





## Status of progress <sup>1/4</sup>

### FINANCE

- ODA remains a singular and important driver of development cooperation: net ODA to Africa was \$27 billion in 2016, of which \$24 billion was for sub-Saharan Africa *representing falls in real terms of 0.5 per cent for Africa and 0.7 per cent for sub-Saharan Africa*
- Nevertheless, other resources far exceed ODA with greater emphasis on Domestic Resource Mobilization and other emerging financial instruments.
- Public debt levels in numerous African countries have been rising alarmingly: *The regional ratio of general government debt to gross domestic product rose from 32.2 per cent at the end of 2014 to an estimated 45 per cent by the end of 2017*
- Personal remittances sent by international migrants to their home countries have continued to have a profound impact on individual families, communities and countries - *remittances to Sub-Saharan Africa were projected to grow by a reasonable 3.8 percent, to \$39 billion, in 2018*



## Status of progress 2/4

### **SOUTH SOUTH COOPERATION**

- South-South cooperation, continued to benefit from an expansion of its scope beyond technical cooperation and knowledge exchange

### **CAPACITY BUILDING AND SYSTEMIC ISSUES**

- There is a need to step up tailored and anchored assistance to Stakeholders for the mainstreaming of 2030/2063 Agendas into national planning and budget frameworks to ensure the effective and integrated implementation of both agendas.
- Building capacity will enhance efficiency and effectiveness to support the implementation, follow-up and review of both agendas in order to register desired outcomes and impacts at the country level.
- This includes the development of a wide range of knowledge products to inform policy orientation.



## Status of progress 3/4

### CAPACITY BUILDING AND SYSTEMIC ISSUES

- Follow-up and review processes at the regional and global levels need to be mutually reinforcing and must complement and support national and local reviews, with the ultimate purpose of accelerating progress in the eradication of poverty and hunger and in achieving other SDGs.
- Statistics: The demand for quality, disaggregated and timely statistics has continued to see an unparalleled rise
- Progress reporting on the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 are limited by large data gaps. In Africa, only 37.8 per cent of the indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals have data to measure progress. The coverage is uneven.

### STI

- while progress has been made in its promotion, challenges remain, which prevents its full integration into Africa's development agenda - affecting policymaking, implementation instruments, financing, capacity strengthening, skills provision, research and development, gender equality and regional integration



## Status of progress 4/4

### TRADE

- There is continued promotion of fair trade, FDI and cooperation with the private sector in order to better address Africa's challenges. But global trade patterns are currently not in Africa's interest, and, amid efforts to achieve the Goals, Africa's contribution to global trade remains marginal, at approximately 3 per cent, and continues to be dominated by primary commodities
- Regional integration has a prominent role to play in closer collaboration and increased intra-African trade for member States so that they benefit from economies of scale and develop significant regional value chains. African countries trade more value-added products among themselves, in contrast with their exports to the rest of the world, which are mainly commodities. It is in this context that the African Continental Free Trade Area could prove to be catalyser for regional integration.



# FIVE SUGGESTED MESSAGES FOR THE FORUM



## MESSAGE 1

To implement the Agendas 2030/2063, it is important to advocate for measures to expand DRM through:

- improving tax administration;
- broadening the tax base and eliminating loopholes *for tax avoidance, especially among the rich;*
- prioritizing expenditures with the biggest impact on the less privileged;
- limiting the reach of public spending to intended purposes;
- combating illicit financial flows *by, among other things, building tax audit capacity and strengthening cooperation on tax matters to contribute to the domestic resource mobilization efforts of developing countries.*



## MESSAGE 2

National statistics offices, supported by development partners, need to strengthen their statistics development systems and data-gathering and data management plans to support the monitoring and reporting requirements of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063 in a harmonized and integrated manner.





## MESSAGE 3

Long-term planning and policy coordination and progress monitoring, as well as impact evaluation, are needed to identify what works in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals on the continent and to address policy failures and gaps in the realization of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063.



## MESSAGE 4

Investment in research and development should be considerably increased and attention should be given to the development of climate information and services, resilient infrastructure and green industrialization capacities.



## MESSAGE 5

The AfCFTA must receive strong governance, financial and overall innovative support for its implementation in order to yield results.



# THANK YOU

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