UN Commission on Science & Technology for Development

Science, Technology & Innovation & the Post 2015 Development Agenda in Africa

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- Africa’s socio-economic performance
- Rationale for Common Position on Post 2015
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- Rationale for S&T
- Current Priorities
MDGs 2013: Progress is steady for Africa

MDG Report 2013

Assessing Progress in Africa toward the Millennium Development Goals:
Food Security in Africa: Issues, Challenges and Lessons

Score card:
- Africa, the fastest growing mobile market
- Steep declines in poverty rate
- Unemployment remains high
- Primary school enrollment on track
- High representation of women in national parliaments
- Child and maternal mortality declining but off-track
- Spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria halted
- Gender parity in primary enrollment on track
- Limited access to improved water and sanitation
- Africa actively shaping the post 2015 development agenda
MDG 2013 REPORT (1)

- Steady progress toward some targets and indicators:
  - Education (especially primary enrolment)
  - Women’s empowerment
  - Fighting HIV/AIDS, TB & malaria

- Serious socio-economic challenges:
  - Translating economic growth into decent job opps
  - Improving service delivery
  - Quality of education and health services
  - Minimizing income, gender and spatial inequalities
  - Improving maternal/child health

- When measured by effort, African countries made most substantial progress towards MDG
  - Three African countries – Burkina Faso, Mozambique & Namibia, lead in accelerating progress for 16 of 22 indicators assessed
Food insecurity recurring challenge that affects the achievement of other MDGs, exacerbated by climate variability, natural disasters, widespread political instability & surging populations.

2012, African countries had world's 2nd highest Global Hunger Index, & most of the region identified as having serious/alarming levels of hunger.

Regional and national programmes to tackle Africa's food security challenge have shown that the issue is an inter-sectoral problem that calls for integrated approach.

Africa still has the greatest burden of child and maternal deaths.

Africa’s share of global trade remains marginal accounting for no more than 3 per cent.
Africa’s Socio-Economic Performance

- Africa 2nd fastest growing region of the world after East Asia (UNECA) in 2012

- 2000-2009, 11 African countries grew at annual rate of 7 percent or more, considered sufficient to double their economies in 10 years (UNECA 2011)

- Business climate in the continent also improved

- Nascent and growing middle class estimated at 34% of total population

- Twenty of 25 countries with recent international data show improvement in poverty reduction:
  - Tunisia, Egypt, Cameroon and Guinea have achieved MDG1 target
  - Senegal, Gambia, Swaziland, Uganda and Mauritania close to reaching the target of halving poverty by 2015
Africans unanimously agreed post-2015 development agenda should:

1. Emphasise inclusive economic growth & structural transformation

2. Re-orient development paradigm from externally-driven toward domestically-inspired & funded initiatives grounded in national ownership

3. Prioritise equity/social inclusion and measure progress in the availability and quality of service delivery

4. Pay greater attention to vulnerable groups: women, children, youth, the elderly, people with disabilities, displaced persons

5. Take into account initial conditions of nation states & recognise efforts countries made achieving goals compared to measuring how far they fall short of global targets

6. Incorporate Rio+20 outcomes & outcomes of Africa-wide initiatives, national and regional consultations & UN forums such as ICPD +20

7. Focus on development enablers as well as development outcomes
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Date and location</th>
<th>Target audience</th>
<th>Key outcome/output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electronic survey</td>
<td>Nov 2011 – Region-wide</td>
<td>Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (continent-wide)</td>
<td>Summary of results and report on the survey’s findings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional consultations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Accra, Ghana November 2011</td>
<td></td>
<td>Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (continent-wide)</td>
<td>Four commissioned papers; Outcome document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mombasa, Kenya October 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (from Eastern and Southern Africa)</td>
<td>Revised outcome document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dakar, Senegal December 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (from Western, Central and Northern Africa)</td>
<td>Revised outcome document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammamet, Tunisia March 2013</td>
<td></td>
<td>Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (continent-wide)</td>
<td>Final outcome document and the African Common Position</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Africa Common Position Architecture – Post Process

1. Ownership and accountability
2. Domestic resource mobilization
3. Quality and predictability of external financing
4. Mutually beneficial partnership

1. Eradication of poverty
2. Education and human capital development
3. Universal and equitable access to quality healthcare
4. Gender equality and Women empowerment
5. Realizing demographic dividends
6. Water resources management
7. Disaster risk reduction
8. Access to shelter

1. Inclusive sustainable growth
2. Food and nutrition security
3. Inclusive green growth
4. Industrialization and value addition
5. Infrastructure

Enhanced Scientific & Technological capacity

Draft Common Position

Structural economic transformation and inclusive growth

Innovation, technology transfer and R&D

Human development
## Development Enablers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Details</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peace and security</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Good governance, transparency and fighting corruption</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Strengthened institutional capacity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Promoting equality and access to justice and information</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Human rights</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional integration</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhanced statistical capacity to measure progress and ensure accountability</td>
<td></td>
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<td>A credible participatory process with cultural sensitivity</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prudent macro-economic policy and a developmental state</td>
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</table>
Rationale for Transformation

- Dependence on primary commodities
- Weak inter-sectoral linkages
- Limited employment effects of growth
- Concentration of growth in few sectors
- Wealth concentration & rising inequality

Low growth elasticity of poverty:
- 1.39 percent (Southern & East Africa)
- 2.48 percent (East Asia & Pacific)
- 3.08 percent (Latin America & Caribbean)
Rationale for S&T

- African HEIs enroll 60% of students in arts & humanities – 40% in science and engineering

- Enrolment in technical subjects (engineering and mathematics) lags behind other regions

- Low R&D expenditure:
  - Africa -0.3% of GDP vrs India (0.7) China (0.6)
  - African HEIs rank lower than other regions
  - Highest ranked African university 400 worldwide
  - Best East Asian University ranks 86th worldwide
## Finalising The African Common Position

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<tr>
<td><strong>Creation of High Level Committee on Post 2015</strong></td>
<td>May 2013</td>
<td>African Heads of State Committee made up of 10 Heads of State with Pres of Liberia as Chair</td>
<td>ECA, ADB, UNDP provide technical backstopping for finalisation of Common Position</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sherpas Meetings/Technical Committee Meetings</strong></td>
<td>Monrovia, Liberia 5-6th September 2013</td>
<td>Representatives of the 10 Heads of States</td>
<td>Review of the Common Position to be presented to Heads of State</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>High Level Committee</strong></td>
<td>New York 23 September 2013</td>
<td>Heads of State, Foreign Ministers and technical staff of the 10 countries</td>
<td>Approved work plan of the Technical Committee &amp; Secretariat of HLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N’djamena, Chad December 9 2013</td>
<td>Heads of State of 10 countries on HLC, Ministers &amp; technical committee/Secretariat</td>
<td>Final review of the African Common Position Before it is approved by Heads of State in February 2014</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Current Common Position Priorities

### 1. STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority area</th>
<th>Related actions, indicators and sub-priorities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inclusive growth that reduces inequality</td>
<td>• Accelerate the rate of growth and diversify the sources growth&lt;br&gt;• Prioritize people-centered growth&lt;br&gt;• Reduce inequality&lt;br&gt;• Create decent work and full productive employment&lt;br&gt;• Promote rural development&lt;br&gt;• Invest in fiscally sustainable social protection programmes&lt;br&gt;• Support measures towards transition to green economy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable agriculture, food self-sufficiency and nutrition</td>
<td>• Improved food production, availability, accessibility, utilization, safety and quality&lt;br&gt;• Agriculture modernization and diversification of agricultural sectors&lt;br&gt;• Agri-business development&lt;br&gt;• Agro-industry linkages&lt;br&gt;• Integration of small farm holders, including women, into agri-business value chains</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Enabler

- Infrastructure development

Strategies

- Implement regional infrastructure projects to promote intra-African trade & regional & continental integration

- Affordable infrastructure with focus on:
  - Water & Sanitation
  - Energy
  - ICTs
  - Transport
## Current Common Position Priorities

### 2. SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority area</th>
<th>Related actions, indicators and strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Enhanced technological capacities for structural transformation               | - Enhancing development, transfer and diffusion of technology and innovation in line with each country’s development needs  
- Improving access to funding for home grown technological innovation  
- Strengthening science and technology component of education curricula       |
| Enabling environment                                                          | - Creating an enabling financial and regulatory environment to support innovation culture  
- Strengthening and creating where needed African property rights institutions, protect intellectual property and industrial rights  
- Increasing funding for science and technology research, innovation and research and development  
- Collaboration among African countries on science and technology for development |
Key Enablers

- Accelerating ICT development & deployment
- Increased support for R&D
- Optimal space and geospatial technologies use

Strategies

- Enhancing the utilization of ICTs in key social and economic sectors
- Promoting greater links between the role of academia, industry & government
- Marketing & commercialization of R&D
- Scaling up investments in Science parks
- Action-oriented research
- Increased investments in space & geospatial technologies
- Promote human resource development in the management & deployment of space & geospatial technologies
Other Priority Areas

- **People-centred development**
  - Eradication of poverty
  - Education and human capital development
  - Universal and equitable access to quality healthcare
  - Gender equality and empowerment of women

- **Environmental sustainability & natural disaster management**
  - Natural disaster risk reduction and management
  - Water Access
  - Climate change adaptation and mitigation
Thank you for your attention!

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