African Social Development Index (ASDI)

Measuring Human Exclusion for Structural Transformation

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Economic Commission for Africa (ECA)
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The Paradox of Growth in Africa
Sub-Saharan Africa is outperforming the world in terms of economic growth

However, Africa is also still growing in the number of people living in poverty and hunger

Source: Calculated at ECA based on World Economic Outlook Database, October 2013

Projections based on average growth
Inequalities are on the rise...

7 of the 10 most unequal societies in the world are in Africa – most of them in Southern Africa

Fuelling social and economic instability

Curtailing socioeconomic opportunities in life

Undermining poverty-reduction efforts
The Challenge: Making **Structural Transformation** more **Inclusive and Equitable**

- **Basic Structural Transformation**
- **Job-rich and sustained economic growth**
- **All segments of population contribute to and benefit from economic growth**

**Inclusive, Equitable Development**
Continental Response to Inclusive Development: AU Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063

Achieving prosperous, inclusive and sustainable development on the continent

Social development in line with structural economic transformation

Social development an integral of development planning

Post-2015 Common African Position and the SDGs

Leaving no one behind

Equity

Inclusion

Social cohesion

Equality

NEED FOR MONITORING
The challenge for Inclusive Development

Address the Factors that affect Exclusion

Accelerate Structural Transformation
“INCLUSIVE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE ACHIEVED WHEN ALL OUR CHILDREN HAVE THE SAME OPPORTUNITY FOR SURVIVAL, FOR NUTRITION AND FOR EDUCATION. EQUALITY WILL BE ACHIEVED WHEN OUR YOUTH HAVE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYMENT, WHEN HOUSEHOLDS ARE ABLE TO MAINTAIN THEIR FAMILIES FREE OF POVERTY, AND WHEN OUR ELDERLY CAN ENJOY THEIR GOLDEN YEARS DECENTLY. TO ACHIEVE THIS TRANSFORMATION, WE NEED TO ENSURE THAT GIRLS AND WOMEN, BOYS AND MEN, ARE AT THE CENTRE OF THIS PROCESS.”

Carlos Lopes, July 2014
Six Dimensions of Human Exclusion

- Neo Natal Infant Mortality (before 27 days)
- Malnutrition prevalence, height for age (% of children under 5)
- Youth Literacy rate (% of people aged 15-24)
- Unemployment, youth total (% of total labor force ages 15-24)
- Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line (% of population)
- Life Expectancy after 60

African Social Development Index

Human Exclusion in Africa
An Analytical Framework for the ASDI

Social Determinants
- access to basic social services in health, education and social security

Economic Determinants
- access to productive resources, economic and market integration

The Political-Institutional
- stability and security, political participation, access to civil and human rights

Cultural Determinants
- social norms, traditions, etc.

Gender Determinants

The Life Cycle
- Birth
- Early childhood Development
- Formative years
- Entering Labor Market
- Productive period
- Elderly
The Determinants of Human Exclusion

**Cultural Determinants**
- Instability and Insecurity
- Lack of political Participation

**Political/Institutional Determinants**
- Lack of economic and market integration
- Gender-based discriminations

**Economic Determinants**
- Limited access to productive resources (land, credit)
- Limited access to health and education
- Barriers for entering the labour market
- Limited access to social security
- Lack of legal frameworks and respect of human rights

**Social Determinants**
- Limited access to public services
- Lack of economic and market integration
- Instability and Insecurity
- Cultural barriers and stigma
A Definition of Human Exclusion:

“The reflection of social, economic, political, institutional and cultural barriers that are manifested in deprived human conditions and that limit the capacity of individuals to benefit and contribute to structural transformation’.

The ASDI developed as a tool to measure the extent of Human Exclusion and assess the impact of social policies at regional, sub-regional, national and sub-national levels.
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Methodological Framework
3 Criteria for Structuring the Indicators of the ASDI

- **Impact Level**: All indicators reflect changes in people’s lives
- **Relevant**: Capture a specific dimension of exclusion in the life-cycle
- **Realistic**: Data readily available, at national and sub-national levels
Assessing the Extent of Human Exclusion

\[ |HE^v| = f(SEx^v, EEx^v, IPEx^v, CEx^v) \]

Indicator of Exclusion: (negative phenomenon)

\[ [dEx^v] = \left( \frac{\alpha P^v}{1 - \alpha P^v} \right) \]

Indicator of inclusion: (positive phenomenon)

\[ (P^v) = 1 - P^\tilde{v} \]

\[ [dEx^\tilde{v}] = \left( \frac{1 - \alpha P^\tilde{v}}{\alpha P^\tilde{v}} \right) \]
Equations for estimating the ASDI

**Neonatal Mortality**
\[
dEX^{NM} = \frac{\alpha NM^P_x - \alpha NM^{Ref}_x}{\alpha NM^P_x}
\]

**Child Malnutrition**
\[
dEX^{ChM} = \frac{\alpha ChM^P_x}{1 - \alpha ChM^P_x}
\]

**Youth Literacy**
\[
dEX^{Yl} = \frac{1 - \alpha Yl^P_x}{\alpha Yl^P_x}
\]

**Youth Unemployment**
\[
dEX^{Yu} = \frac{\alpha Yu^P_x}{1 - \alpha Yu^P_x}
\]

**National Poverty**
\[
dEX^{Np} = \frac{\alpha Np^P_x}{1 - \alpha Np^P_x}
\]

**Life Expectancy after 60**
\[
dEX^{Le60} = \frac{\alpha Le^{ref}_x - \alpha Le^P_x}{\alpha Le^P_x}
\]

**dHE^P_i**
\[
dHE^P_i = dEX^{NM} + dEX^{ChM} + dEX^{Yl} + dEX^{Yu} + dEX^{Np} + dEX^{Le60}
\]
Scale of the ASDI

\[ \text{ASDI Value} = 3.243 \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ASDI Value Categorization</th>
<th>ASDI ≤ Q₁</th>
<th>Q₁ &lt; ASDI ≤ Q₂</th>
<th>Q₂ &lt; ASDI ≤ Q₃</th>
<th>ASDI &gt; Q₃</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Average</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
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But ... Why another Index?
The ASDI as a policy instrument to...

Guide the implementation and monitoring of the AU Agenda 2063
The ASDI as a policy instrument to...

1. Identify the “drivers” of human exclusion in each country
2. Map and assess the effectiveness of social policies (improve targeting in resource allocations)
3. Improve the quality, collection and disaggregation of data
Key Features of the ASDI

Focuses on **Human Exclusion**

Disaggregates data by subgroups and gender at national/sub-national levels

Takes a Life-cycle perspective

African-specific tool (responds to Africa’s priorities---a request from member States)
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Applications and Disaggregation
A dimensional analysis of the ASDI provides an indication of the “drivers” of exclusion.

Source: Data collected by ECA. North African Countries.
Sub Regional Analysis – Southern Africa

South Africa: 2,35
Zimbabwe: 2,50
Namibia: 2,62
Malawi: 3,05
Mozambique: 3,21
Madagascar: 3,32
Lesotho: 3,35
Swaziland: 3,41
Zambia: 3,51

The bar chart illustrates various indicators across the Southern African countries. Each country's bar is divided into segments representing different categories:
- Birth
- Early Child Development
- Education
- Econo. Oppor. for the Youth
- Sustainable Livelihoods
- Decent Elderly
The historical analysis of the ASDI indicates progress or regression in addressing human exclusion over time.
A gender/rural analysis can help to identify which groups are disproportionately affected by exclusion, and improve the targeting of social policies.

**Comparison of Composite Index**

- **Morocco**
  - Male - Urban Composite: 1.79
  - Female - Rural Composite: 2.34

- **Tanzania**
  - Male - Urban Composite: 1.90
  - Female - Rural Composite: 2.36

- **Namibia**
  - Male - Urban Composite: 2.52
  - Female - Rural Composite: 2.92

- **Liberia**
  - Male - Urban Composite: 2.86
  - Female - Rural Composite: 3.06

**Depth of the GAP**

- **Morocco** 30%
- **Tanzania** 24%
- **Namibia** 16%
- **Liberia** 7%
The ASDI for Social Policy Mapping

- Assess the “inclusiveness” of social policies
- Analyse the drivers of exclusion (improving targeting of social programmes)
- Guide social budgeting at sub-national levels
- Enhance the impact of social investments
The application of the ASDI in Africa

- The ASDI has been piloted in five countries: Cameroon, Kenya, Morocco, Senegal and Zambia
- Roll-out underway in the rest of the region - through a series of sub-regional training of national experts

**Key Objectives:**

- Build national capacities for tracking exclusion within countries and groups of population
- Equip member States with a tool to monitor and enhance the effectiveness of social policies and investments - at national and subnational levels
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Process and Implementation
Brief Recap of the ASDI (2011-2014)

- **CHSD 2013**
  - 1st External Peer Review

- **Jan – May 2014**
  - Bilateral Meetings with Partners

- **Initiation of Pilot Phase**
  - June 2014
  - 1st Capacity Building Workshop for 5 pilot countries

- **November 2013**
  - ECA Technical Team - Internal Validation

- **January 2014**
  - 2nd Consultation and Validation of Complete Model

- **2011**
  - CHSD

- **2013**
  - 1st External Peer Review
Way Forward – 2015

**Jul-Aug 2014**
Set up NITs and finalize data collection

**Jul – Dec 2014**
Continent-wide dissemination (8th ADF...)

**Dec 2014 - 2015:**
Initiate roll-out phase across African countries

- Initiate ASDI analysis in 5 pilot countries
  **Aug-Dec 2014**

- First sub-regional Training in Southern Africa
  **Nov 2014**

**March/April 2015**
Presentation at CoM 2015 & STC on Social development and Labour and Employment
Implementation Strategy

National Implementation Teams (NITs)

- Lead data collection/analysis
- Strengthen national capacities
- Ensure sustainability of the project

Strategic partnerships:

ECA
- SROs – data collection/training/country profiles
- CDD – Policy mapping
- PIKMD – dissemination
- MPD/RITD – ERA 2015

RECs/MS
- Institutional leverage
- CoM 2015, STC/Labour and Social Development

Research Institutions
- University of Nairobi
- INSEA
- SAIIA...
Thank you for your kind attention!