



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

Report on the Implementation of Regional and International Agendas and other Special Initiatives in the Sub region

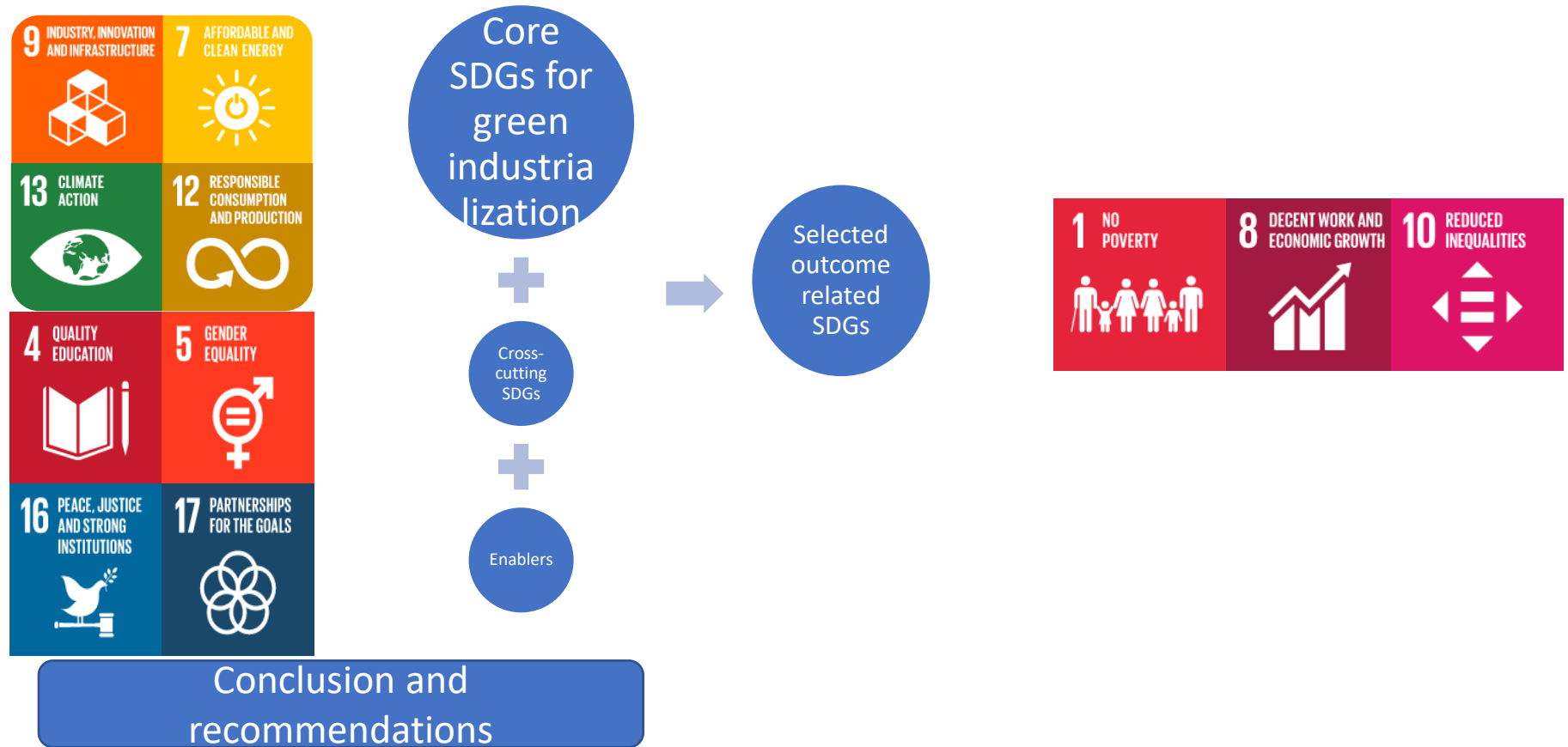
ECA Subregional Office for Southern Africa



Introduction

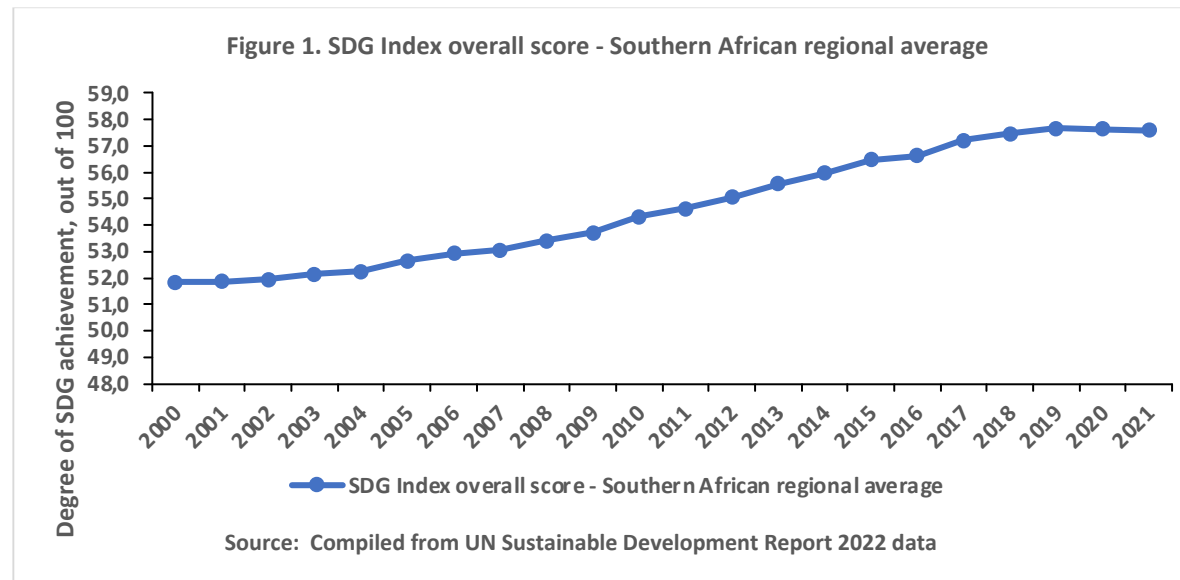
- This year's report addresses the progress towards Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063 goals particularly pertinent for the theme:
 - *Greening Industrialization in Southern Africa through digitalization, infrastructure development and regional integration: leveraging AfCFTA implementation*
- 11 out of 17 SDGs analysed
- The paper cross references progress towards the Agenda 2063 goals

Outline of the presentation



SDG Index: overall score

- Between 2000 and 2018, the Southern African region progressed by 5 points on the SDG Index score
- Since 2020 progress has stagnated, and in some cases reversals were registered (mainly due to COVID-19)



Progress towards Agenda 2063

- The overall score of the Southern African region for Agenda 2063 Indicators stood at 50% in 2022
- This corresponds to the even split between goals for which at least 50% of attainment was recorded as compared to those on which less than 50% of progress was attained (see below)



Core SDGs and Agenda 2063 goals for green industrialization

Core SDGs for green industrialization

- SDG 9
- SDG 7
- SDG 13
- SDG 12



Related Agenda 2063 goals

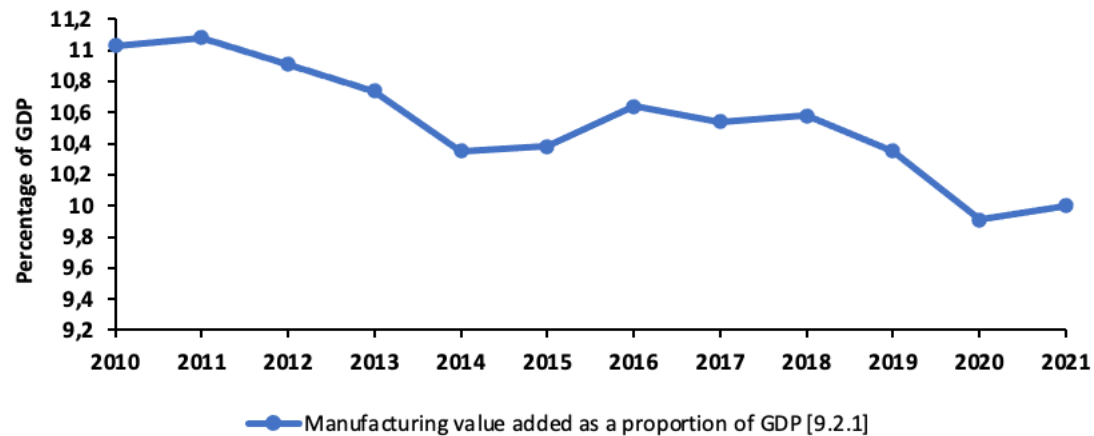
- Goal no. 2
- Goal no. 4
- Goal no. 6
- Goal no. 7
- Goal no. 10



SDG 9 – industry, innovation and infrastructure

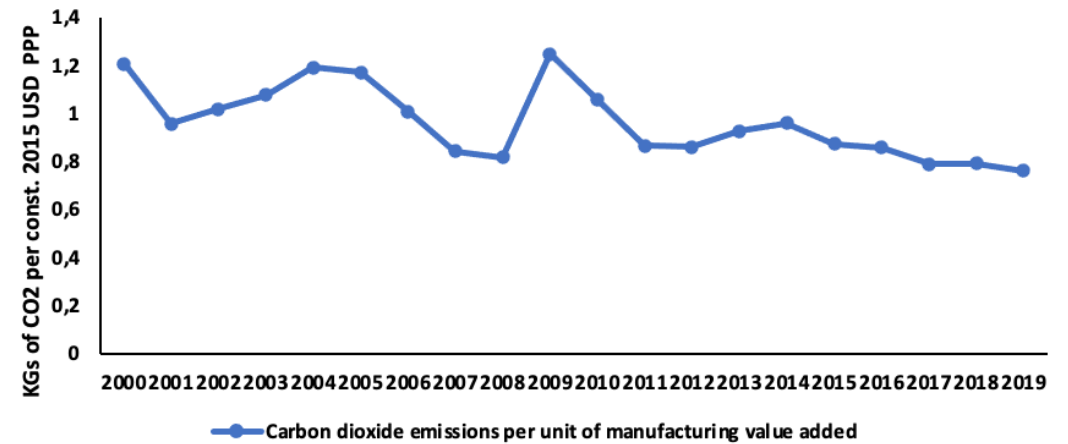
- SDG 9 is the core objective for the green industrialization agenda
- Industry implements the green agenda; innovation fuels technology adoption; infrastructure enables rollout of new solutions and facilitates trade

Figure 2: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP



Source: Compiled from UNIDO MVA 2022 Database

Figure 4: Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added



Source: Compiled from UNIDO MVA 2022 Database and IEA



SDG 9 – industry, innovation and infrastructure

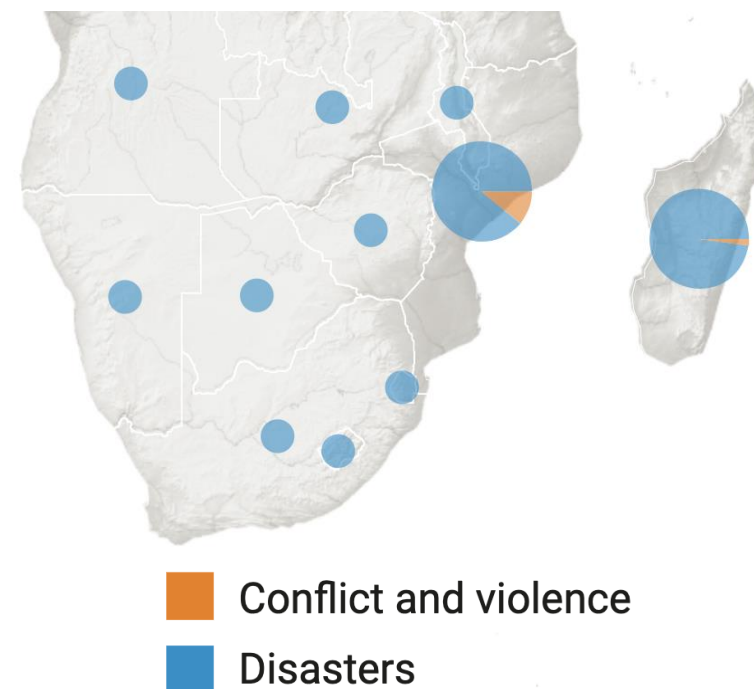
- R&D spending – very low across the region
- Technology and innovation are key enablers for green industrialization

Country (no data available for Malawi and Zimbabwe)	Most recent data year	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)
Angola	2016	0.03229
Botswana	2013	0.53728
Lesotho	2015	0.05074
Mauritius	2018	0.34691
Mozambique	2015	0.31312
Namibia	2014	0.35209
South Africa	2017	0.83215
Eswatini	2015	0.26661
Zambia	2008	0.27819



SDG 13 – Climate Action

- Southern African region is increasingly often hit by adverse impact of climate change
- Climate-related disasters are the most common reason for internal displacement in the Southern African region
- Given the impact is disproportionately affecting the region, it should be at the forefront of the greening drive
- Countries worst hit: Mozambique and Malawi



Source: IDMC (2019). Africa Report on Internal Displacement

SDG 13 – Climate Action

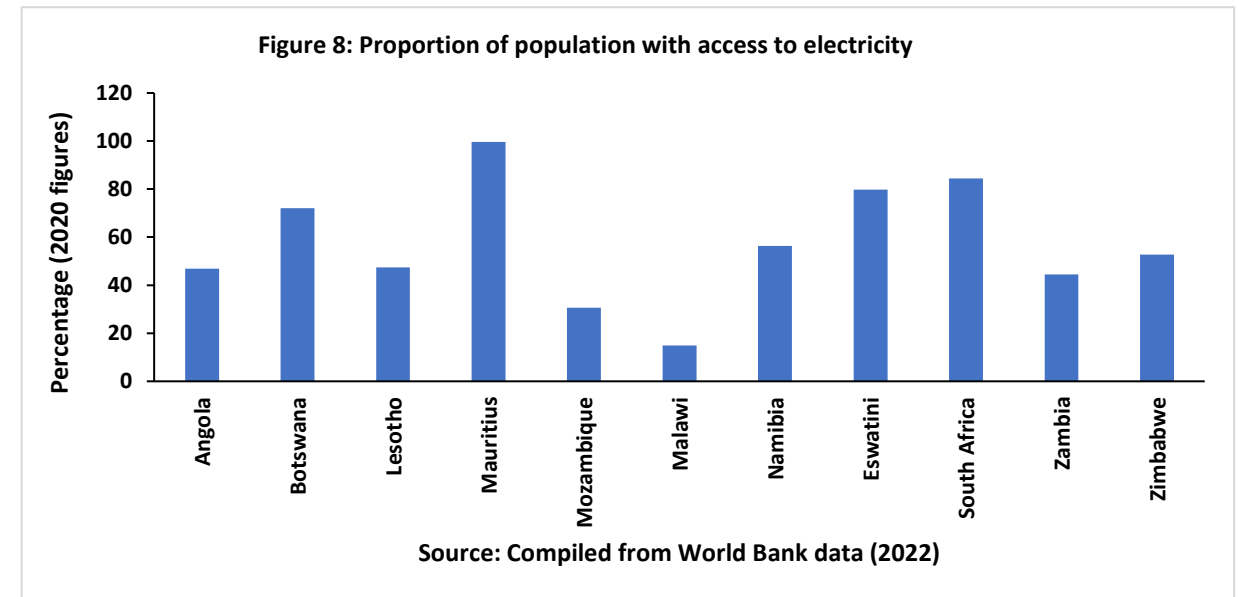
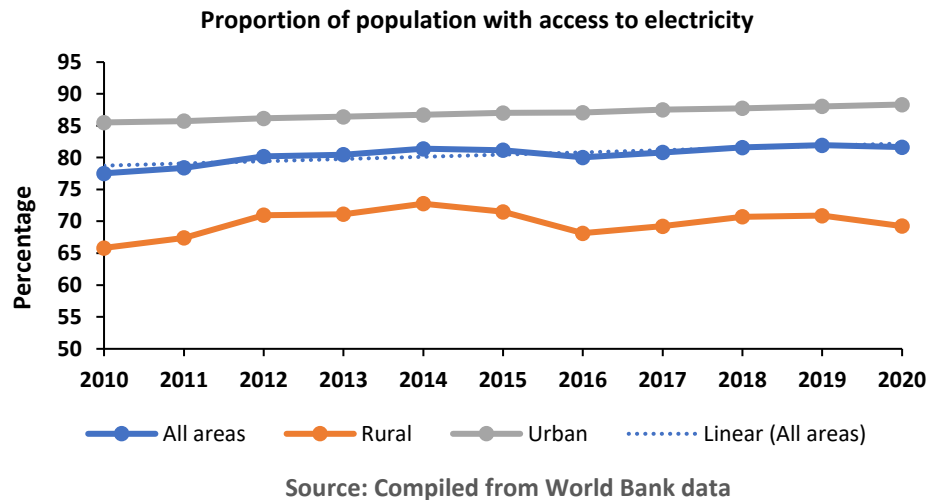
Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters by country

Country Name	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Angola	227,000	6,400	2,500		5,600	19,000	14,000	11,000	6,700	15,000	22,000
Botswana			1,200	2,000	250		2,000	1,600		780	
Lesotho	3,400			2,600				1,400			730
Mozambique	22,000	10,000	186,000	21,000	61,000	7,000	170,000	31,000	506,000	25,000	44,000
Mauritius					1,400	300	100	3,600	1,000	110	
Malawi	25,000	6,200	33,000	600	343,000	9,500	84,000	20,000	117,000	29,000	600
Namibia	60,000	400	18,000	160	8		3,400	13	2	200	260
Eswatini								110			110
South Africa	52,000	2,000	18,000	3,500	14	12,000	15,000	2,100	1,700	370	10,000
Zambia			5,500	26,000	25		2,800	21	1,300	6,000	1,300
Zimbabwe			44,000	23,000	800	400	10,000	1,100	52,000	380	2,400

Source: World Bank, 2022

SDG 7 – Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all

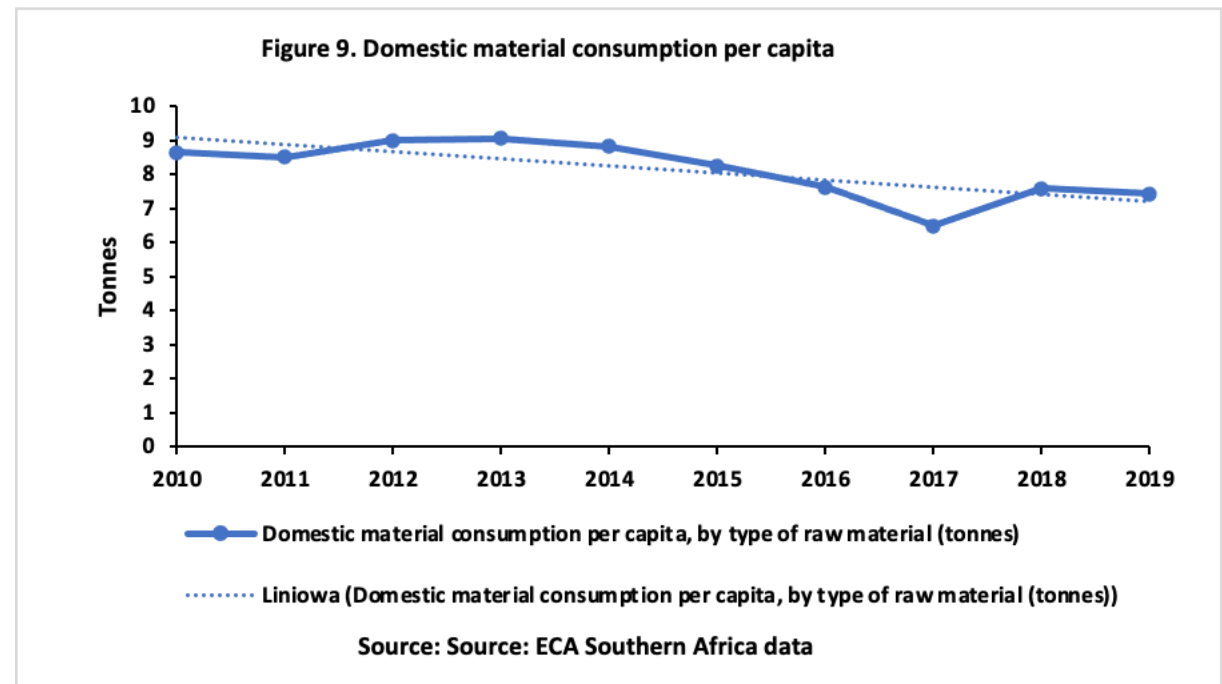
- Affordable and clean energy access is closely interlinked with the green industrialization agenda
- The proportion of population with access to electricity is increasing steadily across the region; rural areas are lagging behind
- Mauritius, South Africa and Eswatini among the best performers



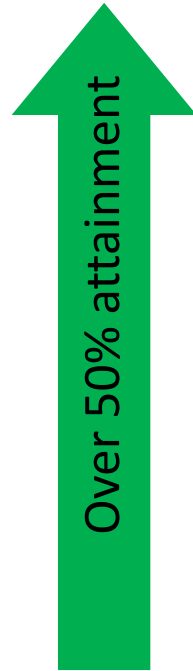


SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production

- Material footprint is the quantity of material extraction that is required to meet the consumption of a country
- The declining trend signifies a gradual decoupling of economic growth and environmental degradation; a positive trend that should be encouraged in the drive towards green industrialization.



Agenda 2063 – key goals for the greening industrialization agenda



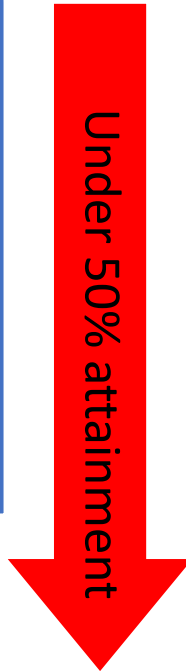
(2) Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation

(6) Blue/ ocean economy for accelerated economic growth

(7) Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities

(10) World Class Infrastructure crisscrosses Africa

(4) Transformed Economies



Selected key outcomes

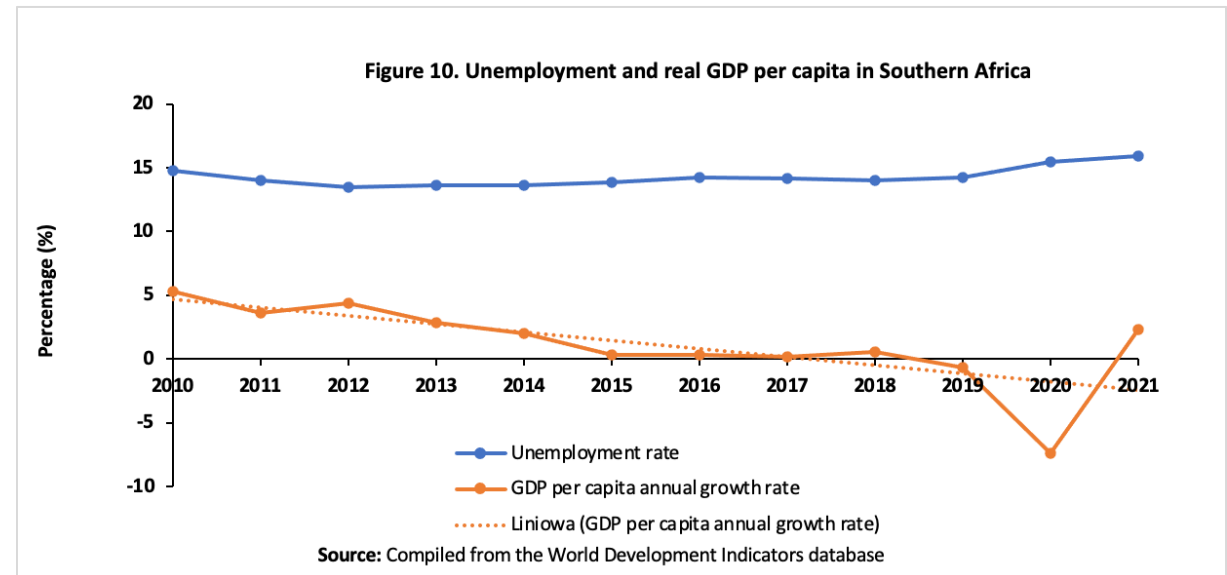
Key outcomes

- SDG 1
- SDG 8
- SDG 10



Economic growth leading to poverty and inequality reduction

- Unemployment rate remains high; the GDP growth rate is rebounding slowly
- Gains in poverty and inequality reduction are evaporating due to the impact of COVID-19
- Attainment of Agenda 2063 Goal (1) A High Standard of Living, Quality of Life and Well Being for All Citizens at meagre 17%
- Increased sense of urgency for the region to find new sources of growth – green industrialisation to be considered



Cross cutting goals

Cross cutting goals:

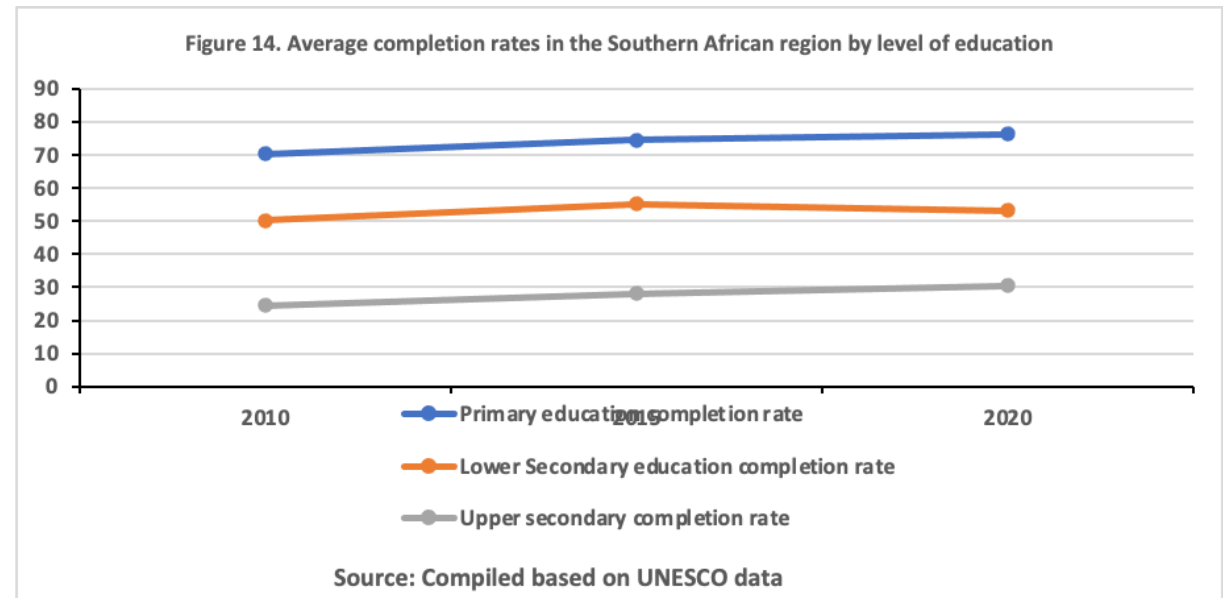
- SDG 4
- SDG 5





SDG 4 – Quality education

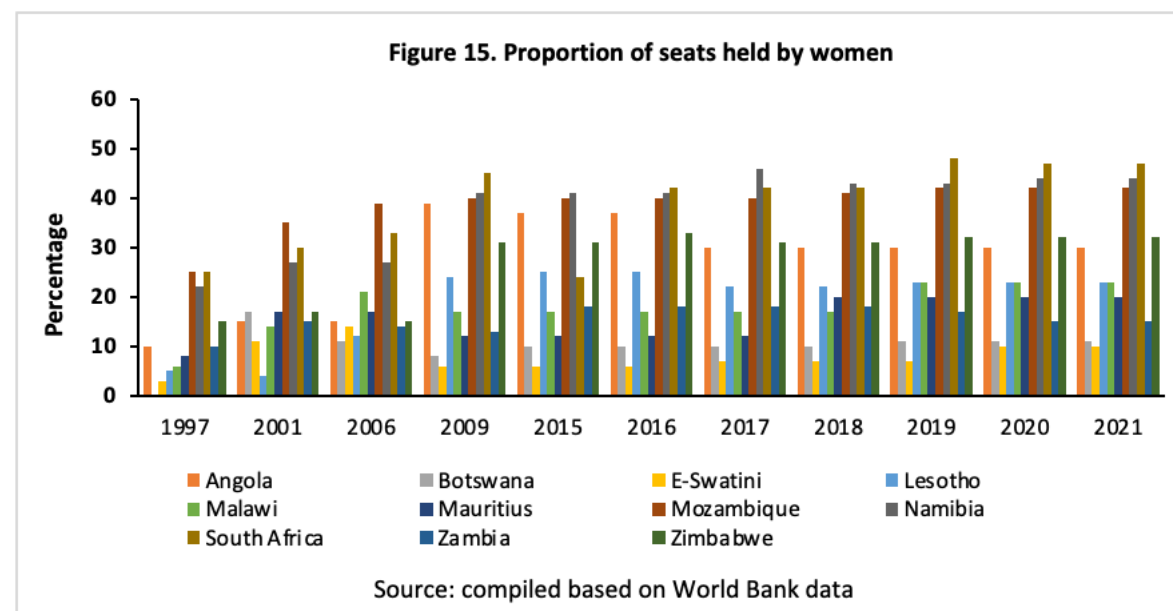
- Educated workforce is a key prerequisite for green industrialization
- Completion rates have been growing across all levels of education
- Unfortunately, only around 30% of population completed upper secondary education in 2020





SDG 5 – Gender equality

- Women in political leadership create powerful role models and take decisions which represent broader parts of the population
- Evidence has shown that women bring in additional value in aspects such as social and economic development; consumption patterns; access and use of knowledge; approach to environmental issues; ecological footprints; and management of the environment.



Agenda 2063 and cross cutting goals

- All three relevant goals above 50% attainment:
- (2) Well Educated Citizens and Skills revolution underpinned by Science, Technology and Innovation
- (17) Full Gender Equality in All Spheres of Life
- (18) Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children

Key enablers

Key enablers:

- SDG 16
- SDG 17

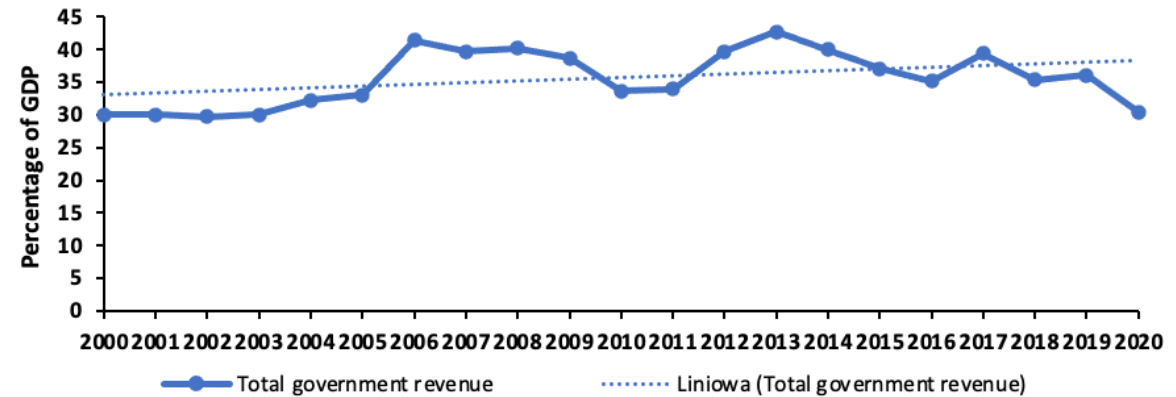




SDG 17 – partnerships for the goals: Finance

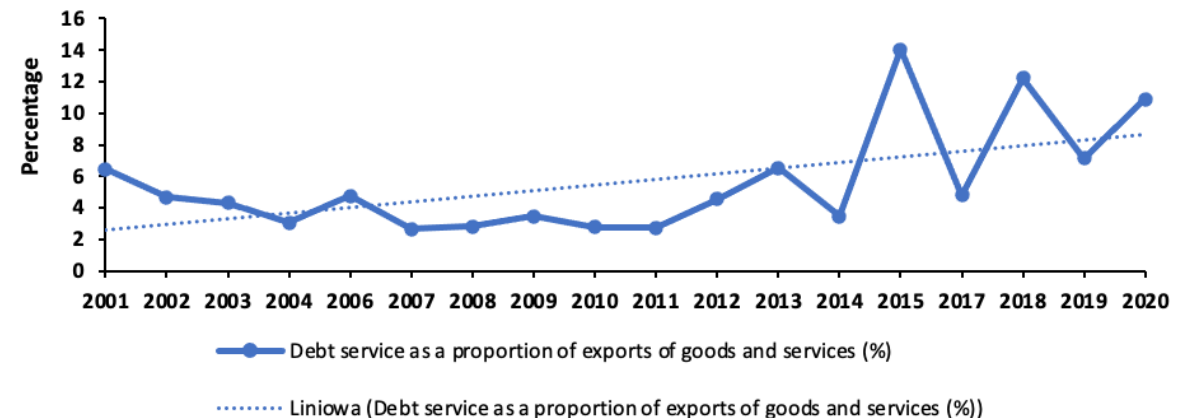
- Sustainable financing is crucial for safeguarding progress towards SDG implementation and green industrialization
- Positive trend is observed in total government revenue and Foreign Direct Investment
- But: growing debt imposes a burden to national economies

Figure 16. Total government revenue (budgetary central government) as a proportion of GDP (%)



Source: Compiled from IMF data

Figure 18. Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)

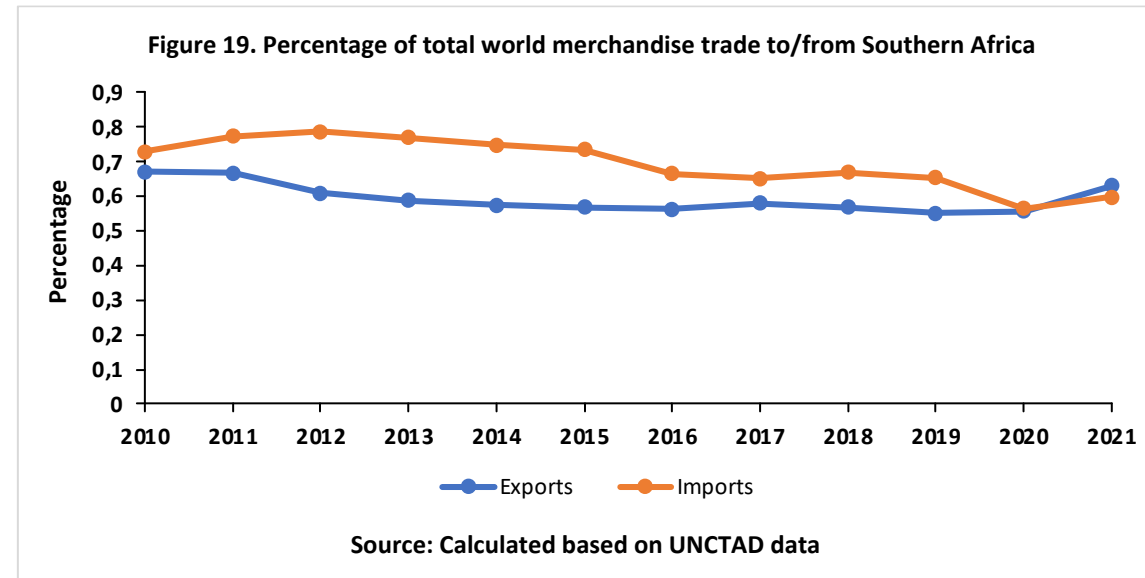


Source: Compiled based on World Bank data





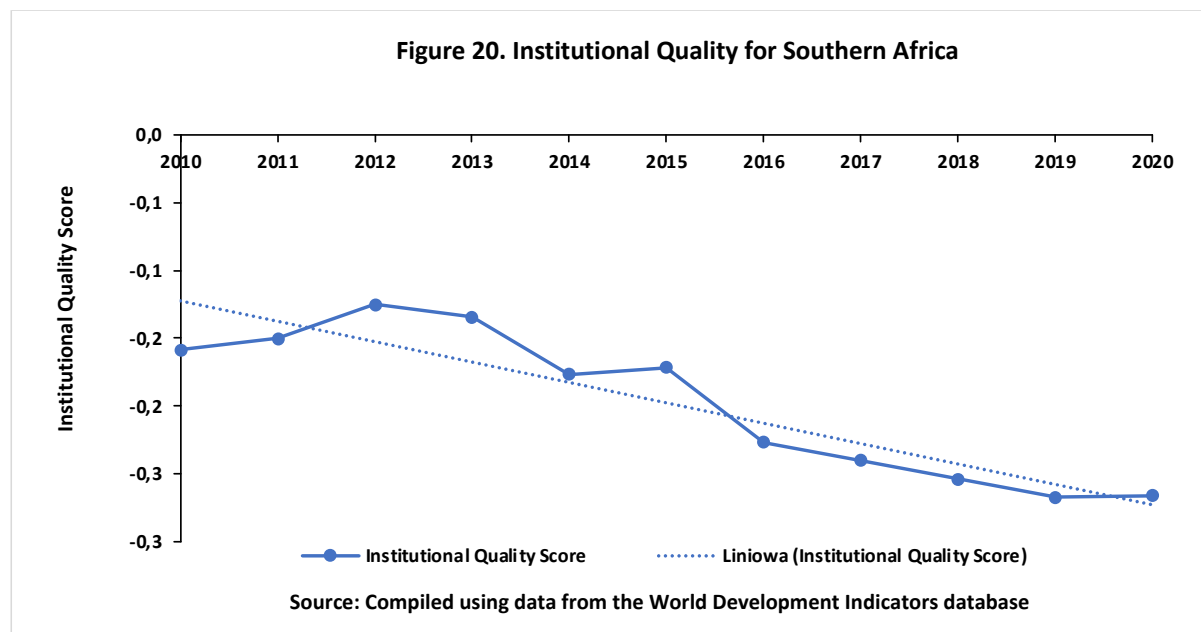
SDG 17 – partnerships for the goals: Trade



- Exports from the Southern African region have recently overtaken imports;
- Trade and green industrialization are mutually reinforcing: trade openness can allow countries to supply clean energy, source technology and take advantage of trade agreements favoring sustainable production.

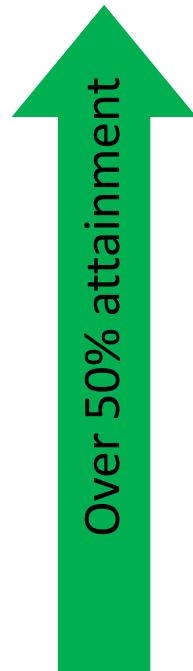


SDG 16 – peace, justice, and strong institutions



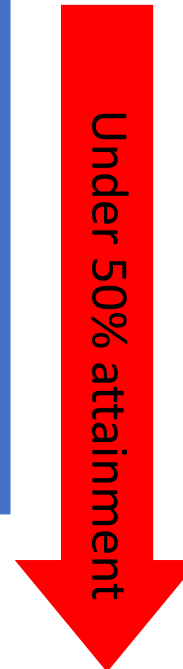
- Sound institutional framework is a key prerequisite for economic growth and green industrialization
- The only countries that exhibited good quality institutions recently were Mauritius, Botswana, Namibia and South Africa

Agenda 2063 and the enablers



8) United Africa (Federal or Confederate)
(9) Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions are established and functional
14) A Stable and Peaceful Africa

11) Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched
(12) Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place
(13) Peace Security and Stability is preserved
(20) Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development



Conclusions and recommendations

- Progress towards the SDGs has been stifled by the COVID-19 crisis coupled with the impacts of the Russia-Ukraine war
- The region has progressed on some of the key aspects, notably education completion rates, electricity access and government revenues
- The falling manufacturing value added across the region is a major concern. Countries should implement policies that promote green industrialization.
- Investments in research and development are essential to help countries advance into more advanced activities.
- The region should tap the opportunities of the green industrialization agenda, such as supply of green energy; green investments; technology spillovers from key partners in energy transition; etc.

Conclusions and recommendations

- More attention should be paid to secondary and higher levels of education.
- The region should continue to support women empowerment and the involvement of women in politics
- The countries of the region need to strengthen domestic resource mobilization efforts in order to ensure sustainable financing
- Further trade liberalization across the region (AfCFTA, RECs FTA) could help strengthen regional value chains
- The region needs to continue to undertake capacity building efforts to strengthen its institutions.



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Thank you for your attention

