

SDGs as a development roadmap for Africa: interactions, dynamics and policy

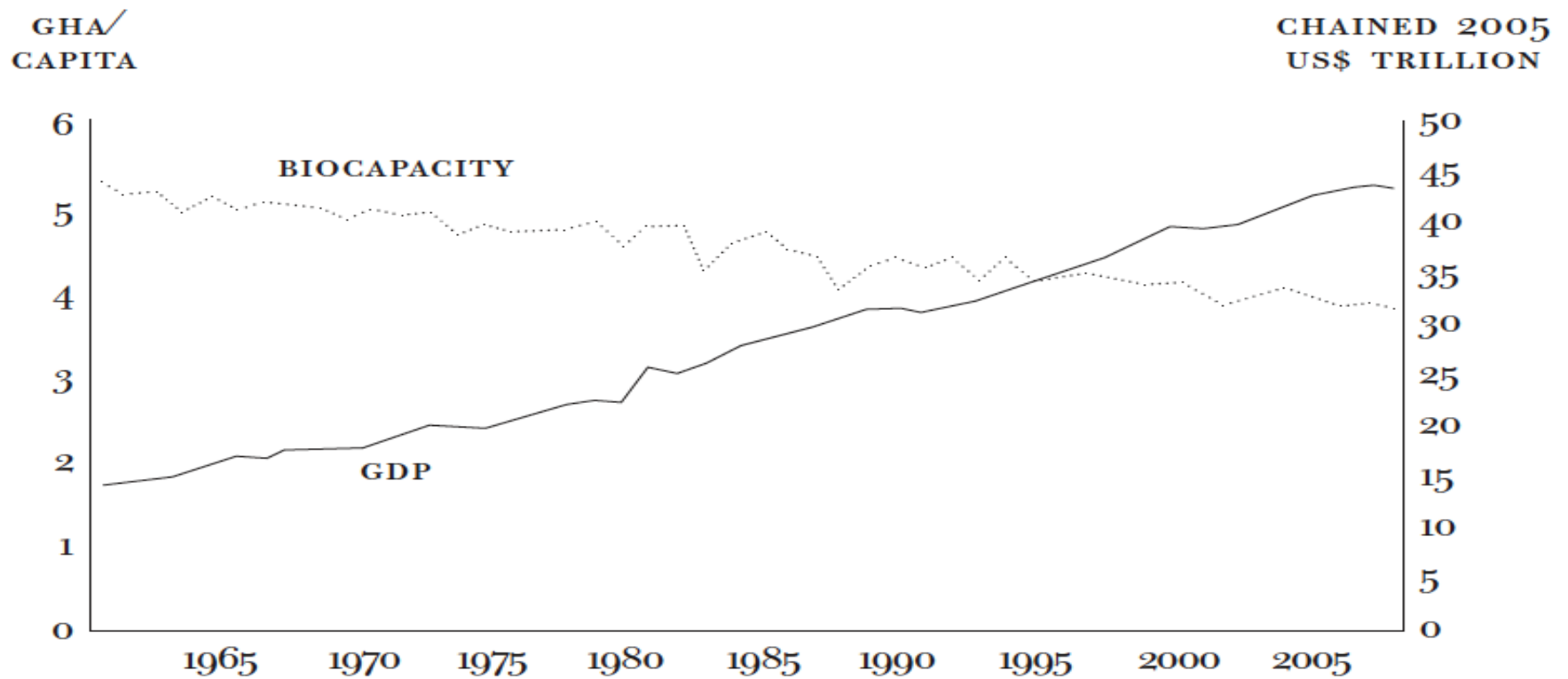


GovInn

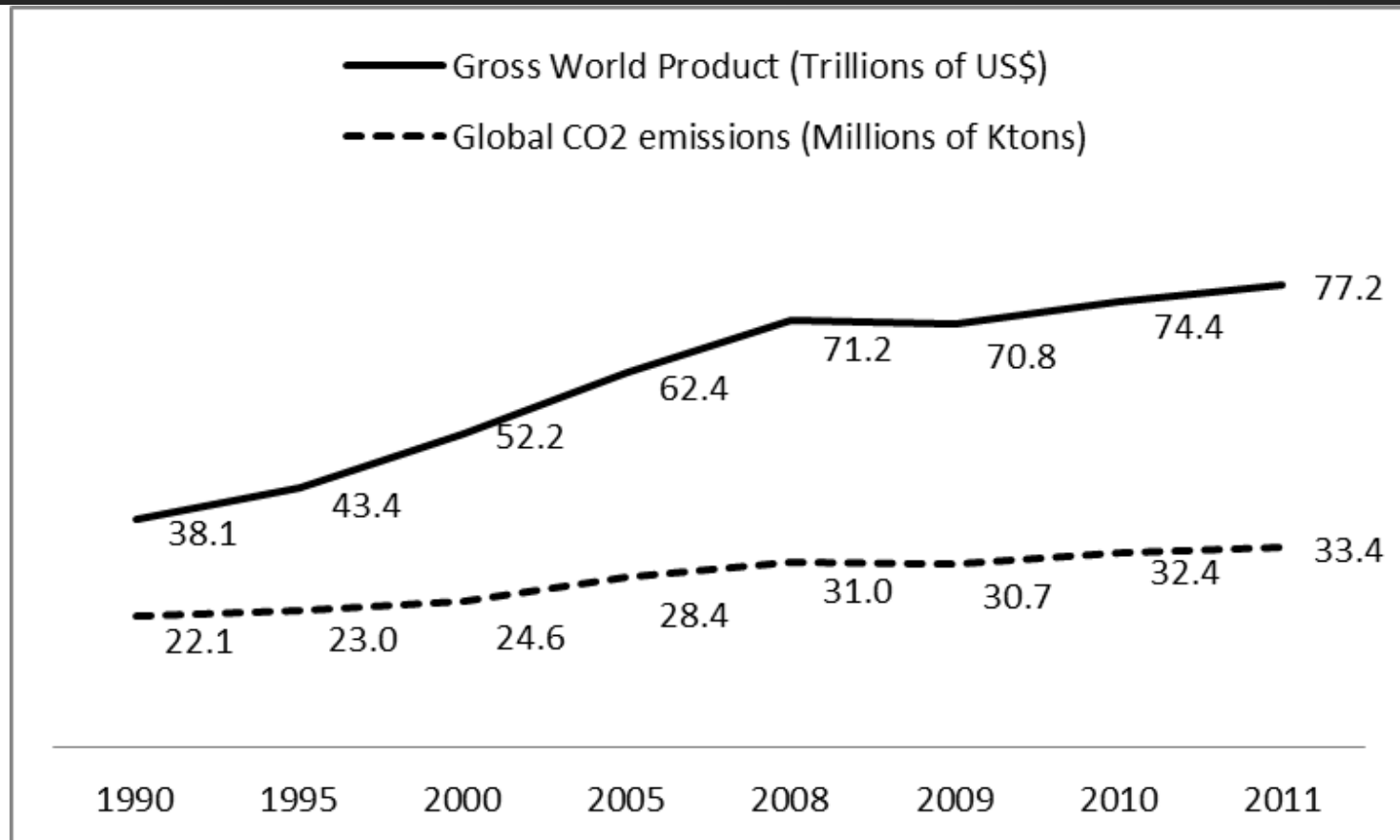
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GDP vs. Mother Nature

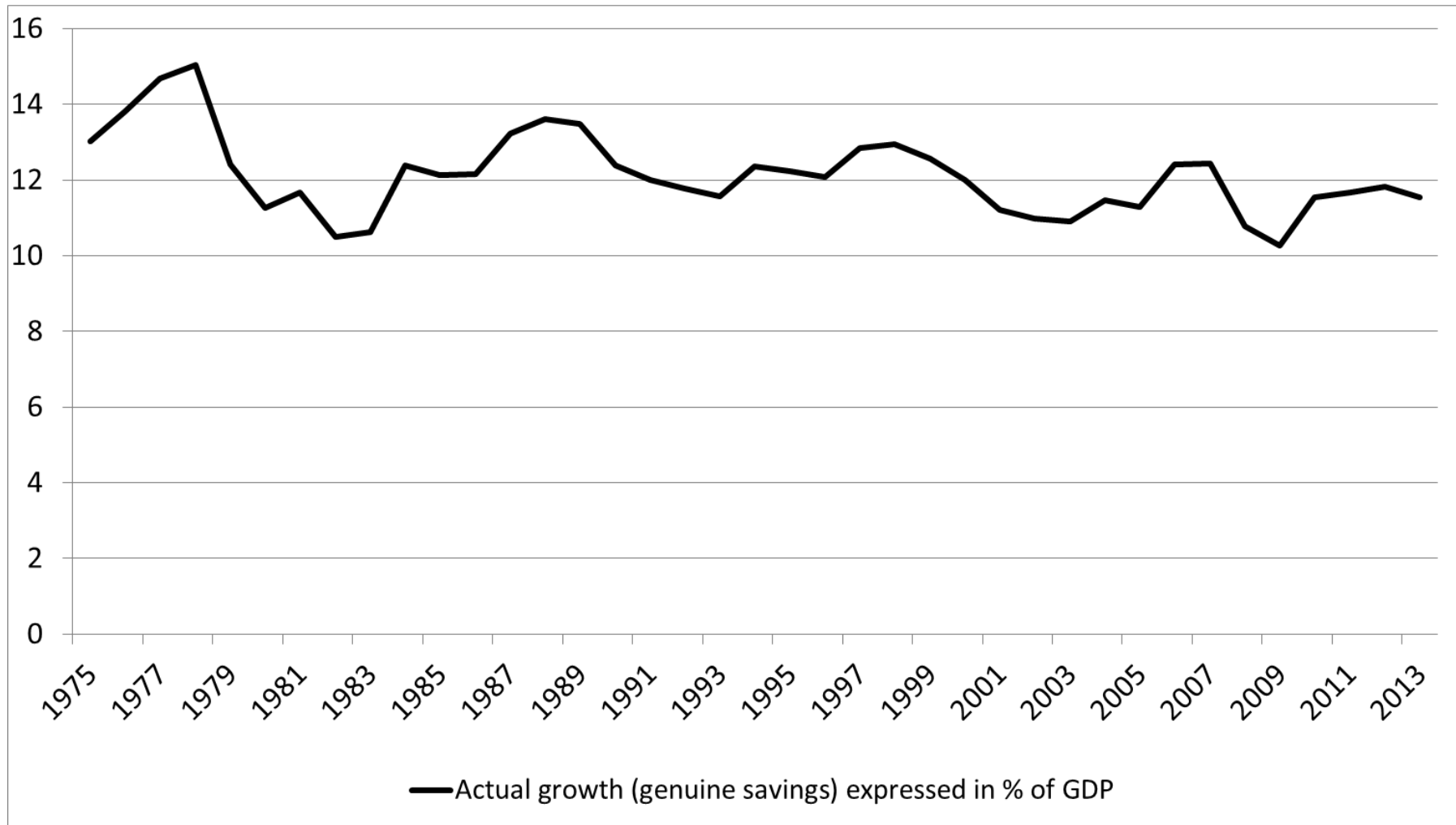


GDP vs. the climate

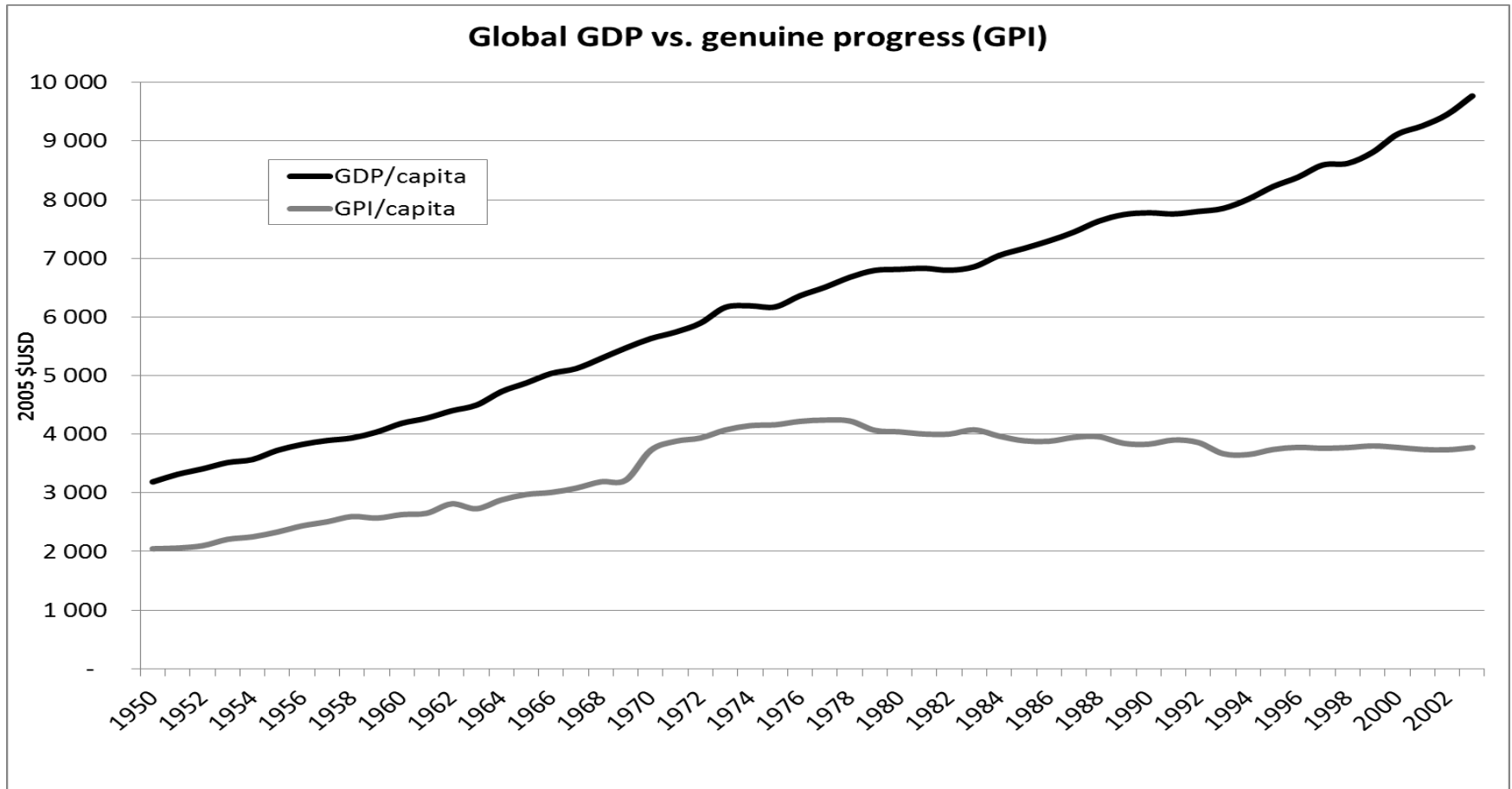


Source: IMF 2011 for GDP and EDGAR 2014 for CO2 emissions data.

Global GDP growth flattens when environmental damage is accounted for

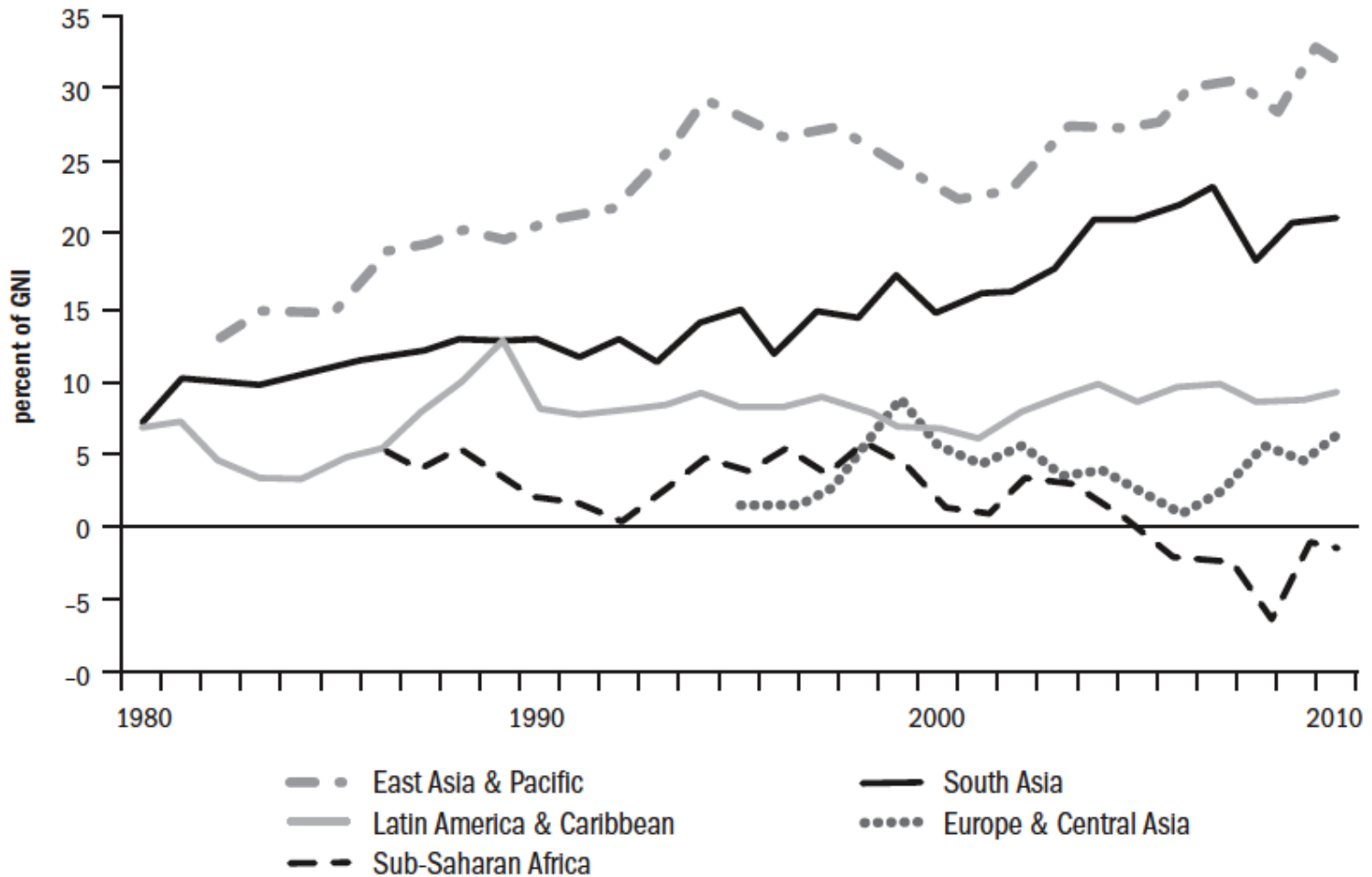


Global GDP splits from genuine progress



Source: Ida Kubiszewski et al., 'Beyond GDP: measuring and achieving global genuine progress,' *Ecological Economics*, 93, 2013, p.63.

Africa 'shrinking'



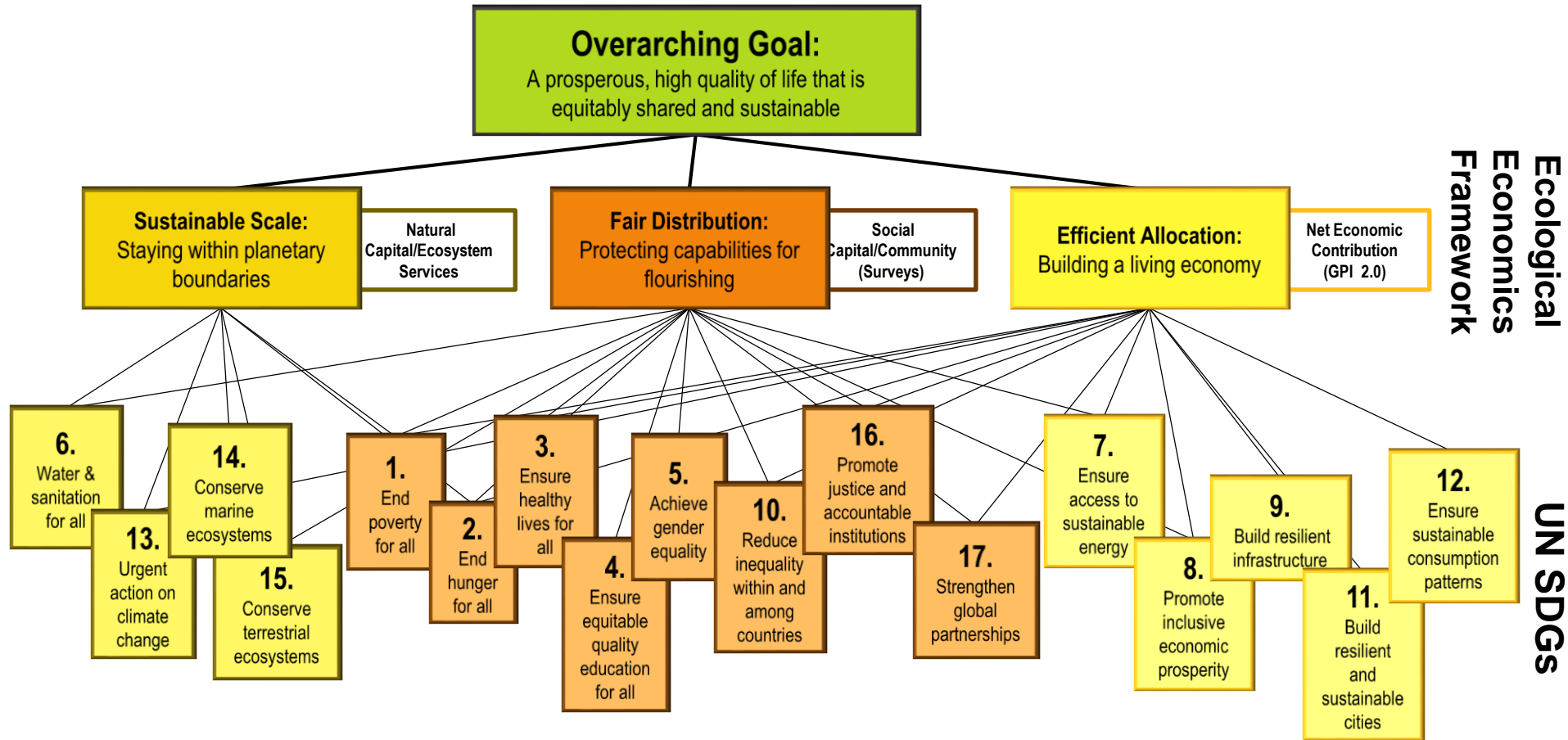
Sustainable Development Goals

- 17 goals (September 2015)
- 169 targets (December 2015)
- 242 indicators with multiple entries (February 2016)
- Time lags, data collection challenges and quality of data
- “The value of the SDGs is not in what they say, but in what they mean” → should not miss forest for trees
- Replace conventional approaches in the SNA
- Reform incentives, rewards and policy

Moving forward...quickly

- Connecting the SDGs through a 'coherent narrative' → human and ecosystem wellbeing
- Understanding interactions within the SDGs
- Building on existing tools (genuine progress indicator, inclusive wealth index, natural capital accounting, opinion surveys for social capital and subjective wellbeing)
- Integrating dashboard with aggregate index
- Future: dynamic models and 'data revolution'

Connecting the SDGs



Sustainable Wellbeing Index

- $SWI = f(E, N, S)$
 - SWI = Sustainable Wellbeing Index
 - E = Net economic contribution
 - N = Natural Capital/Ecosystem Services contribution
 - S = Social capital/Community contribution
- $SWI = L_{\max} * (E/(k_e + E)) * (N/(k_n + N)) * (S/(k_s + S))$
 - L_{\max} = the maximum achievable SWI when all factors are simultaneously at their maximum.
 - k_e = the “half saturation constant” of E – the value of E where the result of this term achieves ½ its maximum value.
 - k_n = the “half saturation constant” of N.
 - k_s = the “half saturation constant” of S

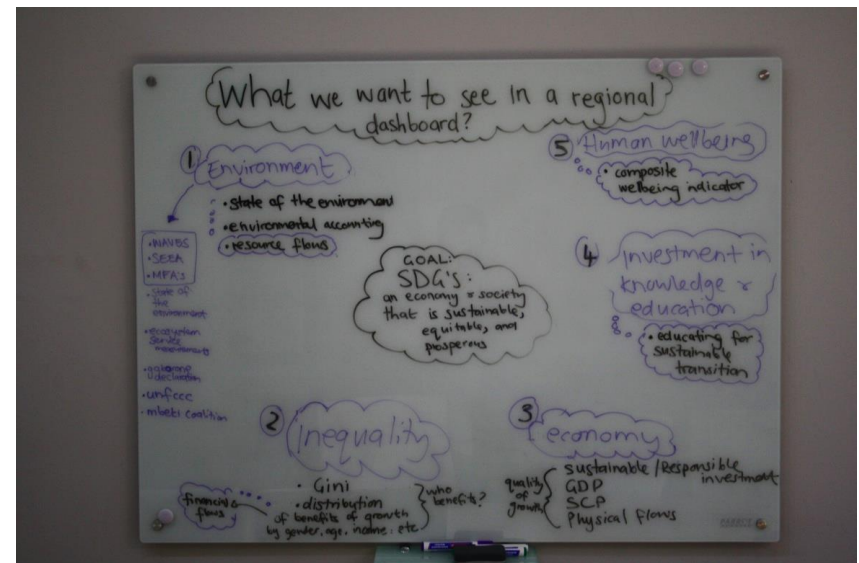
Linking SDGs with 'Beyond GDP' agenda



- Acknowledging 'misuse' of GDP
- Corrections relevant for Africa:
 - Income inequality
 - Fiscal flows
 - Sustainable consumption and production
 - Lessons to be learned from GPI and Genuine Savings

Regional dashboard

- Corrected/complemented GDP should be integrated into a regional dashboard
- Dashboard to include:
 - Human development (e.g. education, health, etc.)
 - Quality of the environment
 - Decent work (e.g. beyond mere employment)
 - Governance
 - Inclusion and social capital



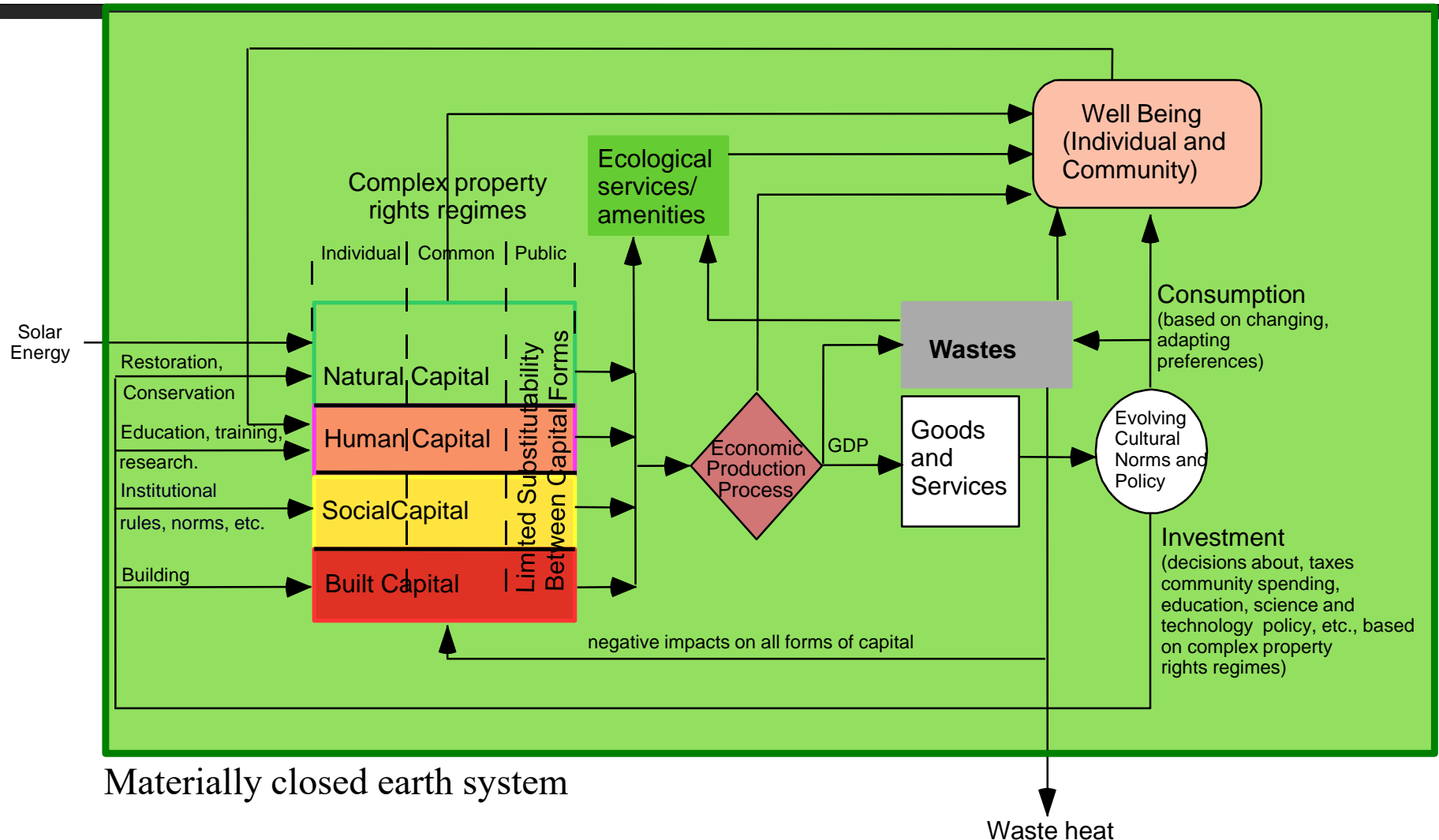
Pragmatism and policy relevance

- Information already available
 - Human development: investment education, infant mortality, enrolment rates, morbidity rates, doctors to population ratio, crime.
 - Quality environment: air, material flows, land use, ecosystems (through experimental accounts as part of WAVES and SEEA), levels of pollution and waste.
 - Decent work: labour force surveys standardized across Africa (in partnership with ILO).
 - Governance: voters' turnout and Ibrahim Index of African Governance.
 - Social inclusion/social capital: poverty, time use at household levels
- Information that could be gathered if more resources were available:
 - Human development: life expectancy, literacy rates.
 - Quality environment: land cover change, water stress, geological surveys.
 - Decent work: skills development to building economy in touch with local needs.
 - Governance: citizen participation in policy processes.
 - Social inclusion/social capital: mapping social connections in civil society, participation in community activities, multi-dim poverty.

Reach out to regional initiatives

- African Centre for Statistics at UNECA (for expertise and coordination)
- African Union Commission (for political support and coordination)
- African Development Bank (for infrastructural and economic support).
- Key regional organizations to involve: Southern African Development Community (SADC), the East African Community (EAC) and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Dynamic non-linear model



Data revolution in Africa?

- Data obsolescence a 'key problem' for policy making
- Limited reach of conventional statistical tools
- Growing penetration of mobile technology
- Passive 'data tracking'
- Distributed data collection systems
- Dynamic modelling for complex interaction of human and ecosystem wellbeing variables

THANKS!

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