



Economic Commission for Africa

UN Commission on Science & Technology for Development

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

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United Nations
Economic Commission
for Africa



African Union

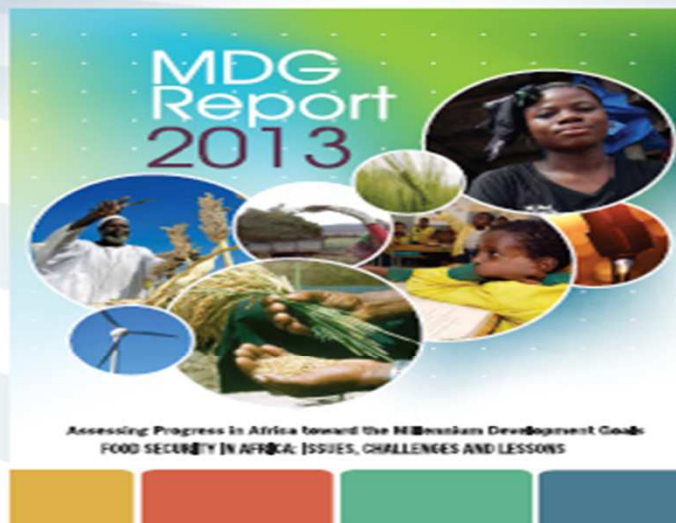


African Development Bank Group



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.

MDGs 2013: Progress is steady for Africa



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**



MDG 2013 REPORT (2)

- 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



Rationale for Common Position

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

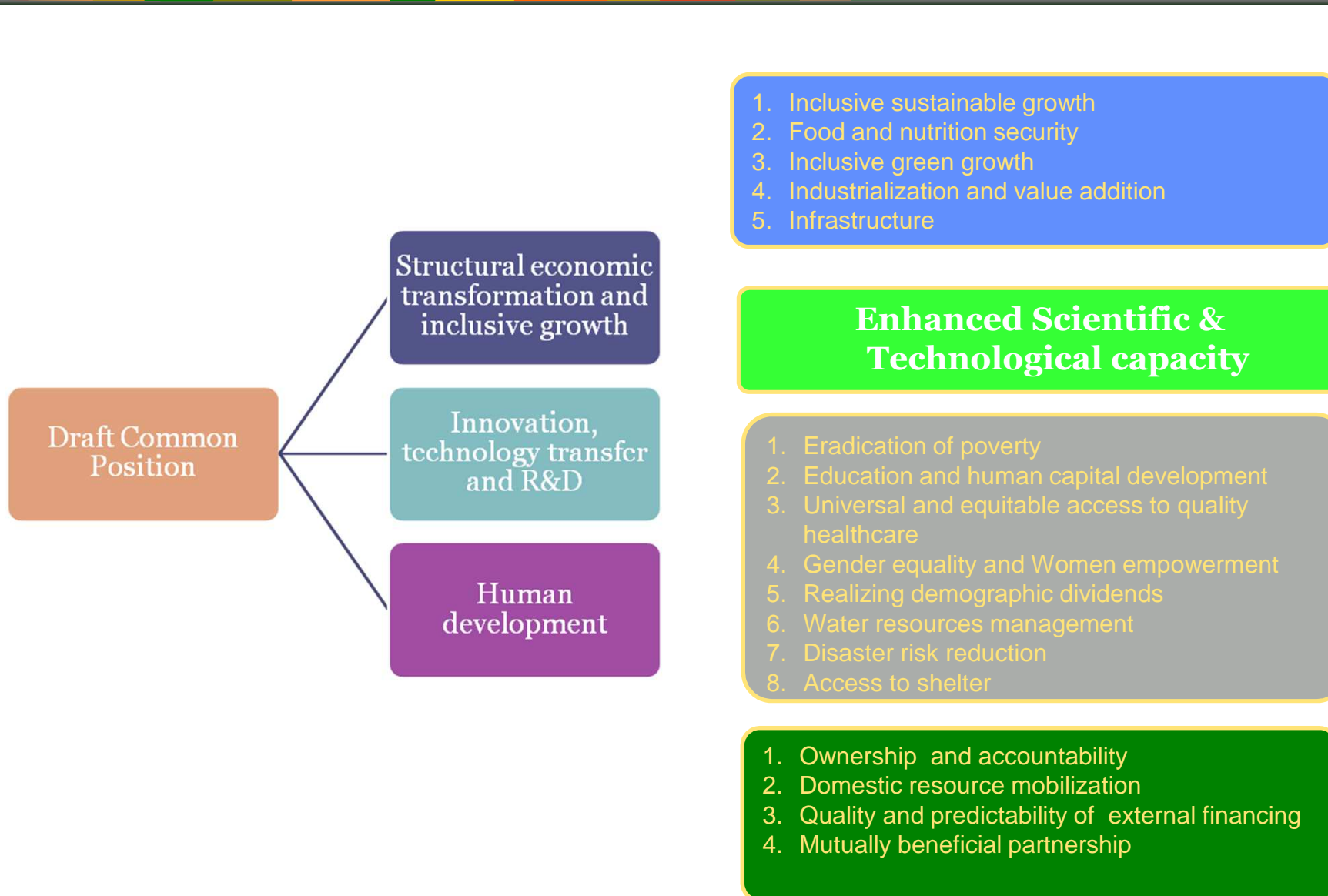


African Common Position – The Process

Event	Date and location	Target audience	Key outcome/output
Electronic survey	Nov 2011 – Region-wide	Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (continent-wide)	Summary of results and report on the survey's findings
Regional consultations	Accra, Ghana November 2011	Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (continent-wide)	Four commissioned papers; Outcome document
	Mombasa, Kenya October 2012	Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (from Eastern and Southern Africa)	Revised outcome document
	Dakar, Senegal December 2012	Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (from Western, Central and Northern Africa)	Revised outcome document
	Hammamet, Tunisia March 2013	Policymakers, CSOs, academia and the private sector (continent-wide)	Final outcome document and the African Common Position



Africa Common Position Architecture – Post Process





Development Enablers

Peace and security

Good governance, transparency and fighting corruption

Strengthened institutional capacity

Promoting equality and access to justice and information

Human rights

Regional integration

Enhanced statistical capacity to measure progress and ensure accountability

A credible participatory process with cultural sensitivity

Statistical capacity to measure progress and ensure accountability

A credible participatory process with cultural sensitivity

Prudent macro-economic policy and a developmental state



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

Event	Date and location	Target audience	Key outcome/output
Creation of High Level Committee on Post 2015	May 2013	African Heads of States Committee made up of 10 Heads of State with Pres of Liberia as Chair	ECA, ADB, UNDP provide technical backstopping for finalisation of Common Position
Sherpas Meetings/Technical Committee Meetings	Monrovia, Liberia 5-6th September 2013	Representatives of the 10 Heads of States	Review of the Common Position to be presented to Heads of State
	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 24-27 October 2013	Representatives, Ambassadors of the 10 Heads of States, Technical organisations (ECA/ADB/UNDP)	Revision of Common Position
	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia 28-29 November 2013	Representatives, Ambassadors of the 10 Heads of States, Technical organisations (ECA/ADB/UNDP)	Final revision of Common Position
High Level Committee	New York 23 September 2013	Heads of State, Foreign Ministers and technical staff of the 10 countries	Approved work plan of the Technical Committee & Secretariat of HLC
	N'djamena, Chad December 9 2013	Heads of State of 10 countries on HLC, Ministers & technical committee/Secretariat	Final review of the African Common Position Before it is approved by Heads of State in February 2014



Current Common Position Priorities

1. STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH	
Priority area	Related actions, indicators and sub-priorities
Inclusive growth that reduces inequality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accelerate the rate of growth and diversify the sources growth• Prioritize people-centered growth• Reduce inequality• Create decent work and full productive employment• Promote rural development• Invest in fiscally sustainable social protection programmes• Support measures towards transition to green economy
Sustainable agriculture, food self-sufficiency and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Improved food production, availability, accessibility, utilization, safety and quality• Agriculture modernization and diversification of agricultural sectors• Agri-business development• Agro-industry linkages• Integration of small farm holders, including women, into agri-business value chains



STRUCTURAL ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND INCLUSIVE GROWTH

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

Priority area

Related actions, indicators and strategies

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



SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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





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Thank you for your attention !



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