



Overview



Progress Report assesses level of adaptation of the two agenda into national development plans and progress

- Underscores systems being put in place by African Governments for implementation, monitoring and progress reporting

Emerging Africa: real GDP grew by almost 4%, during 2010–2015, above most other regions.

But adverse weather conditions and low commodity prices led to 1.7% growth in 2016.

- Growing demand for commodities and demographic factors to increase growth in 2017 (3.2%) and 2018 (3.8%).
- Youthful population (Africa's labour force projected at 1.1 billion by 2030) and rapid urbanization could to further boost growth if well managed.
- Potential demographic dividend requires adequate human capital development policies and systems to enhance their productive capacities



End poverty in all its forms everywhere



- 41% of people in Africa (excl. North) lived in poverty in 2013, (< US\$1.90/day) from 56.9% in 1990.



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

- **Growing food insecurity:** About 26.1% of Africa's population faced severe food insecurity in 2015 versus 25.3% in 2014.
- 355m people moderately or severely food insecure.
- **Rising undernourishment:** 217m people undernourished during 2014–2016, a 6% increase compared to 2010–2012.
- **Decline in U5 stunting:** 35.2% in 2014 vs. 43.3% in 2000



Significant reductions in maternal mortality: Excl. North Africa, under-5 mortality declined (**46%**) to 83 per 1,000 live births in 2015, from 154/1,000 in 2000.

- **Decline in maternal deaths (35%):** 546 deaths per 100,000 in 2015 vs. 846/100,000 in 2000. In North Africa, maternal mortality is 70/100,000.

- **Decline in HIV and AIDS prevalence rates:** from **3.87/1,000** in 2010 to **1.48 per 1,000** uninfected people (15-49 years) in 2015.

- **But HIV incidence is highest in Africa at 1.5 new cases per 1,000** uninfected people (global average at **0.8 per 1,000** uninfected people), with wide variations:

- ❖ 7.1/1,000 in Eastern and South Africa;
- ❖ 2.2/1,000 in Western and Central Africa; and
- ❖ <0.1/1,000 in Northern Africa.



Gender disparities in primary school enrollment are narrowing:

- In 2013, 96 girls were enrolled primary school per 100 boys, up from 86 in 1990s; 10 countries had girls/boys enrolment ratios of 100 or more.
- **Women representation in national parliaments increasing:** increased from 8% in 1990 to 22% in 2015. Benchmark of 30% surpassed in 16 countries
- **Principle of non-discrimination embedded in Constitution of most African countries:** 89% of countries in Southern Africa; 73% in Eastern Africa and 71% in North Africa; 43% in Central Africa
- **But conservative norms and traditions** that relegate women to unpaid house work, remain as obstacles to women's empowerment.
- **Moreover** prevalence of **violence against women** is a challenge: 36.6% on average.
- **And FGM remains very high** despite some progress: over 70% in Burkina Faso, Gambia, Mali, Egypt, Djibouti, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Guinea and Somalia



Quality infrastructure is key for trade, manufacturing and industrialization and so is investment in Research & Development.

- **Air travel and shipping in Africa (excl. North) are low:** only 45 million passengers travelled by air 2015, **23 times less** than in East-Asia and the Pacific.
- **Stagnant manufacturing value added** in 2015 was only **10.5%** of GDP in Africa (excl. North); **11.3%** in North Africa; **14.0 %** in the LAC region and **12.6 %** for all LDCs
- **Good progress in mobile phone connectivity and internet access:** by 2014, 53.2% of people in Africa (excl. North), were using 3G mobile network (74.8% in North Africa).
- **Africa leads the world in mobile money accounts:** just **2 percent** of adults worldwide have a mobile money account, vs. approximately **12 percent** in SSA.
- **But investment in R&D remains very low** – 0.4% of Africa's GDP compared to 2.4% among the developed countries.

Data for this Goal for Africa in particular is limited

- Coastal communities represented 37% of global population in 2010.
- According to the latest data, the sustainability of fish stocks is declining from 70.1 percent in 2009 to 68.6 percent in 2013 (UN Statistics Division 2017).
- Marine area protection: Seven of the 28 coastal African countries have a protected area coverage of over 20%, with Gabon and Namibia exceeding 80%

SDGs & Agenda 2063 progress reporting limited by large data gaps:

- In Africa only 37.8% of the SDG indicators have data to measure progress.
- Coverage of each goal/target is uneven: Goals 3, 7 & 9 have >60% coverage; **but Goals 11 & 13 have < 10%** [see next slide].

Key challenges to statistical development in Africa:

- Inadequate prioritization & funding for statistics →
- Weak national statistical systems
- Limited autonomy and capacity of national statistics offices;
- Limited availability, timeliness and quality of data: **20% of African countries lack recent census data [some censuses dating to 1970s or 1980s]**
- Limited data accessibility and use.

SDGs	# of indicators	% of indicators with data
Goal 1	12	25.0
Goal 2	14	57.1
Goal 3	26	69.2
Goal 4	11	54.5
Goal 5	14	21.4
Goal 6	11	18.2
Goal 7	6	66.7
Goal 8	17	58.8
Goal 9	12	66.7
Goal 10	11	45.5
Goal 11	15	6.7
Goal 12	14	14.3
Goal 13	9	0.0
Goal 14	7	14.3
Goal 15	14	42.9
Goal 16	23	26.1
Goal 17	25	32.0
Total	241	37.8

Political commitment: stewardship and direction for long-term inclusive economic growth key to sustainable development and transformation. Political leadership must spearhead national vision for development.

Stronger capacity and systems for data for timely policy decisions and comparison within and between countries

Clear plans, strategies and policies: National and sectoral plans and policies should build on broad stakeholder consultation; set out clear short- and medium-term goals towards ambitious longer-term vision.

Institutional framework: Strong institutional and coordination frameworks required to rally all relevant State and non-State actors.

Financing mechanisms: medium- to long-term financing is essential, with appropriate ways to leverage new financial resources.

Best entry point to mainstream the SDGs and Agenda 2063 into national and sectoral plans is when country is designing new plans or reviewing current ones.

Integrated nature of Agenda 2063 and SDGs calls for integrated approach to their implementation/ reporting.

Development policy must address universal access to basic services (education, food, health care, housing, ... social protection);

- The quality of services and impact on outcomes matter.

Integrated toolkit to harmonize domestication of SDGs and Agenda 2063 needed to enhance efficiency and reduce transaction costs of reporting.

- Facilitates integration of both agendas in national plans
- Tracks performance on SDGs/Agenda 2063

Enhance evidence based policymaking: to leverage synergies, minimize policy trade-offs across SDGs and accelerate implementation

Enhance efforts to reduce poverty eliminate extreme hunger.

- Focus on the most vulnerable to reduce inequality → reducing poverty faster.

Increase investments in agriculture to contain extreme hunger + processing industries and export trade.

Expand employment opportunities: rapid population growth and youth bulge requires skills training to enhance employment opportunities.

Strengthen domestic resource mobilization: improved tax administration, broaden tax base and eliminate tax avoidance loopholes and address illicit financial outflows.

Trade above aid: Africa's share of global merchandise exports is low, 2.4% in 2015. More action to benefit from growing international value chains:

Strengthen institutions: effective institutional architecture for coordinated approach to problem-solving and policymaking needed for success.



AFRICA REGIONAL
FORUM ON
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
Ensuring inclusive and sustainable
growth and prosperity for all

17 - 19 May 2017
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

THANK YOU!

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