



# MANAGING THE TRANSITION FROM MDGs TO SDGs: WHAT IT WILL TAKE? The Zambian Experience

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# Basic Information on Zambia



- ❑ Zambia is a landlocked Southern African country with size of 752 612 km<sup>2</sup> & population about 15 million.
- ❑ Land locked country surrounded by eight countries i.e. Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.
- ❑ Tropical climate & vegetation suitable for agriculture and tourism
- ❑ Zambia is 40 % urbanised



# Development Background

- ❑ Zambia volunteered to share experiences on managing the transition from the MDGs to the SDGs.
- ❑ In its quest to achieve MDG targets Zambia put in place a number of development frameworks which include:
  - ❑ the vision 2030,
  - ❑ the Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP)
  - ❑ The Sixth National Development Plan/ Revised Sixth National Development Plan



# Development Focus

- Common strategic areas of focus have included:
  - ✓ broad based wealth creation & citizenry participation,
  - ✓ inclusive growth, job creation and rural development.
- These development frameworks have focused on bridging development deficits in:
  - ✓ health, education, water and sanitation gender gaps, social protection and inclusion, harnessing demographic dividends
  - ✓ employment and wealth creation human rights, sustainable development,
  - ✓ maintaining macro-economic stability and strengthening economic among many others.



# KEY Development trends

## Past Trends

- **INFLATION:** 109.5% in 1990 to its highest levels at 187.1% in 1993
- **GROWTH STAGNATION:** GDP growth rate estimated at -0.5% in 1990 and 0.0% in 1991, below 2% up to 2000
- **FDI STAGNATION:** FDI was below US \$357 million in 2000 due to poor investment climate emanating imprudent macroeconomic management

## Current Trends

- ✓ **INFLATION:** Single digit for the last decade
- ✓ **Impressive Growth:** Above 3.5 % in 2000 & consistently over 6% in the last decade.
- ✓ **FDI grown** six fold from 2004-2014 (USD 357 million to USD 2,231 million). Top five best performers in global business competitiveness in SADC region



# KEY Development trends

## Past Trends

- **Mono economy**  
predominantly copper
- **High external public debt** at 179% of GDP in 2002
- **ODA** increased from 4.6% of GDP in 2006 to 5.9% in 2009.
- **Highly indebted poor country** 1990s to early 2000

## Current Trends

- ✓ **Trends of diversification** from Copper showing
- ✓ **External debt reduced** to less than 10% of GDP in 2007 & currently stands at 15% of GDP
- ✓ **ODA reduced** to 3% of GDP.
- ✓ **Graduated to Lower Middle Income Country (LMIC)** status in 2010, with per capita GDP of around USD1700



# ZAMBIA'S MDG PERFORMANCE

- ❑ To effectively reflect on Zambia's experiences of the MDGs and create an enabling environment to transition to the post-2015 development agenda, this presentation will partly focus on sustainable development and its three pillars namely:
  - ✓ Inclusive economic development;
  - ✓ Inclusive social development; and
  - ✓ Environmental sustainability.
- ❑ In implementing the MDGs, Zambia came up with country specific indicators for measuring performance towards 2015 targets.





# ZAMBIA'S MDG PERFORMANCE

- ❑ Despite the robust economic growth, there is need to transform growth into tangible development outcomes.
- ❑ Currently, formal sector employment only has 15% of the labour force.
- ❑ Large informal sector (75%) with low levels of productivity
- ❑ Poverty in Zambia has remained stubbornly high at 60.5 % (rural areas at 77.9 while urban areas are at 27.5). Poverty therefore has a rural dimension
- ❑ Gini coefficient is at 0.65
- ❑ MDG targets to be completed are for 1, 3, 4, 5 & 7



# ZAMBIA'S MDG PERFORMANCE

- ❑ Maternal & childhood mortality declined over time, though country missed target in achieving MDG 4 on reducing child mortality & MDG 5 on improving maternal health.
- ❑ Maternal mortality declined from 729 per 100,000 births in 2002 to 591 in 2007 and 398 in 2013/14.
- ❑ Under-5 mortality declined from 191 per 1,000 births in 1992 to 75 in 2013-14. Decline of 37% was between 2007 and 2013-14.
- ❑ Infant mortality declined from 107 per 1,000 in 1992 to 45 per 1,000 in 2013/14.



# ZAMBIA'S MDG PERFORMANCE

- ❑ Success has been recorded on indicators related to HIV/AIDS, primary education & those on gender equality in primary education.
- ❑ All Zambian children attend primary school and gender parity in primary school enrolment has been attained but has fallen in secondary education from 0.92 in 1990 to 0.86 in 2010.
- ❑ Young adult literacy has increased from 70.1% in 2000 to 88.7% in 2010, while the ratio of literate women to men has remained constant at 0.80.
- ❑ Both secondary education transition and completion have progressed though at a slower rate.
- ❑ Furthermore, gender parity in tertiary education has improved to 0.75 in the last five years.



# ZAMBIA'S MDG PERFORMANCE

- ❑ Mortality rates are higher in rural than in urban areas & are correlated with educational & income levels of the mother.
- ❑ The proportion of one-year-olds immunized against measles improved from 77% in 1992 to 94% in 2010 and is now at 84%.
- ❑ Among the major causes of childhood deaths in Zambia include pneumonia (12%), malaria (12%) and diarrhea at 8%.
- ❑ Contraceptive prevalence rate increased from 7% in 1992 to 44.8% in 2013/14, an increase of 540%.



# ZAMBIA'S MDG PERFORMANCE

- ❑ HIV prevalence (13%) has been reduced to meet the national target of 15.6%.
- ❑ In addition, Zambia is on track to meet the target of reducing the number of new HIV infections among children by 90% by 2015.
- ❑ Young girls and women are disproportionately affected by the virus.
- ❑ Significant progress has been made in terms of providing access to Anti-Retroviral treatment services



# ZAMBIA'S MDG PERFORMANCE

- ❑ Population using improved drinking water increased to 63.1% in 2013/14 from 49.0% in 1991.
- ❑ Access to decent sanitation is of concern worsening from 26% in 1991 to 72.7% in 2010.
- ❑ Proportion of land protected to maintain biological diversity has remained relatively stable at 38.8% in 1990 and increased slightly to 41% in 2013 but land covered by forest decreased from 59.8% to 49.9%, due to loss of 250,000 to 300,000 hectares of forest every year.



# ZAMBIA'S MDG PERFORMANCE

- ❑ Progress has been noted on MDG 8 on ODA, FDI Market Access, Debt Sustainability; and Communication and Connectivity.
- ❑ ODA rose from 4.6% of GDP in 2006 to 5.9% in 2009 then declining to 3.0% of GDP in 2013 due to Zambia's LMIC status.
- ❑ In 2013, total grants accounted for 0.8% of GDP from direct budget support (0.2%), sector budget support (0.1%) and project support (0.5%).
- ❑ Sector-wide approaches (SWAPs) also accounted for a further 0.5% of GDP.



# ZAMBIA'S MDG PERFORMANCE

- On ICT, Zambia has performed reasonably well with the number of cellular phone subscribers growing from 50,000 in the year 2000 to over 10 million in 2012 thus exceeding a national projection for 2015 of 300 per 1000 inhabitants.
- By 2013, the subscriber base was estimated at 10,395,801 with Internet penetration increasing from 17.3 per 1000 inhabitants in 2012 to 18.5 per 1000 inhabitants.





# Transitioning from MDGs to SDGs

- ❑ Government has recognized that there have been implementation challenges in meeting the MDGs & these include:
  - ❑ absence of a comprehensive legal framework,
  - ❑ weak linkages between the national development planning and the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) which is for three years.
  - ❑ poor coordination within & between different tiers of government, national & sector levels, provinces and districts.



# Transitioning from MDGs to SDGs

- ❑ To overcome the above challenges government developed the National Planning and Budgeting Policy in 2014. The NPBP Bill will be presented to Parliament in 2015 to actualize the policy.
- ❑ The policy addresses:
  - ❑ Stronger coordination mechanism & institutional arrangement to create synergies between planning & budgeting;
  - ❑ legal framework to harmonise different tiers of Government in the implementation of national plans including effective coordination, and monitoring of SDGs.



# POLICY INTERVENTIONS & STRATEGIES

- ❑ To effectively implement SDGs Govt will give priority to national response that creates an environment with greater social justice and equity in accessing fundamental drivers of development, namely:
  - ✓ education & health,
  - ✓ food security and decent jobs, especially among women and the youth.
  - ✓ Reducing high levels of inequality
  - ✓ promoting economic diversification.



# Policy Interventions & Strategies

- ❑ The country will need to develop capacity to capture revenues from its vast natural resources and equitably allocate them to promote inclusive growth and development.
- ❑ Development priorities include enhancing national capacity for transforming deep-seated negative socio-cultural norms, values & factors that inhibit participation in national processes.
- ❑ Promote technological development & innovation



# Policy Interventions & Strategies

- ❑ Through the planning and budgeting policy Govt wants to entrench participation in national development processes for nation building & enhance transparency & accountability
- ❑ It is also focused on building implementation capacity in national institutions for accelerated achievement of development results whilst strengthening the principle of subsidiarity.
- ❑ There are also measures for identification and targeting of vulnerable population so as to work out tangible programmes to empower them.



# Key Lessons Learned

- ❑ Zambia's achievement of human development objectives and MDG targets was adversely affected by a set of mutually reinforcing factors.
- ❑ For instance, reduction of deforestation requires policy and legal interventions in the agricultural, industrial and energy sectors.
- ❑ Further, mainstreaming of climate change in productive sectors is required to consolidate development gains in sectors such as agriculture, energy, and water that have a bearing on MDG 7.



# Key Lessons Learned

- ❑ Based on the framework used to successfully implement MDGs 2 and 6, four critical inferences can be elicited from their outcomes as follows:
  - I. There was a deliberate focus on outcomes as opposed to output based approach to development
  - II. Stronger Institutional arrangements
  - III. Conducive policy & legal environment ; and
  - IV. Broad based engagement



# Outcome Vs output approach

- ❑ Interventions on MDGs 2 & 6 were based on a multidimensional factors required to achieve the desired outcome.
- ❑ School feeding programmes, social cash transfers, advocacies plus legal and policy reforms were instituted jointly to promote school attendance under MDG 2.
- ❑ A strong institutional framework i.e. the National AIDS Council (NAC), integrated plans covering all sectors, policy reforms, community awareness & access to treatment as part of a coherent strategy to good results under MDG 6.
- ❑ NAC was corporately well structured to effectively provide leadership, coordination and fund management for the response to HIV/AIDS.





# Outcome Vs output

- By contrast, an output approach was taken in the implementation of MDGs 4, 5, and 7 which posted slower progress. Outputs were not interconnected to overall outcomes resulting in institutions operating in silos.
- Linkages between increased secondary and tertiary education with reduction in child mortality and maternal health were not defined and adequately addressed.
- Provision of physical infrastructure such as roads, electricity, water and sanitation was not identified as a facilitator to the achievement of MDGs 4 and 5.
- Modest decrease in child and maternal mortality rates are linked to an increase in investment in physical infrastructure with minor increase in skilled health staff at facilities.



# Outcome Vs output

- Policies & laws on deforestation were without coherence with those in agriculture or industry.
- Investments/policies to promote alternative energy sources devoid of measures to stem deforestation.

## **(ii) Institutional arrangements:**

- Effective, transparent & accountable institutions are critical to attainment of desired results.
- Investment into data generation and effective monitoring is key to evidence based decisions.
- Coordination of policies & plans will form part of the discourse on institutional arrangements to implement SDGs



## Conducive Policy & Legal environment

- While the MDGs in themselves were well articulated, there were no sufficient legal or policy framework to adequately support targeting or implementation of programmes.
- This resulted in weak links between plans and budgets. Poor linkages between national and lower level development priorities.
- The coming into effect of the National Planning and Budgeting Policy and its ensuing legislation is expected to resolve this.



## (iv) **Broad based engagement:**

- Engagement on MDGs was primarily government led with minimum citizenry participation in their formulation and implementation.
- Limited public engagement contributed to weak national ownership, public accountability and resourcing of interventions.
- There was weak engagement of interest groups e.g private sector, CSOs, FBOs, media etc to enlist their involvement in project implementation.
- As a remedy Government has reconstituted national planning advisory bodies and are part of the Planning and Budgeting policy.



# OPPORTUNITIES & TRANSITION TO SDGs

- Zambia welcomes transformative approach of SDGs as they provide basis for social justice & resonate with national values, principles of national development and Zambia's vision 2030. SDG domestication will be based on the following principles:
  - (a) Multi sectoral engagement across all stakeholders
  - (b) Recognizing SDGs as universal & should dictate a new and equitable development cooperation architecture;
  - (c) Promotion of partnerships in a transformative manner e.g develop capacities of national institutions

# OPPORTUNITIES & TRANSITION TO SDGs



- ❑ Timing of SDGs presents a valuable opportunity for Zambia as it is in the process of articulating its 7NDP
- ❑ Strengthen supportive measures for implementation of specific international Programmes of Action such as the Vienna Programme of Action (VPoA) for Landlocked Developing Countries, Istanbul Programme of Action for Least Developed Countries(LDCs) to which Zambia is part.
- ❑ Putting in place a comprehensive rights-based, equitable approach to national development based on governance principles and according to national policies.
- ❑ Addressing challenges of policy coordination & implementation while ensuring that cross-cutting issues are effectively mainstreamed.



# CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD

- For Zambia to ensure balance of inclusive economic development and generate enough resources to ensure investment for social inclusion and improved wellbeing of all Zambians, the country will need to embrace new technologies that will combine improving the living standards of the poor and managing ecological challenges.
- Zambia will also endeavour to engage the Private Sector in the implementation of the SDGs by creating comprehensive mechanism of engaging that can result in a win-win situation.