



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Are we on track?

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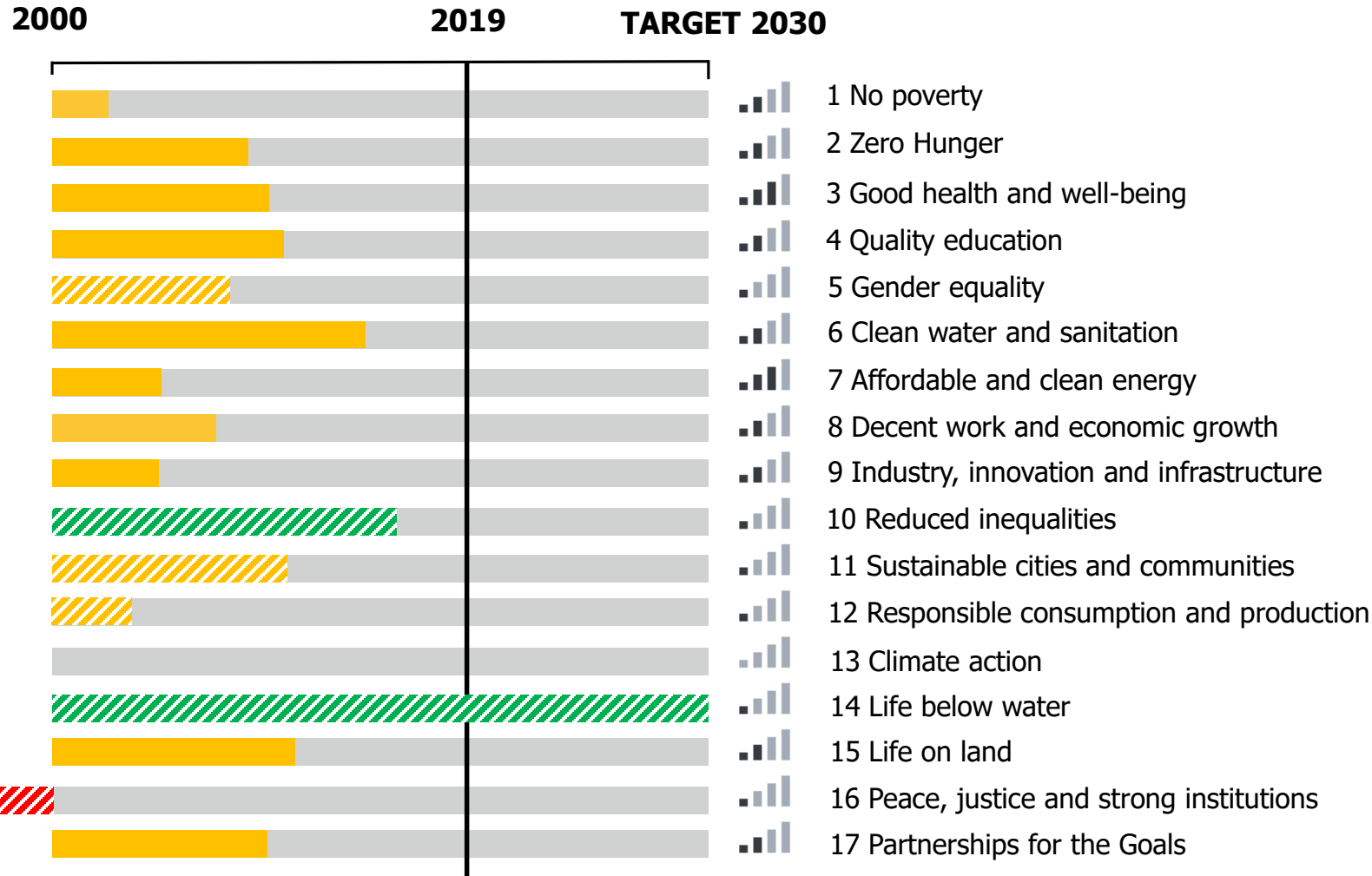
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Is Africa on track?



■ Good Progress
 ■ Slow/Stagnant
 ■ Regression
 ▨ ▨ ▨ Insufficient data
 ■■■ Evidence strength

- Africa is on track on one Goal (SDG14) which is measured based on only one indicator.
- The region cannot achieve any of the other SDGs with current pace.
- It has made relatively good progress on Goal 10.
- Progress is very slow or stagnant on other Goals.
- Region is not even moving on the right direction on Goal 16.
- Overall data availability is weak for many Goals (shown as dashed - Goals 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16)

Where will Africa be in 2030?



Goal 1

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.4 Equal rights
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.a Resources mobilization
- 1.5 Resilience of vulnerable
- 1.b Sound Policy frameworks

Goal 2

- 2.1 Food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.3 Agricultural productivity
- 2.4 Sustainable food production
- 2.5 Genetic diversity
- 2.b Trade restrictions in agriculture
- 2.c Food commodity markets

Goal 3

- 3.b R&D of medicines
- 3.2 Neonatal & child mortality
- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.d Risk management
- 3.9 capacity
- 3.8 Health impact of pollution
- 3.4 Health coverage
- 3.7 NCD & mental health
- 3.c Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.5 Health nancing
- 3.6 Substance abuse
- 3.a Road trafca accidents

Goal 4

- 4.b Scholarships available
- 4.c Qualied teachers
- 4.2 Early childhood development
- 4.a Education facilities
- 4.5 Equal access to education
- 4.1 Effective learning outcome
- 4.3 TVET & tertiary education
- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy
- 4.7 Knowledge & skills on SD

Goal 5

- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid work
- 5.6 Reproductive health & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Use of technology
- 5.c Gender equality policies

Goal 6

- 6.a Int. cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.b Participation of local communities
- 6.6 Water - related ecosystems
- 6.2 Sanitation & hygiene
- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.4 Water -use efcency
- 6.5 Water resources management

Goal 7

- 7.a Int. cooperation on energy
- 7.3 Energy efcency
- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.2 Renewable energy
- 7.b Energy infrastructure

Goal 8

- 8.1 Capacity of financial insitutions
- 8.4 Global resource efficiency
- 8.5 Employment & decent work
- 8.2 Economic diversication & innovation
- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.3 Development - oriented policies
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.8 Labour rights
- 8.9 Promote sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Youth employment (global strategy)

Goal 9

- 9.c Access to ICT
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure
- 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure
- 9.3 Access to nancial services
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.2 Industrialization
- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.5 Research & tech capabilities

Goal 10

- 10.c Transaction costs of remittances
- 10.b ODA & nancial ows
- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.3 Inequalities of outcome
- 10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies
- 10.5 Global nancial markets
- 10.6 inclusive global governance
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.a Differential treatment for DCs

Goal 11

- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.2 Transport systems
- 11.3 Urbanization (inclusive & sustainable)
- 11.4 Protect cultural & natural heritage
- 11.5 Resilience to natural disasters
- 11.6 Air quality & waste management
- 11.7 Green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

Goal 12

- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.1 Sustainable consumption & production
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.5 Reducing waste generation
- 12.6 Sustainability information reporting
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Information on SD
- 12.a Capacity (scientific & technological)
- 12.b Monitor sustainable tourism
- 12.c Fossil- fuel subsidies

Goal 13

- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Climate change policies (national)
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a Needs of developing countries
- 13.b Capacity for planning & management

Goal 14

- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystem
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Destructive shing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.7 Marine resources in SIDS
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal shers
- 14.c Implementing international law

Goal 15

- 15.a Financial resources
- 15.b Resource mobilization
- 15.2 Forests management
- 15.1 Terrestrial & inland freshwater
- 15.4 Mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertication
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.9 National & local pla
- 15.c Trafcking of protect

Goal 16

- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.2 Violence against children
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.1 Reduction violence
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit nancial & arms ows
- 16.7 Inclusive decis-ion making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.1 Public access to information
- 16.a Violence, terrorism & crime
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws

Goal 17

- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.3 Additional nancial resources
- 17.12 Duty-free market access
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.1 Multilateral trading
- 17.8 Technological capa-city building
- 17.6 International cooperation
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue
- 17.2 Commitment by developed countries
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.11 Exports of developing countries
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD

- Maintain progress t
- Accelerate progress
- Reverse trend to ad
- Insufficient data

Out of the 169 SDG targets, Africa is likely to meet 9 at the current progress rate.

Sub-regional results



Data Availability

16 goals over 17

67 targets over 169
(39.6%)

86 indicators over 244
(35.2%)



Good Progress

EASTERN AFRICA
(5 Goals)

CENTRAL AFRICA
(4 Goals)

NORTHERN AFRICA
(3 Goals)

SOUTHERN AFRICA
(2 Goals)

WESTERN AFRICA
(1 Goal)



Slow/ Stagnant

EASTERN AFRICA
(10 Goals)

CENTRAL AFRICA
(9 Goals)

NORTHERN AFRICA
(12 Goals)

SOUTHERN AFRICA
(12 Goals)

WESTERN AFRICA
(13 Goals)



Regression

EASTERN AFRICA
(1 Goal)

CENTRAL AFRICA
(3 Goals)

NORTHERN AFRICA
(1 Goal)

SOUTHERN AFRICA
(2 Goals)

WESTERN AFRICA
(2 Goals)



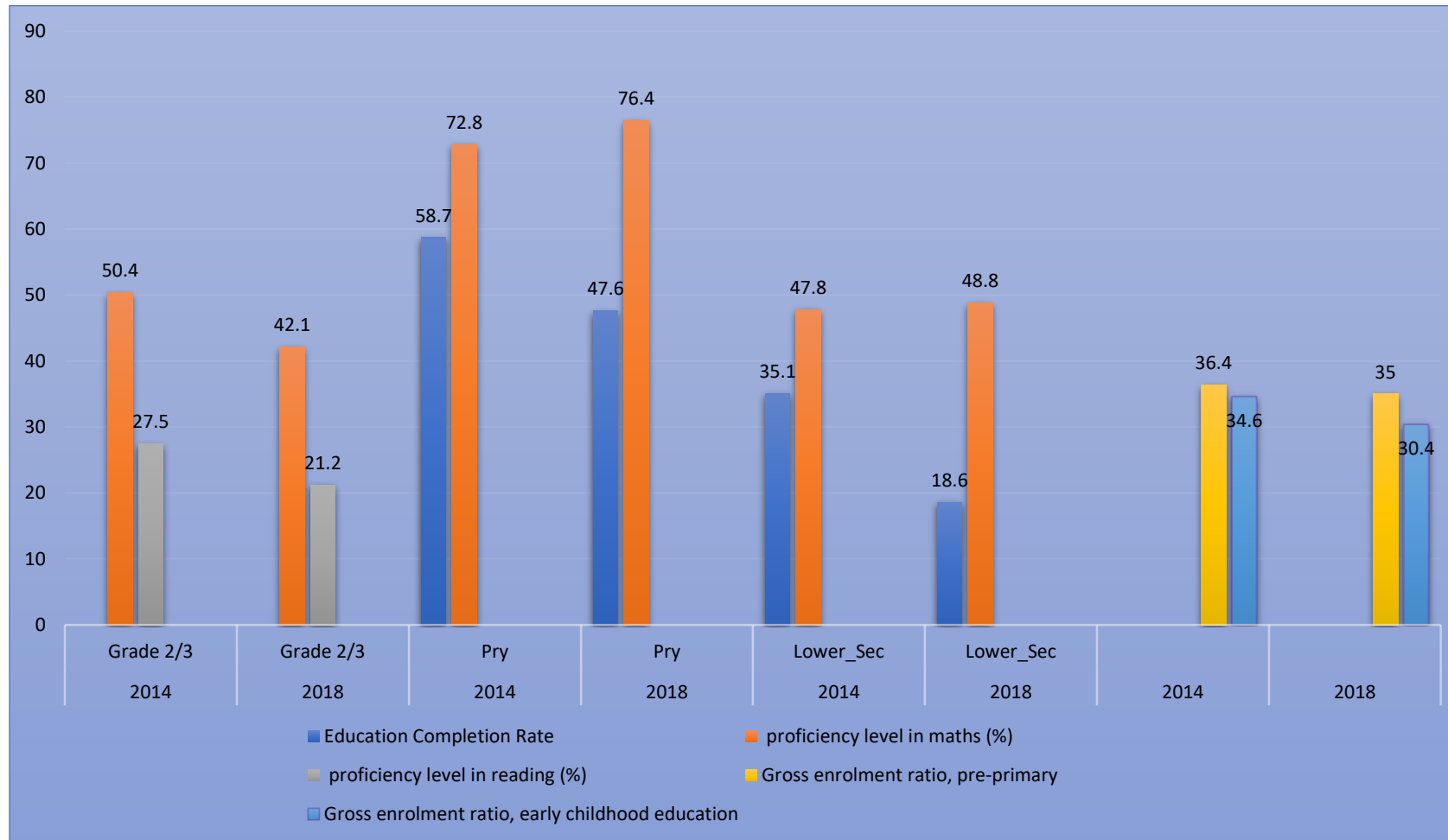
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Track Record and COVID-19 Influence on SDG4 and SDG8

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Macroeconomics and Governance Division
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Unfavourable Performance in Education

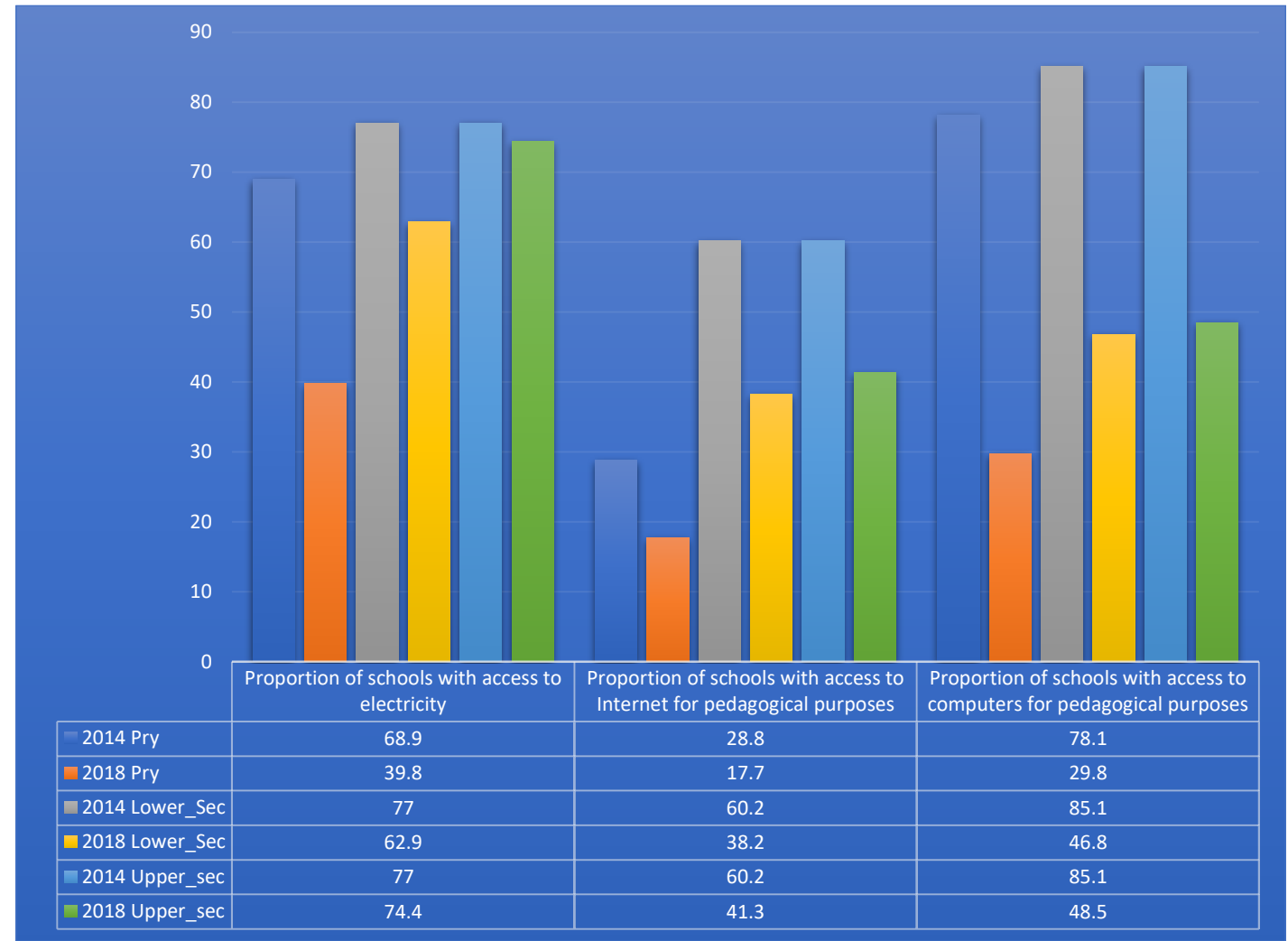


- Low completion rates at primary and lower secondary school levels
- Substantial drop in the minimum proficiency level in mathematics and reading for grade 2-3
- Reduction in gross enrolment ratio in early childhood education
- The gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary school fell
- 24% of 1.2 billion enrolled students were out of school in Africa due to COVID-19 pandemic in 2020

Source: UNSTATS (2020)

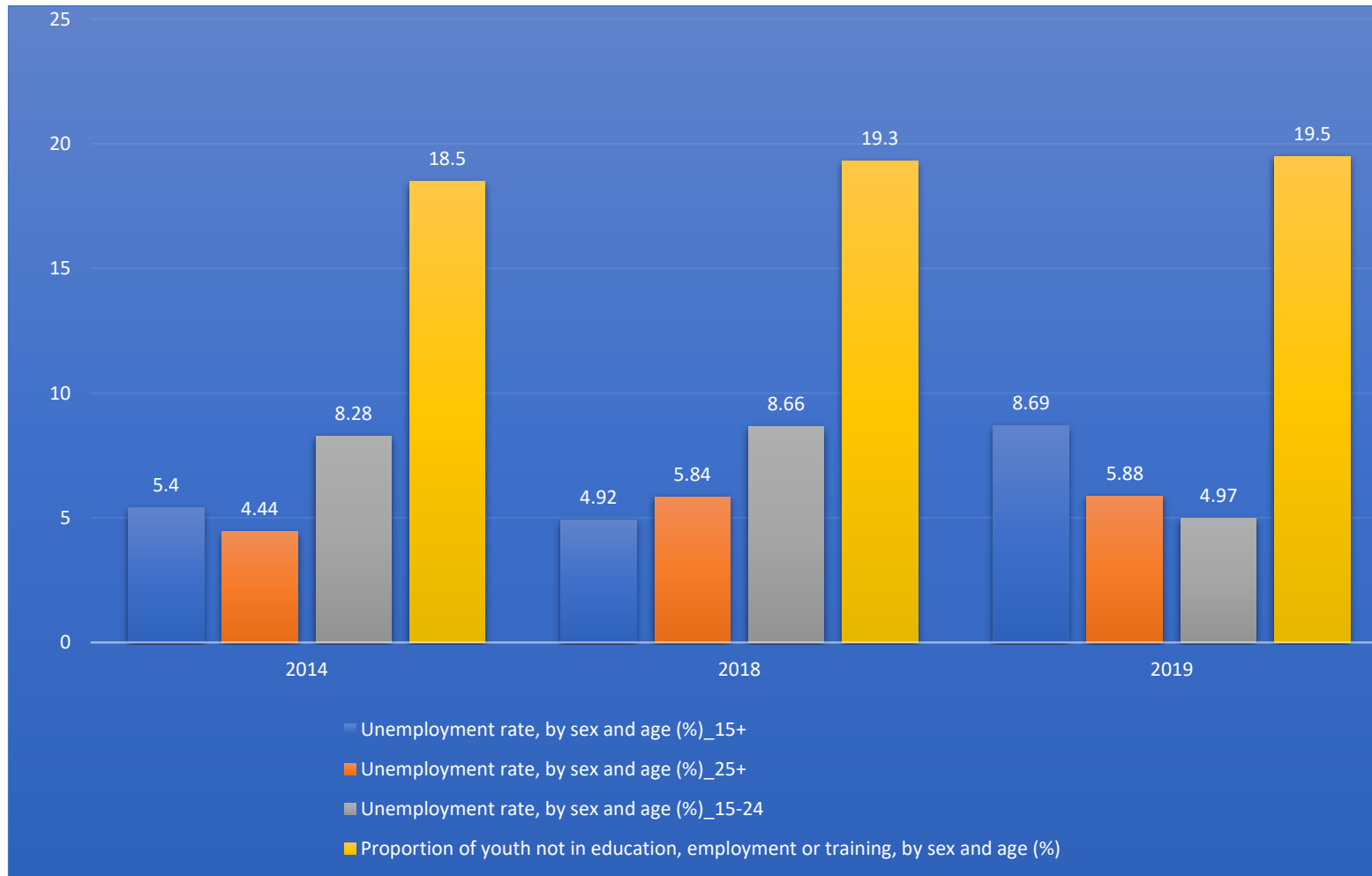
Limited Education Infrastructures

- Education facilities and infrastructures in Africa are limited.
- Access to electricity, internet and computer fell in 2018 compared to 2014.
- The proportion of schools that had access to electricity was the lowest at all levels of school in Africa.
- The proportion of schools that had access to electricity was the lowest at all levels in Africa as compared to other regions in 2018



Source: UNSTATS (2020)

Unemployment rate is rising



- *Many African youths could only find employment in informal sector.*
- *Many youth leave school early in Africa.*
- *The proportion of youth not in education, employment and training is increasing in Africa.*
- *Unemployment rate continue to rise.*
- *Many people in the informal economy are in danger of losing means of living.*
- *More than one in six young people have lost their jobs.*

Source: UNSTATS (2020)



THANK YOU!

Ideas
to
Action