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Monitoring progress in West Africa towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the African Union Agenda 2063

2019 REPORT

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Acronyms and abbreviations

ODA	Official Development Assistance
AfDB	African Development Bank
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECOWAS	Economic Commission of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICE	Intergovernmental Committee of Experts
AUC	African Union Commission
ECD	Early childhood development
TVET	Education technical and vocational training
FGM	Female genital mutilation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
IOD	Institute of Overseas Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
WHO	World Health Organization
UN	United Nations
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LDCs	Least developed countries
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UN-DESA	United Nation Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Funds
WDI	World Development Indicators

1. INTRODUCTION

1. As the report on sustainable development in Africa produced since 2017 jointly by ECA, AfDB, AUC and UNDP, the 2019 report on monitoring the progress of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Agenda 2063 of the African Union in West Africa is an innovation compared to the two previous ones (2017 and 2018). It reviews West Africa's progress on the 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda and associated targets and indicators, as well as their correspondence in Agenda 2063.
2. This annual report is regularly produced by the ECA West Africa Office, which is intended to be an instrument for advocacy and decision-making to boost the efforts of States to achieve the goals of sustainable development of the 2030 and 2063 agendas. It analyses from more recent data the progress, identifies the opportunities and challenges, and suggests steps to take to accelerate this progress. The report specifically aims to:
 - Evaluate West Africa's progress towards the SDGs and Agenda 2063;
 - Provide policy makers and development actors in the sub-region with an information and advocacy tool for intensifying efforts towards the achievement of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 targets;
 - Present the preliminary report to the 22nd meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of senior's officials and Experts (ICE) of West Africa for its review and enrichment;
 - Publish the final report and disseminate it to the Member States.
3. The report is structured as follows: (i) Introduction and purpose; (ii) Methodology, data sources and limits; (iii) Monitoring progress towards accelerating the achievement of the SDGs and Agenda 2063; (iv) New developments in the process of implementing the 2030 and 2063 agendas; (v) Major challenges of national planning and statistics systems in the context of domestication and quality monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs; (vi) Conclusion and Proposals for Policy Recommendations.

2. METHODOLOGY, DATA SOURCES AND LIMITS

4. The report was prepared by the ECA Sub Regional Office for West Africa. For reasons of harmonization and comparability between countries, the data come mainly from international sources including the consolidated database of the United Nations Statistics Department (UNSTAT).
5. The evaluation reports of national development policies and plans were used to enrich the analyses, as well as the 2017 and 2018 reports of the UN Secretary-General on SDG monitoring and the joint ECA-ADB-AUC-UNDP report on the progress of the SDGs and Agenda 2063 developed over the same period.
6. The data deficit, especially over recent periods and over a long period of time and at different years from one country to another, has created limits on the coverage of the indicators considered relevant to the sub-region.
7. Given the high number of Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063, Targets and associated indicators, the approach has been to select two (02) more relevant indicators for the

sub-region and those in the agenda by SDGs. Corresponding 2063 and for which recent data are available. The Goal 13 was not analysed due to lack of data.

3. PROGRESS TOWARDS ACCELERATING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SDGS AND THE GOALS OF THE AGENDA 2063

8. This part of the report analyses West Africa's progress on the SDGs and the African Union Agenda 2063. The evaluation targets two indicators by objective taking into account the availability of data.

Goal 1: Ending poverty in all its forms and around the world

Table 1 : Comparing Goal 1 of the agenda 2030 with that of agenda 2063

2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 goals
Goal 1: Ending poverty in all its forms and around the world	Goal 1 : High standard of living, high quality of life and well-being for all
	Goal 5 : Modern agriculture to increase productivity and production
	Goal 7 : Ecologically Sustainable and Resilient Economies and Communities
	Goal 17 : Equality / Total parity between men and women in all areas of life
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
1.1 : By 2030, completely eradicate extreme poverty worldwide (living on less than US \$ 1.25 per day)	1.1.2.1 : Reducing poverty levels by at least 30% in 2013

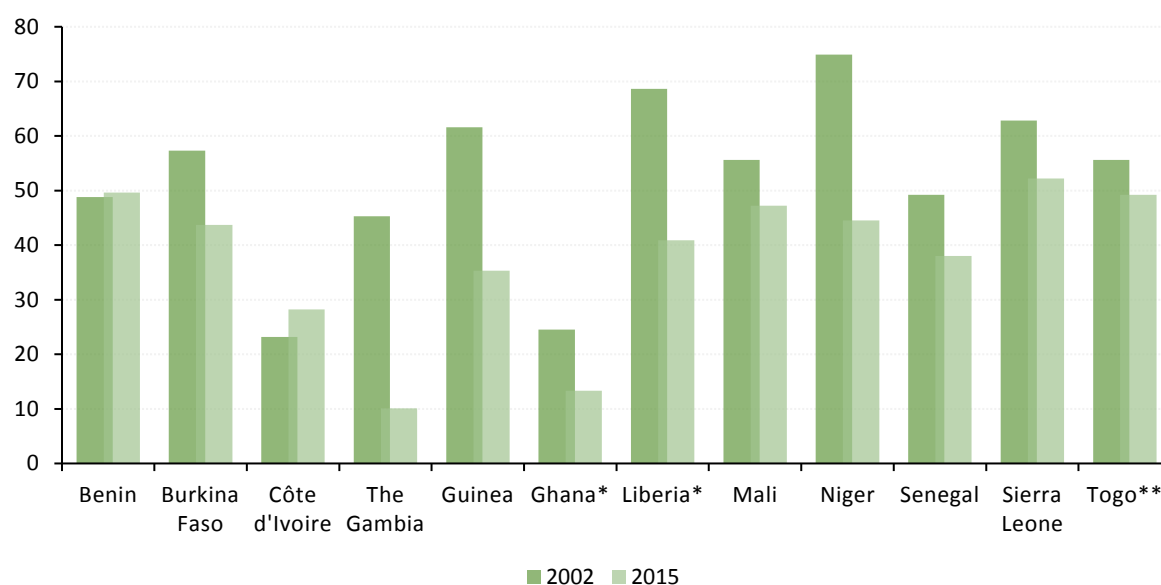
Source: excerpt from CEA et al., 2017.

Target 1.1: By 2030, completely eradicate extreme poverty worldwide (living on less than US \$ 1.25 per day)¹

9. Despite the substantial decline in extreme poverty in the world since 1990, the worst forms of misery and vulnerability remain (UN, 2018). In Africa, the proportion of the population living on less than US \$ 1.90 per day decreased by only 15% between 1990 and 2013 (33% globally), with young people and women being the most affected by HIV phenomenon (CEA et al., 2017).
10. In West Africa, on the basis of available data, extreme poverty fell by around 27% on average between 2002 and 2015. However, this overall situation conceals significant disparities between countries, depending on the environment in which they live and sex.
11. The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Guinea and Niger recorded the largest decline, more than 40% between 2002 and 2015. In contrast, Côte d'Ivoire and Benin experienced populations living in extreme poverty increased between 2002 and 2015 by 5.0% and 0.8% point of percentage respectively. Niger, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea have a high incidence of extreme poverty, which is more than 61% in 2015. The Gambia (10.1%) and Ghana (13.3%) are distinguished by against their relatively low level of populations living in extreme poverty in 2015. Moreover, the 2016 data reveal an increase in the rate of extreme poverty in Ghana (13.3% against 12.0% in 2012) and in Liberia (40.9% vs. 38.6% in 2014).

¹ Due to the lack of data on the international threshold of US \$ 1.25 per person per day, the analysis was based on World Bank estimate data of US \$ 1.90

Figure 1: Proportion of the population living on less than US \$ 1.90 per day, 2002 and 2015, percentage

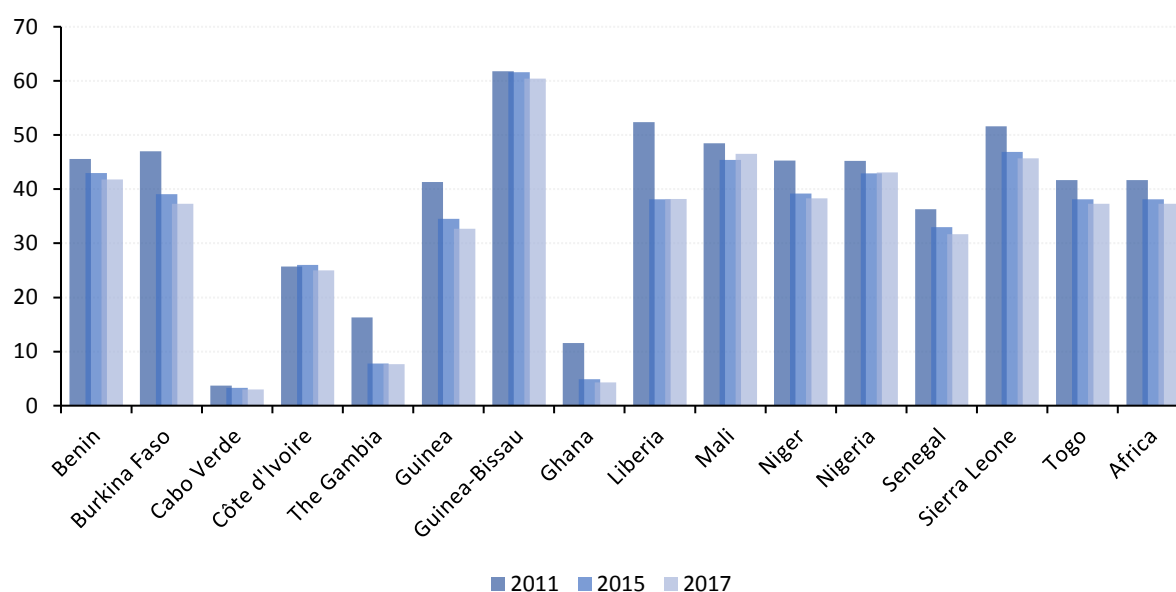


Source: WDI, World Bank, 2019

Note: (**) initial data 2006; (*) recent data 2016

12. Despite significant progress in the past, some 300 million workers were still living in extreme poverty in developing countries in 2017 (ILO, 2018). However, the pace of progress has slowed in developing countries to the point where it fails to keep pace with growth in the labour force. As a result, more than one in three workers in developing countries is still expected to live in extreme poverty in the coming years. This situation of extreme vulnerability of workers should be detrimental to the eradication of extreme poverty in 2030.
13. Like developing countries, even though the number of working poor has significantly decreased in West Africa between 2011 and 2017, on average 33.0% of individuals in the population aged 25 and over Employees were living in 2017 with less than US \$ 1.90 a day compared with an average of 37.3% in Africa. Over the same period, this proportion was less than 8% in Cape Verde, Ghana and The Gambia. However, the situation of worker poverty is more worrying in Guinea-Bissau, where the proportion over the same period is 60.4%. This situation may be explained in part by the predominance of non-decent work and, by extension, the low productivity of labour. Young people and women are more affected by job insecurity.

Figure 2: Proportion of employed population aged 15 and over living with less than 1.9 EU dollars per day; 2011, 2015 and 2017 (percentage)



Source: ILOSTAT, 2019

14. Notwithstanding the good economic performance recorded by West Africa during the period of implementation of the MDGs, their impact on the reduction of poverty remains very mixed. Among the major obstacles, low incomes, the non-inclusive nature of growth, inequality, food insecurity, population dynamics and fragility in the face of shocks remain the obstacles to the poverty reduction program in the sub-region in particular and in Africa in general (CEA et al., 2017).

Goal 2: Eliminating hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture

Table 2: Comparing Goal 2 of the agenda 2030 with that of the agenda 2063

2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 goals
Goal 2: Eliminating hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture	Goal 1: High standard of living, high quality of life and well-being for all
	Goal 3: Healthy, Well-Fed Citizens
	Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Job Creation
	Goal 5: Modern agriculture to increase productivity and production
	Goal 7: Economies and Ecologically Sustainable and Resilient Communities
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
2.1: By 2030, eradicate hunger and ensure that everyone, especially the poor and vulnerable, including infants, have access to a healthy, nutritious and sufficient diet throughout the year	1.1.2.4. Reducing the proportion of the population affected by hunger by at least 80% in 2013
	1.1.2.4: Reducing the proportion of the population affected by hunger by at least 80% in 2013
	1.5.1.9: Eliminating hunger in Africa

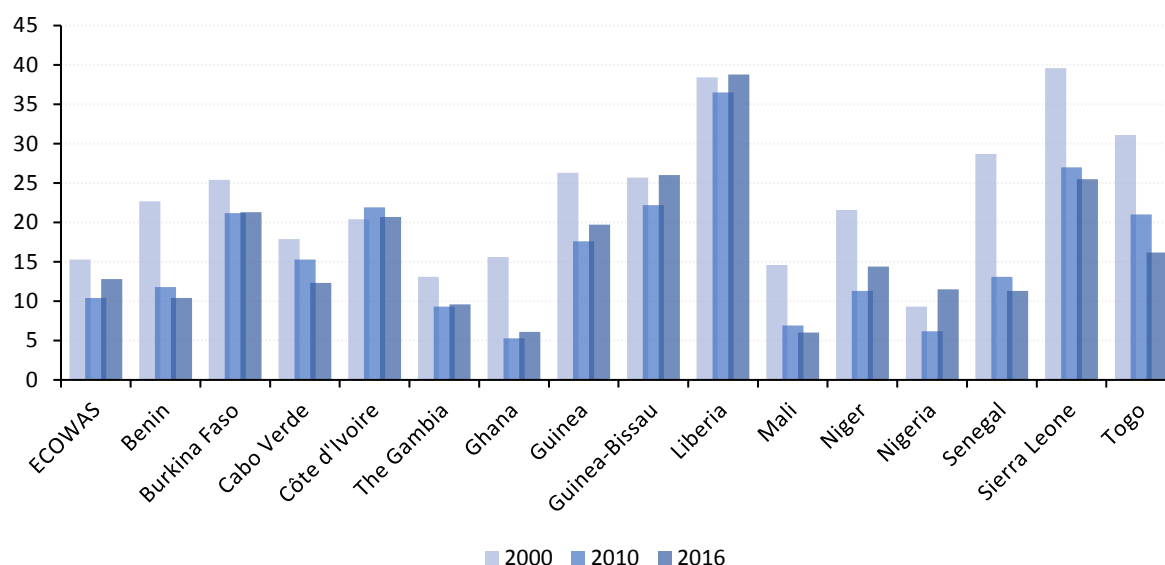
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 goals
<p>Target 2.2: By 2030, put an end to all forms of malnutrition, including by 2025 achieving internationally agreed stunting and wasting goals for children below 6 years of age 5 years, and meet the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant or breastfeeding women and the elderly.</p>	<p>1.1.2.4 : Reducing the proportion of the population affected by hunger by at least 80% in 2013</p>
	<p>1.1.2.5 : Reducing to 10% the proportion of children affected by emaciation and at 5% the proportion of children affected by underweight</p>
	<p>1.3.1.7 : Reducing by at least 50% the prevalence levels of malnutrition observed in 2013</p>
	<p>1.3.1.8 : Reducing the rate of emaciation to 10%</p>
	<p>1.5.1.9 : Eliminating hunger in Africa</p>
	<p>1.5.1.10 : Eliminating under-nutrition in children to reduce wasting to 10% and underweight to 5%</p>

Source: excerpt from ECA et al. 2017.

Target 2.1: *By 2030, eliminate hunger and ensure that everyone, especially the poor and vulnerable, including infants, have access to healthy, nutritious and sufficient nutrition throughout the year*

15. The prevalence of undernourishment is an estimate of the proportion of the population whose usual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels necessary to maintain a healthy and active normal life. Between 2000 and 2016, the prevalence rate of undernourishment in West Africa declined. It increased from an average of 15.3% in 2000 to 12.8% in 2016, after reaching 10.4% in 2010.
16. This overall downward trend is also observed in the majority of West African countries. However, these advances hide disparities in this sub-region. Indeed, the prevalence of undernourishment has decreased by more than 50% in Benin, Ghana, Mali and Senegal, and to a lesser extent in Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Guinea, Niger, Sierra Leone and Togo. On the other hand, the prevalence of undernourishment increased during the period under review in Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau and Liberia, albeit at less than 2%.

Figure 3: Prevalence of undernourishment in West African countries (2000, 2010, and 2016)

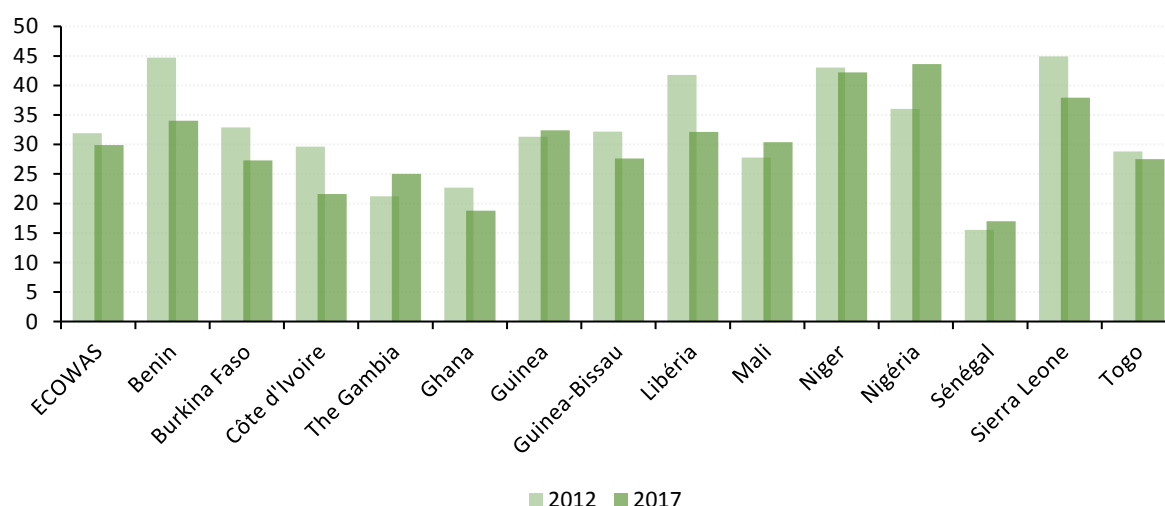


Source: FAO, Division of Statistics, April 2019

Target 2.2: By 2030, put an end to all forms of malnutrition, including by 2025 achieving internationally agreed stunting and wasting goals for children below 6 years of age 5 years, and meet the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant or breastfeeding women and the elderly.

17. The prevalence of malnutrition, as measured by the prevalence of stunting prevalence among children under 5, declined in all West African countries between 2012 and 2017, except in the Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal. The prevalence of stunting, however, remains above the 30% considered critical by the World Health Organization in Benin (34%), Guinea (32.4%), Liberia (32.1%), Mali (30.4%), Niger (42%), Nigeria (43.6%) and Sierra Leone (37.9%).

Figure 4: Prevalence of stunting in children below 5 years in African countries in 2012² and in 2017³



Source: FAO, Division of statistics, April 2019

² For countries, the latest data available for the period 2005 to 2012 are used

³ For countries, the latest data available from 2013 to 2017 are used

Goal 3: Enabling everyone to live in good health and promote the well-being of everyone at all ages

Table 3 : Comparing Goal 3 of the agenda 2030 with that of the agenda 2063

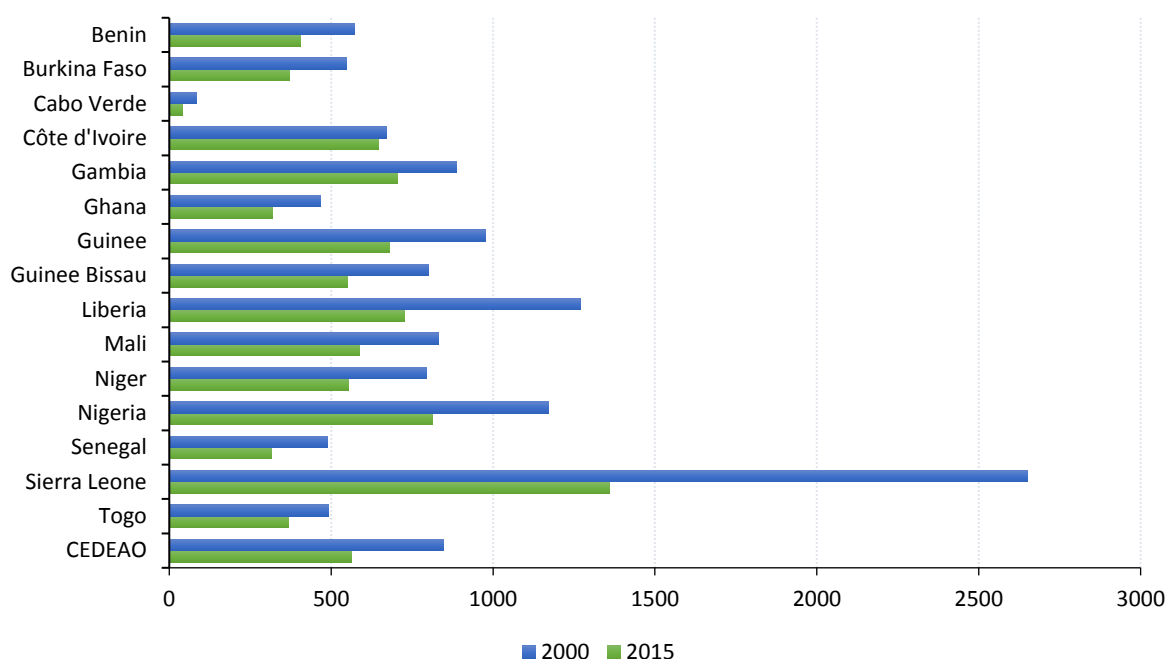
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 3 : Enabling everyone to live in good health and promote the well-being of everyone at all ages	Goal 3 : Healthy, Well-Fed Citizens
	Goal 17 : Equality / Total parity between men and women in all areas of life
Corresponding 2063 Targets	Corresponding 2063 Targets
3.1 : By 2030, increase the global maternal mortality rate to under 70 deaths per 100,000 live births	1.3.1.3 : Reducing the 2013 infant, maternal and neonatal mortality rate by at least 50%
	6.17.2.3 : Eliminating all barriers to education, social services and quality health services for women and girls by 2020
3.2 : By 2030, eliminating preventable deaths of new-borns and children below 5 years, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to 12 per 1,000 live births or less and child mortality by less than 5 years to 25 per 1000 live births at most	1.3.1.3 : Reducing the 2013 infant, maternal and neonatal mortality rate by at least 50%

Source: excerpt from ECA et al. 2017.

Target 3.1: By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality rate to below 70 deaths per 100,000 live births

18. The continent accounts for the largest share of maternal deaths worldwide, accounting for nearly 66% of all deaths.
19. In West Africa, the average maternal mortality rate is estimated at 563 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015. Seven of the 15 countries in the sub-region still have higher maternal mortality rates in 2015 than the sub-regional average (Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone).
20. In addition, Sierra Leone is the country with the highest maternal mortality rate in 2015, with 1360 deaths per 100,000 live births. However, it recorded the largest decline in the rate between 2000 and 2015, due in part to improved access to health care for pregnant and lactating women. Nigeria is the second-worst performing country for this indicator, according to WHO estimates, with 814 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015.

Figure 5: Evolution of maternal mortality rates in ECOWAS countries between 2000 and 2015; in case of death per 100,000 live births



Source: UN-DESA 2019

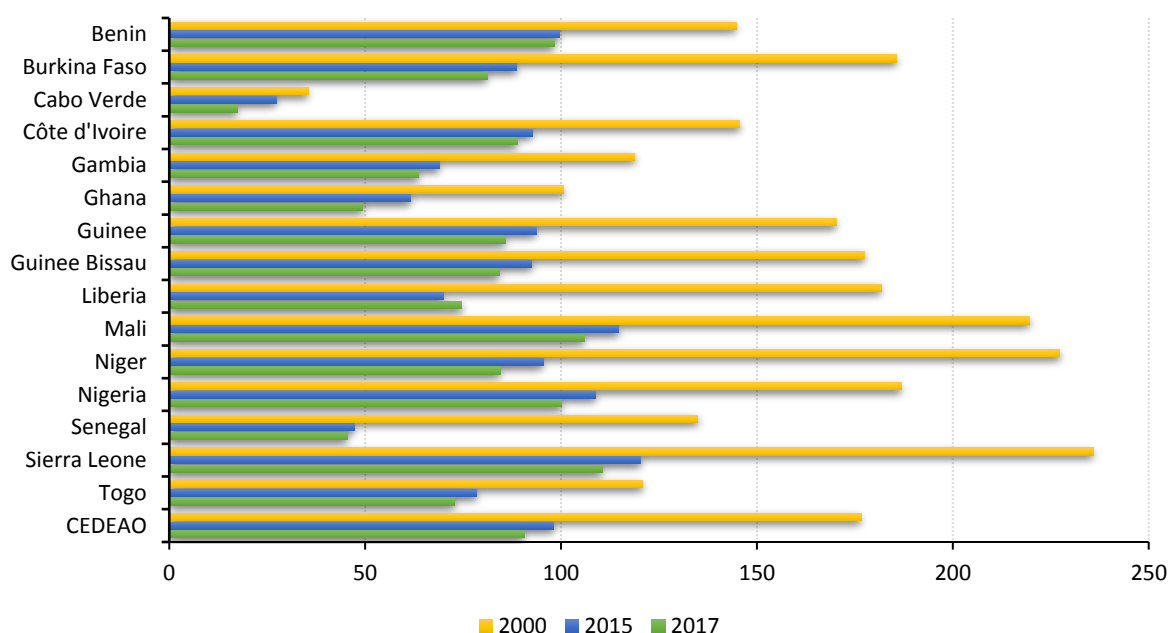
21. The analysis of the dynamics of the maternal mortality rates between the beginning of the years 2000 and the year 2015 in each of the countries of the community indicates that their rate of regression is slowing down in most of the ECOWAS countries. From this analysis, it appears that only one country (Senegal) would be close to meeting the 2030 target set for this indicator.
22. To reach the threshold of 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030, Nigeria will have to reduce its 2015 maternal mortality rate by 49.5 deaths per 100,000 live births on average per year. For the same purpose, Ghana will have to reduce it by 16.6 deaths per 100,000 live births per year and Côte d'Ivoire by 26.14 deaths per 100 000 live births on average per year. Sierra Leone will have to reduce it by 86 deaths per 100,000 live births on average per year, which corresponds to a performance never realized by the country.
23. High maternal mortality rates are one of the consequences of unequal access of people to health care. In addition, there are situations of instability and protracted humanitarian crises that cause more than half of all maternal deaths in developing countries (WHO, 2015). The otherwise high fertility rates in West Africa also contribute to increasing the risk of maternal mortality in the sub-region.

Target 3.2: By 2030, eliminate preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5, with all countries seeking to reduce neonatal mortality to 12 per 1,000 live births and child mortality less than 5 years to 25 per 1000 live births at most.

24. The rate of decline in the under-five mortality rate has been relatively low in West Africa over the last 17 years, corresponding on average to 2.7% per year over the period. Across the continent where data are available in 2017, the West African region has the highest under-five mortality rate. This is estimated at 91 deaths per 1000 live births, compared with 59 cases, 31 cases and 40 deaths per 1,000 live births in East Africa, North Africa and Southern Africa respectively. Thus nearly one out of every 10 children, born alive, dies in the sub-region before

their fifth birthday. Cape Verde, Ghana and Niger are the countries in the region that have achieved the most significant regressions in the level of these indicators since the MDG deadline in 2015, with respective decreases of 36%, 20% and 12% over the recent period. Benin is the country with the slowest relative regression -1% -.

Figure 6 : Trends in under-five mortality rates in the ECOWAS countries of 2000, 2015 and 2017; death case per 1000 live births.



Source: UNDP, United Nations SDG Database, April 2019

25. Four countries in the region are, after Cape Verde, potentially likely to reach the target of 25 deaths per 1000 live births by 2030 if the current rates to which this indicator falls were maintained (Burkina Faso, Ghana, Senegal, and Sierra Leone). According to WHO estimates, between 2015 and 2017, Liberia experienced a relatively slow decline for this indicator (-2.7 deaths per 1,000 live births per year compared to -3.7 deaths per 1000 births living on average per year between 2010 and 2015). Nigeria is expected to see the current level of this indicator fall by an average of 6 deaths per 1,000 live births to reach the long-term target. Côte d'Ivoire should be able to reduce the rate of about 5 cases per year to reach the target.
26. The risk of mortality in children is much higher during the neonatal period, which is during the first 28 days of life. They are usually associated with infections, asphyxia at birth and premature births. After the first 28 days of life, pneumonia, diarrhoea and malaria are the leading causes of child mortality until reaching the first 5 years of birth. Malnutrition is an underlying factor in child mortality as it makes children much more vulnerable to serious diseases (WHO, 2016)⁴.

⁴ <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2015/child-mortality-report/fr/>

Goal 4: Ensuring access for all to quality education on an equal footing and promote lifelong learning opportunities

Table 4: Comparing Goal 4 of the agenda 2030 with that of the agenda 2063

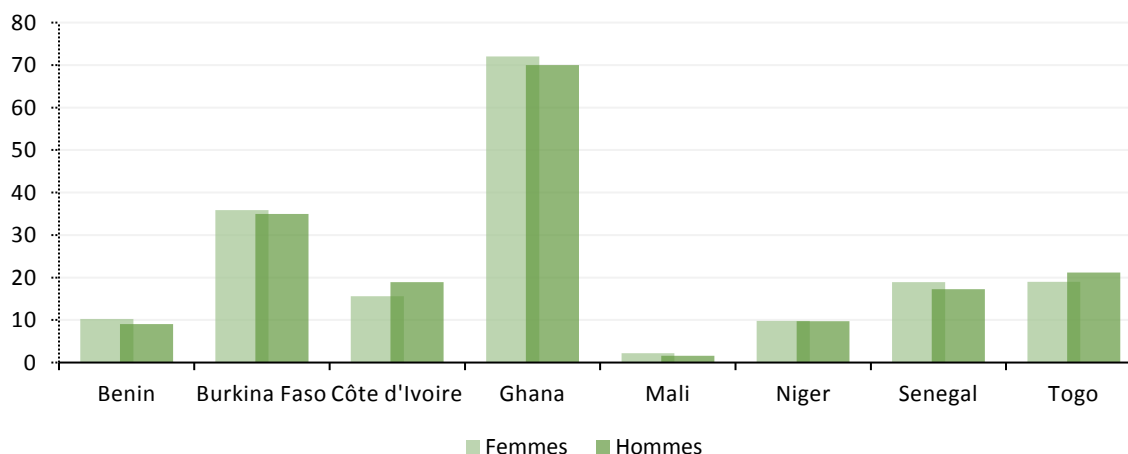
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 4 : Ensuring access for all to quality education on an equal footing and promote lifelong learning opportunities	Goal 2 : Well Educated Citizens and Skills Revolution Supported by Science, Technology and Innovation
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
4.1 : By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys receive a complete, free and quality cycle of primary and secondary education on an equal footing, leading to meaningful learning	1.2.1.2 : The enrolment rate for basic education is 100% of the 2013 rate 1.2.1.3 . Increasing the number of qualified teachers by at least 30% with a focus on STEM
4.2 : By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to early childhood development, care and preschool education that prepares them for primary education.	NA

Source: Agenda 2063; Report on the Profile of Core Indicators, January 2017

Target 4.1: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys receive a complete, free and quality cycle of primary and secondary education on an equal footing, leading to meaningful learning

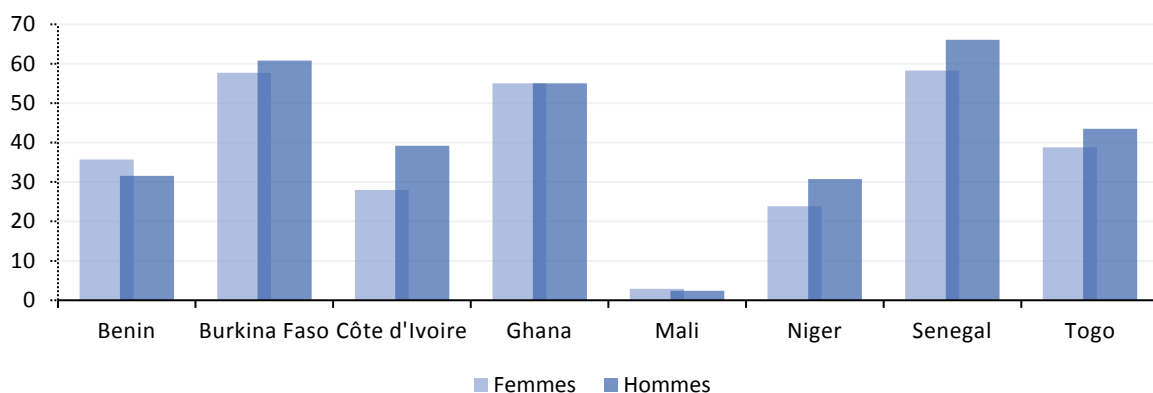
27. For the primary cycle, the proportion of children with a minimum level of reading and mathematics is an important criterion for measuring future performance at the secondary and higher levels. According to available data, in terms of reading proficiency, Ghana stands out from other countries with 70.7% of the number of children having the minimum level in 2016, followed by Burkina Faso where the percentage was 35.4% in 2014. Regarding the level of mathematics aptitude, good performances are recorded in Senegal, Burkina Faso and Ghana where the proportions of children having reached at least the minimum level are higher at 50%. With the exception of Togo and the Ivory Coast, it appears that girls have a better level than boys in reading. Boys perform better than girls in mathematics, except in Benin and Mali.

Figure 7: Proportion of children who have attained at least the minimum level of reading proficiency in 2nd or 3rd year of study in West African countries, men and women (2013-2016)



Source: UNESCO, Data UIS, April 2019

Figure 8: Proportion of children who reached at least the minimum level of mathematics proficiency in 2nd or 3rd grade in West African countries, both men and women (2013-2016), in percentage

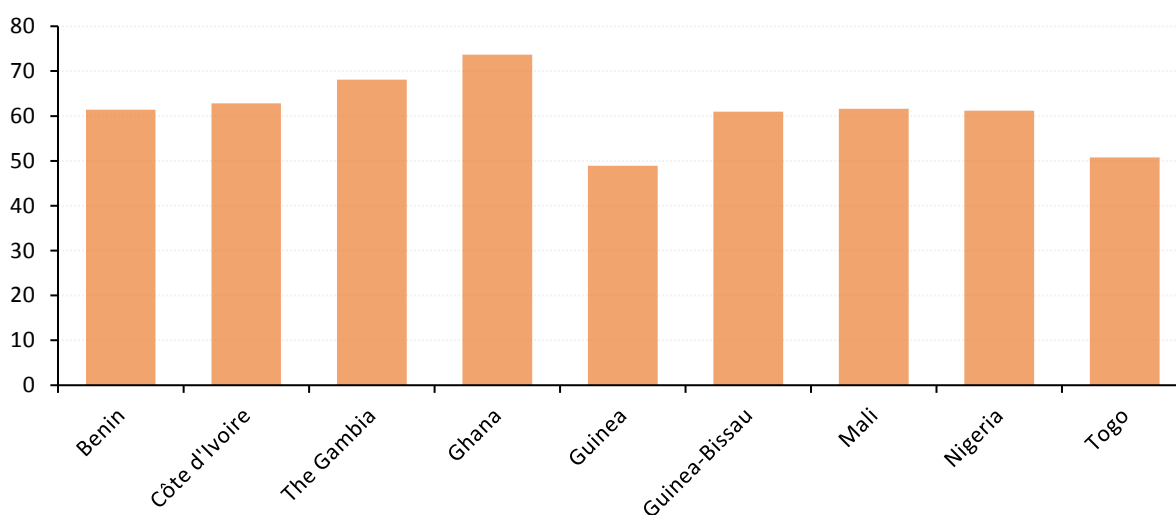


Source: UNESCO, Data UIS, April 2019

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensuring that all girls and boys have access to early childhood development, care and preschool education that prepares them for primary education

- 32. According to the available data, Ghana has 73.7% of the highest percentage of pre-primary children on track in their development in digital literacy, physical development, socio-emotional development and learning. By contrast, in Guinea, development is on track for health, learning and psychosocial well-being for just under half of children under five.

Figure 9: Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose development is good in terms of health, learning and psychosocial well-being in West African countries, 2010-2017, in percentage



Source: UNESCO, UIS Data, April 2019

Goal 5: Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls

Table 5 : Comparing Goal 5 of the agenda 2030 with that of the agenda 2063

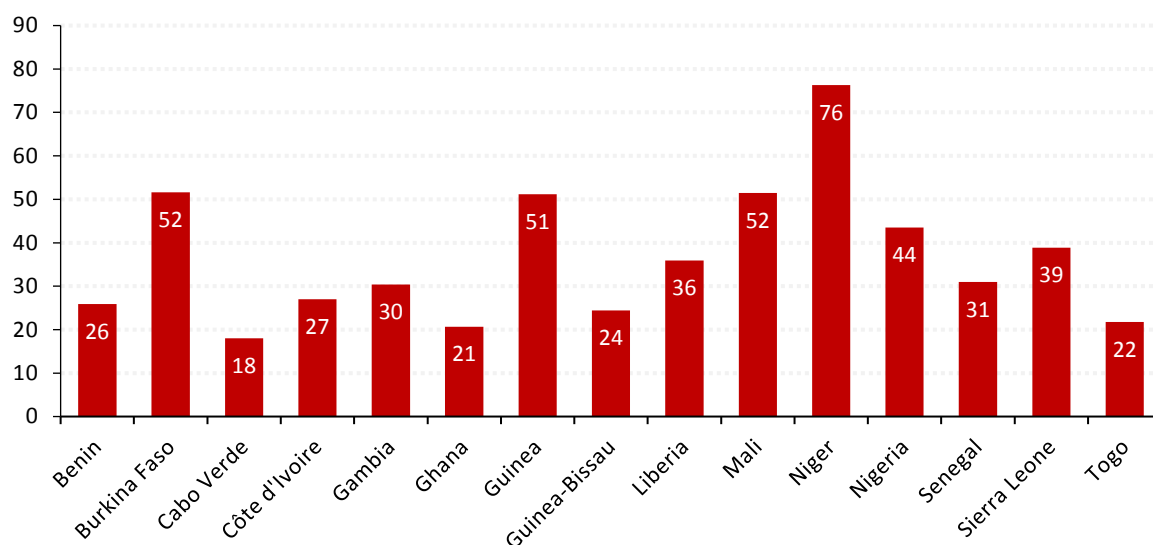
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 5 : Achieving gender equality and empower all women and girls	Goal 3 : Healthy, Well-Fed Citizens
	Goal 5 : Modern agriculture to increase productivity and production
	Goal 10 : World class Infrastructure all over Africa
	Goal 17 : Equality / Total parity between men and women in all areas of life
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
5.3: Eliminating all harmful practices, such as child marriage, early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation. 5.5: Ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal access to leadership at all decision-making levels in political, economic and public life	6.17.2.2 : 50% reduction of all social norms and customary practices harmful to women and girls (e.g. FGM, early marriage) and all forms of discrimination against women and girls
	6.17.1.1 : Equal economic rights for women, including the rights to own and inherit real estate, to sign contracts, to register and run a business, to own and to have a bank account by 2026
	6.17.1.2 : Ensuring access to and control over production tools, including land and subsidies, credit, revenues, financial services and information for at least 20% of women in rural areas
	6.17.1.3 : Women represent at least 30% of all elected representatives at the local, national and regional levels, as well as in the judiciary
	6.17.1.5 : Increasing equality between men and women until reaching parity of 50-50 in all positions of responsibility

Source: excerpt from CEA et al., 2017

33. West African countries continue to make progress on gender equality and women's empowerment. However, improving progress in the area of gender equality in primary education and in political representation contrasts cultural practices such as early marriage and female genital mutilation, which still pose real challenges. As long as all forms of harmful practices and discrimination and violence against women and girls are not eradicated, achieving this goal will continue to be an illusion.

Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child marriage, early or forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

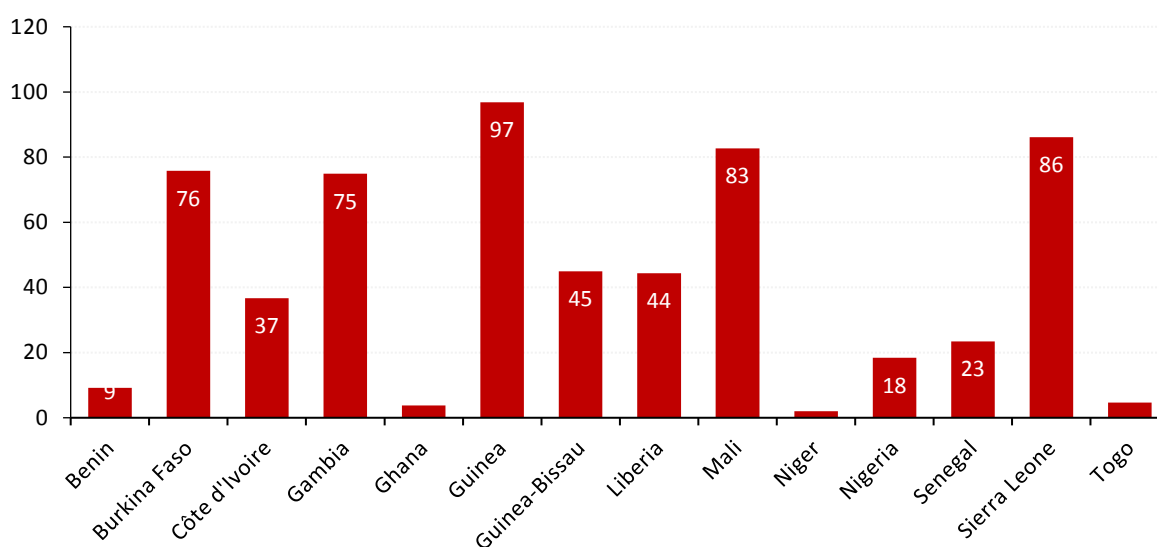
34. Early marriages remain a major challenge in West Africa, impacting not only maternal health but also girls' schooling and economic integration. According to UNICEF (2017), 41% of women aged 20 to 24 reports having been married before the age of 18. The rate is close to that of the least developed countries (40%) and sub-Saharan Africa (38%).

Figure 10 : Prevalence of child marriage, percentage, 2017

Source: data.unicef.org, March 2018

35. In Niger, more than three out of four women are married before the age of 18 in Niger. This figure is one in two women for Mali, Senegal and Guinea. Levels also remain important in other countries. Cape Verde has the lowest rate (18%), although important. It should be noted that because of Nigeria's demographic weight, child marriage affects many more girls than in any other country combined, even though the prevalence rate is smaller and decreases significantly.
36. It should be noted, however, that the figures above mask differences in urban and rural levels for wealth quintiles. Moreover, much faster progress is being made in the richest segment of the population and the persistence of high prevalence of child marriages in the poorest segment (UNICEF, 2015). Indeed, according to the mapping study of early marriage in West Africa, poverty is the main cause that leads unemployed parents to consider children as economic burdens. This family factor is exacerbated by lack of control or impunity at the state level and indifference or even support from the community. The eradication of this practice imperatively requires the control of its determinants and the disaggregation of related data. Early marriage can also be explained by cultural factors and social norms that offer few rights of opinion to children, especially girls, and to enhancing the status of married women in relation to other statuses.
37. Female genital mutilation (FGM) and female circumcision are another extreme manifestation of gender inequality and the violation of fundamental human rights. The practice is resistant mainly because of cultural and religious traditions based on ethnic identities (UNICEF, 2017). The prevalence of female genital mutilation and excision varies significantly from one country to another in the region. Indeed, the practice is almost universal in some countries like Guinea, Mali and Sierra Leone while it is under control in Niger, Ghana and Togo. The proportion of girls and women who have undergone FGM is also worrying in other countries. Variations are also recorded within each country, with prevalence generally higher in rural areas than in urban areas, with the notable exception of Mali and Nigeria (UNICEF, 2018). In some countries, there are outbreaks of strong FGM practices because of cultural factors and the profile of these areas is similar to that of Guinea.

Figure 11 : Proportion of girls and women aged 15 to 49 with female genital mutilation, 2004-2017 (percentage)



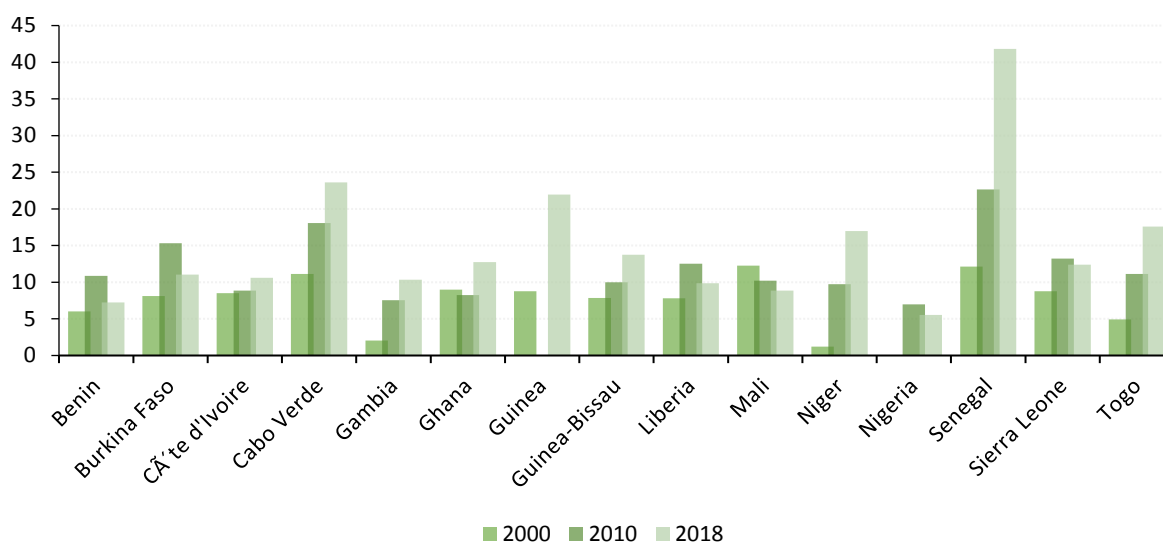
Source: UNICEF, data base, FMG, October 2018

38. However, even where these practices persist, attitudes change and a generational trend towards the eradication of the scourge is born. This is particularly the case in Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger, Nigeria and Sierra Leone (UNICEF, 2017). In addition, the overwhelming majority of women and girls in countries with a high prevalence of female genital mutilation and excision are in favour of the end of the practice, with the exception of Mali, where only 16% of women are in favour of abandonment (UNICEF, 2016). Men and boys are also for the abandonment of the practice. This change of attitude is therefore an opportunity to accelerate the achievement of this target.
39. Gender inequality persists because of discriminatory social institutions, power structures, traditions and socio-cultural norms. Discriminatory social institutions include formal and informal laws, as well as social norms and practices that restrict or exclude women's rights, and thereby hinder their access to the law, to justice, to land ownership, resources and opportunities for empowerment.

Target 5.5: Ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal access to leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life

40. On the one hand, women's political participation has generally improved over the past fifteen years in West Africa, not only because of progress in women's education and economic participation, but also because of advocacy efforts and awareness-raising carried out by the different organizations. National legislation has been adopted in several countries to set a minimum threshold for candidates of either sex on the electoral lists. The most advanced country in this respect is Senegal, which records 42% of women in parliament in 2018. Unlike Senegal, the proportion of women in the parliaments of Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali, Nigeria and Sierra Leone declined between 2010 and 2018.

Figure 12: Proportion of women in Parliament, 2000, 2010 and 2018



Source UNDESA, SDG database, March 2019

Goal 6: Ensuring access to sustainably managed water and sanitation services for all

Table 6: Comparing Goal 6 of the agenda 2030 with that of the agenda 2063

2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding Objectives 2063
Goal 6 : G Ensuring access to sustainably managed water and sanitation services for all	Goal 1 : A high standard of living, a quality life and well-being for all citizens
	Goal 7 : Economies and Communities Resilient to Climate and Environmentally Sustainable
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
6.1 : By 2030, ensure universal and equitable access to affordable drinking water	1.2.7 : Reducing the 2013 proportion of the population without drinking water by 95%
6.2 : By 2030, ensure equitable access for all to adequate sanitation and hygiene services and end open defecation, with particular attention to the needs of women and girls and vulnerable people	Reducing the 2013 proportion of the population with poor sanitation by 95%

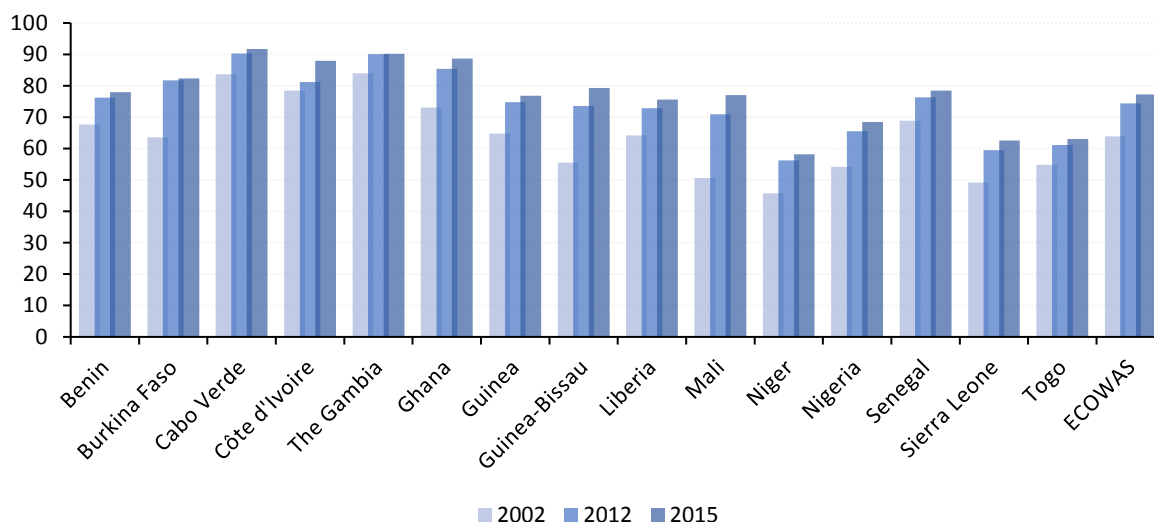
Source: excerpt from ECA et al. 2018

Target 6.1: By 2030, ensure universal and equitable access to affordable drinking water

41. Progress has been made on access to drinking water in West Africa under the implementation of the MDGs. Indeed, the proportion of the population with access to drinking water increased on average from 64.0% in 2002 to around 77% in 2015. Five countries in the sub-region (Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia and Ghana) had access rates of at least 80% against Niger and Nigeria, which recorded less than 60%. Guinea-Bissau and Mali show the best performance in terms of progress between 2002 and 2015, 24 percentage points and 26 percentage points respectively.

42. Despite the progress made by the -, the goal of universal access to drinking water by 2030 will require additional efforts, which are slowed by a context of population growth and rapid urbanization. Meeting this challenge would also ensure further progress in such related areas as health, education and poverty eradication.

Figure 13 : Proportion of total population with access to drinking water; 2002, 2012 and 2015 (percentage)



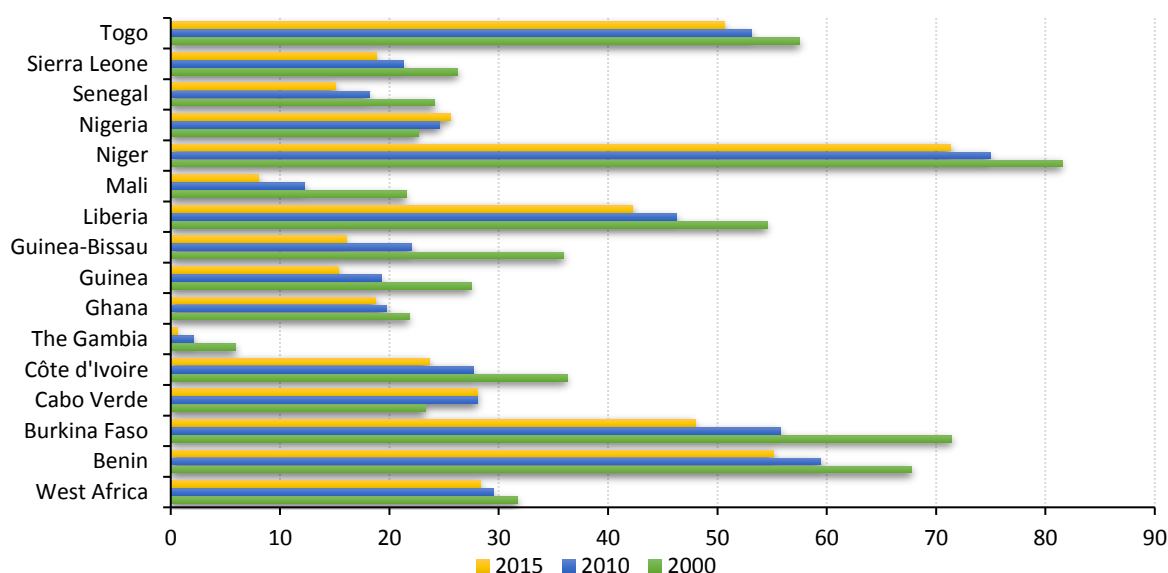
Source: FAO, AQUASTAT database, April 2019

Target 6.2: By 2030, ensure equitable access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services for all, and end open defecation, paying particular attention to the needs of all women and girls and vulnerable people

43. Among the practices exposing the population to problems of hygiene and public health is open defecation. Unfortunately, this practice affects a large part of the population of countries in West Africa, with consequent pollution of water and the spread of diseases such as diarrhoea in different communities. This situation reveals limited access to basic sanitation services, especially in rural areas.

44. Efforts to reduce the proportion of the population practicing open defecation were observed in most West African countries between 2000 and 2015, except in Cape Verde and Nigeria. Globally, 28.3% of the population in West Africa practiced open defecation in 2015 compared to 31.7% in 2000. Campaigns to raise public awareness of the reality of open defecation air should help to break the silence to allow each community to improve its health environment independently for the betterment of its members.

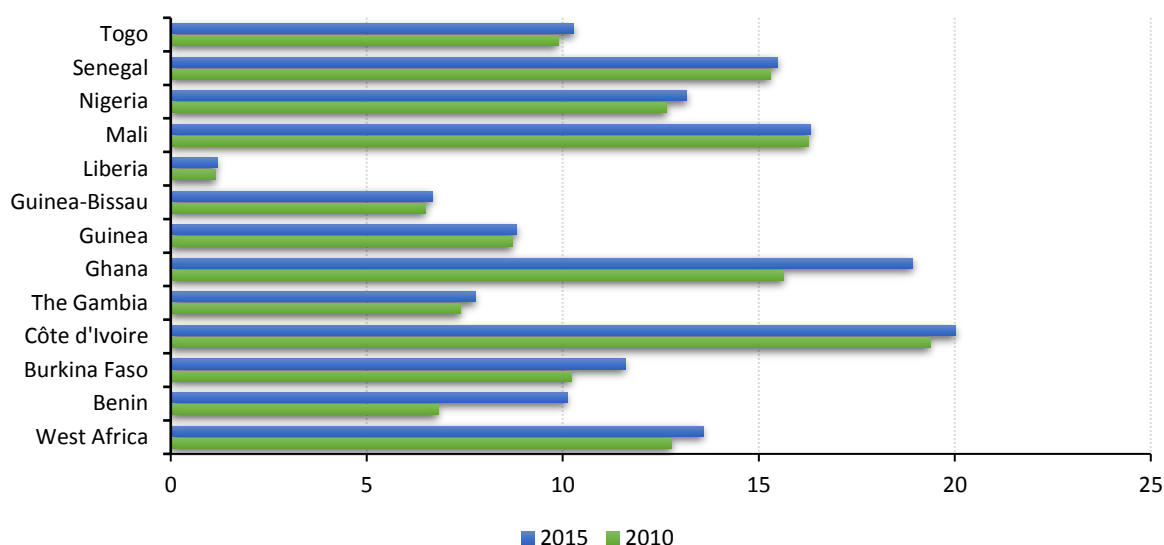
Figure 14: Proportion of the population practicing open defecation in 2000, 2010 and 2015 (percentage)



Source UNDESA, SDGs database, April 2019

45. The performance in the reduction of open defecation practices between 2000 and 2015 is remarkable in The Gambia (-90%), Mali (-63%) and Guinea-Bissau (-55%). these countries on the right track to end open defecation of the population by 2030. On the other hand, the proportion of the population that defecates in the open has Nigeria (+ 12.8%) and remained above 50% in Niger (71.3%), Benin (55.2%) and Togo (50.7%), thus compromising the achievement of the target by 2030 in these countries if additional and strong actions are not implemented for better access to sanitation services.
46. In terms of coverage of adequate sanitation services, only 13.6% of the West African population had on average hand washing facilities with soap and water in 2015. Hygiene was less than 10% in several countries including Liberia (1.2%), Guinea-Bissau (6.7%), The Gambia (7.8%) and Guinea (8.8%).

Figure 15: Proportion of population with hand-washing facilities, 2010-2015 (percentage)



Source: UNDESA, SDGs database, April 2019

Goal 7: Ensuring access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services for all at an affordable cost

Table 7: Comparing Goal 7 of the agenda 2030 with that of the agenda 2063

2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 7: Ensuring access to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services for all at an affordable cost	Goal 1: A high standard of living, a quality life and well-being for all citizens
	Goal 7: Economies and Communities Resilient to Climate and Environmentally Sustainable
	Goal 10: World class infrastructure all over Africa
	Goal 6: Blue / maritime economy for increased economic growth
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
7.1 : By 2030, ensure access to reliable and modern energy services for all at an affordable cost	1.1.4.6: Increasing access to electricity and the Internet by at least 50% compared to 2013 levels
	1.7.3.4 Reduce the amount of fossil fuels in total energy production by at least 20%
	2.10.1.4 Increase electricity generation and distribution by at least 50% by 2020

Source : excerpt from ECA et al. 2018

Target 7.1: By 2030, ensure access to reliable and modern energy services for all at affordable cost

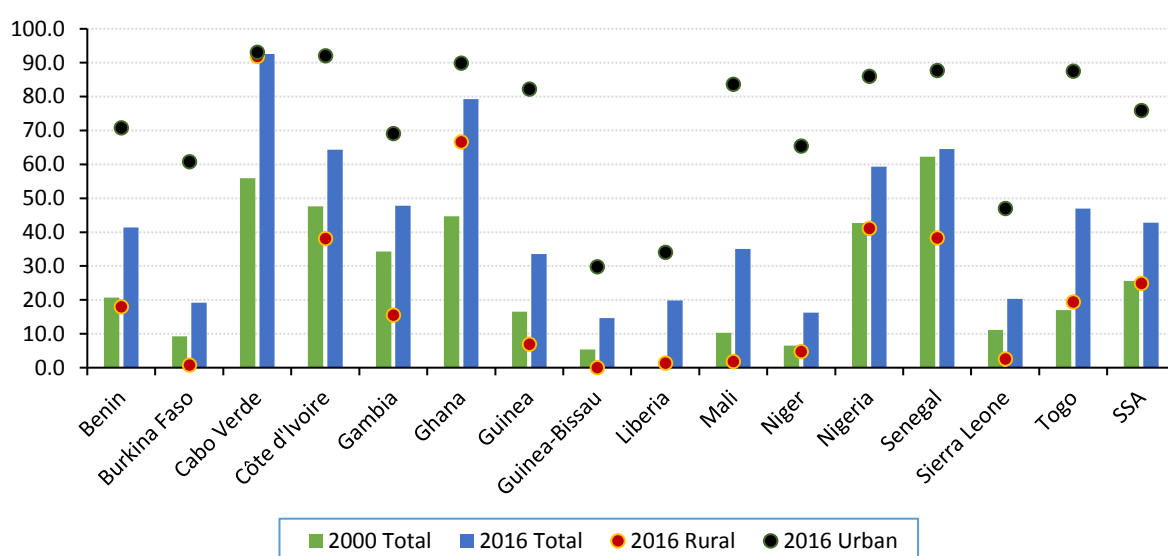
47. Only 13% of the world's population did not have access to electricity in 2016 and 53% of this population lived in Africa excluding North Africa (ECA et al., 2018). In addition, only less than 25% of Africans outside North Africa had access to electricity in 2016 compared with more than 80% in North Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. This factual information shows that Content Energy is lagging far behind other regions in terms of energy infrastructure.

48. With an average electricity access rate of 43.7% in 2016, West Africa has a profile similar to the Africa region, with huge disparities between rural areas (24.8%). and the urban environment

(72.1%). The figure below shows that Cape Verde, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal and to a lesser extent Nigeria is the group of countries in the sub-region with a global level of access to electricity. 60 per cent in 2016. In contrast, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Burkina Faso and Sierra Leone have less than 20 per cent access rates.

49. The main explanation for low access is at the level of production whose growth rate is well below the demand driven by population growth. The electricity generation deficit in the sub-region is mainly explained by the aging and dilapidated facilities, the low production capacity, and the poor quality of maintenance service, the high level of losses linked to the low reliability of transmission and distribution grids and facilities. Recurrent load shedding is the immediate consequence of the production deficit which is the main obstacle to the industrialization efforts of the sub-region and in turn to the structural transformation of the economies.

Figure 16 : Proportion of population with access to electricity, per place of residence and total population, 2000-2016 (percentage)

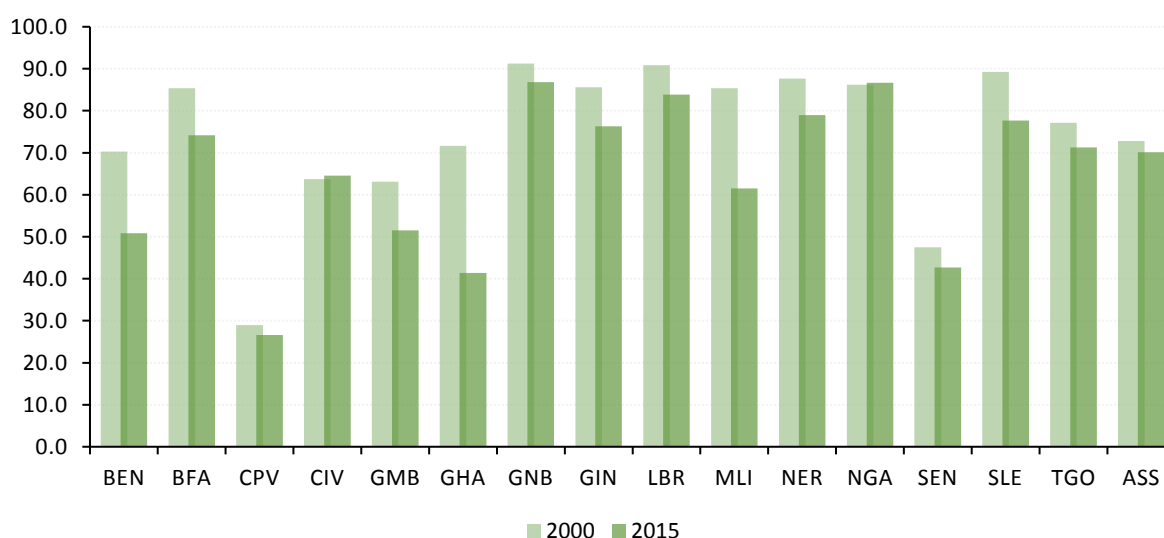


Source: World Bank, WDI, April 2019

50. According to the UN Secretary-General's 2018 Global Report on the SDGs, the share of renewable energy in final energy consumption has increased very slightly worldwide, from 17.3% in 2014 to 17.5% in 2015, and only 55% of this share comes from modern sources of renewable energy (UN, 2018). Most of the increase is in the electricity component, mainly due to technological advances and lower costs in the production of solar and wind energy.

51. In West Africa, the decline in the proportion of renewable energy in total final consumption between 2000 and 2015 is about 10 percentage points, rising from an average of 74.9% to 65.0%. Cape Verde and Senegal are the countries whose proportion of renewable energy in total final consumption is the lowest in the sub-region. However, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Niger and Burkina Faso are distinguished by higher shares of renewable energy (Figure below).

Figure 17: Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption; 2000 and 2015; percentage



Source: World Bank, WDI, April 2019

- 52. The promotion of renewable energies in West Africa faces a significant supply deficit, and the promotion of energy efficiency is among other things fast-gaining measures to accelerate the reduction of the gap between supply and demand.
- 53. On the other hand, there is a trend towards increasing engagement of the private sector, civil society and development partners alongside governments in promoting the development of the energy sector to achieve the full potential of sub-region to its potential is to be encouraged and supported.

Goal 8: Promoting sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Table 8 : Comparing Goal 8 of the agenda 2030 with that of the agenda 2063

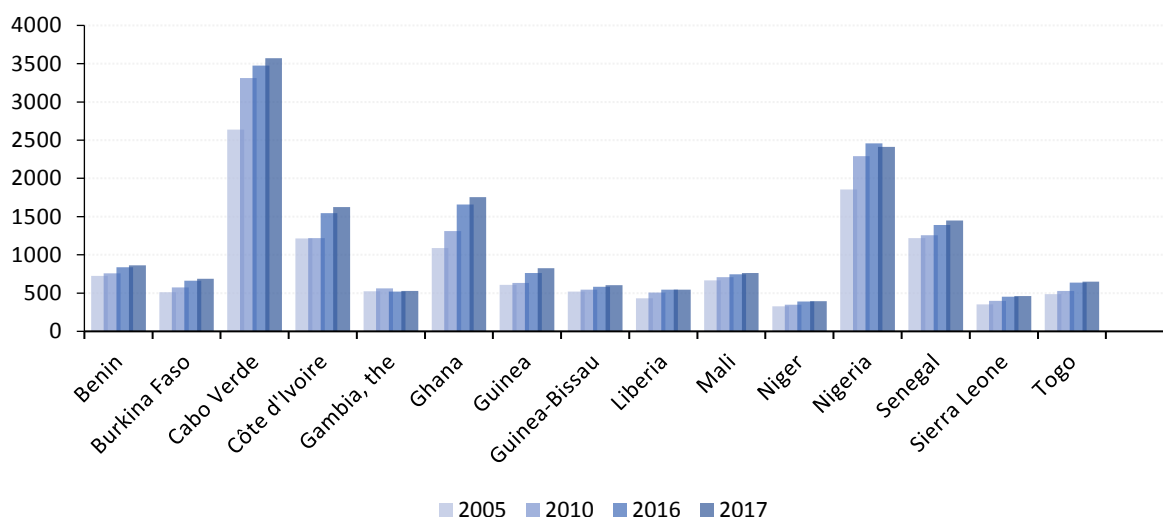
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 8 : Promoting sustained, shared and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all	Goal 1: High standard of living, high quality of life and well-being for all
	Goal 4 : Transformed Economies and Job Creation
	Goal 18 : Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
8.1 : Maintaining a per capita rate of economic growth adapted to the national context and, in particular, an annual growth rate of at least 7 per cent in gross domestic product in the least developed countries	1.1.1 : Increasing per capita income in 2013 by at least 30%
	4.1.1 : Annual GDP growth rate of at least 7%
8.2 : Achieving a high level of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including a focus on high value-added and labour-intensive sectors	NA

Source: Agenda 2063; Report on the Profile of Core Indicators, January 2017

Target 8.1: Maintain a per capita rate of economic growth adapted to the national context and, in particular, an annual growth rate of at least 7 per cent in gross domestic product in the least developed countries

54. Inclusive and sustainable economic growth is a key factor in development as it increases resources for education, health, personal consumption, transportation and water and energy infrastructure. According to Figure 17, GDP per capita at constant 2010 prices in US dollars varies substantially among West African countries from just under US \$ 400 in Niger to about US \$ 3,500 in Cape Verde. After Cabo Verde, Nigeria's GDP per capita is different from that of other countries. A group of countries is emerging with growing GDP per capita, notably Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal.
55. Economic growth is particularly important in labour-intensive sectors, as it leads to better job opportunities and an increase in disposable income. Supporting the growth of real economic growth is a challenge, as shown in Figure 18, for West Africa. Growth patterns are different for all countries in the region. On the other hand, when countries deplete their natural resources in the name of economic growth, this growth may not be sustainable in the long run, and future generations will carry the burden of environmental degradation. The demographic weight and the high demographic growth of the countries also remain a subject of major interest for several countries.

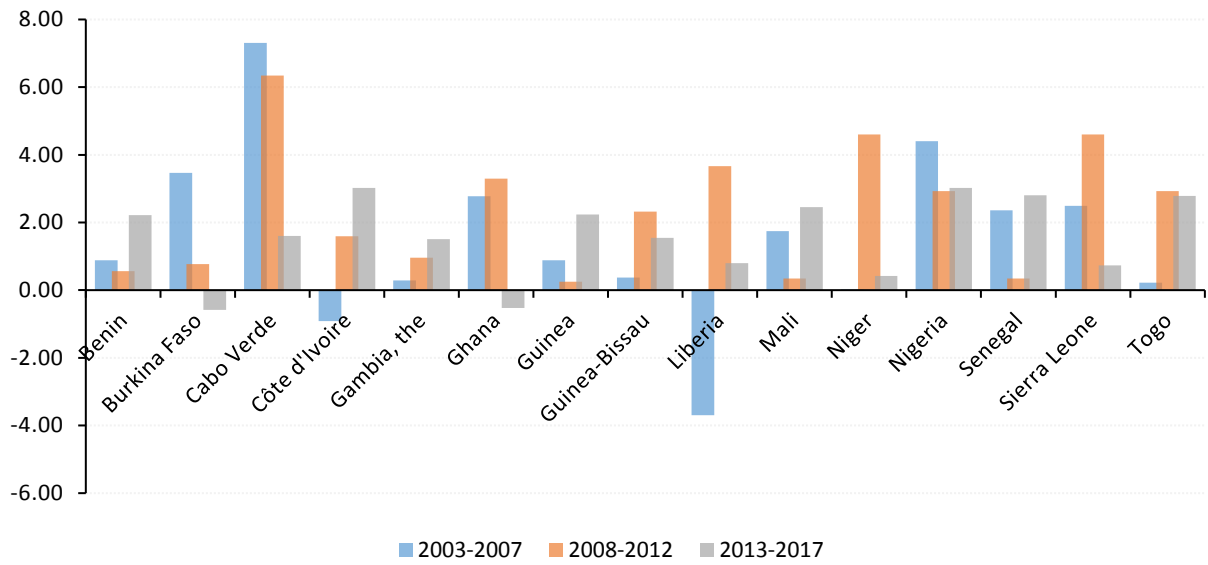
Figure 18 : GDP per capita at constant 2010 rates in US dollars



Source: WDI, World Development Indicators, March 2019

56. During the period 2013-2018, the growth rate of real GDP per capita in West Africa is estimated at 1.60%. This rate is lower than the growth rate for the period 2008-2012 which is estimated at 2.37%. Five countries (Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Guinea and The Gambia) recorded growth rates over the period 2013 - 2018, higher than those of the period 2008-2012. Structural infrastructure investments have contributed significantly to the growth of countries, particularly in Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea. It is important to mention the cases of countries emerging from the crises of the period 2003-2007 that have returned to growth (Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire) but particular cases of low growth for Ghana, Burkina Faso and Nigeria. This growth translates directly into GDP per capita, which is clearly improving in these countries. Nevertheless, accelerated progress is required if West African LDCs are to achieve the target of at least 7% annual real GDP growth required to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

Figure 19 : Real GDP per capita growth (percentage)

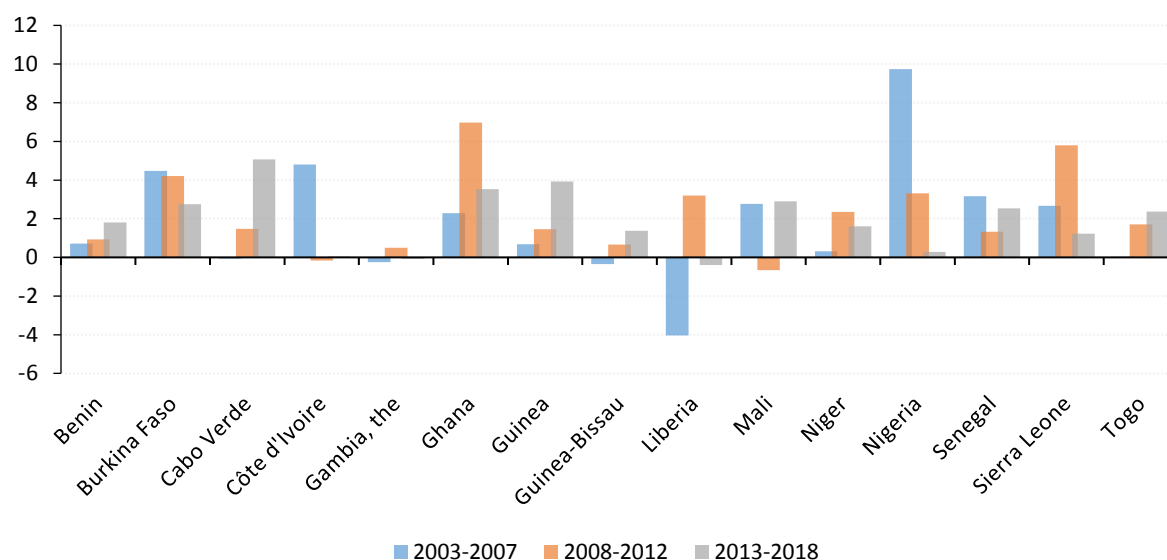


Source: WDI, World Development Indicators, March 2019

Target 8.2: Achieve a high level of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including a focus on high value-added and labor-intensive sectors

57. Productivity growth per worker has returned to a significant positive trend for Cape Verde after a first phase of decline. On the other hand, labour productivity in Nigeria is decelerating even though it was dominant between 2003 and 2007. With the exception of Cape Verde, over the period 2013-2018, productivity per worker is less than 5%. Despite the upward trend in productivity per worker, strengthening the process of structural transformation of the economies of West African countries necessarily involves labour migration to sectors that can not only absorb the large number of unskilled labour but also significantly improve labour productivity⁵.

Figure 20 : Annual growth rate of real GDP per worker



Source: UNDESA, ODD database, Avril 2019

Goal 9: Building a resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization that benefits all and encourages innovation

Table 9 : Comparing Goal 9 of the agenda 2030 with that of the agenda 2063

2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 9 : Building a resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization that benefits all and encourages innovation	Goal 1 : High standard of living, high quality of life and well-being for all
	Goal 4 : Transformed Economies and Job Creation
	Goal 5 : Modern agriculture to increase productivity and production
	Goal 7 : Ecologically Sustainable and Resilient Economies and Communities
	Goal 10 : World class Infrastructure all over Africa

⁵ Development dynamics in Africa 2018: growth, employment and inequalities © cua/ocde 2018

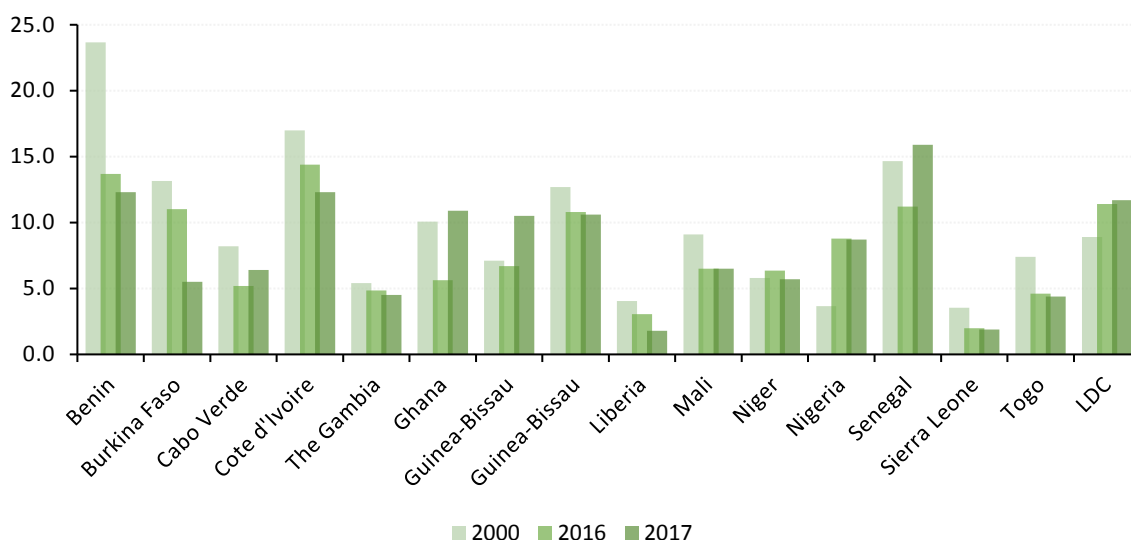
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
<p>9.2 : Promoting sustainable industrialization that benefits all and, by 2030, substantially increase the industry's contribution to employment and gross domestic product, according to the national context, and double it in the countries the least advanced</p>	<p>1.4.1.2 : At least 30% of the total output of non-extractive industries comes from local firms</p>
	<p>1.4.2.1 The real value of manufactured goods in GDP is greater than the 2013 value of 50%</p>
	<p>1.4.2.2 The share of labour-intensive manufacturing output is above the 2013 value of 50%</p>

Sources: ECA et al., 2018 and Agenda 2063; Report on the Profile of Core Indicators, January 2017

Target 9.2: Promoting sustainable industrialization that benefits all and, by 2030, substantially increase the industry's contribution to employment and gross domestic product, according to the national context, and increase it by two least developed countries

58. The manufacturing industry has great potential to increase productivity, decent jobs, and thus income as it strengthens the process of structural transformation of economies. As a result, the global share of manufacturing value added in GDP increased from 15.2% in 2005 to 16.3% of GDP in 2017, mainly due to the rapid growth of the manufacturing sector in Asia (UN, 2018). Africa in general and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in particular, lag far behind in manufacturing production. Thus, the share of LDCs increased from 8.9 per cent in 2000 to 11.7 per cent of GDP in 2017, less than 3 percentage points in more than 15 years.
59. In West Africa, manufacturing output declined on average by about 2 percentage points between 2000 and 2017, with only Nigeria (5.0 points), Guinea-Bissau (3.4 points), and Senegal (1.2 points) and to a lesser extent Ghana (0.8 points), which recorded an increase in manufacturing value added. The sharp deterioration in the level of manufacturing production was recorded over the period in Benin (11.4 points); Burkina Faso (7.7 points), Côte d'Ivoire (4.7 points) and Togo (3 points).
60. This decline in manufacturing output would be related to slow industrialization relative to the overall economic development of the sub-region rather than to deindustrialization, since the volume of manufacturing output has continued to grow, increasing from US \$ 12 billion in 2005 to more than US \$ 20 billion in 2015 (AfDB et al., 2016). The downward trend in the value added of the manufacturing sector can be explained in part by the aging of equipment, the weak integration into the productive segments of global value chains, especially for processing products. The underperformance would be generated by the industrial crisis of the 1980s, the denial of protectionist barriers that preserved local infant industries. Added to this are the conflicts and civil wars that have crossed several countries of the sub-region.

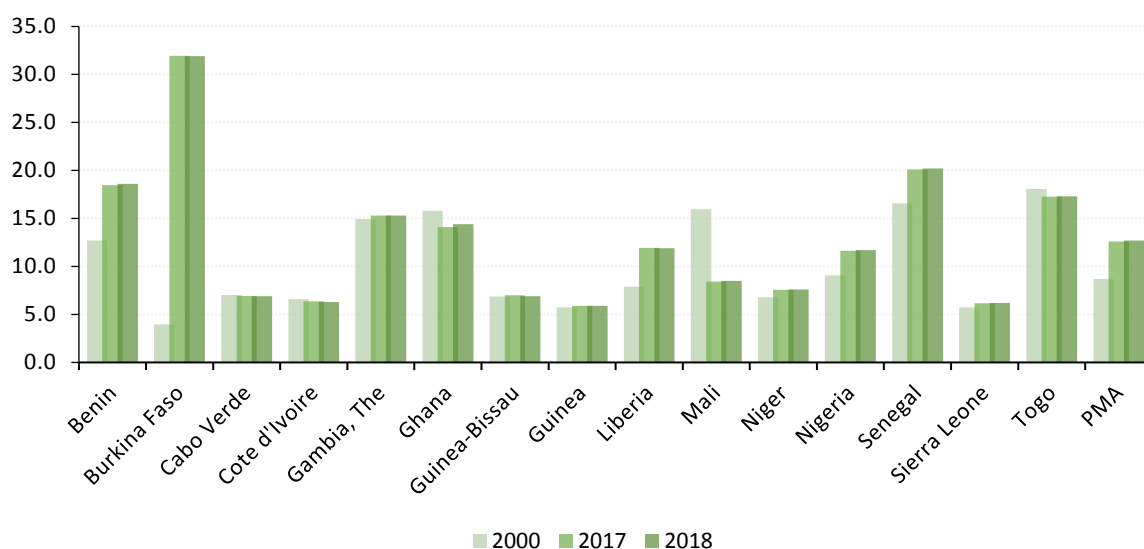
Figure 21 : Value Added in the Manufacturing Industry, as a Proportion of GDP, 2000, 2016 and 2017 Percentage



Source: World Bank, WDI, March 2019

61. At the level of employment in the manufacturing industry, an approximation is made by the share of employment in the industrial sector as a whole due to the lack of data on the manufacturing sub-sector. Indeed, the LDC group recorded an increase in the proportion of employment in the industrial sector by 4 points, from 8.7% in 2000 to 12.7% in 2018. In West Africa, five countries (Burkina Faso, Benin, Liberia, Senegal, and Nigeria) saw employment in the industrial sector increased substantially, with a remarkable increase of 28 points for Burkina Faso. However, this upward trend could be greatly influenced by the expansion of the mining sector in these countries over the last decade. In particular, the case of Burkina Faso, where this increase in employment in the industrial sector contrasts with the decline in its manufacturing value added. In addition, countries such as Mali and Ghana have experienced substantial declines in industrial workers.

Figure 22 : Employment in Industry, as a Proportion of Total Employment, Percentage, 2000, 2017 and 2018



Source: Source: World Bank, WDI, March 2019

Goal 10: Reducing inequalities in countries and from one country to another

Table 10: Comparing Goal 10 of Agenda 2030 with that of Agenda 2063

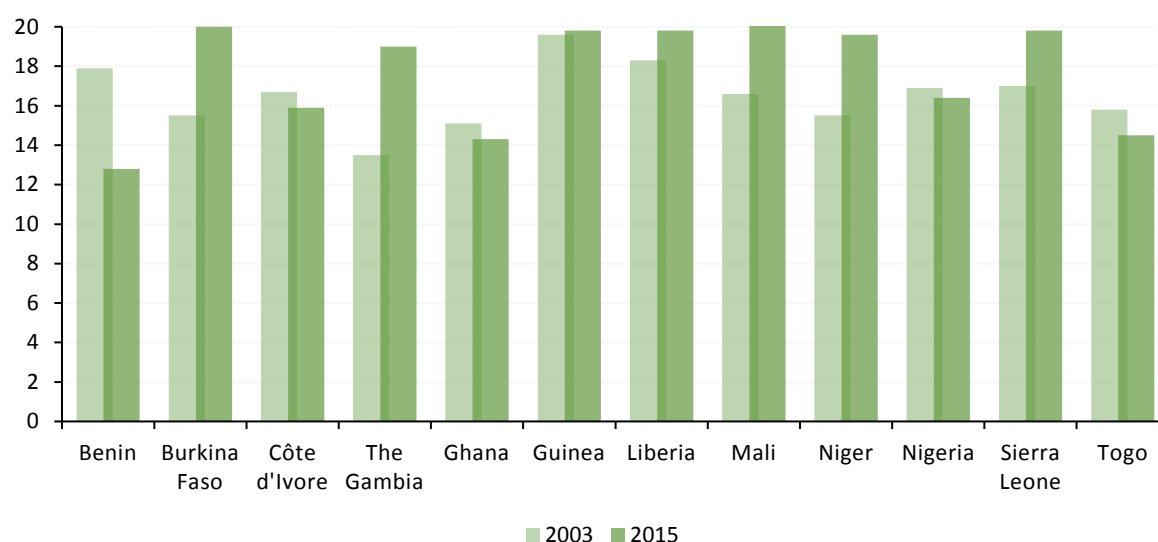
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 10: Reducing inequalities in countries and from one country to another	Goal 1: High standard of living, high quality of life and well-being for all
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
10.1 : By 2030, progressively and sustainably grow the income of the poorest 40 per cent of the population at a faster pace than the national average income	1.1.2.1. Reducing the 2013 Gini coefficient by at least 20%. Reduce income inequality by at least 20%
10.c : By 2030, reduce the transaction costs of remittances by 3 per cent and eliminate remittance flows above 5 per cent	NA

Sources: ECA et al., 2018 and Agenda 2063; Report on the Profile of Core Indicators, January 2017

Target 10.1: By 2030, progressively and sustainably grow income for the poorest 40 per cent of the population at a faster pace than national average income

62. According to the World Bank, in Africa excluding North Africa, a third of the countries in the region has experienced a decline in the income of the poorest 40% of the population. Region with the largest number of people in extreme poverty, Africa saw its population almost doubled between 1990 and 2015. One of the largest increases was in the population living with less than 3, \$ 20 but more than \$ 1.90 a day.
63. In West Africa, the income share of the poorest 40% has increased by around 1.0 percentage point over the last decade, from 16.5% in 2003 to 17.6% in 2015, while GDP per capita has increased overall by around 35% over the same period. This situation shows that more than 82% of West Africa's wealth is held by 60% of the richest population. In 2015, the countries in which the poorest 40% receive less than 15% of overall income are Benin, Ghana and Togo. Burkina Faso and Mali are the countries in the sub-region where the poorest 40% receive the highest share of total income, i.e. around 20%.
64. According to Dimitri and Mamoudou's work on the inclusive and sustainable nature of economic growth in the ECOWAS region, the decline in inequality as a result of economic growth in ECOWAS is intrinsically due to the increase in agricultural GDP because Agricultural GDP of 1% would imply a decrease in inequality of 0.44% against a decrease of 0.22% for the global GDP per capita (Mamoudou et al., 2019).

Figure 23: Income share of the 40 per cent of the poorest population; 2003 and 2015; percentage

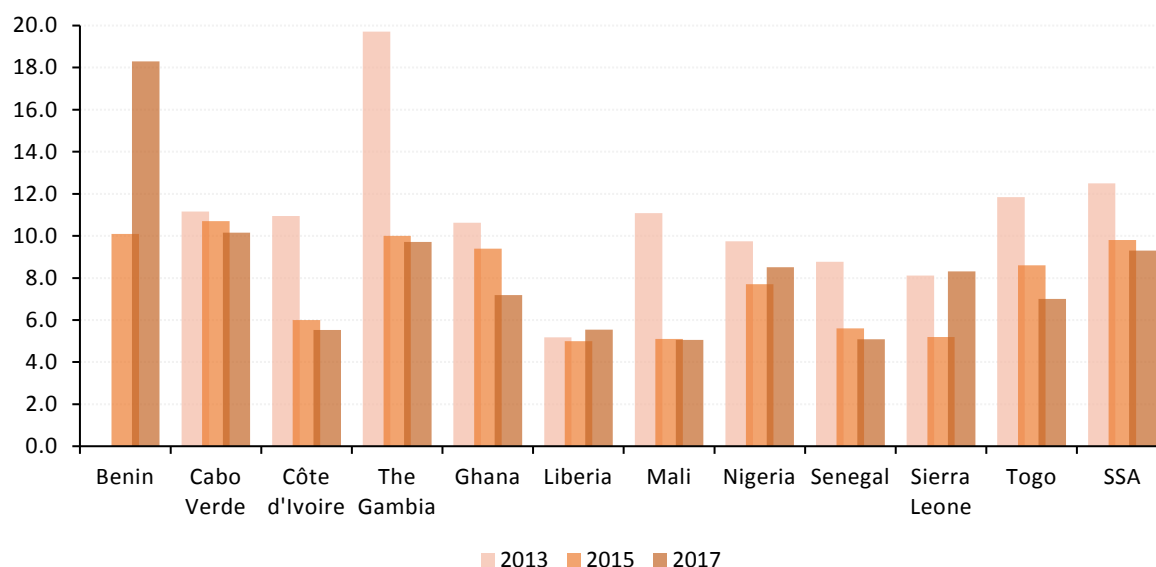


Source: World Bank; WDI 2019 and ECA calculations

Target 10.c: By 2030, reduce the transaction costs of remittances by 3 per cent and eliminate remittance flows with costs greater than 5 per cent

65. According to the World Bank's April 2018 Briefing on Migration and Development, remittances to developing countries reached a record high in 2017, at US \$ 466 billion. up 8.5% from the previous year. This unexpected record of remittances would be partly driven by growth in Europe and North America as well as the strengthening of the price of a barrel of oil. Among the top six major recipients of this exceptional surge in remittances, of which India (\$ 69 billion) and China (\$ 64 billion) at the top of the pack are only two African countries, including Nigeria (\$ 22 billion), and Egypt (\$ 20 billion).
66. Despite their overall substantial declines over the past decade, the average cost associated with remittances remains well below the 3% target set in 2030 for the transfer of \$ 200. It was 7.1% on average worldwide. This cost averaged 9.3% in sub-Saharan Africa compared to 5.2% in South Asia in 2017.
67. The average cost of remittances to West African countries is similar to that observed regionally and globally. They went from 11.9% in 2013 to 8.2% in 2017, less than at regional level. In 2017, the transfer costs to Benin (18.3%), Cape Verde (10.2%), and The Gambia (9.7%) are still higher than the sub-regional average (8.2%) and regional (9.3%). However, the costs of transferring funds to Mali (5.1%), Senegal (5.1%), Côte d'Ivoire (5.5%) and Liberia (5.5%) are the lowest in the sub-region.
68. The transfer costs of funds should continue to decline as the development of new technologies accepted today as the main means of transfer, especially with mobile telephony. However, countries need to put in place effective regulatory frameworks and controls to avoid the adverse effects, damaging to development financing, which the transfer of funds by new technologies could generate.

Figure 24 : Average Remittance Costs as a Proportion of the Amount Transferred



Source: World Bank, WDI, March 2019

69. The positive influence of new technologies in the gradual decline in the average cost of transferring funds in the sub-region is beneficial, but access to these services remains limited for poor households, especially in rural areas. It is therefore appropriate for governments to increase the level of investment to improve the quality of Internet connectivity infrastructure at national level in general and in rural areas in particular.

Goal 11: Ensuring that cities and human settlements are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Table 11 : Comparing Goal 11 of Agenda 2030 with that of Agenda 2063

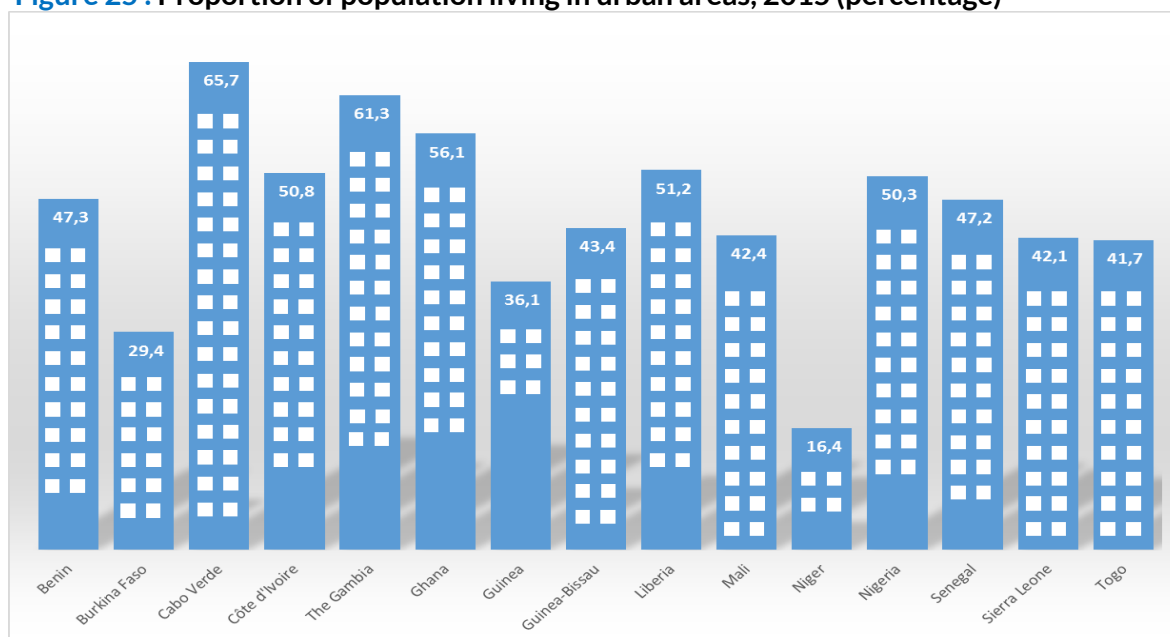
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 11 : Ensuring that cities and human settlements are inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Goal 1 : A high standard of living, a quality life and well-being for all citizens
	Goal 7 : Economies and Communities Resilient to Climate and Environmentally Sustainable
	Goal 10 : World class infrastructure all over Africa
	Goal 12 : Capable institutions and transformed leadership are in place at all levels.
	Goal 16 : African cultural renaissance is paramount
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
11.1 : By 2030, ensure access to adequate and safe housing and basic services for all at affordable cost and sanitation in slum areas.	1.1.4.1 : At the national level, reduce the habitat deficit by at least 10% compared to 2013
	1.1.4.2 : Reducing shantytowns by at least 20%.
11.6 : By 2030, reduce the negative environmental impact of cities per capita, including by paying particular attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.	1.1.4.9 : Recycling at least 50% of urban waste
	1.7.3.5 : All cities meet WHO ambient air quality standards by 2025.

Sources: ECA et al., 2018

Target 11.1: By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate and safe housing and basic services at affordable cost and sanitation in slum areas.

70. The urbanization rate in West Africa is currently 45.0% (UNDESA, World Urbanization Prospects, 2018), and is expected to increase to 67% by 2050. Urbanization rates in the region vary from 16% in Niger to 65% in Cabo Verde. The rapidly rising rate of urbanization in the sub-region can lead to inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction, but also to exacerbating inequalities and the proliferation of slum areas. It can also have serious consequences for already inadequate social, environmental and health services.

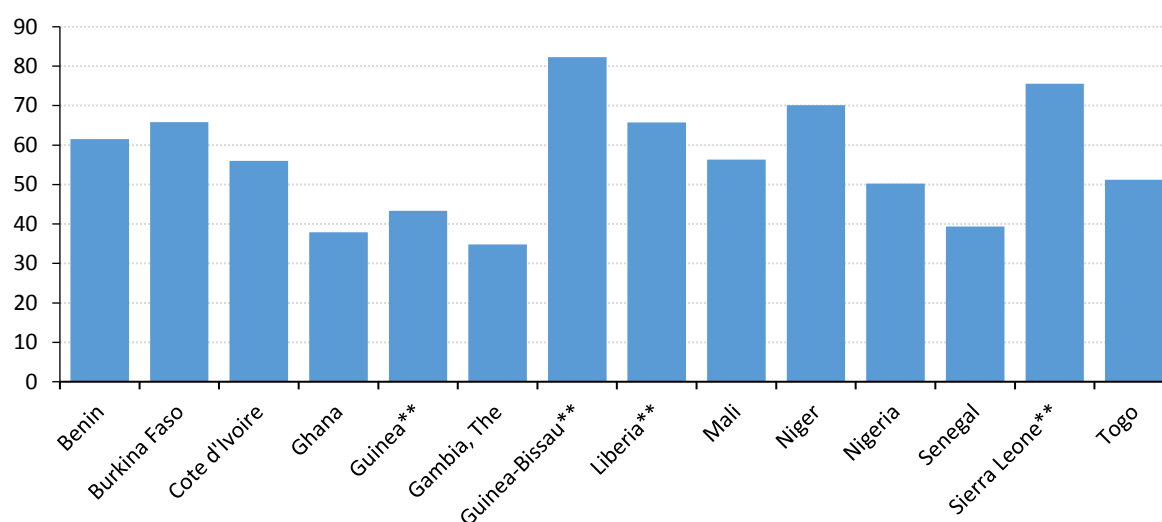
Figure 25 : Proportion of population living in urban areas, 2015 (percentage)



Source: UNDESA, World Urbanization Prospects, 2018

71. Despite significant progress in improving West African cities' access to social services such as water and sanitation, human progress for people living in precarious neighbourhoods continues to be weighed down by lack of basic services such as improved quality drinking water, adequate sanitation, access to energy and insecure tenure. According to ODD projections from the ODI, populations living in precarious settlements are expected to increase in almost all sub-Saharan countries (ODI, 2018).
72. The data that can be used to analyse the situation in West Africa are either unavailable or obsolete. Where they exist, they highlight a major problem: more than half of the urban populations of sub-Saharan African countries live in precarious neighbourhoods, with the exception of The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea and Senegal (UN-HABITAT, 2016). By 2030, the number of slum dwellers in Burkina Faso should increase rather than decrease. Senegal appears to be the only country to stand out, with the number of inhabitants in these precarious neighbourhoods expected to decline by 2030 (ODI, 2018).

Figure 26: Proportion of urban population living in slum areas, informal settlements and inadequate housing



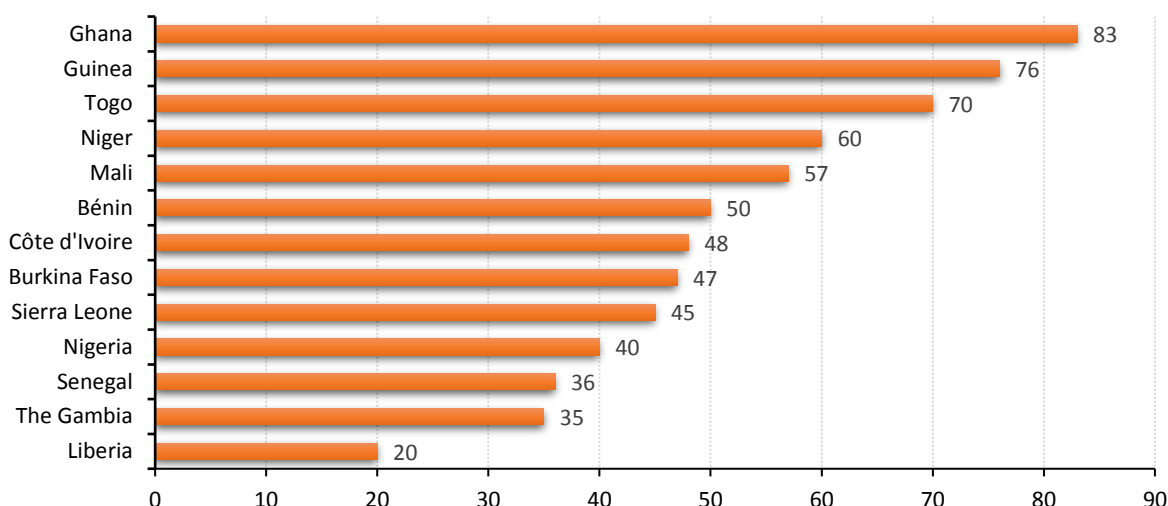
Source: United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat), Slum Almanac 2015-2016

Note: ** United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-Habitat), Global Urban Indicators Database 2014

Target 11.6: By 2030, reducing the negative environmental impact of cities per capita, including paying particular attention to air quality and municipal and municipal waste management.

73. Data on solid waste management in West Africa are scarce. The majority of countries do not have adequate structures for solid waste management. The field of solid waste management covers the various aspects relating to the collection, transport and disposal or transformation of waste. Several state actors and communities intervene with mixed results. However, some countries have implemented integrated solid waste management practices with strong empowerment of people and communities. Some countries are cited as examples either by the efforts of States or communities or by initiatives implemented by non-state actors, particularly youth organizations.
74. The composition of solid waste produced in Africa is characterized by the predominance of plastic waste (43%). Cabo Verde has the largest amount of solid waste production and Sierra Leone has the lowest amount of production. In all 15 countries of the sub-region, solid waste generation is expected to increase significantly by 2025 if appropriate measures are not taken. The rational management of waste is plagued by lack of infrastructure, limited resources and lack of adequate urban management systems (ECA, 2010).
75. There is limited data available for this indicator. Existing data cover some national studies. At the international level, the World Bank has published the report *What a Waste 2* which analyses for several African countries the problem of solid waste management. In this report, Ghana maintains an urban municipal solid waste collection rate that is extremely high (83%) much higher than that of several West African countries.

Figure 27 : Solid Waste Disposal Rates in Major Cities by Country, 2018 in Percentage



Source: What a Waste 2.0: A Global Snapshot of Solid Waste Management to 2050.

76. In conclusion, West Africa will witness a considerable increase in the proportion of the population living in urban areas. Translating this into inclusive socio-economic development necessarily involves accelerating urban governance and planning, as well as structural transformation. In addition, productive employment opportunities are a key factor in the fight against poverty, inequality and exclusion.

Goal 12: Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns

77. Target 12 requires the establishment of a strong national framework in national and sectorial plans for the most rational use of natural and energy resources in human activities, including production activities, distribution and consumption.

Table 12: Comparing Goal 12 of Agenda 2030 with that of Agenda 2063

2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 12 : Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns	Goal 1 : A high standard of living, a quality life and well-being for all citizens
	Goal 4 : Transformed Economies and Jobs
	Goal 5 : Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production
	Goal 7 : Economies and Communities Resilient to Climate and Environmentally Sustainable
	Goal 12 : Capable institutions and transformed leadership are in place at all levels
	Goal 16 : African cultural renaissance is paramount
Corresponding 2063 Targets	Corresponding 2063 Targets
12.4 : By 2020, achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout the life cycle, in line with internationally agreed guiding principles, and significantly reduce their release into the air, water and soil to	1.1.4.9 Recycling of at least 50% of urban waste
	1.7.3.5 : All cities meet WHO ambient air quality standards by 2025
	People producing and consuming goods and services in a sustainable way

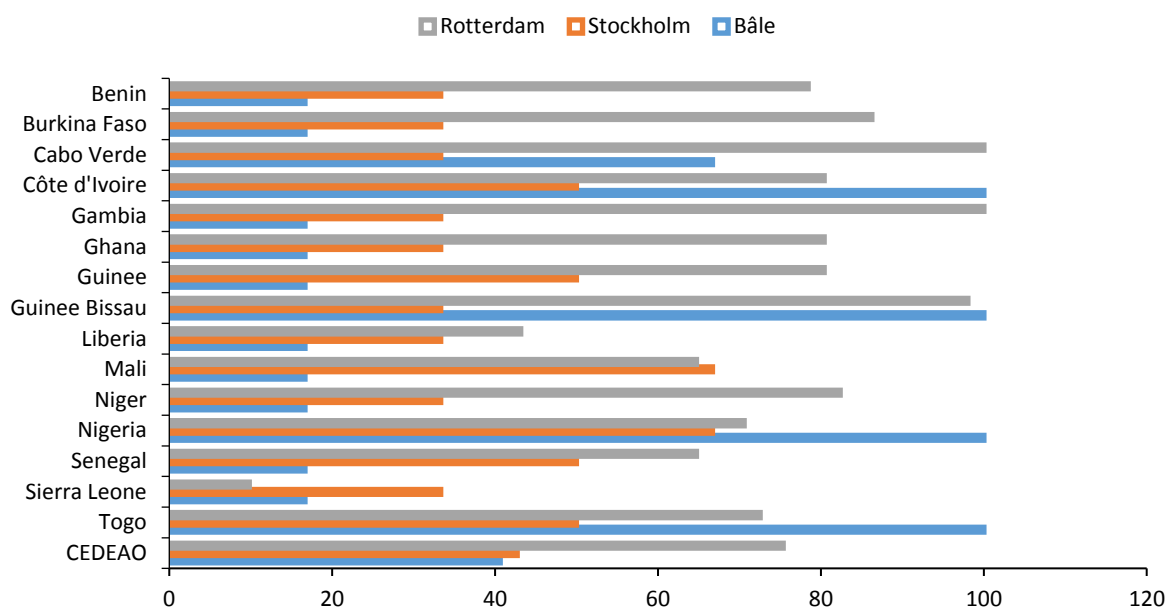
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
minimize their negative effects on health and the environment	

Sources: ECA et al., 2018

Target 12.4: *By 2020, achieving environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout the life cycle, in accordance with internationally agreed guiding principles, and significantly reducing their release into the global environment, air, water and soil to minimize their negative effects on health and the environment*

78. In general, many countries in the region are still not meeting their commitments to provide information required by global environmental agreements (Basel, Stockholm, and Rotterdam).
79. In Sub-Saharan Africa, smaller proportions of Parties than those registered globally met this commitment between 2010 and 2014, i.e. 37.7% of Parties for the Basel Convention, 44.5% of Parties for the Stockholm Convention, and 53.7% of the Parties for the Rotterdam Convention. In the image of Sub-Saharan Africa, the ECOWAS countries transmit very little of the information required under these conventions (the reporting rates required under the Basel and Stockholm conventions are respectively 40.6% and 42.7%). However, this region stands out significantly from the overall situation of Sub-Saharan Africa in terms of the information reporting rate (on the prior informed consent procedure for certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides that are the subject of international trade) required under the Rotterdam Convention, with a 75.3% reporting rate. In general, all Parties (100%) provided data for the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
80. At the country level in the sub-region, Benin, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Sierra Leone are the countries that provide the least the information required under the Basel Convention. Each of these countries provided 16.7% of the information related to this convention. Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea Bissau, Nigeria and Togo are the countries that have provided more information on the Basel Convention.
81. Regarding the rate of disclosure of information required under the Stockholm Convention, 9 of the 15 ECOWAS countries hold rates below 50%. Nigeria and Mali perform best (66.7%).

Figure 28: Data Reporting Rates for the Stockholm, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions in the ECOWAS Country 2010-2014 (Percentage)



Source: UNDESA, SDG tracking database, April 2019

Goal 14: Conserving and sustainably exploiting oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

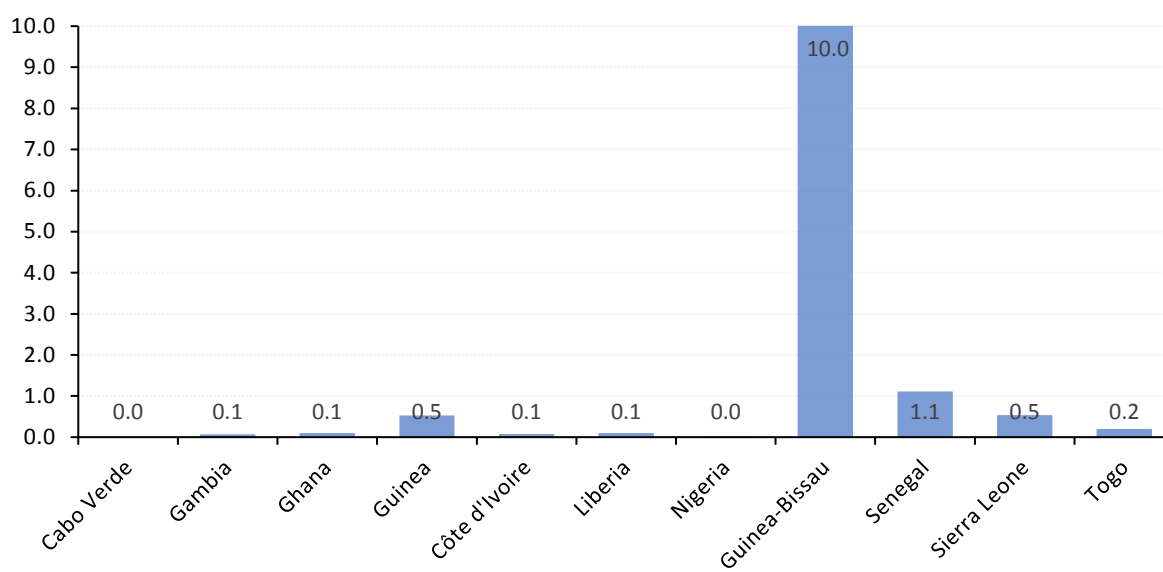
Table 13: Comparing Goal 14 of Agenda 2030 with that of Agenda 2063

2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 14: Conserving and sustainably exploiting oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development	Goal 4: Transformed Economies and Jobs
	Goal 6 : Blue / maritime economy for increased economic growth
	Goal 7: Economies and Communities Resilient to Climate and Environmentally Sustainable
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
14.5: By 2020, maintain at least 10 per cent of marine and coastal areas in accordance with national and international law and with the best available scientific information.	1.7.1.2 Preserving at least 17% of terrestrial and inland waters, and 10% of coastal and marine areas

Sources: ECA et al., 2018

Target 14.5: By 2020 maintain at least 10 per cent of marine and coastal areas in accordance with national and international law and with the best available scientific information

82. According to the available data, Guinea-Bissau maintains the first position for the indicator of the proportion of protected areas in relation to the marine territory with a rate of 10% thus achieving the expected target. Protection rates in other countries are significantly lower. After Guinea Bissau, Senegal has the second highest level of protection in West Africa, but currently protects only 1.1% of the marine environment under its jurisdiction, unlike other coastal countries from the region, lagging behind. The situation is almost the same as in 2016.

Figure 29 : Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas, 2018 (percentage)

Source: UNDESA, SDG database, April 2018

Goal 15: Preserving and restoring terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring sustainable use, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halting and reversing the process of land degradation and halting the loss of biodiversity

Table 14: Comparing Goal 15 of Agenda 2030 with that of Agenda 2063

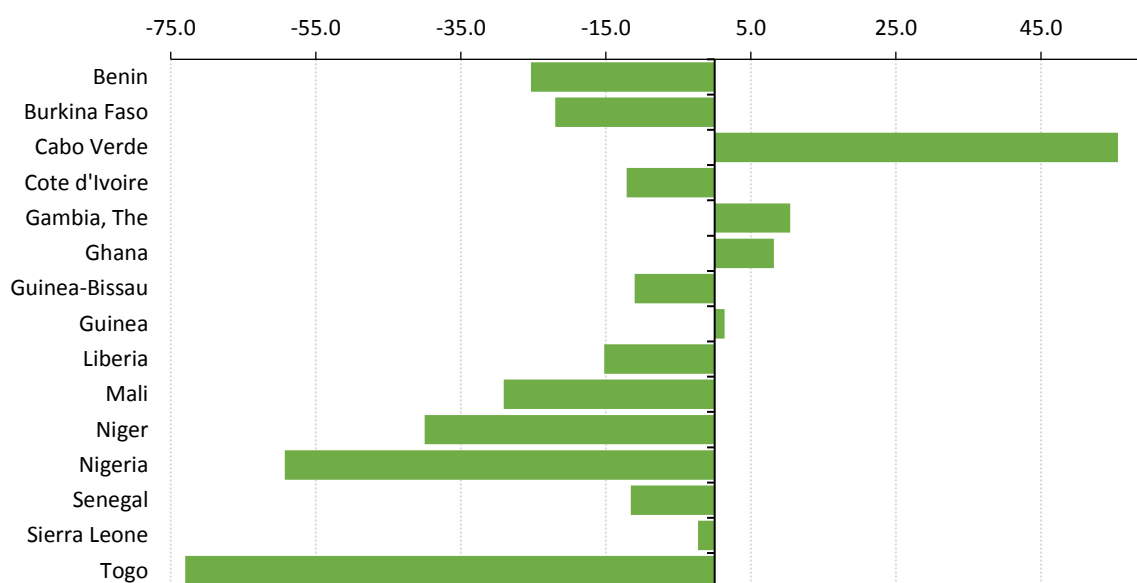
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 15 : Preserving and restoring terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring sustainable use, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halting and reversing the process of land degradation and halting the loss of biodiversity	Goal 7 : Economies and Communities Resilient to Climate and Environmentally Sustainable.
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
15.1 : By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems and related services, particularly forests, wetlands, mountains and arid zones, in accordance with the obligations arising from international agreements	1.7.1.2 : At least 17% of terrestrial and inland water resources and 10% of coastal and marine areas are preserved.
15.5 : Taking urgent and strong measures to reduce the degradation of the natural environment, halting the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020 protecting endangered species and preventing their extinction	NA

Sources: ECA et al., 2018

Target 15.1: Ensuring by 2020 the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems and freshwater ecosystems and related services, particularly forests, wetlands, mountains and arid lands, in accordance with the obligations arising from international agreements

83. Degradation of habitats and ecosystems is undermining the provision of essential services, such as health and education, as well as water and agricultural production and productivity, economic growth and job creation, and ultimately, the quality of human life (CEA et al., 2018).
84. Contrary to the decrease in the world's global loss of forest area worldwide (from 7.3 million hectares per year in the 1990s to 3.3 million hectares per year during the period 2010-2015), the pace of deforestation in Africa (excluding North Africa) continues to grow (UN, 2017). This decline in total forest cover in Africa can be attributed, in part, to logging, encroachment of agricultural activities on forest lands, and human settlements, and the shortage of long-term forest management plans for most of the forest lands in the region.
85. In West Africa, the speed of deforestation is worrying and calls on states at the highest level to take strong and courageous measures to deal with it. In fact, between 1990 and 2015, the forest cover of the sub-region decreased overall by 15% on average with significant reduction levels in Togo (37.0%), Nigeria (59.3%) in Niger (40.0%). On the other hand, based on strong protection and reforestation actions, some countries in the sub-region were able to increase the area of their forest cover over the period 1990-2015. This is the case of Cape Verde (+ 55.6%), The Gambia (10.4%) and Ghana (8.2%).

Figure 30 : Change in proportion of area of forest cover to total area of land between 1990 and 2015 (percentage)

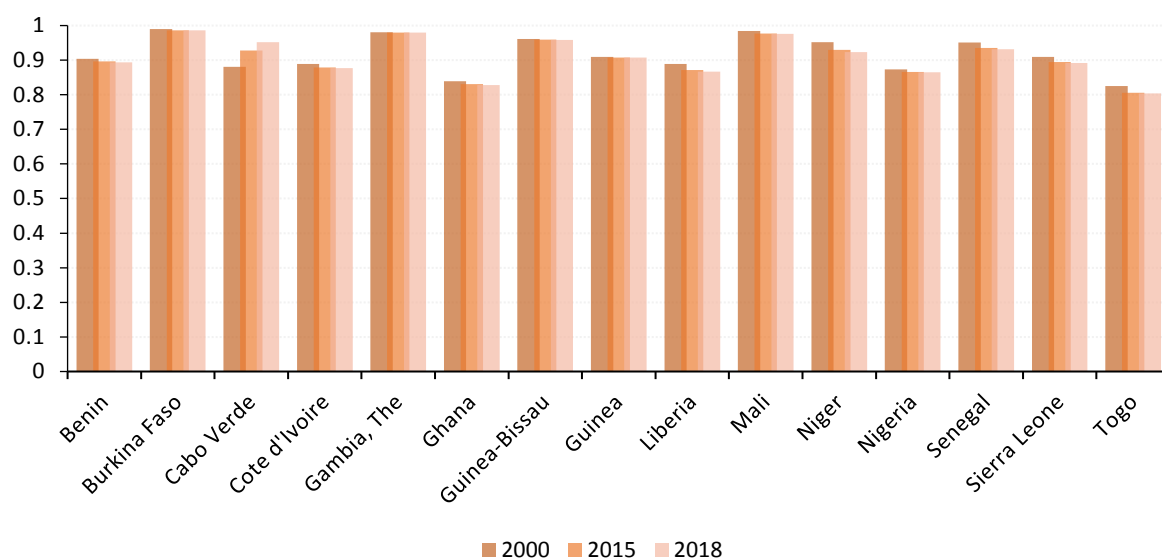


Source: UNDESA and ECA calculations, March 2019

Target 15.5: Take urgent and strong measures to reduce the degradation of the natural environment, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect endangered species and prevent their extinction

86. The red list index (ILR) with a value between 0 and 1 is an index that can be used to assess the dynamics of the state of biodiversity in a region. It allows assessing the risk of extinction of major species of animals, coral reefs and cycads in the absence of any conservation effort. A downtrend in ILR means the rate of future extinction of species is accelerating. Conversely, an ILR of 1 indicates a halt in habitat degradation and the loss of biodiversity.
87. Like the world's regions, the ILR of Africa has seen a downward trend over the last decade, from 0.8 in 2000 to 0.74 in 2017 (CEA et al., 2018). The main drivers of biodiversity loss are habitat loss due to unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation, unsustainable crops and trade, and invasive alien species. Poaching and wildlife trafficking continue to hinder conservation efforts in the continent.
88. In West Africa, all countries have a moderate risk of extinction of their rich biodiversity. According to statistics presenting the situation of the ILR in 2018, Burkina Faso, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mali and Senegal present a more moderate situation with Cape Verde recording the highest speed of extinction. In contrast, countries such as Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Togo are experiencing an accelerating rate of extinction of a significant number of the composition of their faunal and floral biodiversity.

Figure 31 : Red List Index



Source: UNDESA and ECA calculations, March 2019

Goal 16: Promoting the development of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all, and establishing effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Table 15: Comparing Goal 16 of Agenda 2030 with that of Agenda 2063

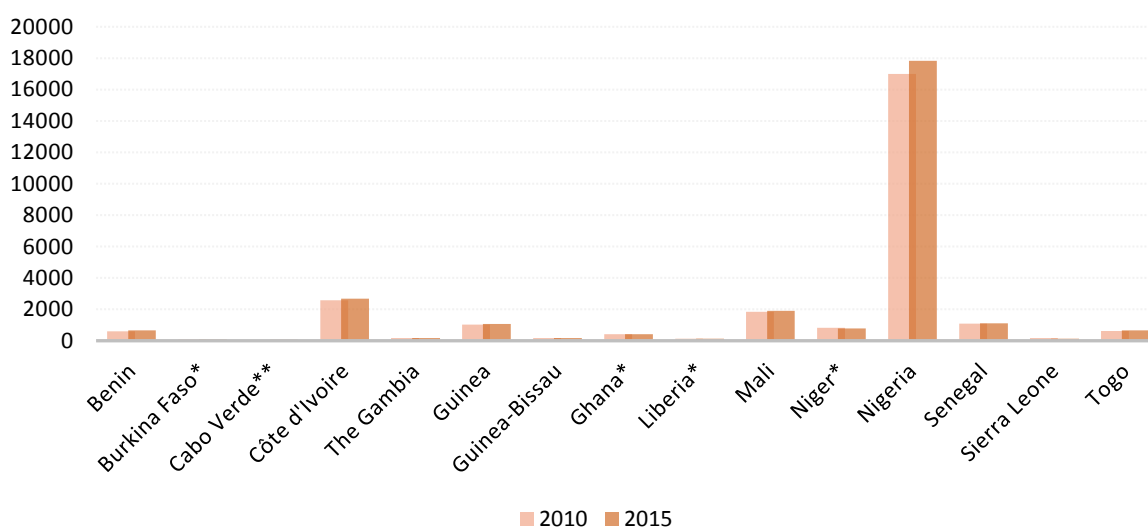
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 16. Promoting the development of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all, and establishing effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels	Goal 11: Values, democratic practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law
	Goal 12: Capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels
	Goal 13: Peace, Security and Stability are preserved
	Goal 17: Equality / Total parity between men and women in all areas of life
	Goal 18: Engaged and Empowered Youth and Children
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
16.1 : Clearly reducing all forms of violence and associated death rates around the world	4.13.1.1 : Level of conflict emanating from ethnicity, all forms of exclusion, religious and political differences are at most 50% (halved) of 2013 levels
16.9 : By 2030, ensure legal identity for all, including through birth registration	6.17.1.3. Removing all barriers to access to quality education, health and social services for women and girls by 2020

Sources: 2018 and Agenda 2063; Report on the Profile of Core Indicators, January 2017

Target 16.1: Clearly reducing all forms of violence and associated death rates around the world

- 89. In many parts of the world, armed conflicts or other forms of violence occurring between countries or at national level continue to cause untold suffering. Progress in promoting the rule of law and access to justice is uneven. However, improvements have been made, albeit slowly, in terms of regulations to promote public access to information and to strengthen institutions that ensure respect for human rights at the national level (UN, 2018).
- 90. According to Maurice Cusson et al., (2017) in their report entitled "Thousand homicides in West Africa", Africa with a homicide rate of 12.5 per 100,000 inhabitants is considered the second largest region in the world to record the largest voluntary homicide rate after South America with 23 per 100,000 population. However, continent-wide, southern Africa is concentrated in countries with the highest homicide rate.
- 91. In West Africa, the situation is similar to that of region. The deterioration of the security situation in most countries of the sub-region, particularly in the Sahel, has led to an increase in the number of victims of intentional homicide. Indeed, Nigeria, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Guinea, Senegal and Niger are the countries in the sub-region that record the overall number of homicide victims. Between 2010 and 2015, the number of victims of intentional homicide is mainly rising in Nigeria, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Guinea and Benin. Downward trends have been observed between 2010 and 2015 in Niger and Sierra Leone.

Figure 32 : Number of victims of intentional homicide; number of 2010 and 2015



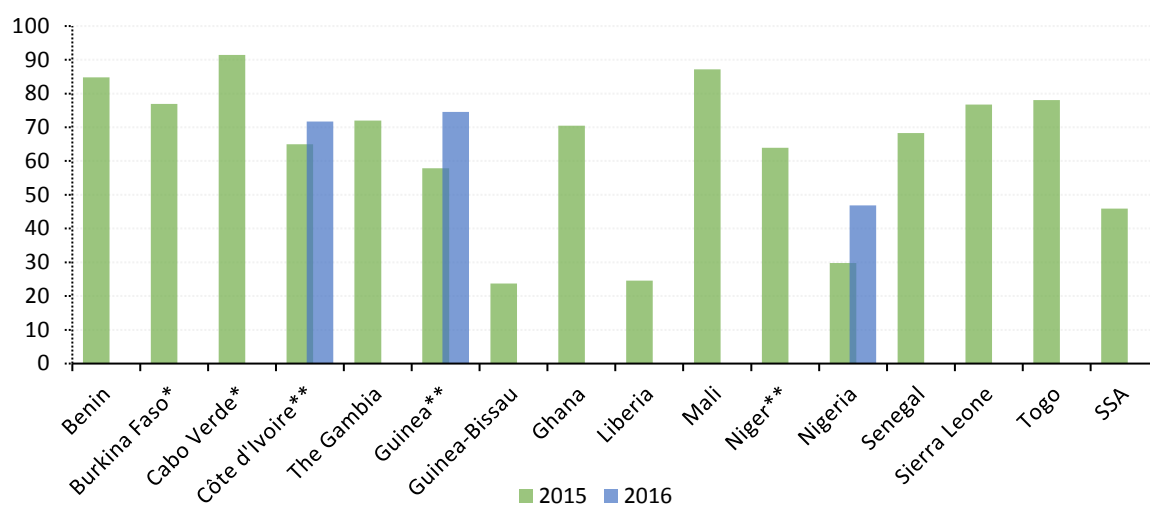
Source: UN-DESA, SDG Database, March 2019

Target 16.9: By 2030, ensure legal identity for all, including through birth registration

- 92. Birth registration is a first step towards protecting individual rights and guaranteeing access to justice and social services for everyone. In West Africa, only an average of 65% of children below 5 years of age had been registered by a registry office. Even though this level seems higher than the regional average, it should be emphasized that this means that 35% of children under 5 do not have a birth certificate. According to the 2015 situation, this form of social exclusion reaches more worrying levels in Guinea-Bissau (76.3%), Liberia (75.4%) and Nigeria (53.1%). The lowest levels are recorded by Cape Verde (8.6%), Mali (12.8%) and Benin (15.2).

93. A child who is not registered by a civil registration authority is considered to be the worst form of social exclusion to the extent that these children are considered stateless persons and therefore are excluded from access to basic vital social services (health and education), and therefore could not claim to have the chance to build a better future like other children. In terms of management and development management, this situation inevitably creates biases in the baking and programming of investments for socio-economic development in the countries concerned. Hence the urgency for the States to have a particular attention in the development of the systems of civil status by dedicating substantial funds in order to quickly fill the gap in the sub-region in particular and in Africa in general.

Figure 33: Proportion of children under 5 registered by a population register authority, percentage, in 2015 and 2016



Source: UN-DESA, SDG Database, March 2019

Goal 17: Strengthening the means to implement and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Table 16: Comparing Goal 17 of the agenda 2030 with that of the agenda 2063

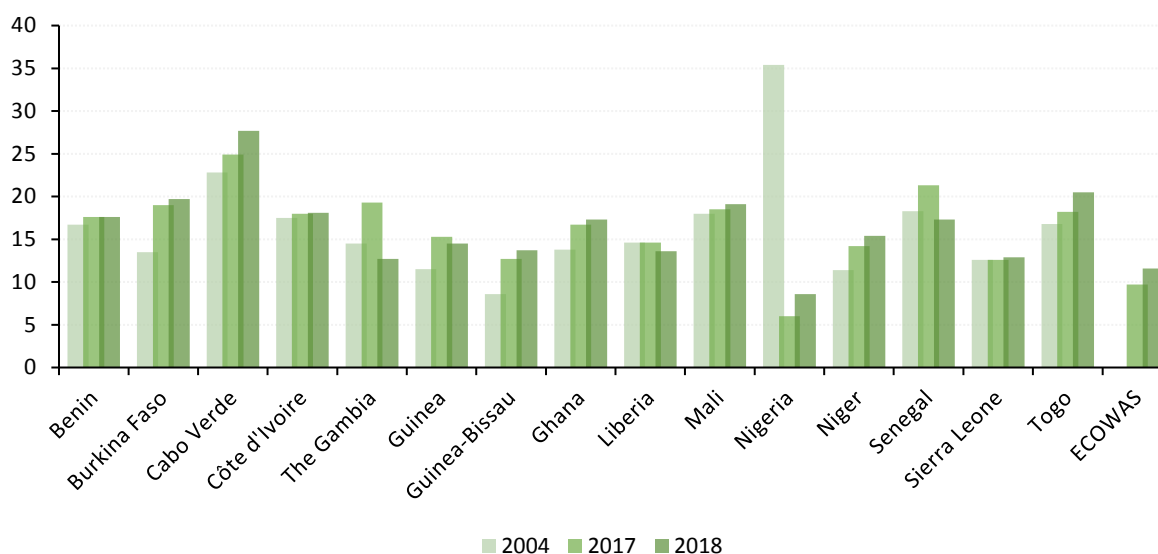
2030 SDG Programme	Corresponding 2063 Goals
Goal 17. Strengthening the means to implement and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Goal 1 : high standard of living, a quality life and well-being for all citizens
	Goal 4 : Transformed Economies and Jobs
	Goal 10: World class infrastructure all over Africa.
	Goal 19 : Africa, a major partner in international affairs and catalyst for peaceful coexistence
2030 Program Targets Analysed	Corresponding 2063 Targets
17.1 : Improving, including through international assistance to developing countries, the mobilization of domestic resources to strengthen national capacity for tax collection and other revenue	7.20.1.1. National capital market finances at least 10% of development expenditure
	7.20.2.1. Tax and non-tax revenues from all levels of government should cover at least 75% of current and development expenditures
17.2 : Ensuring that developed countries meet all their official development assistance	NA

commitments, including the commitment of many of them to spend 0.7 per cent of their gross national income on assisting developing countries, between 0.15 per cent and 0.20 per cent for the least developed countries, with donors encouraged to consider setting a target of spending at least 0.20 per cent of their national income for aid to the least developed countries	
17.3 : Mobilizing additional financial resources from various sources for developing countries	7.20.3.2. The proportion of aid in the national budget is at most 25% the level of 2013

Sources: ECA et al., 2018 and Agenda 2063; Report on the Profile of Core Indicators, January 2017

Target 17.1: Improving, including through international assistance to developing countries, the mobilization of domestic resources to strengthen national capacity for tax collection and other revenue

94. The work of UNDP (2010) has demonstrated the need for developing countries to mobilize tax revenues for at least 20% of their GDP to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In fact, the level of tax revenue mobilization of more than half of Africa excluding North Africa does not exceed 17% of their GDP. For the Deputy Executive Secretary of ECA, tax revenues collected by countries constitute the main contribution of domestic resources for the implementation of development programs, and initiatives such as widening the tax base by improving Tax administration and the exploitation of largely untapped tax sources can increase the level of mobilization of local resources.
95. In addition, the funding gap for development projects and programs has been identified as one of the main reasons for the underperformance recorded by countries, particularly African countries in the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals. This deficit is mainly maintained by the combination of the gradual decline in the net flow of Official Development Assistance (ODA) to the region and the low mobilization of domestic resources. This heavy reliance on ODA for development financing has been very detrimental to countries, especially since, in addition to its gradual decline over the last decade, its unpredictability generates significant delays and insurmountable additional costs. for States in the financing of their development projects and programs. This is illustrated by the non-compliance by developed countries with the Monterrey commitments of 2002, in which each country should devote 0.7% of their gross national income (GNI) to financing the MDGs in developing countries.
96. In West Africa, the figure below shows that despite the low level of domestic public revenues, i.e. government revenues, they have increased significantly in 2018, rising on average from 9.7% in 2017 to 11.6% of GDP. This increase is the level of revenue mobilization is observed in eight ECOWAS countries. Cape Verde (27.7% of GDP), Togo (20.5% of GDP), Burkina Faso (19.7% of GDP) and Mali (19.1% of GDP) stood out in 2018 by a relatively high level of internal resource mobilization. Nigeria (8.6% of GDP) records mobilization levels well below the sub-regional average. This trend shows that countries have not yet internalized the lessons learned from the implementation of the MDGs in terms of funding autonomy. Hence the need for states to undertake fiscal reform and capacity building initiatives to mobilize domestic resources to effectively meet the financing needs of the SDGs.

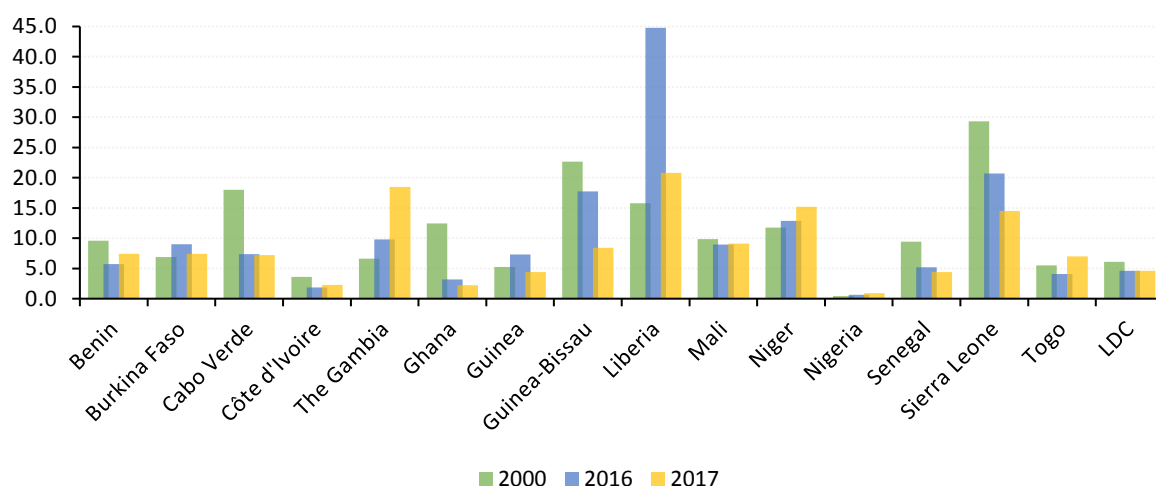
Figure 34 : Total government revenue excluding grants, as a percentage of GDP

Sources: IMF, sub-Saharan Africa Economic Outlook, April 2011 and 2019

Target 17.2: Ensuring that developed countries meet all their official development assistance commitments, including the commitment by many of them to spend 0.7 per cent of their gross national income on aid to developing countries; and between 0.15 per cent and 0.20 per cent on aid to the least developed countries, with donors encouraged to consider setting a target of spending at least 0.20 per cent of their Gross National Income on assistance to the Least Developed Countries

97. In 2017, official development assistance reached \$ 146.6 billion, down 0.6% from 2016. Only five countries in the United Nations Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), namely Sweden, Luxembourg, Norway, Denmark and the United Kingdom, have actually spent more than 0.7% of their Gross National Income (GNI) on development. Of the \$ 146.6 billion, refugee spending (\$ 14.2 billion) is down 13.6% from 2016, compared to a decline in 2016. In 2017, the share reserved for LDCs increased by 4% compared to 2016 to reach 30% of the overall envelope Africa received \$ 29 billion, 4% from 2016.
98. In West Africa, the net flow of ODA received decreased by around 2 percentage points, rising from an average of 10.6% of GNI in 2016 to 8.6% of GNI in 2017. Compared with 2000, this level is clearly down. The increase in 2017 was recorded in seven countries in the sub-region (Benin, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria and Togo). However, the largest proportions in 2017 were received by Liberia (20.8%), The Gambia (18.5%), Niger (15.2%) and Sierra Leone (14.5%).

Figure 35 : Net official development assistance received, percentage of gross national income, 2000, 2016 and 2017

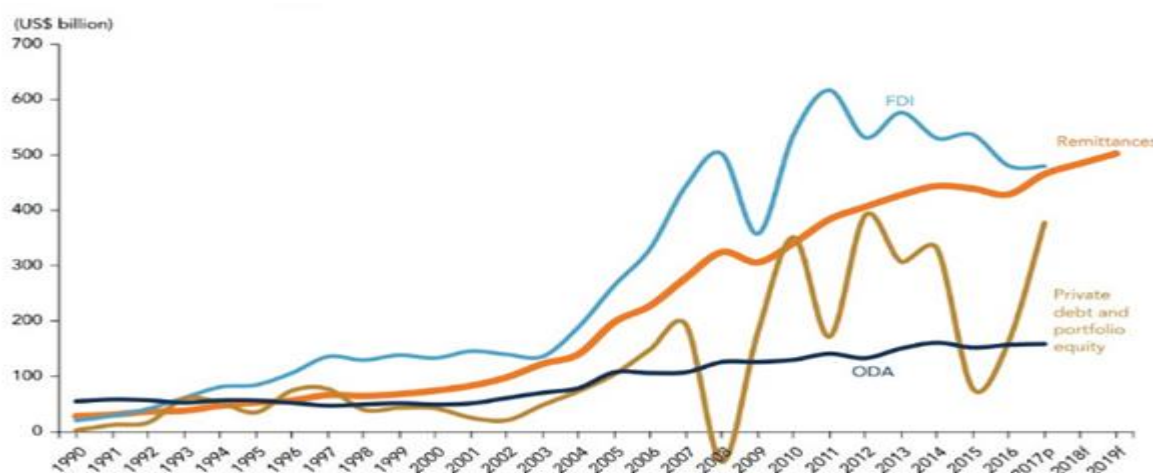


Source: World Bank, WDI, 2019

99. It should be noted that even though DAC-freed ODA has increased overall, the share received by the West African region and sub-region is still in line with its downward trend since 2010. This result confirms the position of the Addis Ababa Action Plan, which encourages the reinforcement of the mobilization of local financial resources for the financing of sustainable development.

100. Unlike West Africa's ODA, which continues in its downward trend and the level of mobilization of local financial resources is slow to materialize; the volume of funds received by migrants is constantly on the rise in the majority of countries. This augurs good prospects for development financing, since unlike ODA, migrant funds received are larger, more predictable and more likely to target smaller households. According to World Bank forecasts, remittances to developing countries are expected to increase further in 2018 by 4.1 per cent to \$ 485 billion from its peak of \$ 466 billion in 2017. The volume of migrants' remittances to the region is far greater than official development assistance (ODA) and foreign direct investment (FDI) received.

Figure 36 : Migrant remittance flows to middle-income and low-income countries, 1990 -2019, in billions of dollars.



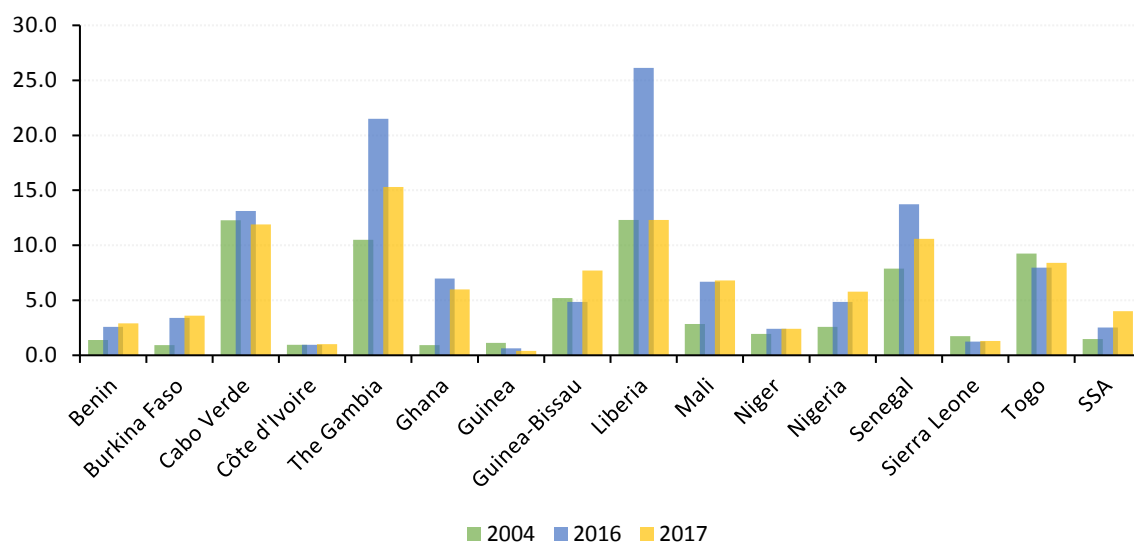
Source: April 2018 World Bank Briefing Note

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/voices/fr/des-niveaux-record-d-envois-de-fonds-vers-les-pays-revenu-faible-et-intermediaire-en-2017>

101. The share of migrants' funds received in 2017 in the sub-region has decreased overall to reach an average of 6.4% of GDP compared with 7.8% of GDP in 2016 and 4.8% in 2004; the largest share of GDP in the Gambia (15.3%), Liberia (12.3%), Cape Verde (11.9%) and Senegal (10.6%). In terms of volume, Nigeria (\$ 22 billion) receives the largest amount in the sub-region and even at the regional level.

102. Lowering the cost of transferring funds to the region is a factor that enhances the importance of sending remittances to development finance. However, its sustainability will only be ensured if governments put in place the necessary regulatory and incentive frameworks.

Figure 37 : Migrant Remittances Volume, Percentage of GDP, 2004, 2016 and 2017



Source: World Bank, WDI, March 2019

4. NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROCESS OF IMPLEMENTING THE 2030 AND 2063 AGENDAS

103. Over the last three years, several initiatives have been taken by the main international, regional and national actors of sustainable development to ensure that the 2030 and 2063 agendas have better national ownership, greater coherence and streamlining of initiatives and interventions, strengthening and decomplexification of the mechanisms and tools of monitoring and evaluation and a pooling of the efforts of the different actors for the benefit of the States. Also, this section provides a brief overview of some key initiatives: Coherence between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2063 Agenda of the African Union; Framework of cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations; voluntary national review mechanism (ENVs); Champion's initiatives for the implementation of Agenda 2063; integrated tools for ownership and monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of agendas 2030 and 2063; data revolution process efficiency for monitoring and evaluation of both agendas; evaluation of statistical and organizational capacities of countries for monitoring and evaluation of the two agendas; African Regional Forum for Sustainable Development and Geospatial Data for Monitoring and Evaluation of the two Agendas.

4.1. Coherence between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2063 Agenda of the African Union

104. The need for the various actors to adopt a joint strategy of the monitoring and evaluation process of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2063 Agenda of the African Union is based on a principle of coherence and rationalization of initiatives and intervention for more impact and simplicity. This need to link and integrate the process of implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the two agendas is demonstrated by the degree of alignment between objectives, targets and indicators.

105. The alignment analysis takes into account the degree of similarity between the two agendas by indicating whether the objectives, targets and indicators are strongly or weakly aligned. The degree of alignment depends on the level of disaggregation and whether the objectives, targets or relevant indicators have the same purpose (ECA, 2017). The evaluation reveals that the convergence between the two agendas is stronger at the level of the objectives and the weakest at the level of the indicators: 67% of the SDG indicators overlap either strongly or weakly with those of the Agenda 2063, contrary to 69% and 100% at the target and goal levels, respectively.

Table 17 : Level of alignment between Agenda 2030 and 2063

SDG goals	Strongly aligned	Weakly aligned	Total	Not associated
Number of goal	11	6	17	0
% of goals	64.7	35.3	100	0
Number of targets	62	56	118	51
% of targets	36.7	33.1	69.8	30.2
Number of indicators	96	66	162	79
% of indicators	39.8	27.4	67.2	32.8

Source: ECA, 2017

106. Furthermore, it should be noted that the alignment between the two agendas is particularly strong for SDGs 2, 5, 7 and 16. On the other hand, the degree of alignment is relatively low with SDGs 10, 13, 14 and 15 as shown in the table below.

Table 18: SDG targets strongly aligned with those of Agenda 2063

SDG	% of target alignment	Description of goals
#2	100	Eliminating hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture
#5	100	Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls
#7	100	Ensuring access for all to reliable, sustainable and modern energy services at an affordable cost
#16	90	Promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, ensuring access to justice for all and building effective, accountable institutions at all levels
#10	43	Reducing inequalities in countries and from one country to another
#13	33	Taking urgent action to tackle climate change and its impacts
#14	29	Preserving and sustainably exploiting oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
#15	30	Preserving and restoring terrestrial ecosystems, ensuring sustainable use, sustainably managing forests, combating desertification, halting and reversing the land degradation process and ending the loss of biodiversity

Source: ECA, 2017

4.2. Framework for cooperation between the African Union and the United Nations

107. In January 2018, the President of the African Union Commission and the Secretary General of the United Nations signed a cooperation framework of the African Union and the United Nations to accompany technically and politically the implementation of the Agenda 2063 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This initiative is intended to be an important step that is intended to strengthen coordination and collaboration between the two organizations and their different entities as well as Pan-African institutions and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) to harmonize efforts and supporting funding. the appropriation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the two agendas and the production of the related reports (CEA et al., 2018).

108. The Development Framework covers nine key thematic areas for realizing and harnessing sustainable development in Africa:

- Mobilization and sensitization around the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063;
- Consistent integration of the two agendas into national development plans;
- Capacity building for analytical studies;
- Strengthening and modernizing the data ecosystem for results monitoring and evidence-based policy development;
- Monitoring, evaluation and integrated reporting;
- Strengthening trade and the regional integration agenda;
- Strengthening the link between peace and security, human rights and development;

- Strengthening representation and the voice of Africa on the world stage; and
- Strengthening and implementing integrated financing mechanisms.

109. In addition, the implementation of this cooperation framework will be carried out in parallel with a UN-AU Joint Framework for a Strengthened Peace and Security Partnership, on which it builds, to strengthen the link between development activities, on the one hand, and those related to peace, security and humanitarian action on the other.

4.3. National Voluntary Review Mechanism (VNRs)

110. The 2030 Agenda is an integrated and indivisible program between the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainability. As such, its success will depend on the extent to which coherent, evidence-based plans and policies are formulated and implemented at the national, regional and global levels. Country-led National Voluntary Reviews (VNRs) are one of the best endogenous mechanisms and national leadership for measuring progress in achieving the 2030 Agenda and targets at the national and sub-regional levels (ECA, 2018). ENVs facilitate the sharing of experiences of successes, challenges and lessons learned. They also promote the strengthening of policies and institutional frameworks; and help to build support and multi-stakeholder partnerships to accelerate SDG implementation.

111. In 2018, seven West African countries (Benin, Cape Verde, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) out of 11 at the regional level were embarked on the VNRs process to assess progress in SDGs in their respective countries, which were then presented in July 2018 at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF). The HLPF is de facto a central platform for international monitoring of progress in achieving the SDGs through the ENV mechanism. It is therefore a preferred tool for leadership, learning and sharing experiences between countries.

112. In 2019, four countries in the sub-region are still engaged in the ENVs process. Three countries (Benin, Sierra Leone and Togo) have solid experience in the process as they have been engaged for the second time since its initiation in 2016.

113. In view of the establishment of the joint mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the 2030 and 2063 agendas, the capitalization of good practices and efficiency skills acquired by countries in the context of the 2016 SDGs can be put into practice for the benefit of Agenda 2063.

Table 19 : List of countries engaged in the VNRs process from 2016 to 2019

2016	2017	2018	2019	Countries not yet engaged
1. Egypt	1. Benin	1. Benin	1. Algeria	1. Angola
2. Madagascar	2. Botswana	2. Cape Verde	2. Burkina Faso	2. Burundi
3. Morocco	3. Ethiopia	3. Egypt	3. Cameroon	3. Comoros
4. Sierra Leone	4. Kenya	4. Guinea	4. Central Africa Republic	4. RDC
5. Togo	5. Nigeria	5. Mali	5. Chad	5. Djibouti
6. Uganda	6. Togo	6. Namibia	6. Congo	6. Equatorial Guinea
		7. Niger	7. Côte d'Ivoire	7. Gabon
		8. Senegal	8. Eritrea	8. Gambia
		9. Sudan	9. Eswatini	9. Guinea-Bissau
			10. Ghana	10. Liberia
			11. Lesotho	11. Libya
			12. Mauritania	12. Malawi
			13. Ile Maurice	13. Mozambique
			14. Rwanda	14. Sao Tome et Principe
			15. Sierra Leone	15. Seychelles
			16. South Africa	16. Somalia
			17. Tunisia	17. South Soudan
			18. Tanzania	Zambia
22	43	47	51	

Source: ECA 2018

4.4. Initiatives of the champion for the implementation of the 2063 agenda

114. His Excellency the President of Côte d'Ivoire received from his peers at the January 2017 Ordinary Summit of the African Union the mandate of "Champion on the follow-up of the implementation of Agenda 2063. In this respect, the Champion presented at the February 2019 Ordinary Summit, his first report on the state of implementation of Agenda 2063 and the roadmap of his mandate.
115. In preparation for the preparation of this report and road map, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire organized a high-level meeting on 24 and 25 January 2019. This high-level meeting aims to launch the implementation activities. 2063 Agenda Champion's mandate made recommendations for the success of the mandate⁶.

4.5. Integrated tools for ownership and monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the 2030 and 2063 agendas

116. After the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, several tools were developed with the aim of supporting the process of ownership and integration in national development strategies and plans. These tools include: the strategy of integration, acceleration and policy support; the

⁶ View the report of the high-level meeting available in both languages

integrated rapid assessment tool; the policy coherence tool for sustainable development and the integrated planning and reporting tool of ECA.

- **Strategy for integration, acceleration and policy support**

117. The strategy of integration, acceleration and policy support is an integrated framework developed by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. It provides a common approach to strengthening upstream engagement on the 2030 Agenda, with the aim of supporting the integration of the 2030 Agenda into national development strategies and plans, raising awareness and mobilizing resources for integrated priorities. The strategy is also used to build analytical capacity to inform policy on levers and bottlenecks in sustainable development. It also helps to coordinate development cooperation towards appropriate policies and strategies (ECA, 2017). In practice, the tool is based on three main elements:

- Integration: Extent of the integration of the 2030 Agenda at the national and local levels and aligning the United Nations programming approaches;
- Acceleration: Focus on priority areas through integrated approaches that take into account synergies and trade-offs, assess bottlenecks, funding and partnerships and measurement;
- Policy Support: Relevant support in a consistent, cost-effective and timely manner.

- **Rapid integrated assessment tool**

118. The integrated rapid assessment tool was developed by UNDP and is used to undertake an assessment of the integration of Agenda 2030 into national development strategies and programs. It is used to undertake rapid assessments of the alignment of national development strategies and plans, sectorial plans and strategies relevant to the 2030 Agenda in the participatory context, acceleration and political support.

- **Policy Coherence Tool for Sustainable Development**

119. This tool was developed by the OECD to integrate the economic, social, and environmental and governance dimensions for sustainable development into all stages of national and international policy formulation. In other words, this tool responds to the purpose of SDG 17, which is to strengthen the means of implementing and revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development.

- **Integrated planning and reporting tool of ECA**

120. This integrated ECA tool supports the conduct of a planning and reporting exercise in an integrated way to harmonize the integration of Agendas 2030 and 2063 in national development benchmarks and to reduce the costs associated with reporting on projects. two diaries. The tool supports the integration of several development frameworks into national planning frameworks and facilitates monitoring and reporting of national, regional and international development agendas.

121. In fact, the integrated planning and reporting tool for the 2030 and 2063 agendas includes six key attributes that represent major improvements over other existing tools presented:

- **Comprehensive:** the tool has the capacity to capture all the dimensions of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. It can therefore be used to assess not only the scope of integration across the multiple dimensions of sustainable development but also the quality of integration at different levels (objective, target and indicator);
- **Specificity:** the tool can be used to assess the importance of integrating the 2030 Agenda at different levels, including sub-national, national and regional levels;
- **Flexibility:** the tool can include other calendars and specific dimensions;
- **Forward-looking:** The tool helps to identify gaps in integration efforts at different levels and is therefore appropriate for designing a capacity building program at the sub-national, national and regional levels;
- **Electronic:** The tool is a web application and able to work both online and offline;
- **Progress monitoring:** The tool tracks progress towards the achievement of Agenda 2063 and Agenda 2030, allows for the capture of national data for relevant indicators, and facilitates the production of progress reports and cross-country comparisons.

122. In addition, the integrated reporting tool also makes it possible to assess the quality of integration by identifying the extent to which ownership is balanced across economic, social and environmental dimensions.

123. The tool developed by ECA in collaboration with the Commission of the African Union is being finalized and tested before undertaking widespread popularization with countries and regional and international development actors.

4.6. Evaluation of the statistical and organizational capacities of countries for the monitoring and evaluation of the two agendas

124. ECA undertook actions to assess the capacity of countries to respond effectively to the mission of monitoring and evaluation of public policies in general and the 2030 and 2063 agendas in particular. This exercise aims in particular at helping to make strong and courageous decisions, at the level of the countries of the technical and financial partners in order to fill and correct the deficits in terms of statistical, financial and organizational production in accordance with the needs and requirements of monitoring and evaluation of the 2030 and 2063 agendas.

125. Indeed, the transition on January 1, 2016 to a larger and more complex set of indicators covering all three dimensions of sustainable development clearly reflects the complexity and the requirements in the monitoring and evaluation of the two agendas by the States. This complexity and these requirements for national statistical systems are at the organizational level as well as at the level of survey and administrative data production operations. At the organizational level, there is a need for restructuring and repositioning of national statistical systems, particularly in terms of widening the coverage fields of survey and administrative data collection operations in order to integrate the new indicators that were not included not in the MDGs. In addition to the absence of budget lines dedicated exclusively to statistical development, courageous initiatives to set up national statistical development funds have remained unsuccessful, making national statistical systems highly dependent on external funding. This situation of under-funding of national statistical systems has a negative impact on the

autonomy and independence of statistical production entities, in particular the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs), and in the long run on the sovereignty of States in the production of statistics.

126. In addition, countries face institutional coordination and duplication conflicts in steering the process of monitoring and evaluating agendas. In West Africa, the organizational and coordination difficulties between the ministries in charge of the plan, the ministries in charge of the environment and sustainable development and the National Institutes of Statistics (INS) are real. These organizational and coordination deficits necessarily impact the quality of the monitoring and evaluation process of the 2030 and 2063 agendas.

4.7. African Regional Forum for Sustainable Development

127. The African Regional Forum for Sustainable Development (the Regional Forum), organized by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in collaboration with regional organizations and United Nations system organizations, aims to promote the implementation of the Program for sustainable development by 2030 and the targets set in the African Union Agenda 2063. It is intended to be a multi-stakeholder platform both for monitoring and reviewing progress and challenges in implementing objectives, as well as for enhancing learning and promoting effective actions and actions. It plays an important role in strengthening multi-stakeholder participation and synergies and in redoubling concerted efforts to implement and achieve the development objectives of the two programs in all their complementarity. Four sessions of the Regional Forum have already been organized since 2015. The fifth edition of the Forum was held in April 2019 and also covered the theme of the 2019 High-Level Political Forum: "Empowering people and ensuring sustainable livelihoods, inclusion and equality". It was devoted to the in-depth review of the SDGs in relation to the theme (4; 8; 10; 13; 16) and the objectives of the corresponding Agenda 2063. Goal 17 of the SDGs is cross-cutting and therefore analysed de facto in the different editions of the Forum.

5. MAJOR CHALLENGES IN NATIONAL PLANNING AND STATISTICS SYSTEMS AND FUNDING FOR SDG MONITORING AND EVALUATION

128. The various reviews of MDG implementation have highlighted challenges and weaknesses that the adoption of appropriate measures is imperative for States to scale up during the SDG implementation cycle. These challenges include the availability of quality data, the harmonization of statistical production techniques, the coherence and effectiveness of different planning and programming frameworks, the financing of statistical systems. This analysis targets both the coherence of national planning systems and the capabilities of national statistical systems, including their financing.

5.1. Challenges relating to national statistical systems

129. Challenges relating to the availability of quality and timely statistics to effectively ensure the monitoring and evaluation function that has marked the entire MDG implementation cycle have been further highlighted with greater urgency by States and other development actors from the very beginning of the implementation of the SDGs. This is mainly due to the multitude, novelty and complexity in terms of the measurability of SDG targets and associated indicators in a context where national statistical systems were already struggling to meet the MDG monitoring and evaluation requirements. To enable the statistical systems of the sub-region to fill production gaps rapidly, the existing mechanisms, such as prioritizing the financing of statistics in national budgets, multilateral lending, and bilateral technical assistance. Similarly, multilateral trust funds and special development grants must compensate for the lack of funding from national budgets, which hampers the development of statistics (CEA et al., 2017).

130. In October 2014, members of the Independent Expert Advisory Group on the Data Revolution for Sustainable Development highlighted the opportunities and challenges of statistical production for sustainable development. They said there was a need to invest in improving statistics and effectively measuring sustainable development indicators. In addition to being challenged, the African National Statistical System and the subregional and regional statistical and development organizations have had the opportunity to raise awareness of the importance of statistics, both for development of the continent only for the exploitation of national, sub-regional and regional resources with a view to strengthening the capacity of African countries to meet the increased demand for quality statistics as part of their development programs (ECA et al., 2017).

131. Moreover, the demands and enthusiasm for the need for good governance at the national, regional and international levels, as well as the growing demands for data from donors, have significantly drawn the demand for statistics addressed to the national institutions of the region; thus aggravating their financing needs, which, moreover, are heavily dependent on donor funding. Financing needs are much more acute when it comes to large and large collection operations such as household surveys and general censuses of population and housing. In addition to the conditions for funding statistics as a pledge of the credibility of the data, the lack of institutional and political autonomy of the National Statistical Offices has also weakened their technical and managerial capacities, thus compromising their effectiveness. According to a 2010 ECA report on statistical capacity building in Africa, out of the 54 countries in the region, only the statistical offices of 12 countries could be considered as autonomous (ECA, 2010).

132. It is important to note that these shortcomings contribute to reducing the capacity of national statistical systems, resulting in a superficial exploitation of already limited data, the inability to

make use of the latest statistical methodologies and gaps in topics such as metadata, the updating of statistical data and the rapid production of quality data to monitor and evaluate the implementation of national, continental and global development programs.

133. Also, accessibility and use of data is also a major challenge in the sub-region in particular, and in Africa in general, due to political issues, inadequate infrastructure and a lag in data technology, or lack of capacity and funding.

5.2. Challenges in National Planning and Monitoring Evaluation Systems of Public Policy

134. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will serve as a framework for the sustainable structural transformation of the economies of States. However, despite the large number of consultations undertaken so far, the operational implications of the SDGs need to be fully internalized at the national and local levels. Mobilization will require clear ownership, implementation and monitoring-evaluation messages, including on the relationship and synergies between the SDGs and Agenda 2063 (ECA, 2018).
135. In addition, to ensure effective implementation of the SDGs, it is imperative that an integrated monitoring and evaluation mechanism for both agendas be put in place. In this context, targeted follow-up consultations with ministries and national planning structures will be essential to ensure a good understanding of the two initiatives and their synergies (CEA et al, 2016). This will prevent countries from navigating two monitoring and evaluation tables for almost identical objectives and indicators. For example, the 2017 Joint Report of ECA, AU, AfDB and UNDP on Sustainable Development in Africa, which tracks the progress made in the implementation of Agenda 2063 and the SDGs, is a perfect embodiment of implementation of the joint monitoring and evaluation framework of the two 2030 and 2063 agendas.
136. At the country level, strong commitment at the highest level is crucial to set the direction for achieving sustainable and inclusive economic growth. As a result, strong political commitment guided by informed national leadership by national policy makers will be imperative.
137. Also, a perfect coherence between the sectorial prioritization of interventions and budget prioritization in the implementation of development projects and programs is necessary. The effectiveness of strong institutional arrangements for coordinating development planning are needed to bring together all relevant state and non-state actors around issues of sustainable and inclusive development (Acemoglu et al, 2012, 2008).

6. CONCLUSION AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

138. Unlike the 2018 report, which focused on the SDGs, the 2019 report also focuses on assessing the progress of the corresponding targets in Agenda 2063. As in previous reports, the availability of statistical data as it Progress on SDG indicators for West African countries is one of the major limitations of this report. Hence the limiting constraint on the number of indicators analysed the timeliness of the data and the number of countries covered for each indicator.
139. Despite these constraints on the availability of data, the analysis of indicators or proxies for which statistics are available has provided insight into the effects of public policies implemented by States on the improvement of key economic, social and environmental indicators. Indeed, the West African states have recorded encouraging progress over the last decade in the area of maternal and child health, access to drinking water, promotion of renewable energies and the creation of wealth reflected by the expansion of the middle class. However, the gap to be filled continues to widen in the fight against poverty and malnutrition; quality of education; gender and income inequality, sanitation and decent housing; nature preservation; civil status and in terms of mobilizing internal resources. In addition to these sectorial outperformances, there is a cross-cutting gap in the financing of national statistical systems and the autonomy of the national offices of statistics.
140. Based on the foregoing development, the following policy recommendations are made:
- Strengthen data collection and management systems, in particular by giving high priority to the funding of national statistical systems by national budgets;
 - Rationalize and establish an effective institutional architecture conducive to the promotion of an integrated and coordinated steering strategy to ensure overall coherence in the formulation and implementation of policies and programs reflecting the interdependent nature of the three dimensions of sustainable development;
 - Make the culture of evaluation and accountability in the implementation of public policies binding and effective at all levels;
 - Establish harmonized and integrated national frameworks for monitoring the progress of Agenda 2063 and sustainable development goals;
 - Define and implement tax reforms with the aim of improving the level of mobilization of internal resources for financing development;
 - Strengthen national leadership at the highest level to actively engage all state and non-state actors as well as technical and financial partners in addressing issues of sustainable and inclusive development, including through the implementation of SDG and Agenda 2063.

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