



What impact could the SDGs have on the Socio-Economic Development of East Africa?



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OUTLINE

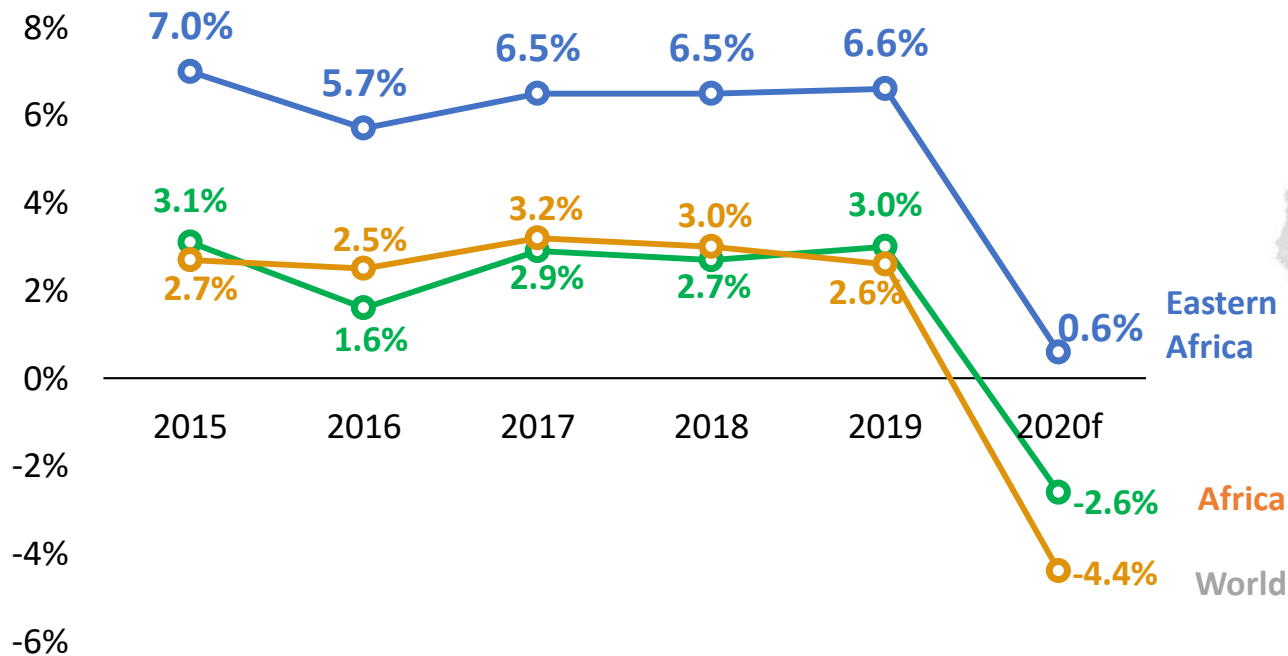
1 COVID-19 – KNOCKING THE REGION OFF COURSE?

2 LONGER-TERM DEVELOPMENTAL CHALLENGES

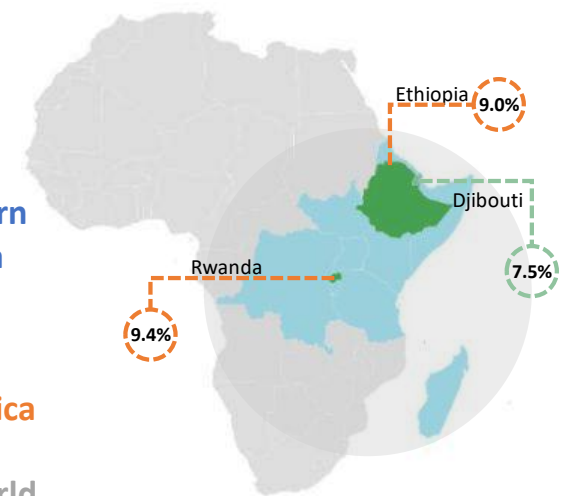
3 WHERE DO THE SDGs FIT IN?

EA was among the fastest growing regions in the world before COVID

Average Growth Rates (%), 2015 – 2020



In 2019, the **fastest growing economies** were:



Source: National sources, UNDESA WESP mid-2020, UNECA calculations

Rwanda has been hit hard

Activity description	Qtr 1	Qtr2	Qtr3
Education	-3%	-67%	-57%
Hotels & restaurants	3%	-62%	-55%
Transport	0%	-41%	-33%
Mining & quarrying	-26%	-53%	-24%
Fishing	5%	-48%	-20%
Administrative & support service activities	1%	-8%	-9%
Export crops	-16%	-19%	-8%
Construction	5%	-20%	-6%
<i>Textiles, clothing & leather goods</i>	11%	-13%	-5%

Source: NISR

But some activities have remained resilient














Activity description	Qtr 1	Qtr2	Qtr3
Real estate activities	0%	-7%	1%
Public administration & defense; compulsory social	14%	-3%	1%
Cultural, domestic & other services	-1%	-4%	1%
Electricity	4%	-6%	2%
Professional, scientific & technical activities	-1%	-6%	2%
Food crops	-2%	-2%	3%
Forestry	4%	3%	4%
<i>Beverages & tobacco</i>	6%	-13%	4%
Human health & social work activities	32%	5%	6%
Livestock & livestock products	8%	8%	8%
<i>Furniture & other manufacturing</i>	0%	-42%	14%
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	1%	-43%	14%
<i>Metal products, machinery & equipment</i>	-2%	-31%	31%
Information & communication	34%	33%	43%

5

Source: NISR

East Africa has lower incidence of COVID-19 cases compared to rest of Africa

Recorded COVID-19 Cases and Deaths (total and per million),
as at 28 February 2021

Country	Cases per mn	Deaths per mn	Total Cases	Total Deaths
 Seychelles	26,622	112	2,618	11
 Djibouti	6,140	64	6,066	63
 Comoros	4,107	166	3,571	144
 Kenya	1,971	35	105,973	1,856
 Rwanda	1,455	20	18,850	261
 Ethiopia	1,384	21	159,072	2,365
 Uganda	882	7	40,357	334
 Eritrea	803	2	2,847	7
 Madagascar	716	11	19,831	297
 South Sudan	708	8	7,926	93
 Somalia	457	15	7,257	239
 DR Congo	289	8	25,913	707
 Burundi	186	0	2,209	3
Eastern Africa-13	1,034	16	402,490	6,380
Africa	2,910	77	3,898,073	103,707

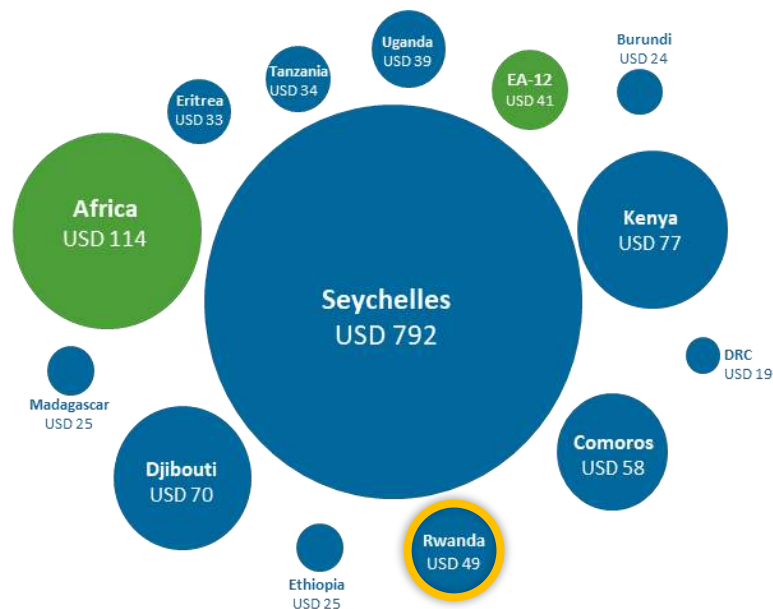
*Strict containment measures
have led most of Eastern
Africa to relatively low COVID-
19 infection and death rates*

*Eastern Africa rates of
incidence and death are
significantly lower than the
continent overall*

Note: Figures as at 28th February
Source: WHO, Our World in Data

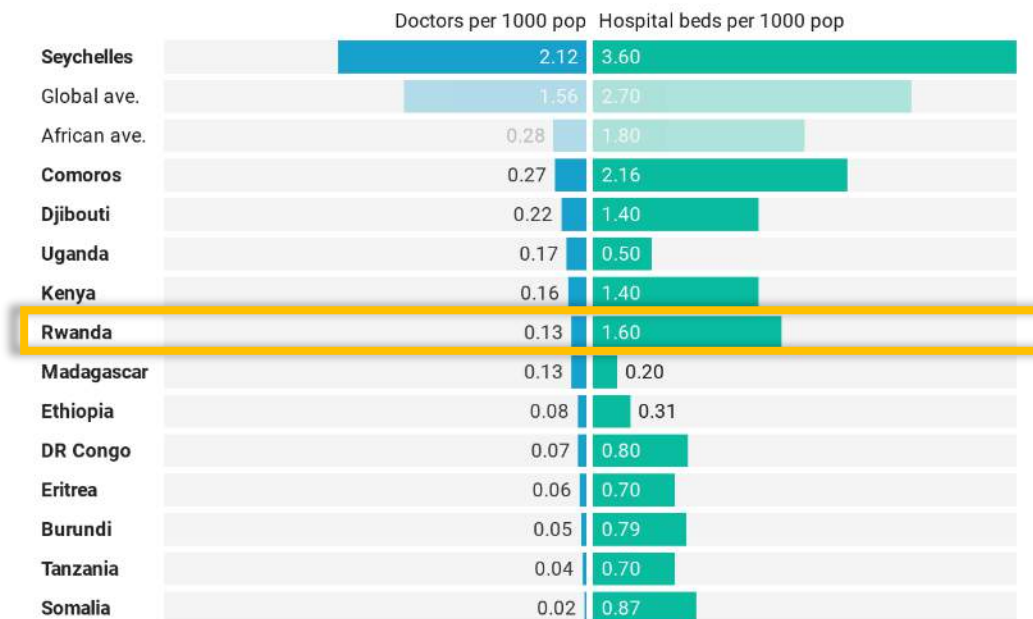
But Pre-Covid-19 Spending on public health was relatively low in EA

Public Health Expenditure per capita (USD), 2017



Note: Continental average is as of 2015
Source: Global Health Expenditure database

Public Health Resource Density, latest year available



Note: Latest available statistics are from 2006 – 2018
Source: World Health Statistics, Global Health Expenditure database

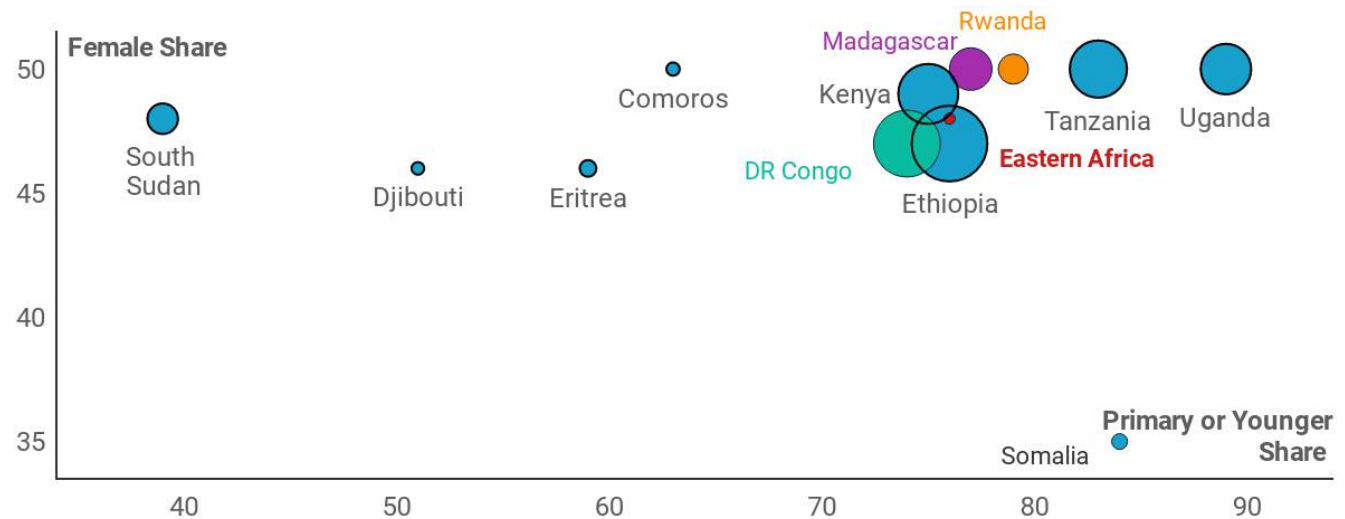
School closures affected 96 million learners in Eastern Africa

Across all affected learners in Eastern Africa,
49% are female, and
79% are primary school-aged or younger

... slowing progress to **SDG4** ...

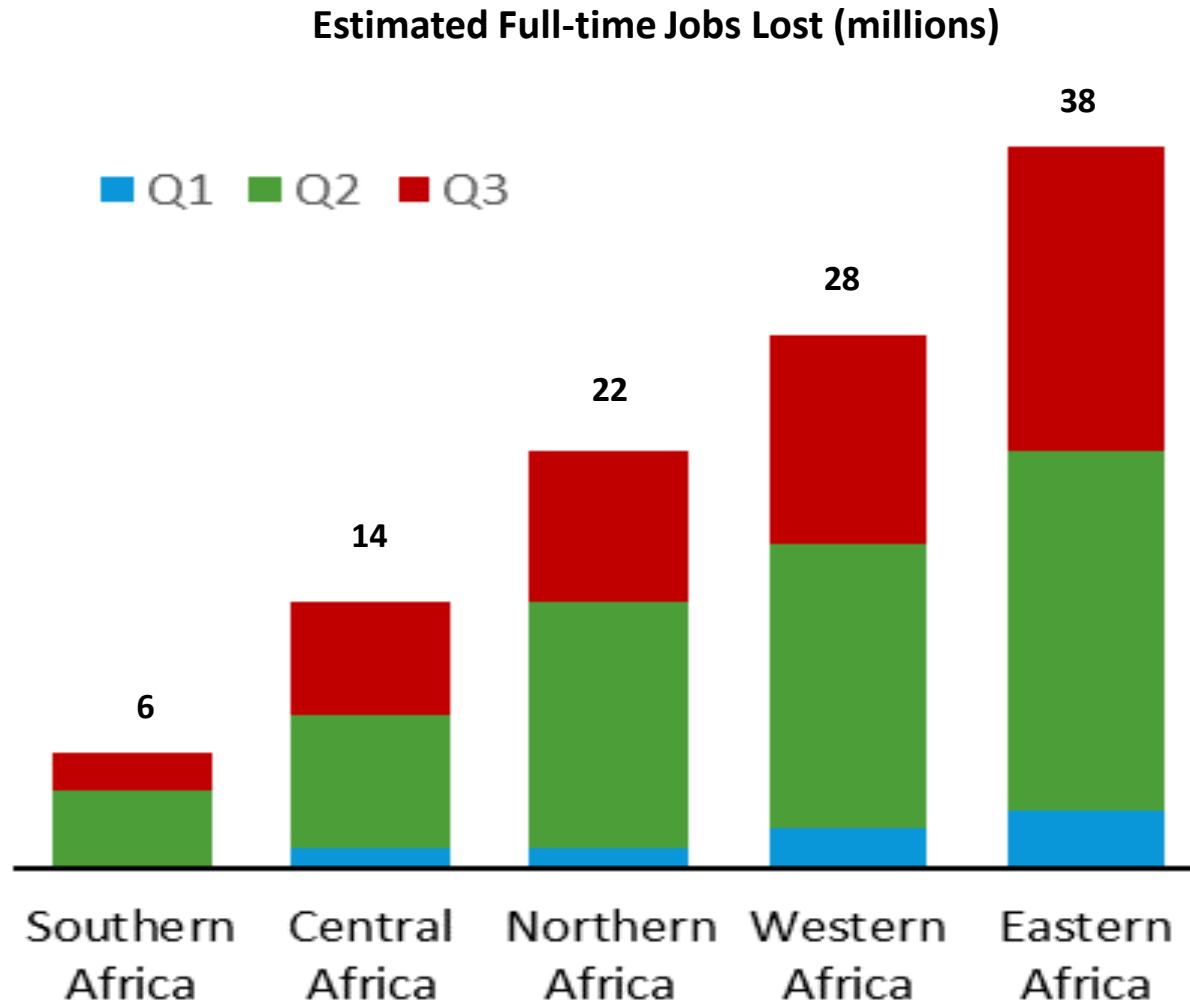


Share of Female and Young Students Among Total Impacted by School Closures



Note: Except for the Eastern Africa point, country bubbles are sized by the total number of students impacted
Source: UNESCO, UNICEF, World Bank

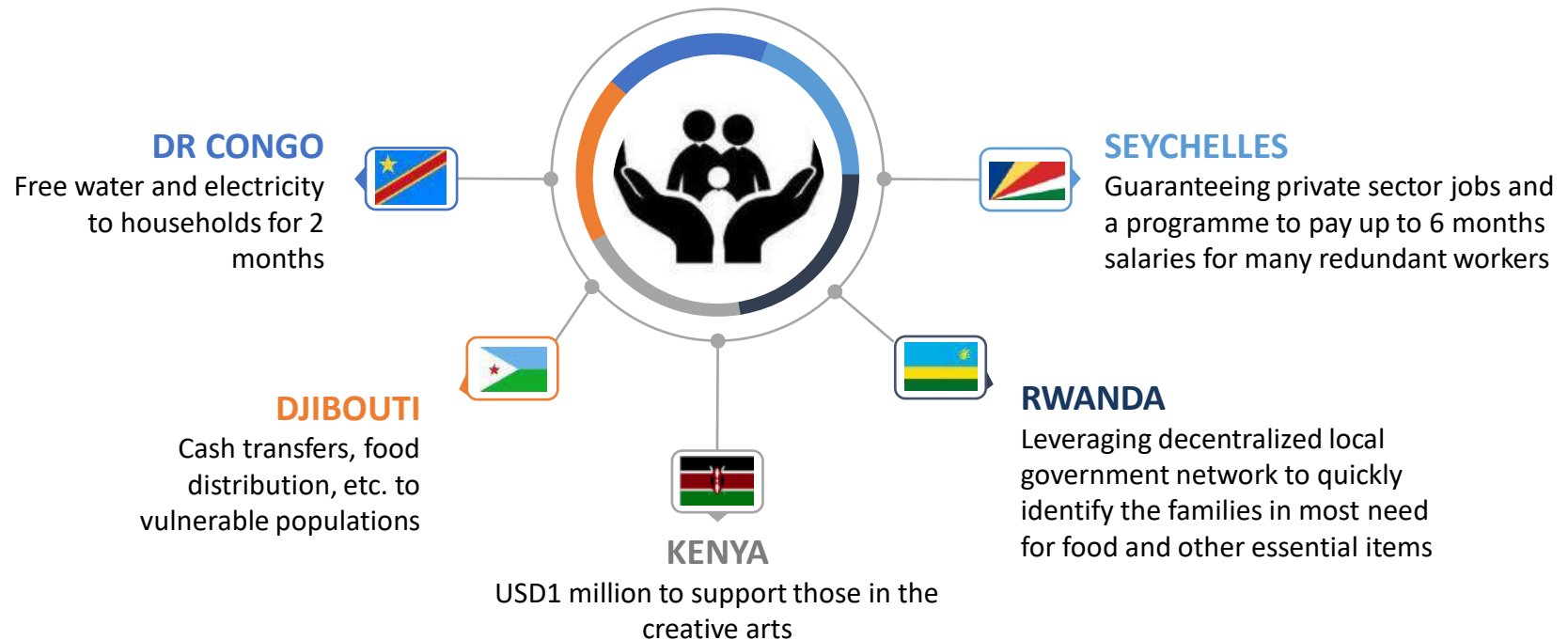
Eastern Africa has faced the largest number of job losses in region



Source: ILO

Governments have responded with short-term social protection

Examples of COVID-19 Support in Eastern Africa



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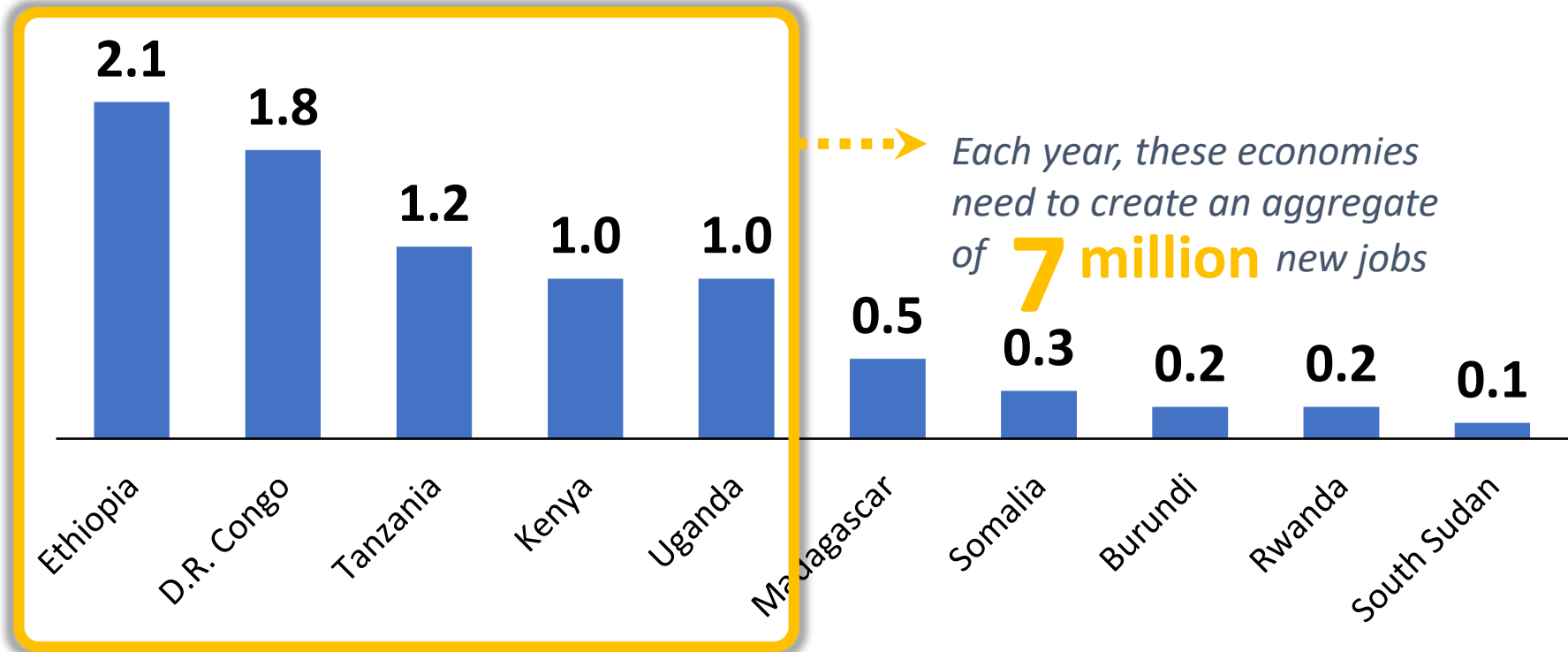
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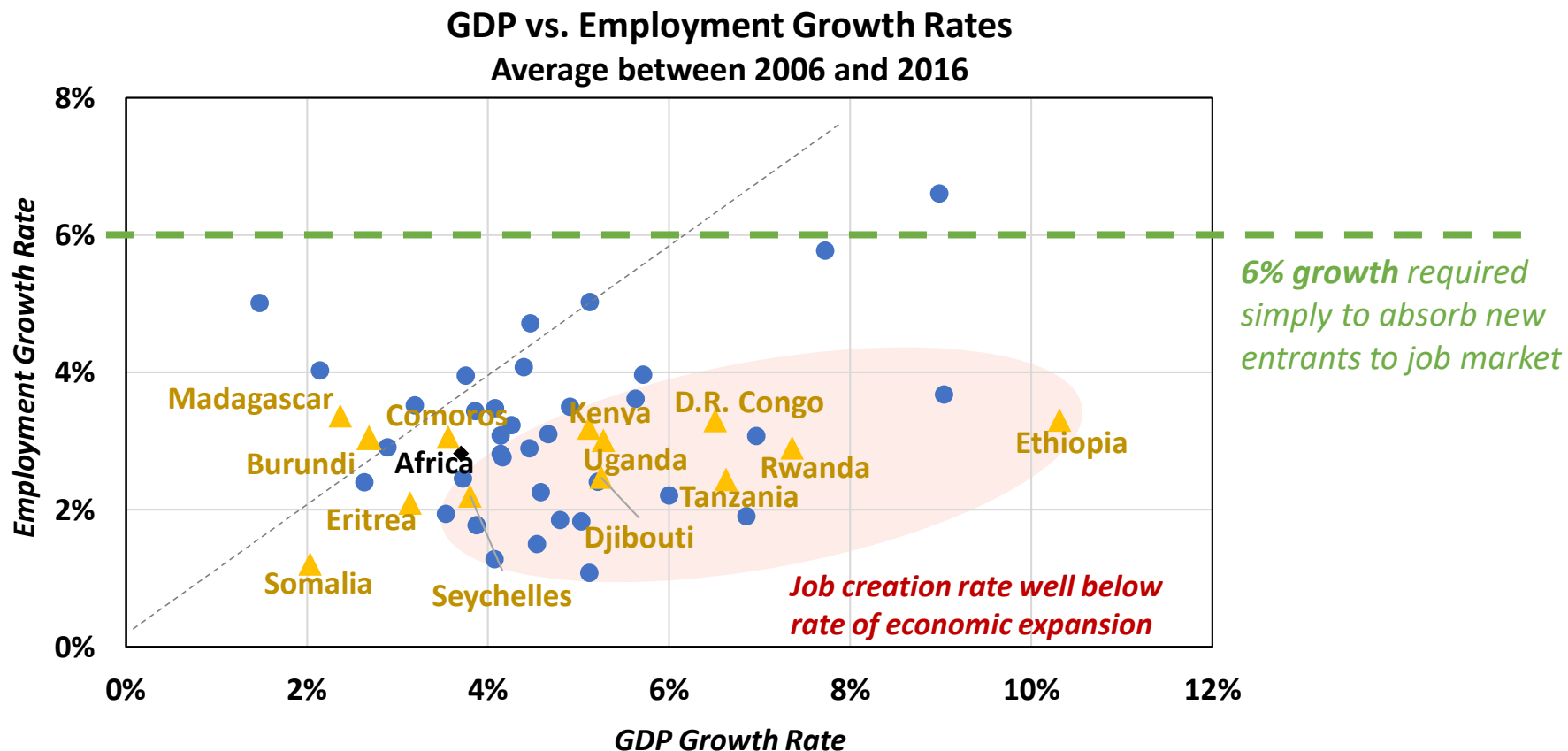
Demographic pressures heighten every year

Working Age Population (millions)
Annual Increase between 2015 and 2030



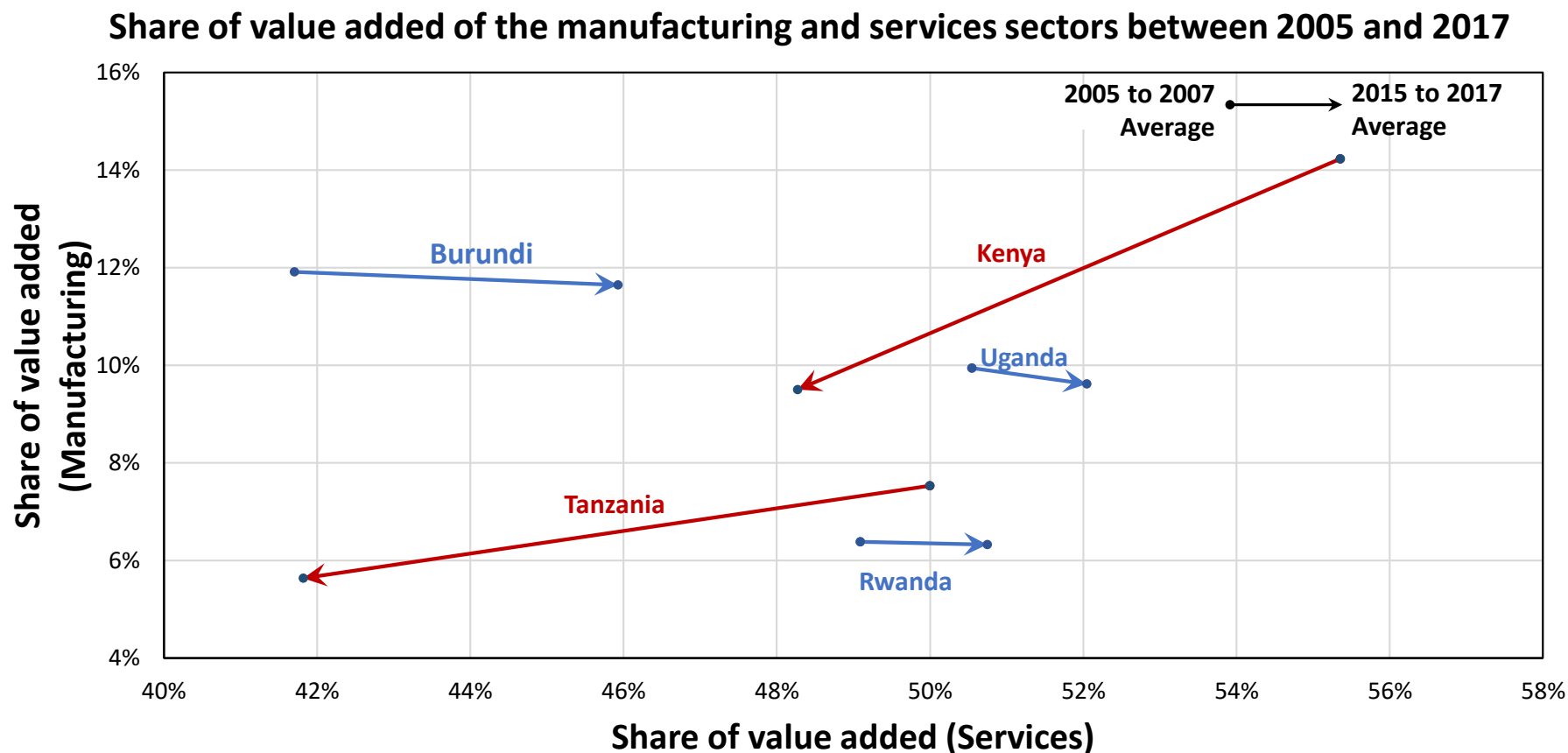
Source: UNdata & ILO

Yet job creation has not kept pace with economic expansion



Source: UNdata & ILO

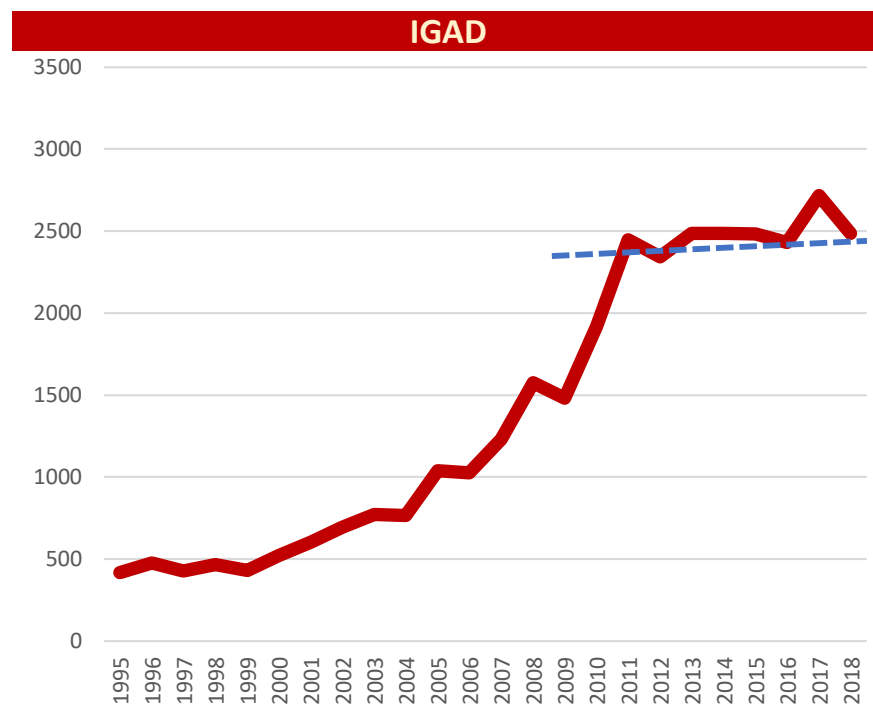
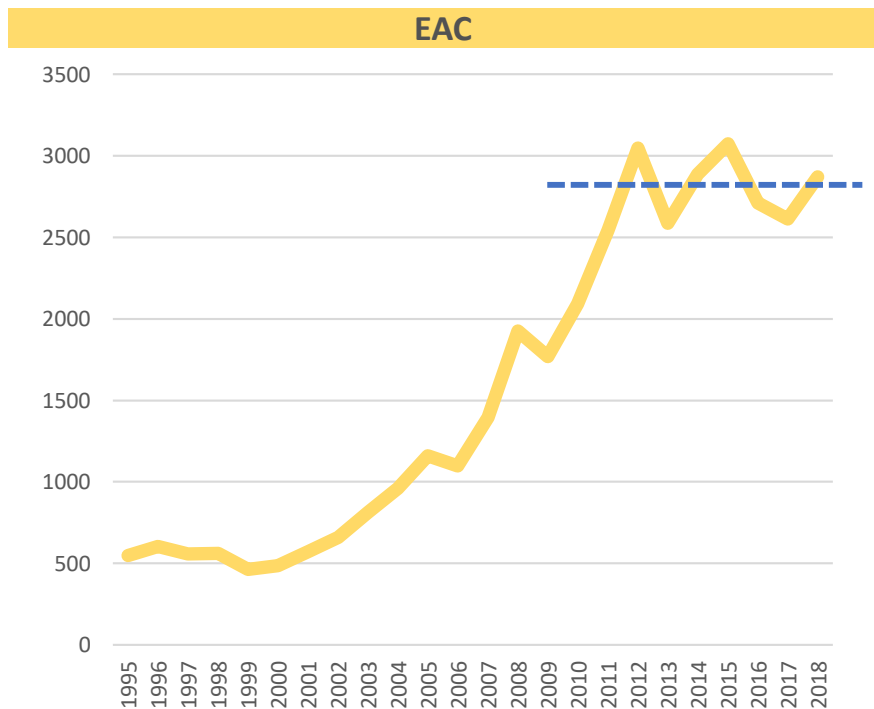
There may be inverse structural transformation in some states



Source: UNdata 2019

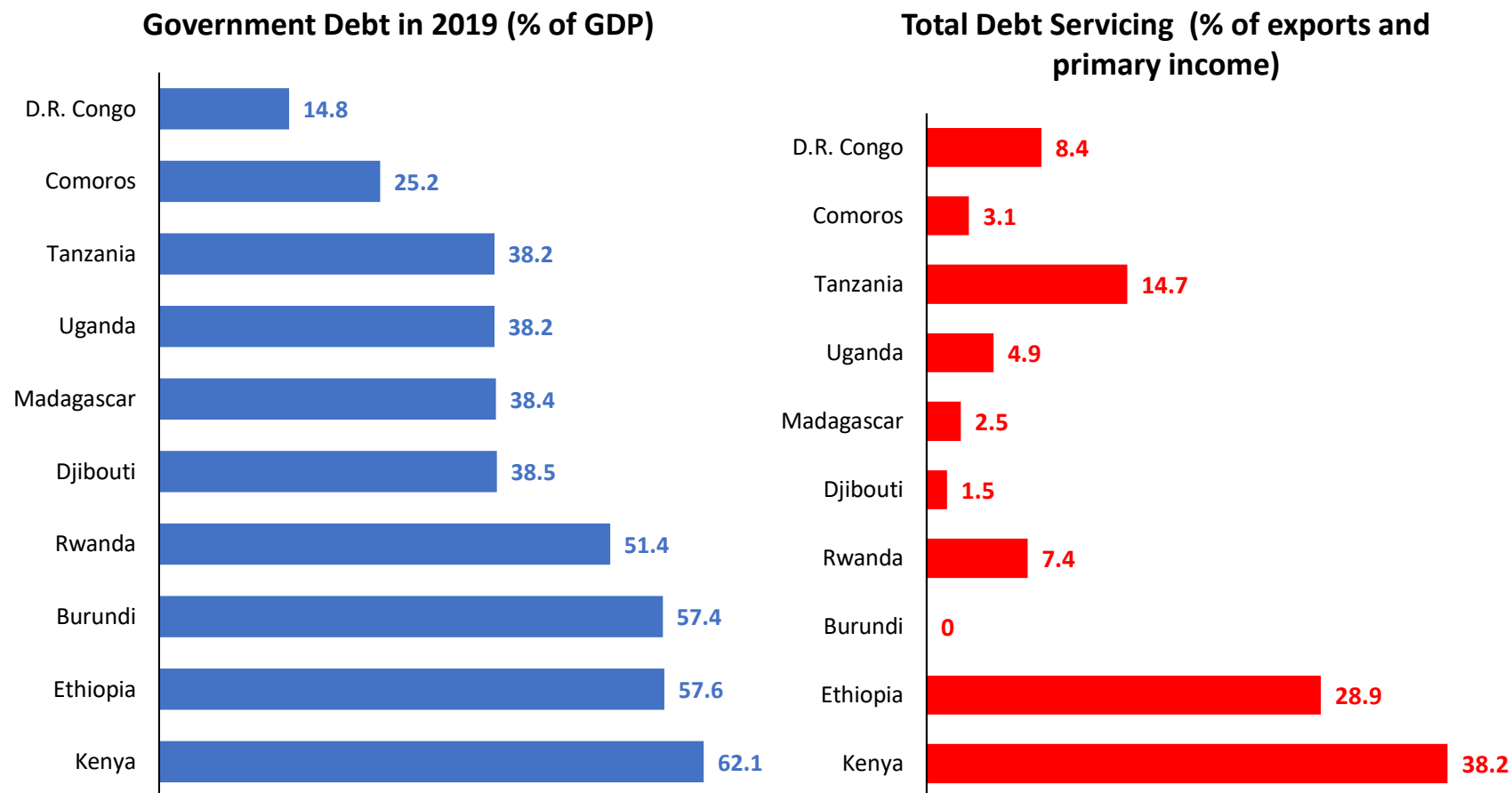
Intra-regional trade trends have not gone in the desired direction

Intra-Regional Trade (USD m)



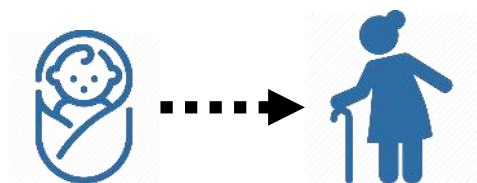
Source: ECA; UNCTADstat

Prior to the crisis, debt levels were already elevated for some



Source: IMF, World Bank

Several HDI metrics have improved in the past few years



Life Expectancy

+6.7 years

On average in Eastern Africa, over the last decade



GNI/capita

+\$411 (2011 PPP)

On average in Eastern Africa, from 2013 to 2018



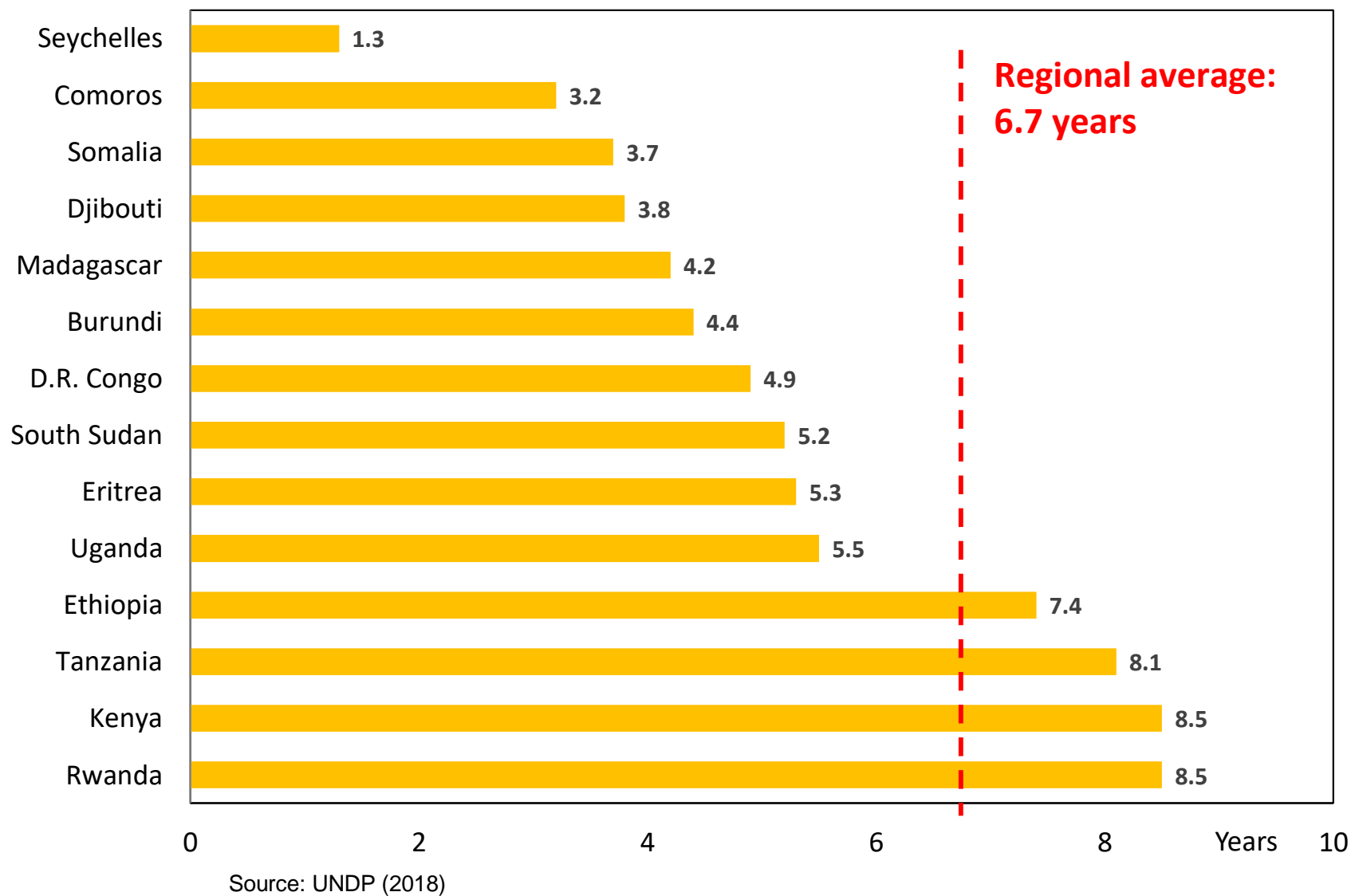
Mean years of
schooling

+0.8 years

On average in Eastern Africa, from 2013 to 2018

Source: UNDP HDR

There has been significant progress in life expectancy recently



However, women lag behind men in several development outcomes

There are **persistently large differences** between Eastern Africa's women and men in terms of:



Average income



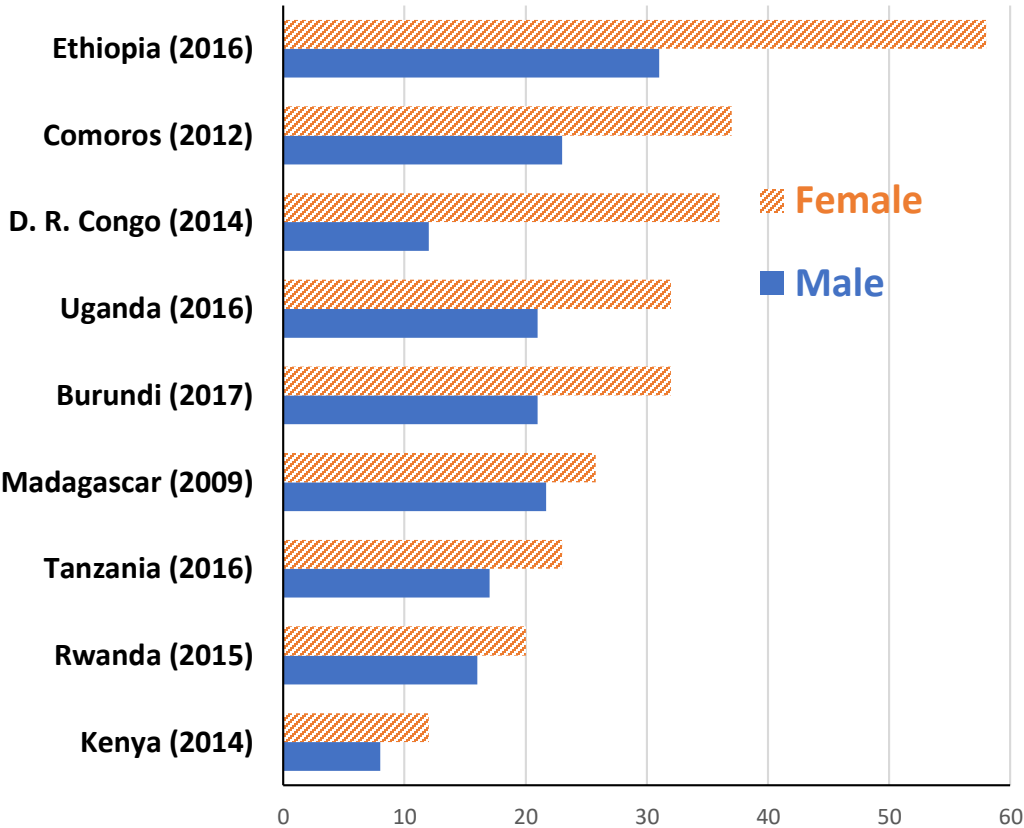
Property ownership



Education and Literacy



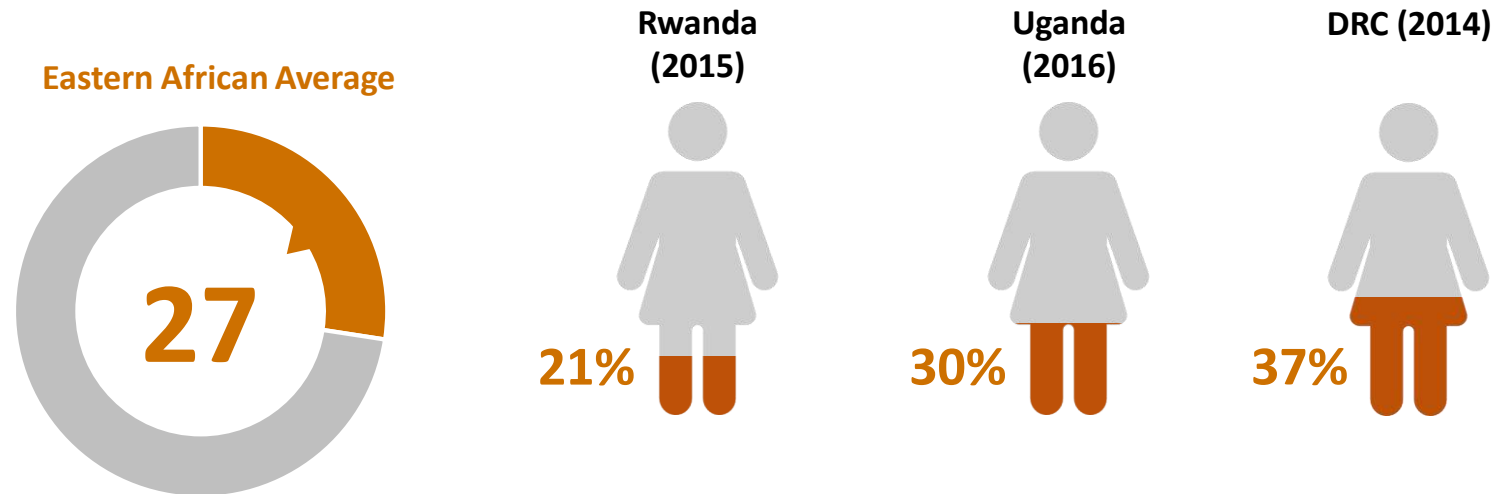
National Illiteracy Rates



Source: UNDP

Women face high rates of violence

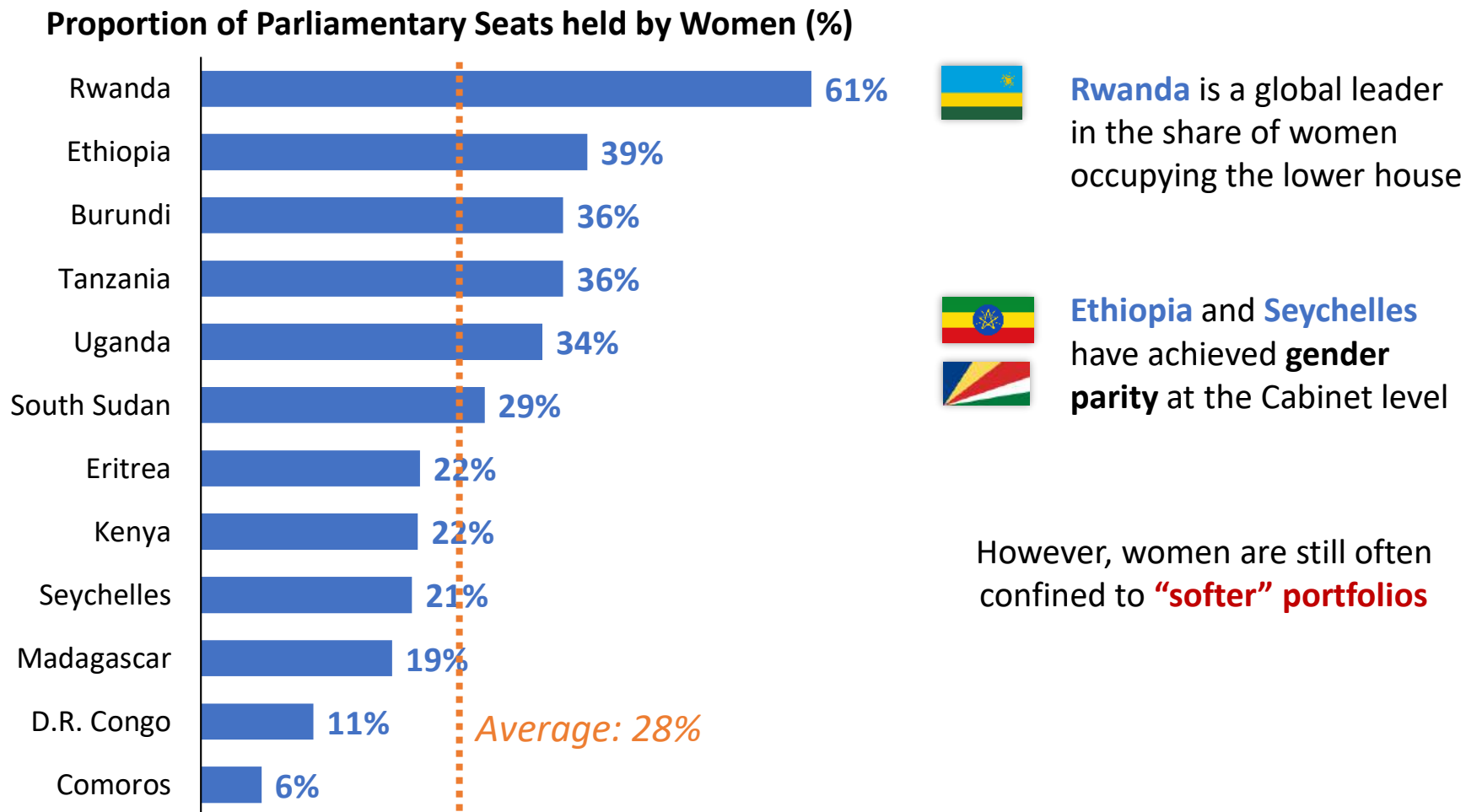
Prevalence of Physical and Sexual Violence among Women each year



However, countries should be commended for instituting measures to ensure a speedy prosecution of cases of violence against women and girls

Source: UNDP

Women's representation in political leadership is improving



Source: UNDP

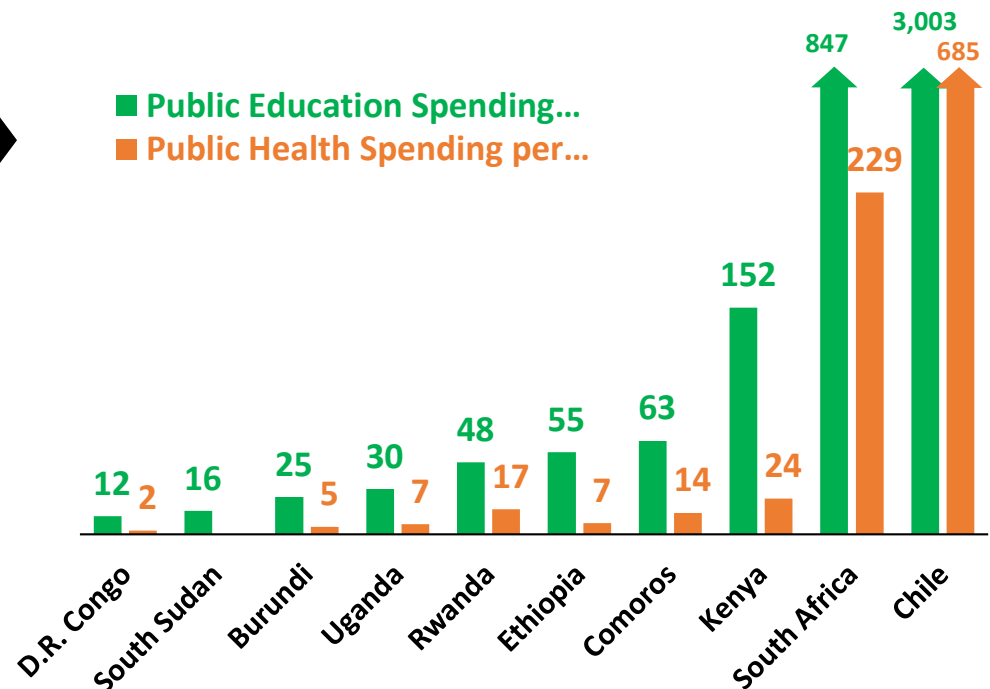
Eastern African countries are making slow progress with many SDGs

SDGs Registering Weakest Performance *in all countries except Seychelles*



But low government spending makes it hard to progress

Government Spending on Education and Health

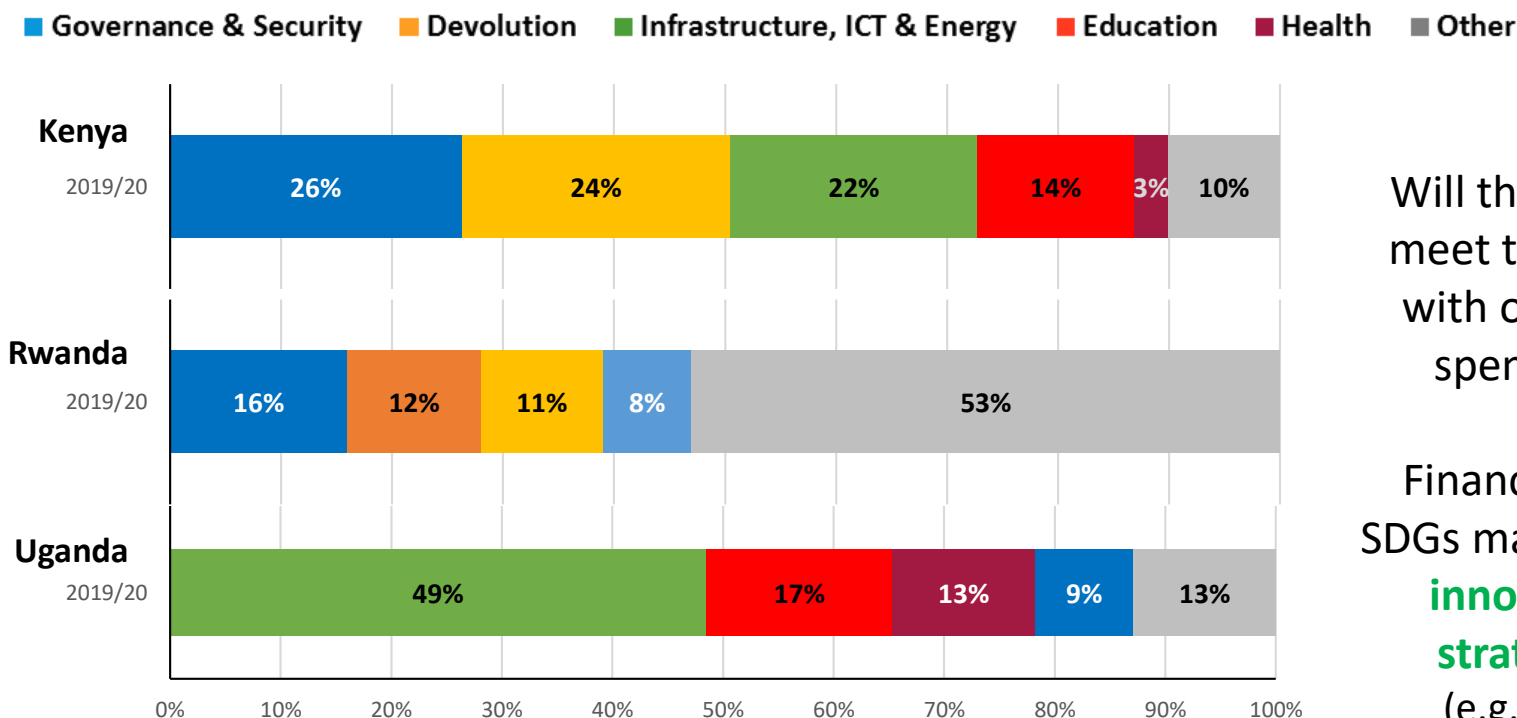


Source: UNDP

Budgetary allocations often reflect government priorities

Latest Government Budget Sectoral Allocations

Percent of Total Government Spending



Will the region meet the SDGs with only this spending?

Financing the SDGs may require **innovative strategies** (e.g. PPPs)

Source: National sources

Skills mismatch and potential solutions

Education is prioritized in the region



On average **15%** of government budgets is spent on **Public Education**

However there is a high level of **skills mismatch**.
Graduates cannot meet the needs of the job market

COUNTRY	SHARE OF GRADUATES LACKING REQUISITE SKILLS FOR THE JOB MARKET
Uganda	63%
Tanzania	61%
Burundi	55%
Rwanda	52%
Kenya	51%

Source: World Bank, IUCEA

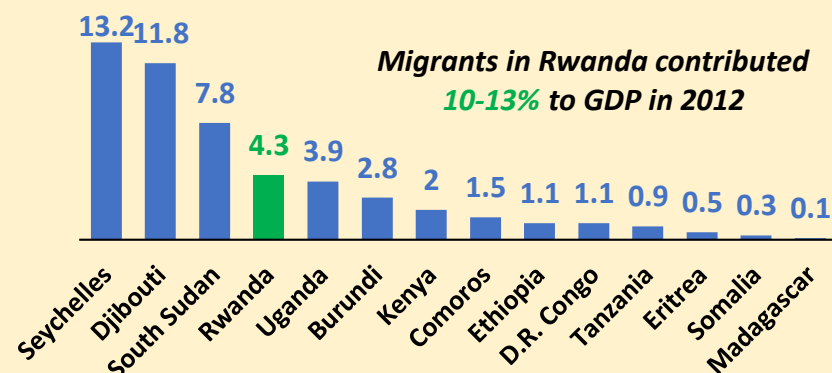
Some solutions include:

TVET, mentoring, and youth entrepreneurship programmes

Greater labour mobility within the AfCFTA, and programmes to support migrants

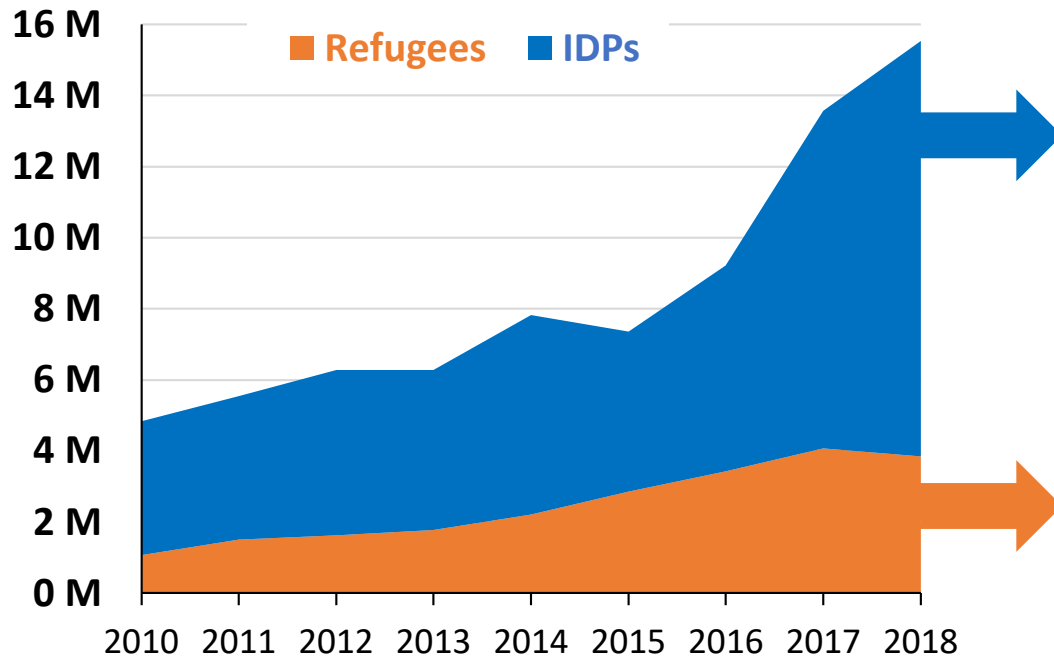
Eastern Africa Migrant Stock, 2019

Percent of Population



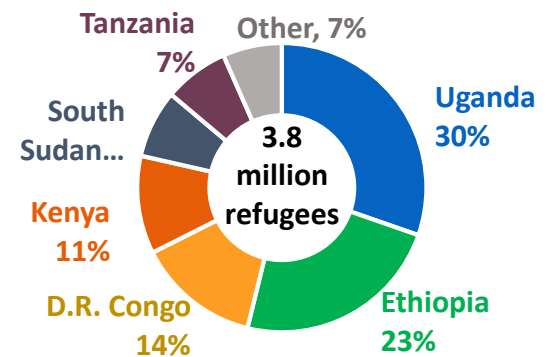
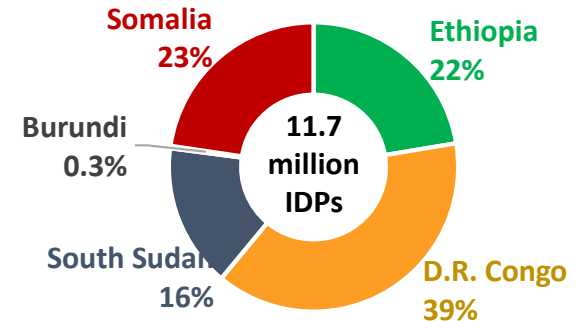
Political and environmental threats contribute to rising displacement

Refugees and IDPs in Eastern Africa
2010 - 2018



Source: UNHCR

Distribution by Country of Asylum/Residence
2018



Overall, social performance is mixed

Social developments have been positive in certain areas – according to certain metrics

However, there is still much to be done with respect to the HDI



0.517

*Ave. Eastern
African HDI*

0.541

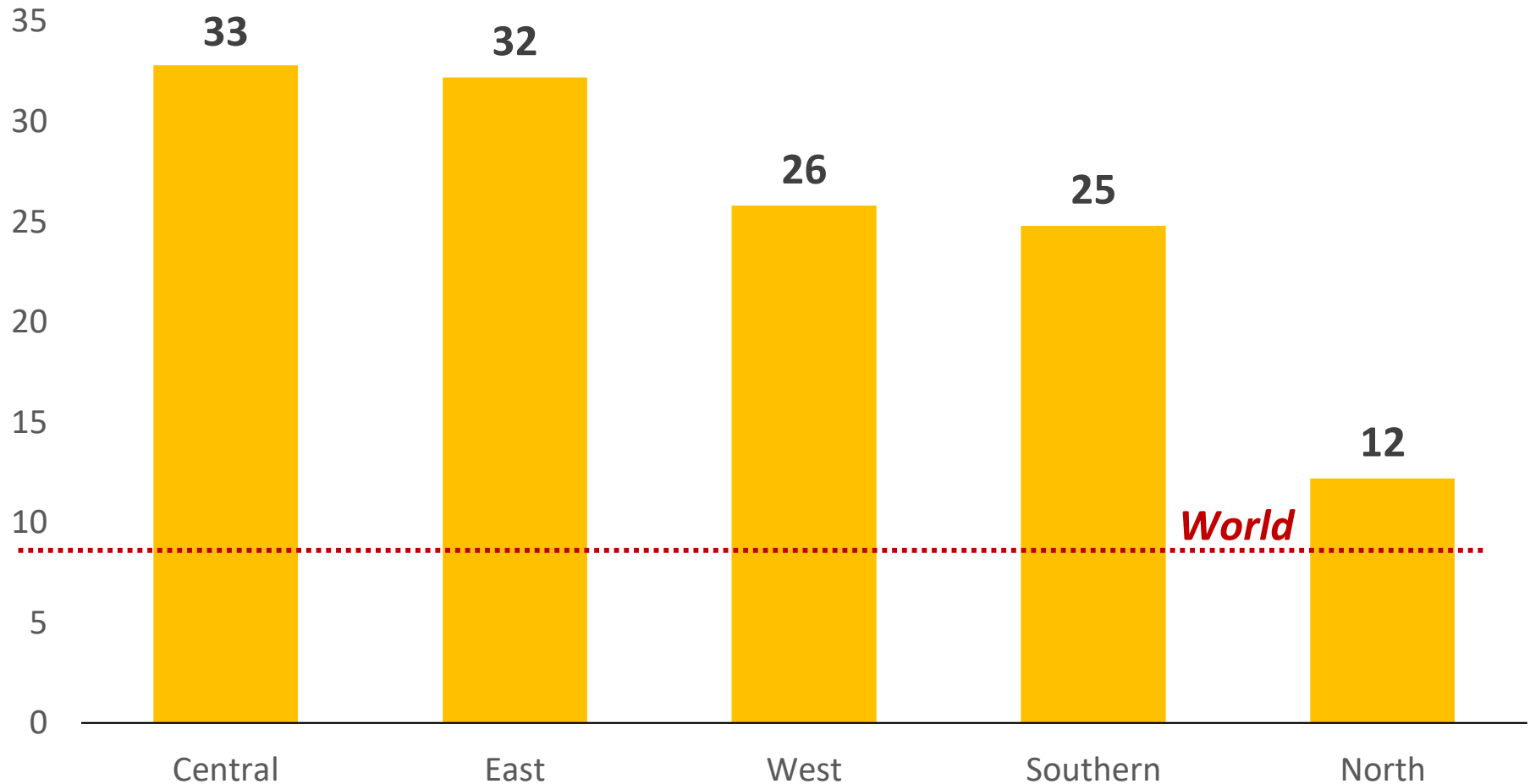
*Ave. Sub-Saharan
African HDI*

0.731

Ave. Global HDI

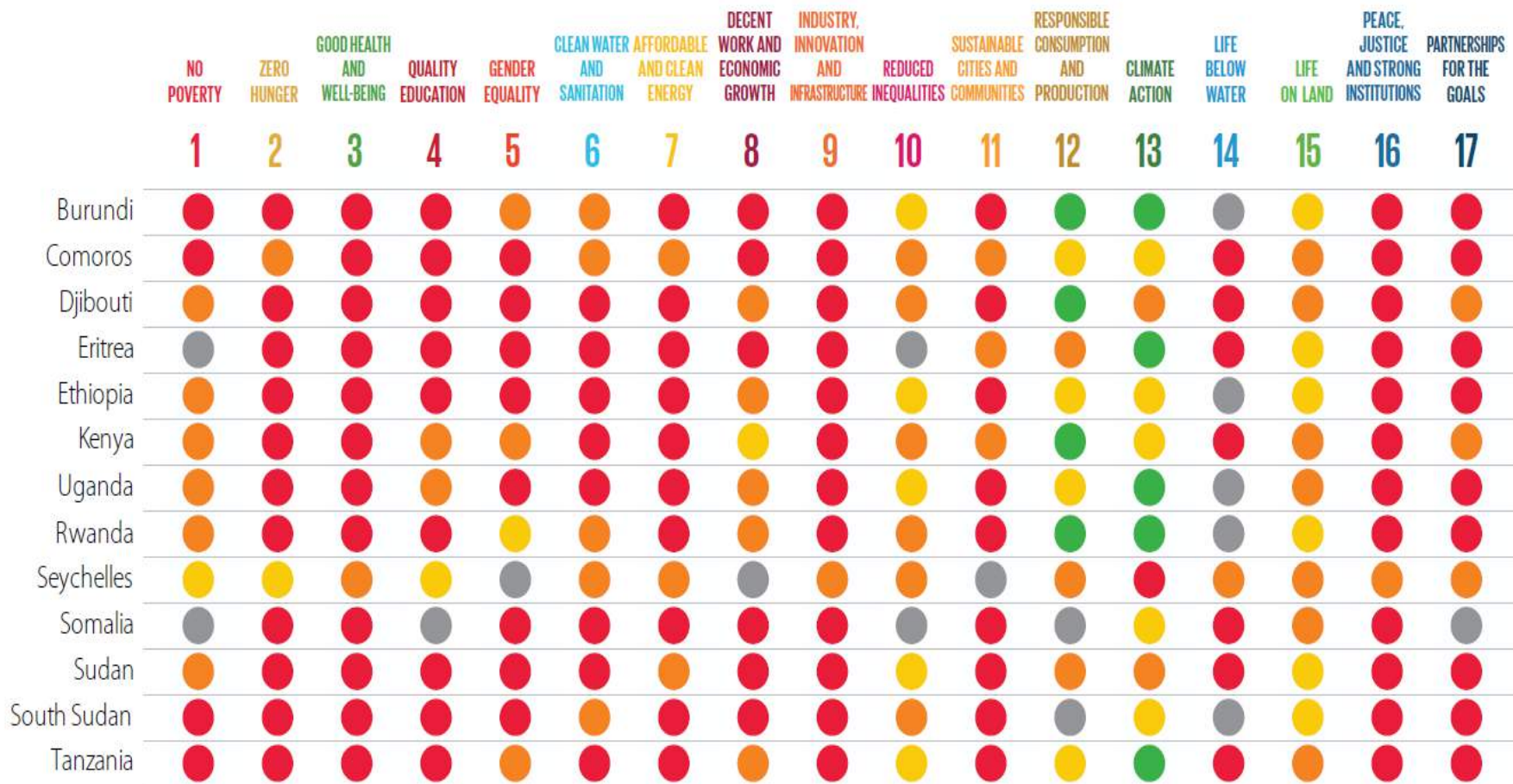
Food insecurity remains a development challenge

Food insecurity in African sub-regions (%)



Source: SDGCA (2019)

Progress is off-track in most SD



Source: The Sustainable Development Goals Centre for Africa and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2019).

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The Goals



SDGs' holistic approach: (universal and integrated Agenda) 5 elements underpinning the Agenda 2030

The Goals are meant to stimulate action over the next ~~15~~ ~~14~~ ~~13~~ ~~12~~ years
in 5 areas of critical importance:

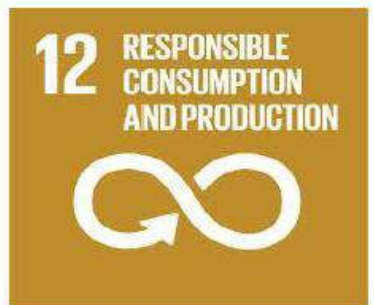
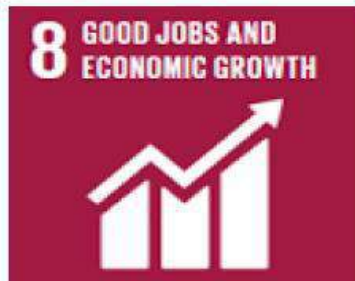


- People
- Planet
- Prosperity
- Peace (and Justice)
- Partnership

The 7 People Goals: 1 to 7



The 5 Prosperity Goals: 8 to 12



The 3 Planet Goals: 13 -15



The Peace & Justice Goal (16)



Lessons from the MDGs?

Some of the criticisms of the MDGs:

- The goals were too ambitious
- The MDG framework overlooked inequality
- Global targets versus national targets?
- The targets under Goal 8 were not numerical and do not set any specific deadlines
- There was too much focus on health
- Key elements of the MD were omitted (eg human rights)
- Some targets were poorly addressed (such as women's empowerment)
- Some targets were poorly specified (slums)