MDGs to Agenda 2063/SDGs
Transition Report 2016

Towards an integrated and coherent approach to sustainable development in Africa

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Transition Report 2016

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Foreword

This year's report represents a transition from the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to the new continental and global sustainable development agenda: African Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The report takes stock of Africa's performance on the MDGs and reflects on the opportunities and challenges associated with the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The momentum gained and bottlenecks identified by countries in their progress towards the MDGs will invariably influence their performance on the new global development framework. Our stocktaking analysis of Africa's performance on the MDGs reveals that while performance has been uneven among countries, progress generally accelerated in the latter years of the MDG era. Nonetheless, there is also concerning evidence of performance reversals, particularly in the health sector. Furthermore, the adverse impact of extreme weather conditions due to climate change are an imminent threat to Africa's hard won development gains. These developments raise questions about the sustainability of the progress achieved to date and reinforce the call for structural transformation and a sustainable approach to development.

In this context, the adoption of Africa's Agenda 2063 in January 2015 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September of the same year was both timely and appropriate. Both Agendas will shape the development pathway of Africa for the foreseeable future, particularly its aspirations for sustained and inclusive economic growth, poverty eradication and structural transformation.

By reaffirming the centrality of economic, social and environmental sustainability, as well as gender equality to development, the two initiatives redefine the parameters of traditional development agendas which have typically been weak on sustainability and structural transformation. The experiences of emerging countries provide useful lessons for all developing countries because they bring into sharp relief the wisdom of pursuing a transformation agenda that is anchored by sustainable development and inclusion.

The report underscores the importance of institutions in the implementation of a sustainable development agenda. The interrelatedness of the goals, targets and indicators and their cross-sectoral attributes calls for an institutional architecture that promotes inter-sectoral coordination, leverages multi-disciplinary synergies and enhances policy coherence. In this context, the report argues that institutional arrangements that tap the collective wisdom of science and indigenous communities will strengthen policymaking and enhance the achievement of Africa's Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

Data deficits undermine country capacities to establish baselines, track performance indicators and reinforce evidence-based policy-making. The data requirements to monitor the large number of goals, targets and indicators of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 are immense and beyond the existing resources and capabilities of most countries, particularly in the developing world. Hence, the call for an African data revolution, with investments in national statistics systems that are imperative for effective follow up and review. In this context, multi-stakeholder partnerships will be critical to mobilize internal and external resources, strengthen capacities and facilitate the requisite technology development and transfer for the implementation of Africa's Agenda 2063 and the SDGs.

In addition to resources, realizing the aspirations of the new global agenda will require an enabling global governance architecture and policy environment that is representative, transparent and grounded in the principles of justice and equality.

Notwithstanding the challenges, African countries have begun the process of implementing the two complementary agendas, demonstrating the continent's commitment to transforming African economies within the framework of sustainable development.

We are optimistic that the findings of this report will help galvanize local and global support for the implementation of sustainable development initiatives at all levels: continental, national and sub-national.

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A note on methodology

This year's report, entitled "MDGs to Agenda 2063/ SDGs - Transition Report 2016", uses the latest updated and harmonized data from the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the official data repository for assessing transition progress from the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals. It also uses complementary data from United Nations agencies, including the World Bank, and from statistical databases of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The main reason for using international sources is that they collect comparable data on MDG and SDG indicators across Africa. The irregularity of surveys and censuses, ages, definitions and methods for producing the indicators might explain the lag between the reporting year and the data year. Another irregularity is the paucity of data, especially for recent years and from some countries that persistently fail to produce and submit datasets.

In order to mitigate such shortcomings, United Nations agencies regularly compile data from countries using standardized questionnaires or through other agreed-on mechanisms. Submitted questionnaires are then validated through a peer review process based on the data collection and processing methods. The agencies provide estimates, update data, fill in data gaps by estimating missing values, and make adjustments if needed to ensure cross-country comparability. OECD is the premier source for recent aid flows, which are based on a standard methodology and agreed-on definitions to ensure comparability of data among donors and recipients. These United Nations agencies and OECD provide harmonized and comparable sources of data for producing MDG and SDG reports at the continental level. However, this report uses some country-level national data and information on some MDGs and SDGs to enrich its analysis. Such data are generally utilized inside specific boxes in the report.

Over the last few years, African countries have taken commendable steps, with the support of international organizations, to obtain data for tracking MDG progress. The African Union Commission (AUC), the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the African Development Bank (AfDB) have developed programmes that respond to data challenges and that improve African countries' statistical capacity, such as: the Africa Symposium for Statistics Development, an advocacy framework for

censuses; the African Charter on Statistics, a framework for coordinating statistics activities in the continent; the Strategy for the Harmonization of Statistics in Africa, which provides guidance on harmonizing statistics; and a new initiative on civil registration and vital statistics. Since 2009, the three institutions have set up a joint mechanism for continental data collection and validation in order to produce an Africa statistical yearbook. These initiatives will scale-up the availability of data for tracking future development progress. In fact, the four pan-African institutions behind this report have launched the concept of data revolution in Africa. A large number of Member States have also recognized the utmost importance of data because they inform development outcomes, which are in turn associated with implemented policies and changed circumstances. Data also serve as a foundation for accountability, investment decisions, research, and many other fields.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AUC	African Union Commission
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DOTS	Directly observed treatment, short-course
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
EFA	Education for All
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GNI	Gross national income
GHI	Global Hunger Index
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIPC	Heavily indebted poor countries
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
LDC	Least developed country
LLDC	Landlocked developing country
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MMR	Maternal mortality ratio
NGO	Non-governmental organization
ODA	Official development assistance
ODP	Ozone depletion potential
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small island developing States
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP–RBA	United Nations Development Programme–Regional Bureau for Africa
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UN-OHRLLS	United Nations Office of the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

Executive summary

The year 2016 marked a transition period from the Millennium Development Goals to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. At the continental level, African countries are also transitioning from the New Economic Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to Agenda 2063, a development framework that seeks to expedite the transformation of the continent. This year's report reviews the continent's performance on the MDGs and assesses the opportunities and challenges associated with the transition to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Several African countries are on track to meet the poverty target but the number of people in extreme poverty is growing

By the year 2012 the continent as a whole had not met the MDG target of halving extreme poverty by 2015. Nevertheless, 19 African countries met or were on track to meet the extreme poverty target by 2012. Seven out of the 19 countries - Botswana, Egypt, Guinea, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Tunisia – had already met or surpassed the target, while an additional 12 countries were on track to reach their poverty targets. The overall decline in poverty was largely due to improvements in the business and macroeconomic environment coupled with high commodity prices. However, there are more people in poverty now than in the baseline year of 1990: in 1990 280 million Africans were classified as extremely poor, but by 2012 this number had risen to 389 million on account of the failure of income growth to keep pace with rising population growth.

Substantial progress has been made in reducing hunger

Despite the persistent high levels of hunger in Africa, significant progress has been made in all subregions with the exception of North Africa where rates are moderate but have not changed much since 1990. Although none of the subregions had met the hunger target by 2015, substantial efforts have been made towards the target particularly in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, which experienced reductions of at least 20 per cent. By the end of 2015, both subregions were close to meeting the hunger target, falling short by 6 and 4 percentage points respectively. The ongoing conflicts in Central Africa and unfavourable weather

conditions such as droughts and flooding in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa continue to exert pressure on food security and nutrition in the regions where hunger levels are highest in Africa.

Access to primary education continues to improve yet the quality of education remains weak

Even though not all African countries met the universal primary education target in 2015, tremendous progress has been made over the MDG period. Of the group of 40 African countries with data in 2013, 18 have achieved net enrolments of over 90 per cent. Meanwhile, the percentage of countries that have recorded 80 per cent of net enrolment has increased from 31.4 per cent in 2000 to 70 per cent in 2015. Notwithstanding these improvements, retention rates remain relatively low and African countries perform below par in international assessments.

Steady but slow improvements in Africa's literacy rate

Africa has experienced a steady but slow rate of reduction in the illiteracy rate. By 2012, 14 per cent of the 49 African countries with data had achieved universal literacy compared to only 7 per cent in 2000. Furthermore, 11 per cent of African countries had a youth literacy rate of 50 per cent or less compared to 9 per cent in 2012. Progress can be attributed to the spillover effects of unprecedented public investments in primary education, the development and implementation of national policy frameworks conducive to the expansion of access to education opportunities especially for girls and children living in poor communities, and the mobilization of civil society and the international donor community. On the other hand, 51 per cent of African countries with data are still far from reaching the youth literacy target owing in part to chronic shortages of facilities and teachers, inappropriate mechanisms for evaluation and quality assurance and fragmented approaches to the implementation of literacy programmes.

Gender parity declines with transitions to higher levels of schooling

The continent is close to achieving gender parity at the primary level. In the 1990s, there were on average 86 girls for every 100 boys enrolled. By 2013, there were 96 girls for every 100 boys. East, North and Southern Africa remained consistently above the African average. Significant progress was also registered at the secondary level. The participation of girls improved from 71 girls per 100 boys in the 1990s to 90 girls per 100 boys in 2013, with Southern African countries performing above the African average, owing to the greater availability of work opportunities for boys than girls in mining and industry sectors, which require only limited education. On average, parity levels are much lower at the tertiary level (68 percent) than at the secondary (86 per cent) level. Despite significant investments in girls, socioeconomic factors, cultural and religious practices still negatively impact enrolment and completion levels. Parents still prioritize education for boys at secondary and tertiary levels in some countries, while the lack of sanitary facilities and the prevalence of early marriages and early childbirth impede sustained participation of girls in education.

Robust representation of women in national parliaments across the continent

Africa has made significant progress in promoting the active participation of women in public affairs, even though it did not meet the MDG target. On average, the representation of women in national parliaments has almost tripled, rising steadily from 8 per cent in 1990 to 22 per cent in 2015. Rigorous implementation of gender-sensitive constitutional quotas has been key to increasing the representation of women in national parliaments in Africa.

Unprecedented declines in child mortality

The Africa region witnessed unprecedented declines in child mortality during the period 1990-2015. The under-five mortality rate in Africa excluding North Africa declined from 180 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 83 per 1,000 in 2015, with the greatest decline occurring in the period 2000-2010. The decline was more pronounced in North Africa, from 73 per 1,000 in 1990 to 24 per 1,000 in 2015. Similarly, infant mortality rates showed steep reductions in both North Africa and Africa excluding North Africa, over the same period. Rising coverage of childhood immunization, decreases in malaria-related mortality as a result of more effective prevention programmes, greater access to treatment for acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea, and the deployment of community health workers in rural areas have been key factors accounting for the steep declines in child mortality in Africa. Nevertheless, Africa still carries the largest burden of child mortality globally and the pace of decline in Africa, excluding North Africa, has been slower than that in other regions.

Rapid decline from high levels of maternal deaths

All African countries reduced their MMR between 1990 and 2015 except Zimbabwe and South Africa. Three countries (Cabo Verde, Rwanda and Libya) have already achieved the target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015 while 15 countries have reduced MMR by more than 50 per cent.On the other hand, Zimbabwe and South Africa reported an increase in MMR during the same period attributed largely to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Despite the progress made so far, MMR is still high in several African countries. Nineteen African countries had MMR above 500 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015. Skilled care during childbirth and access to emergency obstetric care, when required, are the two most critical interventions needed to ensure safe motherhood. While Africa has registered substantial progress in increasing the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (from 45 per cent to 71 per cent between 1990 and 2014) the proportion remains low by global standards.

Accelerated decline in the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS

The incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDs in Africa declined faster over the one-year period of 2012-2013 than over the 11-year period of 2001-2012 combined, thanks to improved condom use and access to anti-retroviral therapy. In Africa excluding North Africa, the decrease in incidence was 6.45 per cent in the period 2012-2013 against 4.95 per cent over

the period 2001-2012. The corresponding figures for prevalence were 2.22 per cent and 1.91 per cent respectively. North Africa recorded no change; the incidence and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS remained low and constant at 0.01 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively throughout the years.

Low but steady rise in carbon emissions

Africa's carbon dioxide emissions continue to be negligible compared to the rest of the world; however, more than half of African countries experienced an increase in their CO_2 emissions, with the exception of some countries including Libya and Gabon that made notable strides in decreasing their emissions. Furthermore, Africa has been successful in reducing consumption of ozone-depleting-substances and complying with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Credible commitment to protect Africa's terrestrial and marine areas

Over 50 per cent of African countries had achieved by 2014 the target of having at least 10 per cent of their territorial and marine areas protected, compared to 33 per cent of countries in 2000. The percentage of terrestrial and marine areas protected in Africa excluding North Africa increased from 7.1 per cent in 1990 to 11.1 per cent in 2014.

Slow progress in improving access to safe drinking water and sanitation

The proportion of rural and urban dwellers with access to improved drinking water sources in Africa excluding North Africa increased substantially from 48 to 68 per cent between 1990 and 2015. This is however below the target of 76 per cent.The gains were more substantial at the rural level even though urban access is much higher. Virtually all African countries experienced improvements on this indicator with 13 registering coverage of 90 per cent or more. Access to sanitation facilities in Africa excluding North Africa increased only modestly, from 24 per cent in 1990 to 30 per cent in 2015. As a result, in line with the global trend Africa will not meet the sanitation target of 66 per cent coverage. On a positive note, North Africa was one of the few regions that met the sanitation target.

Declining share of global trade

Recent trends in Africa's trade show that the share of Africa's exports in global merchandise exports declined from 3.3 per cent in 2013 to 3.0 per cent in 2014 partly as a result of unfavourable movements in global commodity prices. The latter have fallen by more than 60 per cent since the second half of 2014, to well below their level in the 2008 global financial crisis. The unfavourable terms of trade have a significant impact on investment and economic growth, since many African countries' trade is heavily concentrated on natural resources, which account for two-thirds of the continent's merchandise exports.

Continued aid dependence despite declining ODA

Net ODA disbursements from OECD/DAC countries to the continent of Africa have constantly increased in volume, from 10.4 billion in 2000 to 29.2 billion in 2014, over the MDG period and the continent's regional share has been maintained within the range of

34 to 49 per cent (43 per cent on average). However, measured in terms of African country programmable aid (CPA), the level of the ODA to Africa in 2014 fell substantially short of commitments, by 8.1 per cent to $45.9 billion from $49.9 billion in 2013 at 2013 prices. Much of this decrease can be attributed to a significant drop-off in aid to top recipient countries such as Kenya and Tanzania.

Rising debt pressure

Heavily supported by global debt relief initiatives, most developing countries, including those in Africa, have consistently reduced the debt-service-to-export-revenue ratio by approximately 15 percentage points over the MDG period. However, recent figures suggest an increase in the debt-service-to-export-revenue ratio since 2011. This ratio is likely to rise in the light of a fragile global and regional outlook, limited structural change and inadequate debt management capacity. The growing concern about debt sustainability points to the fundamental issue of how to ensure a fair mechanism to address future sovereign debt crises.

Upsurge in access to mobile telephones not matched by Internet access

The number of mobile-cellular subscriptions has grown exponentially and now 80 per cent of the African population use a mobile phone. On the other hand, 84 per cent of African people are not currently linked to a global network of content and application, while more than half of the world's population are connected to the Internet. This situation is partly the result of Africa's excessive reliance on satellites and very small aperture terminal (VSAT) earth stations for connectivity. In particular, high cost remains the main barrier to improved internet use in Africa; the price for 100 kilobytes per second in Africa is the highest in the world.

Africa's dual transition to the SDGs and Agenda 2063 requires an integrated results framework

In 2015, the AU Heads of State and Government adopted Agenda 2063, a strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global framework for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced manner. The two landmark events signal a two-pronged transition: a global-level transition from the MDGs to Agenda 2030 and a continent-level transition from NEPAD to Agenda 2063.

Both Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 are comprehensive, underpinned by an extensive consultation process, and share common aspirations of structural transformation and sustainable development. However, the two Agendas are not identical. Implementing both of them will require effective messaging about their content, coherent integration of both of them into national planning frameworks and an integrated results framework for follow-up.

Institutional arrangements for implementation must be anchored by strong coordination mechanisms

In the past, African governments have taken a sequential approach to sustainable development, adopting a "develop first and address sustainability issues later" philosophy. However, Rio+20 reiterated that sustainable development goals require an integrated approach that simultaneously addresses economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability in a balanced way. An integrated approach to implementation implies breaking institutional silos and strengthening sectoral (horizontal) and subnational (vertical) coordination across implementing entities. The institutional arrangements of eight African countries highlighted in this report (Ethiopia, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Rwanda and Botswana) provide lessons for other African countries.

Section I: Tracking Progress

Since 1990 at the start of tracking the MDGs, Africa has made important strides in designing mechanisms for implementing and reporting on the MDGs. Significant progress has been recorded on at least five of the eight MDGs: MDG2 – primary school enrolment; MDG3 – gender equality and empowerment of women; MDG4 – reducing child mortality; MDG6 – combating the spread of HIV and AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis; and MDG7 – ensuring environmental sustainability. On the other hand, progress on eradication of extreme hunger and poverty (MDG 1) has been slow. And while maternal deaths have declined precipitously, the levels remain unacceptably high across the continent. Furthermore, the failure of development partners to fulfil their aid commitments and the persistently low share of Africa in global trade suggests that MDG8 – developing a global partnership for development – remains a work in progress.

The lessons learned and momentum gained in the implementation and tracking of the MDGs will play a critical role in the successful implementation and follow-up on the SDGs and Agenda 2063. The inclusiveness of the SDG consultation process and their alignment with Agenda 2063 has not only fostered buy-in but encouraged African countries to integrate both Agendas in their national development plans, which is critical for successful implementation.

The rest of this report provides an analysis of progress recorded under each of the MDGs, the gaps remaining and bottlenecks identified. It concludes with an analysis of the challenges and opportunities associated with the transition to the SDGs and provides recommendations to smooth the transition process.

[1]MDG 1: Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty

Africa has made steady, albeit slow, progress in reducing poverty since 1990 with significant variation across countries and regions. Special attention to poverty reduction efforts through the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) combined with favourable economic conditions and strong economic growth averaging 5 per cent between 2005 and

1 Author: Eunice Kamwendo, Strategic Advisor, UNDP Africa.

2014 (IMF, 2015) have accounted for most of the progress over the last decade, reinforcing the call for focused action on poverty reduction and eradication in the new global development framework, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Given the less supportive external and internal economic environments resulting in lower GDP growth rates of 3.75 per cent in 2015 and a projected 4.25 per cent growth rate in 2016[2], the structural transformation agenda in Africa as contained in both the SDGs and Agenda 2063 becomes more urgent than ever to reduce poverty and susceptibility to shocks.

It is important to note that during the MDG implementation phase, improvements in business and macroeconomic environments coupled with high commodity prices accounted for most of the growth and poverty reduction of the past decade. However, even with such strong growth, reducing the high rates of poverty prevalent on the continent has been hampered by overreliance on a few sectors for growth, high unemployment rates particularly for youth and women and a lack of industries to absorb the continent's existing large labour supply. While broadly speaking economic growth has played a significant role in poverty reduction, the reduction has not been sufficient to meet the MDG target of halving poverty by 2015, nor to meet the human development challenges that remain enormous on the continent. Africa excluding North Africa[3] remains the most difficult region for human development although worldwide human development indicators have shown positive and strong progress. Poverty in Africa excluding North Africa went down from 56.9 per cent in 1990 to 42.8 per cent in 2012 while North Africa achieved a 60 per cent reduction in poverty rates over the same period (UN Statistics, 2014). Despite the 14.2 per cent drop in the poverty rate, Africa's rapid population growth means that there are still many more poor people on the continent today than there were in 1990, with 389 million people in Africa excluding North Africa living in poverty in 2012 compared to 280 million in 1990.

Indicators of food and nutrition security continue to improve from the 1990 acute rates, but challenges remain. Africa as a whole has moved from "extremely alarming" levels of hunger and malnutrition of over 50 points according to the Global Hunger Index measure (GHI)[4], to "serious" levels of hunger in aggregate, with the worst hunger indicators in 2015 being in the Sahel (33.5), the Horn of Africa (29.7), the Great Lakes region (27.7), Southern Africa (27.5), and West Africa (26). Country variations exist, however, with a few countries still recording alarming levels of hunger and undernutrition. North Africa has maintained moderate hunger levels since 1990, with Global Hunger Indices as low as 13.6 between 1990 and 2015, and with the highest recorded levels in Egypt (16.2) and Morocco (16) over the same period. Climate change effects continue to have large negative impacts on the continent's food and nutrition security. A strategic balance has to be struck in implementing the SDGs to ensure that the need to meet the food security goal (SDG 2) through increased agricultural productivity

2 IMF, Regional Economic Outlook, 2015.

3 Africa excluding North Africa refers to countries to the south of the Sahara desert.

4 The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is used to describe countries' hunger and nutrition situation. To reflect the multidimensional nature of hunger, it combines four component indicators –undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting and child mortality, into one Index. This ranks countries on a 100-point scale, with 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 being the worst, although neither of these extremes occurs in practice. IFPRI, 2016.

and land use (SDG 15) does not have negative effects on climate change (SDG 13) and biodiversity (SDG 14). Indeed, the success of the SDG Agenda will depend on the careful implementation of individual goals with due attention to the interactions between and across goals resulting from the integrated nature of the sustainable development agenda.

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than $1.25 a day.

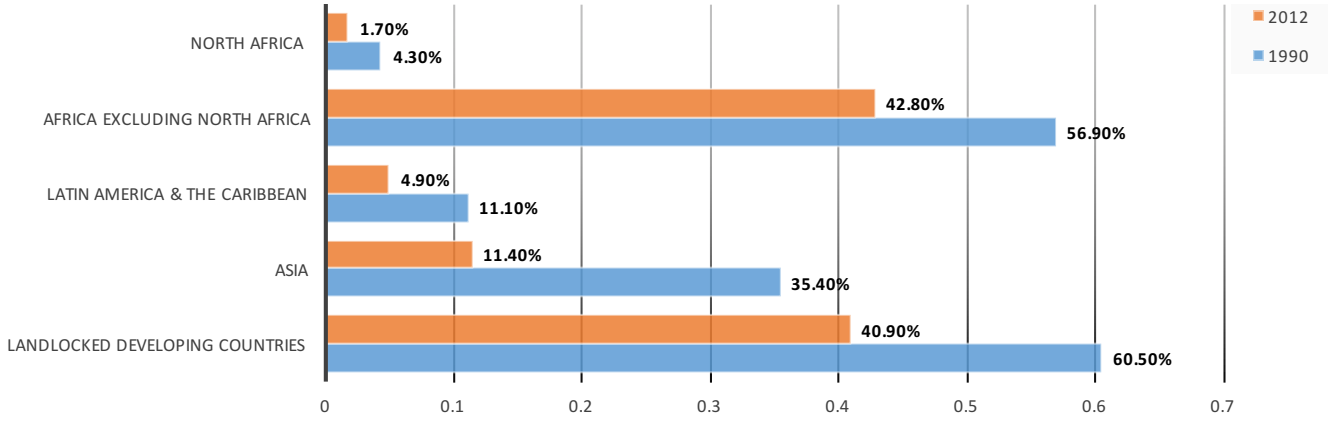
Poverty rates are down, with mixed outcomes at country level: positive progress tempered by significant reversals in many countries

Poverty rates in Africa, where levels were widespread and acute in 1990, are down. The share of people living on less than $1.90 a day[5] fell from 56.9 per cent in 1990 to 42.8 per cent in 2012: notable progress, but rate of improvement is still less than the desirable 28.45 per cent MDG end target. Africa remains the region in the world with the largest share of poor people, only comparable to levels of poverty in landlocked developing countries globally (LLDCs), of which Africa accounts for half[6].

Progress in the regional aggregate has come along with progress on the ground especially from countries that have exhibited strong growth over the past decade, except for instances where there have been reversals due to political instability, huge economic shocks and epidemics such as HIV/AIDS and Ebola.

The rate of reduction of poverty at the continental level masks progress at the country level. Owing to their different opportunities and challenges, progress towards halving poverty by 2015 has been markedly different from country to country. This has been compounded by data shortcomings making it impossible to track poverty accurately over the

Figure 1.1 Proportion of population living below $1.90 purchasing power parity (PPP) per day (1990 - 2012)

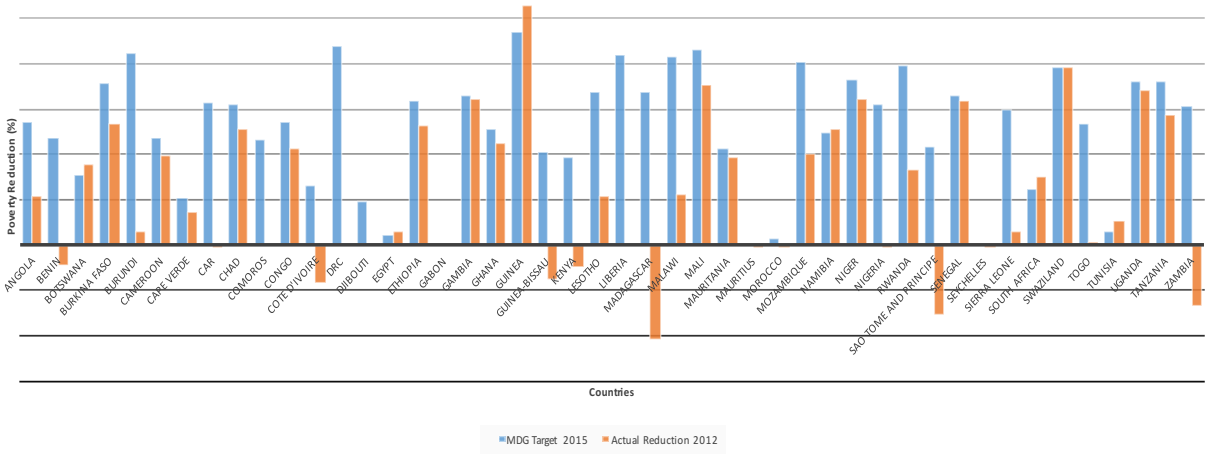


Source: UNSD, 2014.

5 The World Bank Adjusted the poverty measure from $1.25/day to $1.90/day (PPP) in 2011.

6 There are 31 Landlocked Developing Countries. 15 are in Africa, 10 in Asia, 4 in Europe and 2 in Latin America.

Figure 1.2 Progress in Reducing Poverty by Half (1990-2012)



Source: UNSD, 2016,

years. For this analysis, only countries with at least 2 comparable data points between 1990 and 2012 were used. On balance, there has been notable progress in most countries compared to the 1990 levels, with seven countries having met the poverty target by 2012 and at least 14 countries close to reaching the target over the same period. Assuming no major set-backs, almost half the countries of the continent will have met the poverty target by 2015.

By 2012, Botswana, Egypt, Guinea, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland and Tunisia had already met the 2015 target of reducing poverty by half. Guinea had met and exceeded its poverty target by 5.9 per cent by 2012, while South Africa, Botswana and Tunisia had surpassed their targets by at least two basis points during the same period. Twelve countries were on target to reach their poverty targets in 2012: Cabo Verde, Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Uganda and Tanzania. The gaps vary by country, however, ranging from two to seven. However, owing to a range of challenges, several countries have also seen increases in poverty rates, some by large margins. There have been increases in poverty in Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, Zambia, the Central Africa Republic, Mauritius, Morocco and Nigeria. The largest increases are observed in Madagascar (20.6 per cent); Sao Tome and Principe (15.3 per cent); Zambia (13.2 per cent); Côte d'Ivoire (8.5 per cent); Guinea-Bissau (7.6 per cent); Kenya (5 per cent) and Benin (4.3 per cent). Due to internal and external shocks, not least the Ebola crisis in West Africa, poverty rates are expected to increase in the three Ebola epicentre countries of Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone by between 14 per cent and 22 per cent in 2015 and 2016 respectively. Poverty was estimated to rise by between 2.3 per cent and 2.6 per cent in West Africa in 2014 and by up to 7.1 per cent in 2015 (UNDG, 2015). The

Box 1.1 Integrated Strategies for Poverty Reduction in Algeria.

In Algeria the objective of poverty reduction is based on holistic and integrated approaches in many sectors in order to deal with the multidimensional nature of poverty. The Algerian government has been implementing multiple employment support programmes in addition to professional integration interventions which have been launched in recent years and have contributed to significant reductions in poverty so far. More than 3.4 million jobs have been created between 2001 and 2015. The pace of job creation (3.6 per cent annually) has progressively reduced unemployment from 27.3 per cent to 11.2 per cent over the same period.

In agriculture, efforts have been made to improve the living conditions of rural populations while reducing urban and rural inequalities at the same time. Programmes have not only targeted agricultural production directly, but also facilitated market access and value addition through infrastructure development in road networks and access to energy. Algeria today has a 99 per cent electrical connection rate in rural areas, which has substantially bridged the energy deficit there. These infrastructure investments are facilitating farmers' access to regional markets, increasing earnings, reducing poverty and enhancing resilience of the rural population. The country's strategy exemplifies the power of integrated solutions to development problems, as called for in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development where the end goals of reductions in poverty (SDG 1) and inequalities (SDG 10) have been achieved through the creation of jobs and economic growth programmes (SDG 8), infrastructure development (SDG 11) and access to electricity (SDG 7).

Algeria reached its poverty target long before 2015 and has been internationally recognized for its efforts by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2013 and 2015.

Source: Contribution to the report by the Algerian Government, Accra, Ghana, 28 June 2016.

socioeconomic impacts of the epidemic are expected to be severe at least in the medium term. The full impacts of the commodity prices slump on poverty and human development are yet to be fully felt. Fiscal imbalances and current account deficits are expected to constrict fiscal space for investments in human development and the implementation of pro-poor policies[7].

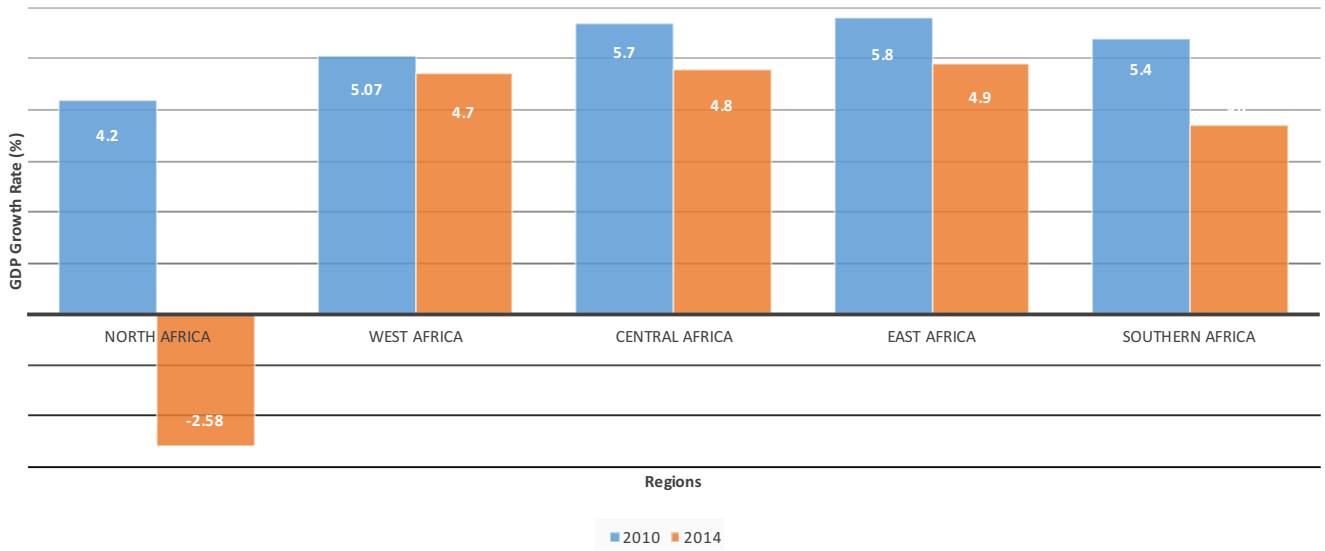
Further progress remains inextricably linked to strong growth, structural transformation and resilience to shocks

On average, all regions have experienced reductions in growth between 2010 and 2014, with the largest reductions in North Africa and Southern Africa, followed by East, Central and West Africa (see figure below).

Political instability in North and Central Africa, energy crises throughout the continent and the onset of the Ebola crisis in 2014, combined with a crash in commodity prices on world markets, have all contributed to Africa's recent lower-than-average growth rates and have affected individual subregions differently. For example, the aftereffects of the various Arab Spring movements and the commodity price decline have continued to have long-term negative effects on the aggregate growth of North Africa. On the other hand, although growth has remained

7 The analysis in this section relies on UN Statistics Division data to ensure standardization between countries. These statistics may be different from national data sources in countries where significant progress in poverty reduction has been observed, for example Algeria, Uganda and Zambia. This may be true for other countries too. Although poverty appears to have increased substantially in Mauritius, the poverty levels are very low i.e. less than 1 per cent nationally, which is commendable. Nevertheless an increasing trend has been observed since 2006 from 0.21 per cent in 2006 to 0.41 per cent in 2012, which needs attention in order not to leave anyone behind.

Figure 1.3: Annual GDP Growth Rates (per cent), Per Region



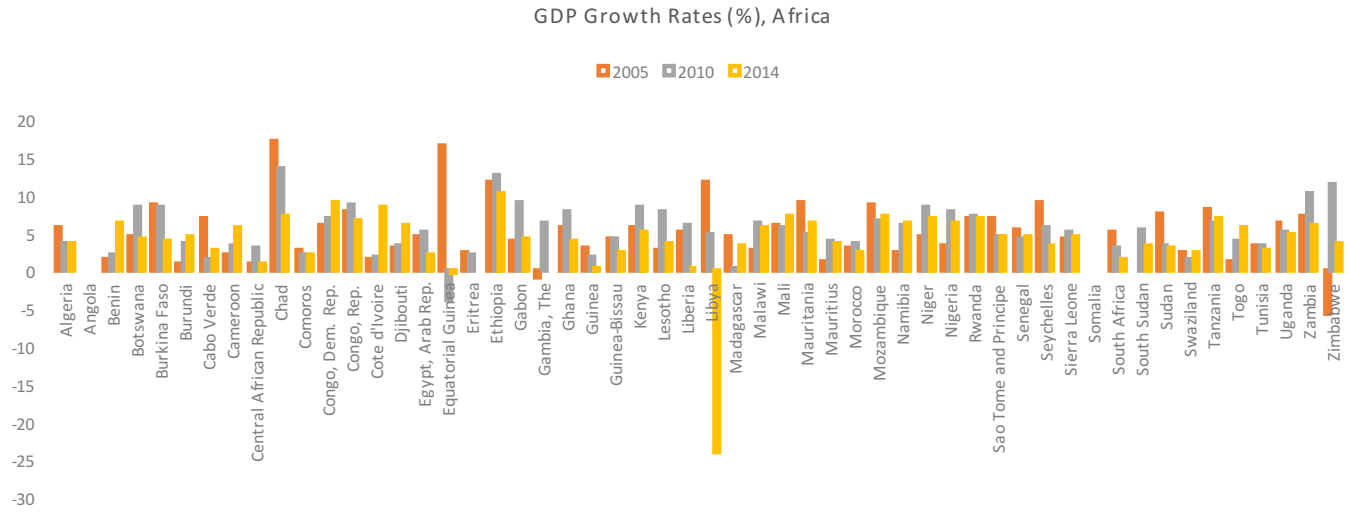
Source: WDI, 2015.

relatively strong in Central Africa, prolonged conflicts and the commodity prices slump have not spared the region from a slowdown. In addition, countries in Central Africa and those in conflict settings continue to record lower human development indicators, despite growth in GDP and wealth in minerals and other natural resources. This highlights the need to address the long-term peace and stability issues and social policy gaps which are an added obstacle to human development in those countries. Several issues combined have depressed West and Southern African growth: the Ebola crisis in West Africa, energy crises in both regions, continued industrial action in South Africa and the effect of the drop in commodity prices have all contributed to the subdued growth in those two regions. East Africa is the only region that has maintained accelerated growth rates (despite reductions in the aggregate growth rate), with at least four countries registering growth rates of above 7 per cent (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Rwanda and Tanzania)[8], owing in large measure to their having diversified economies with strong components of value addition, agro-processing, manufacturing and industry.

For Africa as a whole, growth contracted further in 2015 (averaging 3.75 per cent) with projections of a slight rebound in 2016 to 4.25 per cent (IMF, 2015). The largest contractions between 2010 and 2014 are seen in Libya (5 per cent to -24 per cent), Equatorial Guinea (16.7 per cent to -0.31 per cent), Liberia (6.1 per cent to 0.5 per cent), Botswana (8.6 per cent to 4.3 per cent), Kenya (8.4 per cent to 5.3 per cent), Lesotho (7.9 per cent to 3.6 per cent), South Africa (5.3 per cent to 1.5 per cent), Zambia (10.3 per cent

8 CIA Fact Book, World Bank 2015.

Figure 1.4: GDP Growth Rates (per cent), Africa



Source: WDI, 2015.

to 6 per cent) and Zimbabwe (11.4 per cent to 3.8 per cent). The overall impact of such reductions in economic activity and growth are significant for human development, reducing the fiscal space for strategic investments.

Despite the general slow-down on the continent, however, positive growth continued to be posted in some countries in 2014, such as Côte d'Ivoire (8.5 per cent, up from 2 per cent in 2010), Benin (from 2.1 per cent in 2010 to 6.5 per cent), Mali (5.8 per cent to 7.2 per cent), Mauritania (4.8 per cent to 6.4 per cent), Senegal (4.2 per cent to 4.7 per cent), Togo (4 per cent to 5.7 per cent), Burundi (3.8 per cent to 4.7 per cent), Djibouti (3.5 per cent to 6 per cent), Mozambique (6.7 per cent to 7.2 per cent), Tanzania (6.4 per cent to 7 per cent), Namibia (6 per cent to 6.4 per cent) and Swaziland (1.7 per cent to 2.5 per cent).

Africa has a large share of the working poor, with relatively high income inequalities

The new global development goals, the SDGs, call for the pursuit of sustainable means of production, consumption and redistribution of wealth in order to eradicate poverty. Achieving the poverty eradication goal (SDG 1) will depend largely on the achievements of SDG 8 (Decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (Industry and infrastructure development) and SDGs 10 and 5 (Reduced inequalities and gender equality) as key transformative shifts that will lift millions of people out of poverty in a sustainable manner. The challenge that the developing world faces today, Africa in particular, is to sustain the gains that are made over periods of economic windfalls but are then jeopardized by weak development fundamentals. Tracking the MDGs over time has turned the spotlight on the poverty, inequality and growth nexus, contributing to the growing calls for inclusive growth

through structural transformation, decent jobs and reduction of inequalities that are now urgent issues on the continent.

Africa has very high unemployment rates, especially for youth, although with some notable variations across regions. Using 2014 ILO data, the overall unemployment rate for the continent was 12 per cent, with the highest unemployment rates in Southern Africa (18.0 per cent), North Africa (13.9 per cent), East Africa (10.7 per cent), West Africa (9.1 per cent) and Central Africa (8.2 per cent). Youth unemployment rates in Africa are much higher, with a regional average of 21.08 per cent and particularly higher levels of unemployment in North and Southern Africa. Unemployment rates for female youth are also significantly higher than those for males in all regions (see Table 1.1 below), highlighting the gender dimensions of inequality and poverty dynamics on the continent which need to be addressed to achieve the SDGs by 2030.

The unemployment figures above distort the true picture of labour force participation in the formal and informal sectors where workers in vulnerable employment or underemployment, or discouraged workers, are underrecorded. For most of Africa, vulnerable employment accounts for up to 80 per cent of total employment especially in West, East and Central Africa, with higher levels for women than men in all regions.

Africa's economic structure offers some insights into the poverty, growth and inequality dynamics on the continent. The composition of GDP by sector (see figure below) is quite telling with regard to the wealth redistribution channels for poverty reduction. There have been shifts in all sectors between 2000 and 2014, particularly in agriculture which has traditionally provided a source of livelihood for most of the African population, albeit at a subsistence level. Unlike the structural transformation seen in other regions, however, the shift away from agriculture has not been towards manufacturing or labour-intensive industry,

Table 1.1: Youth unemployment in Africa by sex

Region	Total Youth Unemployment (%)	Total Female (%)	Total Male (%)
Africa	21.08	14.1	9.74
North Africa	33.4	44.9	29.4
Southern Africa	31.6	34.6	29.2
Central Africa	13.7	16.5	11.9
West Africa	13.7	15.7	12
East Africa	13	15.3	11.6

Source: ILO, 2014.

Figure 1.5: Regional Breakdown of Vulnerable Employment

Source: ILO, 2014.

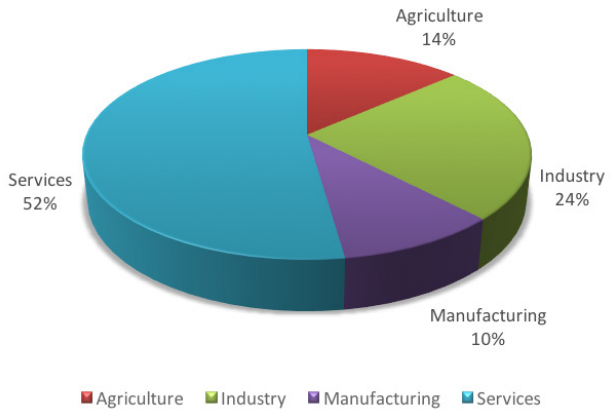
but rather towards services. That shift has not created sufficient jobs for the majority. This trend is a cause for concern as it has not encouraged the growth of labour-intensive industry and light manufacturing to give inclusive growth and provide the building blocks for diversification and dynamism in local economies.

Africa's strong growth has largely been carried by resource-commodity booms. While this has generated significant fiscal revenues for most countries, unfortunately due to the capital-intensive nature of the sector/industry, it has not transformed the natural resource wealth to other forms of capital nor has it generated jobs. Addressing this will require structural transformation and changing the quality of Africa's investment, beyond increasing volumes of investments in areas where there are large returns, such as the oil, gas and minerals sectors which tend to be enclave sectors benefiting a few, exacerbating inequalities (income and otherwise) and in most cases worsening poverty.

Africa has the highest levels of inequality in the world, even after accounting for the level of development. These inequalities span the range of human development: income, gender, education and health, and addressing their underlying causes will put the region on a better footing to strive towards sustainable development. High levels of inequality have proved to be less poverty-reducing as the benefits of growth accrue to a few individuals (non-inclusive growth), hence the slower-than-anticipated pace of poverty reduction in Africa, despite a decade of strong growth. Using the Gini coefficient, Africa excluding North Africa is on average more unequal than the rest of the developing world. Africa's mean Gini coefficient[9]

9 The Gini coefficient measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal

Figure 1.6: Composition of GDP by Sector, 2014



Source: WDI, 2015.

stands at 0.43, whereas for non-African developing countries the average Gini coefficient is lower, at 0.39 (Bhorat, 2015). Excluding North Africa, Africa had an average Gini coefficient of 0.44 in 2015, a little higher than the continental average (see below), with mostly Southern and Central African subregions pushing the regional average up.

Angola, Botswana, the Central African Republic, Comoros, Namibia, South Africa and Zambia have exceptionally high income inequalities, tending to increase the overall result for Africa. Removing these seven outlier countries puts Africa at the same level of inequality as other developing countries (UNDP 2016, pending). These trends have almost mirrored (in reverse), the poverty reduction trends in many countries. Poverty has tended to diminish much faster in economies with relatively lower income inequality and more diversified economic structures than countries with large enclave sectors which have higher returns on capital relative to labour. Ultimately, in order for Africa significantly to reduce poverty the economic structure has to shift further towards light manufacturing and industrialization for job creation and a more sustainable human development path for the continent.

distribution. The Gini coefficient is expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under a line. Thus a Gini coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality, while a coefficient of 100 implies perfect inequality (World Bank, 2016).

Figure 1.7: Inequality in Africa across subregions, 2015

Source: WDI, 2015.

Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

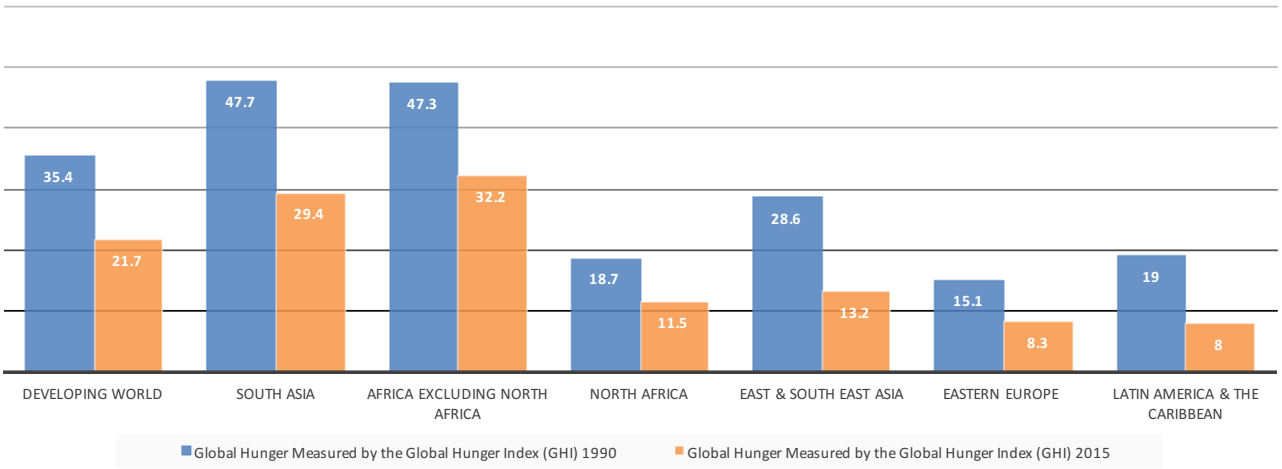
Substantial progress on reducing hunger from initial levels, however, the path to food security is fraught with risks

Africa had one of the highest levels of hunger and malnutrition in the world in 1990, second only to South Asia. Discounting North Africa which has maintained moderate levels of hunger between 1990 and 2015, the rest of Africa now faces the worst hunger in the world with a combined Global Hunger Index of 32.2 compared to 29.4 for South Asia.

Persistent conflicts in Central Africa, and unfavourable weather conditions due to climate change effects in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa (droughts and flooding), all continue to exert pressure on food security and nutrition in the region. In addition, the recent Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone has also increased food prices in the three countries and the subregion, threatening to drag many people under the minimum level of dietary energy consumption.

Despite the persistent high levels of hunger in Africa, however, significant progress has been made in all regions from their initial levels, with the exception of North Africa where rates were initially moderate and therefore there has been marginal change since 1990. Out of all regions to the South of the Sahara, the Sahel and the Horn of Africa remain the two regions with the highest levels of hunger, with GHI scores of 33.4 and 29.7, respectively, followed by the Great Lakes

Figure 1.8: Developing World GHI Scores (1990, 2015)



Source: WDI, 2015.

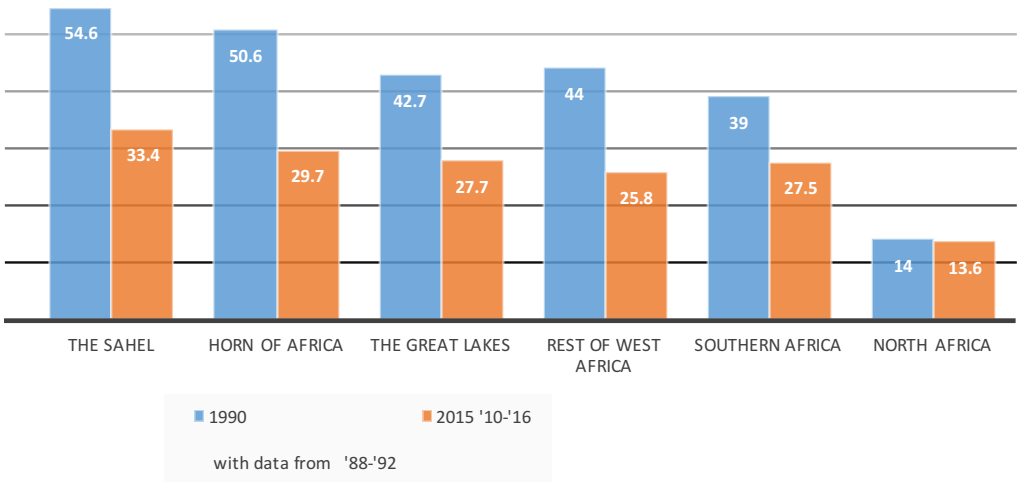
The Index ranks countries on a 100-point scale, with 0 being the best score (no hunger) and 100 being the worst, although neither of these extremes is reached in practice. Values less than 10.0 reflect low hunger, values from 10.0 to 19.9 reflect moderate hunger, values from 20.0 to 34.9 indicate serious hunger, values from 35.0 to 49.9 reflect alarming hunger, and values of 50.0 or more reflect extremely alarming hunger levels (IFPRI, 2015).

region (27.7), Southern Africa (27.5) and West Africa (25.8). Although none of the subregions had met their hunger targets by 2015, substantial efforts have been made doing so. The greatest efforts to reduce hunger and malnutrition are observed in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa with reductions of at least 20 per cent. By the end of 2015, both regions were close to meeting the hunger target with only 5 basis points. Although GHI scores are relatively lower in the Great Lakes and Southern African regions than in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, the pace of reduction is much slower with slightly higher margins (7 per cent and 8 per cent respectively) relative to the 2015 target.

There are variations within regions and ecological zones in progress in meeting the hunger target, with a few countries still facing significant challenges in this regard. Six countries registered alarming levels of hunger in 2015: the Central African Republic (CAR) (46.9), Chad (46.4), Zambia (41.1), Sierra Leone (38.9), Madagascar (36.2) and Niger (34.5). Serious levels of hunger were also recorded in at least 30 countries South of the Sahara with significantly elevated levels in Angola (32.6), Djibouti (33.2), Ethiopia (33.9), Mozambique (32.5), Rwanda (30.3), Burkina Faso (31.8), Guinea-Bissau (30.3), Nigeria 32.8), Namibia (31.8), Liberia (30.8) and Zimbabwe (30.8). Coincidentally, most of the countries with significantly high levels of hunger are also the ones that have seen reversals in the overall poverty target and significant reductions in economic growth rates.

Multiple and interrelated factors continue to drive the food and nutrition security situation of the region, not least climate change effects in most countries, fragility and ongoing conflict, agricultural/

Figure 1.9: Progress in Reducing Hunger in Africa, (1990, 2015)



Source: WDI, 2015.

food security policies and a lack of economic growth that would create the fiscal space for social policy interventions: all contribute to the hunger outcomes as described above. Political fragility, vulnerability to climate change, high levels of poverty and hunger will continue to challenge the new global and regional agendas in the near term.

Policy Implications and Recommendations

The MDG framework laid the basis for improvements in human development in Africa. However, there is room for improvement in many areas. The SDGs and Agenda 2063 offer the next opportunity for the region to tackle its most pressing challenges as highlighted above. Unless action is taken, urgently, through key strategic interventions, the world's poor will remain concentrated in Africa, keeping the continent at the forefront of the global poverty agenda for years to come. The MDG framework therefore offers important lessons for the more ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Progress on poverty reduction as seen elsewhere is closely linked to a few development fundamentals to which countries need to pay particular attention:

- ***Economic structural transformation.*** Africa needs to transform its economic structures in order to diversify its economic base, create jobs for the many unemployed youth and women and start reversing the high inequality trends on the continent. Important lessons abound concerning the impact of poverty and inequality trends on the growth that Africa has enjoyed for the past 10 years. Strides in poverty eradication will depend largely on sustained inclusive growth.

- ***Macroeconomic and political stability.*** Development has been demonstrated to take

off where there is a stable and conducive environment for investment and growth. The past growth rates have been buoyed in part by stable operating environments. Africa is inundated with examples of development reversals due to unstable economic and political environments. Achieving most if not all the SDGs will depend on stability in operating environments.

- ***Human development***. Building human capital will continue to demand attention in Africa in the medium to long term. With improvements in some of the human development indicators and not in others, there is room to finish the unfinished business of the MDG agenda for meaningful development to take place on the continent. SDGs 1 (Poverty eradication), 2 (Food Security), 3 (Health), 4 (Education), 5 (Gender equality) and 6 (Sanitation) will be at the centre of this development objective.

- ***Infrastructure development.*** Infrastructure has the potential to contribute to sustainable development by connecting citizens and firms to economic opportunities. Africa has large infrastructure deficits in the fields of transportation (roads, air, rail); energy (electricity and water) and technology which if corrected would spur economic activity and growth, also creating significant benefits for human development. Investing in Africa's infrastructure will drastically reduce the cost of doing business on the continent and boost trade, achieve the regional integration objectives under Agenda 2063 and raise the quality of life by increasing access to markets, education and health opportunities.

- ***Resilience building.*** Africa remains vulnerable to shocks, disasters and conflicts that continue to erode the continent's development progress. The commodity price decline, domestic conflicts in many of the countries especially in Central Africa, increases in violent extremism, climate change effects as seen in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa and the recent Ebola crisis have all significantly rolled back progress. Building strong socioeconomic, governance and environmental systems to withstand such shocks in addition to the implementation of effective social protection policies and programmes will have to be an integral part of the new agenda for sustainable development.

- ***Domestic resource mobilization.*** Financing plays a substantial role in determining areas of investment and development outcomes. The MDG agenda depended largely on Official Development Assistance (ODA), but countries will have to design innovative policies for domestic resource mobilization in order to finance the SDGs. The anticipated structural transformation and growth will have to come with changes in individual and global tax policies in order to distribute fairly the burden of financing public spending.

MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education [10]

Africa has seen tremendous achievements in the area of MDG 2, although progress has been uneven among countries. Analysis of the 40 African countries with data clearly show that by 2013 nine countries had achieved the target and 19 others were at the intermediate level (with an 80–94 per cent annual net enrolment rate). Twelve countries far from the target scored a performance below 80 per cent with, however, significant progress beyond the baseline in some cases. This progress has been supported by unprecedented public investment in primary education, development and implementation of national policy frameworks conducive to the expansion of access to education opportunities, especially for girls and children living in poor communities, and the mobilization of civil society and the international donor community.

Progress in narrowing the gender gap is also impressive, in both the net enrolment rate and the completion rate in primary education. However, at country level, rapid progress was registered in some countries, stagnation and declines in others. The performance on youth literacy has been particularly slow for a number of countries. Therefore, removing the additional structural barriers that prevent an inclusive access to education and the adoption of policies aimed at improving equity among social groups should be the top priorities of the next period. The implications for education policy reform and incremental domestic financing include:

- Increase public investment in early childhood especially in the field of quality service delivery, and reaching out to vulnerable groups;
- Improve and strengthen the coordination of policies among sectors at the country level to maximize the impact of government efforts to close the education gap while addressing equity issues;
- Harness the adoption of policy frameworks towards improving teachers' professional skills and accelerate curriculum and pedagogic reforms while supporting national assessment of pupils' learning outcomes and providing technical

10 Author: Mohamed Gueye, Principal Education Analyst, AfDB.

assistance to international bodies in charge of regional assessments to promote quality and equity in learning;

- Promote the development of mathematics, sciences and technology at early ages to enhance critical thinking and further assure a balanced distribution of students among courses;

- Improve the approaches to literacy to demonstrate results and efficiency;

- Provide additional efforts and more support to ensure a regular provision of quality education and skills development opportunities to children in emergencies or within marginalized groups, through increased political commitment and adequate allocation of public resources.

Indicator 2.1: Net enrolment ratio in primary education

2.1.1. Substantial progress in expanding access to primary education

The chance for children to be enrolled at the appropriate age in the first grade of primary education has broadly improved in Africa with the advent of the MDGs. Although the region did not entirely meet universal primary education goals by 2015, tremendous progress has been made towards improving the net enrolment rate between 2000 and 2015. Of the group of 40 African countries with data in 2013, a total of 18 achieved net enrolments of over 90 per cent (Figure 2.1). At the same time, the percentage of countries that have recorded net enrolment of 80 per cent has increased from 31.4 per cent in 2000 to 70 per cent in 2015. Among the countries with data, six (Burkina Faso, Guinea, Tanzania, Mozambique, Chad and Niger) increased net enrolment by over 30 percentage points. This has enabled the region to halve the number of children not attending school and bring most countries close to meeting the primary enrolment target.

This relative success in enrolment in primary education is the result of a combination of a strong political commitment and an adequate public resource allocation over the period. The focus on primary education has gained global support and substantial funding from national governments, communities and international donors. Consistent investment on the supply side has also made it possible to initiate holistic approaches and implement action reforms on system building on the one hand, and to incrementally sustain the budget commitment, increase the number of schools and classrooms and improve the school environment on the other. In Africa excluding North Africa, public expenditure on education grew by 6.1 per cent a year over the period while economic growth was averaging 4.0 per cent (UNESCO, 2015).

As recently demonstrated by Petrosino et al., 2012, investment on education road infrastructure (reduction of the distance to school) has generated the largest impacts on education access. On the demand side, actions such as school meal programmes, scholarships for girls, the abolition of school fees, cash transfers to poor households, reduction of the distance to school, curriculum reforms to cope with the special needs for particular communities and multiform actions taken to boost girls' education contributed largely to this expansion of access to education.

Figure 2.1: Progress in net enrolment rate, 2013

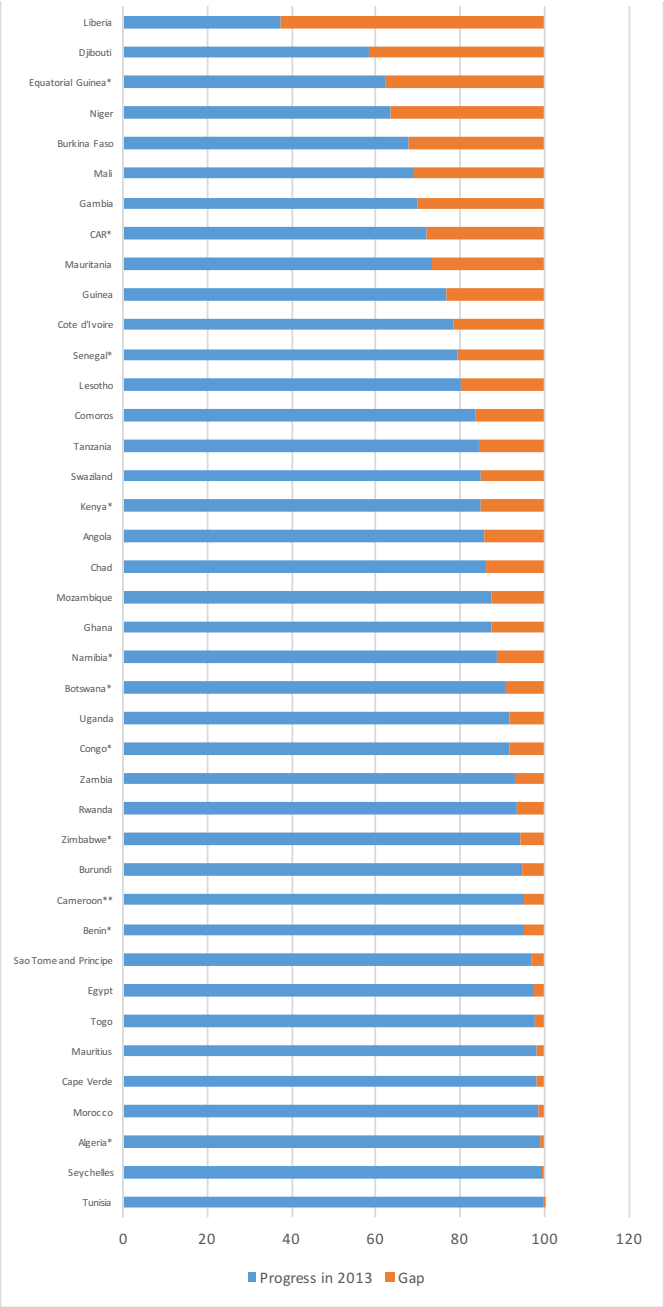
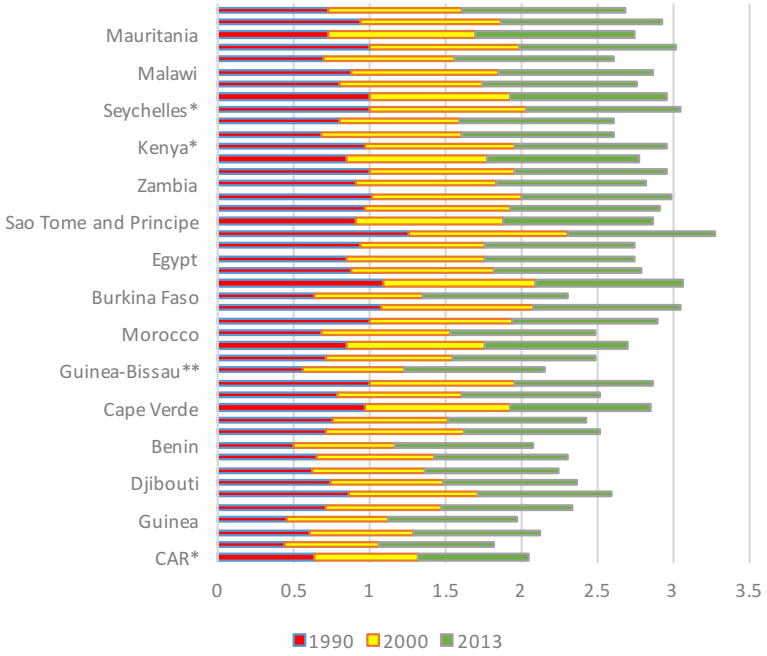


Figure 2.2: Gender parity index in primary education



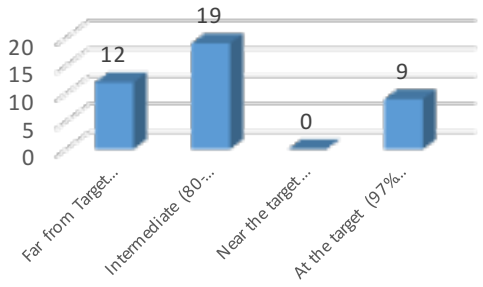
The MDGs have been instrumental in the gender parity index, which dramatically improved between 1990 and 2013. Africa has successfully halved the parity gap and remains the first region in terms of achievement of gender parity, based on initial conditions.

As shown in Figure 2.2, the MDG has differentially affected boys' and girls' access to primary education.

2.1.2. Broadly, 22.5 per cent of countries with data have met the net enrolment target (Fig. 2.3) while 47.5 per cent of countries are on track to do so.

Except for Morocco, where the net enrolment rate increased from 55.3 per cent in 1990 and 75.6 per cent in 2000 to 98.7 per cent in 2013, North African countries have experienced marginal to moderate progress because they started from high baselines in 1990 and 2000. This trend is not seen in Libya for which data were not available. Some countries such as Liberia, Equatorial Guinea or Gambia have experienced setbacks, and 30 per cent of the 40 African countries

Figure 2.3: Distribution of countries by distance to NER target in 2013



with data were still far away from the target in 2013. About 25.9 per cent of the countries of Africa still lack data either on population or on enrolment in general.

2.1.3. Education in emergencies remains a priority

Disasters and persistent conflicts are still obstructing the path to prosperity in Africa, generating negative impacts on the education sector. The ongoing conflicts in Central Africa and unfavourable weather conditions such as droughts and flooding in the Sahel, the Horn of Africa and Southern Africa continue to exert pressure on food security and nutrition. In addition, the 2014 Ebola outbreak in Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone has already increased food inflation in West Africa, threatening to drag many people below the minimum level of dietary energy intake. As a result, Africa excluding North Africa remains the most food-deficient subregion, with 25 per cent of its population facing hunger and malnutrition in 2013 and thus living in an emergency situation. This situation widely affects the allocation of resources to education and its effective provision to children. Emergencies also cause great damage to the school environment, disrupt the regular operation of learning cycles and make access to reliable data almost impossible. Recent estimates by UNESCO indicate that the number of out-of-school youths reached 23 million in Africa excluding North Africa in 2014. The overwhelming majority of these young people are living in emergency situations, especially in conflict-affected States, and the proportion of such young people in war zones in Africa has grown from 30 per cent to 36 per cent since 2000. Nevertheless, these vulnerable groups highlight education as a key priority. Indeed, a study conducted by Save the Children in 2014 revealed that: "in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia, 30 per cent of individuals surveyed ranked education as their first priority, before basic services like health, water, food, shelter, and psychosocial support".

2.1.4. Persistent obstacles to equity and calls for alternative models to effectively reach vulnerable and marginalized groups

The implementation of the policy frameworks under the MDGS have made a huge contribution to extension of access but did not succeed in equally providing quality education to all children regardless of their social situation. Even though solemnly called for in many national plans and poverty reduction papers, there were not equity-based targets, accompanied by sufficient allocation of resources, covering education for nomadic groups, ethnic and linguistic minorities, children in emergencies, working children, disabled children and those affected by HIV/AIDS. In many cases, government actions have not been successful in translating the equity vision into practice. Public spending patterns still maintain the status quo and thus remain less sensitive to equity amongst socioeconomic

groups and regions. The work carried out by civil society organizations has also been critical in raising global awareness while addressing locally the issues for the neediest groups. This calls for urgent actions to strengthen partnerships between governments and civil society organizations as it becomes pressing to direct education spending by specifically targeting the poorest social segments and vulnerable groups to meet their differential needs. Potential strategies include providing "second chance" education opportunities to out-of-school youth, to enable them bridge the gap to formal education and develop the critical skills for their personal development and socioeconomic integration, and promoting equity-sensitive budgeting in favour of deprived regions and populations. Other lessons learned and derived from best practices and from policy-makers and practitioners highlight the following needs:

- Strengthen the political commitment, secure adequate public resources to meet the basic requirement in terms of learning needs and skills development for the most vulnerable, and disadvantaged group;

- Develop tailored programmes that address the needs of out-of-school boys and girls in deprived areas or conflict zones in order to bring them back into the mainstream education system;

- Prioritize interventions that provide these groups with some critical skills for their immediate and future life through the development of functional literacy and pre-vocational programmes for older street children who could later engage in productive activities within their community;

- Building on existing local capacities, partner with local industry and businesses to promote alternation between in learning/training models for out-of-school youth in these specific communities;

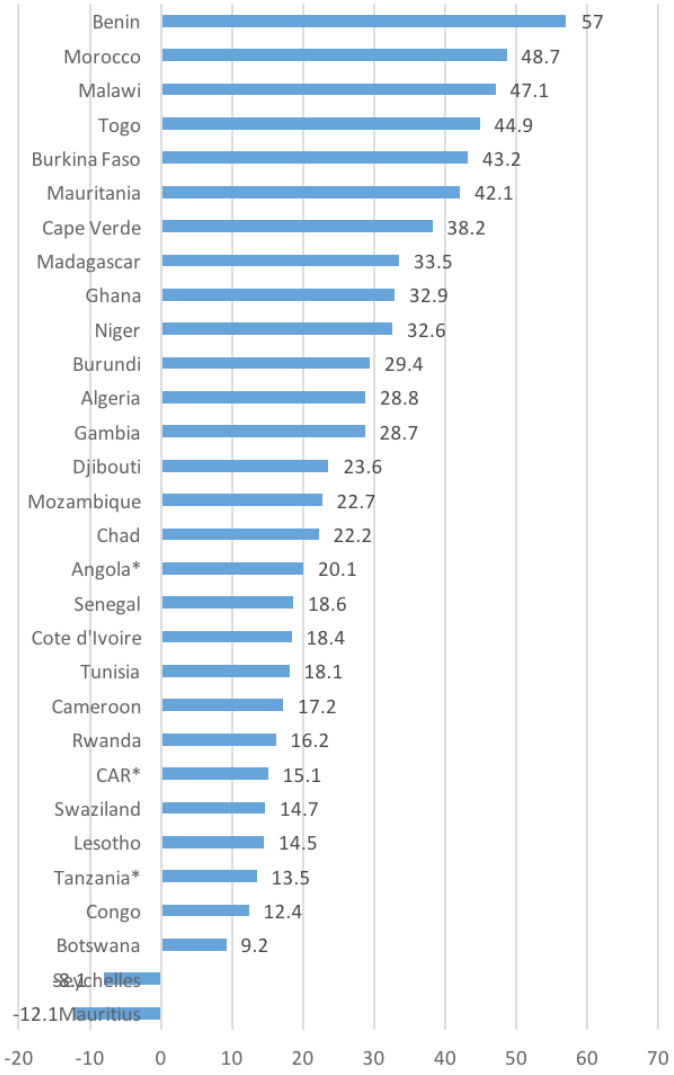
- Focus on community and learners' responsibility and reinforce the institutional capacity for both the local communities to internalize the capacity and non-State organizations to engage.

Indicator 2.2: Proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary

2.2.1. There has been accelerated progress towards primary education completion, but to a degree insufficient to meet the MDG target

Primary school completion has broadly improved in most African countries. In 2013, 21.43 per cent of the African countries with data, namely Botswana, Tunisia, Ghana, Morocco, Seychelles, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe, Algeria and Egypt achieved the target of full completion in primary education. At the same time, 11.90 per cent were at an intermediate level while 66.6 per cent were far from the target. However, this global picture masks important disparities in both the distance to the MDG target and the achievement since 1990. Benin, Morocco, Malawi, Togo and Mauritania made impressive progress in achieving an increase of at least 40 per cent since 1990. Many countries such as Burundi, Congo, Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burkina Faso, Rwanda, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Madagascar, Guinea and Niger, though far from target, have achieved tremendous

Figure 2.4: Primary completion: percentage point increase from 1990



progress with an increase of at least 30 per cent from both 2000 and 1990.

Chad, the CAR, Mozambique and Niger registered a low primary education completion rate that was below 50 per cent in 2013, almost equal to the average completion rate of Africa excluding North Africa in 2000. However, the completion rate for girls improved over the period as the result of implementation of national action to keep girls in school.

2.2.2. However, some structural obstacles continue to hamper the achievement of quality education in Africa

As the net enrolment rate is broadly improving over time, greater attention should be paid to retention strategies through a drastic reduction of the repetition and attrition rate for both girls and boys.

African countries still score poorly in the TMISS international assessment of student achievement. In 2011, the two countries (Tunisia and Morocco) which participated in the TMISS in mathematics at grade four ranked 49th and 51th out of 52 participant countries, with a score of 359 and 335 points as compared to the TIMSS Scale Centre Point (500). Botswana scored 396 points in the sixth grade test in mathematics. The majority of students tested did not demonstrate adequate knowledge and understanding of basic mathematical concepts.

2.2.3. The factors that will assist in addressing this counter-performance depend to a large extent on teachers' qualification and on the quality of school and class environment, including the availability of sufficient textbooks and other critical learning materials

Textbooks remain an essential input to the improvement of the quality of education, and their availability is a requirement for equitable learning. Several studies showed the direct and positive impact of the availability and effective use of textbooks on pupils' learning achievements. For example, the CONFEMEN Trace program for the education systems (PAESEC-2012) concluded that availability of textbooks at home raises the pupil's average score by 6 per cent, while availability and use of reading and mathematics textbooks in class increase this score by 18 per cent. However, the various studies found that the average pupil-text book ratio is particularly low in Africa excluding North Africa. PASEC estimated the average ratio at one book per three pupils in 2012 and UNESCO ISU in 2012 estimated the median availability of textbooks in reading and mathematics was about 1.4 pupils per textbook for the two subjects.

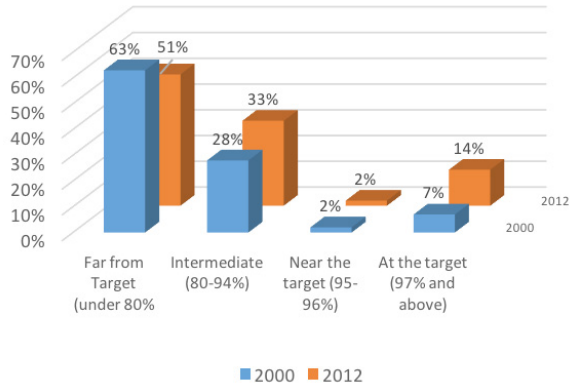
Additional investment is needed to accelerate and improve the relevance of curriculum reform, improve the school environment including sufficient provision of quality teaching and learning material, address teacher shortages, upgrade teachers' professional skills, and improve management of teaching time. The qualitative dimension of education is to be strengthened through the development of culture-sensitive curricula and improved pedagogy that leverages African values and an increased interaction between school, communities and the productive sectors.

Indicator 2.3: Literacy rate of 15-24 year-olds, women and men

2.3.1. Achieving higher rates of literacy is critical to poverty alleviation in Africa. Analysis finds a relationship between low literacy levels and poverty

In addition, acquisition of reading and writing is increasingly a prerequisite even for jobs demanding relatively low qualifications, and it remains a key lever for self-empowerment in a context where communication technologies are expanding rapidly. It has been demonstrated that "people with higher

Figure 2.5: Achievement towards the literacy target, 2000-2012



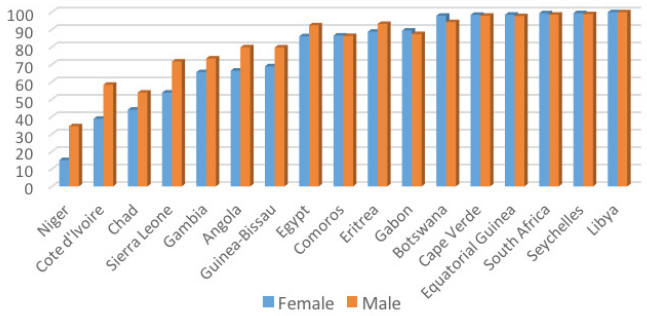
literacy skills have a lower probability of early death or a higher probability of migration" (UNESCO 2015). However, progress towards reducing illiteracy in Africa has been relatively slow. The share of countries with a youth literacy rate under 50 per cent has been reduced over the period from 11 per cent in 2000 to 9 per cent in 2012. By 2012, 14 per cent of the 49 African countries with data had achieved universal literacy, as against only 7 per cent in 2000 (Fig. 2.4). The percentage of countries at the intermediate level (80 to 94 per cent literacy) had moved up from 28 per cent in 2000 to 33 per cent by 2012. However, 51 per cent of countries with data are still far from target although a decrease of 12 per cent has been recorded since 2000. This was in part because of the decline of the massive interest in the development of literacy policies and programmes in the aftermath of Dakar 2000, due to lack of consistent funding and the poor opportunities offered in comparison to the formal sector. Also, the low capacity of the literacy sector to demonstrate impact reduces its chance of competing equally with other sectors for budget allocations, causing it to have less priority for governments or the international community.

2.3.2. The new approaches to youth literacy developed with a greater focus on the continuum of skills and the use of modern technology have helped to improve literacy for both boys and girls

The improvement of youth literacy may also be seen as a spillover effect of the expanded access and increased retention in primary and secondary education. Niger, Côte d'Ivoire, Chad, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau and Angola witnessed slow progress in women's youth literacy in 2012. Among the factors that explain this low performance are the chronic shortages of facilities and teachers, the structural obstacles to establishing appropriate mechanisms for evaluation and quality assurance and the fragmented approaches to literacy.

Hence, there is a need to expand opportunities for access to literacy programmes, especially for out-of-school children, while strengthening programme

Figure 2.6: Youth literacy rate, 2012



research and experimental impact evaluation on the effectiveness of literacy policies and programmes.

2.4. Key lessons learned

- The multisectoral approach adopted by the majority of African countries to spearhead early childhood development contributed significantly to the increase in enrolment in the first grade of primary education;

- Initiatives such as the Dakar Framework for Action, the Fast-Track Initiative, the Global Partnership for Education, the advocacy campaign launched by UNICEF, UNESCO and civil society organizations to boost girls' education and eliminate all form of violence against girls at school and on the way to school contributed to the impressive achievement in expanding access;

- The harmonization of education policy frameworks, the global commitment and strong support to primary education have been vital to keeping it at the forefront of governments' and development agencies' priorities;

- The focus on quality education and equity are two of the top priorities that are to be addressed rapidly in the coming decades;

- New approaches and coherent policy frameworks for youth literacy and for vulnerable and disadvantaged groups are yet to be developed by Africa.

2.5. Recommendations

- **Increase public investment in early childhood especially in the field of quality service delivery, and in reaching out to vulnerable groups**. For this purpose, government engagement is paramount to extending pre-education, given the highest economic returns on investment in early childhood development and its impact on students' learning readiness and achievements in primary school;

- **Improve and strengthen the coordination of policies among sectors at the country level** to maximize the impact of government efforts in closing the education gap while addressing equity issues;

- **Harness the adoption of policy frameworks towards improving teachers' professional skills and accelerate curriculum and pedagogic reforms** while supporting national assessment of pupils' learning outcomes and providing technical assistance to international bodies in charge of regional assessments to promote quality and equity in learning;

- Promote the development of mathematics and sciences at early ages to enhance critical thinking and further assure a balanced distribution of students among courses;

- **Provide additional efforts and more support to ensure a regular provision of quality education to children in emergencies and those within marginalized groups, including**:

- Embedding education in the global response to emergencies, as education remains a vital child protection instrument to mitigate vulnerability in the short run and is a powerful tool for conflict resolution, peacebuilding and skills development in the medium and long terms.

- Developing comprehensive policy frameworks at the national and regional level to ensure that the right to education is not denied to marginalized groups or to children in emergencies.

- **Increasing the level of funding and introducing innovations in financing mechanisms to increase the effectiveness of the education model for marginalized groups and children in emergencies.** Given the potential contribution of education in protecting from and preventing disasters, while safeguarding and preparing children, it is paramount to assure adequate financing for it. Future funding mechanisms and actions include: (i) setting up new cross-border taxes (on armaments, polluting industry, etc.) to benefit education in emergencies; (ii) promoting funding for sector-specific gains that span the provision of education for these groups; and (iii) increasing the level of funding mobilized.

- Improve the provision of textbooks and other learning materials, including:

  - **Setting up appropriate and effective policy frameworks** for sustainable textbook provision.

  - **Promoting sustainable economic models for textbook provision through** the development of innovative funding, including the cost-recovery model.

  - **Enabling access to quality low-cost content by:** (i) promoting the use of e-library resources; (ii) involving universities and academies to customize and develop author content; (iii) showcasing best practices for using affordable instruction materials, including low-cost digital materials; and

  - **Developing regional capacity-building activities** to support countries in setting up the appropriate mechanisms and expertise needed to reduce the unit costs of textbooks and enhance sustainable provision.

MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women [11]

The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on gender equality and empowerment of women provided governments with an opportunity to assess their performance on gender parity and devise mechanisms for bridging the gap in areas where performance was marginal. African nations have over time acknowledged the far-reaching dividends of gender equality, considering it a win-win for everyone rather than a zero-sum game. Within the MDG framework, a host of countries established mechanisms for enhancing gender equality, mainly in education, political spaces and the economy. Achievement of this goal has proved to have spillover benefits to other MDGs, such as those related to poverty, health and child welfare. The experience of implementing the gender targets has provided learning points for shaping the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, which place gender equality as one of the key levers of socioeconomic transformation.

Despite having started from an unfavourable initial situation, the continent registered substantial gains in closing the gender gap during the MDG period, which has generated the momentum critical for implementation of Agenda 2030. The continent has witnessed an increase in the proportion of women in the political sphere, including national parliaments, cabinet positions and the presidency. These trends have partly been facilitated by the introduction of quota systems for women's representation in parliament and in local governments, increased participation of civil society and progress in education. The growing number of educated women and their participation in economic development have motivated more of them to engage deeply in politics rather than at the periphery as supporters of male candidates, and have enabled some countries to check gender imbalances through appropriate legislation and policy frameworks. Over time, women have gained impetus to compete for open positions with their male counterparts, despite facing financial and cultural constraints in some instances. However, in some countries, the growth in representation of women in political office has not always positively correlated with legislative and resource gains, owing to continuing economic and sociocultural barriers.

11 Authors: Tony Muhumuza, National Economist, UNDP Uganda & Eunice Kamwendo, Strategic Advisor, UNDP Africa.

The continent has registered commendable improvement in the education sector, having nearly achieved gender parity at the primary level. This progress can largely be attributed to a shift from modest adoption of universal primary education, to accelerated progress thereof in the 2000s, which facilitated enrolment of a significant number of boys and girls. By 2013, the number of girls exceeded the number of boys at the primary level in eight countries, while two countries reached the Gender Parity Index of 1. Secondary and tertiary levels improved but remain a challenge for boys and girls, disproportionately affecting girls especially in rural communities. This is partly the result of the high dropout rates for girls at primary level due to cultural norms that tend to increase the opportunity cost of sending girls to school, given their perceived value. Sustained effort in addressing barriers to equal participation in school will therefore significantly contribute to elimination of inequalities along the education life cycle.

In the economic sphere, the past decade has witnessed a notable rise in the participation of women in economic activity in most regions except North Africa. Despite the increase, difficulties remain, especially in women's participation in wage employment outside the agricultural and informal sectors where educational qualifications matter. On a positive note, however, the present report shows a narrowing gender gap in access to credit for gainful economic activity, attesting to increasing space for both women and men to contribute directly to inclusive growth and poverty reduction.

The analysis that follows reviews the period before (1990-2000) and during the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (2001 and later years). The intention is to assess whether the MDG framework had any significant effect on reduction in gender inequalities.

Assessment of Africa's Performance by Target

Target 3.A. Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

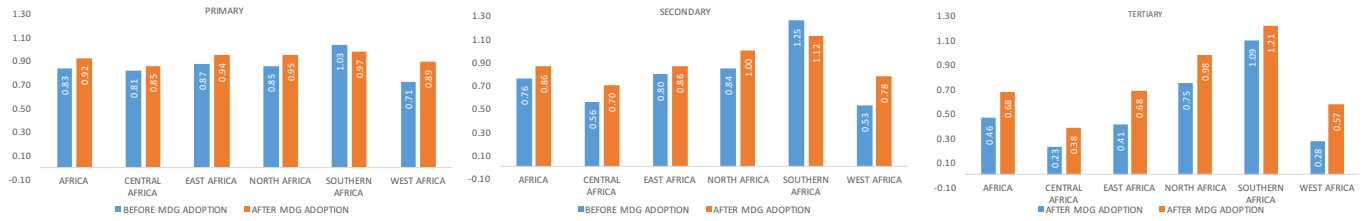
The gap in primary education has narrowed. However, close attention needs to be paid to rates of transition to higher levels of schooling

The continent has almost achieved gender parity at the primary level[12]. In the 1990s, there were on average 86 girls for every 100 boys enrolled. During the MDG implementation period, the ratio increased to 92 (Figure 1). By 2013, there were 96 girls for every 100 boys. East, North and Southern Africa remained consistently above the African average. The biggest improvements were in West Africa which recorded an 18 percentage point rise in the Gender Parity Index (GPI), while Central Africa registered a marginal shift of 4 percentage points.

Some four countries had achieved or were close to reaching the MDG target for primary education by 2005, and progressed steadily in the years that followed (Figure 2). They included Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda and Uganda. For these countries however, performance was already higher than most African countries by 2000, which indicates that the conditions prior to the MDG period mattered immensely to overall

12 Parity in this case equates to enrolment.

Figure 3.1. Gender parity across levels of education before and during the MDG implementation period



Source: UNSD 2015

performance. Indeed, those countries maintained their impressive performance during the 1990s and 2000s, averaging above 98 girls per 100 boys. In Rwanda, the Government promoted a multi-pronged strategy to narrow the gap in access to education. In 2005, a national taskforce for coordination of girls' education was established, with similar structures at subnational level[13]. The girls' education policy and strategic plan were adopted in 2008 and 2010, respectively, ensuring girls' participation and achievement at school. The country also promoted awareness-raising programmes on girls' education at community levels. In Malawi, a change in policies to allow pregnant adolescents to attend schools improved enrolment rates substantially. Mauritius provides another case of countries with a consistent record, having maintained a performance averaging 99 girls per 100 boys.

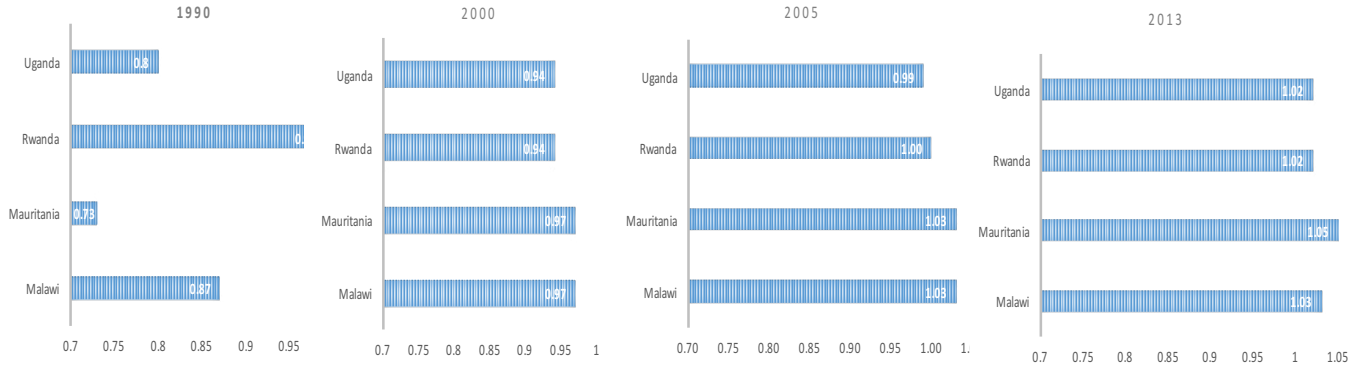
The gains registered in primary education played a critical role in shrinking the literacy gap between men and women, namely from 10 percentage points in 2000 to 6 percentage points in 2012. Bridging the literacy gap has a strong positive ripple effect on all development indicators. A literate individual is more inclined toward educating children and improving their health outcomes. Literacy also reduces barriers to access to political, social and economic opportunities for both women and men.

Significant progress was also registered at the secondary level. The participation of girls improved from 71 girls per 100 boys in the 1990s to 80 in 2000 and to 90 in 2013, with Southern African countries performing above the African average over the years. Numbers for girls exceeded those for boys in Southern Africa by a significant margin, implying sustained performance and transition through to secondary education on the part of girls. This dominance by girls could be attributed to greater availability of work opportunities for boys than girls in mining and industry requiring only limited education14. However, across the continent, significant obstacles still remain, partly resulting from

13 Government of Rwanda 2010. Education Sector Strategic Plan 2010 – 2015. Ministry of Education and Sports. http://www.unicef.org/rwanda/RWA_resources_educssp2010.pdf

14 Ansell N (2004) "Secondary schooling and rural youth transitions in Lesotho and Zimbabwe" Youth and Society 36(2) 183-202

Figure 3.2. Performance of countries that achieved gender parity by 2005



Source: UNSD, 2015.

the direct and indirect cost of education, including school fees, with only a few countries adopting universal secondary education. Another factor is the low short-term opportunity cost of child labour. Moreover, investments in school infrastructure have not moved in tandem with the potential number of enrolments. These factors become more pronounced in rural locations where secondary schools are few and far between, while demand for agricultural labour is high15. In countries such as Uganda, governments have entered partnership arrangements with private secondary schools to absorb students under the universal access programme.

Performance at tertiary level remains a major challenge, with parity numbers much lower than at secondary. During the MDG implementation period, performance at this level averaged 68 girls per 100 boys, as compared to 86 per 100 in secondary education. This is not surprising given the higher dropout rates for girls at lower levels.

While public policy across the continent has inspired more parents to invest in their girls, socioeconomic factors and cultural and religious practices still negatively impact enrolment and completion levels. For instance, parents in some countries still prioritize education for boys at secondary and tertiary levels. While at school, factors such as lack of sanitary facilities, early marriages and early childbirth impede sustained participation of girls in education16. Other obstacles such as poverty, food insecurity and political

15 UNICEF, 2014. Accelerating Secondary Education for Girls: Focusing on Access and Retention, Discussion Paper, April 2014. http://www.ungei.org/resources/files/2014-04-GPE-UNGEI-Accelerating-Secondary-Education-Girls.pdf

16 Global Monitoring Report, 2015. Achievements and Challenges. http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0023/002348/234809E.pdf

instability continue to inhibit potential gains in the education sector for many17.

Indicator 3.2: Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector

Women's participation in wage employment outside agriculture is increasing slowly

It is imperative to treat gender as a critical economic issue that requires guaranteeing both men and women equal opportunity to contribute skills to growth and development. The benefits of this imperative are far-reaching. In Africa excluding North Africa, it is estimated that a shift in women's participation from low-value-added occupations to high-productivity sectors can potentially increase national output by 40 to 45 per cent[18]. Economic empowerment strengthens women's rights and enables them to have control over their lives and exert influence in society. Economically empowered women increase investment in children's education, health and nutrition, and household productivity[19].

One of the biggest difficulties of women's economic empowerment has been raising their incomes through productive wage employment beyond the agricultural sector. One indicator of economic empowerment is the level of engagement outside subsistence farming. In the absence of reliable data to analyze participation of women in the labour market, this section of the report used the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and access to credit for economic activity as proxies. LFPR measures the proportion of the population that engages in economic activity. It includes individuals either employed or looking for work, but excludes those in subsistence agriculture and individuals not actively looking for work.

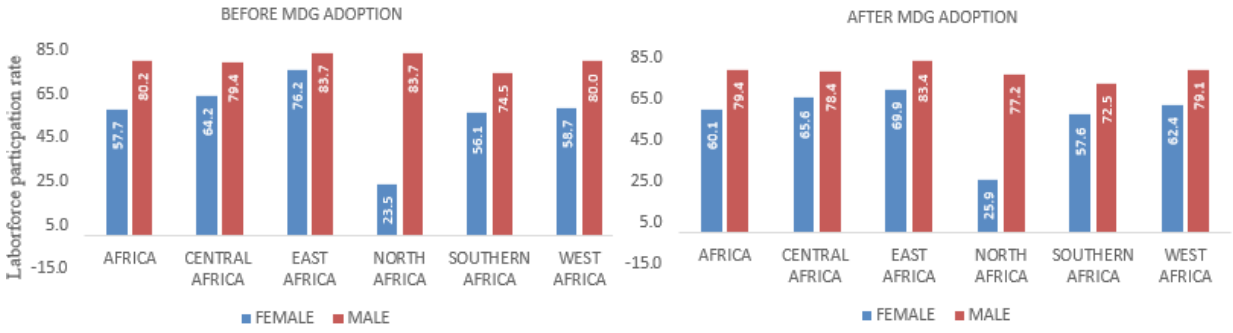
There have been marginal movements in the labour force participation rate for both men and women in Africa for most of the period under study. The rate for women increased from 58 per cent in the 1990s to an average of 60 per cent in the 2000s, while that for men declined by one point from 80 per cent. The gender gap declined marginally from 23 percentage points to 19 points, largely as a result of an increase in numbers of women joining the labour market, and a decline in the participation of men. This trend was also reflected across the rest of the subregions. Excluding North Africa where fewer than 30 per cent of women were available for work during both periods, the participation rate of women at the continental level has increased by six percentage points since the adoption of the MDG framework. At 71 per cent, the East African region registered the highest participation rate in 2014, followed by Central and West Africa, each at 64 per cent. Within East Africa, this performance was driven by Eritrea, Ethiopia and Zimbabwe, where more than 90 per cent was recorded consistently for the five years up to 2015. In Central Africa, impressive performance was registered in Equatorial Guinea, while Niger performed well in West Africa.

17 DFID: Growth-building jobs and prosperity in developing countries. http://www.oecd.org/derec/unitedkingdom/40700982.pdf. Accessed 19.05.2016

18 Mckinsey Global Institute, 2015. The power of parity: How advancing women's equality can add $12 trillion to global growth. file:///C:/Users/tony.muhumuza/Downloads/MGI%20Power%20of%20parity_Full%20report_September%202015.pdf

19 OECD, 2012. Women's economic empowerment. The OECD DAC Network on Gender Equality (GENDERNET). https://www.oecd.org/dac/povertyreduction/50157530.pdf

Figure 3.3. Labour force participation rates across regions and gender in Africa



Source: WDI, 2015.

While LFPR is useful, it does not guarantee well-paid jobs. More significant are the skills women bring with them when it comes to employment, and whether the local market signals opportunities for work. The alternative is that women will either remain unemployed or end up in low-paying jobs.

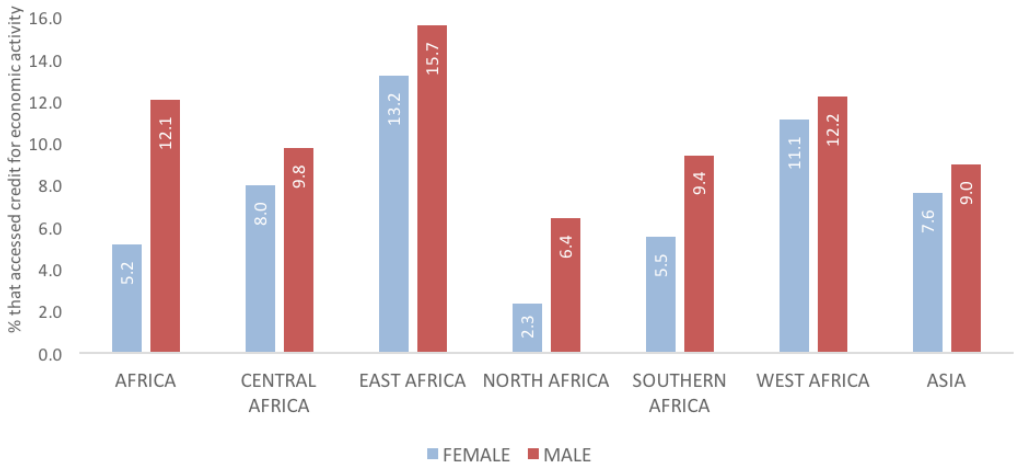
The proportion of women who borrowed money to start, operate, or expand a farm or business was highest in East Africa (13.2 per cent) and West Africa (11.2 per cent) compared to the African average of 5.2 per cent. These regions had the lowest percentage point difference, less than 2 per cent, in access to credit across genders. On average, the proportion of men who accessed credit was higher by seven percentage points. This indicates that overall, while women still face obstacles in access to credit, such as lack of collateral security, the growth in the microfinance sector provides an opportunity for women to participate in commercial activities. However, giving women credit/microfinance may not be the whole answer. Whilst credit can stabilize livelihoods, broaden choices, provide start-up funds for productive investment, help poor people smooth consumption flows and send children to school, it can also lead to indebtedness and increased exclusion unless programmes are well designed.

Indicator 3.3: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments

Strong showing in women's participation in national parliaments across the continent.

Africa has made significant progress in promoting the active participation of women in public affairs. Performance in the 1990s was marginal, with countries such as Djibouti registering as low as zero women in parliament. Only four countries (Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Rwanda and Seychelles) registered more than 15 per cent. Africa's performance in 1990 averaged 8 per cent, increasing to 9 per cent before the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals. On balance, more gains were recorded during the MDG period, at an average of 16 per cent (Figure 5). At 22 per cent in 2015, the continent clearly remains below the minimum 30 per cent target.

Figure 3.4: Access to credit in 2014



Source: WDI, 2015.

East and Southern Africa performed consistently above the African average before and after the adoption of the MDGs. In East Africa, strong performance was largely driven by Rwanda, where representation rose sharply from 17 per cent in the 1990s to 49 per cent during the 2000s. By 2015, women accounted for 64 per cent of the Rwandan Parliament, the largest representation globally. In Seychelles, representation grew from 25 per cent to 30 per cent during the same period. Other countries that performed above their regional average include Uganda, Mozambique and Tanzania.

South Africa and Namibia have been consistently above the Southern Africa average. While the proportion of women in key decision-making positions in Botswana rose significantly over the years[20], participation in the national parliament remained on average as low as 12 per cent, partly owing to a traditional system that restricts women's political participation[21].

Noticeable improvements were also recorded in North Africa, from 15.8 per cent in 2012 to 25 per cent in 2015, surpassing the African average for the first time in 2013. This performance was largely driven by Algeria, where the share of women grew from 8 per cent in 2011 to 37 per cent in 2013, above the North African average of 19.7 per cent and the African average of 19.2 per cent.

West Africa recorded marginal gains overall, with countries such as Nigeria, Ghana, Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire and Benin recording less than 10 per cent in the last five years. An exception was Senegal, which experienced an impressive shift from 23 per cent in

20 UNDP Global Report on Gender Equality in Public Administration (GEPA), http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/public_administration/gepa.html

21 Women in Parliament, page 7: "20 years in review". http://www.ipu.org/pdf/publications/WIP20Y-en.pdf. Accessed on 19 May 2016.

Box 3.1 Progress on Gender Parity in Algeria.

Within North Africa, Algeria has registered strong progress in gender equality and empowerment of women. The country adopted modern legislation which has seen the passing into law of women's representation in elected assemblies and a new configuration of the Algerian parliament bringing the total number of women MPs to 146 out of 462 seats, which brings the ratio of women to men parliamentarians to 31 per cent. This proportion of women's representation in national parliaments has positioned Algeria in first place in the Arab world, ninth in Africa and 26th globally.

Female employment has also been steadily increasing, rising over the past decade to a very appreciable rate of 5.1 per cent per annum, almost twice that of total employment (2.8 per cent) and three times that of men (1.8 per cent). The female unemployment rate, while higher than men's, recorded a downward trend (19.2 per cent in 2010 and 17.5 per cent in 2015).

Some sectors have also posted significant reductions in gender disparities, including education, in which women predominate, health and the judiciary. Women also account for the majority of students at the secondary and tertiary levels.

Source: Algerian Government contribution to the report, Accra, Ghana, June 2016.

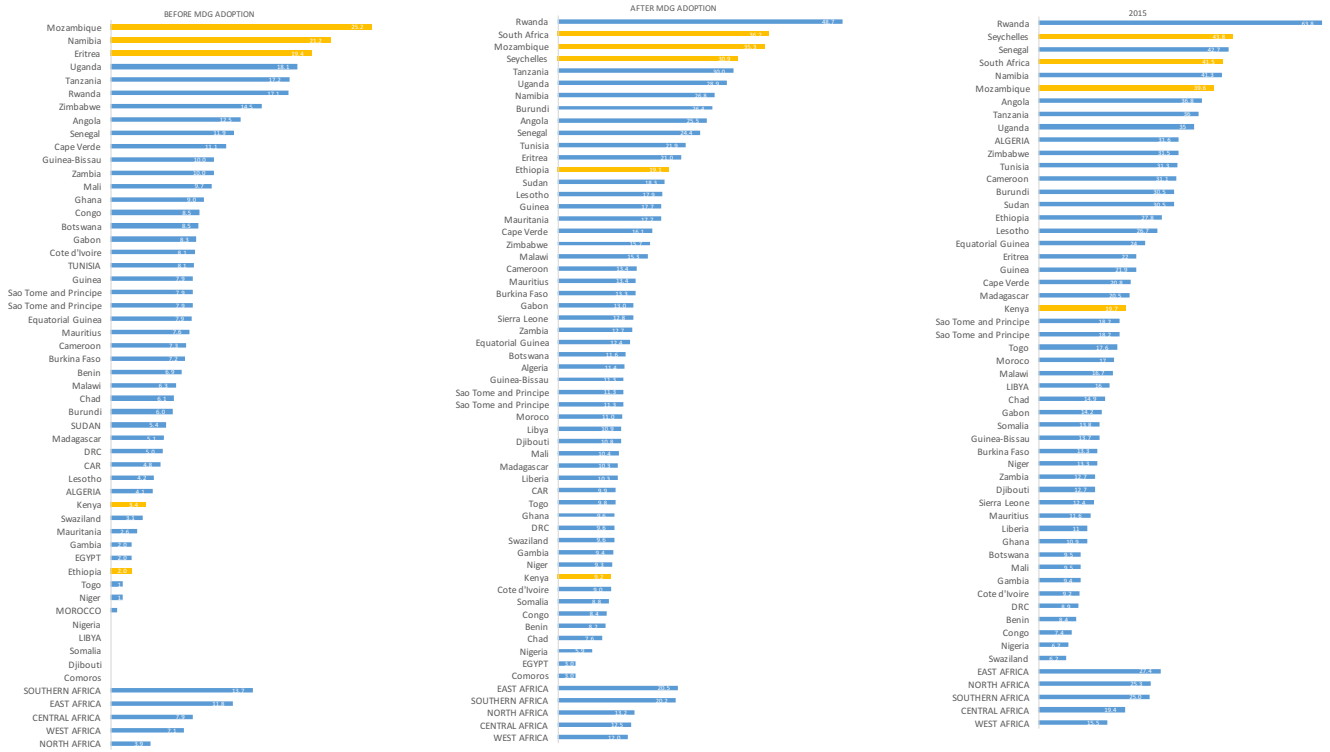
2012 to about 42 per cent between 2013 and 2015. In 2015, women accounted for 43 per cent in the country's national parliament, Senegal being the only country to attain an average of more than 30 per cent between 2010 and 2015.

As observed in Figure 5 below, some countries, initially at the bottom, made impressive gains over time. For instance, Kenya moved from 3 per cent in the 1990s to 9 per cent in 2012. By 2015, women accounted for at least 20 per cent of the representatives in the Kenyan national parliament. Ethiopia rose from 2 per cent in 1990 to 28 per cent by 2015. Mozambique, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, and Tanzania remained, on average, above 30 per cent throughout the 2000s. By end of the MDG period, 15 countries in the continent had registered more than 30 per cent of seats being held by women.

For most countries, the shift in numbers coincided with rigorous implementation of gender-sensitive constitutional quotas. For instance, Burundi registered a sharp rise from 18 per cent in 2005 to 30 per cent in 2006 due, in part, to implementation of the 2005 constitution that provides for a minimum of 30 per cent women in government and the National Assembly. The introduction of the new quota law in Algeria resulted in a sharp growth in numbers in 2013. However, countries like Seychelles represent an exception, having achieved positive growth in numbers without quotas, largely because of its history of openness, with women traditionally playing a key role in public affairs.

- **Policy implications and recommendations:** Analysis in this chapter clearly exhibits the critical impact that the MDG framework had on reducing gender inequality in three areas of socioeconomic development. While some challenges remain, the lessons drawn from implementing the MDG framework should be used as building blocks towards the achievement of the SDGs on gender equality (SDG 5) primarily, but also poverty eradication (SDG 1), nutrition (SDG2), health (SDG 3), education (SDG 4), growth and employment (SDG 7), inequality (SDG10), peace and security (SDG 16) and sustainable

Figure 3.5: Progress in women's representation in parliament across countries



Source: UNSD, 2015.

production (SDG 12), while positively impacting the rest of the SDGs.

- **Expansion of learning opportunities:** Countries need to look into expanding learning opportunities beyond primary education for girls, through introduction of targeted free education at secondary and post-secondary levels. This will require an assessment of lessons learned from implementation of free primary education, including sustainability of financing, quality of physical, social and human capital, as well as relevance of the teaching curriculum to provide life-long skills for students who may not proceed beyond the secondary level. But this will not necessarily close the gender gap unless certain underlying factors are addressed. Evidence from Uganda and Kenya reveals that the GPI for secondary schooling did not increase substantially after introduction of free secondary education, implying that the proportion of girls that did not join secondary school remained higher than that

of boys. This calls for urgency in identifying and addressing the underlying obstacles to access to education beyond availability of schooling opportunities.

- **Full empowerment of women in all spheres of life:** While governments have played a commendable role in increasing the participation of women in public affairs, the correlation between their share of representation and their actual impact in society is yet to be fully felt for most countries. Assessment of the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) reveals that many African countries with more than 30 per cent of women in parliament are still classified as having medium to high levels of gender discrimination in social institutions. These are categories of States with inconsistent or conflicting legal frameworks on family code, access to resources and civil liberties, and at least 39 per cent which authorize domestic violence under certain circumstances. Accelerating progress on the SDGs will require concerted effort to empower women both in the public and private sector with relevant tools for reshaping the policy agenda, and creating meaningful impact on society. It also calls for monitoring implementation of existing institutional commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE)

- **Sustained removal of policy, regulatory, cultural and social barriers:** Gender differences in legal status and property rights are an important parameter of women's capacity both to contribute to growth and to benefit from it. The wider realms of family relations, property, marital, and inheritance rights have a bearing on the potential of women as economic actors. A key policy measure to address these concerns could aim to eliminate the discriminatory provisions of relevant laws. This is especially important in improving women's effective access to and control over economically productive assets and resources, including land rights. Control of assets is very critical. Even where women are well educated and participate in public decision-making, many still lack control over resources and decisions at the household level. The adverse effects of lack of control have a cascade effect on various aspects of household welfare.

MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality*

The Africa region witnessed unprecedented declines in child mortality during the MDG period, 1990-2015. The under-five mortality rate in Africa excluding North Africa declined from 180 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 83 per 1,000 in 2015 (Figure 1). There was an acceleration in the rate of child mortality decline during the MDG period, with an increase in the rate of decline in 34 countries in Africa excluding North Africa from 2000–2010 as compared to 1990–2000[22]. A more rapid decline occurred in North Africa, from 73 per 1,000 in 1990 to 24 per 1,000 in 2015. Similarly, infant mortality rates showed steep reductions in Africa over this 25-year period (Figure 2).

MDG 4 had called for a two-thirds reduction in under-5 mortality between 1990 and 2015. At the end of the MDG period, data confirm that despite encouraging progress, Africa except North Africa, at 83 per 1,000, fell short of the target of 60 per 1,000, whereas the North Africa region attained the 24 per 1,000 target. Globally, Africa still carries the largest burden of child mortality. Although there has been a global decline in child mortality during this period, the pace of improvement in Africa excluding North Africa has been slower than that in other regions.

Patterns and Trends

Aggregate data for the region mask the varied and complex patterns of progress made towards the MDG target. Several countries in the region made remarkable progress, with some surpassing the target of a two-thirds reduction (Figure 3). Even in countries that reported high levels of child mortality prior to the MDG period, including Ethiopia, Liberia, Niger, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania and Uganda, the mortality figures dropped by more than two-thirds of the 1990 levels (Figure 4), highlighting the success of the policies and interventions adopted in those countries which made such massive reductions possible.

* Author: Mona Sharan, Senior Gender Specialist, AfDB

22 Rajaratnam, Julie K., Jake R. Marcus, Abraham D. Flaxman, Haidong Wang, Alison Levin-Rector, Laura Dwyer, Megan Costa, Alan D. Lopez, and Christopher J. L. Murray. 2010. "Neonatal, Postneonatal,Childhood, and under-5 Mortality for 187 Countries, 1970–2010: A Systematic Analysis of Progress towards Millennium Development Goal 4." Lancet 375 (9730): 1988–2008.

A broad subregional pattern shows that East and Southern Africa made relatively greater progress as compared to West and Central Africa. From 1990 to 2015, child mortality decreased by 60 per cent in East and Southern Africa as compared to 50 per cent in West and Central Africa. The largest percentage decline occurred in North Africa which had the lowest levels of infant and child mortality as compared to other subregions at the onset of the MDG period. Decreasing child mortality levels by 67 per cent, North Africa was the only subregion that attained the MDG target.

Child mortality trends over the MDG period in the countries that made the greatest progress in the region show that among high-mortality countries impressive gains were made in Ethiopia, Liberia, Mozambique and Malawi (Figure 5). In these countries steep declines occurred especially from the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s. Rwanda, despite the increase attributed to the genocide in 1994, made rapid progress in the subsequent decade. The largest percentage decline in the MDG period occurred in Tunisia (75.4 per cent), followed by Malawi (73.6 per cent), Liberia (72.6 per cent) and Rwanda (72.5 per cent) (Figure 6).

Notwithstanding the achievements of some countries, insufficient progress was witnessed in several others (Figure 7 and 8). Countries that were not able to achieve the MDG target have been classified as those that made insufficient progress. Child mortality remained high in countries such as Angola, Chad, the CAR, Côte d'Ivoire, the DRC, Nigeria, Mauritania, Somalia, Swaziland and Sierra Leone that witnessed the least progress towards the MDG target among high-mortality countries (Figure 9).

A closer examination of the trends in infant mortality in selected countries illustrates the diversity of experiences in the region (Figure 10). The trends in three representative countries – Central African Republic, Malawi and Zimbabwe – reflect the variable progress of MDG 4 across the region. Malawi was one of the model countries that reported a steep and consistent decline in the two-and-a-half decades validating the success envisaged by the MDG project. In contrast, the Central African Republic reported dismal progress as infant mortality remained mostly stagnant throughout the period. This country is thus representative of those that were left behind in the decline trajectory. Finally, the pattern in Zimbabwe demonstrates that prior successes can in fact be reversed: previously low levels of infant mortality in Zimbabwe worsened during the MDG period, a reversal largely attributed to a deterioration in health services caused by poor governance and political instability.

Successful Interventions

A closer examination of the leading causes of deaths and strategies adopted by countries to reduce child mortality offers insights into the lessons learned. Infectious diseases are the biggest contributor to child mortality in the region. The leading causes of deaths among children 1-59 months in Africa excluding North Africa are diarrhoea (18 per cent), pneumonia (15 per cent) and malaria (16 per cent); neonatal deaths account for 29 per cent of under-5 mortality and among neonates, the main causes include preterm birth complications, asphyxia, and sepsis. AIDS accounted for 4 per cent of under-5 deaths in Africa, and about half of all child deaths due to AIDS occurred in South Africa, Nigeria, Mozambique,

Tanzania and Uganda[23]. In 2012, the vast majority of HIV infections among children aged 0-14 years were in East and Southern Africa, followed by West and Central Africa[24].

Some of the biggest gains in child survival in Africa excluding NorthAfrica have been attained by increasing the coverage of childhood immunization, even in countries with weak health systems. Childhood immunization delivered through vertical programmes has been able to circumvent limitations of weak health systems and is arguably the most successful health programme in Africa. Improvements in the coverage of measles immunization led to a drop in measles-related mortality among children. Between 2000 and 2006, the coverage of the first-dose measles vaccine increased from 56 to 73 per cent in Africa and this led to a 91 per cent reduction in measles deaths in the region[25].

A decrease in malaria-related mortality has been another significant contributor to the decline of child mortality in the region. Many countries have rapidly increased their malaria prevention coverage, particularly with greater use of insecticide-treated bed nets but also by indoor residual spraying and intermittent presumptive treatment for pregnant women. Since 2005, many countries across Africa excluding North Africa have rapidly increased malaria prevention coverage and this has been linked with a 20 per cent decline in child mortality[26]. Treatments for acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea, two of the biggest childhood killer diseases, have also improved considerably in the region.

Successful programmes in countries such as Ethiopia and Tanzania included the deployment of community health workers to provide primary health care in rural areas. Tanzania's success has been attributed to scaling-up several key child survival interventions and doubling public spending on health, as well as governance reforms such as greater decentralization, which gave districts substantial financial resources and opened up opportunities for local problem-solving[27]. In Ethiopia the Health Extension Worker Programme significantly increased the proportions of children vaccinated and of children and women using insecticide-treated bednets[28]. In Rwanda the *Mutuelles de Santé* project increased access to child health services and a payment for performance scheme improved the number of preventive care visits for children aged 23 months or younger by 56 per cent[29]. Rwanda also introduced the pneumococcal

23 Black, R. E., S. Cousens, et al. (2010). "Global, regional, and national causes of child mortality in 2008: a systematic analysis." The Lancet 375(9730): 1969-1987.

24 United Nations Children's Fund. 2013. "Towards an AIDS-Free Generation- Children and AIDS: Sixth Stocktaking Report", UNICEF, New York.

25 World Health Organization. 2007. "Weekly Epidemiological Record" 82(48), pp 417-434.

26 Steketee, R. and C. Campbell. 2010. "Impact of national malaria control scale-up programmes in Africa: magnitude and attribution of effects." Malaria Journal 9(1): 299.

27 Masanja, Honorati, Don de Savigny, Paul Smithson, Joanna Schellenberg, Theopista John, Conrad Mbuya, Gabriel Upunda, Ties Boerma, Cesar Victora, Tom Smith, and Hassan Mshinda. 2008. "Child Survival Gains in Tanzania: Analysis of Data from Demographic and Health Surveys." Lancet 371 (9620): 1276–83.

28 Admassie, Assefa, Degnet Abebaw, and Andinet D. Woldemichael. 2009. "Impact Evaluation of the Ethiopian Health Services Extension Programme." Journal of Development Effectiveness 1 (4): 430–49.

29 Basinga, P., Gertler P.J., Binagwaho, A., Soucat, A.L.B., Sturdy, J., Vermeersch, C.M.J. 2011. "Effect on maternal and child health services in Rwanda of payment to primary health-care providers for performance: an impact evaluation." Lancet 377(9775): 1421-1428. 2014. "Global, regional, and national causes of child mortality in 2000-13, with projections to inform post-2015 priorities: an updated systematic analysis." Lancet 385 (9966): 430–440.

vaccine to combat acute respiratory infections, which helped lower child mortality substantially.

The most noteworthy outcome took place in Niger where child mortality diminished by over 70 per cent during the MDG period. In 1990, Niger had the highest child mortality rate in the region at 328 per 1,000 but in 2015, it had fallen to 99.6 per 1,000. In the regional ranking of child mortality rates, Niger moved up from being the last to the tenth worst among 54 countries. The success story of Niger is particularly remarkable as it demonstrates that high economic growth is not a prerequisite for improving child survival. In 2015, Niger ranked 35th among 53 African countries in terms of GDP. Despite ranking among the lowest in terms of economic growth, Niger reduced child mortality through strategic interventions which included malaria prevention, vitamin A supplementation, improved nutrition and treatment of diarrhoea, pneumonia and malaria, and vaccinations[30].

In Angola, by contrast, the child mortality rate went down by 30 per cent against the target of 66 per cent despite the relatively high levels of economic development as compared to other countries in the region. Angola ranked fifth in the region in terms of GDP. In 2015, Angola reported the highest child mortality rate among countries in the region. The association between economic growth and child survival is well-established in the literature; however, the contrasting experiences in Niger and Angola paradoxically show the apparent lack of causality between the two. Evidence suggests that high-impact interventions aimed specifically at addressing the leading causes of child deaths can be effective and are not necessarily linked with economic growth conditions. Furthermore, high economic growth may not inevitably translate into better child health outcomes unless specific measures aimed at improving child survival are undertaken.

Challenges and Way Forward

Several challenges remain as countries transition from the MDG to the SDG era. Progress made during the MDG period in Africa has been laudable but not enough as millions of children are still dying of preventable causes. The post-2015 Development Agenda has emphasized that reducing maternal and child mortality remains a global priority and the momentum garnered during the MDG period must be maintained to achieve further reductions in maternal and child deaths[31]. In the coming years, as Africa's share of births increases, so will its share of global burden of child mortality, which is predicted to rise to 60 per cent of the global deaths among children less than 5 years old. Attainment of the new targets requires progress substantially beyond what has already been achieved[32].

Globally, even though child mortality rates have decreased, inequities have persisted over time. In the years to come, reducing child deaths among the poor can achieve significant declines in child mortality. When new public health programmes

30 Amouzou, Agbessi, Oumarou, Habi, Bensaid, Khalid. 2012. "Reduction in child mortality in Niger: a Countdown to 2015 country case study." The Lancet 380(9848): 1169-1178.

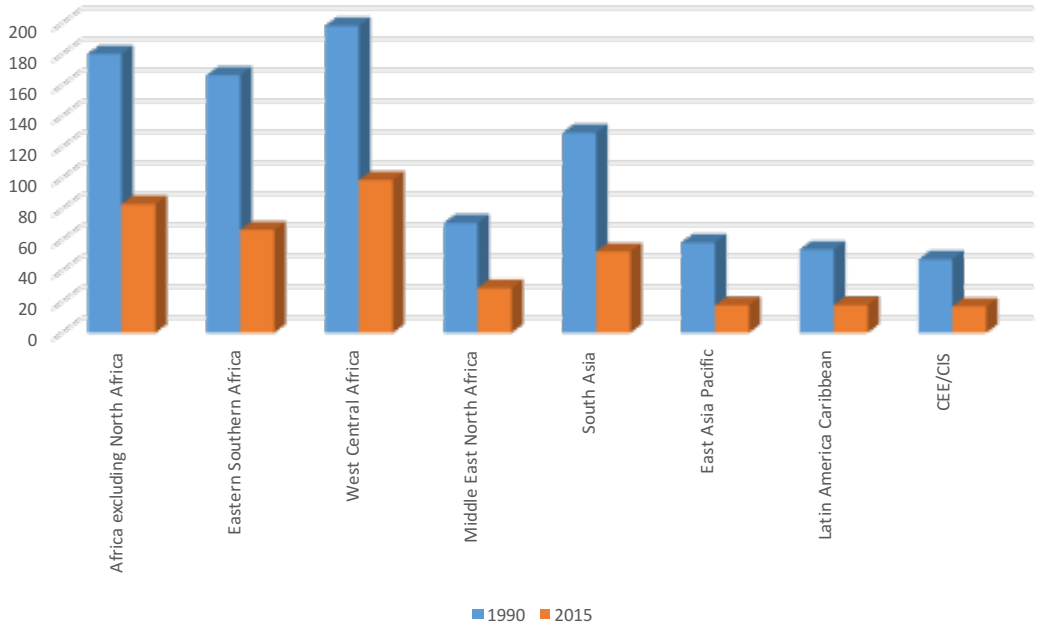
31 Requejo, J.H., Bhutta, Z.A. 2015. "The post-2015 agenda: staying the course in maternal and child survival." Arch Dis Child 100(S76-S81).

32 Liu L., Oza, S., Hogan, D., Perin, J., Rudan, I., Lawn, J.E., Cousens, S., Mathers, C., Black, R.E.

are introduced they first tend to reach socioeconomically better-off groups; but later when the poor gain access to interventions, the disparities diminish[33]. Reducing wealth disparity and geography-related gaps in coverage of a set of high-impact priority health interventions may help countries reduce under-five mortality rate more equitably, and perhaps even exceed the MDG targets. Services for the poorest groups would save three times as many children, compared to the richest groups[34].

Greater efforts are now needed to roll out successful interventions to sustain current progress. Multipronged approaches are needed to upgrade human resources for health, improve the quality of clinical care and expand community outreach services for child health. Interventions such as family planning for birth spacing, which have not yet been used on a large scale but have been shown to be effective in other regions, can lead to further significant gains in reducing child mortality in Africa.

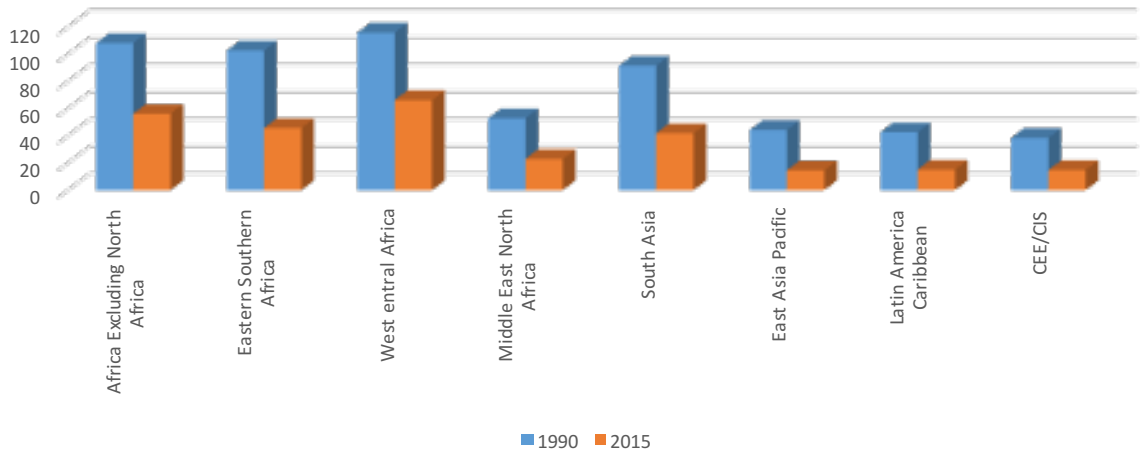
Figure 4.1: Child Mortality Rates by Region



33 Victora, C. G., J. P. Vaughan, et al.. 2000. "Explaining trends in inequities: evidence from Brazilian child health studies." The Lancet 356 (9235): 1093-1098.

34 Ruhago, G.M., Ngalesoni, F.N., Norheim, O.F. 2012. "Addressing inequity to achieve the maternal and child health millennium development goals: looking beyond averages." BMC Public Health 12(1119): 1-7.

Figure 4.2: Infant Mortality Rates by Region



The early improvements in child survival worldwide were achieved through the implementation of vertical programmes such as immunization, which have been successful in Africa as well. There is widespread agreement that vertical approaches have had an important role to play with regard to selected priority conditions and interventions; however, more broad and integrated approaches are needed for achieving sustainable improvements that can complement vertical approaches[35]. In recent years, as greater amounts of funding are being channelled into disease-specific programs, the limitations of vertical programmes are being acknowledged. Broad-based approaches to strengthen health systems and empower communities are necessary to tackle the persistent disease burden and reduce neonatal mortality, which are the next frontiers in child survival.

35 Perry, H., P. Freeman, et al. 2009. How Effective is Community-Based Primary Health Care in Improving the Health of Children. Baltimore

Figure 4.3: Child Mortality Rates in Countries that Surpassed the MDG Target

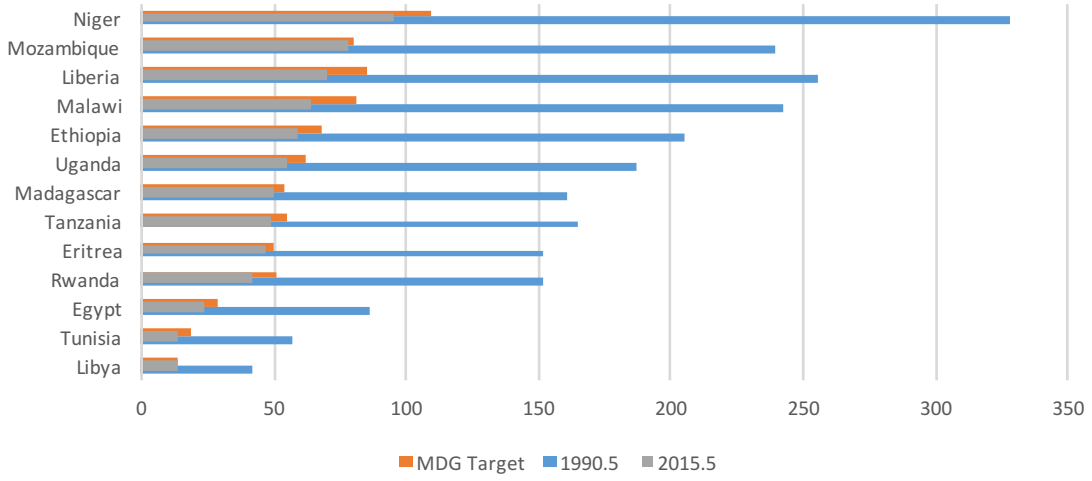


Figure 4.4: High-Infant-Mortality Countries with Largest Declines in MDG Period

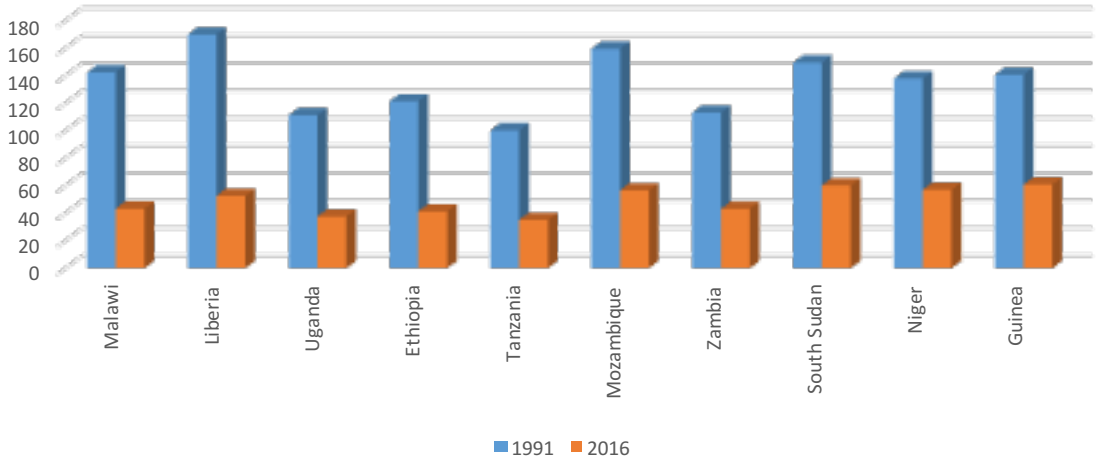


Figure 4.5: Trends in Infant Mortality Rates in Countries with Largest Declines

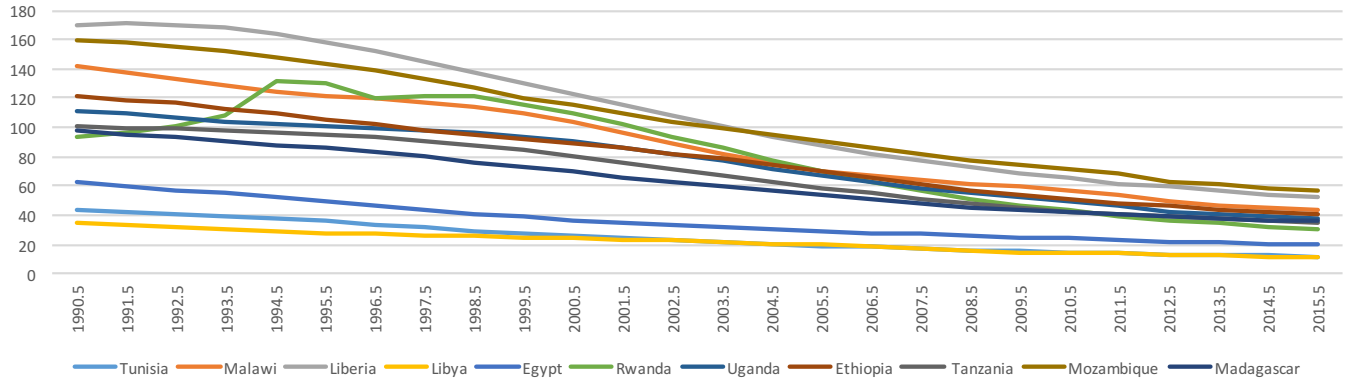


Figure 4.6: Percentage Decline in Child Mortality 1991-2016

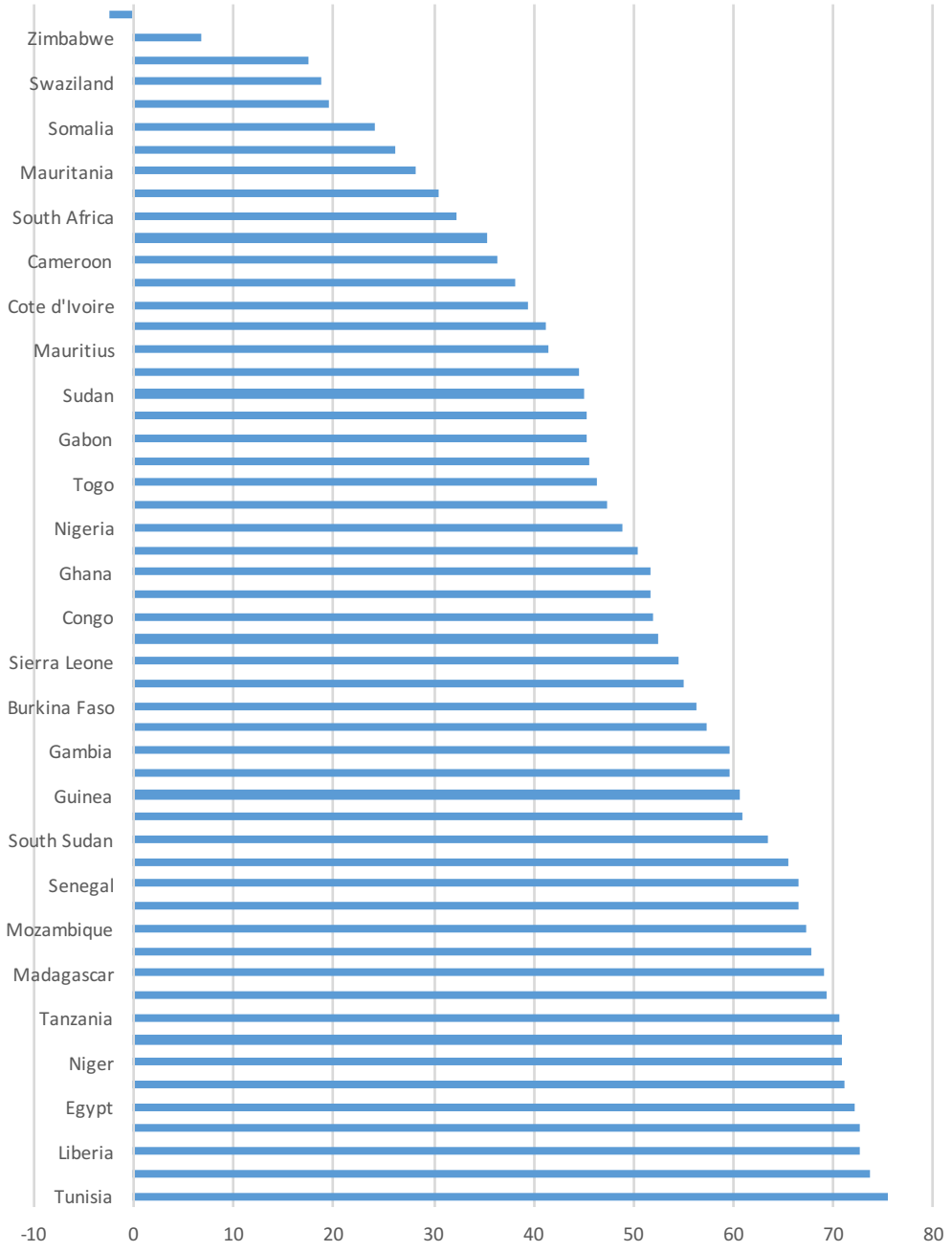


Figure 4.7: Sample Trends in Infant Mortality Decline

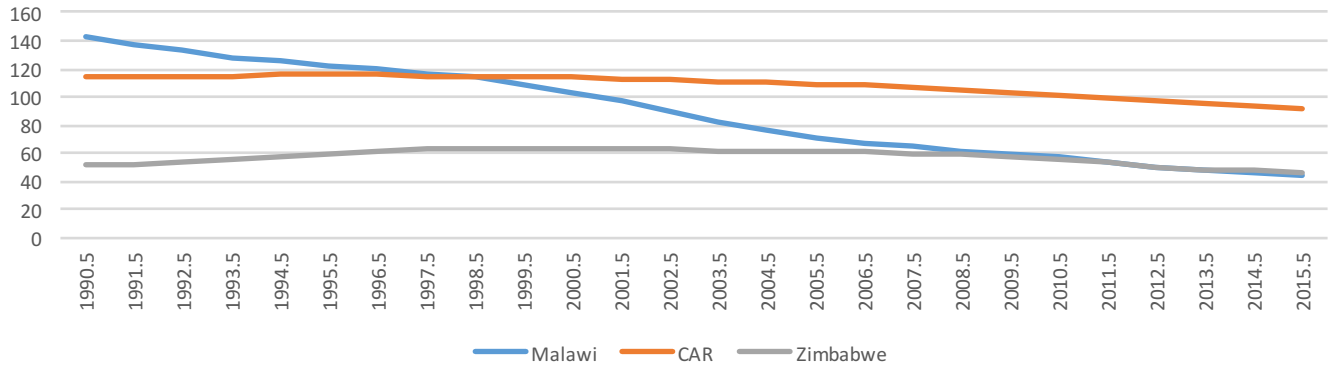


Figure 4.8: Child Mortality Rates in Countries That Made Insufficient Progress Towards the MDG Target

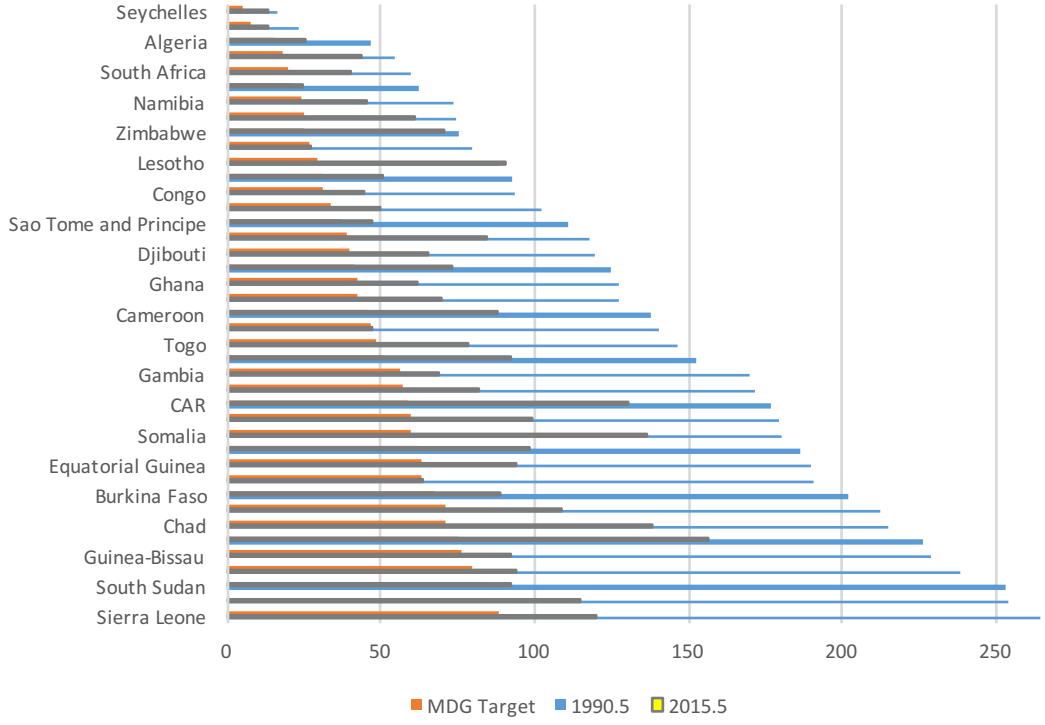


Figure 4.9: Child Mortality Rates in Countries with Least Progress Towards MDG Target

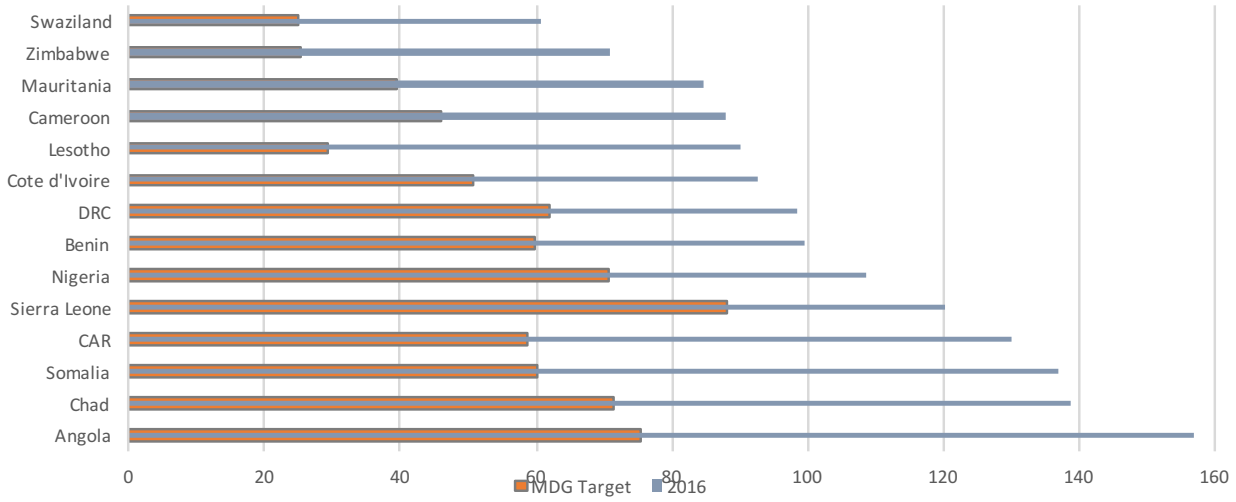
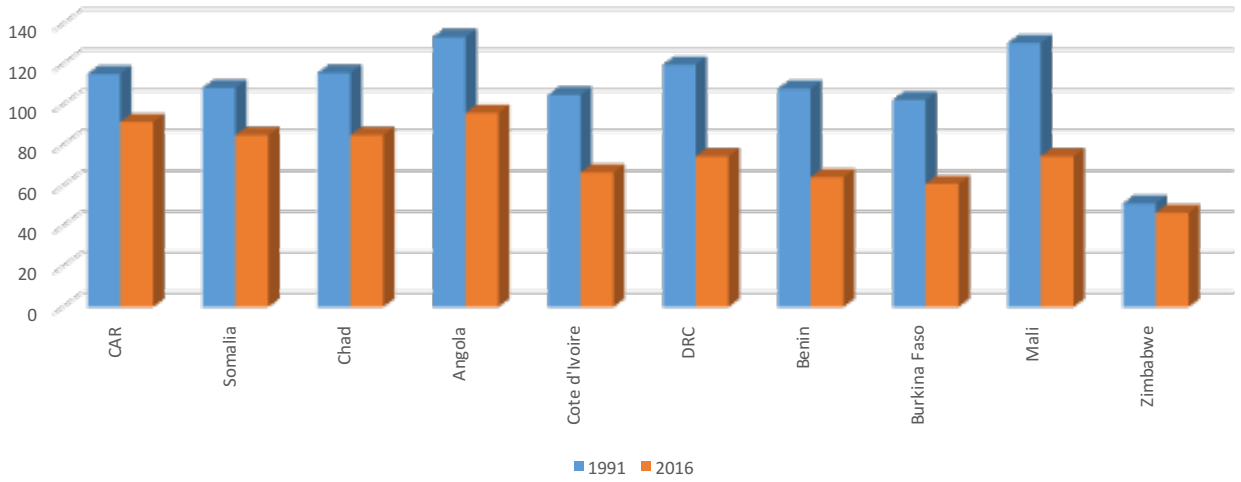


Figure 4.10: High-Infant-Mortality Countries with Smallest Declines in MDG Period



MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health[36]

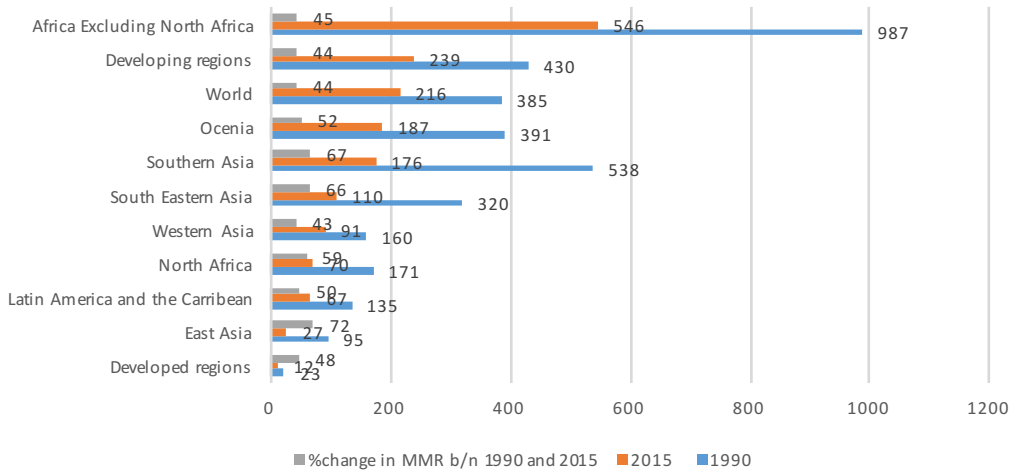
Maternal mortality remains a major challenge for health systems globally, and accurate measurement of maternal mortality levels remains immensely difficult. The world has made steady progress in reducing maternal mortality. According to United Nations inter-agency estimates, the global maternal mortality ratio declined by 44 per cent from 385 to 216 deaths per 100,000 live births, during the period 1990 to 2015. These improvements are particularly remarkable in the light of rapid population growth in many of the countries where maternal deaths are highest. However, the average annual rate of reduction is 2.3 per cent, which is less than the 5.5 per cent annual rate needed to achieve the three-quarters reduction in maternal mortality by 2015 (WHO, 2015).

All regions of the world have experienced considerable reductions in maternal mortality between 1990 and 2015, although their scale differed substantially between regions (see Figure 5.1). However, no region has achieved the target of reducing maternal mortality by three quarters. The highest decline was observed in East Asia (72 per cent), followed by South Asia (67 per cent), South-East Asia (66 per cent), North Africa (59 per cent), Oceania (52 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (50 per cent percent), Africa excluding North Africa (45 per cent) and West Asia (43 per cent). Africa excluding North Africa and South Asia still account for 88 per cent of maternal deaths worldwide. Africa excluding North Africa accounts for two-thirds (66 per cent) of all maternal deaths per year worldwide, followed by South Asia which accounts for 22 per cent of the global total (WHO, 2015).

At the continental level, the Campaign on Accelerated Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa (CARMMA) was launched by the African Union in partnership with UNFPA and other United Nations agencies, with the slogan "No Woman Should Die While Giving Life". So far 45 African countries have launched and domesticated CARMMA to ensure better health outcomes for women, children and newborns and three countries are preparing to launch. This shows the commitment of African countries towards improving the health of mothers and children.

36 Author: Selamawit Mussie, Policy Officer, AUC.

Figure 5.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) by region 1990 and 2015 and percentage change in MMR between 1990 and 2015



Source: WHO et al., 2015.

Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio

Indicator 5.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births (WHO, 2014). It represents the risk of death associated with pregnancy. In the last two decades Africa has made significant progress in the improvement of maternal health and reduction of maternal mortality. However, despite progress in some countries, many women and babies still die from preventable causes in Africa.

All African countries, except for Zimbabwe and South Africa, reduced their MMR between 1990 and 2015, although the rate of decline differs from country to country. Table 5.1 summarizes the percentage reduction of maternal mortality ratio by country between 1990 and 2015. Three African countries, namely Cabo Verde, Rwanda and Libya, have already achieved the target of reducing maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015. Fifteen African countries have reduced MMR by more than 50 per cent and twenty-four countries have reduced MMR by less than 50 per cent. Zimbabwe and South Africa reported an increase in MMR during the same period, attributed largely to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Despite the progress made by many African countries in combating maternal mortality, the MMR is still high in a significant number of African countries. Nineteen African countries have an MMR above 500 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 (see Figure 5.2). In 2015, Sierra Leone is estimated to have the highest MMR

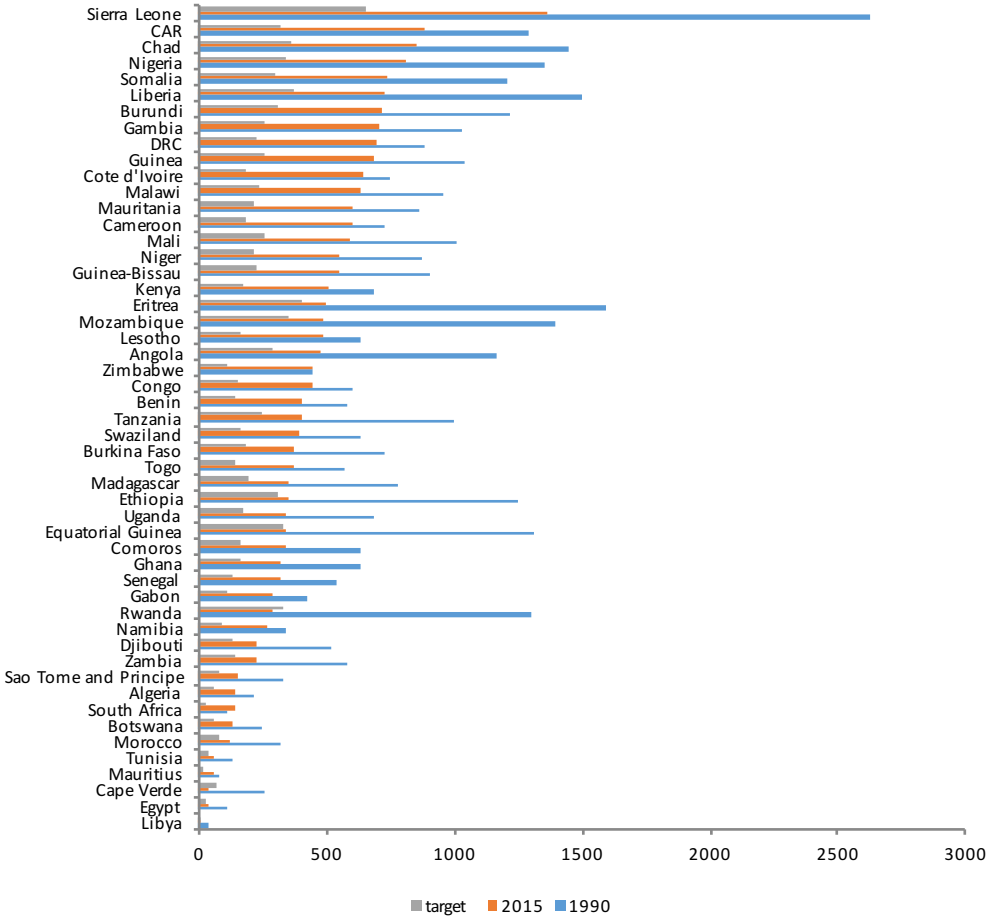
Table 5.1: Percentage reduction in MMR by African countries between 1990 and 2015

Countries that met the target of reducing MMR by three quarters (75%)	% drop in MMR	Countries that reduced MMR by more than 50%	% drop in MMR	Countries that reduced MMR by less than 50%	% drop in MMR	Countries where MMR increased	% rise in MMR
Cabo Verde	83.6	Equatorial Guinea	73.9	Ghana	49.7	Zimbabwe	0.7
Rwanda	77.7	Ethiopia	71.8	Burkina Faso	49.0	South Africa	27.8
Libya	76.9	Egypt	68.9	Sierra Leone	48.3		
		Eritrea	68.5	Comoros	47.2		
		Mozambique	64.8	Botswana	46.9		
		Morocco	61.8	Mali	41.9		
		Zambia	61.2	Senegal	41.7		
		Tanzania	60.1	Burundi	41.6		
		Angola	58.9	Chad	41.0		
		Djibouti	55.7	Nigeria	39.7		
		Madagascar	54.6	Somalia	39.5		
		Sao Tome and Principe	52.7	Guinea-Bissau	39.5		
		Tunisia	52.7	Swaziland	38.7		
		Liberia	51.7	Niger	36.7		
		Uganda	50.1	Togo	35.2		
				Algeria	35.2		
				Guinea	34.7		
				Mauritius	34.6		
				Malawi	33.8		
				CAR	31.6		
				Gambia	31.5		
				Gabon	31.0		
				Mauritania	29.9		
				Benin	29.7		
				Congo	26.7		
				Kenya	25.8		
				Lesotho	22.6		
				Namibia	21.6		
				DRC	21.2		
				Cameroon	18.1		
				Côte d'Ivoire	13.4		

Source: UNSD, 2016.

globally, 1360. According to WHO, in 2015 the two countries with the highest estimated lifetime risk of maternal mortality were Sierra Leone and Chad with an approximate risk of 1 in 17 and 1 in 18 respectively.

Figure 5.2: Maternal Mortality Ratio by African countries: 1990, 2015 and Target (per 100,000 live births)



Source: UNSD, 2016.

Indicator 5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

Skilled care during childbirth and access to emergency obstetric care, when required, are the two most critical interventions needed to ensure safe motherhood. Most maternal deaths are caused by preventable causes such as haemorrhage, hypertension and infection. Therefore, increasing the number of skilled health personnel attending births is essential to reducing maternal deaths.

Declines in maternal mortality rates between 1990 and 2015 may be due in part to improvements in other indicators of Goal 5 such as the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel. Globally, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has increased from 59 per cent to 71 per cent per cent between 1990 and 2015. Africa has also registered substantial progress in increasing the proportions of births attended by skilled health personnel from 45 per cent to 71 per cent between 1990 and 2014 (see Table 5.2). However, in 2014 Africa was still the region with almost the lowest proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (71 per cent), surpassed only by South Asia (52 per cent).

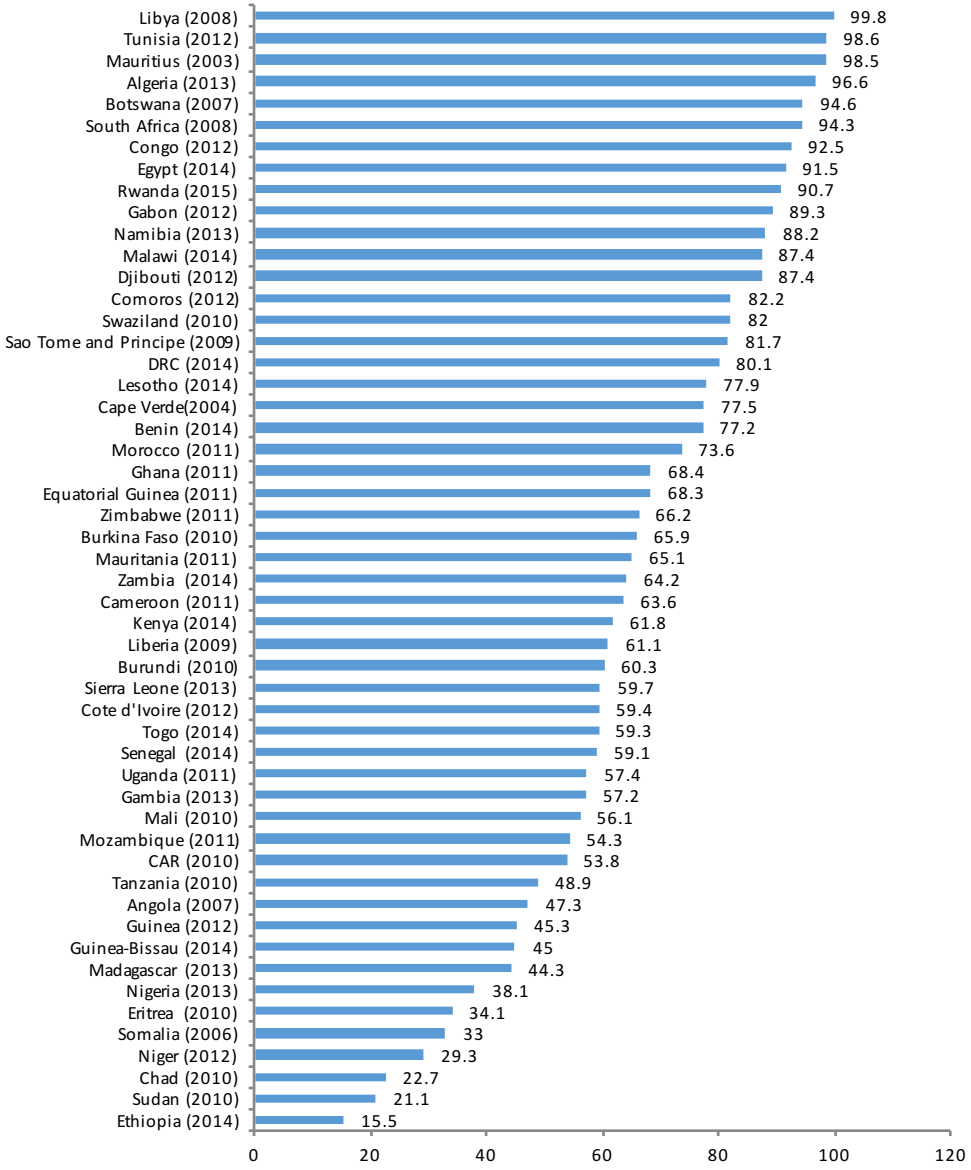
Table 5.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (Percentage)

Region	1990	2000	2014
World	59	61	71
Developing regions	57	60	70
Africa	45	57	71
Latin America and the Caribbean	81	88	92
East Asia	94	97	100
South Asia	32	38	52
South-East Asia	49	66	82
West Asia	62	72	86
Caucasus and Central Asia	97	89	96

Source UNSD, 2016.

Of the 52 African countries for which data are available (see Figure 5.3), nine countries reported the proportion of births attended by a skilled health professional to be 90 per cent or above. Twelve countries recorded fewer than 50 per cent of births attended by skilled health personnel. Therefore, improving this indicator is essential to accelerating the reduction of maternal mortality on the continent.

Figure 5.3: Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel



Source: UNSD, 2015.

Target 5.B: Achieve, by 2015, Universal Access to Reproductive Health

Indicator 5.3: Contraceptive prevalence rate

Family planning is among the cost-effective interventions that can make an immediate impact on maternal mortality in low-resource settings. Family planning can reduce maternal mortality by reducing the number of pregnancies, the number of abortions, and the proportion of high-risk births. The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) provides a measure of population coverage of contraceptive use, taking into account all sources of supply and all contraceptive methods. The CPR is the most widely reported measure of outcome for family planning programmes. Contraceptive prevalence is also an indicator of access to family planning services

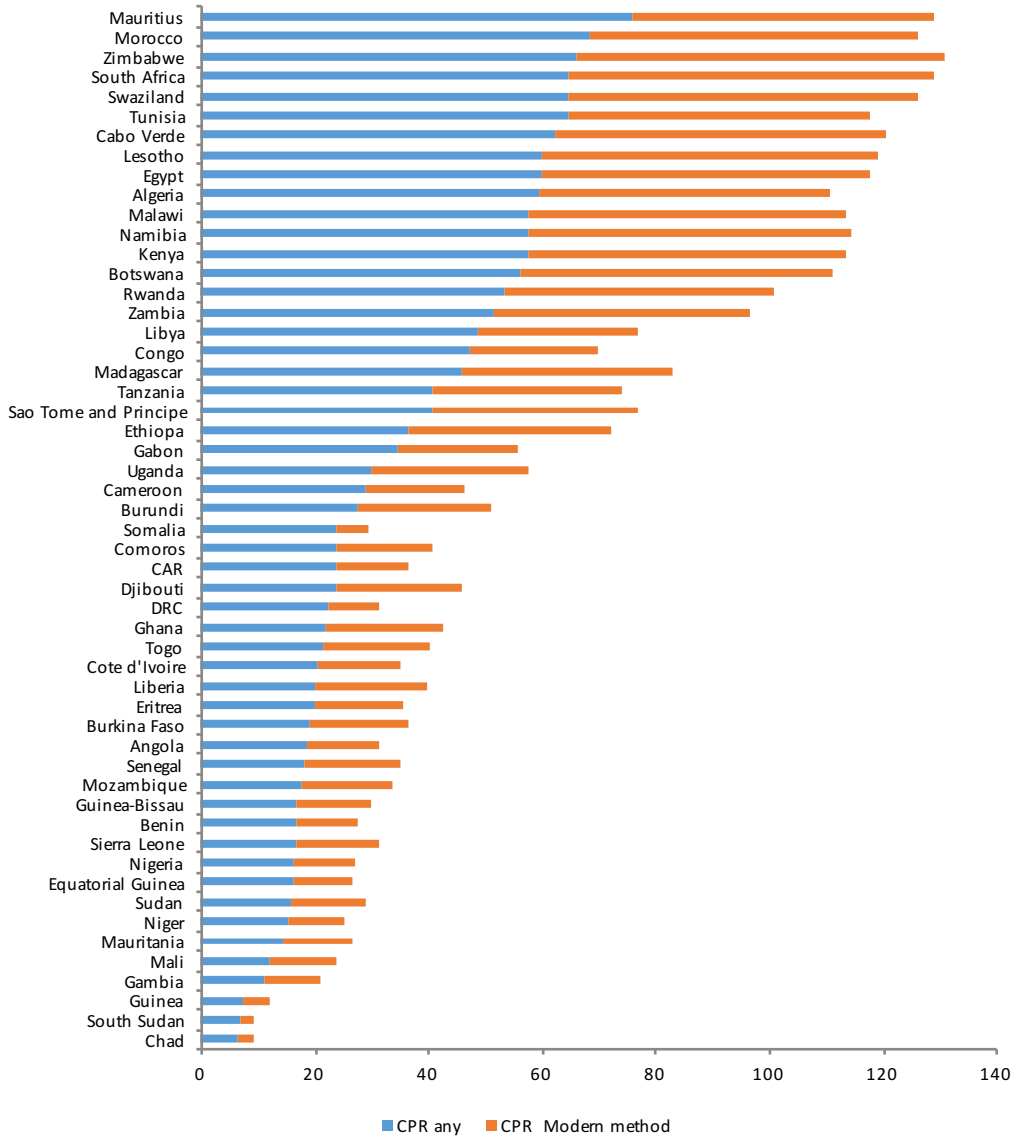
The contraceptive prevalence rate among women aged 15–49 years who were married or in a consensual union increased globally from 55 per cent in 1990 to 63 per cent in 2013. Africa has also registered progress by increasing the contraceptive prevalence rate from 28 per cent in 1990 to 43.6 per cent in 2013. However, the contraceptive prevalence rate is still the lowest in Africa by comparison to other regions worldwide, except Oceania. This indicates that Africa needs to invest considerable effort to improve access to contraceptives. In 2015, more than 60 per cent of African countries had a contraceptive prevalence rate of less than 50 per cent for any method. Mauritius had the highest contraceptive prevalence rate of 75 per cent in 2015 whereas Chad registered the lowest (6 per cent). The use of modern methods of contraceptive is minimal in most African countries (see Figure 5.4).

Table 5.3: Contraceptive prevalence rate (Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 years, married or in union, who are using any method of contraception)

	1990	2000	2013
World	55.3	61.5	63.4
Developing regions	51.8	59.7	62.5
Africa	28	38.2	43.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.3	69.9	72.8
East Asia	78.2	85.7	83.4
South Asia	39.1	48.2	57.6
South-East Asia	48.4	57.2	63.6
West Asia	43.7	50.5	57.5
Oceania	28.5	31.6	37.7
Caucasus and Central Asia	49.3	57.6	56
Developed regions	68.4	70.1	69.7

Source: UNSD, 2016.

Figure 5.4: Contraceptive prevalence rate by type of method 2015



Source: UNSD, 2016.

Indicator 5.4: Adolescent birth rate

Adolescent pregnancy affects communities since many girls who become pregnant have to drop out of school, which has long-term implications for them as individuals, for their families and for their communities. In addition, adolescents are often thought to be at greater risk of death during pregnancy or childbirth than women in higher age groups.

The highest birthrate among adolescents, worldwide in 2012, was observed in Africa excluding North Africa, and the drop in the rate was not significant (4.5 percent) over the period 1990 to 2012 (see Figure 5.5). The highest rates (more than 150 per 1000) are found in eight African countries: Angola, the CAR, Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Mozambique, Mali and Niger.

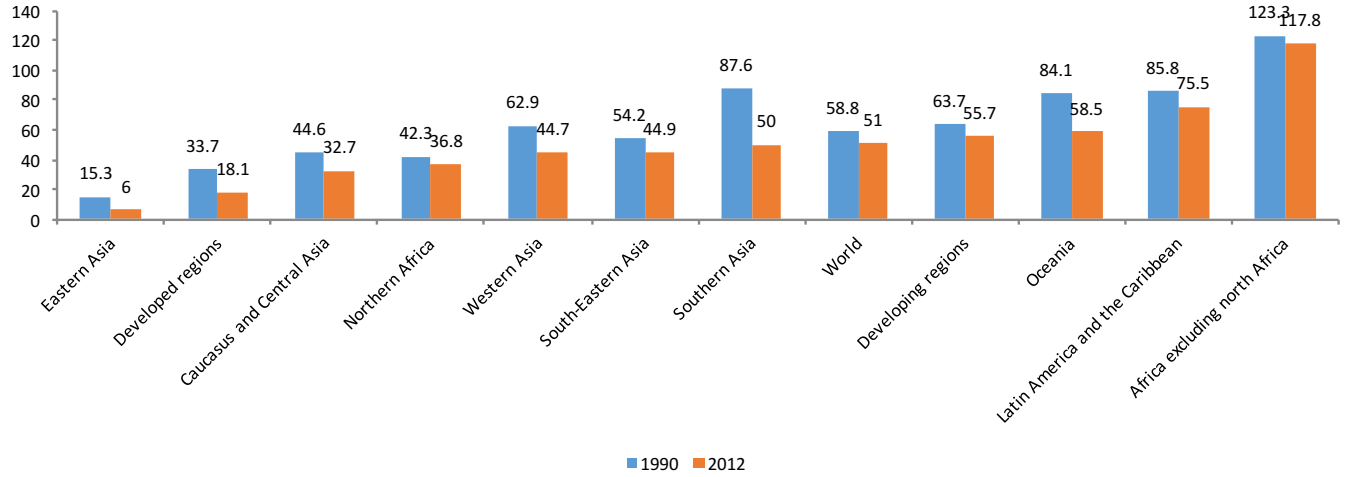
Adolescents and young people hold the key to sustainable development in Africa. Therefore, African countries should address key issues that affect those groups, such as universal access to education and health services, in order to maximize their full potential for economic growth.

Indicator 5.5: Antenatal care coverage

In developing regions, the rate of women receiving antenatal care at least once during pregnancy was 83 per cent in 2014. However, during the same period, only 52 per cent of pregnant women received the recommended minimum of four antenatal care visits or more, suggesting that far-reaching expansions of antenatal care coverage are still needed (UNSD, 2015).

Antenatal care coverage, with at least one visit, improved in all regions of Africa between 1990 and

Figure 5.5: Adolescent birthrate by region, 1990 and 2012



Source: UNSD, 2016.

Table 5.4: Antenatal care coverage (at least one visit) by African regions

	1990	2000	2014
Central Africa	59	62	72
East Africa	76	73	89
North Africa	50	63	89
Southern Africa	86	87	95
West Africa	59	67	72

Source: UNSD, 2015.

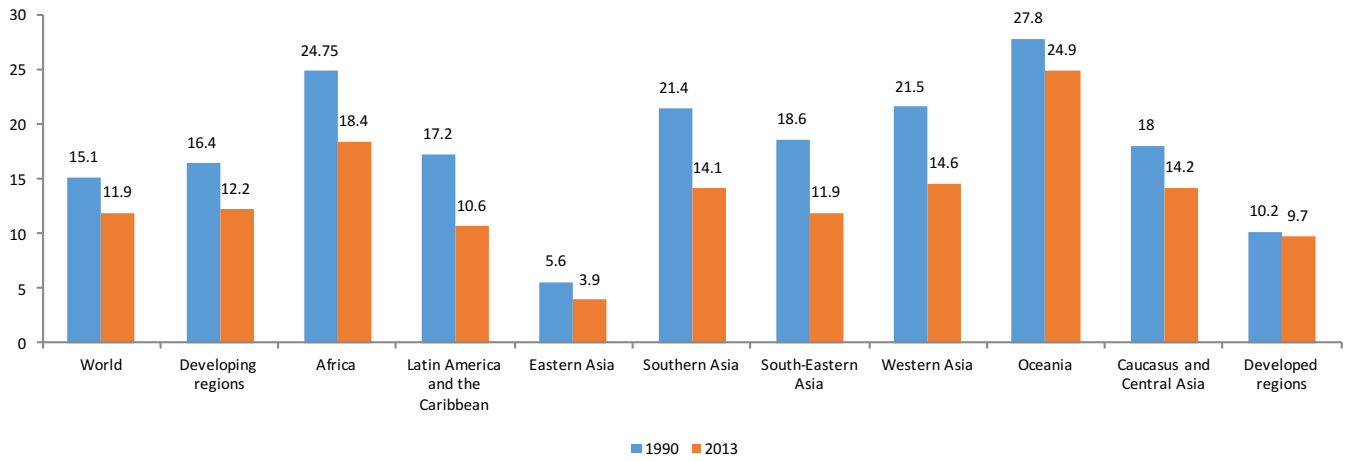
2014, although the rate of improvement differs by region (see Table 5.4). North Africa registered the best performance by increasing antenatal care coverage, with at least one visit, by 78 per cent between 1990 and 2014.

Indicator 5.6: Unmet need for family planning

Family planning is an essential element of policies and interventions to improve maternal health. Unmet need for family planning is defined as the proportion of women who are married or in a union who want to stop or postpone childbearing but are not using contraception. Worldwide, unmet need for family planning declined from 15 per cent in 1990 to 12 per cent in 2013. Africa has the highest level of unmet need at 18 per cent, closely followed to Oceania with 25 per cent in 2013 (see Figure 5.6).

Wide disparity was observed in the level of unmet need for family planning among African countries. In 2015, the percentage of married or in-union women estimated to have an unmet need for family planning ranged from 6.5 per cent to 34 per cent in African countries. Ghana, Togo, Uganda, Sao Tome and Principe, Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania,

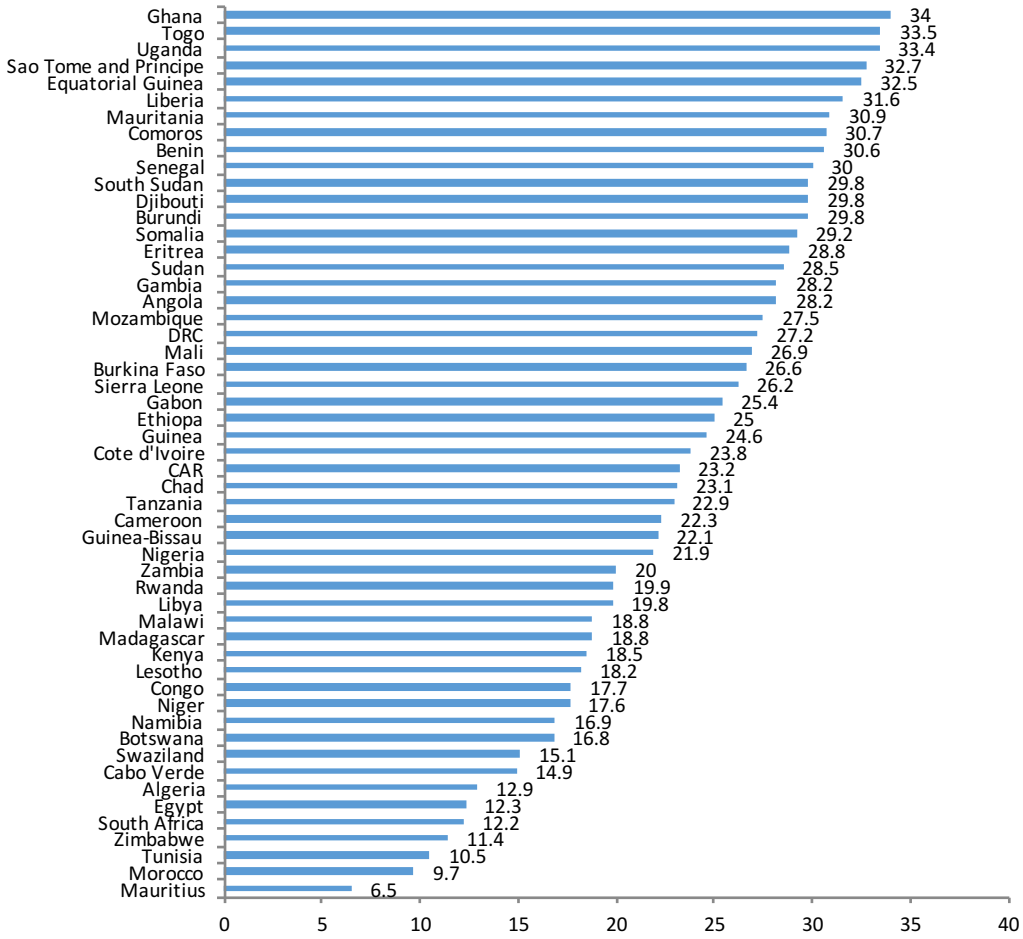
Figure 5.6: Unmet need for family planning (Women aged 15 to 49)



Source: UNSD, 2016.

Comoros, Benin and Senegal have high unmet need for family planning, at more than 30 percent, whereas Mauritius has the lowest unmet need for family planning in Africa, at 6.5 per cent in 2015 (see Figure 5.7). This indicates that unmet need for family planning is still a challenge in Africa. Therefore, an intensified commitment both at regional and international level is essential to ensure the realization of reproductive rights for all and to achieve universal access to reproductive health-care services.

Figure 5.7: Estimates of unmet need for family planning among married or in-union women aged 15-49, 2015



Source: UNSD, 2015.

Conclusion

Progress in improving maternal health has been the result of several policy and programme changes that increased the coverage of essential interventions. Despite Africa's progress with regard to MDG 5 in the past decade, many women are still dying during childbirth, and the continent missed the target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters by 2015.

With the MDG period ending in 2015, the newly adopted Sustainable Development Goals are intended to shape the development agenda in the next 15 years. Goal 3, a broad health goal: "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages", includes two targets that influence maternal mortality and reproductive health: Target 3.1 calls for reduction of the global maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030 and Target 3.7 calls for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes by 2030.

The first ten-year implementation plan of Africa Agenda 2063 also has two targets under Goal 3 – "Healthy and well-nourished citizens" – that need to be reached by 2023. These targets call for an increase in the 2013 levels of sexual and reproductive health services to women and adolescent girls by at least 30 per cent and a reduction in 2013 maternal, neonatal and child mortality rates by at least 50 per cent by 2023. Furthermore, the African Union has elaborated the continental and global goals in the Agenda 2063 through the African Health Strategy 2016–2030 and the Maputo Plan of Action 2016–2030 for the Operationalization of the Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Continental Policy Framework.

Achieving these targets will not be easy, but lessons can be drawn from the experiences of the MDGs. Africa needs to maintain momentum and also needs to identify and scale-up essential interventions that will be critical to improving reproductive health and reducing maternal mortality.

There is also a need to scale-up partnerships among government, development partners, civil society and the private sector to complete the unfinished business of the MDGs and effectively roll out Africa Agenda 2063 and the SDGs in an integrated manner. Improving the availability of data is also crucial for sound analysis and decision making. Therefore, it is essential to invest in enhancing the capacity of national statistics offices to enable them to collect and produce reliable and timely data to strengthen monitoring and reporting of the new development agenda. Strengthening civil registration and vital statistics systems will also support measurement efforts and help track progress towards reaching this and other health-related goals.

MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases[37]

Goals 6 is one of the three MDGs where Africa performed relatively well, the other two being MDG 2 on universal enrolment in primary education and MDG 3 on gender and women's empowerment. An important achievement was that the incidence and prevalence rates of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis were reversed as compared to the levels of 2000. Sustaining these achievements is critical as countries transition to the implementation of the SDGs. This chapter reviews the pace of progress made recently with a view to assessing the chances of maintaining the current trends and identifying risks and opportunities for the eradication of the diseases.

Target 6.A: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Accelerated decline in the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS

In 2013, the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDs were 0.29 per cent and 4.4 per cent respectively. In Africa both indicators declined faster over the one-year period of 2012-2013 than over the 11-year period of 2001-2012 combined. In Africa excluding North Africa, the decrease in the incidence was 6.45 per cent in the period 2012-2013 against 4.95 per cent over the period 2001-2012. The corresponding figures for the prevalence rate were 2.22 per cent and 1.91 per cent respectively. North Africa recorded no change; the incidence and the prevalence of HIV/AIDS remained low and constant at 0.01 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively throughout the years.

Declining use of condoms particularly among men

Prevention, especially through enhancing awareness of about the disease and the avoidance of risky sexual behavior is a recommended contribution to combating HIV/AIDS (ECA et al 2015). According to UNFPA et al 2015, condoms are a critical component of a comprehensive and sustainable approach to the prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted infections (STIs). It is disquieting to observe that

37 Author: Mama Keita, Economic Affairs Officer, ECA.

Table 6.1: Evolution of progress in combat against HIV (Indicator 6.1 a & b)

	2001	2012	2013	2001-2012	2012-2013
Africa excluding North Africa (Percentage)					
HIV incidence among population aged 15-49	0.68	0.31	0.29	-4.95	-6.45
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24	5.7	4.5	4.4	-1.91	-2.22
North Africa (Percentage)					
HIV incidence among population aged 15-49	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.000
HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.00	0.000

Source: UN 2014 and UN 2015d.

condom use has recently decreased among young men. Indeed Indicator 6.2 which measures the number of people who used condoms at last high-risk sex indicates that for men the figure dropped from 57 per cent to 54 per cent between 2013 and 2014, corresponding to a decrease of almost 5 per cent in one year. On the other hand, women are showing an opposite trend as the indicator improved slightly from 37 per cent to 37.2 per cent over the same period. Sustaining efforts to combat the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS is vital to addressing its daunting socioeconomic impacts on affected countries. For instance, beyond its toll on human lives, HIV/AIDS creates orphans who often live in difficult conditions, with limited access to basic services. Fortunately, the evidence suggests that the ratio of school attendance of orphans to school attendance of non-orphans aged 10 to 14 years old[38] improved from 0.91 per cent to 0.96 per cent between 2013 and 2014, indicating that the pandemic is somehow generating less impact on educational access.

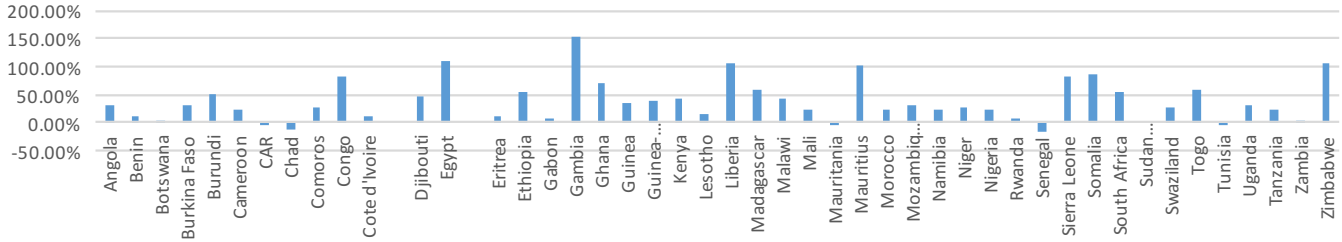
Target 6.B: Achieve, by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS for all those who need it

Access to ART is on the rise particularly in the most affected regions of Africa

Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is the main treatment known for HIV/ADS and access to it is extremely important in the fight against the disease. It is encouraging to see that ART coverage among people with advanced HIV/AIDS infection has recently been increasing (in percentage) in Africa. The most recent data indicates that between 2010 and 2015, gains were greatest in East and Southern Africa, the world's most affected regions. In both of those regions, coverage increased from 24 per cent in 2010 to 54 per cent in 2015, reaching a total of 10.3 million people of whom 3.4 million are in South Africa. Botswana, Eritrea, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe all increased treatment coverage by more than 25 percentage points between 2010 and 2015. The number of people under treatment in West and Central Africa stood at 1.8 million in 2015, up from 905,700 in 2010 (UNAIDS 2016a). Figure 6.1 below presents

38 Indicator 6.4 of MDG 6

Figure 6.1: Progress in ART coverage among people with advanced HIV infection between 2009 and 2011



Source: UNSD, 2015.

the coverage in some African countries before 2010. It turns out that the good progress of recent years is a continuation of a positive trend that started earlier. The figure indicates that between 2009 and 2011, 14 African countries increased their ART coverage by at least 50 percent, with five of those countries[39] having a performance above 100 per cent.However, it also shows that five countries[40] also experienced a reduction of the coverage over the same period. In absolute terms, according to data for 2011, at least 22 African countries display an ART coverage above 50 percent, the top performers being Botswana, Namibia, Rwanda, Swaziland and Zambia, with coverage above 80 per cent. See details in Figure 6.1.

Target 6.C: Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

Reversals in malaria incidence in recent years

Following years of steady progress over the period 2000-2013, recent years have witnessed an uptick in the spread of malaria in Africa. The period 2000-2013 witnessed a drop in the number of total cases from 174 million to 163 million, and a decline in the death toll from 801,000 to 524,000 (ECA et al 2015). However between 2012 and 2015, the incidence increased by 1.3 per cent.Fortunately, the death ratio did not follow the same trend; it continued to fall, declining by 29.5 per cent between 2012 and 2015. By comparison, the malaria incidence and death ratio remained zero in North Africa for all of those years while for the group of landlocked countries, including those in Africa, both the incidence and the death ratio of the disease declined by 5.9 per cent and 27.0 per cent respectively over the period 2012-2015. (See Table 6.2). In absolute terms, in 2015 malaria incidence[41] and death rate in Africa excluding North Africa were 240 cases per 1,000 and 55 deaths per 100,000 people respectively (UN, 2015).

Deterioration in measures to prevent malaria

Both preventive measures and access to treatment for malaria have slackened in recent years. The proportion of children under five years of age sleeping under insecticide-treated bednets declined

39 The 14 countries are: Burundi, Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Egypt, Gambia, Liberia, Mauritius, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, and Zimbabwe.

40 CAR, Chad, Mauritania, Senegal, Tunisia.

41 Incidence of malaria refers to number of new cases per 1,000 people and death rate refers to number of deaths per 100,000 people.

Table 6. 2: Evolution of progress in combating malaria (Indicator 6.6)

	2012	2015	2012-2015
Africa excluding North Africa			
Malaria incidence	237	240	1.3%
Malaria death rate	78	55	-29.5%
North Africa			
Malaria incidence	0	0	Status quo
Malaria death rate	0	0	Status quo
Landlocked Developing Countries			
Malaria incidence	203	191	-5.9%
Malaria death rate	63	46	-27.0%

Source: UN, 2015.

by 3 percentage points from the period 2008-2012 to the period 2010-2014, decreasing to 34 per cent (Indicator 6.7). Even though the indicator improved slightly from 38 to 39 per cent in the urban area this development is cause for concern. Similarly, the proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate antimalarial drugs registered a decrease of 13 per cent in urban areas in the period 2008-2013 and a decrease of 3 per cent in rural areas in the period 2009-2014 (UN, 2015).

In absolute terms, the latest data, corresponding to the year 2013, indicate that Africa still accounts for the bulk of malaria cases and deaths worldwide with 163 million cases out of a worldwide total of 198 million, and 524,000 deaths out of a worldwide total of 584,000 (ECA et all, 2015). In addition, indicators 6.7 and 6.8 referring to the use of bednets and the use of appropriate treatment for under-5 children both remain low, at 37 per cent each (UN, 2015).

Policymakers need to continue to apply the same rigour and efforts to the fight against malaria in Africa and strive to preserve the initial progress made. Notwithstanding the slight losses, the combination of an upward trend in the incidence of the disease and a downward trend in the death rate seems to indicate an overall improvement in the malaria treatment regimen.

Reversal in the progress made in curbing tuberculosis

As in the case of malaria, the data indicate that efforts against tuberculosis (TB) seem to be slackening, resulting in a reversal of the gains registered over the decade in Africa excluding North Africa. In fact, incidence, prevalence and death rate are all showing upward trends in recent years, despite having decreased in the early 2000s. Between 2012 and 2013, those indicators increased by 10.6 percent, 0.3 per cent and 59.3 per cent respectively, having dropped by 26.3 percent, 20.0 per cent and 54.2 per cent respectively over the decade 2002-2012. In North Africa, over the decade 2002-2012 incidence and death rate for TB went down while prevalence rose, and those results were sustained between 2012 and 2013. The incidence, prevalence and death rate

for North Africa, which in absolute terms are all much lower than the levels seen in the rest of the continent, decreased over 2012-2013 by 3.9 percent, 11.1 percent, 6.9 per cent respectively. By comparison, global averages indicate that progress continued over 2012-2013 for prevalence while a setback was observed for incidence and death rate for TB. See Table 6.3.

A slight shift in performance in detection and treatment of tuberculosis

As far as the detection and treatment of tuberculosis are concerned, performance has deteriorated in recent years in Africa excluding North Africa, while it has improved in North Africa as compared to the beginning of the century. The world averages show the same patterns as in Africa excluding North Africa. Over the period 2002-2012, the new cases detected under the WHO-recommended protocol of Directly Observed Treatment, short-course (DOTS), measured by indicator 6.10 a grew by 38.1 per cent in Africa excluding North Africa while the number fell by 7.6 per cent in North Africa. The world average also increased by 157.7 per cent over the ten-year period. In contrast, the indicator displayed a downward trend in Africa excluding North Africa and in the world between 2012 and 2013 while it remained constant in North Africa. Similarly, between 2012 and 2013 the number of patients successfully treated under Directly Observed Treatment, short-course (DOTS) decreased slightly (-1.2 per cent) in Africa excluding North Africa while it grew by 4.8 per cent in North Africa. See details in Table 6.4. According to (WHO 2015) there are two

Table 6.3: Incidence, prevalence and deaths for tuberculosis in Africa and in the world

Incidence: Number of new cases per 100,000 people, including those who are living with HIV
Prevalence: Number of existing cases per 100,000 people, including those who are living with HIV
Deaths: Number of deaths per 100,000 people, excluding those who are living with HIV

	Africa excluding North Africa				
				Change	
	2002	2012	2013	2002-2012	2012-2013
Incidence	346	255	282	-26.30%	10.59%
Prevalence	385	308	309	-20.00%	0.32%
Deaths	59	27	43	-54.24%	59.26%
	North Africa				
Incidence	55	52	50	-5.45%	-3.85%
Prevalence	78	81	72	3.85%	-11.11%
Deaths	6.4	5.8	5.4	-9.38%	-6.90%
	World				
Incidence	151	122	126	-19.21%	3.28%
Prevalence	240	169	159	-29.58%	-5.92%
Deaths	26	13	16	-50.00%	23.08%

Source: UN 2014 and UN 2015d.

major reasons for detection gap, which refers to the gap between notifications and estimated incidence. The first is underreporting of diagnosed TB cases, for example because private sector providers fail to notify cases. The second is under-diagnosis of people with tuberculosis, for reasons such as poor access to health care and failure to recognize TB signs and symptoms and test for TB when people seek medical assistance at health care facilities. Figure 3.2 in WHO 2016 which covers the period 1990-2015 indicates that case notifications have been on the decline in Africa since 2007; which may partly be the reason for the bad performance in detection observed in recent years. As far as treatment failure is concerned, the occurrence of new and relapse cases of drug-resistant tuberculosis is one possible explanation. In 2014 drug-resistant tuberculosis cases in Africa amounted to 367,223 people which represented 28.2 per cent of the total of new and relapse cases of TB for that year (WHO 2015).

Ensuring proper detection and treatment of all TB cases requires collaboration with the full range of health care providers including the private health sector and providers of health services in the public sector. In addition, community workers or volunteers can make important contributions to the notification and treatment of TB cases. India was able to increase its notification rate by 29 per cent between 2013 and 2014 thanks to a number of bold policies including the introduction of a policy of mandatory notification of tuberculosis cases in May 2012; the launch of a new web-based system (Nikshay) for case-based notification by the Central TB Division (CTD) and the National Informatics Centre in June 2012; increased and intensified efforts to engage with the private sector through a dedicated programme, which has

Table 6.4.: Performance in detection and treatment of tuberculosis under DOTS protocol

Indicator 6.10 a: New cases detected under DOTS

				Change	
	2002	2012	2013	2002-2012	2012-2013
Africa excluding North Africa	42	58	51	38.1%	-12.1%
North Africa	79	73	73	-7.6%	0.0%
World	26	67	64	157.7%	-4.5%

Source: UNSD 2016, UN 2014 and UN 2015d.

Indicator 6.10 b: Patients successfully treated under DOTS

				Change	
	2002	2012	2013	2002-2012	2012-2013
Africa excluding North Africa	73	82	81	12.3%	-1.2%
North Africa	88	84	88	-4.5%	4.8%
World	76	87	86	14.5%	-1.1%

Source: UNSD 2016, UN 2014 and UN 2015d.

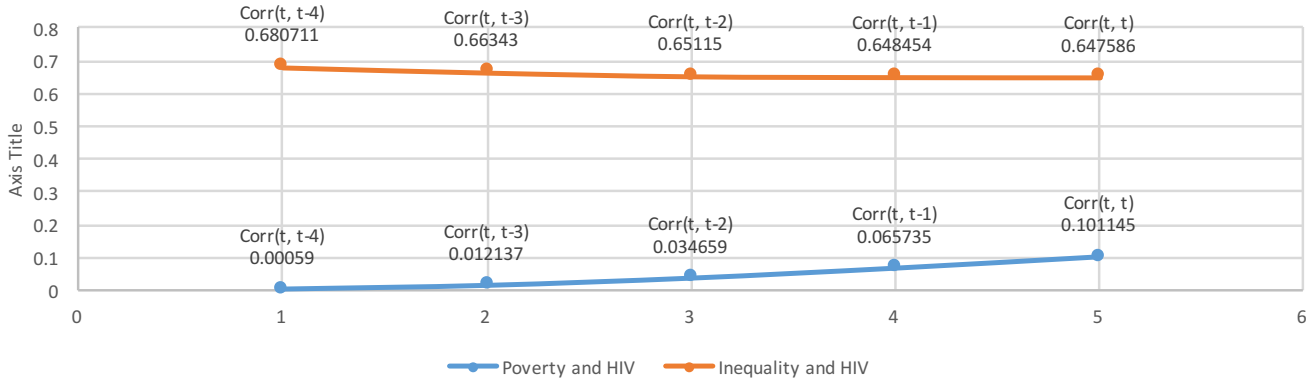
been facilitated by Nikshay (WHO 2015). Some of these policies might be adaptable to some African countries with high TB burden.

Some compelling reasons for sustaining efforts towards the eradication of the diseases

Combating these three diseases is an imperative for Africa. Indeed the literature indicates that HIV/AIDs, malaria and tuberculosis may have severe socioeconomic impacts potentially hindering the development process of affected countries. They may adversely affect production factors, undermine economic growth, reduce consumption and savings, threaten foreign investment and tourism, exacerbate poverty and income inequality, increase health expenditures, divert domestic resources from productive expenditures, and damage human capital in the long term (Roll Back Malaria 2011, World Bank 2009, UNDESA, 2004; Alimu, Zerihun and others, 2005; Danziger, 1994; Sgherri and MacFarlan 2001).

In order to highlight the importance of sustaining the efforts, the rest of this section focuses on HIV/AIDS and describes its impact on some SDGs. A correlation analysis conducted in ECA 2015 shows that the past and present levels of HIV prevalence are correlated with the present levels of both poverty and inequality. However, the dynamic of the disease on poverty is quite different from that on inequality. In the case of poverty, analysis it shows that the current level of poverty has a stronger correlation with the present level of HIV prevalence than with past prevalence levels. This implies that HIV has an instant effect on poverty rather than a delayed one. Therefore, to avoid negative impacts of HIV on poverty levels, new cases must be handled very fast and ideally incidences should be curbed. As for inequality, analysis shows that the current value of inequality has a stronger

Figure 6.2: Evolution of correlations of HIV prevalence with poverty and with inequality*



Source: ECA, 2015.

In Figure 6.2, Corr (P_{it}, HIV_{it-4}), Corr (P_{it}, HIV_{it-3}), Corr (P_{it}, HIV_{it-2}), Corr (P_{it}, HIV_{it-1}), and Corr (P_{it}, HIV_{it}) refer to the coefficients of correlation between the current level of poverty and the past and present values of HIV; similarly Corr (I_{it}, HIV_{it-4}), Corr (I_{it}, HIV_{it-3}), Corr (I_{it}, HIV_{it-2}), Corr (I_{it}, HIV_{it-1}) and Corr (I_{it}, HIV_{it}) refer to the coefficients of correlation between the current level of inequality and the past and present levels of HIV.

correlation with past levels of HIV prevalence than with its present prevalence level. This implies that HIV has a long-lasting effect on inequality, meaning that today's HIV prevalence levels can impact inequality for many years to come. Figure 6.2 also shows that inequality is significantly more correlated to HIV than poverty is, with coefficients of correlation between inequality and HIV ranging above 0.6 while coefficients of correlation between poverty and HIV barely rise above 0.1.

The study also found that the correlation between inequality and lagged values of HIV prevalence grew stronger over the years with a correlation coefficient (Corr (I_{it}, HIV_{it-2})) estimated at 0.65115 over the period 2010-2012 against a level of 0.53001 over the period 2003-2009. This study contributes to highlighting the interlinkages existing between the various development goals and objectives pursued by countries. The study shows clearly that health issues covered by SDG 3 are correlated to poverty and inequality which are covered by SDGs 1 and 10 respectively. Consequently, any reduction in the efforts towards the eradication of HIV/AIDs, but also malaria and TB, represents a major threat to achieving SDG 10 and SDG 1. On the other hand, in the light of these correlations, any efforts to reduce poverty and inequality should also include efforts towards combating HIV and the other diseases.

Box 6.1 The Kenya HIV Prevention Revolution Road Map

Kenya has put the accent on prevention notably by developing *The Kenya HIV Prevention Revolution Road Map*. The Road Map aims to revolutionize HIV prevention and drastically reduce new HIV infections and HIV-related deaths to reach, ultimately, a situation of zero new infections by 2030. The HIV prevention goals are aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030 blueprint, including five-year milestones.

The Road Map was developed through extensive stakeholder consultation led by the Government of Kenya through the National AIDS and STI Control Programme in partnership with the National AIDS Control Council and other partners. The process included a review of globally accepted evidence of effective prevention strategies, the current status targets and milestones for HIV prevention in Kenya.

Mindful of the uneven distribution of HIV incidence and prevalence across the country, the government increased efforts to collect and analyze subnational data, with a view to identifying, among other factors, where HIV infections are occurring and where there are gaps in the provision of HIV services. In 2014 it became evident that 65 per cent of new HIV infections occurred in just 9 of the country's 47 counties. This analysis contributed to the national HIV Prevention Road Map.

The Road Map proposes a number of interesting and pertinent shifts in HIV prevention paradigms, namely (i) From intervention-driven to population-driven; (ii) From heavily biomedical-dependent to combination prevention packages of biomedical, behavioural and structural interventions; (iii) From a health-sector-driven approach to one that makes HIV prevention everyone's business; (iv) From a national approach to a geographical approach.

Beside prevention, Kenya is also deploying considerable efforts on other fronts including treatment and strategic information-gathering. Apart from South Africa, Kenya has the largest HIV treatment programme in Africa, with nearly 900,000 people under treatment at the end of 2015; the figure for South Africa is 3.4 million (UNAIDS 2016a). Kenya also launched a "Situation Room" that uses a tablet-based application to provide policy-makers and programme-planners with real-time monitoring of the latest strategic information and evidence to inform their decision-making.

Source: Kenya 2014, UNAIDS 2016a, UNAIDS 2016b

Conclusion

This chapter has reviewed the recent performance registered in Africa in the combat against HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis in order to see if the successful trend reversals attained earlier are being sustained. The results show that in recent years performance has been weak or even negative for several critical indicators measuring the spread, coverage, effectiveness of treatment or prevention, and spatial differences of the diseases. These recent trends need to be changed if Africa is to achieve SDG 3 which seeks to "Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages".

The chapter has also underscored the many negative socioeconomic impacts that these diseases may have on affected economies and has highlighted the strong interlinkages that may exist between them and other SDGs such as SDG 1 on poverty and SDG 10 on inequality. These interlinkages make it imperative not only to pursue all efforts against them but also to take them into consideration in all actions to reduce poverty or inequality.

Some of the approaches, treatments and preventive measures used in the past such as ART and condoms for HIV, or insecticides and bednets for malaria, have proved very effective. What is required now is continued effort, rigour and focus. Kenya offers a very good example in that regard as can be seen in Box 6.1. A meaningful engagement of affected communities, the private sector and other partners will also be critical (UNAIDS, 2016c). Similarly, scientific research in the area of health is much needed, as it is required to enable the establishment of universal health coverage (WHO, 2013). Universal health coverage by ensuring full access to high-quality services for prevention, treatment and financial risk protection will definitely make a great contribution to the eradication of the three diseases treated under MDG 6, and many more.

MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability[42]

The environmental sustainability goal is central to achieving the other MDGs owing to its strong linkage with them. The burden of poverty, hunger and disease coincides with acute deterioration of services such as supply of fresh water and availability of natural resources. Africa is making progress in most Goal 7 indicators; however, achieving environmental sustainability still remains a challenge.

Africa continues to increase its carbon dioxide emissions

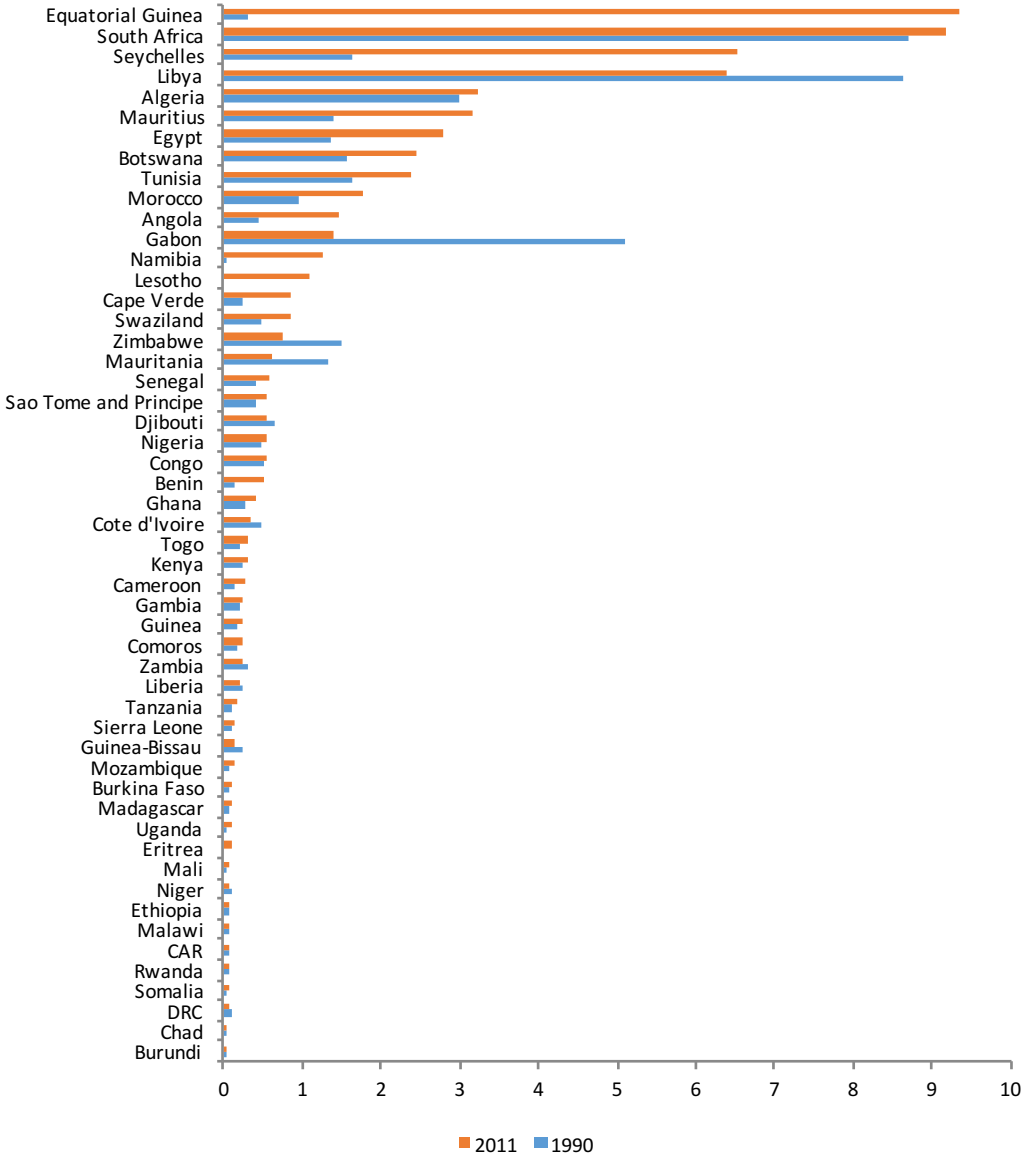
Africa's carbon dioxide emissions continue to be negligible compared to the rest of the world. However, it appears that more than half of African countries experienced an increase in their CO_2 emissions, although some, including Libya and Gabon (see Figure 1), made notable strides in decreasing their emissions. Equatorial Guinea recorded the largest increase in CO_2 emissions, namely 9 metric tonnes of CO_2 per capita. Given the expanse of land on the continent, the majority of the CO_2 emanates from changes in land use.

A decreasing trend of consumption of ozone-depleting substances is noted in Africa

African countries have been successful in reducing their consumption of ozone-depleting substances and complying with the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, which was designed to reduce the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances in order to reduce their abundance in the atmosphere and thereby protect the earth's fragile ozone layer. From 2000 to 2013, with the exception of Botswana, Gabon, Madagascar and Mauritania, all African countries decreased their use of ozone-depleting substances. Most notable are Algeria, Egypt, and Nigeria which decreased their use of ozone-depleting substances by 1652, 2394 and 4476 ODP tonnes between 2000 and 2013 respectively.

42 Author: Theresa Watwii Ndavi, Statistician, AUC.

Figure 7.1: Carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions (metric tonnes of CO_2 per capita)



Source: UNSD, 2016.

Target 7.B: Reduce biodiversity loss, achieving, by 2010, a significant reduction in the rate of loss

Larger protected terrestrial and marine areas are found across Africa

By 2014, over 50 per cent of African countries had achieved the target of having at least 10 per cent of their territorial and marine areas protected, compared to 33 per cent of countries in 2000. This is a step in the right direction towards reducing the loss of precious biodiversity and strengthening the protection of these areas. The countries that made the most notable progress in achieving this were Congo and Morocco. Moreover, Congo recorded the largest terrestrial and marine area protected in Africa at 31.8 per cent in 2014 (see Figure 7.2).

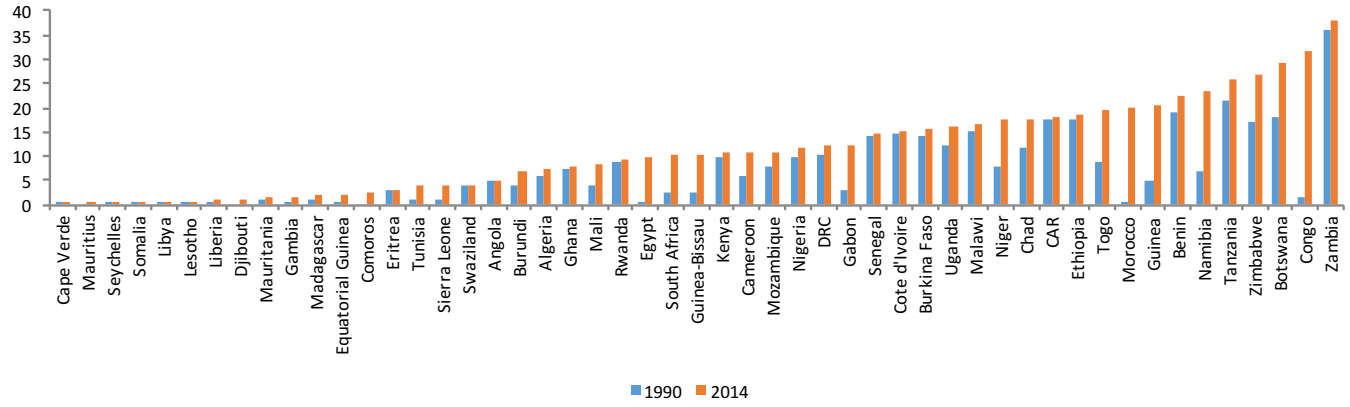
When compared to the rest of the world, Africa as a whole has followed the trend of increasing the percentage of terrestrial and marine areas protected, with Africa excluding North Africa having 11.1 per cent of the total terrestrial areas protected in 2014 compared to 7.1 per cent in 1990 (see Table 7.1). This implies that conserving the world's ecosystems is an ongoing priority, especially in the light of the effects that such species and ecosystems have on climate change.

Target 7.C: Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Slow progress in improving access to safe drinking water in Africa

Worldwide, the MDG target for access to safe drinking water has been met five years ahead of schedule, exceeding the target of 88 per cent (UN, 2015). However, Africa as a continent has missed that target.

Figure 7.2: Terrestrial and marine areas protected, as percentage of total territorial area



Source: UNSD, 2016.

Table 7.1: Terrestrial and marine areas protected as percentage of total territorial area

	1990	2000	2014
World	4.9	6.7	11.7
Developing regions	4.4	6.1	10.0
North Africa	2.2	2.8	6.3
Africa excluding North Africa	7.1	7.6	11.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	8.0	13.3
Caribbean	0.9	2.1	2.9
Latin America	5.2	8.5	14.0
East Asia	10.8	13.4	15.1
East Asia excluding China	3.4	9.7	12.7
South Asia	3.3	3.8	4.2
South Asia excluding India	3.9	4.6	5.3
South-East Asia	2.8	4.4	6.0
West Asia	2.6	11.0	11.3
Oceania	0.1	0.1	7.4
Caucasus and Central Asia	2.7	3.5	4.5
Developed regions	6.0	8.3	13.4
Landlocked developing countries	8.7	11.2	14.3
Small island developing States	0.2	0.4	1.7

Source: UNSD, 2016.

As evident from Figure 7.3 below, the proportion of the population residing in both rural and urban areas using improved drinking water sources has increased over the years 1990 to 2015. This is despite the disparities observed between the rural and urban settings, as it is well known that urban areas tend to have better access to safe drinking water including piped water. Use of piped water is a global strategy to make safe drinking water easily available. As would be expected, the proportion of urban population in Africa using an improved drinking water source is higher than the rural population. The increase in population will increase the demand for access to safe drinking water on the continent and render it harder to achieve.

All African countries for which data are available have shown an improvement in the proportion of population using an improved drinking water sources between 1990 and 2015, except for Algeria which reported a slight decline of 8 per cent during the same period. Ethiopia, Mali, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi and Mauritania registered the most progress by improving their coverage by more than 100 per cent between 1990 and 2015. Mauritius reported 100 per cent coverage of population using improved drinking waters sources in 2015. Thirteen African countries, namely Egypt, Tunisia, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Botswana, South Africa, Gabon, Cabo Verde, Namibia, Malawi, Gambia, Djibouti and Comoros reached over 90 per cent coverage for access to safe drinking water. Two African countries, Angola and Equatorial Guinea, registered lower than 50 per cent coverage in 2015 (see Figure 7.3).

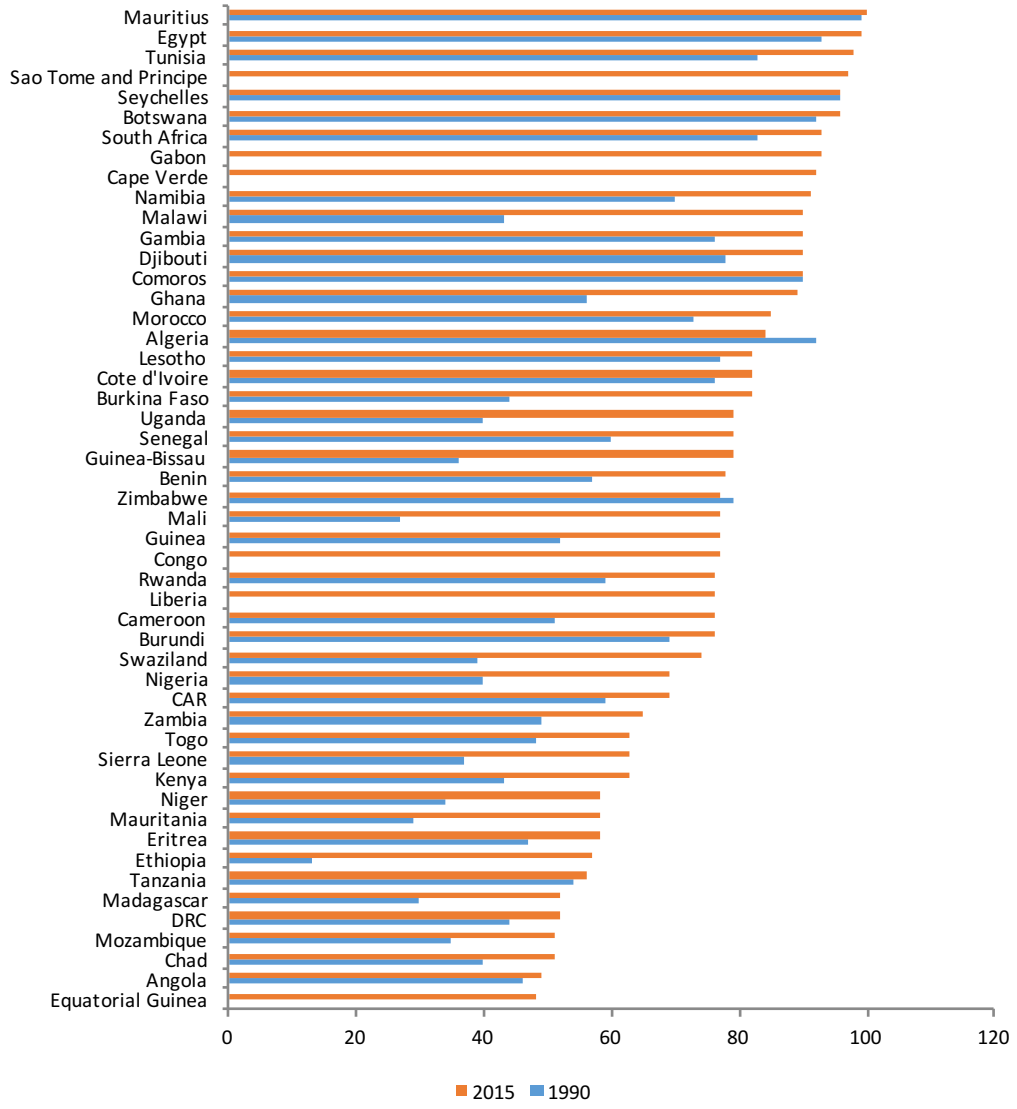
Despite the progress made by most African countries in expanding coverage, the urban-rural disparity still persists in many of them. In 2015, significant urban-rural disparity, of more than 40 percentage points, was observed in Angola, Burundi, Cameroon, Congo, the DRC, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Madagascar and Niger (see Figure 7.4). This shows that investment in water infrastructure, especially in rural areas, is crucial to improving access to safe drinking water in Africa.

Table 7.2: Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (Percentage)

	1990			2015		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	76	95	62	91	96	84
Developing regions	70	93	59	89	95	83
North Africa	87	95	80	93	95	90
Africa excluding North Africa	48	83	34	68	87	56
Latin America and the Caribbean	85	94	63	95	97	84
East Asia	68	97	56	96	98	93
South Asia	73	90	66	93	96	91
South-East Asia	72	90	63	90	95	86
West Asia	85	95	70	95	96	90
Oceania	50	92	37	56	94	44
Caucasus and Central Asia	87	95	79	89	98	81
Developed regions	98	99	93	99	100	98

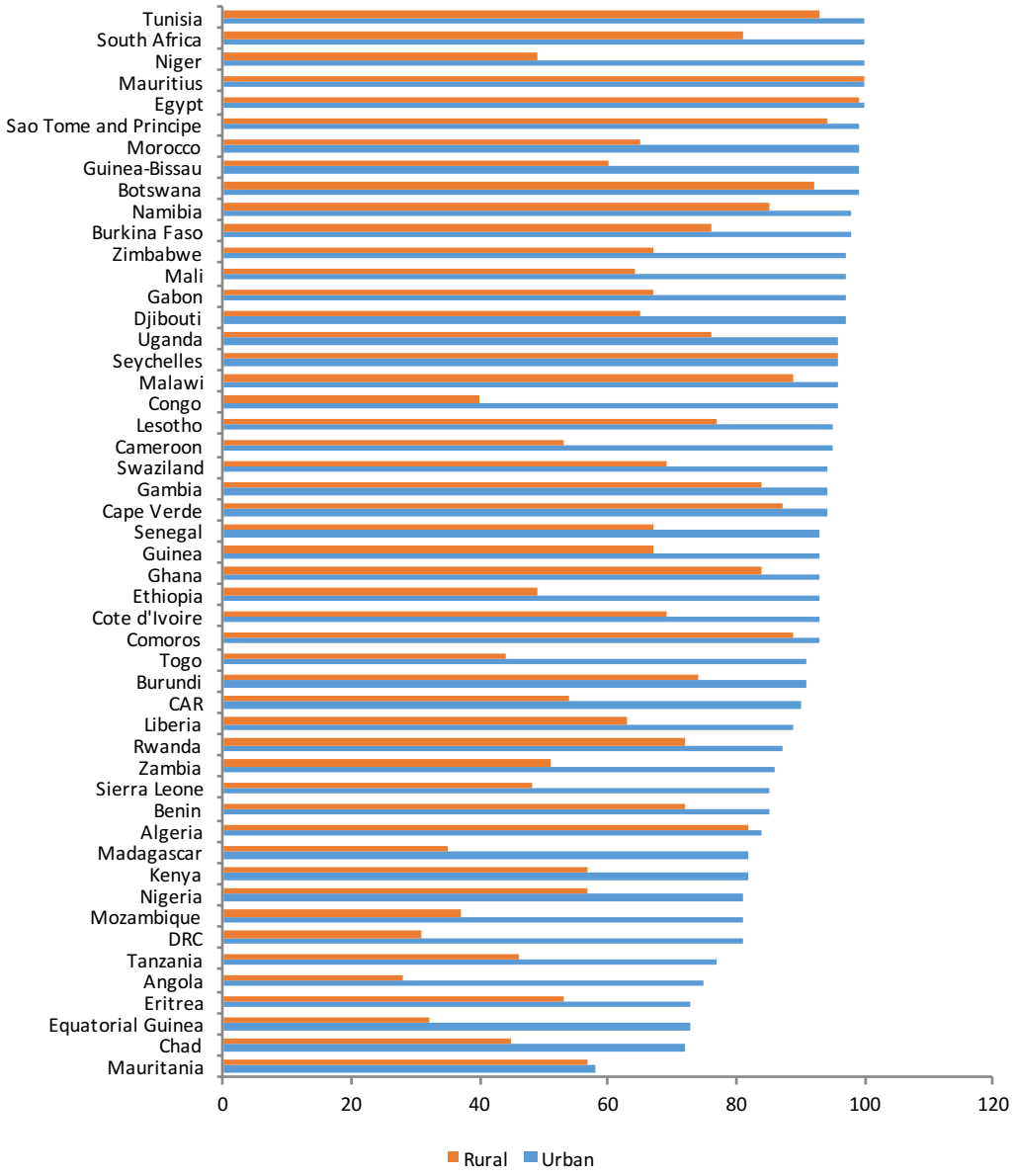
Source: UNSD, 2016.

Figure 7.3: Proportion of population using an improved water source, total, 1990 and 2015



Source: UNSD, 2015.

Figure 7.4: Proportion of population using an improved water source by place of residence (urban, rural) in 2015



Source: UNSD, 2015.

Slow increase in access to improved sanitation

Worldwide, the MDG target for sanitation has been missed and only 68 per cent of the global population was using an improved sanitation facility in 2015. The only developing regions that met the sanitation target were the Caucasus and Central Asia, East Asia, North Africa and West Asia (UNICEF, WHO, 2015).

As is evident from Table 4 below, the proportion of the world population in both rural and urban centres using improved sanitation facilities has increased over the years. The proportion of Africans with access to sanitation facilities increased from 24 per cent in 1990 to 30 per cent in 2015. This however indicates that Africa is still below the target of reaching the 66 per cent coverage and has the lowest coverage among all regions of the world, followed closely by Oceania at 35 per cent coverage and Southern Asia at 47 per cent. Significant disparity is also observed between urban and rural dwellers, in all regions of the world.

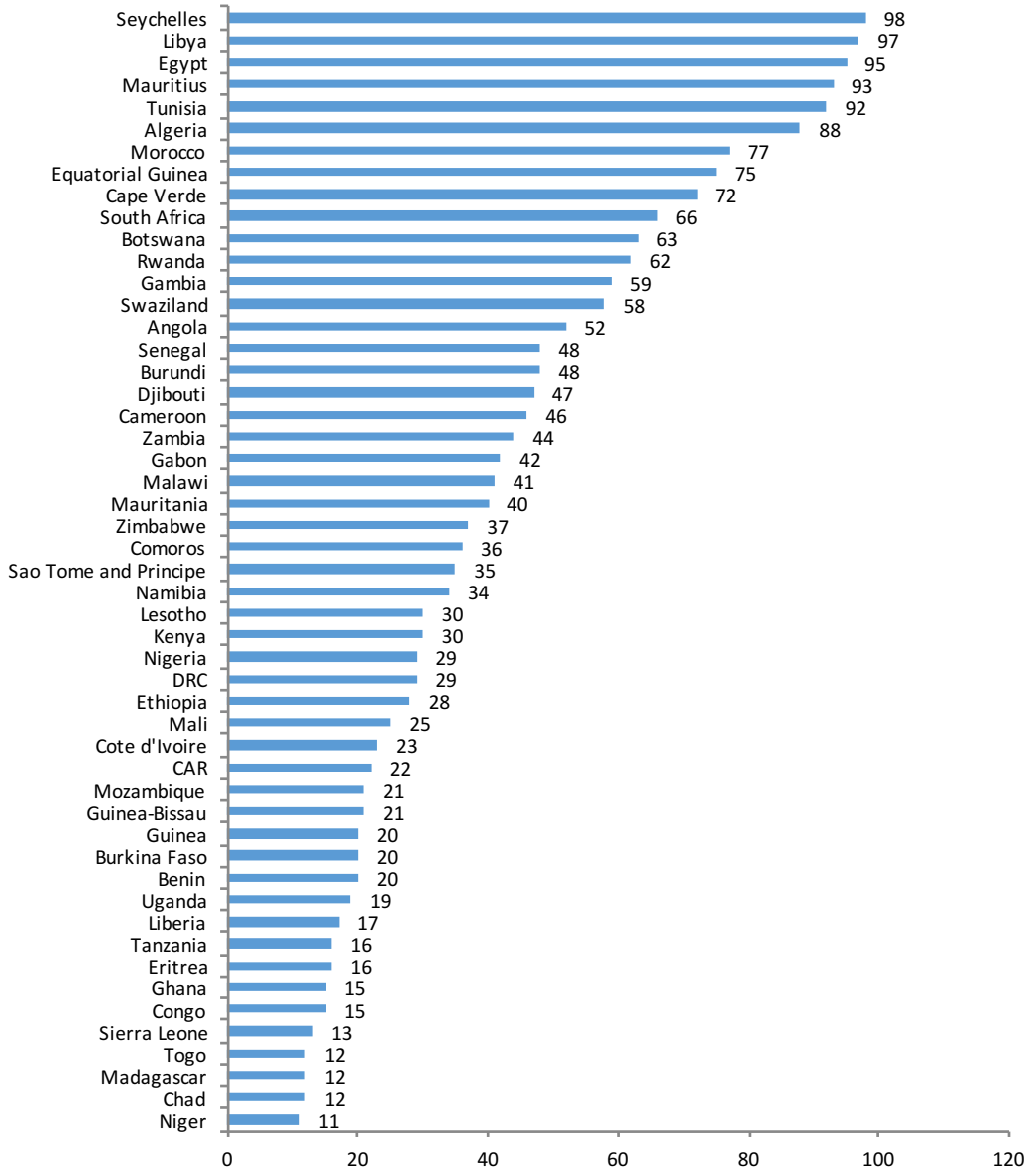
Only five African countries, namely Seychelles, Libya, Egypt, Mauritius and Tunisia, record over 90 per cent of their population having access to improved sanitation facilities in 2015. Out of 51 African countries with data available for 2015, 36 record below 50 per cent coverage (Figure 5). In most African countries, populations in rural areas continued to have lower access to improved sanitation facilities than those in urban areas (see Figure 6). The majority of African countries where data are available reported improvements of varying magnitude in access to improved sanitation facilities, except Djibouti, Nigeria and Zimbabwe that reported regressions over the period 1990–2015.

Table 7.3: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (Percentage)

	1990			2015		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
World	54	79	35	68	82	51
Developing regions	43	69	29	62	77	47
North Africa	71	90	54	89	92	86
Africa excluding North Africa	24	39	18	30	40	23
Latin America and the Caribbean	67	80	36	83	88	64
East Asia	50	71	41	77	87	64
South Asia	22	54	11	47	67	36
South-East Asia	48	69	38	72	81	64
West Asia	80	94	58	94	96	89
Oceania	35	75	22	35	76	23
Caucasus and Central Asia	90	95	86	96	95	96
Developed regions	94	96	90	96	97	91

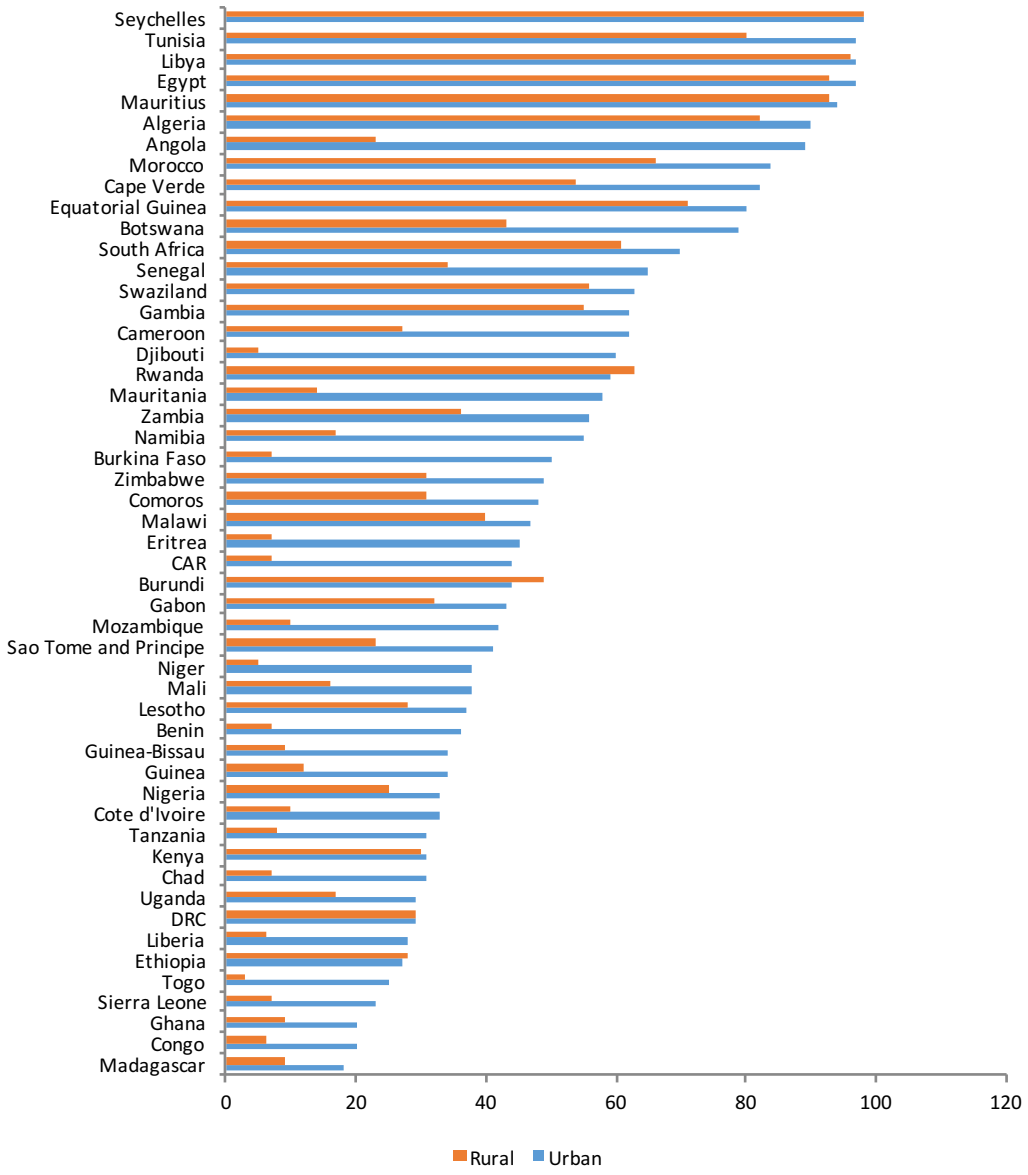
Source: UNSD, 2016.

Figure 7.5: Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, total, 2015



Source: Computed from UNSD, 2015.

Figure 7.6: Proportion of the population using improved sanitation facilities, urban and rural



Source: UNSD, 2015.

Target 7.D: By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers

Africa experienced an overall decrease in slum dwellers among the urban population

A slum dweller is defined as one living without access to basic services including water, sanitation, durable housing and others. With the exception of West Asia, the proportion of the urban population living in slums decreased within the developing regions (see Table 5 and Figure 4 below). Table 5 indicates that, over the years in Africa, the percentage of slum dwellers decreased from 70 per cent in 1990 to 65 per cent in 2000 and subsequently to 55.2 per cent in 2014. This is an indication of improvement in the proportion of the urban population having access to basic services. However the increasing population and urbanization poses a challenge in achieving this target and Africa excluding North Africa remains the region of the world with the highest prevalence of slums.

Three North African countries, Tunisia, Egypt and Morocco, have fewer than 20 per cent of their urban population living in slums. However, eight African countries, namely the CAR, Chad, Sao Tome and Principe, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Mauritania, Madagascar and Sierra Leone still have high proportions (over 75 per cent) of urban population living in slums (see Figure 7).

Table 7.4: Proportion of urban population living in slums (Percentage)

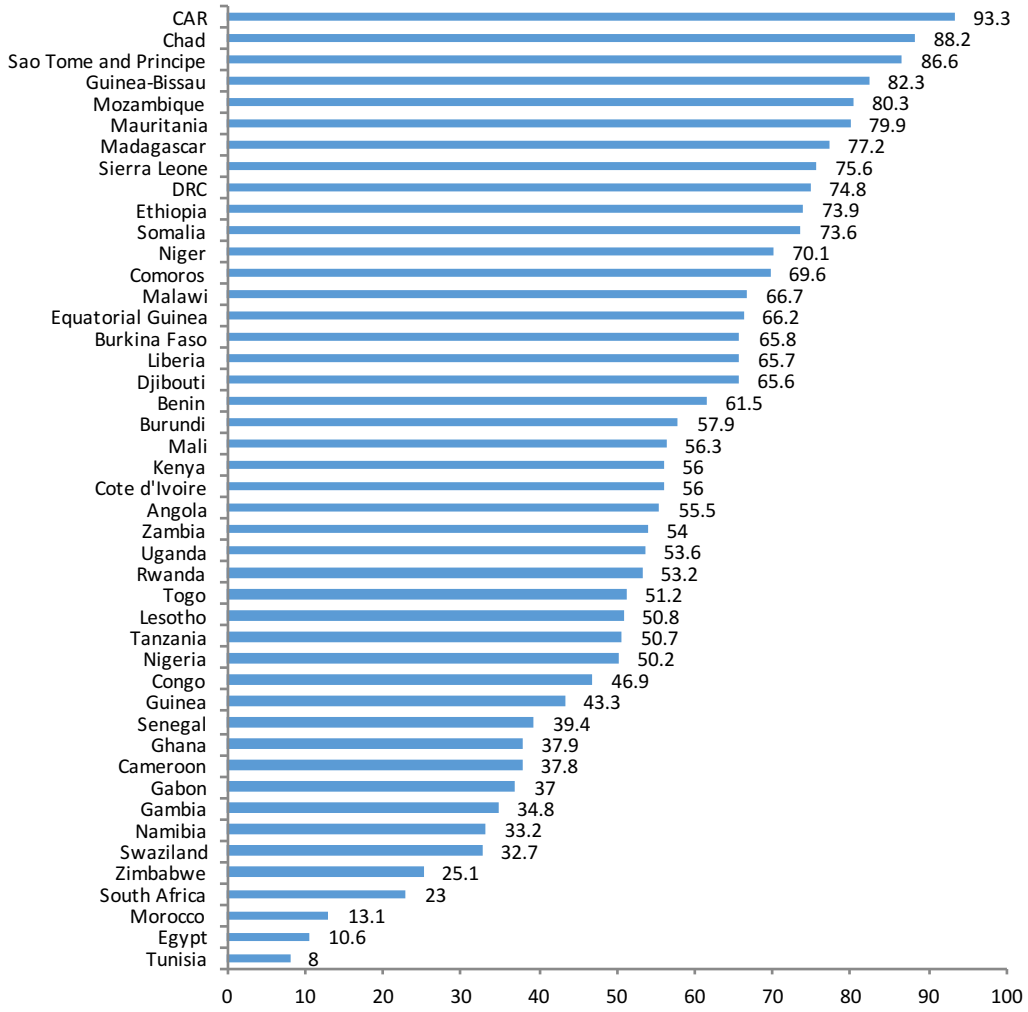
	1990	2000	2014
Developing regions	46.2	39.4	29.7
North Africa	34.4	20.3	11.1
Africa excluding North Africa	70.0	65.0	55.2
Latin America and the Caribbean	33.7	29.2	20.5
East Asia	43.7	37.4	25.2
South Asia	57.2	45.8	30.7
South-East Asia	49.5	39.6	27.4
West Asia	22.5	20.6	24.7

Source: UNSD, 2016.

Out of 27 African countries with data for both 1990 and 2014, 20 countries succeeded in reducing the percentage of slum dwellers, although the scale of the reduction varies from country to country. Rwanda registered the most progress by reducing the proportion of urban population living in slums by 42.8 percentage points, followed by Egypt and Mali which reduced their proportion of slum dwellers by 39.6 and 37.9 percentage points respectively, between 1990 and 2014. However, seven[43] African countries registered an increase in the proportion of slum dwellers during the same period. The largest increase was registered by Zimbabwe, with a rise in slum dwellers from 4 per cent in 1990 to 25 per cent in 2014.

43 Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Malawi, Kenya, Côte d'Ivoire, Comoros and the CAR

Figure 7.7: Proportion of urban population living in slums, 2014



Source: UNSD, 2015.

Conclusion

Environmental sustainability is the cornerstone of sustainable development and eradication of poverty. Africa has registered a substantial improvement in most of the environmental indicators, but progress was not sufficient to achieve the Goal by the target date. Increasing urbanization and the rise in population, particularly in informal settlements, increased the demand for resources and placed additional pressure on access to services, particularly water and sanitation.

As the world transitions into the Sustainable Development Goals, Africa has set its own priorities that seek to address its specific characteristics in Agenda 2063. This is Africa's development strategy that seeks to optimize resources for the benefit of all Africans. Agenda 2063 and the Sustainable Development Goals both built on the lessons learned from the MDGs so as to move forward in achieving their targets and goals. Africa will thus tackle both development agendas in an integrated manner.

Environmental sustainability still plays an important role within the new development agendas, as they seek to mitigate climate change as well as promote food security and the well-being of the population. Therefore, Africa has to ensure that it manages both productivity and environmental sustainability simultaneously in its endeavour to achieve inclusive industrial development.

MDG 8: Develop a global partnership for development[44]

As can be learned from the implementation of the MDGs, international cooperation and global partnerships played a critical role in their achievement. There is, however, still a considerable gap in addressing the special needs of African countries, which have been emphasized through all the international meetings and conferences, including the third International Conference on Financing for Development (FfD3) in Addis Ababa, the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP21) in Paris and particularly the new 15-year set of priorities, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Recent data on Africa's trade in the current trading system under the World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conferences and on the official development assistance (ODA) disbursements to Africa from member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) indicate that African countries have benefited only little from existing cooperation and partnerships. Performance in terms of Africa's share of global exports and regional integration is limited and the fulfilment of the ODA commitments also remains a hurdle to be cleared. Those are the major mechanisms for financing for Africa's development.

In terms of international efforts to deal comprehensively with debt problems, many African countries have directly benefited from the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative and Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). Nevertheless, many remain vulnerable to debt crises and some are embroiled in crises. Thus, strengthened macroeconomic and public finance management are becoming the most urgent issues in the attainment of long-term debt sustainability in Africa.

One encouraging aspect is Africa's progress on information and communication technology (ICT), which has been remarkable. At present, 8 out of 10 African people use mobile phones, taking advantage of the world's innovative technology. This radical expansion in use of mobile phones along with

44 Author: Seung Jin Baek, Policy Officer, ECA.

swelling telecommunications investments has indeed improved the continent's ICT landscape for the future.

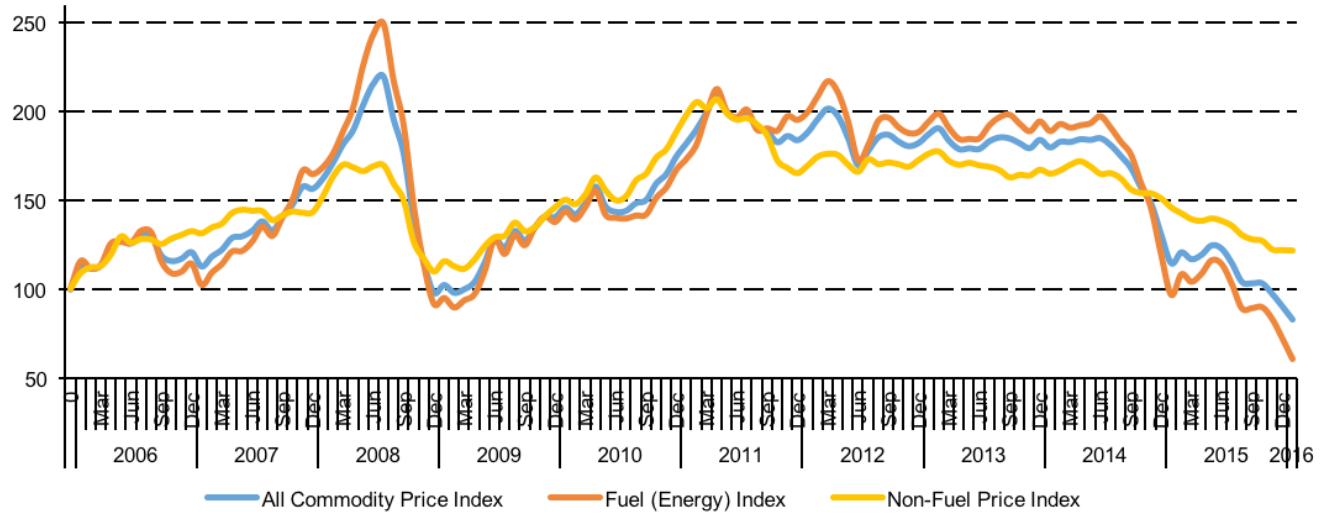
Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

International trade is a key enabler for Africa's inclusive economic growth and reduction in inequality, and contributes to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In consequence, supporting African countries in promoting trade and development has been a major commitment from development partners through various multilateral trade negotiation processes. In July 2015, the FfD3 called for stronger international efforts to promote a universal, rules-based, open, transparent, predictable, inclusive, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization.

Africa's share of global trade is declining

However, recent trends in Africa's trade show that the share of Africa's exports in global merchandise exports declined from 3.3 per cent in 2013 to 3.0 per cent in 2014[45]. This decline is partly due to unfavourable movement in global commodity prices, which since the second half of 2014 have fallen dramatically, by more than 60 per cent, dropping even below the level of the 2008 global financial crisis. This price variability has a significant impact on investment and economic growth, since many African countries' trade is heavily concentrated on natural resource products, which

Figure 8.1. Index of international commodity prices (base value at 2005=100), 2005-2016



Source: IMF, 2016.

45 Data based on WTO International Trade Statistics (WTO, 2016)

account for two-thirds of the continent's merchandise exports (AfDB et al., 2015).

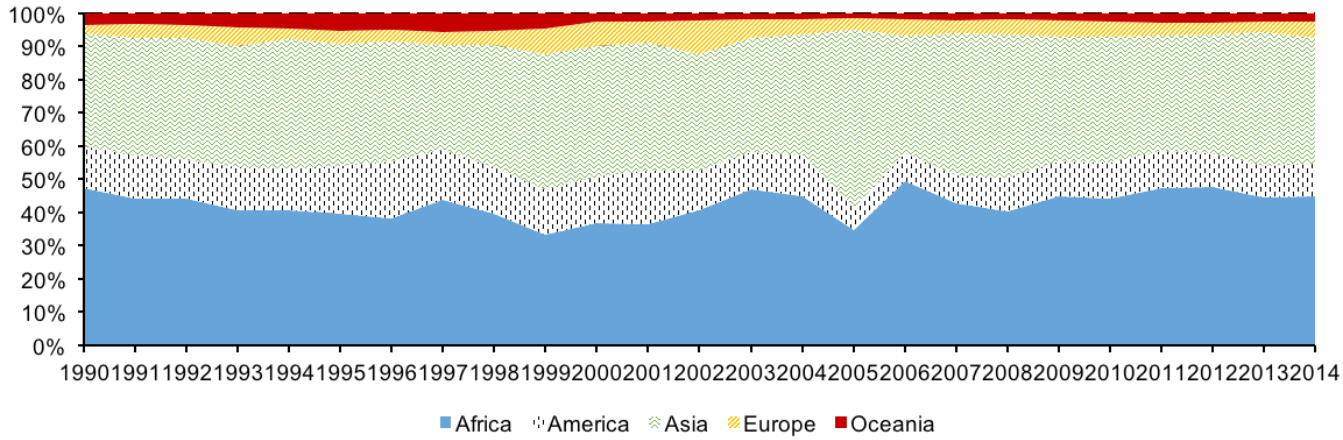
For Africa to realize the full potential of benefiting from the current trading system and agreements, a significant international effort to pursue export-oriented diversification towards manufactured goods is vital. Especially, the Aid for Trade Initiative has emerged as an important channel for African countries to build trade-related capacity so that they can more effectively participate in multilateral trade negotiations. This initiative can further help strengthen productive capacity in essential sectors such as trade-related infrastructure (ECA et al., 2014).

In terms of ODA, there is consensus that it still remains one of the major ingredients for development. The ODA from the OECD/DAC countries has significantly increased over the MDG period and was estimated in 2014 at $134.3 billion at 2013 prices, which however represents a $690 million decrease from the ODA level in 2013.

Country Programmable Aid falls short of commitments

Africa in general continues to be the largest recipient of ODA as the continent contains the majority of the least developed countries (LDCs) in the world (34 in Africa out of 48 in total). Net ODA disbursements from OECD/DAC countries to the continent of Africa have consistently increased in volume from 10.4 billion in 2000 to 29.2 billion in 2014 over the MDG period and its regional share has been maintained within the range of 34 to 49 per cent (43 per cent on average). However, the 2014 level of the ODA to Africa in terms of African country programmable aid (CPA) fell substantially short of commitments, dropping by 8.1 per cent to $45.9 billion from $49.9 billion in 2013 at 2013 prices. Much of this decrease can be attributed

Figure 8.2. Regional share of total net ODA disbursements from OECD/DAC countries, 1990-2014



Source: OECD, 2015.

to a significant drop in aid to top recipient countries such as Kenya and Tanzania (OECD, 2015).

With a few exceptions, DAC countries have not met their ODA commitments

Most DAC countries are lagging in their ODA commitments to provide 0.7 per cent of their countries' gross national income (GNI) to developing countries. In 2014, only 5 countries, namely Sweden (1.1 per cent), Luxembourg (1.07 per cent), Norway (0.99 per cent), Denmark (0.85 per cent) and the United Kingdom (0.71 per cent) continued to meet the promised ODA target, as they had in 2013. In terms of absolute volume, the United States ($32.7 billion), the United Kingdom ($19.3 billion), Germany ($16.2 billion), France ($10.3 billion) and Japan ($9.1 billion) have been the top five donor countries since 1997.

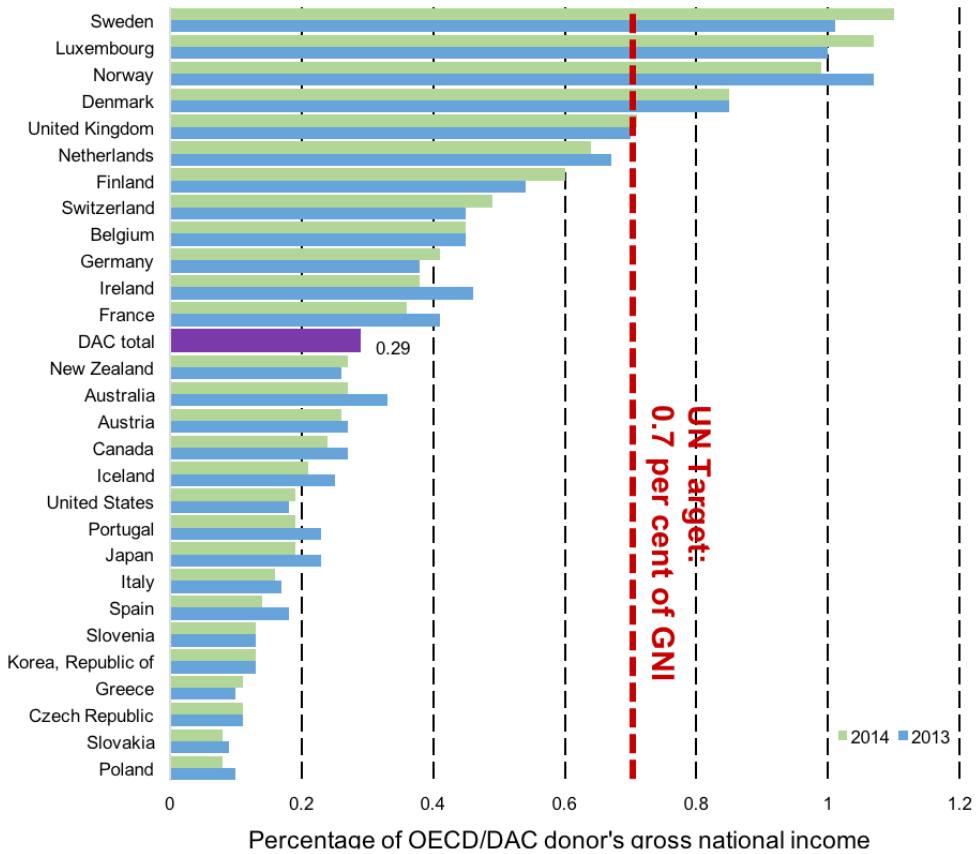
Of the 28 DAC member countries, 13 countries increased their commitments by 7.1 per cent from 2013 levels, which translates into additional disbursements of $6.1 billion in current terms. At the country level in 2014, Germany (14.2 per cent), Finland (13.9 per cent) and Switzerland (10.9 per cent) are the countries that increased their commitments over 10 per cent from the previous year while the contributions of Japan (-20.7 per cent), Spain (-20.3 per cent), Canada (-15.2 per cent), Portugal (-14.2 per cent), Australia (-13.3 per cent) and Norway (-10.0 per cent) decreased by 10 per cent or more.

Total ODA from the DAC group reached only 0.29 per cent of the combined GNI, which means that the gap between the ODA target and actual disbursements is estimated to be 0.41 per cent, with similar delivery gaps in previous years. Because this huge gap is unlikely to narrow in the near future, the quality of ODA has a major impact. In fact, substantial amounts of assistance stay in the donor countries, and in some cases the developmental impact of ODA in recipient countries is limited owing to weak governance systems. Thus, in a new era of sustainable development, the international community has to focus more on improving the quality and effectiveness of aid.

Improving the quality of aid delivery and use is critical to achieving the SDGs

There is broad consensus that the quality of aid needs to be managed better in order to maximize its impact on development and achieve value for aid money. Managing the quality would promote mutual accountability and ownership from both donors and developing countries so as to achieve the greatest development impact (Killen, 2011). In addition to the conceptual discussion, there is also empirical evidence that reveals strong linkage between the quality of aid and developmental impact. It is estimated that the value of aid programmes is reduced by 30 per cent when aid is tied. If aid is unpredictable, then its value is reduced by 10-20 per cent (Kharas, 2008). Furthermore, the European Commission (2009) estimates that the cost to European Union (EU) aid programme of failing to implement the aid effectiveness agenda ranges from €5 to €7 billion a year.

Figure 8.3. Net ODA from OECD/DAC countries as percentage of GNI, 2013 and 2014



Source: UNSD, 2016.

Target 8.B and 8.C: Address the special needs of the least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States

Net ODA to African LDCs is declining

While net ODA disbursements from the DAC countries to LDCs has increased over the period 1990-2014, amounting to approximately $26.2 billion in 2014 at current prices, the 2014 total is significantly down, by $3.7 billion, from the 2013 level. A similar downward trend in the ODA disbursements is observed for African LDCs. Moreover, ODA disbursements to African LDCs as a proportion of total ODA to LDCs has slightly decreased over the 1990-2014 period; declining from 79.5 per cent in 1990 to 73.5 per cent in 2000 and then to 63.8 per cent in 2014. This trend is significant since the LDCs in Africa account for 70 per cent of the total number of LDCs.

ODA to African LLDCs continues to rise

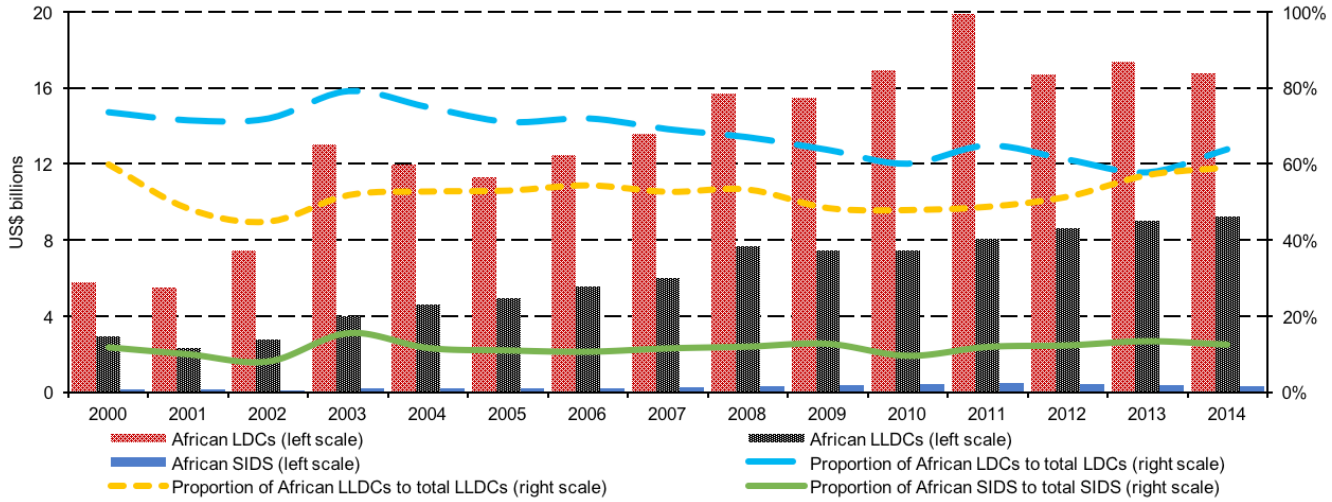
ODA can also play a critical role in meeting the development challenges faced by most of the landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) and small island developing States (SIDS) in Africa. It is an important source of external finance and foreign exchange for many countries and facilitates access to financial resources on international capital markets. Total ODA disbursements to African LLDCs consistently increased over the MDG period, reaching $9.2 billion in 2014. Even though ODA to LLDCs as a whole decreased by $90.3 million from the figure of $15.6 billion in 2013, ODA to African LLDCs increased by $260.6 million from 2013 to 2014. This was mainly attributable to significant increases over the 2013 levels in disbursements to South Sudan (by $492 million) and Central African Republic (by $168.7 million).

African SIDs experienced a decline in ODA at constant prices

Compared to the ODA to LDCs and LLDCs, the amount of aid to SIDS is relatively small. In fact, the number of African SIDS totals only six countries (Cabo Verde, Comoros, Guinea-Bissau, Mauritius, Sao Tome and Principe and Seychelles) out of 41 SIDS in total. ODA disbursements to African SIDS did not increase over the period 1990-2014. ODA in 1990 was $321.3 million and in 2014 was $333.8 million at current prices, indicating that ODA at constant prices has clearly declined over the same period. It is thus not surprising that the proportion of ODA flowing to African SIDS, relative to the ODA flowing to total SIDS, has actually decreased from 21.5 per cent in 1990 to 12.4 per cent in 2014.

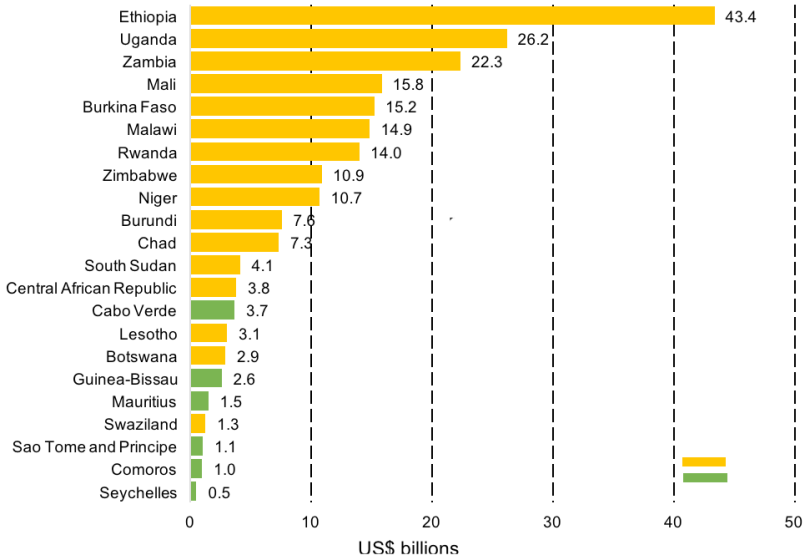
At country level for African LLDCs and SIDS, Ethiopia has cumulatively received the greatest amount of

Figure 8.4. Net ODA disbursements from OECD/DAC countries, to African LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS, 2000-2014



Source: OECD, 2016.

Figure 8.5. Cumulative ODA to African LLDCs and SIDS, 1990-2013



Source: UNSD, 2016.

ODA, $43.4 billion, followed by Uganda ($26.2 billion) and Zambia ($22.3 billion), over the MDG period. In particular, South Sudan which only started to receive ODA in 2011 has already accumulated $4.1 billion. Among the African SIDS, Cabo Verde is the one that has most benefited from ODA, receiving $243.3 million in 2013 and $3.7 billion cumulatively.

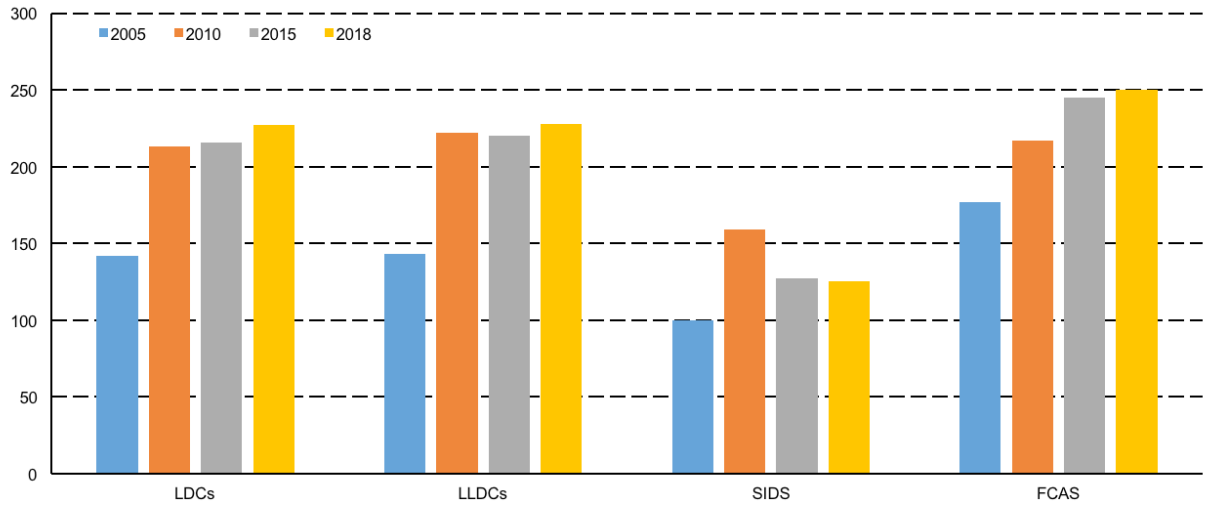
African countries, LDCs and LLDCs will probably receive a greater share of ODA in the future

According to preliminary results from the 2015 DAC Survey on Donors' Forward Spending Plans, DAC countries will focus more on LDCs and other countries of special concern such as LLDCs and conflict-affected countries. In the Survey, although the overall ODA to Africa is likely to remain at current levels over the period 2015-2018, LDCs and other low-income countries will benefit most from the future ODA, which is expected to grow by 5.7 per cent in real terms. Particularly, Africa excluding North Africa, and Ebola-affected countries such as Guinea, the SIDS such as Comoros and Sao Tomé and Principe, and populous LDCs such as Ethiopia will see a rise in their ODA. However, aid to SIDS has decreased since 2010 and a continued stagnation is projected up to 2018, a factor which requires special attention considering SIDS' structural and environmental challenges (OECD, 2015).

Substantial increase in duty-free access for African LDCs

In addressing the special needs of LDCs, the FfD3 called on international efforts to fully and expeditiously implement all the decisions of the Bali Package, particularly the decisions taken in favour of LDCs. According to UNSD (2016), the proportion of

Figure 8.6. Projected ODA (CPA) to vulnerable groups (base value at 2000=100), 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2018



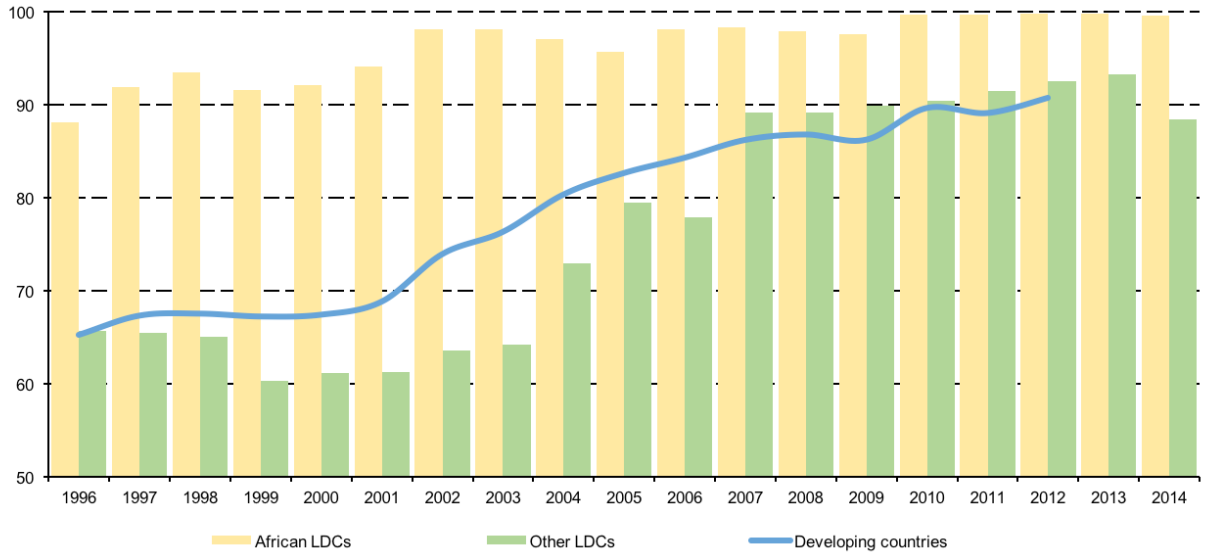
Source: OECD, 2015.

Note: FCAS stands for fragile and conflict-affected states and economies

developed country imports (excluding oil and arms) from developing countries that are admitted duty-free has consistently increased over the last 15 years. African LDCs have benefited more than LDCs from other continents in this special treatment. In other words, almost all African LDCs have already exceeded 99 per cent by this indicator since 2010 (with the exceptions of Somalia (96.9 per cent) and Equatorial Guinea (92.0 per cent)), while LDCs from other continents have reached over 90 per cent during the same period.

In 1995, a majority of African countries were founding WTO members and received preferential treatment in accessing markets in developed countries. The Tenth WTO Ministerial Conference, which was the first to be held in Africa, concluded the Nairobi Package that contains ministerial decisions on agriculture, cotton and special support to LDCs. In particular, the Nairobi Package facilitates opportunities for LDCs' export of goods to both developed and developing countries under unilateral preferential trade arrangements in favour of LDCs. More importantly, it extends the current waiver period under the Bali package which among other factors calls for full implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access and the simplification of preferential rules of origin benefiting LDCs.

Figure 8.7. Proportion of developed country imports (by value and excluding arms) from developing countries and LDCs admitted duty-free, 1996-2014



Source: UNSD, 2016.

Target 8.D: Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures in order to make debt sustainable in the long term

In addition to ODA, the HIPC Initiative has significantly reduced Africa's debt burden. Thirty African countries reached their completion point and received significant debt relief under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, and three other African countries, namely Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan, reached the pre-decision point under the Initiative.

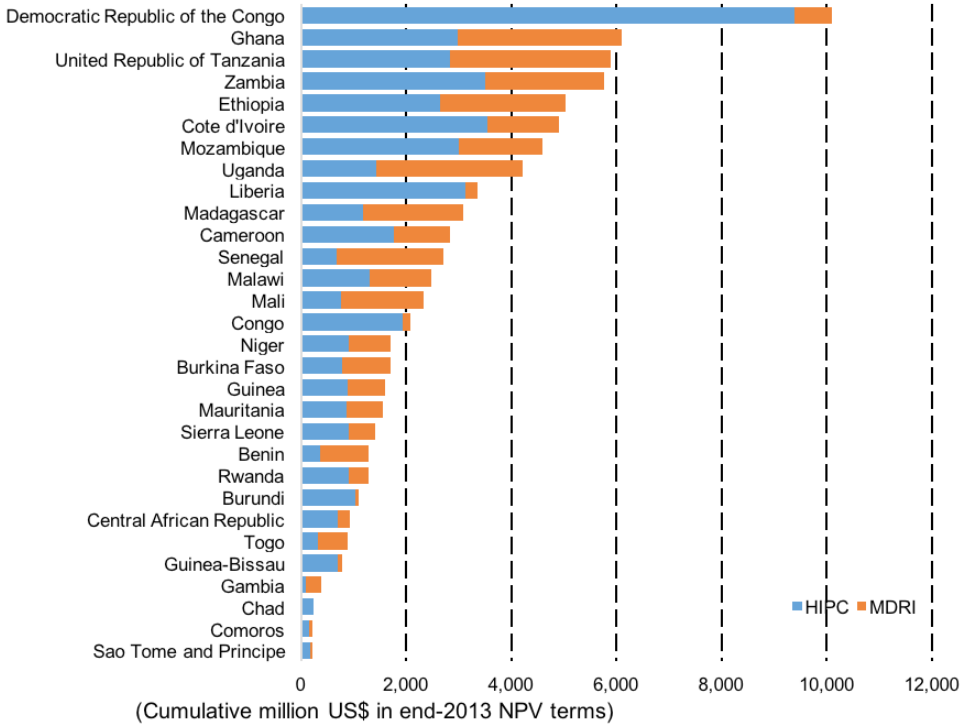
In addition to HIPC, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), which provided for 100 per cent cancellation of eligible debt for low-income African countries, has further mitigated the effects of the external debt burden, amounting cumulatively to $31.7 billion in end-2013 net present value (NPV) terms.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo has most benefited from the two Initiatives, receiving a total of over $10 billion in end-2013 net present value terms, followed by Ghana ($6 billion), the United Republic of Tanzania ($5.8 billion), Zambia ($5.7 billion) and Ethiopia ($5 billion).

Mounting debt pressures

Benefiting largely from global debt relief initiatives and from their own efforts, most developing countries, including in Africa, consistently reduced their debt-

Figure 8.8. Debt relief committed under HIPC and MDRI Initiatives for African countries

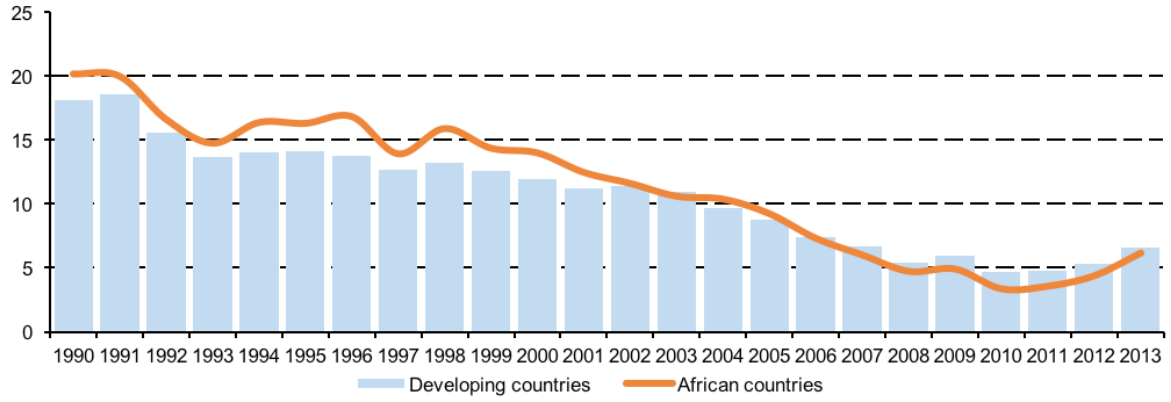


Source: UNSD, 2016.

service-to-export-revenue ratio by approximately 15 percentage points over the MDG period. However, recent figures suggest an increase in the debt-service-to-export-revenue ratio since 2011. This ratio is likely to rise in the light of a fragile global and regional outlook.

While many African countries have benefited from the HIPC, the MDRI and other debt relief initiatives, eventually reducing the debt-service-to-export-revenue ratio, Africa's long-term debt sustainability still remains a challenge for post-completion-point countries owing mainly to structural problems and inadequate debt management capacity. Even with full support from various debt relief initiatives, the growing concern about debt sustainability raises the more basic issue of how to ensure a fair mechanism to address future sovereign debt crises (ECA et al., 2015).

Figure 8.9. Debt service as percentage of exports of goods and services and net income, 1990-2013



Source: UNSD, 2016.

Target 8.F: In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

Stagnation in the number of fixed telephone lines as mobile access rises exponentially

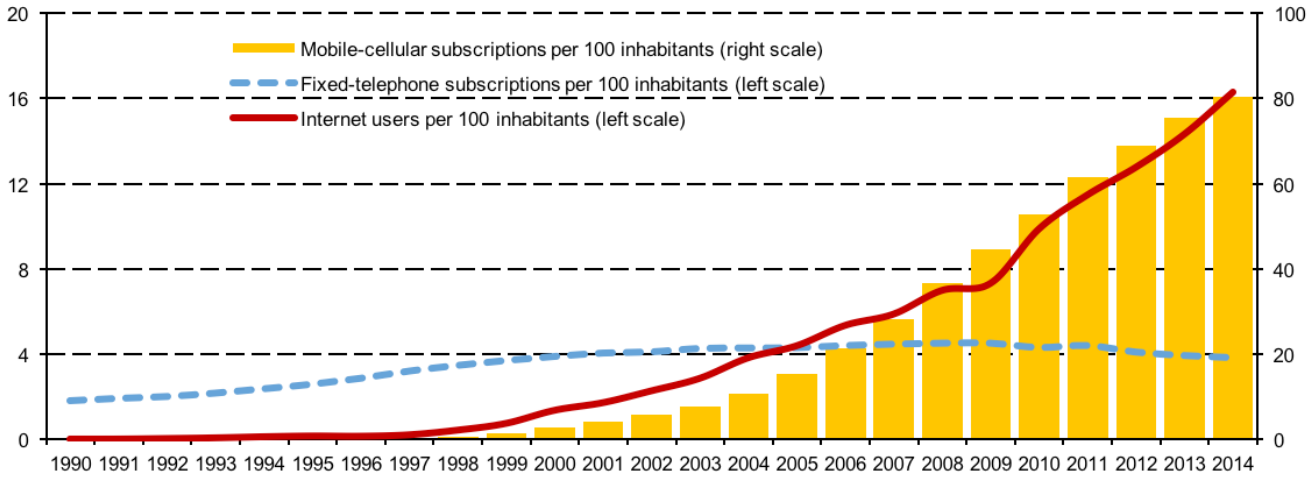
The role of information and communications technology cannot be overestimated, because it can transform the way people live and communicate. It also improves the type and quality of services available to people. In general, the number of fixed telephone lines in Africa has stagnated below 5 lines per 100 inhabitants since 2000. At a disaggregated level, only 16 African countries experienced slight increases in this measure between 2013 and 2014, with other countries experiencing either a slight reduction or no change in the same period. This poor performance in fixed telephone lines is largely due to rapid expansion of mobile telephone subscriptions.

By contrast, the number of mobile subscriptions has grown exponentially and even exceeded the number of fixed-telephone subscriptions since 2001. Now, 80 per cent of African people use a mobile phone. At the country level, 16 African countries, namely Benin, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa and Tunisia, achieved a penetration rate of more than 100 per cent as of 2014. Gabon has been the most exceptional performer, with a 210 per cent penetration rate as of 2014. However, Eritrea still has poor mobile subscription, amounting to 6.4 per 100 inhabitants.

Internet access remains a challenge in Africa despite improved access to mobile telephones

Around 84 per cent of African people are not currently linked to a global network of content and application, while more than half of the world's population are connected to the Internet. In other words, most African people are not benefiting from technological

Figure 8.10. Estimated fixed-telephone subscriptions, mobile subscriptions and Internet users per 100 inhabitants in Africa, 1990-2014



Source: UNSD, 2016.

innovation, partly due to infrastructure challenges of Africa's historical reliance on satellites and very small aperture terminal (VSAT) earth stations for most of its connectivity. It should be noted that high cost remains the main barrier to improved Internet use in Africa: the price for 100 kilobytes per second in Africa is the highest in the world (ECA et al., 2014).

At the country level, in 2014, Seychelles was the only African country that registered Internet access for over 50 out of every 100 inhabitants. Twenty-four countries still registered less than 10 per 100 inhabitants. Eritrea registered less than 1 per 100 inhabitants. The best performers were Lesotho, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Cameroon, Liberia, Ghana and Ethiopia, whose Internet use per 100 inhabitants grew by more than 50 per cent in 2014.

Conclusion

Overall, Africa's performance on Goal 8 shows mixed progress in areas such as trade, development aid, debt relief and information and communications technology. In particular Africa's trade performance has deteriorated in recent years due to recent declines in commodity prices and also limited success in economic diversification.

Beyond a reallocation of existing funds to least developed countries, the prospects for increased ODA to Africa are dim. The ODA delivery gap is wide and unlikely to narrow in the near future. Duty-free access to developed country markets has improved, yet non-tariff barriers still impede progress. Africa's debt burden declined substantially, owing in part to debt relief, but there are recent sign of mounting debt pressures in a number of African countries. Access

to mobile telephones has improved dramatically, although Internet access remains well below the global average.

In the light of these trends it is imperative that African countries strengthen macroeconomic sustainability and public management of natural resources revenues, and leverage such funds for the transformation of their economies. Furthermore, it is essential that African countries develop innovative measures to facilitate product upgrading, to improve international competitiveness and move up global value chains.

Furthermore, the adoption of the SDGs should galvanize development partners to fulfil their commitments and improve the quality of aid delivery. These efforts should be complemented by more effective use of ODA by beneficiaries. Furthermore, to support the long-term financial autonomy of African States, the international community should work closely with African governments to curb illicit financial outflows, strengthen capacities for domestic resource mobilization and identify alternative sources of financing.

Strengthening the technological capacities of African LDCs in particular will be critical to improving their productive capacities and international competitiveness. But most importantly it will facilitate the adoption of cleaner technologies which are vital for ensuring that Africa's industrial development is environmentally sustainable. In this context, the Technology Facilitation Mechanism's newly established Multi-stakeholder Forum on Science, Technology and Innovation can serve as a catalyst for innovation, as well as the transfer and diffusion of technology.

Section II: Africa's Dual Transition to the SDGs and Agenda 2063 - Challenges and Opportunities[46]

Context

The findings of the previous section suggest that Africa's performance on the MDGs was remarkable despite its poor starting conditions; improvements were manifested in primary school enrolment; representation of women in national parliament; HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis prevalence and incidence rates and maternal and child deaths. Nevertheless, the analysis also confirms that based on the latest data, Africa missed most of the MDG targets even as it prepared for the transition to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, the continental framework for Africa's development.

In January, 2015, the Heads of State and Government of the African Union adopted Agenda 2063, a strategic framework for inclusive growth and sustainable development in Africa, and a strategy to optimize the use of the continent's resources for the benefit of all Africans. In September of the same year they also signed on to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global framework for "achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions – economic, social and environmental – in a balanced manner."

The Sustainable Development Goals are an ambitious set of development goals which build on the Millennium Development Goals by encompassing a broad range of economic, environmental and social indicators that are underpinned by an elaborate means of implementation and follow-up mechanism. In particular, the new agenda integrates social, economic and environmental sustainability in 17 Goals, 169 targets and 230 indicators.

The two landmark events signal a two-pronged transition: a global-level transition from the Millennium Development Goals to Agenda 2030 and a continent-level transition to Agenda 2063, a framework that consolidates new and existing regional initiatives such as NEPAD (New Partnership for Africa's Development) into a forward-looking transformational framework for Africa.

46 Author: Bartholomew Armah, Chief of Renewal of Planning Section, ECA.

Key features of Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is a long-term development framework that aims to materialize Africa's vision of: an *integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the world.*

The origins of the Agenda can be traced to the 50th Anniversary (Golden Jubilee) of the African Union in 2013, where the Heads of State rededicated themselves to the pursuit of the Pan African vision. The Summit tasked the African Union Commission, supported by the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, to prepare a long-term vision through a people-driven approach.

The Agenda has three key components, namely the vision, the transformation framework and the first Ten Year Implementation Plan[47]. It is anchored by seven aspirations that are supported by corresponding goals, priority areas, targets, and strategies. There are currently twenty Goals that are covered by the Ten Year Implementation Plan (AUC, 2015).

To ensure effective implementation, the Agenda is divided into five ten-year implementation periods, with the first spanning the period 2014-2023. The first ten-year implementation plan is founded on: the Constitutive Act of the African Union; the African Union Vision; the eight priority areas of the 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration; Africa's aspirations for 2063 derived through a consultative process; regional and continental frameworks; and national plans and visions (AUC 2015).

The goals and targets contained in the Ten Year Implementation Plan are based on, among others: guidance from Assembly decisions; insights from the development priorities of Member States and Regional Economic Communities (RECs); the orientation of existing continental frameworks; and the flagship projects and programmes of Agenda 2063.

The priority areas of Agenda 2063 span the three dimensions of sustainability: economic, social and environmental. Structural transformation, underpinned by industrialization, is at the heart of the goals and targets relating to economic development. The social development priorities focus on health, education, water and sanitation, gender and social inclusion. The environmental priorities are underpinned by measures to address climate change and preserve and harness marine and terrestrial ecosystems.

Key features of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Agenda 2030 is the product of a broadly consultative process that reflects Africa's priorities as articulated in the Common African Position. This makes the agenda more amenable to buy-in and implementation by all stakeholders than its predecessor, the MDGs. Furthermore, unlike the MDGs, Agenda 2030 applies universally, not just to the developing countries. An important implication of the universality feature of the Agenda is that low-income countries, including those in Africa, may no longer enjoy the exclusive focus and attention by development partners that they experienced under the MDG regime. Middle-income

47 The Ten Year Implementation Plan of Agenda 2063 (2014 -2023) was adopted by the June 2015 meetings of the AU Policy Organs.

countries in particular will share the limelight of global attention with their relatively poorer counterparts. This will invariably have implications for the amount of financial and non-financial resources that will be directed to the developing world.

Unlike the MDGs which focused largely on the social dimension, Agenda 2030 is anchored by the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, environmental and social. The three dimensions are viewed as integrated and inextricably linked across the goals and targets of the Agenda (UN 2015a). Implementation will require a strengthening of capacities to design and implement sustainable development programmes in a coordinated manner.

Achieving sustainability will have cost implications; hence additional financial resources will be required. Achieving the three dimensions of sustainable development will also require strengthened capacities for evidence-based policymaking to assess trade-offs in policy decisions. The environmental impact of policies aimed at increasing agricultural productivity through investments in fertilizer for instance, will have to be evaluated before such policies are instituted. Such policy simulations cannot however be undertaken without access to data, adequate capacity for data analysis and the requisite tools to evaluate trade-offs in policy actions.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is grounded by an elaborate means of implementation which reflects an explicit commitment to support the process in terms of both financial and non-financial resources. In reality, however, development partners made few concrete new financial commitments. Only the European Union committed to fulfil existing ODA commitments. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the outcome document of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, focuses largely on policy changes including: reducing the cost of remittances, strengthening international cooperation on tax matters, establishing an infrastructure platform and establishing a technology facilitation mechanism (UN 2015b). South-South cooperation, domestic resource mobilization and the private sector will need to play a greater role in development financing in the foreseeable future.

The synergies between Agendas 2063 and 2030

There is significant convergence of both Agendas particularly at the level of the goals. This convergence was not an accident of fate but the result of deliberate efforts by Member States. Specifically, Agenda 2030 is informed by the Common African Position on the Post-2015 Development Agenda. This document underpinned the negotiating position of the African group in their intergovernmental negotiations on the post-2015 development agenda. In turn, Agenda 2063 builds on the elements and priorities of the CAP, hence several of the priorities in Agenda 2030 are also reflected in Agenda 2063.

Both Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 are comprehensive, underpinned by an extensive consultation process, and share common aspirations of structural transformation and sustainable development. For instance, both Agendas aim to improve the living standards of households through an inclusive and sustainable growth process. Goal 1 of Agenda 2063 focuses on ensuring a high standard of living, improved quality of life and well-

being for all. Similarly, Agenda 2030 prioritizes ending poverty in all its dimensions and improving access to social protection. Again, both Agendas call for poverty eradication, greater equity in the distribution of economic and social assets and also significant improvements in social service delivery for all social groups irrespective of gender, ethnicity, age or geography. A mapping exercise conducted by ECA's Macroeconomic Policy Division found that 69 per cent of the targets of Agenda 2030 overlap with Agenda 2063. At the indicator level, 67 per cent of the indicators of Agenda 2030 overlap with Agenda 2063. The synergies provide an opportunity to implement both without unduly burdening policymakers with multiple development frameworks.

Notwithstanding the synergies, Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030 are not identical; there are several elements of Agenda 2030 that are not contained in Agenda 2063 and its Ten Year Implementation Plan. Furthermore, it is important to note that overlapping goals, targets and indicators imply similarity, not sameness. Examples of Agenda 2063 elements that are not captured in Agenda 2030 include: Goal 8 which refers to creating a United Africa; Goal 9 on the creation of Continental Financial and Monetary Institutions; Goal 15 on ensuring a Fully Functional and Operational African Peace and Security Architecture and; goal 19 on ensuring the place of Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence (AUC, 2015). Similarly the 2030 Agenda target of "implementing nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieving substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable" overlaps but is not identical to the Agenda 2063 target of ensuring that "at least 30% of vulnerable populations including persons with disabilities, older persons and children are provided with social protection."

Thus, coordination will be vital to ensure that implementation and follow-up take into account all dimensions of both initiatives; areas of convergence as well as issues that are tackled separately by each initiative but are of importance to the development of the continent.

The challenges of coordination, data, and follow-up on two initiatives that comprise several goals, targets and indicators suggests that the transition to the new global and regional frameworks will not be an easy one. This raises the obvious question: "*How will the continent manage the transition from the MDGs to the SDGs*?" The next section highlights some of the key challenges associated with the implementation of the new agenda and offers possible solutions as appropriate.

Transitioning from the MDGs to Agenda 2030/2063: Issues, challenges and opportunities

Sensitization and awareness-raising about the two Agendas

In the future, Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 will provide the framework for sustainable structural transformation in Africa. However, despite the large number of consultations undertaken so far, the details of both Agendas and their operational implications are yet to be internalized at the grassroots level. Creating awareness will require effective messaging about the content of both Agendas, and sensitization about the

relationship and synergies between them and their mutual relevance to national development.

Clarity about how Agenda 2030 relates to Agenda 2063 will be critical for effective implementation. In this context, targeted follow-up consultations with line ministries and planning commissions will be key to ensuring a deeper understanding of both Agendas and their synergies. It will also ensure that implementation takes into account the three dimensions of sustainability.

Towards an integrated results framework

Agenda 2063 has 7 aspirations, 20 goals and 34 priority areas, 171 national targets, 85 continental targets and 246 indicators. The SDGs comprise 17 goals, 169 targets and approximately 230 indicators. At the broad level of goals and targets both the First Ten Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs exhibit convergence although the convergence is slightly lower at the level of indicators.

Implementation

The need for an integrated approach to implementation

An important lesson from the MDGs is that embedding global initiatives in national planning frameworks is vital for implementation. The sheer volume of goals, targets and indicators embodied in Agenda 2030 and in Agenda 2063 suggests that the process of integration will be relatively more complicated than was the case with the MDGs. Hence, a key implementation challenge for Member States will be the coherent integration of both Agendas into their national planning frameworks.

Coherent monitoring and evaluation of both frameworks requires an integrated set of goals, targets and indicators and a harmonized review and reporting platform. In the integration process three categories of indicators have been identified: indicators that overlap or are common to both Agendas; indicators that are exclusive to Agenda 2063 and do not appear in Agenda 2030; and indicators that are exclusive to Agenda 2030 and do not appear in Agenda 2063. The challenge is how to address the set of non-converging indicators. One possible option for the design of an integrated framework would be to consolidate core indicators from each of the three indicator categories described above. However, agreeing on a common results framework will require not only technical expertise but political buy-in at both the continental and national levels. Another alternative is to provide Member States with a tool that maps the two Agendas at three levels: goals, targets and indicators. This will provide countries with the necessary information to make informed choices regarding integration of the two Agendas in their planning frameworks.

There are a number of toolkits that can assist countries integrate the 2030 Agenda in their national frameworks. They include the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) framework developed by the United Nations Development Group and the Policy Coherence for Sustainable Development toolkit developed by OECD. However, neither of these frameworks explicitly takes into account Agenda 2063. ECA has developed a draft toolkit that maps the 2030 and 2063 Agendas at the goal, target and indicator levels and provides

a diagnostic tool for integrating both agendas in national planning frameworks.

Beyond integration, implementation will also require institutional strengthening and coordination, strengthened capacities for evidence-based policymaking and effective links among the development plan, the annual budget and the multi-year expenditure framework. In this context, facilitating peer learning and experience-sharing, including through established networks of development planners to support the process of integration, will be vital.

Institutional arrangements

Member States will have to undertake an honest evaluation of the effectiveness of their current institutional arrangements for delivering on the SDGs and Agenda 2063. In the past, governments have taken a sequential approach to sustainable development, adopting a "develop first and address sustainability issues later" philosophy. However, Rio+20 reiterated that sustainable development goals require an integrated approach, one that simultaneously addresses the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability in a balanced way. Sustainable development is not only about environmental or social or economic issues. It is about all three. An integrated approach implies breaking institutional silos and strengthening sectoral (horizontal) and subnational (vertical) coordination across implementing entities. In effect, the institutional architecture for implementation of the MDGs has to be retrofitted to meet the imperatives of sustainable development. Since countries' circumstances differ, institutional strengthening may require radical changes in some instances. In others it may require more subtle changes aimed at reorganizing existing systems. Invariably, the role of planning agencies will be paramount in ensuring that the three dimensions are reflected in a balanced manner in all aspects of programme and project execution.

Aligning planning cycles with Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The different timelines of Agendas 2063 and 2030 raise operational challenges in integrating the two Agendas into planning frameworks. Furthermore, the planning cycles of national long-term visions and medium-term frameworks are not always aligned with regional and global frameworks. In some cases this could potentially delay implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063. On the other hand, to expedite implementation of the new Agendas, some countries are retrofitting ongoing frameworks to reflect the new priorities.

Regarding the different timelines of Agendas 2063 and 2030, it is important to note that although Agenda 2063 is a 50-year vision statement, it is operationalized through a series of 10-year implementation plans. The first ten-year plan of agenda 2063 (which commenced in 2014) ends in 2023, hence the majority of the first two implementation plans of agenda 2063 fall within the time period of Agenda 2030. There is not much difficulty at this level of alignment.

The more significant challenge is at the national level where there is considerable variation in consistency between national planning cycles and regional and global cycles. In general, countries whose medium-term plans coincide with the commencement of the

SDGs are better placed to commence implementation of the new Agendas since they can more easily align their new plans to the SDGs and Agenda 2063. Countries in the process of implementing existing plans should review such plans in the light of the new global and continental frameworks.

Reconciling targets of Agenda 2063 with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Related to the issue of asymmetrical cycles is the challenge of reconciling the often differing targets of the two Agendas and prorating such targets to the relatively shorter time horizons of country medium-term plans. For instance, one of the poverty targets for the FTYIP of Agenda 2063 is: *Reduce 2013 levels of poverty by at least 30 per cent*[48]. The corresponding SDG target is: *By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day*[49]. The two are overlapping but not identical, and depending on country circumstances one indicator may be more ambitious than the other. Ideally, the preferred criterion for reconciling the two Agendas in this case is for a country to focus on the more ambitious target. Alternatively a country may prefer to focus on the more realistic target. While this may be convenient for countries, it nevertheless raises the challenge of cross-country comparability of performance. To address this concern the AUC and ECA are developing a core set of regional indicators that all RECs and AU member States will be required to report on. A draft common reporting template has been designed for this purpose.

Follow-up and Review

The burden of reporting by countries will be substantial if countries have to report on one set of regional indicators for Agenda 2063 and another set for the SDGs. Adopting a single harmonized follow-up architecture for Agendas 2030 and 2063 is therefore imperative.

Effective follow-up of the two Agendas will require a multi-tiered follow-up architecture that spans continental, national and subnational jurisdictions.

Agenda 2030 calls on regional commissions to support Member States in developing an appropriate forum for follow-up. In March 2015 the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development was mandated to follow-up on Agenda 2030 by a resolution adopted during the joint ECA AUC Conference of Ministers of Finance and Economic Planning. This forum is emerging as the *de facto* platform for follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In May 2016 ECA convened the first meeting of the AFRSD since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The conference deliberated on pertinent issues of how countries can harmonize frameworks and establish common mechanisms of implementation and follow-up to achieve Africa's collective goals of sustainable development and structural transformation.

48 Target 1 of Priority area 2 under Goal 1.
49 Target 1.1

Data challenges

Access to data will be vital for effective follow-up. The global indicators for Agenda 2030 have been classified into three categories: those for which data exist and there is an accepted methodology for data collection; those that have a commonly accepted methodology but no reliable source of data, and those for which no accepted methodology exists and also lack reliable data. Similar challenges exist for the Agenda 2063 indicators even though they have not been classified as such. Addressing the data challenges will require a phased approach. One can conceive of a situation where only indicators for which a methodology for data collection exists and for which data are available will be monitored during the initial stages of implementation. For instance, ECA has selected a subset of 77 regional indicators from the 230 Agenda 2030 indicators that almost exclusively comprise tier I and tier II indicators. At the national level, National Statistics Offices will require support in designing new methodologies, developing baseline estimates and compiling data where none exist.

In light of the constraints and challenges enumerated above, it is remarkable to note that countries have taken steps to implement the new global and regional initiatives. The pace of the transition varies by country and is generally faster for countries whose new planning cycle coincided with the adoption of the new Agendas. The next section provides insights into how countries are preparing for implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063.

Country experiences in the transition to Agenda 2030/2063

As indicated above, countries are at different stages of the process of integrating the SDGs and Agenda 2063 into their national development planning frameworks. Those countries whose planning cycle coincided with the commencement of the SDGs are at a more advanced stage of the integration process. Others are putting in place mechanisms for the integration process to smooth the transition to the new global agenda. The ensuing analysis is based on country submissions during ECA's network of development planners as well as presentations at a workshop on: "Integrating Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (SDGs) and Agenda 2063 into National Development Plans and Strategies in East and Southern Africa" organized by UNDP in Sandton, Johannesburg on June 15-16 2016.

Ethiopia

Fortuitous alignment of planning cycle with the SDGs

Ethiopia's second growth and transformation plan (GTP-II) (2015-2019) coincides with the launch of the SDGs. GTP-II takes into account: lessons from GTP-I; regional circumstances and outlook, particularly the Common Africa Position (CAP) and Agenda 2063; and global initiatives including the Post-2015 Development Agenda (i.e. the SDGs). Prior to the adoption of the SDGs Ethiopia already had a strategy to achieve environmental sustainability which is articulated in its Climate Resilient Green Economy strategy (CRGE) of 2011.

Integration

The CRGE aims to transform the economy from a low-income country to a middle-income one without compromising on environmental quality. To ensure coherence in policy implementation, the process of integrating the SDGs into GTP-II has been done in two phases. The first phase involves integration of climate-resilient green economy (CRGE) indicators and targets into sectoral plans, while the second stage entails mainstreaming the SDGs into sectoral plans and the national plan (GTP-II).

Box 9.1: Ethiopia's Central Planning Agency

Ethiopia's Central Planning Agency

In 2013 the Council of Ministers of Ethiopia promulgated a new regulation (281/2013) establishing the National Planning Commission (NPC). The objective of the NPC is to prepare five-year national development plans in the framework of country-wide balanced growth within the context of a long-term perspective plan of fifteen years, and conduct periodic evaluation of the implementation of the plans. NPC serves as the secretariat of the National Planning Council. The National Planning Council is chaired by the Prime Minister and comprised of cabinet ministers and the Executives of the Federal Regions. The Central Statistical Agency (CTA) and the Mapping Agency are accountable to the National Planning Commission.

The National Planning Commission has already developed and rolled out the current 5-year plan entitled: Second Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP-II). This is the successor to GTP-I as of December 2015. GTP-II builds on GTP-I with a stronger commitment to realizing the country's vision of becoming a middle-income economy by 2025. Sustaining rapid economic growth, achieving structural transformation, building a Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) and eradicating extreme poverty are the major agendas of the Government.

Source: Getachew, 2015.

Institutional arrangements

The process of integrating the CRGE into sectoral plans is coordinated by the newly established Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MEFCC) and the CRGE Facility. MEFCC prepares integration guidelines which are then endorsed by the CRGE Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee, for the respective sectors. Sectoral plans are subsequently reviewed and appraised by MEFCC, the CRGE Facility and the National Planning Commission (NPC) to ensure alignment with GTP-II and CRGE.

Uganda

In Uganda the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 will be implemented through the Comprehensive National Development Framework (CNDF) which is geared to achieving the national vision: "*Transform the Ugandan Society from a Peasant to a Modern and Prosperous Country by 2040*". The CNDF articulates the overall developmental orientation of the country, sets the medium-term strategic direction of the country and identifies priority activities for each year. At the apex of the CDNF framework are three 10-year National Development Plans which encapsulate the long-term development objectives of the nation. These plans are financed through the Long-Term Expenditure Framework. Feeding into the 10 year national plans are six (i.e., two per each 10-year NDP) five-year National Development Plans or Medium-Term Frameworks which are financed through the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework. The second medium-term National Development Plan (NDP II) coincided with the birth of the SDGs and thus provided a unique

opportunity for the integration of the SDGs into the framework. According to government sources, 76 per cent of the SDG targets have been incorporated into NDP II. As a result NDP II is aligned to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and hence constitutes an important instrument for the implementation of the SDGs. For instance, to achieve SDG1: *End poverty in all its forms everywhere*, NDP II plans to: reduce the percentage of people living on less than 1 USD per day from 19.7 per cent to 14.2 per cent by 2020, increase the number of vulnerable people accessing social protection interventions from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000 by 2020 and increase the percentage of women accessing economic empowerment initiatives from 12 per cent to 30 per cent by 2020. Furthermore, Uganda has also developed guidelines to mainstream the SDGs into sector strategic plans and local government planning frameworks.

To ensure an integrated approach to implementation Uganda has established a three-tier SDG Coordination Framework with political and technical representation. At the apex of the Coordination Framework is the SDG Policy Coordination Committee (PCC) a political entity which is chaired by the Prime Minister. The PCC is supported by two technical committees: the SDG Implementation Coordination Steering Committee (ICSC) and the SDG Technical Implementation Coordination Committee (TICC). The CSC is chaired by the Head of Public Service and Secretary to the Cabinet with representation from development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector. This committee sits every four months, reviews progress and makes recommendations to the PCC. The SDG Technical Implementation Coordination Committee (TICC) is chaired by the Permanent Secretary, Office of the Prime Minister, with technical officers from Government, development partners, civil society organizations and the private sector. The committee meets every quarter to review reports from technical working groups for consideration by the ICSC. The framework is supported by the following five SDG Technical Working Groups: a) Coordination, Monitoring and Reporting; b) Data c) Planning; d) Resource Mobilization and e) Communication and Advocacy (Government of Uganda, 2016).

Ghana

Institutional arrangements

In Ghana, the central planning agency (i.e., the National Development Planning Commission) ensures alignment through directives and guidelines that inform the preparation of the development plans of line ministries. As part of this process, the NDPC together with the national statistical office (Ghana Statistical Service) and a multi-sectoral planning entity called the Cross-Sectoral Planning Groups, are developing a set of nationally customized indicators to track the SDGs. The Commission will also develop a monitoring and evaluation framework to facilitate the collection and collation of data for tracking purposes.

Integration

The country is also making concerted efforts to mainstream the SDGs at the subnational level with special emphasis on the northern regions of the country which are home to the most vulnerable segments of the population. In 2010 the Government established the Savannah Accelerated Development Authority (SADA) to "provide a framework for the comprehensive and long-term development of the Northern Savannah Ecological Zone". SADA is working closely with NDPC to undertake stakeholder

consultations on the SDGs, identify indicators and targets relevant to SADA jurisdictions and ensure alignment of the SDGs with the planning framework of the northern region. Specific measures being adopted to ensure alignment include multi-sectoral surveys to develop SDG baselines, use of mobile devices, dashboards and data visualization to make data collection easy and meaningful for planning; and strengthening the capacities of decentralized planning authorities in the SADA region (The Savannah Accelerated Development Authority, 2015).

Kenya

Kenya's current medium-term plan ends in 2017. In anticipation of implementing Agenda 2063 and the SDGs the country undertook a review of the medium-term plan. Preparation of the next medium-term plan will begin at the end of the third quarter of 2016. Nevertheless, there is very little awareness of Agenda 2063 outside the secretariat responsible for delivery of the country's long-term development plan, planning ministries and the national statistics office.

Awareness of Agenda 2063 was even lower at the subnational level of government. Kenya has a devolved system of government with many of the functions related to social and economic rights falling within the jurisdiction of subnational governments. These entities also have 5-year development plans which are supposed to be aligned with the national medium-term plan and the long-term development plan. Strengthening awareness of the global and regional agendas will be critical if they are to be integrated into subnational planning frameworks.

In this context, intergovernmental coordination on implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs may possibly require a new institutional framework in order to cope with the complexity of a 48-government state (47 county governments plus 1 national government).

Strengthening statistical capacities and monitoring and evaluation systems particularly at the subnational level will be vital since such systems are currently only nascent. A great deal of technical support will be required to bring them to an adequate level for successful monitoring and review of the new Agendas.

Tanzania

Challenges in implementing parallel frameworks

Tanzania's second Five Year Development Plan (FYDP II) provides the framework for implementation of Agendas 2030 and 2063. FYDP II which has the theme of nurturing and industrialization for economic transformation and human development is informed by the Long Term Prospective Plan 2011/12-2025/26. Prior to FYDP II, Tanzania operated MKUTUKA I (2005/6-2010/11), MKUTUKA II (2010/11-2014/15) simultaneously with FYDP I (2011/12-2015/16). This practice resulted in weak prioritization, weak coordination, incoherent policies and duplicative implementation arrangements with unclear division of responsibilities in monitoring, evaluation and reporting. FYDP II addresses this challenge by integrating the agenda of growth and transformation, which is the thrust of FYDP I, and poverty reduction, the core agenda of MKUKUTA, into one unifying framework.

The adoption of the global and continental frameworks coincided with the review of FYDP I and MKUKUTA

Box 9.2: Other Transition Experiences

Cameroon is developing its strategy through the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature and Sustainable Development. A steering committee has been established by the Government to give direction and guidance. Members of the steering committee are drawn from different backgrounds – environmentalists, economists, sociologists, jurists, agronomists, foresters, energy experts, and more, which helped in identifying major pillars of the strategy.

Côte d'Ivoire's National Development Plan (NDP) 2012-2015 will be succeeded by a new national development plan for the period 2016-2020 which is based on its long-term vision 2040. It incorporates both Agenda 2063 and the SDGs in the planning process and consists of five strategic pillars to achieve the SDGs.

The Democratic Republic of Congo's (DRC) Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy paper (2011-2015) was concluded in 2015. The new national strategic development plan which is championed by the President of the Republic seeks to achieve sustainable development of the DRC by 2030 by mainstreaming sustainable development into all public policies. To this end, specific and quantifiable objectives are set for each of the Ministries to ensure effective follow-up.

Guinea-Bissau has recently developed and approved its "Strategic and Operational Plan for 2015-2020 – Terra Ranka" which has sustainable development as a core development objective. The country aims to become a model for sustainable development by 2025. This will be achieved by regulating the exploitation of fishery resources, preserving quality of ecotourism sites, preserving its sub-surface resources, and other efforts.

Guinea is incorporating the objectives of sustainable development into the preparation of its 2016-2020 national development plan that takes into account Agenda 2063. The medium-term plan is anchored by the country's long-term vision (Vision 2040). Furthermore, the Government is developing a multi-year project to strengthen institutional capacities for the implementation of the SDGs. The project will proceed in three phases namely 2017 to 2021, 2022-2026, and 2027-2030. The first phase of the proposed project will be reviewed by development partners during a conference to be held in October 2016.

Liberia set the stage for implementation of the SDGs when its President launched a National Agenda 2030 for sustainable development in January 2016. The event brought together all stakeholders including government, civil society and the private sector.

Mali launched reflections for integrating the SDGs and Agenda 2063 into its three major development planning frameworks – the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (CSRP 2012 – 2017); the Government Action Program (2013-2018); and the Accelerated Development Programme of the Northern Region.

Source: ECA's Solution Exchange for the African Development Planners Community (2016) Query: Mainstreaming the SDGs and Agenda 2063 in National planning frameworks – Experiences. 24 May 2016. Available at: http://www.solutionexchange-un.net/repository/africa/plan/pro0000364_ConsReply.pdf

II and the design of FYDP II (2016/17-2020/21. This fortuitous development provided an opportunity to incorporate elements of the global and continental agendas into the new national framework.

Monitoring and evaluation of the global and continental frameworks will be undertaken within existing institutional frameworks. Like Zimbabwe, Tanzania is using the cluster approach to promote coordination and coherence in implementation. Yet the authorities have identified a number of obstacles to be overcome including development of baseline data; involving the private sector and local authorities in an effective multi-stakeholder partnership and ensuring coherence in policy implementation (Government of Tanzania 2016).

Zimbabwe

Linking SDGs to national priorities

Zimbabwe's Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim-ASSET) is the primary vehicle for the implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063. Zim-ASSET is a cluster-based plan that aims at promoting an integrated approach to development by strengthening intersectoral linkages within the economy. The clusters of ZIM-ASSET are mapped to the SDGs to ensure alignment with the planning framework.

Institutional arrangements

Lead agencies and co-chairs have been identified for each of the SDG Goals and each of the Aspirations of Agenda 2063. In the spirit of partnership and multi-stakeholder participation, each lead agency is paired with a corresponding counterpart from the private sector, civil society and development partners (Government of Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation: Towards an Empowered Society and Growing Economy – October 2013-December 2018).

Implementation of the SDGs will begin with an awareness-raising campaign at the national and provincial levels as well as the establishment of baselines using 2015 benchmark figures. The SDGs will be implemented in three 5-year phases (2016-2020, 2021-2025 and 2026-2030) while Agenda 2063 will be implemented through five 10-year implementation programmes.

To coordinate implementation of both Agendas, the targets of the first 10-year implementation plan of Agenda 2063 will be synchronized with the first and second 5-year implementation phases of the SDGs. This involves the challenging task of aligning and pro-rating the 2063 targets with the 5-year programme implementation cycle of the SDGs and Zim-ASSET.

Rwanda

Rwanda's strategy for integrating the SDGs into its national planning frameworks focuses on: conducting a gap analysis to determine areas of divergence and convergence of existing national frameworks and the SDGs; integration and adaptation of missing SDG

Table 9.1: Clusters responsible for implementing the SDGs in Zimbabwe

ZIMASSET Cluster	Assigned SDG Goals
Value Addition and Beneficiation	9 and 12
Food Security and Nutrition	1, 2 and 12
Infrastructure and Utilities	3, 7 and 9
Social Services and Poverty Reduction	3, 4 and 5
Water, Climate and the Environment.	6, 12, 13, 14 and 15
Sub-clusters	
Fiscal Reform Measures	8, 10 and 17
Public Administration, Governance and Performance Management	8, 10, 11 and 16

Source: Government of Zimbabwe, 2013

Table 9.2: Implementation of the SDGs in Rwanda: Milestones and Timelines

Milestone	Timeline
Gap analysis. - Undertake an in-depth analysis of the extent to which the existing National Planning Framework covers the SDGs	December 2015- March 2016
Integration and adaptation of SDG indicators missing from existing national planning documents.	By April 2016 – May 2016
Full integration of SDGs into National Planning Framework to be undertaken during the elaboration of the Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 3 and the Post-2020 Vision	April 2016 – June 2016

Source: Sekamondo, 2016.

indicators into national planning documents and full integration of the SDGs into the new planning framework and long-term vision. An important component of the integration process is awareness-raising and sensitization about the SDGs. This will be achieved through a consultative process, and by translating the SDGs into the native language (Kinyarwanda) which is spoken by all Rwandese. The table below outlines Rwanda's roadmap and timeline for integrating the SDGs into its national development plan.

Institutional arrangements

Rwanda has also devised an elaborate national and subnational oversight and coordination mechanism to facilitate the integration and implementation of the SDGs. At the apex of the SDG institutional architecture are Parliament and the Senate which

Table 9.3: Institutional Arrangements for SDG Implementation in Rwanda

Role	Organ	Functions
Oversight and Accountability	Senate and Parliament	Oversight of the progress, endorsing plans and budgets, demanding accountability
Strategic Orientation	Cabinet	Approval of financing and implementation plans, strategic guidance
Strategic Monitoring	Leadership Retreat Umushyikirano/National Dialogue	Annual monitoring and accountability
Technical Advisor	DPCG	Technical advice and support to implementation
National Technical Coordination	MINECOFIN	Integrating SDGs into plans and budgets, monitoring and evaluating progress,
Sector Coordination	Ministerial Clusters	Addressing cross-sectoral issues
Technical Consultations	Sector Working Groups	Forum for engaging all stakeholders, monitoring sector level
District coordination	District Councils, District Joint Action Development Forums (JADFs)	Forum for engaging all stakeholders, monitoring district level
	Community outreach through UMUGANDA and district administrative organs, e. g. sectors, cells, villages	Citizen participation and engagement forums

Source: Sekamondo, 2016.

provide overall oversight and demand accountability for SDG implementation. The cabinet provides strategic orientation and approves funding for SDG priorities. Furthermore, annual leadership retreats (Umushyikirano), chaired by the President, are organized to monitor progress in the implementation of progress. At the sectoral level, coordination is effected through Ministerial clusters which bring together Ministers representing the relevant SDG sectors. At the district level, coordination is achieved through district councils and Joint Action Development Forums (Sekamondo, 2016).

Botswana

Botswana is in the process of developing its 11th National Development Plan (2017-2023) and is not a stranger to issues of sustainable development. The country spearheads implementation of the Gaborone Declaration for Sustainability in Africa (GDSA) which was agreed to by 10 African Heads of State in 2012. It is one of a handful of countries participating in a global initiative on natural capital accounting which is a sustainable development tool derived from the Wealth Accounting and Valuation of Ecosystem Services (WAVES) initiative (Government of Botswana, 2015).

Operational challenges in implementing sustainable development initiatives

Even though the previous four National Development Plans[50] and Vision Beyond 2016 of Botswana make reference to sustainable development, these remain aspirational, since the strategic priorities were not accompanied by any major realignment of policies, processes or institutional arrangements to make them a reality. In effect, the absence of an integrative framework that makes sustainable development the business and responsibility of all development institutions and stakeholders has plagued the implementation process in Botswana (Government of Botswana 2015).

Botswana's new long-term vision (Vision Beyond 2016) and new National Development Plan (NDP 11) seek to build on previous planning experiences (e.g., ten rounds of preparing national development plans). The draft *Vision Beyond 2016* document is grounded by the following pillars: social advancement; a sustainable economy; environmental management and governance, safety and security.

Implementation approach

The country has adopted an incremental approach to sustainable development that starts with focusing on "low-hanging fruits" that are affordable and achievable and then moving on to more complex interventions. Implementation will be aligned with the next four National Development Plans of the country (NDP 11–NDP 14) which cover the period 2017 to 2041. NDP 11 (2017-2023) will focus on reorienting and transitioning the country's major development policies and frameworks to a sustainable development pathway. This will be achieved through a number of measures including integrating sustainable development objectives into all major policies and sectors, creating awareness and changing mindsets. This first phase will establish a baseline for long-term tracking of sustainable development and integrate it into development planning frameworks. Phase 2 (i.e.,

50 The seventh National Development Plan (1991/2-1996/97) included measures to address inequality, improve efficiencies in production, address environmental degradation and invest in human and physical capital.

2024-2029) will be transformative and will involve setting specific targets for stakeholders including the private sector and putting in place the required regulatory frameworks and incentives to guide implementation. Phase 3 will broaden the scope of sustainable development interventions beyond those covered by the previous phases and develop policy instruments to address new and emerging issues. It is expected that by the fourth phase, sustainable development will be a norm or an accepted way of life (Government of Botswana 2015).

Institutional arrangements

Implementation of Botswana's NDP 11 will be underpinned by a new institutional architecture to drive the transition to sustainable development. The key elements of the architecture are: the establishment of a Sustainable Development Secretariat, the appointment of Sustainable Development Champions at national and district levels, and the creation of a Sustainable Development Council that may either stand on its own or be part of the Vision Council (i.e., the entity coordinating the drafting of the national vision). These mechanisms will operate for the first two medium-term planning cycles (NDP11 &12), while being incrementally institutionalized into existing development structures (Government of Botswana, 2015).

Conclusions

Several African countries are already taking steps towards transitioning from the MDGs to the new global and continental agenda. This demonstrates their commitment to transforming their economies by completing the unfinished business of the MDGs and taking on new and emerging challenges such as climate change. The adoption of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 by African countries poses both a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge lies in the difficulties in devising a coherent framework that integrates both Agendas in a balanced way. The opportunity lies in the fact that integrated implementation promotes policy coherence, minimizes duplication and the reporting burden on policymakers and also orients development partners towards supporting one coherent set of development priorities.

The development of integration toolkits that explicitly map the relationship between the two agendas will be necessary in strengthening national capacities to integrate both Agendas in their planning frameworks. Existing frameworks such as MAPS provide a useful starting point but need to be complemented by more detailed toolkits that take into account Africa's Agenda 2063.

Beyond issues of integration, the institutional readiness of countries to implement the new global and continental frameworks will be critical for success. Country experiences highlight different institutional approaches to implementation. However, common to all the approaches is the emphasis on strengthening horizontal (sectoral) and vertical (national versus subnational) coordination of entities involved in the implementation process.

Institutional capacities to measure performance and take corrective policy action will hinge to a large extent on data. In this context, the profiled countries

underlined the lack of data as a major constraint to establishing baselines and tracking progress. Hence they reiterated the need to strengthen National Statistical Offices to enhance their capacities for data collection and analysis. Finally, embedding the new Agendas in long-term visions is vital to ensure that the aspirations of Agendas 2030 and 2063 remain an enduring feature of the development landscape of African countries for the foreseeable future.

Section III: Conclusions and policy perspectives[51]

Africa made good progress towards the achievement of the MDGs, despite its poor starting conditions. Improvements were manifested in primary school enrolment; representation of women in national parliaments; HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria prevalence and incidence rates and maternal and child deaths. Nevertheless, the analysis also confirms that based on the latest data, Africa missed most of the MDG targets even as it prepared for the transition to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063, the continental framework for Africa's development.

Eradicating extreme hunger and poverty

Poverty declines are generally associated with economic growth. In Africa the overall decline in poverty was largely due to improvements in the business and macroeconomic environment coupled with high commodity prices. However, the volatility of primary commodity prices results in unsustained growth. Value addition and economic diversification reduces volatility and facilitates employment, generating growth. In this context, measures to reduce extreme poverty must include the following:

- Prioritization of value addition and commodity-based manufacturing to create jobs and minimize dependence on a narrow range of primary commodities.

Strengthening access to quality education

Notwithstanding improvements in enrolment, retention rates remain relatively low and African countries perform below par in international assessments, largely owing to the lack of qualified teachers and limited access to learning materials, particularly textbooks. On the other hand, unprecedented public investments in primary education, and the development and implementation of national policy frameworks conducive to the expansion of access to education opportunities, especially for girls and children living in poor communities, have contributed to improved literacy in Africa. Measures to improve

51 Author: Author: Bartholomew Armah, Chief of Renewal of Planning Section, ECA.

the quality of education should therefore include the following:

- Investments in early childhood education, teacher training and learning materials, particularly textbooks;
- Development of science, technology and mathematics at early ages to nurture technological innovation and competitiveness.

Promoting gender equality and empowerment of women,

Cultural biases and the lack of sanitary facilities, early marriages and early childbirth impede sustained participation of girls in education. Rigorous implementation of gender-sensitive constitutional quotas has been key to increasing the representation of women particularly in parliament. However, beyond representation in parliament, one of the biggest challenges of women's economic empowerment has been raising their incomes through productive wage employment beyond the agricultural sector. A key indicator of economic empowerment is the level of engagement outside subsistence farming. In this context, measures to empower women must include the following:

- Addressing gender disparities at the secondary and tertiary levels through the introduction of targeted free or discounted education for girls at secondary and post- secondary levels;
- Elimination of discriminatory laws and practices that undermine women's access to education and employment and enacting of affirmative action laws to promote gender parity at all levels.

Reducing child mortality

Rising coverage of childhood immunization, decreases in malaria-related mortality as a result of more effective prevention programmes, greater access to treatment for acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea, and the deployment of community health workers in rural areas, have been key factors accounting for the steep declines in child mortality in Africa. Measures to reduce child mortality should therefore include:

- Investments in preventive health interventions including immunization and malaria prevention;
- Enhancing access to treatment for acute respiratory infections and diarrhoea;
- Adopting cost-effective measures to strengthen health systems including through the deployment of community health workers.

Improving maternal health

Skilled care during childbirth and access to emergency obstetric care, when required, are the two most critical interventions needed to ensure safe motherhood. Measures to reduce maternal deaths should therefore include:

- Improving access to emergency obstetric care and skilled healthcare providers during childbirth.

Combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Behavioural changes, particularly the avoidance of multiple sexual partners and condom use, are the most effective preventive measures against HIV/AIDS, while access to ARTs minimizes the risk of death from the disease. Hence measures to control the disease must undoubtedly include:

- Awareness campaigns aimed at minimizing risky behaviour and encouraging condom use;
- Improving access to ARTs including through subsidies and strengthened social protection systems.

Ensuring environmental sustainability

Progress in improving access to water and sanitation has been slow in Africa. Furthermore, recent years have witnessed a steady increase in carbon dioxide emissions. Carbon dioxide emissions, and access to water and sanitation, have health implications beyond their environmental impacts. Hence, targeted interventions in these areas will have multiplier effects on several indicators. Consequently, the following policy interventions should be considered:

- Investments in water and sanitation infrastructure including recycling of waste products;
- Adoption of cleaner technologies for industrial production to minimize pollution.

Developing a global partnership for development

Multi-stakeholder partnerships will be critical to mobilizing internal and external resources, strengthening capacities and facilitating the requisite technology development and transfer for the implementation of the SDGs. In this context, policymakers in Africa must aim to:

- Strengthen public financial management and fiscal systems to leverage domestic resource mobilization and ensure effective utilization of resource revenues for economic transformation;
- Partner with the international community to curb illicit financial outflows, strengthen capacity for domestic resource mobilization and identify alternative sources of financing;
- Work closely with the international community to strengthen technological capacities in Africa to improve their productive capacities and international competitiveness and facilitate the adoption of cleaner technologies, vital for ensuring that Africa's industrial development is environmentally sustainable.

Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals

The adoption of Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063 by African countries poses both a challenge and an opportunity. The challenge lies in the difficulties in devising a coherent framework that integrates both Agendas in a balanced way. The opportunity lies in the fact that integrated implementation promotes

policy coherence, minimizes duplication and the reporting burden on policymakers and also orients development partners towards supporting one coherent set of development priorities. Coordination will be vital to ensure that implementation and follow-up take into account all dimensions of both initiatives: areas of convergence as well as issues that are tackled separately by each initiative but are of importance to the development of the continent. Successful transition to a more ambitious sustainable development and transformational agenda will require:

- Awareness-raising initiatives to clarify the relationship between the global and continental agendas;
- Integrated and coordinated institutional arrangements for implementation;
- The design of tools to assist policymakers in integrating Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development into national development plans;
- Strengthened capacities for data collection and analysis;
- An integrated and inclusive follow-up and review mechanism for both Agendas.

Annex 1: Official list of SDG indicators

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere	1.1. By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than $1.25 a day	1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
	1.2. By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions	1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
		1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
	1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable	1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
	1.4. By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
		1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, with legally recognized documentation and who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and by type of tenure
	1.5. By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters	1.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
		1.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP) (a)
		1.5.3 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies (a)
	1.a. Ensure significant mobilization of resources from a variety of sources, including through enhanced development cooperation, in order to provide adequate and predictable means for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, to implement programmes and policies to end poverty in all its dimensions	1.a.1 Proportion of resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes
		1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)
	1.b. Create sound policy frameworks at the national, regional and international levels, based on pro-poor and gender-sensitive development strategies, to support accelerated investment in poverty eradication actions	1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	2.1. By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
		2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)
	2.2. By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age
		2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)
	2.3. By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size
		2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
	2.4. By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
	2.5. By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed	2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities
		2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction
	2.a. Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries	2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
		2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	2.b. Correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets, including through the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the Doha Development Round	2.b.1 Producer Support Estimate
		2.b.2 Agricultural export subsidies
	2.c. Adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets and their derivatives and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility	2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births	3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
		3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
	3.2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	3.2.1 Under-five mortality rate
		3.2.2 Neonatal mortality rate
	3.3. By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases	3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
		3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population
		3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population
		3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population
		3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases
	3.4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
		3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
	3.5. Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol	3.5.1 Coverage of treatment interventions (pharmacological, psychosocial and rehabilitation and aftercare services) for substance use disorders
		3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol
	3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents	3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries
	3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes	3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
		3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	3.8. Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population)
		3.8.2 Number of people covered by health insurance or a public health system per 1,000 population
	3.9. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination	3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution
		3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services)
		3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning
	3.a Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate	3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older
	3.b. Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all	3.b.1 Proportion of the population with access to affordable medicines and vaccines on a sustainable basis
		3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors
	3.c. Substantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution
	3.d. Strengthen the capacity of all countries, in particular developing countries, for early warning, risk reduction and management of national and global health risks	3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	4.1. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes	4.1.1 Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	4.2. By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education	4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial wellbeing, by sex
		4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex
	4.3. By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university	4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex
	4.4. By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship	4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill
	4.5. By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations	4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated
	4.6. By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	4.6.1 Percentage of population in a given age group achieving at least a fixed level of proficiency in functional (a) literacy and (b) numeracy skills, by sex
	4.7. By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in: (a) national education policies, (b) curricula, (c) teacher education and (d) student assessment
	4.a. Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to: (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)
	4.b. By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries	4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	4.c. By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international co-operation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	5.1. End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and nondiscrimination on the basis of sex
	5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age
		5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence
	5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	5.3.1 Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18
		5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
	5.4. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
	5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments
		5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions
	5.6. Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
		5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15- 49 years access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education
	5.a. Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
		5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
	5.b. Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	5.c. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels	5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
	6.2. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
	6.3. By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
		6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
	6.4. By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time
		6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
	6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through trans boundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
		6.5.2 Proportion of trans boundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
	6.6. By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water related ecosystems over time
	6.a. By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
	6.b. Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	7.1. By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services	7.1.1 Proportion of population with access to electricity
		7.1.2 Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology
	7.2. By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix	7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption
	7.3. By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency	7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP
	7.a. By 2030, enhance international cooperation to facilitate access to clean energy research and technology, including renewable energy, energy efficiency and advanced and cleaner fossil-fuel technology, and promote investment in energy infrastructure and clean energy technology	7.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
	7.b. By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support	7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a percentage of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	8.1. Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries	8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita
	8.2. Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors	8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person
	8.3. Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in nonagriculture employment, by sex

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	8.4. Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production, with developed countries taking the lead	8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
		8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
	8.5. By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value	8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities
		8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	8.6. By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training	8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training
	8.7. Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 517 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age
	8.8. Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment	8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and nonfatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status
		8.8.2 Increase in national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status
	8.9. By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	8.9.1 Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate
		8.9.2 Number of jobs in tourism industries as a proportion of total jobs and growth rate of jobs, by sex
	8.10. Strengthen the capacity of domestic financial institutions to encourage and expand access to banking, insurance and financial services for all	8.10.1 Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults
		8.10.2 Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile money-service provider
	8.a. Increase Aid for Trade support for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, including through the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Trade-related Technical Assistance to Least Developed Countries	8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements
	8.b. By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization	8.b.1 Total government spending in social protection and employment programmes as a proportion of the national budgets and GDP

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	9.1. Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all	9.1.1 Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road
		9.1.2 Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport
	9.2. Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries	9.2.1 Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita
		9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment
	9.3. Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets	9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added
		9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
	9.4. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities	9.4.1 CO2 emission per unit of value added
	9.5. Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending	9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP
		9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants
	9.a. Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States	9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure
	9.b. Support domestic technology development, research and innovation in developing countries, including by ensuring a conducive policy environment for, inter alia, industrial diversification and value addition to commodities	9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added
	9.c. Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020	9.c.1 Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries	10.1. By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average	10.1.1 Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population
	10.2. By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status	10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by age, sex and persons with disabilities
	10.3. Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard	10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
	10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality	10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers
	10.5. Improve the regulation and monitoring of global financial markets and institutions and strengthen the implementation of such regulations	10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators
	10.6. Ensure enhanced representation and voice for developing countries in decision-making in global international economic and financial institutions in order to deliver more effective, credible, accountable and legitimate institutions	10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
	10.7. Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies	10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination
		10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies
	10.a. Implement the principle of special and differential treatment for developing countries, in particular least developed countries, in accordance with World Trade Organization agreements	10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff
	10.b. Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes	10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)
	10.c. By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent	10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	11.1. By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	11.1.1 Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing
	11.2. By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	11.2.1 Proportion of population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
	11.3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate
		11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically
	11.4. Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship)
	11.5. By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	11.5.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
		11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services
	11.6. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	11.6.1 Proportion of urban solid waste regularly collected and with adequate final discharge out of total urban solid waste generated, by cities
		11.6.2 Annual mean levels of fine particulate matter (e.g. PM2.5 and PM10) in cities (population weighted)
	11.7. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
		11.7.2 Proportion of persons victim of physical or sexual harassment, by sex, age, disability status and place of occurrence, in the previous 12 months
	11.a. Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	11.b. By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels	11.b.1 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030a
		11.b.2 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
	11.c. Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials	11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	12.1. Implement the 10 Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production Patterns, all countries taking action, with developed countries taking the lead, taking into account the development and capabilities of developing countries	12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or a target into national policies
	12.2. By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources	12.2.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP
		12.2.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP
	12.3. By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses	12.3.1 Global food loss index
	12.4. By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment	12.4.1 Number of parties to international multilateral environmental agreements on hazardous waste, and other chemicals that meet their commitments and obligations in transmitting information as required by each relevant agreement
		12.4.2 Hazardous waste generated per capita and proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment
	12.5. By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse	12.5.1 National recycling rate, tons of material recycled
	12.6. Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle	12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports
	12.7. Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities	12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans
	12.8. By 2030, ensure that people everywhere have the relevant information and awareness for sustainable development and lifestyles in harmony with nature	12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	12.a. Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production	12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies
	12.b. Develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products	12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools
	12.c. Rationalize inefficient fossil-fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption by removing market distortions, in accordance with national circumstances, including by restructuring taxation and phasing out those harmful subsidies, where they exist, to reflect their environmental impacts, taking fully into account the specific needs and conditions of developing countries and minimizing the possible adverse impacts on their development in a manner that protects the poor and the affected communities	12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	13.1. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	13.1.1 Number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies
		13.1.2 Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
	13.2. Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)
	13.3. Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula
		13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	13.a. Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly $100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible	13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year starting in 2020 accountable towards the $100 billion commitment
	13.b. Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities	13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	14.1. By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution	14.1.1 Index of coastal eutrophication and floating plastic debris density
	14.2. By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans	14.2.1 Proportion of national exclusive economic zones managed using ecosystem based approaches
	14.3. Minimize and address the impacts of ocean acidification, including through enhanced scientific cooperation at all levels	14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations
	14.4. By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics	14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
	14.5. By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information	14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	14.6. By 2020, prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies which contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and refrain from introducing new such subsidies, recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing and least developed countries should be an integral part of the World Trade Organization fisheries subsidies negotiation	14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
	14.7. By 2030, increase the economic benefits to small island developing States and least developed countries from the sustainable use of marine resources, including through sustainable management of fisheries, aquaculture and tourism	14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries
	14.a. Increase scientific knowledge, develop research capacity and transfer marine technology, taking into account the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission Criteria and Guidelines on the Transfer of Marine Technology, in order to improve ocean health and to enhance the contribution of marine biodiversity to the development of developing countries, in particular small island developing States and least developed countries	14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology
	14.b. Provide access for small-scale artisanal fishers to marine resources and markets	14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
	14.c. Enhance the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources by implementing international law as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the legal framework for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources, as recalled in paragraph 158 of "The Future We Want"	14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss	15.1. By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements	15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area
		15.1.2 Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	15.2. By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally	15.2.1 Progress towards sustainable forest management
	15.3. By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world	15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area
	15.4. By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development	15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity
		15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index
	15.5. Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species	15.5.1 Red List Index
	15.6. Promote fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and promote appropriate access to such resources, as internationally agreed	15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits
	15.7. Take urgent action to end poaching and trafficking of protected species of flora and fauna and address both demand and supply of illegal wildlife products	15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked
	15.8. By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species	15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species
	15.9. By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts	15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020
	15.a. Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems	15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
	15.b. Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation	15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems
	15.c. Enhance global support for efforts to combat poaching and trafficking of protected species, including by increasing the capacity of local communities to pursue sustainable livelihood opportunities	15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere	16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age
		16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause
		16.1.3 Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological or sexual violence in the previous 12 months
		16.1.4 Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live
	16.2. End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children	16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month
		16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation
		16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 1829 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18
	16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms
		16.3.2 Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population
	16.4. By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime	16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)
		16.4.2 Proportion of seized small arms and light weapons that are recorded and traced, in accordance with international standards and legal instruments
	16.5. Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms	16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months
		16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months
	16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels	16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar)
		16.6.2 Proportion of the population satisfied with their last experience of public services

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	16.7. Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels	16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions (national and local legislatures, public service, and judiciary) compared to national distributions
		16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group
	16.8. Broaden and strengthen the participation of developing countries in the institutions of global governance	16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations
	16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	16.9.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age
	16.10. Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements	16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months
		16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information
	16.a. Strengthen relevant national institutions, including through international cooperation, for building capacity at all levels, in particular in developing countries, to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime	16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles
	16.b. Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	17.1. Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection	17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source
		17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
	17.2. Developed countries to implement fully their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many developed countries to achieve the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income for official development assistance (ODA/GNI) to developing countries and 0.15 to 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries; ODA providers are encouraged to consider setting a target to provide at least 0.20 per cent of ODA/GNI to least developed countries	17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	17.3. Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources	17.3.1 Foreign direct investments (FDI), official development assistance and South-South Cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget
		17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP
	17.4. Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress	17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services
	17.5. Adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries	17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
	17.6. Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism	17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
		17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed
	17.7. Promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies to developing countries on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed	17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
	17.8. Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology	17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the Internet
	17.9. Enhance international support for implementing effective and targeted capacity-building in developing countries to support national plans to implement all the Sustainable Development Goals, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation	17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
	17.10. Promote a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system under the World Trade Organization, including through the conclusion of negotiations under its Doha Development Agenda	17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff average
	17.11. Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020	17.11.1 Developing countries' and least developed countries' share of global exports

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)		
Goals (17)	**Targets (169)**	**Indicators (230)**
	17.12. Realize timely implementation of duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for all least developed countries, consistent with World Trade Organization decisions, including by ensuring that preferential rules of origin applicable to imports from least developed countries are transparent and simple, and contribute to facilitating market access	17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States
	17.13. Enhance global macroeconomic stability, including through policy coordination and policy coherence	17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
	17.14. Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development	17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
	17.15. Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development	17.15.1 Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation
	17.16. Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries	17.16.1 Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals
	17.17. Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships
	17.18. By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts	17.18.1 Proportion of sustainable development indicators produced at the national level with full disaggregation when relevant to the target, in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
		17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding
	17.19. By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries	17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries
		17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

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Africa has made important strides in implementing the MDGs. Significant progress has been recorded on at least five of the eight MDGs: MDG2 – primary school enrolment; MDG3 – gender equality and empowerment of women; MDG4 – reducing child mortality; MDG6 – combating the spread of HIV and AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and MDG7 – ensuring environmental sustainability.

On the other hand, the partial fulfillment of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) commitments coupled with Africa's persistently low share of Africa global trade suggests that developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) remains a work in progress. Moreover, even though maternal deaths have declined precipitously (MDG5) the levels remain unacceptably high across the continent. Meanwhile, progress on the eradication of extreme hunger and poverty (MDG 1) has been slow with reversals in some countries.

Consolidating and sustaining the progress made so far therefore remains a critical challenge for Africa. In this context, the adoption of Africa's Agenda 2063 in January 2015 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September of the same year was both timely and appropriate because both agendas reaffirm the centrality of sustainability to the development discourse.

African countries have already started the hard work of implementing Agenda 2063 and 2030. However, success will require among others, strengthened capacities for integration of both agendas in national planning frameworks, effective institutional coordination and strong statistical systems to support evidenced based policymaking and follow-up.

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