



# **South Africa Country Progress on the Achievement of the MDGs**

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# Reminder on Monitoring and Reporting on MDGs



The UNDP's (2005) publication *Monitoring and Reporting: A review of Good Practices* says the following in this regard:

- The global MDG targets and indicators need to be adapted—not merely adopted—to reflect national development priorities.
- Realistic time lines for achievement are also part of the exercise of adapting targets to national realities.

# Reminder on Monitoring and Reporting on MDGs



- *"The MDGR must take into account national development priorities, thus the targets need to be contextualised to the country-specific situation—i.e., adaptation, not mere adoption of the global MDGs"*  
UNDG, 2003
- Adapting the MDG targets to a country's national development strategy and tailoring the indicators to the country context to monitor its progress is a step toward a country taking ownership of its development agenda.
- More than half of the countries that have reported so far on progress towards the **MDGs** have adapted the targets and indicators to some degree or another.<sub>3</sub>

# Goal One – Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

**Table 1 Mean per capita real income (2007 constant Rand prices)**

	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
poorest 10 %	783	676	822	849	761	921	924	1 032
poorest 20 %	1 165	1 010	1 142	1 191	1 088	1 305	1 324	1 478
richest 10%	71 055	66 515	69 728	75 349	74 479	83 197	87 836	98 639
richest 20%	47 276	44 336	46 700	50 124	49 574	54 080	57 246	64 039

**Table 2 Percentage of total income (2007 constant Rand prices)**

Rand	1993	1995	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
poorest 10 %	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
poorest 20 %	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%	1.8%	1.6%	1.8%	1.7%	1.7%
richest 10%	54.8%	54.4%	54.3%	55.4%	55.2%	56.3%	55.5%	55.8%
richest 20%	72.9%	72.5%	72.8%	73.7%	73.4%	73.2%	72.4%	72.5%



## Reflection on MDG One – Income Poverty

Since 2002, strong overall economic growth and the expansion of social grants, resulted in the rise of the income of the poorest 10 and 20 per cent of the population. We have as a result reduced the proportion of those in poverty. However, the rate of improvement of income for the poor has not matched that of the rich, and thus while income poverty is declining, inequality has not been reduced.



# Severe Malnutrition Under Five Years

Number	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Severe malnutrition under 5-years	88 971	83 957	64 718	39 785	30 082

Severe malnutrition amongst children under five years of age decreased from 88 971 cases in 2001 to 30 082 in 2005



## GOAL 2: Achieve universal primary education

Attendance at education institutions of 7 to 13 year olds, 2002 to 2006

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>
<b>Male</b>	96.41	96.92	97.93	98.06	97.92
<b>Female</b>	97.05	97.87	98.53	98.37	98.42
<b>Total</b>	96.72	97.36	98.21	98.21	98.16
<b>GPI</b>	1.01	1.01	1.01	1.00	1.01

Completion of primary education – compulsory phase- is high for both girls and boys

# GOAL 3: Promote gender equality and empower women



Ratios of girls to boys (GPI) based on enrolment, 1999 to 2006

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>Primary</b>	0.97	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
<b>Secondary</b>	1.15	1.13	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.10	1.08	1.08
<b>Tertiary</b>			1.17	1.17	1.24	1.18	1.70	1.22

At primary school level, the GPI has remained consistently close to 1 from 1999 to 2006. This suggests that more boys than girls are enrolled at this level of the education system. The situation is reversed as we go up the education levels.

# GOAL 4: Reduce Child Mortality



Table	Infant and child deaths/ 1 000 live births									
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>1 Health Systems Trust</b>										
Infant mortality (under one year)				28.8	33.1	36.5	38.1			
Child mortality (under five years)				39.6	44.7	49.3	52.8			
<b>2 MRC</b>										
Infant mortality (under one year)	55	56	58	58	59	59	59			
Child mortality (under five years)	81	86	91	96	100	104	106			
<b>3 StatsSA</b>										
Infant mortality (under one year)				51.5	50.7	49.8	48.8	47.6	46.5	45.2
<b>4 ASSA 2002</b>										
Infant mortality (under one year)				63	60	58	55	52.3	50.5	48.6

# GOAL 4: Reduce Child Mortality



Infant mortality rate, together with the under-five mortality rate, is a good indicator of the health of children. Unfortunately, we do not have adequate data on this important indicator. The data suggest that the rate is somewhere between 40 – 60 range per 1000 live births. In the context of HIV epidemic, this may suggest that some progress is made in addressing other causes.



# GOAL 5: Improve Maternal Health

**Table** **Maternal Deaths / 100 000 live births**

		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>1</b>	Statistics SA	80.69	84.25	93.19	97.64	116.2	123.7	165.5					
<b>2</b>	Department of Health		73.80					165.5					
<b>3</b>	Department of Health			88.40	116.80	114.5	135.6						

# GOAL 5: Improve Maternal Health



Trends in the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) measures the well-being of mothers and is a key MDG indicator. Statistics South Africa and Department of Health have both calculated maternal mortality, and although drawing from different sources, these calculations show a consistent pattern. The South African Maternal Mortality Ratio is increasing and have more than doubled between 1998 and 2003. It should be noted that the period between 1994 and 2003 also witnessed an increase in the number of deliveries in hospitals and clinics and better recording of causes of death, thus ensuring better recording of data.

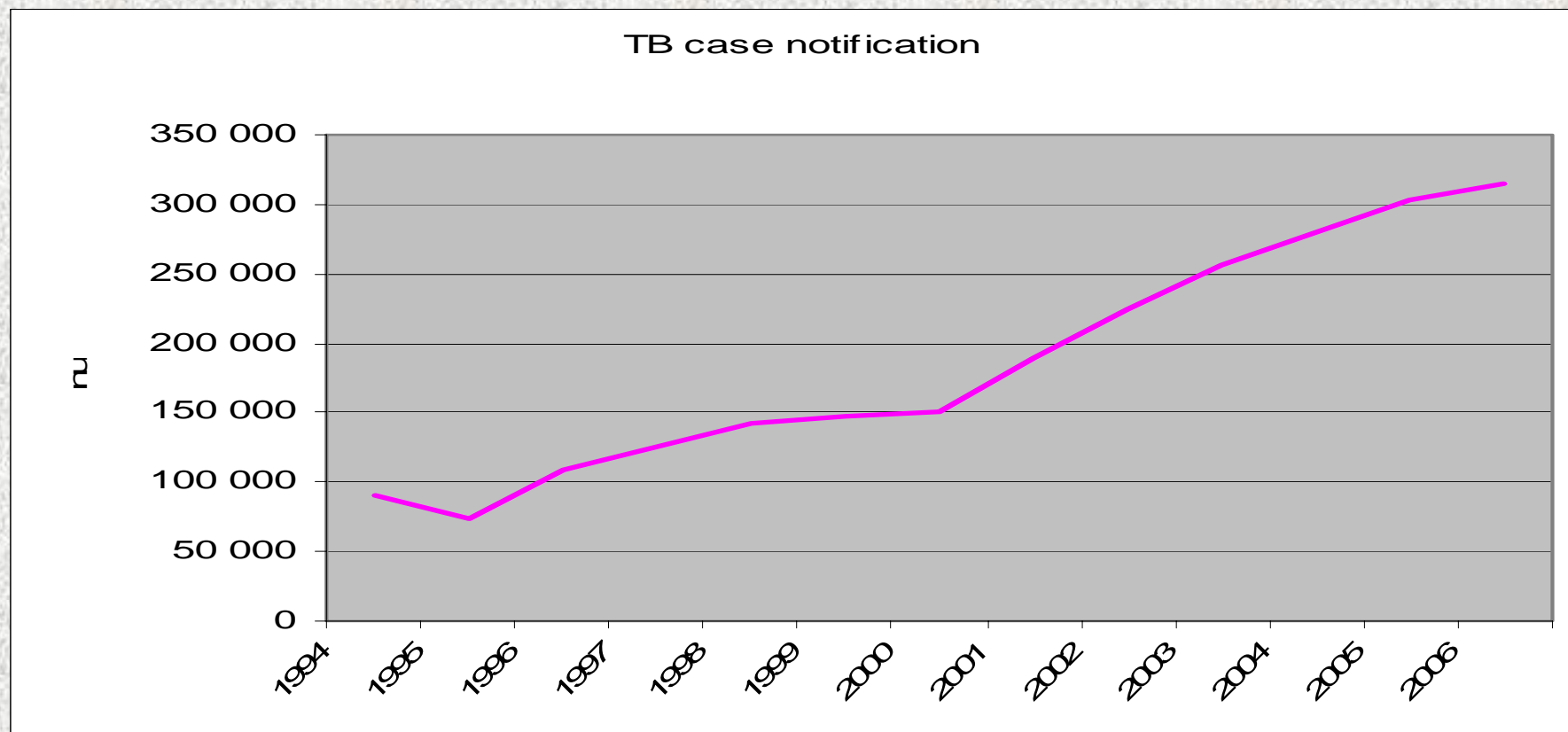
# GOAL 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases



**Table HIV prevalence**

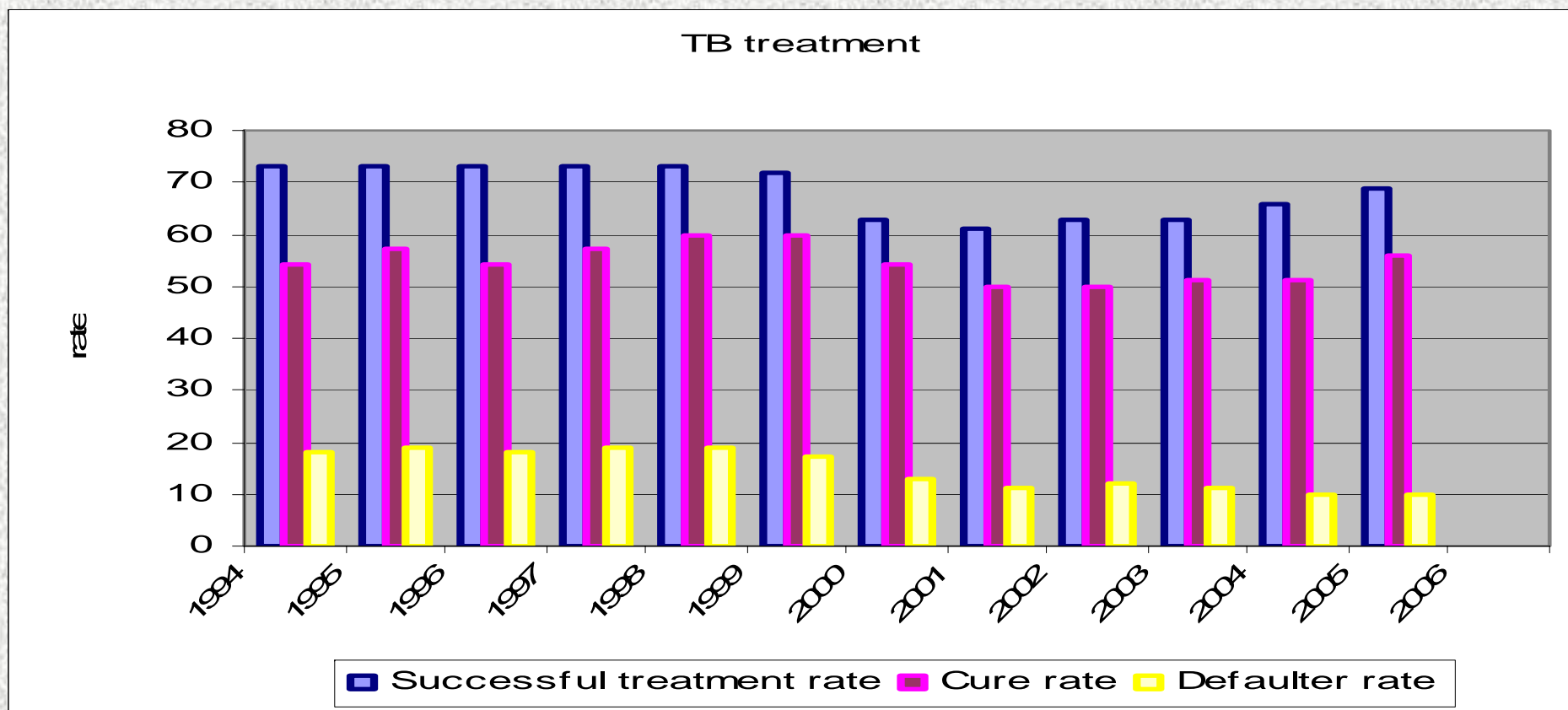
	%	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>1</b>	Women 15-49	16.1	16.9	17.7	18.5	19.3	20.0	20.4
<b>2</b>	Adult women 20-64	14.7	15.4	16.1	16.7	17.2	17.8	18.1
<b>3</b>	Adult men 20-64	14.3	15.0	15.6	16.3	16.9	17.5	17.7
<b>4</b>	Adult 20-64	14.5	15.2	15.9	16.5	17.1	17.7	17.9
<b>5</b>	Adult 15-49	14.2	15.1	15.9	16.8	17.6	18.4	18.8
<b>6</b>	Total Population	8.5	9.0	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.9	11.1
<b>7</b>	Women attending antenatal care	24.8	26.5	27.9	28.5	30.2	29.10	

# GOAL 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases





# GOAL 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases





## **GOAL 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases**

Since 2001, the number of TB cases has increased rapidly. In addition, there has been the emergence of drug resistant TB strains (MDR-TB) and recently of the extremely drug resistant TB (XDR-TB). These strains have been linked to immune suppression which might be caused by HIV and AIDS in addition to low adherence to treatment regimes. The South African cure rate is about 56 per cent with a wide divergence between provinces - some districts in KwaZulu-Natal and Mpumalanga have a cure rate below 40 per cent.

# GOAL 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases



**Table Malaria**

	1991	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cases	4 693	27 035	23 121	26 445	51 444	64 622	26 506	15 649	13 459	13 399	7 755	12 163	5 210
Deaths	19	163	104	198	406	458	119	96	142	89	64	89	48
Fatality rate	0.40%	0.60%	0.45%	0.75%	0.79%	0.71%	0.45%	0.61%	1.06%	0.66%	0.83%	0.73%	0.92%

# GOAL 6: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases



The number of malaria cases have declined drastically over the past eight years from 51 444 in 1999 to 5 210 cases in 2007. Factors behind the decline in malaria cases include amongst others an increase in indoor residual spraying using DDT with an overall coverage of than 80 per cent. South Africa's collaboration with three neighbouring countries; Swaziland, Mozambique and Zimbabwe have also contributed towards a decline in the number of malaria cases caused by cross-border cases through malaria control initiatives.



# GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

## *Summary indicators of environmental sustainability*

INDICATORS	1994/5	2003	2015 MDG target	Progress towards target
Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	11,0			
Ratio (Percentage) of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area (%)	5,4 (1995)	n.a.	10,0	Potentially attainable
Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per US\$ 1 000 GDP	296 (1995)	283 (2001)		
Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita)	n.a.	n.a.		Insufficient data. South Africa has developed a Climate Change Response Strategy and National Air Quality Act aimed at dealing with air pollution.

## **GOAL 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**



As reported in the 2005 MDGs report, the apartheid era took a particularly heavy toll on SA's communities, biodiversity and ecosystems. In addition to widespread impoverishment and social dislocation, such policies caused significant ecological damage. The majority of the population was squeezed into 13% of the land in overcrowded homelands. These areas suffered massive deforestation, soil erosion and loss of biodiversity.



## **Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

- South Africa actively supports a number of advocacy and awareness-raising efforts aimed at promoting the achievement of the MDGs by developing countries, with particular emphasis on the continent of Africa
- SA is committed to the promotion and strengthening of South-South co-operation for the purposes of promoting equitable global development
- South Africa has also been at the forefront of international efforts to promote much-needed reform of the international financial architecture



# Conclusion

- SA has made significant progress in achieving MDGs – challenges remain
- A big challenge is in MDGs related to health – due to the HIV epidemic, nevertheless it is clear that progress is made with other areas of health
- Addressing income poverty is high on the agenda- i.e. have to create economic opportunities that enable people to earn or generate income
- Have to address factors that perpetuate inequality, i.e. improving educational outcomes of the poor so that they can take advantage of economic opportunities