

Measuring Progress towards Sustainable Development in Africa

**Prof Fanie Cloete,
Department of Public Governance**

University of Johannesburg

E-mail : fcloete@uj.ac.za

Homepage : <http://www.uj.ac.za/publicgov>

1

Development

= both a physical reality and a state of mind in which the means for obtaining a better life is improved, through a combination of social, economic and institutional capacity-building and empowerment

(Sen 1999, Todaro 1997, Serageldin 1996)

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance

2

Human Development

Development is about empowerment:

- Knowledge empowerment
- Experiential empowerment
- Psychological empowerment
- Political empowerment
- Economic empowerment
- Cultural empowerment
- Social empowerment
- Technological empowerment

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance

3

Sustainable Development (1)

Sustainable development =

development that meet the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
(Brundtland Commission 1982)

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance

4

Sustainable Development (2)

- ◆ Objective = sectorally balanced, self-sustaining improvement in medium to long term life quality
- ◆ Coherent systemic integration: structural, functional, cultural
- ◆ Consolidating a way of life: a developmental culture

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance

5

Sustainability

- = the maintenance of a stable, desired trend in a durable way within a specified long term time frame.
- Contrast Brundtland definition

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance

6

Demographic Sustainability

= achievement & maintenance of a stable trend in populations, able to sustain all their developmental needs through durable utilisation of available resources within a specified long term time frame.

7

Social Sustainability

= achievement & maintenance of an empowered citizenry that constitutes stable and cohesive communities striving towards the promotion of individual preferences & collective interests within a specified long term time frame

8

Economic sustainability

= achievement & maintenance of a sound, stable and growing/expanding economic system that meets the needs of its society or has the potential to develop towards higher levels in an efficient and durable way within a specified long term time frame (= Brundtland definition ?)

9

Cultural sustainability

= achievement & maintenance of stable and durable systems of values, customs and practices expressing, promoting and developing the cultural identity of individuals and groups in a community or society

Financial sustainability

= not spending more than you earn over time , and preferably not reducing assets or capacity but building them up in a durable way within a specified long term time frame

11

Political sustainability

= achievement & maintenance of a stable, effective political vision, commitment and support based on legitimate, transparent, democratic processes operating in a durable way within a specified long term time frame

Institutional sustainability

= achievement & maintenance of stable, effective and efficient institutions that have a good record of achieving strategic policy objectives and of learning from past failures and successes durably within a specified long term time frame.

Managerial sustainability

= achievement & maintenance of a combination of :

- ▶ strong and committed leadership
- ▶ clear and unambiguous strategic policy objectives
- ▶ a broad-based consensus about these objectives
- ▶ effective operational policy implementation, coordination, monitoring, assessment & redesign,

durably within a specified long term time frame

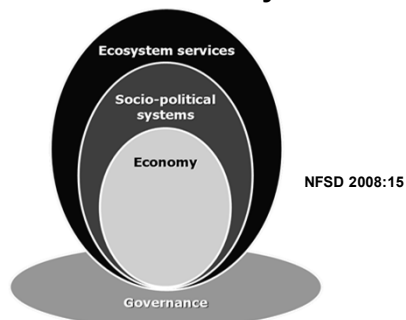
Technological sustainability

= achievement & maintenance of effective and appropriate stable technological systems enabling, supporting, facilitating and promoting societal activities in different sectors durably within a specified long term time frame

Environmental sustainability

= achievement & maintenance of stable ecological and bio-diversity systems durably within a specified long term time frame

Integrated Systems Approach to Sustainability



17

Rio 1992

'Indicators of sustainable development need to be developed to provide solid basis for decision-making at all levels and to contribute to a self-regulating sustainability of integrated environment and development systems'
(UN 1992: Agenda 21 – Chapter 40).

18

CSD Indicator framework

Integrated approach, to measure sustainability :

- Social
- Economic
- Environmental
- Institutional
- Model applicable to all UN member states

Cloete, F: Measuring good governance in SA (c)

19

Millennium Goals for 2015

1. Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality & empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat AIDS, TB, Malaria & other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

Cloete, F: Measuring good governance in SA (c)

20

SD Goals for 2030 (1)

- GOAL 1 *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*
- GOAL 2 *End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*
- GOAL 3 *Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*
- GOAL 4 *Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*
- GOAL 5 *Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*
- GOAL 6 *Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*
- GOAL 7 *Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all*
- GOAL 8 *Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*
- GOAL 9 *Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation*

21

SD Goals for 2030 (2)

- GOAL 10 *Reduce inequality within and among countries*
- GOAL 11 *Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*
- GOAL 12 *Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns*
- GOAL 13 *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*
- GOAL 14 *Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development*
- 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*
- 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*
- GOAL 17 *Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development"*

Cloete, F: Measuring good governance in SA (c)

22

ECLAC Sustainable Development Indicators for Argentina, 2005 (1)

- Most recent & comprehensive approach to measure sustainability :
- Not only according to CSD model (social, economic, environmental, institutional) but also inter-relatedness among them
- Argentinian President legitimised it.
- Effectiveness will be determined by application, incl M & E efforts

ECLAC Sustainable Development Indicators for Argentina, 2005 (2)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: Social subsystem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development - Sustainability • B: Economic subsystem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development - Sustainability • C: Environmental subsystem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development - Sustainability • D: Institutional subsystem <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Development - Sustainability • E: National-Global Inter-relationship | <p>Cross-sectoral indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social impact on economy • Social impact on environment • Social impact on institutions • Economic impact on society • Economic impact on environment • Economic impact on institutions • Environmental impact on society • Environmental impact on economy • Environmental impact on institutions • Institutional impact on society • Institutional impact on economy • Institutional impact on environment • Relationship: intensity of use & |
|---|--|

ECLAC Argentina Social Indicators

Development

- Percentage of the population that lives below the poverty line.
- Percentage of the population that lives below the indigent or destitute line
- Percentage of the population with unsatisfied or inadequate basic necessities
- The infant mortality rate
- The mortality rate for children up to five years
- Life expectancy from birth
- Percentage of the population with access to health systems
- Completion rate of basic general education [primary education]
- Percentage of the population of 20 years and older that has completed secondary education

Sustainability

- The relation between the 10% highest income and the 10% lowest income groups
- The rate of population growth
- The rate of dependent population

Social impact on economy

- The percentage of homes in which inhabitants live as illegal/irregular occupants [squatters?]

Social impact on environment

- ?

Social impact on institutions

- Delinquency per 10 000 of the population

ECLAC Argentina Economic Indicators

Development

- GDP per person
- Growth rate of GDP
- Role of the three sectors in GDP (social, economic, environmental)

Sustainability

- Role of investments in GDP
- Tax collected as a percentage of GDP
- Employment rate
- Consumer price index

Economic impact on society

- Unemployment rate
- The rate of underemployed hourly workers
- Rate of school leavers as a percentage of vulnerable [at risk] school learners
- Rate of successful learners in languages and mathematics as a percentage of vulnerable school learners
- Youth between 18 and 24 years who do not study nor work

Economic impact on environment

- Generation of solid urban waste
- Consumption of fertilizers
- Volume of commercial pesticides
- Changes in the utilization of land

Economic impact on institutions

- Expenditure on research and development in relation to GDP

ECLAC Argentina Environmental Indicators

Development

- Surface area of natural forests
- Known and proven reserves of more than 50% of potential hydrocarbons [oil & gas]
- Annual waste

Sustainability

- Forest area as percentage of total area
- Percentage of hectares degraded by erosion
- Evolution of the biomass [B] and reproductive biomass [BR] of commercial fishing
- Proportion of renewable energy sources of total supply of primary energy [OTEPI]
- The annual relationship between reserves and production of hydrocarbons [oil & gas]

Environmental impact on society

- Percentage of the population with access to safe public water networks
- Percentage of the population with access to water-born sewage systems
- Notified cases of diarrhea, cholera, and typhoid

Environmental impact on economy

- Exploitation of fossil fuels for the generation of energy
- Production of commercial timber/wood
- Steel production

Environmental impact on institutions

ECLAC Argentina Institutional Indicators

Development

- Utilization of semi-direct democratic mechanisms
- Participation of civil society
- Number of proceedings brought before the Public Protector

Sustainability

- Percentage of participation of voters in presidential elections
- Development of public protest
- Circulation of newspapers and magazines

Institutional impact on society

- Social welfare spending

Institutional impact on economy

- The percentage of businesses that implement measures for clean production
- The number of ISO 14.001 certificates
- Human resources dedicated to research and development

Institutional impact on environment

- Public spending on the environment
- Protected land areas as a percentage of total land
- Relationship between commercial fishing and the maximum permitted

GWM&ES Indicator Framework: Development Indicators: 2008

76 Indicators, 10 categories:

- Economic growth & transformation
- Employment
- Poverty and inequality
- Household and community assets
- Health
- Education
- Social cohesion
- Safety & security
- International relations
- Good governance

Problems with SD in Africa

2012 UNECA Report on progress with sustainable development in Africa

1. "A fragmented approach towards sustainable development that de-coupled environment and development.
2. Lack of integrated national policies and approaches in the areas of finance, trade, investment, technology, and sustainable development.
3. Continuing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production.
4. Inadequate financial resources and technology transfer from developed countries .

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete - UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy - Sustainable Governance

30

Sustainable Institutions and Good Governance in Africa

“The dark years of personalized power, prevalence of unaccountable and authoritarian governments, violation of human rights, rampant corruption, absence of the rule of law, massive state intervention in the economy and lack of decentralization of responsibilities and resources are receding in Africa. The region is today making strides in the building of democratic institutions and will continue to pursue efforts aimed at good governance within the context of the activities of AU (and) the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM).”

2012 UNECA Report on SD in Africa

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance 31

Sustainable Economic Dev in Africa

“Africa’s middle class has tripled over the last 30 years, with one in three people now considered to be living above the poverty line - but not among the wealthy. The current trajectory suggests that the African middle class will grow to 1.1 billion (42%) in 2060. As African economies are growing (7 of the 10 fastest growing in the world are African), the wealth is trickling down and Africa now has the fastest growing middle class in the world”.

De Loitte (2012)

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance 32

Sustainable Social Dev in Africa

“The key elements in the analysis of sustainable social development include the extent of social sector development, poverty eradication, and the level of inequality. The region recorded a number of success stories in the achievement of the MDGs and is on track. A number of countries made good progress, but overall progress is somewhat slow. Nonetheless, the evidence is strong and encouraging that, with the right policy mix, efficient use of resources, improved governance and enhanced and sustained international support, the region will achieve many of the MDGs”

(UNECA 2012:14).

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance 33

Sustainable Enviro Dev in Africa

“In spite of the progress in the implementation of commitments around the environmental pillar, there are monumental challenges requiring urgent attention. Among the most visible is the challenge of achieving balanced integration of the three pillars of sustainable development in planning, budgeting and implementation of plans and programmes. There is a pressing need for national and sub-regional economic policies adequately to address environmental consequences. Mechanisms and administrative systems dealing with environmental issues are still weak. There is still insufficient public awareness about the real causes and magnitude of environmental problems and the consequences of not dealing with them. Also worthy of mention is inadequate forecasting of emerging environmental problem” (UNECA 2012:22).

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance 34

UNECA 2012 Conclusions on Sustainable Dev in Africa

“...(l)ittle progress has been made to foster a balanced integration of the pillars in national and subregional integration strategies, however. In order to exploit fully the benefits of interlinkages, the region needs appropriate institutional and strategic frameworks and supporting systems that promote a holistic and integrated approach to development challenges. Global, regional and national level strategic responses to the MDGs provide invaluable opportunities to harness the synergies of the pillars of development. This report calls for strengthened interlinkages among the pillars in order to achieve the goals of sustainable development”

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance 35

Other SD indices for Africa

- General Afrobarometer, the
- Mo Ebrahim African Governance Index
- African Sustainability Barometer (Financial Times 2013b)
- Democracy Index of the Economist (2014).

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance 36

Measuring SD in SA

- Rio & Johannesburg Summits
- NFSD history
- DEAT lead agency: problems
- Synchronisation with other initiatives (ASGISA, GWM&ES, SoE, NDP)
- Present and future
- Sustainability measurement model: CSD

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance 37

National Strategy for Sustainable Development and Action Plan: 2011-2014

5 identified strategic priorities:

- integrated planning and implementation systems,
- sustaining ecosystems and natural resource utilisation,
- a green economy,
- sustainable communities and
- responding to climate change

(c) copyright reserved : Prof F Cloete , UJ Pub Gov Hons Policy : Sustainable Governance 38

Conclusions 1

- Consequences of globalisation has placed pressures on governments to adjust national & global institutions and promote a more equitable global order.
- 21st Century presents humankind with exceptional opportunities and risks; both systematic and interconnected.
- Ability to navigate challenges dependent on governments' insight & commitment to succeed.
- need for balanced and integrated development outcomes across the globe (SDGs)
- Failure to take urgent action in education, technology development, carbon pollution, etc has serious consequences.

Conclusions 2

- Sustainable development in Africa is a much more elusive target
- slow but steady improvements in developmental levels in many African countries
- measurement of sustainable development across the globe has established a strong foundation with the work of the UNCSD, ECLAC and, more recently also with the work of the CES in the EU
- enabling conditions, among which the existence of reliable, regularly updated, quality data
- South Africa, where a comprehensive system of monitoring and evaluation of governmental programmes was institutionalised since 2005 and has slowly started to take root in a top-down way, driven and coordinated by the Presidency, NDP, NFSD