Multi-Dimensional Approach to Poverty:

Implications for driving a National Development Plan 2030

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Beijing China
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National systems of innovation and learning permeate
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Active citizenship and the social compact
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Indicator Baseline Report 2017

THE SOUTH AFRICA I KNOW, THE HOME I UNDERSTAND

STATS SA
STATISTICS SOUTH AFRICA
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**
STATISTITIONS CANNOT AFFORD TO LIVE WITHIN A SELF MADE CLOUD

Diligence Vs Urgency
TECHNOLOGY IS RAPIDLY BEING ADOPTED
“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

Policy

Safe Space

Political Imperatives
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)

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

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

2013/14  2014/15  2015/16
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).
Approximately 13,8 million South Africans were living below the FPL in 2015, down from a peak of 16,7 million in 2009.
An individual’s educational level is closely related to poverty

79.2% of individuals with no formal education were poor compared to only 8.4% of individuals who had a post-matric qualification in 2015.
• 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
The major contributor to the poverty situation of the youth in South Africa is educational attainment.

Source CS 2016
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.
to plan we need 5 capabilities in our data systems, namely descriptive, diagnostic, predictive, prescriptive and adaptive capability.
Multidimensional Poverty Drivers

- **UNEMPLOYMENT**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **YEARS OF SCHOOLING**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **SANITATION**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **ASSETS**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **ENERGY FOR HEATING**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **WATER**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **ENERGY FOR COOKING**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **ENERGY FOR LIGHTING**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **TYPE OF DWELLING**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **SCHOOL ATTENDANCE**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016

- **CHILD MORTALITY**
  - 2001
  - 2011
  - 2016
The major contributor to the poverty situation of the youth in South Africa is educational attainment.
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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).