

AFIDEP

We aspire for an Africa where
evidence transforms lives

Leveraging South-South and Triangular Cooperation as an Accelerator for the Achievement of ICPD Program of Action

*20th International Inter-Ministerial Conference on South-South
and triangular Cooperation in Population and Development*

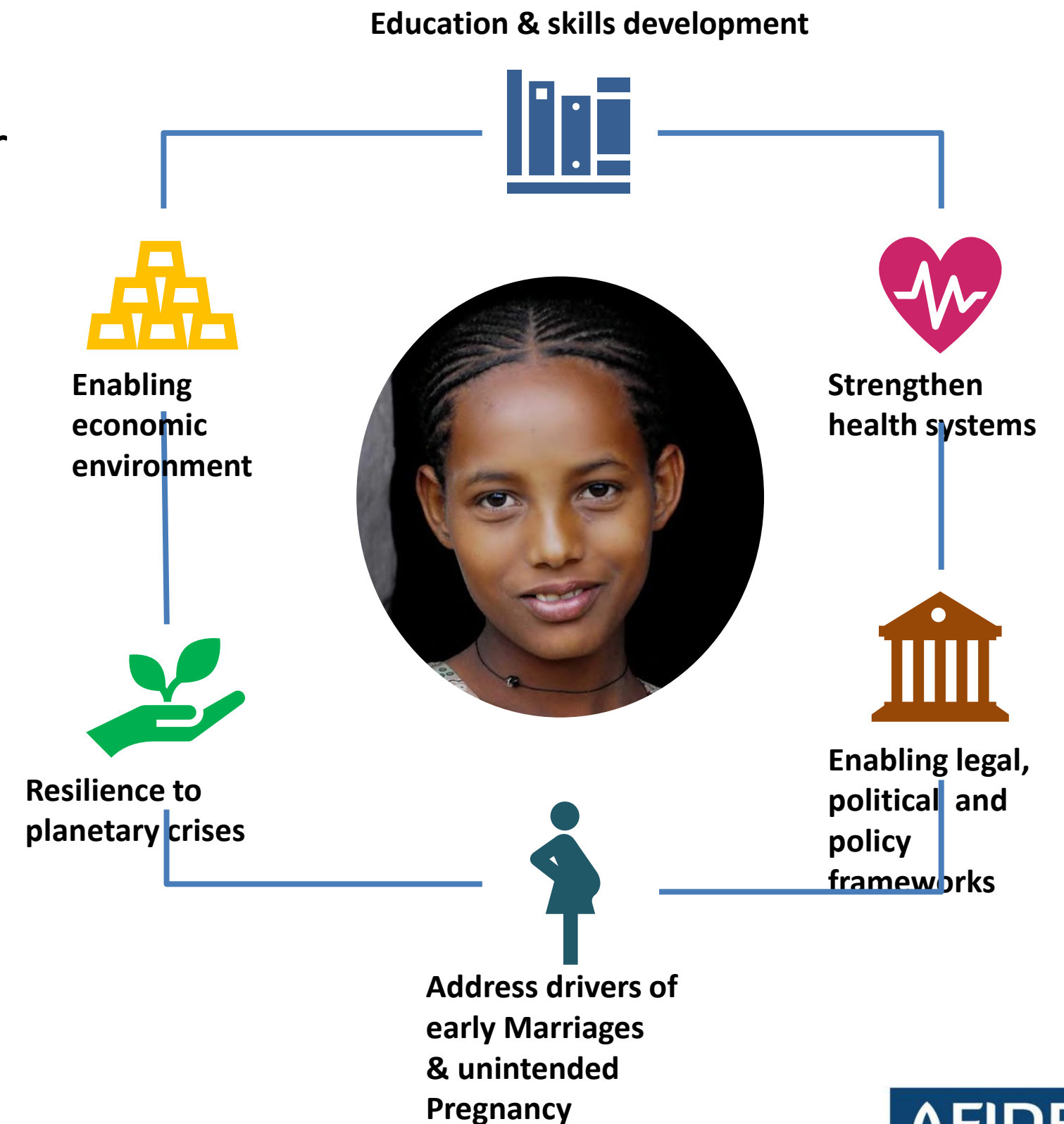
June 19, 2023

Meet Malaika

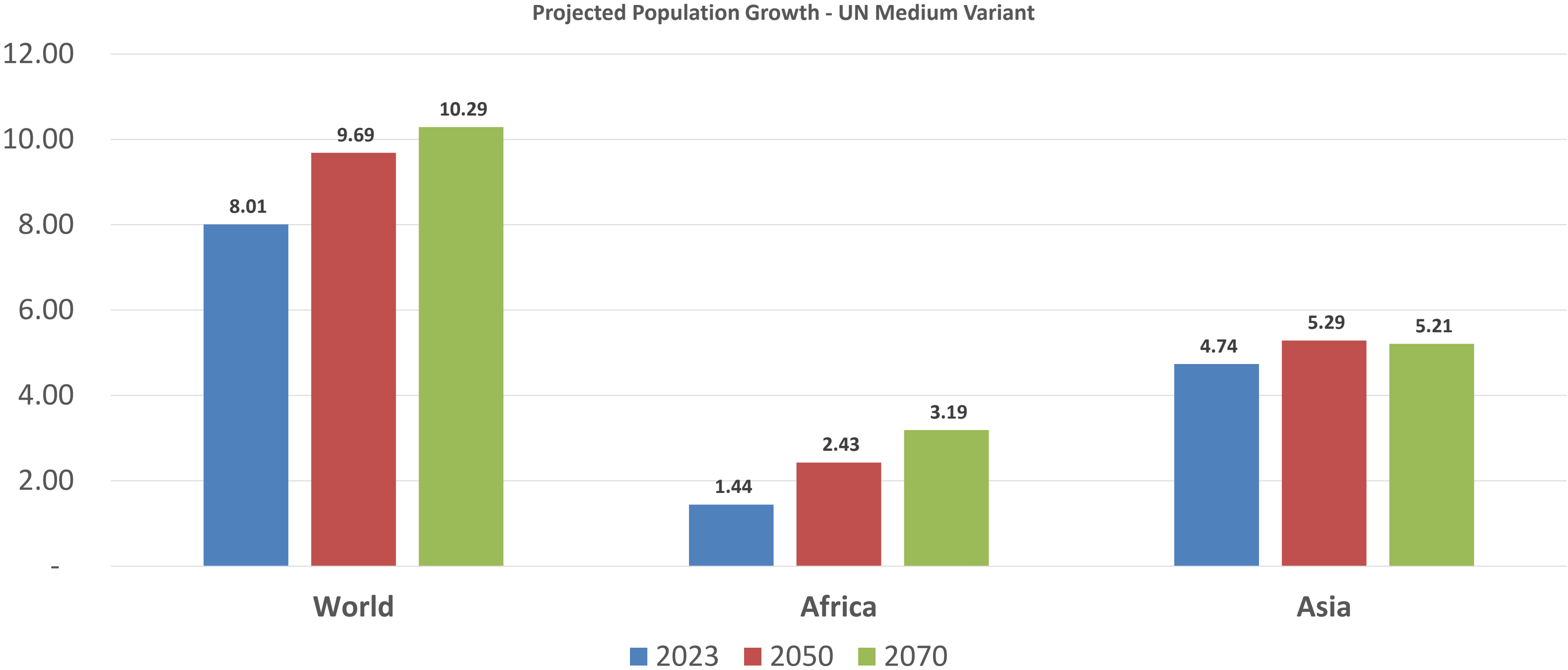
Meet Malaika, a 14-year-old girl from Mandera, Kenya. She is one of six children living in a rural area. Her family is poor and vulnerable to health, economic, political and environmental shocks.

She has a one-in-four chance of becoming pregnant during adolescence, which will then lead to early marriage, and she will drop out of school before reaching secondary school.

Her status results from individual, household, community, and systemic factors, which must be addressed holistically to achieve decisive change.

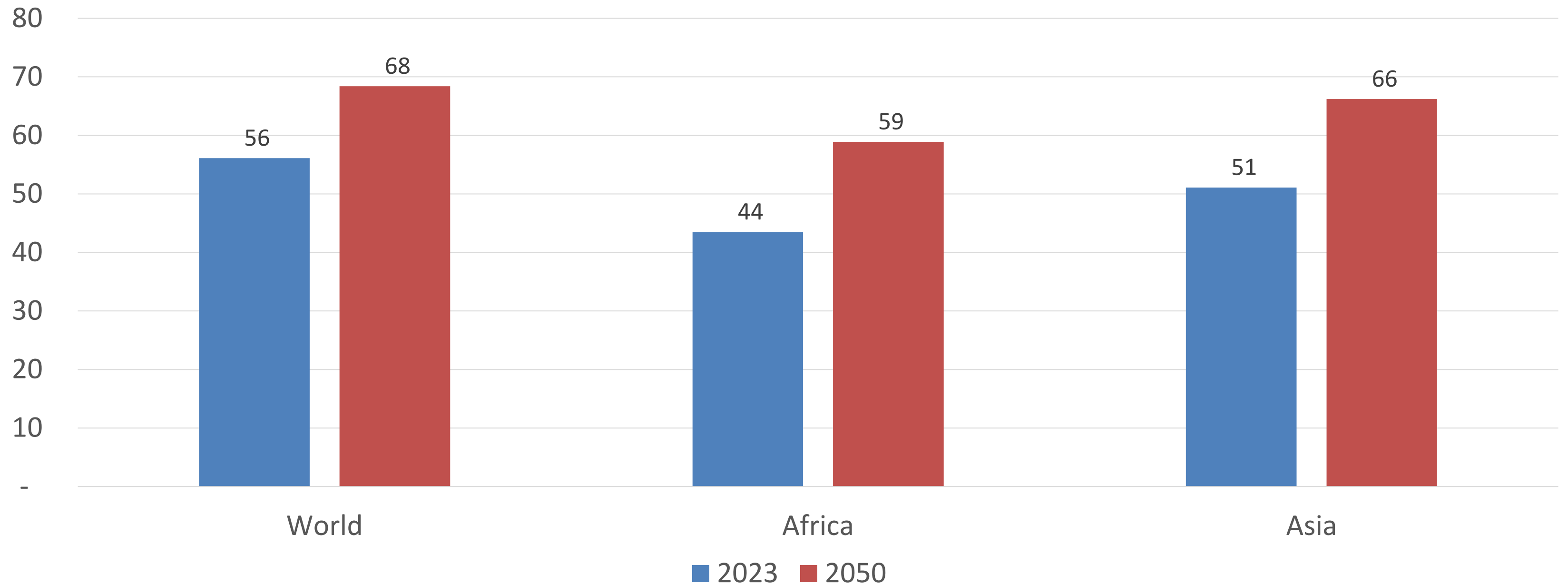


The post 2030 period will be characterised by major population changes, dominated by rapid growth in Africa



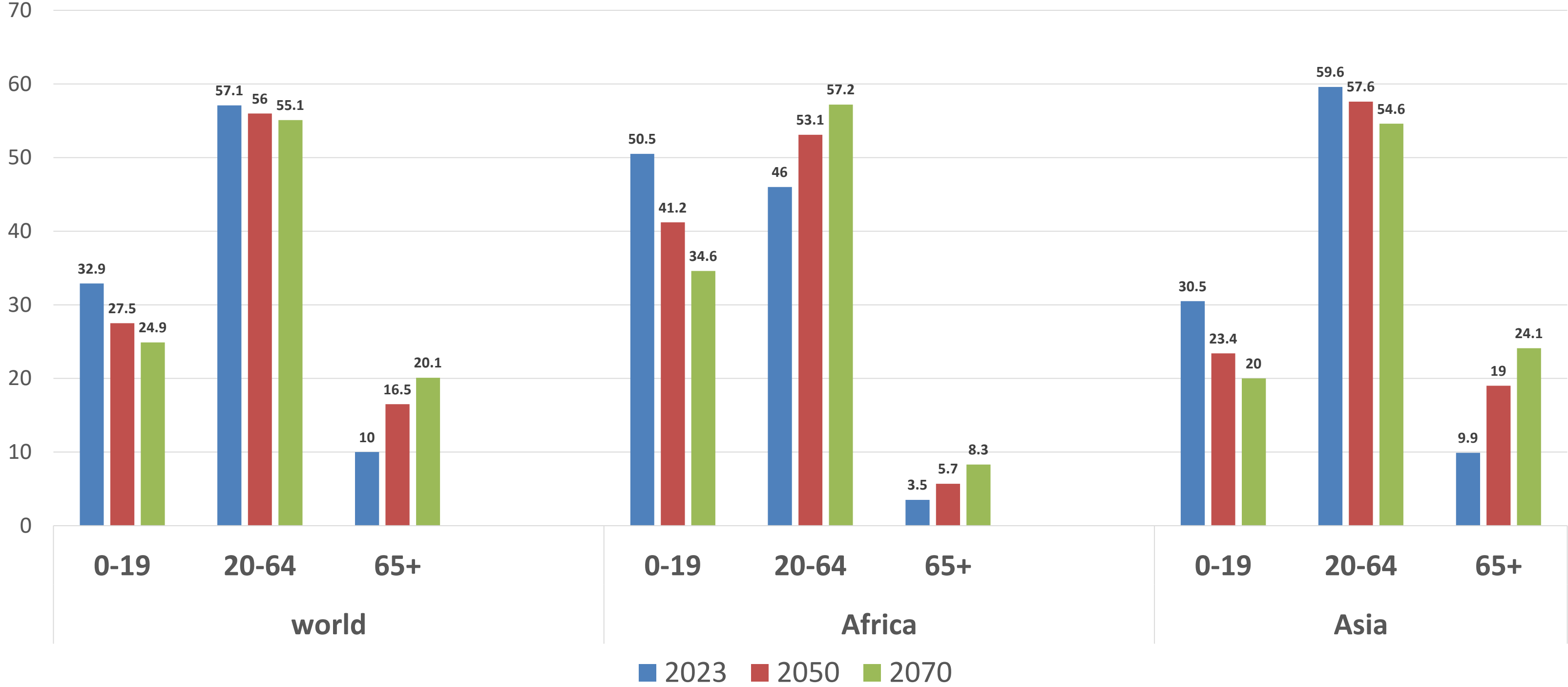
What will be the implications of having the majority of people living in urban areas?

Percentage of population living in urban areas



As birthrates continue to decline, populations will be concentrated in the working ages, and later in the old ages

Proportion of population in broad age categories

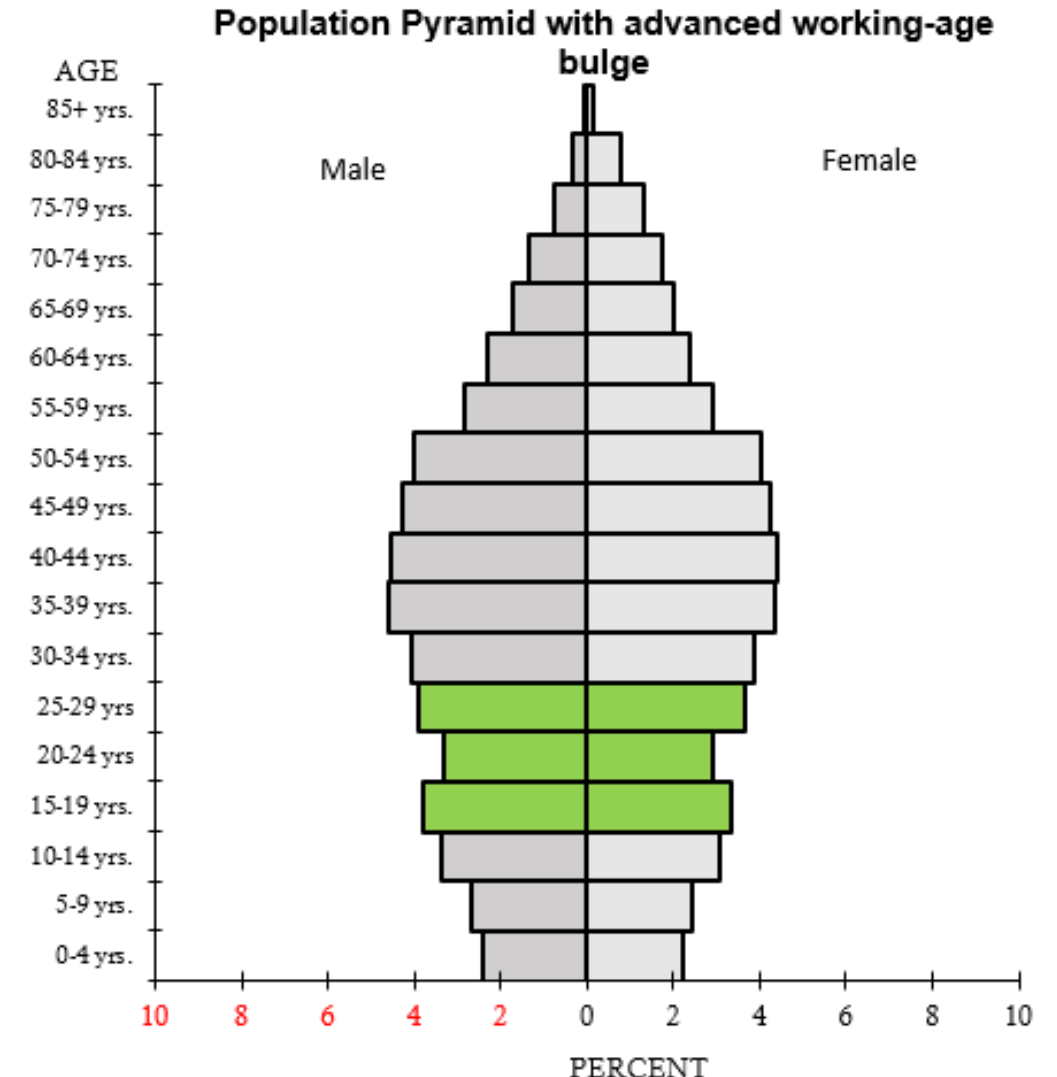
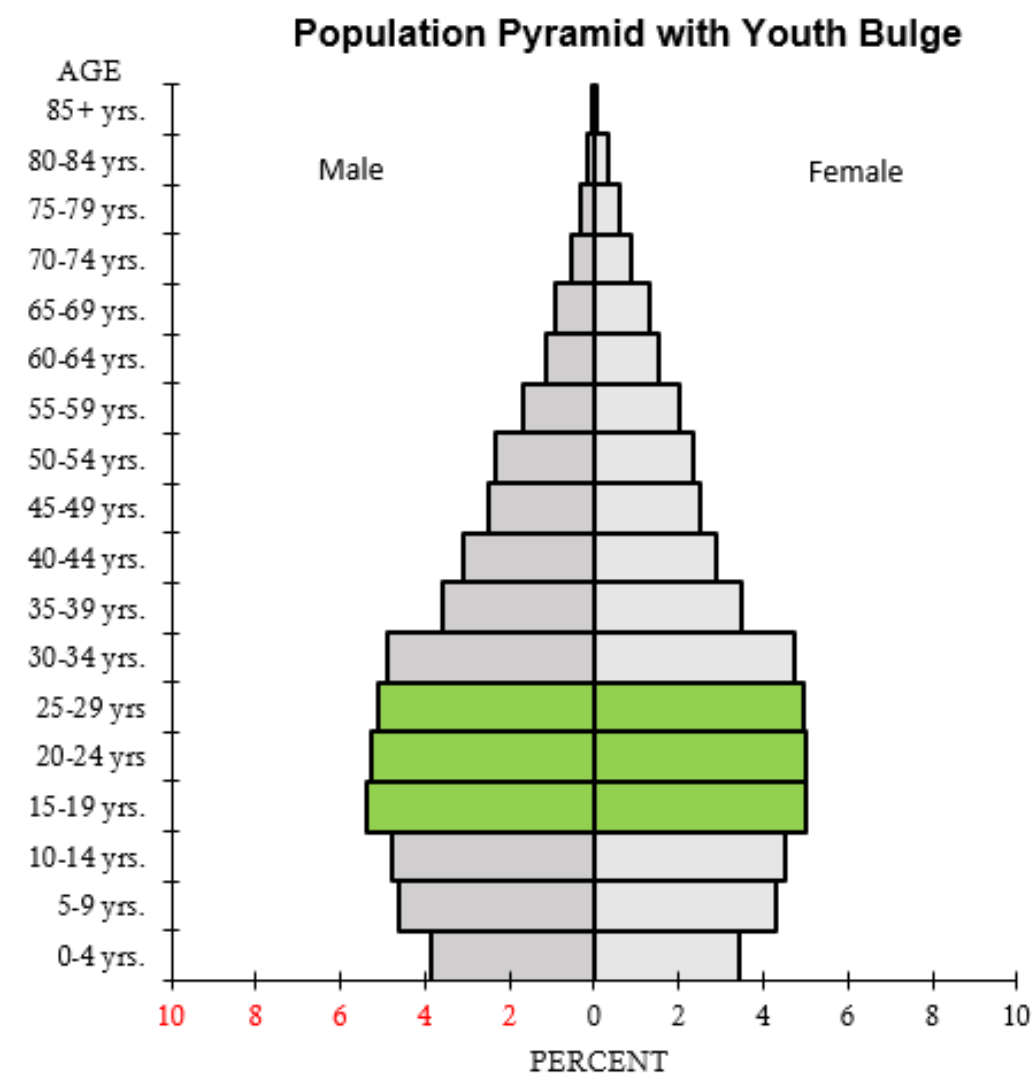
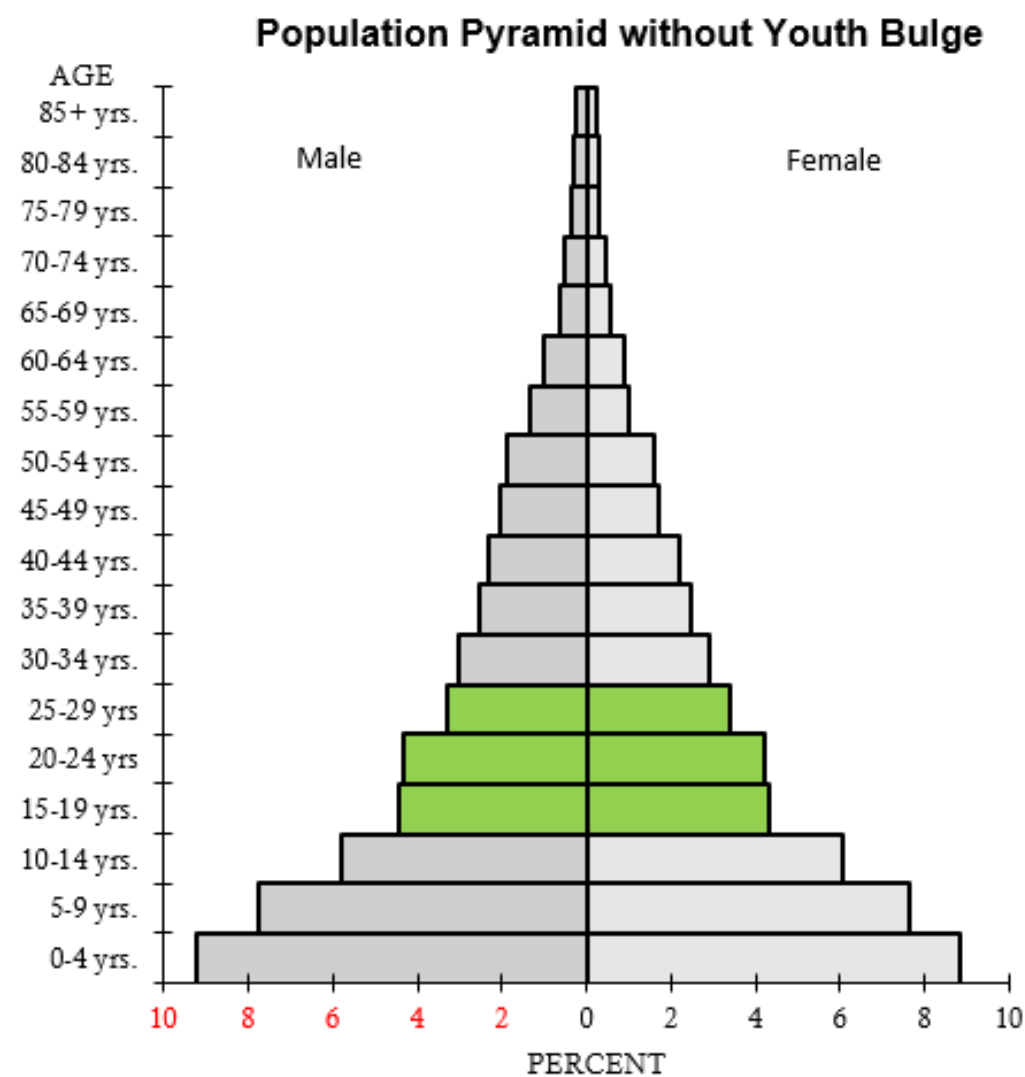


Will Africa claim the 21st Century and achieve Agenda 2063?



The demographic Dividend

The economic benefit arising from a significant increase in the ratio of working-aged adults relative to young and old dependents.



Operationalising the Demographic Dividend at National Level



Moving DD from Rhetoric to Action



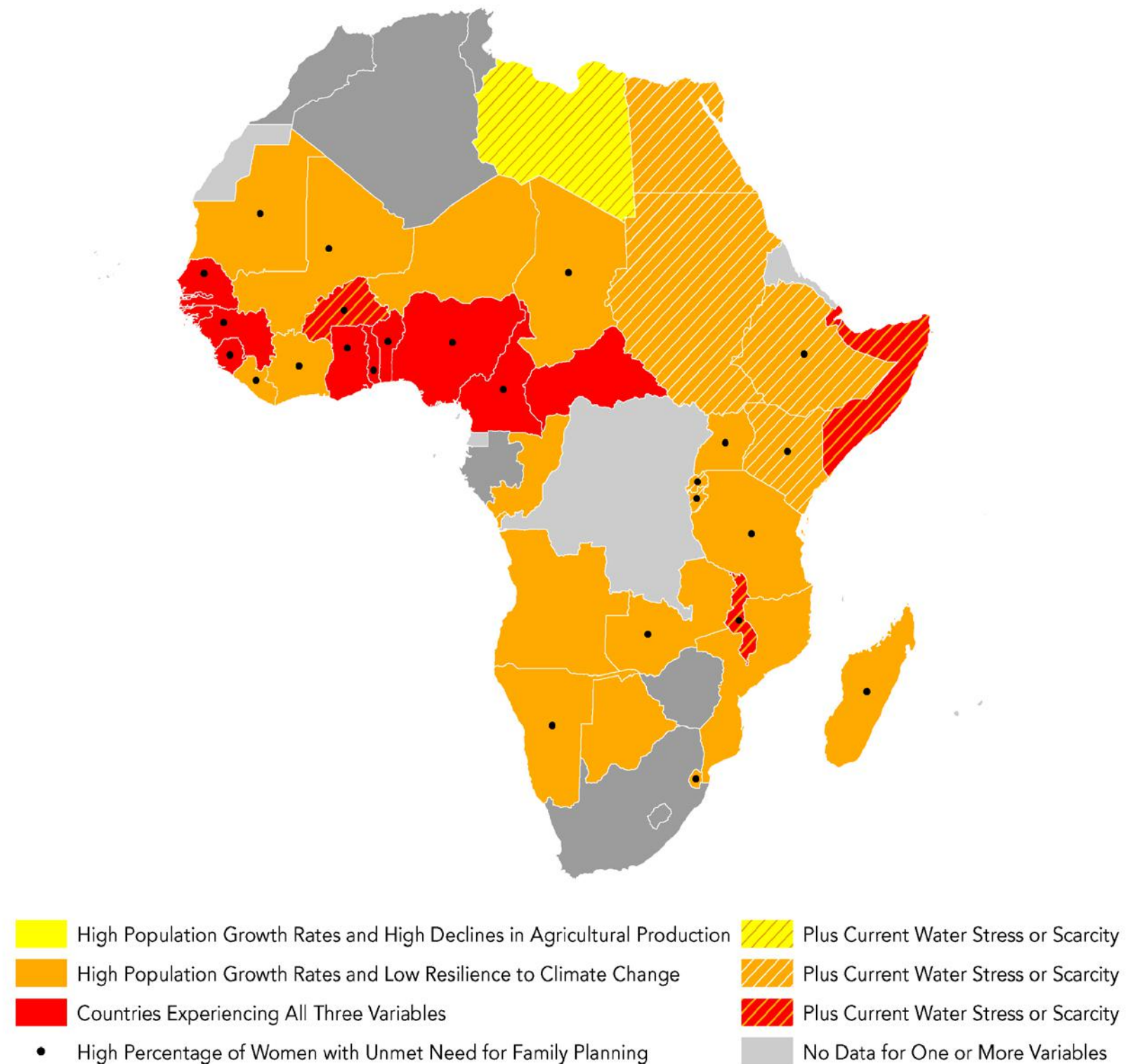
Uganda, Kenya and Zambia did the most in engaging beyond the modeling and roadmaps

Key challenges

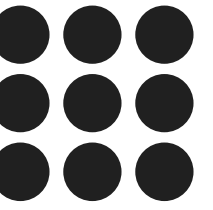
- Costs-benefit analyses and to determine specific cost-effective interventions
- Technical assistance to ensure planning and budgeting processes across relevant sectors are DD compliant
- Multi-sectoral coordination of DD actors and work

Population & climate change hotspots

- 15 hotspot countries in SSA: high rates of population growth, high projected declines in agricultural production and low resilience to climate change
- 4 of these countries (Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Malawi and Somalia) also experiencing water stress/scarcity
- Many hotspots already face widespread poverty, low education levels, limited health services, and high gender inequality
- Most hotspot countries have high levels of unmet need for family planning (fertility is very high partly because of inability of women and their partners to access and use contraception)



Building Capacity for Integrated Family planning (FP) and Reproductive Health (RH) and Population, Environment and Development (PED) Action (BUILD)



Systems Thinking Approach



- **Holistic approach to analysis** that takes into consideration the **interconnection of many important components.**
- Systems thinking can be harnessed to enable the **public and policy makers to understand the interlinkages and relationships** between voluntary FP/RH, environment and development.
- BUILD applies the **DPSIR** (*drivers, pressures, states, impacts, responses*) systems thinking model.

The Global Sustainable Development Report

Mandated in 2016 to provide follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- Informs the SDG Summit and strengthens the science-policy interface
- Written by an independent group of 15 scientists appointed by the United Nations Secretary-General
- An ‘assessment of assessments’ to provide a strong evidence-based instrument to support policy-makers
- GSDR 2023 launched on 12 September 2023 in advance of the UN SDG Summit



1

ENTRY POINT: Human Well-being & Capabilities

- Scale up investment in primary health care and ensuring access to life-saving interventions
- Accelerate secondary education enrolment and completion and ensuring all girls are enrolled
- Increase investment in water and sanitation infrastructure to deliver universal piped water access and halving of untreated wastewater.

2

ENTRY POINT: Sustainable and Just Economies

- Accelerate a **just economy** with inclusive, pro-poor growth including redistribution measures, doubling welfare transfers in low-income countries
- Rollout good practice climate policies and global carbon pricing
- Encourage lifestyles that promote ‘sufficiency’ levels
- Invest in green innovation, and circular and sharing economy models.

3

ENTRY POINT: Food Systems & Nutrition Patterns

- Shift to regenerative ecological and multifunctional agricultural systems.
- Improve irrigation and fertilizer efficiency.
- Reduce food waste by 50 per cent and scale up proven nutrition interventions.
- Halve consumption of meat in high-consumption regions and adapt plant-based diets.

4

ENTRY POINT: Energy Decarbonization & Universal Access

- Large-scale deployment of renewables with access to technologies and equipment
- Rapidly scale up energy infrastructure investment, especially in Africa, and support universal electricity access and clean cooking alternatives
- Transition to energy consumption and demand reduction including by improving energy efficiency.

5

ENTRY POINT: Urban & Peri-urban Development

- Double the recycled and composted share of municipal waste by 2030 and increase circularity of waste cycle
- Greater use of electrical vehicles
- Better public transport with cities' and infrastructure oriented to people and pedestrians
- Good-practice policies for transport, buildings and waste

6

ENTRY POINT: Global Environmental Commons

- Expand protected areas, abandon intensive agricultural practices in protected areas, reforestation of all degraded forest areas, shift societal preferences towards conservation land use
- Reduce water consumption and ensure environmental flow requirements
- Adopt a 1.5°C land-sector road map that combines ambitious protection, conservation, restoration and lifestyle changes



Calls to Action

- Establish an SDG Transformation Framework for Accelerated Action
 - Member states should set national plans prioritizing key SDGs and addressing bottlenecks
 - Business and local government roadmaps
 - Provide finance and integrate SDGs in budgeting
- Build capacities for transformation
 - Training, foresight, public engagement, negotiation skills
- Drive transformation through its phases and manage interlinkages
 - Identify interventions for six entry points, use science to assess interlinkages and international spill-overs
- Improve critical, underlying conditions for SDG implementation
 - Prevent conflict, ensure fiscal space, focus on marginalized groups
- Work with science
 - Invest in evaluation research, global South R&D, mechanisms for knowledge sharing

Thank You

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