United Nations
Economic Commission for Africa

AFRICA SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL PROGRESS REPORT 2021

IS AFRICA ON TRACK TO ACHIEVE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS BY 2030?

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2021

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FOREWORD

The *2021 Africa Sustainable Development Goal Progress Report* is the first annual report produced by the African Centre for Statistics of the Economic Commission for Africa to provide information on the achievement of African countries with regard to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It builds on the approach used by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and other regional commissions of the United Nations and is aimed at measuring whether the continent and its subregions are on track to deliver on the promises of the 2030 Agenda.

While the continent has recorded progress on many of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals since 2000, the rate of progress has been insufficient. Should the current rate of progress be maintained, the continent will struggle to achieve all of the Goals by 2030. Accordingly, Africa needs to accelerate its pace of progress.

Progress across the subregions is uneven, with the biggest challenge noted on Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions – where there is an immediate need to reverse the current trend for four of the five subregions. There are four other goals where at least one subregion has regressed since 2000: Goal 4 – Quality education; Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth; Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure; and Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities. Other challenges include the stagnation recorded on Goal 1 – No poverty for all subregions.

The assessment carried out for the present report was based on data taken from the Global Sustainable Development Goal Indicators Database in October 2019. Some 86 indicators distributed among 67 targets and under 16 Goals provided enough data to proceed with the measurement. While data availability has improved on the continent, there were 77 indicators that had no data for African countries in 2019.

It is hoped that the present report will prove to be a valuable resource for all development stakeholders on the continent, working together towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want.

Oliver Chinganya
Director of the African Centre
for Statistics

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Africa has recorded progress on many of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals since 2000; however, the current pace of progress has been insufficient to achieve the Goals by 2030.

Substantive progress has been experienced on Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, with moderate progress made on many social Goals, such as on Goal 2 – No hunger, Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, Goal 4 – Education, and Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation.

Africa has seen low progress on Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure. Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, is a major challenge for the continent. The current trends need to be reversed in order for these Goals to be achieved by 2030.

Out of the 169 targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, Africa is likely to meet only 9 at the current rate of progress, most of which are environmental and energy targets, such as international cooperation on energy (7.a); water and sanitation (6.a); and financial resources mobilization to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems (15.a and 15.b). For instance, the total official development assistance for biodiversity has increased by more than 10 per cent annually in a typical country in Africa since 2000. Support for research and development of vaccines and medicines and access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines (3.b) has recorded good progress since 2000.

The continent has regressed on 11 targets, ranging from social matters to industrialization and technology issues. With regard to social matters, the continent has regressed on road traffic accidents (3.6), equal access to education (4.5) sanitation and hygiene (6.2), corruption and bribery (16.5) and human trafficking (16.2). Regarding industrialization and technology, the continent has regressed on inclusive and sustainable industrialization (9.2) and domestic technology development (9.b).

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of gross domestic product (GDP) (9.2.1) has decreased, compared with its value in 2000. A similar trend was observed for manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (9.2.2).

Africa needs to accelerate the trend on 47 out of the 67 measurable targets. These include all targets under Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 5 – Gender Equality, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic

growth, Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, and Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production.

From a subregional perspective, the five subregions have experienced various levels of progress in attaining the 17 Goals.

Central Africa is on track to achieve only Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, and Goal 15 – Life on land, by 2030. If the current trends are maintained on the other Goals, it will not be possible for the subregion to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

East Africa is in good shape on Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 14 – Life below water. The subregion has made progress on Goal 4 – Quality education, and Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities. Slow progress has been observed on Goal 5 – Gender Equality, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, and Goal 17 – Partnerships for the goals.

North Africa has achieved Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, and Goal 14 – Life below water, based on the only available indicators used to track progress. However, little progress has been seen on Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities. The major challenge in the subregion is presented by Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, on which progress has regressed since 2000. Other significant issues are faced in North Africa on Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, where the subregion has somehow stagnated since 2000.

Southern Africa has achieved Goal 14 – Life below water, based on a single indicator employed; and has made some significant progress on Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation. Slow progress has been witnessed on Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, Goal 4 – Quality education, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, and Goal 15 – Life on land. Since 2000, the subregion has regressed on Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, and needs to reverse the current trends. Southern Africa has stagnated on Goal 1 – No Poverty, Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 5 – Gender Equality, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, and Goal 17 – Partnerships for the goals.

West Africa has achieved Goal 14 – Life below water, a conclusion that was reached despite the low level of data availability, so it should be treated with caution. No substantive progress has

been observed on any other Goal. Slow progress has been recorded on Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, Goal 4 – Quality education, Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 15 – Life on land, and Goal 17 – Partnerships for the goals. The subregion has regressed on Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, and has stagnated Goal 1 – No Poverty, Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production.

There is an immediate need for the subregions to reverse the current trend on Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions: the situation of peace, justice and strong institutions has deteriorated in all subregions except North Africa since 2000. While the regression on this Goal is relatively low in Central Africa, it is alarmingly high in East Africa.

Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, is critical for economies to emerge and develop. Yet, there has been a deterioration in Central and West Africa, and stagnation in East and North Africa. Only Southern Africa has made progress, but it needs to be accelerated to achieve the Goal by 2030.

While North Africa has regressed on Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, the Goal will be achieved by West, East and Central Africa if their rate of progress is maintained. The economic growth per capita (target 8.1), however, emerged as a significant challenge in Central Africa, North Africa and Southern Africa. The current trend needs to be reversed in these subregions.

Goal 14 – Life below water, can be considered to be achieved in almost all subregions, based on the only indicator available.

Although no subregion has regressed on Goal 1 – No poverty, no substantive progress has been recorded in any of the subregions.

All the subregions have made some progress on Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, and Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities. Goal 6 will be achieved by East Africa if the subregion maintains its progress rate. On Goal 10, three subregions (Central, East and West Africa) have made substantive progress, while two (North Africa and Southern Africa) have recorded low progress. Extra effort is therefore needed from all the subregions to be on track to achieve Goal 6 by 2030.

Data availability is critically low on the continent. There are 102 targets for which not enough data are available to measure progress. Only 86 indicators have enough data to allow progress to be measured and projections to be calculated for 2030. For approximately 67 per cent of the Sustainable Development Goal indicators, there are no data or not enough data to measure progress.

INTRODUCTION

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted by all States Members of the United Nations in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, which are an urgent call for action by all countries – developed and developing – in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand in hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality and spur economic growth – all while tackling climate change and working to preserve oceans and forests. This was a historic decision on a comprehensive, far-reaching and people-centred set of universal and transformative Goals and targets. All Member States committed themselves to working tirelessly for the full implementation of the Agenda by 2030 in a balanced and integrated manner and to building on the achievements of the Millennium Development Goals.

In the 2030 Agenda, Member States recognized many challenges to sustainable development, including the following: the fact that billions of citizens continue to live in poverty and are denied a life of dignity; rising inequalities within and among countries; enormous disparities of opportunity, wealth and power; gender inequality, unemployment, in particular youth unemployment; the fact that global health threats, more frequent and intense natural disasters, spiralling conflict, violent extremism, terrorism and related humanitarian crises and forced displacement threaten to reverse much of the development progress made in recent decades (United Nations, 2015). The Goals and targets came into effect on 1 January 2016 and were aimed at guiding the decisions taken over the next 15 years. All countries should work to implement the 2030 Agenda within their boundaries and at the regional and global levels, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

The 2030 Agenda closely relates to Agenda 2063: The Africa We Want, of the African Union, which is aimed at building "an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens, representing a dynamic force in the international arena" by 2063 (African Union, 2015). Agenda 2063 is Africa's blueprint and master plan for sustainable development and economic growth on the continent. It is an affirmation by the African Heads of State and Government of their commitment to transform Africa

into a global powerhouse. With its 7 aspirations and 20 goals, Agenda 2063 is a solemn declaration, with social and economic development, integration, democratic governance, and peace and security, among other things, as the planks of the vision. It coincides in many ways with the promises of the Sustainable Development Goals. All the Goals of the 2030 Agenda overlap with at least one goal of Agenda 2063 (African Union, 2017; African Union Commission and African Union Development Agency, 2020).

In September 2019, the Heads of State and Government, in the political declaration of the Sustainable Development Goals Summit,[1]called for urgent concerted and accelerated action by all stakeholders at all levels to implement the 2030 Agenda. There are less than 10 years left to the deadline year of 2030. During this decade of action to deliver the Goals, countries and regions of the world should know what their journey has been during the past years while working tirelessly for the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda. This will help to refine their pace and accelerate or reverse current trends towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and targets. In addition, it will help move towards better allocation of resources and the reformulation of policies for the duration of this last decade before the deadline.

The present report describes the status of Africa in its implementation of the 2030 Agenda and a projection of where the region and its subregions will likely be in 2030 if the current trends and pace of progress are maintained. It comprises two main sections.

The first section provides an assessment of the progress made at the continental level since 2000, with a focus on the Sustainable Development Goals that have posed a challenge, the ones in which accelerated progress is needed and trends that have regressed. It provides an overview of the continent, as a whole, in terms of whether it is on track to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

The second section contains the same information but categorized into subregions. It provides a progress assessment of the five United Nations subregions in Africa (North, Southern, West, East and Central Africa) and the eight Regional Economic Communities of the African Union, while shedding light on some of the challenges faced by the subregions and communities that have hindered their progress towards achieving the 17 Goals.

The second section concludes with a discussion on the status of Sustainable Development Goal data availability, which is a challenge on the continent. To monitor the implementation of the Goals, it is important to improve the availability of and access to data and statistics disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts to ensure that

[1]Text is set out in the annex to General Assembly resolution 74/4.

no one is left behind. This is the only way to ensure that the ambitious Goals, targets and indicators of the 2030 Agenda can be achieved.

Annex I to the present report provides information on the methodology used for analysis and tracking progress, while annex II provides information on target values and target calculations. Annex III contains a list of countries grouped by subregion and community.

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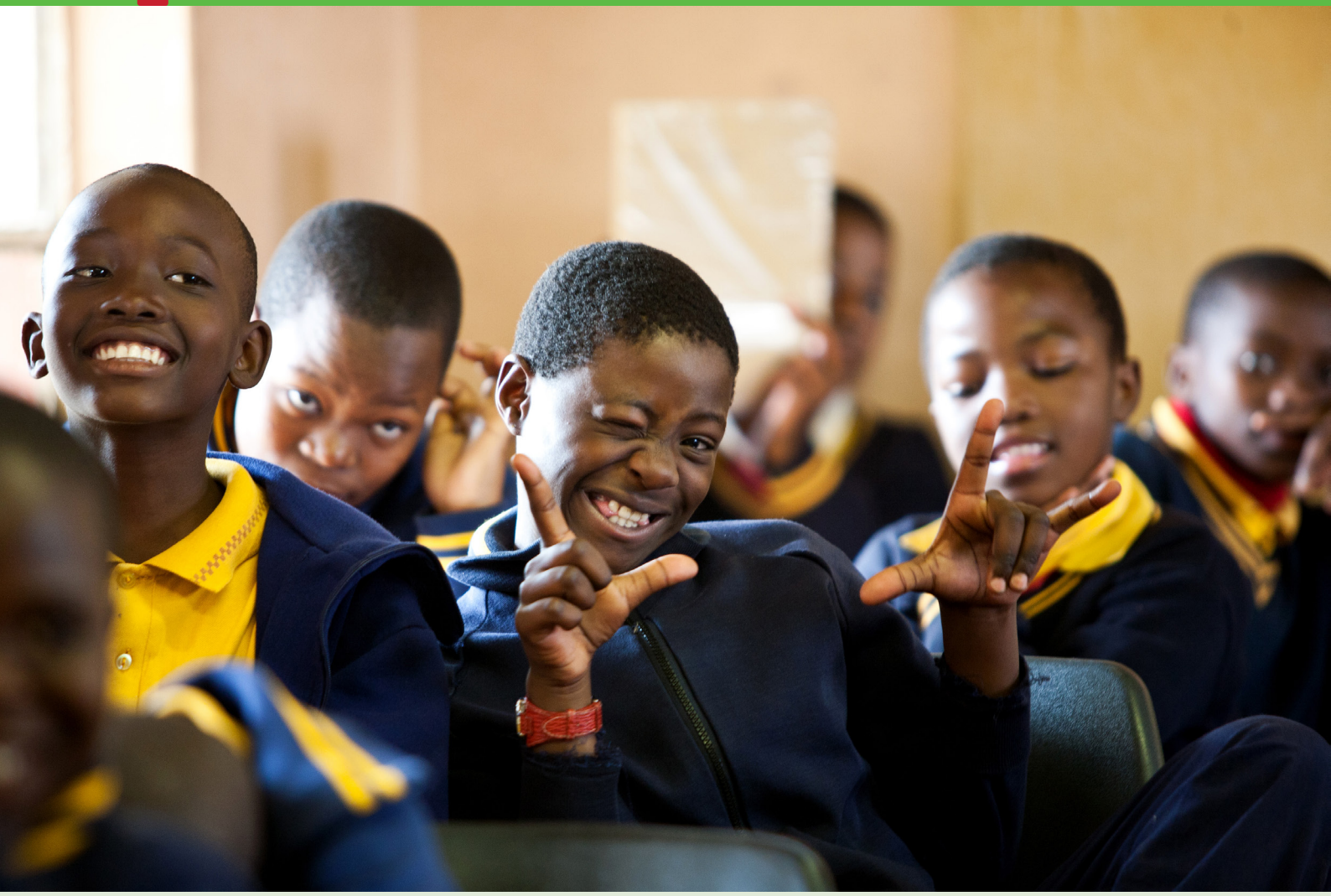
SECTION 1
CONTINENTAL PROGRESS



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1.1. Status of progress in Africa on the 17 Goals, 2019

Since 2000, the continent has recorded progress on many of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. The rate of progress witnessed to date has been insufficient for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Accordingly, Africa needs to accelerate the pace of progress made on the 17 Goals (see figure 1).

Based on the only indicator (Protected marine areas – 14.5.1) that has enough data under **Goal 14 – Life below water**, it can be considered that **the continent has achieved this Goal.**

Africa has regressed on Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions. This conclusion has been arrived at owing to the increased number of victims of human trafficking, as well as increased bribery and corruption. The number of victims of human trafficking (indicator 16.2.2) was as high as 900 per 100,000 in some African countries in 2019. Bribery and corruption (indicator 16.5.2) have increased in the public sector as more businesses paid or were asked to pay a bribe to a public official.

Substantive progress was experienced on Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities. The progress on Goal 10 is explained by the improvement in remittance costs and development assistance. The average annual growth of the total assistance for development (indicator 10.b.1) has been 9.7 per cent since 2000. Median remittance costs (indicator 10.c.1) decreased from 11.6 per cent in 2011 to 8.5 per cent in 2018, which is a positive pace towards the target (less than 3 per cent).

Moderate progress on many social Goals (indicators)

Goal 2 – No hunger. The median prevalence of undernourishment (2.1.1) on the continent declined – in 2016, the prevalence rate was at 21 per cent; in 2000 it was at 26 per cent. In half of the African countries, this prevalence was estimated to be higher than 16 per cent in 2019. At this slow pace, the promise of ending hunger and ensuring access for all people to safe, nutritious and sufficient food by 2030 will not be kept.

Goal 3 – Good health and well-being. This goal offers a mixture of situations. The continent has recorded good progress on many elements of this Goal – population covered by all vaccines in national programme (3.b.1), HIV infections (3.3.1) and under-five mortality (3.2.1) – but has regressed on neglected tropical diseases (3.3.5), household expenditures on health (3.8.2) and road traffic deaths (3.6.1). This has led to overall low progress at the Goal level.

Goal 4 – Quality education. More efforts need to be made on lowering inequality to offer the same chance to girls as to boys, and to children living in rural areas as to those living in urban areas (4.5.1). Countries on the continent need to invest more in pedagogical training (4.c.1) and equipping schools with electricity,

the Internet, computers, basic drinking water and handwashing facilities (4.a.1).

Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation. The progress made on Goal 6 is mainly explained by the increased participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management (6.b.1) and increased total official development assistance for water supply and sanitation (6.a.1).

Slow progress on other Goals (indicators)

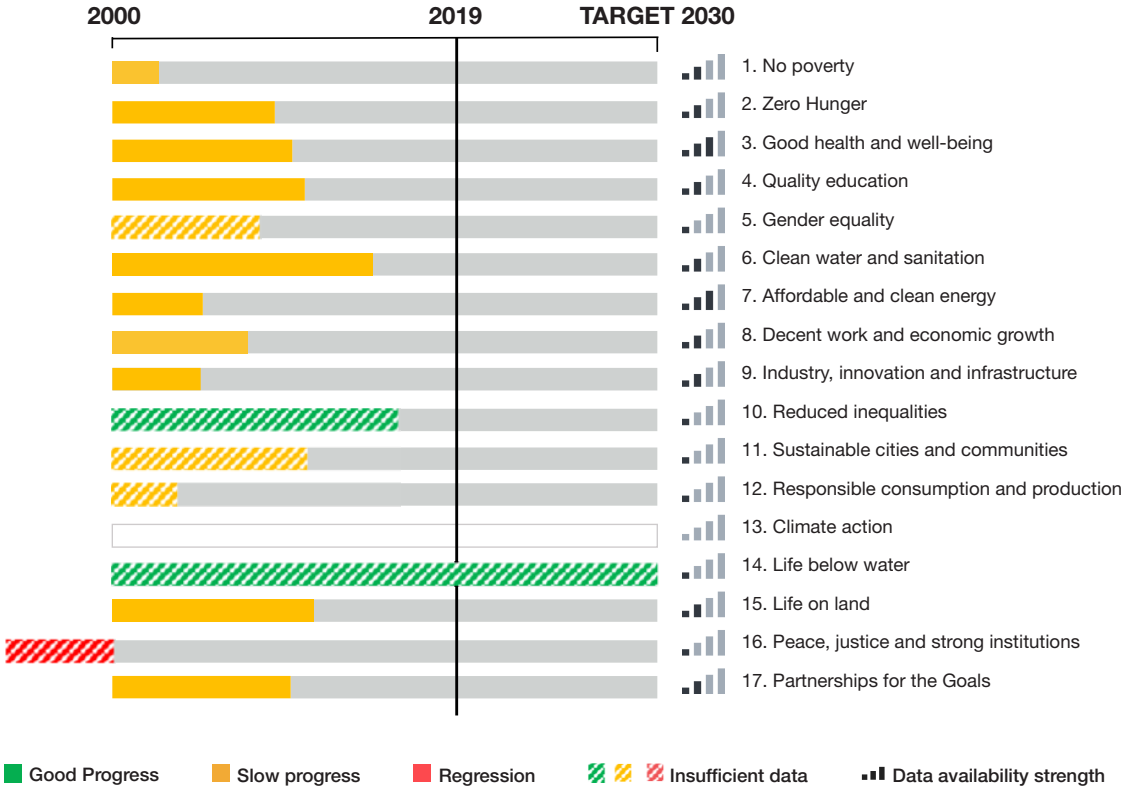
Goal 1 – No poverty. The proportion of population below the international poverty line (1.1.1) has gone down from 54 per cent in 1990 to 41 per cent in 2015 (Beegle and Christiansen, 2019), as a result of various efforts made by African countries and partners; however, this proportion is far from the 2030 target.

Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy. The proportion of the population with access to electricity (7.1.1) has not grown at the rate necessary to meet the ambition of universal access to electricity. Africa has some 10 years remaining to cover the portion of the population that did not have access to electricity in 2019, especially in rural areas. Reliance on clean energy, measured as the share of renewable energy in total final energy consumption (7.2.1), needs to increase substantially.

Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure. The proportion of population covered by a mobile network (9.c.1) has increased a great deal in several African countries, and CO_2 emission per unit of value added (9.4.1) has decreased. The proportions of manufacturing value added (9.2.1) and manufacturing employment (9.2.2), however, have decreased to a level even lower than in 2000, which has resulted in stagnation at the aggregated level.

No indicator under Goal 13 – Climate action, has sufficient data to proceed with the analysis.

Figure 1: Progress made on the 17 Goals in Africa since 2000



1.2. What does sufficient data mean?

To measure progress, data are needed over at least two periods or years. In order to aggregate and ensure representativeness at the continental level, 40 per cent of African countries need to have data.

Sufficient data means at least two data points for at least 40 per cent of countries on the continent (see annex I).

To date, 86 indicators distributed among 67 targets and under 17 Goals have enough data.

1.3. Likelihood of achieving targets by 2030

How likely is Africa to meet Sustainable Development Goal targets by 2030 considering the current pace of progress? Figure 2 shows a summary of the situation extrapolated in 2030 based on the data available and the 67 measurable targets out of the 169 targets in the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Figure 2: Likelihood of achieving targets by 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 capacity
3.9	Health impact of pollution
3.8	Health coverage
3.4	NCD & mental health
3.7	Sexual & reproductive health
3.c	Health financing
3.5	Substance abuse
3.6	Road traffic accidents
3.a	Tobacco control

GOAL 4	
4.b	Scholarships available
4.c	Qualied 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 efciency
6.5	Water resources management

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

GOAL 8	
8.1	Capacity of financial insitutions
8.4	Global resource efficiency
8.5	Employment & decent work
8.2	Economic diversication & 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 nancial 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 & nancial ows
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 nancial 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 (scientic & 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 acidication
14.4	Destructive shing
14.6	Fisheries subsidies
14.7	Marine resources in SIDS
14.a	Research capacity & marine technology
14.b	Small-scale artisanal shers
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	Desertication
15.6	Utilization of genetic resource
15.7	Protected species
15.8	Invasive alien species
15.9	National & local planning
15.c	Trafcking of protected species

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 nancial & arms ows
16.7	Inclusive decis-ion 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 nancial resources
17.12	Duty-free market access
17.9	Capacity building for SDGs
17.1	Multilateral trading
17.8	Technological capa-city 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

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

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

Out of the 169 targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, Africa is likely to meet 9 at the current progress rate. They are mostly on environmental and energy targets, such as international cooperation on energy (7.a), water and sanitation (6.a) and financial ressources mobilization to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems (15.a and 15.b). For instance, the total official development assistance for biodiversity has increased by more than 10 per cent annually in a typical country in Africa since 2000.

Another target where Africa is on track, is under Goal 3 – Good health and well-being. Support for the research and development of vaccines and medicines and access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines (3.b) has recorded good progress on the continent since 2000.

Africa is doing well on 13.4 per cent of the 67 measurable targets.

Africa needs to reverse the trend on 16.4 per cent of the 67 measurable targets. The continent has regressed on 11 targets, ranging from social matters to industrialization and technology issues.

On social matters, the continent has regressed on road traffic accidents (3.6), equal access to education (4.5), sanitation and hygiene (6.2), corruption and bribery (16.5), and human trafficking (16.2).

On industrialization and technology, inclusive and sustainable industrialization (9.2) and domestic technology development (9.b) have regressed. Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (9.2.1) has decreased, compared with its value in 2000. The same trend was observed for manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (9.2.2).

Africa needs to accelerate trends on 47 out of the 67 measurable targets. These targets are spread across all the Goals and constitute the biggest share within the Goals.

All targets under Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, and Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, are in need of accelerated progress.

Approximately 102 targets do not have enough data to measure progress.

1.4. Looking beyond the aggregates of Goals and targets

The overall picture cannot tell the whole situation; therefore, it is important to look beyond the aggregates and go in at the indicator level.

Where is Africa on track?

The continent is on track for 13 indicators out of the 244 measurable indicators of the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals.

Africa has progressed especially on health indicators (see figure 3) and should maintain this progress to meet the target by 2030. Births attended by skilled health personnel (3.1.2), under-5 mortality (3.2.1), HIV infections (3.3.1), and population covered by all vaccines in national programme (3.b.1) have recorded good progress. At least 28 countries are expected to reach or even exceed the level of 12 per 1,000 for under-5 mortality by 2030.

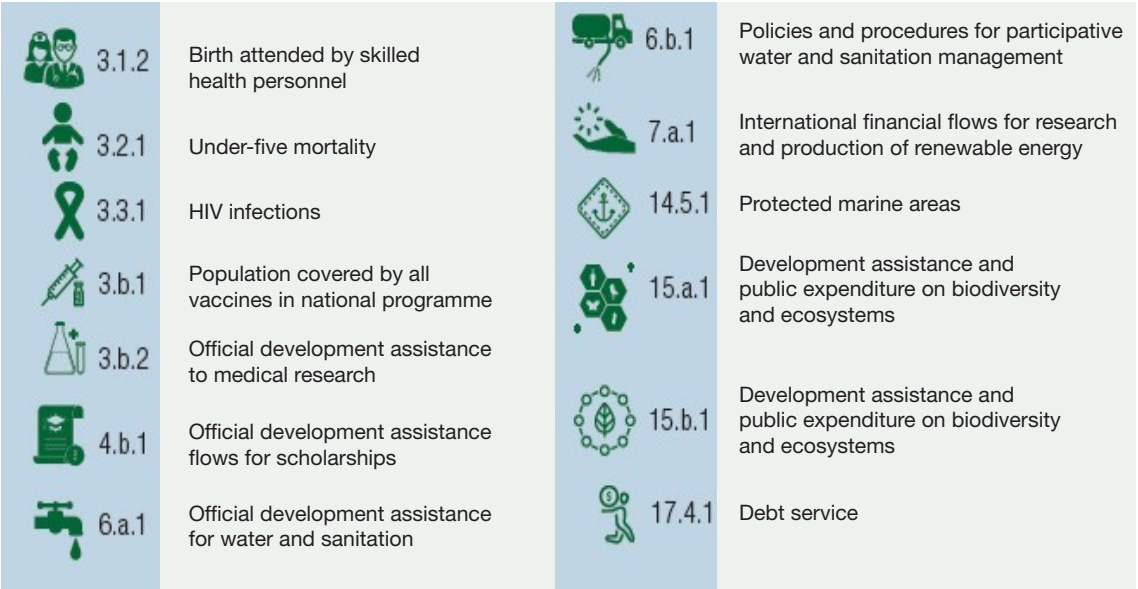
In addition, official development assistance is on a good trend in several domains, such as medical research, scholarships, water and sanitation, reasearch and production of renewable energy, and biodiversity. Such assistance needs to be sustained in order to maintain the progress achieved by the efforts made to date.

In which areas should Africa reverse trends?

The situation with regard to road traffic deaths (3.6.1) and victims of human trafficking (16.2.2) has worsened on the continent. Businesses that experienced at least one bribe payment when requesting a public service (16.5.2) has slightly increased, as well. This is an indicator of bad governance and the impact it has on economic and human development.

While the gender gap in primary education is closing, the rural-urban gap has not improved, creating inequality in access to primary education based on the area of living (4.5.1). At the same time, the proportion of total government spending on education (1.a.2) has been reduced.

Figure 3: Indicators on which good progress has been made



In terms of technology and industry, the proportion of manufacturing value added per GDP (9.2.1) has declined since 2000, and medium and high-tech industry value added per GDP (9.b.1) has not improved over the same period.

The continent is reversing trends on 12 indicators out of the measurable indicators of the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals (see figure 4).

It is noteworthy that the status of species in danger (target 15.5.1 – Red List Index) has worsened on the continent.

In which areas should Africa accelerate progress?

Whether on health, poverty or energy issues, the continent has witnessed some progress but the pace will need to be accelerated to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda (see figure 5).

Since 2000, malaria incidence (3.3.3) has decreased, the maternal mortality ratio (3.1.1) has declined and access to electricity (7.1.1) has increased, but the expected outcome in 2030, based on the current rate of progress, is insufficient to acheive the targets.

Figure 4: Indicators requiring a reversal in trend

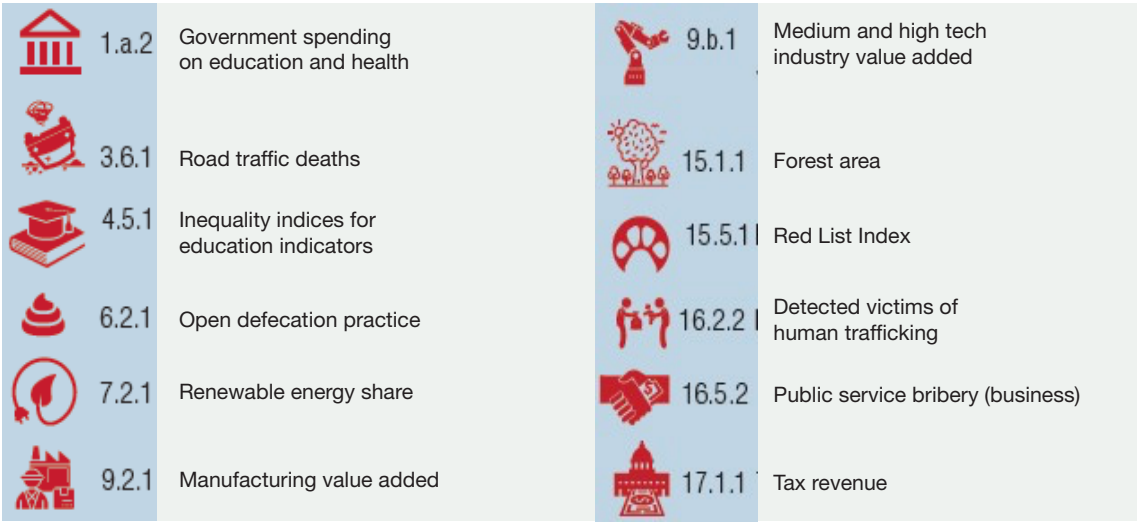


Figure 5: Indicators on which progress needs to be accelerated

1.1.1 International poverty
1.2.1 National poverty
1.3.1 Social protection
1.4.1 Access to basic water and sanitation services

2.1.1 Prevalence of undernourishment
2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting
2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition
2.a.1 Agriculture orientation index
2.a.2 Official flows to the agriculture

3.1.1 Maternal mortality
3.2.2 Neonatal mortality
3.3.2 Tuberculosis
3.3.3 Malaria
3.3.5 Interventions for neglected tropical diseases
3.4.1 Cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
3.4.2 Suicides
3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol
3.7.1 Family planning satisfied with modern methods
3.7.2 Adolescent births
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services
3.8.2 Household expenditures on health
3.9.3 Unintentional poisoning
3.c.1 Health worker density
3.d.1 Health capacity and emergency preparedness

4.2.2 Organised learning before primary entry age
4.a.1 Schools with access to basic services
4.c.1 Organized teacher training

5.5.1 Seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments

6.6.1 Permanent water body extent

7.1.1 Access to electricity
7.1.2 Reliance on clean energy
7.3.1 Energy intensity

8.1.1 Real GDP per capita growth rate
8.2.1 Real GDP per employed person growth rate
8.4.2 Domestic material consumption (12.2.2)
8.5.2 Unemployment rate
8.10.1 Commercial bank branches and automated teller machines
8.10.2 Adults with a bank account

9.2.2 Manufacturing employment
9.3.2 Small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit
9.4.1 CO2 emission intensity
9.a.1 Official international support for infrastructure
9.c.1 Population covered by a mobile network

10.b.1 Total development assistance
10.c.1 Remittance costs

11.1.1 Population living in inadequate housing

15.1.2 Sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity
15.2.1 Sustainable forest management
15.4.1 Sites for mountain biodiversity

17.1.2 Domestic budget funded by domestic taxes
17.3.2 Personal remittances
17.6.2 Fixed Internet broadband subscription by speed
17.8.1 Internet users
17.9.1 ODA for technical cooperation
17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
17.12.1 Average tariffs
17.19.1 Financial resources to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

SECTION 2
SUBREGIONAL PROGRESS

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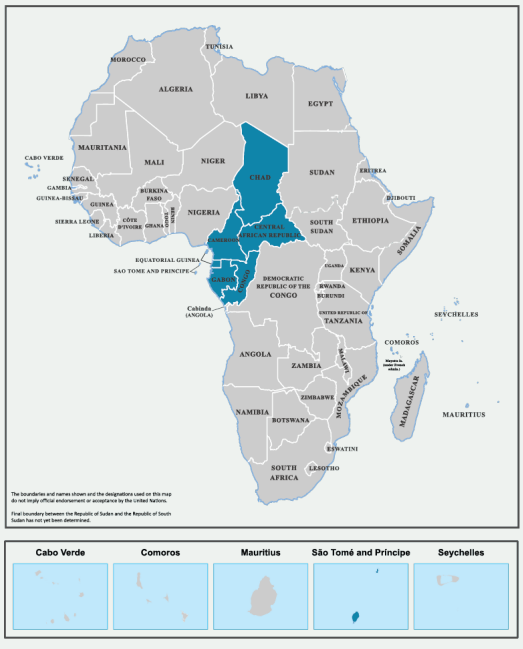
2.1. Sustainable Development Goal progress and challenges by United Nations subregion

The present section provides a progress assessment at the subregional level. Achievements and challenges are presented in the following groupings: the United Nations subregions of Africa (North, Southern, West, East and Central Africa); and the eight African Union regional economic communities (Arab Maghreb Union, Community of Sahel-Saharan States, Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, East African Community, Economic Community of Central African States, Economic Community of West African States, Intergovernmental Authority on Development and Southern African Development Community).

2.1.1. Progress assessment in Central Africa

Map 1: Central African subregion



The Central African subregion comprises seven countries (see map 1). The subregion is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

Based on the only indicator (Protected marine areas – 14.5.1) that has enough data under Goal 14 – Life below water, it can be considered that Central Africa has achieved this Goal.

Central Africa is on track on two other Goals: the objectives would be met by 2030 for Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 15 – Life on land, if countries maintain their current pace.

Apart from Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, on which the subregion has recorded good progress, and Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, on which it has witnessed low progress, Central Africa has either stagnated or regressed on 65 per cent of the 17 Goals.

Even though, at the Goal level, the subregion is on track, access to electricity (7.1.1) is a challenge in Central Africa under Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy (see figure 6).

The subregion has stagnated on seven goals. More effort and focus is required on Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, and Goal 5 – Gender equality. On Goal 4 – Quality education, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, Central Africa needs a turnaround to reverse the current trends (see figure 7).

For instance, on Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, there has been deterioration in all indicators except in population covered by a mobile network (9.c.1).

Central Africa is on track for 15 indicators, including under-5 mortality (3.2.1), neglected tropical diseases (3.3.5) and population covered by all vaccines in national programme (3.b.1) (see figure 8).

The subregion does not have sufficient data to analyse the progress on Goal 13 – Climate action.

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Figure 6: Detailed progress on Goal 7 in Central Africa

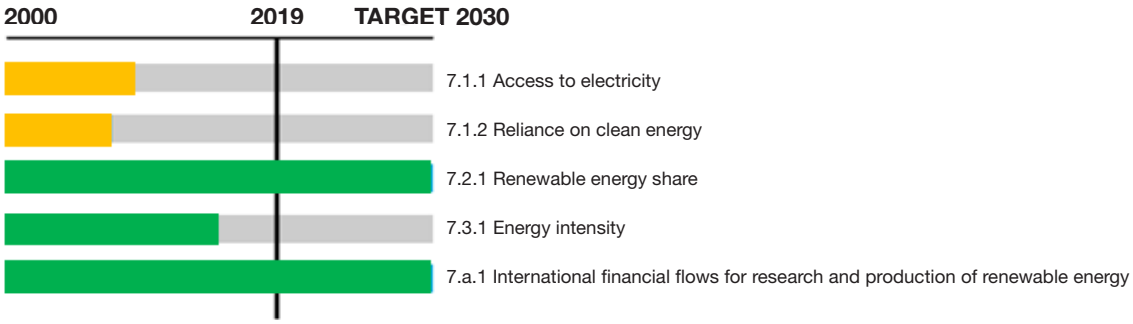


Figure 7: Detailed progress on Goal 9 in Central Africa

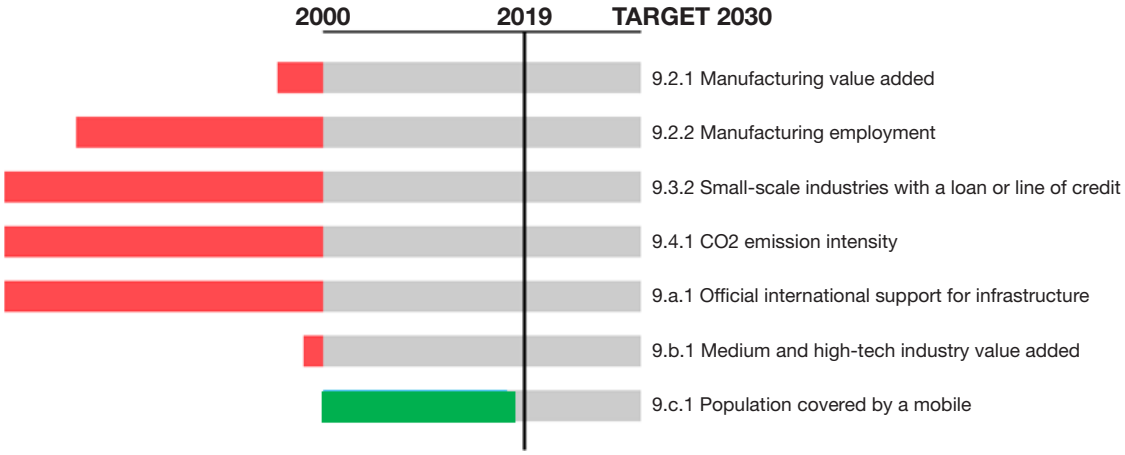
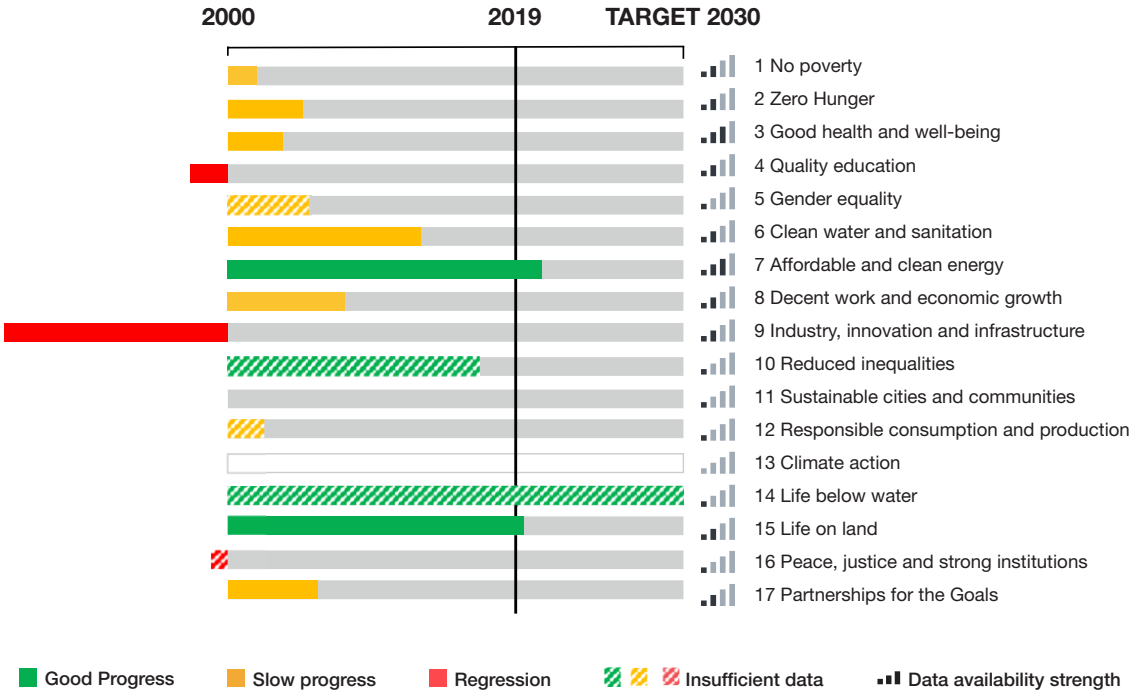
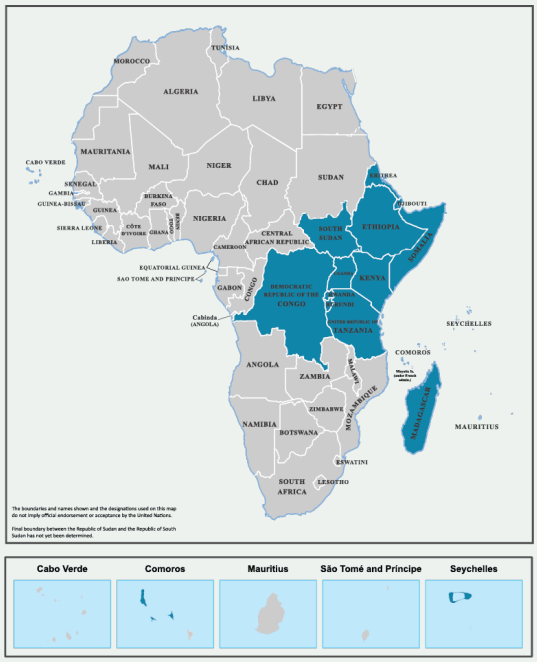


Figure 8: Progress made on the Goals in Central Africa since 2000



2.1.2. Progress assessment in East Africa

Map 2: East African subregion



East Africa covers 14 countries (see map 2). The subregion is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

East Africa is doing well on three Goals: Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 14 – Life below water. The objectives will be achieved if the subregion maintains the same pace of progress.

In addition, East Africa has recorded good progress on Goal 4 – Quality education, and Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, but it is not on track.

The low progress made on Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, and Goal 17 – Partnerships for the Goals, will be insufficient to achieve the objectives by 2030 without an acceleration in the pace.

Efforts made since 2000 on Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, have resulted in very low progress.

Even if, at the Goal level, the subregion is on track, the practice of open defecation (6.2.1) is a challenge in East Africa under Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation (see figure 9).

At the indicator level, East Africa is on track on 15 indicators, including births attended by skilled health personnel (3.1.2) under-5 mortality (3.2.1), HIV infections (3.3.1), Malaria (3.3.3), population covered by all vaccines in national programme (3.b.1), and policies and procedures for participative water and sanitation management (6.b.1).

Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, is left behind in the subregion: it is the only Goal that has, on average, regressed since 2000 (see figure 10). Three of the four available indicators under this Goal have all regressed: detected victims of human trafficking (16.2.2), public service bribery (business) (16.5.2) and government expenditure (16.6.1).

Compared to 2000, East Africa has also regressed in other indicators, including international financial flows for energy research and development (7.a.1), manufacturing employment (9.2.2), the CO_2 emission intensity (9.4.1), medium and high-tech industry value added (indicator 9.b.1), forest area (15.1.1) and the Red List Index (indicator 15.5.1).

The subregion does not have sufficient data to analyse the progress on Goal 13 – Climate action (see figure 11).

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Figure 9: Detailed progress on Goal 6 in East Africa

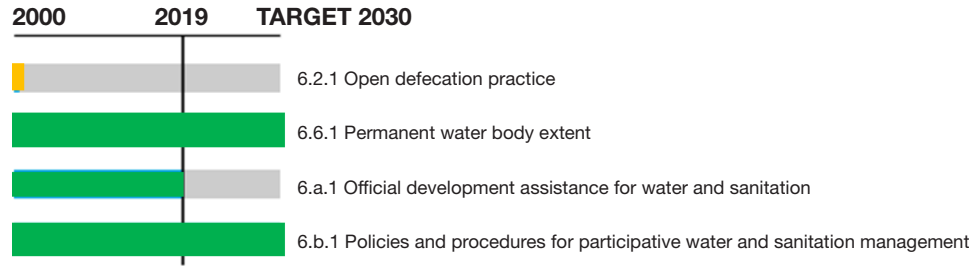


Figure 10: Detailed progress on Goal 16 in East Africa

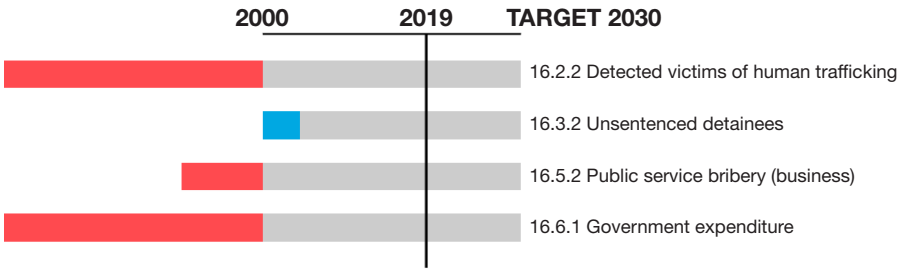
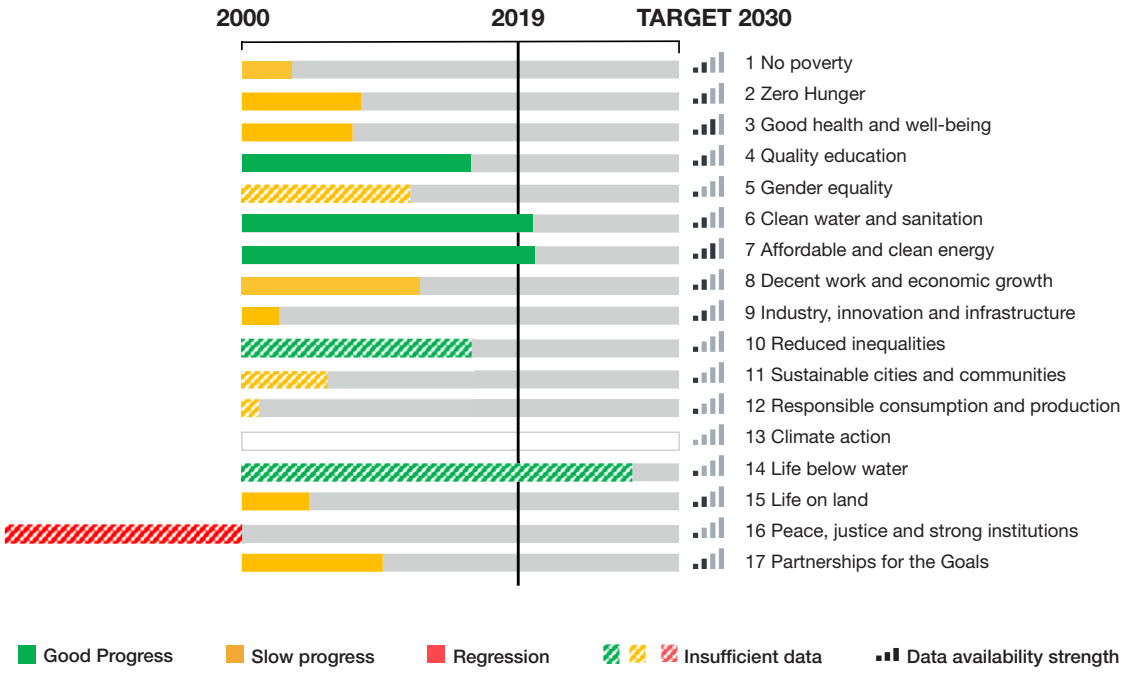


Figure 11: Progress made on the Goals in East Africa since 2000



2.1.3. Progress assessment in North Africa

North Africa comprises seven countries (see map 3).

Map 3: North African subregion

The sub region is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

Based on the only indicators that have enough data under Goal 11– Sustainable cities and communities (11.1.1 – Urban population living in slums), and Goal 14 – Life below water (14.5.1 – Protected marine areas), it can be considered that North Africa has achieved these two Goals.

Although good progress was recorded on Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, the subregion is not on track to achieve this Goal by 2030.

Progress was low on Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities. More effort is needed from this subregion to reach the targets by 2030.

On Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, for example, North Africa has made great progress in providing electricity to all (7.1.1) and mobilizing international financial resources for research and production of renewable energy (7.a.1), but it needs to reverse the current trend on renewable energy share (7.2.1) (see figure 12).

At the indicator level, North Africa is on track on 20 Sustainable Development Goal indicators, including international poverty (1.1.1), maternal mortality (3.1.1), births attended by skilled health personnel (3.1.2), under-5 mortality (3.2.1), neonatal mortality (3.2.2), malaria (3.3.3), harmful use of alcohol (3.5.2) and access to electricity (7.1.1).

The major challenge in the subregion is on Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, which is left behind: it is the only Goal that has, on average, regressed since 2000. Under this Goal, half of the six available indicators – real GDP per capita growth rate (8.1.1), real GDP per employed person growth rate (8.2.1) and domestic material consumption (8.4.2) – have regressed (see figure 13).

Other major issues are faced in North Africa on Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions. The subregion has stagnated on these Goals since 2000 (see figure 14).

North Africa does not have sufficient data to analyse the progress on Goal 13 – Climate action.

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Figure 12: Detailed progress on Goal 7 in North Africa

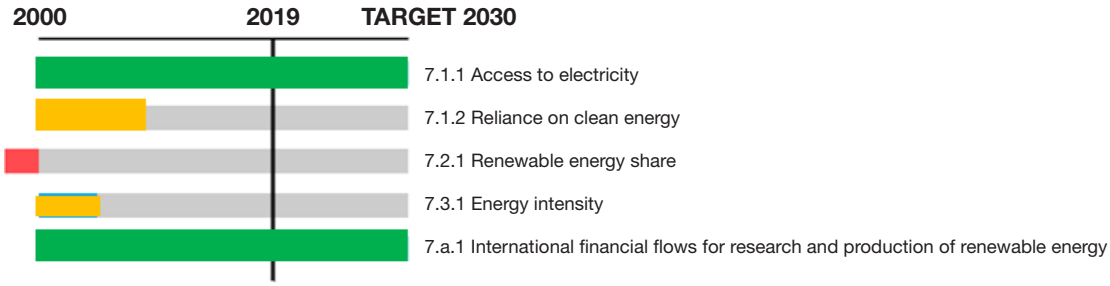


Figure 13: Detailed progress on Goal 8 in North Africa

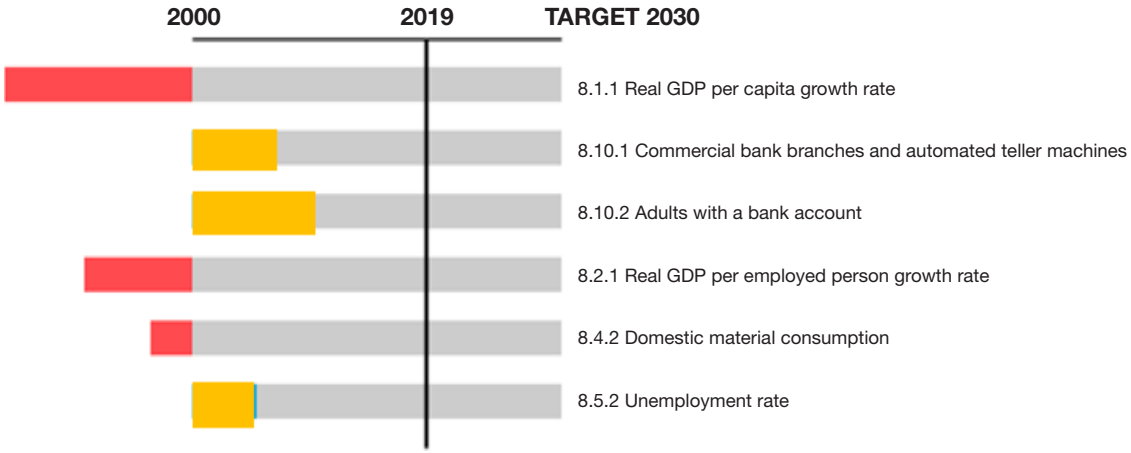
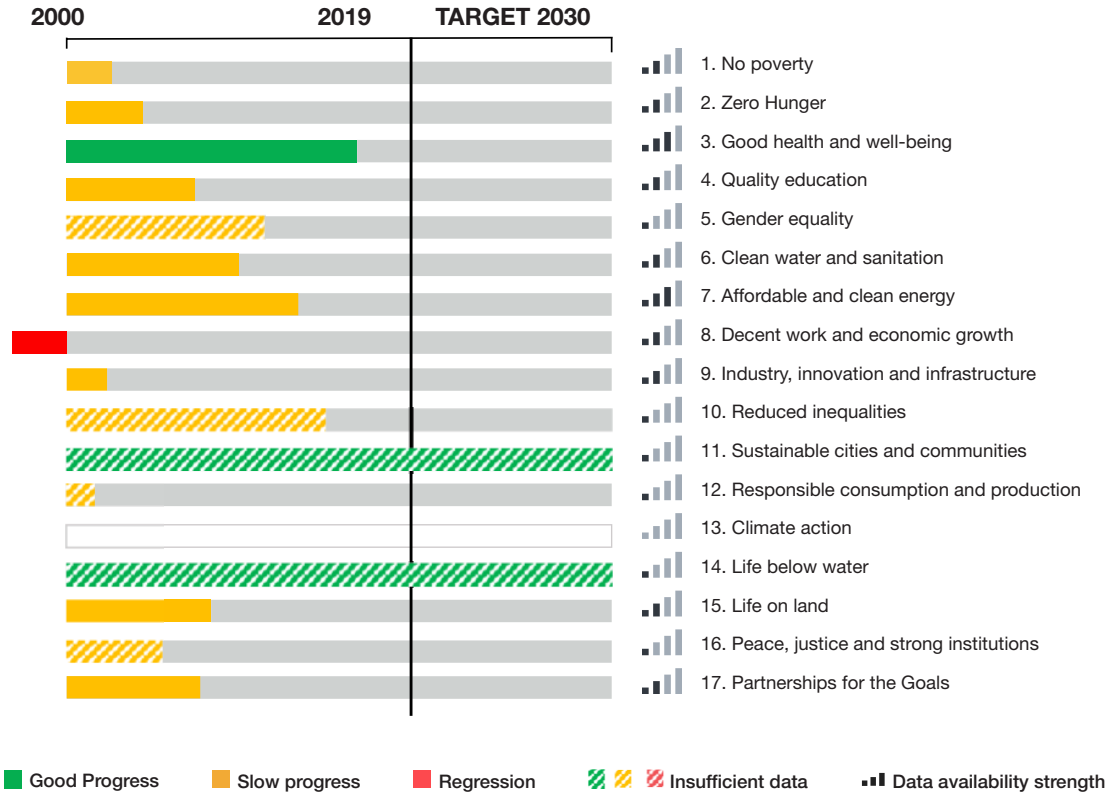


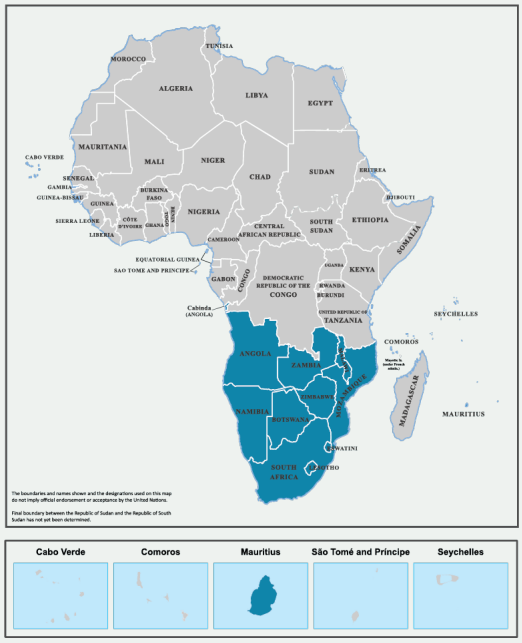
Figure 14: Progress made on the Goals in North Africa since 2000



2.1.4. Progress assessment in Southern Africa

Southern Africa covers 11 countries (see map 4). The subregion is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

Map 4: Southern African subregion



Based on the only indicator (Protected marine areas – 14.5.1) that has enough data under Goal 14 – Life below water, it can be considered that Southern Africa has achieved this Goal.

On Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, the subregion has made significant progress. With more effort, the subregion will be on track (see figure 15). For example, the trend on open defecation practice (6.2.1) needs to be reversed.

There has been low progress on Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, Goal 4 – Quality education, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, and Goal 15 – Life on land. This progress, however, is insufficient to achieve the objectives by 2030 without an acceleration in the pace.

Southern Africa has regressed since 2000 on Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, and the current trends need to be reversed. Under these two Goals, the population living in inadequate housing (11.1.1) and bribery (16.5.2) have highly regressed.

The subregion has stagnated on Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth and Goal 17 – Partnerships for the Goals. The subregion therefore needs to intensify its efforts on these Goals.

The stagnation on Goal 1 – No poverty, is mainly attributable to the major decrease in government spending on education and health (1.a.2), which swallowed the effort made on social protection (1.3.1) and resulted in an overall low performance in the subregion at the Goal level (see figure 16).

The subregion does not have sufficient data to analyse the progress on Goal 13 – Climate action (see figure 17).

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Figure 15: Detailed progress on Goal 6 in Southern Africa

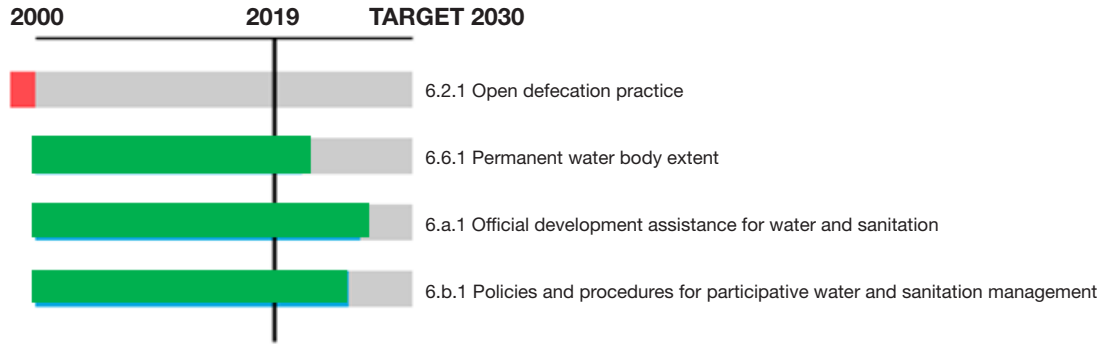


Figure 16: Detailed progress on Goal 1 in Southern Africa

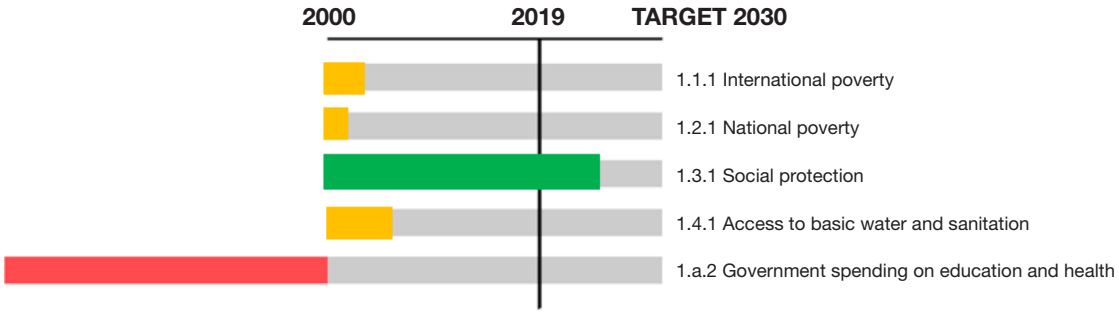
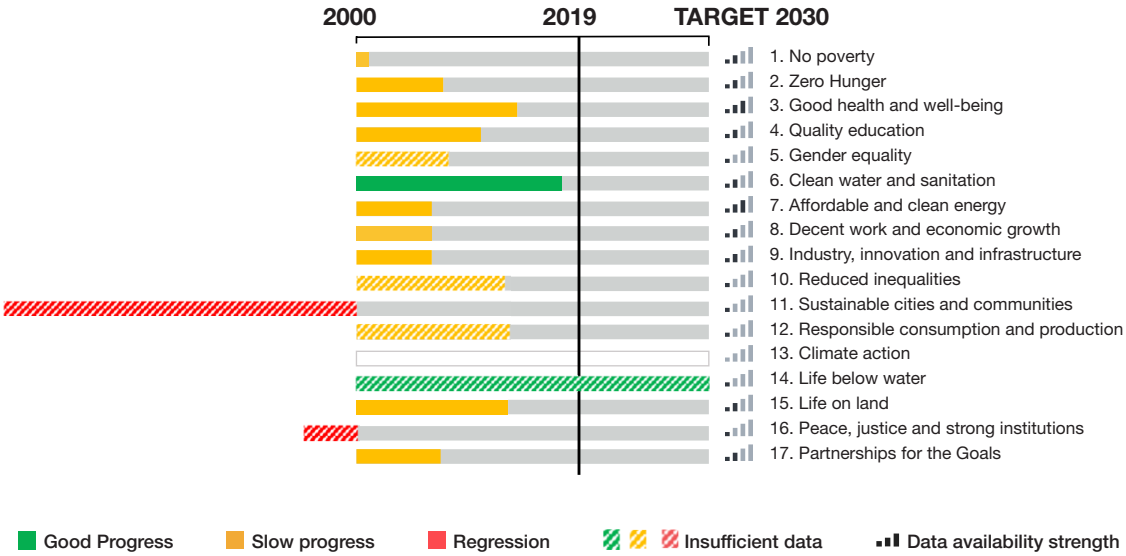
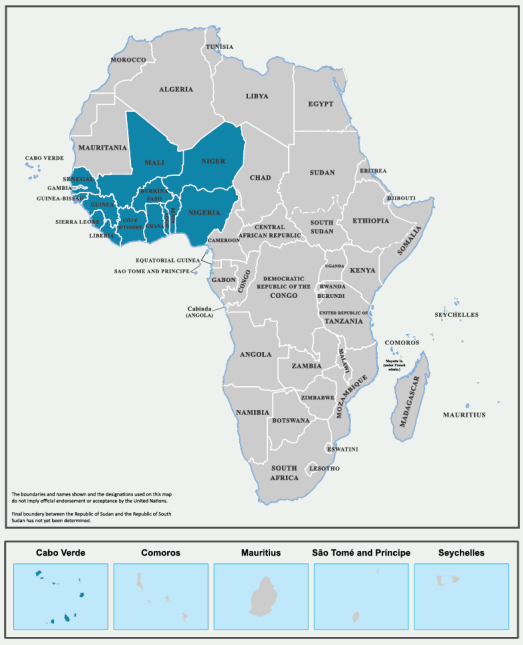


Figure 17: Progress made on the Goals in Southern Africa since 2000



2.1.5. Progress assessment in West Africa

Map 5: West African subregion



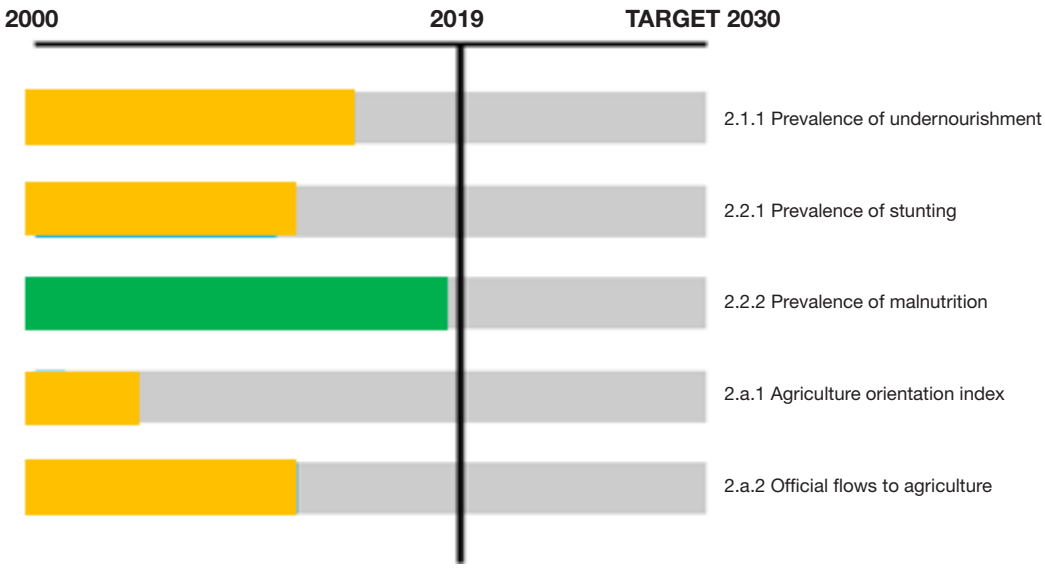
West Africa is composed of 15 countries (see map 5). The subregion is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

Based on the only indicator (Protected marine areas – 14.5.1) that has enough data under Goal 14 – Life below water, it can be considered that West Africa has achieved this Goal.

Low progress has been recorded on nine Goals: Goal 2 – Zero hunger, Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, Goal 4 – Quality education, Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 15 – Life on land, and Goal 17 – Partnerships for the Goals. This level of progress is insufficient to achieve the objectives by 2030.

Under Goal 2 – Zero hunger, for example, progress on all the indicators needs to be accelerated (see figure 18).

Figure 18: Detailed progress on Goal 2 in West Africa



West Africa is, however, on track on 13 indicators, including under-5 mortality (3.2.1), HIV infections (3.3.1), population covered by all vaccines in national programme (3.b.1) and remittances (17.3.2).

The major challenges faced by the subregion relate to Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions. West Africa has regressed on these Goals, compared with the levels in 2000. Industrialization, innovation and infrastructure, which are key for emergence and development, stand as a big challenge for West African countries. More precisely, since 2000, they have regressed in manufacturing employment (9.2.2), CO_2 emissions (9.4.1), and medium and high-tech industry value added (9.b.1) (see figure 19).

Other challenges faced by the subregion relate to Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, all of which have stagnated since 2000 (see figure 20).

West Africa does not have sufficient data to analyse progress on Goal 13 – Climate action.

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Figure 19: Detailed progress on Goal 9 in West Africa

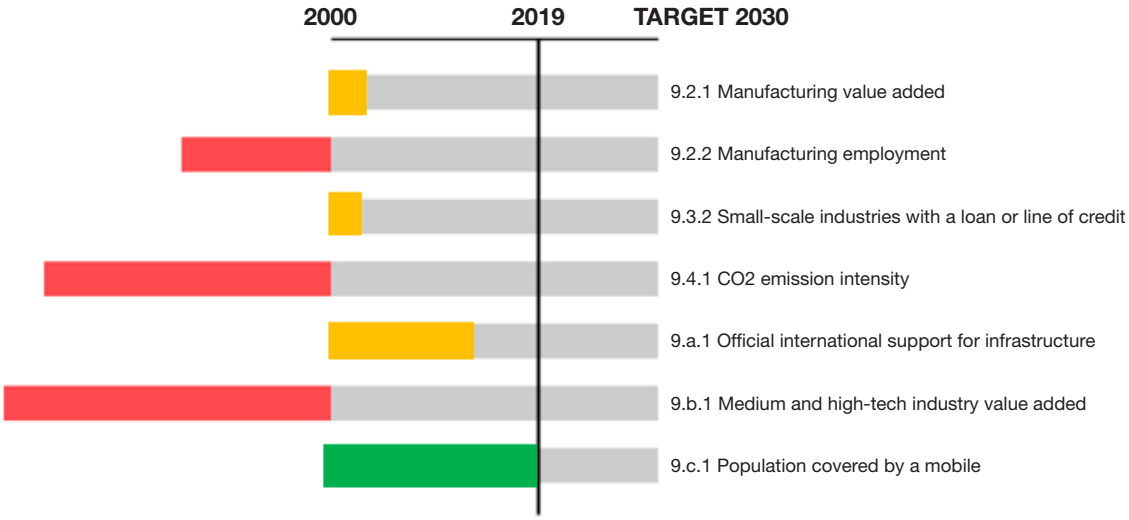
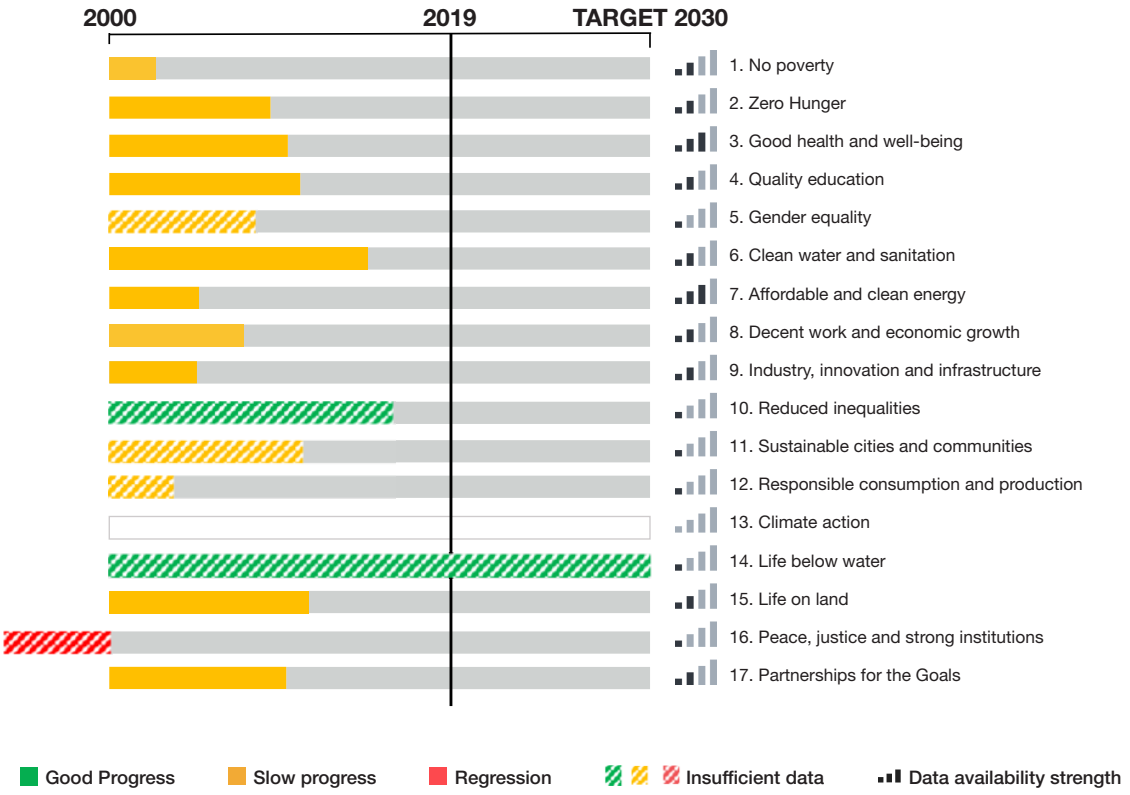


Figure 20: Progress made on the Goals in West Africa since 2000



2.2. Subregional progress analysis on the Sustainable Development Goals

The present subsection provides an analysis of the Goal-by-Goal progress across the five subregions, following the performance of each one and highlighting the main insights.

2.2.1. Reverse the current trend on Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions

All of the subregions (except for North Africa) are in urgent need of improvement on Goal 16. The situation of peace, justice and strong institutions has deteriorated in the subregions since 2000 (see figure 21). While the regression is quite low in Central Africa, it is high in East Africa.

2.2.2. Regression on Goals 4, 8, 9 and 11

At least one subregion has regressed on one of the following Goals since 2000: Goal 4 – Quality education, Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities.

Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, is key for emergence and development; yet there has been deterioration in Central Africa and West Africa, and stagnation in East Africa and North Africa (see figure 22). Only Southern Africa has made progress, but it must be accelerated in order to achieve the Goal by 2030.

Upgrading infrastructure (target 9.4), inclusive and sustainable industrialization (target 9.2) and domestic technology development (target 9.b) appear to be the biggest challenges across subregions (see figure 23).

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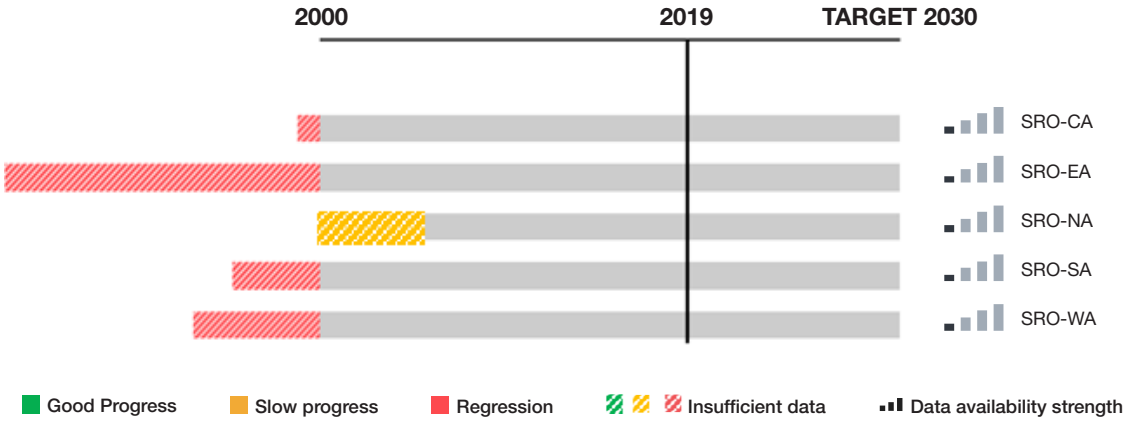
Figure 21: Snapshot of Goal 16 by subregion



Abbreviations: SRO-CA, Subregional Office for Central Africa; SRO-EA, Subregional Office for Eastern Africa; SRO-NA, Subregional Office for North Africa; SRO-SA, Subregional Office for Southern Africa; SRO-WA, Subregional Office for West Africa.

Figure 22: Snapshot of Goal 9 by subregion

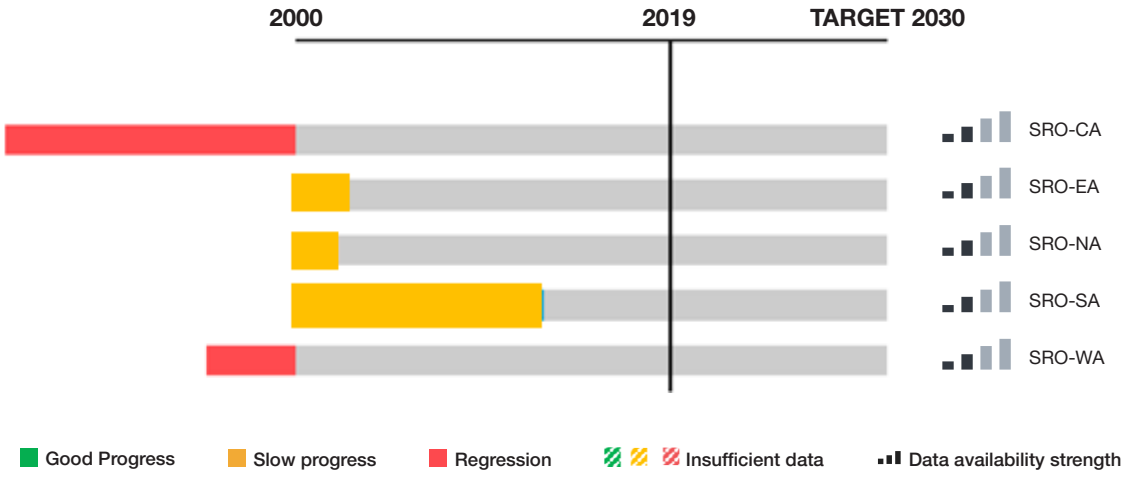
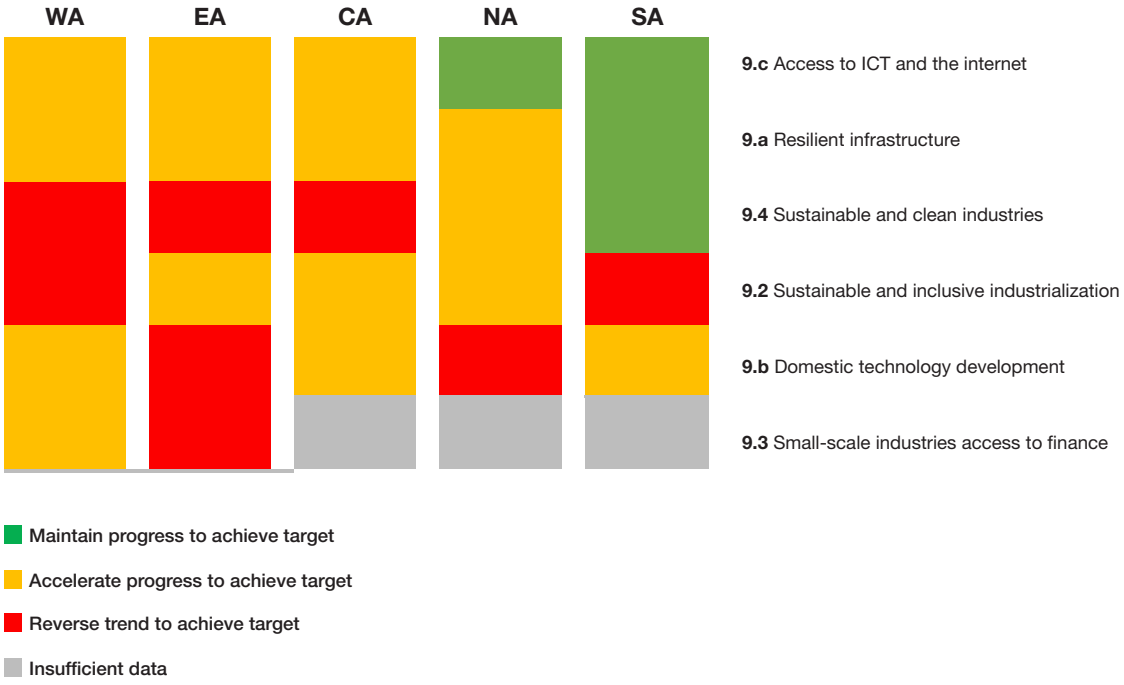


Figure 23: Dashboard of Goal 9 by subregion



Abbreviations: WA, West Africa; EA, East Africa; CA, Central Africa; NA, North Africa; SA, Southern Africa.

North Africa is left behind on Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth (see figure 24). Employment and decent work (target 8.5) will be achieved by 2030 in West Africa, East Africa and Central Africa if the same progress rate is maintained.

The economic growth per capita (target 8.1), however, emerged as a major challenge faced in Central Africa, North Africa and Southern Africa (see figure 25). The current trend for this target needs to be reversed in these subregions.

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Figure 24: Snapshot of Goal 8 by subregion

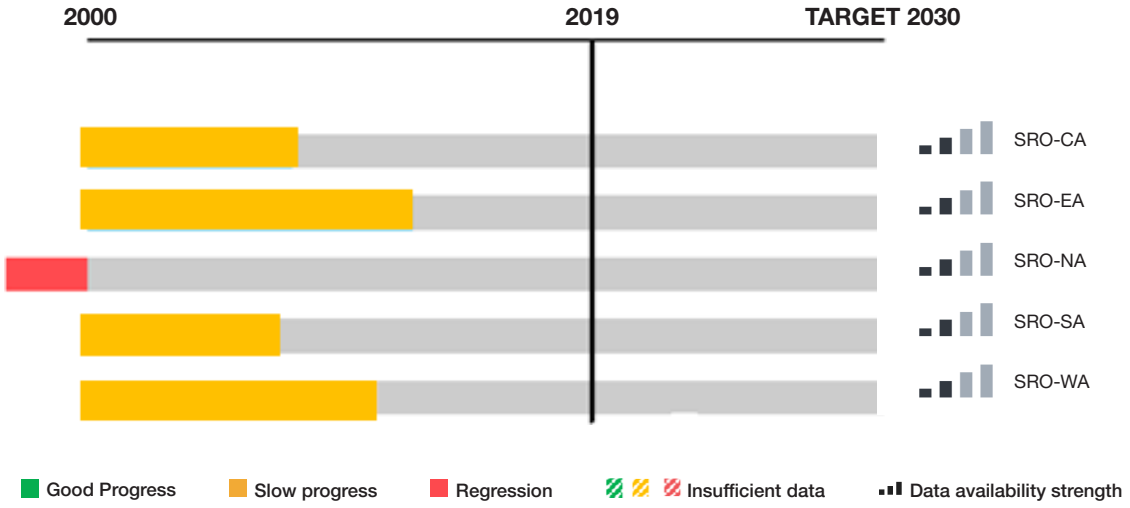
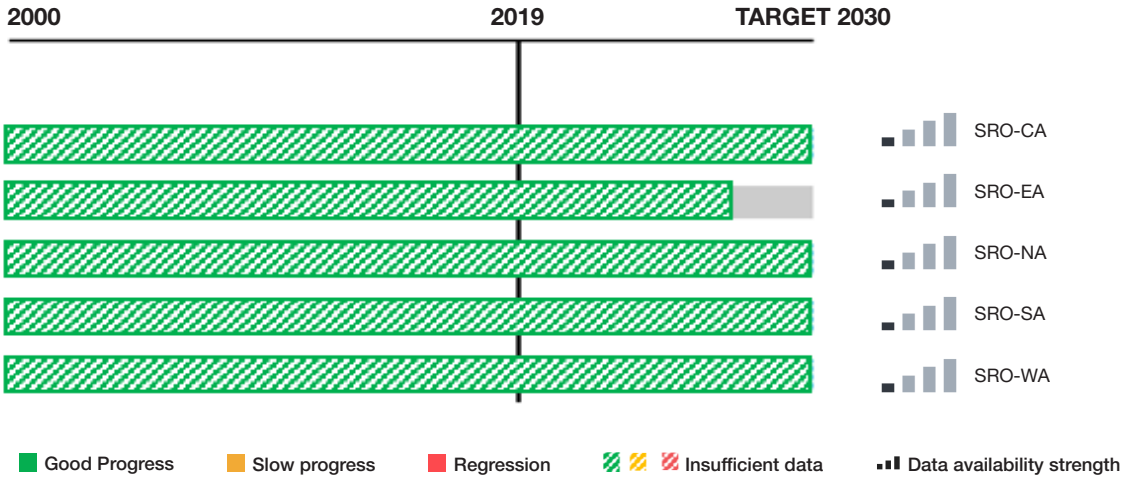


Figure 25: Dashboard of Goal 8 by subregion

2.2.3. Progress made on Goal 14 - Life below water

The best achievement in Africa and its subregions is on Goal 14 – Life below water. Only East Africa has not yet achieved this Goal, but it is on track to meet the target by 2030 (see figure 26). All subregions have made great effort on conservation of coastal areas (target 14.5).

Figure 26: Snapshot of Goal 14 by subregion



2.2.4. Stagnation on Goal 1 – No poverty, for all subregions

Although no subregion has regressed on Goal 1 – No poverty, no substantive progress has been recorded (see figure 27). The progress index is between 0.35 out of 10 for Southern Africa and 1.36 out of 10 for West Africa. All subregions have stagnated on this Goal and, therefore, need to intensify their efforts for the Goal to be achieved by 2030. There was a decrease in resource mobilization (ensure significant mobilization of resources – target 1.a) to combat poverty in all subregions except North Africa. Progress on all the other targets, including international poverty (1.1), national poverty (1.2), social protection (1.3) and equal rights (1.4), needs to be accelerated in all subregions (see figure 28).

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Figure 27: Snapshot of Goal 1 by subregion

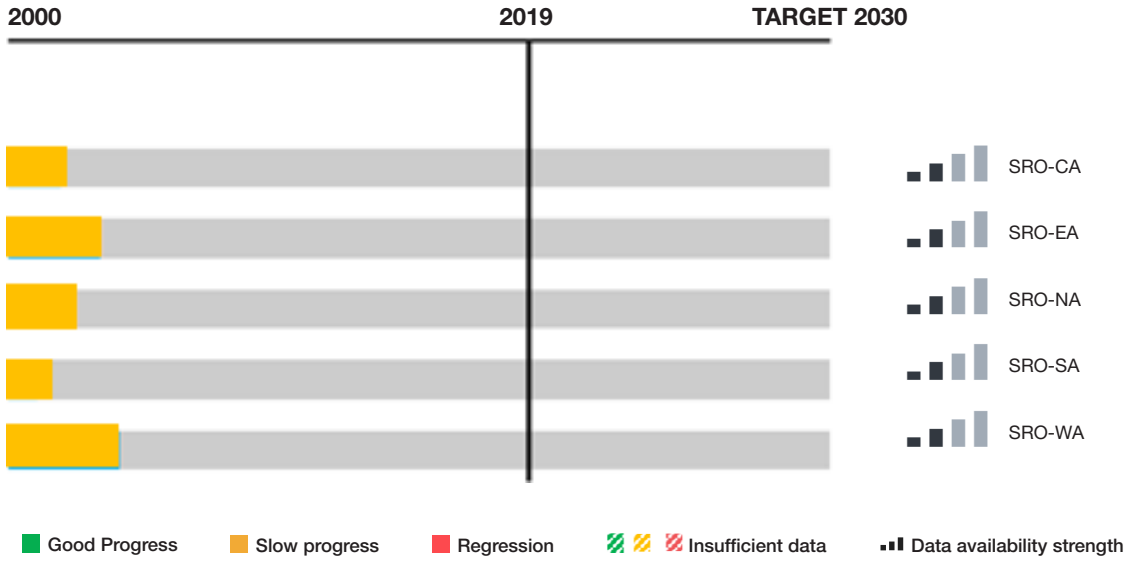
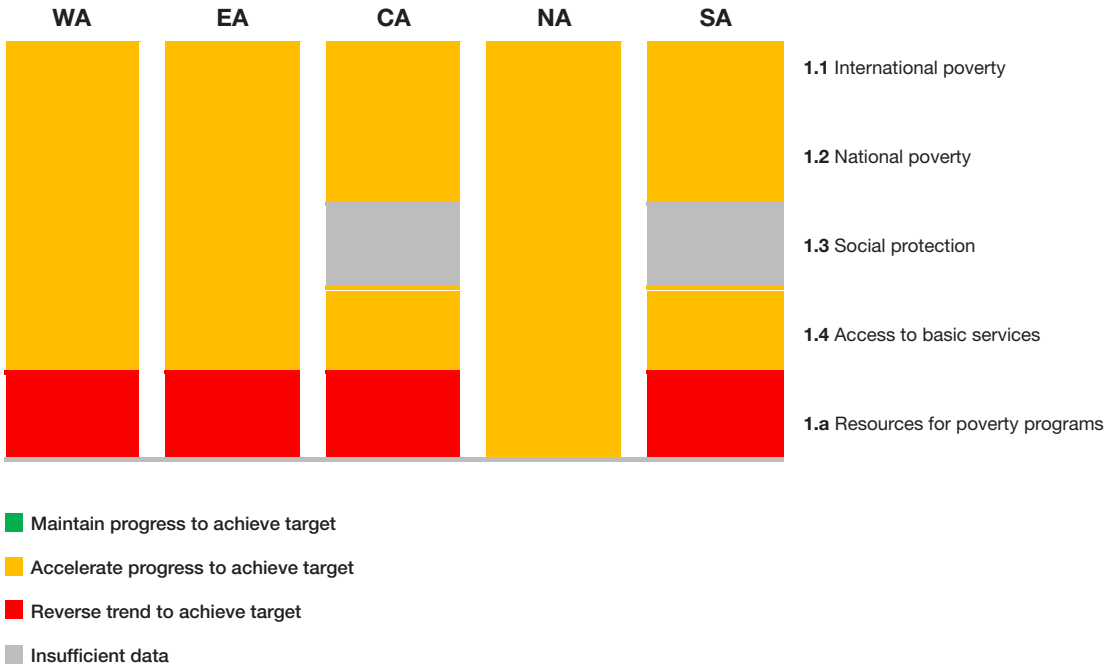


Figure 28: Dashboard of Goal 1 by subregion



2.2.5. Progress made on Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, and Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities

Some progress has been made on Goal 6 and Goal 10 in all the subregions. Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, will be achieved in East Africa if the subregion maintains the same rate of progress (see figure 29).

Under this Goal, most subregions face challenges with sanitation and hygiene (target 6.2); the trend needs to be reversed.

Figure 29: Snapshot of Goal 6 by subregion

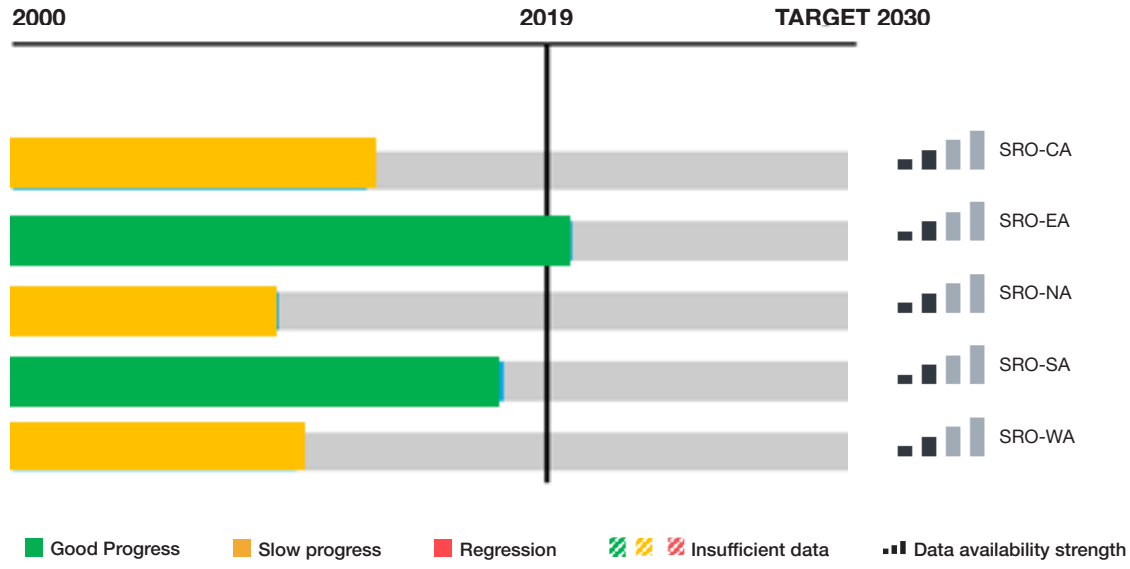
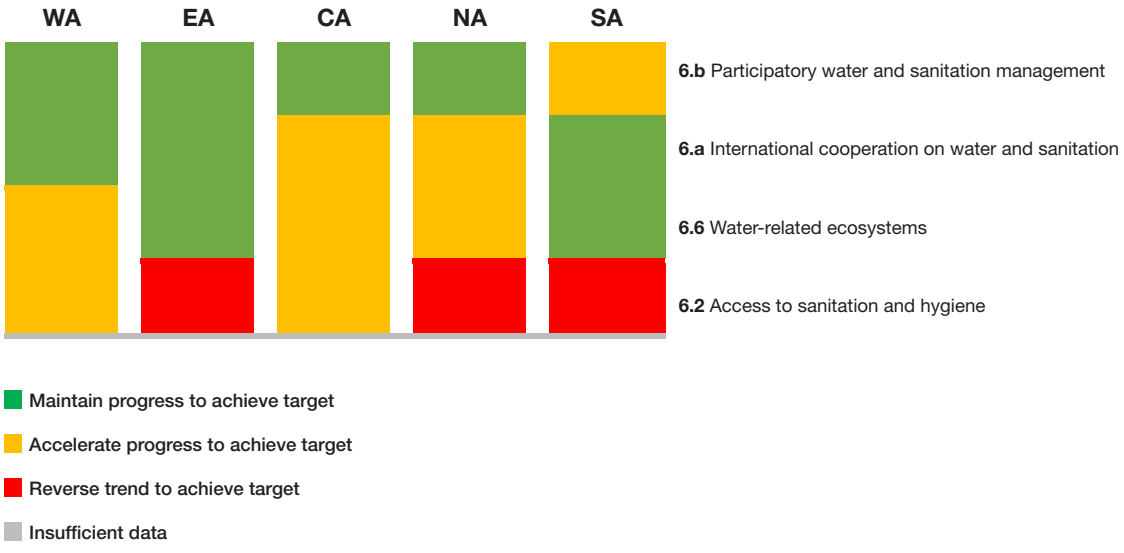


Figure 30: Dashboard of Goal 6 by subregion



On Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, three subregions (Central, East and West) have made substantive progress, while two (North and Southern) have recorded low progress (see figure 31). All subregions need to accelerate their efforts to be on track to achieve the Goal by 2030.

Except for West Africa, all the other subregions will reach the target on resource flows for development (target 10.b) if they maintain the same rate of progress (see figure 32). West Africa needs to accelerate its progress on this target.

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Figure 31: Snapshot of Goal 10 by subregion

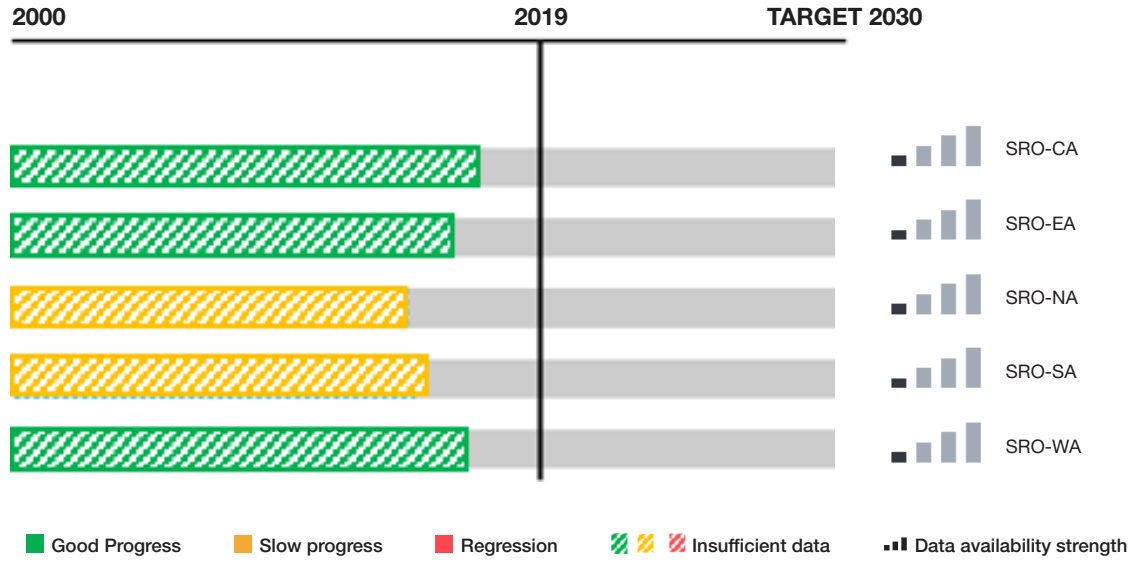
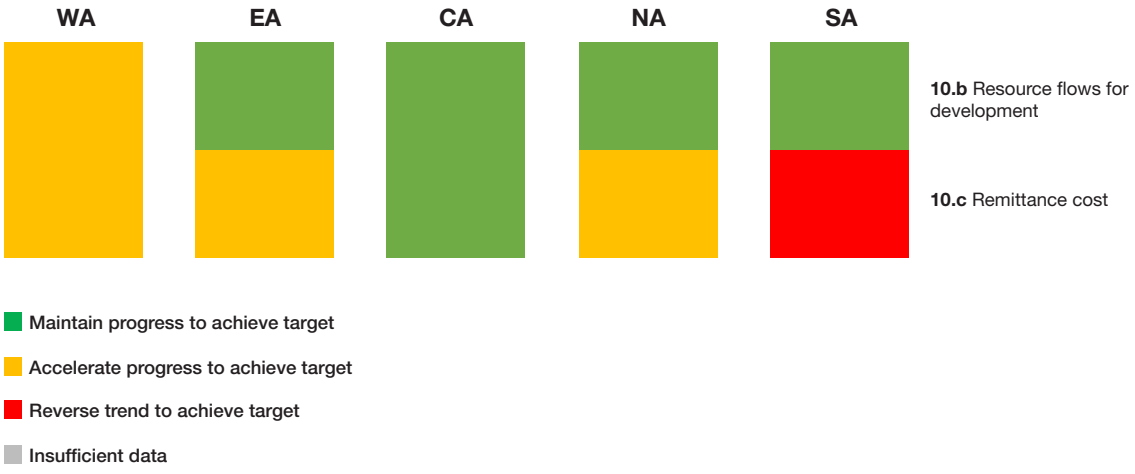


Figure 32: Dashboard of Goal 10 by subregion



2.3. Sustainable Development Goals progress in regional economic communities

Regional economic communities are subregional organizations bringing together States members of the African Union with a focus on common economic and social development. A country can belong to only one United Nations subregion, while a single country can belong to several of the following eight regional economic communities:

- Arab Maghreb Union
- Community of Sahel-Saharan States
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- East African Community
- Economic Community of Central African States
- Economic Community of West African States
- Intergovernmental Authority on Development
- Southern African Development Community

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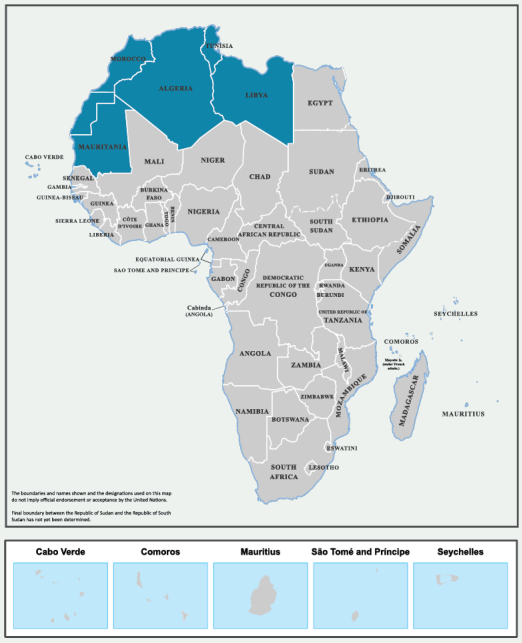
2.3.1. Arab Maghreb Union

The Arab Maghreb Union comprises five States members of the African Union (see map 6). This regional economic community is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

Map 6: Arab Maghreb Union



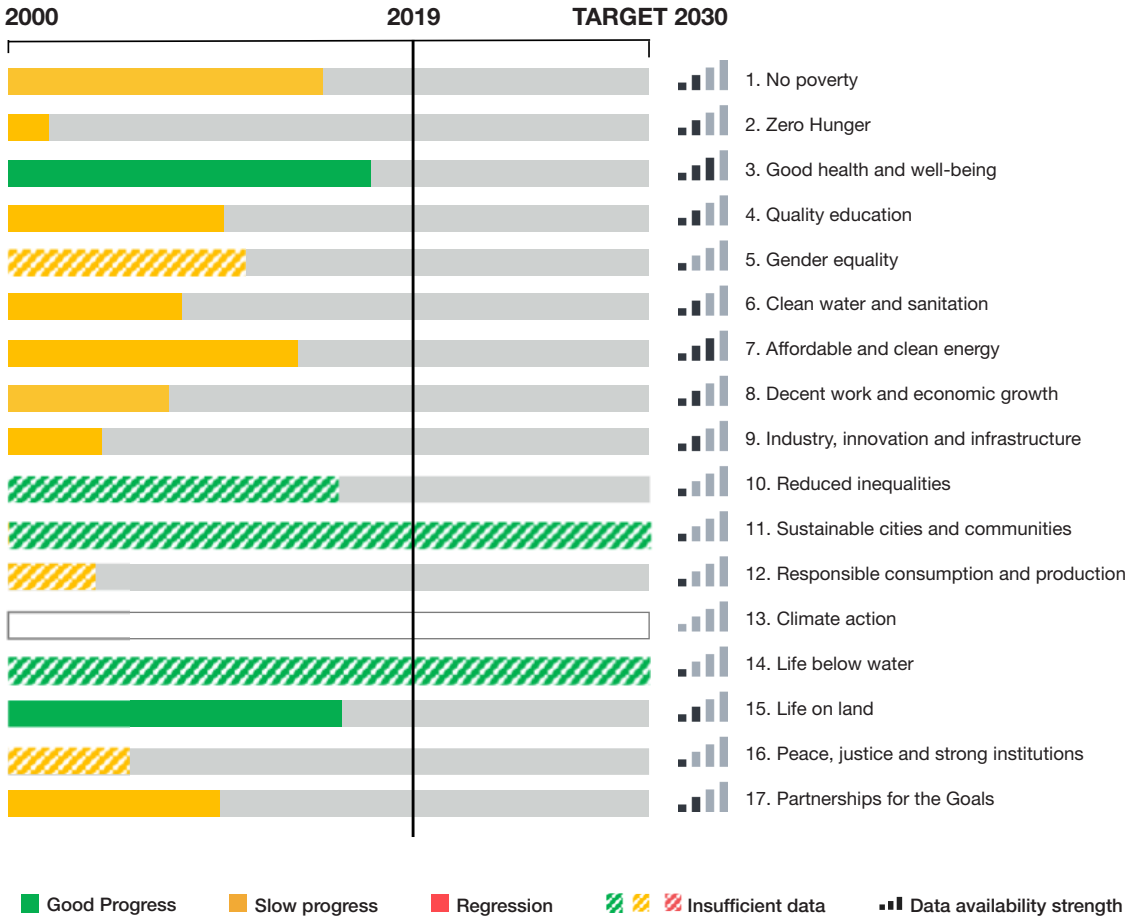
Based on the only indicators that have enough data under Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities (11.1.1 – Urban population living in slums), and Goal 14 – Life below water (14.5.1 – Protected marine areas), it can be considered that the Arab Maghreb Union has achieved these goals.

The Union has recorded substantive progress on Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, and Goal 15 – Life on land.

The status of Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, has not deteriorated in this community as it has in most subregions and regional economic communities. The Union has, on the contrary, recorded low progress on this Goal and on Goal 2 – No hunger, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, among others. The Union needs to accelerate its rate of progress to achieve these Goals by 2030 (see figure 33).

Generally, the Arab Maghreb Union should intensify its efforts on 14 Goals.

Figure 33: Snapshot of Goal progress in 2019 for the Arab Maghreb Union



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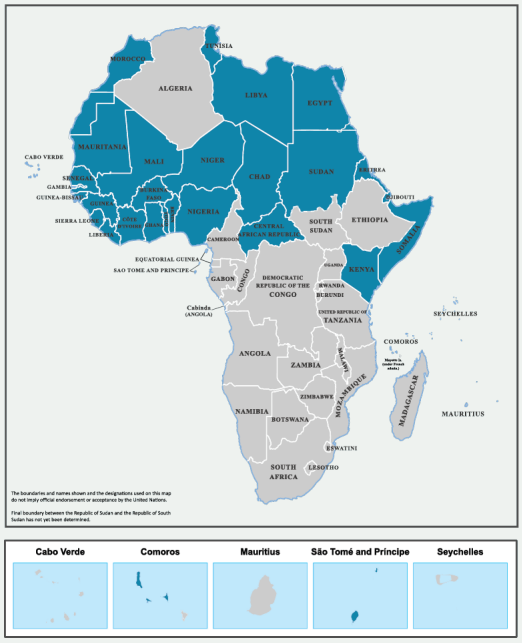
2.3.2. Community of Sahel-Saharan States

The Community of Sahel-Saharan States is the biggest regional economic community in Africa, with 28 countries (see map 7). This community is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

Map 7: Community of Sahel-Saharan States



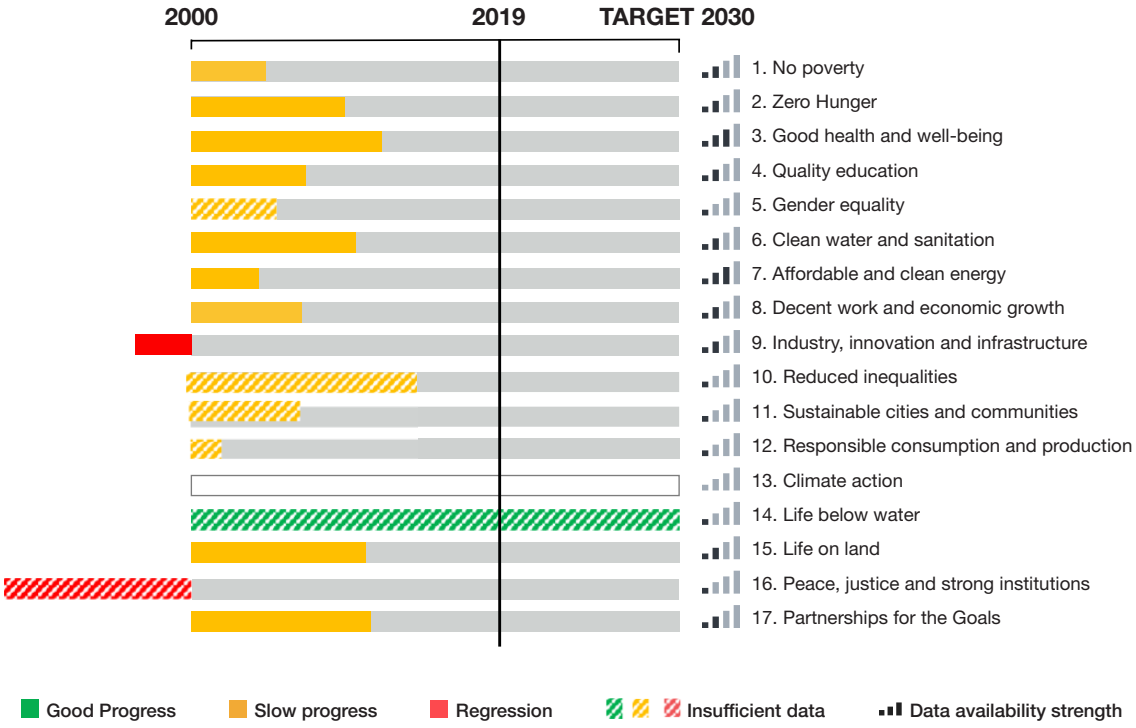
The main achievement in this regional economic community is on Goal 14 – Life below water. It can be considered that the Community of Sahel-Saharan States has achieved this Goal; however, data availability on the Goal is poor.

The Community should work harder on all other Goals: no other objective will be reached if the current progress rate is maintained.

The biggest challenge faced by the Community of Sahel-Saharan States relates to Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions. The current trend needs to be reversed.

The Community has either stagnated or has experienced low progress on Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 4 – Quality education, Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, among others (see figure 34).

Figure 34: Snapshot of Goal progress in 2019 for the Community of Sahel-Saharan States



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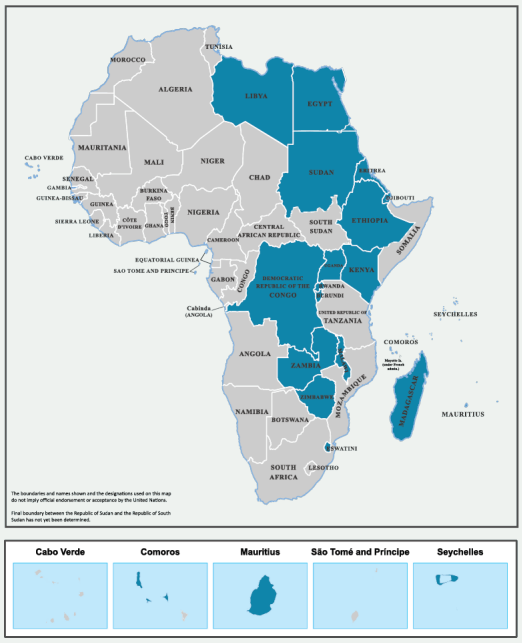
2.3.3. Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa is a big regional economic community of 20 countries from North to Southern Africa (see map 8). The community is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

Based on the only indicator (Protected marine areas – 14.5.1) that has enough data under Goal 14 – Life below water, it can be considered that the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa has achieved this Goal.

Map 8: Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa

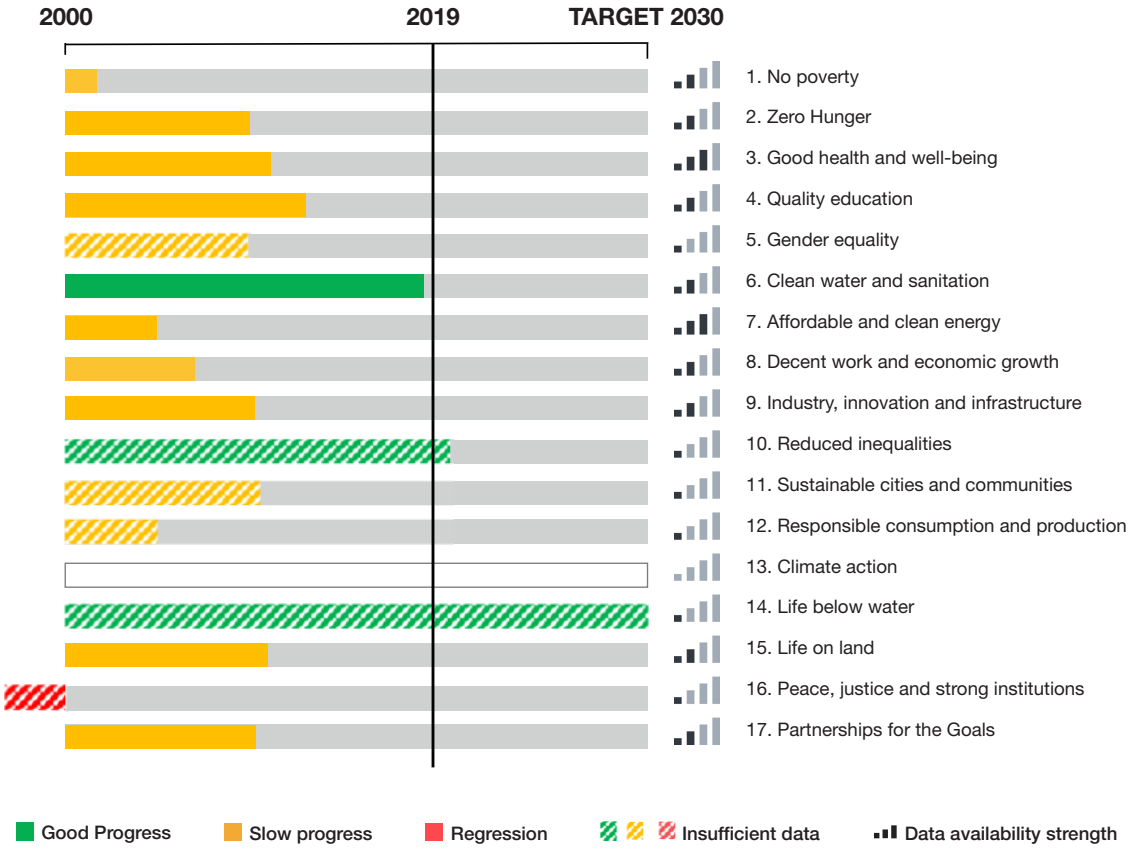


This community is on track to achieve Goal 10 – Reduced inequality, by 2030, if the current progress rate is maintained.

Notwithstanding the good progress witnessed on Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, the community needs to accelerate progress on this Goal to achieve the target by 2030.

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa has regressed on Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, stagnated on Goal 1 – No poverty, and achieved low progress on Goal 8 – Decent work and economic growth, and Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production (see figure 35). These Goals constitute the main challenges faced by the community.

Figure 35: Snapshot of Goal progress in 2019 for the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa



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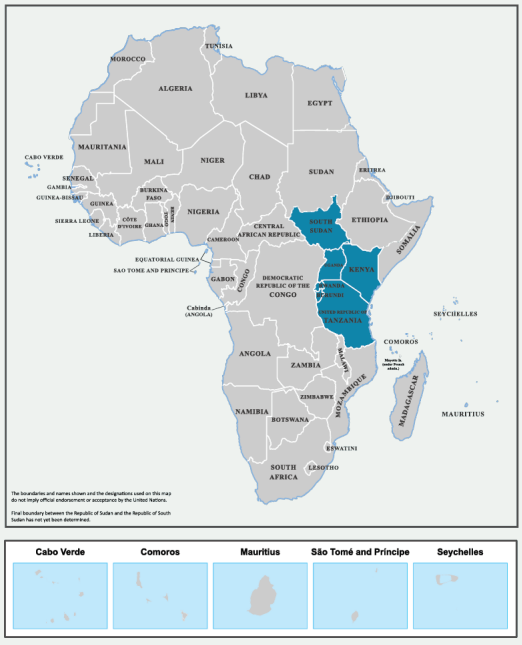
2.3.4. East African Community

The East African Community covers 5 countries, all included in the 14 countries of the East African subregion (see map 9). This regional economic community is not on track to meet all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

The main achievement in this community is on Goal 14 – Life below water. It can be considered that the East African Community has achieved this Goal; however, data availability for this Goal is poor.

Map 9: East African Community

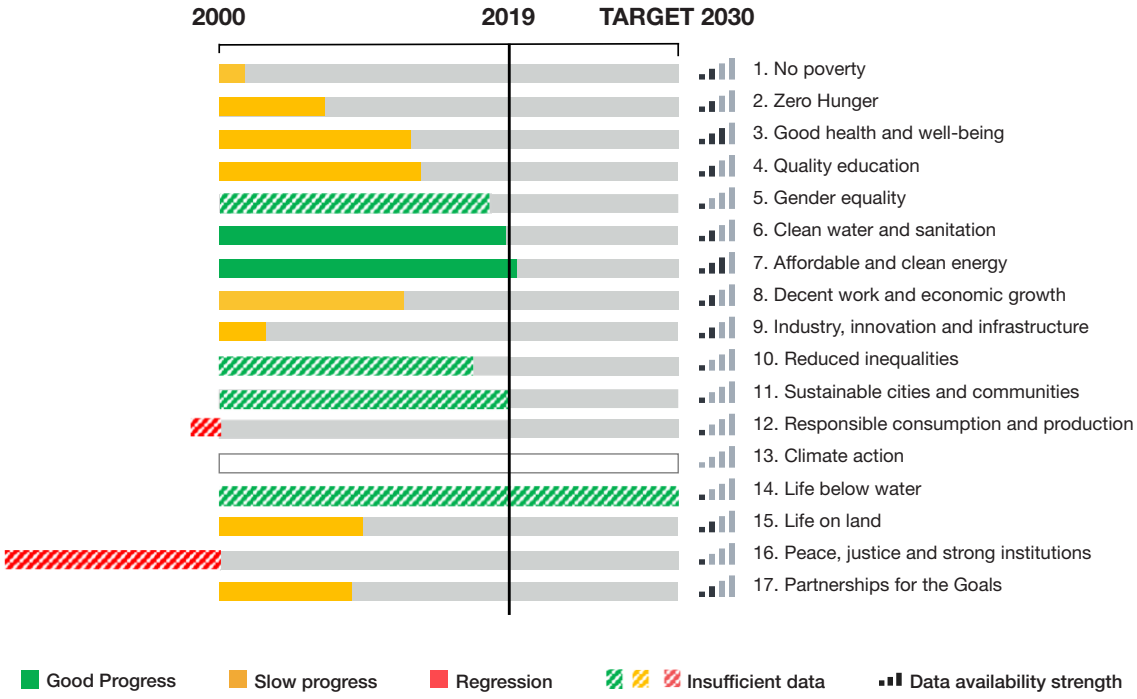


The community is on track on three Goals: Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities. They will be achieved by 2030 if the community maintains the current rate of progress.

Good progress was experienced on Goal 5 – Gender equality, and Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, but the community needs a little more acceleration of progress to achieve these Goals by 2030.

On the other Goals, the community has either stagnated, recorded low progress or regressed (see figure 36). The main challenges faced by the community relate to Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, and Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, for which the situation has deteriorated since 2000. In addition to these Goals, progress has stagnated on Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 2 – No hunger, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 17 – Partnerships for the Goals.

Figure 36: Snapshot of Goal progress in 2019 for the East African Community



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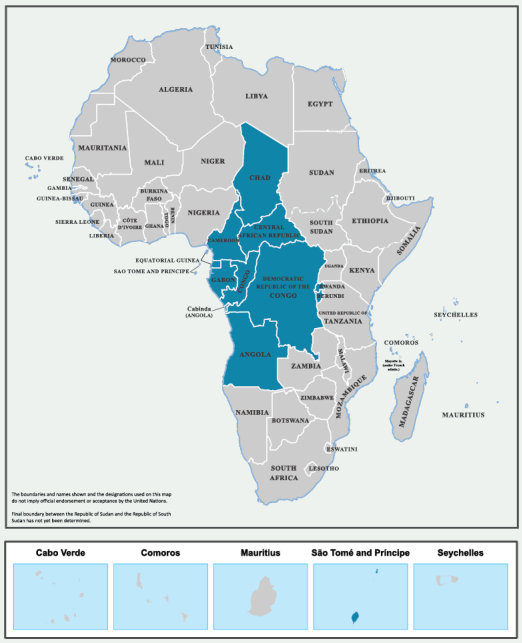
2.3.5. Economic Community of Central African States

The Economic Community of Central African States is an organization of 11 States members of the African Union (see map 10). This regional economic community is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

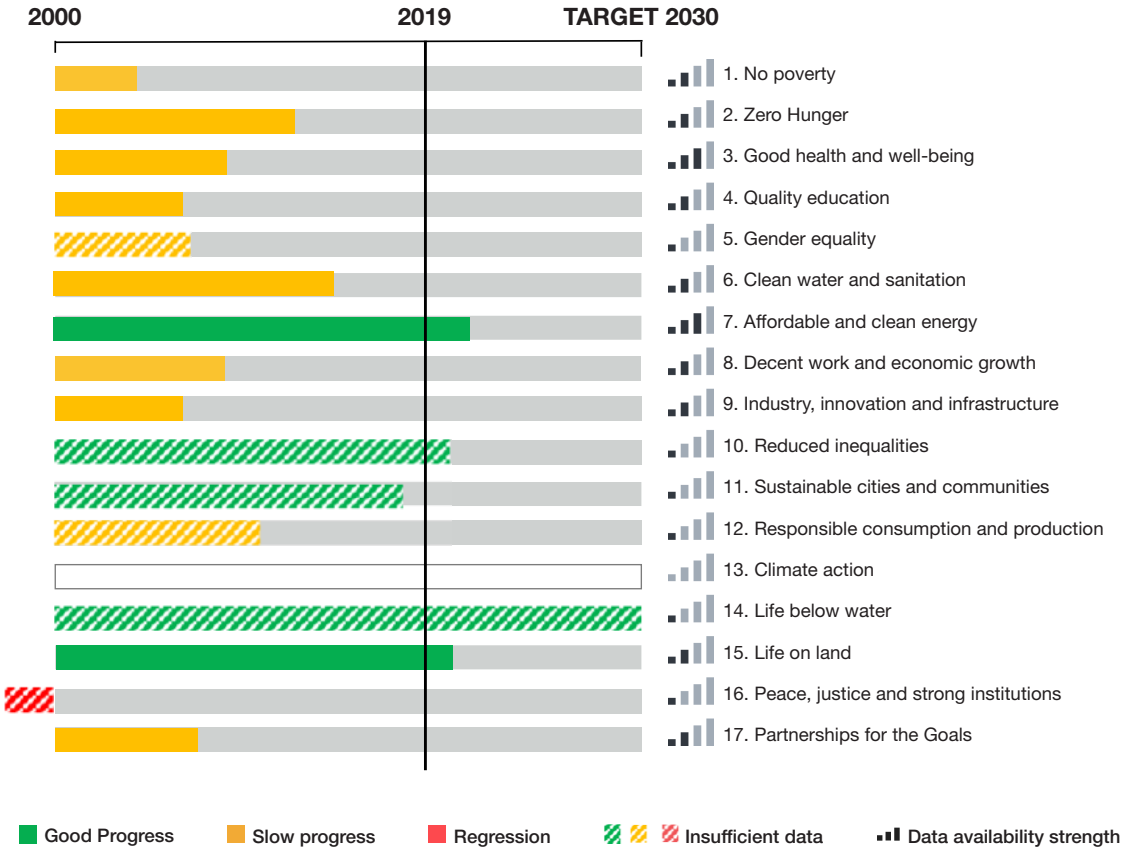
Map 10: Economic Community of Central African States



This community is doing well on four Goals: Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, Goal 14 – Life below water, and Goal 15 – Life on land. If the current momentum is maintained, these Goals should be achieved by 2030. Specifically, Goal 14 can be considered as achieved in this community, based on the only indictor available (14.5.1 – Protected marine areas).

The Economic Community of Central African States has made substantive progress on Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities. The main weakness in the community is on Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, for which the current trend needs to be reversed. In addition, it is struggling with Goal 1 – No poverty, Goal 4 – Quality education, Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 17 – Partnerships for the Goals (see figure 37). The community therefore needs to intensify its efforts to achieve these Goals.

Figure 37: Snapshot of Goal progress in 2019 for the Economic Community of Central African States



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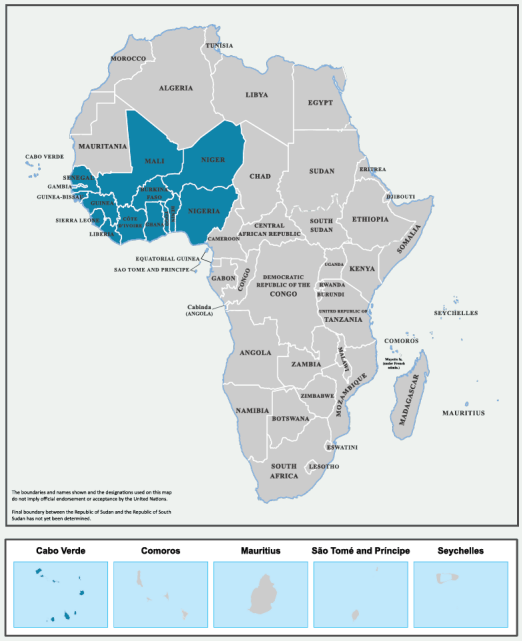
2.3.6. Economic Community of West African States

The Economic Community of West African States includes the exact same 15 countries as the West African subregion (see map 11).

Map 11: Economic Community of West African States



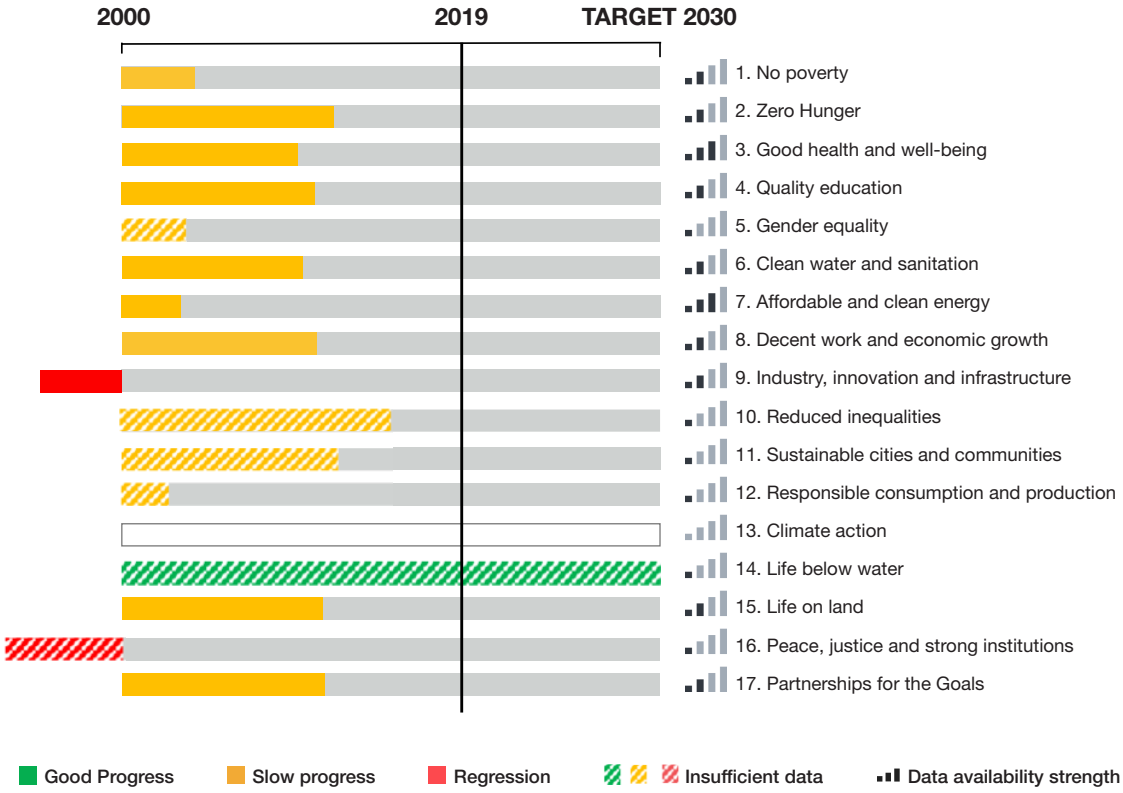
This is the only regional economic community of the African Union that coincides with a United Nations subregion. Thus, all of the above analysis for the United Nations West African subregion also applies to this community.

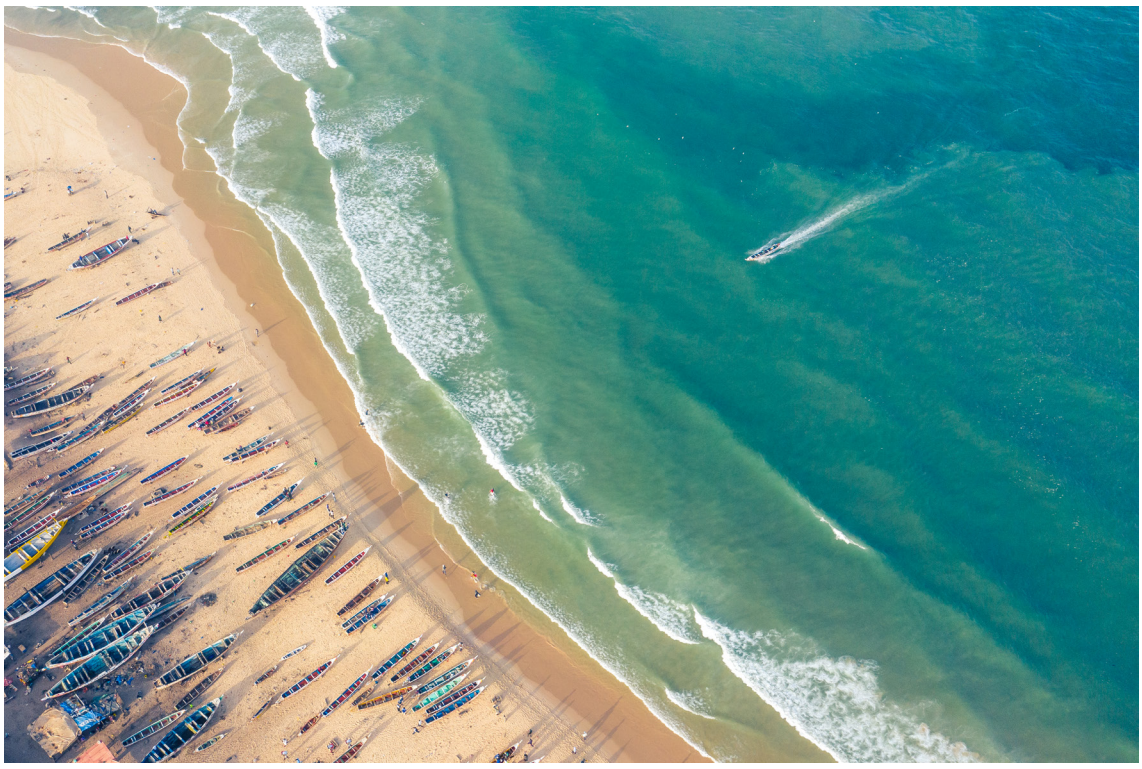
The Economic Community of West African States is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

The main achievement in this community is on Goal 14 – Life below water. It can be considered that the Economic Community of West African States has achieved this Goal; however, data availability is poor on this Goal. The community has to work hard on all the other Goals and apply more effort to accelerate progress.

Progress is weak on Goal 9 – Innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, and the rate of progress is insufficient on the other Goals (see figure 38). The community must reverse the current trend in order to achieve these targets by 2030.

Figure 38: Snapshot of Goal progress in 2019 for the Economic Community of West African States





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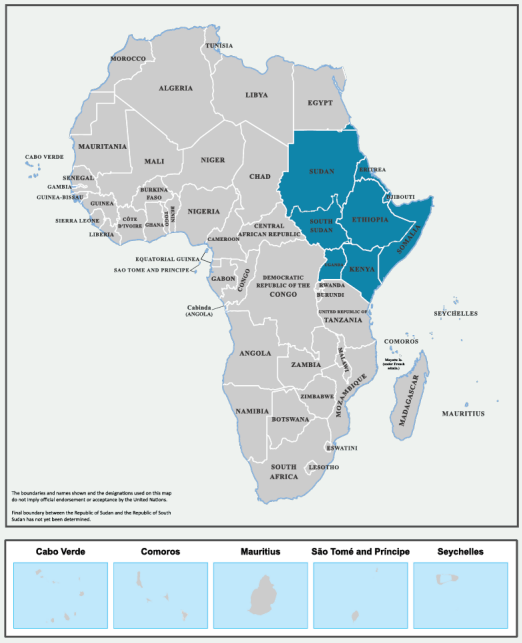
2.3.7. Intergovernmental Authority on Development

The Intergovernmental Authority on Development is made up of seven countries (see map 12). This regional economic community is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

Map 12: Intergovernmental Authority on Development



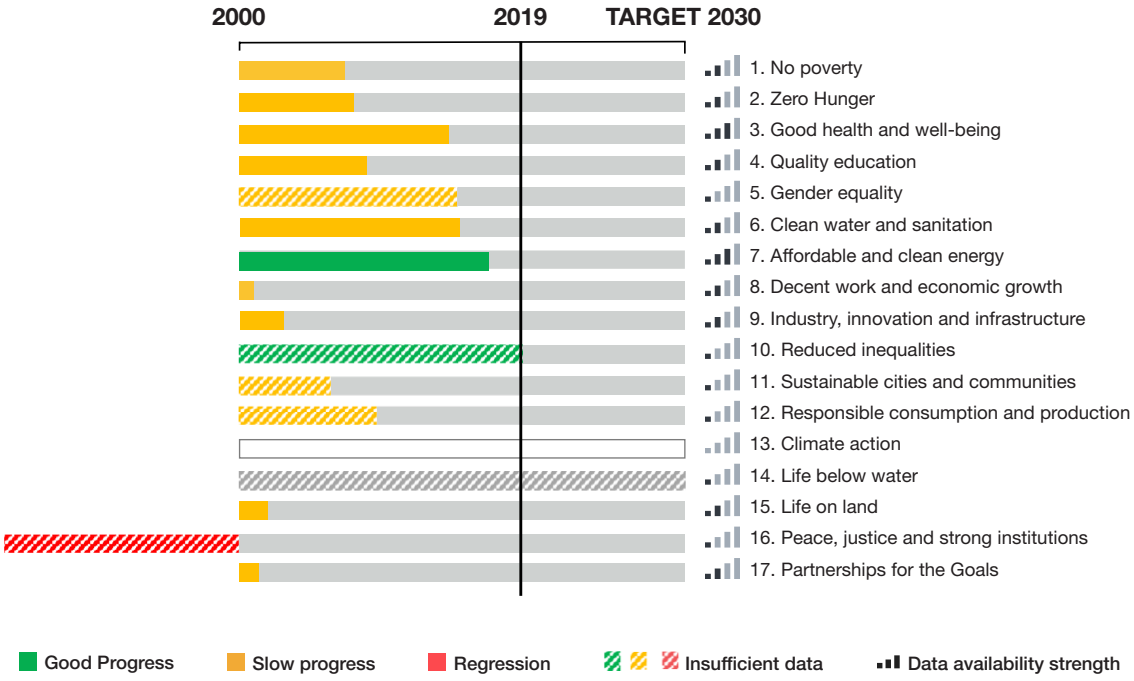
In terms of progress on the Sustainable Development Goals, while all other regional economic communities and all subregions are on track on Goal 14 – Life below water, this community, as a whole, has shown no progress on this Goal.

Goal 10 – Reduced inequalities, will be achieved by 2030, if the community maintains the current rate of progress.

With more acceleration, Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, and Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, can be achieved by 2030.

The major challenge faced by the community is on Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, which has regressed (see figure 39). The community should reverse the trend on this Goal and on the other 11 Goals on which it has stagnated.

Figure 39: Snapshot of Goal progress in 2019 for the Intergovernmental Authority on Development



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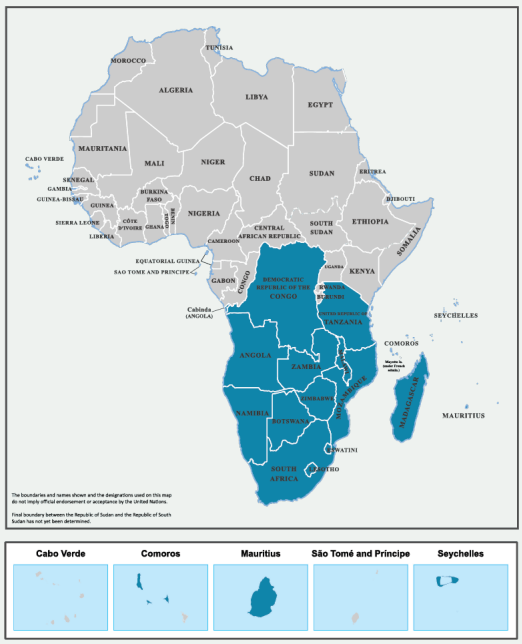
2.3.8. Southern African Development Community

The Southern African Development Community covers 14 countries, including all 11 countries in the Southern African subregion (see map 13). This regional economic community is not on track to achieve all the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, and if the current progress trends are maintained, it will not be possible to deliver on the promise of the 2030 Agenda.

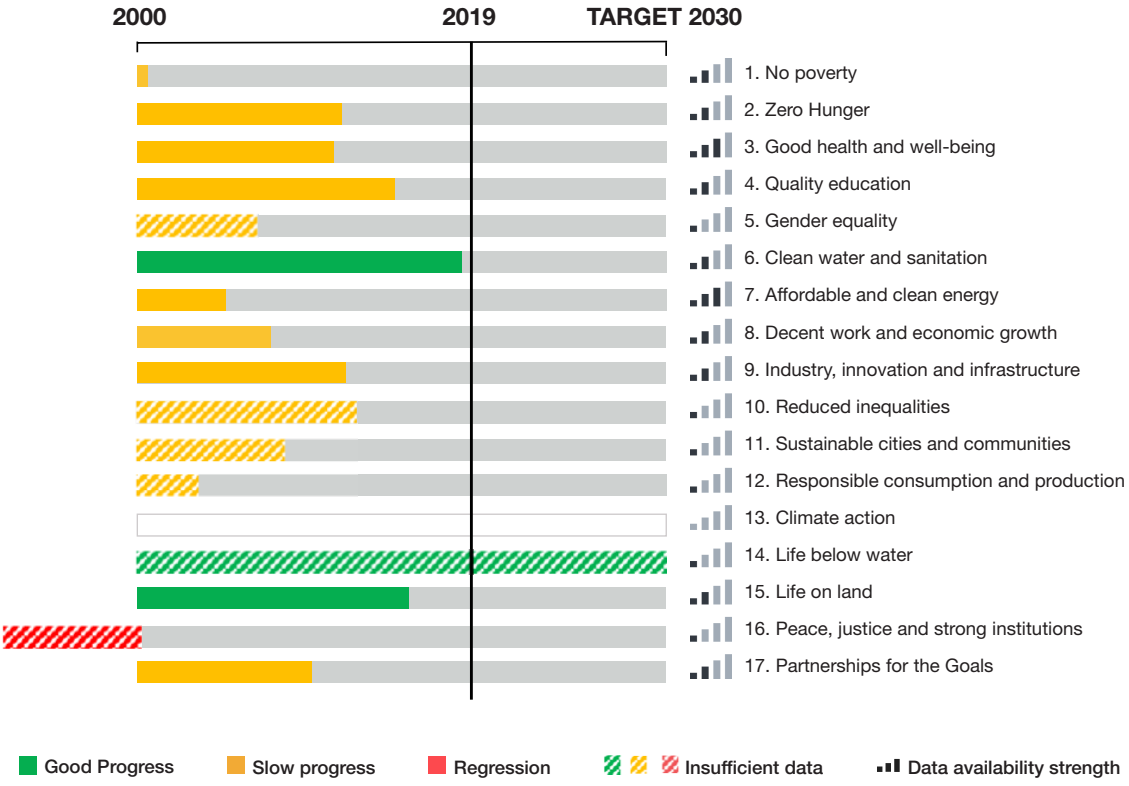
Map 13: Southern African Development Community



The main achievement in this community is on Goal 14 – Life below water. It can be considered that the Southern African Development Community has achieved this Goal; however, data availability for this Goal is poor. Substantive progress was recorded on Goal 6 – Clean water and sanitation, and Goal 15 – Life on land.

The biggest challenge is Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions, which has regressed. In addition, the Southern African Development Community has stagnated on Goal 1 – No poverty, and has experienced low progress on Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, and Goal 12 Responsible consumption and production (see figure 40). The community needs to reverse these trends and work harder on all other Goals: no other goal will be reached if the current progress rate is maintained.

Figure 40: Snapshot of Goal progress in 2019 for the Southern African Development Community



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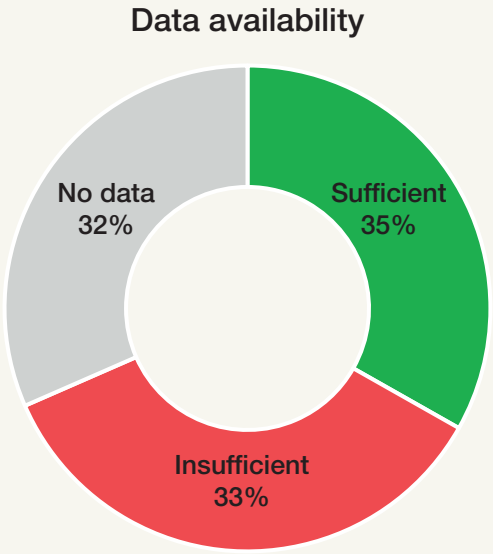
2.4. Status of Sustainable Development Goal data availability on the continent

The results presented above are based on data available as of October 2019 in the Global Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Database, which is maintained by the Statistics Division of the United Nations.

The overall data availability assessment shows that no African country has data for 32 per cent of the indicators (see figure 41). Out of the 244 indicators of the Sustainable Development Goals, 86 indicators have enough data for progress to be measured, meaning that data exist for at least two data points for at least 40 per cent of countries on the continent.

A total of 86 indicators distributed among 67 targets and under 16 Goals have enough data; 77 indicators have no data for Africa.

Figure 41: Overall indicator data availability assessment from 2000 to 2019



There are enough data for at least 40 per cent of the indicators under only four Goals: Goal 3 – Good health and well-being, Goal 7 – Affordable and clean energy, Goal 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure, and Goal 15 – Life on land (see figure 42).

Figure 42: Data availability assessment by Goal from 2000 to 2019

Less than 10 per cent of indicators have enough data under Goal 5 – Gender equality, Goal 11 – Sustainable cities and communities, Goal 12 – Responsible consumption and production, Goal 14 – Life below water, and Goal 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions.

No indicator has enough data under Goal 13 – Climate action.

ANNEXES
TECHNICAL NOTES

The assessment presented in the *2021 Africa Sustainable Development Goal Progress Report* builds on the methodology developed by the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific for its progress assessment. The present assessment is based on the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017 (resolution 71/313). Data were compiled from the Global Sustainable Development Goal Indicator database (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division, 2019).

ANNEX I
MEASURES FOR TRACKING PROGRESS

Two principal measures – current status index and anticipated progress index – are used to assess regional and subregional progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The two indices answer the following two different questions:

- Current status: how much progress has been made since 2000?
- Anticipated progress: how likely is it that the target values will be achieved by 2030?

The current status index measures progress towards achieving a specific Sustainable Development Goal target since 2000, while the anticipated progress index measures the gap between the predicted value of the indicator and the specified target value. Both indices are constructed at the subindicator level (series, disaggregation or subcomponents of an indicator) and can be aggregated at the indicator, target and Goal levels. In this analysis, the current status index is presented at the Goal level (snapshot) and the anticipated progress index is presented at the target and indicator levels (dashboard and progress gap).

Current status index

Given a specified Sustainable Development Goal target value for each indicator, the indicator values for current year and 2000 can be used to construct a metric that measures the progress made since 2000, in relation to the progress needed to achieve the target by 2030. The current status index is constructed in two steps:

Step 1. A metric is developed for each indicator to measure the progress made; the metric can then be compared with the entire amount of progress needed from 2000 to 2030.

Step 2. To see how much progress has been made – and still needs to be made – to achieve the Goal, the metrics computed in step 1 are combined into one index that indicates the "average progress made" and the "average progress required" on a fixed scale.

Denoting indicator values for 2000 and the current year by I_0 and I_{cv} and the target value for 2030 by "TV", and setting the normalized values of the indicator at 2000 and 2030 at 0 and 10, respectively, the current status index can be calculated as:

$$I_{cv}^{N} = \frac{I_{cv} - I_0}{|TV - I_0|} \times D$$

in which

$$D = \begin{cases} 10 & increasing\ is\ desirable \\ -10 & decreasing\ is\ desirable \end{cases}$$

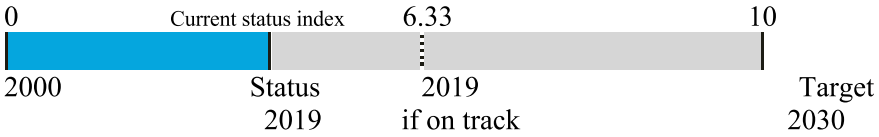
when the desirable direction is clear.

For parity indicators, the value is:

$$I_{cv}^{N} = \begin{cases} 10 - \frac{|TV - I_{cv}|}{|TV - I_0|} * 10 \ if\ |TV - I_{cv}| \leq |TV - I_0| \\ \frac{|I_{cv} - I_0|}{|TV - I_0|} * (-10) \qquad otherwise \end{cases}$$

The index is normalized to be in the interval [-10;10].

Example:



Based on the results, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- If the index is negative, the region has regressed since 2000
- If the index is positive and higher than 80 per cent of the needed progress (the value to be on track), the region (or subregion) has made good progress
- If the index is positive and less than 80 per cent of the needed progress (the value to be on track), the region (or subregion) has made low progress or has stagnated
- If the current value of an indicator has already reached or exceeded the target value, the index is automatically set to 10

Anticipated progress index

This index compares the predicted (anticipated) progress with the targeted progress. By predicting the indicator value for the target year and benchmarking the predicted value against the target value, it is possible to identify how close a region or subregion can get to the target by the end of the target year (2030), assuming the previous pace of progress.

Denoting the predicted value of the indicator I for the target year by I_t and the value in the base year by I_b, the progress gap can be approximated by P when no regression has occurred, and by $100 - \mathrm{P}$ when the indicator value has regressed since the base year. If the desirable direction is clear from the target, the value of P is defined as:

$$P = \frac{|TV - I_t|}{|TV - I_b|} \times 100$$

In the case of parity indicators, it is considered that no regression has occurred if

$$|TV - I_t| \leq |TV - I_b|.$$

The anticipated progress index only needs to be calculated for indicators that are not expected to achieve the target. Indicators for which the predicted value has already reached or is expected to reach the target by 2030, or for which it has exceeded the achievement level, are automatically classified as "will be achieved" and the anticipated progress index is set to 0.

Based on expected progress, the value of P ranges from 0 to 100. If there is a predicted regression from the current level, P will be greater than 100.

P may be interpreted as the extra effort or acceleration needed to meet the target when the value is less than or equal to 100, and $100 - \mathrm{P}$ is the amount of regression when it is greater than 100. Indicators are classified into three predefined achievement levels:

$$\begin{cases} 0 \leq P \leq 10 \left(\begin{matrix} Will\ meet\ the\ target\ with\ the\ current \\ rate\ of\ progress\ or\ minor\ extra\ effort \end{matrix} \right) \\ 10 < P < 100 \left(\begin{matrix} Need\ to\ accelerate\ the\ current\ rate \\ of\ progress\ to\ achieve\ the\ target \end{matrix} \right) \\ P \geq 100\ (Regression\ or\ no\ progress\ expected) \end{cases}$$

Selection of indicators

Indicators from the Global Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Database were selected based on the availability of data: starting from 2000, there should be two or more data points for more than 40 per cent of the countries in the corresponding region or subregion.

In total, 86 indicators were used to compute the current status index for the Sustainable Development Goal progress assessment in the present report. Of these, however, six indicators did not provide sufficient data for the 2030 predictions and were not used for the anticipated progress index calculations.

Aggregation

When more than one variation for an indicator existed (for example, 9.c.1 – Proportion of population covered by a mobile network (2G, 3G, 4G)), all variants were used in calculations. Each variant of an indicator was weighted such that the sum of the weights under each indicator was 1. Finally, a weighted average of the progress indices was computed as a progress index for that indicator. The same approach was used for aggregation at the target and goal levels.

The median value of indicators at the regional and subregional levels was used instead of weighted aggregates to avoid bias towards bigger countries and economies (Bidarbakht-Nia, 2018).

Leaving no one behind – disaggregated statistics

Disaggregation by sex, location or a combination of age and sex was available for 21 indicators (spread across Goals 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8). To take the concept of leaving no one behind into account, a vulnerable group for each indicator was identified as the group that had the worst situation in the entire reference population.

Extrapolation methods

Producing the two above-mentioned measures of progress required a set of values for 2000, 2015 and 2019, and an estimate for the target year (2030). These values, when not available, were estimated using a weighted regression method based on time-related weights (Bidarbakht-Nia, 2017). This approach assumes that the importance attached to the indicator values should be proportional to how recent their data are.

Suppose that n data points are available for indicator I for a given region over a period of T years, and there is an interest in estimating the indicator value for the year $t_{(n+a)\ (a=1,\ 2,\ \ldots)}$.

$T=t_n-t_1$ where t_n and t_1 are the latest and the earliest years, respectively, for which data on indicator I are available. The time-related weights work as a multiplier that inflates or deflates the rate of change in each period in proportion to its temporal distance to the target year ($_{tn+a}$). The time-related weight for the i^{th} observation for a given region is:

$$w_i = \frac{(t_{n+a} - t_1)}{(t_{n+a} - t_i)} \ (i = 1,2,..n)$$ for estimating values of 2015 and later, and

$$w_i = \frac{(t_n - 2000)}{(t_i - 2000)} \ (i = 1,2,..n)$$ for estimating 2000 values.

Weights are then incorporated into a regression model used for different indicators. In a few exceptional cases where the indicator was time-independent, time-related weights were not used (e.g., disaster-related indicators, official development assistance and other financial aid).

Setting regional target values

Of the 169 Sustainable Development Goal targets, only 30 per cent have specific (implicit or explicit) target values. For the rest, target values for the present report were set using a pragmatic and ambitious approach: champion area. The approach is based on what has proven feasible in the past on the continent and optimizes the use of available data. The idea is to identify the region's outstanding countries (top performers) and to set their average rate of change as the region's target rate. Imagine the top performers as belonging to one hypothetical area, labelled as the region's champion area, for which the rate of change equals the average for the top performers for one specific indicator. This can then be considered the target rate for the region. In other words, if the region as a whole can perform as well as its champion area over the 15 years (the Sustainable Development Goal era), then the region is expected to achieve the target value by 2030. Consequently, the universal target value for the region can be derived by applying the rate of change in the champion area to the regional value in the base year. In the present report, the regional value is the median value of the indicator over all countries for which data are available.

The main challenge with the champion area approach arises when dealing with indicators for which most of the countries started from a very low level and made such rapid progress during the past 15 years that the observed growth rate cannot reasonably be applied to the future. For example, the proportion of parliamentary seats held by women (5.5.1) and the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults (8.10.1). The rapid changes in these areas may have been attributable to technological advances, the exploitation of untapped resources or a paradigm shift brought about by a development agenda such as the Millennium Development Goals.

In such cases, rather than using the rate of change, the top five performers were identified based on the latest available data. The region's target value for the champion area was then taken to be the average value for the five best performing countries – using the largest or smallest values, depending on whether the desirable direction of change was an increase or a decrease. Before identifying the top five performers, outliers were dropped to avoid bias.

Assume that a target value has been set for indicator I:

Case 1. At least two data points are available since 2000 for a number of countries that show a diverse range of changes. In this case, the earliest and latest available data for the five countries with the highest rates of change are used to calculate the average annual rate of change over the five highest rates of increase or decrease.

The average rate of change in the region *(r)* is calculated in two steps. The first step is to estimate the geometric mean of the average annual growth rate for each country based on the earliest and latest indicator values. The second step is to take a geometric mean over the top five rates of change. It is often the case that one or a few countries experienced exceptional growth. These outlier countries are dropped from the calculations in order to ensure that the average of the top five performers is a realistic and achievable, yet aspirational, target for the rest of the countries.

The target value for the indicator is calculated as:

$$TV = \begin{cases} tv \ \ for\ indicators\ of\ type\ (i)\ and\ (ii) \\ (1+r)^{15} * \ I_{2015} \ \ for\ other\ indicators \end{cases}$$

Case 2. For indicators for which most countries started from a very low level and made rapid progress over the past 15 years, the latest data for each country are used to calculate the target value.

The target value is the average of indicator values for the five countries with the largest or smallest values, depending on whether the desirable change is an increase or a decrease (after dropping outliers, as in Case 1).

When unavailable, the indicator value for the base year (I_{2015}) can be estimated by applying an appropriate extrapolation method (as described above).

Confidence of results at the Goal level

Owing to limitations on data availability, the results aggregated at the Goal level are based on a percentage of the total global Sustainable Development Goal indicators. The strength of evidence is thus defined as the following ratio:

$$Data\ availability\ strength = \frac{T_{used}}{T_{global}}$$

where T_{global} and T_{used} represent, respectively, the total number of indicators in the global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets and the number of global indicators used in the calculations.

For ease of analysis, a strength symbol denotes the evidence strength factor according to the table below.

Symbol	Data availability strength	Interpretation
	0	No indicators available
	]0; 1/3]	Insufficient indicators
	]1/3; 2/3]	Moderate availability
	]2/3; 1[	High availability
	1	Full availability

ANNEX II
TARGET VALUES AND TARGET CALCULATION METHOD

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%), 15+, BOTHSEX	Direct	0
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%), 15+, FEMALE	Direct	0
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%), 15+, MALE	Direct	0
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%), 15–24, BOTHSEX	Direct	0
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%), 15–24, FEMALE	Direct	0
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%), 15–24, MALE	Direct	0
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%), 25+, BOTHSEX	Direct	0
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%), 25+, FEMALE	Direct	0
1	1.1.1	Employed population below international poverty line, by sex and age (%), 25+, MALE	Direct	0
1	1.1.1	Proportion of population below international poverty line (%)	Direct	0
1	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%), ALLAREA	AvgRateTop5	17.82845023
1	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%), RURAL	AvgRateTop5	20.56677737
1	1.2.1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line (%), URBAN	AvgRateTop5	9.954956012
1	1.3.1	[International Labour Organization] Proportion of population above statutory pensionable age receiving a pension, by sex (%), BOTHSEX	Direct	100
1	1.3.1	[World Bank] Poorest quintile covered by social assistance programs (%)	Direct	100
1	1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic drinking water services, by location (%), ALLAREA	Direct	100

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
1	1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic drinking water services, by location (%), RURAL	Direct	100
1	1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic drinking water services, by location (%), URBAN	Direct	100
1	1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services, by location (%), ALLAREA	Direct	100
1	1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services, by location (%), RURAL	Direct	100
1	1.4.1	Proportion of population using basic sanitation services, by location (%), URBAN	Direct	100
1	1.5.1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
1	1.5.1	Number of people affected by disaster (number)	Direct	0
1	1.5.2	Direct agriculture loss attributed to disasters (current United States dollars)	Direct	0
1	1.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters (current United States dollars)	Direct	0
1	1.a.2	Proportion of total government spending on essential services, education (%)	AvgRateTop5	20.88201719
2	2.1.1	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	Direct	0
2	2.2.1	Proportion of children moderately or severely stunted (%), <5Y	Direct	0
2	2.2.2	Proportion of children moderately or severely overweight (%), <5Y	Direct	0
2	2.2.2	Proportion of children moderately or severely wasted (%), <5Y	Direct	0
2	2.a.1	Agriculture orientation index for government expenditures	Direct	1
2	2.a.2	Total official flows (disbursements) for agriculture, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2017 United States dollars)	Factor2015	
2	2.c.1	Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA), by type of product, MAZ	Direct	0
2	2.c.1	Indicator of Food Price Anomalies (IFPA), by type of product, RIC	Direct	0
3	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	Direct	70

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
3	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	Direct	100
3	3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 1,000 live births), <5Y, BOTHSEX	Direct	25
3	3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 1,000 live births), <5Y, FEMALE	Direct	25
3	3.2.1	Under-5 mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 1,000 live births), <5Y, MALE	Direct	25
3	3.2.1	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births), <1Y, BOTHSEX	Direct	25
3	3.2.1	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births), <1Y, FEMALE	Direct	25
3	3.2.1	Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births), <1Y, MALE	Direct	25
3	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births), <1M, BOTHSEX	Direct	12
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), <15Y, BOTHSEX	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), 15–24, BOTHSEX	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), 15–24, FEMALE	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), 15–24, MALE	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), 15–49, BOTHSEX	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), 15–49, FEMALE	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), 15–49, MALE	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), 50+, BOTHSEX	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), 50+, FEMALE	Direct	0

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), 50+, MALE	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), ALLAGE, BOTHSEX	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), ALLAGE, FEMALE	Direct	0
3	3.3.1	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex and age (per 1,000 uninfected population), ALLAGE, MALE	Direct	0
3	3.3.2	Tuberculosis incidence (per 100,000 population)	Direct	0
3	3.3.3	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population at risk (per 1,000 population)	Direct	0
3	3.3.5	Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases (number)	Direct	0
3	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (probability), 30–70, BOTHSEX	Factor2015	13.76666667
3	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (probability), 30–70, FEMALE	Factor2015	13.76666667
3	3.4.1	Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease (probability), 30–70, MALE	Factor2015	13.76666667
3	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population), BOTHSEX	Factor2015	4.433333333
3	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population), FEMALE	Factor2015	2.433333333
3	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population), MALE	Factor2015	6.433333333
3	3.5.2	Alcohol consumption per capita (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year (litres of pure alcohol), 15+	AvgRateTop5	2.266689124
3	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries (per 100,000 population)	AvgRateTop5	21.47131245
3	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods (% of women aged 15–49 years), 15–49, FEMALE	Direct	100
3	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years), 15–19, FEMALE	AvgRateTop5	52.10133619

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
3	3.8.1	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index	AvgRateTop5	93.62955006
3	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 10%) as a share of total household expenditure or income (%)	AvgRateTop5	2.30072868
3	3.8.2	Proportion of population with large household expenditures on health (greater than 25%) as a share of total household expenditure or income (%)	AvgRateTop5	1.073219142
3	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population), BOTHSEX	AvgRateTop5	1.29219373
3	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population), FEMALE	AvgRateTop5	1.29219373
3	3.9.3	Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisonings, by sex (deaths per 100,000 population), MALE	AvgRateTop5	1.29219373
3	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex (%), 15+, BOTHSEX	AvgRateTop5	9.154989534
3	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex (%), 15+, FEMALE	AvgRateTop5	9.154989534
3	3.a.1	Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older, by sex (%), 15+, MALE	AvgRateTop5	9.154989534
3	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population with access to three doses of diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP3) (%)	Direct	100
3	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population with access to measles-containing-vaccine second dose (MCV2) (%)	Direct	100
3	3.b.1	Proportion of the target population with access to pneumococcal conjugate third dose (PCV3) (%)	Direct	100
3	3.b.2	Total official development assistance to medical research and basic heath sectors, net disbursement, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2017 United States dollars)	Factor2015	
3	3.c.1	Health worker density, by type of occupation (per 10,000 population), DENT	AvgRateTop5	0.185521164
3	3.c.1	Health worker density, by type of occupation (per 10,000 population), NURS	AvgRateTop5	14.99397156

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
3	3.c.1	Health worker density, by type of occupation (per 10,000 population), PHAR	AvgRateTop5	0.485336589
3	3.c.1	Health worker density, by type of occupation (per 10,000 population), PHYS	AvgRateTop5	2.908357414
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR01	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR02	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR03	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR04	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR05	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR06	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR07	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR08	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR09	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR10	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR11	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR12	Direct	100
3	3.d.1	International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity, by type of IHR capacity (%), IHR13	Direct	100
4	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in mathematics, by education level and sex (%), PRIMAR, BOTHSEX	AvgRateTop5	90.08305414
4	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in mathematics, by education level and sex (%), PRIMAR, FEMALE	AvgRateTop5	90.08305414
4	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in mathematics, by education level and sex (%), PRIMAR, MALE	AvgRateTop5	90.08305414
4	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in reading, by education level and sex (%), PRIMAR, BOTHSEX	AvgRateTop5	69.98344316

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
4	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in reading, by education level and sex (%), PRIMAR, FEMALE	AvgRateTop5	69.98344316
4	4.1.1	Minimum proficiency in reading, by education level and sex (%), PRIMAR, MALE	AvgRateTop5	69.98344316
4	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (%), BOTHSEX	Direct	100
4	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (%), FEMALE	Direct	100
4	4.2.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex (%), MALE	Direct	100
4	4.5.1	Rural to urban parity index for achievement in mathematics, by education level (ratio), PRIMAR	Direct	1
4	4.5.1	Rural to urban parity index for achievement in reading, by education level (ratio), PRIMAR	Direct	1
4	4.5.1	Gender parity index for achievement in mathematics, by education level (ratio), PRIMAR	Direct	1
4	4.5.1	Gender parity index for achievement in reading, by education level (ratio), PRIMAR	Direct	1
4	4.5.1	Gender parity index for participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), (ratio)	Direct	1
4	4.5.1	Gender parity index of trained teachers, by education level (ratio), PREPRI	Direct	1
4	4.5.1	Gender parity index of trained teachers, by education level (ratio), PRIMAR	Direct	1
4	4.5.1	Gender parity index of trained teachers, by education level (ratio), SECOND	Direct	1
4	4.a.1	Schools with access to electricity, by education level (%), PRIMAR	Direct	100
4	4.b.1	Total official flows for scholarships, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2017 United States dollars)	Factor2015	
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), LOWSEC, BOTHSEX	Direct	100

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), LOWSEC, FEMALE	Direct	100
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), LOWSEC, MALE	Direct	100
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), PREPRI, BOTHSEX	Direct	100
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), PREPRI, FEMALE	Direct	100
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), PREPRI, MALE	Direct	100
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), PRIMAR, BOTHSEX	Direct	100
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), PRIMAR, FEMALE	Direct	100
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), PRIMAR, MALE	Direct	100

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), SECOND, BOTHSEX	Direct	100
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), SECOND, FEMALE	Direct	100
4	4.c.1	Proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g., pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country, by sex and education level (%), SECOND, MALE	Direct	100
5	5.5.1	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (% of total number of seats), FEMALE	Special	50
5	5.5.2	Proportion of women in managerial positions (%), FEMALE	Direct	50
6	6.2.1	Proportion of population practicing open defecation, by urban/rural (%), ALLAREA	Direct	100
6	6.2.1	Proportion of population practicing open defecation, by urban/rural (%), RURAL	Direct	100
6	6.2.1	Proportion of population practicing open defecation, by urban/rural (%), URBAN	Direct	100
6	6.2.1	Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by urban/rural (%), ALLAREA	Direct	100
6	6.2.1	Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by urban/rural (%), RURAL	Direct	100
6	6.2.1	Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises, by urban/rural (%), URBAN	Direct	100
6	6.6.1	Water body extent (permanent and maybe permanent) (% of total land area)	AvgRateTop5	0.444820497
6	6.6.1	Water body extent (permanent) (% of total land area)	AvgRateTop5	0.434578831
6	6.a.1	Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for water supply and sanitation, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2017 United States dollars)	Factor2015	

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
6	6.b.1	Countries with procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning program in rural drinking-water supply, by level of definition in procedures (10 = Clearly defined; 5 = Not clearly defined; 0 = NA), RURAL	Direct	10
6	6.b.1	Countries with users/communities participating in planning programs in rural drinking-water supply, by level of participation (3 = High; 2 = Moderate; 1 = Low; 0 = NA), RURAL	Direct	3
7	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity, by urban/rural (%), ALLAREA	Direct	100
7	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity, by urban/rural (%), RURAL	Direct	100
7	7.1.1	Proportion of population with access to electricity, by urban/rural (%), URBAN	Direct	100
7	7.1.2	Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (%)	Direct	100
7	7.2.1	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption (%)	AvgRateTop5	70.04911572
7	7.3.1	Energy intensity level of primary energy (megajoules per constant 2011 purchasing power parity GDP)	AvgRateTop5	2.493058163
7	7.a.1	International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems (millions of constant 2016 United States dollars)	Factor2015	
8	8.1.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita (%)	Special	7
8	8.10.1	Number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults, 15+	AvgTop5	63.209434
8	8.10.1	Number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, 15+	AvgTop5	33.65
8	8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of adults aged 15 years and older), 15+, BOTHSEX	Direct	100
8	8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of adults aged 15 years and older), 15+, FEMALE	Direct	100

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
8	8.10.2	Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a financial institution or mobile-money-service provider, by sex (% of adults aged 15 years and older), 15+, MALE	Direct	100
8	8.2.1	Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person (%)	Special	5.25
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), BIM	AvgRateTop5	0.961791403
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), COL	AvgRateTop5	0.004452664
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), CPR	AvgRateTop5	0.232983268
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), CRO	AvgRateTop5	0.321385782
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), FEO	AvgRateTop5	0.010263507
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), FOF	AvgRateTop5	0.037042067
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), GAS	AvgRateTop5	0.00900934
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), GBO	AvgRateTop5	0.125456611
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), MEO	AvgRateTop5	0.050649647
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), NFO	AvgRateTop5	0.010263507
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), NMA	AvgRateTop5	0.005857106
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), NMC	AvgRateTop5	0.206423871
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), NMM	AvgRateTop5	0.290029239

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), PET	AvgRateTop5	0.050244324
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), RAW	AvgRateTop5	2.013267709
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), WCH	AvgRateTop5	0.003292651
8	8.4.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), WOD	AvgRateTop5	0.09824798
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%), 15+, BOTHSEX	AvgRateTop5	4.363473447
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%), 15+, FEMALE	AvgRateTop5	4.363473447
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%), 15+, MALE	AvgRateTop5	4.363473447
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%), 15–24, BOTHSEX	AvgRateTop5	5.256172234
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%), 15–24, FEMALE	AvgRateTop5	5.256172234
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%), 15–24, MALE	AvgRateTop5	5.256172234
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%), 25+, BOTHSEX	AvgRateTop5	1.719403666
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%), 25+, FEMALE	AvgRateTop5	1.719403666
8	8.5.2	Unemployment rate, by sex and age (%), 25+, MALE	AvgRateTop5	1.719403666
9	9.2.1	Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP (%)	AvgRateTop5	15.25851331
9	9.2.2	Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment (%)	AvgRateTop5	15.05480357
9	9.3.2	Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit (%)	AvgTop5	44.012
9	9.4.1	Carbon dioxide emissions per unit of manufacturing value added (kilograms of CO2 per constant 2010 United States dollars)	AvgRateTop5	0.100866346
9	9.5.1	Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP (%)	AvgRateTop5	0.158811566

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
9	9.5.2	Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants (per 1,000,000 population)	AvgTop5	1016.8
9	9.a.1	Total official flows for infrastructure, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2017 United States dollars)	Factor2015	
9	9.b.1	Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added (%)	AvgRateTop5	20.33754092
9	9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (%), AL2G	Direct	100
9	9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (%), AL3G	Direct	100
9	9.c.1	Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology (%), AL4G	Direct	100
10	10.b.1	Total assistance for development, by recipient countries (millions of current United States dollars)	Factor2015	
10	10.c.1	Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (%)	AvgRateTop5	3
11	11.1.1	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	AvgRateTop5	27.59922614
11	11.5.1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.1	Number of deaths due to disaster (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.1	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.1	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.1	Number of people affected by disaster (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.1	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.1	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Direct agriculture loss attributed to disasters (current United States dollars)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters (current United States dollars)	Direct	0

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
11	11.5.2	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters relative to GDP (%)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Direct economic loss in the housing sector attributed to disasters (current United States dollars)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Direct economic loss resulting from damaged or destroyed critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (current United States dollars)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Direct economic loss to cultural heritage damaged or destroyed attributed to disasters (millions of current United States dollars)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Direct economic loss to other damaged or destroyed productive assets attributed to disasters (current United States dollars)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Number of damaged critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Number of destroyed or damaged educational facilities attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Number of destroyed or damaged health facilities attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Number of disruptions to educational services attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Number of disruptions to health services attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Number of disruptions to other basic services attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
11	11.5.2	Number of other destroyed or damaged critical infrastructure units and facilities attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), BIM	AvgRateTop5	0.875805408
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), COL	AvgRateTop5	0.004452664
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), CPR	AvgRateTop5	0.210680926
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), CRO	AvgRateTop5	0.303097142

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), FEO	AvgRateTop5	0.008641528
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), FOF	AvgRateTop5	0.037042067
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), GAS	AvgRateTop5	0.005856654
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), GBO	AvgRateTop5	0.125456611
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), MEO	AvgRateTop5	0.050649647
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), NFO	AvgRateTop5	0.008641528
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), NMA	AvgRateTop5	0.005857106
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), NMC	AvgRateTop5	0.087629059
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), NMM	AvgRateTop5	0.154017633
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), PET	AvgRateTop5	0.043064769
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), RAW	AvgRateTop5	1.695089304
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), WCH	AvgRateTop5	0.001491905
12	12.2.2	Domestic material consumption per unit of GDP, by type of raw material (kilograms per constant 2010 United States dollars), WOD	AvgRateTop5	0.079866401
12	12.c.1	Fossil fuel pre-tax subsidies (consumption and production) as a proportion of total GDP (%)	AvgRateTop5	0.457522276
13	13.1.1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
13	13.1.1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Direct	0

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
13	13.1.1	Number of deaths due to disaster (number)	Direct	0
13	13.1.1	Number of directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population (number)	Direct	0
13	13.1.1	Number of injured or ill people attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
13	13.1.1	Number of people affected by disaster (number)	Direct	0
13	13.1.1	Number of people whose damaged dwellings were attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
13	13.1.1	Number of people whose destroyed dwellings were attributed to disasters (number)	Direct	0
14	14.5.1	Average proportion of Marine Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)	Direct	10
15	15.1.1	Forest area as a proportion of total land area (%)	AvgRateTop5	25.36655625
15	15.1.2	Average proportion of Freshwater Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)	AvgRateTop5	70.06537886
15	15.1.2	Average proportion of Terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)	AvgRateTop5	86.2195737
15	15.2.1	Above-ground biomass in forest per hectare (tons per hectare)	AvgTop5	91.50389807
15	15.2.1	Forest area net change rate (%)	Special	0
15	15.2.1	Proportion of forest area with a long-term management plan (%)	AvgTop5	50.67686
15	15.2.1	Proportion of forest area within legally established protected areas (%)	AvgTop5	55.018386
15	15.4.1	Average proportion of Mountain Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) covered by protected areas (%)	AvgRateTop5	55.70945926
15	15.5.1	Red List Index	AvgTop5	0.984328
15	15.a.1	Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2017 United States dollars)	Factor2015	
15	15.b.1	Total official development assistance for biodiversity, by recipient countries (millions of constant 2017 United States dollars)	Factor2015	
16	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex (victims per 100,000 population), BOTHSEX	AvgRateTop5	1.760054176

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
16	16.2.2	Detected victims of human trafficking, by age and sex (number), ALLAGE, BOTHSEX	Direct	0
16	16.3.2	Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population (%)	Direct	0
16	16.5.2	Bribery incidence (% of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request)	AvgRateTop5	6.265224826
16	16.6.1	Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget (%)	Direct	100
17	17.1.1	Total government revenue (budgetary central Government) as a proportion of GDP (%)	AvgRateTop5	33.61394525
17	17.1.2	Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes (%)	AvgRateTop5	115.3537541
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), MFN, AGR	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), MFN, ALP	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), MFN, ARM	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), MFN, CLO	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), MFN, IND	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), MFN, OIL	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), MFN, TEX	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), PRF, AGR	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), PRF, ALP	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), PRF, ARM	Direct	0

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), PRF, CLO	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), PRF, IND	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), PRF, OIL	Direct	0
17	17.10.1	Worldwide weighted tariff-average (weighted mean), by type of product and trade regime (%), PRF, TEX	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), MFN, AGR	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), MFN, ALP	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), MFN, ARM	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), MFN, CLO	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), MFN, IND	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), MFN, TEX	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), PRF, AGR	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), PRF, ALP	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), PRF, ARM	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), PRF, CLO	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), PRF, IND	Direct	0
17	17.12.1	Average tariff applied by developed countries, by type of product (%), PRF, TEX	Direct	0
17	17.19.1	Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries (current United States dollars)	Factor2015	
17	17.3.2	Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP (%)	Special	4

Goal	Indicator number	Series description	Target calculation method	Target value
17	17.4.1	Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services (%)	Special	0.8
17	17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (per 100 inhabitants), 10MBPS	Direct	100
17	17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (per 100 inhabitants), 256KT2MBPS	Direct	100
17	17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (per 100 inhabitants), 2MT10MBPS	Direct	100
17	17.6.2	Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed (per 100 inhabitants), ANYS	Direct	100
17	17.8.1	Internet users per 100 inhabitants	Direct	100
17	17.9.1	Total official development assistance (gross disbursement) for technical cooperation (millions of 2017 United States dollars)	Factor2015	

ANNEX III
LIST OF COUNTRIES BY SUBREGIONAL GROUPINGS

1. United Nations subregional groupings

Subregional groupings	Countries	
Subregional Office for Central Africa	1	Cameroon
	2	Central African Republic
	3	Chad
	4	Congo
	5	Equatorial Guinea
	6	Gabon
	7	Sao Tome and Principe
Subregional Office for Eastern Africa	1	Burundi
	2	Comoros
	3	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	4	Djibouti
	5	Eritrea
	6	Ethiopia
	7	Kenya
	8	Madagascar
	9	Rwanda
	10	Seychelles
	11	Somalia
	12	South Sudan
	13	Uganda
	14	United Republic of Tanzania

Subregional groupings	Countries	
Subregional Office for North Africa	1	Algeria
	2	Egypt
	3	Libya
	4	Mauritania
	5	Morocco
	6	Sudan
	7	Tunisia
Subregional Office for Southern Africa	1	Angola
	2	Botswana
	3	Eswatini
	4	Lesotho
	5	Malawi
	6	Mauritius
	7	Mozambique
	8	Namibia
	9	South Africa
	10	Zambia
	11	Zimbabwe
Subregional Office for West Africa	1	Benin
	2	Burkina Faso
	3	Cabo Verde
	4	Côte d'Ivoire
	5	Gambia
	6	Ghana
	7	Guinea
	8	Guinea-Bissau
	9	Liberia
	10	Mali
	11	Niger
	12	Nigeria
	13	Senegal
	14	Sierra Leone
	15	Togo

2. African Union regional economic communities

Subregional groupings	Countries	
Arab Maghreb Union	1	Algeria
	2	Libya
	3	Mauritania
	4	Morocco
	5	Tunisia
Community of Sahel-Saharan States	1	Benin
	2	Burkina Faso
	3	Central African Republic
	4	Chad
	5	Comoros
	6	Côte d'Ivoire
	7	Djibouti
	8	Egypt
	9	Eritrea
	10	Gambia
	11	Ghana
	12	Guinea
	13	Guinea-Bissau
	14	Kenya
	15	Liberia
	16	Libya
	17	Mali
	18	Mauritania
	19	Morocco
	20	Niger
	21	Nigeria
	22	Sao Tome and Principe
	23	Senegal
	24	Sierra Leone
	25	Somalia
	26	Sudan
	27	Togo
	28	Tunisia

Subregional groupings	Countries	
Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	1	Angola
	2	Burundi
	3	Comoros
	4	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	5	Djibouti
	6	Egypt
	7	Eritrea
	8	Eswatini
	9	Ethiopia
	10	Kenya
	11	Libya
	12	Madagascar
	13	Malawi
	14	Mauritius
	15	Rwanda
	16	Seychelles
	17	Sudan
	18	Uganda
	19	Zambia
	20	Zimbabwe
East African Community	1	Burundi
	2	Kenya
	3	Rwanda
	4	Uganda
	5	United Republic of Tanzania
Economic Community of Central African States	1	Angola
	2	Burundi
	3	Cameroon
	4	Central African Republic
	5	Chad
	6	Congo
	7	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	8	Equatorial Guinea
	9	Gabon
	10	Rwanda
	11	Sao Tome and Principe

Subregional groupings	Countries	
Economic Community of West African States	1	Benin
	2	Burkina Faso
	3	Cabo Verde
	4	Côte d'Ivoire
	5	Gambia
	6	Ghana
	7	Guinea
	8	Guinea-Bissau
	9	Liberia
	10	Mali
	11	Niger
	12	Nigeria
	13	Senegal
	14	Sierra Leone
	15	Togo
Intergovernmental Authority on Development	1	Djibouti
	2	Eritrea
	3	Ethiopia
	4	Kenya
	5	Somalia
	6	Sudan
	7	Uganda
Southern African Development Community	1	Angola
	2	Botswana
	3	Democratic Republic of the Congo
	4	Eswatini
	5	Lesotho
	6	Madagascar
	7	Malawi
	8	Mauritius
	9	Mozambique
	10	Namibia
	11	South Africa
	12	United Republic of Tanzania
	13	Zambia
	14	Zimbabwe

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