

Our future -
make it work

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

REALISE OUR
POTENTIAL

Multi-Dimensional Approach to Poverty:

Implications for driving a National Development Plan 2030

Pali Lehohla
Beijing China
11-10-2017

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- Improving the quality of public service

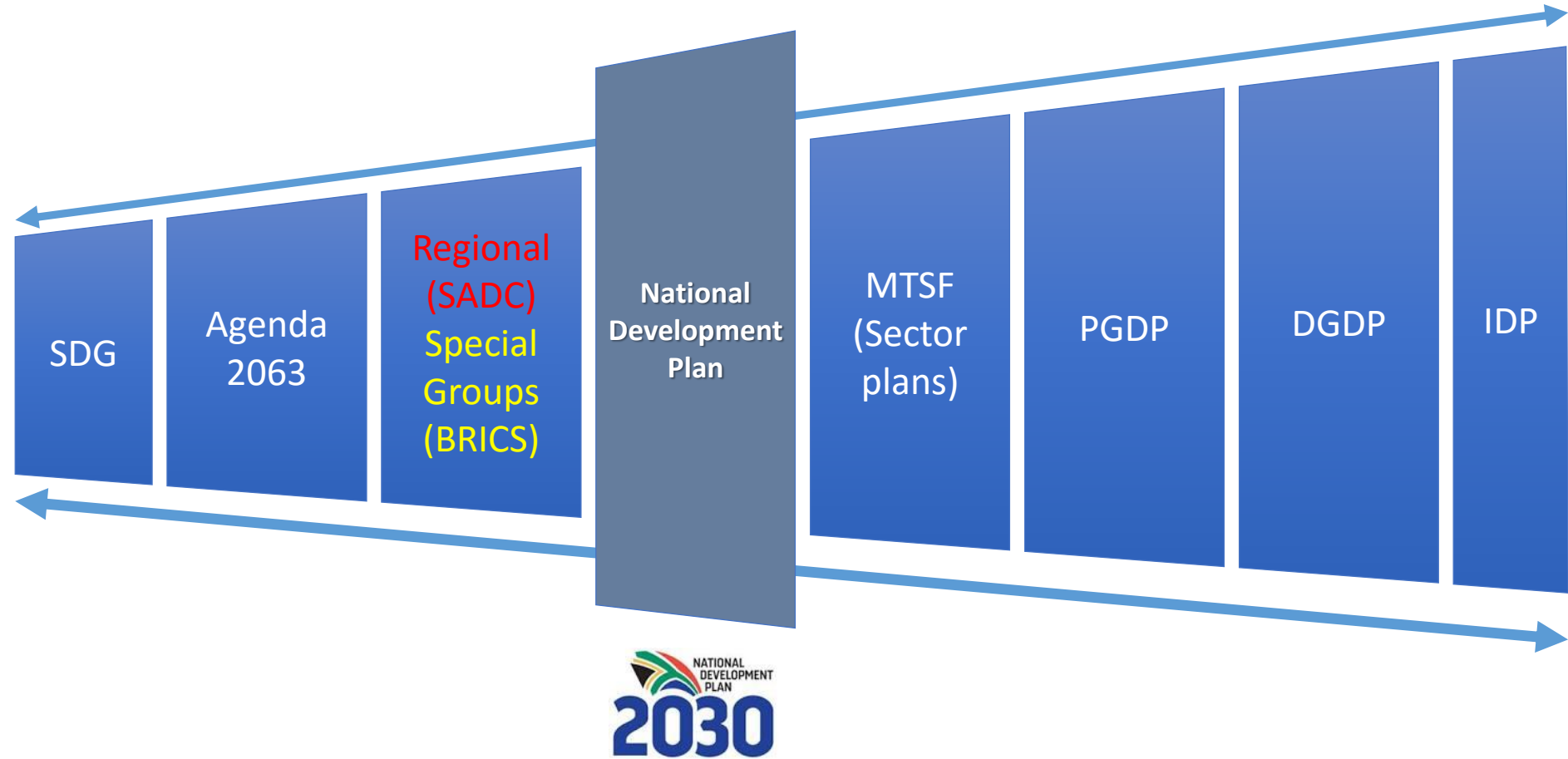
Active citizenry and the social compact

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Indicator Baseline Report 2017



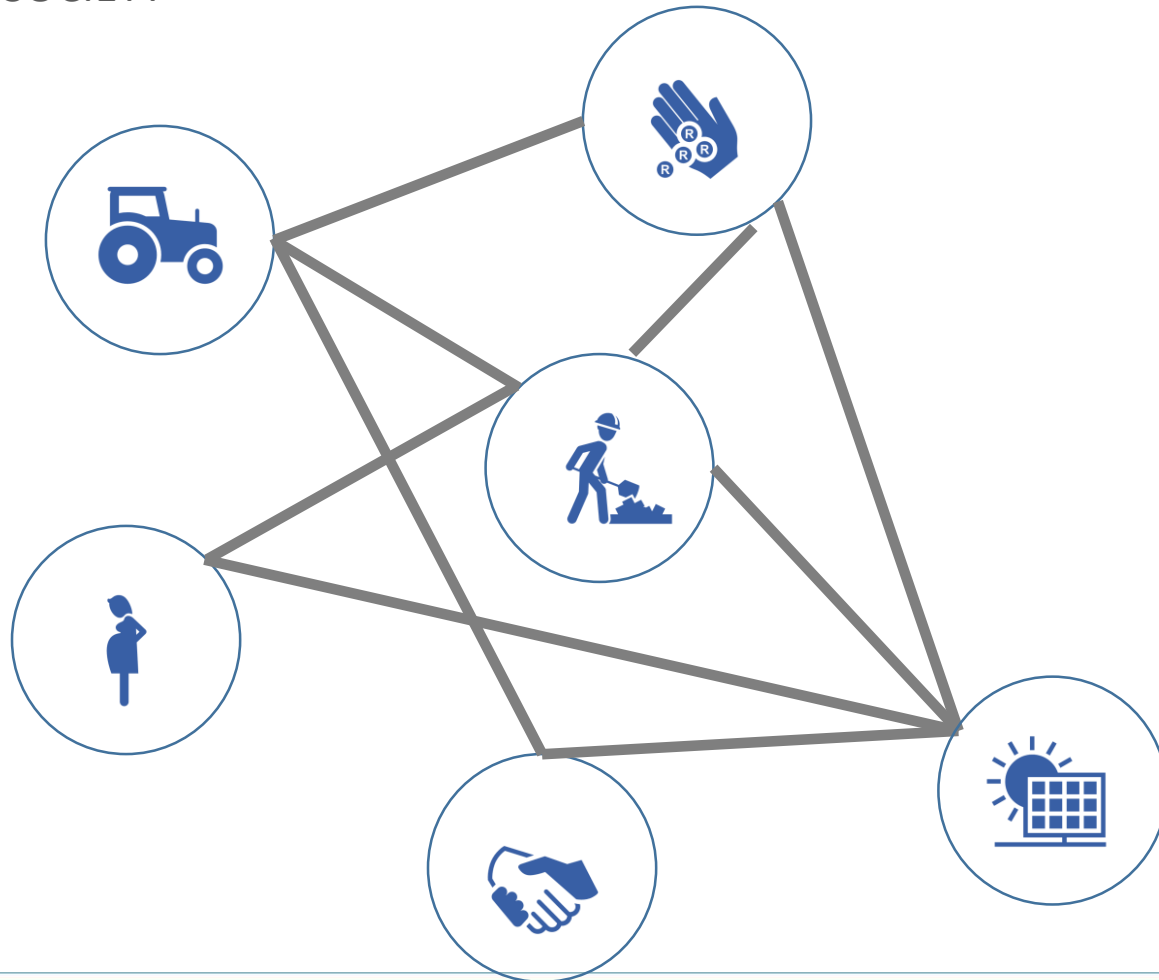
The SDGs have been aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP) and an integrated indicator framework has been developed that aligns indicators of the African Agenda 2063 and SDGs to the NDP



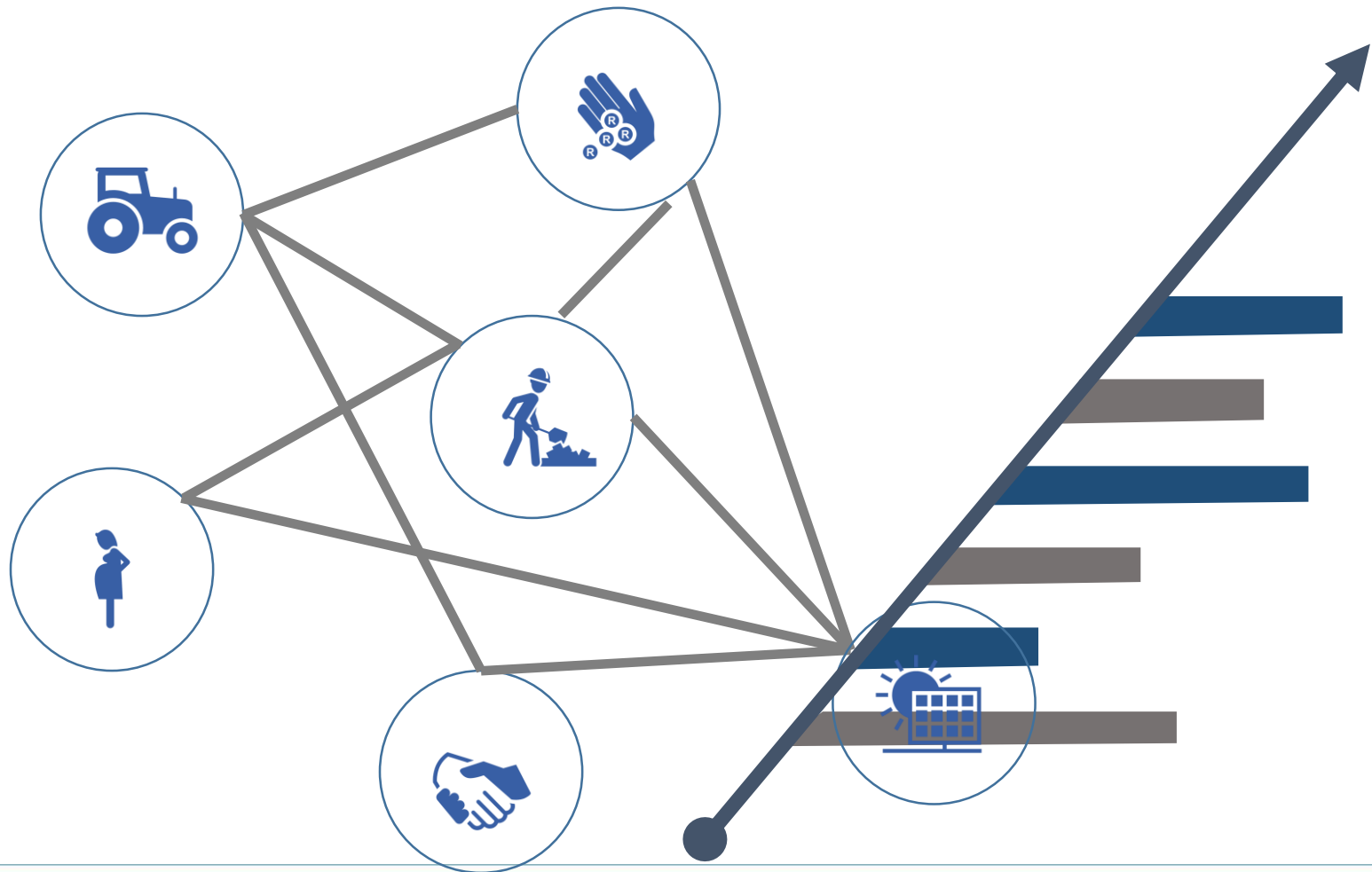


Moving Towards SDG

TASKED TO
MEASURE THE
COMPLEXITIES OF
SOCIETY



STRIVE TO MEASURE
PROGRESS OR LACK
THEREOF



A WORLD THAT SHOULD BE AT PEACE WITH ITSELF



Underpinned By An Effort At Getting Facts About The World.

MORE DEMANDS ON
THE SYSTEM OF
EVIDENCE



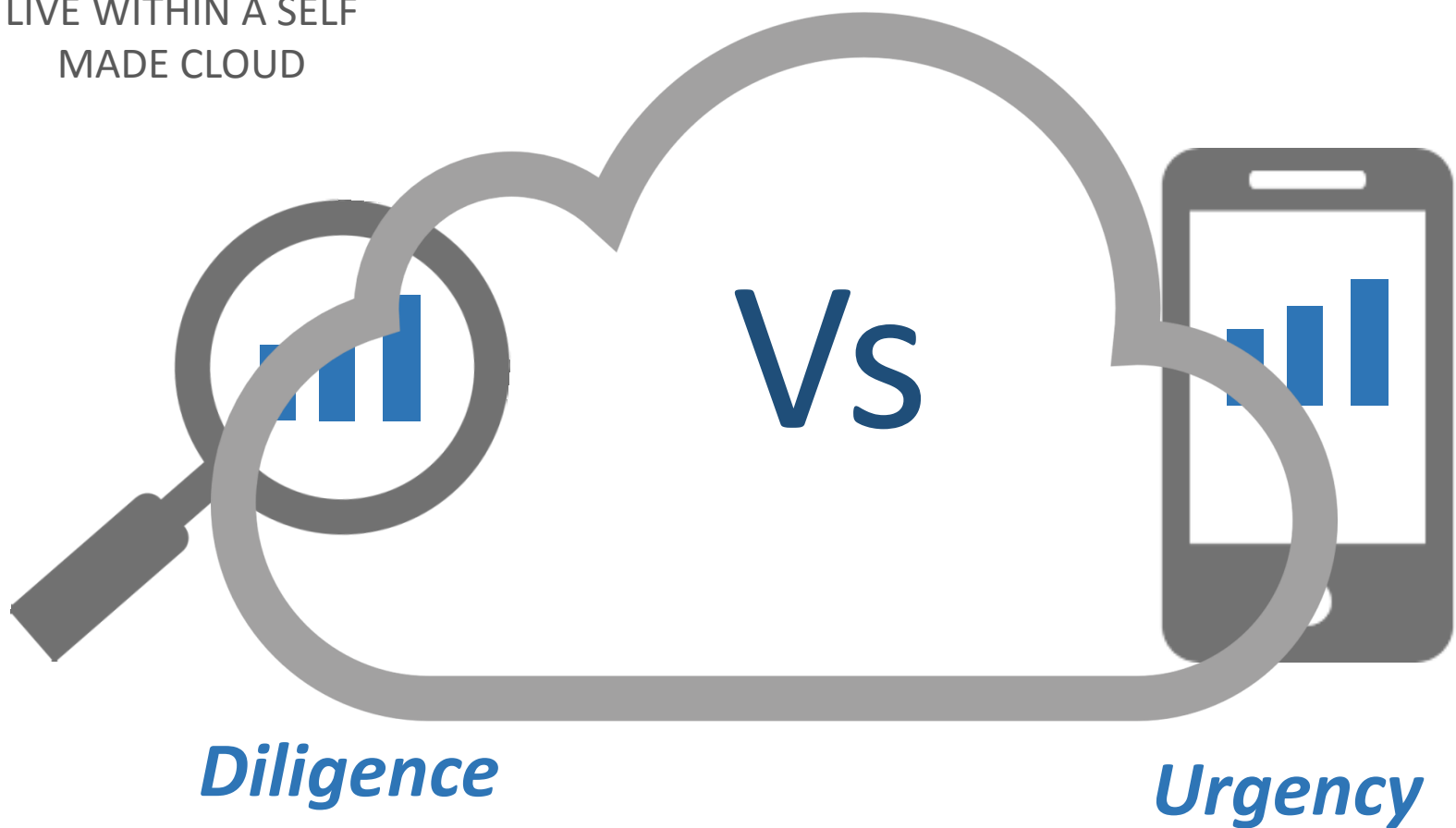
Diligence

Vs

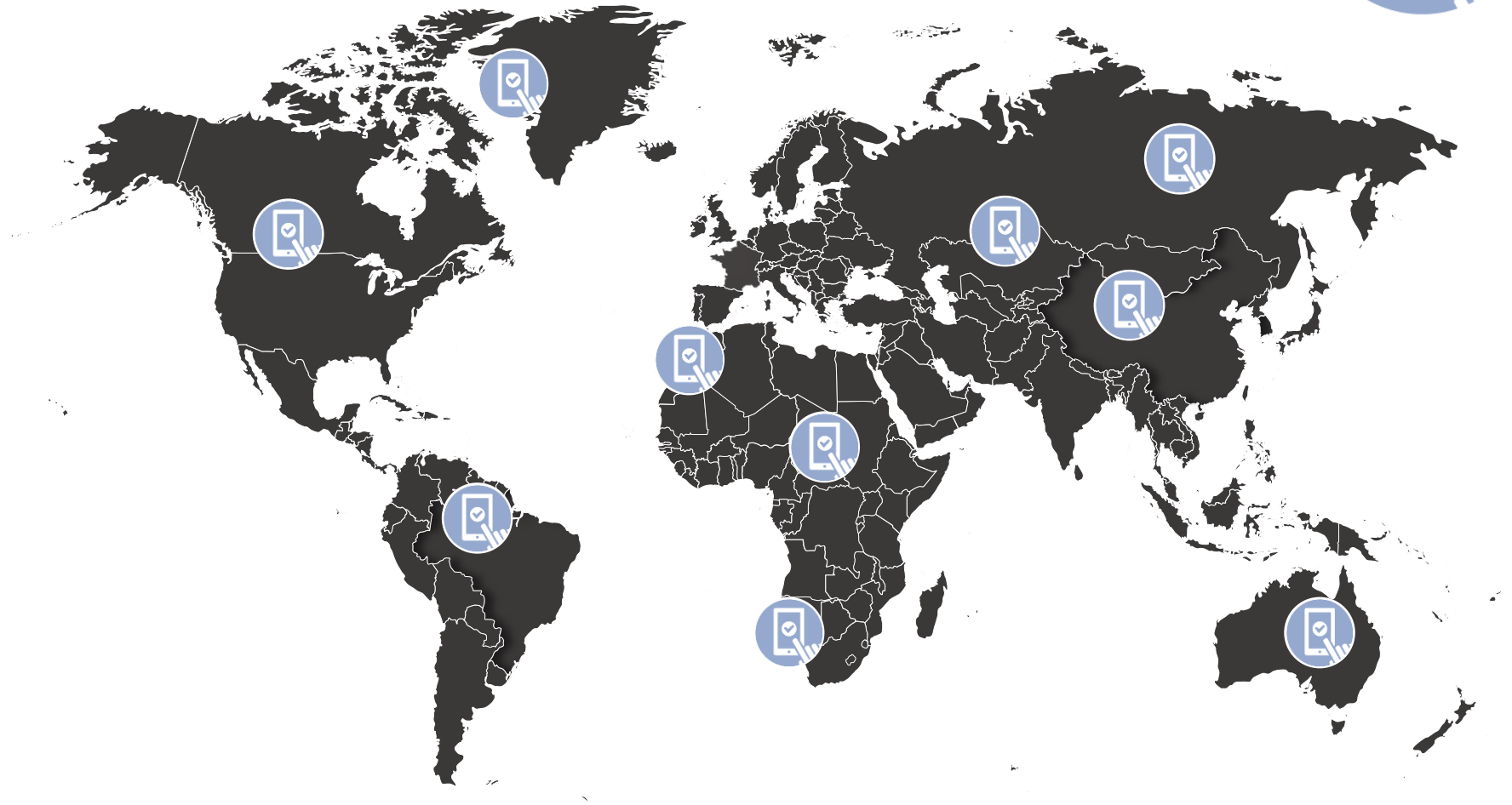


Urgency

STATISTICS
CANNOT AFFORD TO
LIVE WITHIN A SELF
MADE CLOUD



TECHNOLOGY IS
RAPIDLY BEING
ADOPTED



THE AGE OF DIGITISATION AND DIGITILISATION



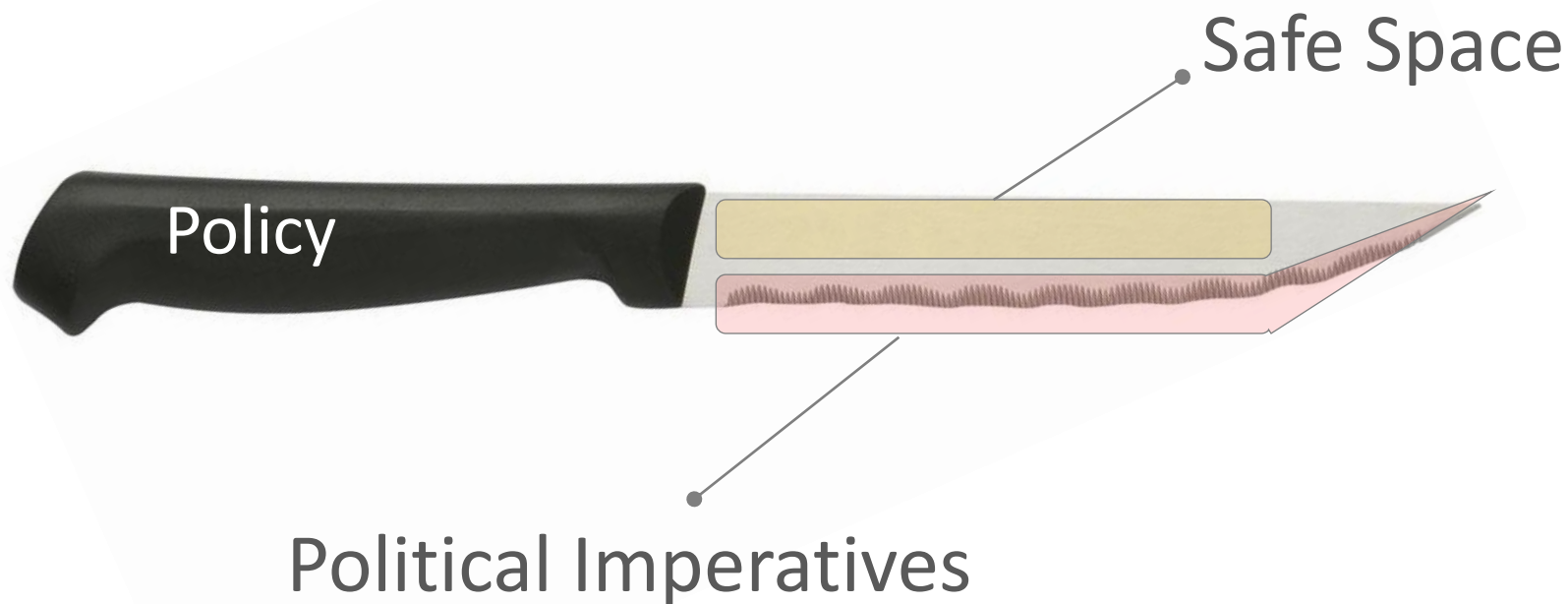
“Instant gratification” *has entered the space of the slow brewed hopefully high quality and costly censuses in Africa and the developing world.*

This gives hope that statistics offices are transforming and doing so rapidly.

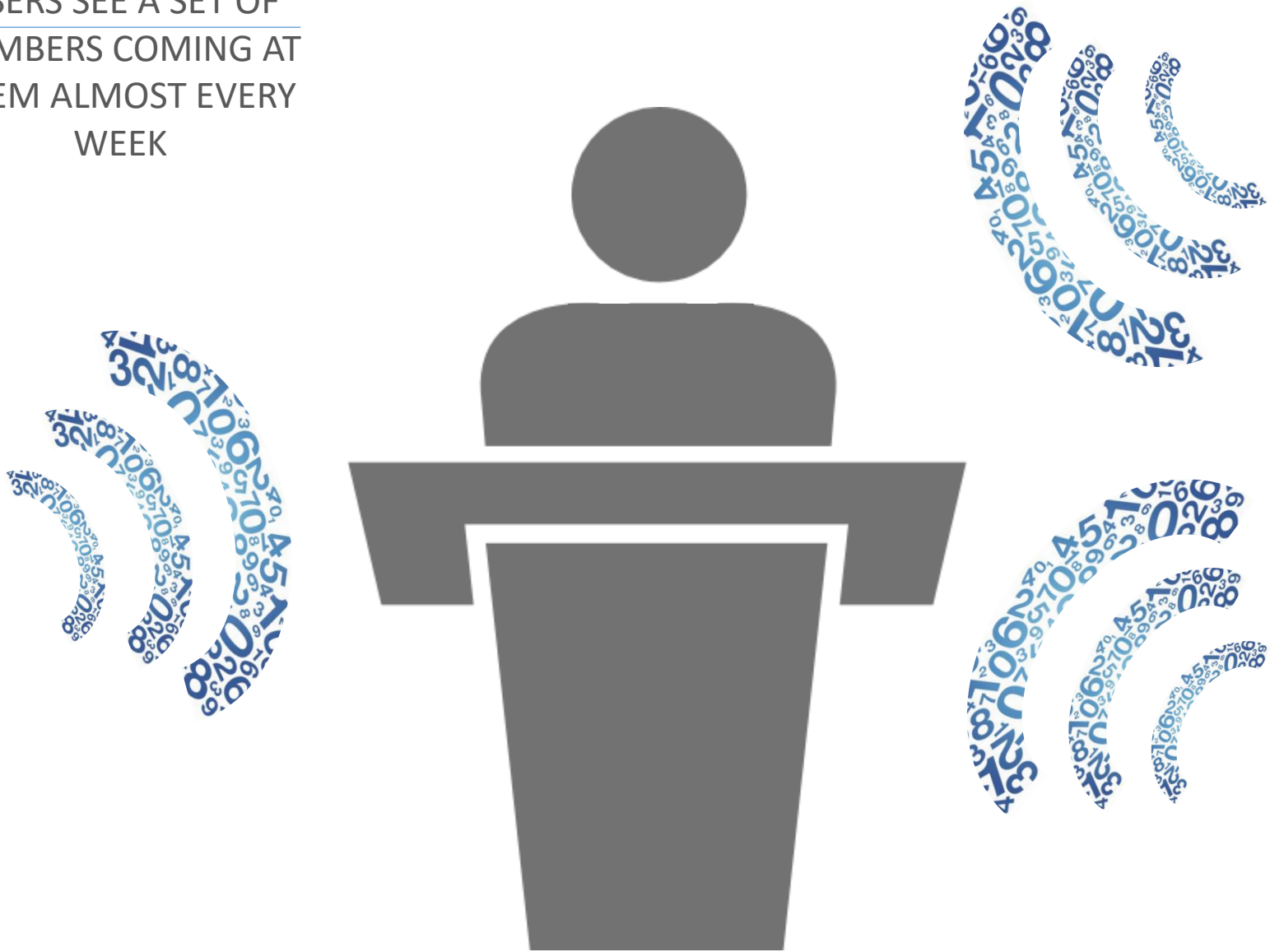
STATISTICIANS
THEMSELVES ARE
NOT OFTEN GOOD
COMMUNICATORS
OF THEIR RESULTS



ARE WE COURAGEOUS
ENOUGH TO VENTURE
INTO AND
UNDERSTAND THE
POLICY SPACE

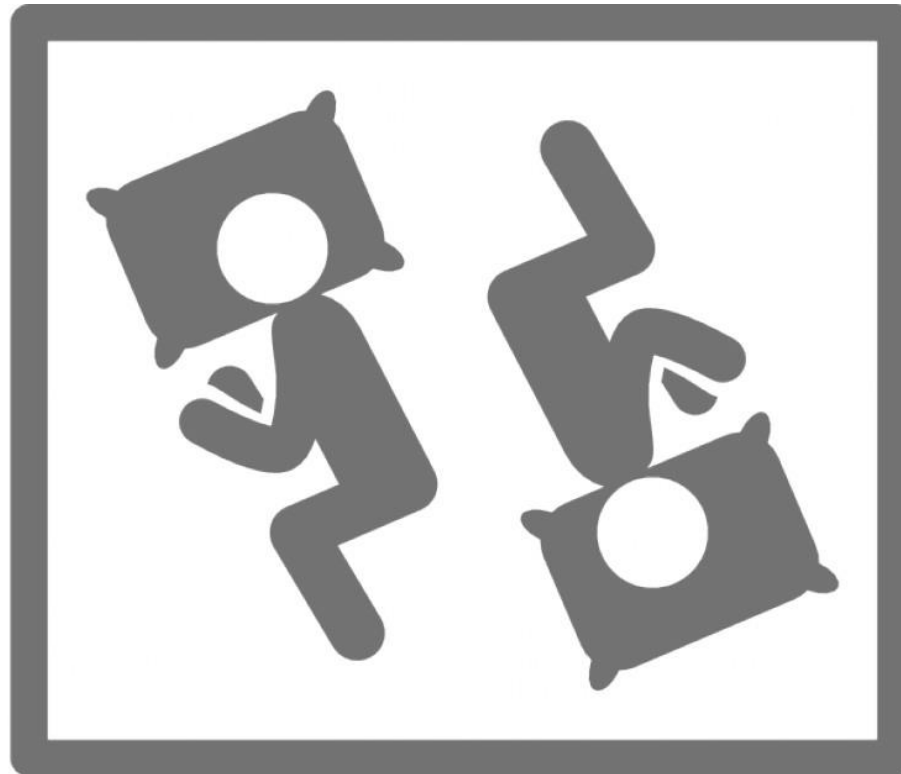


USERS SEE A SET OF
NUMBERS COMING AT
THEM ALMOST EVERY
WEEK



IMPORTANT
STATISTICAL TOOLS
ARE NOT USED IN
THE PLANNING
ENVIRONMENT

*Social Accounting Matrix
(SAM) , the Supply and
Use Tables Input-Output
Tables and the Growth
Accounting Framework
(GAF)*



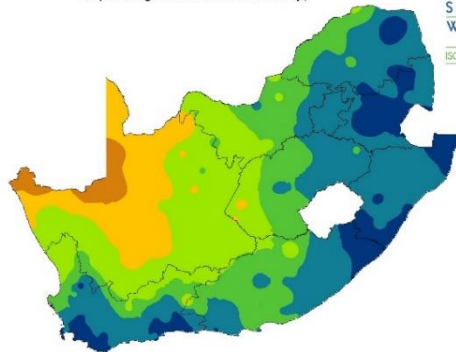
ICP DATA IS INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIALISATION STRATEGY RICH, BUT NOT CORRECTLY APPLIED



ICP: International Comparisons Program

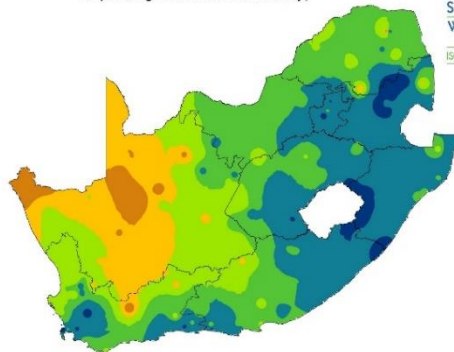
Drought conditions have contributed to large declines in Agricultural Households

Rainfall (mm) for season July 2013 - January 2014
(Based on preliminary data, The number of stations vary depending on the data availability)



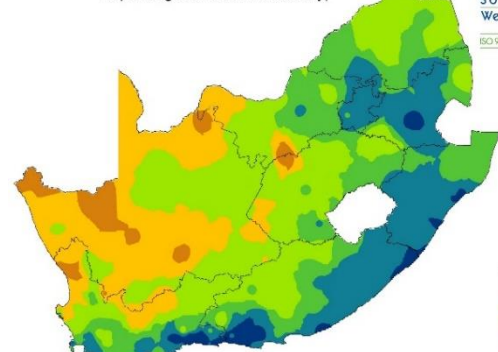
2013/14

Rainfall (mm) for season July 2014 - January 2015
(Based on preliminary data, The number of stations vary depending on the data availability)



2014/15

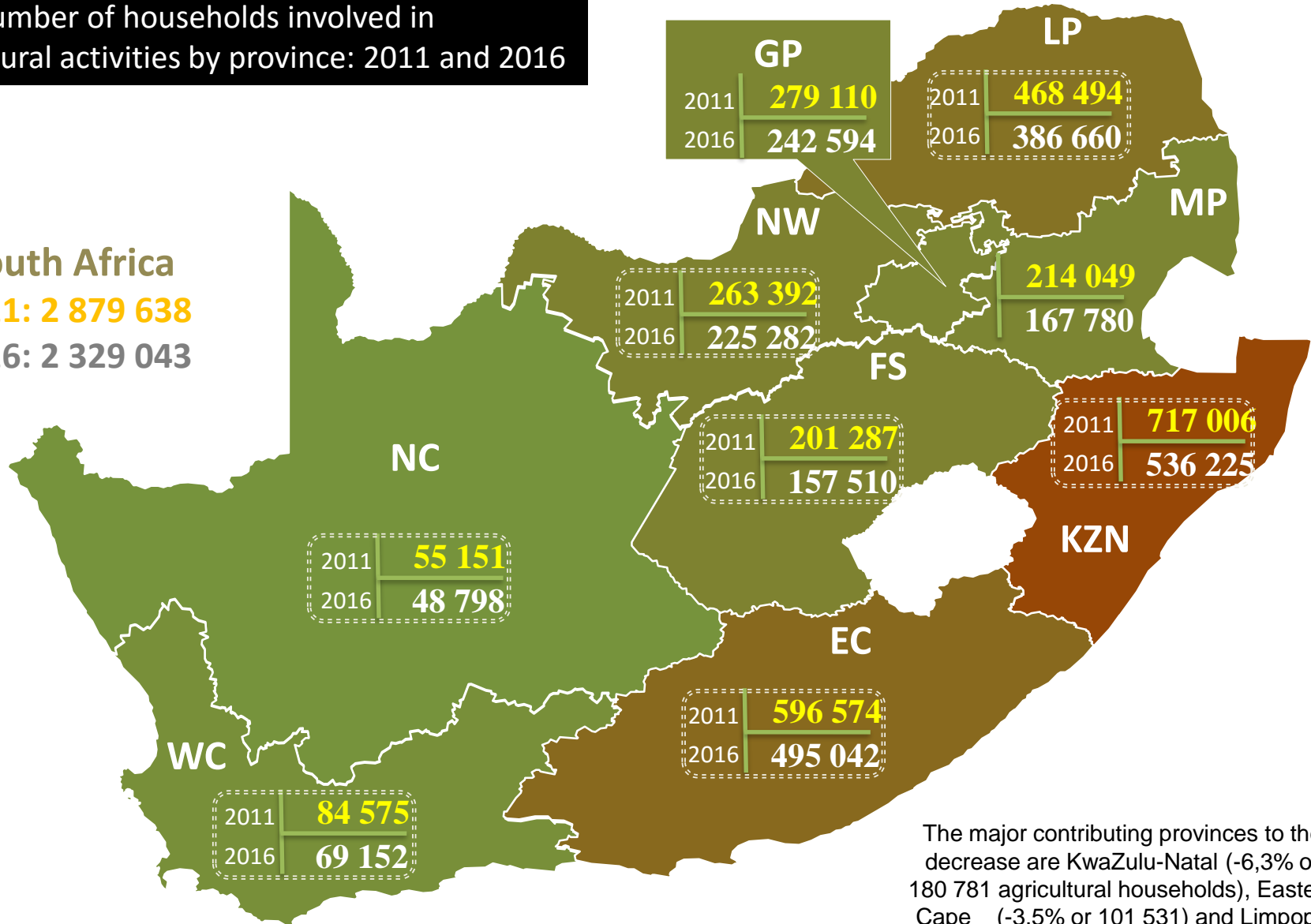
Rainfall (mm) for season July 2015 - January 2016
(Based on preliminary data, The number of stations vary depending on the data availability)



2015/16

Total number of households involved in agricultural activities by province: 2011 and 2016

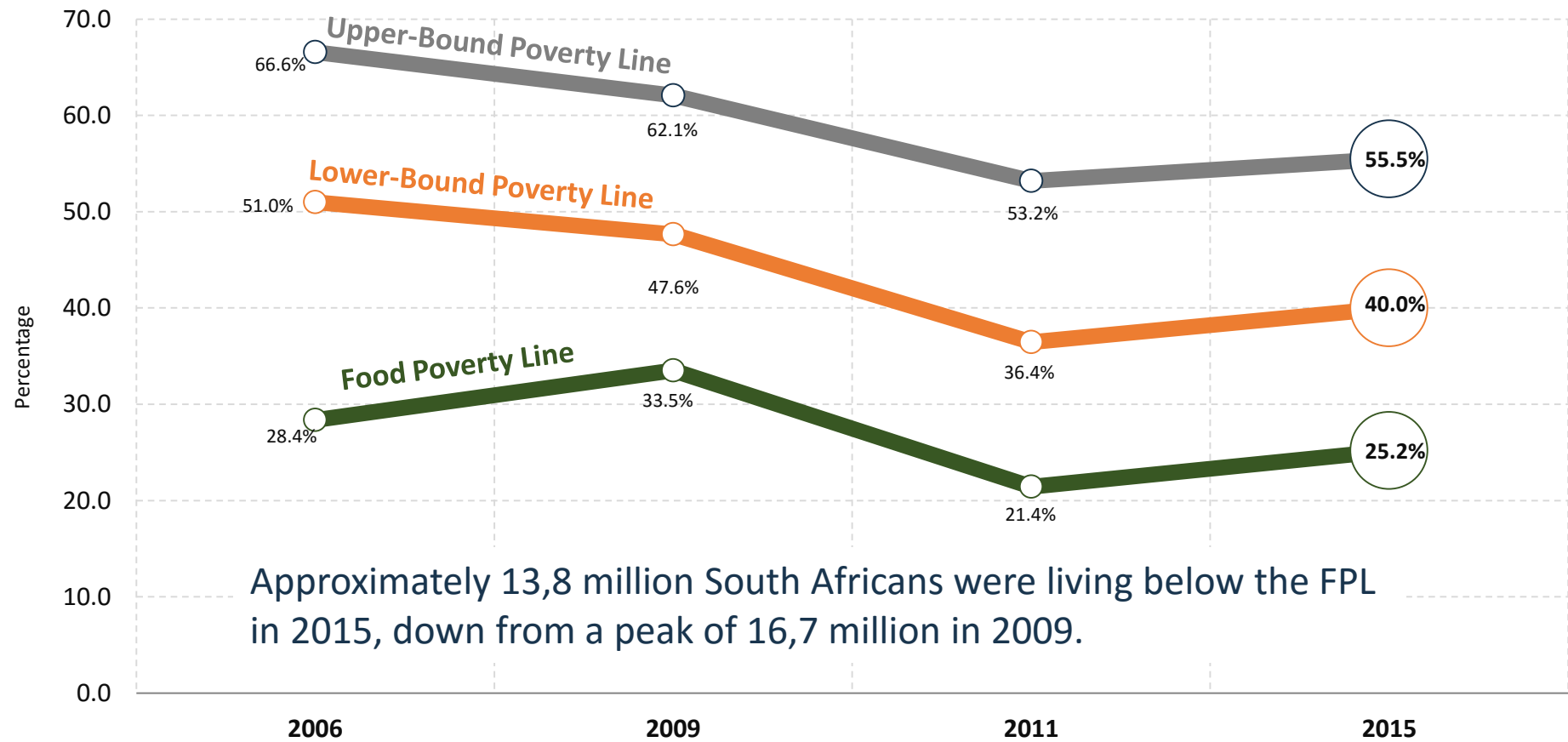
South Africa
 2011: 2 879 638
 2016: 2 329 043



The major contributing provinces to the decrease are KwaZulu-Natal (-6,3% or 180 781 agricultural households), Eastern Cape (-3,5% or 101 531) and Limpopo (-2,8% or 81 834).

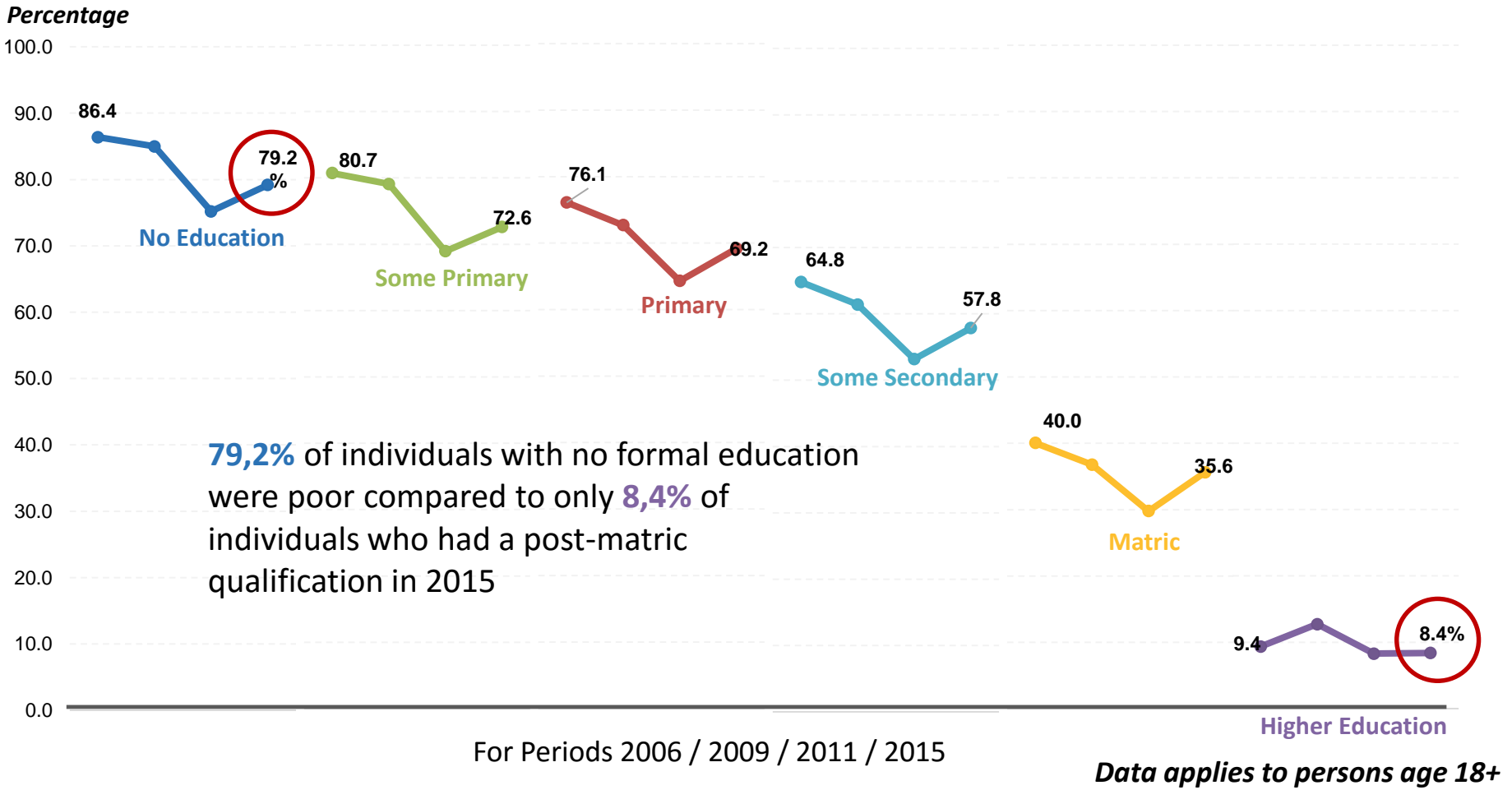
Source CS 2016

Poverty headcounts based on the FPL, LBPL and UBPL



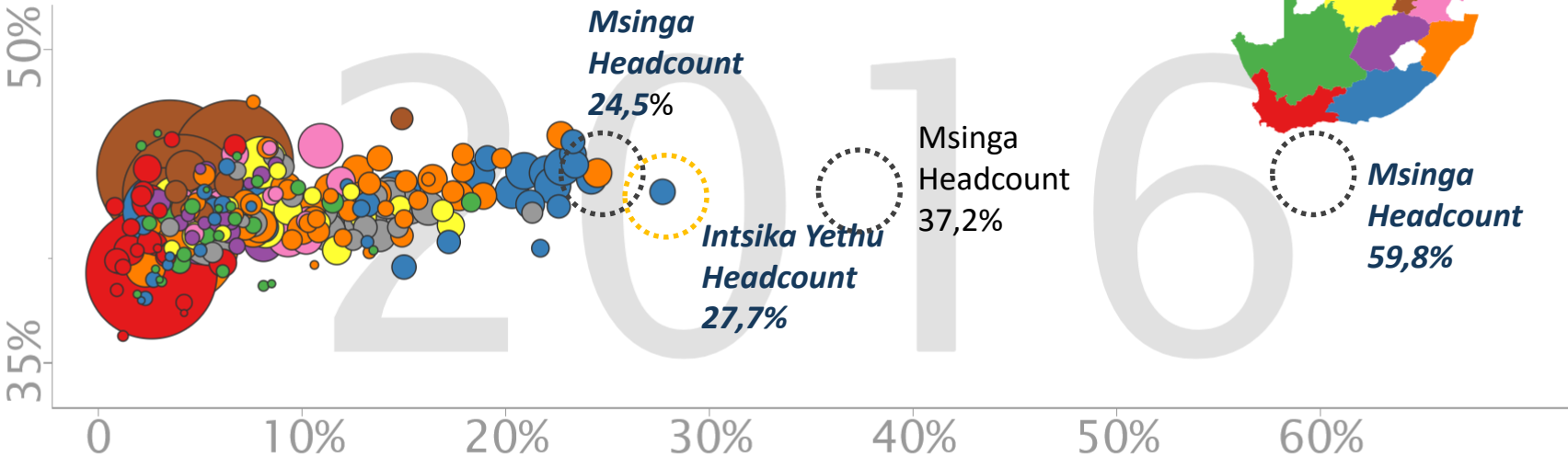
Individual poverty by level of education (UBPL)

An individual's educational level is closely related to poverty



Multidimensional Poverty by Municipalities 2001-2016

Poverty intensity



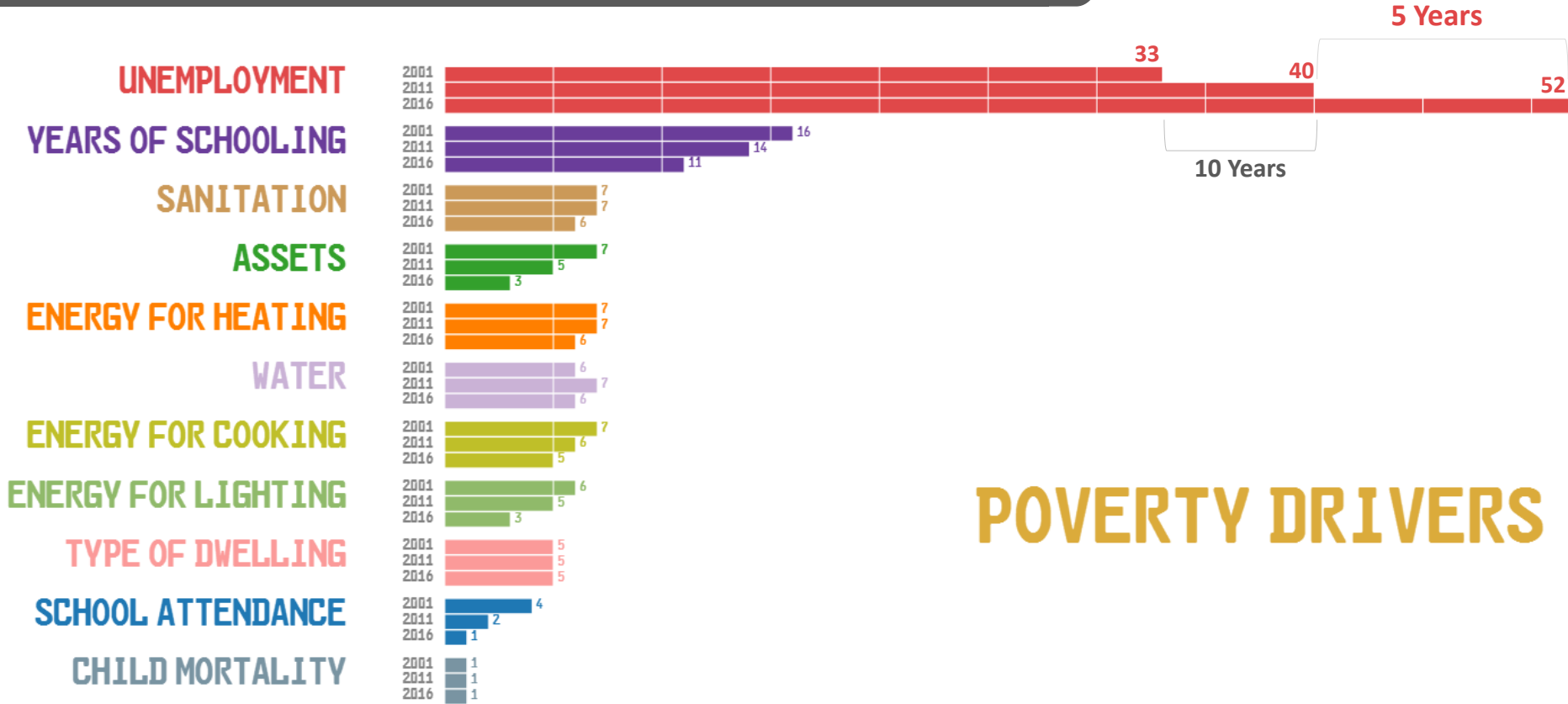
Poverty headcount

- In 2001 wide dispersion of Poverty **with Msinga having a poverty Headcount of around 60%**
- **Between 2001 and 2011 poverty generally declines for all municipalities**
- **However between 2011 and 2016 poverty trends diverge between municipalities**



CS 2016

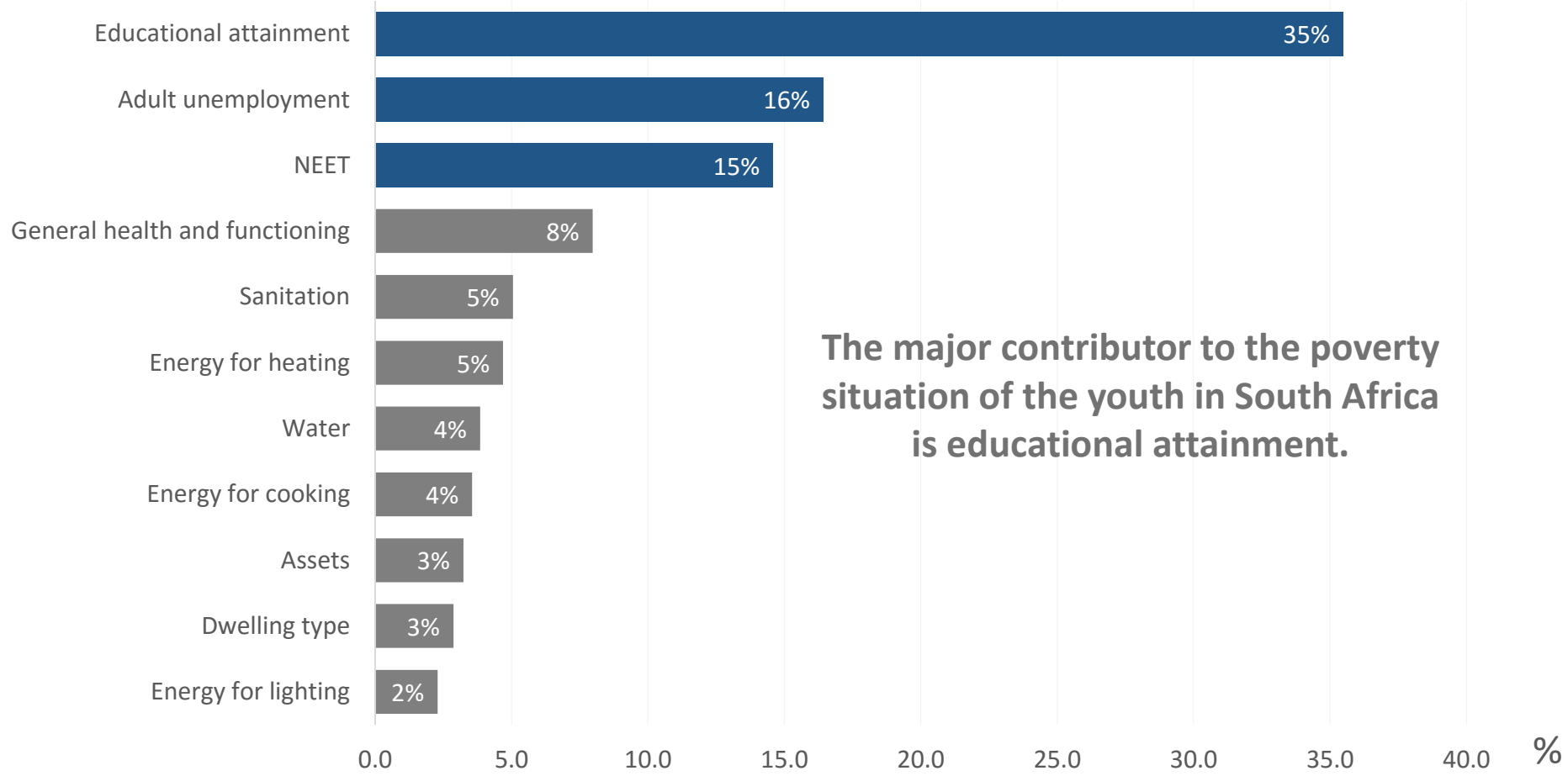
Multidimensional Poverty Drivers



POVERTY DRIVERS

CS 2016

Main contributors to Multi Dimensional poverty amongst Youth (15-24)



The major contributor to the poverty situation of the youth in South Africa is educational attainment.

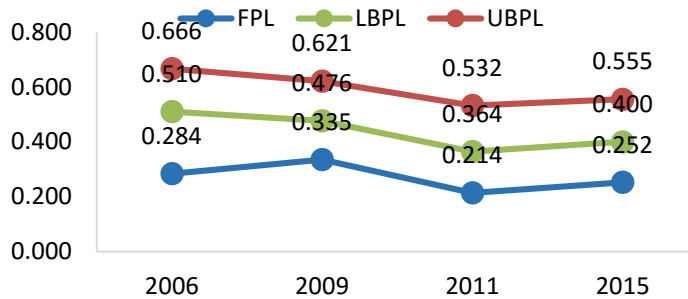
Source CS 2016



Goal 1 has 6 targets and 8 indicators.

2 indicators were domesticated.

Proportion of population living below the national poverty lines

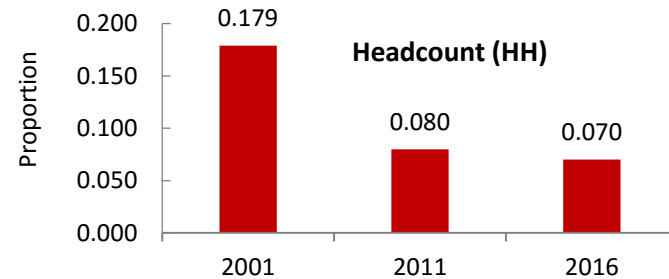


South Africa has developed three national poverty lines; a Food Poverty Line (FPL) at R441 per person per month; a Lower Bound Poverty Line (LBPL) at R647 per person per month and an Upper Bound Poverty Line (UBPL) at R992 per person per month. The country furthermore reports on two additional poverty measures namely, the international poverty line and a national multi-dimensional poverty measure. The country adopted the LBPL as the primary benchmark for monitoring poverty.

The proportion of population living below the LBPL decreased from 51,0% in 2006 to 40,0% in 2015, which is more than 3 percentage points higher than the value registered in 2011.

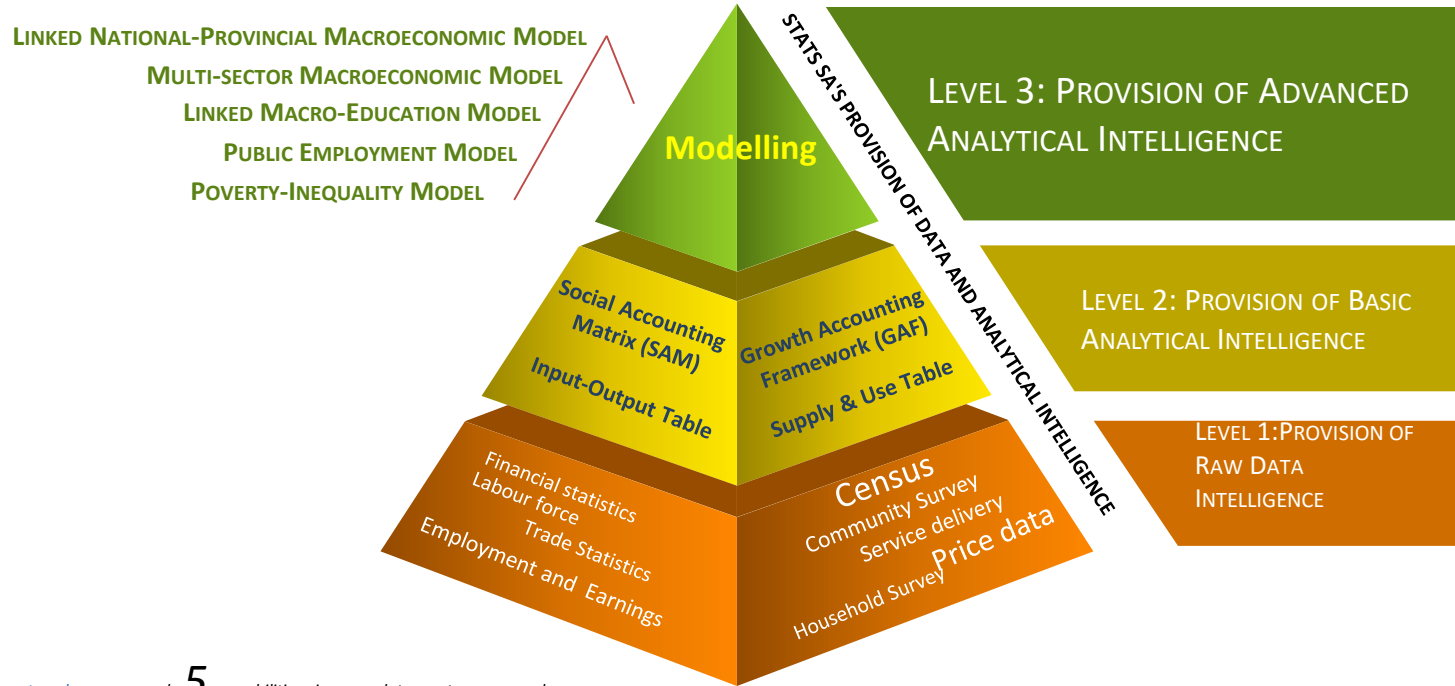
End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Proportion of multi-dimensionally poor households in South Africa: 2001 – 2016



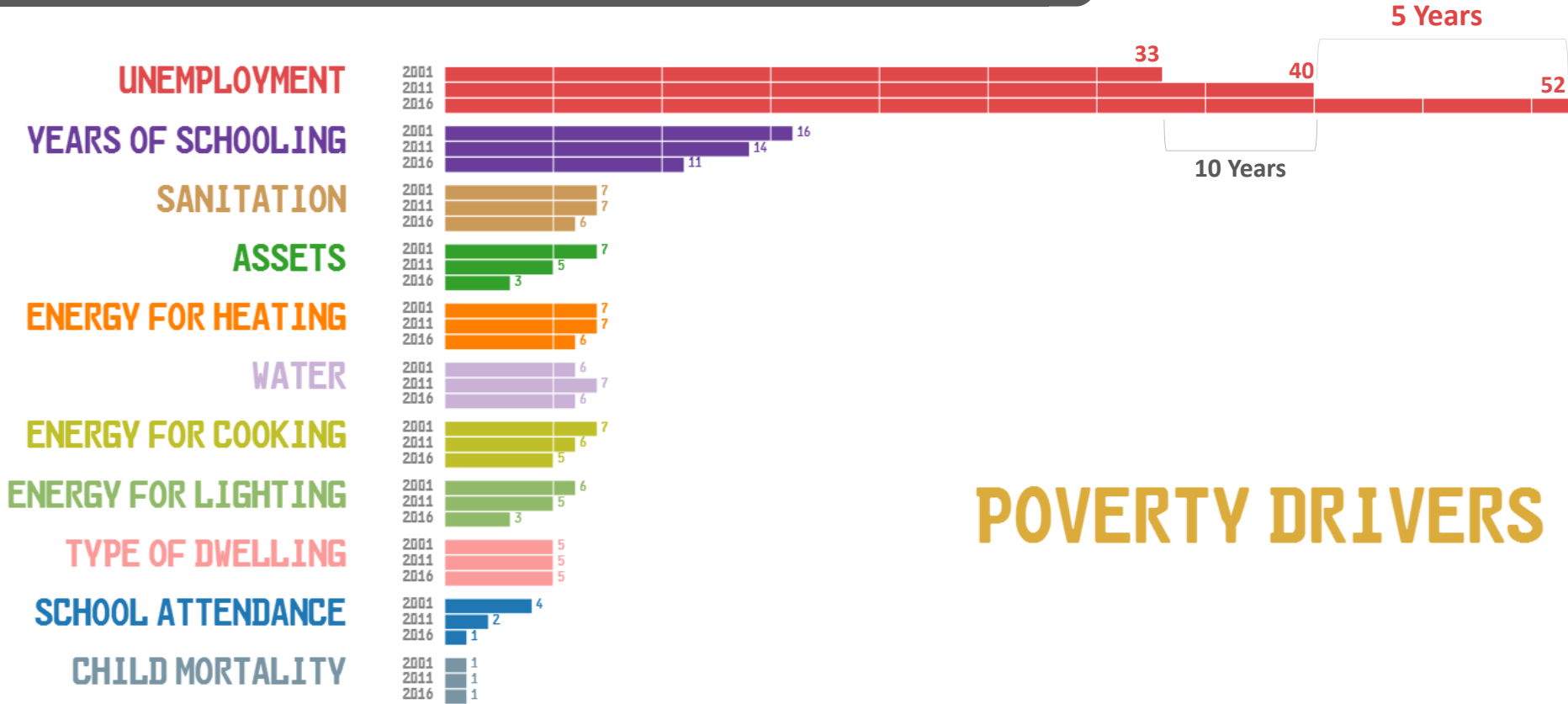
Since 2001, there have been positive developments in terms of poverty reduction in South Africa. As indicated by the poverty headcount, 7,0% of households in South Africa were multi-dimensionally poor in 2016 (down from 17,9% in 2001).

System-wide infusion and intelligence
Description - Diagnosis - Prediction - Prescription - Adaptation



to plan we need **5** capabilities in our data systems, namely descriptive, diagnostic, predictive, prescriptive and adaptive capability.

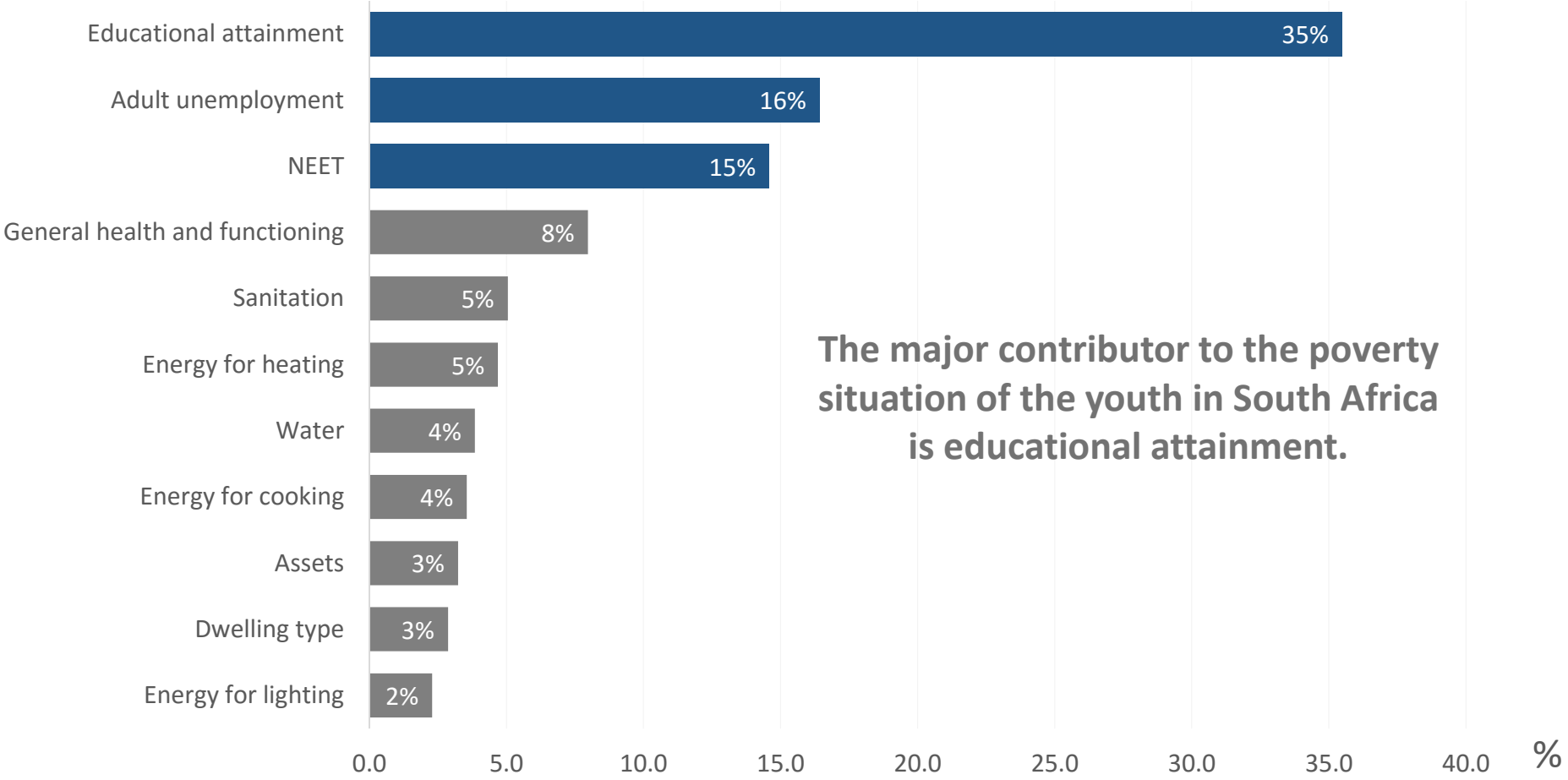
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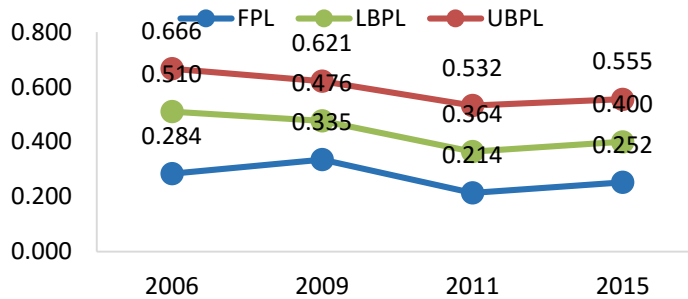
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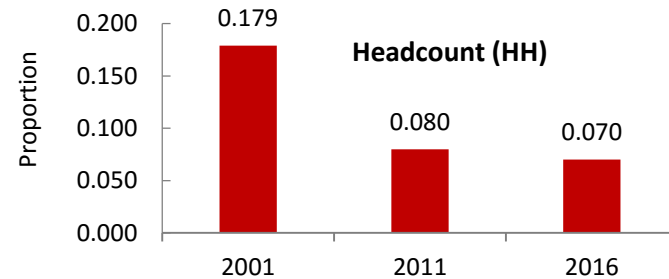


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