



SMART AFRICA

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

1 NO
POVERTY



2 ZERO
HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



5 GENDER
EQUALITY



8 DECENT
ECONOMY



13 CLIMATE
ACTION



**IN 2015
193 COUNTRIES
AGREED**

MAKE SURE NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND



TABLE AND
ENERGY



ONSIBLE
UMPTION
RODUCTION



WATER



NERSHIPS
THE GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



17

169

247

Goals

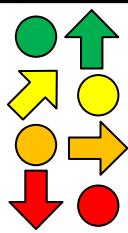
Targets

Indicators

Number of targets and indicators in each goal

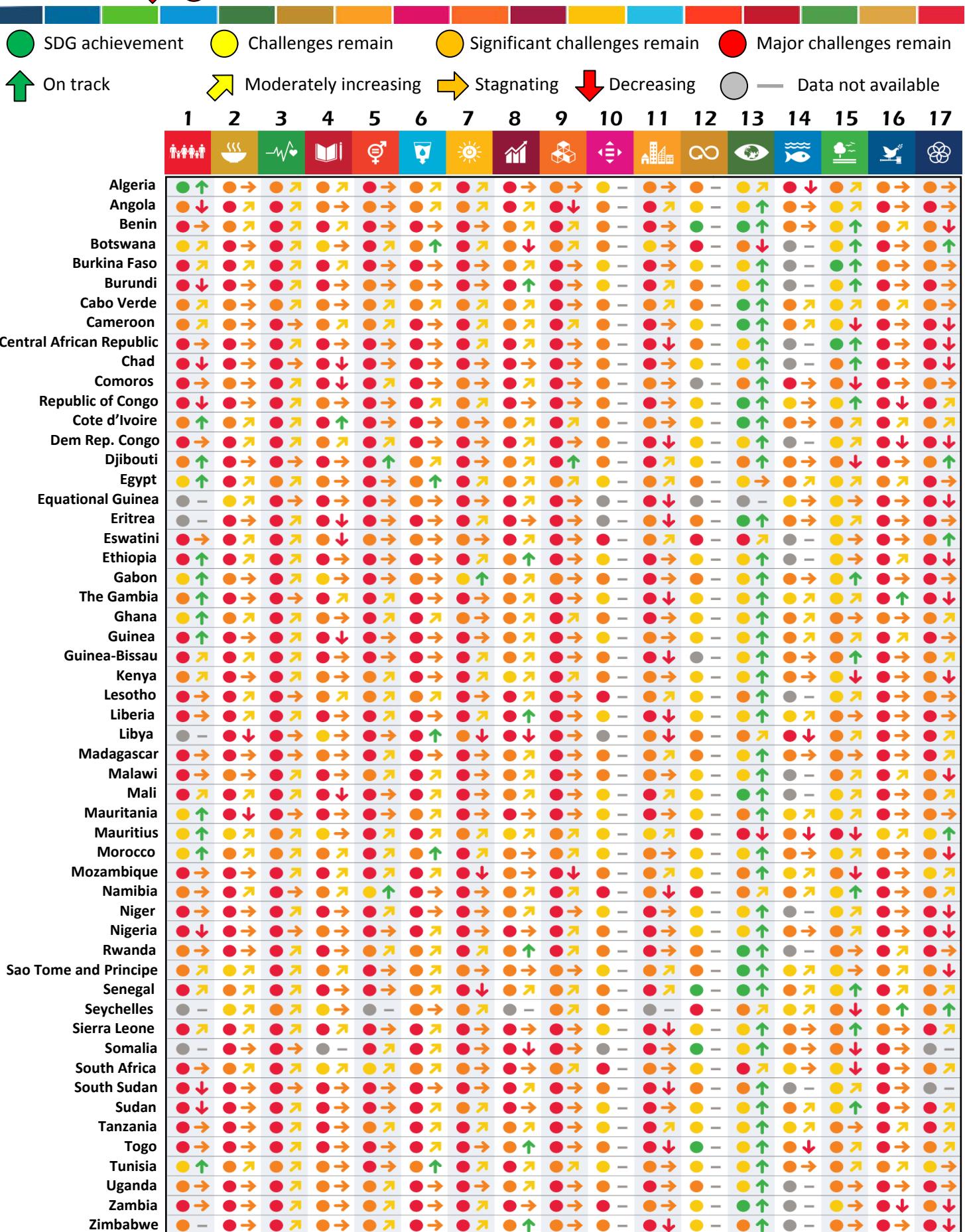
Goal	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Targets	7	8	13	10	9	8	5	12	8	10	10	11	5	10	12	12	19
Indicators	13	14	28	12	14	11	6	16	12	14	14	13	8	10	14	24	24



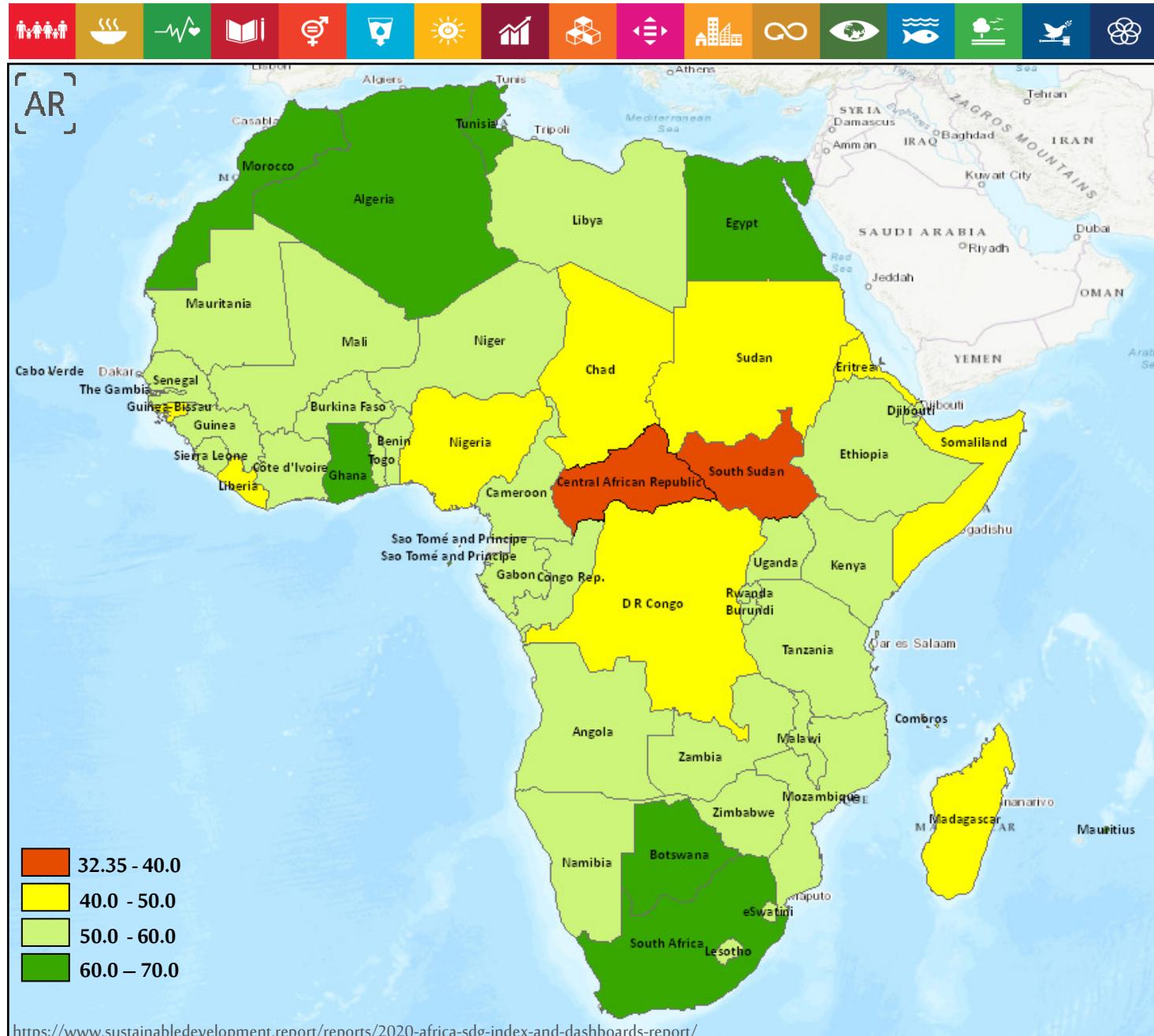


2020 Africa SDGs Trends

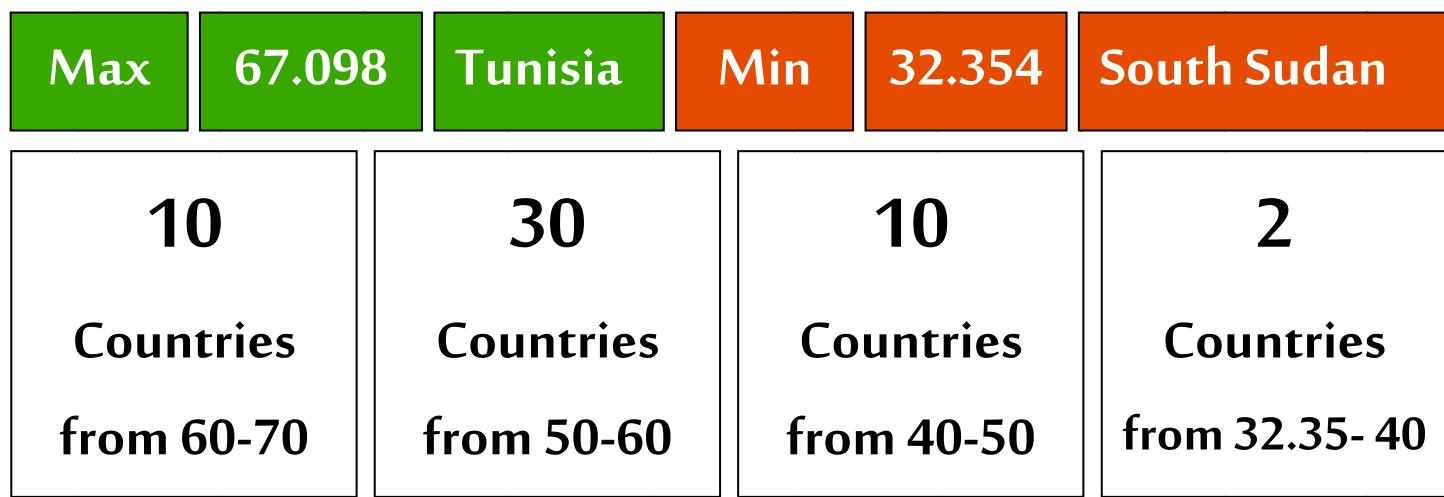
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



2020 Africa SDGs Index

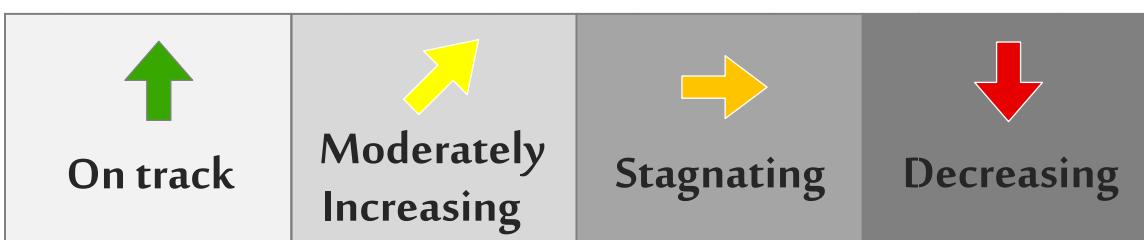
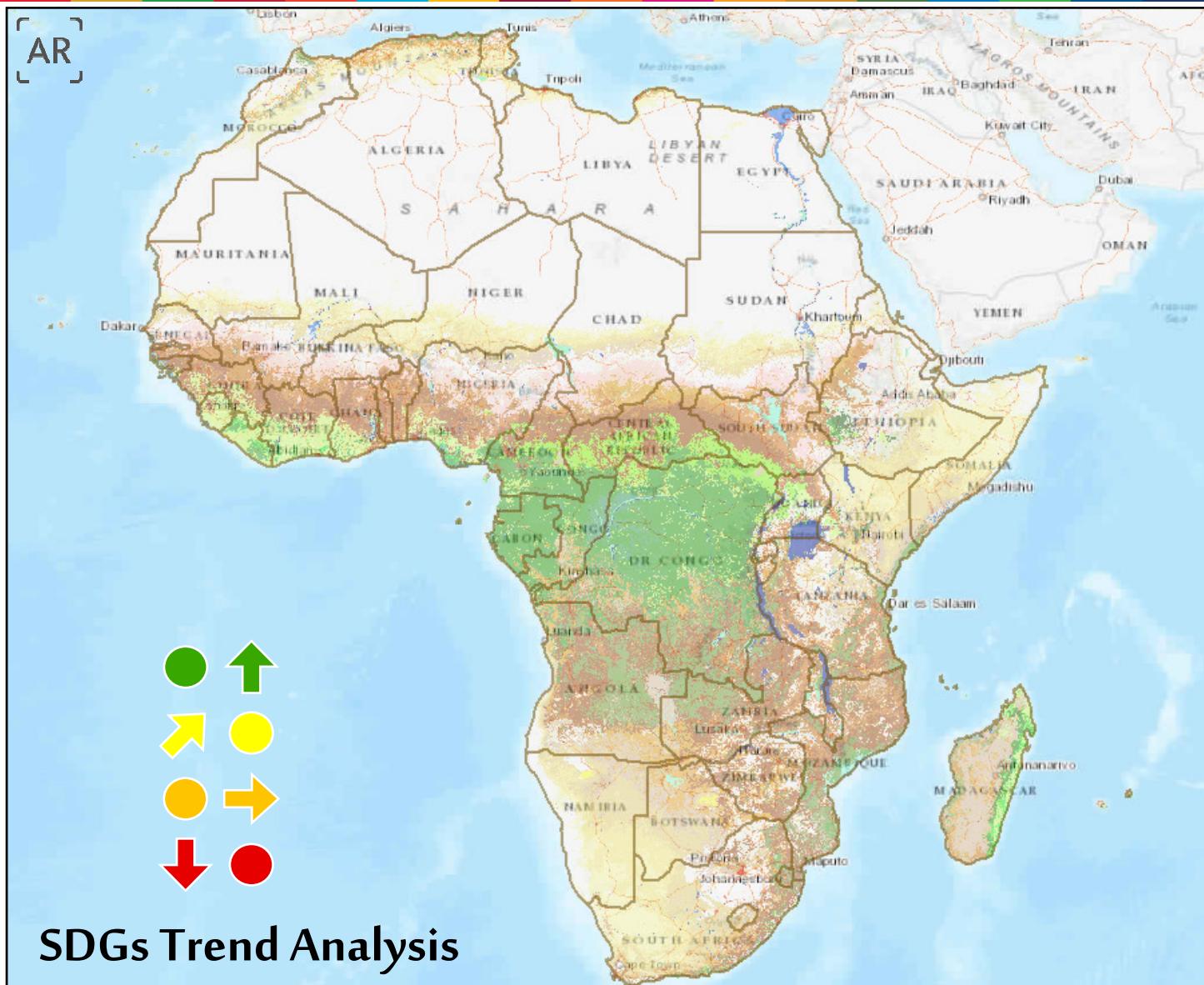


<https://www.sustainabledevelopment.report/reports/2020-africa-sdg-index-and-dashboards-report/>



The **2020 Africa SDG Index** ranks 52 African countries based on 97 indicators across all 17 goals. The SDG Index score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and best (100) outcomes. Tunisia tops this year's ranking with a score of 67.1, meaning that the country is 67% of the way towards achieving the SDGs, according to the methodology (Africa SDG index and Dashboards Report 2020).

2030 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



There is no single goal for which the majority of countries are off track, although there are a troubling number of countries that have adverse trends in **SDGs 11 and 17**. Overall decreasing trends are observed in **9% of cases vs. 11% on track**. Across all countries and goals, the most frequently observed trend is stagnation (**41%**) and moderate improvement (**35%**), which is a positive development as compared to the 2019 analysis. The only goal for which the majority of African countries are on track to meeting SDG targets is **SDG 13** on Climate Action, with **81%** of countries “on track.” This is distantly followed by **SDG 1 (poverty)** and **SDG 15** (life on land), both with **24%** of countries “on track.” In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is likely that the gains on **SDG 1** will be lost and other challenges may emerge in areas such as health.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



COVID-19 RESPONSE



COVID-19 impacts on the SDGs positive and negative impacts

AR

GOAL 17: Partnerships to achieve the Goal

- +/- Increased global partnership commitments but still short of requisite levels
- Long-term risk of reduced ODA and other resources

GOAL 16: Peace and Justice Strong Institutions

- Disruption to free press and information in some countries
- Increased political tension and heightened risk of conflict

GOAL 15: Life on Land

- + Reduced pressure on the environment due to decline in consumption

GOAL 14: Life Below Water

- + Reduced fishing
- Increase in single-use plastic waste

GOAL 13: Climate Action

- + Decrease in GHG emissions
- Efforts to meet the climate commitments threatened by the economic recession

GOAL 12: Responsible Consumption and Production

- + Enhanced responsible consumption due to locally-sourced production
- Increase in single-use plastics

GOAL 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

- + Short term reduction in pollution improves air quality
- Increase in urban poverty

GOAL 10: Reduced Inequality

- Disproportionate negative effects on the most poor and vulnerable will exacerbate inequality

GOAL 1: No Poverty

- 23 million people or more could be pushed into extreme poverty

GOAL 2: Zero Hunger

- 73 million Africans are forecast to be food insecure

GOAL 3: Good Health and Well-being

- Shortages exacerbating Africa's already weak health systems

GOAL 4: Quality Education

- 288 million learners are out of school due to closures

GOAL 5: Gender Equality

- Increased violence against women and girls
- Decline of women's incomes

GOAL 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

- Inadequate basic services hinder the capacity of vulnerable people to follow basic, effective prevention measures against the virus

GOAL 7: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- + Reduced energy demand led to decrease in energy costs, which increases access
- Reduces incentives for renewables

GOAL 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

- Economic recession, and the risk of massive unemployment

GOAL 9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

- Decline in construction and industrial output
- + Collaboration around scientific innovation

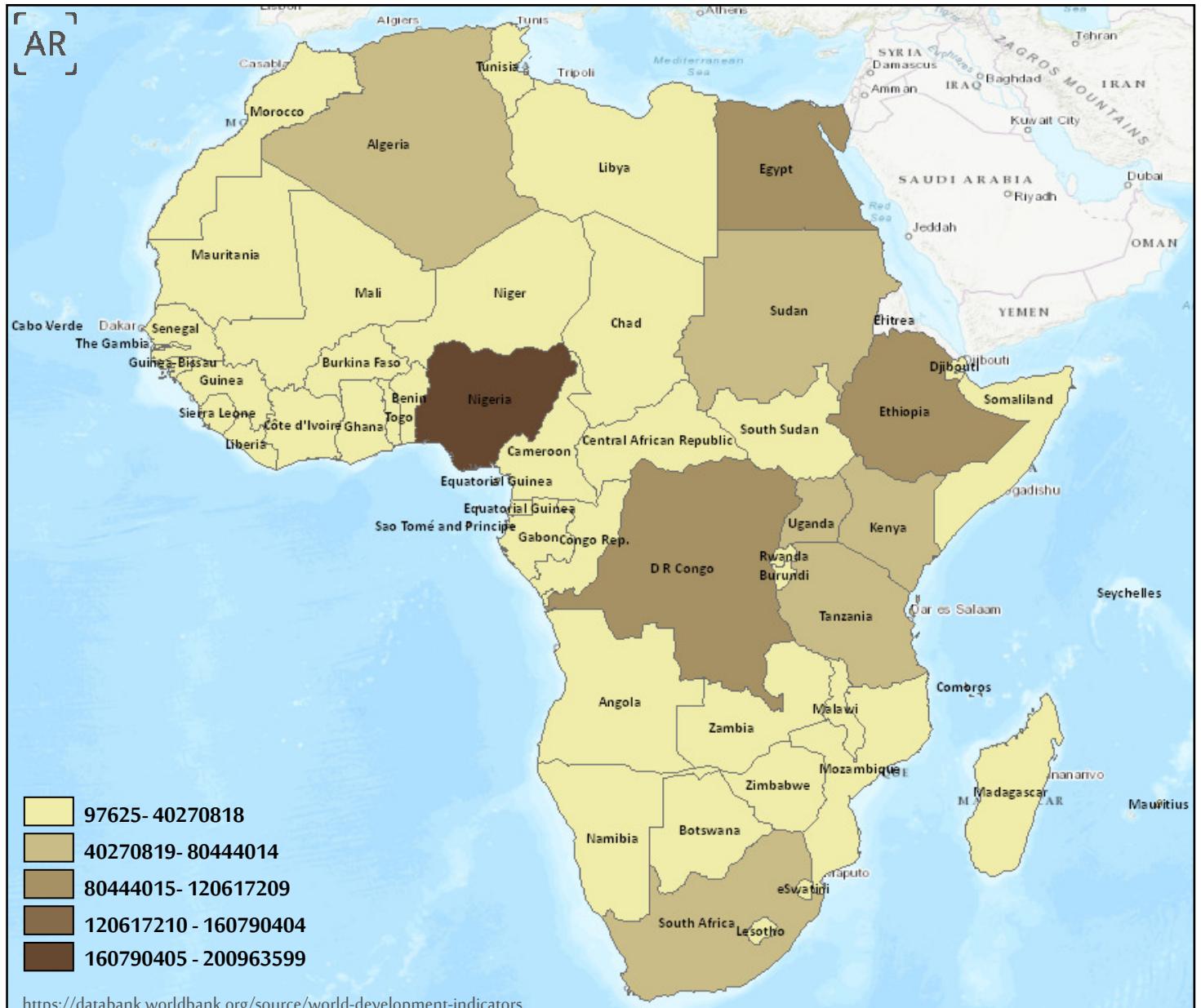
The whole world is facing the challenges of the COVID-19 crisis but poor countries are at high risk. Studies indicate that the pandemic affects all segments of the population but is most unfavorable to those living in vulnerable conditions, including people living in poverty and people without access to health services and limited access to basic services. The pandemic will have short and long-term impacts across SDGs.

The immediate impact is on the well-being of humanity (SDG 3), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), food security (SDG 2), and poverty (SDG 1).

Other collateral havoc will emerge due to the inter linkages between the SDGs. On the positive side, some environmental indicators are faring better. For example, SDG 13 (climate action) has benefited from a drop in global emissions and SDG 11 from reduced air pollution. Whereas COVID-19 will negatively impact the ambitions of African nations for sustainable development, the SDGs framework can serve as a guiding tool for protecting lives and economies both in the short and long term. It is an opportunity to better develop and design coordinated responses to make the best use of the synergies between different goals.



Population, total -2019



Population, total

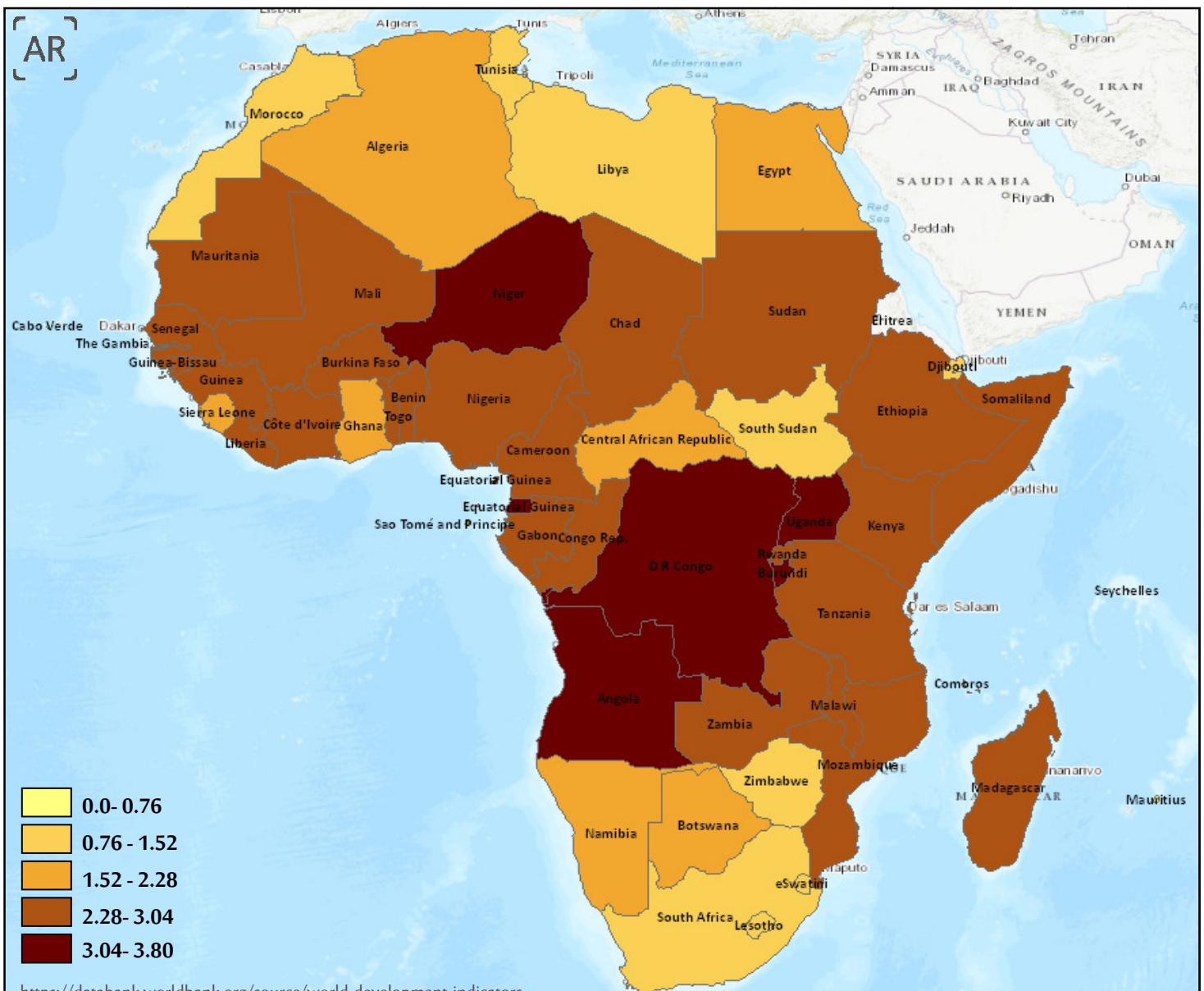
Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Data Sources

- (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision.
- (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices,
- (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics,
- (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years),
- (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and
- (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.



Population growth (annual %) - 2019



Max

3.80

Niger

Min

0.0

Mauritius

Population growth (annual %)

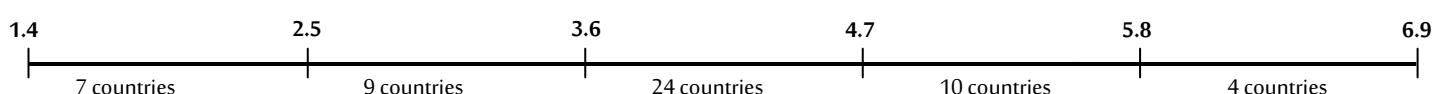
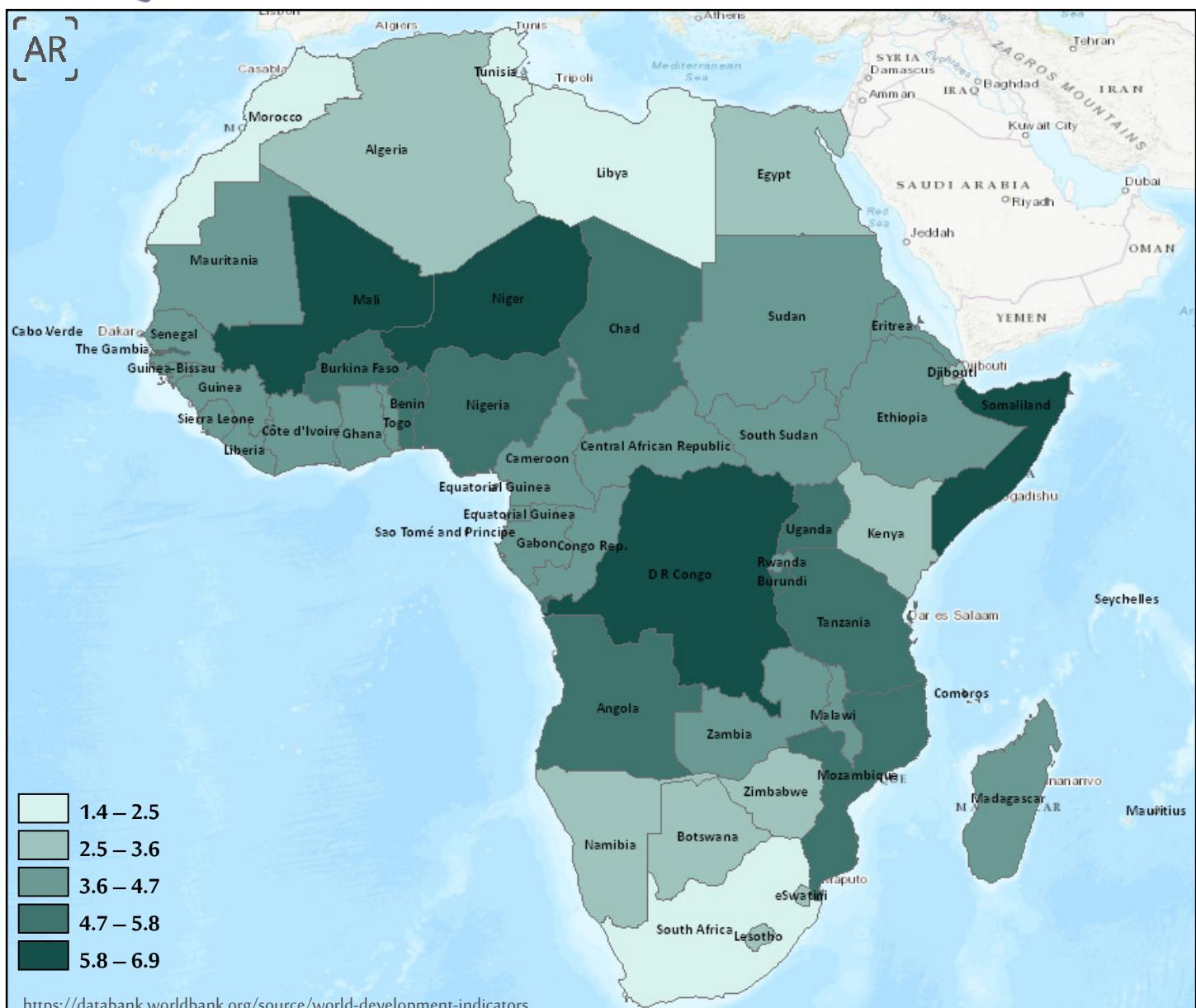
Annual population growth rate for year t is the exponential rate of growth of midyear population from year t-1 to t, expressed as a percentage. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

Data Sources

Derived from total population. Population source: (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision, (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices, (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme..



Fertility rate, total (births per woman) - 2018



Fertility rate, total (births per woman)

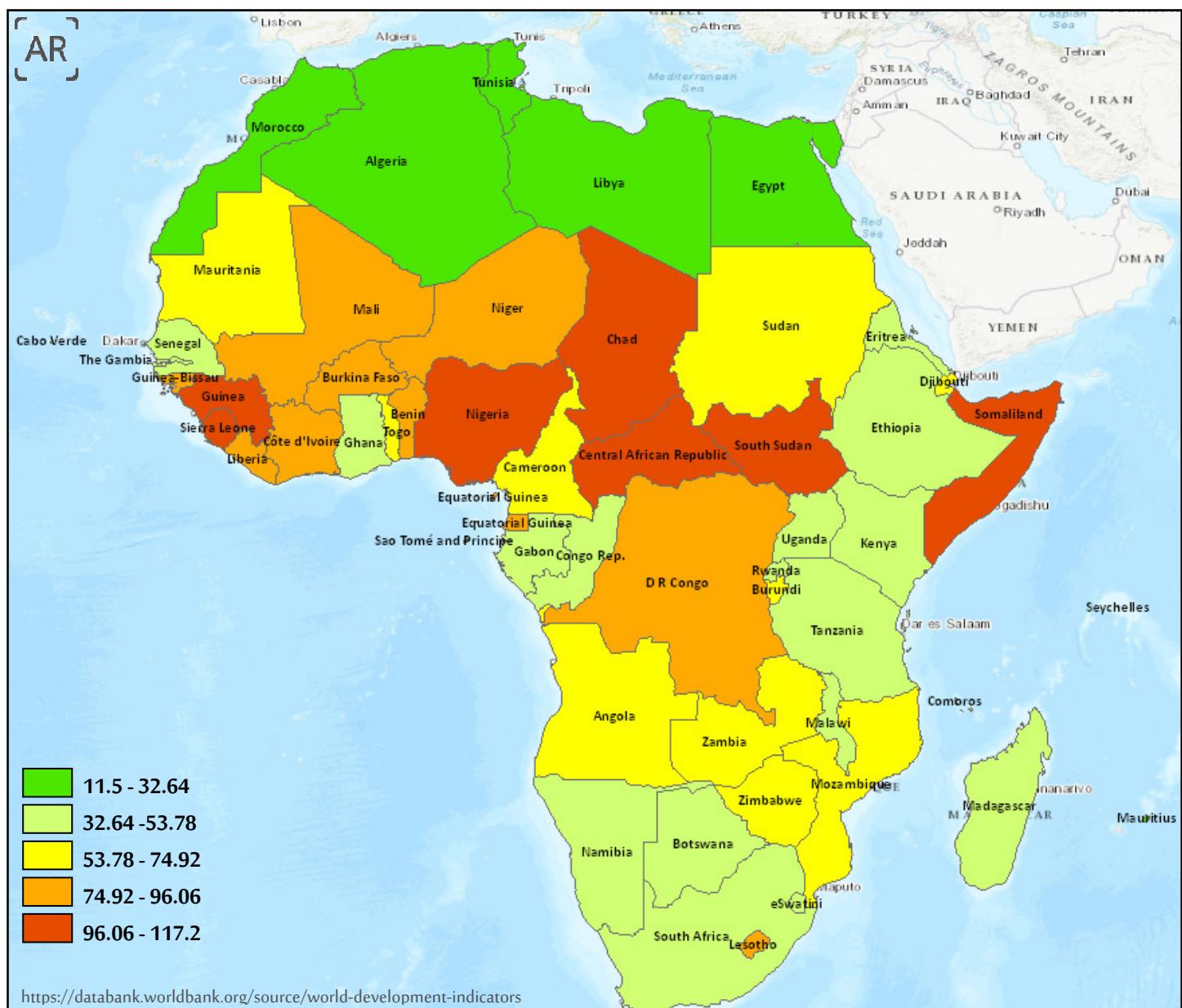
Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

Data Sources

- (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision.
- (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices,
- (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics, (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years), (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.



Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) - 2019



Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

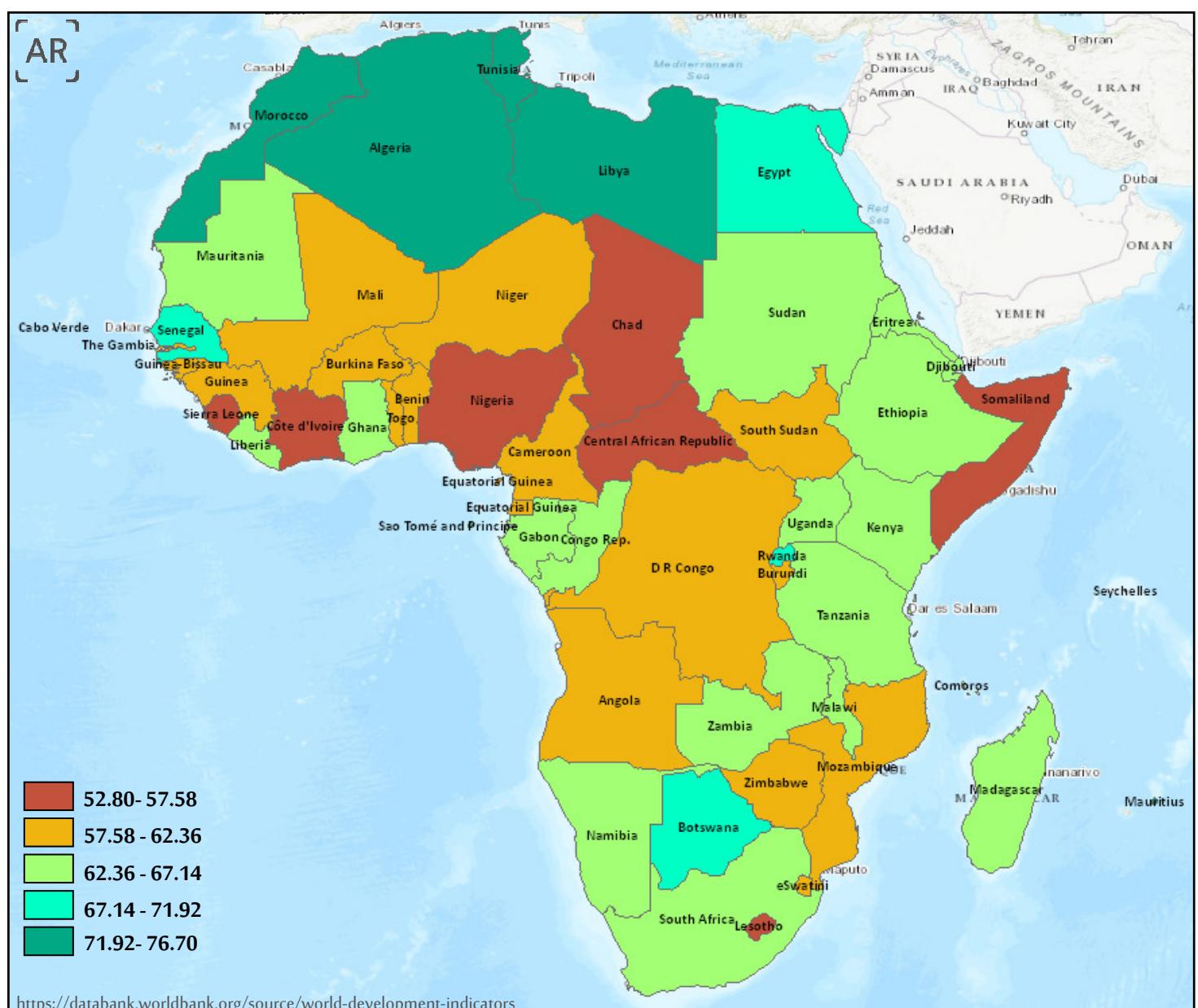
Under-five mortality rate is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

Data Sources

Estimates developed by the UN Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, UN DESA Population Division) at www.childmortality.org.



Life expectancy at birth, total (years) - 2018



Life expectancy at birth, total (years)

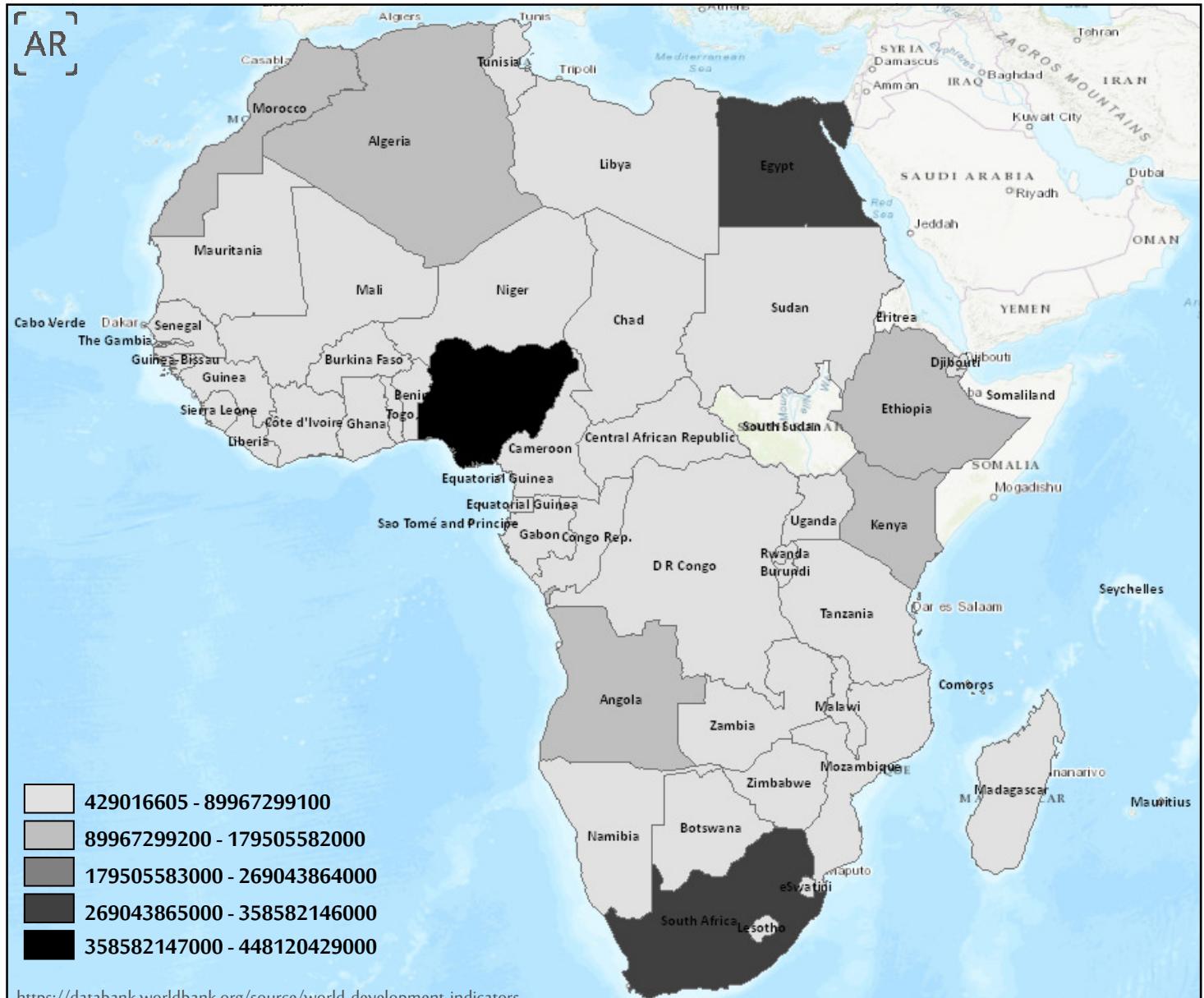
Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Data Sources

- (1) United Nations Population Division. World Population Prospects: 2019 Revision, or derived from male and female life expectancy at birth from sources such as:
- (2) Census reports and other statistical publications from national statistical offices,
- (3) Eurostat: Demographic Statistics,
- (4) United Nations Statistical Division. Population and Vital Statistics Report (various years),
- (5) U.S. Census Bureau: International Database, and
- (6) Secretariat of the Pacific Community: Statistics and Demography Programme.



GDP (current US\$) - 2019



GDP (current US\$)

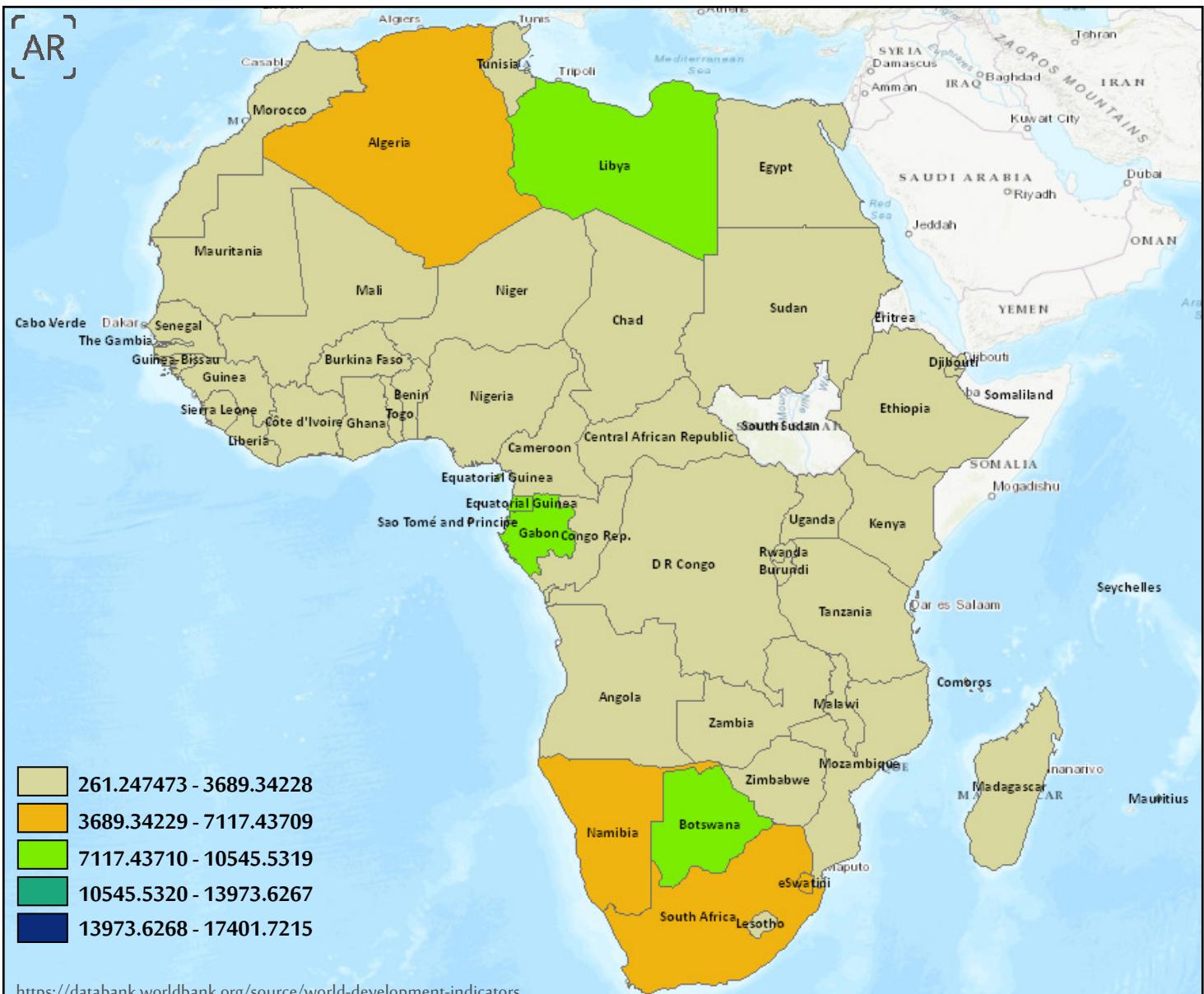
GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Dollar figures for GDP are converted from domestic currencies using single year official exchange rates. For a few countries where the official exchange rate does not reflect the rate effectively applied to actual foreign exchange transactions, an alternative conversion factor is used

Data Sources

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files



GDP per capita (current US\$) - 2019



Max

17401.72

Seychelles

Min

261.24

Burundi

GDP per capita (current US\$)

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars

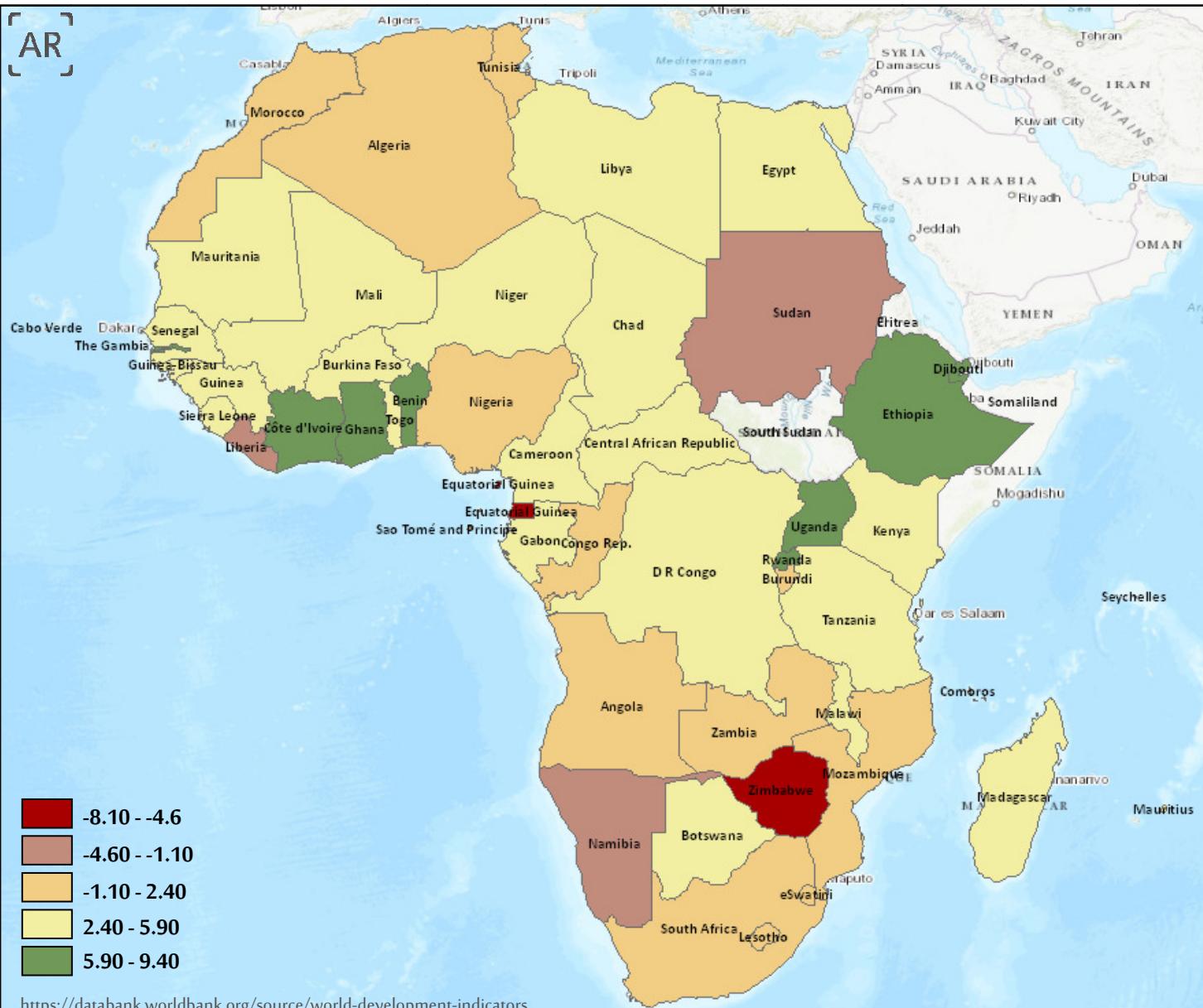
Data Sources

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files



GDP growth (annual %) - 2019

AR



<https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators>



Max

9.40

Rwanda

Min

- 8.10

Zimbabwe

GDP growth (annual %)

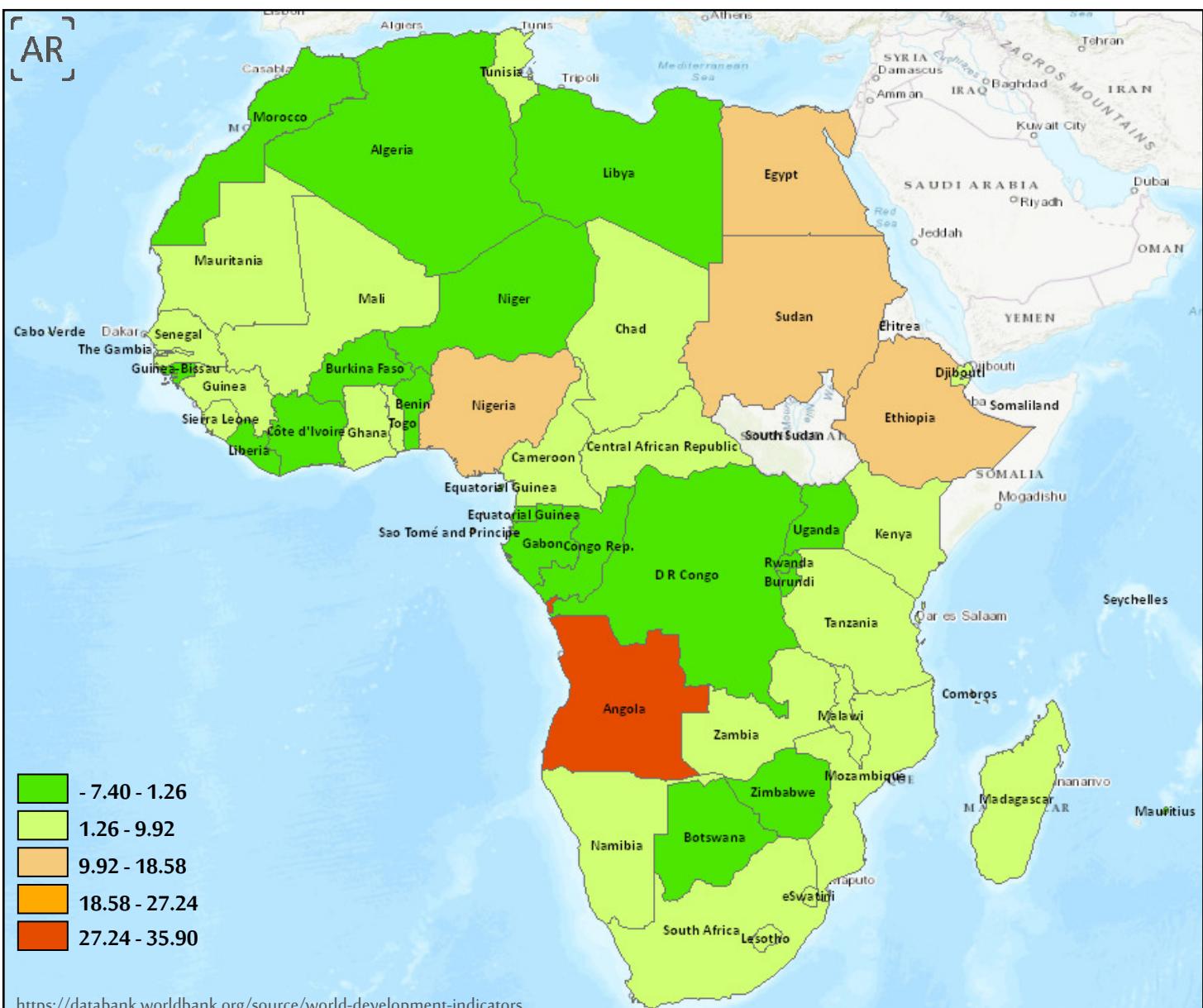
Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources

Data Sources

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files



Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %) - 2019



Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)

Inflation as measured by the annual growth rate of the GDP implicit deflator shows the rate of price change in the economy as a whole.

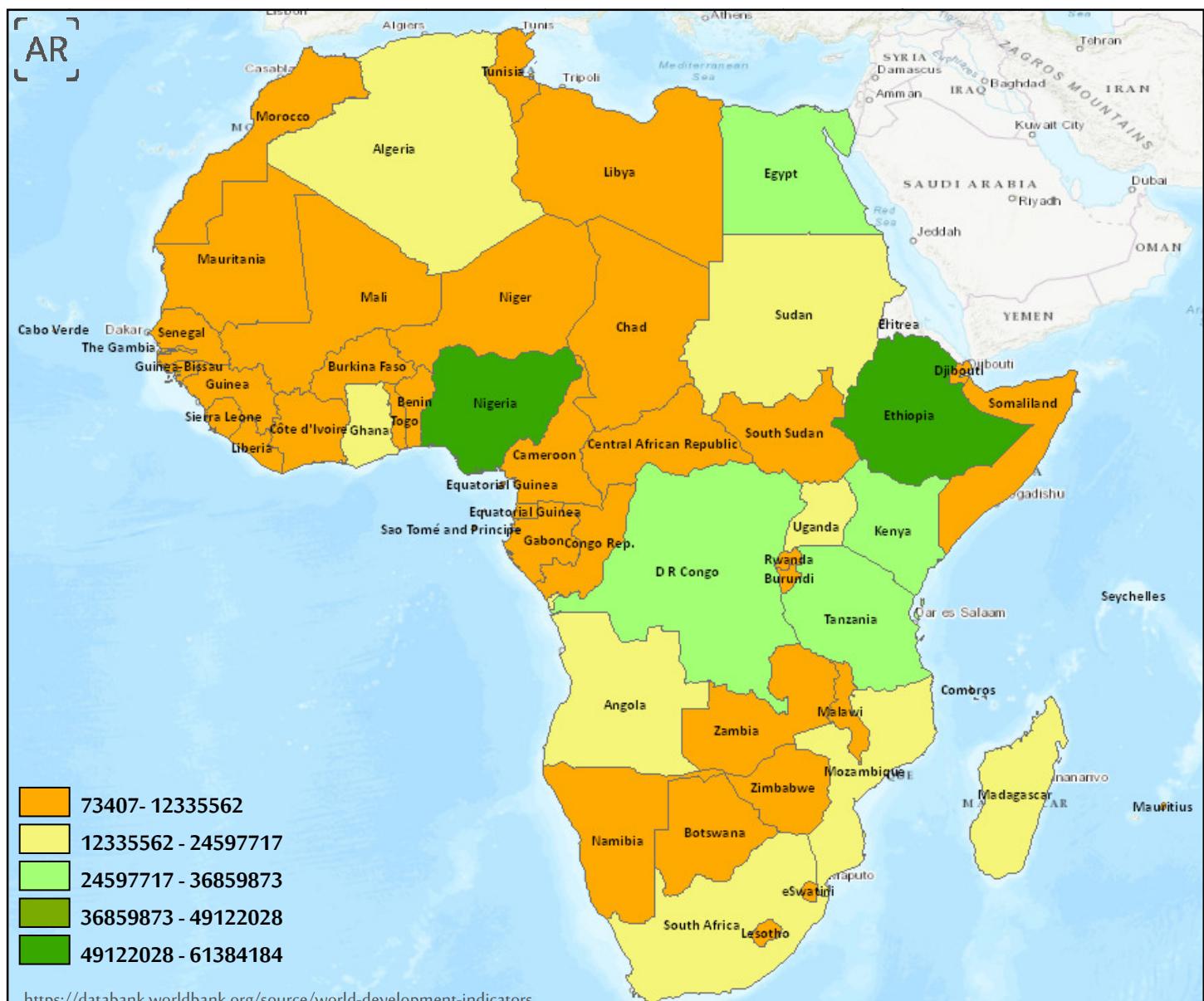
The GDP implicit deflator is the ratio of GDP in current local currency to GDP in constant local currency.

Data Sources

World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.



Labor force, total - 2020



Labor force, total

Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. It includes people who are currently employed and people who are unemployed but seeking work as well as first-time job-seekers. Not everyone who works is included, however. Unpaid workers, family workers, and students are often omitted, and some countries do not count members of the armed forces. Labor force size tends to vary during the year as seasonal workers enter and leave.

Data Sources

Derived using data from International Labour Organization, ILOSTAT database. The data retrieved in June 21, 2020.