

Drivers of Sustainable Development for Africa

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South Africa

Outline of Presentation on Sustainable Development

- What is Sustainable Development?
- Global Initiatives for Achieving Sustainable Development?
- Evidence against knowledge and effort?
- Where is Africa in the game? The illusive promise of demographic dividend for sustainable development
- From South Africa: lessons of demographic transition and dividend
- Is there a choice?
- Conclusions

What is Sustainable Development

At the minimum maintaining a balance between

Improvement
of lifestyle
and well-
being

Balance

Preserving
natural
resources and
ecosystems

Development that meets the needs of the present
without compromising the ability of future
generations to meet their own needs (Mintzer 1992)

Global Initiatives for Achieving Sustainable Development

- Earth Summit Rio 1992
- Kyoto Protocol
- Millennium Development Goals
- World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002
- Rio+20
- Post 2015 Agenda

What is the Evidence Against Knowledge and Effort: Has Knowledge Made a Difference

- **World Summit on Sustainable Development: Hopes**
 - The world was in a worse position compared to 1992 at the Earth Summit with poverty deepening and environment degradation accelerating
 - Poverty reduction with improved environment protection should be the focus (Kofi Annan 4 September 2002 Johannesburg)
- **Oceans Commission Report 2013**
 - The world's oceans are under threat from a deadly trio of global warming, declining oxygen levels and acidification
- **Millennium Development Goals (UNGA 2013)**
 - MDGs galvanised the focus of the world and poverty has been halved but targets on infant, child and maternal mortality are less likely to be met (Ban Ki Moon September 2013)
- **Post 2015 Agenda**
 - What are we to achieve given this track record

Where is Africa in the Game

- Africa has a population of 1.1 billion
 - A young population with a third younger than 15 years of age
 - Growth per annum is estimated at more than 2% per annum
 - It has the lowest life expectancy at birth of around 50 years
- Lowest GDP per capita (PPP adjusted)
 - A quarter of world average US\$ 2000 and 2/3 of Asia Pacific
 - 15% of world average capital formation A market for goods and services
 - Price level indices that are:
 - 60% of world average for individual consumption
 - 40% of world average on collective government consumption
 - 80% of world average on gross fixed capital formation

Where is Africa in the Game

- Africa as a growth pole by 2050
 - 2.5 billion, one and half billion more people in 40 years
 - A market for goods and services
 - A prospect for a demographic dividend
- Current status
 - Enhanced peace and stability
 - Rapid economic growth
 - Natural resource endowment
 - A growing middle class
 - A prospective bread basket for the world

Where is Africa in the Game

- What is needed for sustainable development is structural transformation
 - Educating and skilling the youth
 - Industrialisation and investment in agriculture
 - Infrastructure development
 - Adopting green technologies
 - Engaging in trade
 - Allowing movement of goods and people
 - Planning
 - Statistical Information for the plan

What can we learn from South Africa

- Africa's sustainable development will potentially be delivered or destroyed by a demographic bulge
- Will the bulge deliver a dividend or destruction
- Demographic Dividend is not automatic
- Even where policy is explicit it needs effort to deliver the promise of sustainable development
- Education remains key to sustainable development

What does it Take to Achieve a Demographic Dividend Lessons from South Africa for Africa



THE 2013 BANGKOK CONFERENCE
GLOBAL DIALOGUE
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Group 5: Measuring and Monitoring SD

Outline of the Presentation

Drivers of demographic change

- Fertility
- Mortality
- Migration

Drivers of economic and social change

- Labour force composition
- Education
- Income
- Living conditions

Drivers of Demographic Dividend

- Demographic change and
- Economic and Social change

Data and Information to drive change



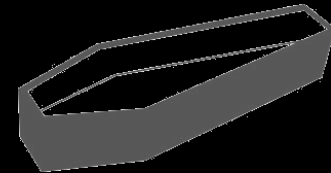
Fertility

is a main driver of population
growth among other
processes of



migration

mortality



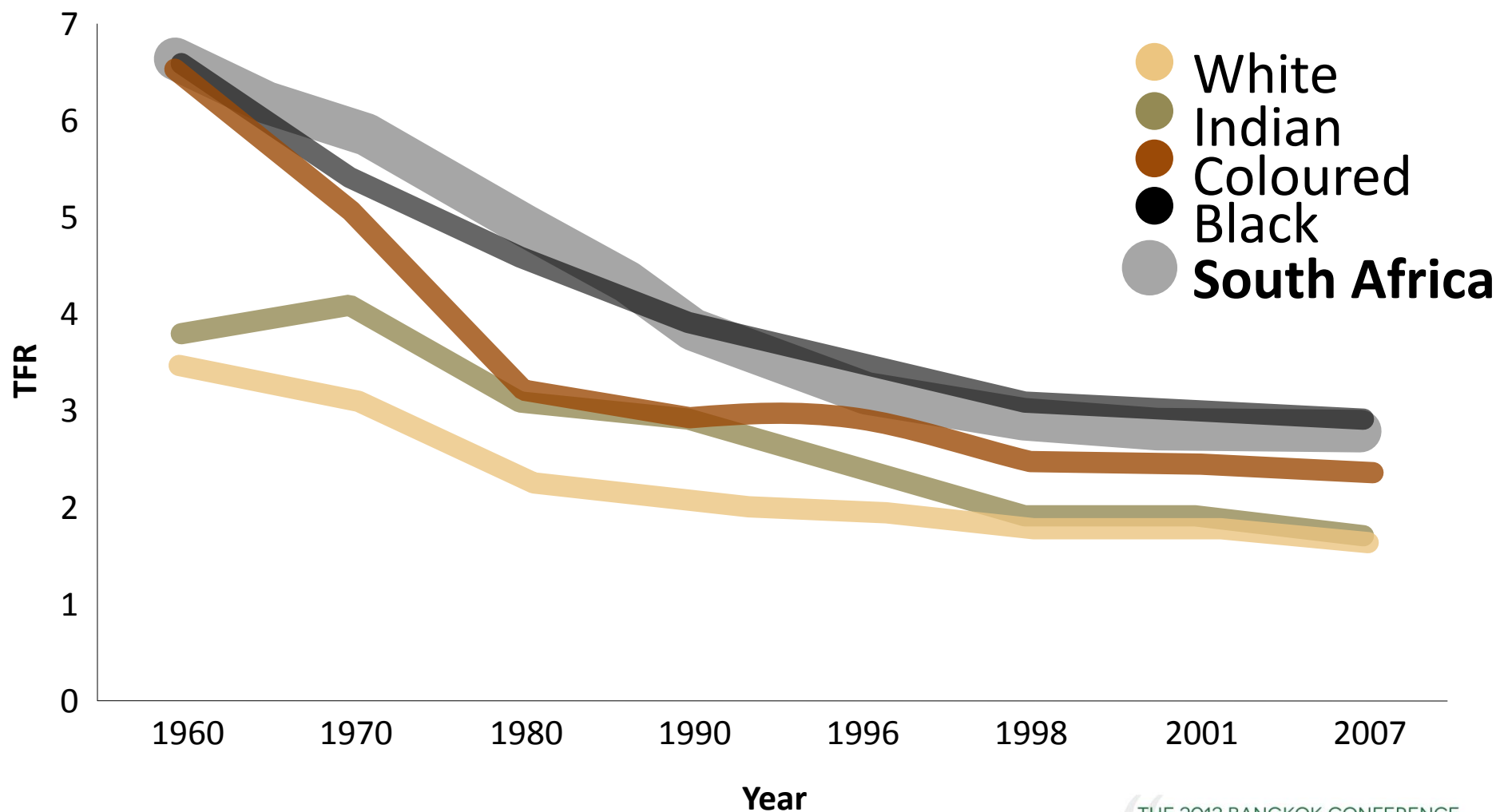
In the case of South Africa, fertility decline commenced earlier compared to other African countries

owing to the early onset of male migration and subsequent availability of contraceptives

TFR 2.3



TFR by population group of South Africa, 1960-2007

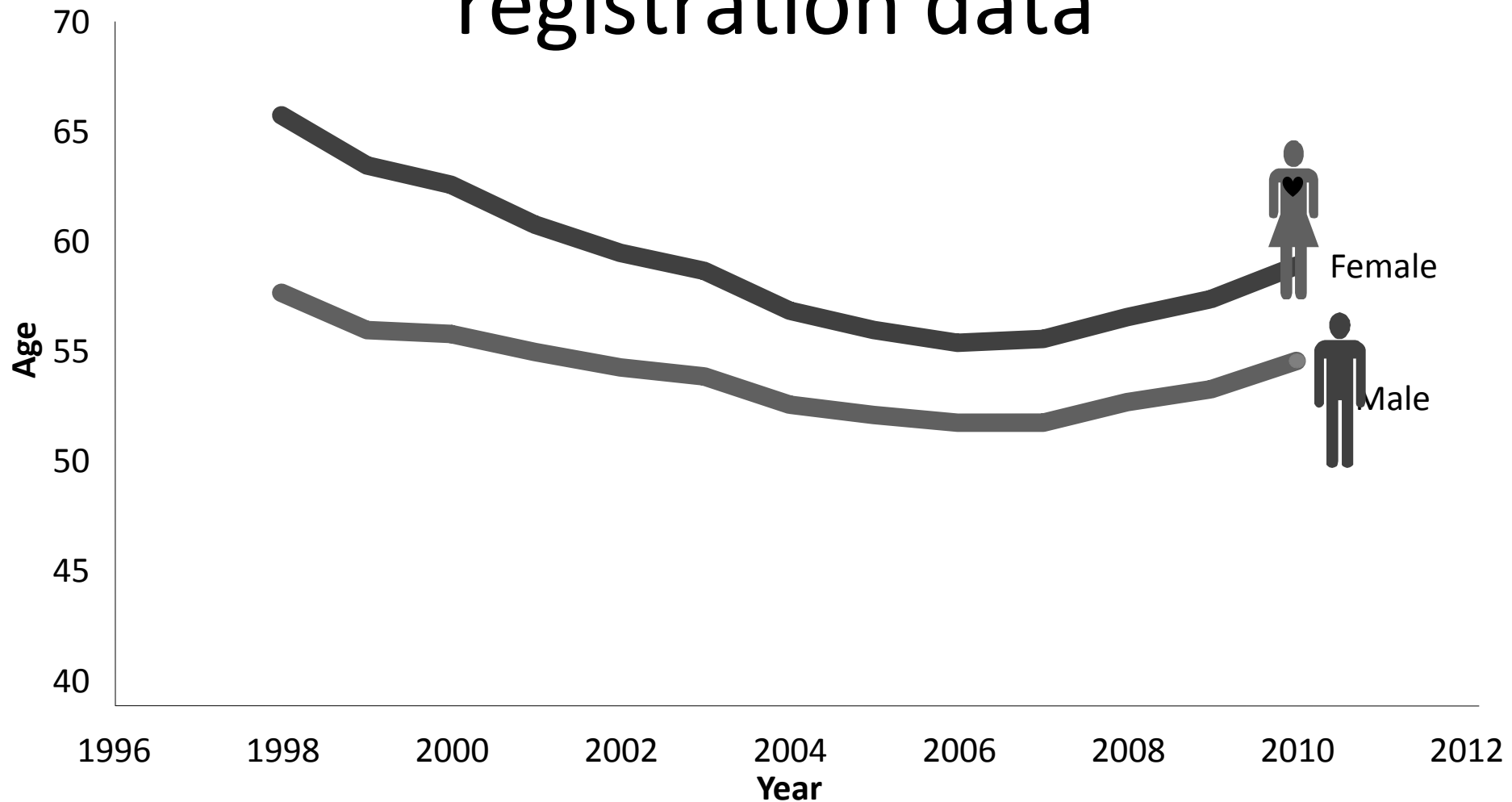


Mortality decline was observed from the 1950s onwards



but was disturbed by the mortality reversal
brought about by HIV/AIDS epidemic

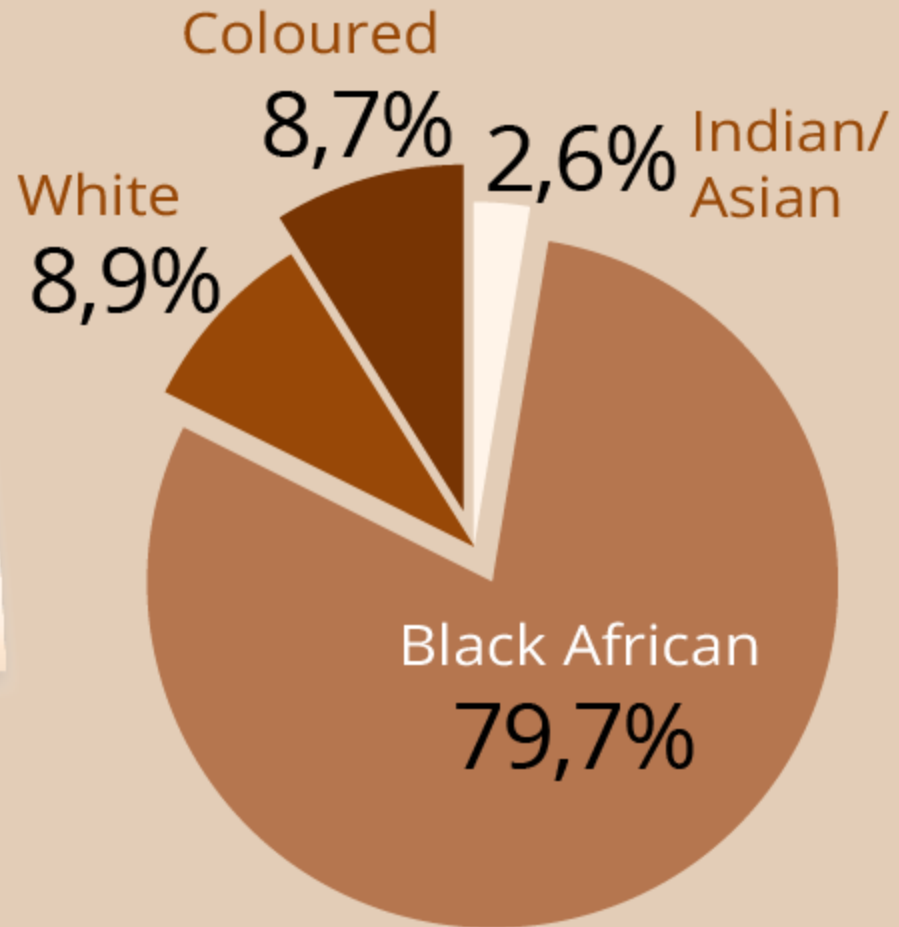
Life expectancy at birth: vital registration data



The population

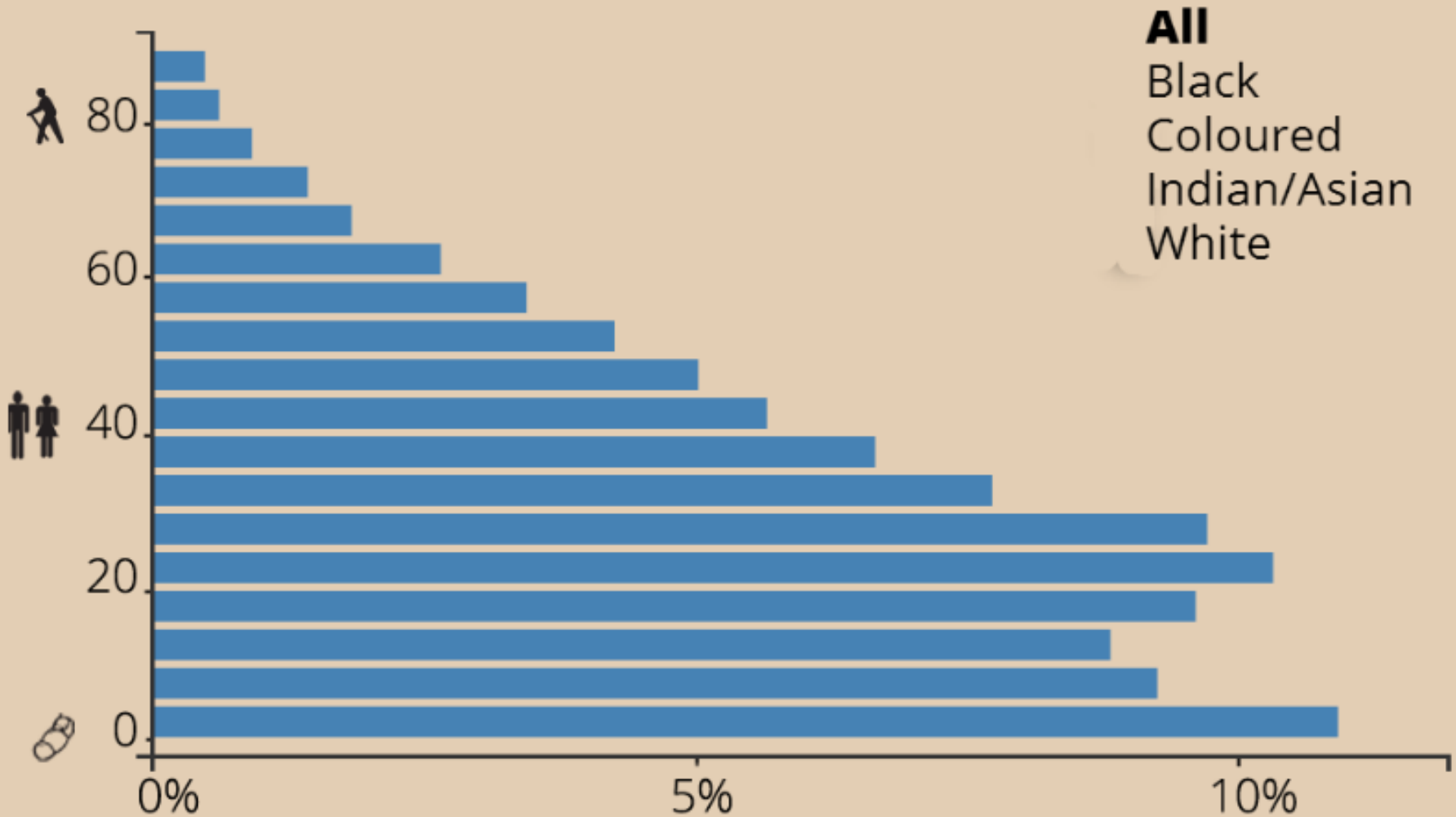
By population group

Almost **80%**
of the population in
South Africa is
Black African



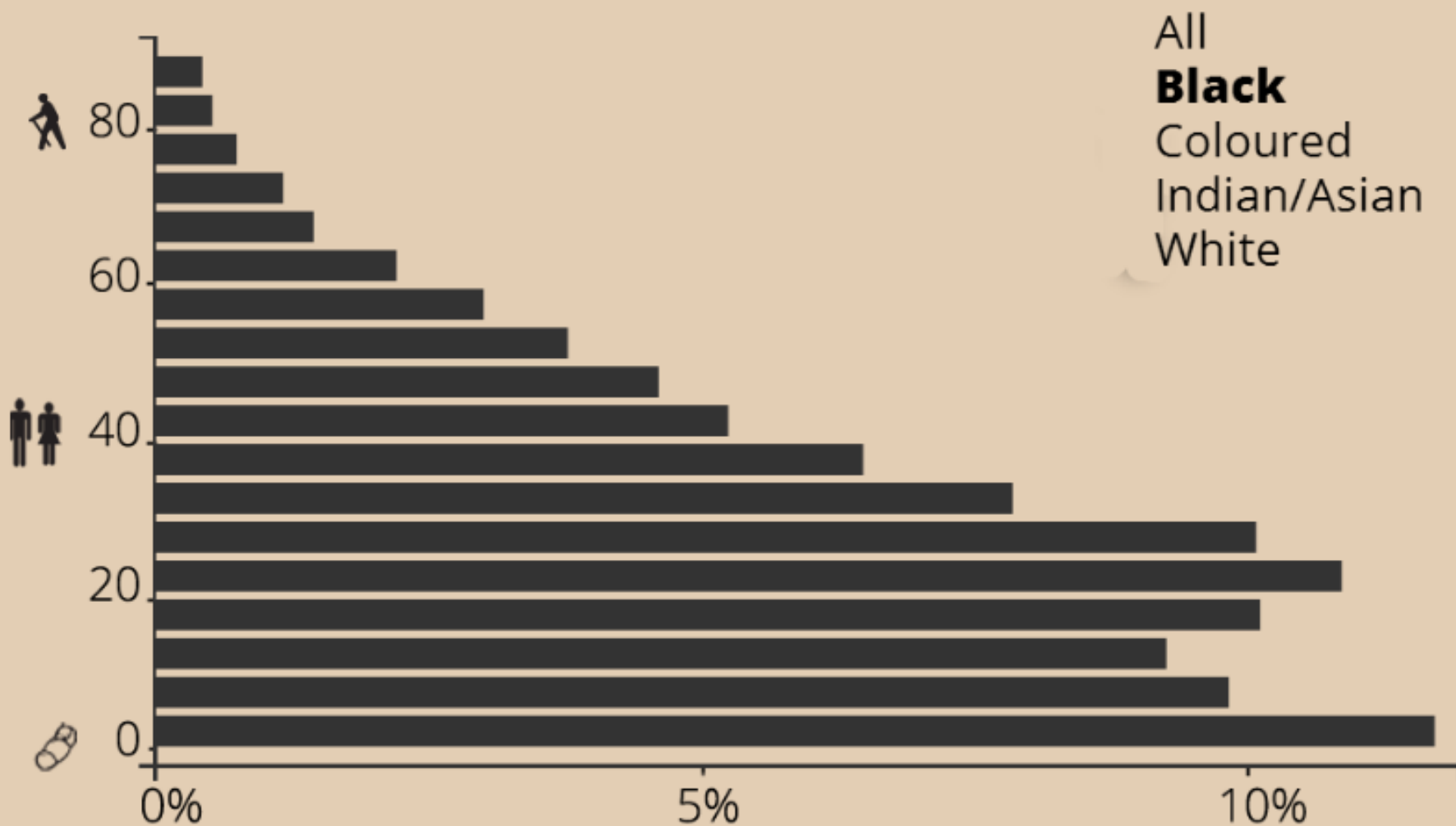
Population by age

Is the South African population ageing?



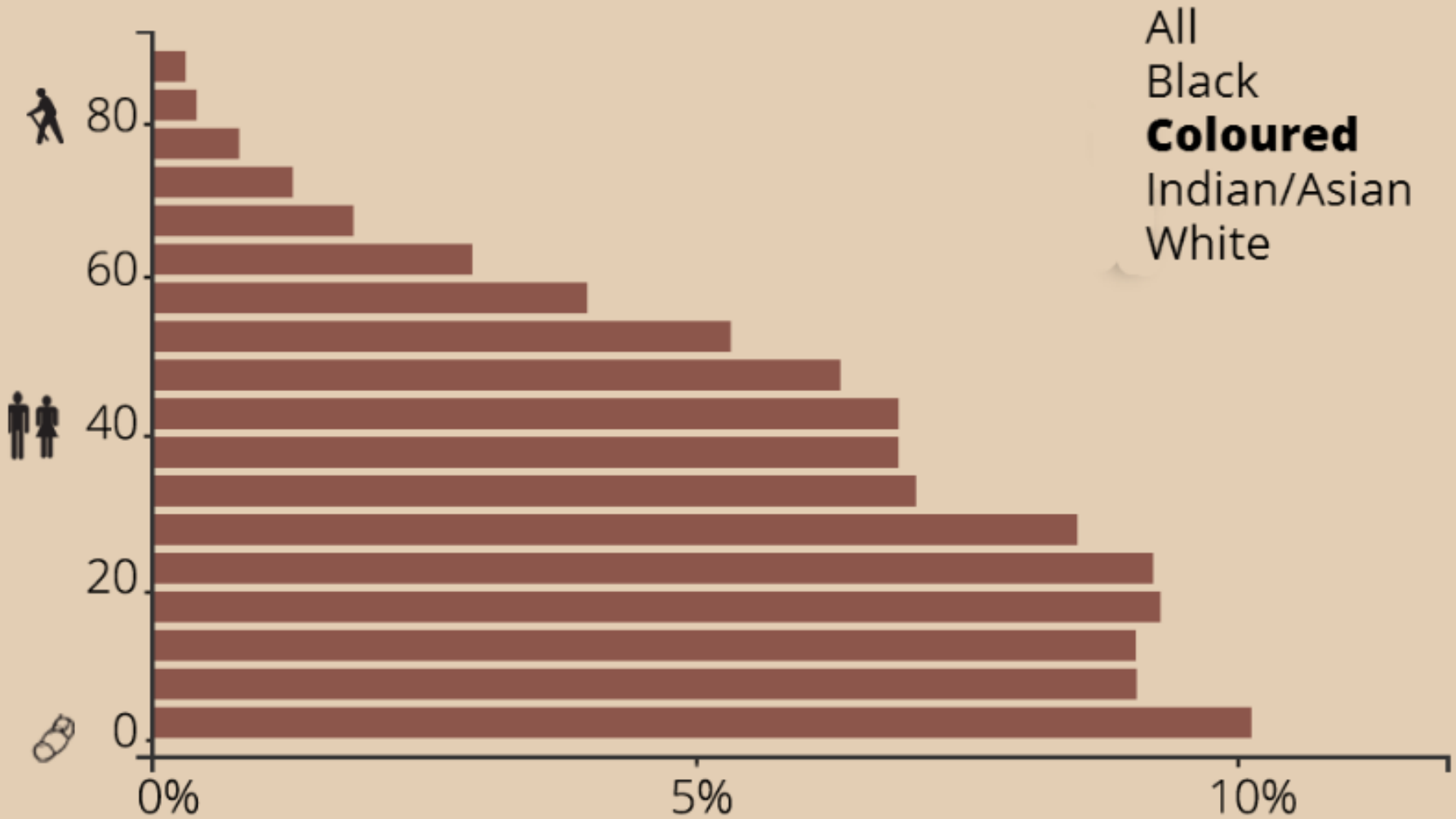
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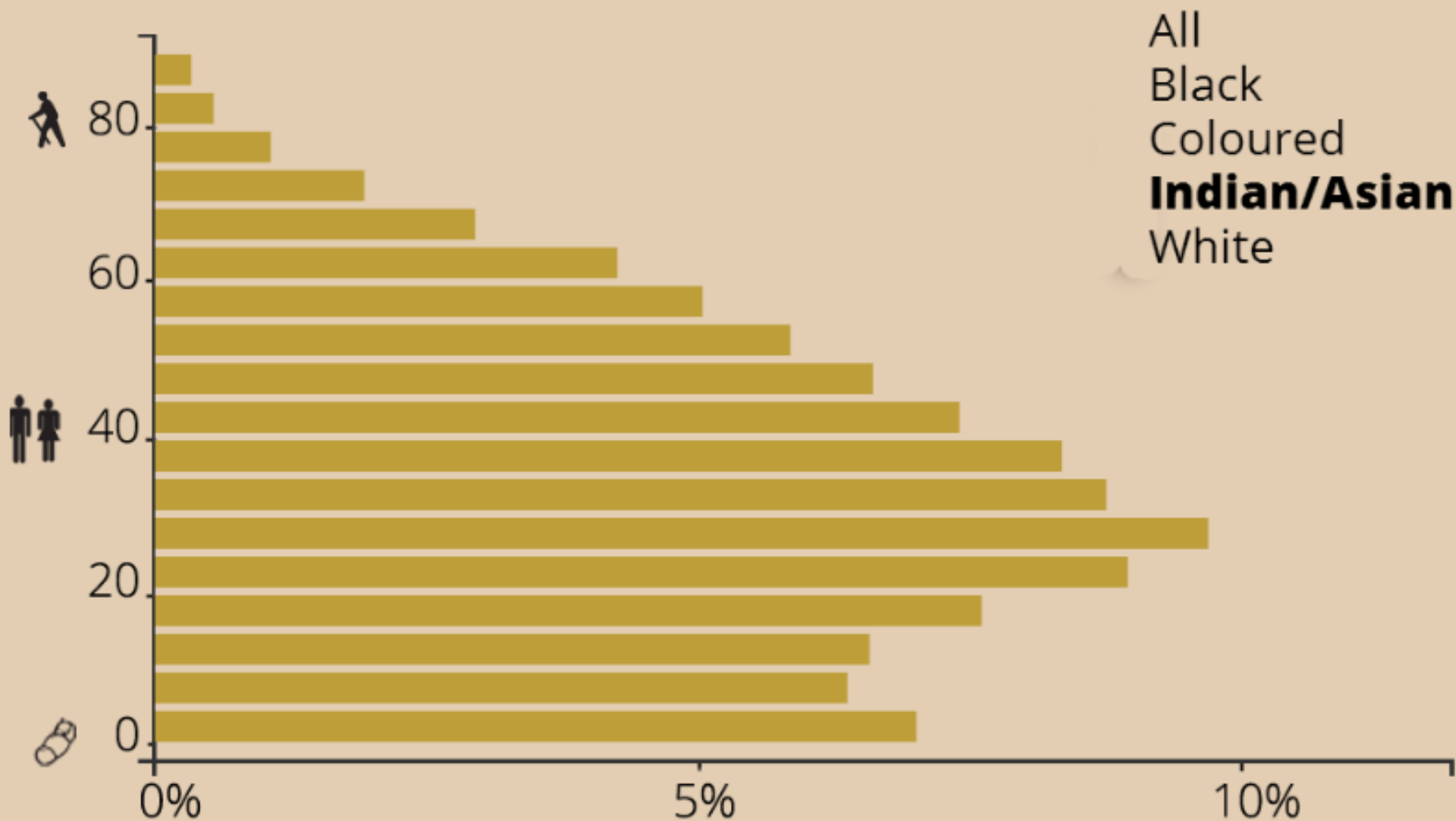
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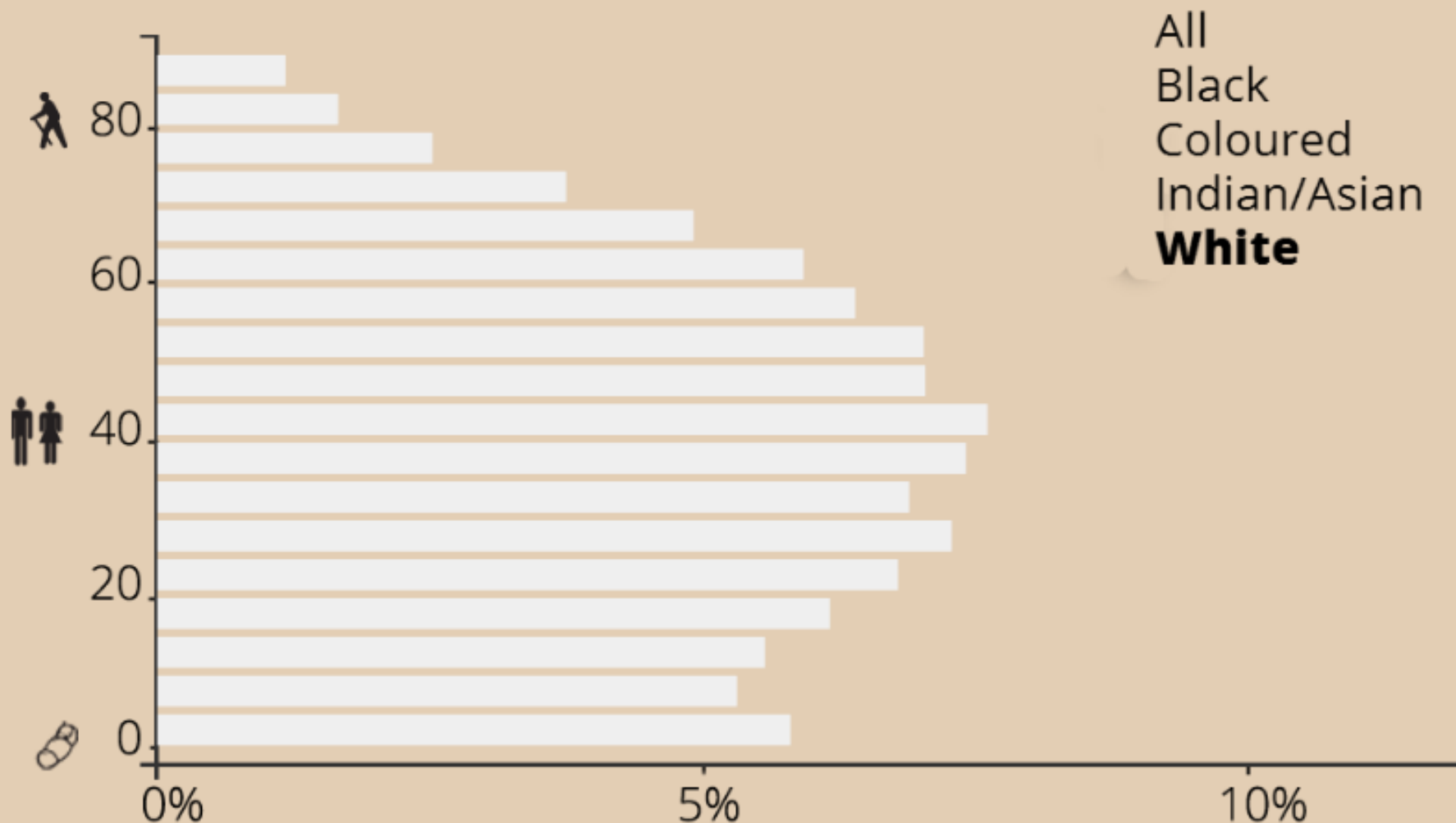
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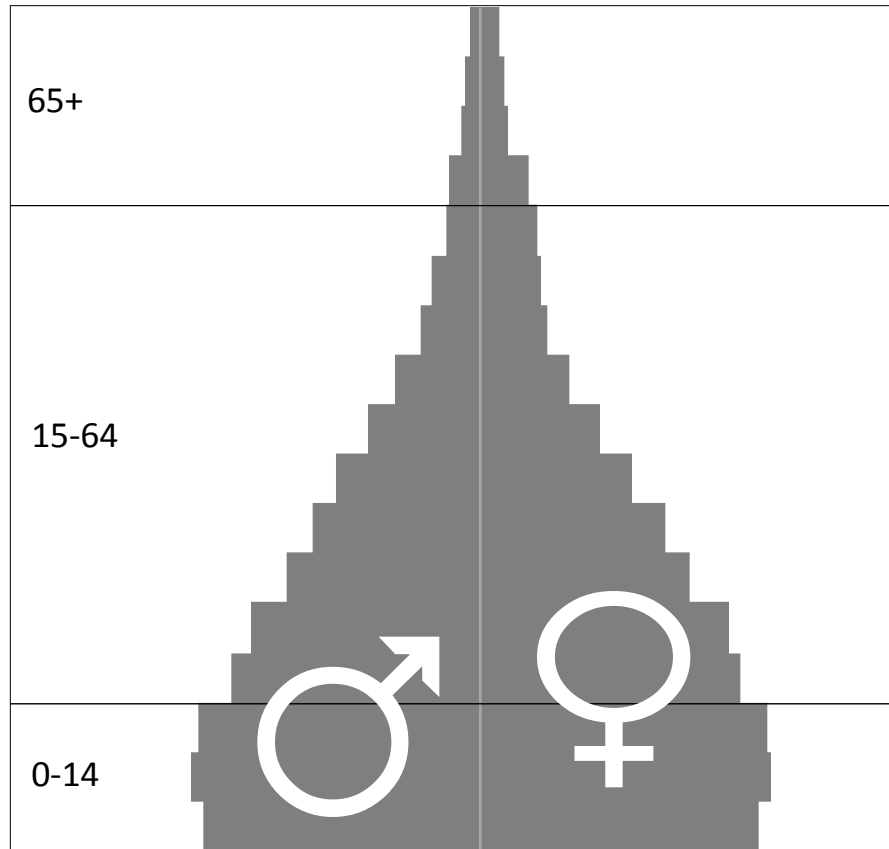
The growth of the percentage of the population aged 15-64 above that for the 0-14 and that for the 65 and above signifies the opening of window of opportunity



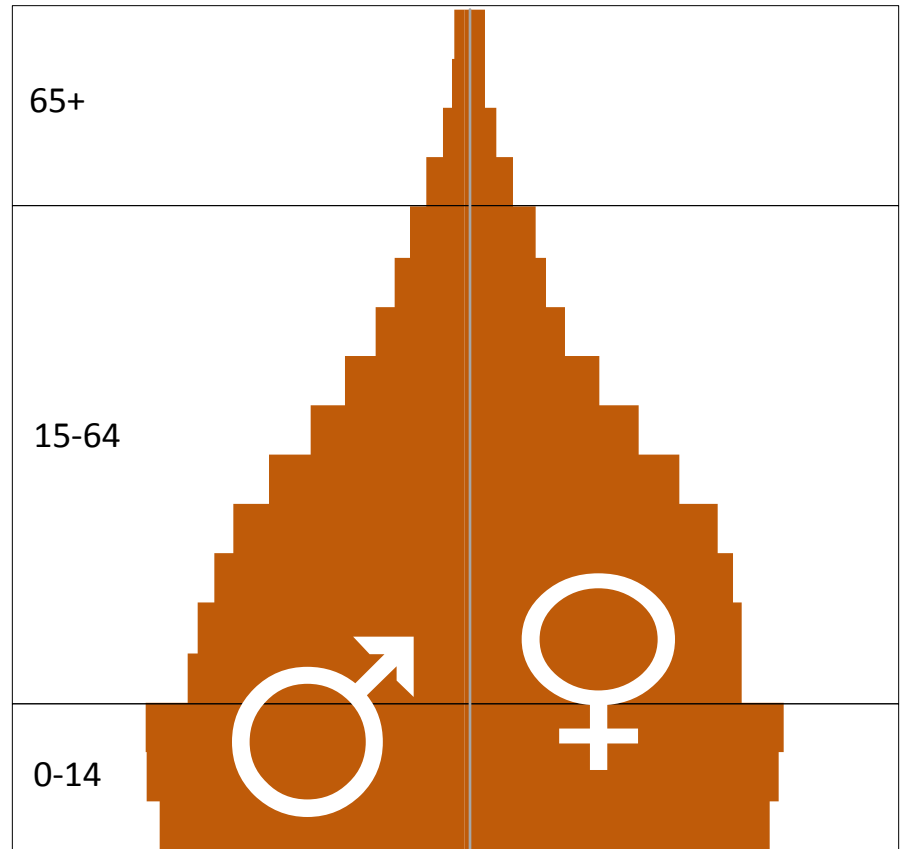
of the population were under 15
15,5 million

The age structures of Black Africans and Coloureds: 1996

Black Africans

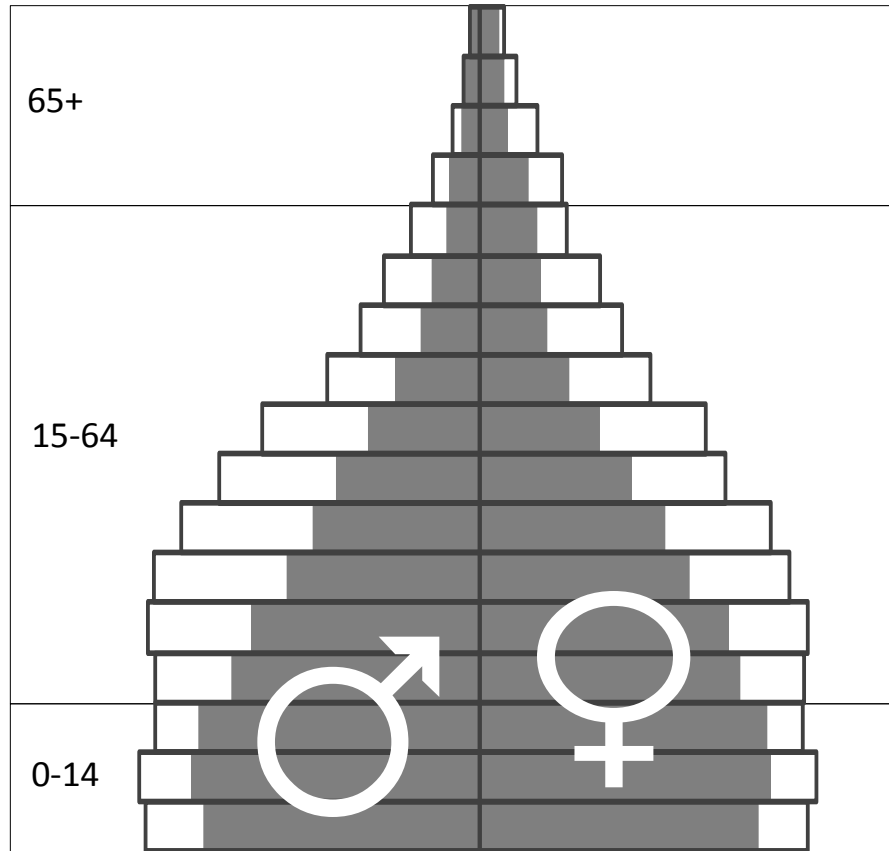


Coloureds

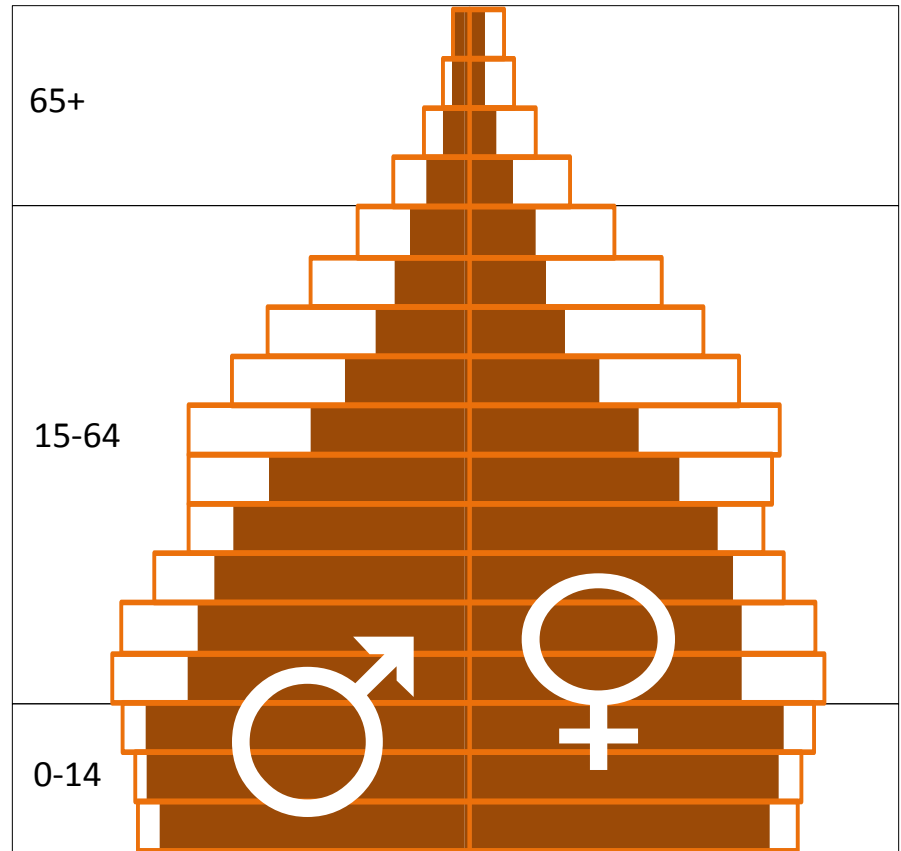


The age structures of Black Africans and Coloureds: 2016

Black Africans

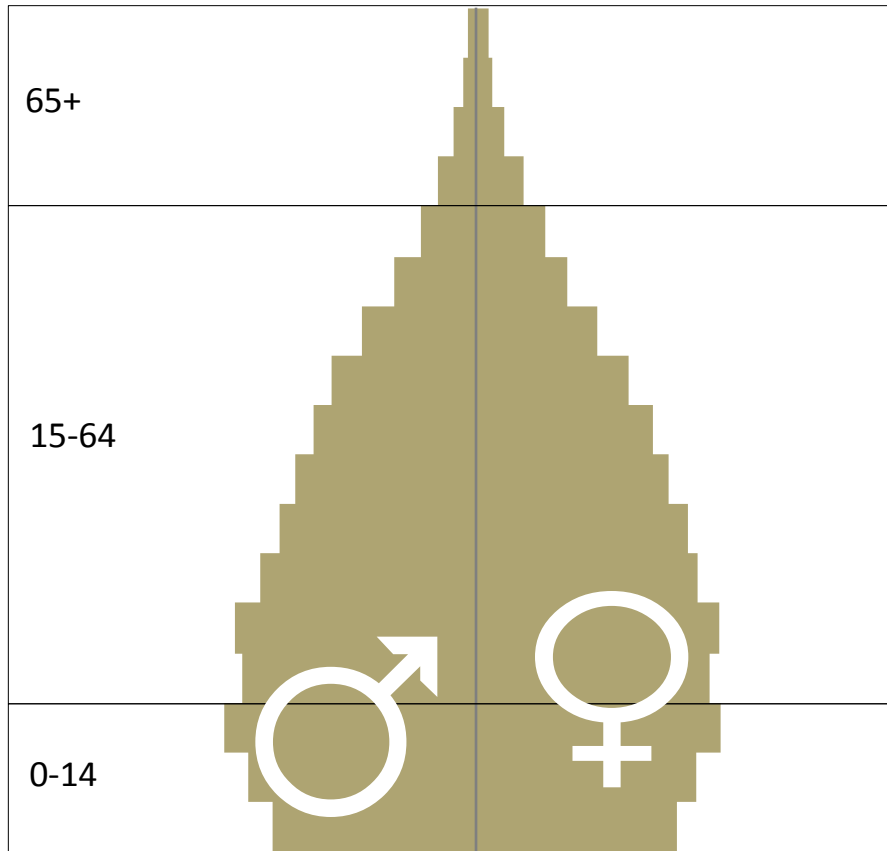


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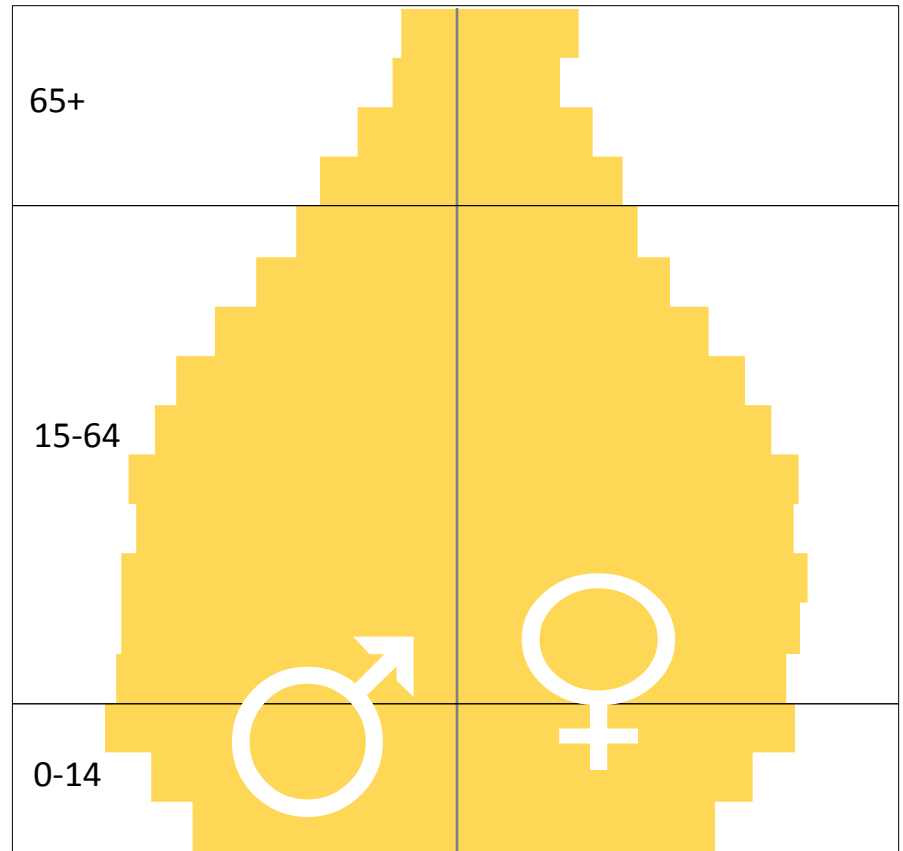


The age structures of Indian/Asian and Whites: 1996

Indian/Asian

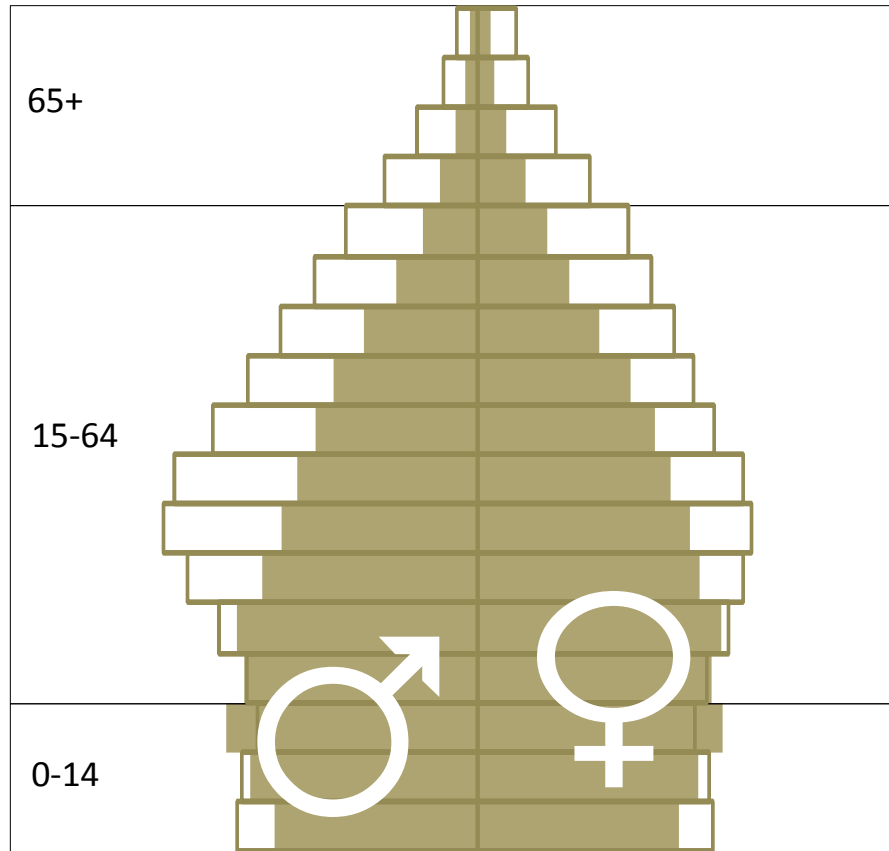


Whites

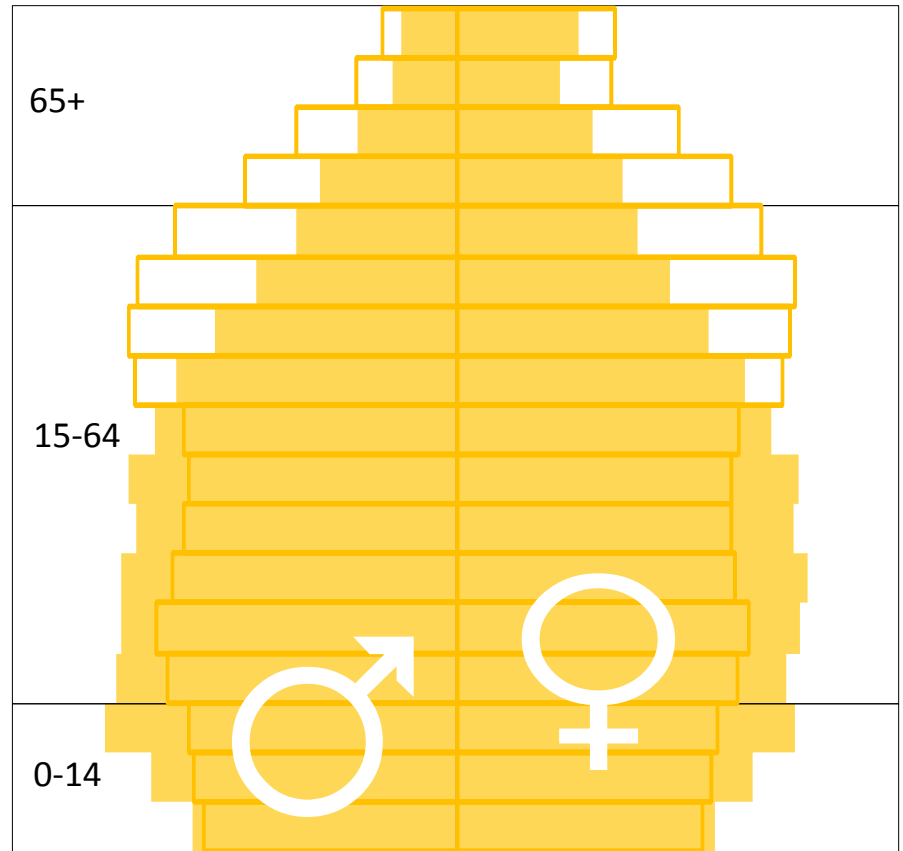


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Asians



Whites

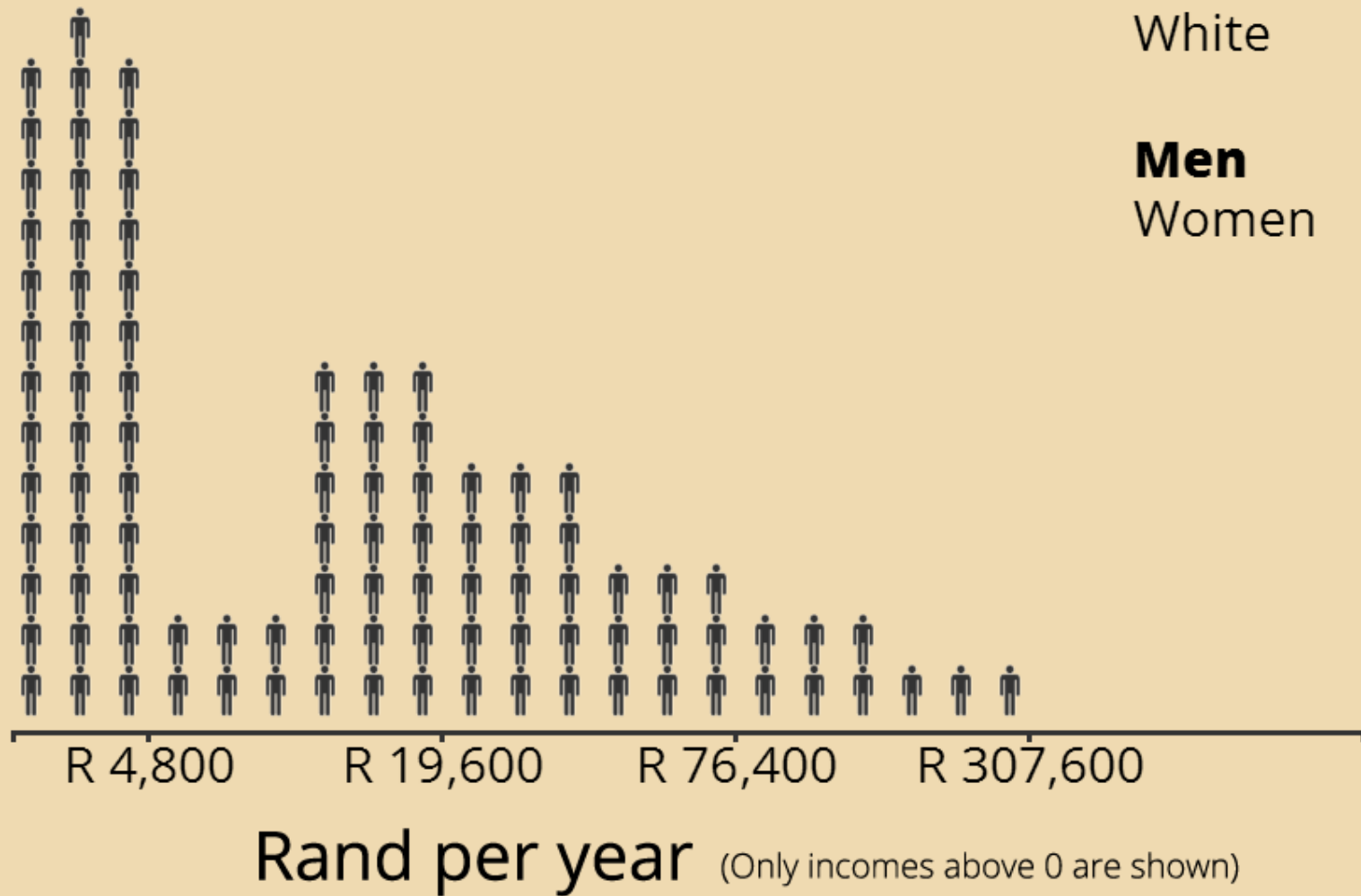


Income distribution

Where are different groups on the income scale?

Black
Coloured
Indian/Asian
White

Men
Women

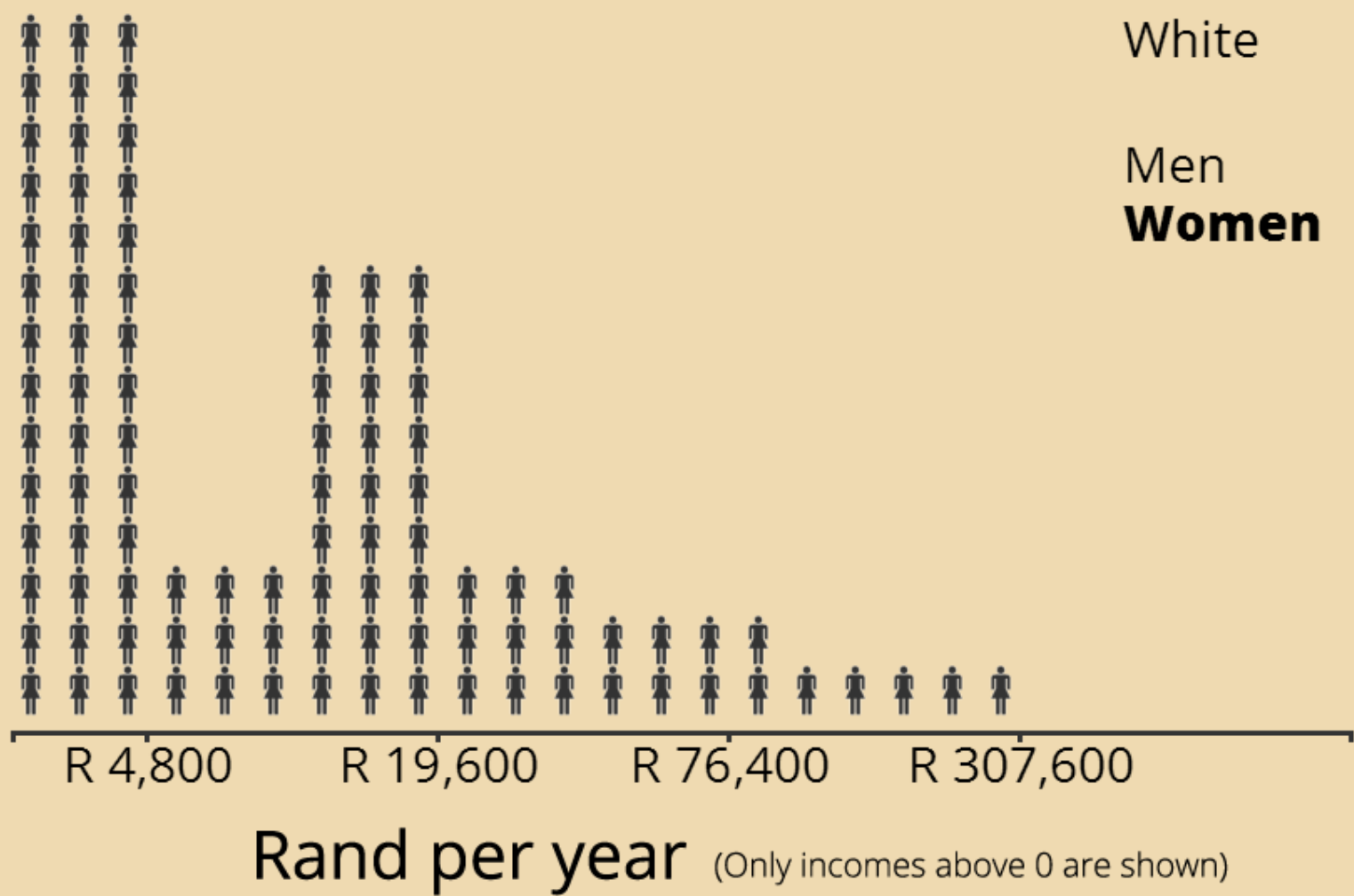


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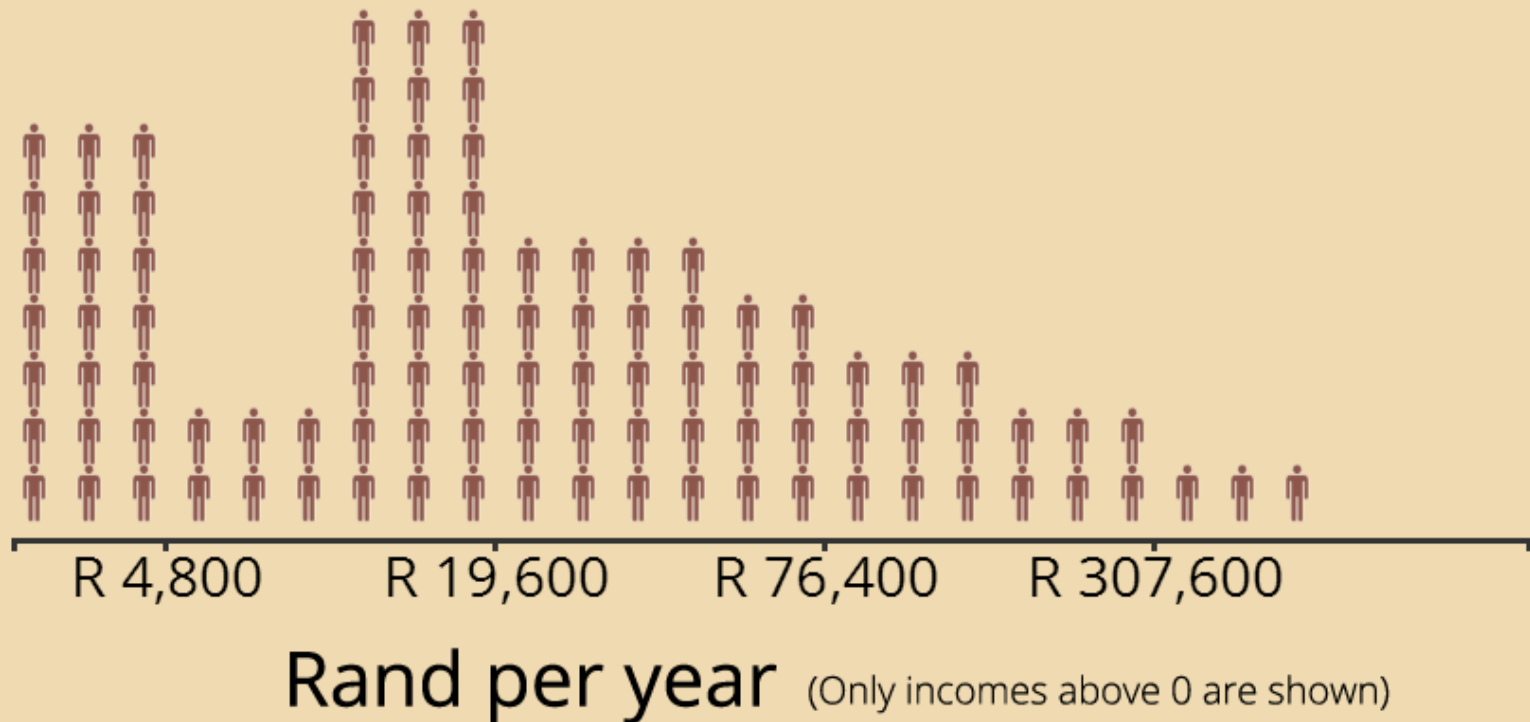
Income distribution

Where are different groups on the income scale?

Black African Gini coefficient
0,54

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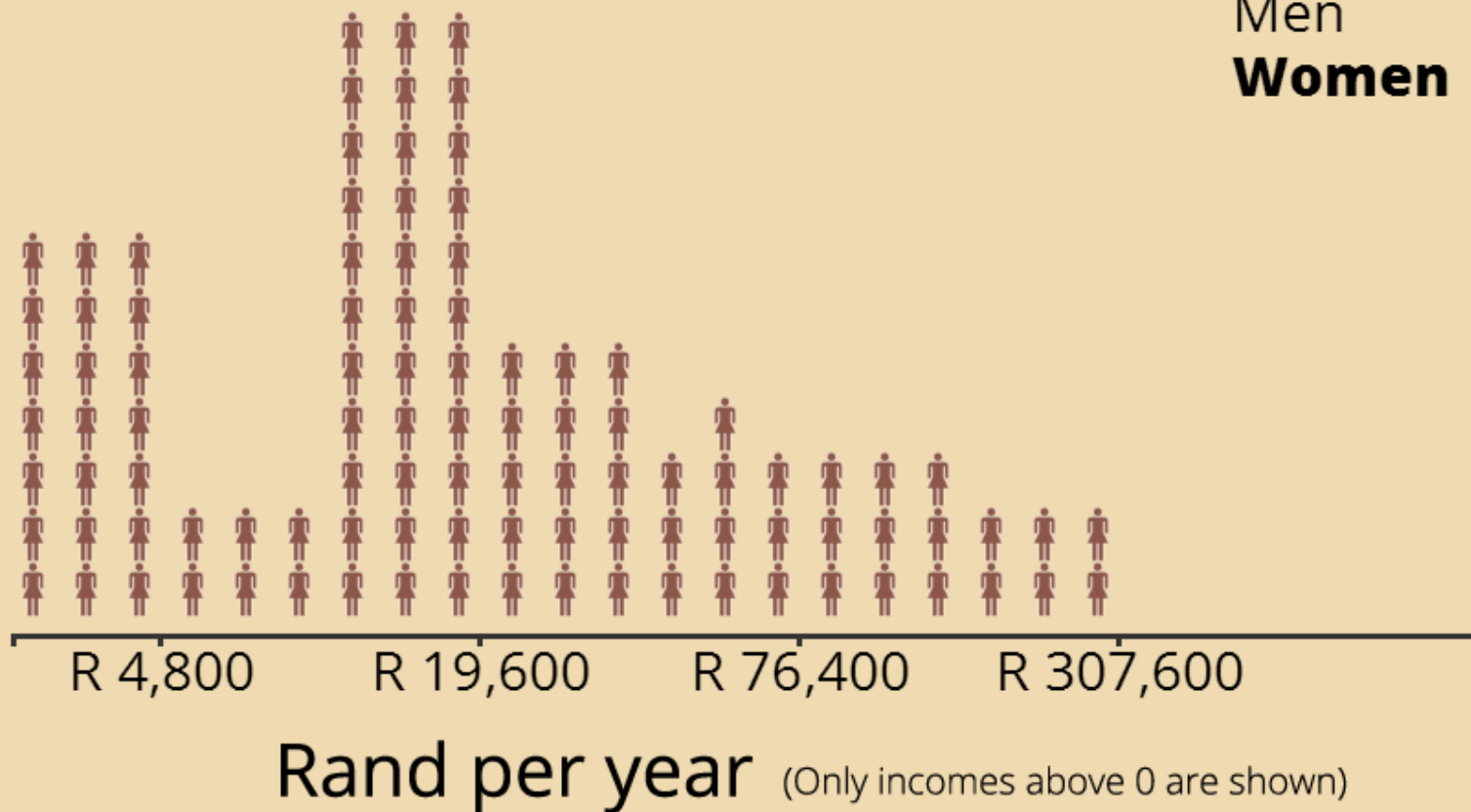
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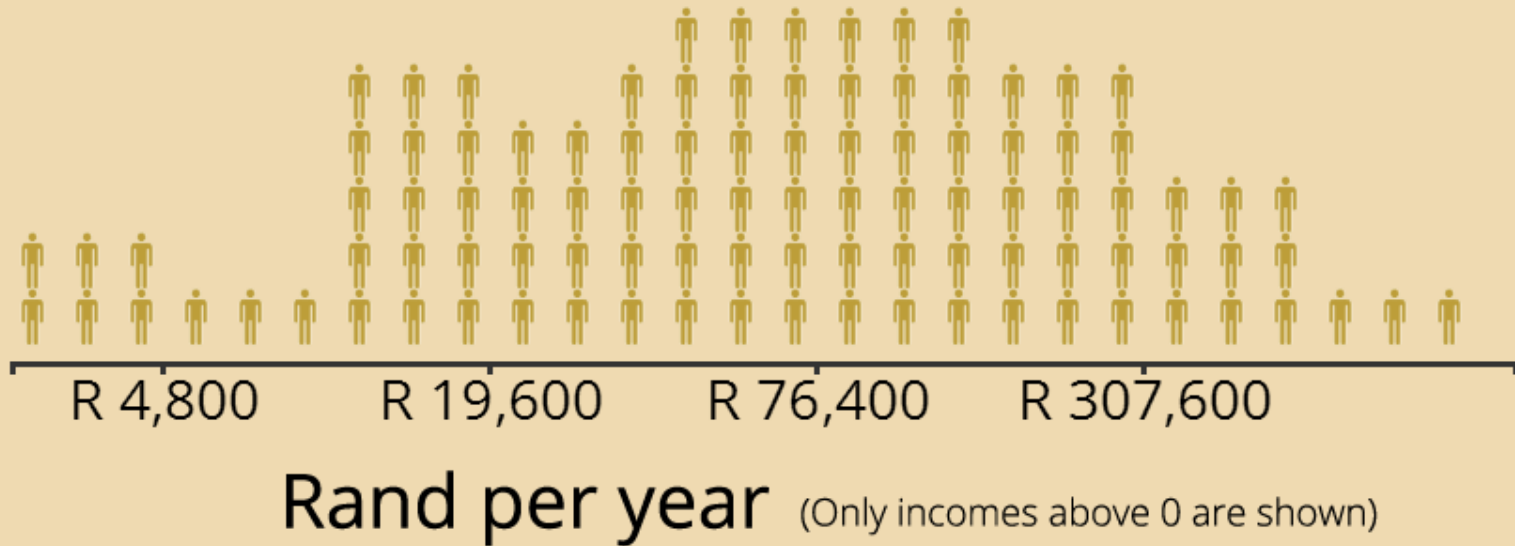


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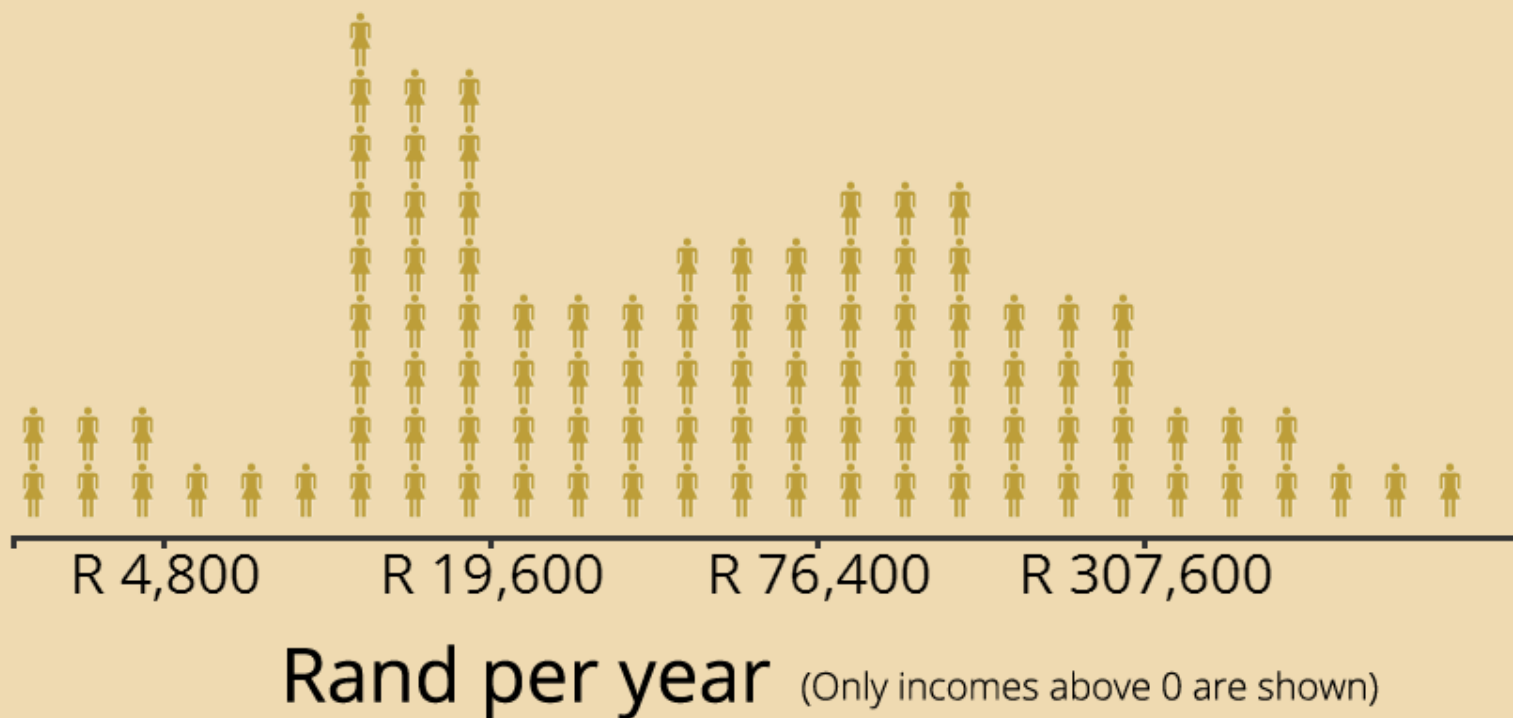


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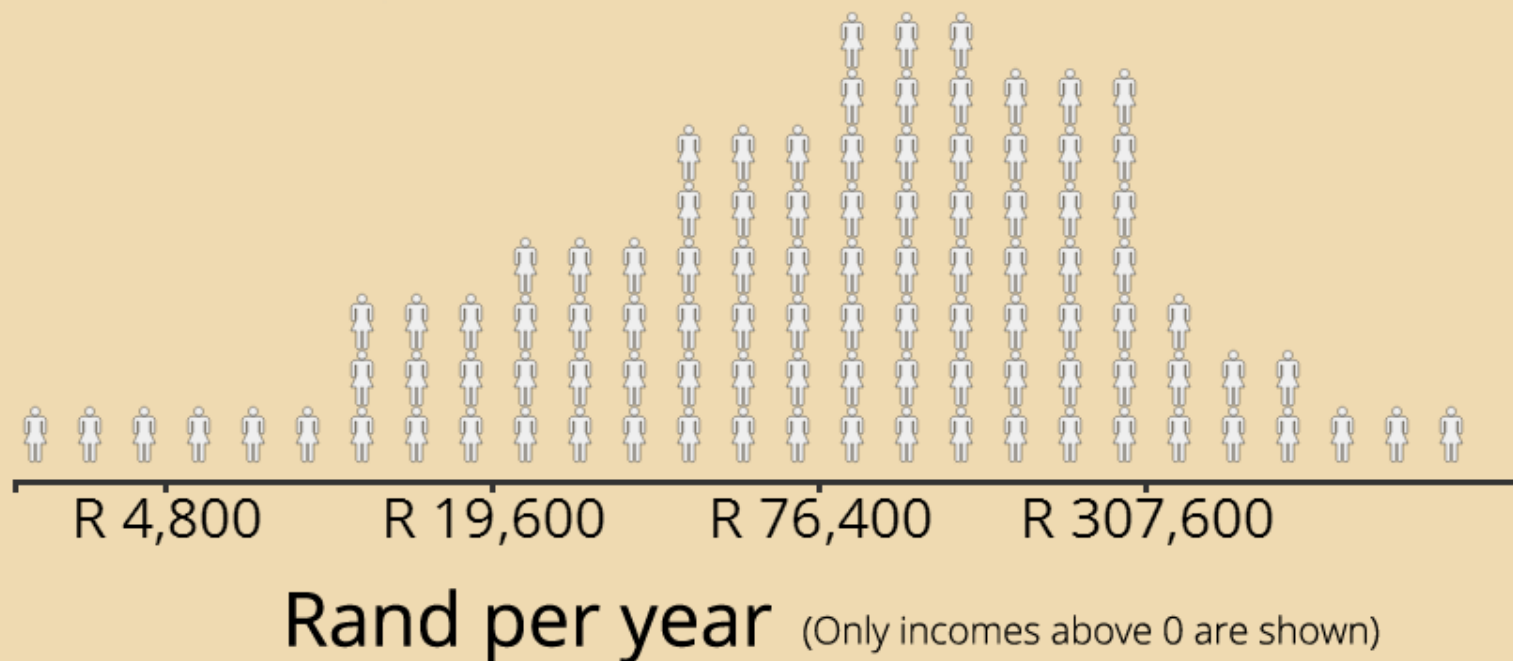
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Where are different groups on the income scale?

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White Gini coefficient
0,39

Men
Women



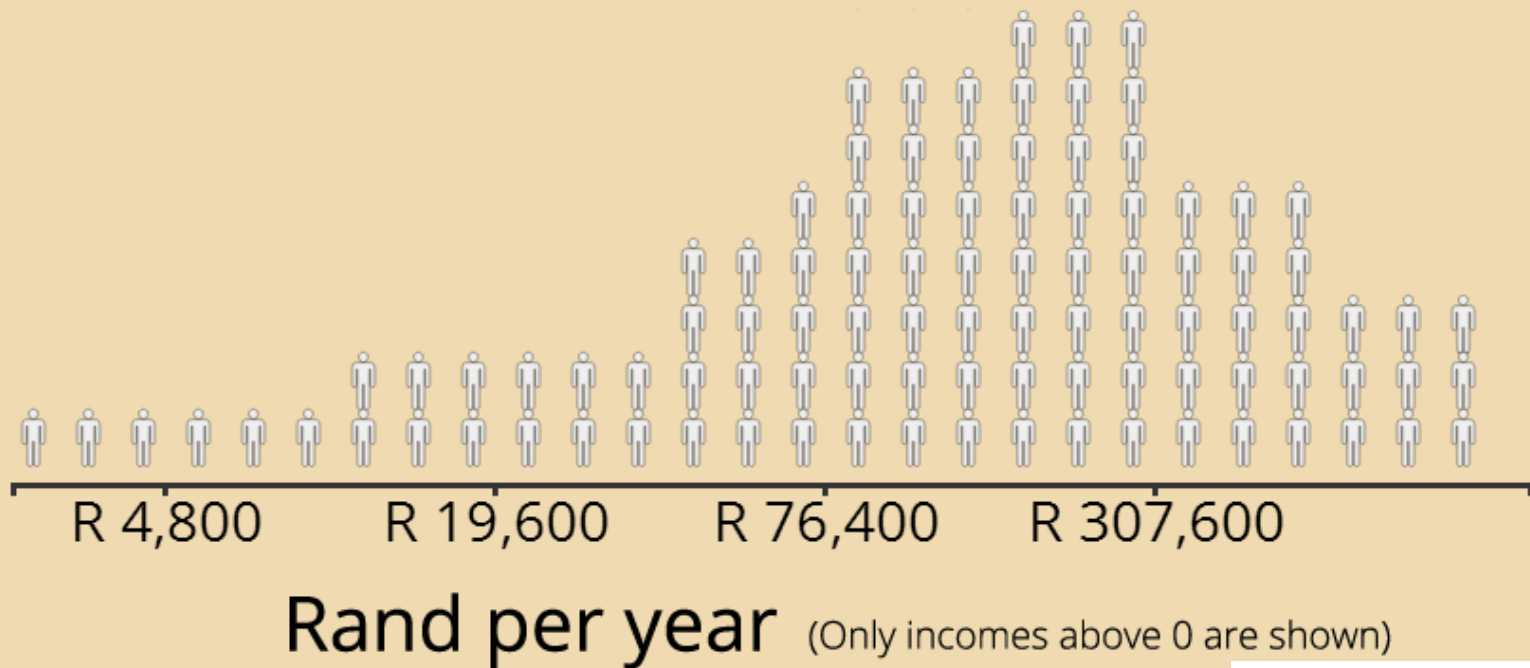
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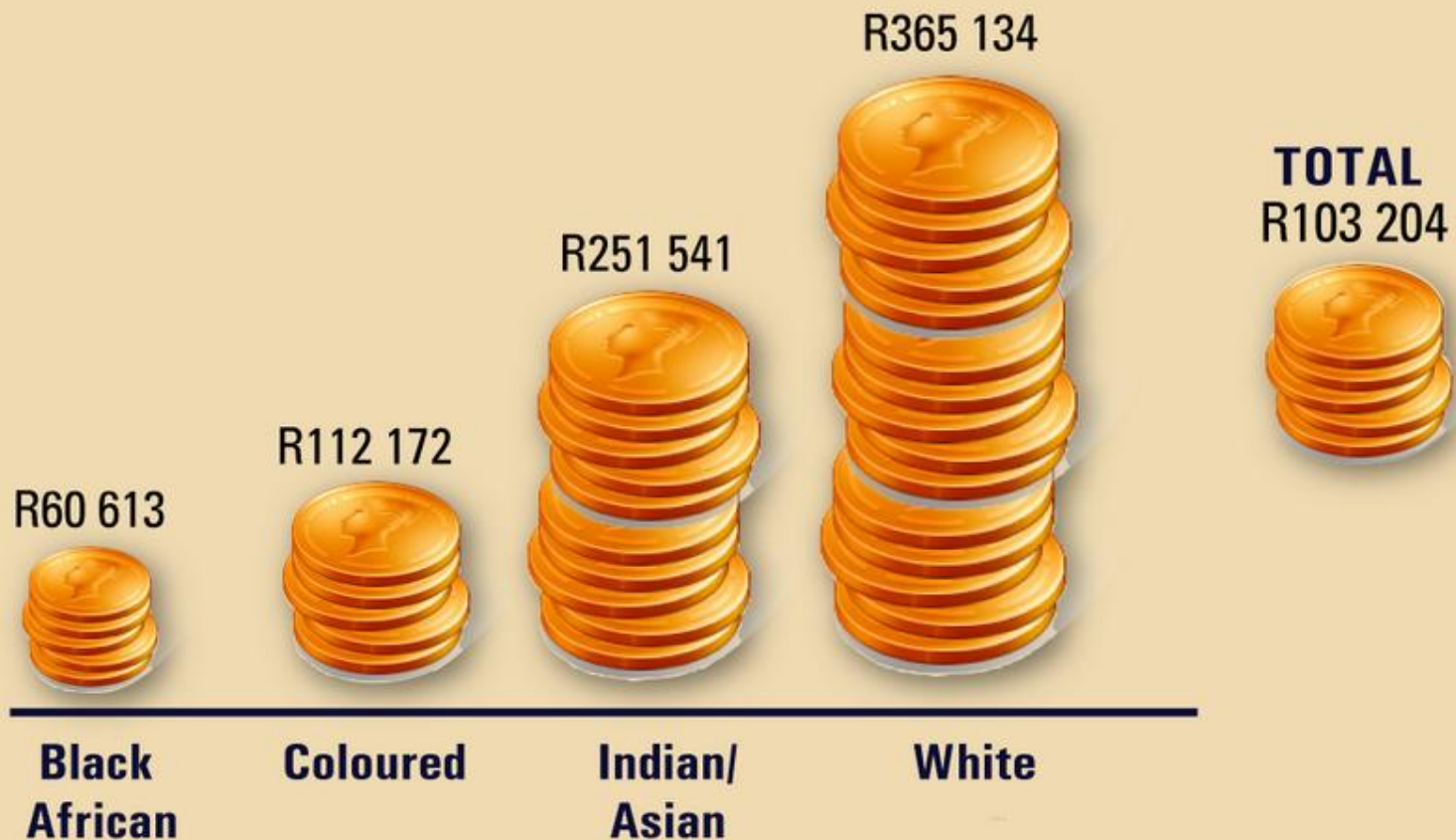
Black
Coloured
Indian/Asian
White

Men
Women



Average household income

By population group



Over the past 10 years the **average annual income** for all households more than doubled

From R48 385 to 103 204 – and increase of 113%

The income gap between race groups is huge... but narrowing

The average annual income for African households rose by 169% during the past decade

Is there a choice

- Post 2015 should set the tone for sustainable development
- Action is what is necessary
- Evidence all round demonstrates that the most important agent of change is the human agent
- Education and training is critical for managing sustainable outcomes
- Sustainable development is not a choice but a biological necessity

Conclusions

- The world's future is interconnected
- Africa will play a critical role
 - Providing material for world requirements
 - Providing a market
 - Providing the skilled personnel
- Does this sound like recolonisation of Africa?
- Done on principles of Sustainable Development everyone stands to benefit