

MDGs to Agenda 2063/SDGs Transition Report 2016

Towards an integrated and coherent approach to
sustainable development in Africa

Infographics booklet

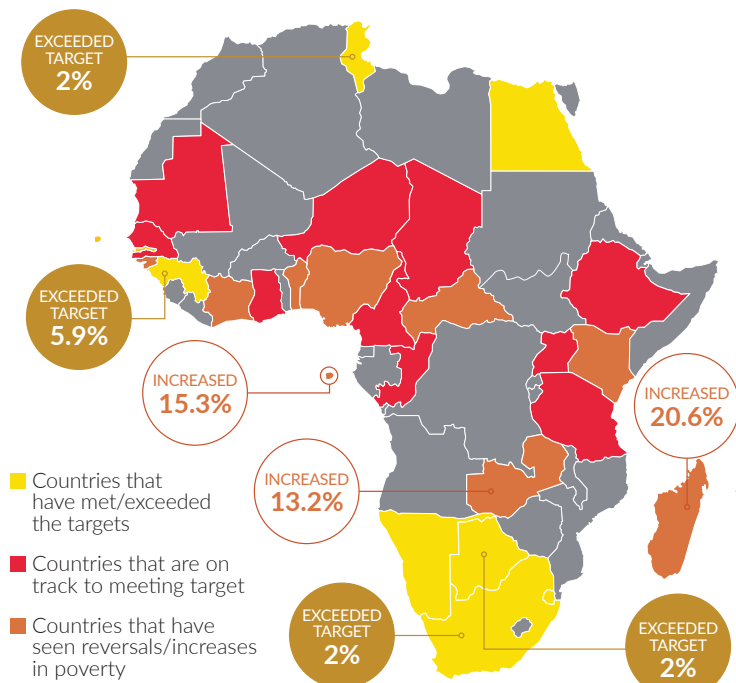


MDG 1

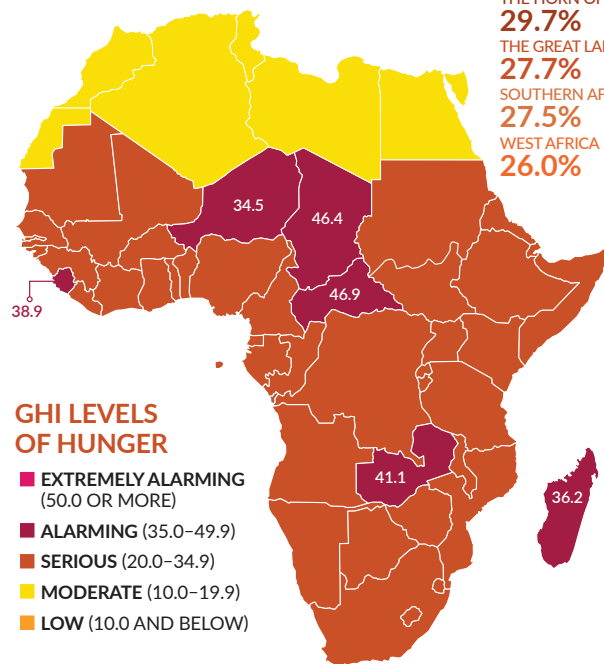
ERADICATE EXTREME HUNGER AND POVERTY



COUNTRIES PROGRESS TOWARDS **REDUCING POVERTY** BY **50% BY 2015**



PROGRESS IN **REDUCING HUNGER** IN AFRICA

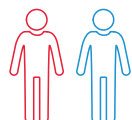


2015 WORST HUNGER INDICATORS

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



1 IN 2 PEOPLE LIVED IN EXTREME POVERTY IN SUB SAHARAN



POVERTY REDUCTION PACE AND TRENDS IN AFRICA

THE SPREAD OF POVERTY IN AFRICA



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

FACTORS AFFECTING POVERTY REDUCTION

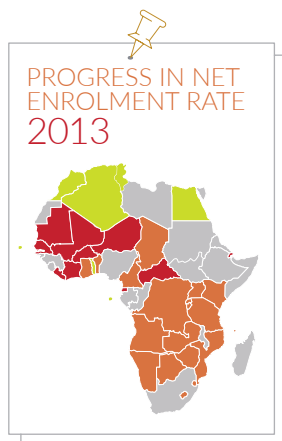


MDG 2

ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION



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



- Countries that achieved the MDG target
- Countries that are on track
- Countries that are far from the target



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

18 AFRICAN COUNTRIES achieved net enrollments of over 90% of the group of 40 countries with data in 2013.



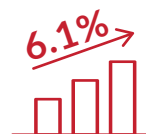
6 COUNTRIES increased net enrollment by over 30% points of the countries with data.



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



■ **21.43%** Countries on target to achieve full primary education.

■ **11%** Countries that were at an intermediate level

■ **66.6%** Countries that were far from the target

40% increase in primary school completion rates. **BENIN, MOROCCO, MALAWI, TOGO AND MAURITANIA SINCE 1990**



30% Tremendous progress in **BURUNDI, CONGO, THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO, BURKINA FASO, RWANDA, GUINEA BISSAU, MOZAMBIQUE, MADAGASCAR, GUINEA AND NIGER** FROM BOTH 2000 AND 1990.

ILLITERACY RATES AMONGST THE YOUTH REMAINS A CHALLENGE



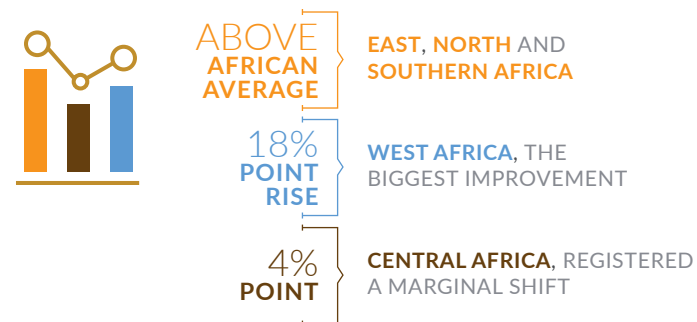
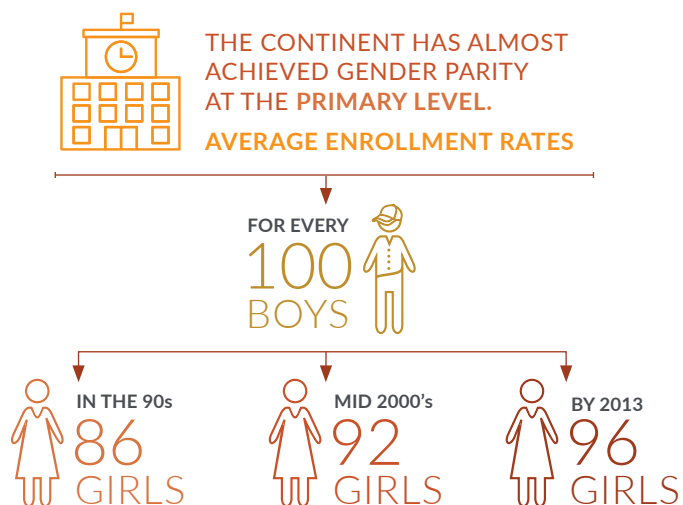
UNDER 50% YOUTH ILLITERACY RATE HAS BEEN REDUCED IN AFRICA

MDG 3

PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER WOMEN



THE GAP IN PRIMARY EDUCATION HAS NARROWED.



LOW TRANSITION RATES BETWEEN LEVELS OF EDUCATION

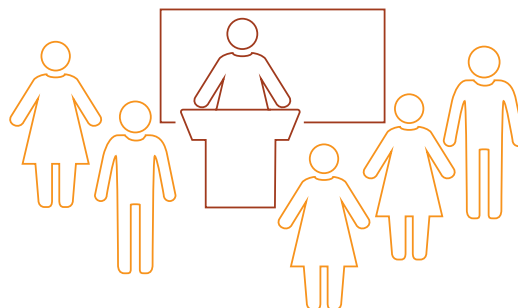


WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN WAGE EMPLOYMENT OUTSIDE AGRICULTURE – INCREASING SLOWLY



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

MORE WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS THAN IN 1990.



MDG 4

REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY



OVERVIEW

SIGNIFICANT DECLINES IN CHILD DEATHS DURING THE MDG IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD



THE CHILD MORTALITY RATE DECLINE IN

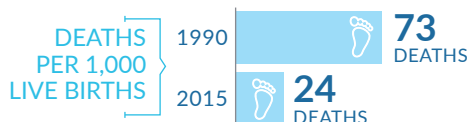
34 COUNTRIES

UNDER FIVE CHILD MORTALITY RATE DECLINE

(EXCLUDING NORTH AFRICA)

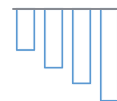


A MORE RAPID DECLINE OCCURRED IN NORTH AFRICA



PATTERNS AND TRENDS

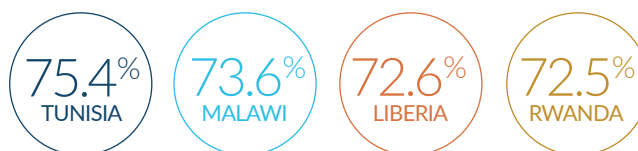
1990 MORTALITY DROPPED 2/3



CHILD MORTALITY DECREASED BETWEEN 1990-2015



LARGEST % DECLINES IN CHILD DEATHS IN:



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.

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%

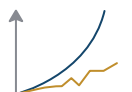
LITTLE OR NO PROGRESS
IN MMR REDUCTION



**ZIMBABWE AND SOUTH AFRICA REPORTED
AN INCREASE IN MMR DURING THE SAME
PERIOD, ATTRIBUTED LARGELY TO THE
HIV/AIDS EPIDEMIC.**



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

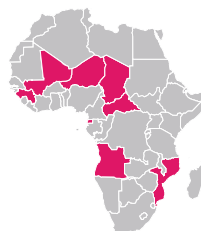


EDUCATION



HEALTH
SERVICES

**IN ORDER TO MAXIMIZE THEIR FULL
POTENTIAL FOR ECONOMIC GROWTH.**



**HIGH ADOLESCENT
BIRTH RATES -
CONTRIBUTE TO
HIGH MMR.**

■ Countries with highest MMR rates



**MORE THAN
150 PER 1,000
ADOLESCENT**

**TO ENSURE SAFE MOTHERHOOD THE TWO
MOST CRITICAL INTERVENTIONS NEEDED ARE**



SKILLED CARE



OBSTETRIC CARE

MDG 6

COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES



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



TARGET: HALT AND REVERSE THE SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS BY 2015.



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



TREATMENT COVERAGE INCREASED BY MORE THAN 25 PERCENTAGE BETWEEN 2010-2015.



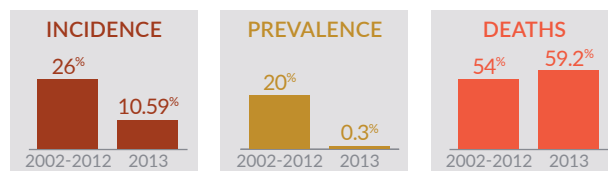
THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE UNDER TREATMENT IN WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA STOOD AT 1.8 MILLION IN 2015, UP FROM 905,700 IN 2010.

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

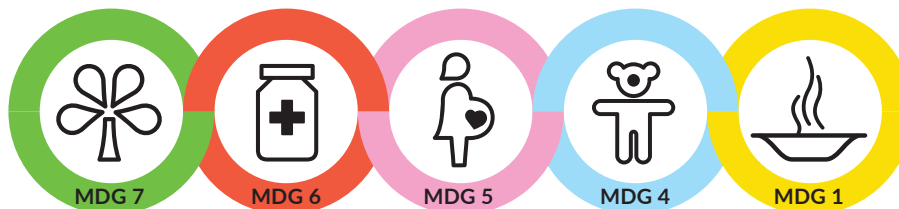


MDG 7

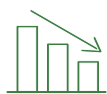
ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY



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% IN 2000 SUBSEQUENTLY 55.2% IN 2014



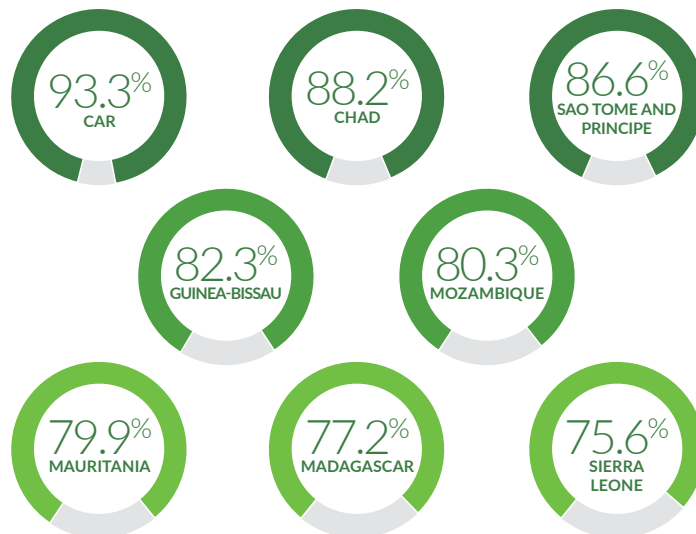
SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN SLUM
DWELLERS BETWEEN 1990 - 2014.



INCREASES IN SLUM DWELLERS
BETWEEN 1990 - 2014.



HIGH PROPORTION OF SLUM DWELLERS IN AT LEAST EIGHT COUNTRIES



MDG 8

A GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

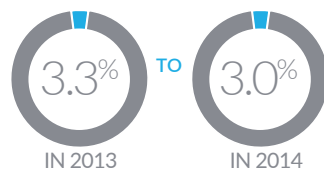


CONSIDERABLE SHORTFALLS IN THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THIS GOAL.



AFRICA'S SHARE OF GLOBAL TRADE IS DECLINING

THE SHARE OF AFRICA'S EXPORTS IN GLOBAL MERCHANDISE EXPORTS DECLINED FROM



3% SHARE FOR AFRICA



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.

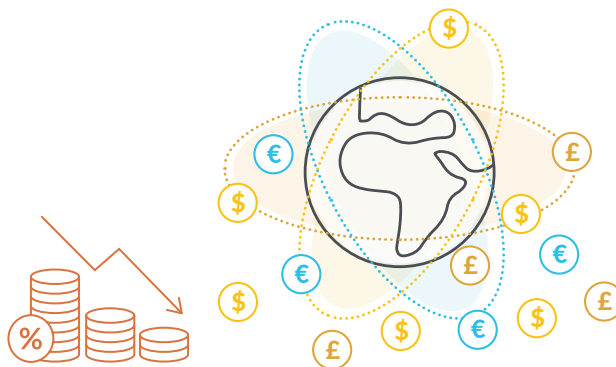


84% OF THE AFRICAN POPULATION NOT LINKED TO THE GLOBAL NETWORK.



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

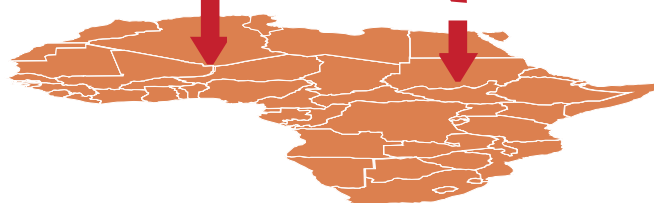
PROGRAMMABLE ODA FALLS SHORT OF COMMITMENTS



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

MOUNTING DEBT PRESSURES

DEBT



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.



ECA



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Resilient nations.