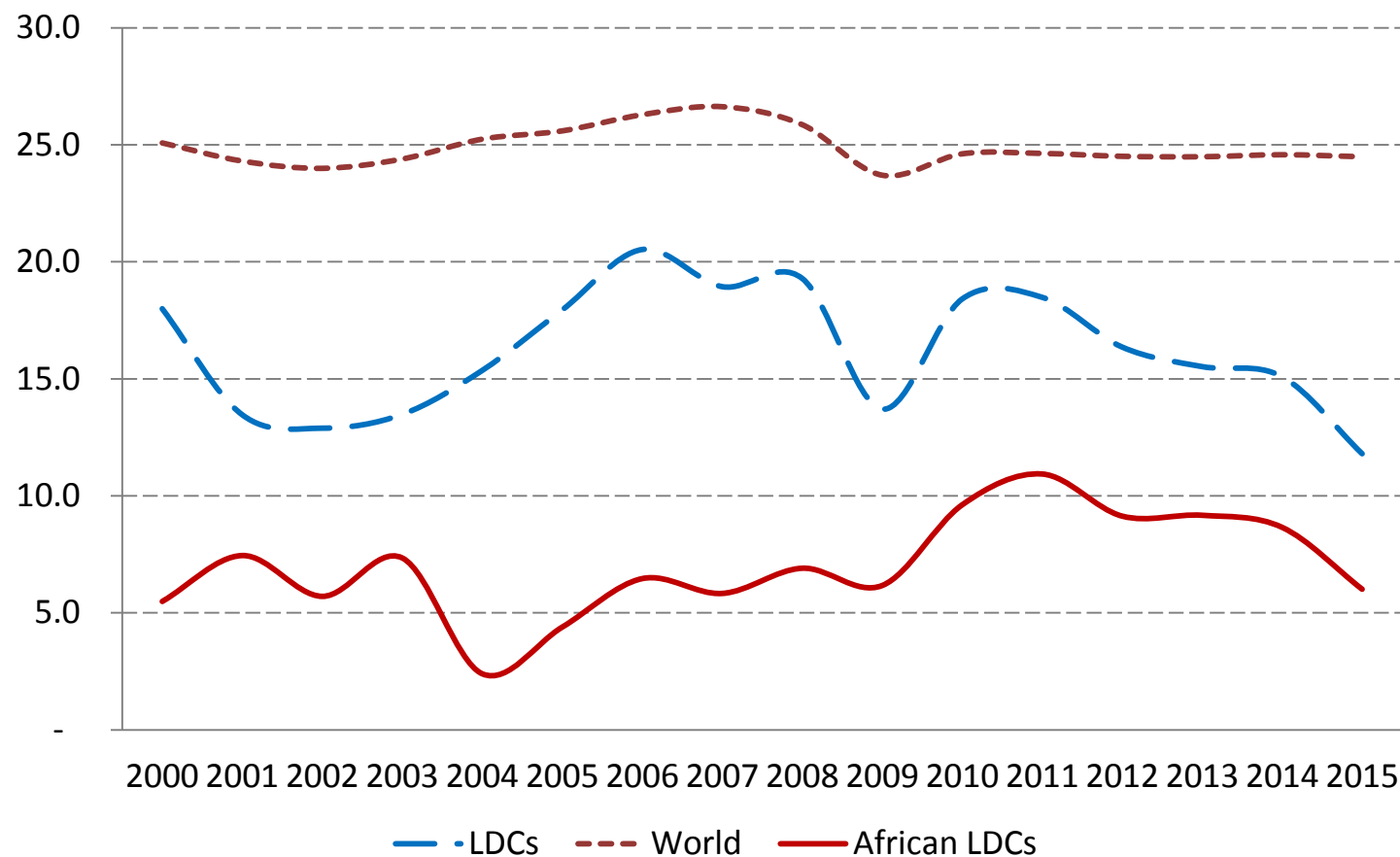






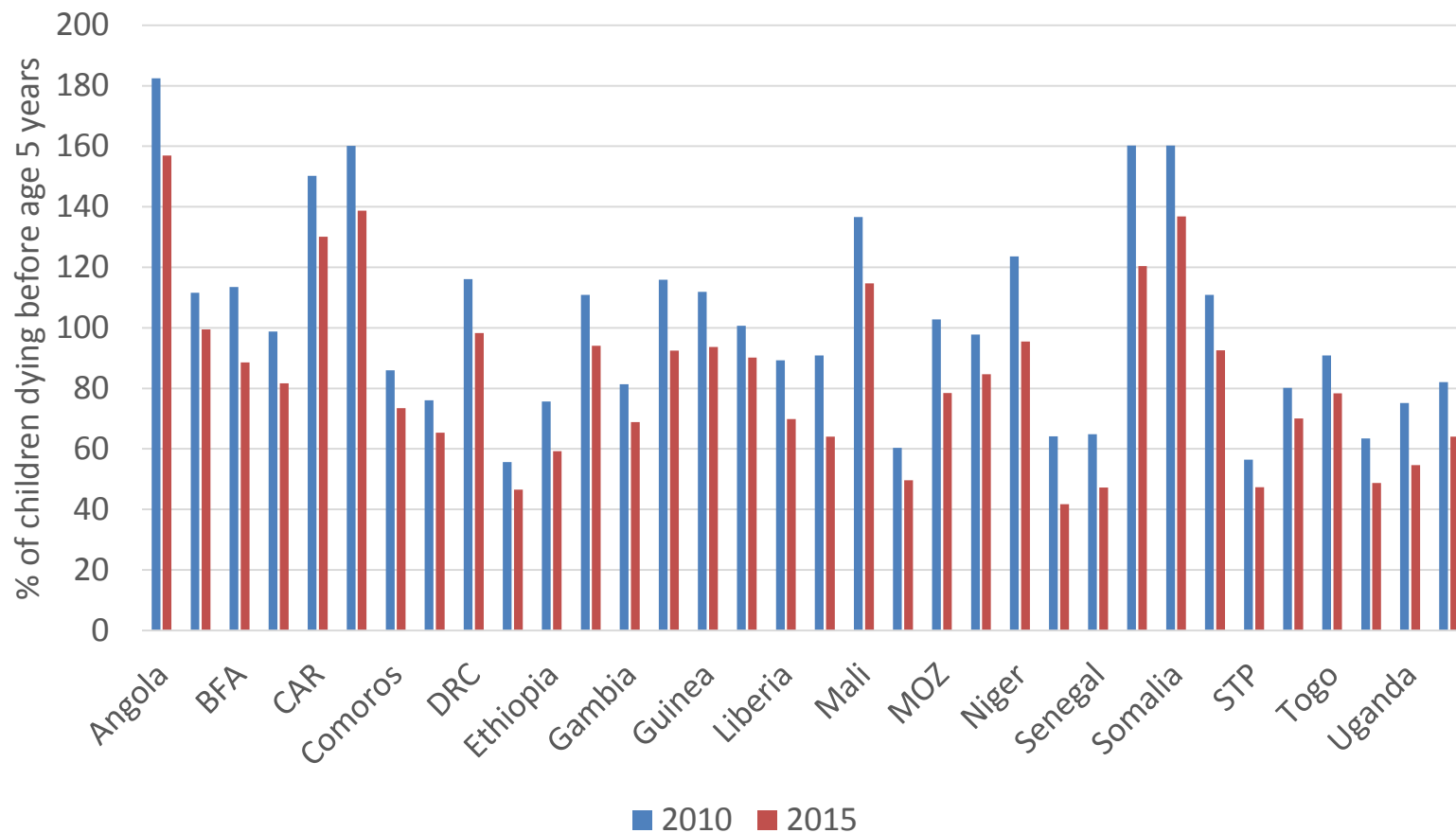
Agricultural value added per worker (at constant US\$ values of 2010)



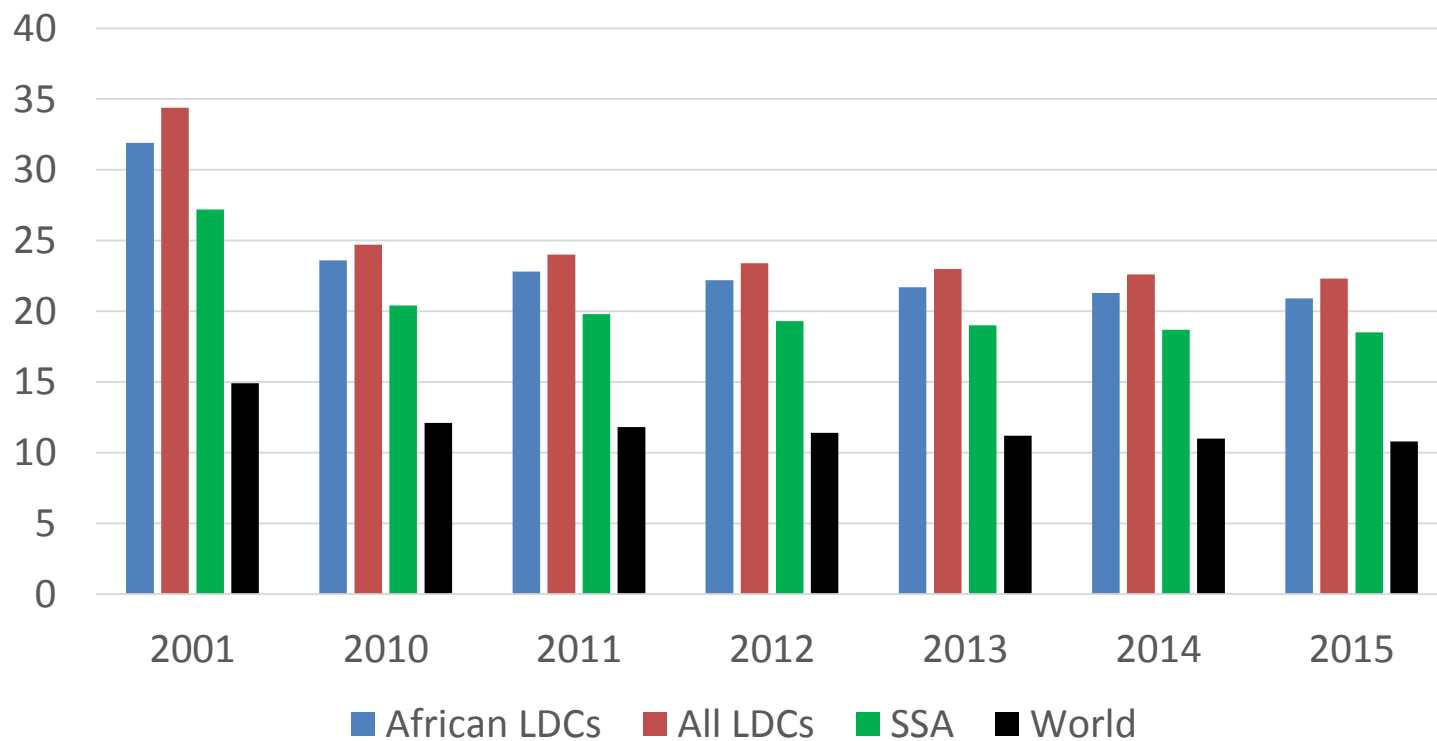


	Mobile cellular subscriptions per 100 people		Internet users per 100 people	
	2011	2015	2011	2015
African LDCs	44.5	65.8	5.1	10.7
All LDCs	42.2	68.2	4.8	12.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.1	75.7	12.1	22.4
World	84.2	98.6	31.7	44.0

- In nine of the 34 African least developed countries, public expenditure on health exceeded 15 per cent of the Government's total budget (World Bank, 2017), as recommended in the Abuja Declaration.
- With few exceptions, under-five mortality declined in all the African least developed countries over the period 2010-2015

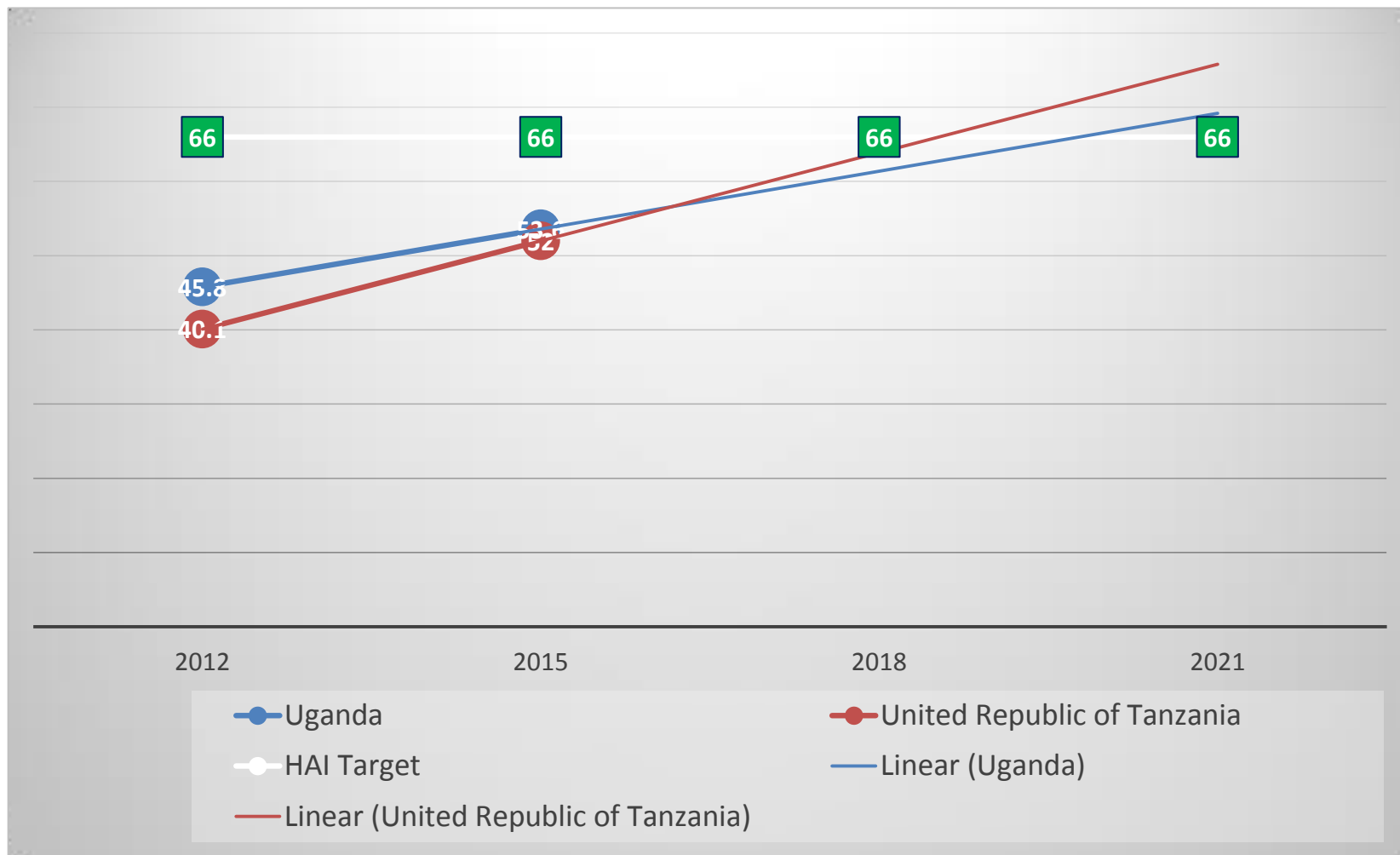


Percent of Population Malnourished



- Equatorial Guinea graduated from LDC status and Angola is expected to graduate in 2021.
- Sao Tome and Principe is the only other African least developed country with a strong chance of meeting the eligibility criteria by the next triennial meeting of the Committee for Development Policy in 2018.
- It met two of the three graduation criteria (gross national income per capita and human asset index) for the first time in 2015.

	GNI per capita	HAI	EVI
Graduation thresholds	\$1242 (2484 income-only rule)	66>	32<
Djibouti	1629	54.6	37.7
Lesotho	1374	62.9	42.9
United Rep. of Tanzania	779	52.0	28.8
Uganda	663	53.6	31.8



- African LDCs states have made several continental and global commitments
- They include the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; Agenda 2063; The Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the SENDAI framework, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA Pathway), the Vienna Programme of Action and the Istanbul Programme of Action
- Meanwhile, the MDGs taught us the importance of integrating International agendas in national planning frameworks for effective implementation
- But how do you embed so many agendas in national frameworks without losing coherence?

- Effective implementation of IAGs requires horizontal and vertical coherence
- **Horizontal coherence:** do the multiple international agendas speak to each other?
- **Vertical coherence:**
- Do the international agendas speak to the national and subnational priorities?
- **Internal coherence:** Are the goals targets and indicators of the NDP interlinked and mutually reinforcing? (e.g., education is linked to gender which is also linked to industrial development and employment generation)
- Prioritization: catalytic interventions



Aspirations of Agenda 2063

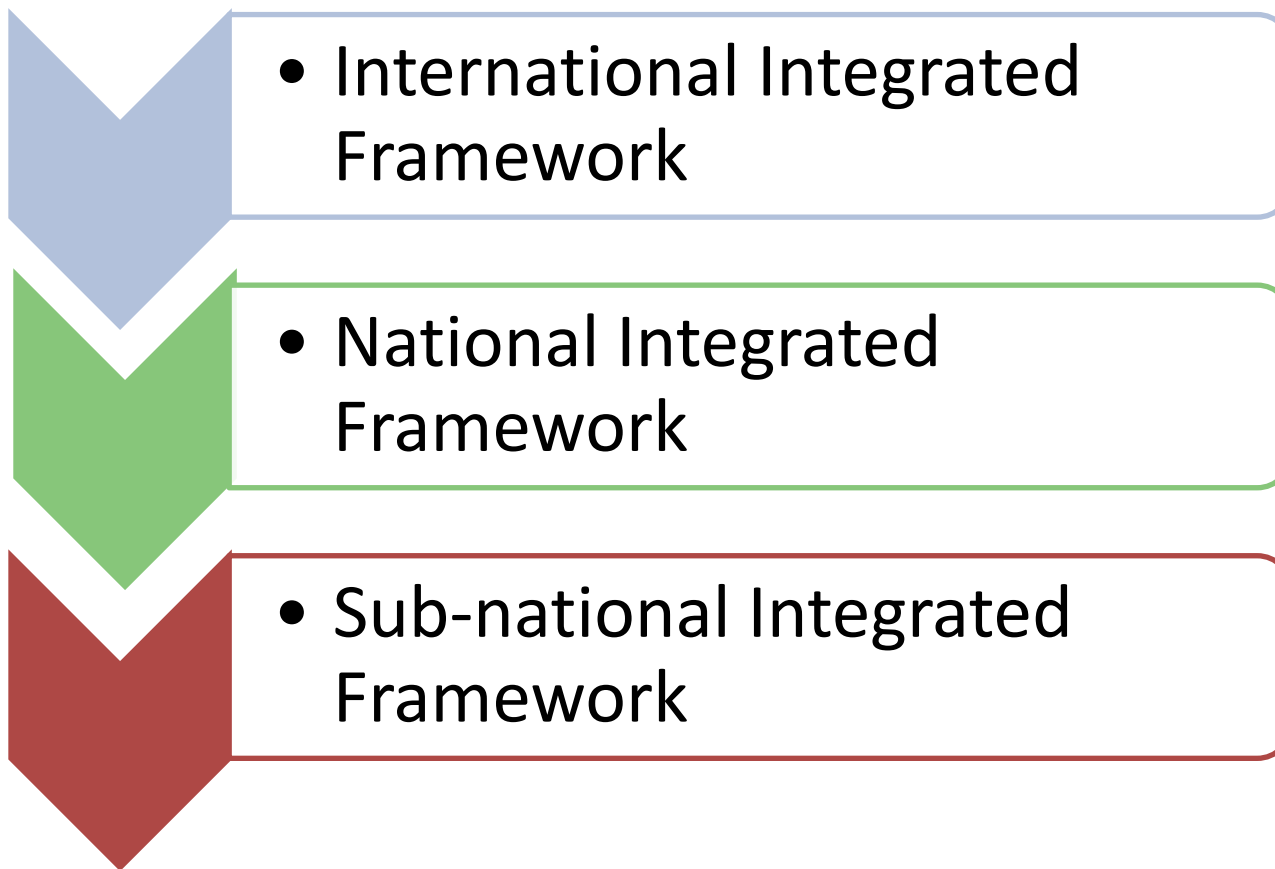
	Aspirations of Agenda 2063
1	<i>A Prosperous Africa based on inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development:</i>
2	<i>An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the vision of Africa's Renaissance</i>
3	<i>An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law</i>
4	<i>A peaceful and secure Africa</i>
5	<i>An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics</i>
6	<i>An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children</i>
7	<i>Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner</i>

SDGs	Strongly matched with A2063	Weakly matched with A2063	Total	No association
Number of goals	11	6	17	0
Percent of goals	64.7	35.29	100	0
Number of targets	62	56	118	51
Percent of targets	36.7	33.13	69.8	30.2
Number of indicators	96	66	162	79
Percent of indicators	39.8	27.4	67.21	32.8

- In cases where international agendas share commonalities and synergies implementing them separately could result in duplication of effort and in some cases policy incoherence
- For instance, the IPoA priority area on **governance relates to** Goals 11 (Democratic values) and 12 (institutions) of Agenda 2063 and Goal 16 of the SDGs
- Improving access to energy and infrastructure (SDG 7; Priority A of the IPoA) improves agricultural productivity and food security (Priority B of the IPoA), reduces poverty (SDG 1) and facilitates economic diversification (Priority area D of the IPoA)

IPoA	Agenda 2030	Agenda 2063
<p>Productive capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Technology Bank •integrate STI in NDPs and ensure adequate funding •Support R&D •Implement Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights 	<p>Goal 9 target 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries •Encourage innovation and increase the number of R&D workers per 1 million people 	<p>Goal 2: Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Percentage of teachers qualified in Science or Technology or Engineering or Mathematics (target 3 indicator 1). <p>Goal 19: National systems / infrastructure for research and development t is fully functional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •7.19.1.2.1 R&D spending as a % of GDP •7.19.1.2.2 Number of patents registered per year at national level

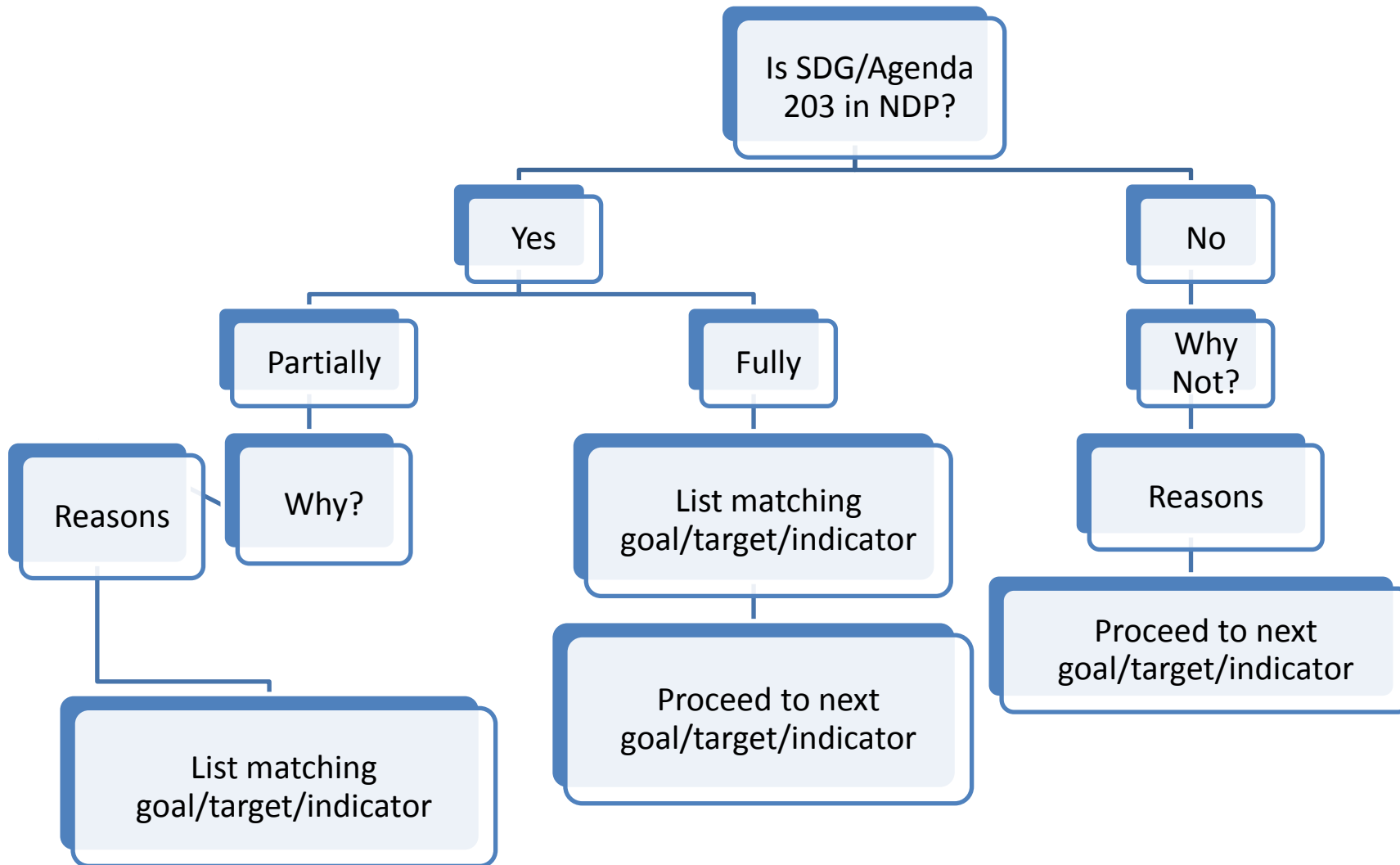
- Hence, a country can make progress on the three international commitments without necessarily addressing each commitment separately
- Mapping the relationships between the key internationally agreed development initiatives is critical to identifying the inter-linkages across them.
- Tools that present the key development initiatives and their interlinkages in a single platform are critical for advancing an integrated approach
- ECA's Integrated Planning and reporting toolkit seeks to achieve this objective



Integration Tools ECA's Integrated Planning and Reporting Tool

Attribute	IPRT	RIA	MAPS
Automated?	Yes	No	No
Performance tracking?	Yes	No	No
Integrates A2030?	Yes	Yes	Yes
Integrates A2063?	Yes	No	No
Generates reports?	Yes	No	No

- **Relevant for countries that are in the process of designing their planning frameworks**
- **For countries that have completed the integration process the tool is equally relevant for validating the quality and extent of integration**
- **Identifies reasons for non-integration and this can be a basis for discussion with partners for support**
- **Eases country preparations for national voluntary reporting to the High Level Political Forum and for national policy dialogue on the implementation of national development plans**



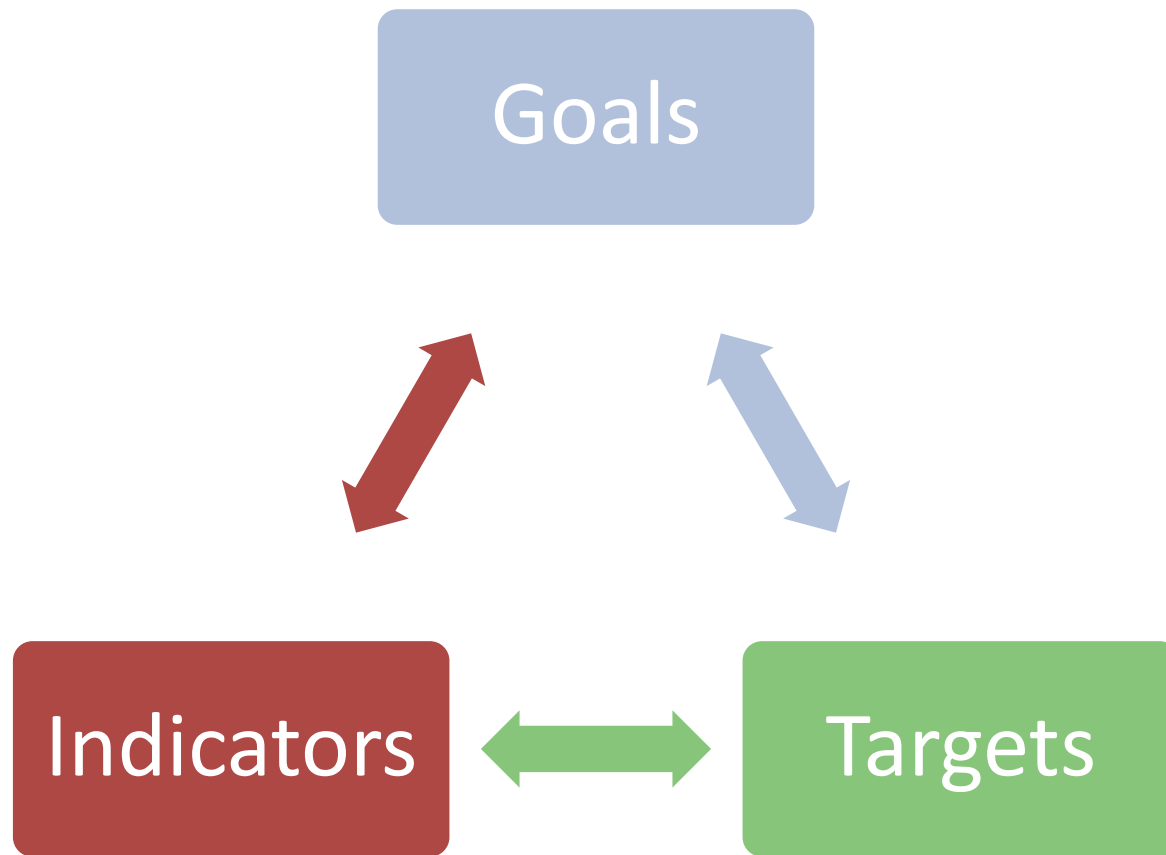
- Assesses the degree of integration; partial or full integration
- Assesses integration across the three dimensions of sustainability
- Assess alignment of sectoral results frameworks against the SDGs/Agenda 2063
- Flexible enough to incorporate additional internationally agreed frameworks
- Tracks performance of NDPs over time and assess quantitative gaps between actual performance and targets
- Can be used both online and off-line

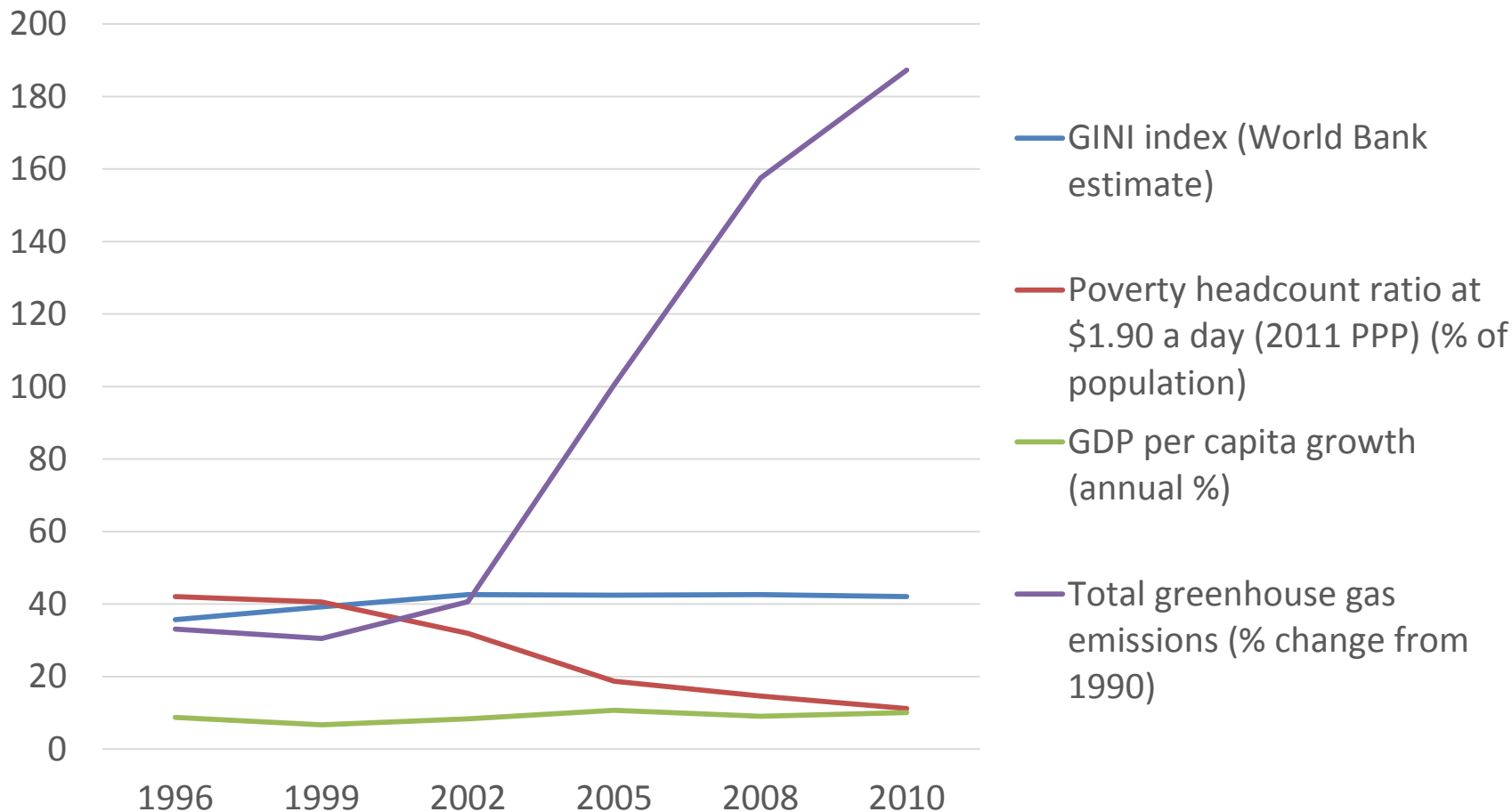
- A **coordinating entity** to oversee the integration exercise: typically the entity responsible for planning
- A **Results Framework** that identifies SDG corresponding goals, targets and indicators
- There is the need for a common template for results frameworks to facilitate their importation into the software
- A computer with windows operating system

	Percent of NDP Fully Matching	Percent of NDP Partially Matching	Total (%)
Agenda 2030	28.2	14.1	42.3
Agenda 2063	21.4	13.4	34.9

Strategic Pillar	Agenda 2030	Agenda 2063
Governance, Human rights and Security Sector reform	18.18	18.08
Modernize agriculture, agribusiness and fisheries	53.9	38.5
Human capital development (education, health and social protection)	67.5	59.4
Infrastructure and energy	30.7	38.1
Tourism and culture	40	20
Youth empowerment and development	11.1	11.1

Internal Coherence of National Development Plans

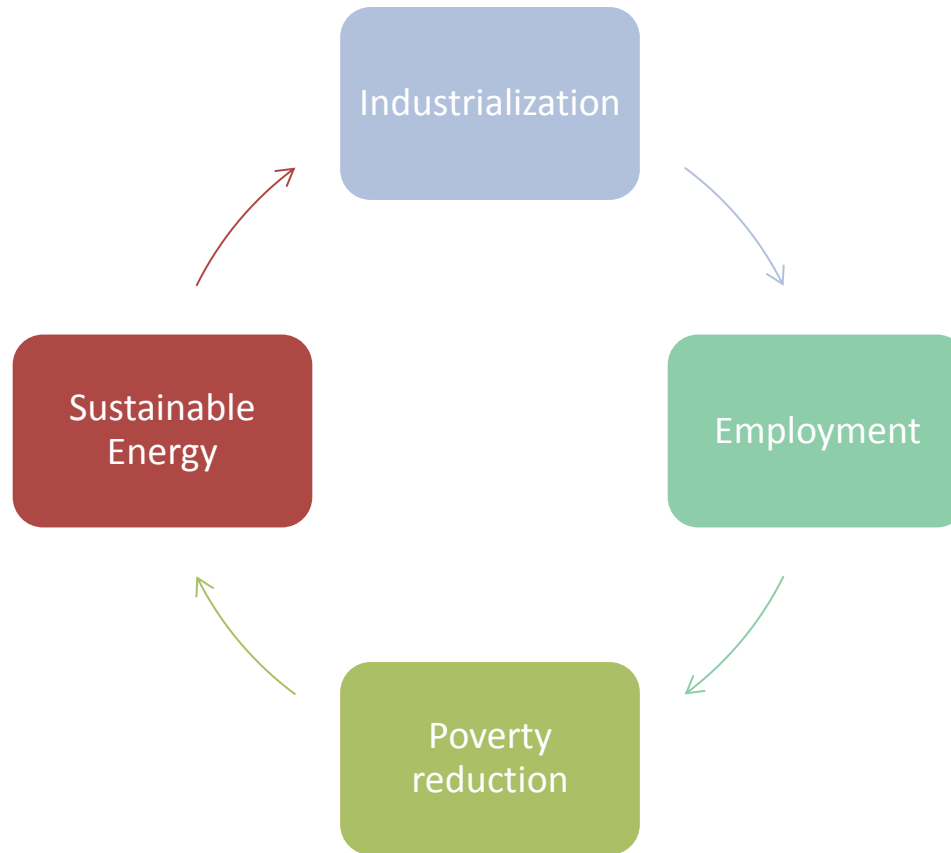


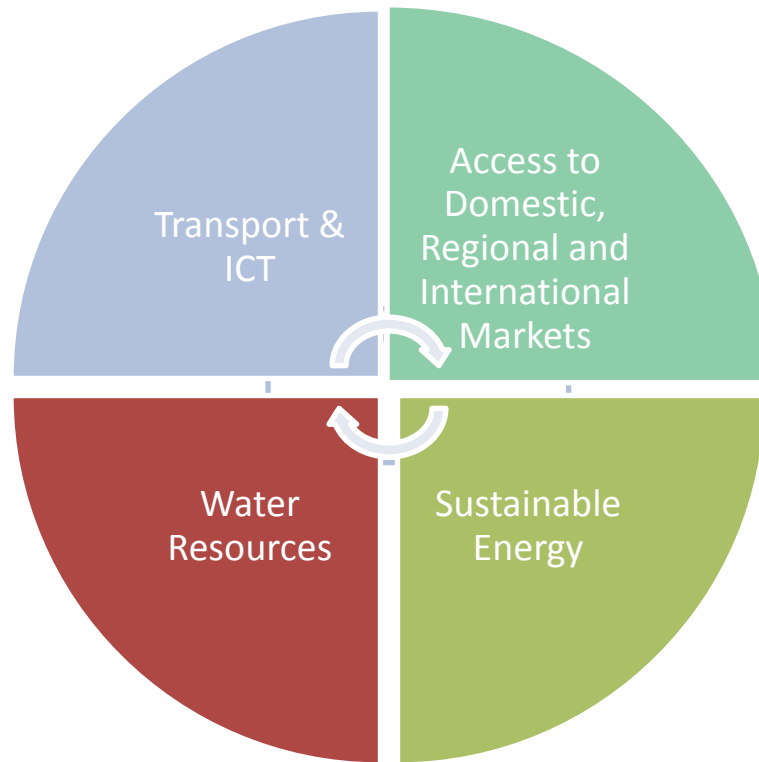


Prioritization and sequencing of interventions in National Plans

Policy implementation and sequencing

- Prioritize based on interventions that have the greatest knock-on effects on other sectors





Region/Country	R&D Expenditure as percent of GDP(2000-2016 Average)	High Tech exports in \$US millions
Sub-Saharan Africa (excl. high income countries)	0.5	2.1bn
East Asia and the Pacific excl. high income countries	1.4	
Senegal	0.5	23.5
Sudan	0.4	2.2
Tanzania	0.4	17.3
Mali	0.4	2.5
Mozambique	0.4	25.6

	R&D Expenditure as percent of GDP(2000-2016 Average)	High Tech exports in \$USm
Ethiopia	0.3	4.9
Uganda	0.3	28.7
Togo	0.2	0.6
Madagascar	0.2	6.7
Burundi	0.2	0.41
Burkina Faso	0.2	4.3
DRC	0.1	
Zambia	0.1	25.4
Gambia	0.1	0.18

The institutional architecture

- Moving from sectoral to Integrated Multi-Sectoral approaches
- Identifies national development strategies which all sectors can focus on
- Triggers development of mutually supporting interventions by multiple sectors
- Zambia's 7th NDP adopts a Multi-Sectoral approach driven by Cluster Advisory Groups
- **Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim Asset): October 2013 - December 2018**
- **Four strategic clusters identified are: Food Security and Nutrition; Social Services and Poverty Eradication; Infrastructure and Utilities; and Value Addition and Beneficiation**
- Linking planning to budgets: Nigeria's Ministry of Budget and National Planning

Domestication of prioritized SDGs

ZIMASSET Cluster	Assigned Goals
Value Addition and Beneficiation	9 and 12
Food Security and Nutrition	1,2, and 12
Infrastructure and Utilities	3,7 and 9
Social Services and Poverty Reduction	3,4 and 5
Fiscal Reform Measures	8, 10 and 17
Public Administration, Governance and Performance Management	8,10,11 and 16
New Working Group	Assigned Goals
Water, Climate and the Environment.	6, 12,13, 14 and 15

Tracking Performance: The importance of an integrated results framework

Promoting Integrated M&E systems

- ECA in collaboration with AUC have developed a common results framework for Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063
- The African Centre for Statistics has prepared a Draft Handbook on the Integrated Regional Indicator Framework of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063: Concepts and Definitions
- ECA has mapped the IPoA to A2030
- **ECA's Integrated Planning and Reporting tool facilitates integration of international frameworks in NDPs and tracks performance on NDPs**

- An integrated Regional Monitoring and Reporting framework has been developed to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in follow-up and reporting

- A2063 indicators 63
- SDG indicators 61
- Total 124
- Of which:
- Fully mapped with SDGs 102
- No overlap with SDGs 10
- Africa-specific 12

Goal 1: A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All

Priority Area	Agenda 2063 Target	Indicator	Corresponding SDG Indicator
1. Incomes, Jobs and decent work	Reduce 2013 unemployment rate by at least 25%	Unemployment rate by age group, by sex, vulnerability	8.5.2
	Reduce (Improve) the 2013 Gini coefficient by at least 20%. Reduce income inequality by at least 20%	Gini coefficient	10.2.1
2. Poverty, Inequality and Hunger	Reduce stunting in children to 10% and underweight to 5%.	Prevalence of underweight among children under 5	2.2.1
	Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95%.	% of population with access to safe drinking water	6.1.1
	Access and use of electricity and internet is increased by at least 50% of 2013 levels	% of population with access to electricity	7.1.1
4. Modern and Liveable Habitats and Basic Quality Services		% of population using internet	17.8.1

Promoting Integrated M&E systems

- ECA uses the regional forum for sustainable development as a platform to evaluate progress on the implementation of A2030 and A2063
- In collaboration with partners, the Africa Sustainable Development Report tracks performance on both Agendas

- The African Centre for Statistics undertook a comprehensive survey on the veracity and availability of data regarding the SDG economic indicators on African.
- Continent-wide it is estimated that data is only available for 37 percent of the SDG indicators; data is more readily available for the social sector and weakest for environment related indicators
- ACS maintains datasets for SDGs monitoring for the 54 African countries under SDGs portal from its statistical database.
- The SDGs – Africa portal is accessible via the web at <http://ecastats.uneca.org/data/sdgsAfrica.aspx>. The portal is structured for users to browse data according the 17 Goals.

- A rapid assessment in 2014 revealed that in Uganda data are:
 - available for only 80 indicators (35%) of the 230 indicators and no data on 113 others that are relevant to Uganda.

Reasons include

- **Inadequate appropriation of resources** for statistical activities,
- Lack of baseline data on various SDG indicators and limited disaggregation on available data.
- **Absence of appropriate methodologies** and technologies for measuring some indicators,
- **Weak survey coordination** among data producers.
- **Underdeveloped administrative data** and Civil Registration Systems

- Achieving the SDGs requires an integrated approach that:
 - Takes into account other parallel international initiatives being undertaken in a country
 - Coherently aligns the SDGs and other international commitments in national development plans
 - Strengthens capacities to:
 - prioritize catalytic interventions and identify and
 - minimize, ex-ante, policy trade offs
- Is underpinned by a well coordinated institutional architecture
- Is based on an integrated results framework
- Is underpinned by a robust data ecosystem

- The African Centre for Statistics undertook a comprehensive survey on the veracity and availability of data regarding the SDG economic indicators on African. The survey highlights the usefulness of particular sources used by countries to inform and measure SDG economic indicators, and demonstrates which indicators countries have the greatest difficulty measuring

The "AFRICA FIRST" logo, which includes a white silhouette of the African continent to the left of the word "AFRICA" in a white box, with the word "FIRST" in a larger font below it. The logo is centered on a background of vertical bars of varying heights.

THANK YOU!

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