



Africa Regional Report on the Sustainable Development Goals

Summary



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I. Introduction

The present report is a summary of the Africa Regional Report on Sustainable Development Goals, prepared under the framework of the Africa Rio+20 follow-up, and the post-2015 development agenda consultative processes. It is based on information gathered from consultative processes that were carried out in the five subregions of Africa, and among a number of institutions supporting development in the region, supported by an extensive literature review.

The present report was presented at the Africa Regional Consultative Meeting on Sustainable Development Goals, which was held from 31 October to 5 November 2013, and was finalized based on the comments and recommendations of the meeting. The proposed 12 sustainable development goals were also endorsed at the meeting, which was attended by ministers and high-level officials from African countries, regional and sub-regional organizations, a wide range of major groups and development partners. The outcome document of the Africa Regional Consultative Meeting on the Sustainable Development Goals was adopted as an input to the work of the Africa High-level Committee on the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

II. Background and context

One of the key commitments agreed upon at the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) was the formulation of sustainable development goals. The Rio+20 outcome document, *The Future We Want*, recognized that the development of goals could be useful for providing focused and coherent action on sustainable development and emphasized, among others, that the goals should consider and incorporate in a balanced way, all three dimensions of sustainable development and their interlinkages. The Conference also recognized that the goals should be coherent with, and integrated into, the post-2015 development agenda and called for an inclusive and transparent intergovernmental process that is open to all stakeholders.

As a follow-up to Rio+20, the United Nations General Assembly established an intergovernmental Open Working Group in January 2013, to guide the global formulation of the sustainable development goals. At the regional level, the African Union Assembly of Heads of State and Government established in May 2013 the High-level Committee on the Post-2015 Development Agenda to oversee and provide political guidance on the Africa process. The Committee was mandated to finalize the common African position and ensure that the priorities identified were integrated into the post-2015 development agenda.

As a follow-up to Rio+20, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), in collaboration with the African Union Commission (AUC), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, organized the Africa Regional Implementation Meeting (Africa-RIM) to deliberate on the main outcomes of Rio+20 and their implications for Africa. The Meeting called for an effective, broad-based, bottom-up consultative process in Africa to flesh out the goals, indicators and targets that should underpin the sustainable development goals. Furthermore, subregional and regional consultations on the post-2015 development agenda were organized to guide the identification of priority areas that will have a broad consensus across the region's diverse stakeholders.

III. Sustainable development: concepts, guiding frameworks and criteria

Humanity has the ability to achieve sustainable development – that is, to ensure that development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.¹ The sustainable development concept resulted from a gradual shift in development perspectives. In the

¹ In 1987, the United Nations released the Brundtland Report, which included what is now one of the most widely recognized definitions: "Sustainable development is development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of

1950s and 1960s, development mainly focused on economic growth and increases in output based on theories of production efficiencies. In the 1970s, however, observations were made on the growing gap between the rich and the poor in and between regions, which resulted in the shift to focus on equity issues with emphasis on social development and income distribution as key elements.² During the same period, observations on the impact of economic growth on the environment drew attention to the importance of integrating environmental concerns in the development agenda.

Sustainable development encompasses the interlinkages of the three dimensions of economic growth, social development and environmental sustainability. The environment is considered the source of life and gives rise to economic activities, which in turn sustain social development. Without growth, there will be no social development. This, however, is not necessarily a linear relationship as the environment also directly influences social development.

The challenge of sustainable development is to achieve a balance in interrelationships among the three dimensions. Economic growth therefore has to be environment-friendly and socially responsible. For economic growth to be sustainable, efforts need to be directed to an efficient and sustainable use of natural resources; agricultural practices that are environment-friendly; renewable energy development; less-carbon intensive production of goods and services, including efficient transportation; and less intensive production and consumption of resources, goods and services, among others. These promote efficient and resilient production systems, and minimize resource depletion, degradation and greenhouse gas emissions, thus leading to stronger and more resilient economies.

The three dimensions of sustainable development are cast in the overarching role of governance and institutions. For the region, governance and institutions in particular are fundamental to sustainable development, as they provide the foundation on which economic growth, and socially responsible and environment-friendly development rests. Enabling governance environment and functional institutions provide constitutional, accountable, regulatory and legal frameworks for productive activities to thrive under, which in turn will enhance sustainable development.

IV. Sustainable development goals: principles, vision, guiding framework and criteria

In the formulation of the sustainable development goals, considerable effort was made to ensure that the proposed goals, targets and indicators were in alignment with the vision, principles, guiding framework and criteria set out at the global and regional level. At the global level, the Secretary-General's High-level Panel proposed that the sustainable development goals' framework should meet a number of criteria in order to effectively deal with sustainable development concerns. These include, that the goals are universal in character; that they incorporate a range of key areas that were not fully covered in the Millennium Development Goals, such as energy, climate change; that they reflect equally the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and the interconnections between them; and also include progress metrics, and scope to review the goals in view of evolving knowledge and evidence.

For the Africa region, the Africa-RIM proposed that the development of the sustainable development goals should be guided by, among others, the Rio principles; the need for the goals, targets and indicators to embody all three dimensions of sustainable development; the need for the goals to be action-oriented to

future generations to meet their own needs." The Brundtland Commission, formally the World Commission on Environment and Development, known by the name of its Chairperson, former Norwegian Prime Minister, Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, was convened by the United Nations in 1983. The Commission was created to deal with the growing concern about "the accelerating deterioration of the human environment and natural resources and the consequences of that deterioration for economic and social development." In establishing the Commission, the United Nations General Assembly recognized that environmental problems were global in nature and determined that it was in the common interest of all nations to establish policies for sustainable development.

2 See Economic Commission for Africa, Africa Regional Report on Sustainable Development, May 2012.

allow for effective monitoring and evaluation; universality and flexibility; availability of adequate means of implementation; and the need to promote equitable and inclusive human-centred development.

The Rio+20 Outcome Document also provides guidance on what the goals should seek to achieve. Foremost among these is poverty eradication, for which sustained, inclusive and equitable economic growth in developing countries is a necessary requirement. For Africa in particular, elaboration of sustainable development goals is critical at this period in global development. The Millennium Development Goals will come to an end in 2015. While progress has been made globally, Africa is off track in achieving most of the targets, so the Millennium Development Goals will remain relevant beyond 2015. Hence, the development of sustainable development goals should recognize the need for complementarity with the Millennium Development Goals.

V. Sustainable development priorities in the five subregions of Africa

The present report and the sustainable development goals proposed therein is informed by literature review, consultations with regional and subregional bodies, and the sustainable development priorities identified in the reports of the five subregions of Africa – North, West, Central, Eastern and Southern Africa. The preparation of the five subregional reports was based on extensive literature review, field surveys and consultations with stakeholders in the subregions. The draft reports were deliberated on at the Africa Regional Consultative Meeting on Sustainable Development Goals, which was organized by ECA jointly with AUC and AfDB from 31 October to 5 November 2013.

In addition to common cross-cutting issues such as governance and institutions, peace and security, financing, capacity development and technology transfer (see table 1), the following issues were identified as key subregional sustainable development priorities:

North Africa: climate change and environmental challenges; dependence on primary commodities and low economic diversification; insufficient employment-generating growth; food insecurity; inequality and lack of access to basic services; energy insecurity and the need for investments in renewable energy.

West Africa: tackling poverty; gender equality; improvements in education quality; improved access to affordable and good quality health; sustainable water, energy and transport infrastructure development, and inclusive growth; agriculture and food security; proper environmental and natural resource management; social protection for the poor and vulnerable; sanitation and urban management; and enhancing partnerships for development.

Central Africa: economic diversification to deal with over dependence on natural resources; infrastructural development; poverty, hunger and malnutrition; improvements in water and sanitation; improvements in access and quality of education; enhancing gender equality and empowerment; unemployment and underemployment; and improvements in environmental, water resources and urban management.

Eastern Africa: high and sustained economic growth to translate into jobs and human development; improvements in education and skills development; increased agricultural productivity and value addition; sustainable energy development; improvements in access to affordable health care; tackling environmental and climate related challenges; and infrastructural development.

Southern Africa: fight against poverty and inequality; improvements in health and nutrition; improvements in education; promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment; sustainable environmental management and climate change.

Table 1: Overview of subregional sustainable development priorities

Central Africa	Eastern Africa	North Africa	Southern Africa	West Africa
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote peace, security and sociopolitical stability 2. Promote good governance and accountability 3. Develop physical, economic and social infrastructure 4. Combat poverty and promote food security 5. Promote green growth and the creation of decent employment 6. Improve access to health for all 7. Ensure high school education and vocational training for all 8. Ensure protection of the environment and promotion of resilience to climate change 9. Promote social inclusion, gender equality and the empowerment of women 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Achieve sustainable and inclusive growth and economic transformation 2. Sustainable food security accessibility and use 3. Sustainable land management and biodiversity protection 4. Promotion of science and technology for development 5. Disaster risk management 6. Governance, peace and security 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce marginalization and social exclusion of vulnerable population 2. Foster transition to a green and inclusive economy 3. Ensure universal access to basic services 4. Build lasting peace on a transparent basis 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable poverty eradication 2. Improved learning 3. Gender equality and empowerment 4. Improvement of health and nutritional status 5. Ensure environmental sustainability 6. Governance and institutions 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduction of extreme poverty and hunger 2. Achieve gender equality, equitable and universal primary and secondary education 3. Improve child and maternal health 4. Universal access to healthcare delivery service 5. Increase and improve infrastructure and urban management 6. Improve inclusive economic growth 7. Achieve structural economic transformation 8. Ensure good governance, peace and security 9. Reduce environmental degradation and pollution (ensure sustainable use and management of natural resources) 10. Enhance regional and global public-private partnerships for development (external financing and partnerships)

VI. Overview of Africa's sustainable development issues and priorities

A. *Key economic development issues and priorities*

Economic growth, jobs and structural transformation

Over the past decade, Africa has recorded sustained and impressive economic growth rates. In 2013, growth rates averaged 4 per cent, almost double the global average. One quarter of countries in the region grew at about 7 per cent or more, and a number of African countries are among the fastest growing economies in the world. This impressive growth, however, presents a puzzling paradox. Notwithstanding the glowing gross domestic product (GDP) figures, Africa has the lowest levels of human and social development with a large part of the population trapped in poverty, facing rampant unemployment and inequality. To translate rapid economic growth into sustained and inclusive development, Africa must put in place development strategies that foster economic diversification, create jobs, reduce inequality and poverty and boost access to basic services. This can only be done through structural transformation.

Structural transformation will involve a shift in both employment and output from its dominant agriculture-based economies, with acute dependence on natural resources to an economic structure based on industrial development and modern services, with strong employment potential; more equitable distribution of income; diversified manufactured goods; commodity-based value addition; optimal and sustainable use of natural resources; enhanced resilience to global shocks; and greater regional integration.

Agriculture, food and nutrition security

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for about two thirds of the region's population. It contributes about one third of the GDP and employs about 60 per cent of the population (AfDB, 2013), and thus enhancing its performance is central to food security and sustainable poverty reduction. The agricultural sector is, however, beset with so many challenges which include inadequate access to productive inputs, under-investments in the sector, constraining legal and land policy frameworks, environmental challenges and climate change.

Under the framework of the sustainable development goals, it is imperative that these challenges are met. Sustainable intensification and wider adoption of improved technologies will spur agricultural productivity and transformation. Greening the agriculture sector is necessary to contribute to tackling the risks associated with agricultural intensification; and climate smart agricultural practices and overall agricultural efficiency improvements present important opportunities for climate change mitigation and adaptation, while increasing agricultural productivity and dealing with the issue of food and nutrition security.

Energy

Africa faces many energy related challenges. Over 75 per cent of the African population is without electricity and 81 per cent depend on solid traditional biomass fuels for cooking. Only about a quarter of the population in sub-Saharan Africa has access to electricity, versus about half in South Asia and more than 80 per cent in Latin America, the Middle East and North Africa. There is just enough electricity generated now to power one light bulb per person for three hours per day.¹

The population without access to electricity is projected to increase to 655 million (44 per cent) and those without clean cooking facilities to 883 million (59 per cent) by 2030 out of an estimated population of 1.5 billion under the "business-as-usual" scenario (International Renewable Energy Agency, 2013).

¹ World Bank, Energy in Africa: Overview. Available from: http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/COUNTRIES/AFRICAEXT/EXTAFRREGTOPENERGY/0,,menuPK.717332~pagePK.51065911~piPK.64171006~th_eSitePK.717306,00.html

Africa continues to largely depend on unsustainably harvested traditional biomass energy in the form of charcoal and firewood as cooking fuels, both of which result in many deaths from indoor air pollution. More than 30 sub-Saharan African countries have faced power shortages in the past 5 to 10 years, which affect various facets of development through load shedding and inadequate supply. These challenges occur even with Africa's abundant fossil and renewable energy resources and hence, the paradigm of energy development has not delivered the desired level of energy security and services.

Sustainable consumption and production

The level of resource and material productivity in Africa – a measure of the total amount of materials directly used by an economy in relation to economic activity (typically GDP) – is very low (about \$516 per ton of material) compared to the global average of \$950 per ton of material in 2008. Consumption patterns are however a growing source of concern, due to, among others, the changing consumption patterns of an increasingly affluent middle class. Africa also continues to rely heavily on solid fuels (such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal) as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking and heating. Over 90 per cent of the population in 21 countries used solid fuels in 2010.

As Africa pursues structural transformation-driven industrialization and the inevitable use of natural resources, more attention needs to be paid to sustainable consumption and production. It is imperative that efforts by Governments, the private sector, local communities and individuals to improve social and environmental accountability of production and consumption processes are accelerated. In order for sustainable consumption and production to go forward at an increased pace, more coherent policy frameworks that tackle both the supply and demand side of natural resource use are needed, coupled with improved implementation and enforcement of policies. Achieving this requires action and responsibility across sectors, and urgent action should be taken with respect to capacity-building and use of environmentally friendly technologies. The transition to an inclusive green economy provides further opportunities to enhance sustainability in consumption and production.

Infrastructure development

Infrastructure development is a critical key driver for progress across the African continent as it allows for productivity and sustainable economic growth. It contributes significantly to human development, poverty reduction, and is crucial to the attainment of the sustainable development goals. Notwithstanding its enormous mineral and other natural resources, Africa has the lowest productivity of any region in the world, and this is largely attributable to serious infrastructural shortcomings across all the subsectors: energy, water, sanitation, transportation, and communications technology.

Africa's infrastructure deficit limits regional integration initiatives, raises transaction costs of business and limits growth - estimated to shave off at least 2 percent of Africa's annual growth. Infrastructure is critical for the promotion of inclusive and sustainable growth. Rural infrastructure, notably feeder roads and transmission lines that connect rural communities to national grids, allows individuals, households, communities, and small businesses to embark on income-generating activities. Infrastructure development will also support sustainable development by allowing Africa to tap into its abundant renewable energy or environment-friendly sources of energy such as solar, wind, geothermal and hydropower, all of which Africa is well endowed with.

B. Key social development issues and priorities

Poverty, inequality and social exclusion

Although the incidence of extreme poverty is on the decline in many countries, progress in poverty eradication remains slow. Africa is not on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty by 2015. Indeed, poverty remains the major challenge – 48

per cent of Africans live in extreme poverty and 72 per cent of the youth population lives on less than \$2 a day.

Africa continues to record one of the highest income inequalities among all the regions as indicated by the Gini coefficient and the proportion of the national income or consumption associated with different segments of the population. The Gini coefficient for Africa was 44.2 in 2008, ranking it second highest regionally to Latin America and the Caribbean (Ortiz and Cummins, 2011). Poverty is multidimensional and linked to other sustainable development priorities, including education, health, access to drinking water, sanitation and other basic services. The multidimensional nature of poverty means that meeting this challenge by using an interlinkages approach would provide the opportunity to also deal with other sustainable development priorities in an efficient and effective manner.

Education

The education sector in Africa has over the years, recorded steady improvements. Attending primary school is becoming the norm, with most countries having achieved universal primary enrolment (above 90 per cent). Nearly half of African countries have achieved gender parity in primary school. However, a few challenges remain in terms of quality of education, completion rates, secondary and tertiary level enrolment, reform in the educational system and curricula, teaching capacity and infrastructure.

While public expenditure in education has steadily increased over the years, much still needs to be done in terms of investments in higher education, education infrastructure, strategic planning and reform of education curricula in order to make it relevant to the skills required by the labour market, and overall quality enhancement.

Water, sanitation and access to basic services

Although the Millennium Development Goals' commitment of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water by 2015 was met globally in 2010 (five years ahead of time), Africa still accounts for 40 per cent of the people without access to safe drinking water. Most of the continent is off track in meeting the improved sanitation facility target – coverage of which increased by a mere 4 percentage points during the period 1990–2010, with stark disparities between urban and rural areas.

Lack of basic sanitation undermines efforts to end extreme poverty and disease in Africa's poorest communities, especially in rural and informal urban settlements. Safe water and sanitation are vital for human health, social dignity, healthy ecosystems and productive livelihoods. Lack of clean water, poor sanitation and hygiene are lead causes of child mortality with over 2,000 daily deaths of children from diarrhoeal diseases. Women and girls are disproportionately impacted by the rampant scarcities of clean water and adequate sanitation.

Demography and population growth

Africa's population is projected to rise from 1 billion to 1.6 billion by 2030, and by 2050 it would have doubled (AfDB, 2011). Combined with risks, vulnerabilities and challenges of poverty, hunger, disease, production and consumption patterns, and climate change, this population growth will place increased pressure on land, ocean, fresh water, and other natural resources that sustain human life. This calls for appropriate measures to be put in place now to ensure that future efforts to eradicate poverty and inequality; combat hunger, malnutrition and overall food insecurity; increase access to energy; develop sustainable cities; and mitigate the impacts of natural and human-made disasters, all yield results. Also, with Africa's growing youth population estimated at over 60 per cent of the region's total population and 45 per cent of the total labour force, Governments will require policies that especially focus on large youth populations, and improve access to family planning, reproductive rights and health services.

Urbanization and sustainable human settlements

Although Africa is the least urbanized region of the world, with an urban population of only 38 per cent, it has the fastest urban growth rate of 4.5 percent.² The United Nations' projections indicate that Africa will become 50 per cent urban by 2035, and that this figure may rise further to nearly 60 per cent by 2050, if "moderate" growth-rate projections materialize.³ Between 2010 and 2050, the number of Africa's urban dwellers will increase from about 400 million to 1.26 billion.

This changing landscape of the region's increasingly urban future has enormous implications for human development, for the structural transformation of African economies and sustained economic growth, among others. Cities now account on average for around 55 per cent of the GDP of African economies. It is imperative that the problems posed by rapid urbanization are tackled, and the opportunities they present are harnessed during this time of increased economic growth for a number of African countries. Africa must reposition its cities as drivers of development. For this to happen, it needs to put in place new policy approaches and prioritize urbanization as a transformative force for sustainable development at all levels.

Health

Health is both a determinant and outcome of sustainable development interventions. It is inextricably linked to other sustainable development outcomes, including better education, higher productivity and consequently higher wages in later life. Health and health-related events can be catastrophic and plunge people further into poverty due to loss of incomes and high health-care costs in the absence of health insurance.

Notwithstanding the steady progress on the health front, Africa still confronts the world's most dramatic public health crisis. The World Health Organization, in their 2014 report, indicates that HIV/AIDS continues to devastate the region. More than 90 per cent of the estimated 300–500 million malaria cases that occur every year are in Africa, mainly in children under five years of age, but most countries are moving forward to better treatment policies. Most African countries are making good progress on preventable childhood illnesses such as polio and measles, through increased immunization coverage. However, some hurdles still remain, including the high rate of maternal and newborn mortality, and the strain on African health systems from life-threatening communicable diseases coupled with increasing rates of non-communicable diseases.

Strengthening the fragile health system and examining basic hygiene and health education are important in terms of meeting the health challenges of Africa. Insufficient funding remains the most significant threat to the health systems in the region. Resources are needed for the health systems to respond effectively to life-threatening communicable diseases (for instance, the high prevalence of HIV/AIDS), and non-communicable diseases (including cancers, diabetes, hypertension and coronary heart disease), which are set to rise over the coming decades. Sustainable development programmes that improve or preserve the quality of water, air and other environmental goods and services will lower the national health budgets and ensure a healthy labour force.

Youth unemployment

Africa has a growing youth population estimated at over 60 per cent of the region's total population and 45 per cent of the total labour force – the youngest and fastest growing in the world. Although official youth unemployment rates in Africa (excluding North Africa) are lower than in most other regions, they are twice as high as adult unemployment rates (estimated at 11.8 per cent and around 6 per cent in 2012, respectively).

While the lack of skills is the common hurdle for young people trying to enter the labour market, sometimes the lack of jobs and the mismatch between skills demanded and supplied is the main source of

² The United Nations Population Division reports the official urbanization rates for most countries by decade from 1960 to 2010. Available from: <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/index.htm>.

³ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision (2012). Available from: <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/publications/world-urbanization-prospects-the-2011-revision.html>.

unemployment (AfDB and others, 2012). The future is worrying. The large youth population not in employment, education or training is a growing group of discouraged unemployed young people, who potentially represent a threat to social cohesion and political stability in many African societies. This demands a greater sense of urgency. Specific policies and actions are needed in order to: increase investment in education and training; increase investment to improve the integration of young people into economic, political and social life; introduce technical and vocational training that is responsive to labour market needs; and enhance participation in decision-making processes, among others.

Gender and women's empowerment

Africa continues to record progress on gender equality and women's empowerment. Many countries are producing remarkable achievements, especially on gender parity in primary school education and number of seats held by women in parliament. Promoting women in paid employment outside agriculture; cultural practices such as inequitable inheritance practices, early marriage and household power dynamics; and lack of equitable economic opportunities, continue to pose challenges.

The need to do more is imperative. Enhancing gender equality and empowering women is critical to achieving a broad range of the sustainable development goals proposed in the present report. More educated mothers have the skills to compete for high-skilled and well-paid jobs and will therefore be in a better position to feed, care for and educate their children. Empowering women and girls through education also allows them to be involved in decisions at all levels and influence the allocation of resources in a gender-sensitive manner.

To accelerate the enhancement of gender equity and women's empowerment, policy changes should be directed at tackling discrimination against girls and women in educational systems, encouraging greater participation of women in productive and remunerative economic activities, and increasing the voice of women in making decisions at all levels of society. Economic and social policies that respond better to the needs of men and women – including affirmative action strategies, the reform of customary laws that discriminate against women and girls, and more human and financial resources to enforce and carry out such laws – are crucial for meeting this goal. Countries with educational disparities against boys should deal with that issue (ECA, 2012).

C. *Environment and natural resources issues and priorities*

Africa's sustainable development largely depends on goods and services derived from its environment and natural resource base. The land, soil, water, forest, biodiversity, marine ecosystems and mineral resources form the basis of primary production, and support most of the sectors that drive socioeconomic development in Africa. Agriculture, tourism, industry, mining and many forms of local, national, regional and international trade thrive on the goods and services provided by natural resources. The consumption and production patterns based on these resources also determine the pace of sustainable development (Sustainable Development Solutions Network, 2013). As Africa pursues sustainable growth pathways, the management of natural capital is critical. This will require innovative strategies for sustainably maximizing social, economic and ecological benefits from these resources.

Land

Land lies at the heart of social, cultural, spiritual, political and economic life in most of Africa. Land and natural resources are key assets for economic growth and development. Most African economies continue to rely heavily on agriculture and natural resources for a significant share of national income, food needs and employment. Reliance on land, as a principal source of livelihood and as a basis for economic development in Africa, is likely to persist in the foreseeable future. This calls for the continued formulation and implementation of appropriate land policies for better livelihoods for the poor and increased private

investment in agriculture. The importance of land in Africa is multifaceted and central to the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

More than 30 per cent of the global dry lands are located in susceptible dry land regions in North Africa, Sahel and the southern part of Africa. They cover almost 2 billion hectares in 25 countries, representing 65 per cent of the land mass in the region. Over 400 million people live in the dry lands and the majority of them are the rural poor with an annual population growth rate of 3 per cent. The dry land is under threat from deforestation, soil erosion, nutrient mining, recurrent drought and climate change, all of which can potentially result in land degradation, desertification and aggravated poverty.

Forests

Africa has made steady progress towards sustainable forest management in the past decade compared to the 1990–2000 period. The net loss of forest area has slowed down, and the areas of forest designated for the conservation of biological diversity and included in protected areas have slightly increased (FAO, 2010). The percentage change in forest area was positive in eight countries and negative in 37 countries both during the periods 2000–2005 and 2005–2010. There was no change in forest area in six countries for the same periods. Inclusive green growth approaches can contribute to preserving forest resources and their ecosystem services. African countries must intensify efforts in order to achieve the 10 per cent forest cover target through sustainable forest and land use management as part of inclusive green growth initiatives.

Biodiversity

The sustainable management of natural resources is also reflected in the conservation of biological diversity. Based on the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources Red List of Threatened Species in 2011, the number of threatened species of birds, mammals and fish was highest in Eastern Africa followed by West Africa. The least number of threatened species of birds, mammals, fish and higher plants was observed in Southern Africa. With regard to critically endangered and vulnerable animal species, the number was highest in Eastern Africa followed by Southern Africa, while it was least in North Africa.

The decline in the status of biodiversity may erode the benefits that accrue from the continent's biodiversity resources. Sustainable development efforts should target preservation of habitats, reduction of threatened species and halting of further extinction of species. There have been efforts to reduce biodiversity loss through terrestrial forest protection. Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares. These areas are designated by national authorities as strategic reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use.

Mineral resources

Africa is rich in many types of mineral deposits. It has the highest potential for precious metals, base metals and diamonds, and produces tons of metal and mineral products. Several of the renowned strategic minerals and metals, including gold, platinum, diamond, uranium, tantalum, manganese, chromium, nickel, bauxite and cobalt are produced in Africa. The mining industry accounts for a substantial proportion of the GDP in several African countries. However, many African countries are yet to fully benefit from mineral riches due to conflicts that destabilize development and constrain new investment in mineral exploration and development in some subregions. The enormous mineral resource endowment has therefore not made significant contributions to poverty eradication. In response to critical sustainable development issues in the mining sector, the African Union launched the African Minerals Development Centre in December 2013, at the Mineral Resources Ministers' Conference, which was held in Maputo, Mozambique, to enhance the capacity of African mining countries to derive economic and social benefits from implementing the Africa Mining Vision.

Freshwater resources

The interconnected system of Africa's inland freshwater and marine water resources is critical for human activities. Water is vital for all sectors and serves as an input to industry and is integral to hydropower generation, which is vital for tourism, subsistence and commercial agriculture, fisheries and livestock production. The rapid population growth has resulted in a tripling of water withdrawals over the past three decades due to food demands and escalating industrial growth, thus causing increasing water scarcity in the region. This hampers development by limiting food production, and health and industrial development. Climate change is further exacerbating these negative trends.

Water withdrawal trends continue to be the same and efforts to conserve water as a renewable resource must focus on sustainable consumption, maintenance of water quality, reduction of waste and improvement in water use efficiency in all sectors. Of utmost importance is agricultural water use efficiency improvement since the sector is the largest consumer of water on the continent. This should encompass the delivery and application of water in ways that enhance crops, livestock and aquaculture water productivity in order to meet the rising food demand and competition from non-agricultural users.

Marine resources

Africa's marine ecosystems include oceans and seas, estuaries, coral reefs, mangrove forests, wetland, and dunes. These are important for several aspects of sustainable development and services, such as coastal stabilization from severe weather and sea level rise, regulation of water quality and quantity, biodiversity, and spawning habitat for many aquatic species. Sustainable management of these marine resources is crucial to the livelihoods of coastal communities as they seldom have alternative sources of livelihood. Fish resources in particular provide livelihoods and contribute to food security. Up to 10 million people are employed in the fisheries sector in Africa and fish provide up to 70 percent of the daily animal protein intake in some coastal countries in Africa. The sector also generates foreign exchange and public revenue.

The extent of sustainable use of marine ecosystems is captured by trends in the proportion of fish stock within their safe biological limits, and used as an indicator that provides an important reference for policymaking related to sustainable management of fish stocks at the national, regional and global level. About 57.4 per cent of fish stocks were estimated to be fully exploited in 2009. On the other hand, the percentage of marine fish stocks that were overexploited and outside their safe biological limits has been increasing, while the proportion of non-fully exploited stocks has been declining. From 1990 to 2009, the percentage of marine fish stocks that were overexploited outside their safe biological limits was higher than the percentage of marine fish stocks that were fully exploited outside their safe biological limits. Further, 29.9 per cent of marine fish stocks in 2009 were overexploited and outside their safe biological limits, compared to 18.6 per cent in 1990.

Climate change

In order to achieve sustainable development, it is necessary to tackle climate variability and change as an inevitable and urgent global challenge with long-term implications for human and ecological systems. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2007), a warming climatic system is expected to impact the availability of basic necessities such as fresh water, food security and energy, while efforts to tackle climate change, both through adaptation and mitigation, will also inform and shape the sustainable development agenda.

African countries continue to design and implement national adaptation programmes of action (NAPAs) to guide country level adaptation strategies. Thirty-four African countries had developed and submitted their NAPAs to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by December 2013 – an increase from 28 in 2008. Under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, countries are increasingly carrying out nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs), which are supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building. This is aimed at achieving a reduction in emissions relative to business-as-usual emissions in 2020. By December 2013,

27 African countries were among 57 countries that had submitted their NAMAs to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Natural disasters

The African population and the natural ecosystems are highly prone to natural disasters. The vulnerability of the population to natural disasters is heightened by the interaction with natural resources in the pursuit of livelihoods and development, even in risky ecosystems. Natural hazards such as earthquakes, volcanic activity, landslides, tsunamis, tropical cyclones and other severe storms, tornadoes and high winds, river floods and coastal flooding, wildfires and associated haze, drought, sand/dust storms, insect invasion, extreme temperatures, epidemics and insect infestations all cause major loss of human lives and livelihoods, the destruction of economic and social infrastructure, and general environmental damage.

In Africa, the overall human and economic losses have been rising owing to the increased frequency of natural disasters and especially the vulnerability of the poor. The level of preparedness to natural disasters has not changed significantly in Africa. However, efforts to reduce fatalities and manage the disasters are improving with, for instance, the increase in the number of countries with established and operational national platforms on disaster preparedness and disaster prevention and mitigation instruments; but capacity issues continue to constrain preparedness and response to natural disasters.

Chemicals and waste management

Sound management of chemicals is essential to achieving sustainable development, including the eradication of poverty and disease, the improvement of human health and the environment, and the elevation and maintenance of the standard of living of people in all countries and at all levels of development. As chemical use and production increases, Africa's chemical management institutions, which already have limited resources and capacity, will be further constrained and overburdened. Measures and systems need to be developed to reduce exposure to negative impacts and reduce human vulnerability, while examining the significant gaps in policy integration and institutional coordination that is associated with the implementation of chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) at the regional, national and local levels (ECA, 2008).

The increased generation of waste is driven by population growth, industrialization and rising living standards. The problem of solid waste management is a growing source of concern in African countries, particularly in urban centres, and is identified as one of the major challenges in the promotion of sustainable consumption and production in the region. Industrial, electronics and medical waste, some of which are hazardous, is also increasing rapidly in many countries. African cities have not been able to set up adequate systems for the collection of municipal and industrial waste due to poor infrastructure, limited resources and lack of proper urban management systems (ECA and others, 2010).

There is need to: obtain adequate finance for the management of wastes; promote integrated management of hazardous waste through use of waste minimization and cleaner production technologies; use efficient, sound and affordable technologies adaptable to the African environment; review relevant legislations in order to promote efficient management of hazardous waste; invest in research and development for new technology and waste minimization options for industries; and domesticate MEAs on wastes.

VII. Proposed sustainable development goals

The regional sustainable development goals outlined in the present report are based on a synthesis of the five subregional reports, an extensive review of the literature on Africa's development challenges and priorities, issues of concern and perspectives with ongoing discussions and consultative meetings on the post-2015 development framework, Rio+20 follow-up processes, and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The sustainable development goals' consultations and processes, including the present report, are contextualized in the Rio+20 follow-up and post-2015 development agenda processes. As such, the proposed goals and related targets and indicators presented here are based on a time span of 15 years, starting from 2016, in line with the post-2015 development agenda time frame. Each and every goal identified at the subregional level is captured in the overall goals defined at the regional level. Hence the proposed goals in table 1, which embodies the region's sustainable development issues, challenges and priorities. A detailed table, including targets and indicators, appears in the annex.

The regional sustainable development goals are informed by a regional analysis of sustainable development issues and priorities, and the subregional surveys and consultations. The following 12 sustainable development goals (see table 2), are proposed to feed into the discussions and consultations on the goals and the post-2015 development agenda.

Table 2: Proposed subregional sustainable development goals

Goal 1:	Eliminate all forms of poverty
Goal 2:	Promote sustainable agriculture and achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all
Goal 3:	Ensure quality, adequate, affordable, accessible and comprehensive health services for all
Goal 4:	Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels
Goal 5:	Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, youth and persons in vulnerable conditions
Goal 6:	Ensure social inclusion and protection, including guaranteed minimum income and social security, as well as decent employment for all, particularly for the youth
Goal 7:	Structurally transform economies and attain inclusive sustained economic growth; accelerate infrastructure development, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and access to affordable energy; and build resilient cities and sustainable human settlements
Goal 8:	Enhance environmental quality, resilience and protection; and promote sustainable exploitation, use and management of natural resources
Goal 9:	Combat desertification and land degradation, mitigate drought and promote sustainable management of land and oceans
Goal 10:	Promote culture, research, science, innovation and technology development
Goal 11:	Scale up global and regional partnerships for development
Goal 12:	Promote good governance at national and international levels

VIII. Strategy and means of implementation of the proposed sustainable development goals

As discussed in the present report, the means of implementation for the sustainable development goals consist of financial and technical resources. They include domestic and external financial resources, education and capacity development, regional integration, trade and market access, development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, good governance and effective institutions, and South-South co-operation, among others.

There are no concrete estimates on the resources required to implement the ambitious development aspirations expressed in the proposed sustainable development goals. Indications are that the scale of resources will be immense, and aligning expectations with implementation requirements will no doubt pose a daunting challenge. However, Africa needs to take a proactive step in putting forward its ideas about how the goals will be financed.

Given that Africa has been mostly dependent on foreign sources to finance its development over the past decades, it is crucial that Africa begins to put in adequate time and resources to actively engage in the assessment of financing needs and articulating a financing strategy for the goals, and to inform or feed this into expert, development cooperation and informal dialogues.

While developed countries will have to reaffirm their commitment to reach the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) for official development assistance (ODA), the African region must equally take responsibility for its development and to this end, considerably step up the mobilization of domestic financial resources in order to achieve the sustainable development goals. Evidence is strong that the African region has the financial resource potential to meet a significant portion of its development needs. What is required are appropriate instruments for its mobilization, effective partnership from the international community to allow the region to reap the full benefits of its natural resources, fair trade and real market access, and good governance and effective institutions.

IX. Monitoring and evaluation

The proposed goals represent Africa's sustainable development priorities and goals in the global framework of the post-2015 development agenda. As with any other set of goals, to ensure that they are being achieved, it is imperative to put in place a robust monitoring and evaluation framework to track progress, identify areas of concern, monitor financial resources allocated to the set priorities, and assess the overall impact of the key policies and programmes in meeting the sustainable development goals. The monitoring framework should also provide for multi-stakeholder reviews at various levels; a common analytical framework across all countries and regions; and well-coordinated interventions to strengthen the statistical capacity of institutions responsible for data gathering and analysis.

The monitoring framework for the goals should, ideally, build on institutional mechanisms, principally those used for the Millennium Development Goals, noting and correcting identified weaknesses. Particular attention should be paid to the emergence of new themes in the sustainable development goals that were not part of the Millennium Development Goals; issues of national ownership; selection and adaptation of targets and indicators to national circumstances; building capacities of national statistical systems; and institutional roles and responsibilities.

A common reporting framework for the indicators will be required to allow for comparability, coordination, credibility and sustainability of monitoring and evaluating performances and results across countries, subregions and regions. Key institutions, which include AUC, ECA, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Agency, AfDB, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Environment Programme, among others, could lead regional-level monitoring and reporting, while the regional economic communities will take responsibility for collating performance and results at the subregional level. National statistical systems should be strengthened to collect, collate and analyse national and subnational data. National monitoring and evaluation programmes should be integrated into statistical capacity-building from the outset so as to ensure a reliable supply of core statistics with which to monitor and evaluate the achievement of the sustainable development goals.

X. Conclusion and recommendations

Conclusion

Over the past decade, Africa has recorded a sustained and impressive economic growth. One quarter of countries grew at an average of about 7 per cent or more, and a number of African countries are among the fastest growing in the world. This growth, however, needs to be reoriented to provide a strong basis for the transition to sustainable development. Growth should translate into improvements in human devel-

opment. Africa's drive for structural transformation should have sustainability at its core and ensure the creation of decent jobs, and poverty eradication.

On social development, the region has made laudable progress. The incidence of poverty is on the decline in many countries, public expenditure on education has steadily increased, and most countries have achieved universal primary enrolment and gender parity in primary education. Progress on health, gender and women's empowerment indicators is encouraging but slow; considerable challenges remain. In particular, poverty, inequality and extreme hunger, remain a fundamental challenge for the post-2015 development framework.

Africa's sustainable development largely depends on goods and services derived from its environment and natural resource base. The environment and natural resources are crucial in the region's effort at poverty eradication and inextricably linked to the social dimensions of sustainable development. The land, soil, water, forest, biodiversity, marine ecosystems and mineral resources all form the basis of primary production and support key sectors that drive socioeconomic development. Agriculture, tourism, industry, mining and many forms of local, national, regional and international trade thrive on the goods and services provided by natural resources. Accordingly, as Africa pursues sustainable growth pathways and structural transformation, the management of natural capital is critical. Achieving sustainable development also necessitates dealing with climate variability and change as an inevitable and urgent global challenge with long-term implications for social, economic and ecological systems.

The way forward to sustainable development requires significant policy shifts, and the scale of resources required for the achievement of the goals proposed in the present report will be immense. While traditional development assistance and cooperation remain important, Africa must equally take responsibility for its development. It should considerably step up the mobilization of domestic financial resources, seek effective partnership from the international community to reap the full benefits of its natural resources, and pursue fair trade and market access. Capacity and technology development, and good governance and effective institutions are also key requirements.

A robust monitoring and evaluation framework that tracks progress; identifies areas of concern; and monitors financial resources allocated to the set priorities, and assesses the overall impact of the key policies, is crucial to the attainment of the sustainable development goals. We can only manage what we can measure. The monitoring framework should also provide for multi-stakeholder reviews at various levels; a common analytical framework across all countries and regions; and well-coordinated interventions to strengthen the statistical capacity of the institutions responsible for data gathering and analysis.

Recommendations

To effectively implement the sustainable development goals in the Africa region under the Rio+20 and post-2015 sustainable development framework, the present report recommends the following:

General

- The process of implementing the goals should be led at the highest level of political leadership at local, country, subregional and regional levels. Effective political leadership is crucial for ownership, commitment, galvanizing support, mobilizing resources and ensuring accountability.
- Effective participation of all stakeholders – public, private sector, civil society, youth organizations, and women organizations – should be vigorously cultivated, encouraged and sustained. In particular, effective participation entails multi-stakeholder reviews at various levels and further enhances accountability. Leaders in all sectors of the economy and society must actively steer the sustainable development agenda and ensure commitment by all stakeholders.
- The strengthening of good governance in the region is yielding positive dividends. For example, the Economic Report on Africa (ECA, 2014) indicates that Africa's growth has been

underpinned, among others, by improved economic governance and management. Progress has also been made in human rights, the rule of law and control of corruption, but challenges remain in other areas. Governments, regional, subregional and international institutions should continue to implement protocols and measures to ensure the emergence of capable, transparent and accountable leaders, and also effective institutions and governance systems in the region.

- Countries should have well-defined national frameworks for the implementation of the goals and targets. Such frameworks must ensure that the sustainable development goals are tailored and adapted to national priorities, context and circumstances, and appropriately guide policy, planning and institutional development and reforms.
- The sustainable development goals will have implications for regional agendas, for example the African Union's Agenda 2063, with its varying time frames for carrying out its goals. Accordingly, the articulation, implementation, and periodic reviews of the proposed sustainable development goals should take into account such regional development frameworks and initiatives.
- The African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) process should be reviewed to include measures for assessing the extent of sustainable development, compliance of policies and programmes in its National Plans of Action.
- Sustainable development entails a paradigm shift in the present development framework. Its principles, concepts, notions and general philosophical underpinning should become a part of the region's educational curricula at all levels. Awareness should be raised and strongly promoted across all strata of the society, especially the young people on whom future sustainable development responsibilities fall.
- The development of human and institutional capacity for the implementation of the sustainable development goals and targets is of great importance. The adoption of the goals will require capacity-building strategies and programmes to be fully oriented to sustainable development. Present approaches and priorities at local, national, subregional and regional levels must be responsive to the sustainable development agenda. The African Union-NEPAD Capacity Development Strategic Framework and other national, institutional and development cooperation frameworks, will need to be revisited to ensure that they effectively cater to the goals.
- Africa must take active responsibility for its development. While the resource requirement to implement the goals will be substantial, the potential to raise domestic financial resources is huge. The recommendations of the NEPAD Agency-ECA 2013 proposal on domestic resource mobilization, including the AfDB's "Africa 50 Fund" in particular, have proposed measures to enhance the mobilization of domestic resources.
- While domestic resources are crucial, external financial resources will be required for the implementation of the goals. Commitments, pledges, including on climate change financing, should be upheld and followed through by the region's development partners.
- The African Union and the United Nations General Assembly should engage the rich countries in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to step up efforts at disclosure standards, and international partnerships should be more responsive to the challenge of illicit financial flows from the African region. The 2009 pledge by the World Bank with the support of the G8 Heads of State, to reduce the average global cost of remittances from 10 per cent to 5 per cent by 2014, is yet to result in any appreciable reduction in the African context. Achievement of this pledge in Africa will allow the region to save more than \$2.884 billion annually in diaspora remittance costs, and accelerate the implementation of the goals.
- Reforms in tax administration and public financial management should be pursued. Countries in the region which are underperforming in tax revenue collection and administration

should invest more resources in building the capacity of their revenue agencies. Independent revenue agencies that are well-resourced, technically competent and with appropriate mandate remain a preferred option.

- There is an urgent need to ensure that human and institutional capacity development and technology development are accorded the necessary priority, both as cross-cutting issues in all development interventions, and through targeted actions aligned with nationally identified sustainable development needs and priorities.

Monitoring and evaluation of programmes and performance

- ECA should work together with other regional institutions in the development and application of appropriate monitoring and evaluation frameworks for the goals, targets and indicators, the development of databases to facilitate performance tracking, and the provision of technical support to countries on sustainable development strategy, policy and programmes.
- ECA and partners should also support countries in the selection and adaptation of targets and indicators to their national context, and the development of monitoring and evaluating frameworks. National statistical capacities must be strengthened for data gathering and analysis to enhance reporting by countries to the designated regional body.
- With support from African countries, regional and subregional organizations, and development partners, ECA should establish a mechanism for systematically and regularly collating, processing and storing data and information on each of the goals and targets in the region. The aim is to provide ready access to data and information required by policymakers and development managers in monitoring progress in realizing the goals and targets and obtaining the required means of implementation.
- ECA, AUC and AfDB should regularly convene consultative review meetings and lead processes to monitor and evaluate the progress in the implementation of the goals, targets and indicators.
- ECA, AUC and AfDB should create and strengthen platforms for all-stakeholders' dialogue on sustainable development at all levels - regional, subregional and national - in order to share information, knowledge and lessons on the progress in the implementation of the goals and targets, and to determine what works, what does not, and why.
- ECA, AUC and AfDB should ensure that annual progress reports on the implementation of the goals and targets are compiled using a participatory approach, with each country in the region reporting on its performance.

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Annex: Africa region's sustainable development goals, targets and indicators

	Goals	Targets	Indicators
Goal 1	Eradicate all forms of poverty	1.1 Eliminate absolute poverty and reduce to 0 the number of people who live on less than \$1.25 per day by 2030 in urban and rural areas	1. Per cent of population living on less than \$1.25 a day 2. Poverty headcount
Goal 2	Promote sustainable agriculture and achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all	2.1 End food aid dependency by 2030 2.2 Scale up irrigation agriculture by 2025 2.3 Double agricultural productivity by 2030 2.4 Reduce post-harvest losses by 75 per cent by 2025 2.5 Achieve 0 avoidable losses by 2030 2.6 Double nutrition status by 2025	1. Per cent of population depending on food aid 2. Proportion of farmland under irrigation 3. Per cent growth in agricultural productivity 4. Per cent of underweight children 5. National nutrition status 6. Per cent of population chronically hungry 7. Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption 8. Per cent of post-harvest losses 9. Growth in investments in agriculture relative to National Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plans

Goal 3	Goals	Targets	Indicators
	<p>Ensure quality, adequate, affordable, accessible and comprehensive health services for all</p>	<p>3.1 Raise life expectancy at birth to a minimum of 60 years by 2020, 70-80 years by 2030</p> <p>3.2 Ensure universal access to quality basic health services and essential medicines by 2030</p> <p>3.3 Reduce to 0 preventable infant, under-five and maternal mortality rates by 2030</p> <p>3.4 Reduce by 50 per cent the number of deaths from cardiovascular and non-communicable diseases by 2030</p> <p>3.5 Reduce to 25 per cent the incidence of cardiovascular and non-communicable diseases by 2030</p> <p>3.6 Reduce by 75 per cent of HIV/AIDS new infections by 2030</p> <p>3.7 Reduce by 80 per cent tuberculosis infections by 2030</p> <p>3.8 Eradicate 80 per cent of deaths from malaria by 2030</p> <p>3.9 Reduce to 25 per cent the incidence of malaria by 2030</p> <p>3.10 Achieve at least 60 per cent target of building medical facility for every 1,000 population by 2030</p> <p>3.11 Produce 80 per cent of medicines locally by 2030</p> <p>3.12 Reform health policy to provide for the promotion and protection of reproductive health by 2018</p>	<p>1. Average life expectancy</p> <p>2. Per cent of population with access to primary health care</p> <p>3. Per cent of births attended to by skilled health personnel</p> <p>4. Per cent of 1 year old immunized against measles</p> <p>5. Infant and under-five mortality rates</p> <p>6. Maternal mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)</p> <p>7. Number of deaths and incidence of cardiovascular and non-communicable diseases</p> <p>8. HIV/AIDS prevalence and death rates</p> <p>9. Per cent of population with advanced HIV/AIDS infection with access to antiretroviral drugs</p> <p>10. Number of new HIV infections</p> <p>11. Tuberculosis prevalence rate, infection per 100,000 population</p> <p>12. Tuberculosis death rate, per cent per 100,000 population</p> <p>13. Incidence of malaria per 100,000 population and deaths due to malaria</p> <p>14. Nutrition, lifestyle and obesity</p> <p>15. Number of medical facility per 1,000 population</p> <p>16. Proportion of population accessing health facilities</p> <p>17. Ratio of medical doctors to patients</p> <p>18. Proportion of population living in a 5 km radius of a Health Centre</p>

Goal 4	Goals	Targets	Indicators
	Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels	<p>4.1 Achieve full gender parity and 100 per cent net enrolment and completion rates in primary education by 2025.</p> <p>4.2 Achieve a minimum of 80 per cent enrolment and completion rates at secondary and tertiary levels by 2025 for both females and males and 90 per cent by 2030.</p> <p>4.3 Achieve 80 per cent literacy rate in age bracket 15-24 years by gender by 2030</p> <p>4.5 Raise adult literacy to a minimum of 60-70 per cent by 2030</p> <p>4.6 Achieve internationally comparable standard of education at national level by 2030 for 60 per cent of educational institutions</p> <p>4.7 Double the number of teachers to students at all levels by 2025 and achieve internationally comparable standards for 60 per cent of all educational institutions by 2030</p> <p>4.8 Achieve at least 80 per cent target of building primary and secondary schools for every 1,000 population by 2030</p> <p>4.9 Raise standards of at least one university in each African country to benchmarked world-class standard by 2025</p> <p>4.10 Reform and carry out successfully educational system to integrate curricula to promote early childhood care and development by 2018</p>	<p>1. Per cent of pupils starting grade 1 who reach the last grade of primary education</p> <p>2. Primary school enrolment and completion rate</p> <p>3. Secondary school enrolment and completion rate</p> <p>4. Tertiary education enrolment and completion rate</p> <p>5. Mean years of schooling vis-à-vis expected years of schooling</p> <p>6. Ratio of girls to boys in primary, secondary and tertiary education</p> <p>7. Youth literacy rate</p> <p>8. Adult literacy rate</p> <p>9. Existence of policy on early childhood care and development</p> <p>10. Ratio of teachers to learners at all levels (primary, secondary and tertiary education)</p> <p>11. Number of primary and secondary schools available per 1,000 population</p> <p>12. National and international ratings of quality of education</p>

Goal 5	Goals	Targets	Indicators
	Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, young people and persons in vulnerable conditions	<p>(a) Intensify gender equality and women empowerment</p> <p>5a.1 Achieve 50-50 gender parity in employment in at least 60 per cent of all major public and private sector organizations by 2030</p> <p>5a.2 Close gender pay gap – average female wage relative to male – by 2020 in major public and private organizations</p> <p>5a.3 Enshrine right to land ownership and inheritance by women and the poor in national constitutions by 2020</p> <p>5a.4 Reform laws and practices to grant equal land ownership right to women by 2020</p> <p>5a.5 Create a Women's Agricultural Development Fund for better access to credit by 2025</p> <p>(b) Raise youth employment and development</p> <p>5b.1 Reduce youth unemployment by at least 5 per cent every year</p> <p>5b.2 Halve the number of illiterate young people by 2030</p> <p>5b.3 Double resources to youth development agencies and programmes by 2025</p> <p>5b.4 Set up youth development fund and skills development programmes to build necessary skills for every 1000 illiterate and unskilled youth population</p> <p>5b.5 Provide for youth representation in key decision-making processes and structures by 2020</p> <p>5b.6 Develop by 2020 quality education and vocational training system that provides appropriate skills that meet labour market needs</p>	<p>1. Per cent of women in non-agricultural wage employment in key public institutions and private sector organizations</p> <p>2. Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments</p> <p>3. Proportion of women in ministerial positions and as head of major institutions</p> <p>4. Degree of access to land</p> <p>5. Extent of access to credit</p> <p>1. Unemployment rate</p> <p>2. Number of new jobs created for young people</p> <p>3. Unemployment rate for 15-24 age bracket</p> <p>4. Per cent of illiterate young people</p> <p>5. Per cent of unskilled young people</p> <p>6. Number and effectiveness of youth re-training programme</p> <p>7. Relevance of skills to labour market needs</p> <p>8. Number of training and skills development programmes relevant to labour market needs</p>

Goal 6	Goals	Targets	Indicators
	Ensure social inclusion and protection, including guaranteed minimum income and social security, and decent employment for all, particularly for young people	<p>(a) Strengthen social security</p> <p>6a.1 Increase share of social security and welfare resources in support of the poor, disabled, the elderly and all other vulnerable groups by 2030</p> <p>6a.2 Reduce by two thirds the number of violent crimes per 100,000 population by 2020</p> <p>6a.3 Halve gender-based violence by 2020</p> <p>6a.4 Cut by half the number of rape cases per 100,000 population by 2020</p> <p>6a.5 Transform 80 per cent of unplanned settlements (slum areas) by 2030</p> <p>6a.6 Improve the quality of social capital and social cohesion</p> <p>6a.7 Promote disability friendly work environment by 2030</p> <p>6a.8 Place emphasis on cottage and small to medium-size enterprises for job creation</p>	<p>1. Per cent of child-headed households receiving welfare support</p> <p>2. Per cent of vulnerable group with access to housing</p> <p>3. Per cent of population with secure access to energy and other infrastructural services</p> <p>4. Degree of inequality in incomes and opportunities</p> <p>5. Violent crimes rate</p> <p>6. Gender-based crimes rate</p> <p>7. Proportion of rape cases</p> <p>8. Per cent of population living in unplanned settlements (slums)</p> <p>9. Rate of transformation of slums</p> <p>10. Proportion of disabled people with decent employment</p> <p>11. Share of social security and welfare resources in government expenditure</p> <p>12. Per cent of population covered by social security</p>
		<p>(b) Enhance social inclusion and equity</p> <p>6b.1 Mainstream social protection in national development strategies and provide safety nets for vulnerable groups without incomes by 2018</p> <p>6b.2 Ensure equity in sharing of benefits from mining and natural resources by local and disadvantaged communities by 2020</p>	<p>1. Share of revenue from mining and other natural resources to local and disadvantaged communities</p> <p>2. Extent of participation of local communities in the negotiation of mining contracts</p> <p>3. Share of public resources for social protection of vulnerable groups</p> <p>4. Number of people benefiting from social safety net</p>

Goal 7	Goals	Targets	Indicators
	Structurally transform economies and attain inclusive sustained economic growth; accelerate infrastructure development, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and access to affordable energy; and build resilient cities and sustainable human settlements	<p>(a) Structural transformation and inclusive growth</p> <p>7a.1 Achieve inclusive growth in all key sectors by 2025</p> <p>7a.2 Integrate by 2018 policies and strategies in national development programmes, which promote intergenerational equity in economic growth</p> <p>7a.3 Ensure emergence of knowledge-based economies driven by innovations by 2025</p> <p>7a.4 Reduce the high cost of development in Island economies by 30 per cent by 2020, and 80 per cent by 2030</p> <p>7a.5 Cut coastal waste by 30 per cent by 2020, and 80 per cent by 2030</p> <p>7a.6 Reduce maritime piracy by 50 per cent by 2020, and 80 per cent by 2030</p> <p>7a.7 Develop at least a maritime corridor between a landlocked and a coastal country by 2025</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Per cent growth in per capita GDP 2. Income share of the poorest 10-20 per cent of the population 3. Income share of the richest 10-20 per cent of the population 4. Gini coefficient 5. Per cent share of green investments in GDP 6. Per cent of green employment opportunities generated 7. Per cent of industries using renewable energy and green growth technologies 8. Per cent share of public and private investment in green growth drivers – research and development, innovations, etc. 9. Degree of local participation in growth investments 10. Medium to long-term trade balance 11. Debt and GDP ratios (domestic and external debts) 12. Volume of coastal waste in Island economies 13. Extent of maritime piracy in coastal economies 14. No of policies and strategies in national development programmes, which promote intergenerational equity in economic growth

Goals	Targets	Indicators
	<p>(b) Promote inclusive and sustainable industrial development</p> <p>7b.1 Achieve middle-income and emerging economy growth status by 2030, and develop online payment for goods and services by 2025</p> <p>7b.2 Share of manufacturing in GDP (raise to a minimum of 20-25 per cent by 2020)</p> <p>7b.3 Share of manufacturing total exports (raise to a minimum of 60-70 per cent by 2030)</p> <p>7b.4 Beneficiate 60-80 per cent of all raw materials by 2025 in the region and develop innovation systems around all key products produced from raw materials in which local communities are endowed</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share of manufacturing in GDP 2. Share of manufacturing total exports 3. Manufacturing value addition 4. Extent of application of guidelines to promote sustainable production and consumption 5. Conduciveness of policy environment for industry to invest in sustainable production technologies 6. Per cent of manufactures in trade (raise trade in manufactures to a minimum of 30 per cent by 2030) 7. Extent of development of financial and payment systems 8. Share of transactions and payment for goods and services processed online 9. Degree of efficiency in using natural resources in production 10. Degree of energy and carbon efficiency in production of goods and services 11. Degree of efficiency in consumption of infrastructure services, natural resources (crops, fish, timber, grass for livestock feed) 12. Timeline for public and private organizations to transit to green procurement 13. Existence of National Cleaner Production Centre and allowing environmental laws to promote their effectiveness in each country 14. Extent of gender-balanced growth in industrial employment

Goals	Targets	Indicators
	<p>(c) Accelerate infrastructure development, including access to affordable energy</p> <p>7c.1 Meet 60-70 per cent of infrastructure needs from domestic resources by 2030</p> <p>7c.2 Provide fuel efficient public transportation system by 2030</p> <p>7c.3 Transform power infrastructure to raise access and affordability of electricity to 70-80 per cent of the population by 2030</p> <p>7c.4 Secure access for at least 50 per cent of rural population to clean and renewable energy by 2025</p> <p>7c.5 Achieve a minimum of 50 per cent energy and carbon efficiency in production by 2030</p> <p>7c.6 Achieve 50 per cent efficiency in consumption of infrastructural services, natural resources and environmental resources by 2030</p> <p>7c.7 Ensure renewable energy accounts for 50 per cent of energy supply by 2030</p> <p>7c.8 Ensure every household has access to clean drinking water by 2025</p> <p>7c.9 Provide sanitation facilities to 70 per cent of the population by 2020; 80 per cent in 2025; and full coverage by 2030</p> <p>7c.10 Enhance capacity for infrastructure development</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share of public expenditure in infrastructure development 2. Share of public-private partnerships in infrastructure development 3. Rate of the functioning of transportation, energy, information and communications technology and Transboundary Water Basins projects under the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA). 4. Per cent of energy generated from renewable sources 5. Quality and efficiency of freight and passenger transportation 6. Per cent of population with access to electricity 7. Per cent of population with access to clean drinking water 8. Per cent of population with access to improved sanitation facilities

Goal 8	Goals	Targets	Indicators
	Enhance environmental quality, resilience and protection; and promote sustainable exploitation, use and management of natural resources	<p>(a) Sustainable management of environment and natural resources</p> <p>8a.1 Reduce CO2 and greenhouse gas emission, including emissions from ships and aircrafts, per capita by 2-5 per cent annually</p> <p>8a.2 Achieve at least 60 per cent improvement in ocean and river quality by 2030</p> <p>8a.3 Put in place an effective and environmentally sustainable system to manage at least 80 per cent of waste by 2030</p> <p>8a.4 Halve the use of chemical pesticides by 2025</p> <p>8a.5 Create and resource a special African Fund for Environmental Management by 2025</p> <p>8a.6 Enact by 2018 laws and regulations to minimize intensity of exploitation and harvesting of natural resources – minerals, crops, fish stocks, timber resources and all endangered species</p> <p>8a.7 Rehabilitate all land degraded by extraction of mineral resources by 2030</p> <p>8a.8 Review and where applicable renegotiate mining contracts, mineral policies and legislations by 2020</p> <p>8a.9 Ensure the development of instruments for effective participation of local communities in the management of natural resources by 2020</p> <p>8a.10 Mainstream environment and natural resources management into policies by 2020</p> <p>8a.11 Put in place appropriate laws, regulations and policies to promote sustainable management of forests by 2018</p> <p>8a.12 Develop national capacity for determining location, quantity and quality of natural resource potential by 2025</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CO2 emission per capita 2. Urban air pollution 3. Ambient levels of air pollutants 4. Fresh water quality in rivers 5. Per cent of degraded arable land rehabilitated 6. Per cent of degraded protected land rehabilitated 7. Status of major fish stocks 8. Status of timber resources 9. Status of mineral resources 10. Agricultural soil quality 11. Ecosystems destroyed by mining and rehabilitated 12. Endangered species protected and restored 13. Strategies and policies for participation of local communities in management of natural resources 14. Effectiveness of institutional framework for natural resources management

Goal 9	Goals	Targets	Indicators
<p>Goal 9</p> <p>Combat desertification and land degradation, mitigate drought; and promote sustainable management of land and oceans</p>	<p>(a) Sustainable land and water management</p> <p>9a.1 Reduce the rate of land degradation, desertification, deforestation, mitigate drought and reclaim half of lost land by 2030</p> <p>9a.2 Integrate in national development strategies and policies sustainable water resources development and management by 2018</p> <p>9a.3 Encourage practices and provide resource support to inputs, which improve soil quality and fertility by 2020</p> <p>9a.4 Halve the use of non-organic fertilizers and agricultural pesticides by 2025</p>	<p>1. Per cent of land area covered by forest</p> <p>2. Per cent of protected terrestrial and marine areas</p> <p>3. Per cent of grasslands replanted</p> <p>4. Size of reforested area</p> <p>5. Forest area under sustainable management</p> <p>6. Size of land recovered from desertification</p> <p>7. Level of use of pesticides and non-organic fertilizer</p> <p>8. Water availability per capita</p> <p>9. Extent of integration of sustainable land and water management in development strategies</p>	<p>1. Per cent of population at risk of flooding</p> <p>2. Crop losses due to extreme variability in weather</p> <p>3. Changes in water level</p> <p>4. Status of marine resources</p> <p>5. Effectiveness of disaster risk management strategies</p>
	<p>(b) Boost resilience to climate change and disaster risk reduction and management</p> <p>9b.1 Integrate in national development strategies and plans by 2020 full measures to reduce effect of climate change on natural resources and ecosystems</p> <p>9b.2 Enhance by 2025 disaster risk reduction and management capacity and climate adaptation initiatives</p> <p>9b.3 Mobilize \$18 billion annually through the clean development mechanism to meet climate change adaptation needs and support rural development by 2030</p>	<p>1. Per cent of natural ecosystem area left</p> <p>2. Per cent of species left</p> <p>3. Status of species and habitats</p> <p>4. Proportion of species threatened with extinction</p> <p>5. Proportion of species regenerated or restored</p> <p>6. Level of awareness of biodiversity and ecosystem conservation</p>	
	<p>(c) Rehabilitate biodiversity and health of ecosystems</p> <p>9c.1 Restore ecological value or integrity of depleted forests and natural parks by 2025</p> <p>9c.2 Promote by 2020 heightened consciousness of biodiversity conservation</p> <p>9c.3 Improve ecosystem quantity and quality by 2025</p> <p>9c.4 Integrate biodiversity and ecosystems conservation in educational curriculum at all levels by 2018</p>		

Goals	Targets	Indicators
Goal 10	Promote culture, research, science, innovation and technology development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Extent of use of indigenous languages in schools Extent of integration of local knowledge in health care, education and youth socialization Extent of integration of cultural practices in sustainable development
	<p>(a) Preserve and nurture culture</p> <p>10a.1 Preserve cultural identity, societal values and use of indigenous languages</p> <p>10a.2 Promote local knowledge in all aspects of development</p> <p>(b) Step up research, science, technology and innovations</p> <p>10b.1 Raise quality of science and technology education and provide appropriate incentives for strong and sustained interest by the youth. Ensure a minimum of 50 per cent of secondary school leavers achieve A-C grades in mathematics and science subjects by 2020.</p> <p>10b.2 Adequately fund science and technology education institutions at the tertiary level. Each country should upgrade at least one of such institutions to a world class level in training and research by 2020</p> <p>10b.3 Establish at least three world-class centres of excellence in science, technology and innovations in each African country by 2030 to drive innovations and the application of new knowledge in agriculture, industry and services</p> <p>10b.4 Resource and upgrade NEPAD Centres of Excellence in bio-sciences, water sciences, laser technology, mathematical sciences, among others, to attain global standards by 2025 and to promote development and safe application of new knowledge on the continent</p> <p>10b.5 Train at least 1000 highly qualified scientists annually on the continent</p> <p>10b.6 Develop systems of innovation around key processes and products in the agricultural, industry and services sectors by 2025</p> <p>10b.7 Promote application of Africa's indigenous knowledge in all aspects of societal well-being</p> <p>10b.8 Integrate the practice of traditional medicine with modern approaches by 2030</p> <p>10b.9 Mobilize partnership support to ensure that the African Union Science, Technology and Innovations Strategy for Africa 2024 (STISA 2024) is effectively carried out</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of students taking, and quality of pass rate in, mathematics, science and technology subjects at primary and secondary school levels Proportion of students at tertiary level undertaking science and technology based courses Number of and international ranking of science, technology and innovation training and research institutions Number of scientists and technologists trained annually Number of innovation systems developed over the period 2015-2030 to support agriculture, industry and services Number of patents on innovative processes and products registered and applied over each half decade Extent of application of indigenous knowledge Extent of integration of traditional and modern practices in medicine Performance rate of African Union STISA 2024

Goal 11	Goals	Targets	Indicators
	Scale up global and regional partnerships for development	<p>11.1 Cut illicit financial flows by 50 per cent by 2020; halt flows by 2030</p> <p>11.2 Repatriate ill-gotten wealth in foreign banks by 2025</p> <p>11.3 Reduce cost of international transfers by 50 per cent by 2016</p> <p>11.4 Limit cost of diaspora remittances to a maximum of 1 per cent by 2016</p> <p>11.5 Transfer green technologies to African countries by 2025</p> <p>11.6 Raise trade and market access to African products</p> <p>11.7 Reinstantiate global partnership to shift collective action to development effectiveness</p> <p>11.8 Achieve full regional integration targets by the eight regional economic communities that are recognized by the African Union by 2030</p> <p>11.9 Raise intra-Africa trade to 50 per cent share by 2030</p> <p>11.10 Eliminate barriers to transfer of funds in Africa by 2020</p> <p>11.11 Cut remittance cost in Africa by 50 per cent by 2020</p>	<p>1. Size of illicit financial flows</p> <p>2. Amount of ill-gotten wealth repatriated</p> <p>3. Cost of international transfers</p> <p>4. Cost of diaspora remittances</p> <p>5. New green technologies transferred</p> <p>6. State of market access for African exports</p> <p>7. Effectiveness of global partnership</p> <p>8. Representation, accountability and transparency of major international multilateral development and financial institutions</p> <p>9. Share of intra-Africa trade in total trade</p> <p>10. Progress in meeting regional integration targets</p> <p>11. Diaspora remittance cost in Africa</p>

Goal 12	Goals	Targets	Indicators
	Promote good governance at national and international levels	<p>(a) Good governance, transparency and accountability</p> <p>12a.1 Improve public service effectiveness and efficiency by 50 per cent by 2020, and 80 per cent by 2030</p> <p>12a.2 Reinforce participatory democratic processes and elections as means for change in government</p> <p>12a.3 Maintain zero tolerance to undemocratic change in government</p> <p>12a.4 Hold leaders to the highest standards of transparency and accountability in public and private sectors</p> <p>12a.5 Cut public sector corruption by 50 per cent by 2020, and 80 per cent by 2030</p> <p>12a.6 Achieve accession to the APRM process by all African countries by 2020</p> <p>12a.7 Promote post-conflict reconstruction and rehabilitation</p> <p>12a.8 Strengthen by 2025 Africa's voice in the governance of major global financial and development institutions – World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Finance Corporation and the United Nations Security Council – and promote balanced representation across regions</p> <p>(b) Peace, security and sociopolitical stability</p> <p>12b.1 Reduce armed conflicts to 0 by 2020 and achieve violent conflict-free society by 2030</p> <p>12b.2 Reduce illicit trade in small arms, proliferation of arms and drug trafficking by 80 per cent by 2030</p> <p>12b.3 Enhance contribution to the Africa Special Fund for Peace and Security by African Governments and Development Partners</p>	<p>1. Quality, cost and timeliness of public services</p> <p>2. Number of undemocratic changes of government</p> <p>3. Degree of participation of stakeholders in political governance</p> <p>4. Quality of elections</p> <p>5. Level of corruption</p> <p>6. Number of countries acceding to the APRM and carrying out National Programmes of Action</p> <p>7. Number of post-conflict countries carrying out reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation programmes</p> <p>8. Strength and effectiveness of Africa's voice in the governance of major global financial and development institutions</p> <p>1. Number of armed conflicts per annum</p> <p>2. Availability of resources for peace and security operations</p>

