



United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

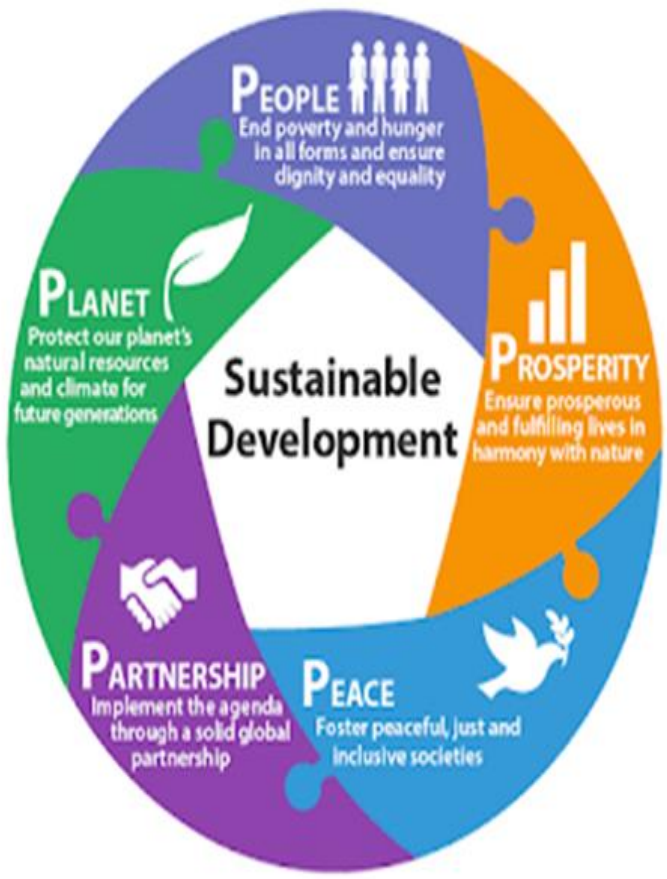
Summary of 2020 ASDR: Towards Recovery and Sustainable Development in the Decade of Action

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ARFSD

Five Pillars of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063

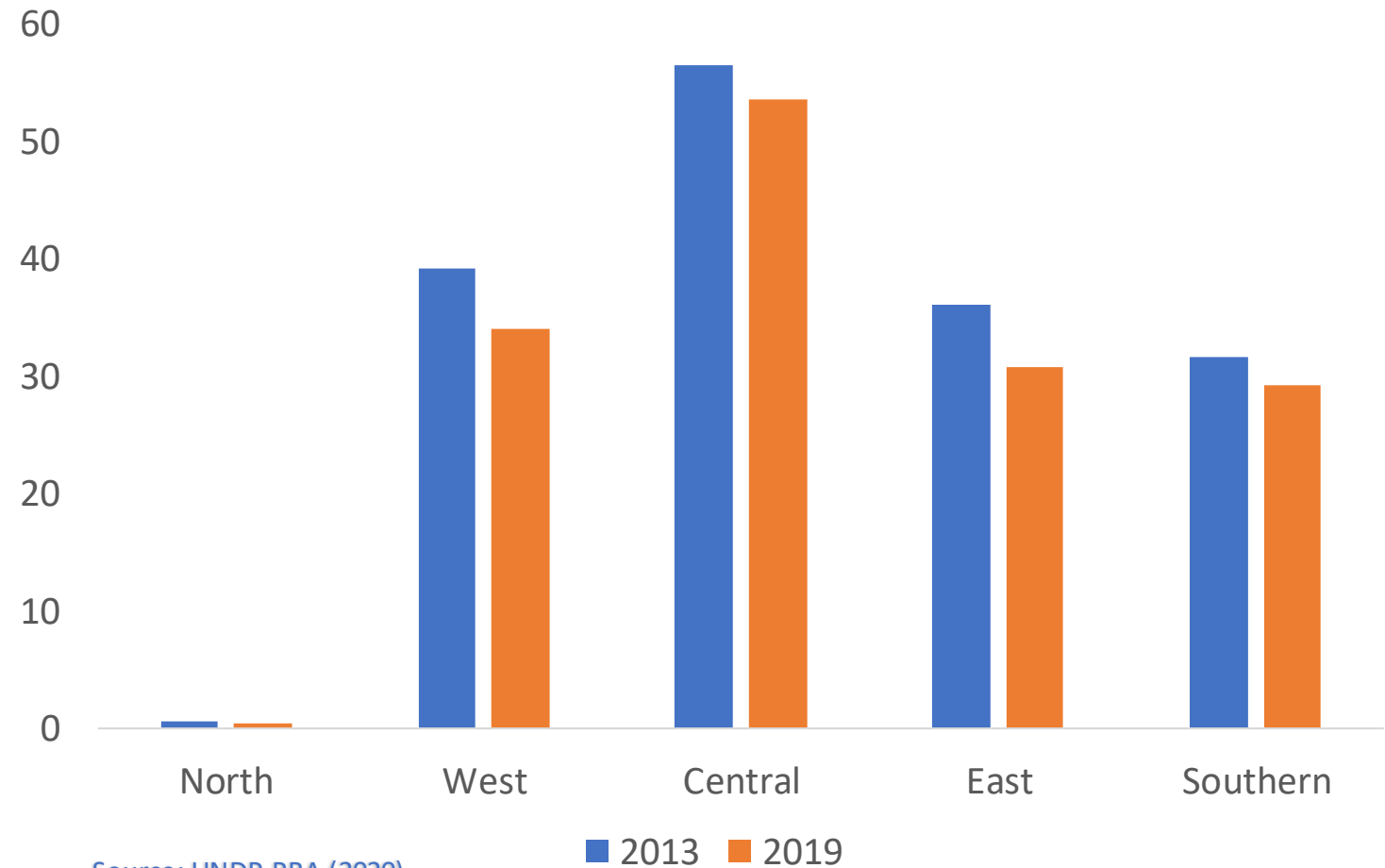


- ❖ *People*
- ❖ *Prosperity*
- ❖ *Planet*
- ❖ *Peace*
- ❖ *Partnership*

The Pillar of People-Poverty

- **Slowdown in progress** in reducing poverty in Africa.
- Between 2013 and 2019, the rate of poverty reduction in Africa (excluding NA) **slowed compared to previous decade**.
- Share of employed population below the international poverty line (\$1.90 per day) fell **more in Africa** than elsewhere.

Proportion of employed population below the international poverty line of \$1.90 per day in the sub-regions of Africa, 2013–2019 (in percentages)



Source: UNDP RBA (2020)

■ 2013 ■ 2019

The Pillar of People- Hunger, Health & Education

Hunger

- The number of **undernourished** people in Africa (excluding NA) increased: **20%** higher in 2019 than in 2013.
- **Food insecurity** is higher in Africa (**53.1%** of the adult population) than in any other continent and more than double the world average (**25.4%**).
- Many **undernourished reside** in **East Africa**, followed by West Africa.

Health

- Life expectancy improved from **57** in 2010 to **61** years in 2018.
- Africa experienced **slow progress** towards other health-related targets.
- **Maternal mortality** rates in Africa remain **2.6 times** higher than the world average.

Education

- The **quality of education** has remained a concern in Africa.
- The African literacy rate reached 86.3% in 2018, but progress has been sluggish.
- Participation in **organized learning at pre-primary** level increased only marginally between 2013 and 2018.

The Pillar of People- Social Protection, Gender Equality & Other Inequalities

Social Protection

- Only **13%** of all Africans (excluding North Africa, where the proportion is **39%**) are covered by at least one form of **social protection benefit**.
- Far below the global average of social protection coverage (at **50%**).
- The **Southern Africa sub-region** has the highest level of coverage and the **West Africa** sub-region the lowest.

Gender Equality

- **Mixed progress** in gender equality.
- **Violence against women** in partnerships is higher in Africa than in other regions in 2017.
- **Early marriage** is more common in African than anywhere else.
- Share of women in **national parliaments** almost reaching the world average (**23.9%** compared to **24.3%**).

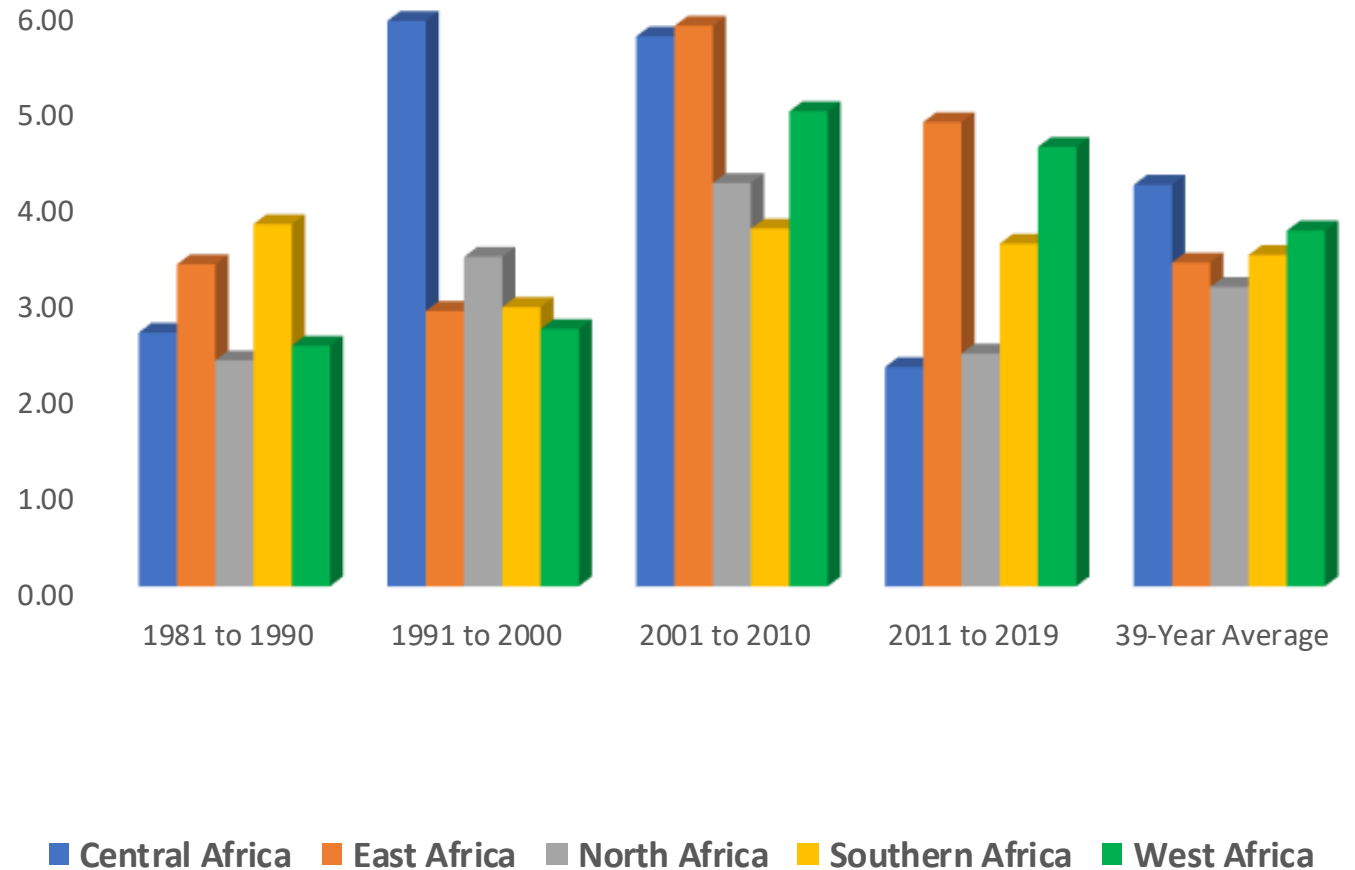
Other Inequalities

- **Income inequality** continues to rise in Africa.
- In North Africa, extreme poverty has almost vanished, while in **Central Africa** it is still higher than 50 per cent.
- Progress in the **sharing of prosperity** remains **uneven** across African countries.

The Pillar of Prosperity- Economic Growth

- The overall rate of **income growth** in Africa is 4.6%, well below the target growth rate of 7%.
- The long-run average growth trend shows **Central Africa** performs very well, followed by **West Africa** since 1991.
- But half of the countries in the Central Africa region are located in the **extremely low income per capita growth band of -3.1 to 1%**.
- Since 2005, over **75% of the African economies** experienced **positive long-run growth rates** and thus migrated to a relatively higher growth band.
- Overall, economic performance is still **uneven across sub-regions and African countries**.

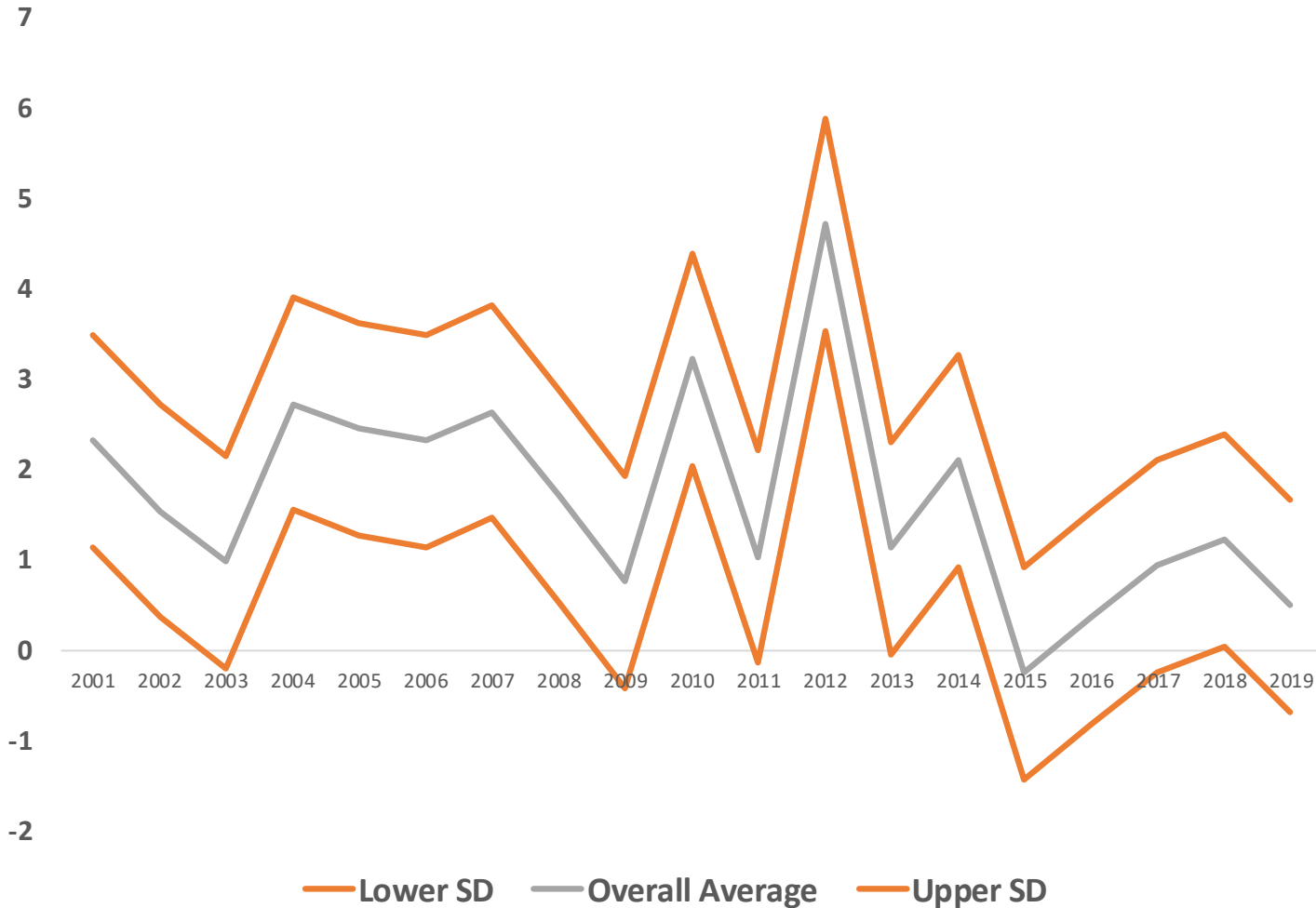
Trends in GDP growth over time (1981–2019)



Source: UNDP RBA (2020)

The Pillar of Prosperity-Decent Work

Trends in labour productivity



Source: International Labour Organization (2020)

- ❖ During the high growth period of 2001–2019, **output per worker** declined by **79%** (see the diagram).
- ❖ The existing jobs are mainly in **agriculture** and **services**, but the trend has been redistribution of jobs from agriculture to services rather than expanding opportunities.
- ❖ Those participating in the rural labour migration to urban areas end up in the **informal services** sector.
- ❖ **Decent jobs** are created via investment in health, education in science, technology, engineering and mathematics, research & development and a competitive industrial policy.
- ❖ **Law and order and security** of lives and property are at the heart of modern enterprise and hence key to the creation of decent jobs

The Pillar of Prosperity- Access to Energy & Income Inequalities

Inequalities

- Indicators of inequality have since been broadened to include those with enhanced capabilities.
- The three major compound indices - [income inequalities](#), [energy mix](#), and access to [digital services](#).

Access to Energy

- There are stark [sub-regional high level of disparity](#), and countries concerning access to [clean fuels and technologies](#) for cooking.
- It will still be difficult to achieve universal access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking by 2030.
- [North Africa](#) outdistanced other sub-regions in [universal access to electricity](#), followed by [Southern, Central, West and East Africa](#)-
- There is a persistent [inequality](#) in access to [energy and electricity](#) across the continent.

Income Inequalities

- The continent's growth record and its distributional dynamics fall short of those needed to meet the target.
- The [sources of income growth](#) have predominantly been [commodity booms and busts](#).
- [Rent seeking](#) has been rampant in the region and can account for a large proportion of the observed pattern of unequal income distribution.
- Africa needs to grow at an even faster rate to close the performance gap required to meet the Sustainable Development Goals.

The Pillar of Planet- Clean Water and Sanitation & Sustainable Consumption

Overall Progress

- Within Africa, the planet – or environmental – pillar has **performed badly**, with slow progress recorded as of 2020 against the 2015 baseline.
- Only a small number of SDGs were achieved, such as those related to the **signing of protocols and policies**.
- **North Africa** appears to have relatively more gaps to close in meeting the planet-related Goals (e.g. economic activities & marine life) compared with the Southern and East Africa sub-regions.

Clean Water and Sanitation

- Africa maintains its below record of implementation of **integrated water resources management**, with a **40% rating** compared to a world average of **49%**.
- **Progress in transboundary cooperation** on shared waters has also been limited, with only 19 countries or 35% of those the region engaged in such cooperation. Implementation has been equally slow.

Sustainable Consumption

- **Food waste and food losses** are estimated at **14%** due to production inefficiencies, while poor infrastructure causes further losses along the distribution and retail segment of the value chain.
- The region has shown limited progress in the management of **chemical wastes**, including electronic wastes.
- Africa performed poorly on **waste recycling**, with only negligible quantities of electronic waste recycling.

The Pillar of Planet- Climate Action, Life Below Water & Life on Land

Climate Action

- This is the only goal in respect of which most African countries are **on track**.
- Countries are making progress towards the **emissions reduction** target, and 43 countries have achieved the targets for climate action.
- But the continent is still vulnerable to climate change as there is **limited response capability**.
- Climate change is **under-resourced** and competing with other pressing development agendas

Life Below Water

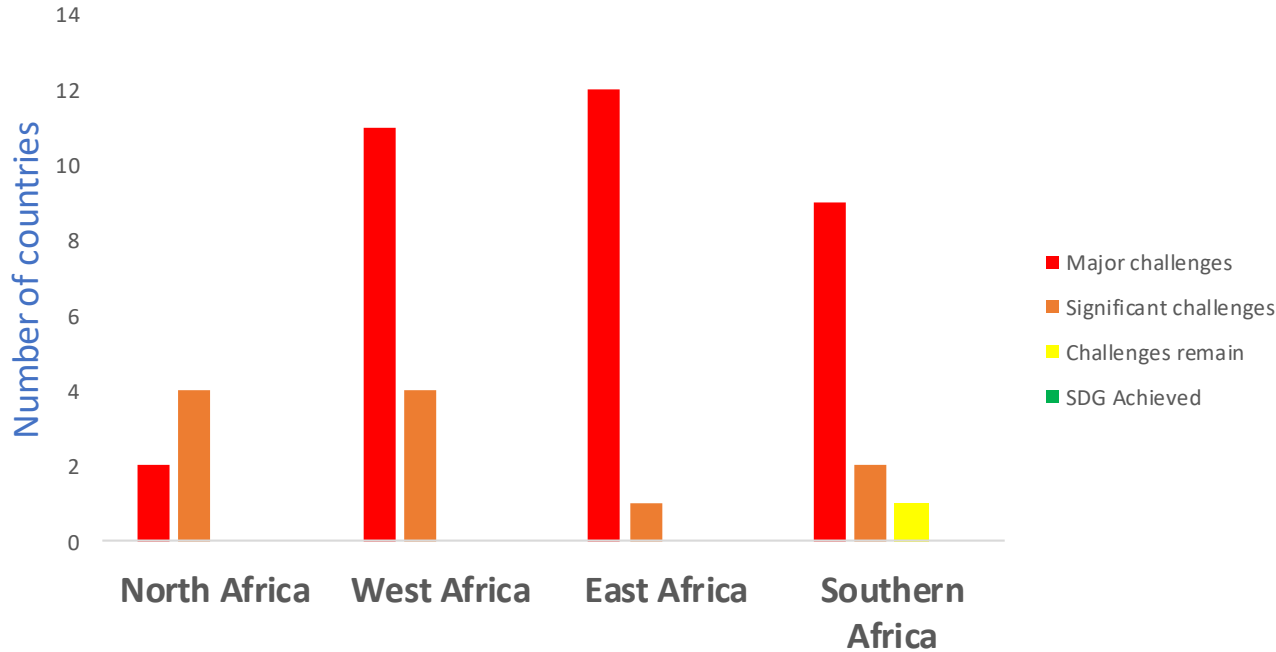
- Africa achieved **mixed progress** against this goal, with a protection rate of **only 46%** of its marine key biodiversity areas.
- African **marine resources** are **less polluted** than those in other regions of the world.
- The major gaps in this regard relate to **unsustainable fisheries** exploiting fish stocks that are dwindling as a consequence of illegal fishing.

Life on Land

- Poor progress.
- In 2010–2020, Africa had the largest annual rate of **net forest loss**, at **3.9 million hectares** per year, due to population increase, poverty and agricultural expansion.
- In **biodiversity**, only 10 of the 54 countries had achieved their national targets.
- On the positive side, the region has marginally increased its proportion of **key biodiversity areas**, by **4.5%** between 2010-2020.

The Pillar of Peace- Peace and Security, Democratic Governance & Rule of Law

Progress by sub-region towards Sustainable Development Goal



Source: Based on the ECA integrated planning and reporting toolkit (2020)

❖ 74% of African countries face major challenges in achieving SDG 16, while 23 per cent face significant challenges.

❖ Africa continues to experience conflicts, terrorism, insurgency and other upheavals.

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❖ Only 26% of the AU's 2019 target has been achieved in democratic governance (free, fair and transparent elections).

❖ West Africa has seen a decline in the quality of democracy:

❖ Human rights remains a significant challenge across the continent due to protracted conflicts, the operation of armed groups, State abuses and the widespread repression of dissent.

The Pillar of Peace- Governance & Corruption

Governance

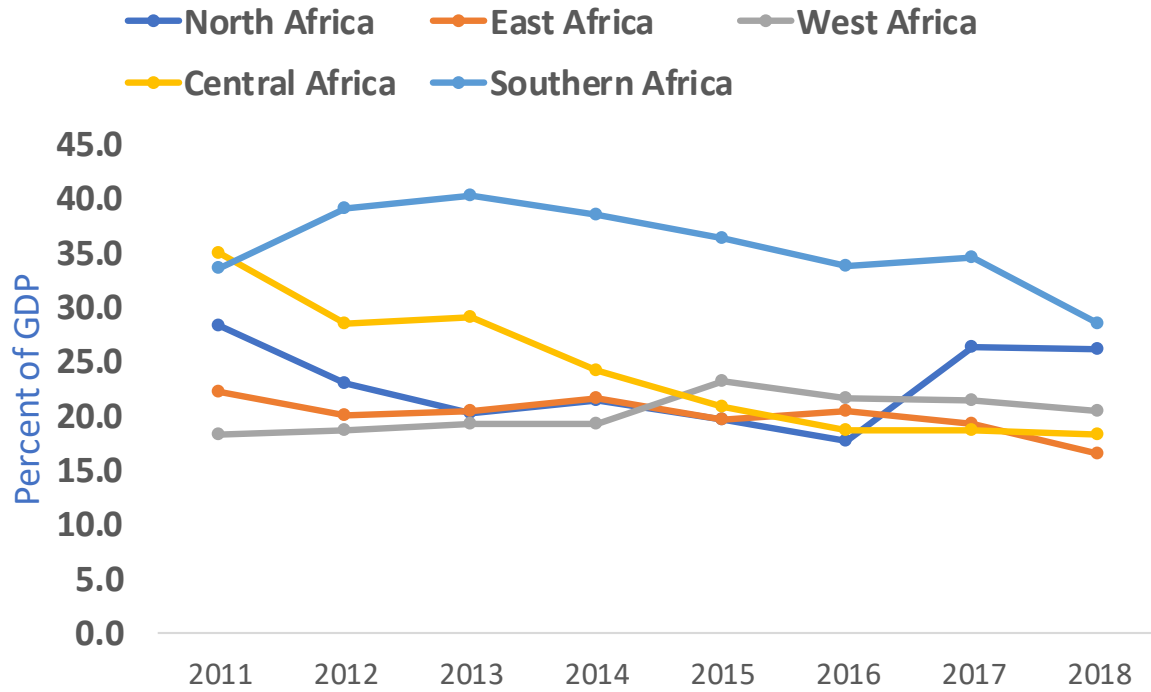
- Africa registered **the lowest scores for governance**.
- **Improvements** in governance has been seen in West Africa, challenges remain in East, Central and North Africa.
- **Low levels of participation in government decision-making** are a source of concern, as social and economic rights form the basis for attaining the SDGs.
- The COVID-19 pandemic has **reduced participation** and may lead a breakdown of trust and the social contract between governments and civilians in the future.

Corruption

- **Africa fares worse** than other parts of the world in terms of corruption.
- The continent is the **lowest scoring region** in the **Corruption Perceptions Index** and **only 4%** of the African Union's target value for 2019 was achieved.
- **Corruption hinders** economic growth, good governance and certain freedoms, has a severe impact on service delivery and hinders chances of a stable and prosperous future.

The Pillar of Partnerships

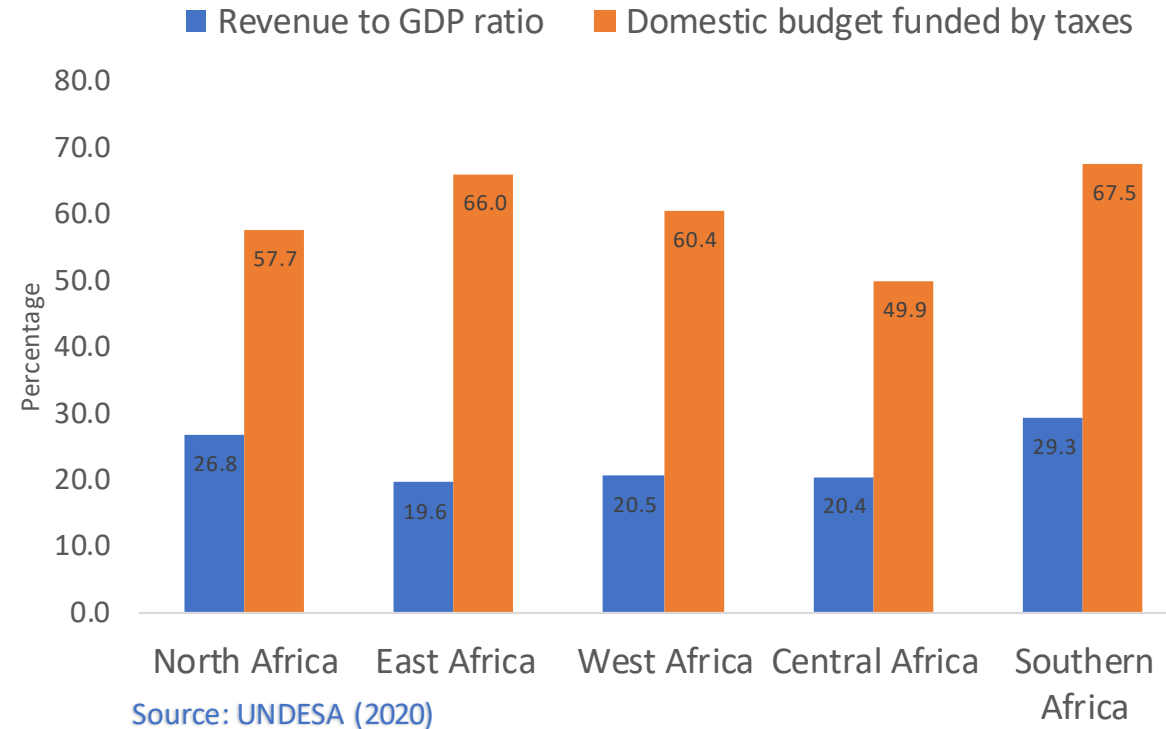
Proportion of revenues to GDP across Africa by sub-region, 2011–2018



Source: UNDESA (2020)

- Domestic resource mobilization in Africa is below the targets of 7% of GDP growth by 2023 and beyond to achieve economic transformation.
- Total government revenue as a share of GDP declined by 5.7%.

Average revenue-to-GDP and tax-funded budgets, 2011–2018



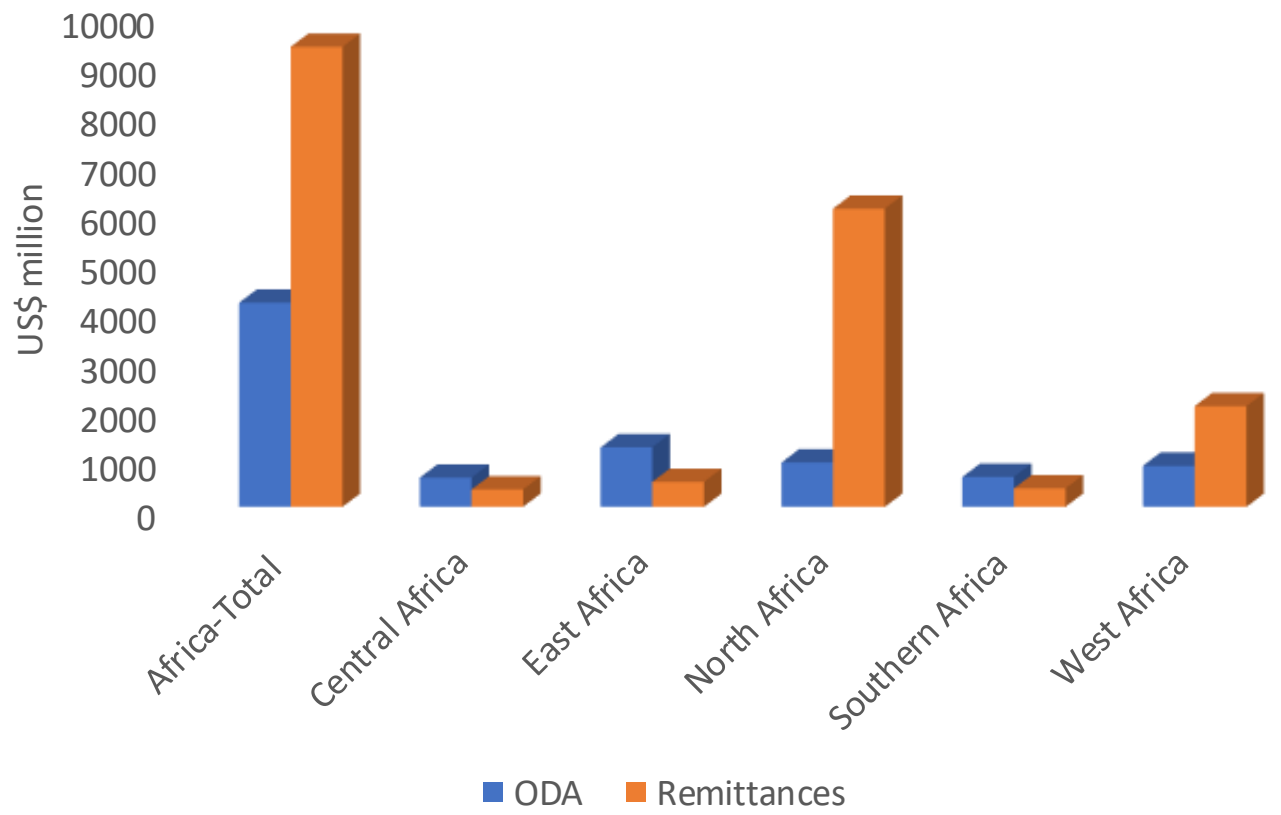
Source: UNDESA (2020)

- The share of the budget domestically funded increased from 61% in 2011 to 67.8% in 2018.
- But revenue to GDP ratio declined from 25% in 2011 to 19.3% in 2018.

Pillar of Partnerships: ODA, Remittances, FDI and Aid for Trade & Science, Technology and Innovation

- ODA inflows have remained **below the target** set by the Development Assistance Committee (DAC).
- The region has experienced a slight **increase** in remittance inflows, from **3.5%** of GDP in 2011 to **4.0%** in 2018.
- Remittance inflows exceed ODA inflows by a ratio of **2 to 1**.
- Aggregate **FDI** inflows exceed those in the form of **Aid for Trade**.
- Africa lags behind in **science, technology** and **innovation**.

Sub-regional comparison of ODA and remittance inflows (US\$ million), 2014–2018



Source: OECD & World Bank Estimate (2020)

Summary

Is Africa on track?

Where will Africa be in 2030?



Goal 1

- 1.1 International poverty
- 1.2 National poverty
- 1.4 Equal rights
- 1.3 Social protection
- 1.a Resources mobilization
- 1.5 Resilience of vulnerable
- 1.b Sound Policy frameworks

Goal 2

- 2.1 Food security
- 2.2 Malnutrition
- 2.a Investment in agriculture
- 2.3 Agricultural productivity
- 2.4 Sustainable food production
- 2.5 Genetic diversity
- 2.b Trade restrictions in agriculture
- 2.c Food commodity markets

Goal 3

- 3.b R&D of medicines
- 3.2 Neonatal & child mortality
- 3.1 Maternal mortality
- 3.3 Communicable diseases
- 3.d Risk management
- 3.9 capacity
- 3.8 Health impact of pollution
- 3.4 Health coverage
- 3.7 NCD & mental health
- 3.c Sexual & reproductive health
- 3.5 Health financing
- 3.6 Substance abuse
- 3.a Road traffic accidents

Goal 4

- 4.b Scholarships available
- 4.c Qualified teachers
- 4.2 Early childhood development
- 4.a Education facilities
- 4.5 Equal access to education
- 4.1 Effective learning outcome
- 4.3 TVET & tertiary education
- 4.4 Skills for employment
- 4.6 Adult literacy & numeracy
- 4.7 Knowledge & skills on SD

Goal 5

- 5.5 Women in leadership
- 5.1 Discrimination against women & girls
- 5.2 Violence against women & girls
- 5.3 Early marriage
- 5.4 Unpaid work
- 5.6 Reproductive health & rights
- 5.a Equal economic rights
- 5.b Use of technology
- 5.c Gender equality policies

Goal 6

- 6.a Int. cooperation on water & sanitation
- 6.b Participation of local communities
- 6.6 Water - related ecosystems
- 6.2 Sanitation & hygiene
- 6.1 Safe drinking water
- 6.3 Water quality
- 6.4 Water-use efficiency
- 6.5 Water resources management

Goal 7

- 7.a Int. cooperation on energy
- 7.3 Energy efficiency
- 7.1 Access to energy services
- 7.2 Renewable energy
- 7.b Energy infrastructure

Goal 8

- 8.1 Capacity of financial institutions
- 8.4 Global resource efficiency
- 8.5 Employment & decent work
- 8.2 Economic diversification & innovation
- 8.1 Per capita economic growth
- 8.3 Development - oriented policies
- 8.6 Youth NEET
- 8.7 Child & forced labour
- 8.8 Labour rights
- 8.9 Promote sustainable tourism
- 8.a Aid for Trade
- 8.b Youth employment (global strategy)

Goal 9

- 9.c Access to ICT
- 9.a Resilient infrastructure
- 9.4 Upgrade infrastructure
- 9.3 Access to financial services
- 9.b Domestic technology development
- 9.2 Industrialization
- 9.1 Infrastructure development
- 9.5 Research & tech capabilities

Goal 10

- 10.c Transaction costs of remittances
- 10.b ODA & financial flows
- 10.1 Income growth (bottom 40%)
- 10.2 Inclusion (social, economic & political)
- 10.3 Inequalities of outcome
- 10.4 Fiscal & social protection policies
- 10.5 Global financial markets
- 10.6 Inclusive global governance
- 10.7 Safe migration & mobility
- 10.a Differential treatment for DCs

Goal 11

- 11.1 Housing & basic services
- 11.2 Transport systems
- 11.3 Urbanization (inclusive & sustainable)
- 11.4 Protect cultural & natural heritage
- 11.5 Resilience to natural disasters
- 11.6 Air quality & waste management
- 11.7 Green & public spaces
- 11.a Urban planning
- 11.b Disaster risk management policies
- 11.c Sustainable & resilient buildings

Goal 12

- 12.2 Sustainable use of natural resources
- 12.1 Sustainable consumption & production
- 12.3 Food waste & losses
- 12.4 Managing chemicals & wastes
- 12.5 Reducing waste generation
- 12.6 Sustainability information reporting
- 12.7 Public procurement practices
- 12.8 Information on SD
- 12.a Capacity (scientific & technological)
- 12.b Monitor sustainable tourism
- 12.c Fossil-fuel subsidies

Goal 13

- 13.1 Resilience & adaptive capacity
- 13.2 Climate change policies (national)
- 13.3 Climate change awareness
- 13.a Needs of developing countries
- 13.b Capacity for planning & management

Goal 14

- 14.5 Conservation of coastal areas
- 14.1 Marine pollution
- 14.2 Marine & coastal ecosystem
- 14.3 Ocean acidification
- 14.4 Destructive fishing
- 14.6 Fisheries subsidies
- 14.7 Marine resources in SIDS
- 14.a Research capacity & marine technology
- 14.b Small-scale artisanal fisheries
- 14.c Implementing international law

Goal 15

- 15.a Financial resources
- 15.b Resource mobilization
- 15.2 Forests management
- 15.1 Terrestrial & inland freshwater
- 15.4 Mountain ecosystems
- 15.5 Loss of biodiversity
- 15.3 Desertification
- 15.6 Utilization of genetic resource
- 15.7 Protected species
- 15.8 Invasive alien species
- 15.9 National & local planning
- 15.c Trafficking of protected species

- Maintain progress to achieve target
- Accelerate progress to achieve target
- Reverse trend to achieve target
- Insufficient data

Goal 16

- 16.5 Corruption and bribery
- 16.2 Violence against children
- 16.6 Effective institutions
- 16.1 Reduction violence
- 16.3 Justice for all
- 16.4 Illicit financial flows
- 16.7 Inclusive decision making
- 16.8 Inclusive global governance
- 16.9 Legal identity
- 16.1 Public access to information
- 16.a Violence, terrorism & crime
- 16.b Non-discriminatory laws

Goal 17

- 17.4 Debt sustainability
- 17.19 Statistical capacity
- 17.3 Additional financial resources
- 17.12 Duty-free market access
- 17.9 Capacity building for SDGs
- 17.1 Multilateral trading
- 17.8 Technological capacity building
- 17.6 International cooperation
- 17.1 Tax & other revenue
- 17.2 Commitment by developed countries
- 17.5 Investment promotion for LDCs
- 17.7 Transfer of technologies
- 17.11 Exports of developing countries
- 17.13 Global macroeconomic stability
- 17.14 Policy coherence for SD
- 17.15 Country's policy space
- 17.16 Global partnership for SD
- 17.17 Partnerships (public, private, CSO)
- 17.18 Data availability

Out of the 169 SDG targets, Africa is likely to meet 9 at the current progress rate.

Summary

- The continent's GDP growth has been sluggish and is projected to decline by **2.1%** in 2020 under the impact of **COVID-19**.
- Other SDG indicators, such as **fiscal deficits**, **debts** and **remittances** in Africa will also be adversely affected.
- Hence, a *renewed focus on accessing liquidity and building and strengthening social protection systems* to reduce poverty sustainably and in a resilient manner;
- *Enhanced investments in key enablers* such as reproductive health, mental health, primary health care, education and quality of governance, to engineer growth, address income inequality and reduce rent-seeking impulses.
- *Improving the environment* through sustainable extraction and use of natural resources, coordination in the implementation of laws, *tackling the issue of food loss, in particular at production and post-harvest levels, etc.*

• etc.

Summary

- ❖ Investment in **digitalization** and modern technologies to increase productivity, bridge the digital divide, spur innovation and accelerate growth.
- ❖ **Addressing the governance, peace and security** through people-centred approach.
- ❖ Adoption of a coordinated multi-lateral approach to debt relief, debt restructuring and **development financing** in Africa.
- ❖ Mobilizing domestic resources through efforts to **expand revenue sources, broaden tax bases** and **stem corruption and illicit financial flows**.
- Enhancing **debt management** through coordination and management at the country level with external support.
- Creating a conducive climate for **science, technology and innovation** and to broadened partnerships.

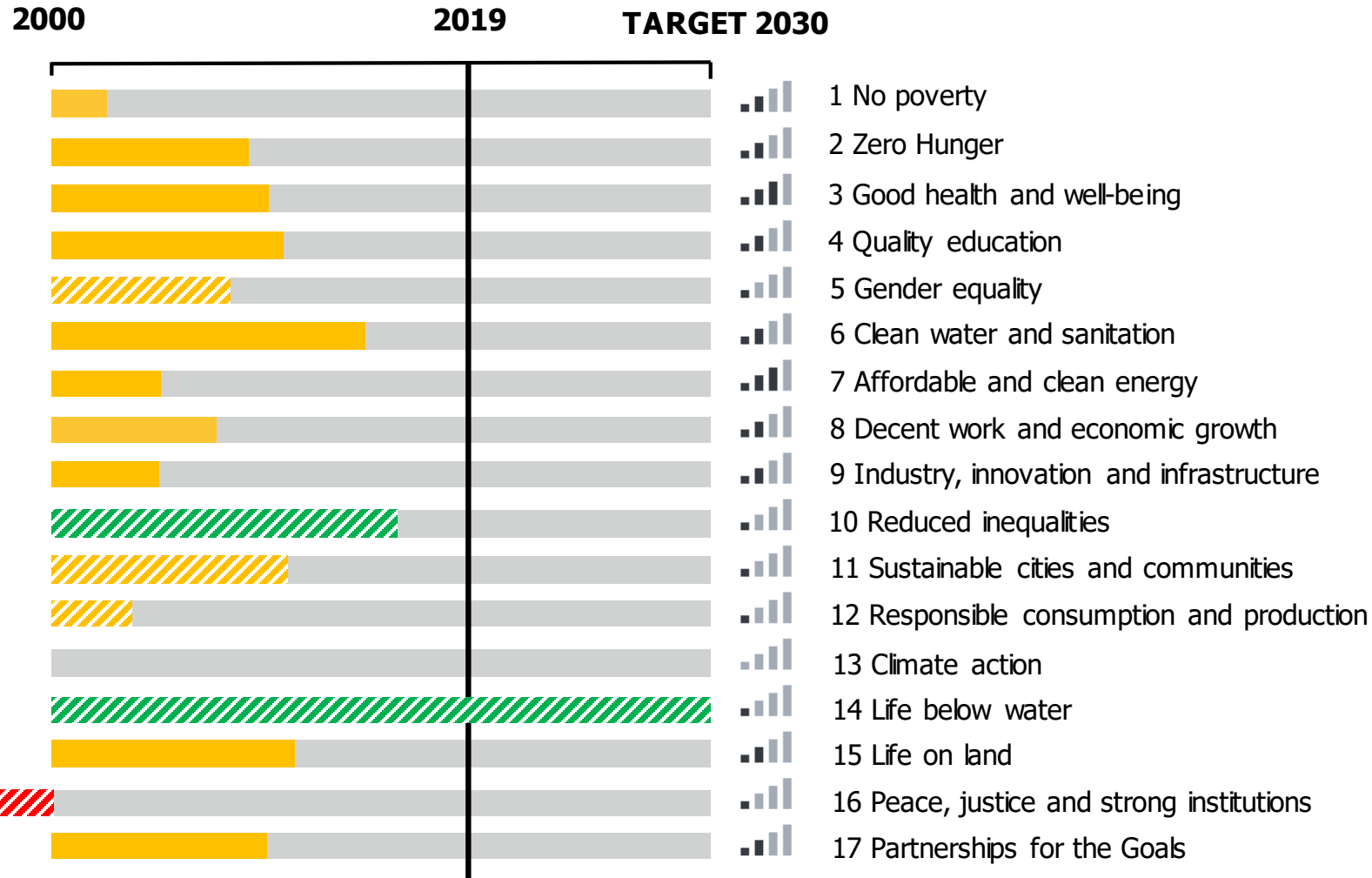


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Thank you!



Africa's progress on SDGs



■ Good Progress
 ■ Slow/Stagnant
 ■ Regression
 Insufficient data
 ■■■ Evidence strength

- Africa is on track on one Goal (SDG14) which is measured based on only one indicator.
- The region cannot achieve any of the other SDGs at current pace.
- It has made relatively good progress on Goal 10.
- Progress is very slow or stagnant on other Goals.
- Region is not even moving on the right direction on Goal 16.
- Overall data availability is weak for many Goals (shown as dashed - Goals 5, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16)



Where will Africa be on SDG targets by 2030?



Poverty and Inequality

7 targets measured out of 17

Ref: Goals 1 and 10



Gender equality

15 targets measured out of 38

Ref: The Gender Snapshot 2019 (UN Women)



Climate

21 targets measured out of 72

Ref: Measuring environmental dimension of SDGs (UNEP)



Sub-regional results



Data Availability

16 goals over 17

67 targets over 169
(39.6%)

86 indicators over 244
(35.2%)



Good Progress

EASTERN AFRICA
(5 Goals)

CENTRAL AFRICA
(4 Goals)

NORTHERN AFRICA
(3 Goals)

SOUTHERN AFRICA
(2 Goals)

WESTERN AFRICA
(1 Goal)



Slow/ Stagnant

EASTERN AFRICA
(10 Goals)

CENTRAL AFRICA
(9 Goals)

NORTHERN AFRICA
(12 Goals)

SOUTHERN AFRICA
(12 Goals)

WESTERN AFRICA
(13 Goals)



Regression

EASTERN AFRICA
(1 Goal)

CENTRAL AFRICA
(3 Goals)

NORTHERN AFRICA
(1 Goal)

SOUTHERN AFRICA
(2 Goals)

WESTERN AFRICA
(2 Goals)