MDGs to Agenda 2063/SDGs Transition Report 2016

Towards an integrated and coherent approach to sustainable development in Africa

Infographics booklet
MDG 1
ERADICATE EXTREME HUNGER AND POVERTY

COUNTRIES PROGRESS TOWARDS REDUCING POVERTY BY 50% BY 2015

PROGRESS IN REDUCING HUNGER IN AFRICA

2015 WORST HUNGER INDICATORS
SAHEL 33.5%
THE HORN OF AFRICA 29.7%
THE GREAT LAKES REGION 27.7%
SOUTHERN AFRICA 27.5%
WEST AFRICA 26.0%

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THE GREAT LAKES REGION 27.7%
SOUTHERN AFRICA 27.5%
WEST AFRICA 26.0%

GHI LEVELS OF HUNGER
- EXTREMELY ALARMING (50.0 OR MORE)
- ALARMING (35.0–49.9)
- SERIOUS (20.0–34.9)
- MODERATE (10.0–19.9)
- LOW (10.0 AND BELOW)

POVERTY REDUCTION PACE AND TRENDS IN AFRICA

THE SPREAD OF POVERTY IN AFRICA
1990 280 MILLIONS PEOPLE
2012 389 MILLIONS PEOPLE

MORE PEOPLE LIVING IN EXTREME POVERTY IN 2012 THAN IN 1990.

FACTORS AFFECTING POVERTY REDUCTION

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
INCLUSIVE GROWTH
POVERTY REDUCTION
REDUCED INEQUALITIES

MDG 2
ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION

THE GENERAL PROGRESS IN MEETING THE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION TARGET BY 2015

AFRICA IS ON TRACK TO MEETING 90% PRIMARY SCHOOL ENROLMENT RATES.

AFRICA HAS MORE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL TODAY, THAN IT DID IN 1990.

NET ENROLLMENT INCREASES IN AFRICA (2000 TO 2015)

EDUCATION EXPENDITURE/YEAR IN AFRICA

LOW LEVELS OF PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATES IN 2013

ILLITERACY RATES AMONGST THE YOUTH REMAINS A CHALLENGE

UNDER 50% YOUTH ILLITERACY RATE HAS BEEN REDUCED IN AFRICA
MDG 3
PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN

THE GAP IN PRIMARY EDUCATION HAS NARROWED.

THE CONTINENT HAS ALMOST ACHIEVED GENDER PARITY AT THE PRIMARY LEVEL. AVERAGE ENROLLMENT RATES

FOR EVERY 100 BOYS

IN THE 90s 86 GIRLS

MID 2000's 92 GIRLS

BY 2013 96 GIRLS

AVERAGE ENROLLMENT RATES

60% 1990s

80% 2000s

THE GENDER GAP DECLINED MARGINALLY FROM 23% POINTS TO 19% POINTS

MORE WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS THAN IN 1990.

WOMEN’S PARTICIPATION IN WAGE EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE – INCREASING SLOWLY

ABOBE AFRICAN AVERAGE

EAST, NORTH AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

18% POINT RISE

WEST AFRICA, THE BIGGEST IMPROVEMENT

CENTRAL AFRICA, REGISTERED A MARGINAL SHIFT

LOW TRANSITION RATES BETWEEN LEVELS OF EDUCATION

PRIMARY

SECONDARY

HIGHER LEVEL

MDG 4
REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY

OVERVIEW
SIGNIFICANT DECLINES IN CHILD DEATHS DURING THE MDG IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

THE CHILD MORTALITY RATE DECLINE IN 34 COUNTRIES

UNDER FIVE CHILD MORTALITY RATE DECLINE
(EXCLUDING NORTH AFRICA)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
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A MORE RAPID DECLINE OCCURRED IN NORTH AFRICA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>24</td>
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SUCCESSFUL INTERVENTIONS
MANY COUNTRIES HAVE RAPIDLY INCREASED THEIR MALARIA PREVENTION COVERAGE

- USE OF INSECTICIDE-TREATED BED NETS BUT ALSO BY INDOOR RESIDUAL SPRAYING.
- INTERMITTENT PRESUMPTIVE TREATMENT FOR PREGNANT WOMEN.
- INCREASED PREVENTATIVE CARE VISITS FOR CHILDREN AGED 23 MONTHS OR YOUNGER BY 56 PERCENT AND INCREASED COVERAGE OF PNEUMOCOCCAL VACCINES.

PATTONS AND TRENDS
1990 MORTALITY DROPPED 2/3

CHILD MORTALITY DECREASED BETWEEN 1990-2015

50% WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA
60% EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA
67% NORTH AFRICA ATTAINED THE MDG TARGET

LARGEST % DECLINES IN CHILD DEATHS IN:

- 75.4% TUNISIA
- 73.6% MALAWI
- 72.6% LIBERIA
- 72.5% RWANDA

CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

REDUCING MATERNAL AND CHILD MORTALITY REMAINS A GLOBAL PRIORITY

IN THE COMING YEARS, AFRICA'S SHARE OF GLOBAL BURDEN OF CHILD MORTALITY IS PREDICTED TO RISE TO 60 PERCENT OF THE GLOBAL DEATHS AMONG CHILDREN LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLD.

SERVICES FOR THE POOREST GROUPS WOULD SAVE THREE TIMES AS MANY CHILDREN, COMPARED TO THE RICHEST GROUPS.

MDG 5
IMPROVE MATERNAL HEALTH

DESPITE SOME PROGRESS, REDUCING MATERNAL HEALTH REMAINS A CHALLENGE FOR THE CONTINENT.

MMR SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER IN A NUMBER OF COUNTRIES DESPITE EFFORTS.

SLOW PROGRESS IN REDUCING MMR IN AFRICAN COUNTRIES (1990-2015)

Cabo Verde, Rwanda and Libya
75% MMR REDUCED

Fifteen African Countries
+50% MMR REDUCED

Twenty-Four African Countries
-50% LITTLE OR NO PROGRESS IN MMR REDUCTION

Zimbabwe and South Africa reported an increase in MMR during the same period, attributed largely to the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

High adolescent birth rates contribute to high MMR.

Countries with highest MMR rates

More than 150 per 1,000 adolescent

500/100k live births in 19 African countries

Sierra Leone is estimated to have the highest MMR

Adolescents and young people hold the key to sustainable development in Africa.

Universal access to education and health services in order to maximize their full potential for economic growth.

To ensure safe motherhood the two most critical interventions needed are skilled care and obstetric care.

MDG 6
COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES

GOALS 6 IS ONE OF THE THREE MDGs WHERE AFRICA PERFORMED RELATIVELY WELL

IN AFRICA BOTH INDICATORS DECLINED FASTER OVER THE ONE-YEAR PERIOD OF 2012-2013 THAN OVER THE 11-YEAR PERIOD OF 2001-2012 COMBINED.
IN AFRICA EXCLUDING NORTH AFRICA, THE DECREASE WAS
6.45% 2012-2013
4.95% 2001-2012
NORTH AFRICA RECORDED NO CHANGE HIV/AIDS REMAINED LOW AND CONSTANT THROUGHOUT THE YEARS.
0.01% HIV/AIDS INCIDENCE
0.1% HIV/AIDS PREVALENCE

DETERIORATION IN MEASURES TO PREVENT MALARIA
BOTH PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND ACCESS TO TREATMENT FOR MALARIA HAVE SLACKENED IN RECENT YEARS.
THE PROPORTION OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE SLEEPING UNDER INSECTICIDE-TREATED BEDNETS DECLINED
3% 2008-2012 PERIOD
34% 2010-2014 PERIOD

TARGET: ACHIEVE, BY 2010, UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO TREATMENT FOR HIV/AIDS FOR ALL THOSE WHO NEED IT
GAINS WERE GREATEST IN EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA, THE WORLD’S MOST AFFECTED REGIONS
THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE UNDER TREATMENT IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA STOOD AT 1.8 MILLION IN 2015, UP FROM 905,700 IN 2010.
0.01% 2010
54% 2015
10.3m PEOPLE

REVERSAL IN THE PROGRESS MADE IN CURBING TUBERCULOSIS
INCIDENCE, PREVALENCE AND DEATH RATE ARE ALL SHOWING UPWARD TRENDS IN RECENT YEARS, DESPITE HAVING DECREASED IN THE EARLY 2000s.
IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA, THE INDICATORS INCREASED
2002-2012 2013
INCIDENCE 26% 10.59%
PREVALENCE 20% 0.3%
DEATHS 54% 59.2%

MDG 7
ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY STRONGLY LINKED TO MANY OTHER MDGS.

TARGET
BY 2020, TO HAVE ACHIEVED A SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE LIVES OF AT LEAST
100 MILLION SLUM DWELLERS

AFRICA EXPERIENCED AN OVERALL DECREASE IN SLUM DWELLERS AMONG THE URBAN POPULATION.

DECREASING TRENDS IN THE PROPORTION OF SLUM DWELLERS WITHIN DEVELOPING REGIONS.
70.0% IN 1990 TO 65.0% SUBSEQUENTLY 55.2% IN 2014

42.8% RWANDA 39.6% EGYPT 37.9% MALI

INCREASES IN SLUM DWELLERS BETWEEN 1990 - 2014.

LARGEST INCREASE WAS REGISTERED BY ZIMBABWE

IN 1990 4% IN 1990 2% IN 2014

HIGH PROPORTION OF SLUM DWELLERS IN AT LEAST EIGHT COUNTRIES

93.3% CAR
88.2% CHAD
86.6% SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
82.3% GUINEA-BISSAU
80.3% MOZAMBIQUE
79.9% MAURITANIA
77.2% MADAGASCAR
75.6% SIERRA LEONE

A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

CONSIDERABLE SHORTFALLS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS GOAL.

AFRICA'S SHARE OF GLOBAL TRADE IS DECLINING

THE SHARE OF AFRICA'S EXPORTS IN GLOBAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS DECLINED FROM 3.3% TO 3.0% IN 2013 TO 2014.

FALLING SHARE DUE TO AFRICA'S SUSCEPTIBILITY TO SHOCKS, THE COMMODITY PRICE DECLINE AND A HIGH COMPOSITION OF NATURAL RESOURCE PRODUCTS IN AFRICAN EXPORTS.

STAGNATION IN THE NUMBER OF FIXED TELEPHONE LINES AS MOBILE ACCESS RISES EXPONENTIALLY 5 PER 100 LINES INHABITANTS

EXPONENTIAL GROWTH IN MOBILE PHONE SUBSCRIPTIONS SIGNIFICANTLY EXCEEDING FIXED TELEPHONE LINES SINCE 2001.

80% MOBILE COVERAGE OF MOBILE PHONES FOR AFRICA

16 BEST PERFORMING COUNTRIES HAD MOBILE PHONE PENETRATION/USAGE OF 100% BY 2014.

MOUNTING DEBT PRESSURES

COUNTRY PROGRAMMABLE AID TO AFRICA FELL SUBSTANTIALLY IN 2014, US$49.9 BILLION IN 2013 TO US$45.9 BILLION

MORE THAN 50% OF WORLD'S POPULATION ARE CONNECTED TO THE INTERNET.

84% OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION NOT LINKED TO THE GLOBAL NETWORK.
Africa has made important strides in implementing the MDGs. Significant progress has been recorded on at least five of the eight MDGs: MDG2 – primary school enrolment; MDG3 – gender equality and empowerment of women; MDG4 – reducing child mortality; MDG6 – combating the spread of HIV and AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis and MDG7 – ensuring environmental sustainability.

On the other hand, the partial fulfillment of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) commitments coupled with Africa’s persistently low share of Africa global trade suggests that developing a global partnership for development (MDG8) remains a work in progress. Moreover, even though maternal deaths have declined precipitously (MDG5) the levels remain unacceptably high across the continent. Meanwhile, progress on the eradication of extreme hunger and poverty (MDG 1) has been slow with reversals in some countries.

Consolidating and sustaining the progress made so far therefore remains a critical challenge for Africa. In this context, the adoption of Africa’s Agenda 2063 in January 2015 and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in September of the same year was both timely and appropriate because both agendas reaffirm the centrality of sustainability to the development discourse.

African countries have already started the hard work of implementing Agenda 2063 and 2030. However, success will require among others, strengthened capacities for integration of both agendas in national planning frameworks, effective institutional coordination and strong statistical systems to support evidenced based policymaking and follow-up.