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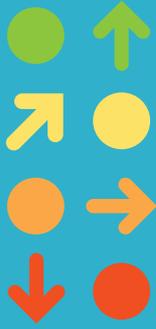
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AFRICA

SDG INDEX AND

DASHBOARDS

REPORT 2020



Leave No One Behind
to Achieve the SDGs in Africa



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DEVELOPMENT
GOALS
CENTER FOR
AFRICA



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
SOLUTIONS NETWORK
A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS



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The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa is deeply committed to accelerating the implementation of the SDGs across the continent, including developing a new program to help governments build and strengthen capacity on data and statistical systems for reporting on the SDGs.



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The Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) mobilizes global scientific and technological expertise to promote practical solutions for sustainable development, including the implementation of the SDGs and the Paris Climate Agreement.



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July 2020

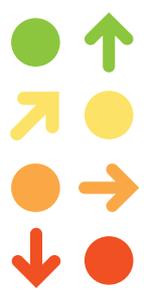
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AFRICA SDG INDEX AND DASHBOARDS REPORT 2020

Leave No One Behind
to Achieve the SDGs in Africa

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Executive Summary

The 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report provides an assessment of where African countries stand with respect to the SDGs and their progress toward the goals, with the additional lens of “leave no one behind.” The report also includes a preliminary analysis of the impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs in Africa.

The global pandemic is a humanitarian and economic crisis with serious immediate and also potentially long-term impacts, particularly on the social and economic goals. An additional 60 million Africans could be pushed into poverty and food insecurity is expected to nearly double. An estimated 110 million African children and youth are out of school, fragile health care systems are being tested, and women are at risk of being left out even more. Slow economic activity and lockdowns will increase unemployment and debt, while decreasing remittances, development assistance and domestic revenue are added risks to financing for development and SDGs.

To rebuild, all countries should adopt the framework of sustainability. African governments are relatively well positioned to do so, as our updated implementation survey reveals. African governments have made significant efforts to endorse the SDGs and incorporate them into national strategies and development plans. The large majority of countries have identified government units to coordinate the implementation and have prioritized specific targets and indicators. Communication and information-sharing for stakeholder engagement is insufficient, but it has improved since the previous survey. All 34 country experts who validated results reported that lack of funding and resources is one of the most important challenges both in terms of SDG implementation and monitoring.

The analysis in terms of the current status and trends toward achieving the SDGs is comprehensive and comparable at the continental and subregional levels. Some key findings include:

- Overall, North Africa is the best-performing region on average, while Central Africa is the worst-performing. Tunisia has replaced Mauritius as the top-ranking country.
- Serious challenges exist and the majority of countries are currently performing very poorly. As in last year’s report, no country scored green for 13 of the 17 goals. The Leave No One Behind (LNOB) results show that all African countries are currently struggling to tackle all kinds of inequalities.
- The goals facing the greatest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 9 (infrastructure), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions). The goals where the continent is performing better are SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production).
- Across all countries and goals, the most frequently-observed trends are stagnation and moderate improvement, which is a positive development as compared to the 2019 analysis which was overwhelmingly stagnant. The only goal for which the majority of African countries are on track is SDG 13 on Climate Action.

Introduction

This marks the third Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report undertaken jointly by the Sustainable Development Goals Centre for Africa (SDGC/A) and the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN) to better understand the performance of African states on all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The theme of this year's report is the principle of leaving no one behind and the first section reviews the challenges and presents Africa's performance in this dimension.

Of course, the context of the global COVID-19 pandemic has precipitated a humanitarian and economic crisis, and poses risks for SDGs and compromised the efforts on the "Decade of Action." This is not good news, given that the previous Africa SDG Index confirmed that the continent was overall off-track towards meeting SDGs. The first section of the report therefore includes a preliminary qualitative and quantitative analysis on the likely impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs in Africa.

Part II of the report is an updated SDG implementation survey covering six areas: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation. The survey is subject to validation by country experts and government representatives. While validation remains a challenge, this year's survey received a 50% higher response rate, with 34 countries confirming the findings.

Four case studies are included to illustrate a variety of best practices on SDG implementation efforts and the ambition of leaving no one behind: 1) Experiences from Africa on the inclusiveness of the Voluntary National Reviews, 2) Climate Change and Poverty Reduction in Southern Africa, 3) Sound Data for Governance for Achieving the SDGs, and 4) POPGRID: Leaving No One Off the Map.

The results presented in Part III rank countries according to their overall country score and present the current status and trends showing the respective countries' distance to achieving the SDGs. Overall, this Africa index and Dashboard adopts 97 indicators (29 specific on the African context, including Agenda 2063 indicators). The report relies on the same methodology also used in global SDG Index, which was audited by the European Commission's Joint Research Centre. Owing to some changes of indicators and data sources, the comparison of this index with previous ones is not feasible. In line with this year's theme, the report also provides a new assessment of the performance of African nations in line with the 'leave no one behind' commitment in the SDGs. A selection of SDG indicators has been adopted for the new Leave No One Behind Index. The final section explains the methodology. The detailed indicator and country profiles, as well as the full implementation survey results, are found in the Appendices.

Part I Leave No One Behind to Achieve the SDGs in Africa

1. The Challenges of “Leave No One Behind”

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development includes a framing call to “leave no one behind.” The agenda’s strong focus on the disadvantaged and marginalized populations, who can be ignored in aggregate measures, is truly revolutionary.¹ In practice however, this requires taking explicit action to end extreme poverty, promote shared prosperity, curb inequalities in outcomes and opportunities, confront discrimination, and fast-track progress for the ones who are furthest behind. The SDGs are highly ambitious in their hope for equality and inclusion in society.

Delivering on the principle of leaving no one behind remains a challenge in African countries. There are intersecting factors that hinder the African continent’s ability to achieve the 2030 Agenda (summarized in Figure 1).

Figure 1 Challenges of Leave No One Behind



1. United Nations, Statistics Commission Fiftieth session, Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), 2019 Data Disaggregation and SDG Indicators: “Policy Priorities and Current and Future Disaggregation Plans.” Available on; <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/50th-session/documents/BG-Item3a-Data-Disaggregation-E.pdf>



Demographic imbalance. Two of the challenges confronting Africa's progress today include rapid population growth in certain countries like Nigeria and Uganda and high fertility rates. The large share of young people in internal and international migration generates additional challenges to meeting the pledge to leave no one behind.² Due to these demographic imbalances, access to basic infrastructure like roads, information and communication technologies, sanitation, energy and water remains uneven in many African countries to take care of the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable especially the rural areas.



Governance. Ineffective governance arrangements, and unaccountable or unresponsive institutions are also hindering progress.³ Presently, responsibility and accountability for progress towards SDG achievement is dispersed and stakeholders' competing interests place SDGs at risk of being relegated. It is even less clear which modes and aspects of governance are important for which of the 17 goals of the 2030 Agenda. In most African countries, the poor, disadvantaged and marginalized communities tend to have the least say in the decisions that affect them and are least likely to be included in the data and evidence governments use to allocate resources and shape policies.⁴



Data gaps. Weak statistical systems threaten achievement of SDGs in African countries in ensuring that no one is left behind, especially marginalized groups.⁵ A review of the UN metadata revealed that data disaggregation is inadequate for vulnerable groups i.e. children, youth, persons with disabilities, people living with HIV, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants.⁶ In addition, some of the SDGs indicators still do not have a methodology. Despite limited updated data since the SDGs were adopted in 2015 globally, it is clear that the benefits of development are not equally shared among different sub-populations.



Inequalities and discrimination. Inequalities and discrimination have negative impact on the SDGs because people are left behind when they experience exclusion, bias or mistreatment in laws, policies, access to public services and social practices due to their identity.⁷ Extreme inequality persists within countries and cities as well as between countries. Evidence from African countries shows that children in the poorest quintile of the population are still up to three times more likely to die before their fifth birthday than children in the richest quintiles.⁸ Globally, adolescent girls and young women face gender-based inequalities, exclusion, discrimination and violence, which put them at increased risk of acquiring HIV. However, evidence shows that AIDS is now the leading cause of death among adolescents (aged 10–19) in Africa and the second most common cause of death among adolescents globally.⁹

2. Institute for Security Studies (ISS), 2018, "Africa's demographic challenge is a fact." Available on <https://issafrica.org/iss-today/africas-demographic-challenge-is-a-fact>
3. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), 2018, *What does it mean to leave no one behind? A discussion paper and framework for implementation.* Available on http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Sustainable%20Development/2030%20Agenda/Discussion_Paper_LNOB_EN_lres.pdf
4. Ibid.
5. United Nations Statistics Commission, Sustainable Development Goals Report, 2016, "Leave no one behind." Available on: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2016/leaving-no-one-behind>
6. United Nations Statistics Commission, 2020, SDG Indicators metadata repository. Available on: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/?Text=&Goal=8&Target=8.4>
7. UNDP, 2018.
8. United Nations, Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, "Goal 10: Reduce inequalities within and among countries" Available on; <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/>
9. United Nations, Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, "Goal 3 : Good health and well-being" Available on; <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/>





Shocks and fragility. In many different contexts, people are being pushed further behind by a variety of forces which includes globalization, technological developments, gender discrimination, and climate change.¹⁰ For instance, extreme weather events like Cyclone Idai, pandemics like COVID-19 and environmental degradation lead to loss of access to land, livelihoods and jobs, and have the potential to push vulnerable groups furthest behind into extreme poverty. While several African countries have made impressive gains in reducing extreme poverty since 2010, 1 in 3 Africans – 427 million people – still live in extreme poverty.¹¹ It is even more difficult to reach those remaining in extreme poverty, people living in fragile contexts, and those in remote areas who are all at risk of being left behind.



Socio-economic status. People get left behind when they lack choices and the opportunities and capabilities to earn adequate and consistent income, accumulate wealth or otherwise fully and equitably participate in and benefit from development progress.¹² A person's ability to get out and stay out of poverty, in all its dimensions, is shaped by the economic rules, policies and public services open to them. Currently up to 30 percent of income inequality is due to inequality within households, including between women and men.¹³



Geographical location. Geographical location leaves people behind and open to vulnerability and inequity social and economic opportunities, health services, human security, and quality public services because of their place of residence, especially those found in hard to reach areas.¹⁴ Most of the data disaggregated by rural and urban shows that the rural population is more disadvantaged. For instance, there is an overall decline in maternal mortality in most African countries, but women in rural areas are still up to three times more likely to die while giving birth than women living in urban centers.¹⁵ The lack of disaggregation by location and income quintile within cities may also mask that the situation of the poorest.



Limited resources. Limited resources have emerged as the most cited challenge in African countries in both the 2019 and 2020 surveys for this report. Despite developed countries committing in the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development Agenda and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, a genuine package to support the least developed countries by recommitting all states to a target of 0.7 per cent of gross national income (GNI) has not been fulfilled.¹⁶ Therefore, this poses a threat to achieving the SDGs as many donor countries are not meeting this promise, more people are at a risk of being left behind. Even from the resources currently available, it is a concern that the benefits of development are not equitably distributed. For instance, social protection has been significantly extended globally, yet persons with disabilities are up to five times more likely than average to sustain catastrophic health expenditures.¹⁷ In addition, most African countries rely on out of pocket health expenditure.¹⁸

10. UNDP, 2018.

11. World Data Lab, “The World poverty clock”; Available on; <https://www.worlddata.io/>

12. UNDP, 2018.

13. United Nations Statistics Commission, 2020.

14. UNDP, 2018.

15. United Nations, Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform.

16. United Nations, Addis Ababa Action Agenda, July 2015, Available on; https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/2051AAAA_Outcome.pdf

17. United Nations, Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform.

18. World Health Organization (WHO), 2017, Global health expenditure database. Available on; https://apps.who.int/nha/database/country_profile/Index/en

2. COVID-19 and SDG Achievement in Africa

African governments have made commitments towards achieving the SDGs, but these efforts may be compromised by the COVID-19 pandemic. The gravity of the impact depends on the longevity of the crisis – a prolonged crisis will seriously threaten the progress made on SDGs at national and local levels. As of now, countries are reallocating resources and have locked down early to curb the spread of the pandemic and to save lives. In Sub-Saharan Africa, this quick aggressive action has so far prevented the exponential daily growth in confirmed cases or mortality that has happened in other parts of the world.

However, due to the emerging economic crisis, trade and financial streams have been hampered and global financial conditions are tighter than normal. Remittances, Official Development Assistance (ODA), and portfolio flows have taken a nosedive and are likely to remain subdued through 2021.¹⁹ The slowdown of domestic economic activity translates into revenue shortfalls. The financing gap for SDGs in Africa that was already large is expected to widen, increasing fiscal vulnerability on African governments. Without financial resources, sustainable development is elusive.

The whole world is facing the challenges of the COVID-19 crisis but poor countries are at high risk.²⁰ Studies indicate that the pandemic affects all segments of the population but is most unfavorable to those living in vulnerable conditions, including people living in poverty and people without access to health services and limited access to basic services.²¹ The pandemic will have short and long-term impacts across SDGs. The immediate impact is on the well-being of humanity (SDG 3), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), food security (SDG 2), and poverty (SDG 1). Other collateral havoc will emerge due to the interlinkages between the SDGs. On the positive side, some environmental indicators are faring better. For example, SDG 13 (climate action) has benefited from a drop in global emissions and SDG 11 from reduced air pollution. Whereas COVID-19 will negatively impact the ambitions of African nations for sustainable development, the SDGs framework can serve as a guiding tool for protecting lives and economies both in the short and long term. It is an opportunity to better develop and design coordinated responses to make the best use of the synergies between different goals.

19. Ratha, Dilip K.; et al, 2020, *COVID-19 Crisis Through a Migration Lens (English)*. Migration and Development Brief; no. 32. Washington, D.C.: World Bank Group. <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/989721587512418006/COVID-19-Crisis-Through-a-Migration-Lens>

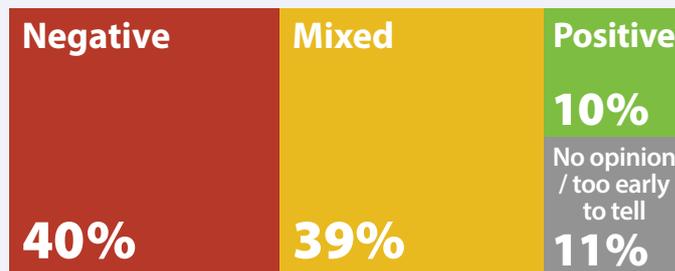
20. United Nations, 2020, "Covid-19 Pandemic is Exacerbating Poverty and Inequality." Available online: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/en/news/policy/wesp-mid-2020-report.html>.

21. Gerszon Mahler, D., Lakner, C., Castaneda Aguilar, A, and Haoyu Wu, 20 April 2020, "The impact of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) on global poverty: Why Sub-Saharan Africa might be the region hardest hit," World Bank Blog, online at: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/impact-covid-19-coronavirus-global-poverty-why-sub-saharan-africa-might-be-region-hardest>

Box 1. Informal opinion survey on the impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs

In April 2020, the SDSN conducted an online survey to collect global public opinions on the impact of COVID-19 on the SDGs. The findings below are not statistically significant as the number of respondents is low, but this informally reflects the views from a mix of people across the continent.

In response to the question "in your country, what will be the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the achievement of the SDGs by 2030?," 122 respondents from 35 African nations were essentially split between those who projected an overall negative impact and those that believed the impact would be mixed.



- Positive, despite the current crisis it will accelerate the implementation of most of the SDGs in the long run
- Mixed, the current crisis will both accelerate and slow down the achievement of the SDGs in the same proportion
- Negative, the current crisis will slow down the implementation of most of the SDGs in the long run
- No opinion / too early to tell

According to the 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards findings, analyzed in Part III, the goals that are currently facing the greatest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 2 (zero hunger), and SDG 1 (no poverty). At the time of writing, it was not easy to assess the full impacts of the pandemic on the SDGs achievement, but we predict some overarching trends for certain key social and economic goals on the following pages.



SDG 1 – End extreme poverty. Nine out of ten extremely poor people in the world are found in Africa. Before COVID-19, the 2030 poverty forecast was 26 percent, far from achieving the 2030 objective. The new forecast accounting for COVID-19 and a business-as-usual recovery predicts over 480 million extreme poor people in 2030.²² Estimates by the World Bank indicate that COVID-19 could push about 60 million people globally into extreme poverty in this year alone, of which 23 million in Sub-Saharan Africa.²³ Based on assumption of two months' lockdown and 40 percent production capacity, the continent will likely see a recession of -1 to -3 percent in 2020. Under such a scenario, a 1 percentage point reduction in growth could translate into 1 percentage reduction in per capita income or consumption. If the COVID-19 curve does not flatten until 2021, another 59 million people are likely to be pushed into extreme poverty, reaching a total of 514 million Africans. At the country-level, the two countries with the largest change in 2020 in the number of poor are estimated to be Nigeria (5 million) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (2 million). South Africa is also forecasted to have more than one million people pushed into extreme poverty as a consequence of the pandemic.²⁴ With increases in relative and absolute poverty, the gap between the rich and poor is envisaged to widen going forward. The consequences of COVID-19 pose real challenges to the achievement of SDG 1 by 2030.



SDG 2 – Zero hunger. The entire agri-food supply chain has been disrupted by the COVID-19 crisis. Lockdown measures that restrict movement and trade across borders are contributing to food insecurity across the continent. Governments restrictions on travel and movement are likely to lead to a shortage of labor and raw materials as well as price fluctuations resulting into food crises and hunger. Evidence indicates that 135 million people globally are forecast to be resultantly food insecure in 2020 with the majority, about 73 million people, living in Africa.²⁵ The continent was already facing a food crisis due to conflict, climate-related shocks and drought, and crop pests, including fall armyworm and desert locusts. Disruptions in the current food supply system negatively impacts on household consumption and food availability. The World Food Program confirms that the pandemic is likely to more than double the number of people facing hunger with urban poor populations at high risk.²⁶ Evidence further indicates

22. Kharas H., Hamel K., Hofer M., and Tong B., 23 May 2019, "Global poverty reduction has slowed down—again." Brookings Institution. Available on: <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/future-development/2019/05/23/global-poverty-reduction-has-slowed-down-again/>

23. Daniel Gerszon Mahler, Christoph Lakner, R. Andres Castaneda Aguilar, and Haoyu Wu, April 2020, "The impact of COVID-19 (Coronavirus) on global poverty: Why Sub-Saharan Africa might be the region hardest hit." World Bank Blog, available online at: <https://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/impact-covid-19-coronavirus-global-poverty-why-sub-saharan-africa-might-be-region-hardest>

24. Ibid.

25. Gustafson, S., 23 April 2020, "Global Report on Food Crises: 135 million in 55 countries faced acute hunger in 2019." IFPRI Blog, available online at: <https://www.ifpri.org/blog/global-report-food-crises-135-million-55-countries-faced-acute-hunger-2019>

26. WFP, 21 April 2020, "COVID-19 will double number of people facing food crises unless swift action is taken." <https://www.wfp.org/news/covid-19-will-double-number-people-facing-food-crises-unless-swift-action-taken>

that one in five people in Africa are undernourished, and that 30 percent of children under five – approximately 59 million children – have stunted growth, greater than the global average of 21.9 percent.²⁷ Children are additionally suffering from being out of school and not having access to school meals, which many families depend on. As COVID-19 spreads, Africa could witness an additional number of undernourished 64.9 million people. This has dire consequences for SDG 2.



SDG 3 – Good health and wellbeing. Health will face an immediate impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. At the time of writing, there were 5.8 million cases worldwide and 360,000 deaths. However, the continent has seen proportionally few cases, 124,000 cases and just under 4,000 deaths at the end of May 2020. This is perhaps due to early lockdown measures and familiarity with managing pandemics such as Ebola. African nations are already challenged with multiple health issues and are relatively well equipped to manage them at community level. The healthcare systems are weak though. Africa has a low number of health professionals per capita, with only 1.30 health workers per 1000 population.²⁸ The continent has the most severe health workforce shortage, estimated to reach 6.1 million by 2030. With this health crisis, health workers are being shifted to COVID-19 care, this is exacerbating shortages and Africa's already weak health systems could face collapse. In the long term, this could be the weak spot that can disrupt the vision of universal access to health care by 2030.



SDG 4 – Quality education for all. Education is facing a serious and direct impact from the pandemic, with the closure of learning institutions in several African countries. As shown when the Ebola outbreak caused previous closures, this interrupted learning will negatively affect education continuity and outcomes. Some children will go to work and not return when schools reopen. In many countries, learning for all but the most privileged is stopped altogether. However, in some countries, remote teaching tools such as radio programs and TV programs are available to help children access alternative education. Africa's internet access is the lowest globally, at only about 25%, so online teaching on the model of OECD countries is not possible for the majority.²⁹

According to UNESCO, more than 1.2 billion learners worldwide (68.5% of total enrolled learners) are out of school due to measures to stop the spread of COVID-19.³⁰ 288 million are African learners (24%) of which 15.6 million in tertiary education, 72.3 million in secondary, 177.7 million in primary and 22.4 million in pre-primary. The immediate impacts of this crisis on education include poor learning outcomes, delayed progression and graduations, and could potentially cause lifelong harm, by delaying the development of crucial social and emotional skills, and ultimately widen inequality.³¹

27. WHO, 19 February 2020, *Coronavirus disease 2019 situation report*. https://www.who.int/docs/default-source/coronaviruse/situation-reports/20200219-sitrep-30-covid-19.pdf?sfvrsn=3346b04f_2

28. WHO, 2015, AFRO Health Workforce Observatory Database.

29. ITU (2016). ICT Facts and figures.

30. UNESCO (20th May 2020). Global monitoring of school closures by COVID-19.

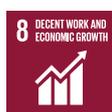
31. The Economist (30th April 2020). "Closing schools for COVID-19 does lifelong harm and widens inequality."



SDG 5 – Gender equality. The pandemic is affecting everyone but not in the same way. Some evidence from outbreaks similar to COVID-19 indicates that women and girls are likely to be affected in certain ways and possibly confront more negative impacts than men.³² This crisis is shifting the global economy to the global recession. This economic shock could lead to a prolonged decline in women's incomes and labor market participation in developing countries where women are mainly (more than 70%) employed in the informal economy. Preliminary data also indicate that violence against women and girls around the world is increasing, with reported cases doubled in some countries.³³ Women are also highly exposed to the virus since they make up 65% of the healthcare workforce (nurses) in Africa and more likely to be frontline health workers.³⁴



SDG 6 – Water and Sanitation. Washing hands with soap frequently under running water is the main advice against the spread of COVID-19. Thereby ensuring the availability of clean water for all is evidently crucial to cope and persist in the fight against the spread of COVID-19. Inadequate basic services and access to clean water have been a great challenge for the continent. In Sub-Saharan Africa, about 63% of people have difficulties in accessing basic water services which is hindering people to follow the most basic and effective prevention measure against the virus. As a consequence, there are deepening inequalities around this goal.



SDG 8 – Decent work. Before the COVID-19 crisis, economic growth had remained below the SDG target and now recession means moving further away from the target. It is also expected that the economic impact will be felt more harshly in urban areas. Job security has been impacted since many businesses have been ordered to shut down, these include but are not limited to tourism, travel, services, and manufacturing. About 250 million Africans in informal urban employment (excluding North Africa) will be in jeopardy. As stated by UNECA, firms and businesses in African cities are at high risk to COVID-19 related effects, especially SMEs which account for 80% of employment in Africa and could face bankruptcy.³⁵ This situation is likely to worsen by an expected rise in the cost of living, in some African cities, the price of some food items could increase up to 100%. Additionally, the per capita expenditure of African local governments is the lowest in the world at US\$26. Consequently, many local authorities are poorly resourced which also lead to the inability of coping with the COVID-19 crisis.

32. Davies SE, and Bennett B. "A gendered human rights analysis of Ebola and Zika: locating gender in global health emergencies". *International Affairs*, 2016; 92: 1041-1060. And Harman S. "Ebola, gender and conspicuously invisible women in global health governance." *Third World Quarterly*. 2016; 37: 524-541.

33. UN WOMEN (April 2020). COVID-19 and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls.

34. WHO (2019). Gender equity in the health workforce: Analysis of 104 Countries.

35. UNECA, 15 April 2020, "The economic impact of COVID-19 on African cities is likely to be acute through a sharp decline in productivity, jobs and revenues." Press release, available online: <https://www.uneca.org/stories/economic-impact-covid-19-african-cities-likely-be-acute-through-sharp-decline-productivity>



SDG 10 – Reduce inequality. The economic shocks from COVID-19 will likely exacerbate inequalities in all countries, as outlined in the sections above on SDGs 2, 4, 5, and 6 in particular. Vulnerable groups, including refugees and migrants, will face disproportionate negative health and economic impacts. The lockdowns and travel restrictions have affected virtually everyone but in most African countries, the social safety nets for lower income brackets are missing.



SDG 17 – Global partnerships. As the pandemic encroached on Africa, many countries and organizations made commitments of support and assistance, including a UN-led humanitarian response fund, financial support from the IMF and the World Bank, and debt servicing suspension by the G20 for the poorest countries. Despite these efforts, the current financing gap is still around \$44 billion out of the estimated \$114 billion that will be required in the fight against COVID-19 in 2020 in Africa.³⁶ In addition, many of these resources are not new or additional funds—they have simply been reoriented and reallocated from other programs.³⁷ This could undermine existing critical projects and setback living conditions in low-income countries. In the longer term, there is a risk that donor countries affected by the severe economic downturn may also reduce their ODA.

However, there has also been a positive side effect of the crisis on this global partnership goal. The concerted international action by the scientific community, policymakers, business, and civil society has been unprecedented in the face of the current global crisis. This mobilization can accelerate the identification of solutions and can contribute to building stronger international and multisectoral partnerships. In addition, while there may be short-term disruptions to data production (for example the 2020 census round), we foresee an improvement in access to health data, an increased mobilization of non-official data, and further development of e-government services.

Before COVID-19, Africa was already off track on the SDGs and there is now a heightened risk of people being left behind. While the crisis is imperiling progress, it also makes this agenda all the more urgent and necessary. The UN Secretary General's Decade of Action is more crucial and relevant than ever. As the worst of the crisis passes, we hope that the shared vision adopted in 2015 for people, prosperity, planet, peace, and partnerships will guide us towards a more sustainable world.

36. International Monetary Fund, 17 April 2020, "World Bank Group and IMF mobilize partners in the fight against COVID-19 in Africa." Press release, available online: www.imf.org/en/News

37. European Commission, 8 April 2020, "Q&A: Global EU response to the coronavirus pandemic." Press release, available online: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/qanda_20_606

Figure 2 Summary of COVID-19 impacts on the SDGs



Part II

SDG Implementation in Africa

To understand and assess how governments are implementing the SDGs, we have conducted a survey, now in its third year, to track how national governments are going about SDG Implementation. This survey covers six strategic aspects: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation.

1. Analysis of Survey Results

Preliminary data were collected through extensive desk research and then validated or repudiated through consultations with national experts and government officials. Evidence, such as references to official statements, documents or web portals, were required to validate each positive answer. Of the 54 countries, 34 responses were reviewed by national experts and/or government officials.³⁸ The collected data are descriptive in nature and do not measure the level of effectiveness of the strategies and coordination mechanisms in place.

A. Official endorsement of SDGs

The SDGs offer a universal agenda and commitment for all development dimensions including economic, social, and environmental. This is Africa's greatest opportunity of transformation from most threatening development challenges to growth and prosperity. Despite the fact that the 2030 Agenda is universal in nature, it is meant to be adapted to specific contexts and priorities, which vary from country to country. The enabling environment for this transformation requires political will and commitment, good governance, as well as responsive institutions that are driven by accountable policies and frameworks that intend achieving sustainable growth and prosperity.

The survey results show that only three countries (Djibouti, The Gambia, and Lesotho) haven't yet established, endorsed, and validated the implementation plan of the SDGs. As compared to 2019 survey findings, there are three new countries that officially committed to the SDGs implementation through a statement of high-level political leadership. Therefore, as of 2020 survey findings, 51 countries have clear commitments to operationalize the SDGs. In the four years since the SDGs' adoption, 94% of countries around the continent have made significant efforts in launching requisite institutional arrangements for the successful implementation of the SDGs.

38. We are very grateful to the national experts and/or government officials from the following countries who took the time to review and respond to the survey: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

B. Progress on the process of aligning existing national strategies with the SDGs

Most countries have aligned their development plans with the SDGs. This year, five additional countries incorporated the SDGs into existing national development strategies. Among these 46 countries, 43 countries have prioritized specific targets and indicators that are considered relevant in the national context and 36 countries adopted a roadmap as a supplement of national plans in the SDGs implementation.

In order to track SDGs progress, governments are required to identify apt institutions to oversee the monitoring and reporting of the SDG execution. As per the survey findings, in 34 countries, the process of identifying the key indicators to monitor SDG progress has been undertaken by the national statistical institute and 22 countries have prioritized more than a hundred of indicators, with an average of 124 indicators.

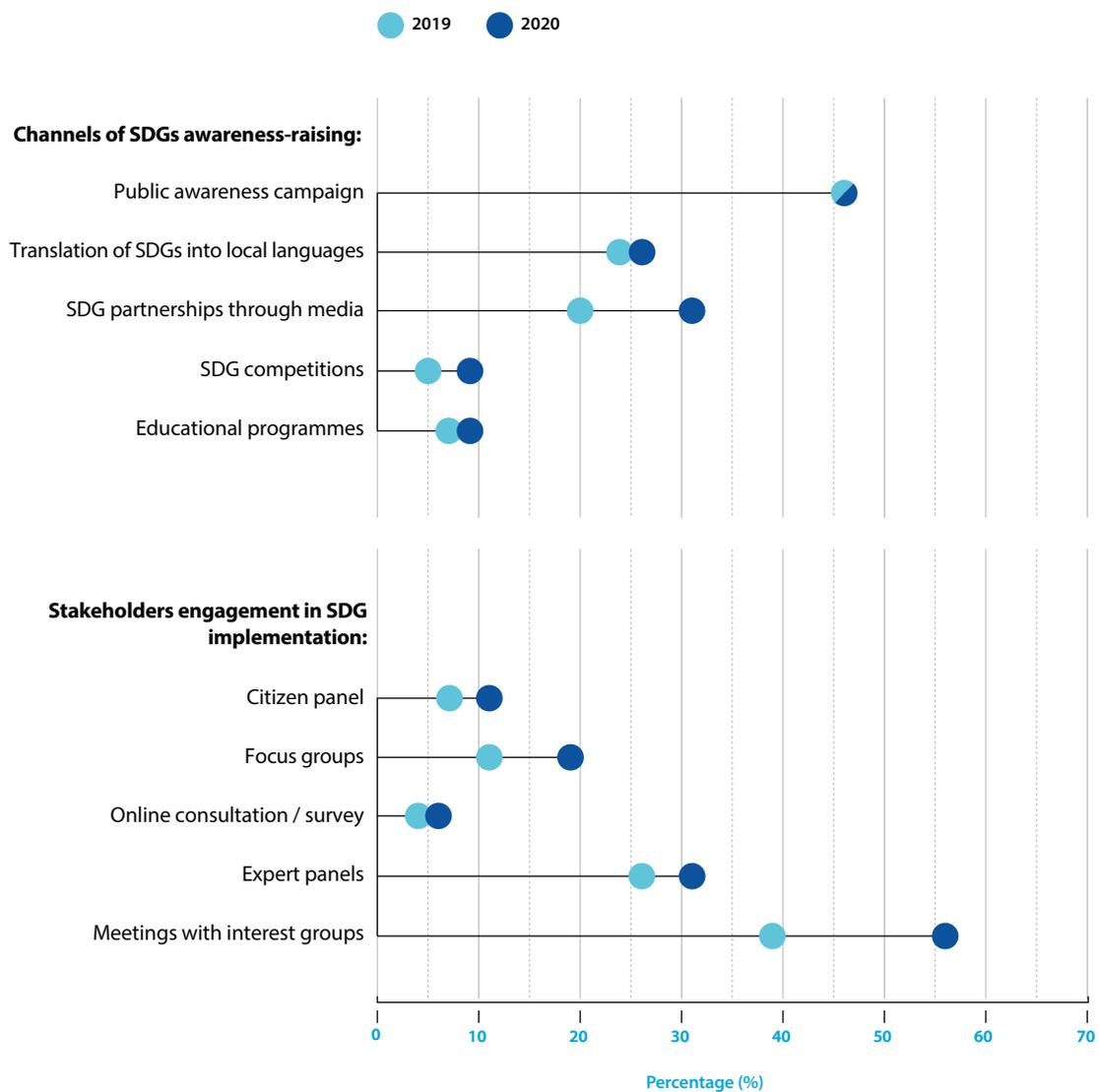
C. Stakeholder engagement

Communication and information sharing remain critical for stakeholder participation and engagement in implementation of the SDGs. The findings indicate less commitments among African countries in securing a dedicated online repository or website for the SDGs updated at least once a month, i.e. a website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are provided. Evidence available indicates that only 15 out of 54 (28%) of African countries in 2020 compared to four (17%) in 2019 managed to host a separate stand-alone website for the SDGs. More so, four African countries (2 from southern region, 1 northern and 1 from western region) reported hosting SDGs web page on the website of the coordinating Ministry or Agency or Center of Government portal. This indicates that more than half of African countries are less committed to having an SDG website. The findings suggest the need for African countries to establish an updated SDG website that provides a snapshot of priorities and progress on the status of implementation of SDGs.

In terms of national SDG awareness raising among stakeholders, more commitments have been registered as evidenced by 69 percent of African countries in 2020 conducting SDG awareness campaigns compared to 48 percent in 2019. The findings highlight the importance of awareness-raising campaigns that countries should utilize in order to ensure greater ownership and commitment to implementing the strategies for the 2030 Agenda while leaving no one behind. The most commonly utilized channels of creating awareness among stakeholders in the region included public awareness campaigns, followed by SDG partnerships through media such as TV, Radio, newspaper online platform, and translating SDGs in local languages and least recognized channels included SDG competitions and through education programs in schools (Figure 3 panel a).

With stakeholder engagement mechanisms in implementation of SDGs, more commitments have been recorded as 65 percent of African countries in 2020 had developed comprehensive stakeholder engagement strategies ranging from setting SDG priorities (52%), informing SDG action plans (35%), identifying data and indicators for SDGs (33%) and allocating financial resources for SDGs (20%). In the implementation process of SDGs, meetings with interest groups, expert panels and focus groups were most used channels by African countries to engage with various stakeholders (Figure 3 panel b). However, the least recognized channels of engaging stakeholders were focus groups, citizen panels and online consultations. This result suggests the need for effective and sustainable engagement pathways with stakeholders not only in implementation but also in monitoring progress of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

Figure 3 SDG awareness raising and stakeholder engagement in implementation



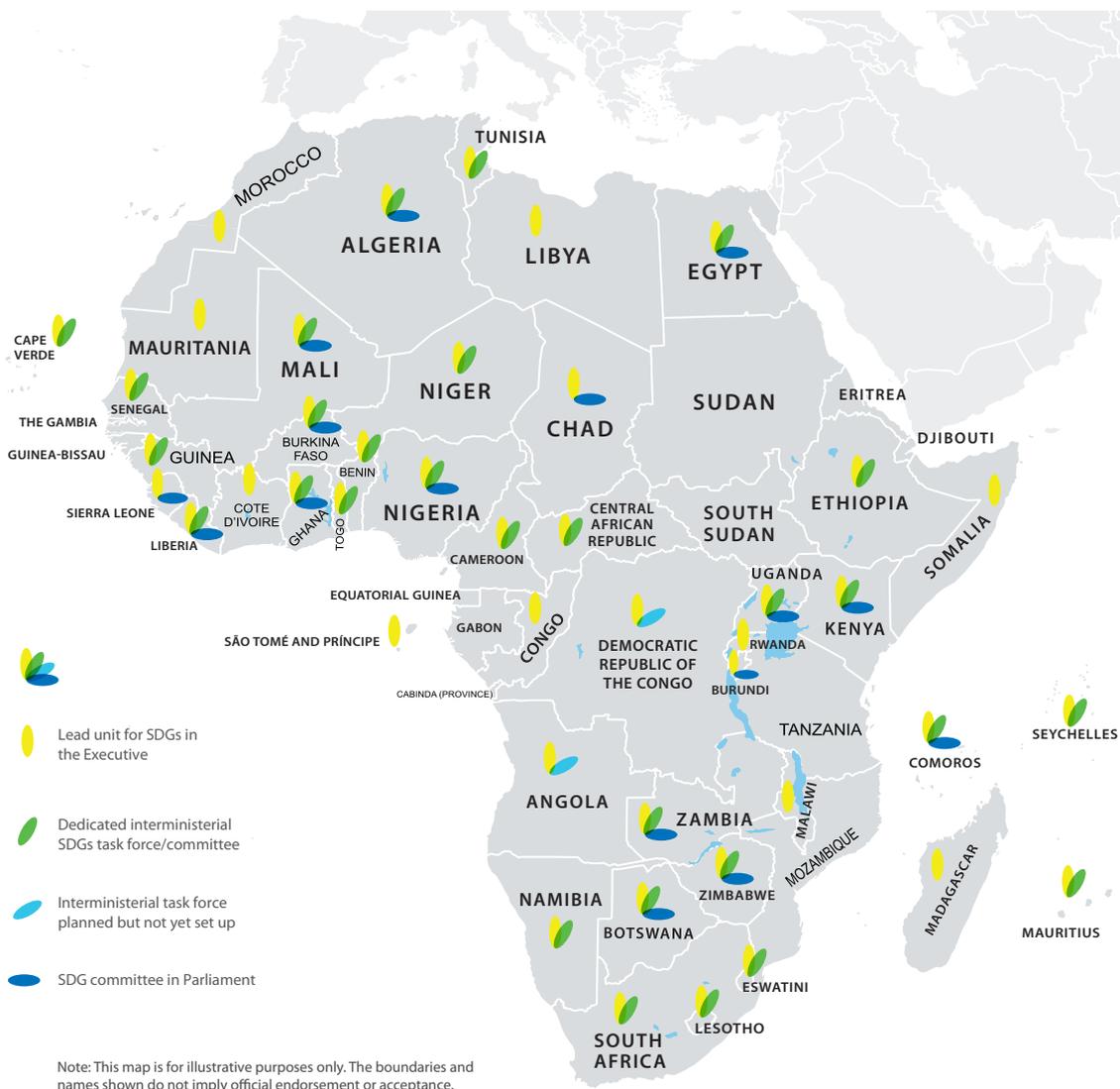
Panel (a) Channels of SDGs awareness raising Panel(b) Stakeholders engagement in the SDG implementation

Source: Authors' calculations

D. Coordinating Unit

Eighty-nine percent of African countries have a lead central or federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies.

Figure 4 Coordinating units across government

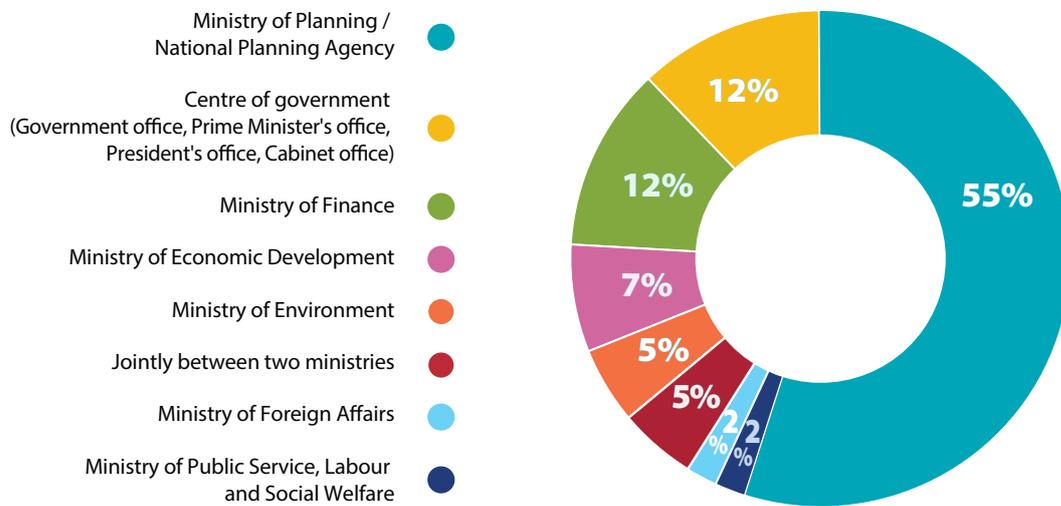


Source: Authors' analysis

It is important for countries to have an SDGs coordinating unit. Out of 54 African countries, 80% have a lead unit responsible for SDGs implementation. The number of countries with a lead unit for supporting implementation of the SDGs is lower in East Africa i.e. out of 13 countries eight have a lead unit for supporting implementation of the SDGs. North African is the only region with all of its countries setting up a lead SDGs unit. There are two countries in Central (Equatorial Guinea and Gabon), West (The Gambia and Guinea-Bissau) and in Southern Africa (Mozambique and São Tomé and Príncipe) that do not have an SDGs unit.

Fifty-four percent of the African countries have a dedicated interministerial SDGs task force/committee whereas 4% do not but it is planned, and 42% have none with no plans to establish one. Only 24% of the 54 African countries have an SDGs committee in parliament, so legislative engagement appears quite low.

Figure 5 SDGs lead central/federal government unit



Source: Authors' analysis

There is variation from one country to the other when it comes to selecting the lead coordinating unit for SDGs implementation in the central or federal government. 55% of the 48 countries their lead unit is under the Ministry of Planning/National Planning Agency. 12% of the countries have their lead unit under the Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister Office/President's office/Cabinet office), 12% of the countries it is also under the Ministry of Finance. While 5% of the countries it is jointly between two ministries i.e. Ministry of Environment and Ministry of Planning/National Planning Agency.

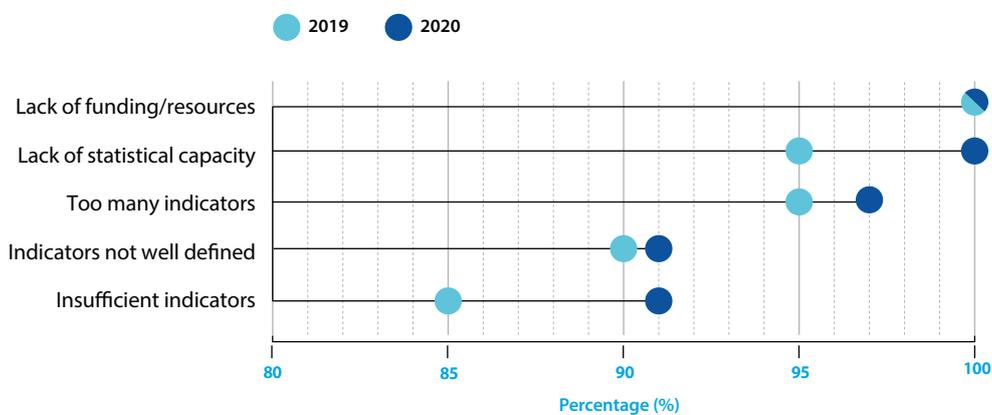
E. Main challenges

This section of the survey presents challenges that are a subjective assessment based on what the experts or SDGs focal person for each country reported. These assessments are not based on desk research, only the validated results from 21 countries in 2019 and 34 countries in 2020. The first question specifically focused on the main challenges for monitoring the SDGs (Figure 6) and the second was more broadly on the main challenges in implementing the SDGs (Figure 7).

In 2019, all 21 countries (100%) for which government or country expert validated results reported that lack of funding or resources is one of the most important challenges in monitoring the SDGs (Figure 6). Similarly, in 2020 all 34 countries (100%) that were validated reported that lack of funding resources is the most important challenge for monitoring.

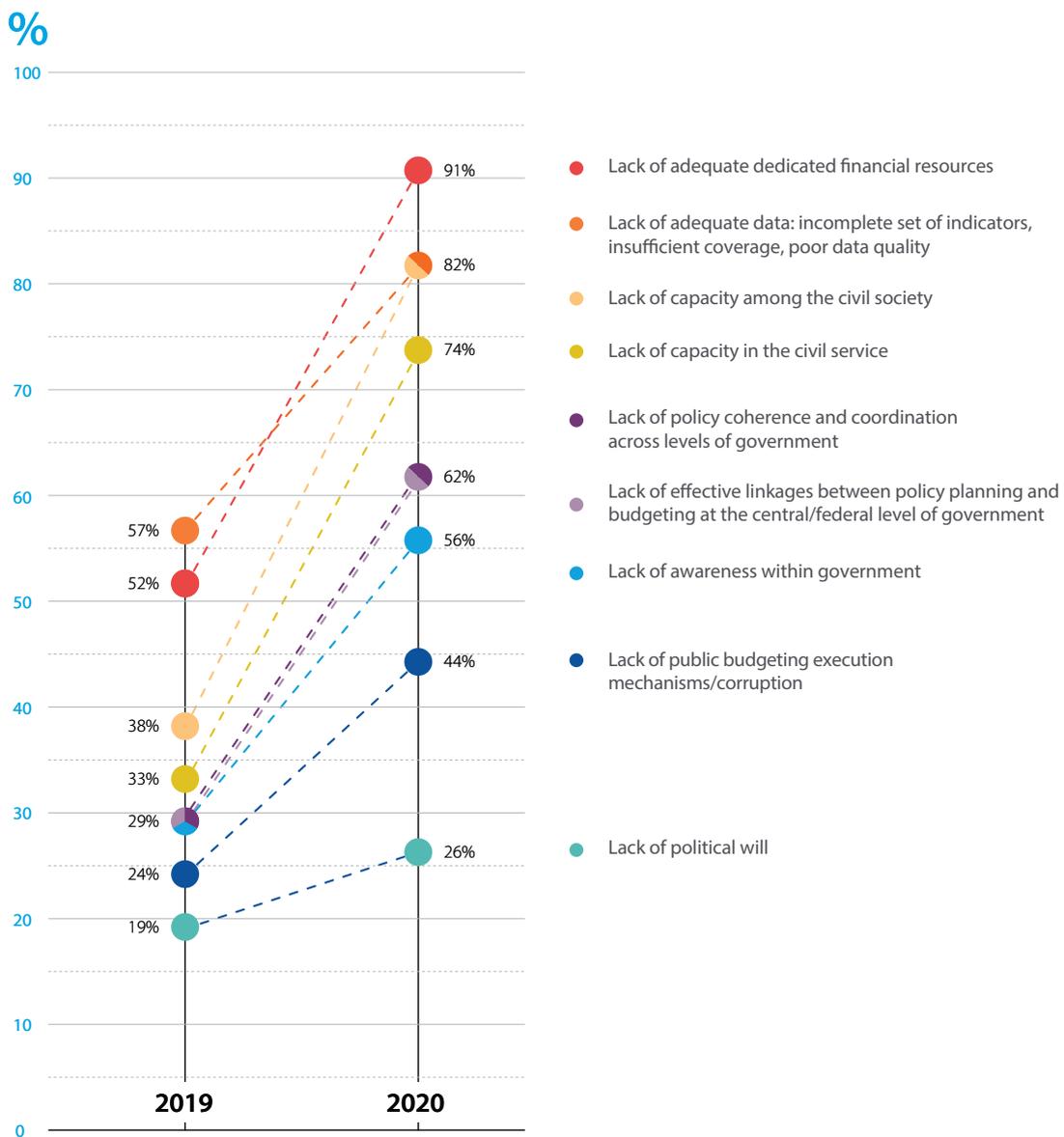
Prioritization of challenges in implementing the SDGs differs from one country to the other, but lack of statistical capacity is the most important challenge in Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Libya, Mauritania, Niger and Tunisia. Whereas lack of funding is the most important challenge in Benin, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Kenya, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Furthermore, some countries (Algeria, Libya, Niger, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia and South Africa) cited too many indicators as the most important challenge. Zimbabwe is the only country that reported that indicators not well defined is crucial.

Figure 6 Main challenges for monitoring SDGs



Source: Authors' analysis

Figure 7 Main challenges in implementing SDGs, percentage of countries



Source: Authors' analysis



All countries that validated the survey reported that they have encountered challenges in implementing the SDGs. However, lack of adequate dedicated financial resources is the most cited challenge in 2020 (91%) whereas the lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality was the most cited in 2019 (57%). Lack of political will is the least cited challenge in both years, 19 percent in 2019 and 26 percent in the year 2020.

Validations of the 2020 implementation survey shows that lack of adequate dedicated financial resources is a crucial challenge in implementing the SDGs in Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Libya, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda and Zimbabwe. Whereas lack of SDG awareness within government is a very important challenge in Libya, Malawi and Tunisia. Lack of capacity in the civil service has been cited as very important in Cameroon, DRC, Libya, Sierra Leone and Tunisia.

F. Reporting on SDG implementation

Governments are encouraged to conduct comprehensive and regular assessments of SDG progress for accountability purposes. This ensures that actions and decisions taken by governments comply with the needs of the community, thereby contributing to sustainable development achievement.

Comparing 2019 and 2020 results, there is great effort in reporting SDG progress—36 countries have delivered SDG reports where 33 are VNRs compared to 23 countries in 2019. Despite the fact that many countries explicitly perceive the SDG domestication as a critical process to the successful implementation of the SDGs, fewer (27) have assessed their position, direction and pace toward the path to achieving SDG targets.

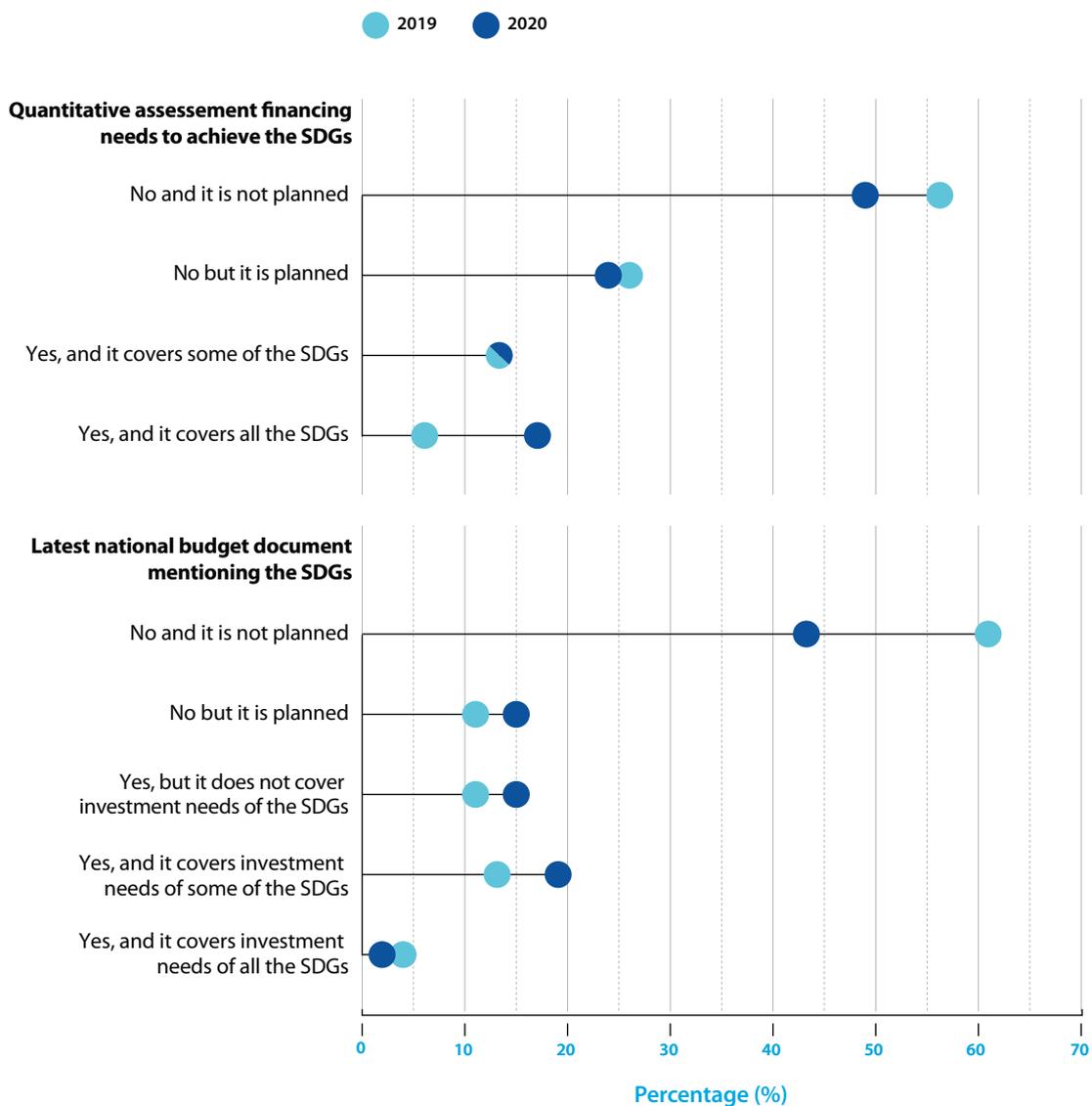
G. Budgeting practices and procedures in the executive

Implementation and achievement of the SDGs in African countries requires huge investments and all types of financing including private, public, international and domestic resources. However, SDG financing and budgetary practices have been excluded when planning and implementing SDGs. Only 16 out of 54 African countries in 2020 (30%) compared 19% in 2019 have done a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs. Overall, there have been less commitments by African countries in the adoption of quantitative assessment of financing needs as evidenced by 68 percent of the countries not covering any SDG financing needs in 2020 (Figure 8).

Figure 8 indicates that only 9 out of 54 countries (17%) in 2020 compared to 6% in 2019 had all their SDGs financing needs covered while 7 out of 54 (13%) had covered some of the SDGs in the latest budget documents. This underscores that more than half of the countries are not optimizing their national budgets for SDG achievement.

In terms of latest national budget documents mentioning SDGs, 35 percent of the African countries had their latest financing and budgetary documents mentioning SDGs. Figure 8 indicates that only one (1) country (2%) have their investment needs covering all SDGs, 10 countries (19%) covered some of the investment needs while 15% did not include SDGs in their investment needs. This finding implies that more than half of the African countries (58%) are less committed to contextualize both SDG targets and indicators into national budgetary requirements. This result suggests the need for full integration of SDGs into national priorities and mobilization of more domestic revenues to meet the budgetary and investment needs associated with achievement of SDGs at national level.

Figure 8 Budgeting practices and procedures in the executive



Source: Authors' analysis

2. Leave No One Behind – Case Studies

The following case studies have been contributed from our partners, supporting different aspects of SDG implementation and monitoring. These four perspectives offer expert insight, through the different lenses of Voluntary National Reviews, climate change, governance, and data, into the intersections of the 2030 Agenda and the ambition of leaving no one behind.

Experiences from Africa on the inclusiveness of the Voluntary National Reviews

By Sara Hamouda, Agenda 2063 Unit, African Peer Review Mechanism

The Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) presented during the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) every year assist countries in the implementation and monitoring of 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The HLPF offers an international platform for countries to gather and share experiences as well as challenges towards the attainment of the SDGs. Over the first four years of the HLPF (2016-2019), 158 reports have been presented by countries from all continents, but only 35³⁹ African countries conducted at least one VNR. In 2020, 17 African countries are foreseen to submit VNRs⁴⁰ and only 4 will be reporting for the second time.

The HLPF 2019 was held under the theme “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality.” SDG 16, which aims to create strong, effective, and accountable institutions, has been assessed by the VNRs in 2019. While the process of VNR has been varied over the years, there is increasing uptake and harmony in approaches and institutional settings put in place to ensure inclusivity and states preparedness for the VNR process. We have selected three countries which adopted inclusive approaches for managing the national dialogue on SDGs and Agenda 2063 and preparing the VNRs:

Egypt

Egypt submitted VNRs in 2016 and 2018. It's one of only three African countries that conducted the VNR exercise more than once. The second VNR was prepared with a comprehensive approach adopted by the Government and the focal point – Ministry of Planning and Administrative Reforms. The Government of Egypt (GoE) encouraged the engagement of non-state actors and offered a proper space for national civil society organizations in the designing of Egypt 2030 vision as well as drafting the second VNR.

The Government of Egypt (GoE) held various National Workshops with UNDESA to discuss with various stakeholders the integration of the SDGs into national policies and assess SDG priorities, gaps, and interlinkages. Egypt's presentation of the VNR in 2018 was an excellent example of a “partnership for SDGs.” The Government, led by the Ministry of Planning, drafted the report with essential contributions from the civil society and the private sector to be finally presented by the three parties in front of the international community. Among these CSOs is Egypt Network for Integrated Development (ENID/El Nidaa) which is a major actor in civil society working on alleviating poverty.

39. Full list on <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/vnrs/>

40. AU countries foreseen for VNRs 2020 are the following: Benin, Burundi, Libya, Liberia, Comoros, Congo, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Uganda

Uganda is foreseen to submit its second VNR in the HLPF 2020. Uganda has performed with diligence and commitment to institutionalize governance mechanisms at the national level to promote awareness, bureaucracies' capacities, and preparedness for the implementation of both Agendas 2030 and 2063.

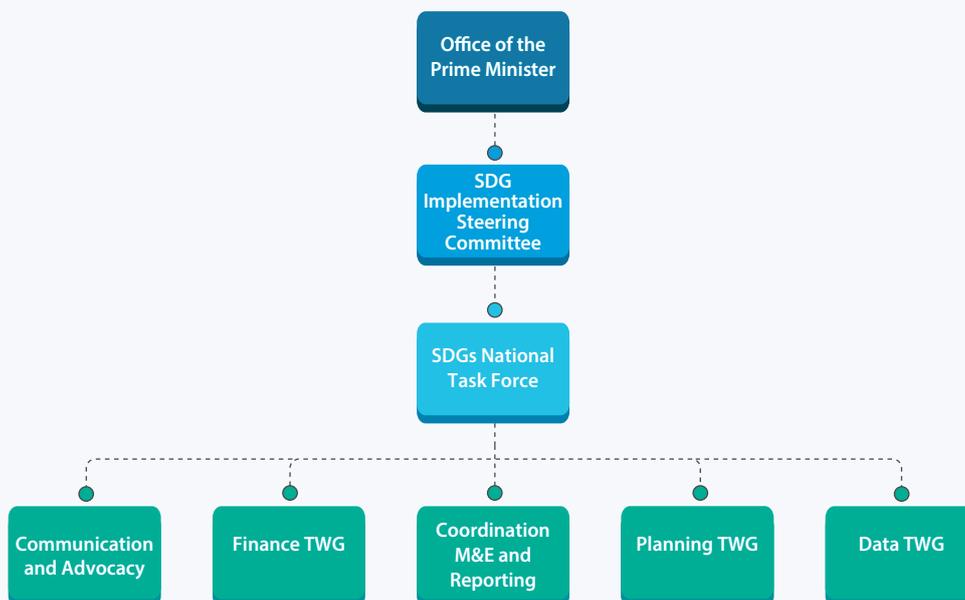
In collaboration with the International Security and Development Centre, Uganda conducted a data gap analysis report to identify data gaps in reporting on SDGs. Uganda is one of the few African countries which have available data on SDG 16 despite the political sensitivity and difficult measurability. The report shared some best practices of inclusive measures by Uganda, such as sharing the data on government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget by sector

during the period from 2005 to 2016. These eventually become available in the VNR reports and UN SDGs database. The report also highlighted that Uganda developed its indicators to offer a space for citizens to express their opinion on public services, including health, education, and others. 66% of the population satisfied by local government services.⁴¹ It also ranks highly in the Open Budget Index, ranking as the second most transparent budget in Africa, after South Africa.

Uganda also exposed its system and resources to conduct a bottleneck study in collaboration with the African Peer Review Mechanism to identify key challenges before national governance in Uganda as shown in Figure 9.

41. UNDP and the International Security and Development Center, 2019, "Uganda: Data Gap Analysis for SDG 16 Peace, Security and Systems Resilience."

Figure 9 Coordination mechanisms for SDG Localization and Implementation in Uganda



Source: APM Report, April 2020



Ghana

Ghana acknowledged that the implementation of the SDGs requires collective commitment and responsibility. The Government thus adopted a multi-stakeholder approach for harmonized and synergized efforts to engage citizens. Prior and within the preparations for Ghana's first VNR, consultative meetings were held with different groups of society, including youth, private sector, people with special needs, to discuss the country's readiness to implement the said agenda and engage them in the localization of SDGs.

Ghana established an online platform to enhance public engagement on government performance towards SDGs. Furthermore, civil society was represented in the institutional coordination and implementation structures such as the Implementation Coordinating Committee (SDGs ICC) and the National Technical Committee. The Government further demonstrated its collaboration with CSOs by allowing for a joint reporting with CSOs during Ghana's presentation at the 2019 High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). The Government ceded 3mins of its allotted 15mins to CSOs to present the first CSO Shadow Report on the SDGs titled "Telling the Ghanaian Story through the lens of citizens."

Ghana's VNR also articulated that the Government has a strong collaboration with the Commission on Human Rights and Administrative Justice (CHRAJ) to implement further reforms for human rights and public services. The Government implemented a series of public sector reform results-oriented program for fighting corruption and conducting a standard Client Services Charter for use by Client Service Units within the public services as a means of holding civil servants, as duty bearers, accountable concerning effective and high-quality public service delivery. Under the auspices of CHRAJ, Ghana is implementing a National Anti-Corruption Plan (NACAP), a multi-sectoral operational plan that aims to fight corruption in an integrated, holistic, and practical manner with CSOs (VNR, Ghana, 2019).⁴²

To further lesson sharing, the APRM and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Centre for Africa in collaboration organized a continental workshop on Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) from the 21st to the 22nd of October 2019 in Kigali, Rwanda. The purpose of the workshop was to offer a platform for sharing experiences, lessons learned, and best practices by member-states that have presented their VNRs from 2016 to 2019 and prepare those which will present VNRs at the subsequent High-Level Political Forum (HLPF). These workshops will be held annually, attended by African governments and other regional and international stakeholders.

42. Government of Ghana, June 2019, *Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, available online: https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/23420Ghanas_VNR_report_Final.pdf

Climate Change and Poverty Reduction: Leaving No One Behind in Southern Africa

By the SDGC/A Sub-Regional Center for Southern Africa

Both the SDGs and African Union 2063 Agenda embrace the concept of leaving no one behind, but climate change is a roadblock to achieving the SDGs for all as it disproportionately affects the rural poor. Africa is the continent most at risk to the negative effects of climate change. As a result of climate change, the UN estimates that an additional 120 million people could be pushed into poverty by 2030.⁴³

In the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, the majority of the population highly depends on the agricultural sector for food, income, and employment. Yet the region mainly employs traditional methods of farming and rain-fed agriculture systems, with only 6.6 percent of cultivated area equipped for irrigation.⁴⁴ This leaves the rural population in particular very vulnerable to climate change shocks.

Southern Africa is facing its worst drought in 35 years. Over the last three years, average rainfall has been decreasing and is projected to further fall in 2020. As a result of this extreme climate, roughly 14.4 million people have been exposed to hunger, malnutrition and poverty.⁴⁵ Available data from 13 out of 16 SADC countries indicate that Zambia and Namibia had the highest depth of food deficit/deprivation, while South

Africa and Mauritius had the lowest food deficits (Figure 10). Currently, 34 countries in Africa are already in need of food aid, 9 of which are in the SADC region according to the FAO. The number of people that are food insecure in the region has been increasing since 2017 from 26.9 million, to 30.7 million in 2018, to 41.2 million projected in 2020 based on calculations from the IFRC.

Climate change is an obstacle to poverty reduction because it worsens the immediate and intermediate causes of poverty. The impact of the drought has been a sharp increase in the number of people living in extreme poverty: 88 million in 2015, up to 90 million in 2017, with up to 40 million more people predicted to be in extreme poverty in Southern Africa by 2040. Due to low adaptive capacity, the poor and vulnerable have often resorted to selling off their productive assets such as land and livestock or have migrated to other areas for survival.

In the context of SADC, many countries are trying to address these challenges by implementing climate-smart agriculture (CSA) to ensure sustainable food and income security for rural populations.⁴⁶ CSA practices include use of high yielding and heat tolerant varieties, conservation agriculture, agroforestry, early warning information on crop and livestock disease outbreaks, and water harvesting technologies, though adoption rates are still low.⁴⁷

43. ActionAid, 24 April 2020, "Climate change and poverty." Online at: <https://www.actionaid.org.uk/about-us/what-we-do/emergencies-disasters-humanitarian-response/climate-change/climate-change-and-poverty>

44. FAO, 2017, *Leaving No one Behind: Addressing climate change for a world free of poverty and hunger*. Rome.

45. Davis-Reddy, C.L. and Vincent, K., 2017, *Climate Risk and Vulnerability: A Handbook for Southern Africa* (2nd Ed), CSIR, Pretoria, South Africa. Indaba Agricultural Policy Research Institute, 2020, *Current Food Security Status*.

46. Orchardson, E., 2019, "Scaling out Climate Smart Agriculture in Southern Africa," International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center.

47. Hallegatte, S. et al, 2016, *Shock Waves: Managing the Impacts of Climate Change on Poverty*. *Climate Change and Development*. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Addressing future impacts of climate change on poverty in the region requires intertwined policy options. First, there is a need for inclusive and climate-informed investments and adaptation measures that can minimize short-term climate change effects on poverty. Evidence from Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and South Africa indicate that households who received social protection particularly in the form of cash transfers suffered much less from weather shocks, with poorest households gaining more in terms of regular income, nutrition and food security.⁴⁸ This evidence further reveals that cash transfers are an impactful policy option for promoting inclusive investment to accelerate recovery efforts whilst also building resilience to future shocks.⁴⁹

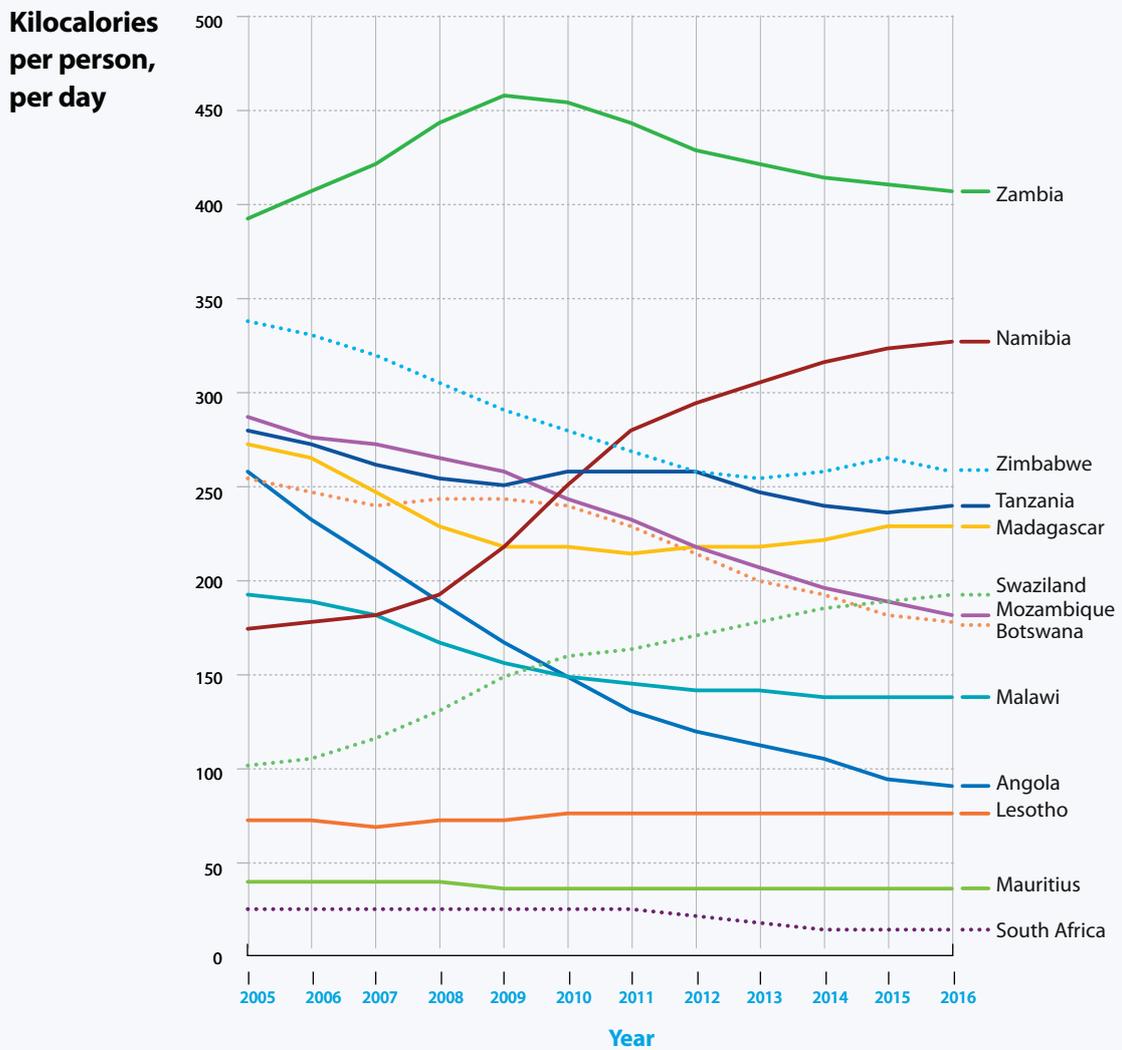
Secondly, pro-poor mitigation policies are required to reduce long-term risks and create an enabling environment that allows for sustainable poverty reduction. Lessons learnt in Mozambique and Malawi show that adoption of early warning systems and climate-smart agriculture including irrigation farming, planting of indigenous trees, and use of early maturing varieties of crops, are effective.⁵⁰ These countries have gradually moved from emergency response to effective planning that starts with functional early warning systems augmented by climate-smart agriculture. Such measures have seen significant reductions on climate-related hazards on the lives and assets of the poor and are being scaled up at regional level for wider impact.

48. Asfaw, S., & Davis, B., 2018, "Can cash transfer programmes promote household resilience? Cross-country evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa." In *Climate Smart Agriculture* (pp. 227-250). Springer, Cham.

49. Awojobi, O., 2017, "Cash transfers and climate change resilience in Africa." Retrieved from <http://socialprotection.org/learn/blog/cash-transfers-and-climate-change-resilience-africa>

50. Gondwe, G., 2019, "Reducing Vulnerability of the Rural Poor Through Adaptation and Mitigation". Online at: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/wp-content/uploads/sites/22/2019/03/Reducing-Vulnerability-of-the-Rural-Poor-by-Grace-Gondwe.pdf>

Figure 10 Depth of Food Deficit in the SADC region



Source: SDGC/A computations based on FAOSTAT, 2020
 Note: Seychelles, DR Congo and Comoros excluded due to missing data



Sound Data for Governance for Achieving the SDGs

By the Mo Ibrahim Foundation

Strengthening Africa's fragmented data landscape is vital for meeting the SDGs, and for leaving no one behind. In the Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG), which aggregates over 100 indicators to assess a country's *Overall Governance* score, the *Governmental Statistical Capacity*⁵¹ indicator has a strong positive relationship with a country's overall scores, demonstrating that countries with well-functioning statistical systems also tend to be better at delivering public goods and services.⁵²

Governance and statistical capacity: a strong correlation with administrative data

The IIAG assesses the extent to which countries deliver the political, social and economic public goods and services that every citizen has the right to expect from their state, and that a state has the responsibility to deliver. 70.6% of the SDGs, namely 12 out of 17 of the Goals, are linked to IIAG measures, and there is a strong correlation between the overall governance scores and progress towards the SDGs.

Governments need reliable information to ensure the successful and inclusive delivery of public goods and services and to leave no one behind. In order to do so, they need sound administrative data first. They need basic information about their citizens through regular censuses, and they need vital statistics such as births and deaths through civil registration (CRVS). These data form the foundations for policymakers to deliver services and are the building blocks on which good decisions are made.

As the recent COVID-19 crisis has highlighted, the timely production of data is crucial during health emergencies. Quality statistics and effective National Statistics Offices are essential for all stages of evidence-based decision-making and policy formulation, namely in health care.

These data also provide means for providing citizens with identity, which is the first condition to have access to public goods and services. These data also allow policymakers to monitor progress in various core areas such as schooling, employment, housing, and health services.

51. This indicator assesses the capacity of statistical systems using a diagnostic framework which consists of three assessment areas: statistical methodology; source data; and periodicity and timeliness. It assesses the extent to which the Office of National Statistics produces detailed and timely data on employment and poverty. This includes whether data are available and disaggregated by sex, geographic region, age, and economic activity, whether recent surveys are available online for free or can be obtained on paper within less than two weeks at the cost of photocopying. It also assesses if the independence of the Office of National Statistics is guaranteed.

52. MIF, 2018, *Ibrahim Index of African Governance*, available online: <https://mo-s3.ibrahim.foundation/u/2018/11/27173840/2018-Index-Report.pdf>

Leaving no one behind: the challenge of civil registration and missing identity

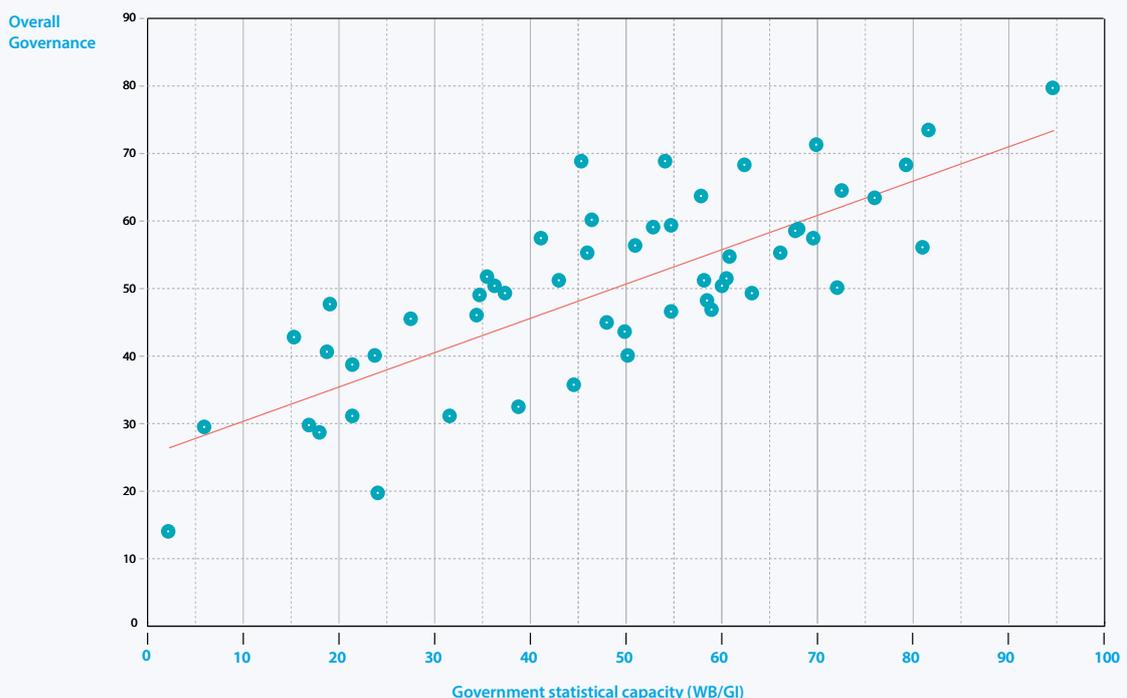
Despite its importance, some African countries still face enormous challenges with core facets of civil registration. Between 2010-2016, it is estimated that only 43.2% of births were registered in sub-Saharan Africa. This issue was recognized in SDG Target 16.9: “By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.”

There are also large gaps between registered births in terms of rural/urban, income level, and gender dimensions. For example, between 2010-2016 in sub-Saharan Africa, only 27.2% of births were registered

for those in the lowest wealth quintile, compared to 63.0% in the highest. This represents the lowest birth registration levels among the poorest of all regions in the world, over 15 points lower than that of the next lowest (South Asia, 44.5%).

In the IIAG, civil registration is also assessed as part of countries’ ability to carry out public management. Although, on average, the continent improved civil registration between 2008-2017, this trend is driven by only 14 countries. Most countries (31), have not made any improvements in civil registration, whilst eight have declined. In 2017, only three countries (Algeria, Cabo Verde and Namibia) scored a perfect score of 100.0,

Figure 11 Correlation between Governmental Statistical Capacity and Overall Governance



Source: MIF analysis



meeting the full criteria as assessed. This means that in only three countries citizens can obtain birth and death certificates upon request, within 30 days or less, and free of charge. It should be noted that most countries do provide certificates, but with cost and delay.

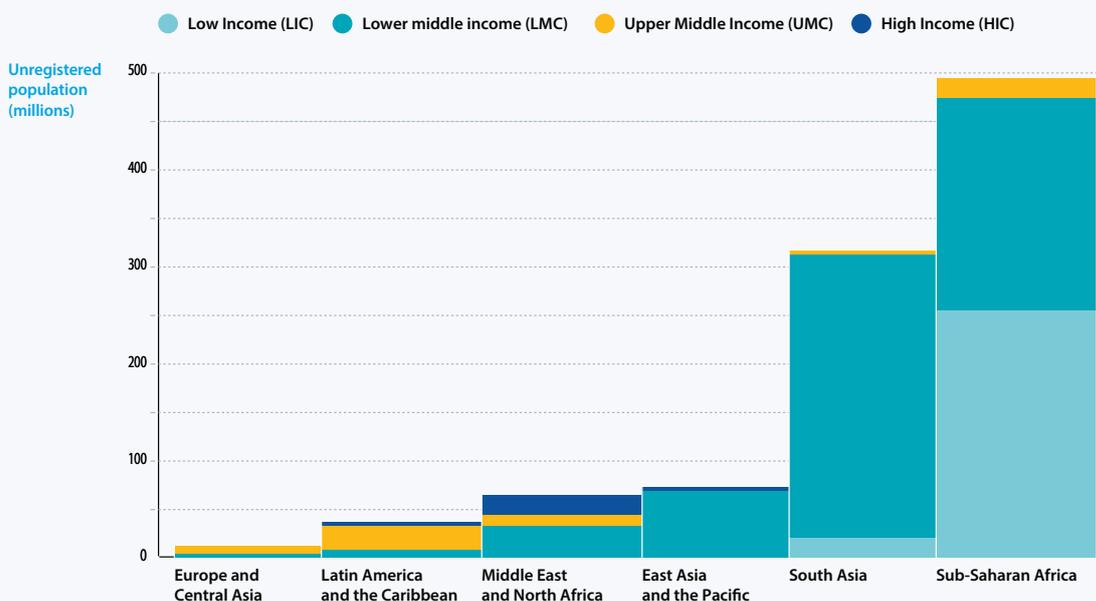
With ten years to attain the SDGs, the continent is at risk of leaving millions of individuals behind in providing legal identity. Nearly half a billion people in sub-Saharan Africa have no official proof of identity, just over half of the global unregistered population based on the World Bank estimates. 96.4% of this figure are citizens in the lower middle- and low-income category. Between 2010 and 2016, just under

50% of people in sub-Saharan Africa had no legal identity.⁵³ It is likely these are mostly people living in poverty, women, migrants, refugees, those in rural communities, and other disadvantaged groups. Nine of the ten countries in the world with the greatest proportion of country population without ID are in sub-Saharan Africa.⁵⁴ In these countries, over half of the population is unregistered.

53. World Bank. ID4D dataset <https://id4d.worldbank.org/global-dataset>

54. In order of largest share of population (%) unregistered: Somalia, Nigeria, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia, Angola, Zambia, South Sudan, Chad, Equatorial Guinea.

Figure 12 Unregistered population by wealth quintile



Source: World Bank ID4D dataset



Box 2: CVRS and COVID-19: Africa lagging behind

A recent study by the Mo Ibrahim Foundation on COVID-19 in Africa highlighted that the capacity of African countries to address healthcare challenges remains hindered by a lack of data coverage, stemming from weak statistical capacity.⁵⁵ Patchy civil registration and vital statistics (CRVS) systems are the first obstacle to efficient health policies. With only three African countries having complete birth and death registration systems, the timely production of data, crucial during health emergencies, is severely impacted. Moreover, data coverage on health facilities and health outcomes in Africa is low.

E-governance for inclusiveness

The use of e-governance, combined with CRVS and legal identity, can be transformational for Africa and to ensure that no one is left behind. Using e-governance for delivery of services and enhancing participation has the potential to ensure inclusiveness. E-government platforms can also be essential in gathering data and formulating policies and technology to deploy services to those that are difficult to reach.

In many African countries, using digital means in policymaking and delivery of services has progressed, although the continent overall still lags behind other regions. According to UNDESA and their

E-government Development Index (EGDI), European countries lead e-government development, while the Americas and Asia share almost equal standing in the High- and Middle-EGDI levels. The number of African countries in the High-EGDI-level group remains relatively modest at six.

The use of ICT by governments to deliver public services at national level is still low, but there is progress. Twelve African countries moved up from Low to Middle-EGDI.⁵⁶ On average, African countries only score 34.7 out of 100.0 when assessing *Online Public Services* on the IAG.⁵⁷ However Ghana is a success story that African countries can learn from in their pursuit of the SDGs (see Box 3).⁵⁸

55. MIF, 2020, "COVID-19 in Africa: a call for coordinated governance, improved health structures and better data" <https://mo.ibrahim.foundation/sites/default/files/2020-04/2020-COVID-19-in-Africa.pdf>

56. Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gambia, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Sierra Leone. UNDESA, E-Government Survey, 2018. Available online: https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/E-Government%20Survey%202018_FINAL.pdf

57. MIF, 2018, Ibrahim Index of African Governance

58. UNDESA E-Government Survey, 2018.

Box 3: e-Ghana and e-Transform projects

Ghana's economy experienced dramatic growth in 2017 when its GDP increased by 8.5 percent. The government of Ghana made significant contributions towards the development of ICTs under the e-Ghana and e-Transform projects. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA) incorporates an ICT strategy which implies increasing use of ICT across economic sectors, e-government, in implementing the National Electronic Security system, and the proliferation of other ICT-related mechanisms for public benefit. Various projects conducted by the National Information Technology Agency and the Ghana Investment Fund for Electronic Communication are ensuring stable growth in the use of ICTs and are creating a favorable environment for further development and deployment of e-government mechanisms. All these initiatives are securing Ghana's commitment towards the attainment of SDGs.⁵⁹

There are risks that should be managed. The opportunities offered to policymakers in using a fast digitalizing world also highlight challenges that a lack of e-inclusion can bring to those who remain offline. As more people gain digital identities and can take advantage of socio-economic opportunities, those who do not risk falling even further behind. In Africa, only 17.8% of households have internet access, and despite the potential opportunities, policymakers must ensure that these strategies do not intensify existing inequalities.⁶⁰

On the path to achieving the SDGs there are clear and demonstrable links between basic statistics, developing statistical capacity, and the ability to deliver public services that ensure no one is left behind. African countries however still face large challenges and significant risks which must be carefully managed. The Africa SDG Index helps assess and monitor where the continent stands and fills a large gap to help countries assess which direction they are going. This initiative, along with the many others, will help Africa progress towards the SDGs, but the continent must ensure that this progress benefits all of its citizens.

59. UNDESA E-Government Survey, 2018.

60. ITU, 2019, Measuring digital development: Facts and figures 2019. Available online: <https://www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Documents/facts/FactsFigures2019.pdf>

POPGRID: Leaving No One Off the Map

By Hayden Dahmm and Maryam Rabiee, SDSN Thematic Research Network on Data and Statistics (TReNDS)⁶¹

During a recent polio vaccination campaign in Northern Nigeria, a large foundation had to answer a crucial question: how many vaccines were needed? If they purchased too many, critical supplies could be wasted. If they supplied too few, people in need would remain at risk and the campaign's effectiveness would be undermined. The success of the campaign fundamentally depended on having reliable population estimates to quickly and efficiently deploy the vaccines. As a result, the foundation turned to population data to guide their plans, but conflicting data sources gave estimates ranging from eight to ten million people.

Having reliable and timely population data can make a life or death difference for individuals facing crises or living in conflict-affected regions. These data are essential for addressing the above challenges and for critical decision-making and planning. We need to know where people are located, what conditions they are facing, what infrastructure is available, and what basic services they can access. During the 2013-2016 Western African Ebola virus epidemic, one of the greatest limitations to the health response was a lack of reliable information about the local population.⁶² Without recent detailed population data, responders struggled to locate communities and accurately calculate infection rates.

Addressing the need for population data, public health studies are increasingly reliant on gridded

population data.⁶³ Gridded (or raster) population maps represent the distribution of population in rows and columns of grid cells, typically defined by their latitude-longitude coordinates. An increasing number of data providers are combining information from censuses with satellite-derived geospatial features to produce updated gridded population datasets. Despite this progress, confusion and lack of awareness about gridded population data remains. The large number of different datasets now available can be overwhelming, particularly for users who lack the time or technical expertise to understand differences between the products and assess their strengths and weaknesses for potential applications.

The POPGRID Data Collaborative was established in 2018 to address many of these challenges by connecting the diverse data users, providers, and stakeholders from the public and private sectors working with georeferenced data on population, human settlements, and infrastructure.⁶⁴ Together, POPGRID members aim to improve the accessibility and consistency of data, to support users by addressing pressing needs and avoiding confusion, and to encourage innovation.

Now with the novel COVID-19 virus at global pandemic proportions at the time of writing, gridded population data have been important to predicting its potential spread across China and the world. Work by the WorldPop group has demonstrated

61. For more information and to read the full report *Leaving No One Off the Map: A Guide to Gridded Population Data for Sustainable Development*, please visit www.sdsntrends.org/

62. Cori, A., et al, 2017, "Key Data for Outbreak Evaluation: Building on the Ebola Experience". *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 372 (1721), 20160371. doi:10.1098/rstb.2016.0371

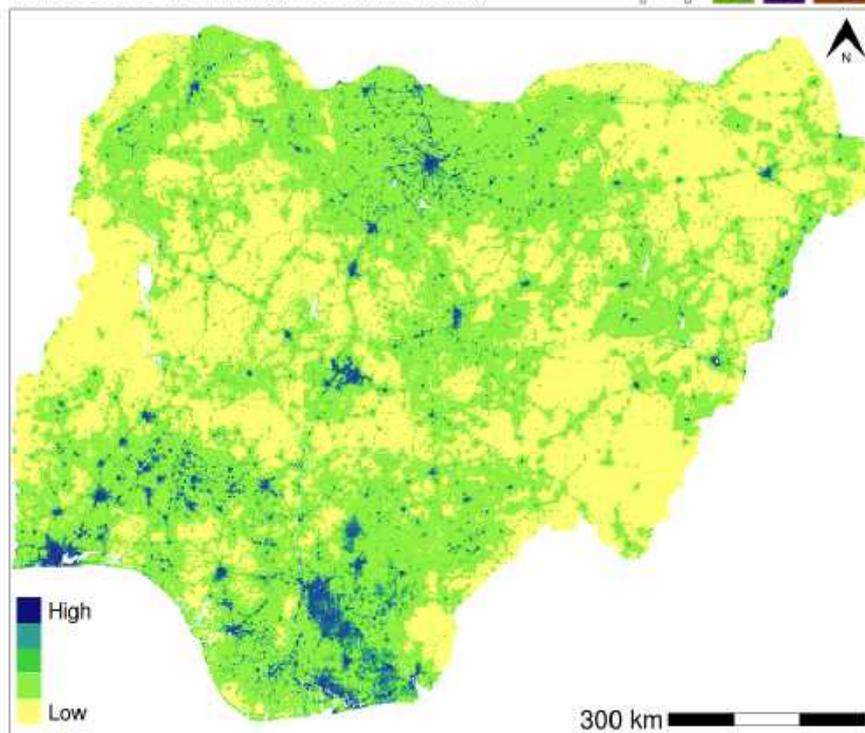
63. Linard, C., & Tatem, A. J. (2012). "Large-scale Spatial Population Databases in Infectious Disease Research." *International Journal of Health Geographics*, 11(1), 7. doi:10.1186/1476-072X-11-7

64. www.popgrid.org/



Nigeria population 2020

Estimated total number of people per grid-cell at a resolution of (3 arc seconds approximately 100m at the equator)



WorldPop (www.worldpop.org – School of Geography and Environmental Science, University of Southampton; Department of Geography and Geosciences, University of Louisville; Département de Géographie, Université de Namur) and Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN), Columbia University (2018). Global High Resolution Population Denominators Project – Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (OPP1134076). <https://dx.doi.org/10.5258/SOTON/WP00645>

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the considerable impact of containment strategies to slowing the spread.⁶⁵ Additionally, the producers of Gridded Population of the World (GPW) have developed an interactive Global COVID-19 Viewer that presents statistics about virus cases in combination with population estimates by age group and sex, information that is critical to understanding the potential spread and severity of the virus.⁶⁶

Population is also critical for planning infrastructure (SDG 9) and service delivery. The fourth version of Gridded Population of the World (GPWv4) data was used in a recent evaluation of solar microgrids for Malawi, where only 12% of the 18 million residents have access to the electric grid.⁶⁷ By considering the size and location of communities, the study found that 37% of Malawi's population would be served most cost effectively by solar microgrids, while 42% would be served more cost effectively by extending the existing grid, and the remaining 21% by solar home systems.

Methods using gridded population data are also being developed for a number of SDG indicators. For example, connections to transportation networks are vital to supporting the rural poor. The rural access index

(SDG indicator 9.1.1) measures the proportion of the rural population living within walking distance of a roadway. This measure has historically been produced with household data and has only been available at the national level, making it less meaningful for domestic development planning.⁶⁸ The World Bank has developed a method that combines gridded population data from WorldPop with national data sources to estimate the rural access index at subnational levels.⁶⁹ Not only can the new method provide more regular measurements, but it can also offer more detailed insights. For example, the World Bank was able to describe noticeable differences in road condition and density between Africa and Asia. This method has been officially accepted, and, as of 2018, the World Bank had calculated indices for 20 countries.⁷⁰

With only ten years remaining to achieve the SDGs, we are at a crossroads. Gridded population data are already available to help fulfill these ambitious goals by improving the availability, consistency, and spatial disaggregation of SDG indicators, by helping national and international initiatives to better target their efforts to achieve the SDGs, and by identifying and locating those who might otherwise be left behind.

65. Lai, S., Bogoch, I. I., Ruktanonchai, N., Watts, A. G., Li, Y., Yu, J., & Li, Z., 2020, "Assessing Spread Risk of Wuhan Novel Coronavirus Within and Beyond China", January-April 2020: A Travel Network-Based Modelling Study. *Health Sciences*. doi: 10.1101/2020.02.04.20020479

66. SEDAC, n.d., "SEDAC Global COVID-19 Viewer: Population Estimates by Age Group and Sex" Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC). Retrieved from <https://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/mapping/popest/covid-19/>

67. Eales, A., Alsop, A., Frame, D., Strachan, S., & Galloway, S., 2020, "Assessing the Market for Solar Photovoltaic (PV) Microgrids in Malawi". *Hapres Journal of Sustainability Research*, 2(1). doi:10.20900/jsr20200008

68. Iimi, A., Ahmed, F., Anderson, E. C., Diehl, A. S., Maiyo, L., Peralta-Quirós, T., & Rao, K. S., 2016, New Rural Access Index: Main Determinants and Correlation to Poverty. The World Bank. Retrieved from <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/25676>

69. Ibid.

70. Vincent, S., 2018, Status Review of the Updated Rural Access Index (RAI). ReCAP for DFID. Retrieved from http://research4cap.org/Library/Vincent-CDS-2018-StatusReviewUpdatedRAI-FinalReport_GEN2033C-180529.pdf

Part III

SDG Index and Dashboards – Results and Analysis

1. 2020 Africa SDG Index

The 2020 Africa SDG Index ranks 52 African countries based on 97 indicators across all 17 goals. The SDG Index score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and best (100) outcomes. Tunisia tops this year's ranking with a score of 67.1, meaning that the country is 67% of the way towards achieving the SDGs, according to our methodology.

The top 5 ranked states are North African countries (Tunisia (1), Morocco (3), Algeria (4)), and the island states Mauritius (2) and Cabo Verde (5). However, these top performers are still at least 35% of the way from achieving the SDGs by 2030 and their scores have not progressed much since 2015. Low performers are mainly composed of fragile states, with high levels of poverty and conflict in their territories: Chad, the Central African Republic and South Sudan, which scored 40.34, 38.05 and 32.36 respectively. Seychelles and Equatorial Guinea are excluded due to insufficient data coverage. Overall, the average score across all countries is 53.82, which is slightly higher than the 2019 average, but still implies that, four years in, the continent as a whole is only halfway to achieving the SDGs.

The Index's indicators have been as closely aligned as possible with the official SDG indicators. Where gaps remained, we have filled them with SDG-related data from reputable sources. To ensure pertinence to Africa, indicators from the global SDG Index that were not a useful metric for African countries or that lacked sufficient coverage were omitted. Likewise, a number of additional indicators were included that reflect Africa-specific priorities including the African Union Agenda 2063. As a result of these changes, the results in the Africa report are not comparable to the findings in the global Sustainable Development Report, or to the 2019 Africa report.

Figure 13 2020 Africa SDG Index Ranking

Rank	Country	Score	Rank	Country	Score
1	Tunisia	67.10	27	Zambia	53.25
2	Mauritius	66.79	28	Mali	53.22
3	Morocco	66.30	29	Eswatini	52.94
4	Algeria	65.90	30	Libya	52.70
5	Cabo Verde	65.59	31	Malawi	52.64
6	Egypt	65.44	32	Lesotho	52.43
7	Botswana	63.93	33	Mozambique	52.17
8	Ghana	62.69	34	Sierra Leone	51.59
9	South Africa	62.20	35	Djibouti	51.30
10	São Tomé and Príncipe	61.61	36	Angola	51.18
11	Senegal	58.69	37	Republic of Congo	50.81
12	Kenya	58.54	38	Niger	50.47
13	Namibia	58.31	39	Burundi	50.37
14	Gabon	58.07	40	Guinea	50.20
15	Côte d'Ivoire	57.67	41	Liberia	49.33
16	Rwanda	57.65	42	Nigeria	48.84
17	Tanzania	57.00	43	Madagascar	47.94
18	Burkina Faso	55.90	44	Sudan	47.85
19	Uganda	55.71	45	Comoros	46.98
20	The Gambia	55.53	46	Guinea-Bissau	46.37
21	Togo	54.41	47	Democratic Republic of Congo	44.83
22	Ethiopia	54.15	48	Eritrea	44.17
23	Zimbabwe	53.79	49	Somalia	42.73
24	Mauritania	53.78	50	Chad	40.34
25	Benin	53.53	51	Central African Republic	38.05
26	Cameroon	53.37	52	South Sudan	32.36

Source: Authors' analysis

2. Africa Dashboards and Trends

The 2020 Africa SDG Dashboards provides a snapshot of the challenges that the continent faces in achieving the SDGs. On the Dashboard, a green rating denotes SDG achievement and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange, and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement. Red and orange are the most common colors on the Africa Dashboards, representing 79%, and showing that the majority of countries are off-track on most of the 17 goals.

According to the Dashboard's system of color coding, the goals that are facing the greatest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) with 87% of the countries scoring red, and SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) both with 78% countries scoring red. Goal 7 is close behind with 74% of countries in red. Moreover, as in last year's report, no country scored green for 13 of the 17 goals. Overall just under 2% of the whole dashboard is green. The goals where the continent is performing better are SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) with 20% and 7% of countries achieving green, respectively.

Interestingly, the analysis of SDG trends in Africa reveals a more varied and nuanced picture of whether African countries are progressing sufficiently to achieve the SDGs by 2030. Despite SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) facing the greatest challenges at the moment, 76% of countries are moderately improving. SDG 8 (decent work) also has a majority of countries (57%) registering moderate improvements.

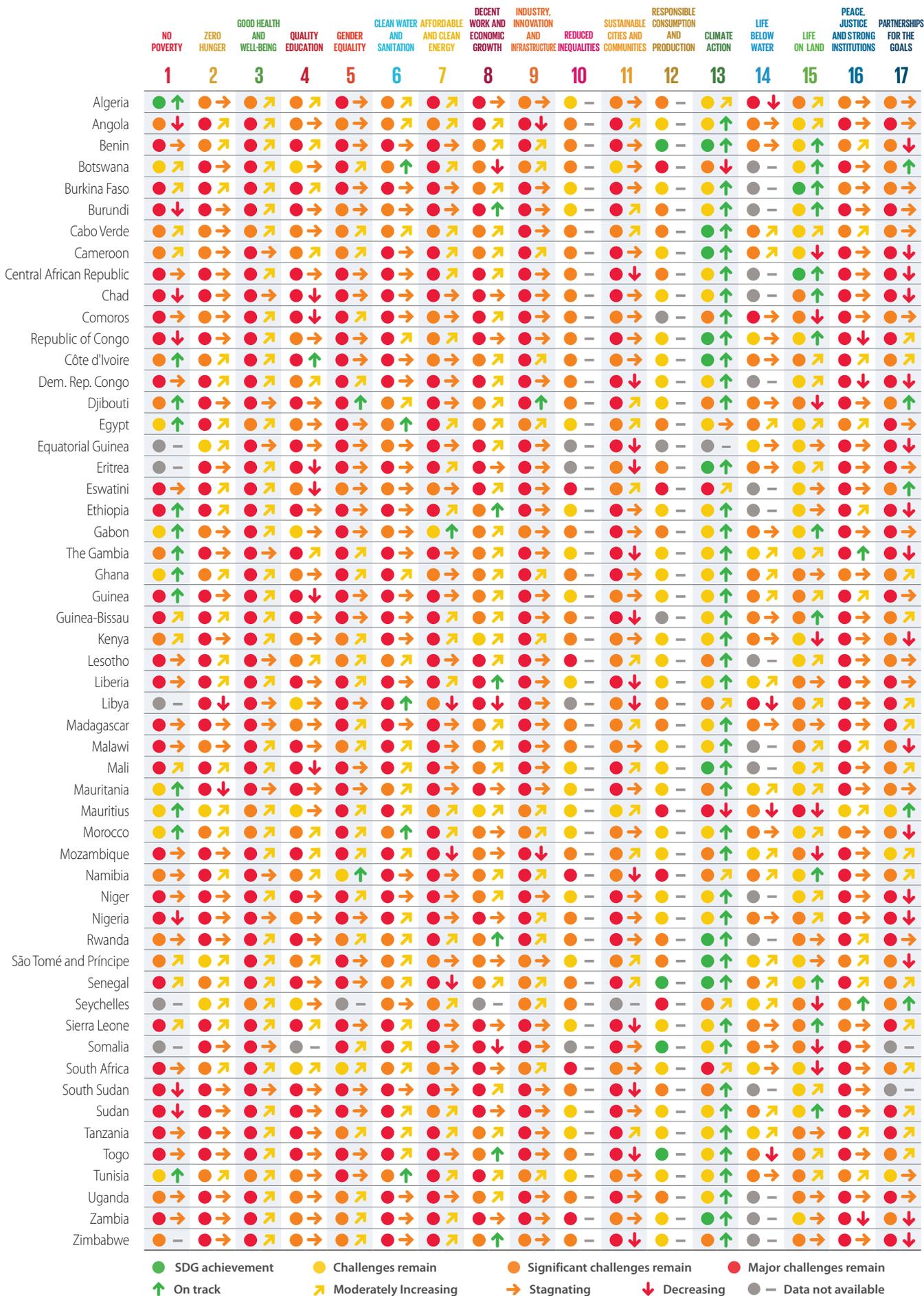
However, the current challenging status of SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) will likely persist as trends are stagnating for two-thirds of countries. Goal 4 (education) similarly faces a majority (61%) of stagnation. These three goals represent the worst trends. SDGs 2 (hunger and sustainable agriculture), 5 (gender equality), 6 (water and sanitation), and 7 (sustainable energy) are split between countries that are stagnating and those registering moderate improvements – as the regional analysis below will demonstrate, many of these differences are grouped geographically.

There is no single goal for which the majority of countries are off track, although there are a troubling number of countries that have adverse trends in SDGs 11 and 17. Overall decreasing trends are observed in 9% of cases vs. 11% on track. Across all countries and goals, the most frequently observed trend is stagnation (41%) and moderate improvement (35%), which is a positive development as compared to the 2019 analysis. The only goal for which the majority of African countries are on track to meeting SDG targets is SDG 13 on Climate Action, with 81% of countries "on track." This is distantly followed by SDG 1 (poverty) and SDG 15 (life on land), both with 24% of countries "on track." In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is likely that the gains on SDG 1 will be lost and other challenges may emerge in areas such as health.

This trend analysis is incomplete due to insufficient data availability. No trend analysis is possible for goals 10 and 12 due to a lack of time-series data. In addition, 31% of countries did not have enough data for goal 14 because they are landlocked countries.

Figure 14

Africa SDG Dashboard and Trends



● SDG achievement
 ● Challenges remain
 ● Significant challenges remain
 ● Major challenges remain
↑ On track
 ↗ Moderately Increasing
 → Stagnating
 ↓ Decreasing
 - Data not available

Source: Authors' analysis

3. Leave No One Behind Index and Dashboard

The 2030 Agenda and the SDGs are guided by the principle to “leave no one behind”, which commonly denotes inequalities within each country. Such inequalities may include inequalities in income and wealth; in access to public services and infrastructure; gender inequalities; and in access to food, health, education, and outcomes related to human development.

Since indicators related to leaving no one behind are distributed across many SDGs, we present a new Leave No One Behind (LNOB) Index that tracks inequalities within African countries using a broad range of measures (see Table 4 in the Methodology section for details). All indicators included in the Africa LNOB Index are also part of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards. The LNOB Index brings out inequalities in access and outcomes that may be hidden by the average values that dominate the overall SDG Index. These data are the most recent at the time of publication, but we expect that the COVID-19 pandemic will exacerbate these inequalities. In addition, since the underlying data are not disaggregated, this analysis does not capture other common inequalities such as geography (urban/rural), ethnic or racial, or the status of the vulnerable population groups such people with disabilities, migrants, and older people.

The results show overall coherence between the SDG Index ranking and the LNOB ranking (Figure 15). The top four are the same, but reshuffled, and the bottom five are in the exact same order. There are some notable exceptions: Eswatini, Lesotho, Angola, Djibouti, Burundi, and Comoros all score at least ten spots higher in the LNOB ranking. The current SDG status is very challenging, all scoring in the bottom half of the overall Index, but these countries have less inequality within their population. For example, access to basic services may be very low but this applies to everyone. Conversely, some countries perform much worse on the LNOB. This includes Togo, Ethiopia, Zambia, Burkina Faso, and Mali which are all at least ten positions lower in the LNOB ranking. While they rank in the top half of the SDG Index due to good performance on environmental goals, these countries are facing more issues related to social inequalities.

On this LNOB Dashboard, the stark conclusion is that all African countries are currently struggling to leave no one behind (Figure 16). There are no greens at all. ‘Extreme poverty and material deprivation’ and ‘Access to and quality of services’ emerge as the biggest challenges, with 83% and 81% respectively in red. Gender inequality is also a very critical challenge with 56% red and 37% orange. The best scores are under the ‘Income inequality’ category, which has only 9% red, 50% orange, and 33% yellow.

The LNOB trends are somewhat more promising (Figure 16). While stagnation still emerges as the dominant trend (51%), there are some countries registering improvements (39%) and even the hope of ending certain inequalities (6%). Despite the dire current situation, 13% of countries are on track to end extreme poverty and material deprivation and 33% are moderately improving. However, the other 37% are stagnating. Only 4% are on track to end gender inequalities and the majority of countries (54%) are stagnating. ‘Access to and quality of services’ remains the most serious challenge in the long run—no countries are on track and 57% percent are stagnating. Only 41% are showing some moderate improvements. Unfortunately, data on trends are not available for the income inequality metrics.

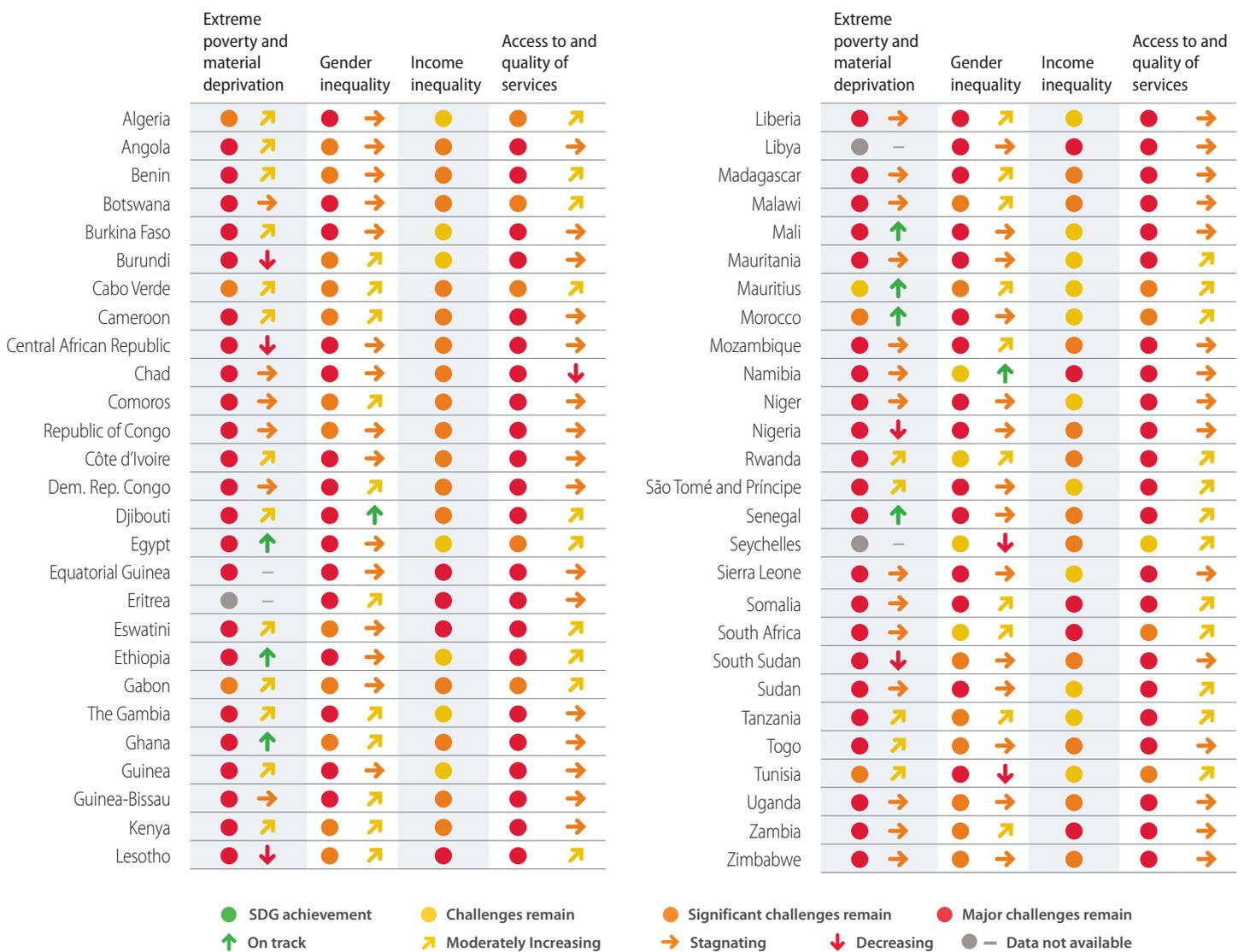
Figure 15 Leave No One Behind Index Ranking

LNOB Rank	SDG Index Rank	Country	LNOB Score
1	4	Algeria	76.74
2	2	Mauritius	74.74
3	1	Tunisia	73.51
4	3	Morocco	71.11
5	5	Cabo Verde	69.65
6	9	South Africa	68.95
7	6	Egypt	65.67
8	7	Botswana	65.12
9	14	Gabon	62.24
10	13	Namibia	60.42
11	30	Libya	59.52
12	10	São Tomé and Príncipe	58.22
13	8	Ghana	57.28
14	16	Rwanda	53.36
15	29	Eswatini	52.96
16	12	Kenya	50.44
17	19	Uganda	49.61
18	11	Senegal	48.93
19	23	Zimbabwe	48.86
20	32	Lesotho	46.95
21	17	Tanzania	46.56
22	36	Angola	45.71
23	15	Côte d'Ivoire	45.64
24	26	Cameroon	44.49
25	35	Djibouti	44.10
26	20	The Gambia	43.52
27	39	Burundi	42.88
28	24	Mauritania	42.38
29	45	Comoros	42.35
30	21	Togo	41.74
31	25	Benin	41.43
32	31	Malawi	41.17
33	33	Mozambique	39.77
34	22	Ethiopia	39.32
35	37	Republic of Congo	38.53
36	34	Sierra Leone	38.19
37	27	Zambia	37.93
38	18	Burkina Faso	36.92
39	28	Mali	35.72
40	42	Nigeria	35.03
41	41	Liberia	34.79
42	44	Sudan	34.47
43	43	Madagascar	32.26
44	40	Guinea	31.82
45	38	Niger	31.45
46	47	Dem. Rep. Congo	28.42
47	46	Guinea-Bissau	27.62
48	48	Eritrea	26.56
49	49	Somalia	24.64
50	50	Chad	20.13
51	51	Central African Republic	19.74
52	52	South Sudan	17.07

Source: Authors' analysis



Figure 16 Leave No One Behind Dashboard



4. Subregional Analysis

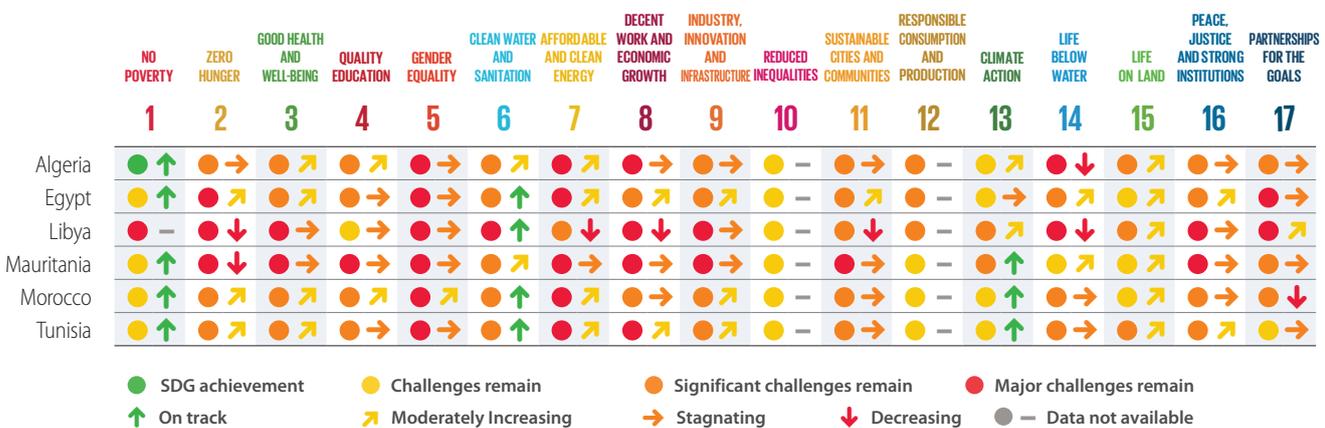
Given the diversity of the continent, subregional dashboards were created to draw more detailed analysis. These subregional dashboards, based on the African Development Bank (AfDB) regional classification, and a brief analysis for each are presented below.

North Africa

North Africa is the most economically developed region. By religious and linguistic standards, it is also the most homogenous. This region is the best performing in the continent, having 4 of its 6 countries in the top 6 rank, and the highest regional score at 61.87. Overall North Africa has the least number of reds overall, only 30%, and the highest share of yellow/green at 23%. The largest share is orange, meaning most countries face significant challenges on most goals. These states perform best on SDG 1 (poverty) with one green and 67% of the countries scoring yellow, SDG 10 (reduced inequality) with all countries scoring yellow, and SDG 13 (climate action) with two-thirds scoring yellow. In these countries, SDG 5 (gender equality) is the most critical issue with all countries scoring red. Other challenges are SDG 7 (sustainable energy), SDG 8 (decent work) and SDG 2 (zero hunger), with 83%, 67% and 50% of red respectively.

In terms of overall trends, there is no goal for which a decrease in performance is observed across a majority of the region. Half the countries are moderately improving on average, two are stagnating, and Libya, still mired in conflict, is off track on average. North Africa is mostly on track to meeting SDGs 1 and 6. Three countries are also set to achieve SDG 13. There are a majority of moderate improvements for Goals 3, 7, and 15, with the latter having 100%. Goals 4, 5, 11, 16 and 17 are stagnating, which is particularly troubling in terms of gender equality since the current status is so poor. Overall, North Africa looks well-placed to remain a top SDG performer, with moderate improvements or on track rating for 52%, although progress on many goals is insufficient to reach SDG targets.

Figure 17 North Africa SDG and Trends Dashboard



Source: Authors' analysis



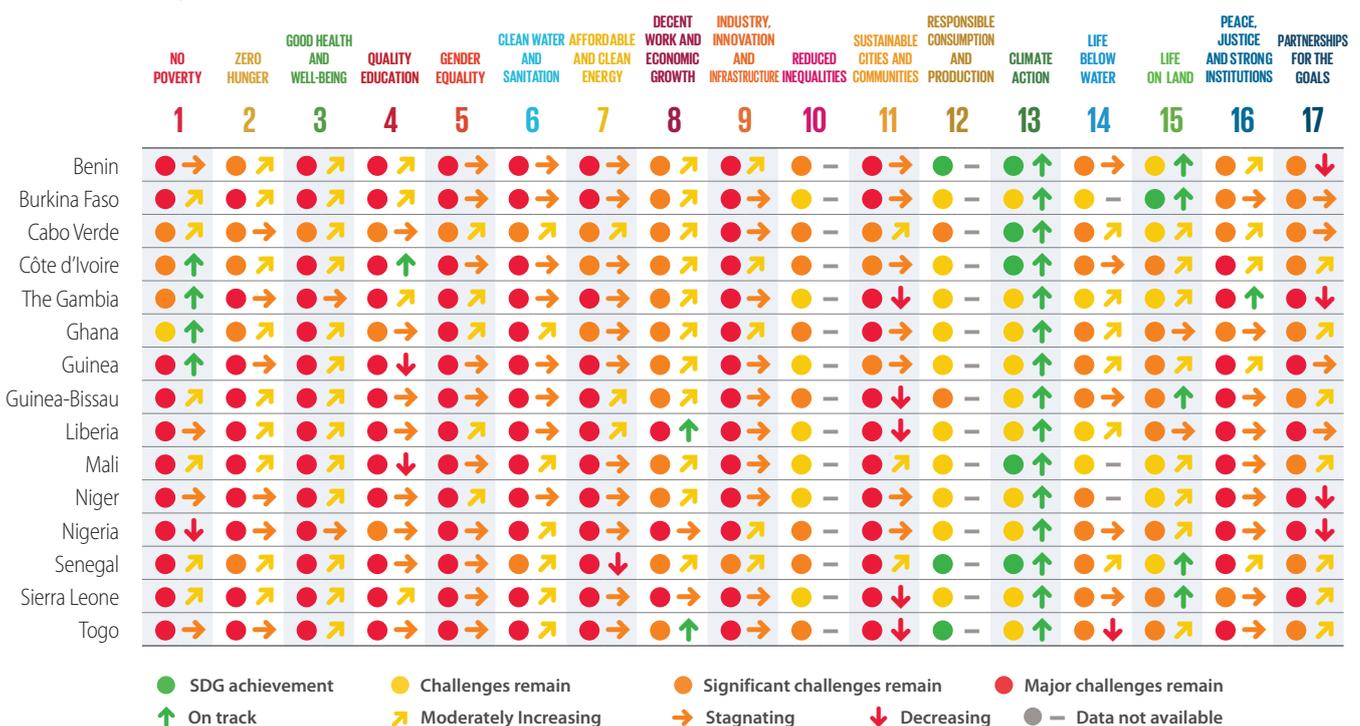
West Africa

West Africa is the largest region with 15 countries and is home to the most populous country and largest economy on the continent, Nigeria. The main economic bloc of the region is the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the majority of its countries share monetary policies and the same currency. Overall the region has the 3rd highest average score of 54.27 and the highest proportion of red/orange goals at 81%. SDG 3 (health), SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 9 (infrastructure) are imperative challenges with 93% of reds across those goals. SDG 4 (education), SDG 6 (water and sanitation), SDG 7 (sustainable energy) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities) face great difficulties as well, with 80% of countries scoring red—87% for SDG 6.

Despite 51% of the goals scored red in West Africa, this region has the highest share of countries achieving green on certain goals—though it is only 4%. Cabo Verde and Ghana are the best performers, ranking 5th and 8th in the Index. The best goal performances are in SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 13 (climate action) with 20% and 33% green respectively, and 67% yellow each. However, this could be because secondary industries, such as the manufacturing sector, are not very developed, and pollution in the form of various emissions and wastes is not substantial.

In terms of overall trends, there is no goal for which a regression is observed across a majority of the region. West Africa has the highest share of moderate improvement and on track trends at 53%. The following goals demonstrate this dominant trend of moderate improvement: SDG 1, 2, 3, 8, 14, 15, and 17. However stagnation is not far behind at 39%, with the following goals revealing this blockage: SDG 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 16. Goal 11 in particular shows the most off track and stagnant trends. One notable exception is climate action, where all countries are on track to meet the goal. The challenge for West African countries will be to accelerate currently stagnant performance in terms of social welfare without undermining environmental sustainability.

Figure 18 West Africa SDG and Trends Dashboard



● SDG achievement
 ● Challenges remain
 ● Significant challenges remain
 ● Major challenges remain
↑ On track
 ↗ Moderately Increasing
 → Stagnating
 ↓ Decreasing
 ● - Data not available

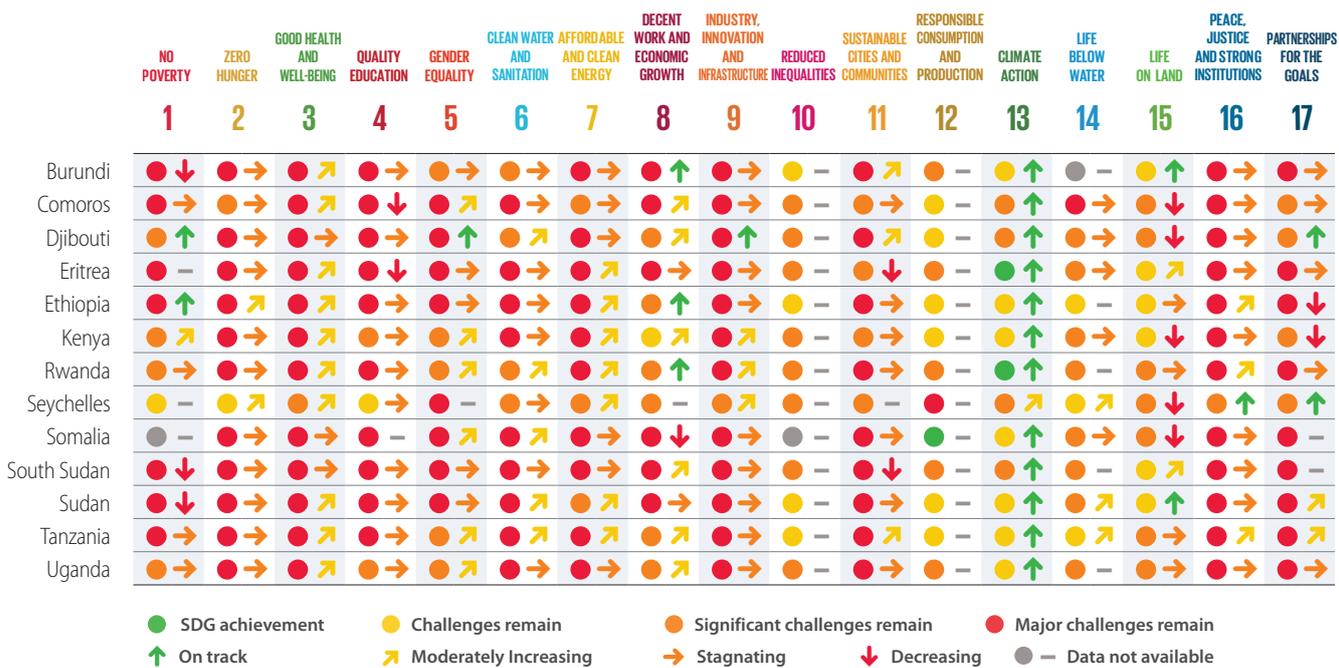
Source: Authors' analysis

East Africa

East Africa is the most economically integrated region in the continent through the East African Community. The top performers of this group are Kenya, Rwanda, and Tanzania. However, the region has the next-to-last regional score of 49.9 and is overall off track with 79% of goals being red or orange. The steepest challenges are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing), SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 16 (peace and strong institutions) with all countries, except Seychelles, scoring red. SDG 2 (hunger and agriculture) and SDG 7 (sustainable energy) face similar problems with 85% and 77% red respectively. The goals with better performance are SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production) and SDG 13 (climate action) with 1 and 2 greens, respectively. This region has the highest number of “grey” goals at 8%, due to lack of available timely data.

Stagnation is the most observed trend in this region, in 45% of the cases. The worst performing goals are SDG 2 (hunger and agriculture), which is stagnating for all except 2 countries, and SDG 4 with 92% of countries either regressing or stagnating. Goals 9 and 16 also are overwhelmingly stagnant at 69%. There is moderate progress toward goals 3, 5, and 8. This is particularly important for health in light of the COVID-19 crisis and the challenging current status of this goal. This region is also mostly on track to meet its climate action targets, with the exception of the Seychelles.

Figure 19 East Africa SDG and Trends Dashboard



Source: Authors' analysis

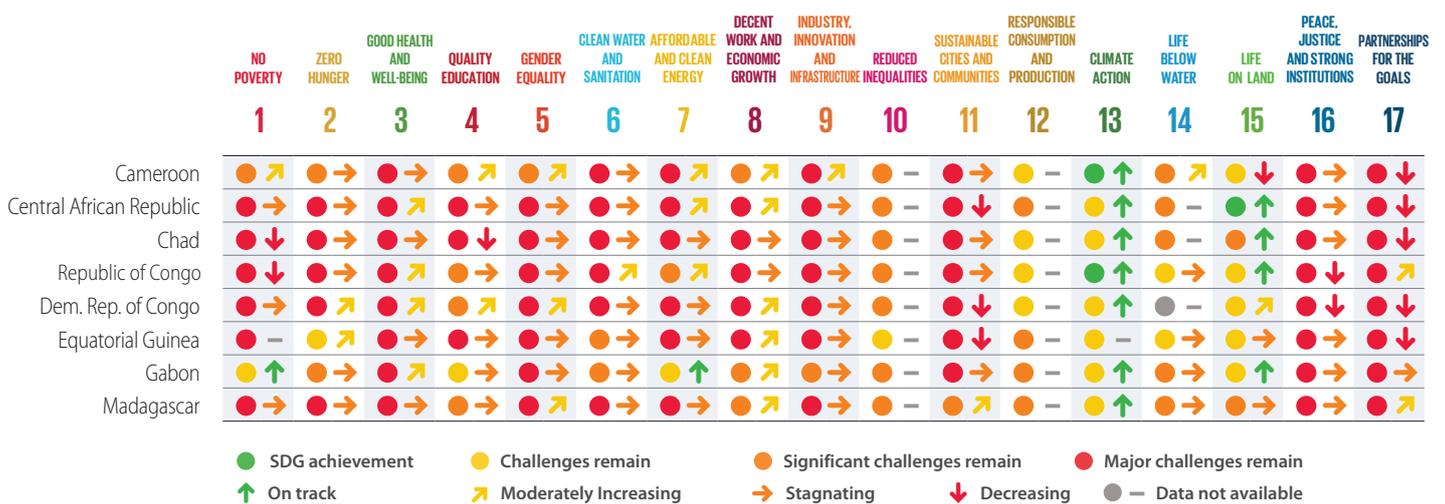


Central Africa

Central Africa has the lowest average regional score of 47.63 and the largest share of goals in red at 55%. With no change from last year, SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 16 (peace and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (global partnerships) are critical as all of the countries scored red. Substantial challenges remain in SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 7 (sustainable energy), SDG 9 (infrastructure) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities) with 75-88% in red. The best performing goals are SDG 13 (climate action) and SDG 15 (life on land) with 25% and 13% green respectively and the rest mainly yellow.

In terms of trends, 62% of the SDGs in Central African countries are regressing or stagnating. This is the highest share of all the subregions. SDGs 9, 11, 16 and 17 fare the worst, which is troubling given they are in the most status currently. Goal 16 in particular is all stagnating or decreasing. SDG 13 performance is strong with all countries on track, though data are insufficient to assess Equatorial Guinea. SDGs 3 and 8 are improving moderately, with mixed performance on SDG 15. Meeting the SDGs would require a drastic transformation for all countries in this region.

Figure 20 Central Africa SDG and Trends Dashboard



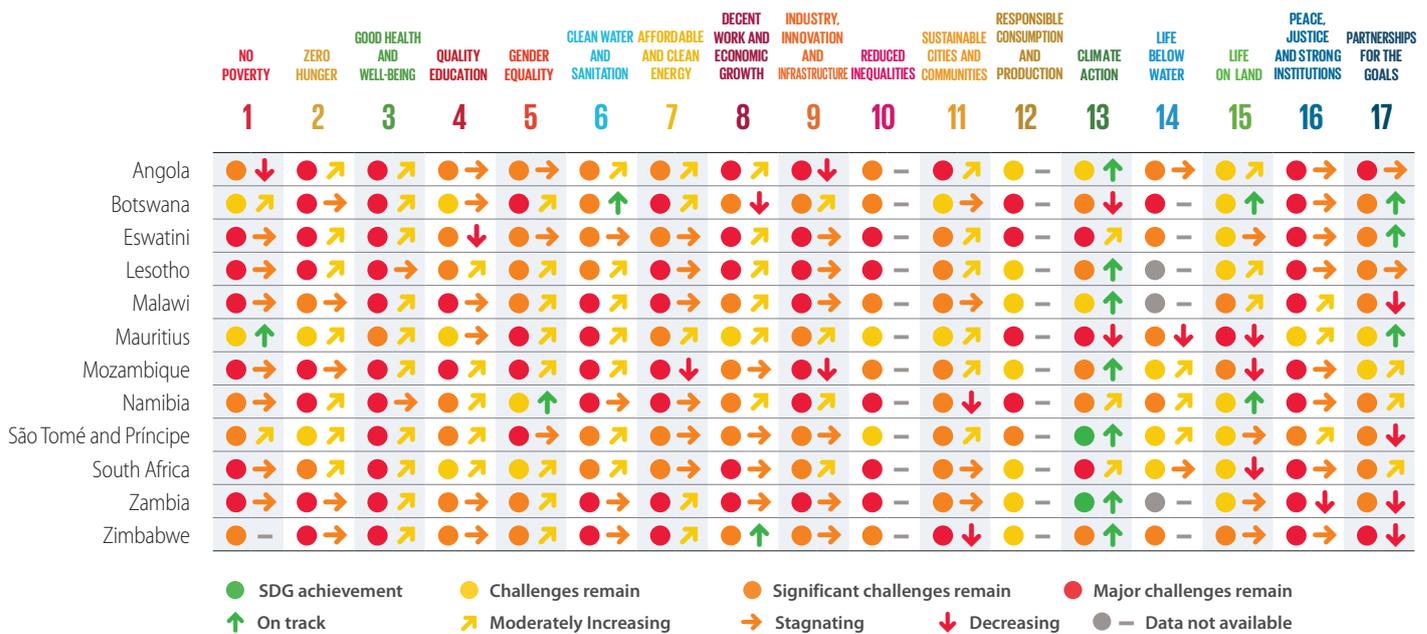
Source: Authors' analysis

Southern Africa

Southern Africa is a heterogeneous region comprising land-locked countries, small island states, and mid-size and large economies. The main economic bloc is SADC, the Southern African Development Community. After North Africa, this region has the second highest regional score at 56.77 and the second highest proportion of yellow/green goals at 19%. The main challenges faced by this region are SDG 3 (good health and wellbeing) with 92% of countries scoring red, followed by SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 7 (clean energy), and SDG 9 (infrastructure), with over 58% reds. Despite this dire status, it is actually an improvement compared to last year. With a large share of landlocked countries, data are unavailable for SDG 14 for 50% of countries. As in other regions, the best performing goal is SDG 13 (climate action) with 17% green.

In terms of trends, Southern Africa as a region is not on track to meet any of the SDGs, but neither is its performance worsening across any of the goals. Overall 58% of countries are on track to achieve SDG 13. SDG 3 (health and wellbeing) at 83% and SDG 5 (gender equality) at 67% show moderate improvement. Around half the countries in the subregion are also making moderate improvements on SDGs 2, 6, 8, and 11. The heterogeneity of the region is captured by this almost even split: progress is moderately increasing or on track for 51% of goals and stagnating or off track for 46%.

Figure 21 Southern Africa SDG and Trends Dashboard



Subregional LNOB Results

Figure 22 Leave No One Behind Subregional Dashboard

	Extreme poverty and material deprivation		Gender inequality		Income inequality	Access to and quality of services	
North	●	↗	●	↗	●	●	↗
Central	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→
Southern	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→
East	●	→	●	↗	●	●	→
West	●	→	●	→	●	●	→

● SDG achievement	● Challenges remain	● Significant challenges remain	● Major challenges remain
↑ On track	↗ Moderately Increasing	→ Stagnating	↓ Decreasing

Source: Authors' analysis

All regions perform poorly on the subregional LNOB Dashboard. All categories of inequality face serious challenges, except for income inequality in North Africa, which is a moderate challenge. Overall North Africa has the best score with only one red category. East and West Africa have the worst current scores with three red categories. Income inequality faces deep challenges but it is the least dire LNOB category.

On trends, no region is on track for any categories and stagnation is the dominant trend. North Africa again performs best with moderate improvements across all categories. West Africa is the worst performing subregion with stagnation across the board. Gender equality as a category is benefitting from moderate improvements in all but one region.

5. Data Gaps and Data Timeliness

There are persistent data gaps that continue to inhibit the inclusion of certain countries and indicators in the SDG Index. Although we were able to generate an overall score for 52 countries this year, there was a lack of comparable data for the Seychelles and Equatorial Guinea. Overall, the total proportion of missing values was 6.5%, which is lower than for the 2019 report. Some of the indicators for which a high proportion of countries did not have data (over 10%) include: social protection coverage, undernourishment, fertilizer consumption, malaria testing for children, primary school enrollment, secondary completion, affordability of electricity, modern slavery, financial inclusion, R&D expenditure, slumdwelling, waste production, emissions in exports, child labor, and levels of import duties. This list does not include indicators which are only applicable to some countries, such as sea-related indicators for landlocked countries and natural resource value realization for countries without mining or oil industries.

Despite our best efforts, there are still several goals whose targets are not fully captured due to a lack of comparable data across African countries. Data on educational outcomes are insufficient and there is not enough data on secondary school enrollment and completion. There is also no universal metric for the sustainability of farmland, despite the importance of agriculture in African economies. For SDG 10, we are reliant on estimates of GINI coefficients, but are unable to account for social protection measures to reduce inequalities. Lastly, despite the importance of climate change adaptation for African countries, there is no available metric to assess how well countries are adapting and building resilience to climate change.

Another persistent issue in this and any other cross-country analysis is that they are necessarily bound to data sources that provide a cross-country comparison of values. Such data sources often do not include the most up-to-date or the more specific information that is generated by National Statistical Offices, especially in countries with good statistical capacity. Nationally-generated data cannot be included in a cross-country analysis because the methodology used to generate that data may not be the same as is used in other countries and this would result in biased results.

Part IV Methodology

The 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards Report describes African countries' progress towards achieving the SDGs and indicates areas requiring faster progress. The report uses the most recent data available that have been aligned as closely as possible with official SDG indicators.

The score signifies a country's position between the worst (0) and the best or target (100) outcomes. The difference between 100 and countries' scores is therefore the distance in percentage that needs to be completed to the best possible outcome across the 17 SDGs. The same basket of indicators is used for all countries to generate comparable scores and rankings. It should be noted that differences in rankings may be due to small differences in the aggregate score.

The SDG Dashboards provide a visual representation of countries' performance by SDGs to identify priorities for action. The "traffic light" color scheme (green, yellow, orange, and red) illustrates a country's current status for a particular goal. A green rating denotes SDG achievement and is assigned to a country on a given SDG only if all the indicators under the goal are rated green. Yellow, orange, and red indicate increasing distance from SDG achievement.

The SDG Trends Dashboards indicate whether a country is on track to achieve a particular goal by 2030 based on recent past performance of a given indicator. Indicator trends are then aggregated at the goal level to give a trend indication of how the country is progressing in the goal overall.

The European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) conducted an independent statistical audit of the report's methodology and results in 2019. The audit reviewed the conceptual and statistical coherence of the index structure. The detailed statistical audit report is available at: <http://sustainabledevelopment.report>.

To ensure pertinence to Africa, the following methodological changes have been made to this report relative to the global SDG Index and Dashboards, found in the Sustainable Development Report:

- Additional indicators fill gaps and capture issues particular to the Africa context.
- Revised indicator thresholds ensure more granularity and differentiation, thereby allowing better benchmarking between African countries.
- For Africa-specific indicators, an average of the top 3 African performers was used to create the upper bound for normalization.

As a result of these significant changes, it is not possible to directly compare the results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards with results in the global Sustainable Development Report.

1. Changes made to the 2020 SDG Index and Dashboards

The 2020 report incorporates several new indicators (Table 1). This table also identifies the indicators that were replaced or modified due to changes in the methodology and estimates produced by data providers. The data for this year's edition was extracted between February and April 2020.

Table 1 New indicators, changes, and replacements included in the 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards

SDG	Indicator	Change
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index (worst 0-100 best)	Modification : Changed data source to WHO (2020)
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	New, replaces Imported groundwater depletion
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	Modification : To increase timeliness and country coverage data source was changed to Lenzen, M. et al. (2020).
12	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	Modification : To increase timeliness and country coverage data source was changed to Lenzen, M. et al. (2020). Spillover impact now captures emissions embodied in final goods imported and consumed in the country.
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	Modification : To increase timeliness and country coverage data source was changed to Lenzen, M. et al. (2020). Carbon accounting is no longer technology-adjusted. Spillover impact now captures emissions embodied in final goods imported and consumed in the country.
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	Modification: To avoid penalizing trade and transit countries, fuel exports are now capped at the country's level of production.
14	Percentage of inadequately managed plastic waste	Removed, issue captured under Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)	New addition
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)	New addition

Source: Authors' analysis

2. Data Selection

A. Criteria for indicator selection

Where possible, the 2020 Africa Index and Dashboards uses official SDG indicators endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission. Where insufficient data is available for an official indicator and to close data gaps, other metrics from official and unofficial sources are included. Five criteria for indicator selection were used to determine suitable metrics for each SDG.

- 1. Relevance and applicability to a broad range of country settings:** The indicators are relevant for monitoring achievement of the SDGs and applicable to the entire continent. They are internationally comparable and allow for direct comparison of performance across countries. In particular, they allow for the definition of quantitative performance thresholds that signify SDG achievement.
- 2. Statistical adequacy:** The indicators selected represent valid and reliable measures.
- 3. Timeliness:** The indicators selected are up to date and published on a reasonably prompt schedule.
- 4. Data quality:** Data had to be harmonized according to international standards, whether derived from official national or international sources (e.g. national statistical offices or international organizations) or other reputable sources, such as peer-reviewed publications or academia.
- 5. Coverage:** Data had to be available for at least 80% of the 48 African countries with a national population greater than 1 million. We excluded small countries (5) in the indicators selection process because data tend to be scarce for these countries, which in turn makes it more difficult to include new indicators given our precise data coverage requirement for adding additional indicators. South Sudan was also excluded from the calculation since fewer data are available for this young country.

B. Indicator Selection

The SDG Index was built on a set of indicators for each of the 17 SDGs using the most recent published data. We included all of the more than 230 SDG indicators proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and endorsed by the UN Statistical Commission that met the five criteria above.⁷¹ Some official SDG indicators have adequate data coverage but could not be included as they did not permit a ranking of countries or the definition of a quantitative threshold signifying achievement of the goals applicable to all countries. For example, different countries specialize in different sectors of the economy, so there is no “right” threshold of manufacturing as a share of GDP for which all countries should aim. While individual countries may find the share of manufacturing value added highly useful for developing long-term strategies for industrialization,

71. United Nations Statistics Division, “IAEG-SDGs Tier Classification for Global SDG Indicators.”

it is not possible to define a common threshold for the SDGs. Other official SDG indicators are similarly useful at the country level but cannot serve as a yardstick for comparing countries' performance internationally.

Where official SDG indicators did not meet the criteria for data selection or where indicator gaps remained, we considered official and other metrics published in the peer-reviewed literature, as well as major databases and reports on development and environmental indicators.⁷²

In the 2020 Africa Index and Dashboards, 97 indicators were included in total from a broad range of data sources. The revised set of indicators includes new indicators and revisions to fill gaps and to better align the SDG Index and Dashboards with the monitoring needs of African states. The Africa SDG Index comprises 52 of the 54 African member states of the UN.

C. Missing data and imputations

The purpose of the 2020 Africa SDG Index and Dashboards is to guide countries' discussions of their SDG priorities today based on available and robust data. For this reason, and since many SDG priorities lack widely-accepted statistical models for imputing country-level data, we generally did not model any missing data. For the following indicators, we exceptionally imputed missing values.

- SDG 1 Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%): Data was not reported for those countries where no survey data was available.
- SDG 2 Prevalence of undernourishment (%): FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country with missing data, in this case The Seychelles only.
- SDG 5 Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age: Survey data is available for 26 African countries where FGM/C is most concentrated. For countries where data are not available, we assumed zero only for those countries where our desk research clearly showed that FGM/C is not a cultural practice. Where the desk research was inconclusive, we left the value missing for countries without data and where it is possible that FGM/C is practiced.
- SDG 5 Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions): We impute modeled estimates from UNDESA Population Division for countries missing administrative data.
- SDG 8 Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population): We assume missing data points for those countries in which the Walk Free Foundation's methodology has less confidence due to survey unavailability.

72. World Bank, World Development Indicators 2016; UNDP, "Human Development Report"; OECD, "OECD Statistics"; Kroll, "Sustainable Development Goals"; SDSN, "Indicators and a Monitoring Framework for Sustainable Development Goals."



- SDG 9 Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP): We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that did not report any data for this variable.
- SDG 10 Gini coefficient adjusted for top income: We impute the World Bank Gini coefficients for those countries missing data on the adjusted Gini coefficient from Brookings.
- SDG 12 Natural Resource Value Realization Score: This component of the Resource Governance Index (RGI) only applies to those African countries with oil and gas, and/or mining sectors. In cases where both sectors were assessed by the RGI, the average score across sectors was calculated.
- SDG 13 CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita): We assumed a value of 0 for countries with unreported export data and no production across all three fossil fuel types (coal, gas, oil).
- SDG 16 Homicides (per 100,000 population): Countries with missing values in the most current extraction from the UNODC were assigned the values that were available for the 2019 Sustainable Development Report.

To reduce missing data biases in the computation of the Africa SDG Index, we impute missing goal scores using the regional mean. This applies primarily to Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and Goal 14 (Life Below Water). Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the index, and they are not reported in the SDG Dashboards or country profiles. In the case of Goal 14 (Life Below Water), we hope to identify suitable metrics in the future to gauge the impact of landlocked countries on oceans. We also exceptionally impute the regional normalized indicator scores for SDG 4 metrics due to the large bias generated from missing values for this goal.

Since the Africa SDG Index compares countries, it is important to avoid excessive bias through missing data. The index therefore only includes countries that have data for at least 75% of the indicators used. In the 2020 report, only two African UN member states could not be included in the index ranking due to insufficient data availability: Equatorial Guinea and the Seychelles. Investing in these countries' capacity to generate high-quality and regular data is a priority for establishing better SDG monitoring in order to inform policy priorities and resource allocation. Though they are not ranked in the Index, more detailed information about these three countries is available in their respective country profiles and dashboards.

For more details, the raw data included in the construction of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards is available for download on AfricaSDGIndex.org.

3. Index Method

The procedure for calculating the SDG Index comprised three steps: (1) censor extreme values from the distribution of each indicator; (2) rescale the data to ensure comparability across indicators; (3) aggregate the indicators within and across SDGs.

Addressing extreme values and rescaling

To make the data comparable across indicators, each variable was rescaled from 0 to 100 with 0 denoting worst performance and 100 describing the optimum. Rescaling takes into account limits and extreme values (outliers) at both tails of the distribution. The latter may become unintended thresholds and introduce spurious variability in the data. Consequently, the choice of upper and lower bounds can affect the relative ranking of countries in the index. This applies in particular to the lower bounds that affect the value and the units of the variable, which may in turn affect rankings, while the upper bound only affects the units.⁷³

Where global indicators were retained for the Africa SDG Index, the same upper bounds from the global SDG Index were retained for those indicators (In the case of global indicators retained, the upper bound was set by taking the average value of the top 5 global performers.). For newly-added Africa-specific indicators, we defined new upper and lower bounds.

The upper bound for each indicator was determined using a four-step decision tree:

1. **Use absolute quantitative objectives in the goals and targets:** E.g. zero poverty, universal school completion, universal access to water and sanitation, full gender equality. For example, the optimal bound for women parliamentarians is 50%, representing gender parity. Some SDG targets propose relative changes (such as Target 3.4: [...] reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases [...]) that cannot be translated into a global snapshot today. Such targets are addressed through Step 4 below.
2. **Where no explicit SDG target is available, apply the principle of “leave no one behind” to set upper bound to universal access (corresponding to an optimal value of 100) or zero deprivation for the following types of indicators:**
 - a. Measures of extreme poverty (e.g. wasting), consistent with the SDG ambition to end extreme poverty in all its forms (“leave no one behind”)
 - b. Public service coverage (e.g. access to contraception)
 - c. Access to basic infrastructure (e.g. mobile phone coverage, wastewater treatment)
3. **Where science-based targets exist that must be achieved by 2030 or later, use these to set 100% upper bound:** E.g. zero greenhouse gas emissions from electricity as required by no later than 2070 to stay within 2°C, and 100% sustainable management of fisheries.

73. OECD, European Union, and Joint Research Centre - European Commission, Handbook on Constructing Composite Indicators; Booyen, “An Overview and Evaluation of Composite Indices of Development.”

- 4. For all other indicators, use the average of the top performers.** The average of the top 5 performers is used for the upper bound for indicators retained from the global Index. For newly-added Africa Index Indicators, we used the average of the top 3 African performers because of the smaller sample size of countries.

These principles interpret the SDGs as “stretch targets” and focus attention on the indicators where a country is lagging behind. Each indicator distribution was censored, so that all values exceeding the upper bound scored 100, and values below the lower bound scored 0.

In some cases, the upper bound exceeded the thresholds to be met by 2030 in order to achieve the SDGs. For example, the SDGs call for reducing child mortality to no more than 25 per 1000 live births, but some African countries have already exceeded this threshold (Mauritius, Tunisia, and Cabo Verde have reduced their child mortality rates below this target). By defining the upper bound as the “best” outcome (e.g. 0 mortality per 1000)—rather than the SDG achievement threshold—the SDG Index rewards improvements across the full distribution. This is particularly important for countries that have already achieved some SDG thresholds but still lag behind other countries on this metric. Some countries have already exceeded the upper bound of some indicators today and more will do so in the coming years as the world progresses towards the SDGs.

To remove the effect of extreme values, which can skew the results of a composite index, the JRC (OECD and JRC, 2008) recommends censoring the data at the bottom 2.5th percentile as the minimum value for the normalization as long as that value does not include observations that are still part of the ordinary distribution.

After establishing the upper and lower bounds, variables were transformed linearly to a scale between 0 and 100 using the following rescaling formula for the range [0; 100]:

$$x' = \frac{x - \min(x)}{\max(x) - \min(x)} * 100 \text{ (Eq.S1)}$$

where x is raw data value; \max/\min denotes the bounds for best and worst performance, respectively; and x' is the normalized value after rescaling.

The rescaling equation ensures that all rescaled variables were expressed as ascending variables (i.e. higher values denoted better performance). In this way, the rescaled data became easier to interpret and compare across all indicators: a country that scores 50 on a variable is half-way towards achieving the optimum value; a country with a score of 75 has covered three quarters of the distance from worst to best.

To reduce missing data biases in the computation of the SDG Index, we impute the regional mean goal scores to those goal scores that are missing or are missing data for more than 75% of the indicators under that goal. This applies primarily to Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and Goal 14 (Life Below Water). Imputed goal scores are used solely for the computation of the index, and they are not reported in the SDG Dashboards or country profiles. Similarly, we impute regional scores for each indicator under Goal 4 to those countries missing data for that indicator. This is exceptionally done to reduce missing bias from the many data gaps in the education data. In the case of Goal 14 (Life Below Water), we hope to identify more metrics in the future to gauge the impact of landlocked countries on oceans.

4. Dashboard method

The Africa SDG Dashboards use the same data as the Africa SDG Index after censoring and rescaling. We introduced additional quantitative limits for each indicator to group countries in a “traffic light” table. Aggregating across all indicators for a goal yielded an overall score for each SDG and each country.

To assess a country’s progress on a particular indicator, we considered four bands. The green band is bounded by the maximum that can be achieved for each variable (i.e. the upper bound) and the threshold for achieving the SDG. Three color bands ranging from yellow to orange and red denote an increasing distance from SDG achievement. The upper and lower bounds are the same as for the Index described above.

A. Thresholds

For global indicators retained for the Africa SDG Dashboards, the green threshold always remained the same as it equates to goal achievement. In general, the red thresholds were made less strict by 20% from those used in the global SDG Dashboards. In some cases, this adjustment was more than 20% depending upon the nature of the indicator and how it relates to the African context. For instance, for the drinking water metric under SDG 6, the red threshold was lowered by about 40% from the global threshold. Since the majority of African countries have less than 60% access, the original global threshold of 80% was all red. The revised red threshold of 50% allows for more differentiation between African countries, which is one of the objectives of this report.

Additional thresholds, both red and green, for Africa-specific indicators were established both by a combination of analysis of the data distribution and consultation with experts. For instance, the fertilizer consumption green threshold is Africa-specific as the “right” amount of fertilizer use is very context-specific and not applicable globally. Similarly, the red threshold for many of the governance indicators was based on expert insight, combined with an analysis of the actual data distribution and an identification of the worst performers.

These thresholds and other assessments were subject to an open online public consultation and direct consultations with members of the SDSN and the SDG Center for Africa’s network in 2018. All thresholds were specified in absolute terms and apply to all countries. Thanks to this approach, the Africa SDG Dashboards exposes more granularity of performance levels between countries and serves as a useful benchmarking tool for African countries.

Table 2 Thresholds for Indicators included in the 2020 Africa Index and Dashboards

SDG	Indicator	Optimum	Lower Bound	Green threshold	Red Threshold
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0	72.6	2	20
1	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line	10	75.3	15	49.5
1	Population covered by Social Protection (%)	100	0	70	18
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	0	42.3	7.5	18
2	Prevalence of stunting in children (% of population aged under 5)	0	50.2	7.5	22
2	Prevalence of wasting in children (% of population aged under 5)	0	16.3	5	12
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	2.8	35.1	10	30
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7	0.2	2.5	1.2
2	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	100	0	50	9
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	3.4	814	70	168
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	100	23.1	98	72
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.1	39.7	12	21.6
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	130	25	60
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0	5.5	0.2	1.2
3	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	100	10	90	40.5
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	0	561	10	100
3	Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	100	1.5	55	22.5
3	Malaria mortality rate	0	115	5	49.5
3	Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	100	10	75	27
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (%)	9.3	31	15	30
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.2	33.7	8.4	25
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19)	2.5	139.6	25	60
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index (worst 0-100 best)	100	38.2	80	48
3	Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	0	370	18	180
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	100	41	90	64
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	83	54	80	48
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	7.6	3.3	6	4
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	100	53.8	98	64
4	Mean years of schooling (years)	13.2	2.3	12	6
4	Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	100	45.2	95	68
4	Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)	102	12	95	60
5	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18	0	68	5	33

(Table 2 cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum	Lower Bound	Green threshold	Red Threshold
5	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age	0	97	0	22
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	50	1.2	40	16
5	Women in ministerial positions (%)	50	7	40	16
5	Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	100	17.5	80	50
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of education received	100	41.8	98	60
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	100	21.5	70	40
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	100	40	98	50
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100	9.7	95	40
6	Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	12.5	100	25	90
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0	100	25	50
6	Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100	0	50	12
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	100	9.1	98	64
7	Population with access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (%)	100	2	85	40
7	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	93	2	75	36
7	Consumer affordability of electricity	100	0	100	30.6
8	5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)	6	-6.5	4	0.9
8	Employment-to-population ratio	83	39	75	40.5
8	Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	0	22	4	10
8	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	100	8	80	50
8	Starting Business	93	33	85	67.5
9	Infrastructure score	76	13	80	31.5
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)	3.8	1.8	3	1.6
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.7	0	1.5	0.5
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	1.2	0	0.7	0.08
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	100	1.4	75	32
9	Population using the Internet (%)	100	2.2	80	25
10	Gini coefficient adjusted for top income	27.5	63	30	62.4
10	Palma ratio	0.9	2.5	1	2.5
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums	11	19	15	66
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	100	6.1	98	60
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	82.6	21	72	35
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	6.3	87	10	30



(Table 2 cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Optimum	Lower Bound	Green threshold	Red Threshold
12	Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.1	3.7	1	2.4
12	Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.2	23.5	5	12
12	Natural Resource Value Realization Score	100	15	74	36
12	Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0	525	30	100
12	SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0	30	5	10
13	People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	0	18000	100	500
13	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	23.7	2	4.8
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0	3.2	0.5	1.2
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0	44000	100	9600
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters (worst 0-100 best)	100	28.6	70	48
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	0	50	8
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	0	90.7	25	60
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	1	90	7	73
14	Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)	0	2	0.2	1
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100	4.6	50	8
15	Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0	1.5	0.05	0.5
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	1	0.6	0.9	0.65
15	Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)	0	10	1	3
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	0.3	38	1.5	3.6
16	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	0	17	0	1.1
16	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	90	33	70	40
16	Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0	39.3	2	20
16	Property Rights	84	9	80	36
16	Access to justice	98	11	80	36
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)	88.6	13	60	32
16	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	86	10	80	27
16	Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under 5 years old)	100	11	98	60
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	10	80	30	50
17	Tax revenue (% GDP)	38	5	25	13.5
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	15	0	10	6.4
17	Level of customs duties on imports	0	55	0.5	8.8
17	Visa Requirement	38	157	38	110
17	Governmental Statistical Capacity	82	23	75	45

B. Weighting and Aggregation

The purpose of the Africa SDG Dashboards is to highlight those SDGs that require particular attention in each country and therefore should be prioritized for early action. For the design of the SDG Dashboards, the issues discussed above for weighting and aggregation with the SDG Index also apply.

Averaging across all indicators for an SDG might hide areas of policy concern if a country performs well on most indicators but faces serious shortfalls on one or two metrics within the same SDG. As a result, the Africa SDG Dashboards aggregate indicator ratings for each SDG by estimating the average of the two variables on which a country performed worst. To this end, the indicator values were first rescaled from 0 to 3, where 0 corresponds to the lower bound, 1 to the value of the threshold between red and orange (“red threshold”), 2 to the value of the threshold between yellow and green (“green threshold”), and 3 to the upper bound. For all indicators, the “yellow/orange” threshold was set as the value halfway between the red and green thresholds (1.5). Each interval between 0 and 3 is continuous.

We then took the average of the two rescaled variables on which the country performed worst to identify the rating for the goal. We applied the added rule that in order to score green for the goal both indicators had to be green—otherwise the goal would be rated yellow. Similarly, a red score was applied only if both worst-performing indicators score red. If the country has only one data point under a particular goal, then the color rating for that indicator determines the overall rating for the goal. If the country has less than 50% of the indicators available under a goal the dashboard color for that goal is “grey.”

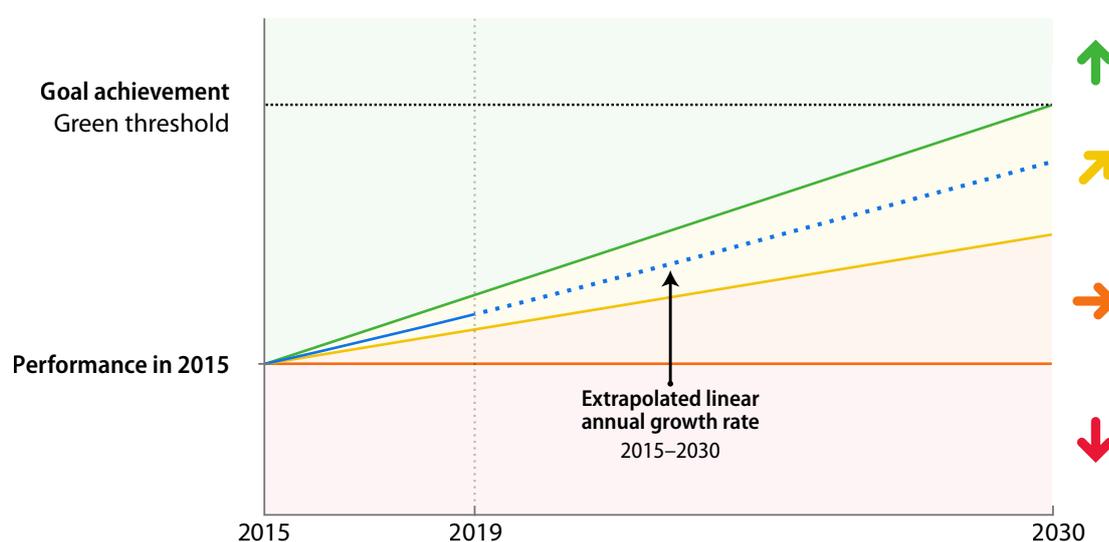
5. Trends

Using historical data, we estimate how fast a country has been progressing towards an SDG and determine whether – if continued into the future – this pace will be sufficient to achieve the SDG by 2030. For each indicator, SDG achievement is defined by the green threshold set for the SDG Dashboards. The difference in percentage points between the green threshold and the normalized country score denotes the gap that must be closed to meet that goal. To estimate trends at the indicator level, we calculated the linear annual growth rates (i.e. annual percentage improvements) needed to achieve the target by 2030 (i.e. 2010-2030) which we compared to the average annual growth rate over the most recent period (e.g. 2015–2018). Progress towards achievement on a particular indicator is described using a 4-arrow system (Figure 23). Figure 24 illustrates the methodology graphically.

Figure 23 The 4-arrow system for denoting SDG trends



Figure 24 Graphic representation of the SDG trends methodology



Specifically, each indicator trend was re-normalized on a scale from 0-4 in a similar way to the dashboard methodology. Decreasing indicators were assigned a value between 0-1 where 0 is the worst rate of decrease in score and 1 corresponds to absolutely no change in the score over time. Indicator trends that were “stagnating” were assigned a value between 1-2, where 2 is the value that corresponds to 50% of the needed growth rate to meet the target by 2030. Indicators that were “moderately improving” were assigned a value between 2-3 where 3 is the exact needed growth rate to achieve the target by the year 2030. Those indicators that are “on track” were assigned values between 3-4 where 4 is the best improvement over the period. Indicators that were “maintaining SDG achievement” were assigned a score of exactly 3. The individual bands are linear, but the continuous 0 to 4 scale is not linear as a whole.

The overall goal trends were calculated as an arithmetic average of the rescaled values for all trend indicators under the goal. An average between 0-1 corresponds to a “decreasing” goal trend, 1-2 to “stagnating”, 2-3 to “moderate improvement”, and 3-4 to “on track or maintaining achievement.” The trend for an SDG was calculated as the arithmetic average of all trend indicators for that goal.

Table 3 provides the complete list of indicators used to compute SDG Trends. Trend indicators were selected from the indicators included in the SDG Dashboards based on the availability of trend data. When the value for one year was not available, we used the closest available value with a maximum one-year difference for calculating the trend indications. The table also indicates the period over which the trend was calculated.

Following feedback from the JRC, the trend methodology has been refined for small decreases. For top performers only, very small decreases are now treated as “stagnating” trends. They are reported as such at the indicator level and treated as such when calculating the overall goal trend. Because those countries that are farther from achieving the target still have serious challenges, this methodology was only applied to the top performers that were decreasing. To identify these countries, the raw indicator values are rescaled so that 0 represents the minimum value in the series, while 100 represents achievement of the SDG Target, which is the green threshold. Next, countries are identified that have decreased over the time period chosen (e.g. 2015 – 2018) while staying within 90% of SDG achievement i.e. the rescaled value is greater than 90 at the beginning and end of the period. However, if a country falls from a score of 100 (SDG achievement) to a lower score so that it is no longer meeting the SDG target, this country is still assigned a “decrease” trend.

Several other calculation methods were considered. For instance, we tested the sensitivity of the results when using technical optimums (100 score) as “goal achievement” and calculate distance to technical optimums. This approach yielded harsher results and is not consistent with our conceptual assumption that lower green thresholds correspond to goal achievement. We also considered using compound annual growth rates (CAGR) instead of linear growth rates. The two approaches yield rather similar results and we could not identify a strong argument for using the more sophisticated CAGR method. Finally, while the dashboards are only based on the two-worst indicators, trends are generated using all indicators under the goal. This is because the dashboards aim to highlight goals where particular attention is required due to very poor performance on some of the underlying indicators, whereas trends aim to reflect insights on the overall goal evolution including all indicators.

Table 3 Trend Indicators

SDG	Indicator	Time Period
1	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2015–2019
2	Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2014 – 2017
2	Prevalence of stunting in children (% of population aged under 5)	2014–2017
2	Prevalence of wasting in children (% of population aged under 5)	2014–2017
2	Prevalence of obesity, BMI \geq 30 (% of adult population)	2013–2016
2	Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2014–2017
2	Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2013–2016
3	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	2014–2017
3	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	2012–2016
3	Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	2015–2018
3	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2015–2018
3	New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2015–2018
3	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	2015–2018
3	Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	2015–2018
3	Malaria mortality rate	2015–2018
3	Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	2015–2018
3	Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (%)	2010–2016
3	Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	2013–2016
3	Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19)	2014–2017
3	Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index (worst 0-100 best)	2010–2017
3	Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	2015–2018
3	Life expectancy at birth (years)	2013–2016
3	Subjective Wellbeing (average ladder score, worst 0-10 best)	2015–2019
4	Net primary enrollment rate (%)	2014–2017
4	Mean years of schooling (years)	2014–2017
5	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)	2015–2019
5	Estimated demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	2014–2017
5	Ratio of female to male mean years of education received	2015–2018
5	Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate	2015–2019
6	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	2014–2017
6	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	2014–2017
6	Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2010–2013
7	Population with access to electricity (%)	2014–2017

(Table 3 cont.)

SDG	Indicator	Time Period
7	Population with access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (%)	2013–2016
7	Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption	2014–2017
8	Employment-to-population ratio	2015–2020
8	Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	2014–2017
8	Starting Business	2015–2020
9	Infrastructure score	2014–2017
9	Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)	2014–2018
9	Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	2014–2017
9	Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	2015–2018
9	Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2015–2018
9	Population using the Internet (%)	2014–2017
11	Proportion of urban population living in slums	2010–2016
11	Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	2014–2017
11	Satisfaction with public transport (%)	2015–2019
11	Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	2014–2017
13	Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	2014–2017
13	CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2012–2015
14	Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters (worst 0-100 best)	2015–2019
14	Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2018
14	Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2010–2014
14	Fish caught by trawling (%)	2010–2014
15	Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	2015–2018
15	Red List Index of species survival (worst 0-1 best)	2015–2019
16	Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2014–2017
16	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000	2015–2018
16	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	2015–2019
16	Property Rights	2014–2017
16	Access to justice	2014–2017
16	Corruption Perception Index (worst 0-100 best)	2015–2019
16	Public Sector Accountability & Transparency	2014–2017
16	Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	2015–2019
17	Tax revenue (% GDP)	2015–2019
17	Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2013–2016
17	Governmental Statistical Capacity	2015–2019

Source: Authors' analysis



6. Leave No One Behind

The same methodology described above was used to calculate the Leave No One Behind Index, Dashboard, and Trends. Table 4 includes the full list, by category, of the indicators used.

Table 4 LNOB Indicators and categories

LNOB Category	Indicator
Access to and quality of services	People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)
	Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)
	Net primary enrolment rate (%)
	Mean years of schooling (years)
	Literacy rate of 15-24-year olds, both sexes (%)
	Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)
	Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)
	Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)
	Access to electricity (% population)
	Access to clean fuels & technology for cooking (% population)
	Population using the internet (%)
	Improved water source, piped (% urban population with access)
	Access to justice
Birth registrations with civil authority, children under 5 years of age (%)	
Extreme poverty and material deprivation	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)
	Proportion of population living below the national poverty line
	Population covered by Social Protection (%)
	Prevalence of undernourishment (% population)
	Prevalence of stunting (low height-for-age) in children under 5 years of age (%)
	Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)
	Adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (%)
	Proportion of urban population living in slums
Children 5–14 years old involved in child labour (%)	
Gender inequality	Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 18
	Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
	Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)
	Women in ministerial positions (%)
	Ratio of female to male mean years of schooling of population age 25 and above
Ratio of female to male labour force participation rate	
Income inequality	Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income (1-100)
	Palma ratio

Source: Authors' analysis

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Appendix I. Country profiles

The country profiles summarize results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report for each of the 54 African countries. The underlying data and full metadata are available online at www.AfricaSDGindex.org.

For each country, we present:

Overall Performance

The country's SDG Index rank and score (0-100), the Leave No One Behind Index rank and score, as well as the average SDG Index and LNOB score of countries in the same subregion, according to the AfDB regional definitions.

Average Performance by SDG

A radar chart reporting the country's performance (between 0 and 100) for each of the 17 SDGs. A score of 100 corresponds to the "best" possible value.

SDG Dashboard

The country SDG Dashboard reports the country's current average performance (green, yellow, orange or red) on each of the SDGs. Green denotes SDG achievement and red highlights major challenges, while yellow and orange indicate that varying degrees of challenges remain.

SDG Trends Dashboard

The country SDG Trends Dashboard reports the country's predicted performance on each of the SDGs in 2030. The 4-arrow system denotes whether a country is decreasing, stagnating, moderately improving or on track to achieve each goal.

Performance by Indicator

A full-page indicator table lists the country's raw indicator value, the year of the data point, and color rating for the SDG Dashboards. Missing data are recorded in grey. The last column indicates the trend if time series data are available.

ALGERIA

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 61.9

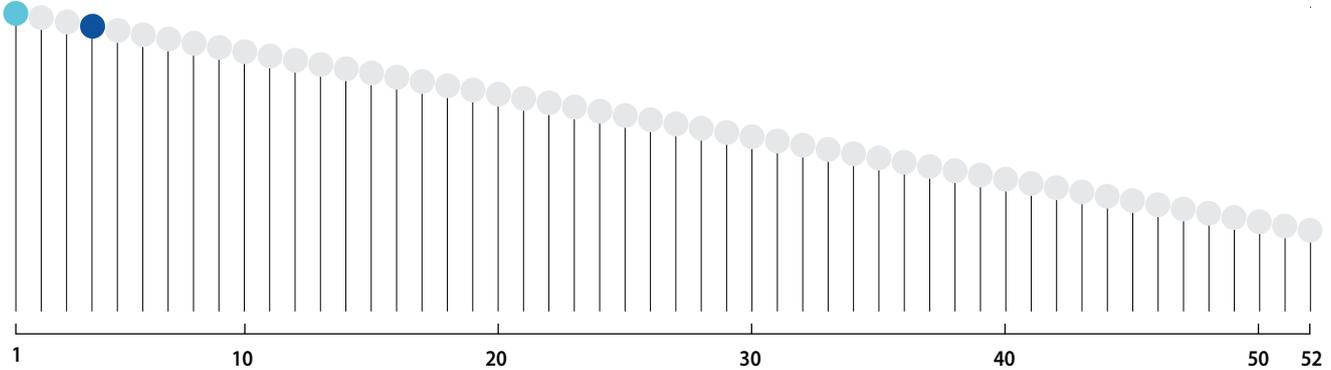
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



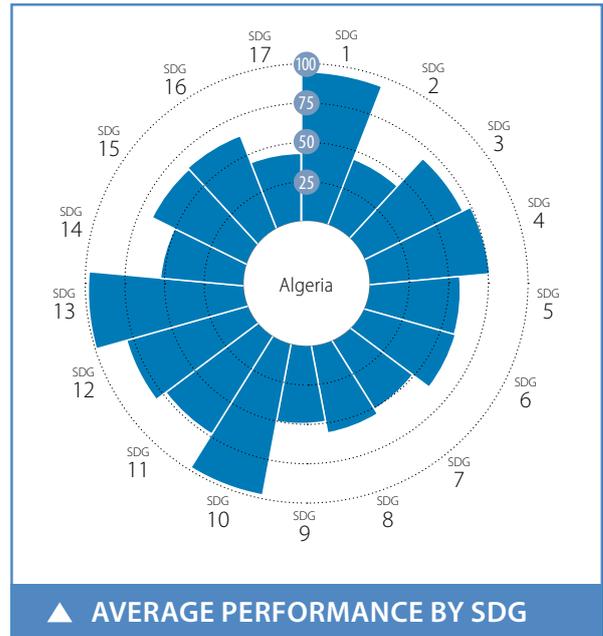
Average for subregion: 64.8

INDEX RANK

1/52 4/52



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



ALGERIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.3	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	5.5	2011	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.9	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.7	2012	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.1	2012	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	27.4	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	22.3	2016	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	112	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.6	2013	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.6	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	23.5	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	81	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	69	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	26.4	2018	●	–
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.2	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.8	2013	●	–
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	10.1	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	78	2017	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	50	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.4	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2018	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6	2018	●	↗
Mean years of schooling (years)	8.0	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.4	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	79	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	2.5	2013	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.8	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	13.3	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.2	2013	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.8	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	22.2	2019	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	93.6	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	87.6	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	127.7	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3.5	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	33.1	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	92.6	2016	●	↑
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.1	2017	●	→
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	0	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.6	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	36.2	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.7	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.8	2017	●	↓
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	78.0	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	62.9	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2017	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	81.7	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	49.0	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	31.5	2011	●	–
Palma ratio	1.0	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.9	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.7	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	38.9	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2016	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.2	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	40.3	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.3	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	170.3	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.4	2017	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	918.8	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	41.4	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.0	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	64.9	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6	2014	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.2	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	64.3	2018	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	5.0	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	47.4	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	60.6	2017	●	→
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	34.7	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.6	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	45.8	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.3	2019	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2008	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	3.9	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	141	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	48.9	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



ANGOLA

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 56.8

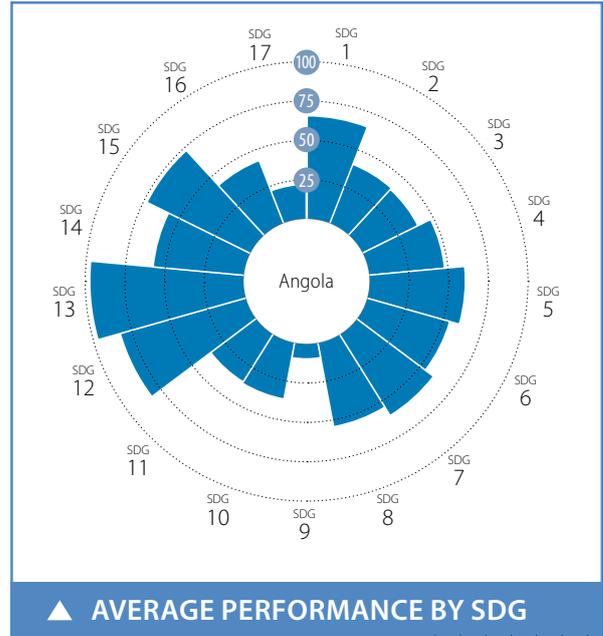
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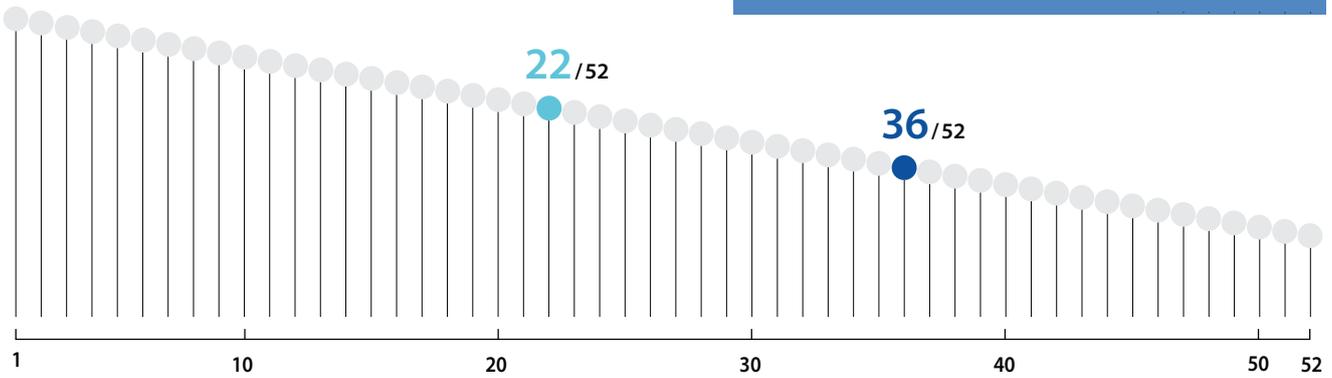
Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



ANGOLA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	21.0	2020	●	↓
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	36.6	2008	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	25.0	2017	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.6	2016	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.5	2018	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.2	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	8.0	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	241	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	49.6	2016	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.5	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	77.2	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2018	●	→
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	27	2018	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	355	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	76.7	2016	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	43.6	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	25.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.5	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.6	2016	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	150.5	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	119	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	50	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.6	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	2014	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.0	2011	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.1	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	77.4	2014	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	30.3	2016	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.0	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	34.4	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	29.8	2016	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	62.5	2018	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.2	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.8	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	49.9	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	1.1	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	41.9	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	48.1	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	56.2	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	99	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-3.2	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.2	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.2	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	29.3	2014	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	79.4	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	21.8	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	18.9	2018	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	14.3	2017	●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	45.1	2008	●	–
Palma ratio	2.2	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.8	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.0	2017	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.2	2014	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	32.4	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2012	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.3	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	50.2	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	6.9	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	988.7	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	88.3	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.0	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.1	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.9	2014	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	28.4	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.6	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.8	2012	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	46.2	2014	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	23.4	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	30.4	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	46.1	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2019	●	↗
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	11.4	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	25.0	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	35.0	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.2	2019	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.1	2010	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	157	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	45.6	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



BENIN

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

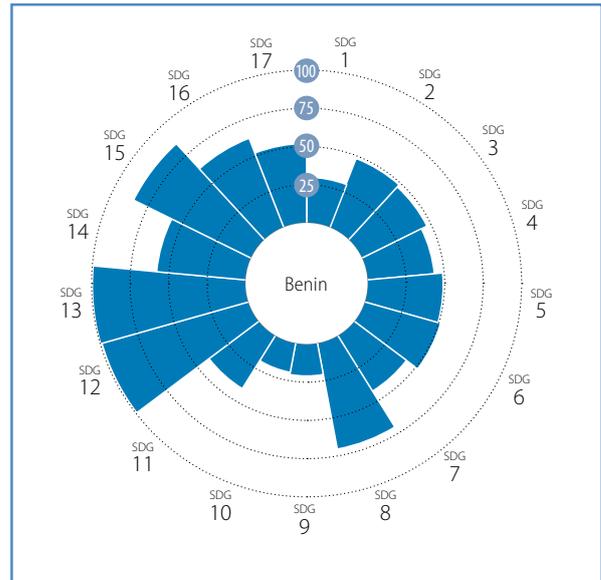
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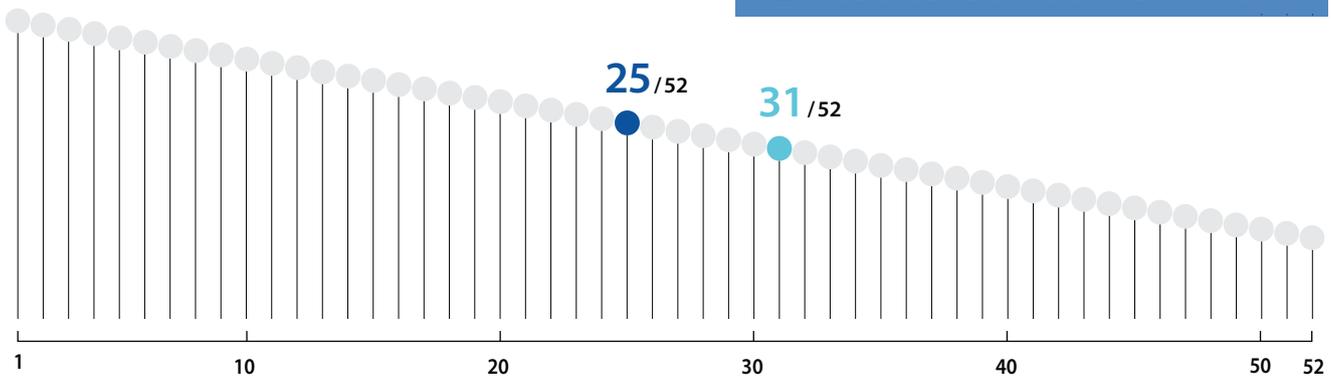
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	45.8	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	40.1	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	3.6	2003	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.1	2017	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.0	2014	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	14.7	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	397	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1	2018	●	↓
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.3	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	93.0	2018	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	61	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	56	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	37.0	2018	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	61.7	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	80.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.6	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.5	2016	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	86.1	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	205	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.1	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.2	2018	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.6	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	60.9	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	46	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	25.9	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	9.2	2014	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	7.2	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.2	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	25.9	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	68.2	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	94.6	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	66.4	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.5	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.0	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.4	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	43.1	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.4	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	45.6	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	75	2016	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.2	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.5	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.5	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	90.6	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	38.8	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.5	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	19.8	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	20.0	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	50.5	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	2.9	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.6	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	54.2	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.3	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	39.0	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	–	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.1	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2015	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	23.8	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.5	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	77.4	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 1.1	2017	●	↑
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.1	2019	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	52.5	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	60.4	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	97.7	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	41	2019	●	↑
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	38.8	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	85.6	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.7	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.1	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	6.6	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	105	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point

BOTSWANA

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



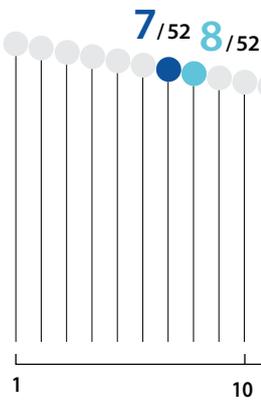
Average for subregion: 56.8

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE

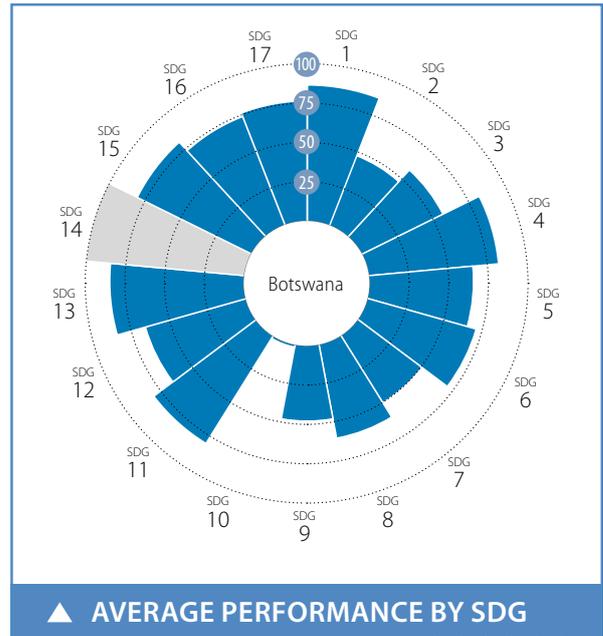
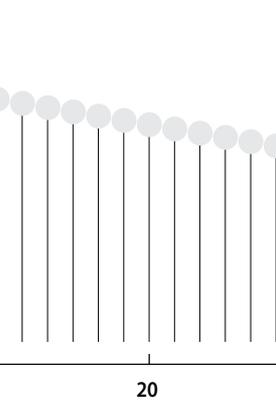


Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



▲ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	16.1	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	19.3	2009	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	91.6	2009	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	26.4	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.4	2007	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2007	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	18.9	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.4	2017	●	↗
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	89.6	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	144	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.7	2015	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.5	2018	●	↓
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	36.5	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.4	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	83	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	275	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.3	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.8	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	46.1	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	61	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	101	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.1	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2018	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.7	2014	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.3	2017	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.5	2013	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	94	2014	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	10.8	2020	●	↗
Women in ministerial positions (%)	15.8	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	78.2	NA	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	96.8	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.4	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	90.3	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	77.3	2017	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.1	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	6.8	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	62.8	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	64.1	2016	●	↗
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	28.6	2017	●	↗
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.0	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	57.7	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.4	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	51.0	2017	●	↓
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	76.2	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	67.2	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.0	2016	●	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2013	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.6	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	47.0	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	61.3	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	5.8	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	96.8	2017	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.2	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	23.1	2017	●	↗

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2010	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	40.4	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	108.0	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.4	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	496.1	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.5	2017	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5	2015	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	45.1	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.1	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.5	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	15.0	2010	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	34.4	2018	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	9.0	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	88.3	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	79.8	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	61	2019	●	↑
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	65.9	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.5	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	25.1	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	32.6	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	14.1	2009	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	108	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	54.4	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

BURKINA FASO

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

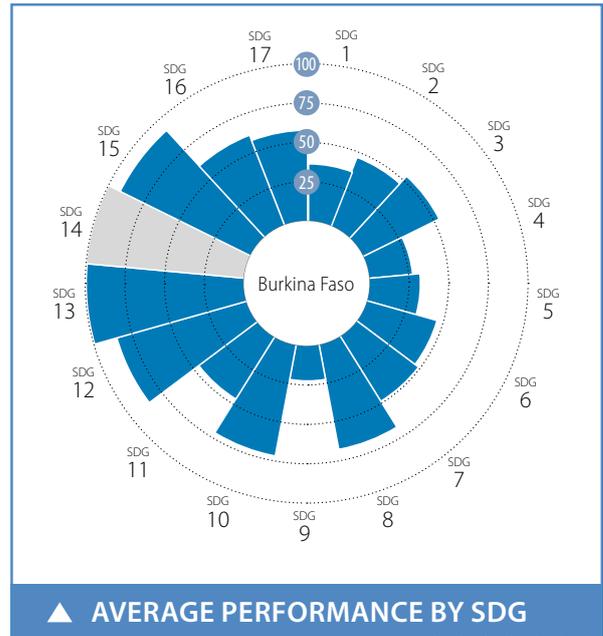
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



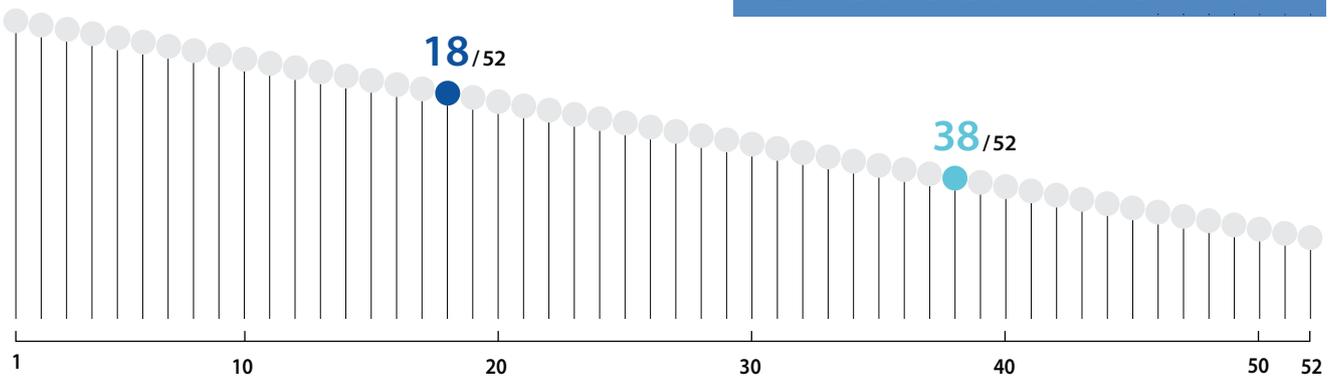
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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BURKINA FASO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	33.2	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	40.1	2014	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	1.8	2015	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.0	2017	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.3	2016	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.6	2016	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.6	2016	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2017	●	↘
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	21.8	2016	●	↗

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	320	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	79.8	2015	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.7	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	76.4	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	●	↗
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	62	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	48	2018	●	↗
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	79.4	2018	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	64.4	2018	●	↗
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	97.6	2018	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.7	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.5	2016	●	↘
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	104.3	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	206	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2018	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.3	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2019	●	↗

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	78.6	2018	●	↗
Mean years of schooling (years)	1.5	2017	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	58.3	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	51.6	2010	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	75.8	2010	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.4	2020	●	↗
Women in ministerial positions (%)	14.3	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	56.4	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	47.6	2018	●	↘
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.8	2019	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	47.9	2017	●	↘
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	19.4	2017	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.8	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.6	2013	●	↗
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	25.5	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	8.9	2016	●	↗
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	70.0	2017	●	↘
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	90	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.4	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	62.0	2020	●	↘
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.5	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	43.2	2017	●	↗
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	88.2	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	35.1	2017	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2017	●	↘
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	29.9	2018	●	↗
Population using the internet (%)	16.0	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	35.3	2014	●	–
Palma ratio	1.5	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	58.5	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	74.3	2017	●	↘
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	55.4	2019	●	↗
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	42.9	2017	●	↘

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.2	2015	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	66.5	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.9	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	117.2	2019	●	–	
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2017	●	↗	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↗	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.8	2018	●	↗
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↗
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.3	2017	●	↗
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	↗
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	57.7	2019	●	↗
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	39.2	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	53.1	2017	●	↘
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	81.2	2017	●	↗
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2019	●	↗
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	45.7	2017	●	↘
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	76.9	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	24.5	2019	●	↗

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.3	2019	●	↗
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	2015	●	↘
Level of customs duties on imports	5.9	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	94	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2019	●	↘

* Imputed data point



BURUNDI

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

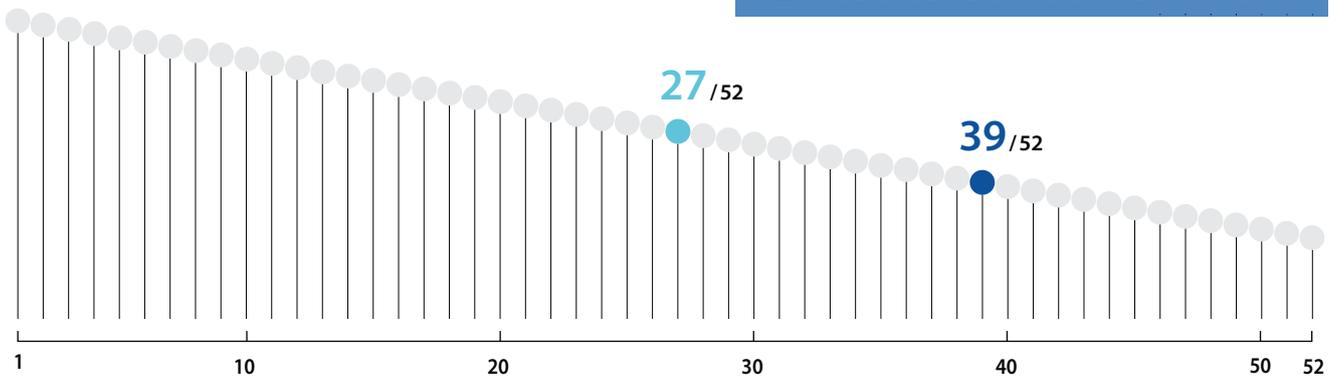
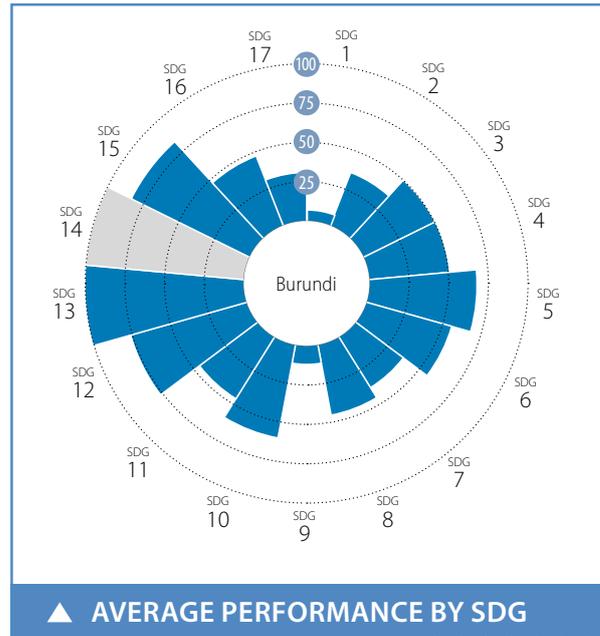
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	75.9	2020	●	↓
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	64.9	2014	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	55.9	2016	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.1	2016	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.4	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	5.4	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	548	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	85.1	2017	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.7	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.5	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	80	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	111	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	11.3	2017	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	45.8	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	97.2	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.9	2016	●	↓
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.7	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	55.6	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	180	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.1	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.8	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.8	2018	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.0	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.2	2017	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	41	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	19.0	2016	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.4	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	26.1	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	38.0	2017	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.0	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	103.6	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.8	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	45.8	2017	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	10.5	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.2	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	9.3	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	88.2	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	50	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-2.8	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	78.0	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	40.0	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	7.1	2014	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	92.9	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	37.6	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2011	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	11.4	2018	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	2.7	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	38.6	2013	●	–
Palma ratio	1.7	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.6	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.4	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.4	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	38.9	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	3.5	2002	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.8	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	110.8	2019	●	–	
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2017	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	67.3	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.0	2016	●	→
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65.7	2018	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.3	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	38.4	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	35.8	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	19	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	20.3	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.5	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	52.9	2019	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.0	2019	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	50.0	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	147	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

CABO VERDE

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

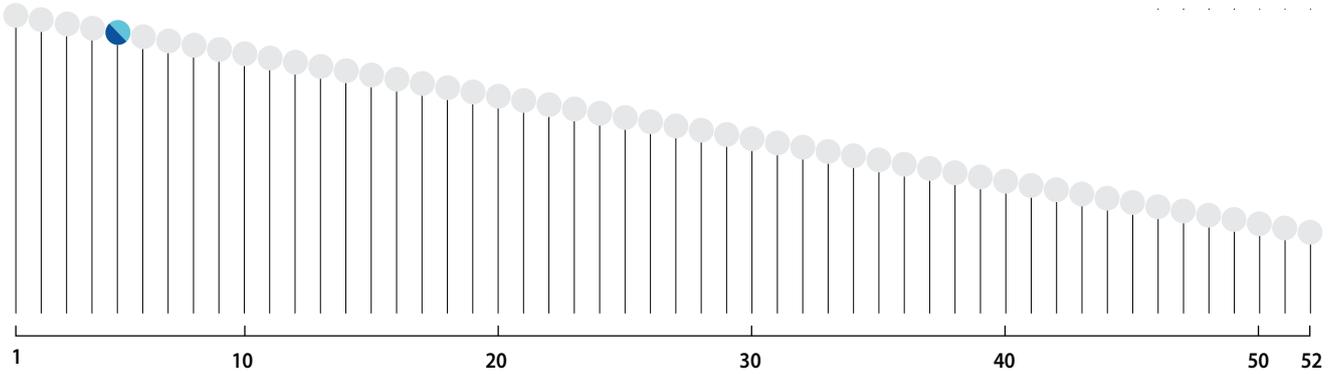
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



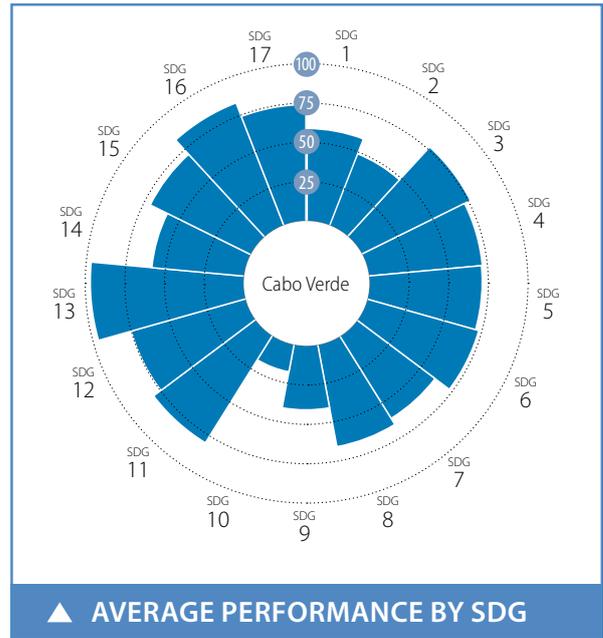
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

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LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



CABO VERDE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	15.8	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	35.0	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	33.8	2007	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	12.6	2017	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.8	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.2	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	58	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.4	2015	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.6	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	19.5	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	89	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	46	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	70.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.2	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.0	2016	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	73.8	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2017	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	99	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.2	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.4	2018	●	→
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.1	2015	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	74	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	18.0	2005	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	25.0	2020	●	↗
Women in ministerial positions (%)	21.4	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.2	2005	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	92.3	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.5	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	87.1	2017	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	73.9	2017	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.0	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	4.9	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	20.9	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	92.9	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	71.1	2016	●	↗
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	22.9	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.8	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	53.1	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.1	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	–	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	84.5	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	63.5	2017	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2011	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	66.8	2018	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)	57.2	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	50.2	2007	●	–
Palma ratio	2.7	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	95.8	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	34.8	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2012	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	4.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	231.9	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.4	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2019	●	–	
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.5	2017	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2015	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2019	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	3.1	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	24.4	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	33.7	2014	●	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.0	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.5	2016	●	↗
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	6.4	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	77.1	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	89.4	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	58	2019	●	↑
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	59.1	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.0	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.8	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.8	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.3	2016	●	↗
Level of customs duties on imports	11.2	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	38	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



CAMEROON

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 47.6

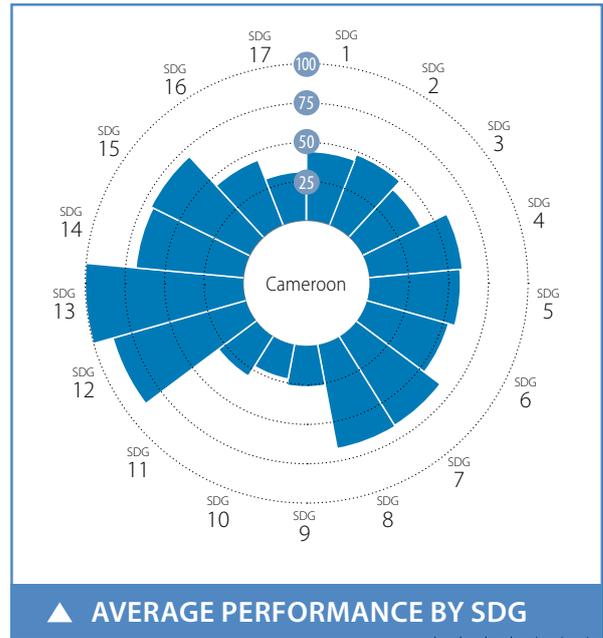
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



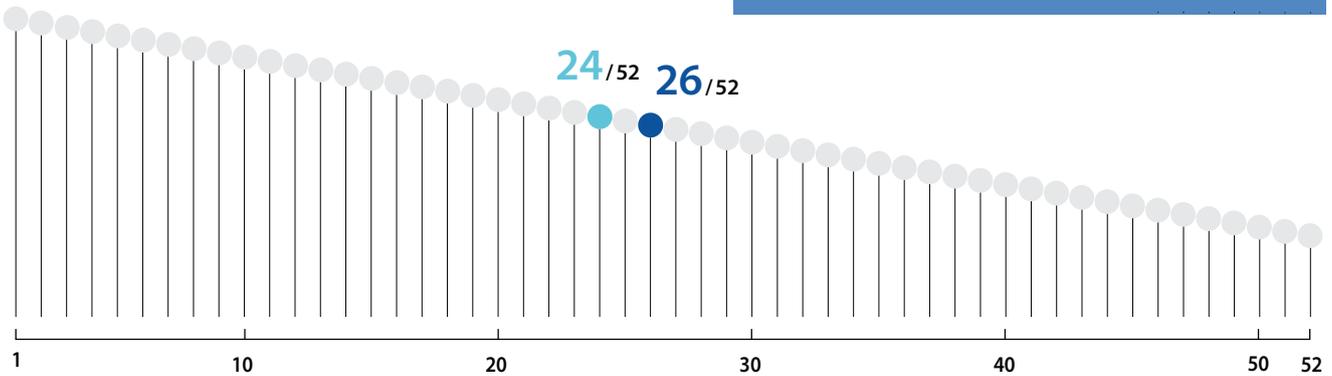
Average for subregion: 35.1

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



CAMEROON

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	19.5	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	37.5	2014	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	1.1	2014	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	9.9	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.7	2014	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.2	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	11.4	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.7	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	9.7	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	529	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	64.7	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.6	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	76.1	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	52	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	186	2018	●	↗
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	15.1	2014	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	44.4	2018	●	↘
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	63.9	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.6	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.1	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	105.8	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	46	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	208	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.1	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.9	2017	●	↗
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.1	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	49	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	31.0	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	1.4	2004	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	33.9	2020	●	↗
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.6	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	47.0	2014	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	61.5	2018	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	87.4	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.4	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.1	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.5	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	61.4	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	23.0	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	78.7	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	100	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.0	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	73.3	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	34.6	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	86.3	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	45.7	2017	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	14.0	2018	●	↗
Population using the internet (%)	23.2	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	47.7	2014	●	–
Palma ratio	2.7	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	21.7	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	60.8	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.9	2019	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	72.8	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2013	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	59.3	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.2	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	60.5	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	36.1	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.9	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.3	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.4	2017	●	↑
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.9	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	43.6	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	47.0	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	45.7	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	50.7	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	25	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	26.8	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.1	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	43.3	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	17.3	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.3	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	141	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	53.3	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 47.6

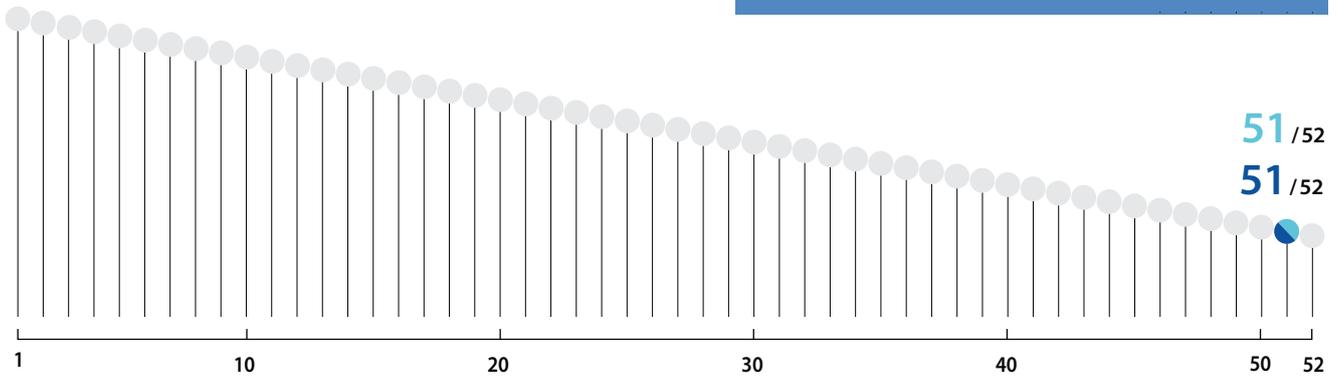
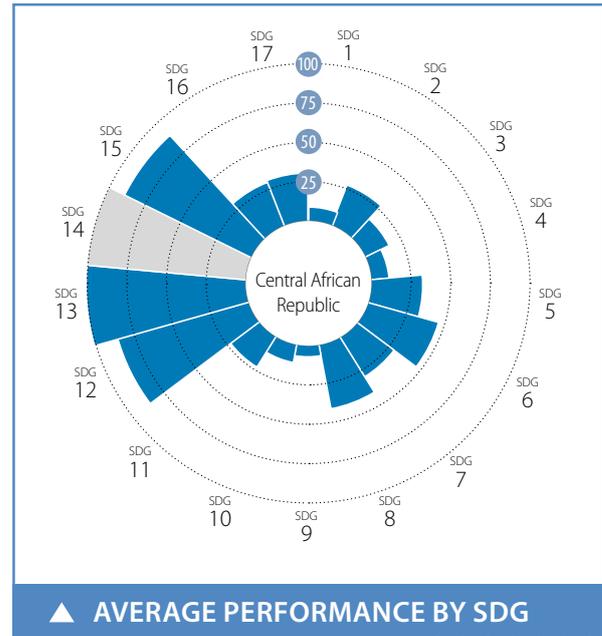
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 35.1

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	80.0	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	62.0	2008	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	59.6	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.7	2010	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.4	2010	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.5	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	0.3	2015	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	829	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.0	2010	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	41.2	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	116.5	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.2	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	36	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	540	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	9.5	2010	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	78.3	2018	●	↗
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	31.5	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.1	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.6	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	129.1	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	33	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	212	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	47	2018	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.0	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2017	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.3	2012	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.3	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	38.3	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	10	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	67.9	2010	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	24.2	2010	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.2	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	28.7	2011	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	53.6	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	81.0	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	46.3	2016	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	25.3	2016	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.3	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.3	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	30.0	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	75.8	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	8	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.5	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.3	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	22.3	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	13.7	2017	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	63.2	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	24.4	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	5.3	2018	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	4.3	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	56.2	2008	●	–
Palma ratio	4.5	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	97.5	2016	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	42.9	2016	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	25.1	2017	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	56.8	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.5	2014	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	108.3	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	200.9	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.4	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	19.8	2016	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	11.2	2018	●	→
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.1	2017	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.5	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	27.1	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	12.8	2017	●	↗
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	25	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	19.9	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	61.0	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	47.3	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.1	2019	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.0	2011	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	8.6	2009	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	120	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	32.2	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point

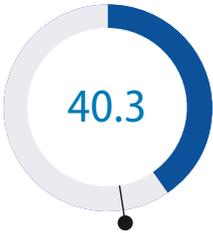


CHAD

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 47.6

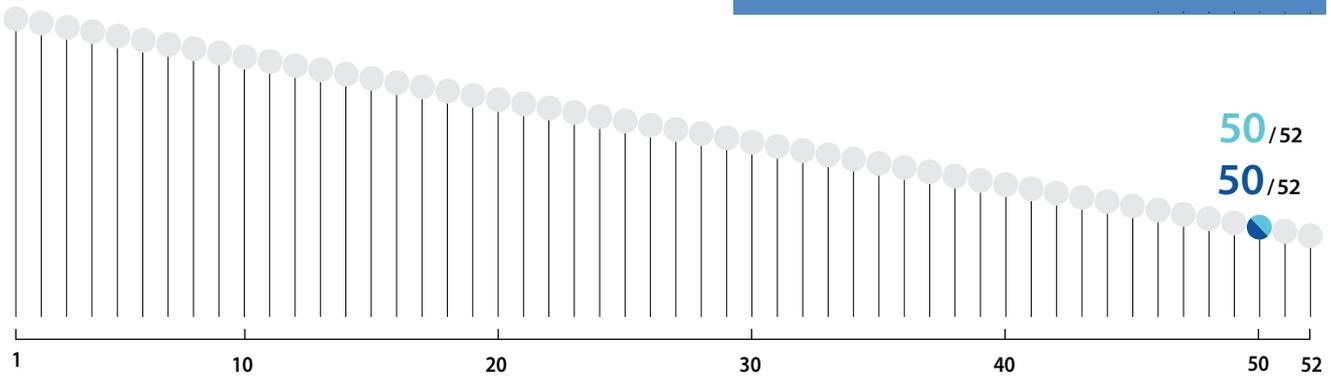
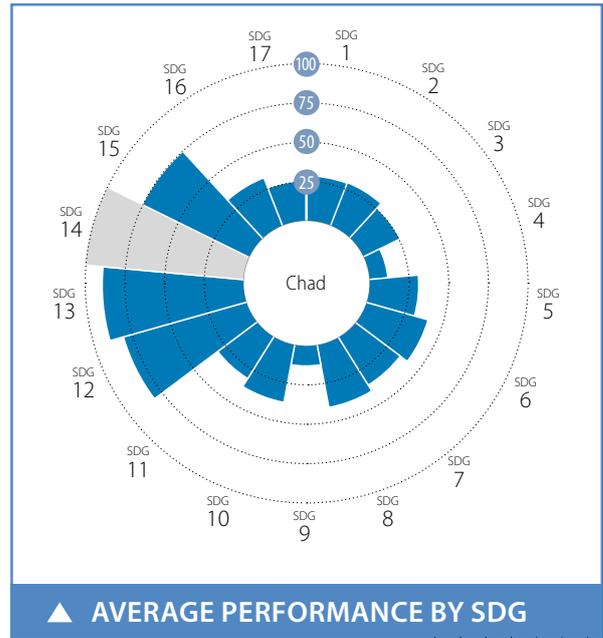
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 35.1

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK

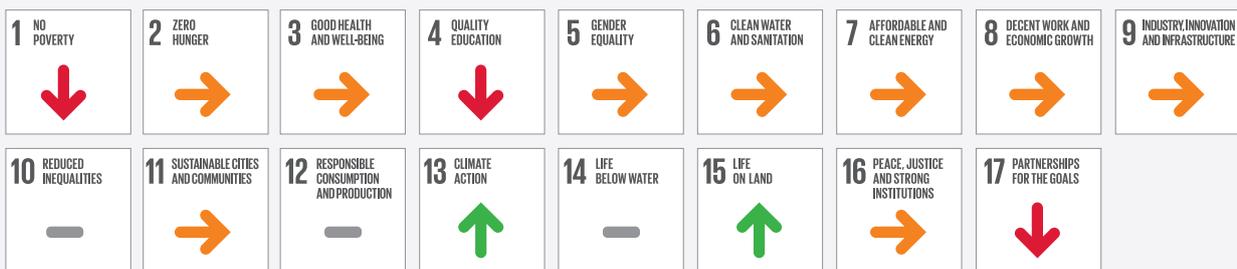


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	39.0	2020	●	↓
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	46.7	2011	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	0.7	2011	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	37.5	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	39.9	2015	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.0	2015	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.1	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1140	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	20.2	2015	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.2	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	119.0	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2018	●	↗
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	51	2018	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	142	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	10.0	2015	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	56.8	2018	●	↗
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	74.7	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.6	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	161.1	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	28	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	280	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	37	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	54.3	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.5	2018	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	73.2	2016	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.3	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	30.8	2016	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	17	2013	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	66.9	2015	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	38.4	2015	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.4	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	25.9	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	20.2	2015	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	36.1	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	83.3	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	38.7	2017	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	8.3	2017	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.3	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.2	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	10.9	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.1	2016	●	↓
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	85.4	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	43	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-2.5	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.3	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.8	2017	●	↗
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	52.5	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	27.1	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2016	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	4.0	2018	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	6.5	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	44.0	2011	●	–
Palma ratio	2.2	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	87.0	2016	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	52.7	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.1	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	66.0	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2010	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	39.1	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.9	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	6283.9	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	70.6	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	9.0	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		0.8	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		42.9	2018	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		51.5	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		31.8	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		29.7	2017	●	→
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		20	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		23.6	2017	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		12.0	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		36.7	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)		4.5	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		4.7	2013	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports		NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score		124	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		50.0	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point

COMOROS

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

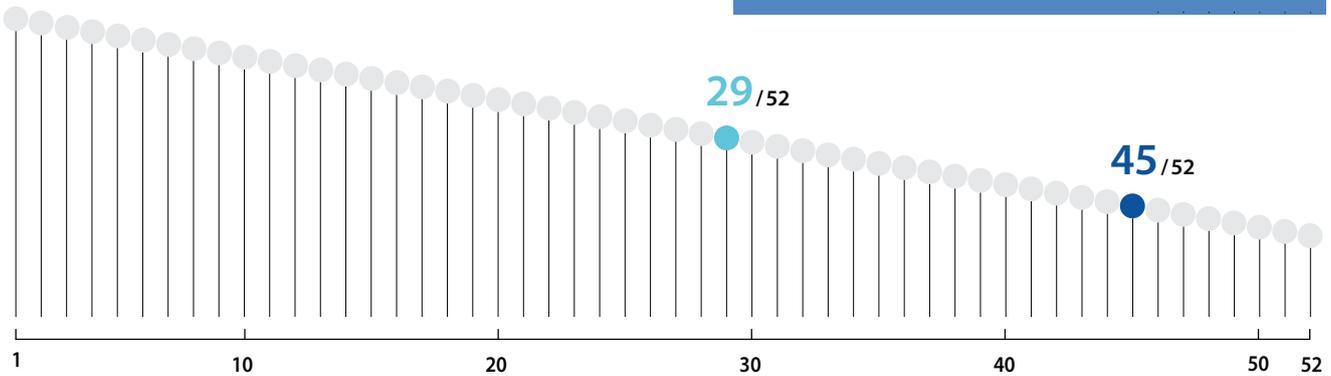
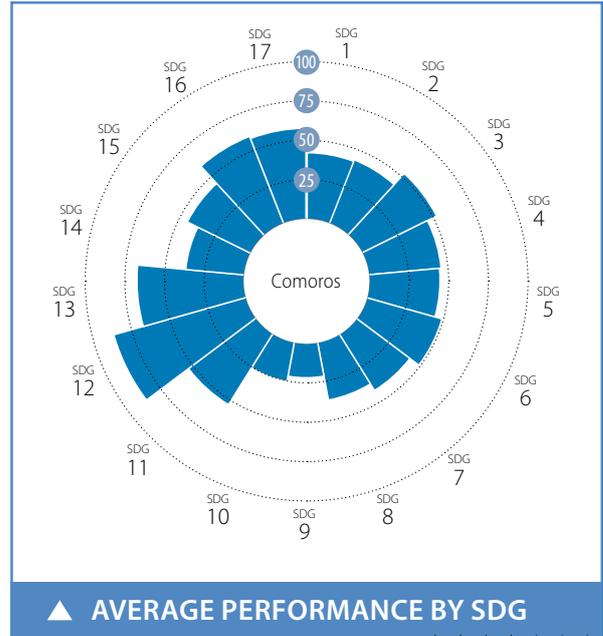
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	20.0	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	42.4	2013	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	0.9	2004	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1	2012	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	2012	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.8	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	273	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	82.2	2012	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.6	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	67.5	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	79	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	16.0	2012	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	4.7	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2018	●	–
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.9	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.5	2016	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	65.4	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	52	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	172	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.9	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	2019	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.8	2018	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.8	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	78.3	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	48	2014	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	31.6	2012	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	* 0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.7	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	8.3	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	28.8	2012	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	66.1	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.1	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.2	2017	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	35.9	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.2	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	NA	NA	–	–
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	79.9	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	9.3	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	38.8	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.4	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.5	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	21.7	2011	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	76.5	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	39.0	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	60.0	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	8.5	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	45.6	2013	●	–
Palma ratio	2.5	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	69.6	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	76.1	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	54.0	2019	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	20.5	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	40583.2	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	–	–
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	38.6	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.6	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.0	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 7.7	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	67.0	2019	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.0	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	47.4	2017	●	↗
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	56.1	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	25	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	23.2	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	87.3	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.9	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.5	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.5	2015	●	→
Level of customs duties on imports	0.5	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	54	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	47.8	2019	●	↗

* Imputed data point

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 47.6

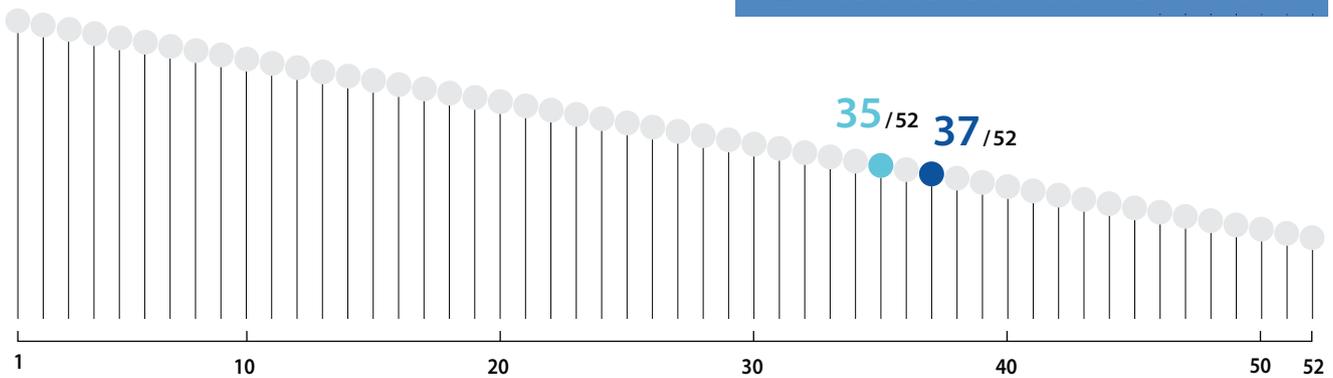
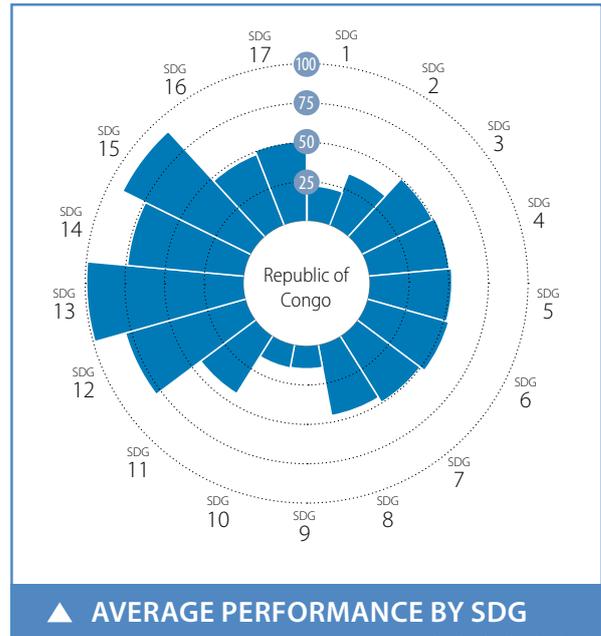
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 35.1

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	67.0	2020	●	↓
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	40.9	2011	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	4.9	2005	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	40.3	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.2	2015	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.2	2015	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.6	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2017	●	↗
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.8	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	378	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	94.4	2015	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.3	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	50.1	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2018	●	↗
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	35	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	375	2018	●	↗
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	37.0	2015	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	37.4	2018	●	↗
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	62.7	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.7	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.4	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	112.2	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	131	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	75	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.3	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.9	2012	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3	2017	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	82.1	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	27.3	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.3	2020	●	↗
Women in ministerial positions (%)	23.5	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	43.2	2015	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.3	2018	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.5	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	73.2	2017	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	20.2	2017	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.0	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	1.6	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	66.2	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	24.1	2016	●	↗
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	70.0	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	39	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-1.6	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	62.9	2020	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.0	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	26.1	2017	●	↗
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	65.8	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	44.4	2017	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	6.0	2017	●	–
Population using the internet (%)	8.7	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	52.0	2011	●	–
Palma ratio	3.1	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	48.0	2016	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	72.8	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	53.2	2019	●	↗
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	46.6	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	–	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.0	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	44.6	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	23.7	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.4	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.1	2019	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0	2014	●	↗
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.3	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	9.3	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		0.3	2018	●	↓
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		44.8	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		23.3	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		38.3	2017	●	↗
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		26.8	2017	●	↗
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		19	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		15.9	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		95.9	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		36.0	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	33.3	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2015	●	↑
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	126	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	48.9	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

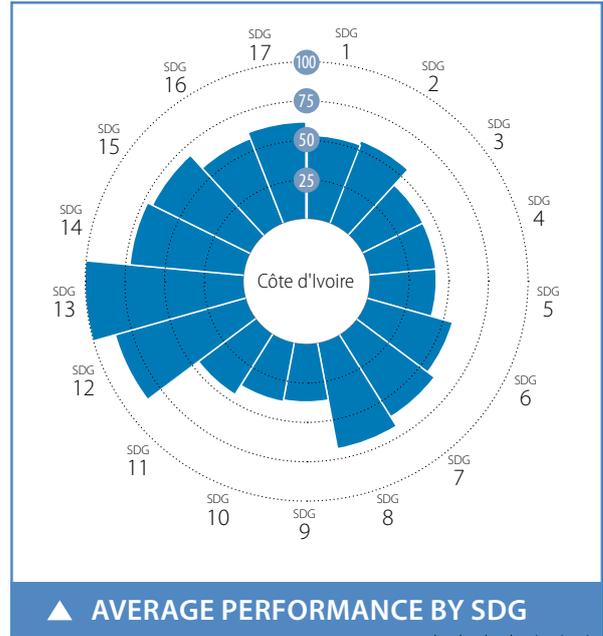
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



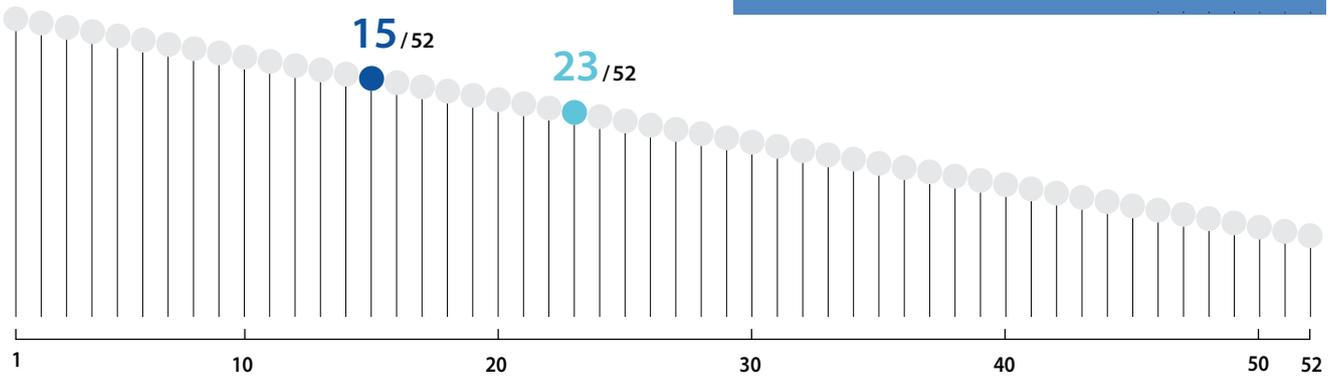
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	18.3	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	46.3	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	39.5	2015	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	19.0	2017	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.6	2016	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0	2016	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1	2017	●	↗
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	51.7	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	617	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	2016	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.5	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	80.9	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	55	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	142	2018	●	↗
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	64.1	2016	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	37.1	2018	●	↗
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	76.5	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	29.1	2016	●	↓
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.6	2016	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	117.6	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	269	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	71	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	54.6	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.4	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.3	2018	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.2	2017	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	58.4	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	47	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	27.0	2016	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	36.7	2016	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	11.4	2020	●	↗
Women in ministerial positions (%)	15.0	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	39.4	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	65.1	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	73.4	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	72.9	2017	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	32.1	2017	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.1	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.4	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.6	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	65.6	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	18.2	2016	●	↓
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	62.7	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	100	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	5.4	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	55.0	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.9	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	41.3	2017	●	↗
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	93.7	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	53.5	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.9	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2016	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.6	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	46.8	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	47.0	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	2.0	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.2	2016	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	62.4	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.6	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	25.9	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2010	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	59.8	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.7	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	25.2	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	40.7	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	25.8	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	4.3	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	71.2	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.1	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↗
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 11.6	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.5	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.4	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	62.4	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	57.7	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35	2019	●	↗
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	47.3	2017	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	71.7	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	29.5	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.8	2019	●	↗
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.5	2016	●	↗
Level of customs duties on imports	0.7	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	99	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	63.3	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 47.6

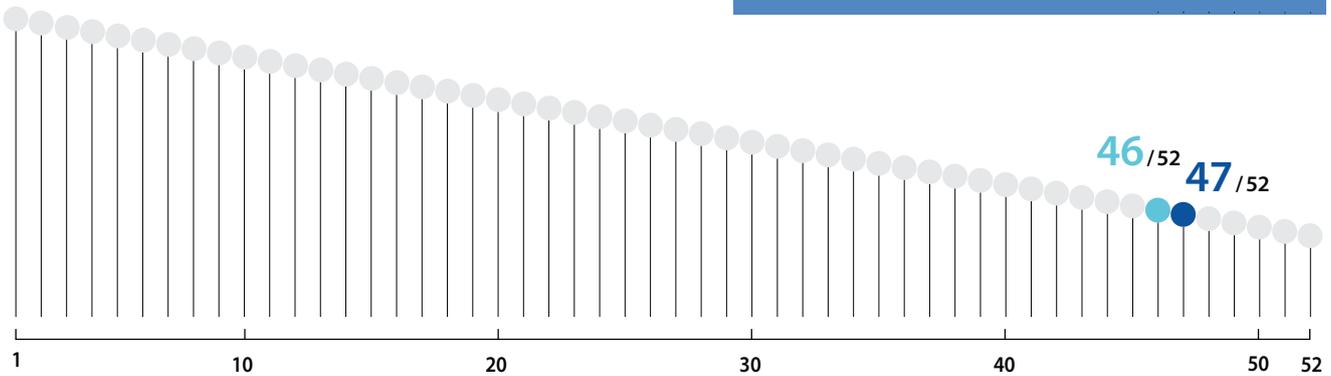
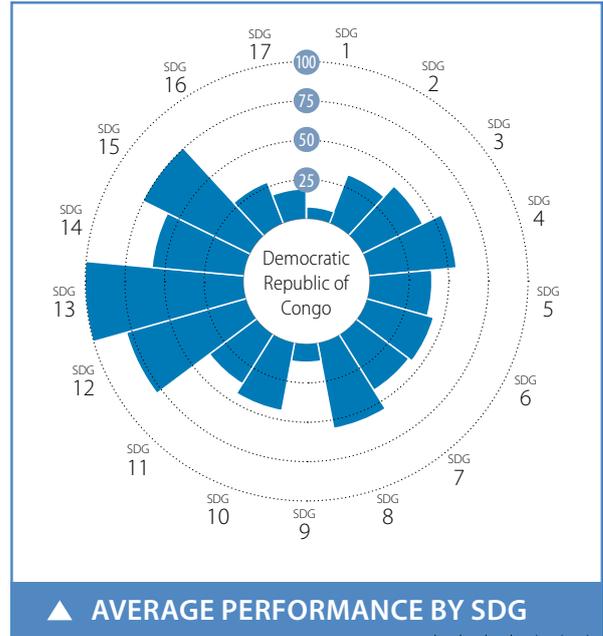
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 35.1

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	74.2	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	63.9	2012	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	5.5	2012	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.6	2013	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1	2013	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	6.7	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2.5	2016	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	473	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	80.1	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.3	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	88.1	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	57	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	321	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	17.0	2013	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	53.1	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	82.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.4	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	33.7	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	124.2	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	41	2017	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	164	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2018	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.5	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2017	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.8	2017	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.0	2016	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	50	2014	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	37.3	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.8	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	18.9	2014	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	63.1	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	91.4	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	43.2	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	20.5	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.2	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	19.1	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.0	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	97.1	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	51	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.2	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	60.5	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	13.7	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	25.8	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	91.6	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	24.7	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2015	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.9	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	8.6	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	42.1	2012	●	–
Palma ratio	2.1	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	79.1	2016	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	62.9	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	40.8	2017	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	44.9	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2016	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	47.9	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	4.0	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	193.2	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	39.5	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.7	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 13.5	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2018	●	→
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.2	2017	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	38.4	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	33.0	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	14.7	2017	●	→
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	18	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	17.3	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	24.6	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	51.7	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.4	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.6	2016	●	→
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	147	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	44.4	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



DJIBOUTI

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

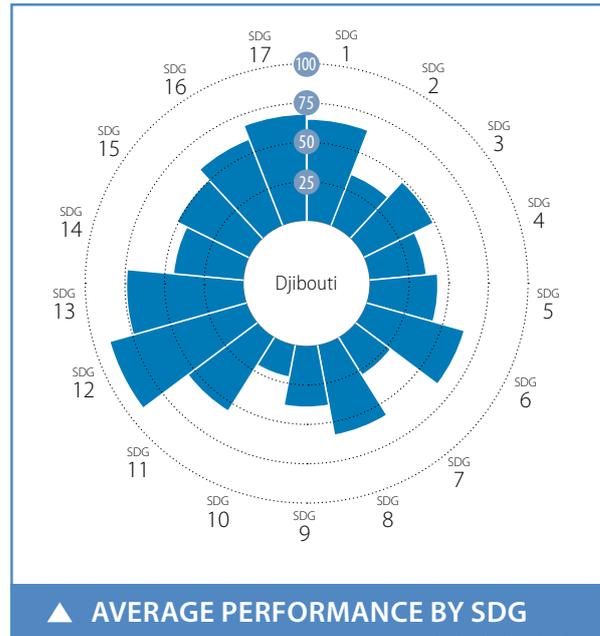
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



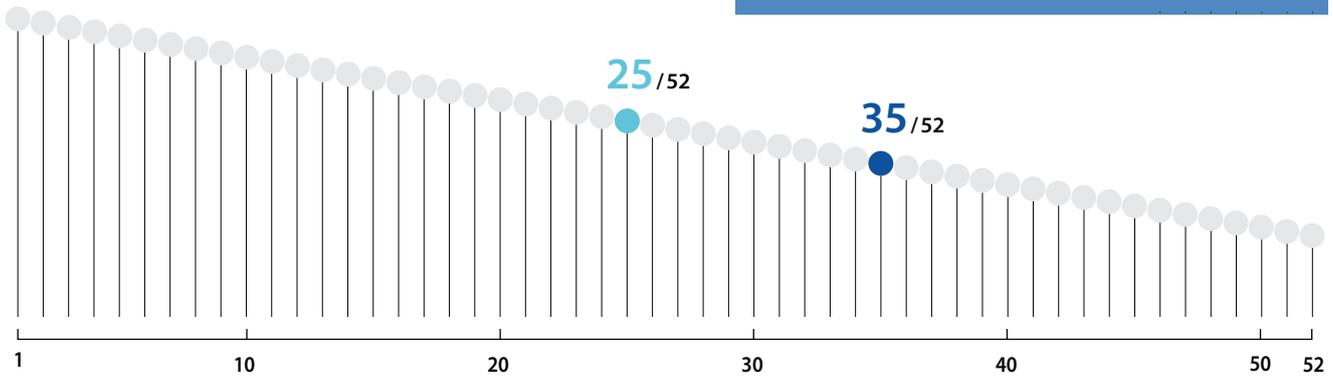
Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	13.9	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	21.1	2017	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	35.7	2012	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	18.9	2017	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.5	2012	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.5	2012	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	13.5	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	87.4	2012	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.7	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	59.3	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2018	●	→
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	30	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	260	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	22.2	2009	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2017	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.6	2016	●	↓
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7	2013	●	–
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	18.8	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	159	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.8	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2011	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	66.5	2019	●	→
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.1	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	–	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	44	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	5.4	2006	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	94.4	2012	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	26.2	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	44.9	NA	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.2	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	75.6	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	63.6	2017	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.3	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2.0	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	60.2	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	11.5	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	14.5	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	4.7	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	54.1	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.1	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	12.3	2011	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	84.3	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	51.0	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	20.6	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	55.7	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	53.2	2017	●	–
Palma ratio	2.3	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	65.6	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.9	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.8	2011	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	45.6	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2002	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	147.2	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.6	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	21847.3	2019	●	–	
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2017	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	51.6	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.9	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	–	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	6.5	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2018	●	↓	
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.6	2011	●	–	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.7	2016	●	–	
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	51.6	2017	●	→	
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2017	●	↑	
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	30	2019	●	↓	
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	21.2	2017	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	91.7	2018	●	–	
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	71.4	2019	●	↓	

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	29.7	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.4	2016	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	10.6	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	56	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	55.6	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

EGYPT

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



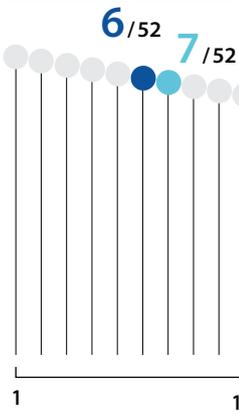
Average for subregion: 61.9

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE

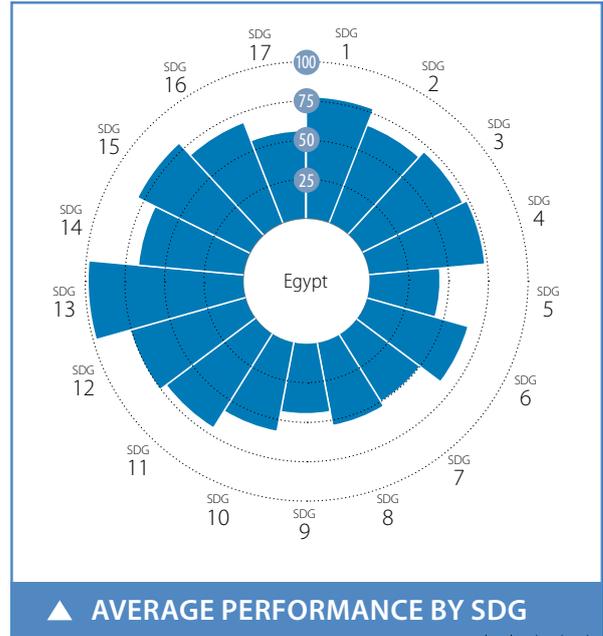
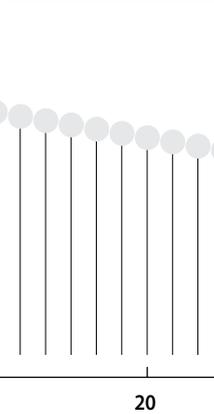


Average for subregion: 64.8

INDEX RANK



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CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.5	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	27.8	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	60.3	2008	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.5	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.3	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.5	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.0	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	7.3	2017	●	↑
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	649.2	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	37	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	91.5	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.2	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	21.2	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	31	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	12	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	98.6	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	27.7	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	9.7	2016	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	53.8	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	68	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	109	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	94	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	70.5	2016	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.0	2018	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.0	2018	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.2	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	88.2	2017	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	81	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	17.4	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	87.2	2015	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.1	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	24.2	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	80.0	2014	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.8	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	31.3	2019	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.1	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	94.2	2017	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.9	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	1.6	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	42.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	97.6	2016	●	↑
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	5.5	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	0	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.0	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.8	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.5	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	32.8	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	87.8	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	69.3	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2017	●	↓
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	53.9	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	46.9	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	49.6	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	1.3	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	4.1	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.6	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	71.0	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (μg/m ³)	87.0	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.4	2012	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	44.7	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.8	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	17.4	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.0	2017	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.2	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.4	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.2	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	27.7	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	34.5	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.3	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2012	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.7	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	87.0	2018	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.0	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	61.4	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	45.4	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	35	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	39.2	2017	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.4	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	56.5	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.9	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.3	2008	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.1	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	148	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	82.2	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 47.6

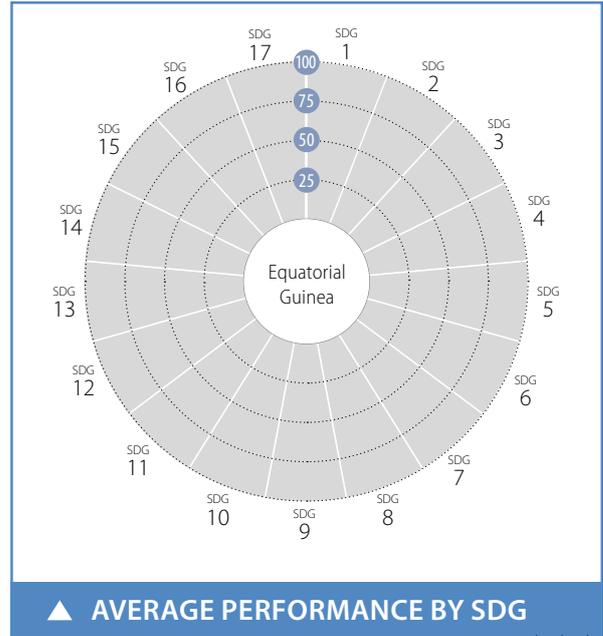
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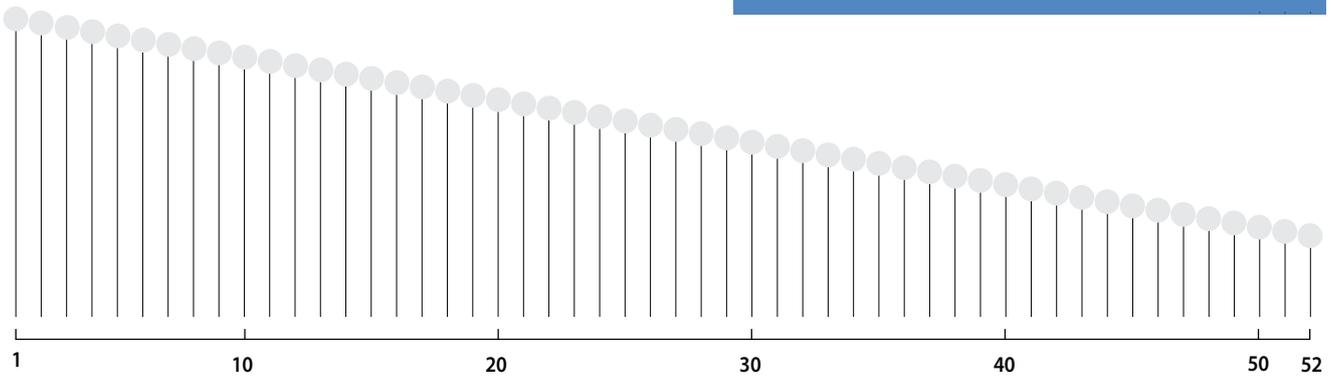
Average for subregion: 35.1

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	*	NA	NA	–
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	76.8	2006	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.2	2011	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.1	2011	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.0	2016	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	–	–
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	301	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.3	2011	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	29.9	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	85.3	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.2	2018	●	↗
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	34	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	201	2018	●	↘
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	44.1	2011	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2018	●	–
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.0	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.6	2016	●	↘
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	155.6	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	25	2018	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.5	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	43.5	2015	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.5	2017	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	98.0	2010	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	24	2015	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	29.5	2011	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	*	0.0	2019	●
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.0	2020	●	↘
Women in ministerial positions (%)	6.7	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	20.7	2011	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	54.2	2018	●	↘
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	82.1	2019	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.7	2017	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.3	2017	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	NA	NA	–	–
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.3	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	67.2	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	34.4	2016	●	↗
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	12.0	2017	●	↗
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-9.3	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	58.3	2020	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.4	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	–	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	61.0	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	25.4	2017	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↘
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↘
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.1	2018	●	↗
Population using the internet (%)	26.2	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	–	–
Palma ratio	NA	NA	–	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	66.1	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	48.1	2017	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	53.2	2017	●	↘

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2016	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	29.4	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.8	2017	●	↘
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	–	–
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.5	2019	●	↘
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2018	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.8	2014	●	↗
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.2	2014	●	↘
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	100.0	2018	●	↗
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↘
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	2.3	2015	●
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↗
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	27.8	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	12.6	2017	●	↘
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	16	2019	●	–
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	5.1	2017	●	↘
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	58.4	2019	●	↗

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	5.8	2019	●	↘
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	147	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	40.0	2019	●	↘

* Imputed data point



ERITREA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

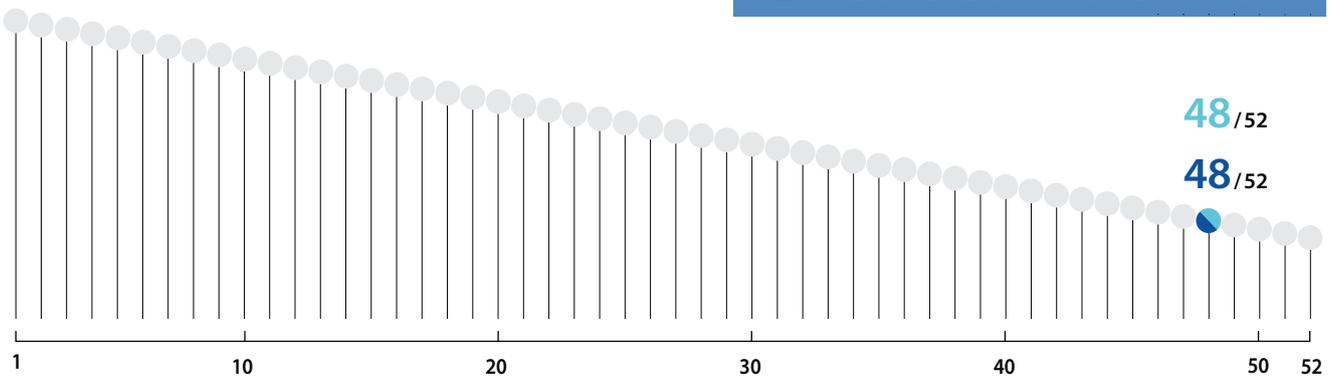
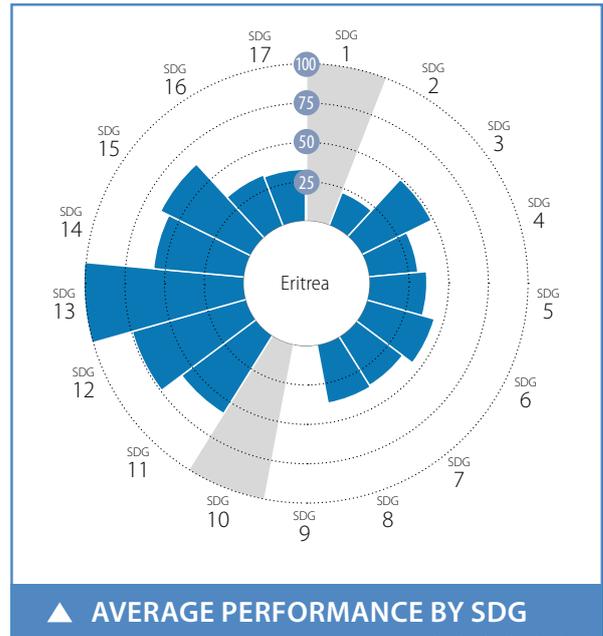
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	*	NA	NA	–
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	50.3	2010	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.4	2010	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.0	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	2.8	2016	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	480	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	34.1	2010	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	18.4	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.9	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	51	2018	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	89	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	4.6	2008	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	5.7	2018	●	↓
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	23.8	2018	●	→
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.9	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.3	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	52.6	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	174	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.0	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	51.5	2018	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.0	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	93.3	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	31	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	40.7	2010	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	83.0	2010	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.0	2019	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	21.0	2010	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.2	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	51.9	2016	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.9	2016	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.2	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.3	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	48.4	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.3	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	78.4	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	5	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	74.2	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	93.0	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	–	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	52.9	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	11.3	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	NA	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	0.0	2017	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	1.3	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	–	–
Palma ratio	NA	NA	–	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.0	2016	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	48.0	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2011	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	15.5	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	38.0	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2018	●

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.0	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	10.7	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	13.3	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	–	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	8.0	2015	●
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	–	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	31.3	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	8.1	2017	●	→
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	23	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	17.8	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	–	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	80.3	2019	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	2.8	2006	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.8	2006	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	154	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	27.8	2019	●	→

* Imputed data point

ESWATINI

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 56.8

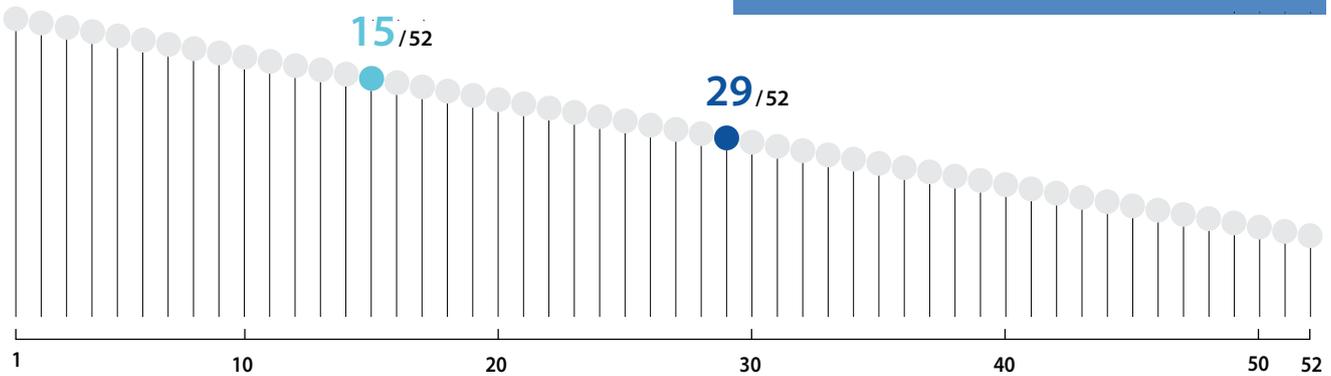
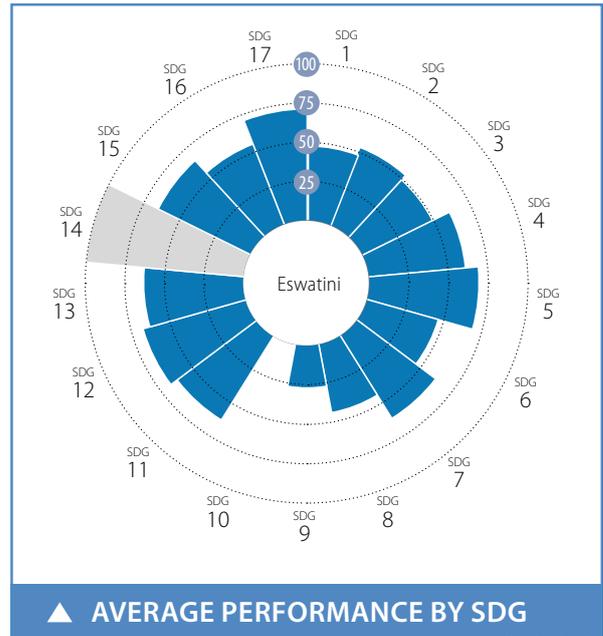
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	39.3	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	58.9	2017	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	70.9	2009	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.6	2017	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.5	2014	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.0	2014	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.5	2016	●	↘
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	437	2017	●	↘
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.3	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	17.2	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	54.4	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	8.6	2018	●	↗
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	86	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	329	2018	●	↗
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	19.7	2010	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↗
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	66.3	2018	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.7	2016	●	↘
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.9	2016	●	↘
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	76.7	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	63	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	137	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2018	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	57.7	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2019	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	82.5	2017	●	↘
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.5	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.5	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	55	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	5.3	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.6	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	31.6	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	82.9	2014	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.5	2018	●	↘
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.9	2019	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	69.0	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	58.4	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	75.7	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	6.3	2013	●	↗
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.3	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	73.5	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	49.7	2016	●	↗
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	60.6	2017	●	↘
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.9	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.1	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	8.8	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.6	2011	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	77.2	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	53.3	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2015	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.9	2017	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	47.0	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	65.9	2009	●	–
Palma ratio	3.5	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	32.7	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.8	2017	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	63.6	2019	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	17.2	2017	●	↗

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2016	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.1	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	114.8	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	12.1	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	32186.1	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2017	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.4	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	162.7	2019	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.6	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.7	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	9.5	2017	●	↘
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↗
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.3	2019	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	7.3	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	44.3	2017	●	↘
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	60.5	2017	●	↗
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2019	●	↘
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	40.1	2017	●	↘
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	53.5	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	49.1	2019	●	↗

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.4	2019	●	↗
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	11.6	2014	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.6	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	111	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	66.7	2019	●	↗

* Imputed data point

ETHIOPIA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

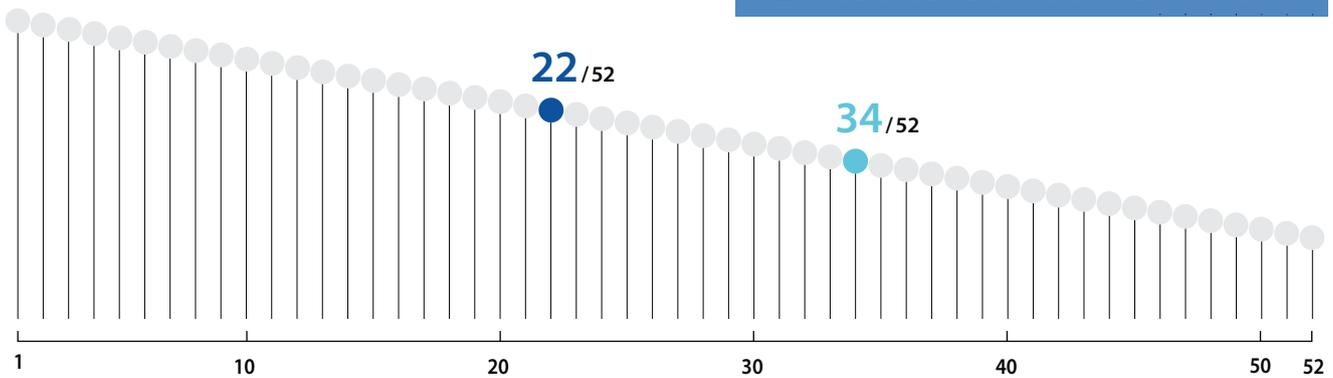
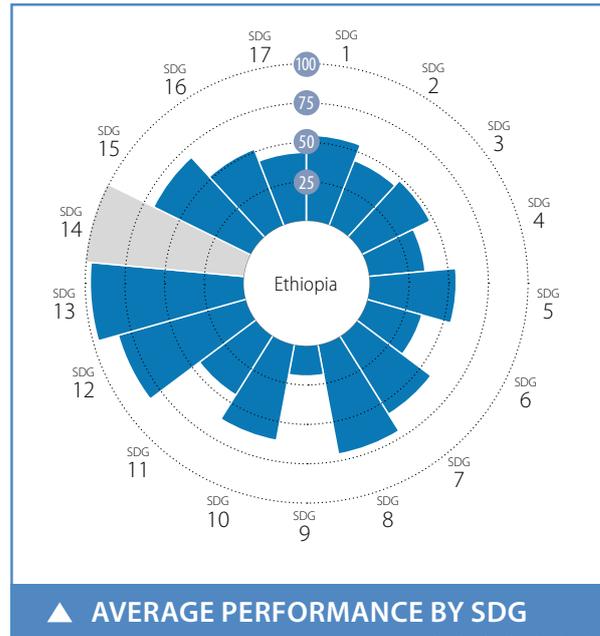
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



ETHIOPIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	25.3	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	23.5	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	16.2	2010	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.6	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.4	2016	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.9	2016	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	4.5	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5	2017	●	↑
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	14.4	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	401	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	27.7	2016	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.1	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	55.2	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	65	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	151	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	11.5	2016	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	6.4	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	80.7	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.3	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.7	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	66.7	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	144	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	61	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.5	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	84.6	2015	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.7	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.8	2017	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	30	2015	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	40.3	2016	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	65.2	2016	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	38.8	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	47.6	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	62.3	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	41.0	2018	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	86.0	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	41.1	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	7.3	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.3	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.4	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	44.3	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.5	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	89.8	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	97	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	6.4	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	78.0	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	34.8	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	71.7	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	46.8	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2016	●	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2013	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	13.9	2017	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	18.6	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	35.0	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	1.8	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	65.9	2016	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	87.2	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	39.9	2019	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	39.0	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2015	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	45.7	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.5	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.2	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2744.7	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.6	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	7.6	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		0.4	2018	●	→
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		53.7	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		27.4	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		48.6	2017	●	↗
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		77.8	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		37	2019	●	↗
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		36.5	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		2.7	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		35.1	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)		14.2	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		5.8	2015	●	→
Level of customs duties on imports		8.9	2012	●	–
Visa Requirement Score		154	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		57.8	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



GABON

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 47.6

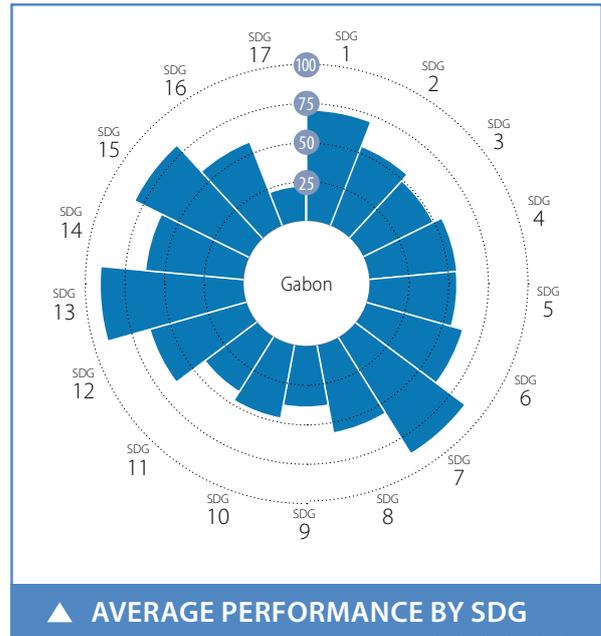
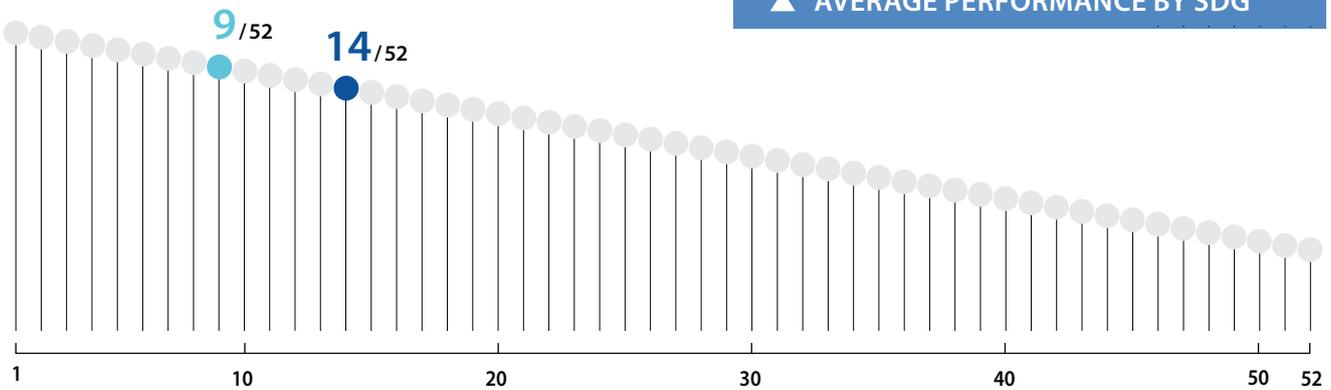
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Average for subregion: 35.1

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	2.5	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	33.4	2017	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	54.9	2005	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.5	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.5	2012	●	↔
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.4	2012	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.0	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2017	●	↔
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	26.8	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	252	2017	●	↔
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.3	2012	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.0	2018	●	↔
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	44.8	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	67	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	525	2018	●	↔
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	34.0	2012	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	24.9	2018	●	↔
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	20.2	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	14.4	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.2	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	96.2	2017	●	↔
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	49	2017	●	↓
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	76	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	59	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.4	2016	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2019	●	↔

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	8.2	2017	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.8	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	21.9	2012	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.8	2020	●	↔
Women in ministerial positions (%)	17.9	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	44.0	2012	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.5	2018	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	72.5	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.8	2017	●	↔
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	47.4	2017	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	4.0	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	92.2	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	79.1	2016	●	↑
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	81.2	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-0.8	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	42.4	2020	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.8	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	58.6	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	87.0	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	37.1	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↔
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2009	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.8	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	62.0	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	39.8	2017	●	–
Palma ratio	2.1	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	36.6	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.5	2017	●	↔
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	27.7	2019	●	↔
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	44.4	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	–	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	7.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	18.2	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	74.2	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.0	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.2	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.6	2019	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	43.2	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	39.6	2014	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	61.7	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	2.5	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	8.0	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	28.4	2019	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	13.4	2016	●	–	
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	51.7	2017	●	↔	
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	78.1	2017	●	↑	
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2019	●	↓	
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	25.3	2017	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	89.6	2018	●	–	
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	35.6	2019	●	↓	

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	9.9	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.2	2014	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	139	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	43.3	2019	●	↔

* Imputed data point

THE GAMBIA

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

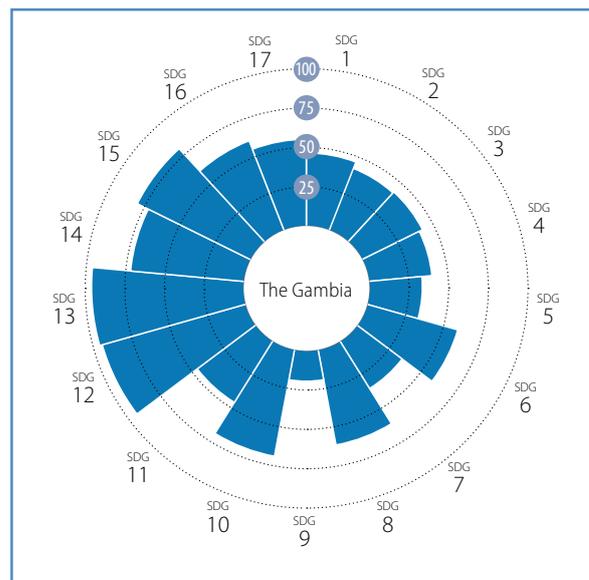
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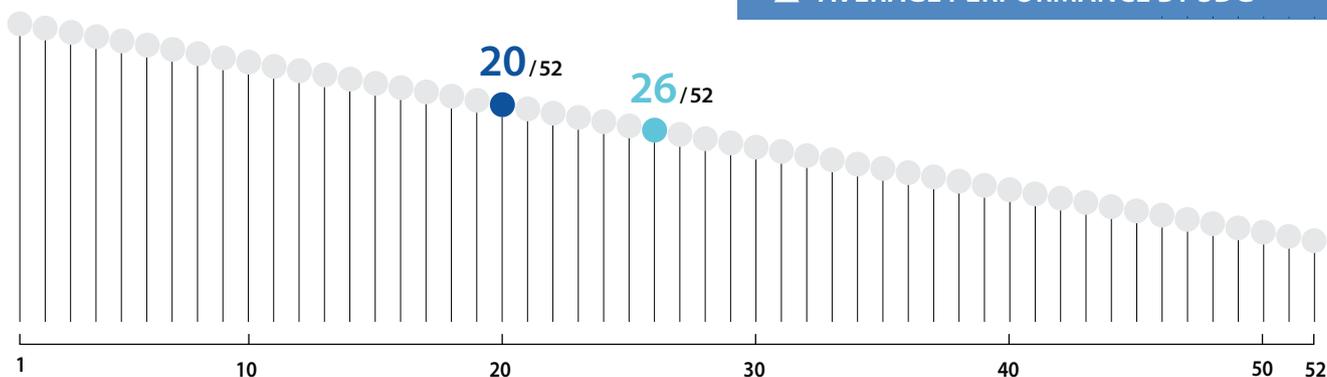
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

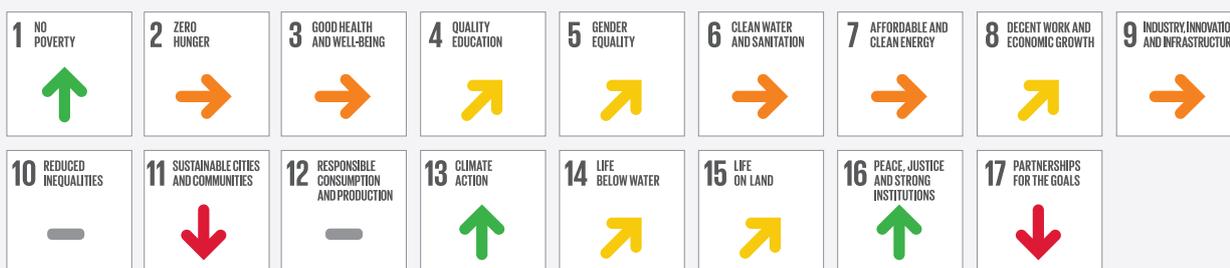


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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THE GAMBIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	6.6	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	48.6	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	6.1	2010	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.2	2017	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.0	2013	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	11.1	2013	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.3	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.2	2016	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	597	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	57.2	2013	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	26.3	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	58.4	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.1	2018	●	→
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	29	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	174	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	37.9	2013	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	30.2	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.4	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	78.2	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	237	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	91	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.9	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.2	2019	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.8	2018	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	67.2	2015	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	63	2014	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	30.4	2013	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	75.7	2018	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	8.6	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	11.1	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	26.7	2013	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.8	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	76.6	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.0	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.2	2017	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.0	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.6	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	56.2	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.3	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	50.8	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.2	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	54.1	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.8	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	–	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	84.6	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	49.7	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.1	2011	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	36.8	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	19.8	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	35.9	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	1.5	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.0	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	83.9	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.7	2019	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	34.0	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.4	2002	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.1	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	62.5	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	3025.1	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.1	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	54.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.4	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	34.6	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	9.1	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		44.5	2019	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		19.2	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		59.4	2017	●	↗
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		82.1	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		37	2019	●	↑
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		43.8	2017	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		57.9	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)		31.4	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)		19.3	2019	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		2.9	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports		16.7	2012	●	–
Visa Requirement Score		78	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		64.4	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



GHANA

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



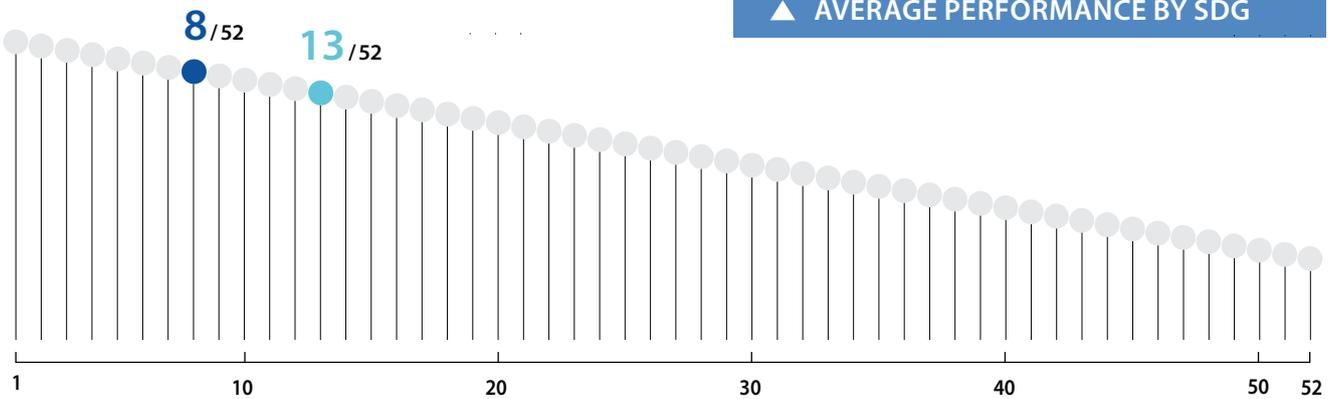
Average for subregion: 54.3

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE

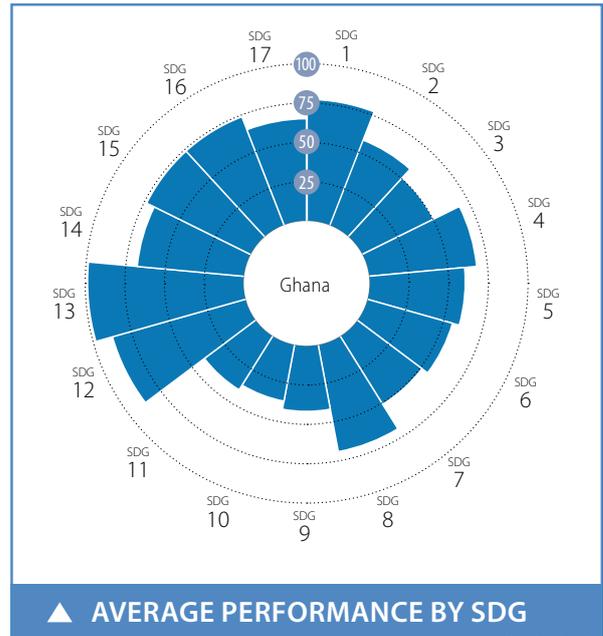


Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



GHANA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	9.9	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	23.4	2016	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	64.0	2012	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	5.5	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	18.8	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.7	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.9	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9	2017	●	↑
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	20.9	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	308	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	70.8	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.9	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	47.9	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7	2018	●	↗
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	34	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	148	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	58.8	2016	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	37.2	2018	●	↘
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.8	2016	●	↓
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.9	2016	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	66.6	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	47	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	204	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	92	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.4	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	86.2	2019	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.1	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.5	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	75	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	20.7	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	3.8	2011	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.1	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	25.0	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	46.2	2017	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.0	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.9	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	81.5	2017	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.5	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	6.1	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.7	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	79.0	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	21.7	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	40.0	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	66	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.3	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	64.6	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.8	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	57.7	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	85.0	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	61.5	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2010	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	91.8	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	39.0	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	46.0	2016	●	–
Palma ratio	2.1	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	37.9	2014	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	39.9	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.4	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	34.7	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2005	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.4	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	63.5	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.6	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	761.0	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	36.2	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	72.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	37.0	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	7.8	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.6	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.8	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2017	●	→
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	66.7	2018	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	21.8	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	79.5	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	94.7	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	41	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	45.2	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	70.5	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	20.8	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.7	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.2	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	4.8	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	104	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	74.4	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point



GUINEA

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

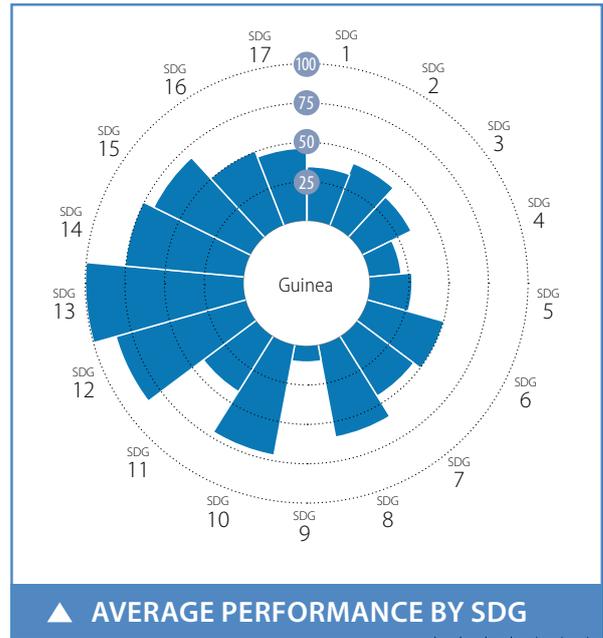
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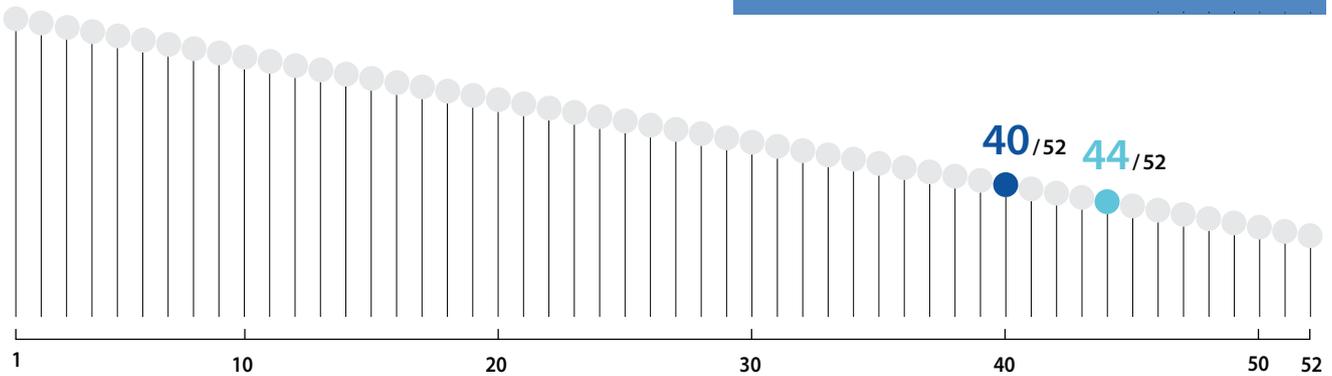
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	22.2	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	55.2	2012	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	2.0	2012	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.5	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.4	2016	●	↔
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	8.1	2016	●	↔
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.7	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.2	2017	●	↔
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.6	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	576	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	62.7	2016	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	31.1	2018	●	↔
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	100.8	2018	●	↔
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.5	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	40	2018	●	↔
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	176	2018	●	↔
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	16.5	2016	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	66.1	2018	●	↔
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	75.4	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.4	2016	●	↔
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.2	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	135.3	2017	●	↔
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37	2017	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	243	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	45	2018	●	↔
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.8	2016	●	↔
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.8	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	76.0	2016	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.6	2017	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	46.3	2014	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	36	2014	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	51.2	2016	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	94.5	2018	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.8	2019	●	↔
Women in ministerial positions (%)	11.8	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	21.5	2016	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	38.5	2018	●	↔
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	98.5	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	61.9	2017	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	22.7	2017	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.5	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	35.4	2017	●	↔
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.2	2016	●	↔
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	77.0	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	67	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	4.2	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	58.9	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.8	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	23.5	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	84.5	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	27.5	2017	●	↔
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.6	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	↔
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	23.8	2018	●	↔
Population using the internet (%)	18.0	2017	●	↔

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	38.3	2012	●	–
Palma ratio	1.3	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	49.2	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.0	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	37.6	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	26.1	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	–	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	53.2	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	16.6	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	145.4	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	44.0	2019	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	74.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	3.5	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	17.4	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	78.9	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.2	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↔
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 8.8	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↔
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.3	2019	●	↔
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.3	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	54.2	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	32.7	2017	●	↔
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29	2019	●	↔
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	27.1	2017	●	↔
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	62.0	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	33.5	2019	●	↔

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.4	2019	●	↔
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.2	2016	●	↔
Level of customs duties on imports	13.6	2008	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	102	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	52.2	2019	●	↓

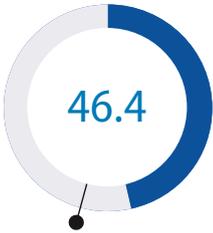
* Imputed data point

GUINEA-BISSAU

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

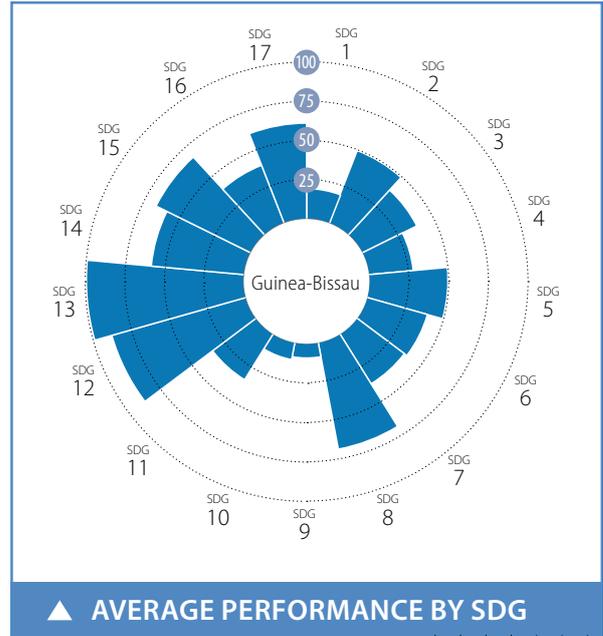
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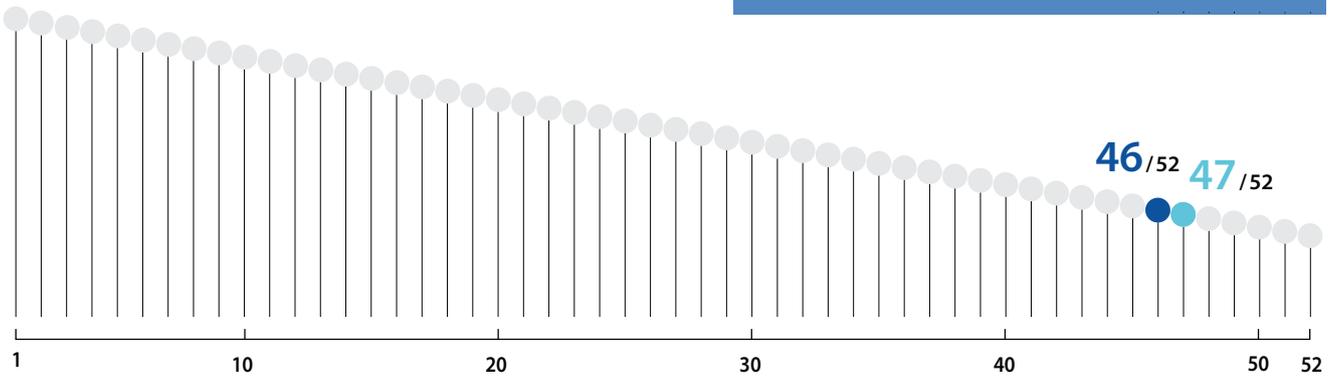
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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GUINEA-BISSAU

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	52.2	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	69.3	2010	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	28.0	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.6	2014	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.0	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.5	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.6	2017	●	↗
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	667	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	45.0	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.6	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.5	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.4	2018	●	↗
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	33	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	361	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	47.0	2014	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	36.3	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	72.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.0	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.1	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	104.8	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	40	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	215	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2018	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.8	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	71.3	2010	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.0	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	60.4	2014	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	24.4	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	44.9	2014	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	13.7	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	55.7	2014	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.5	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	66.6	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	20.5	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.5	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	NA	NA	–	–
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	26.0	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.5	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	86.5	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.0	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	70.2	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	–	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	75.5	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	35.9	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	17.7	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	3.9	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	55.1	2010	●	–
Palma ratio	3.3	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	78.9	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	35.6	2016	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	29.8	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.0	2015	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	615.9	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	NA	NA	–	–
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.1	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	53.8	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	54.1	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	1.2	2003	●	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	52.6	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 1.1	2017	●	↑
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	51.1	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	35.4	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	28.8	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	18	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	10.1	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	23.7	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.0	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.7	2019	●	→
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.0	2013	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	3.3	2005	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	40	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	54.4	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point



KENYA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

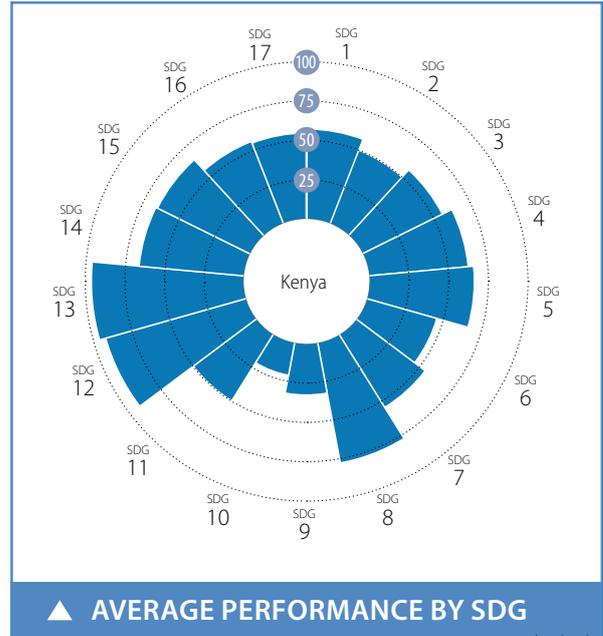
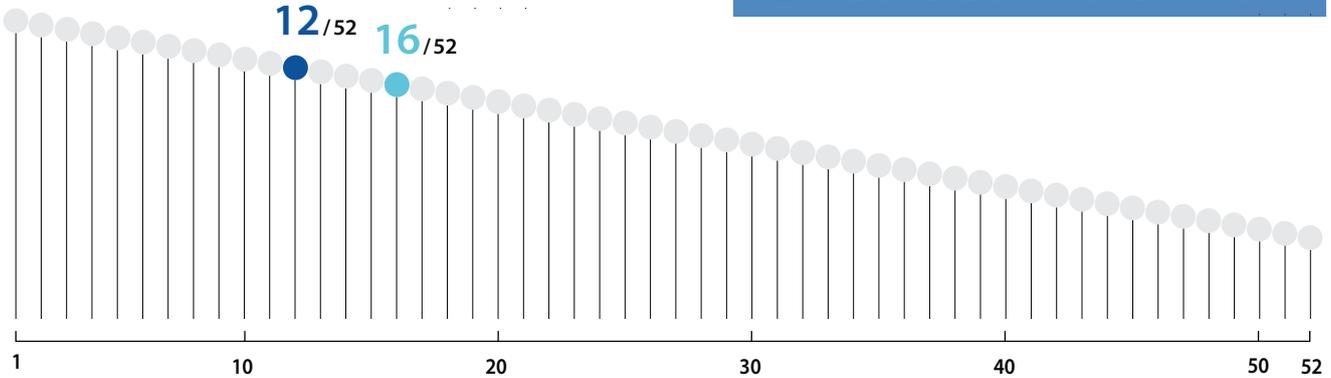
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	15.9	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	36.1	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	34.7	2015	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	29.4	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.0	2014	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.1	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	38.2	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	342	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.8	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.6	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	41.1	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	68	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	292	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	91.5	2015	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	24.2	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.4	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	13.4	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.8	2016	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	75.1	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	78	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	89	2018	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.7	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.6	2019	●	↗

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	80.0	2012	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.5	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	87.8	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	81	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	22.9	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	21.0	2014	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.8	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	25.0	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	76.0	2017	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	83.3	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	92.0	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	58.9	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.1	2017	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.2	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2.2	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	63.8	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	13.4	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	71.8	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	67	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	3.1	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.9	2020	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.9	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	81.6	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	82.7	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	59.4	2017	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2010	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	41.9	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	17.8	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	48.5	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	2.9	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	46.5	2016	●	↗
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	61.7	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	60.6	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	28.6	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2010	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.4	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.9	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2466.4	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.9	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	44.9	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	8.0	2014	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	35.1	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.7	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.0	2017	●	→
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.3	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	57.5	2019	●	↗
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	25.9	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	61.1	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	31.3	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	45.4	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	66.9	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	32.4	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.5	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	33.8	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	48	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	54.4	2019	●	→

* Imputed data point



LESOTHO

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 56.8

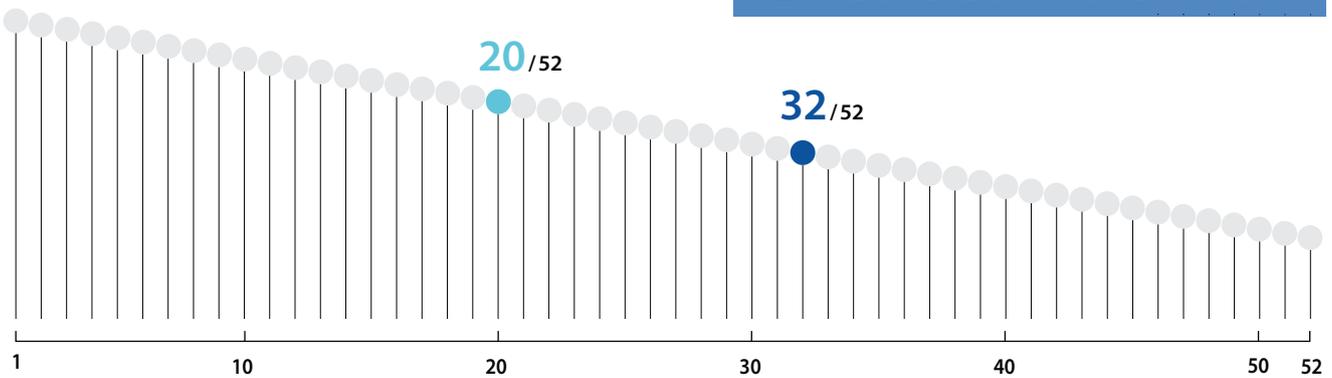
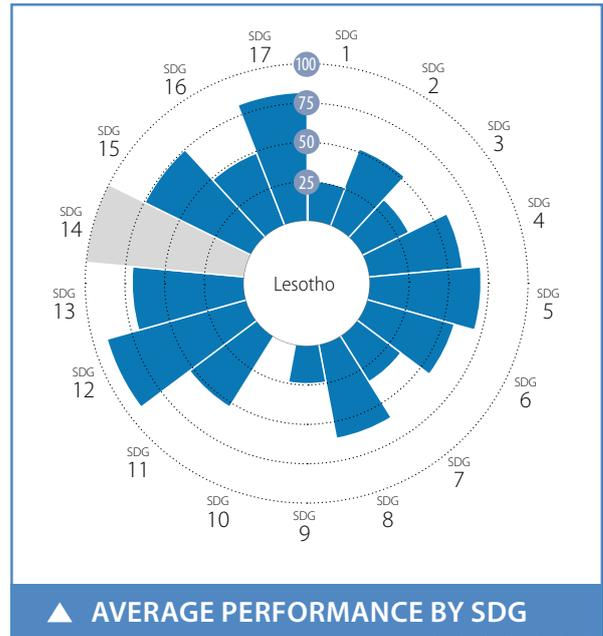
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	52.3	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	49.7	2017	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	7.7	2010	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.1	2017	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	33.2	2014	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	16.6	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.0	2017	●	↑
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	544	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.9	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	34.9	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	81.1	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	7.8	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	61	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	611	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	69.9	2018	●	–
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.6	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.9	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	92.7	2017	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	48	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	178	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	52.9	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.5	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.3	2017	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.6	2014	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	43	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	17.3	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	23.3	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	14.8	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	78.9	2014	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	127.3	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	79.7	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.7	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	42.8	2017	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.2	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	3.2	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.3	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	33.7	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	35.6	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	38.7	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.7	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	52.4	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	4.2	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.6	2017	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	88.2	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	43.8	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2015	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.0	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	29.0	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	63.0	2010	●	–
Palma ratio	4.3	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.7	2016	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	88.5	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	51.8	2019	●	↗
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	28.0	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.3	2006	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	63.5	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	4.5	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	33776.9	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.3	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	16.7	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	41.2	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	34.0	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.9	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	62.4	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	69.1	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	40	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	53.0	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	43.3	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.7	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	48.5	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.2	2008	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	117	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point

LIBERIA

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

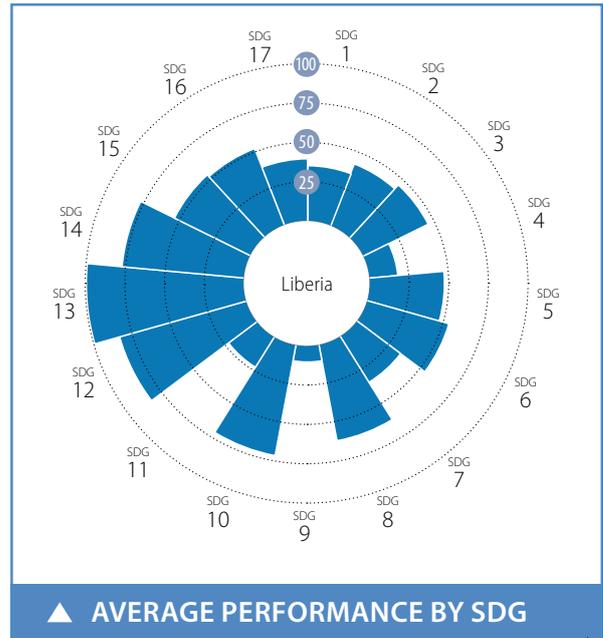
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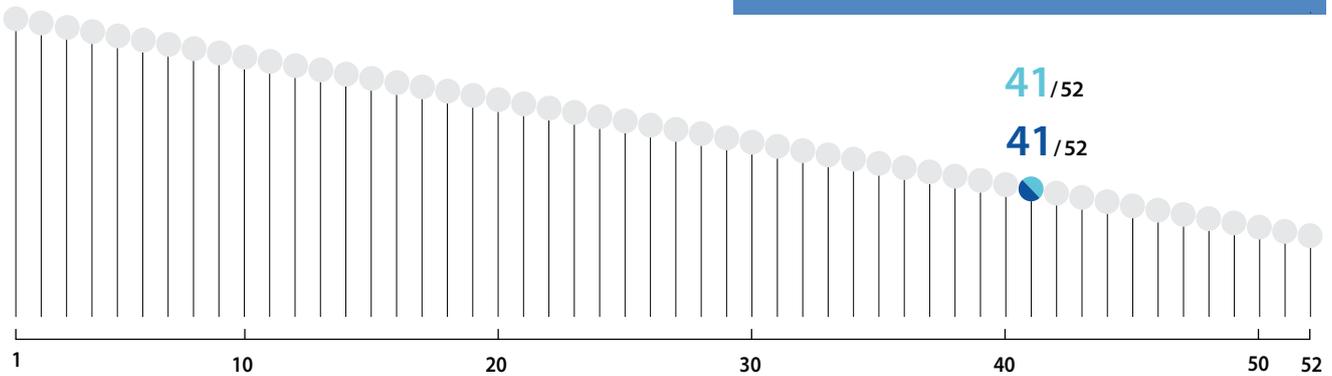
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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LIBERIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	39.2	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	50.9	2016	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	21.6	2016	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	37.2	2017	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	32.1	2013	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	5.6	2013	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	9.9	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	661	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	61.1	2013	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.5	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	70.9	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.4	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	35	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	308	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	81.1	2016	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	41.6	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	79.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.6	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	35.9	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	136.0	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	170	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	84	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.9	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	44.3	2017	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.7	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	55.4	2017	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37	2014	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	35.9	2013	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	44.4	2013	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.3	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	41.4	2013	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	59.3	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.2	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	72.9	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	17.0	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.2	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.3	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	21.5	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.7	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	85.0	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	29	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-1.9	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	74.2	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.4	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	35.7	2017	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	88.9	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	35.1	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.9	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	11.7	2017	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	8.0	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	39.1	2016	●	–
Palma ratio	1.3	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	70.3	2016	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	9.3	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	16.0	2019	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	18.0	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2007	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	59.1	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	23.1	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	336.4	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.6	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	13.4	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.1	2005	●	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	15.9	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.2	2012	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	33.0	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	20.8	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	56.7	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	80.4	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	34.9	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	24.6	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	31.5	2019	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.6	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.1	2014	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	117	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	57.8	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point



LIBYA

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 61.9

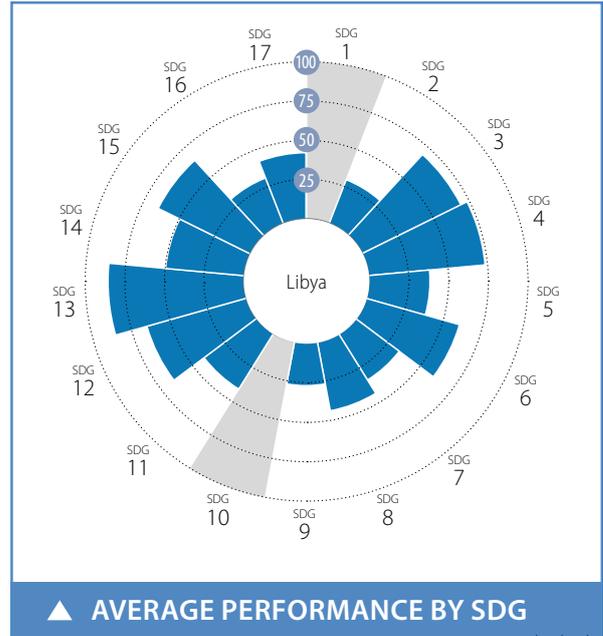
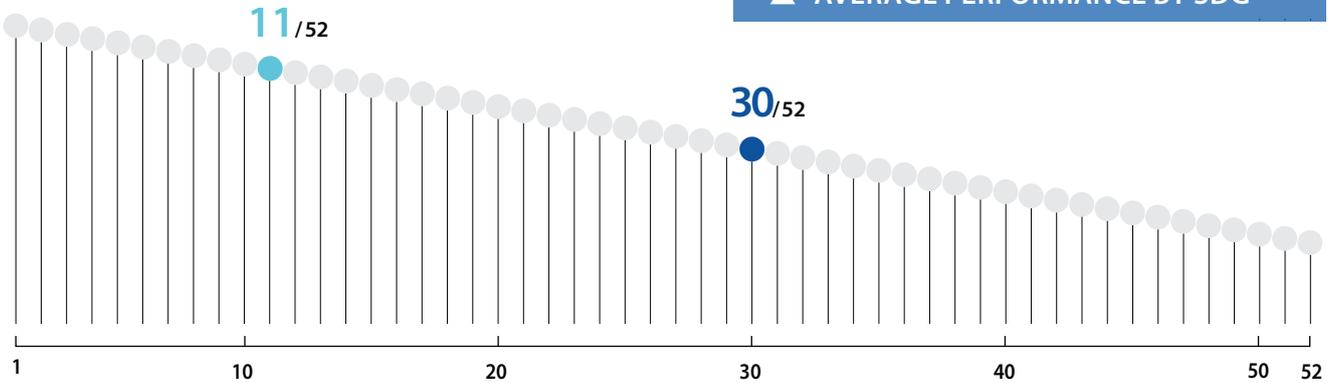
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 64.8

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	*	NA	NA	–
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	21.0	2007	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.5	2007	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	32.5	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.8	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	11.7	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	72	2017	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.9	2013	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.4	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	12.0	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	44	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	40	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2017	●	–
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.1	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.1	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	5.8	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	64	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	72	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.9	2016	●	↓
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2018	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.3	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.6	2004	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.0	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	24.0	2014	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	111.1	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	32.6	2019	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	98.5	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	822.9	2010	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	5.0	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	9.6	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	70.1	2017	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	1.8	2017	●	→
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-1.3	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	40.3	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	NA	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	65.7	2017	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	73.1	2020	●	↓

* Imputed data point

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	45.4	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	35.8	2017	●	↗
Population using the internet (%)	21.8	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	–	–
Palma ratio	NA	NA	–	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	–	–
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	45.7	2018	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	54.3	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2011	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.0	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	26.8	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	42.4	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	3.1	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	295.6	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	7.9	2017	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	56.4	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.3	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	67.5	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	19.9	2014	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	4.6	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	–	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	2.5	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	10.9	2018	●	↑	
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.1	2018	●	–	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	–	–	
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	18.1	2017	●	↓	
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	21.1	2017	●	→	
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	18	2019	●	→	
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	18.2	2017	●	↓	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	–	–	
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	55.8	2019	●	→	

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

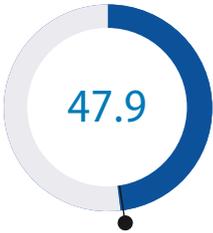
Tax revenue (% GDP)	24.2	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	2006	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	159	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	27.8	2019	●	→

MADAGASCAR

Central Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 47.6

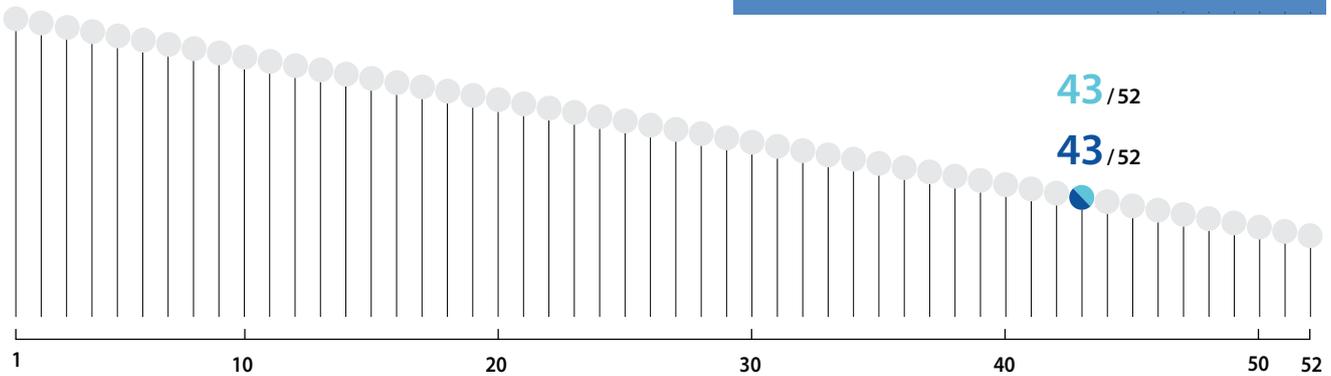
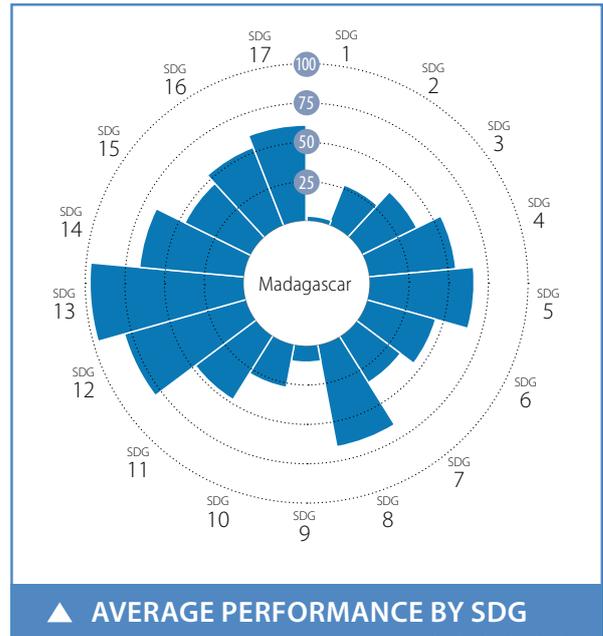
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 35.1

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



MADAGASCAR

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	75.7	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	70.7	2012	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	1.0	2010	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	44.4	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	49.2	2009	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.2	2004	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.8	2017	●	↑
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	5.2	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	335	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.3	2013	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	53.6	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.2	2018	●	↓
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	9	2018	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	233	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	17.0	2016	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	20.4	2018	●	↘
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.9	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	28.6	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	109.6	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	28	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	160	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	62	2018	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.1	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.6	2018	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	81.2	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	41.2	2013	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	15.9	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	27.3	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	60.5	2017	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	110.3	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	93.7	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	54.4	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	10.5	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.3	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.6	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	24.1	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.9	2016	●	↓
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	82.6	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	33	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.0	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	84.6	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	17.9	2017	●	↗
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	88.5	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	26.5	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.0	2017	●	↓
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.6	2018	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	9.8	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	51.7	2012	●	–
Palma ratio	2.1	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.7	2016	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	69.6	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.6	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	22.5	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2016	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	35.5	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.9	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2563.1	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.7	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	18.3	2018	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.4	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	13.6	2014	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	24.6	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.3	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 7.7	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	43.4	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.9	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	42.1	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	41.3	2017	●	↗
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	33.6	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	83.0	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	27.8	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	12.7	2019	●	↗
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	6.1	2016	●	↑
Level of customs duties on imports	0.2	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	54	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	52.2	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



MALAWI

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 56.8

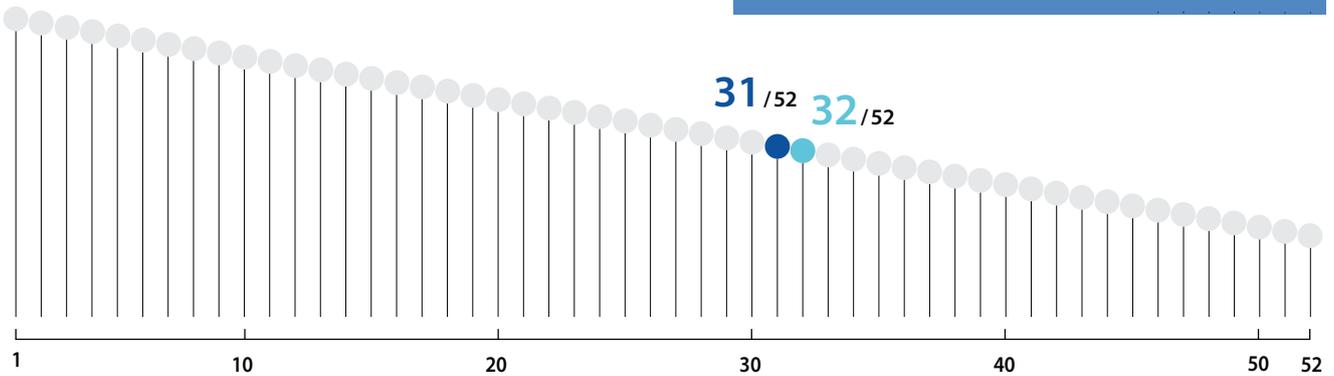
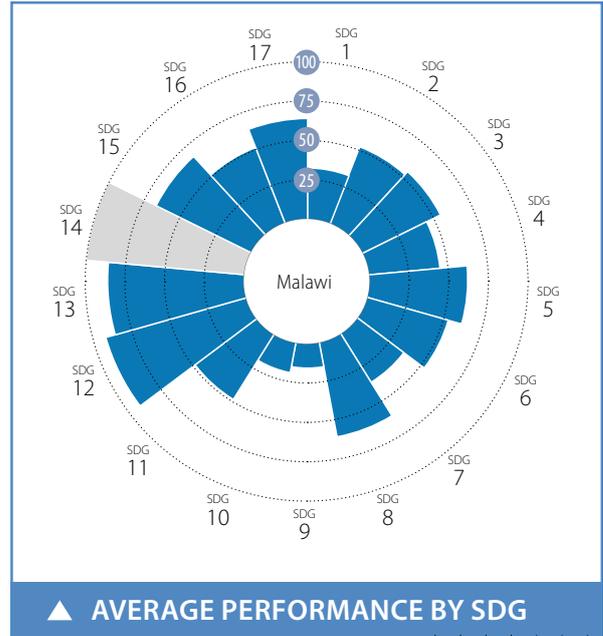
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



MALAWI

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	66.5	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	51.5	2016	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	49.6	2016	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	17.5	2017	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.1	2015	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.7	2015	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.9	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	21.6	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	349	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	89.8	2016	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	22.4	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	49.7	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.3	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	78	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	181	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	96.4	2017	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	35.7	2018	●	↓
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	57.7	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.4	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	31.0	2016	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	132.7	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	46	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	115	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	87	2018	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	64.2	2016	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.9	2019	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.6	2009	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.5	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	72.9	2015	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	20	2013	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	42.1	2015	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	22.9	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.9	2016	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	80.4	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.6	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	68.8	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	26.2	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	17.5	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.4	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	12.7	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.5	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	75.9	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	58	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.9	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	72.4	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.5	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	33.7	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	77.9	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	35.3	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	27.2	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	13.8	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	49.4	2016	●	–
Palma ratio	2.5	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	67.0	2016	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.5	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	43.1	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	23.6	2017	●	↑

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.1	2013	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	8.2	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	9907.8	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.8	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.4	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	1.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2012	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	47.3	2019	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	39.3	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	60.8	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	81.1	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	31	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	38.3	2017	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	5.6	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.4	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.6	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2016	●	→
Level of customs duties on imports	0.8	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	111	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	73.3	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



MALI

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

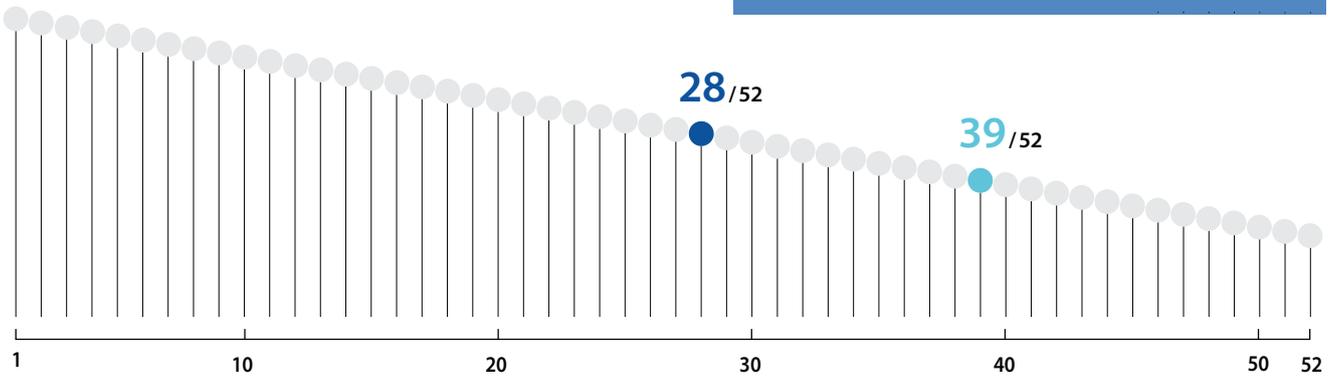
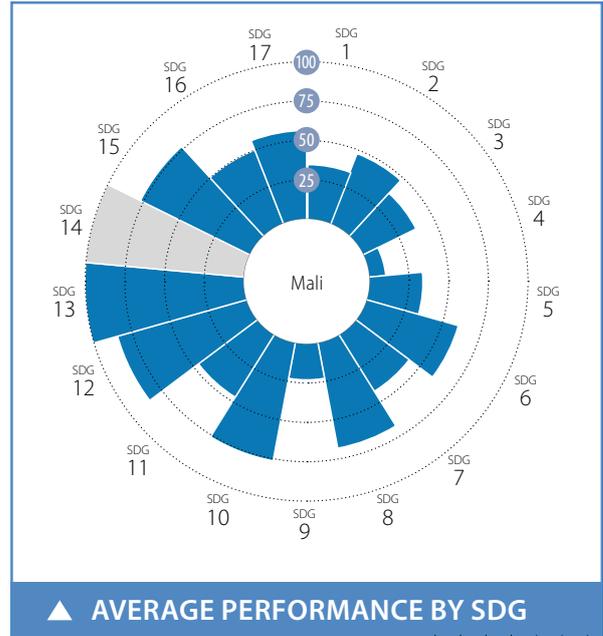
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



■ Major challenges
 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 — Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	34.3	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	41.1	2009	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	0.6	2009	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.3	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	30.4	2015	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	13.5	2015	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.6	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	44.2	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	562	2017	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	43.7	2015	●	↗
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.7	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	97.8	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.8	2018	●	→
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	31	2018	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	53	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	31.0	2018	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	62.1	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	79.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	24.6	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.1	2016	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	169.1	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	38	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	209	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.0	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	58.9	2018	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.3	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	50.1	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	30	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	49.7	2015	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	88.6	2018	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	9.5	2019	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	34.4	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	35.0	2015	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	56.7	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	75.8	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	78.3	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.3	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	8.0	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.3	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	43.1	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0	2016	●	↓
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	58.6	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	64	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.7	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	65.6	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.6	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	35.4	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	84.3	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	47.9	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2017	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	30.3	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	13.0	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	37.0	2009	●	–
Palma ratio	1.3	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	47.0	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	81.6	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.0	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	38.5	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2012	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.7	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	48.3	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	9.5	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	42.2	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.8	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 10.9	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	6.4	2018	●	→
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	55.0	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	55.8	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	48.8	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	68.0	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	29	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	40.7	2017	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	86.7	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	35.2	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	19.0	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.3	2016	●	→
Level of customs duties on imports	5.4	2012	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	102	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	67.8	2019	●	↗

* Imputed data point

MAURITANIA

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 61.9

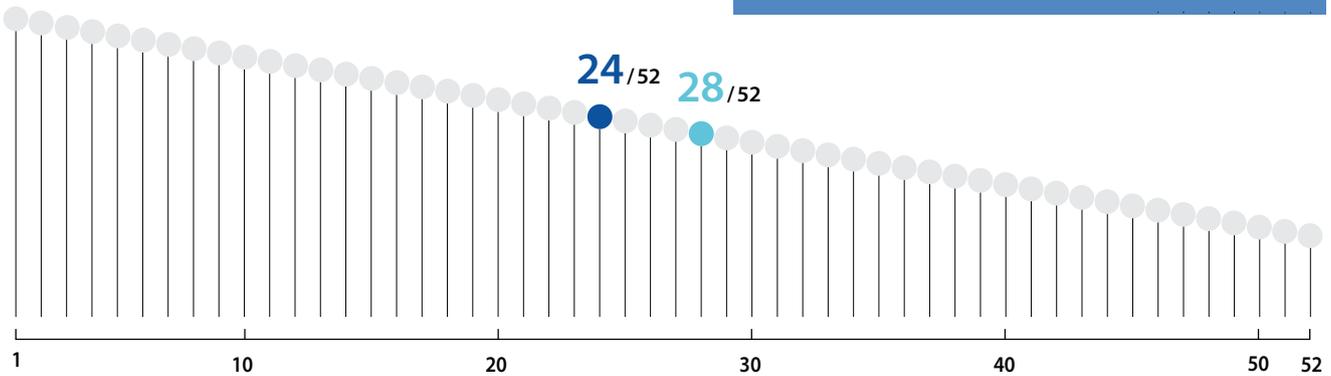
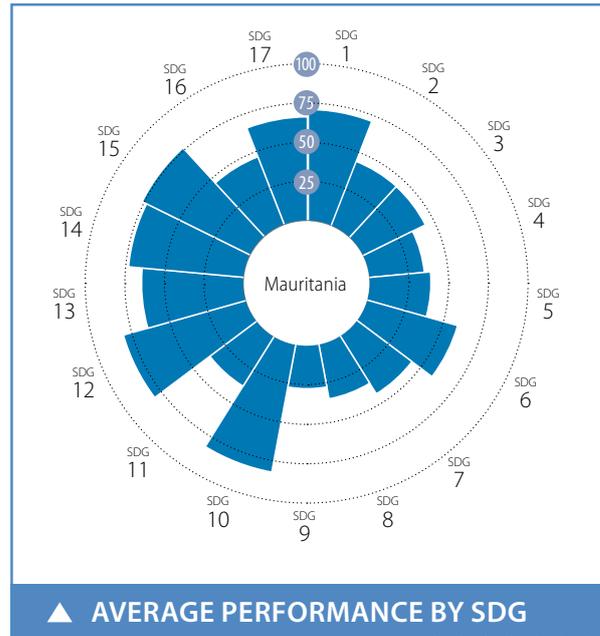
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 64.8

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



MAURITANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	3.2	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	31.0	2014	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	47.5	2014	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	10.4	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.9	2015	●	↓
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.8	2015	●	↓
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.7	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	766	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	69.3	2015	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	33.5	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	75.7	2018	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	54	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	93	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	8.2	2015	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	31.7	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	31.2	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.1	2016	●	↓
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	71.0	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	41	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	169	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	78	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.9	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2	2019	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	79.6	2018	●	→
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.5	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	63.9	2017	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	35	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	37.0	2015	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	66.6	2015	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.3	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	31.8	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	30.4	2015	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	67.3	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	46.3	2019	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	70.7	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	48.4	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.2	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	1.6	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	42.9	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	46.6	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	23.3	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	64	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.0	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.5	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	21.4	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	20.9	2017	●	↓
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	92.2	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	38.0	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	52.9	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	20.8	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	32.6	2014	●	–
Palma ratio	1.3	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	79.5	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	65.5	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.5	2019	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	47.4	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2009	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	33.0	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.8	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	332246	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	60.8	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.6	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	23.0	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	14.6	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	9.9	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑	
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	50.6	2019	●	→	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	37.6	2016	●	–	
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	43.2	2017	●	→	
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	38.0	2017	●	↓	
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28	2019	●	↓	
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	27.4	2017	●	→	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	65.6	2018	●	–	
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	31.7	2019	●	↓	

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.3	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.2	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	7.9	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	46	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	57.8	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



MAURITIUS

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 56.8

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE

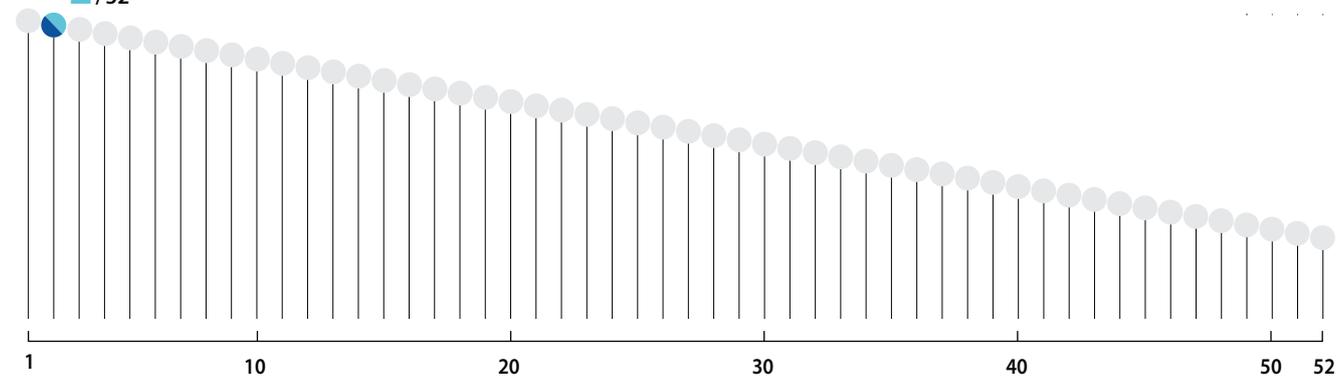
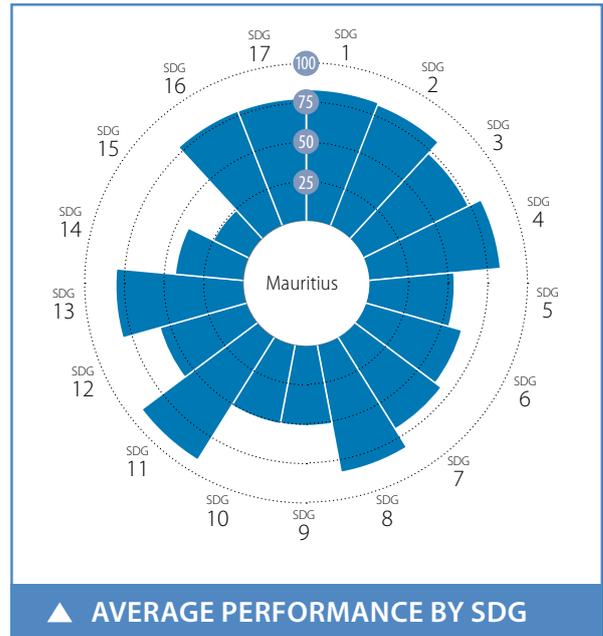


Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK

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LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges (Red), Significant challenges (Orange), Challenges remain (Yellow), SDG achieved (Green), Information unavailable (Grey)

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing (Red down arrow), Stagnating (Orange right arrow), Moderately improving (Yellow up-right arrow), On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green up arrow), Information unavailable (Grey dash)

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".
The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



MAURITIUS

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	7.9	2012	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	54.8	2012	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.5	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	10.8	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.2	2017	●	↑
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	235.3	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	61	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.8	2016	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	9.2	2018	●	–
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	15.5	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7	2018	●	→
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	22	2018	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	13	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.6	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	13.7	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	25.7	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	63	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	38	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.8	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	6.2	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.8	2018	●	→
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.3	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.0	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	84	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.0	2020	●	↗
Women in ministerial positions (%)	8.7	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	40.8	2014	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	97.9	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	62.9	2019	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.9	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	95.5	2017	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	26.3	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	72.4	2013	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	2.5	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	98.0	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	93.3	2016	●	↑
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	9.7	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	3.6	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	54.2	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.0	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	89.8	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	94.5	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	83.0	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.4	2017	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	65.3	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	58.6	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	50.4	2012	●	–
Palma ratio	1.5	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.2	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	14.5	2017	●	↗

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.3	2016	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	8.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	225.4	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.0	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	2367.5	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.6	2017	●	↓
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.7	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2016	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	65.0	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	11.8	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	47.9	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	6.5	2008	●	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.8	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	9.3	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.4	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	22.1	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.8	2016	●	↓
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	65.1	2019	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	–	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	79.6	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	89.0	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	52	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	64.6	2017	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	–	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	28.5	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	21.5	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.5	2016	●	↑
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	38	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	78.9	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point



MOROCCO

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 61.9

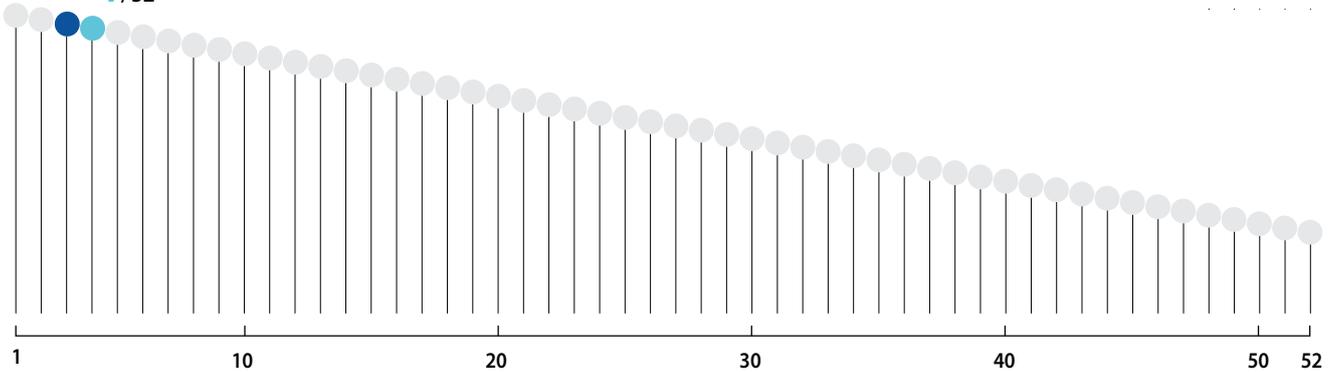
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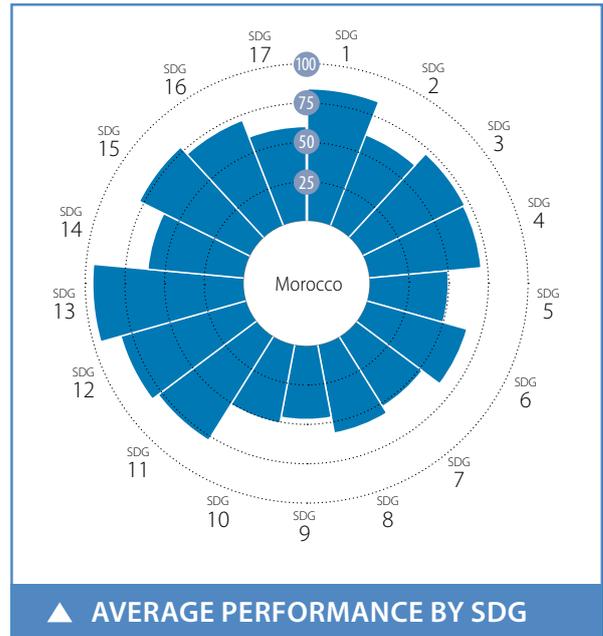
Average for subregion: 64.8

INDEX RANK

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CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	4.8	2013	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	52.5	2009	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	3.4	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	14.9	2011	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.3	2011	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.1	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.8	2017	●	↑
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	71.1	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	70	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	2011	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	13.8	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	22.4	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	65	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	99	2018	●	↔
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2017	●	–
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	12.4	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	19.6	2016	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	31.0	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2017	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	99	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.1	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	99.1	2018	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.5	2017	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.7	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	65	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	12.6	2011	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	20.5	2020	●	↔
Women in ministerial positions (%)	5.6	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	68.6	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	71.9	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	30.4	2019	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	86.8	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	88.5	2017	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	49.7	2010	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	2.0	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	5.4	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	96.8	2016	●	↑
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	10.4	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	0	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.7	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	41.1	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.4	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	28.6	2017	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	93.0	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	70.4	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.4	2018	●	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.7	2010	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↔
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	59.1	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	64.8	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	39.8	2013	●	–
Palma ratio	2.0	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	10.1	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	94.1	2017	●	↔
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	49.2	2019	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	32.6	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2014	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	3.7	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	56.0	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	12.8	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.2	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1741.7	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.3	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	38.7	2018	●	↔
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	6.2	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	62.0	2014	●	↔
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.9	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.2	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↔
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.1	2017	●	↓
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	57.4	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	8.3	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	64.7	2017	●	↔
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	88.6	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	41	2019	●	↗
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	46.5	2017	●	↗
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	96.1	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	44.0	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.9	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.8	2009	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	135	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	66.7	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point

MOZAMBIQUE

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 56.8

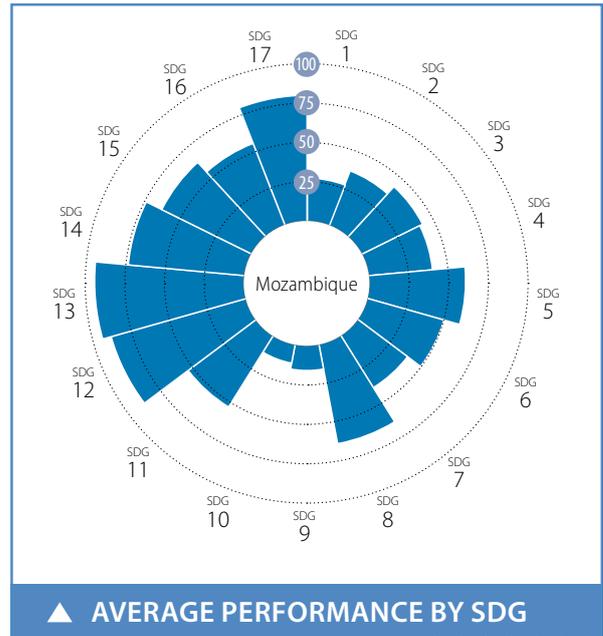
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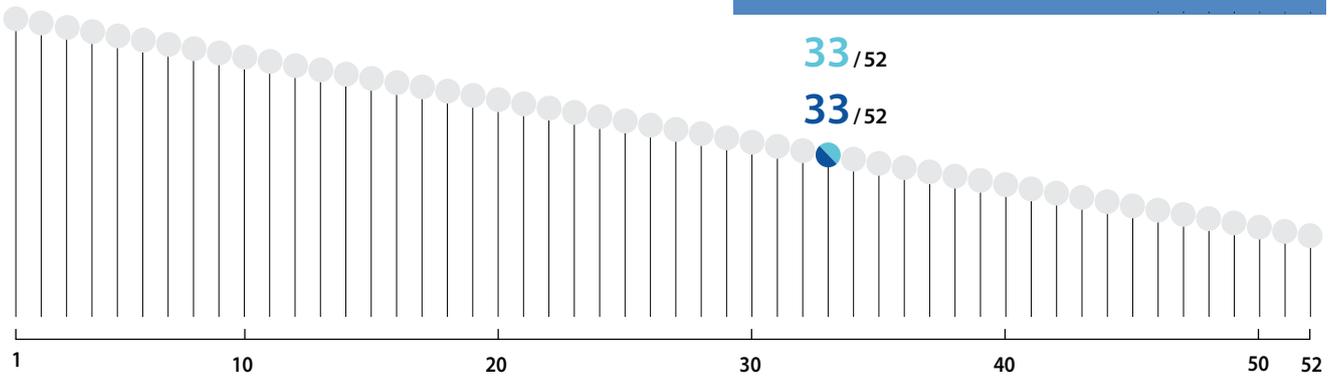
Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



MOZAMBIQUE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	55.5	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	46.1	2014	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	9.7	2014	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.9	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.1	2011	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.1	2011	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	7.2	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.9	2017	●	↗
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	3.7	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	289	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	54.3	2011	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	27.8	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	73.2	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	5.3	2018	●	↗
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	56	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	551	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	98.6	2018	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	48.9	2018	●	↗
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	72.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.4	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.1	2016	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	148.6	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	46	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	110	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2018	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.1	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2019	●	↗

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.9	2018	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	70.9	2017	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	23	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	52.9	2015	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	41.2	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	28.6	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	55.5	2015	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	54.3	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	97.2	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	55.7	2017	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.4	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.8	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.2	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	27.4	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	3.7	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	59.5	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	72	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.1	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.4	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.4	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	41.7	2017	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	69.3	2020	●	↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2016	●	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2015	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	15.1	2018	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)	10.0	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	53.9	2014	●	–
Palma ratio	3.9	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	76.7	2016	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	74.6	2017	●	↗
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	58.3	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	21.3	2017	●	↗

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.6	2014	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	65.7	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.7	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.4	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	3817.8	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	733.2	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	54.1	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	66.1	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	19.9	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	14.1	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	26.1	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.4	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2011	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.6	2018	●	→
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	53.2	2019	●	↗
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	22.2	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	46.8	2017	●	↗
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	62.5	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	30.5	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	55.0	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	32.7	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	27.6	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.1	2016	●	↑
Level of customs duties on imports	1.6	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	46	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	64.4	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



NAMIBIA

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 56.8

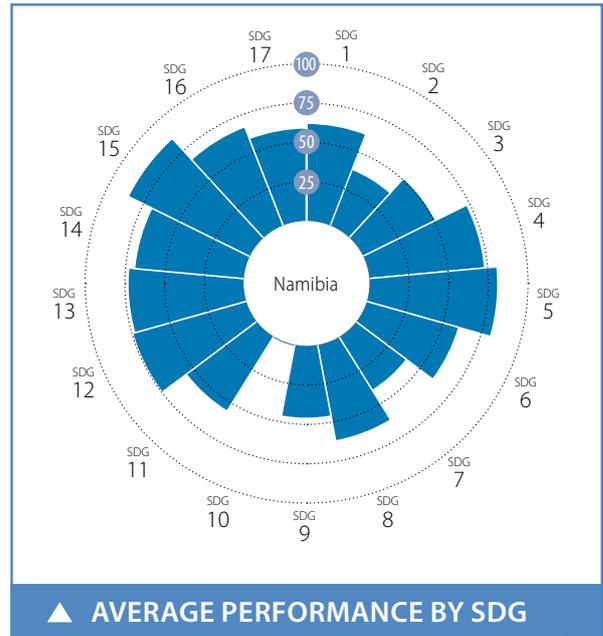
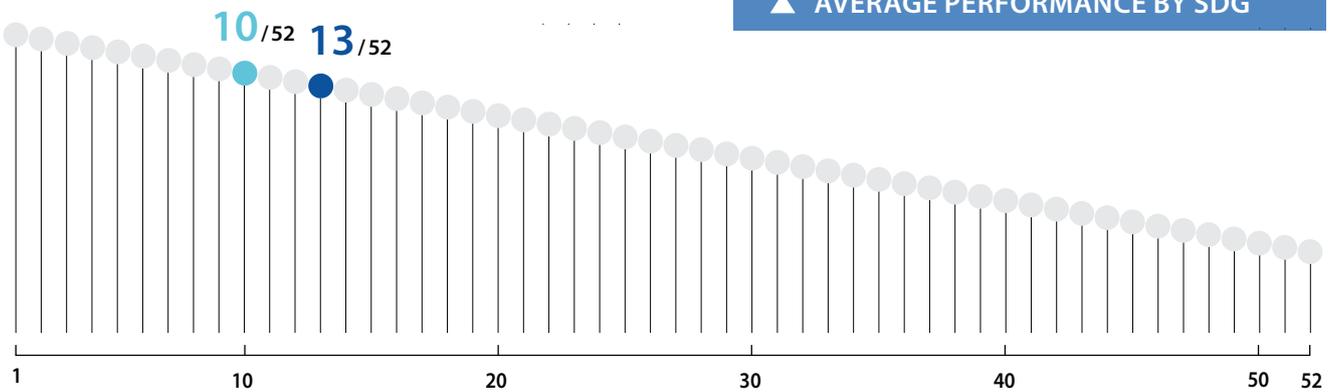
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	19.6	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	17.4	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	26.5	2009	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	27.3	2017	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	23.1	2013	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.1	2013	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	17.2	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.4	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	26.1	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	195	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	88.2	2013	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.6	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	39.6	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.8	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	92	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	524	2018	●	↗
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	44.8	2013	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	6.8	2018	●	↓
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.3	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	30.4	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	63.6	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	62	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	145	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	82	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.7	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.4	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.5	2018	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.8	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.2	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	70	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	6.9	2013	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.3	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	20.0	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	80.4	2013	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	110.6	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	85.7	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	82.5	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	34.5	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.9	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	5.4	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	6.3	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	52.5	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	42.2	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	28.1	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.6	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	47.6	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	3.3	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	80.6	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	72.2	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	66.2	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2016	●	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2014	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	73.4	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	51.0	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	64.2	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	5.8	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	42.3	2016	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	97.5	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.6	2019	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	25.4	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	–	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	6.0	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	106.2	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	10.2	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	122568	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.6	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.2	2015	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	83.2	2019	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	91.3	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	12.3	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	88.1	2014	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	83.5	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.3	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	17.1	2012	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	39.5	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	–	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	71.3	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	77.1	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	52	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	59.8	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.4	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	19.0	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	27.5	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.4	2014	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	126	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	50.0	2019	●	→

* Imputed data point

NIGER

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

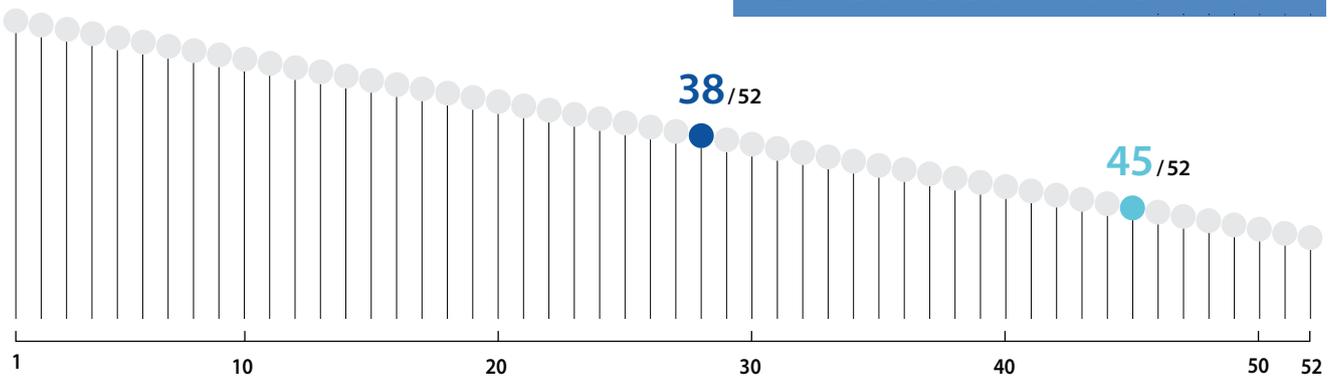
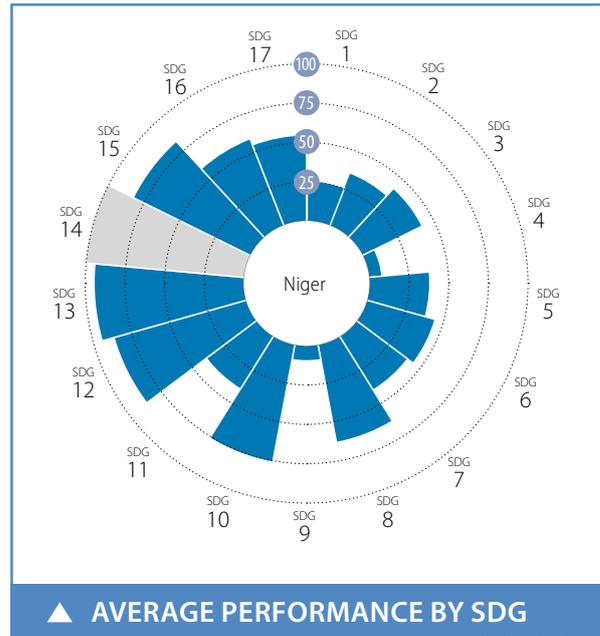
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	62.3	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	44.5	2014	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	15.5	2014	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.5	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	42.2	2016	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.3	2016	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.5	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	0.4	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	509	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	39.7	2015	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	25.2	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	83.7	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	54	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	87	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	76.1	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	80.1	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	20.0	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	26.2	2016	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	186.5	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	37	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	252	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	77	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	59.8	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.0	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	65.1	2017	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	2.0	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	39.8	2012	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	18	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	76.3	2012	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	2.0	2012	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	17.0	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	13.5	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	45.5	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	51.9	2018	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	74.4	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	50.3	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	13.6	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	7.5	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.3	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	20.0	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.9	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	79.5	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	62	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.6	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	71.5	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.5	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	91.5	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	38.0	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.0	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	3.9	2017	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	5.3	2018	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	34.3	2014	●	–
Palma ratio	1.4	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	61.8	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	82.9	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	66.7	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	94.1	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	NA	NA	–	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.4	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	55.2	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	7.6	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	4345.6	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2015	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.3	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	4.4	2012	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.8	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	60.3	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	30.5	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	46.4	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	83.8	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	32	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	38.3	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	63.9	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.3	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.3	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.6	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	5.1	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	108	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	67.8	2019	●	↓

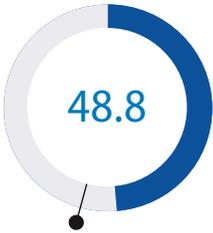
* Imputed data point

NIGERIA

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

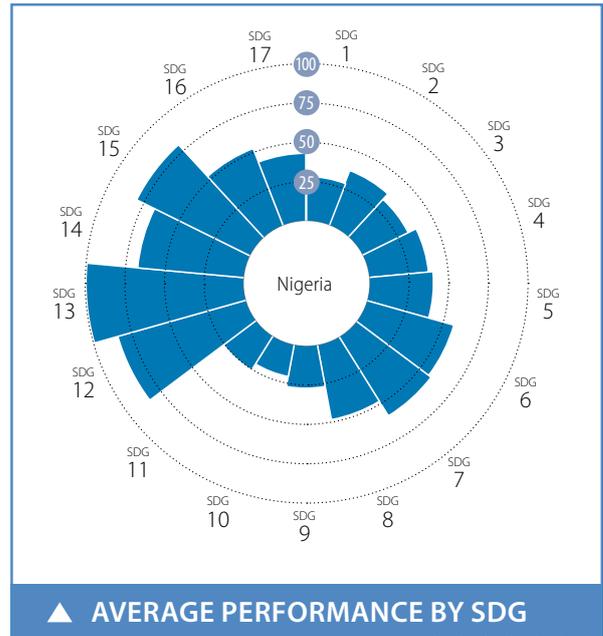
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



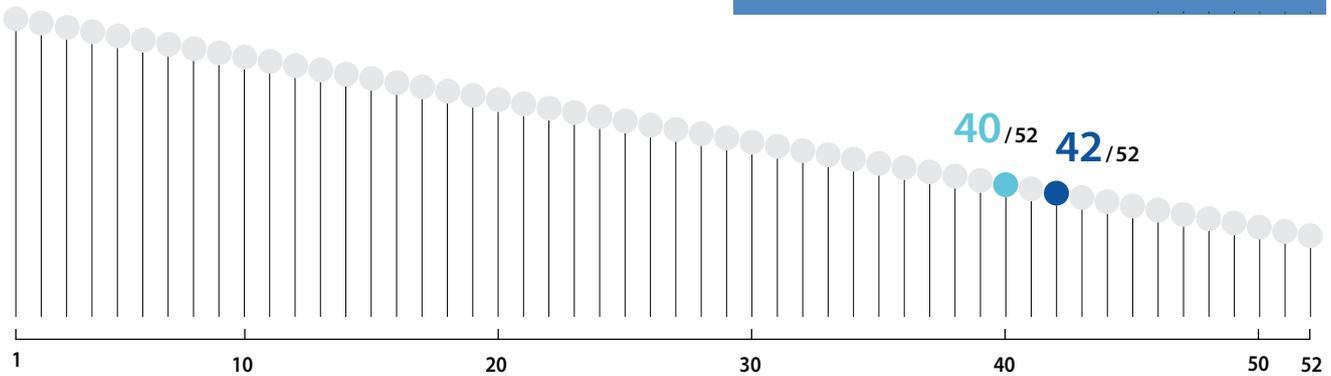
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



NIGERIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	47.6	2020	●	↓
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	46.0	2009	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	5.2	2015	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	13.4	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	43.6	2016	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.8	2016	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.9	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	5.5	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	917	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	40.3	2017	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	36.0	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	119.9	2018	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7	2018	●	→
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	53	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	219	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	20.6	2017	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	48.9	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	64.6	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	22.5	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	21.4	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	107.3	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	42	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	307	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	57	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	55.2	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.3	2018	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	64.1	2010	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.2	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	75.0	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	43.5	2017	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	19.5	2018	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	3.6	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	8.0	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	42.8	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	69.7	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	84.8	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	71.4	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	39.2	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	9.7	2010	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.7	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	54.4	2017	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	4.9	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	82.6	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	94	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-0.6	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	48.5	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	NA	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	39.7	2017	●	↓
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	86.2	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	39.7	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.6	2018	●	→
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2007	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	30.7	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	42.0	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	56.1	2003	●	–
Palma ratio	2.2	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	53.9	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	14.6	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	64.8	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	71.8	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.8	2009	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	50.1	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.2	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	222.3	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.6	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	110.2	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	37.1	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	14.2	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.5	2014	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	79.6	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	9.8	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.6	2018	●	↑	
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	54.3	2018	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.7	2016	●	–	
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	44.8	2017	●	↓	
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	82.5	2017	●	↑	
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	26	2019	●	→	
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	34.5	2017	●	↑	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	42.6	2018	●	–	
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.5	2019	●	↓	

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	2.9	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Level of customs duties on imports	13.5	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	106	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	53.3	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



RWANDA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

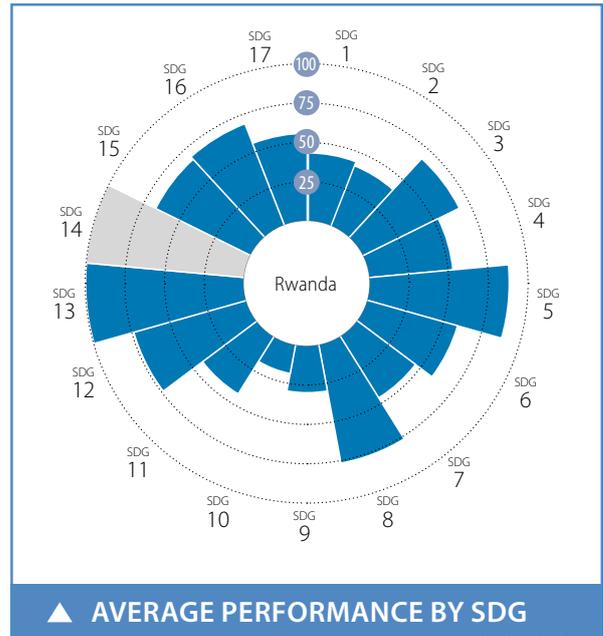
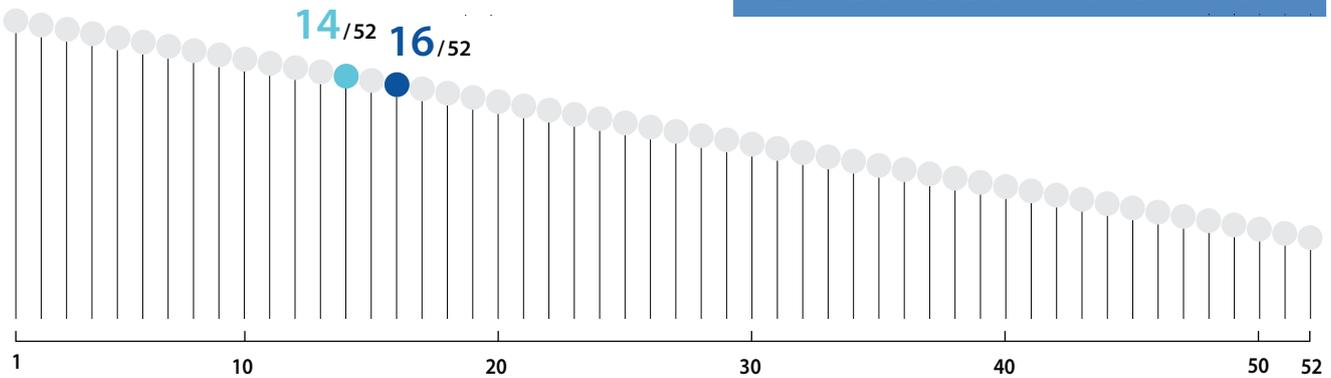
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	45.9	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	38.2	2016	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	35.3	2013	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	36.8	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.9	2015	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.2	2015	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.8	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	10.9	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	248	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	90.7	2015	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.9	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	35.3	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.3	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	87	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	59	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	98.7	2017	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	26.4	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	81.9	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.2	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.7	2016	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	39.1	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	57	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	121	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.0	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.8	2018	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.1	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	86.5	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	6.8	2015	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	61.3	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	51.9	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	62.9	2015	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	79.6	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	100.8	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	57.7	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	66.6	2017	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.4	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.6	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	34.1	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.6	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	86.7	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	61	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	4.4	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	82.8	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	11.6	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	50.0	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	93.2	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	56.6	2017	●	↗
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	39.0	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	21.8	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	50.1	2016	●	–
Palma ratio	3.2	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	45.5	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.0	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	47.2	2019	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	43.2	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	5.6	2016	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.3	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.7	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	76.6	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2016	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	46.5	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	2.5	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↓
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	80.3	2019	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.5	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	71.3	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	80.8	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	53	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	66.9	2017	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	56.0	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	52.4	2019	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	20.0	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.8	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	33.5	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	48	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	58.9	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



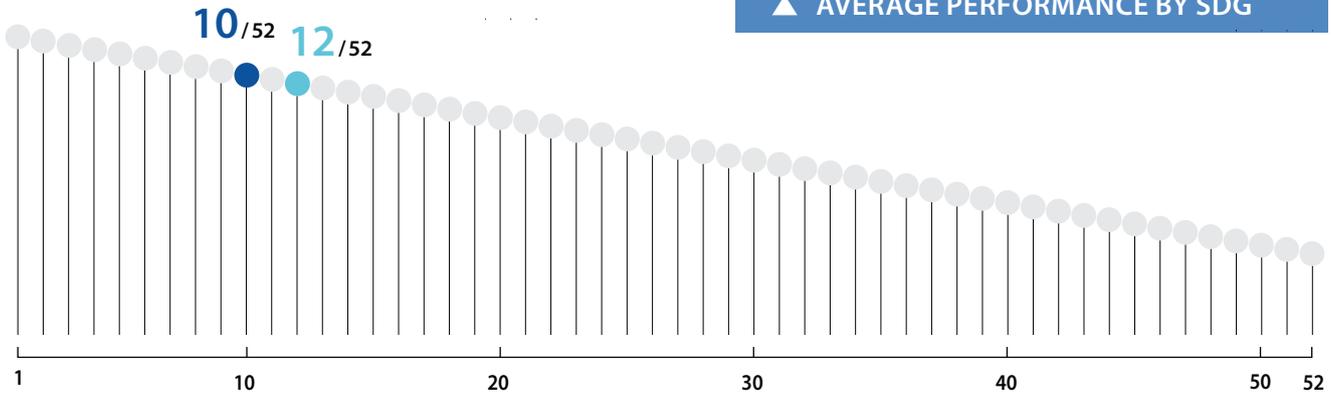
Average for subregion: 56.8

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE

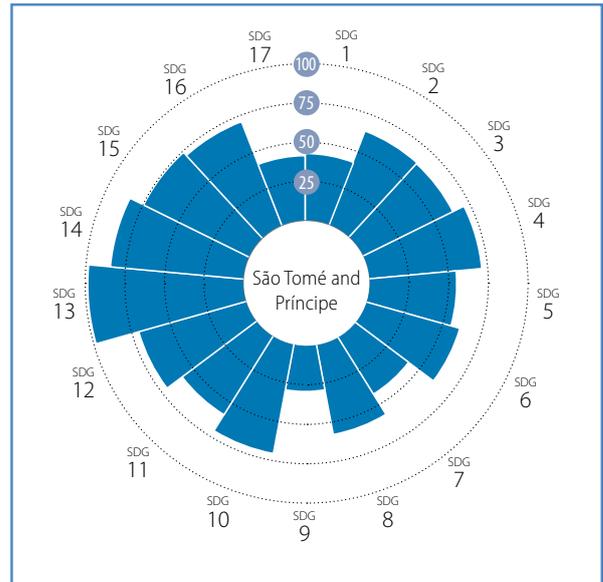
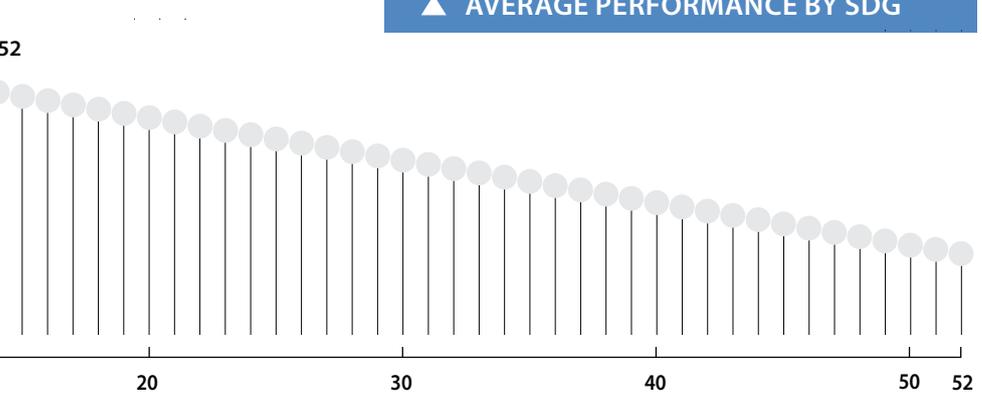


Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	18.7	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	66.2	2010	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	7.0	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.2	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.0	2014	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	12.4	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	130	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	92.5	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	14.0	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	31.2	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	124	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	14.3	2014	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	80.0	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.5	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.5	2016	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	94.6	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	55	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	162	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	95	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	68.7	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	93.1	2017	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.3	2017	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	97.8	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	74	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	35.4	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	14.6	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	33.3	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	52.2	2014	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	79.2	2018	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	56.8	2019	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	84.3	2017	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	43.0	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	1.9	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	4.9	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.2	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	72.5	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.8	2016	●	↓
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	38.4	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.3	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	49.7	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	–	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	78.2	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	45.0	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.5	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	29.9	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	44.1	2010	●	–
Palma ratio	1.2	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	86.6	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.5	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	28.5	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2014	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.2	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	489.3	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	5.1	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend	
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–	
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.7	2017	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2015	●	↑	
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	*	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	57.8	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	86.4	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	8.6	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.1	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	76.3	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	–	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.4	2011	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	26.0	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	61.5	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	83.9	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	46	2019	●	↗
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	47.6	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	95.2	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	15.9	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.6	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	132	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	60.0	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



SENEGAL

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



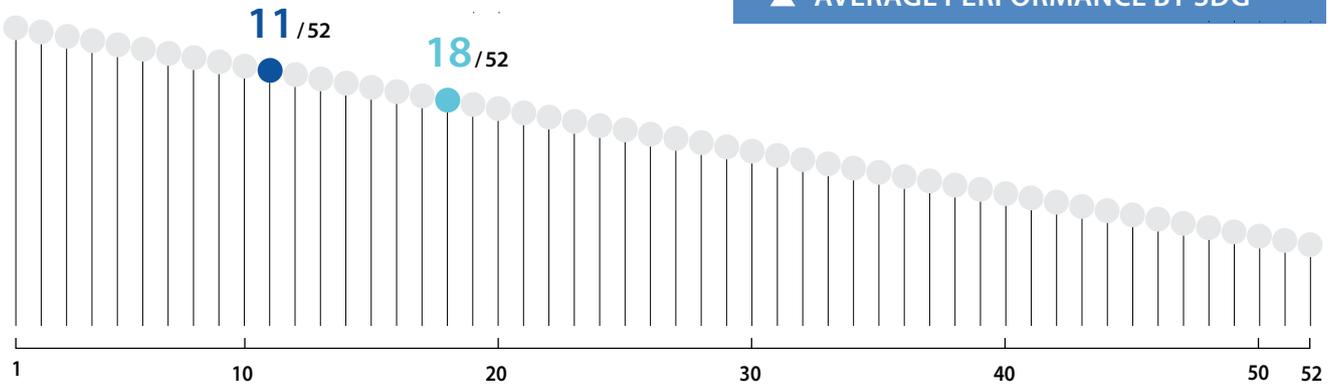
Average for subregion: 54.3

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE

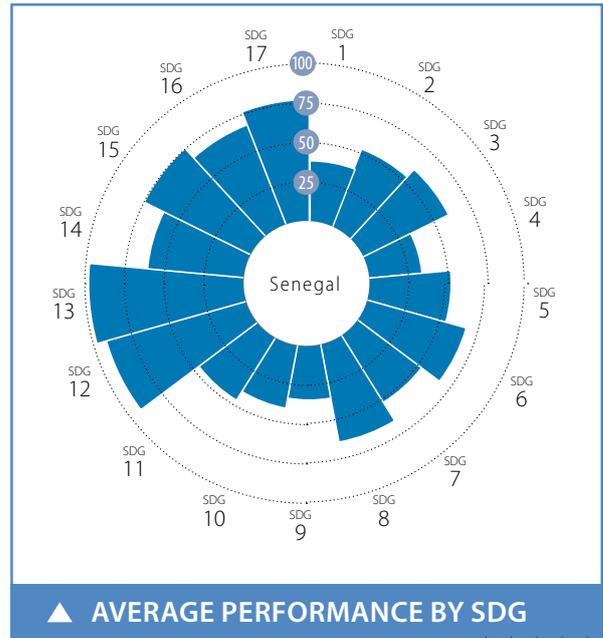


Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SENEGAL

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	27.2	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	46.7	2011	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	9.3	2011	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	11.3	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	17.0	2016	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.2	2016	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.8	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.3	2017	●	↗
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	16.4	2016	●	↗

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	315	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	68.4	2017	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.6	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	43.6	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	63	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	118	2018	●	↔
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	65.5	2017	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	28.3	2018	●	↔
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	60.7	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	18.1	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	23.4	2016	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	72.7	2017	●	↗
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45	2017	●	↔
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	161	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	81	2018	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	66.8	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	5.5	2019	●	↑

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	75.4	2017	●	↔
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.0	2017	●	↔
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	69.5	2017	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	37	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	28.8	2017	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	24.0	2017	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	43.0	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	22.9	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	50.9	2017	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	40.9	2018	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	60.3	2019	●	↔

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	80.7	2017	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	51.5	2017	●	↔
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	11.8	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.9	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.5	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	61.7	2017	●	↔
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	31.7	2016	●	↔
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	37.6	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	67	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	3.7	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	42.7	2020	●	↔
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.9	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	42.3	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	91.2	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	59.2	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2015	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	42.1	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	46.0	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	47.8	2011	●	–
Palma ratio	1.9	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	29.5	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	86.2	2017	●	↔
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.8	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	40.7	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2016	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.0	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	13.2	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	63.1	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2019	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	46.6	2019	●	↔
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.5	2018	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	26.5	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.2	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	43.0	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	7.4	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓	
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	48.6	2019	●	↓	
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	23.0	2016	●	–	
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	75.0	2017	●	↑	
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	85.1	2017	●	↑	
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	45	2019	●	↔	
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	57.2	2017	●	↗	
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	77.4	2018	●	–	
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	25.8	2019	●	↑	

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	25.5	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	7.0	2016	●	↓
Level of customs duties on imports	1.1	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	55	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	76.7	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

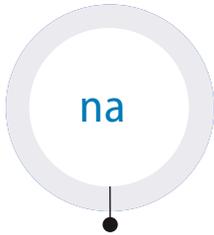


SEYCHELLES

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

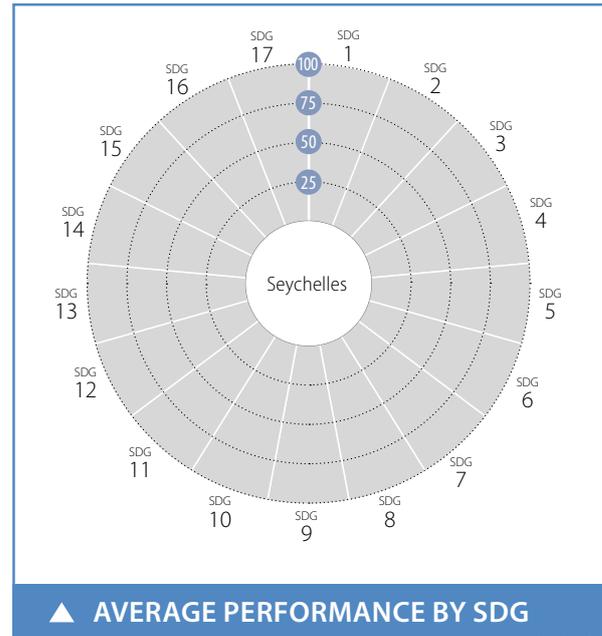
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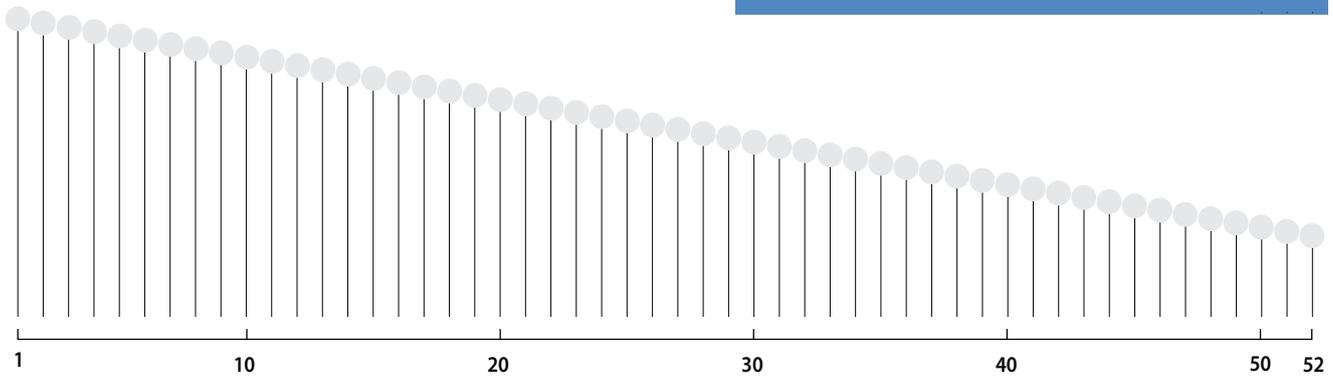
Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SEYCHELLES

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	39.3	2013	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	* 1.2	NA	●	–
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	7.9	2012	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.3	2012	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	14.0	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	NA	NA	–	–
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	521.7	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	53	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	99.0	2012	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	8.8	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	14.5	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	NA	NA	–	–
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	18	2018	●	↓
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.2	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	15.9	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	62.1	2017	●	↓
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	71	2017	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	49	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	73.3	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	92.2	2018	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	9.5	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	99.1	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	125	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	* 0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	21.2	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	45.5	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	NA	NA	–	–
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.2	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	NA	NA	–	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	34.6	2013	●	↓
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.7	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	90.4	2016	●	↑
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	0.6	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.9	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	NA	NA	–	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	78.8	2020	●	→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	87.2	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2016	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↓
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	80.5	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	58.8	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	49.1	2013	●	–
Palma ratio	2.6	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	NA	NA	–	–
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	20.2	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.4	2012	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	11.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	1155.8	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	30.1	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	4.2	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	2.4	2015	●	→
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	78.4	2019	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	22.9	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	29.7	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	19.2	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	NA	NA	–	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	12.7	2016	●	↑
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	–	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	60.1	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	86.5	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	66	2019	●	↑
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	57.7	2017	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	NA	NA	–	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.4	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	36.3	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	8.2	2016	●	↑
Level of customs duties on imports	9.8	2007	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	0	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	68.9	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point



SIERRA LEONE

West Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

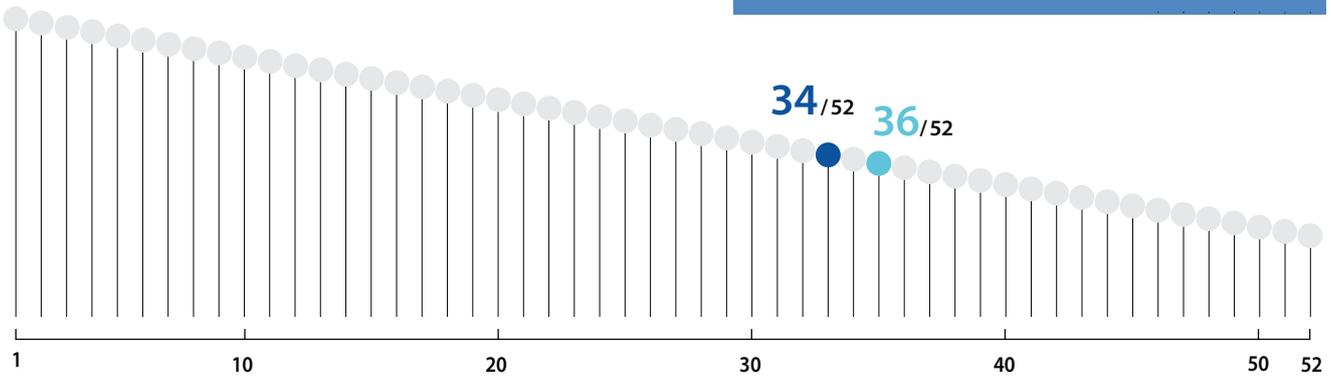
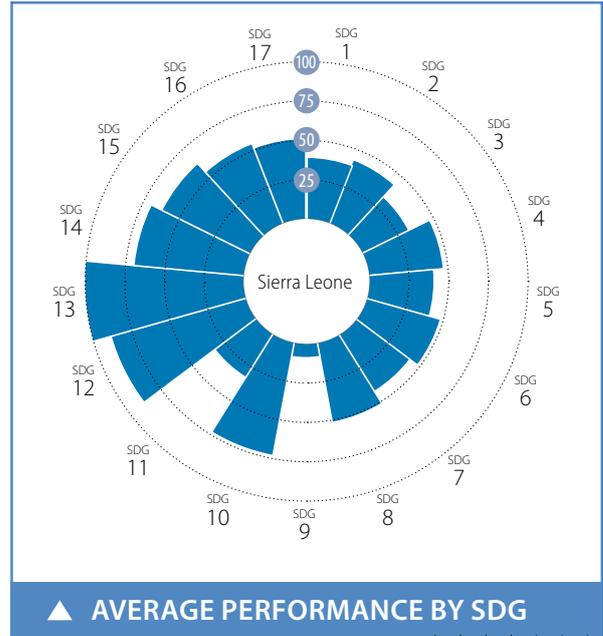
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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SIERRA LEONE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	37.9	2020	●	↗
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	52.9	2011	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	34.6	2011	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	25.6	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	37.9	2013	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	9.4	2013	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.7	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.0	2017	●	↑
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1120	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	59.7	2013	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	32.8	2018	●	↗
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	105.1	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.6	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	41	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	298	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	96.0	2016	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	85.8	2018	●	↗
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	83.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	30.5	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.3	2013	●	–
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	112.8	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	39	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	324	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	80	2018	●	↗
Life expectancy at birth (years)	53.1	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.4	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	98.1	2016	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.5	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	66.6	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	50	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	29.9	2017	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	86.1	2017	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	12.3	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.5	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	44.7	2017	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	63.6	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	98.7	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.8	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	15.7	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	0.5	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.5	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	23.4	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	1.0	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	77.5	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	70	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-2.6	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	55.2	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.0	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	19.8	2017	●	→
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	91.3	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	24.2	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	25.8	2017	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	9.0	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	36.9	2011	●	–
Palma ratio	1.4	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	59.8	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	37.8	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	28.4	2019	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	21.6	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2004	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.5	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	62.3	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	20.8	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	192.3	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	43.2	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	57.6	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	2.5	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	29.6	2014	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	68.8	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	2.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.7	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	49.3	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	37.4	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	48.0	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	55.1	2017	●	→
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	33	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	31.7	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	81.1	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)	30.4	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	13.5	2019	●	↗
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.9	2016	●	↑
Level of customs duties on imports	0.8	2002	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	115	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	58.9	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



SOMALIA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

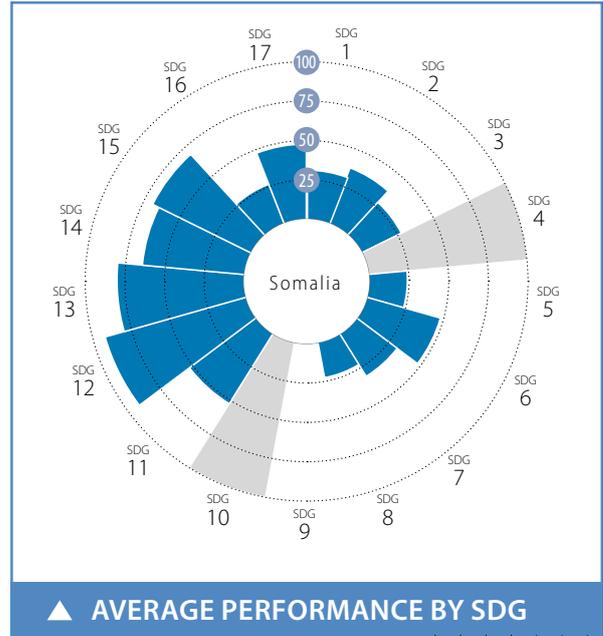
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



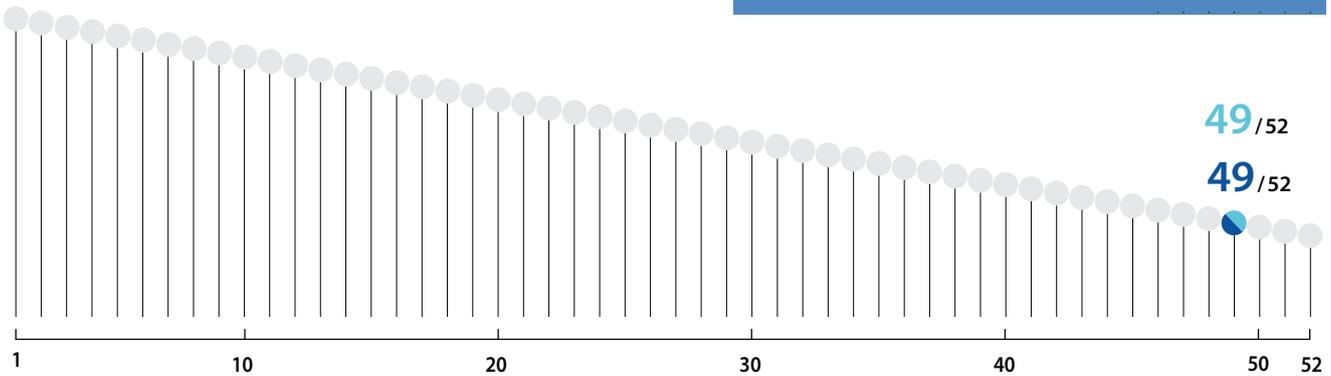
Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SOMALIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	50.5	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	25.3	2009	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	15.0	2009	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.3	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.5	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	829	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	9.4	2006	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	37.5	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	121.5	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	30	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	262	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	10.7	2006	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	8.8	2018	●	↗
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	28.3	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.8	2016	●	↓
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	27.1	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	100.1	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	25	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	213	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	42	2018	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	55.4	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.7	2016	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	NA	NA	–	–
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	–	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	45.3	2006	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	97.9	2006	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.4	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	14.8	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	48.3	NA	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	25.8	2019	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	52.4	2017	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	38.3	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	24.5	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.0	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	32.9	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.3	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	94.9	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	0	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	42.0	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	15.5	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	38.7	2014	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	46.0	2020	●	↓

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	9.9	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	* 0.0	NA	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	2.5	2017	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	2.0	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	NA	NA	–	–
Palma ratio	NA	NA	–	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	73.6	2016	●	→
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	75.4	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.0	2016	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	32.0	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2016	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	10.2	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	15016.0	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	* 0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	61.0	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	●	→
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	15.4	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	10.4	2014	●	→
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	0.0	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	* 4.3	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	20.9	2018	●	→
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	85.4	2016	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	49.0	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	0.8	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	44.9	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	9	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	5.8	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	3.0	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	57.2	2019	●	↗

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	54	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	26.7	2019	●	→

* Imputed data point



SOUTH AFRICA

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



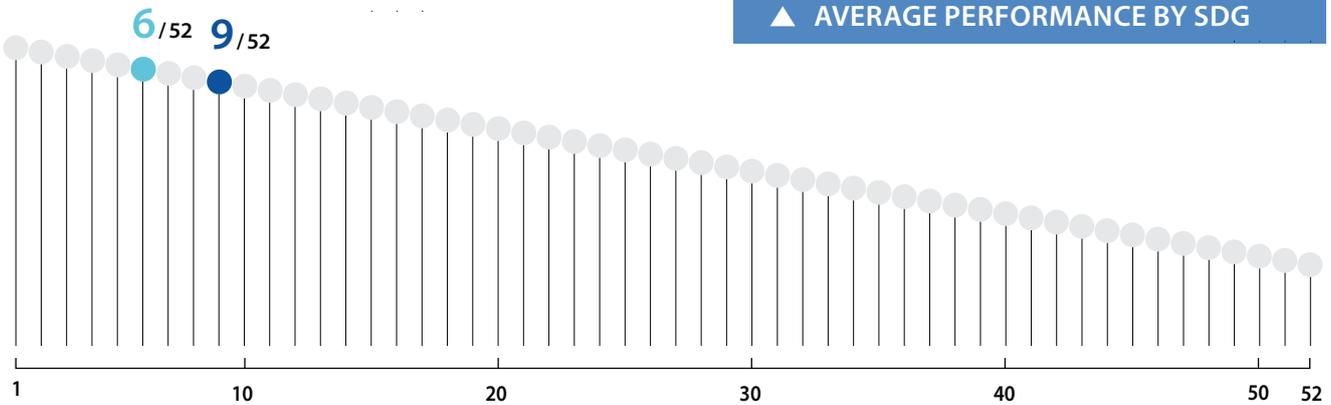
Average for subregion: 56.8

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE

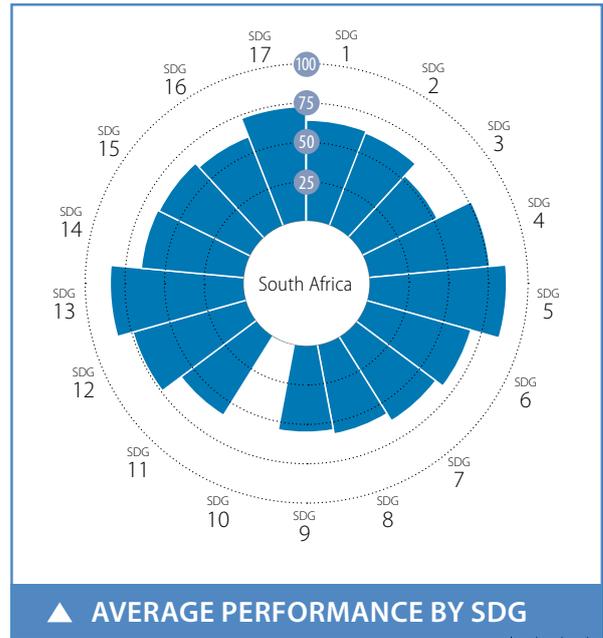


Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK



LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SOUTH AFRICA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	24.5	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	55.5	2014	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	96.1	2014	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	6.2	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.4	2016	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.5	2016	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	28.3	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	5.6	2017	●	↑
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	58.5	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	119	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	96.7	2016	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	10.7	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	33.8	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	4.9	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	62	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	520	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	45.5	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.2	2016	●	↗
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.9	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	67.9	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	69	2017	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	87	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	70	2018	●	↓
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.6	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.9	2018	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	87.0	2017	●	↑
Mean years of schooling (years)	10.1	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	95.3	2017	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	75	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	5.6	2003	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	46.6	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	48.6	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	77.9	2016	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	95.2	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	77.9	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	92.7	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	75.7	2017	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	44.4	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	5.8	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	21.7	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	84.4	2017	●	↓
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	84.8	2016	●	↑
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	10.0	2017	●	→
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	74	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-0.3	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	40.1	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.8	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	69.2	2017	●	↓
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	81.2	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	65.9	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	3.2	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.8	2016	●	↗
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.2	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	77.5	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	56.2	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	67.3	2014	●	–
Palma ratio	7.0	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	26.3	2016	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	98.3	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	57.1	2018	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	25.1	2017	●	↗

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	2011	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.7	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	49.9	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	43.1	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.9	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	1550.0	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	9.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1690.1	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	55.6	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	51.9	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	33.6	2014	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling (%)	26.6	2014	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	30.7	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.1	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.8	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	35.9	2017	●	↓
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	31.5	2018	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	–	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	68.7	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	80.0	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	44	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	57.4	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	88.6	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	22.2	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	32.4	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.3	2016	●	↑
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	120	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	68.9	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



SOUTH SUDAN

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

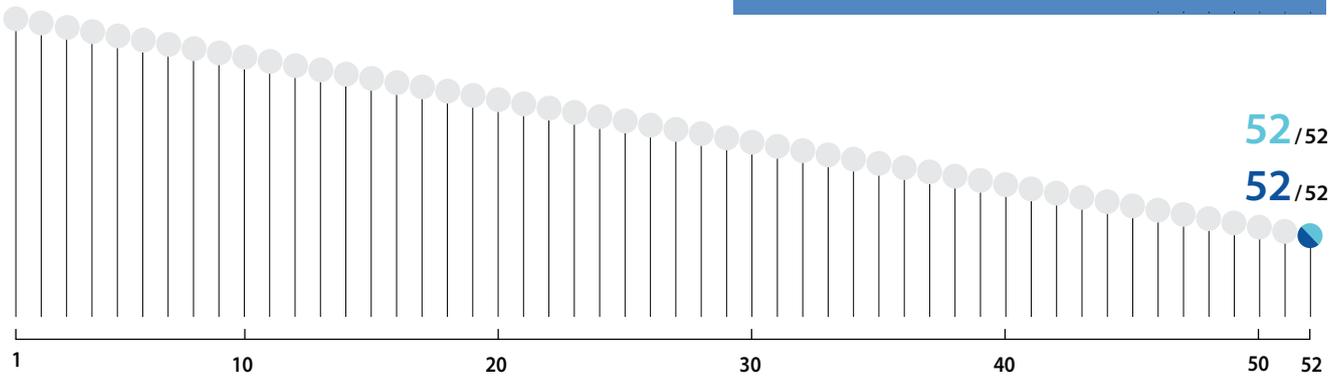
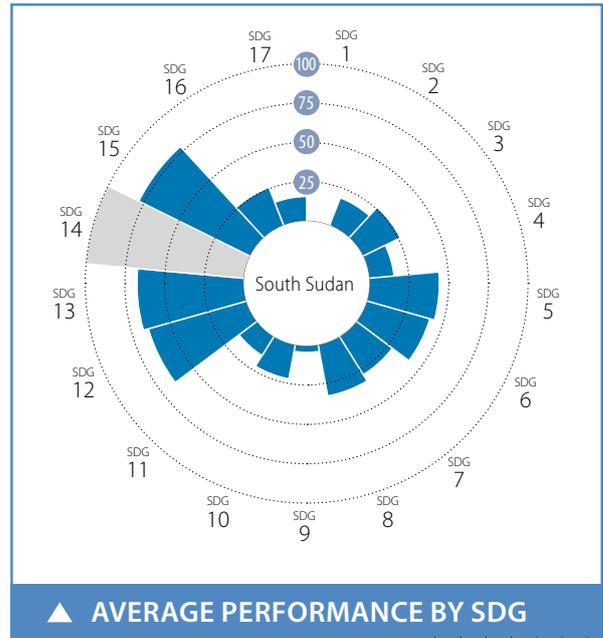
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SOUTH SUDAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	78.3	2020	●	↓
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	82.3	2016	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	3.4	2009	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	31.1	2010	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	22.7	2010	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	–	–
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.4	2017	●	↗
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	1150	2017	●	↓
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	19.4	2010	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	40.0	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	98.6	2018	●	→
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.6	2018	●	→
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	16	2018	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	146	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	8.2	2010	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	48.8	2018	●	↓
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	26.3	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.8	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.9	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	62.0	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	31	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	165	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	49	2018	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.6	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.8	2017	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Net primary enrollment rate (%)	35.2	2015	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.8	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	47.9	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	51.5	2010	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	28.5	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	18.8	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	5.6	2010	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	75.5	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	96.8	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	40.7	2017	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	11.3	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	4.2	2010	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.1	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Population with access to electricity (%)	25.4	2017	●	↗
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.6	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	27.9	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	64	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	-5.4	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	63.5	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	*	NA	NA	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	8.6	2017	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	71.0	2020	●	↑

* Imputed data point

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	16.9	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	*	0.0	NA	●
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	6.0	2018	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	8.0	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	48.0	2009	●	–
Palma ratio	2.7	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	97.3	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	7.8	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	17.7	2017	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	45.6	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	2.9	2013	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	42.4	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.2	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.1	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	177798	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	33.6	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	13.9	2012	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	8.4	2018	●	→
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	42.1	2017	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	–	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	26.0	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	12.7	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	12	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	9.1	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	35.4	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	45.7	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tax revenue (% GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Level of customs duties on imports	NA	NA	–	–
Visa Requirement Score	152	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	38.9	2019	●	→



SUDAN

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

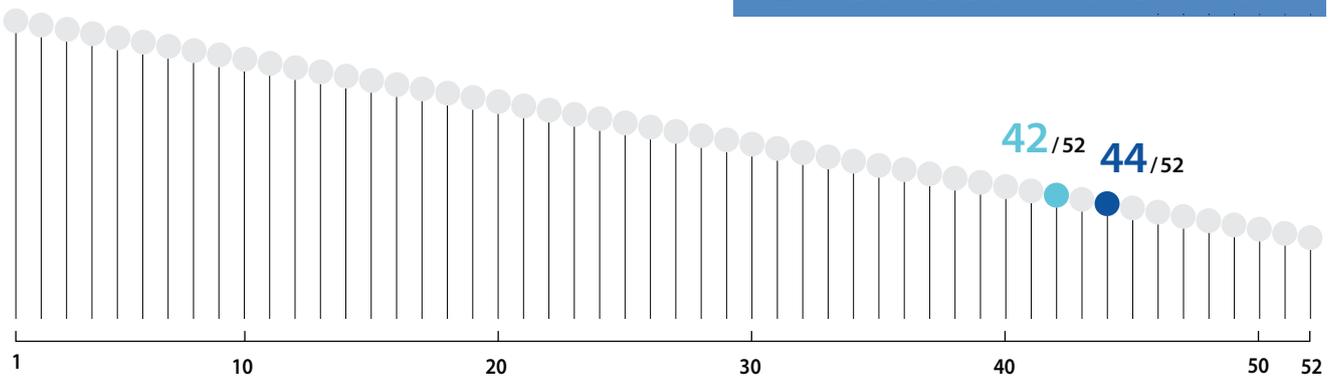
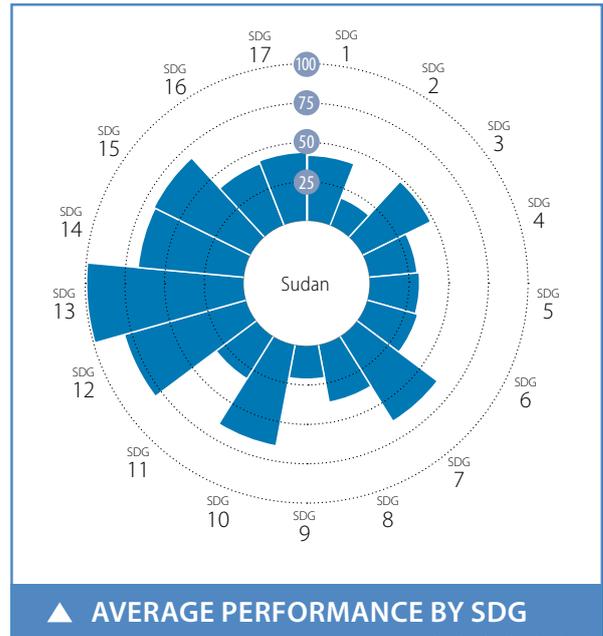
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Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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SUDAN

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	24.6	2020	●	↓
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	46.5	2009	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	13.1	2009	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	20.1	2017	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	38.2	2014	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	16.3	2014	●	↗
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	NA	NA	–	–
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.7	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	7.2	2016	●	↗

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	295	2017	●	↗
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	77.5	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	28.6	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	60.5	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	15	2018	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	71	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	32.9	2010	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	12.0	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	27.3	2017	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	26.0	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	25.7	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	64.0	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	44	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	185	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.1	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.1	2014	●	–

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	60.0	2017	●	→
Mean years of schooling (years)	3.7	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	73.0	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	50	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	34.2	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	86.6	2014	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	30.5	2018	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	9.5	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	30.1	2014	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	76.2	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.8	2019	●	→

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.3	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.6	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	118.7	2010	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.0	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	56.5	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	41.3	2016	●	↗
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	60.5	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	96	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.4	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	40.4	2020	●	→
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	12.0	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	15.3	2014	●	–
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	76.7	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	36.3	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2005	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.4	2018	●	→
Population using the internet (%)	30.9	2017	●	↗

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	40.3	2009	●	–
Palma ratio	1.4	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	93.6	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.6	2017	●	→
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	33.3	2014	●	–
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	55.4	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.5	2015	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	1.3	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	26.4	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	0.0	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.0	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	764.8	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.4	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	45.0	2019	●	↓
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	87.5	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2	2014	●	↗
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.0	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	25.0	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	NA	NA	–	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.2	2008	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	1.1	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	71.3	2014	●	–
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	24.9	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	30.2	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	28.7	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	16	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	11.3	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	67.3	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	72.5	2019	●	→

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	6.9	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.8	2009	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.3	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	155	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	67.8	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point



TANZANIA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

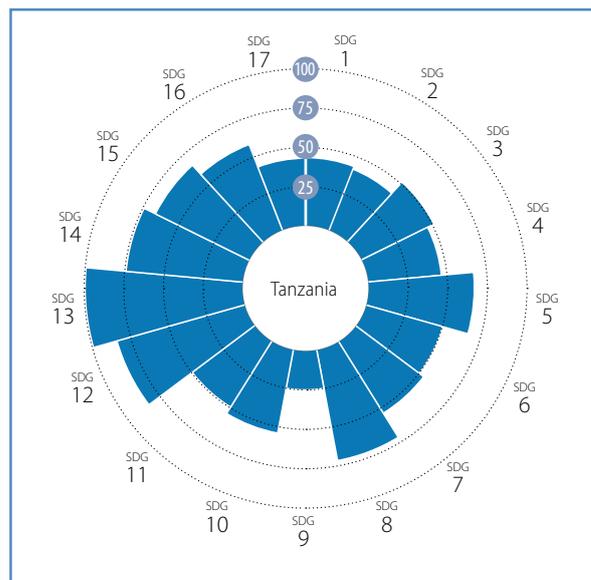
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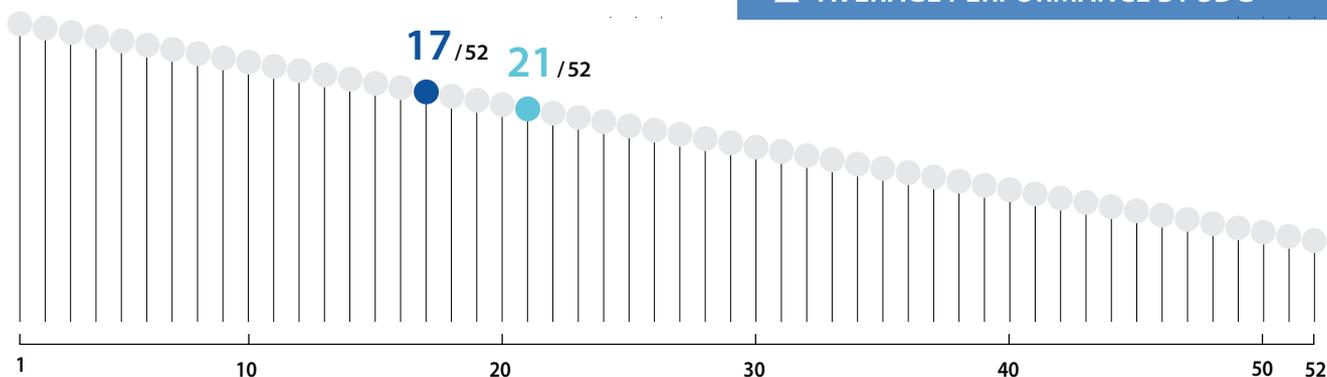
Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

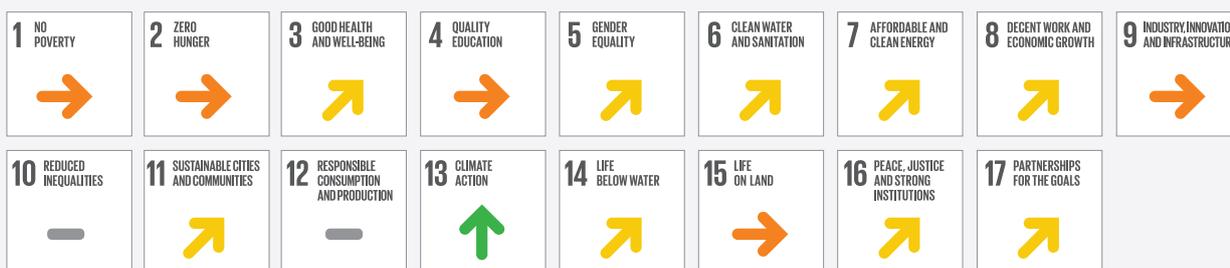


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

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TANZANIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	38.6	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	28.2	2011	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	9.0	2014	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	30.7	2017	●	→
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	34.4	2015	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	4.5	2015	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	12.6	2016	●	→

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	524	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.7	2016	●	→
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	21.3	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	53.0	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.4	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	71	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	253	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	89.4	2017	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	38.3	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	65.8	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.9	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.2	2016	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	118.4	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	139	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	98	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	63.9	2016	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.6	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	81.3	2018	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	5.8	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	85.8	2015	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	29	2016	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	30.5	2016	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	10.0	2016	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	36.9	2020	●	↑
Women in ministerial positions (%)	22.7	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	54.0	2016	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	87.5	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	90.9	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	56.7	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	29.9	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	13.0	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.6	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	1.4	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	32.8	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	2.2	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	83.8	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	98	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	3.2	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	81.6	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.2	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	46.8	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	74.4	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	45.6	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.8	2016	●	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.5	2013	●	→
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	9.1	2018	●	↓
Population using the internet (%)	25.0	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	43.0	2011	●	–
Palma ratio	1.7	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	41.7	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	58.8	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	62.9	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	29.1	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.3	2012	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.8	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	59.4	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	2.8	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.3	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	753.8	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	1.9	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	50.5	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	55.7	2018	●	↑
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	17.0	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	2.8	2014	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	64.0	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.2	2016	●	↑
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	70.7	2019	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	28.8	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	63.4	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	73.1	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	37	2019	●	↑
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	42.0	2017	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	26.4	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.3	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	16.5	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	4.6	2014	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	54.8	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	64	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 54.3

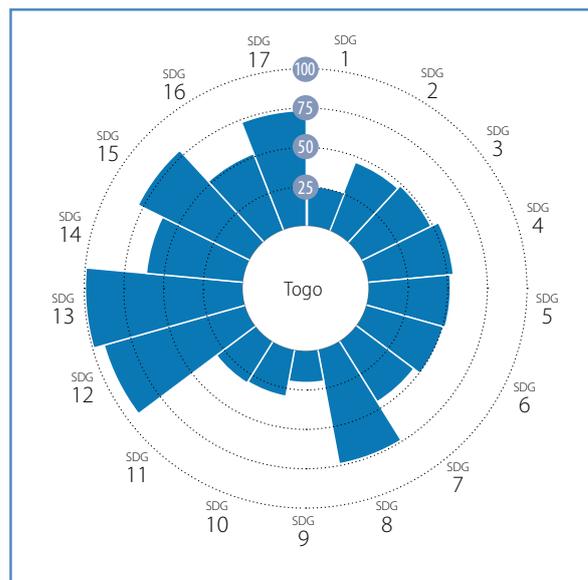
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



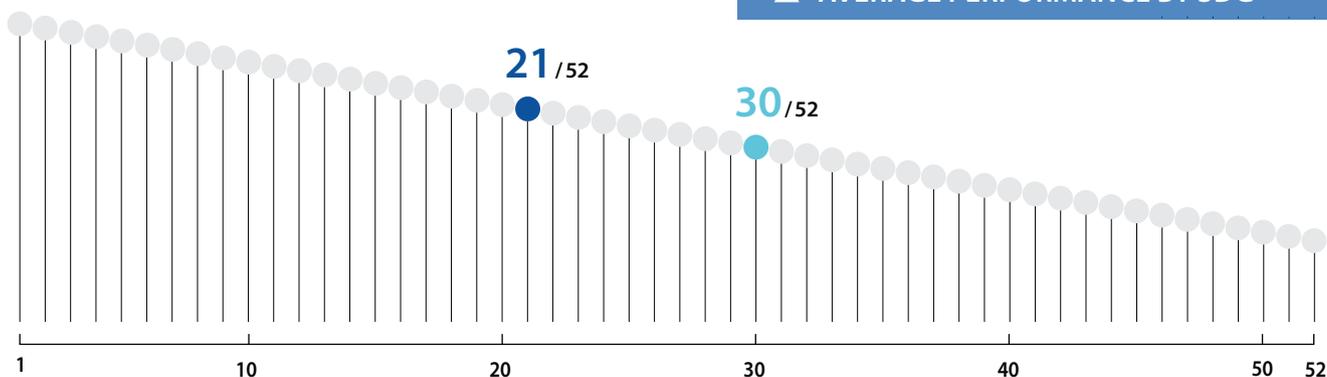
Average for subregion: 41.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

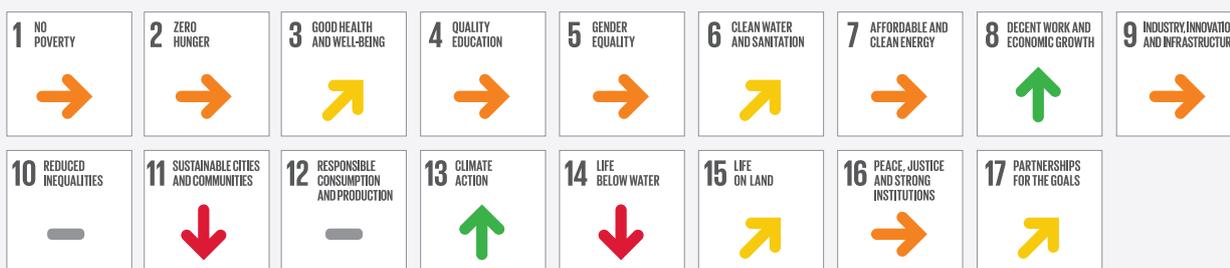


CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	41.0	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	55.1	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	0.0	2011	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	16.1	2017	●	↗
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	27.5	2014	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.7	2014	●	↘
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.4	2016	●	↗
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.1	2017	●	↘
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	11.0	2016	●	↘

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	396	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	44.6	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	24.9	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	69.8	2018	●	↗
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.7	2018	●	↗
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	60	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	36	2018	●	↗
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	76.3	2017	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	65.1	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	95.9	2018	●	↗
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	23.6	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.2	2016	●	→
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	89.1	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	43	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	250	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	85	2018	●	→
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.6	2016	●	→
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.2	2019	●	↗

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	90.7	2018	●	→
Mean years of schooling (years)	4.8	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	84.3	2015	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	46	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	21.8	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	3.1	2017	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	18.7	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	16.7	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	37.4	2014	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	50.0	2018	●	↘
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	95.6	2019	●	↗

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	65.1	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	16.1	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.6	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.4	2013	●	↗
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	48.0	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	6.7	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	71.0	2017	●	→
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	56	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	2.7	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	75.9	2020	●	↗
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.8	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.3	2017	●	↗
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	95.1	2020	●	↗

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	43.4	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	↗
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2014	●	↘
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	32.0	2018	●	↗
Population using the internet (%)	12.4	2017	●	→

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	48.9	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	2.2	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	53.0	2016	●	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	44.7	2017	●	↘
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	32.4	2019	●	→
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	35.7	2017	●	↘

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2014	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	19.0	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.6	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	208.6	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.3	2017	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.0	2015	●	↗
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	21.4	2019	●	→
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	15.4	2014	●	↘
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	97.0	2018	●	↗
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.7	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	*	9.0	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)		0.0	2018	●	↗
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)		50.6	2019	●	↘
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)		27.9	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)		49.2	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)		33.4	2017	●	↘
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)		29	2019	●	↘
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)		32.7	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)		78.1	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0-100 worst)		29.7	2019	●	↗

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)		21.2	2019	●	↗
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)		6.4	2016	●	↗
Level of customs duties on imports		5.1	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score		39	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)		71.1	2019	●	↗

* Imputed data point

TUNISIA

North Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 61.9

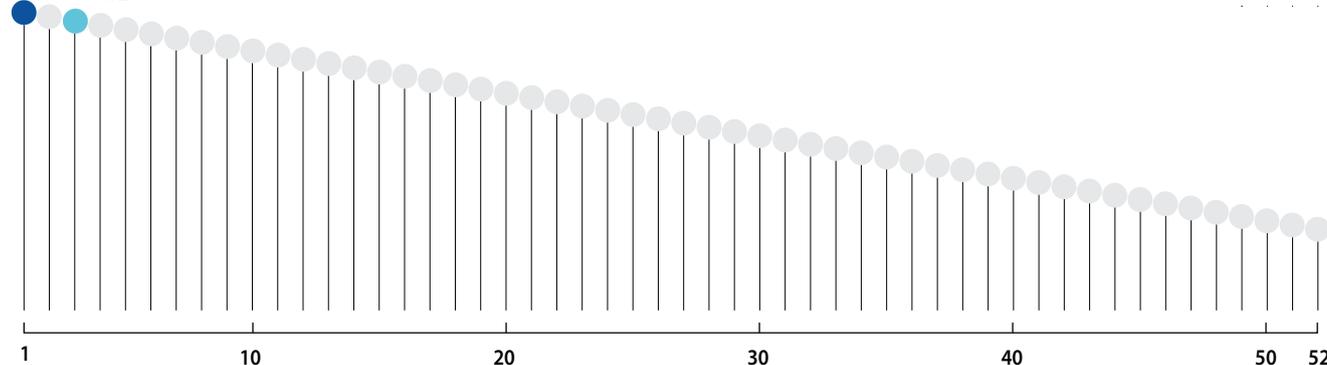
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Average for subregion: 64.8

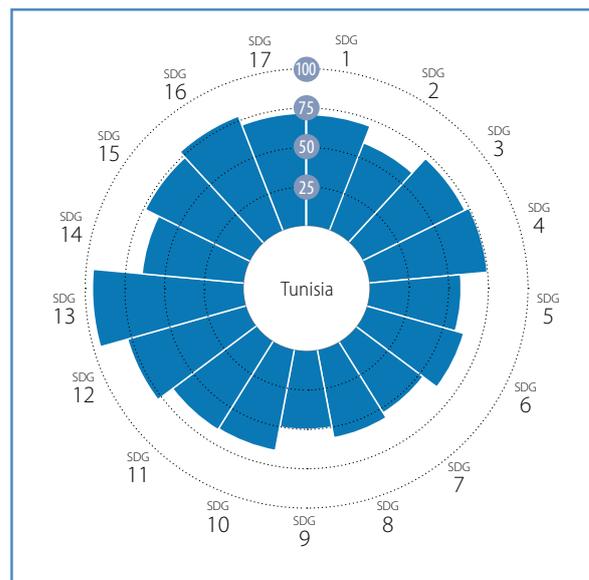
INDEX RANK

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AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG

CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



TUNISIA

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.2	2020	●	↑
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	15.2	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	19.8	2010	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	4.3	2017	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	10.1	2012	●	↗
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.8	2012	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	26.9	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	1.5	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	59.3	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	43	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	73.6	2012	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	11.5	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	17.0	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	39	2018	●	↗
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	35	2018	●	↗
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	NA	NA	–	–
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	16.1	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	22.8	2016	●	↗
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	7.8	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	70	2017	●	↗
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	56	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	96	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	76.0	2016	●	↗
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	97.8	2013	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.2	2017	●	↗
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	96.2	2014	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	71	2015	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	1.6	2012	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.0	2019	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	24.9	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	10.0	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	73.2	2012	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	81.0	2018	●	↗
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	34.3	2019	●	↓

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	96.3	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	90.9	2017	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	121.1	2015	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	10.1	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	43.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	99.1	2016	●	↑
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	11.9	2017	●	↓
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	0	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.8	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	38.5	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	2.2	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	36.9	2017	●	↗
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	94.6	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	66.2	2017	●	↑
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.1	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.6	2016	●	↓
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.5	2018	●	↗
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	76.1	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	64.2	2018	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	40.0	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	1.5	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	99.0	2017	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	42.6	2019	●	↗
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	37.7	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2014	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	5.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	50.3	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	21.1	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	2.5	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	138.5	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	1.8	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.5	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2017	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	49.1	2019	●	↗
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	31.1	2018	●	↗
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	5.1	2014	●	↑
Fish caught by trawling (%)	28.1	2014	●	↓
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	40.2	2018	●	↗
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.5	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2019	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	3.0	2012	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.1	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	57.9	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	2.1	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	62.2	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	43	2019	●	↗
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	56.6	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	99.9	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	29.6	2019	●	↑

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	22.3	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	10.6	2015	●	↑
Level of customs duties on imports	0.4	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	87	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	67.8	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



UGANDA

East Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 49.9

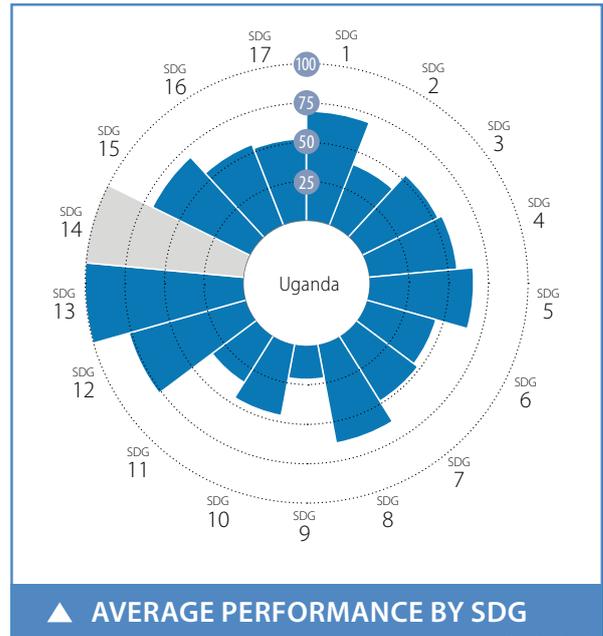
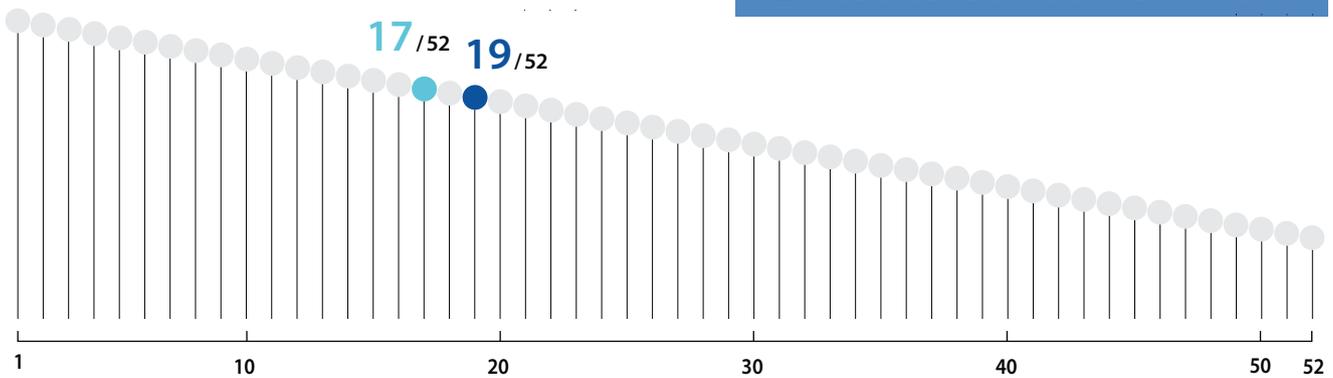
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 39.3

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges (Red), Significant challenges (Orange), Challenges remain (Yellow), SDG achieved (Green), Information unavailable (Grey)

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing (Red arrow), Stagnating (Orange arrow), Moderately improving (Yellow arrow), On track or maintaining SDG achievement (Green arrow), Information unavailable (Grey dash)

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	37.0	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	21.4	2016	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	75.7	2012	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	41.0	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	28.9	2016	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.6	2016	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	5.3	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.1	2017	●	→
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	1.9	2016	●	↓

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	375	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	74.2	2016	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.9	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.4	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.4	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	72	2018	●	→
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	200	2018	●	→
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	87.8	2016	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	30.9	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	75.5	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	21.9	2016	●	→
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	29.0	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	118.8	2017	●	→
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	45	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	156	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	86	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.5	2016	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	4.3	2018	●	→

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	95.5	2013	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	6.1	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	89.4	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	26	2017	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	34.0	2016	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	0.3	2016	●	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	34.9	2020	●	↓
Women in ministerial positions (%)	36.7	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	53.5	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	64.9	2018	●	↓
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.7	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	49.1	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	18.5	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	5.8	2010	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.6	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.4	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	22.0	2017	●	→
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	0.8	2016	●	↓
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	88.5	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	83	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.3	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	69.1	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	7.6	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	59.2	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	71.4	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	42.1	2017	●	→
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.2	2018	●	–
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.2	2014	●	↓
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	33.6	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	23.7	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	42.7	2016	●	–
Palma ratio	2.0	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	47.5	2016	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	53.3	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	46.2	2018	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	50.5	2017	●	↓

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	1.8	2011	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.6	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	42.2	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	5.6	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	0.5	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	122.8	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	75.7	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.6	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.7	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.2	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	11.0	2017	●	→
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	52.3	2018	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	16.3	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	60.4	2017	●	↑
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	76.2	2017	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	28	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	35.7	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	32.2	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	39.4	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	14.9	2019	●	↑
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	3.6	2016	●	→
Level of customs duties on imports	33.6	2014	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	37	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	61.1	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



ZAMBIA

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 56.8

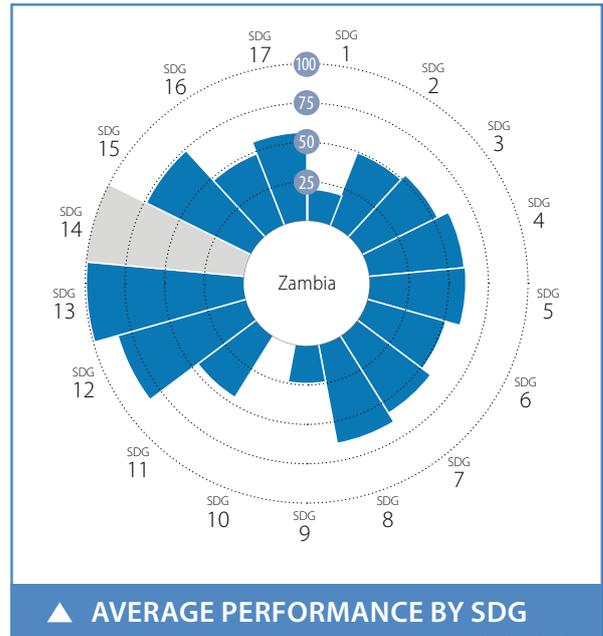
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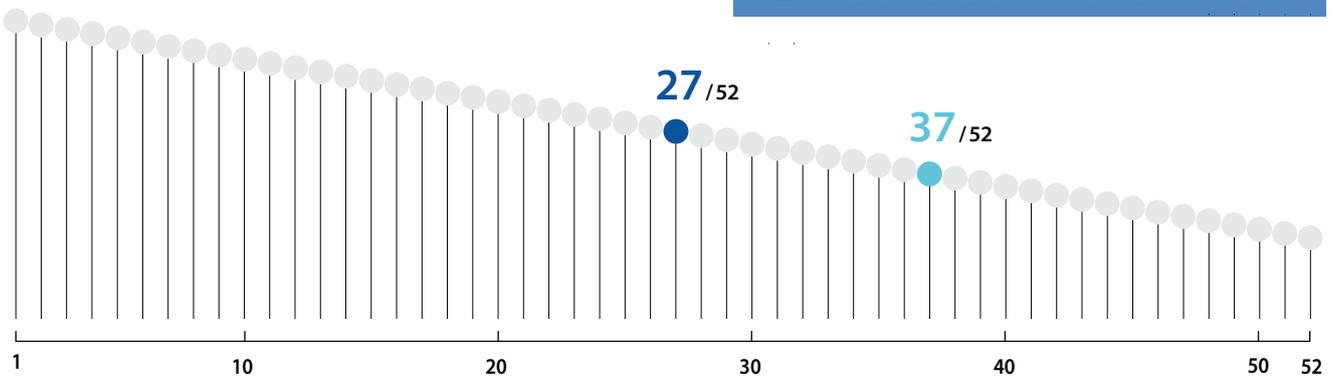
Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges (red), Significant challenges (orange), Challenges remain (yellow), SDG achieved (green), Information unavailable (grey)

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing (red down), Stagnating (orange right), Moderately improving (yellow up-right), On track or maintaining SDG achievement (green up), Information unavailable (grey none)

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	53.6	2020	●	→
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	54.4	2015	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	1.2	2010	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	46.7	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	40.0	2013	●	→
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	6.3	2013	●	→
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	8.1	2016	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	2.5	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	89.6	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	213	2017	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	63.3	2014	●	–
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	23.5	2018	●	→
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	57.8	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	3.0	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	78	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	346	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	90.4	2013	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	43.3	2018	●	→
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	92.8	2018	●	↑
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	17.9	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	24.7	2013	●	–
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	120.1	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	53	2017	●	→
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	127	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	90	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.3	2016	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	3.3	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	83.2	2017	●	↓
Mean years of schooling (years)	7.0	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	92.1	2018	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	53	2013	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	31.4	2014	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	16.8	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	30.0	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	62.4	2014	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	89.3	2018	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.8	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	60.0	2017	●	→
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	26.4	2017	●	→
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	2.8	2000	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.8	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	4.2	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	40.3	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	16.4	2016	●	→
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	84.5	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	91	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	0.6	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	66.1	2020	●	↓
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	5.7	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	45.9	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	84.9	2020	●	→

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	40.5	2017	●	↓
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	2.3	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	0.3	2008	●	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	56.6	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	14.3	2018	●	↓

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	62.7	2015	●	–
Palma ratio	5.0	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	63.3	2016	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	68.2	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	48.0	2019	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	27.4	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.9	2011	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	57.7	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	11.6	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.1	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.1	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	0.5	2019	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	48.4	2018	●	→
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.9	2019	●	→
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.5	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	5.3	2015	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	44.1	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	40.6	2016	●	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	60.3	2017	●	↓
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	67.4	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	34	2019	●	↓
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	42.5	2017	●	↓
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	11.3	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	36.4	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	18.5	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	5.5	2016	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	0.0	2013	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	99	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	52.2	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point

ZIMBABWE

Southern Africa

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

INDEX SCORE



Average for subregion: 56.8

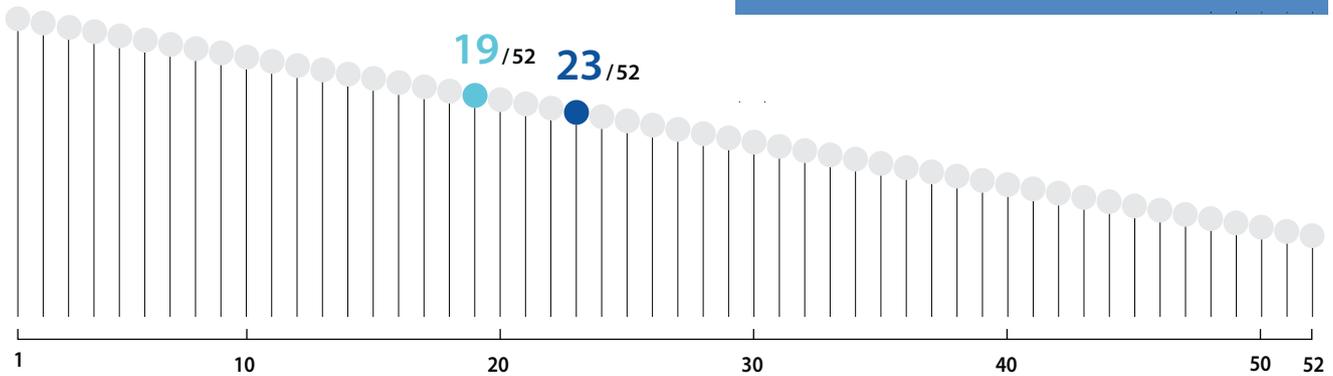
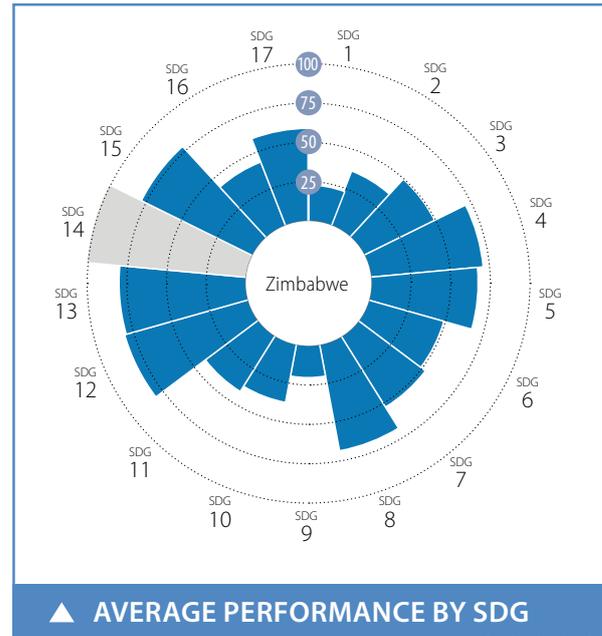
LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND SCORE



Average for subregion: 53.4

INDEX RANK

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND RANK



CURRENT ASSESSMENT – SDG DASHBOARD



Major challenges Significant challenges Challenges remain SDG achieved Information unavailable

SDG TRENDS



Decreasing Stagnating Moderately improving On track or maintaining SDG achievement Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>



ZIMBABWE

Performance by Indicator

SDG1 – No Poverty

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	*	NA	NA	–
Population living below the national poverty line (%)	70.0	2017	●	–
Population covered by social protection (%)	37.5	2011	●	–

SDG2 – Zero Hunger

Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	51.3	2017	●	↓
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	26.8	2015	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	3.2	2015	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	15.5	2016	●	↓
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	0.6	2017	●	↓
Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)	22.9	2016	●	↑

SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being

Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	458	2017	●	→
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	78.1	2015	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	20.9	2018	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	46.2	2018	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	2.8	2018	●	↑
People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)	88	2018	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	210	2018	●	↑
Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)	78.8	2014	●	–
Malaria mortality rate (per 100,000 population)	13.1	2018	●	↑
Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)	3.7	2018	●	↓
Age-standardised death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	19.3	2016	●	↑
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	34.7	2016	●	↓
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 adolescent females aged 15 to 19)	86.1	2017	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	54	2017	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	133	2016	●	–
Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	88	2018	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	61.4	2016	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	2.7	2019	●	↓

SDG4 – Quality Education

Net primary enrollment rate (%)	94.1	2013	●	–
Mean years of schooling (years)	8.2	2017	●	→
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	90.4	2014	●	–
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary education (%)	65	2013	●	–

SDG5 – Gender Equality

Women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18 (%)	32.4	2015	●	–
Girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	31.9	2020	●	→
Women in ministerial positions (%)	27.3	2019	●	–
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)	84.8	2015	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	84.4	2018	●	→
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	88.4	2019	●	↑

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	64.1	2017	●	↓
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	36.2	2017	●	↓
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	33.5	2005	●	–
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	0.9	2013	●	↑
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy

Population with access to electricity (%)	40.4	2017	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	29.1	2016	●	↓
Renewable energy consumption (% of total final energy consumption)	83.3	2017	●	↑
Consumer affordability of electricity (worst 0–100 best)	59	2017	●	–

SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth

GDP growth per capita 5-year average (%)	1.6	2018	●	–
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	79.0	2020	●	↑
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	6.7	2018	●	–
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	55.3	2017	●	↑
Starting a Business score (worst 0–100 best)	72.0	2020	●	↑

SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Infrastructure score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	1.8	2018	●	↓
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	NA	NA	–	–
Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	→
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	51.7	2018	●	↑
Population using the internet (%)	27.1	2017	●	↑

SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities

Gini Coefficient adjusted for top income	43.1	2011	●	–
Palma ratio	2.2	2017	●	–

SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities

Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	28.3	2016	●	↓
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	74.4	2017	●	↓
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	27.6	2019	●	↓
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m ³)	22.3	2017	●	→

SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production

Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2002	●	–
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	0.9	2016	●	–
Natural Resource Value Realization Score (worst 0–100 best)	37.2	2017	●	–
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	3.9	2012	●	–
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	1.5	2012	●	–

SDG13 – Climate Action

People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)	13639.0	2019	●	–
Energy-related CO ₂ emissions (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.9	2017	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	0.2	2015	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	13.1	2019	●	–

SDG14 – Life Below Water

Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	NA	NA	–	–
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	NA	NA	–	–
Fish caught by trawling (%)	NA	NA	–	–
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.0	2018	●	–

SDG15 – Life on Land

Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	85.9	2018	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.3	2018	●	–
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2019	●	↓
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.3	2018	●	–

SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Homicides (per 100,000 population)	6.7	2012	●	–
Conflict-related deaths (per 100,000 population)	0.0	2018	●	↓
Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	45.1	2019	●	↓
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	NA	NA	–	–
Property Rights (worst 0–100 best)	20.8	2017	●	→
Access to justice (worst 0–100 best)	46.5	2017	●	↓
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	24	2019	●	→
Public Sector Accountability and Transparency (worst 0–100 best)	25.5	2017	●	→
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	38.2	2018	●	–
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	42.2	2019	●	↓

SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals

Tax revenue (% GDP)	23.5	2019	●	↓
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	9.2	2014	●	–
Level of customs duties on imports	12.1	2007	●	–
Visa Requirement Score	112	2015	●	–
Governmental Statistical Capacity (worst 0–100 best)	56.7	2019	●	↓

* Imputed data point



Appendix II. Indicator profiles

The indicator profiles summarize results of the Africa SDG Index and Dashboards report for each of the 97 indicators selected.

For each indicator, we present a brief definition and the source and year of the data. The full table lists the raw value and color rating by country. More detailed metadata, including the quantitative thresholds used for each indicator, are available online at www.AfricaSDGindex.org.



Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (% population)

Estimated percentage of the population that is living under the poverty threshold of US\$1.90 a day. Estimated using historical estimates of the income distribution, projections of population changes by age and educational attainment, and GDP projections.

Source: World Data Lab, 2019
Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	0.2	2020	●	↑
Morocco	0.2	2020	●	↑
Mauritius	0.2	2020	●	↑
Algeria	0.3	2020	●	↑
Egypt	0.5	2020	●	↑
Gabon	2.5	2020	●	↑
Mauritania	3.2	2020	●	↑
The Gambia	6.6	2020	●	↑
Ghana	9.9	2020	●	↑
Djibouti	13.9	2020	●	↑
Cabo Verde	15.8	2020	●	↗
Kenya	15.9	2020	●	↗
Botswana	16.1	2020	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	18.3	2020	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	18.7	2020	●	↗
Cameroon	19.5	2020	●	↗
Namibia	19.6	2020	●	→
Comoros	20.0	2020	●	→
Angola	21.0	2020	●	↓
Guinea	22.2	2020	●	↑
South Africa	24.5	2020	●	→
Sudan	24.6	2020	●	↓
Ethiopia	25.3	2020	●	↑
Senegal	27.2	2020	●	↗
Burkina Faso	33.2	2020	●	↗
Mali	34.3	2020	●	↗
Uganda	37.0	2020	●	→
Sierra Leone	37.9	2020	●	↗
Tanzania	38.6	2020	●	→
Chad	39.0	2020	●	↓
Liberia	39.2	2020	●	→
Eswatini	39.3	2020	●	→
Togo	41.0	2020	●	→
Benin	45.8	2020	●	→
Rwanda	45.9	2020	●	→
Nigeria	47.6	2020	●	↓
Somalia	50.5	2020	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	52.2	2020	●	↗
Lesotho	52.3	2020	●	→
Zambia	53.6	2020	●	→
Mozambique	55.5	2020	●	→
Niger	62.3	2020	●	→
Malawi	66.5	2020	●	→
Republic of Congo	67.0	2020	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	74.2	2020	●	→
Madagascar	75.7	2020	●	→
Burundi	75.9	2020	●	↓
South Sudan	78.3	2020	●	↓
Central African Republic	80.0	2020	●	→
Equatorial Guinea *	NA	NA	–	–
Eritrea *	NA	NA	–	–
Libya *	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–
Zimbabwe *	NA	NA	–	–

* Imputed data



Proportion of population living below the national poverty line

National poverty headcount ratio is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty lines. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

Source: African Statistical Yearbook (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Morocco	4.8	2013	●
Algeria	5.5	2011	●
Mauritius	7.9	2012	●
Tunisia	15.2	2015	●
Namibia	17.4	2015	●
Botswana	19.3	2009	●
Djibouti	21.1	2017	●
Uganda	21.4	2016	●
Ghana	23.4	2016	●
Ethiopia	23.5	2015	●
Egypt	27.8	2015	●
Tanzania	28.2	2011	●
Mauritania	31.0	2014	●
Gabon	33.4	2017	●
Cabo Verde	35.0	2015	●
Kenya	36.1	2015	●
Angola	36.6	2008	●
Cameroon	37.5	2014	●
Rwanda	38.2	2016	●
Seychelles	39.3	2013	●
Benin	40.1	2015	●
Burkina Faso	40.1	2014	●
Republic of Congo	40.9	2011	●
Mali	41.1	2009	●
Comoros	42.4	2013	●
Niger	44.5	2014	●
Nigeria	46.0	2009	●
Mozambique	46.1	2014	●
Côte d'Ivoire	46.3	2015	●
Sudan	46.5	2009	●
Chad	46.7	2011	●
Senegal	46.7	2011	●
The Gambia	48.6	2015	●
Lesotho	49.7	2017	●
Liberia	50.9	2016	●
Malawi	51.5	2016	●
Sierra Leone	52.9	2011	●
Zambia	54.4	2015	●
Togo	55.1	2015	●
Guinea	55.2	2012	●
South Africa	55.5	2014	●
Eswatini	58.9	2017	●
Central African Republic	62.0	2008	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	63.9	2012	●
Burundi	64.9	2014	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	66.2	2010	●
Guinea-Bissau	69.3	2010	●
Zimbabwe	70.0	2017	●
Madagascar	70.7	2012	●
Equatorial Guinea	76.8	2006	●
South Sudan	82.3	2016	●
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–





Population covered by Social Protection (%)

Percentage of population participating in social protection and labor programs (includes direct and indirect beneficiaries). The indicator is estimated by program type, for the entire population and by quintiles of both the post-transfer and pre-transfer welfare distribution. Programs are aggregated into social assistance, social insurance and labor market according to World Bank's ASPIRE classification. Indicators for all social protection and labor programs comprise the sum of social assistance, social insurance and labor market figures.

Source: World Bank Global Poverty Working Group (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
South Africa	96.1	2014	●
Botswana	91.6	2009	●
Uganda	75.7	2012	●
Eswatini	70.9	2009	●
Ghana	64.0	2012	●
Egypt	60.3	2008	●
Gabon	54.9	2005	●
Mauritius	54.8	2012	●
Morocco	52.5	2009	●
Malawi	49.6	2016	●
Mauritania	47.5	2014	●
Côte d'Ivoire	39.5	2015	●
Zimbabwe	37.5	2011	●
Djibouti	35.7	2012	●
Rwanda	35.3	2013	●
Kenya	34.7	2015	●
Sierra Leone	34.6	2011	●
Cabo Verde	33.8	2007	●
Namibia	26.5	2009	●
Liberia	21.6	2016	●
Tunisia	19.8	2010	●
Ethiopia	16.2	2010	●
Niger	15.5	2014	●
Sudan	13.1	2009	●
Mozambique	9.7	2014	●
Senegal	9.3	2011	●
Tanzania	9.0	2014	●
Lesotho	7.7	2010	●
The Gambia	6.1	2010	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	5.5	2012	●
Nigeria	5.2	2015	●
Republic of Congo	4.9	2005	●
Benin	3.6	2003	●
South Sudan	3.4	2009	●
Guinea	2.0	2012	●
Burkina Faso	1.8	2015	●
Zambia	1.2	2010	●
Cameroon	1.1	2014	●
Madagascar	1.0	2010	●
Comoros	0.9	2004	●
Chad	0.7	2011	●
Mali	0.6	2009	●
Togo	0.0	2011	●
Algeria	NA	NA	–
Angola	NA	NA	–
Burundi	NA	NA	–
Central African Republic	NA	NA	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–





Prevalence of undernourishment (%)

The percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements for a minimum of one year. Dietary energy requirements are defined as the amount of dietary energy required by an individual to maintain body functions, health and normal activity. FAO et al. (2015) report 14.7 million undernourished people in developed regions, which corresponds to an average prevalence of 1.17% in the developed regions. We assumed a 1.2% prevalence rate for each high-income country (World Bank, 2019) with missing data.

Source: FAO, 2020
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	*	2017	NA	–
Morocco	3.4	2017	●	↑
Algeria	3.9	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	4.3	2017	●	↑
Egypt	4.5	2017	●	↑
Ghana	5.5	2017	●	↑
South Africa	6.2	2017	●	↑
Mali	6.3	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	6.5	2017	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	7.0	2017	●	↑
Cameroon	9.9	2017	●	↓
Benin	10.1	2017	●	→
The Gambia	10.2	2017	●	→
Mauritania	10.4	2017	●	↓
Gabon	10.5	2017	●	↓
Senegal	11.3	2017	●	↑
Cabo Verde	12.6	2017	●	↗
Lesotho	13.1	2017	●	→
Nigeria	13.4	2017	●	↓
Togo	16.1	2017	●	↗
Guinea	16.5	2017	●	↓
Niger	16.5	2017	●	↓
Malawi	17.5	2017	●	→
Djibouti	18.9	2017	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	19.0	2017	●	↗
Burkina Faso	20.0	2017	●	→
Sudan	20.1	2017	●	→
Eswatini	20.6	2017	●	↗
Ethiopia	20.6	2017	●	↑
Angola	25.0	2017	●	↗
Sierra Leone	25.6	2017	●	↓
Botswana	26.4	2017	●	↓
Namibia	27.3	2017	●	↗
Mozambique	27.9	2017	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	28.0	2017	●	↓
Kenya	29.4	2017	●	↓
Tanzania	30.7	2017	●	→
Rwanda	36.8	2017	●	↓
Liberia	37.2	2017	●	→
Chad	37.5	2017	●	↓
Republic of Congo	40.3	2017	●	↓
Uganda	41.0	2017	●	↓
Madagascar	44.4	2017	●	↓
Zambia	46.7	2017	●	↓
Zimbabwe	51.3	2017	●	↓
Central African Republic	59.6	2017	●	↓
Burundi	NA	NA	–	–
Comoros	NA	NA	–	–
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–	–
Libya	NA	NA	–	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–	–



Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)

The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years that are stunted, measured as the percentage that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 2.58%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.

Source: UNICEF et al., 2020
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	7.9	2012	●	→
Tunisia	10.1	2012	●	↗
Algeria	11.7	2012	●	→
Morocco	14.9	2011	●	↗
Senegal	17.0	2016	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	17.2	2014	●	↑
Gabon	17.5	2012	●	↗
Ghana	18.8	2014	●	↑
Libya	21.0	2007	●	→
Republic of Congo	21.2	2015	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	21.6	2016	●	↗
Egypt	22.3	2014	●	↑
Namibia	23.1	2013	●	↗
The Gambia	25.0	2013	●	→
Somalia	25.3	2009	●	→
Eswatini	25.5	2014	●	↑
Kenya	26.0	2014	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	26.2	2011	●	↗
Zimbabwe	26.8	2015	●	↗
Burkina Faso	27.3	2016	●	↗
South Africa	27.4	2016	●	↗
Togo	27.5	2014	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	27.6	2014	●	↗
Mauritania	27.9	2015	●	↓
Uganda	28.9	2016	●	→
Mali	30.4	2015	●	→
South Sudan	31.1	2010	●	→
Botswana	31.4	2007	●	→
Cameroon	31.7	2014	●	→
Comoros	32.1	2012	●	→
Liberia	32.1	2013	●	↗
Guinea	32.4	2016	●	↗
Lesotho	33.2	2014	●	→
Djibouti	33.5	2012	●	→
Benin	34.0	2014	●	↗
Tanzania	34.4	2015	●	↗
Malawi	37.1	2015	●	→
Angola	37.6	2016	●	→
Rwanda	37.9	2015	●	→
Sierra Leone	37.9	2013	●	→
Sudan	38.2	2014	●	→
Ethiopia	38.4	2016	●	→
Chad	39.9	2015	●	→
Zambia	40.0	2013	●	→
Central African Republic	40.7	2010	●	→
Niger	42.2	2016	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	42.6	2013	●	→
Mozambique	43.1	2011	●	→
Nigeria	43.6	2016	●	↑
Madagascar	49.2	2009	●	→
Eritrea	50.3	2010	●	→
Burundi	55.9	2016	●	→
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–	–





Prevalence of wasting in children (% of population aged under 5)

The percentage of children up to the age of 5 years whose weight falls below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for their age, according to the WHO Child Growth Standards. UNICEF et al. (2016) report an average prevalence of wasting in high-income countries of 0.75%. We assumed this value for high-income countries with missing data.

Source: UNICEF et al., 2020
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Eswatini	2.0	2014	●	↑
Rwanda	2.2	2015	●	↑
Morocco	2.3	2011	●	↑
South Africa	2.5	2016	●	↑
Malawi	2.7	2015	●	↑
Lesotho	2.8	2014	●	↑
Tunisia	2.8	2012	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	3.1	2011	●	↑
Zimbabwe	3.2	2015	●	↑
Gabon	3.4	2012	●	↑
Uganda	3.6	2016	●	↑
Kenya	4.0	2014	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	4.0	2014	●	↑
Algeria	4.1	2012	●	↑
Seychelles	4.3	2012	●	↑
Benin	4.5	2014	●	↑
Tanzania	4.5	2015	●	↑
Ghana	4.7	2014	●	↑
Angola	4.9	2016	●	↑
Burundi	5.1	2016	●	→
Cameroon	5.2	2014	●	↑
Liberia	5.6	2013	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	6.0	2016	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	6.0	2014	●	↑
Mozambique	6.1	2011	●	↑
Zambia	6.3	2013	●	→
Libya	6.5	2007	●	→
Togo	6.7	2014	●	↓
Namibia	7.1	2013	●	↗
Botswana	7.2	2007	●	↑
Senegal	7.2	2016	●	↑
Central African Republic	7.4	2010	●	↗
Burkina Faso	7.6	2016	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	8.1	2013	●	↑
Guinea	8.1	2016	●	→
Republic of Congo	8.2	2015	●	↓
Sierra Leone	9.4	2013	●	↗
Egypt	9.5	2014	●	↑
Ethiopia	9.9	2016	●	→
Niger	10.3	2016	●	→
Nigeria	10.8	2016	●	→
Comoros	11.1	2012	●	↗
The Gambia	11.1	2013	●	↓
Chad	13.0	2015	●	→
Mali	13.5	2015	●	↓
Mauritania	14.8	2015	●	↓
Somalia	15.0	2009	●	→
Madagascar	15.2	2004	●	→
Eritrea	15.3	2010	●	→
Sudan	16.3	2014	●	↗
Djibouti	21.5	2012	●	→
South Sudan	22.7	2010	●	↗
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–	–



Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% adult population)

The percentage of the adult population that has a body mass index (BMI) of 30kg/m² or higher, based on measured height and weight.

Source: WHO (2020)
Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Ethiopia	4.5	2016	●	↑
Eritrea	5.0	2016	●	↑
Madagascar	5.3	2016	●	↑
Uganda	5.3	2016	●	↑
Burundi	5.4	2016	●	↑
Niger	5.5	2016	●	↑
Burkina Faso	5.6	2016	●	↑
Malawi	5.8	2016	●	↑
Rwanda	5.8	2016	●	↑
Chad	6.1	2016	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	6.7	2016	●	↑
Kenya	7.1	2016	●	↑
Mozambique	7.2	2016	●	↑
Central African Republic	7.5	2016	●	↑
Guinea	7.7	2016	●	↑
Comoros	7.8	2016	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	8.0	2016	●	↑
Zambia	8.1	2016	●	↑
Angola	8.2	2016	●	↑
Somalia	8.3	2016	●	↑
Tanzania	8.4	2016	●	↑
Togo	8.4	2016	●	↑
Mali	8.6	2016	●	↑
Sierra Leone	8.7	2016	●	↑
Senegal	8.8	2016	●	↑
Nigeria	8.9	2016	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	9.5	2016	●	↑
Benin	9.6	2016	●	↑
Republic of Congo	9.6	2016	●	↑
Liberia	9.9	2016	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	10.3	2016	●	↓
The Gambia	10.3	2016	●	↓
Mauritius	10.8	2016	●	↓
Ghana	10.9	2016	●	↓
Cameroon	11.4	2016	●	↓
Cabo Verde	11.8	2016	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	12.4	2016	●	↓
Mauritania	12.7	2016	●	↓
Djibouti	13.5	2016	●	↓
Seychelles	14.0	2016	●	↓
Gabon	15.0	2016	●	↓
Zimbabwe	15.5	2016	●	↓
Eswatini	16.5	2016	●	↓
Lesotho	16.6	2016	●	↓
Namibia	17.2	2016	●	↓
Botswana	18.9	2016	●	↓
Morocco	26.1	2016	●	↓
Tunisia	26.9	2016	●	↓
Algeria	27.4	2016	●	↓
South Africa	28.3	2016	●	↓
Egypt	32.0	2016	●	↓
Libya	32.5	2016	●	↓
South Sudan	NA	NA	–	–
Sudan	NA	NA	–	–





Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)

Cereal yield, measured as tonnes per hectare of harvested land. Production data on cereals relate to crops harvested for dry grain only and excludes crops harvested for hay or green for food, feed, or silage and those used for grazing.

Source: FAO (2020)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	7.3	2017	●	↑
South Africa	5.6	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	5.2	2017	●	↑
Madagascar	3.8	2017	●	↑
Ethiopia	2.5	2017	●	↑
Zambia	2.5	2017	●	↓
Côte d'Ivoire	2.1	2017	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	2017	●	↓
Uganda	2.1	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	2.0	2017	●	↑
Djibouti	1.9	2017	●	→
Malawi	1.9	2017	●	↓
Ghana	1.9	2017	●	↑
Morocco	1.8	2017	●	↑
Cameroon	1.7	2017	●	→
Gabon	1.6	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	1.6	2017	●	↗
Tanzania	1.5	2017	●	↓
Tunisia	1.5	2017	●	↓
Mali	1.5	2017	●	↓
Benin	1.5	2017	●	→
Kenya	1.5	2017	●	↓
Nigeria	1.5	2017	●	→
South Sudan	1.4	2017	●	↗
Burundi	1.4	2017	●	→
Mauritania	1.4	2017	●	↓
Comoros	1.4	2017	●	↓
Liberia	1.3	2017	●	→
Rwanda	1.3	2017	●	↓
Senegal	1.3	2017	●	↗
Guinea	1.2	2017	●	→
Togo	1.1	2017	●	↓
Eswatini	1.1	2017	●	→
Burkina Faso	1.0	2017	●	↓
Algeria	1.0	2017	●	↓
Lesotho	1.0	2017	●	↑
Central African Republic	0.9	2017	●	→
Angola	0.9	2017	●	→
Mozambique	0.9	2017	●	↗
The Gambia	0.8	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	0.8	2017	●	→
Chad	0.8	2017	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.8	2017	●	↓
Libya	0.8	2017	●	→
Sudan	0.7	2017	●	↓
Eritrea	0.6	2017	●	↓
Zimbabwe	0.6	2017	●	↓
Somalia	0.5	2017	●	↓
Niger	0.5	2017	●	→
Namibia	0.4	2017	●	→
Botswana	0.4	2017	●	→
Cabo Verde	0.2	2017	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–



Fertilizer consumption (kg per hectare of arable land)

The quantity of plant nutrients used per unit of arable land. Fertilizer products cover nitrogenous, potash, and phosphate fertilizers. Traditional nutrients such as animal and plant manures are not included.

Source: FAO, 2017
Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	649.2	2016	●	↑
Seychelles	521.7	2016	●	↑
Mauritius	235.3	2016	●	↑
Zambia	89.6	2016	●	↑
Botswana	89.6	2016	●	↑
Morocco	71.1	2016	●	↑
Tunisia	59.3	2016	●	↑
South Africa	58.5	2016	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	51.7	2016	●	↑
Mali	44.2	2016	●	↑
Kenya	38.2	2016	●	↓
Gabon	26.8	2016	●	↑
Namibia	26.1	2016	●	↑
Zimbabwe	22.9	2016	●	↗
Algeria	22.3	2016	●	→
Burkina Faso	21.8	2016	●	↑
Malawi	21.6	2016	●	↓
Ghana	20.9	2016	●	↓
Senegal	16.4	2016	●	↗
Benin	14.7	2016	●	↑
Ethiopia	14.4	2016	●	↓
Tanzania	12.6	2016	●	→
Libya	11.7	2016	●	↓
Togo	11.0	2016	●	↓
Rwanda	10.9	2016	●	↓
Cameroon	9.7	2016	●	↓
Angola	8.0	2016	●	↓
Sudan	7.2	2016	●	↗
Nigeria	5.5	2016	●	↓
Burundi	5.4	2016	●	↓
Madagascar	5.2	2016	●	↓
Mozambique	3.7	2016	●	↓
Eritrea	2.8	2016	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.5	2016	●	→
Uganda	1.9	2016	●	↓
Republic of Congo	1.8	2016	●	↓
Guinea	1.6	2016	●	↓
The Gambia	1.2	2016	●	→
Niger	0.4	2016	●	↓
Central African Republic	0.3	2015	●	→
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–	–
Chad	NA	NA	–	–
Comoros	NA	NA	–	–
Djibouti	NA	NA	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Eswatini	NA	NA	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–	–
Lesotho	NA	NA	–	–
Liberia	NA	NA	–	–
Mauritania	NA	NA	–	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–	–
Sierra Leone	NA	NA	–	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–	–





Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

The estimated number of women, between the age of 15-49, who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, per 100,000 live births.

Source: WHO et al. (2020)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	37	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	43	2017	●	↑
Seychelles	53	2017	●	↑
Cabo Verde	58	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	61	2017	●	↑
Morocco	70	2017	●	↑
Libya	72	2017	●	↓
Algeria	112	2017	●	→
South Africa	119	2017	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	130	2017	●	→
Botswana	144	2017	●	↗
Namibia	195	2017	●	↗
Zambia	213	2017	●	↗
Angola	241	2017	●	→
Djibouti	248	2017	●	→
Rwanda	248	2017	●	↑
Gabon	252	2017	●	→
Comoros	273	2017	●	→
Mozambique	289	2017	●	↗
Sudan	295	2017	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	301	2017	●	→
Ghana	308	2017	●	→
Senegal	315	2017	●	↗
Burkina Faso	320	2017	●	↗
Madagascar	335	2017	●	↗
Kenya	342	2017	●	→
Malawi	349	2017	●	↗
Uganda	375	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	378	2017	●	↗
Togo	396	2017	●	→
Benin	397	2017	●	↗
Ethiopia	401	2017	●	↗
Eswatini	437	2017	●	↓
Zimbabwe	458	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	473	2017	●	→
Eritrea	480	2017	●	↗
Niger	509	2017	●	↗
Tanzania	524	2017	●	↗
Cameroon	529	2017	●	→
Lesotho	544	2017	●	→
Burundi	548	2017	●	→
Mali	562	2017	●	↗
Guinea	576	2017	●	↑
The Gambia	597	2017	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	617	2017	●	↗
Liberia	661	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	667	2017	●	→
Mauritania	766	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	829	2017	●	↗
Somalia	829	2017	●	→
Nigeria	917	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	1120	2017	●	→
Chad	1140	2017	●	→
South Sudan	1150	2017	●	↓



Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)

The percentage of births attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own, and to care for newborns.

Source: UNICEF, 2020
Trends: 2012-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Libya	99.9	2013	●	–
Mauritius	99.8	2016	●	↑
Botswana	99.7	2015	●	↑
Seychelles	99.0	2012	●	–
South Africa	96.7	2016	●	–
Algeria	96.6	2013	●	–
Republic of Congo	94.4	2015	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	92.5	2014	●	–
Egypt	91.5	2014	●	–
Cabo Verde	91.4	2015	●	→
Rwanda	90.7	2015	●	–
Malawi	89.8	2016	●	–
Gabon	89.3	2012	●	–
Eswatini	88.3	2014	●	–
Namibia	88.2	2013	●	–
Djibouti	87.4	2012	●	–
Burundi	85.1	2017	●	↑
Comoros	82.2	2012	●	–
Democratic Republic of Congo	80.1	2014	●	–
Burkina Faso	79.8	2015	●	–
Benin	78.1	2018	●	↓
Zimbabwe	78.1	2015	●	↑
Lesotho	77.9	2014	●	–
Sudan	77.5	2014	●	–
Uganda	74.2	2016	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	73.6	2016	●	↑
Morocco	73.6	2011	●	–
Tunisia	73.6	2012	●	–
Ghana	70.8	2014	●	–
Mauritania	69.3	2015	●	↗
Senegal	68.4	2017	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	68.3	2011	●	–
Cameroon	64.7	2014	●	–
Tanzania	63.7	2016	●	→
Zambia	63.3	2014	●	–
Guinea	62.7	2016	●	↑
Kenya	61.8	2014	●	–
Liberia	61.1	2013	●	–
Sierra Leone	59.7	2013	●	–
The Gambia	57.2	2013	●	–
Mozambique	54.3	2011	●	–
Angola	49.6	2016	●	–
Guinea-Bissau	45.0	2014	●	–
Togo	44.6	2014	●	–
Madagascar	44.3	2013	●	–
Mali	43.7	2015	●	↓
Nigeria	40.3	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	40.0	2010	●	–
Niger	39.7	2015	●	↗
Eritrea	34.1	2010	●	–
Ethiopia	27.7	2016	●	→
Chad	20.2	2015	●	–
South Sudan	19.4	2010	●	–
Somalia	9.4	2006	●	–





Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)

The number of newborn infants (neonates) who die before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births.

Source: UNICEF, et al., 2020
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Libya	6.4	2018	●	↑
Seychelles	8.8	2018	●	↑
Mauritius	9.2	2018	●	↑
South Africa	10.7	2018	●	↑
Egypt	11.2	2018	●	↑
Tunisia	11.5	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	11.6	2018	●	↑
Morocco	13.8	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.0	2018	●	↑
Algeria	14.6	2018	●	↑
Namibia	15.6	2018	●	↗
Rwanda	15.9	2018	●	↑
Eswatini	17.2	2018	●	↗
Eritrea	18.4	2018	●	↗
Kenya	19.6	2018	●	↗
Uganda	19.9	2018	●	↗
Republic of Congo	20.3	2018	●	↗
Madagascar	20.6	2018	●	↗
Senegal	20.6	2018	●	↗
Zimbabwe	20.9	2018	●	↗
Gabon	21.0	2018	●	↗
Tanzania	21.3	2018	●	↗
Burundi	21.7	2018	●	↗
Malawi	22.4	2018	●	↗
Zambia	23.5	2018	●	→
Ghana	23.9	2018	●	↗
Botswana	24.5	2018	●	↗
Liberia	24.5	2018	●	↗
Burkina Faso	24.7	2018	●	↗
Togo	24.9	2018	●	→
Niger	25.2	2018	●	↗
The Gambia	26.3	2018	●	↗
Cameroon	26.6	2018	●	→
Mozambique	27.8	2018	●	↗
Ethiopia	28.1	2018	●	↗
Democratic Republic of Congo	28.3	2018	●	→
Angola	28.5	2018	●	↗
Sudan	28.6	2018	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	29.9	2018	●	→
Guinea	31.1	2018	●	→
Benin	31.3	2018	●	→
Comoros	31.6	2018	●	→
Djibouti	31.7	2018	●	↗
Mali	32.7	2018	●	→
Sierra Leone	32.8	2018	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	33.5	2018	●	→
Mauritania	33.5	2018	●	→
Chad	34.2	2018	●	→
Lesotho	34.9	2018	●	→
Nigeria	36.0	2018	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	36.6	2018	●	→
Somalia	37.5	2018	●	→
South Sudan	40.0	2018	●	→
Central African Republic	41.2	2018	●	→



Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)

The probability that a newborn baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year, per 1,000 live births.

Source: UNICEF et al., 2020
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Libya	12.0	2018	●	↑
Seychelles	14.5	2018	●	↑
Mauritius	15.5	2018	●	↑
Tunisia	17.0	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	19.5	2018	●	↑
Egypt	21.2	2018	●	↑
Morocco	22.4	2018	●	↑
Algeria	23.5	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	31.2	2018	●	↑
South Africa	33.8	2018	●	↑
Rwanda	35.3	2018	●	↑
Botswana	36.5	2018	●	↑
Namibia	39.6	2018	●	↑
Kenya	41.1	2018	●	↑
Eritrea	41.9	2018	●	↑
Senegal	43.6	2018	●	↑
Gabon	44.8	2018	●	↑
Zimbabwe	46.2	2018	●	↑
Uganda	46.4	2018	●	↑
Ghana	47.9	2018	●	↑
Malawi	49.7	2018	●	↑
Republic of Congo	50.1	2018	●	↗
Tanzania	53.0	2018	●	↗
Madagascar	53.6	2018	●	↗
Eswatini	54.4	2018	●	↑
Ethiopia	55.2	2018	●	↑
Zambia	57.8	2018	●	↗
The Gambia	58.4	2018	●	↗
Burundi	58.5	2018	●	↑
Djibouti	59.3	2018	●	↗
Sudan	60.5	2018	●	↗
Comoros	67.5	2018	●	↗
Togo	69.8	2018	●	↗
Liberia	70.9	2018	●	↗
Mozambique	73.2	2018	●	↗
Mauritania	75.7	2018	●	↗
Cameroon	76.1	2018	●	↗
Burkina Faso	76.4	2018	●	↗
Angola	77.2	2018	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	80.9	2018	●	↗
Lesotho	81.1	2018	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	81.5	2018	●	↗
Niger	83.7	2018	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	85.3	2018	●	↗
Democratic Republic of Congo	88.1	2018	●	↗
Benin	93.0	2018	●	→
Mali	97.8	2018	●	↗
South Sudan	98.6	2018	●	→
Guinea	100.8	2018	●	→
Sierra Leone	105.1	2018	●	↗
Central African Republic	116.5	2018	●	↗
Chad	119.0	2018	●	↗
Nigeria	119.9	2018	●	→
Somalia	121.5	2018	●	↗



New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)

Number of people newly infected with HIV per 1,000 uninfected population.

Source: UNAIDS (2020)
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Comoros	0.0	2018	●	↑
Tunisia	0.0	2018	●	↑
Algeria	0.0	2018	●	↑
Mauritania	0.0	2018	●	↑
Morocco	0.0	2018	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	2018	●	↑
Egypt	0.0	2018	●	↑
Libya	0.1	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1	2018	●	↑
Niger	0.1	2018	●	↑
Senegal	0.1	2018	●	↑
Burkina Faso	0.1	2018	●	↑
Sudan	0.1	2018	●	↑
Eritrea	0.2	2018	●	↑
Burundi	0.2	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	0.2	2018	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.2	2018	●	↑
Ethiopia	0.2	2018	●	↑
Madagascar	0.2	2018	●	↓
Rwanda	0.3	2018	●	↑
Benin	0.3	2018	●	↑
Liberia	0.4	2018	●	↑
Chad	0.4	2018	●	↗
Guinea	0.5	2018	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.6	2018	●	↑
Djibouti	0.6	2018	●	→
Nigeria	0.7	2018	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	2018	●	↑
Ghana	0.7	2018	●	↗
Mauritius	0.7	2018	●	→
Togo	0.7	2018	●	↑
Mali	0.8	2018	●	→
Angola	1.0	2018	●	→
Gabon	1.0	2018	●	↑
Cameroon	1.0	2018	●	↑
Kenya	1.0	2018	●	↑
Republic of Congo	1.0	2018	●	↗
The Gambia	1.1	2018	●	→
Central African Republic	1.2	2018	●	↑
Uganda	1.4	2018	●	↑
Tanzania	1.4	2018	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	1.4	2018	●	↗
South Sudan	1.6	2018	●	→
Malawi	2.3	2018	●	↑
Zimbabwe	2.8	2018	●	↑
Namibia	2.8	2018	●	↑
Zambia	3.0	2018	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	4.2	2018	●	→
Botswana	4.4	2018	●	↑
South Africa	4.9	2018	●	↑
Mozambique	5.3	2018	●	↗
Lesotho	7.8	2018	●	↑
Eswatini	8.6	2018	●	↑
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-



People living with HIV receiving antiretroviral therapy (%)

The percentage of people on antiretroviral therapy among all people living with HIV.

Source: UNAIDS Data (2019)
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Namibia	92	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	89	2018	●	↑
Zimbabwe	88	2018	●	↑
Rwanda	87	2018	●	↑
Eswatini	86	2018	●	↑
Botswana	83	2018	●	↑
Algeria	81	2018	●	↑
Burundi	80	2018	●	↑
Comoros	79	2018	●	↑
Malawi	78	2018	●	↑
Zambia	78	2018	●	↑
Uganda	72	2018	●	↑
Tanzania	71	2018	●	↑
Kenya	68	2018	●	↑
Gabon	67	2018	●	↑
Ethiopia	65	2018	●	↑
Morocco	65	2018	●	↑
Senegal	63	2018	●	↑
Burkina Faso	62	2018	●	↑
South Africa	62	2018	●	↑
Benin	61	2018	●	↑
Lesotho	61	2018	●	↑
Togo	60	2018	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	57	2018	●	↑
Mozambique	56	2018	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	55	2018	●	↑
Mauritania	54	2018	●	↑
Niger	54	2018	●	↑
Nigeria	53	2018	●	↗
Cameroon	52	2018	●	↑
Chad	51	2018	●	→
Eritrea	51	2018	●	→
Libya	44	2018	●	↗
Sierra Leone	41	2018	●	↑
Guinea	40	2018	●	↗
Tunisia	39	2018	●	↗
Central African Republic	36	2018	●	↗
Republic of Congo	35	2018	●	→
Liberia	35	2018	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	34	2018	●	↗
Ghana	34	2018	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	33	2018	●	↗
Egypt	31	2018	●	↑
Mali	31	2018	●	→
Djibouti	30	2018	●	↗
Somalia	30	2018	●	↗
The Gambia	29	2018	●	↗
Angola	27	2018	●	→
Mauritius	22	2018	●	→
South Sudan	16	2018	●	→
Sudan	15	2018	●	→
Madagascar	9	2018	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	-	-
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-





Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)

The estimated rate of new and relapse cases of tuberculosis in a given year, expressed per 100,000 people. All forms of tuberculosis are included, including cases of people living with HIV.

Source: WHO, 2020
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	12	2018	●	↑
Mauritius	13	2018	●	→
Seychelles	18	2018	●	↓
Comoros	35	2018	●	→
Tunisia	35	2018	●	↗
Togo	36	2018	●	↑
Libya	40	2018	●	→
Cabo Verde	46	2018	●	↑
Burkina Faso	48	2018	●	→
Mali	53	2018	●	→
Benin	56	2018	●	→
Rwanda	59	2018	●	→
Algeria	69	2018	●	→
Sudan	71	2018	●	↑
Niger	87	2018	●	→
Eritrea	89	2018	●	↗
Mauritania	93	2018	●	↗
Morocco	99	2018	●	→
Burundi	111	2018	●	→
Senegal	118	2018	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	124	2018	●	↑
Chad	142	2018	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	142	2018	●	↗
South Sudan	146	2018	●	→
Ghana	148	2018	●	→
Ethiopia	151	2018	●	↑
The Gambia	174	2018	●	→
Guinea	176	2018	●	→
Malawi	181	2018	●	↗
Cameroon	186	2018	●	↗
Uganda	200	2018	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	201	2018	●	↓
Zimbabwe	210	2018	●	↗
Nigeria	219	2018	●	→
Madagascar	233	2018	●	→
Tanzania	253	2018	●	↗
Djibouti	260	2018	●	↑
Somalia	262	2018	●	→
Botswana	275	2018	●	↑
Kenya	292	2018	●	↑
Sierra Leone	298	2018	●	→
Liberia	308	2018	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	321	2018	●	→
Eswatini	329	2018	●	↑
Zambia	346	2018	●	↗
Angola	355	2018	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	361	2018	●	→
Republic of Congo	375	2018	●	→
South Africa	520	2018	●	↑
Namibia	524	2018	●	↗
Gabon	525	2018	●	→
Central African Republic	540	2018	●	→
Mozambique	551	2018	●	→
Lesotho	611	2018	●	↑



Proportion of children under 5 with fever who are treated with appropriate anti-malarial drugs (%)

The percentage of children aged 0–59 months who were ill with a fever in the two weeks before the survey and who received any anti-malarial drugs during that time.

Source: WHO World Malaria Report 2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Rwanda	98.7	2017	●
Mozambique	98.6	2018	●
Malawi	96.4	2017	●
Sierra Leone	96.0	2016	●
Kenya	91.5	2015	●
Zambia	90.4	2013	●
Tanzania	89.4	2017	●
Uganda	87.8	2016	●
Liberia	81.1	2016	●
Burkina Faso	79.4	2018	●
Zimbabwe	78.8	2014	●
Angola	76.7	2016	●
Togo	76.3	2017	●
Senegal	65.5	2017	●
Côte d'Ivoire	64.1	2016	●
Ghana	58.8	2016	●
Guinea-Bissau	47.0	2014	●
Namibia	44.8	2013	●
Equatorial Guinea	44.1	2011	●
The Gambia	37.9	2013	●
Benin	37.0	2018	●
Republic of Congo	37.0	2015	●
Gabon	34.0	2012	●
Sudan	32.9	2010	●
Mali	31.0	2018	●
Djibouti	22.2	2009	●
Nigeria	20.6	2017	●
Eswatini	19.7	2010	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	17.0	2013	●
Madagascar	17.0	2016	●
Guinea	16.5	2016	●
Comoros	16.0	2012	●
Cameroon	15.1	2014	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.3	2014	●
Ethiopia	11.5	2016	●
Burundi	11.3	2017	●
Somalia	10.7	2006	●
Chad	10.0	2015	●
Central African Republic	9.5	2010	●
Mauritania	8.2	2015	●
South Sudan	8.2	2010	●
Eritrea	4.6	2008	●
Algeria	NA	NA	–
Botswana	NA	NA	–
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–
Egypt	NA	NA	–
Lesotho	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–
Morocco	NA	NA	–
Niger	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–
South Africa	NA	NA	–
Tunisia	NA	NA	–





Malaria mortality rate

Number of adults and children who have died due to malaria in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100 000 population.

Source: WHO World Malaria Report 2019
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Algeria	0.0	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	●	↑
Djibouti	0.0	2018	●	↑
Egypt	0.0	2018	●	↑
Eswatini	0.0	2018	●	↑
Morocco	0.0	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	2018	●	↑
Botswana	0.1	2018	●	↑
South Africa	1.2	2018	●	↑
Comoros	4.7	2018	●	↑
Eritrea	5.7	2018	●	↓
Ethiopia	6.4	2018	●	↑
Namibia	6.8	2018	●	↓
Somalia	8.8	2018	●	↗
Sudan	12.0	2018	●	→
Zimbabwe	13.1	2018	●	↑
Madagascar	20.4	2018	●	↗
Kenya	24.2	2018	●	→
Gabon	24.9	2018	●	→
Rwanda	26.4	2018	●	→
Senegal	28.3	2018	●	→
The Gambia	30.2	2018	●	→
Uganda	30.9	2018	●	→
Mauritania	31.7	2018	●	→
Malawi	35.7	2018	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	36.3	2018	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	37.1	2018	●	↗
Ghana	37.2	2018	●	↗
Republic of Congo	37.4	2018	●	→
Tanzania	38.3	2018	●	→
Liberia	41.6	2018	●	→
Zambia	43.3	2018	●	→
Angola	43.6	2018	●	→
Cameroon	44.4	2018	●	↗
Burundi	45.8	2018	●	→
South Sudan	48.8	2018	●	↓
Mozambique	48.9	2018	●	↗
Nigeria	48.9	2018	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	53.1	2018	●	↗
Chad	56.8	2018	●	↗
Benin	61.7	2018	●	→
Mali	62.1	2018	●	↑
Burkina Faso	64.4	2018	●	↑
Togo	65.1	2018	●	→
Guinea	66.1	2018	●	↗
Niger	76.1	2018	●	↗
Central African Republic	78.3	2018	●	↗
Sierra Leone	85.8	2018	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Lesotho	NA	NA	–	–
Libya	NA	NA	–	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–
Tunisia	NA	NA	–	–



Coverage of Preventive Chemotherapy for Neglected Tropical Diseases (%)

Preventive chemotherapy (PC) is the approach of treating populations at risk of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), to prevent transmission or morbidity of those diseases, with drugs either alone or in combination. Coverage is calculated as the number of people in need of PC and treated out of population requiring PC.

Source: WHO, 2019
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	98.6	2017	●	↑
Burkina Faso	97.6	2018	●	↑
Burundi	97.2	2018	●	↑
Togo	95.9	2018	●	↑
Zambia	92.8	2018	●	↑
Sierra Leone	83.3	2018	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	82.3	2018	●	↑
Rwanda	81.9	2018	●	↑
Ethiopia	80.7	2018	●	↑
Benin	80.3	2018	●	↑
Niger	80.1	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	80.0	2018	●	↑
Mali	79.3	2018	●	↑
Liberia	79.3	2018	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	76.5	2018	●	↑
Uganda	75.5	2018	●	↑
Guinea	75.4	2018	●	↑
Chad	74.7	2018	●	↑
Mozambique	72.8	2018	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	72.6	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	70.3	2018	●	↑
Lesotho	69.9	2018	●	–
Eswatini	66.3	2018	●	↑
Tanzania	65.8	2018	●	↓
Nigeria	64.6	2018	●	↑
Cameroon	63.9	2018	●	↓
Republic of Congo	62.7	2018	●	↑
Senegal	60.7	2018	●	↓
Malawi	57.7	2018	●	↓
South Africa	45.5	2018	●	↓
Central African Republic	31.5	2018	●	↑
Mauritania	31.2	2018	●	↓
Somalia	28.3	2017	●	↑
Sudan	27.3	2017	●	↑
Algeria	26.4	2018	●	–
South Sudan	26.3	2018	●	↑
Angola	25.3	2018	●	↑
Eritrea	23.8	2018	●	→
Gabon	20.2	2018	●	↑
Zimbabwe	3.7	2018	●	↓
Kenya	0.4	2018	●	↓
The Gambia	0.0	2018	●	↓
Botswana	0.0	2018	●	↓
Comoros	0.0	2018	●	–
Djibouti	0.0	2017	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	2018	●	–
Ghana	0.0	2018	●	↓
Libya	0.0	2017	●	–
Madagascar	0.0	2018	●	↓
Morocco	0.0	2017	●	–
Namibia	0.0	2018	●	↓
Mauritius	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–
Tunisia	NA	NA	–	–





Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory disease in populations age 30–70 years (per 100,000 population)

The probability of dying between the ages of 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases, defined as the percent of 30-year-old-people who would die before their 70th birthday from these diseases, assuming current mortality rates at every age and that individuals would not die from any other cause of death (e.g. injuries or HIV/AIDS).

Source: WHO, 2018
Trends: 2010–2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Morocco	12.4	2016	●	↑
Kenya	13.4	2016	●	↑
Algeria	14.2	2016	●	↑
Gabon	14.4	2016	●	↑
Tunisia	16.1	2016	●	↑
Malawi	16.4	2016	●	↑
Angola	16.5	2016	●	↑
Republic of Congo	16.7	2016	●	↑
Cabo Verde	17.2	2016	●	↑
Liberia	17.6	2016	●	→
Tanzania	17.9	2016	●	→
Zambia	17.9	2016	●	↑
Mauritania	18.1	2016	●	↓
Senegal	18.1	2016	●	↑
Rwanda	18.2	2016	●	↗
Ethiopia	18.3	2016	●	↗
Mozambique	18.4	2016	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	18.5	2016	●	→
Zimbabwe	19.3	2016	●	↗
Democratic Republic of Congo	19.4	2016	●	→
Benin	19.6	2016	●	→
Djibouti	19.6	2016	●	↓
South Sudan	19.8	2016	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	20.0	2016	●	↗
Niger	20.0	2016	●	→
Libya	20.1	2016	●	→
Botswana	20.3	2016	●	↗
The Gambia	20.4	2016	●	→
Ghana	20.8	2016	●	↓
Seychelles	21.2	2016	●	↗
Namibia	21.3	2016	●	↗
Cameroon	21.6	2016	●	→
Burkina Faso	21.7	2016	●	→
Somalia	21.8	2016	●	↓
Uganda	21.9	2016	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	22.0	2016	●	→
Guinea	22.4	2016	●	→
Nigeria	22.5	2016	●	→
Mauritius	22.6	2016	●	↗
Burundi	22.9	2016	●	↓
Comoros	22.9	2016	●	→
Madagascar	22.9	2016	●	↗
Central African Republic	23.1	2016	●	↗
Togo	23.6	2016	●	→
Chad	23.9	2016	●	→
Eritrea	23.9	2016	●	→
Mali	24.6	2016	●	→
Sudan	26.0	2016	●	→
South Africa	26.2	2016	●	↗
Lesotho	26.6	2016	●	→
Eswatini	26.7	2016	●	↓
Egypt	27.7	2016	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	29.1	2016	●	↓
Sierra Leone	30.5	2016	●	→



Traffic deaths rate (per 100,000 population)

Estimated number of fatal road traffic injuries per 100,000 people.

Source: WHO, 2020
Trends: 2013–2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	9.7	2016	●	↑
Mauritius	13.7	2016	●	↓
Seychelles	15.9	2016	●	↓
Morocco	19.6	2016	●	↗
Nigeria	21.4	2016	●	↓
Tunisia	22.8	2016	●	↗
Mali	23.1	2016	●	↗
Gabon	23.2	2016	●	↓
Senegal	23.4	2016	●	↑
Angola	23.6	2016	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	23.6	2016	●	→
Algeria	23.8	2013	●	–
Botswana	23.8	2016	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	24.6	2016	●	↓
Djibouti	24.7	2013	●	–
Mauritania	24.7	2016	●	↓
Zambia	24.7	2013	●	–
Ghana	24.9	2016	●	→
Cabo Verde	25.0	2016	●	→
Eritrea	25.3	2016	●	↓
Sudan	25.7	2016	●	↓
South Africa	25.9	2016	●	↓
Libya	26.1	2016	●	↓
Niger	26.2	2016	●	→
Comoros	26.5	2016	●	→
Ethiopia	26.7	2016	●	↓
Eswatini	26.9	2016	●	↓
Somalia	27.1	2016	●	↓
Sierra Leone	27.3	2013	●	–
Republic of Congo	27.4	2016	●	↓
Benin	27.5	2016	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	27.5	2016	●	↗
Chad	27.6	2016	●	↓
Kenya	27.8	2016	●	→
Guinea	28.2	2016	●	↓
Madagascar	28.6	2016	●	↓
Lesotho	28.9	2016	●	↓
Uganda	29.0	2016	●	↓
Tanzania	29.2	2016	●	↗
Togo	29.2	2016	●	→
The Gambia	29.7	2016	●	↓
Rwanda	29.7	2016	●	↗
South Sudan	29.9	2016	●	↓
Cameroon	30.1	2016	●	↓
Mozambique	30.1	2016	●	→
Namibia	30.4	2016	●	↓
Burkina Faso	30.5	2016	●	↓
Malawi	31.0	2016	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	31.1	2016	●	↓
Central African Republic	33.6	2016	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	33.7	2016	●	↓
Burundi	34.7	2016	●	↓
Zimbabwe	34.7	2016	●	↓
Liberia	35.9	2016	●	↓





Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women aged 15 to 19)

The number of births per 1,000 women between the age of 15 to 19.

Source: UNDP, 2020
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Libya	5.8	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	7.8	2017	●	↑
Algeria	10.1	2017	●	↑
Djibouti	18.8	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	25.7	2017	●	↑
Morocco	31.0	2017	●	↑
Rwanda	39.1	2017	●	→
Botswana	46.1	2017	●	→
Eritrea	52.6	2017	●	↗
Egypt	53.8	2017	●	→
Burundi	55.6	2017	●	→
South Sudan	62.0	2017	●	↑
Seychelles	62.1	2017	●	↓
Namibia	63.6	2017	●	↑
Sudan	64.0	2017	●	↑
Comoros	65.4	2017	●	↗
Ghana	66.6	2017	●	→
Ethiopia	66.7	2017	●	↗
South Africa	67.9	2017	●	→
Mauritania	71.0	2017	●	↗
Senegal	72.7	2017	●	↗
Cabo Verde	73.8	2017	●	→
Kenya	75.1	2017	●	↗
Eswatini	76.7	2017	●	→
The Gambia	78.2	2017	●	↗
Benin	86.1	2017	●	→
Zimbabwe	86.1	2017	●	↗
Togo	89.1	2017	●	→
Lesotho	92.7	2017	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	94.6	2017	●	→
Gabon	96.2	2017	●	→
Somalia	100.1	2017	●	→
Burkina Faso	104.3	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	104.8	2017	●	→
Cameroon	105.8	2017	●	↗
Nigeria	107.3	2017	●	→
Madagascar	109.6	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	112.2	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	112.8	2017	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	117.6	2017	●	→
Tanzania	118.4	2017	●	→
Uganda	118.8	2017	●	→
Zambia	120.1	2017	●	↗
Democratic Republic of Congo	124.2	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	129.1	2017	●	→
Malawi	132.7	2017	●	→
Guinea	135.3	2017	●	→
Liberia	136.0	2017	●	→
Mozambique	148.6	2017	●	→
Angola	150.5	2017	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	155.6	2017	●	→
Chad	161.1	2017	●	→
Mali	169.1	2017	●	→
Niger	186.5	2017	●	→



Universal health coverage (UHC) service coverage index (worst 0–100 best)

Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population). The indicator is an index reported on a unitless scale of 0 to 100, which is computed as the geometric mean of 14 tracer indicators of health service coverage.

Source: WHO (2019)
Trends: 2010-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Algeria	78	2017	●	↑
Seychelles	71	2017	●	↑
Morocco	70	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	70	2017	●	↗
Cabo Verde	69	2017	●	↑
South Africa	69	2017	●	↑
Egypt	68	2017	●	↗
Libya	64	2017	●	→
Eswatini	63	2017	●	↗
Mauritius	63	2017	●	↗
Namibia	62	2017	●	→
Botswana	61	2017	●	→
Rwanda	57	2017	●	↗
Kenya	55	2017	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	55	2017	●	→
Zimbabwe	54	2017	●	↗
Zambia	53	2017	●	→
Comoros	52	2017	●	↗
Gabon	49	2017	●	↓
Lesotho	48	2017	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	47	2017	●	↗
Djibouti	47	2017	●	↗
Ghana	47	2017	●	↗
Cameroon	46	2017	●	↗
Malawi	46	2017	●	→
Mozambique	46	2017	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	45	2017	●	↗
Senegal	45	2017	●	→
Uganda	45	2017	●	→
The Gambia	44	2017	●	→
Sudan	44	2017	●	↗
Tanzania	43	2017	●	→
Togo	43	2017	●	↗
Burundi	42	2017	●	→
Nigeria	42	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	41	2017	●	↗
Mauritania	41	2017	●	→
Angola	40	2017	●	→
Benin	40	2017	●	→
Burkina Faso	40	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	40	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	39	2017	●	↗
Ethiopia	39	2017	●	↗
Liberia	39	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	39	2017	●	↗
Eritrea	38	2017	●	→
Mali	38	2017	●	→
Guinea	37	2017	●	→
Niger	37	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	33	2017	●	→
South Sudan	31	2017	●	→
Chad	28	2017	●	→
Madagascar	28	2017	●	→
Somalia	25	2017	●	→





Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)

Mortality rate that is attributable to the joint effects of fuels used for cooking indoors and ambient outdoor air pollution.

Source: WHO, 2020

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Mauritius	38	2016	●
Morocco	49	2016	●
Seychelles	49	2016	●
Algeria	50	2016	●
Tunisia	56	2016	●
Libya	72	2016	●
Gabon	76	2016	●
Kenya	78	2016	●
South Africa	87	2016	●
Cabo Verde	99	2016	●
Botswana	101	2016	●
Egypt	109	2016	●
Mozambique	110	2016	●
Malawi	115	2016	●
Angola	119	2016	●
Rwanda	121	2016	●
Zambia	127	2016	●
Republic of Congo	131	2016	●
Zimbabwe	133	2016	●
Eswatini	137	2016	●
Tanzania	139	2016	●
Ethiopia	144	2016	●
Namibia	145	2016	●
Uganda	156	2016	●
Djibouti	159	2016	●
Madagascar	160	2016	●
Senegal	161	2016	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	162	2016	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	164	2016	●
South Sudan	165	2016	●
Mauritania	169	2016	●
Liberia	170	2016	●
Comoros	172	2016	●
Eritrea	174	2016	●
Equatorial Guinea	178	2016	●
Lesotho	178	2016	●
Burundi	180	2016	●
Sudan	185	2016	●
Ghana	204	2016	●
Benin	205	2016	●
Burkina Faso	206	2016	●
Cameroon	208	2016	●
Mali	209	2016	●
Central African Republic	212	2016	●
Somalia	213	2016	●
Guinea-Bissau	215	2016	●
The Gambia	237	2016	●
Guinea	243	2016	●
Togo	250	2016	●
Niger	252	2016	●
Côte d'Ivoire	269	2016	●
Chad	280	2016	●
Nigeria	307	2016	●
Sierra Leone	324	2016	●



Percentage of surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)

Estimated national routine immunization coverage of infants, expressed as the percentage of surviving infants children under the age of 12 months who received two WHO-recommended vaccines (3rd dose of DTP and 1st dose of measles). Calculated as the minimum value between the percentage of infants who have received the 3rd dose of DTP and the percentage who have received the 1st dose of measles.

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2020)

Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Morocco	99	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	98	2018	●	↑
Tanzania	98	2018	●	↑
Libya	97	2018	●	↑
Mauritius	97	2018	●	↑
Rwanda	97	2018	●	↑
Seychelles	96	2018	●	↑
Tunisia	96	2018	●	↑
Botswana	95	2018	●	↑
Eritrea	95	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	95	2018	●	↑
Egypt	94	2018	●	↑
Ghana	92	2018	●	↑
The Gambia	91	2018	●	↑
Comoros	90	2018	●	↑
Lesotho	90	2018	●	↑
Zambia	90	2018	●	↑
Eswatini	89	2018	●	→
Kenya	89	2018	●	→
Burkina Faso	88	2018	●	→
Burundi	88	2018	●	↓
Sudan	88	2018	●	↑
Zimbabwe	88	2018	●	↑
Malawi	87	2018	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	86	2018	●	↗
Uganda	86	2018	●	↑
Togo	85	2018	●	→
Djibouti	84	2018	●	↑
Liberia	84	2018	●	↑
Namibia	82	2018	●	↓
Senegal	81	2018	●	↗
Algeria	80	2018	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	80	2018	●	→
Mozambique	80	2018	●	→
Sierra Leone	80	2018	●	↗
Mauritania	78	2018	●	↑
Niger	77	2018	●	↓
Republic of Congo	75	2018	●	↓
Benin	71	2018	●	↗
Cameroon	71	2018	●	↓
Côte d'Ivoire	71	2018	●	↑
Mali	70	2018	●	↑
South Africa	70	2018	●	↓
Madagascar	62	2018	●	↗
Ethiopia	61	2018	●	↓
Gabon	59	2018	●	↓
Nigeria	57	2018	●	↑
Angola	50	2018	●	↓
South Sudan	49	2018	●	→
Central African Republic	47	2018	●	→
Guinea	45	2018	●	→
Somalia	42	2018	●	→
Chad	37	2018	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	25	2018	●	↗





Life Expectancy at birth (years)

The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, if he or she were to pass through life exposed to the sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.

Source: WHO, 2020
Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Algeria	76.4	2016	●	↗
Morocco	76.0	2016	●	↗
Tunisia	76.0	2016	●	↗
Mauritius	74.8	2016	●	↗
Seychelles	73.3	2016	●	→
Cabo Verde	73.2	2016	●	↗
Libya	71.9	2016	●	↓
Egypt	70.5	2016	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	68.7	2016	●	→
Rwanda	68.0	2016	●	↗
Senegal	66.8	2016	●	↗
Kenya	66.7	2016	●	↗
Gabon	66.4	2016	●	↗
Botswana	66.1	2016	●	↗
Madagascar	66.1	2016	●	→
Ethiopia	65.5	2016	●	↗
Sudan	65.1	2016	●	→
Eritrea	65.0	2016	●	→
Republic of Congo	64.3	2016	●	→
Malawi	64.2	2016	●	↗
Comoros	63.9	2016	●	→
Mauritania	63.9	2016	●	→
Tanzania	63.9	2016	●	↗
Djibouti	63.8	2016	●	→
Namibia	63.7	2016	●	→
South Africa	63.6	2016	●	↗
Ghana	63.4	2016	●	→
Liberia	62.9	2016	●	→
Angola	62.6	2016	●	→
Uganda	62.5	2016	●	↗
Zambia	62.3	2016	●	↗
The Gambia	61.9	2016	●	→
Zimbabwe	61.4	2016	●	↗
Benin	61.1	2016	●	→
Togo	60.6	2016	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	60.5	2016	●	→
Burkina Faso	60.3	2016	●	→
Burundi	60.1	2016	●	→
Mozambique	60.1	2016	●	↗
Guinea	59.8	2016	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	59.8	2016	●	→
Niger	59.8	2016	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	59.5	2016	●	→
South Sudan	58.6	2016	●	→
Cameroon	58.1	2016	●	→
Mali	58.0	2016	●	→
Eswatini	57.7	2016	●	→
Somalia	55.4	2016	●	→
Nigeria	55.2	2016	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	54.6	2016	●	→
Chad	54.3	2016	●	→
Sierra Leone	53.1	2016	●	→
Central African Republic	53.0	2016	●	↗
Lesotho	52.9	2016	●	→



Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)

Subjective self-evaluation of life, where respondents are asked to evaluate where they feel they stand on a ladder where 0 represents the worst possible life and 10 the best possible life.

Source: Gallup, 2020
Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	6.2	2019	●	↑
Libya	5.5	2018	●	↓
Senegal	5.5	2019	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	5.4	2019	●	↑
Nigeria	5.3	2018	●	↑
Republic of Congo	5.2	2019	●	↑
The Gambia	5.2	2019	●	–
Liberia	5.1	2019	●	↑
Morocco	5.1	2019	●	↓
Algeria	5.0	2018	●	↓
Ghana	5.0	2018	●	↑
Niger	5.0	2019	●	↑
Mali	5.0	2019	●	↑
Benin	5.0	2019	●	↑
Cameroon	4.9	2019	●	↓
Mozambique	4.9	2019	●	↗
Gabon	4.9	2019	●	↗
South Africa	4.9	2018	●	↓
Guinea	4.8	2019	●	↑
Burkina Faso	4.7	2019	●	↗
Somalia	4.7	2016	●	–
Kenya	4.6	2019	●	↗
Comoros	4.6	2019	●	–
Chad	4.5	2018	●	→
Namibia	4.4	2019	●	↓
Eswatini	4.4	2019	●	–
Djibouti	4.4	2011	●	–
Madagascar	4.3	2019	●	↑
Uganda	4.3	2018	●	→
Tunisia	4.3	2019	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	4.3	2017	●	–
Togo	4.2	2019	●	↗
Mauritania	4.2	2019	●	→
Sudan	4.1	2014	●	–
Ethiopia	4.1	2019	●	↓
Egypt	4.0	2018	●	↓
Malawi	3.9	2019	●	→
Angola	3.8	2014	●	–
Burundi	3.8	2018	●	↑
Tanzania	3.6	2019	●	↓
Lesotho	3.5	2019	●	↓
Central African Republic	3.5	2017	●	–
Botswana	3.5	2018	●	↓
Sierra Leone	3.4	2019	●	↓
Zambia	3.3	2019	●	↓
Rwanda	3.3	2019	●	↓
South Sudan	2.8	2017	●	–
Zimbabwe	2.7	2019	●	↓
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–





Net primary enrolment rate (%)

The percentage of children of the official school age population who are enrolled in primary education.

Source: UNESCO, 2020
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
South Sudan	35.2	2015	●	–
Equatorial Guinea	43.5	2015	●	–
Liberia	44.3	2017	●	↗
Eritrea	51.5	2018	●	↓
Mali	58.9	2018	●	↓
Sudan	60.0	2017	●	→
Nigeria	64.1	2010	●	–
Niger	65.1	2017	●	↗
Central African Republic	66.3	2012	●	–
Djibouti	66.5	2019	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	71.3	2010	●	–
Chad	73.2	2016	●	↓
Senegal	75.4	2017	●	→
Guinea	76.0	2016	●	↓
The Gambia	76.8	2018	●	↑
Angola	78.0	2011	●	–
Burkina Faso	78.6	2018	●	↑
Mauritania	79.6	2018	●	↗
Kenya	80.0	2012	●	–
Comoros	80.8	2018	●	↓
Tanzania	81.3	2018	●	↓
Eswatini	82.5	2017	●	↓
Zambia	83.2	2017	●	↓
Ethiopia	84.6	2015	●	–
Ghana	86.2	2019	●	↓
South Africa	87.0	2017	●	↑
Botswana	87.7	2014	●	–
Republic of Congo	87.9	2012	●	–
Côte d'Ivoire	90.3	2018	●	↑
Togo	90.7	2018	●	→
Seychelles	92.2	2018	●	↓
Burundi	92.8	2018	●	–
Cameroon	92.9	2017	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	93.1	2017	●	↑
Lesotho	93.3	2017	●	↑
Cabo Verde	93.4	2018	●	→
Mozambique	93.9	2018	●	↑
Zimbabwe	94.1	2013	●	–
Rwanda	94.8	2018	●	–
Mauritius	94.8	2018	●	→
Uganda	95.5	2013	●	–
Madagascar	95.6	2018	●	–
Egypt	97.0	2018	●	↓
Benin	97.2	2018	●	↑
Namibia	97.5	2018	●	↑
Algeria	97.6	2018	●	↗
Malawi	97.6	2009	●	–
Tunisia	97.8	2013	●	–
Sierra Leone	98.1	2016	●	↑
Morocco	99.1	2018	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–	–
Gabon	NA	NA	–	–
Libya	NA	NA	–	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–	–



Mean years of schooling (years)

The average number of completed years of education of a country's population, excluding years spent repeating individual grades.

Source: UNESCO (2019)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
South Africa	10.1	2017	●	→
Seychelles	9.5	2017	●	→
Botswana	9.3	2017	●	→
Mauritius	9.3	2017	●	→
Gabon	8.2	2017	●	→
Zimbabwe	8.2	2017	●	→
Algeria	8.0	2017	●	→
Libya	7.3	2017	●	→
Egypt	7.2	2017	●	→
Tunisia	7.2	2017	●	→
Ghana	7.1	2017	●	→
Zambia	7.0	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	6.8	2017	●	↗
Namibia	6.8	2017	●	→
Eswatini	6.5	2017	●	→
Kenya	6.5	2017	●	→
Cameroon	6.3	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	6.3	2017	●	→
Lesotho	6.3	2017	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	6.3	2017	●	↗
Nigeria	6.2	2017	●	→
Cabo Verde	6.1	2017	●	→
Madagascar	6.1	2017	●	→
Uganda	6.1	2017	●	→
Tanzania	5.8	2017	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	5.5	2017	●	→
Morocco	5.5	2017	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	5.2	2017	●	↗
Angola	5.1	2017	●	→
Comoros	4.8	2017	●	→
South Sudan	4.8	2017	●	→
Togo	4.8	2017	●	→
Liberia	4.7	2017	●	→
Malawi	4.5	2017	●	→
Mauritania	4.5	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	4.3	2017	●	→
Djibouti	4.1	2017	●	→
Rwanda	4.1	2017	●	→
Eritrea	4.0	2017	●	→
Sudan	3.7	2017	●	→
Benin	3.6	2017	●	→
The Gambia	3.5	2017	●	→
Mozambique	3.5	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	3.5	2017	●	→
Burundi	3.0	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	3.0	2017	●	→
Senegal	3.0	2017	●	→
Ethiopia	2.7	2017	●	→
Guinea	2.6	2017	●	→
Chad	2.3	2017	●	→
Mali	2.3	2017	●	→
Niger	2.0	2017	●	→
Burkina Faso	1.5	2017	●	→
Somalia	NA	NA	–	–





Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)

The percentage of youth, aged 15 to 24, who can both read and write a short simple statement on everyday life with understanding.

Source: UNESCO, 2020

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Libya	99.6	2004	●
Seychelles	99.1	2018	●
Mauritius	99.0	2018	●
Cabo Verde	98.1	2015	●
Equatorial Guinea	98.0	2010	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	97.8	2018	●
Morocco	97.7	2018	●
Botswana	97.5	2013	●
Algeria	97.4	2018	●
Tunisia	96.2	2014	●
Eswatini	95.5	2018	●
South Africa	95.3	2017	●
Namibia	95.2	2018	●
Eritrea	93.3	2018	●
Ghana	92.5	2018	●
Zambia	92.1	2018	●
Zimbabwe	90.4	2014	●
Gabon	89.8	2018	●
Uganda	89.4	2018	●
Burundi	88.2	2017	●
Egypt	88.2	2017	●
Kenya	87.8	2018	●
Lesotho	86.6	2014	●
Rwanda	86.5	2018	●
Tanzania	85.8	2015	●
Cameroon	85.1	2018	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	85.0	2016	●
Togo	84.3	2015	●
Republic of Congo	82.1	2018	●
Madagascar	81.2	2018	●
Comoros	78.3	2018	●
Angola	77.4	2014	●
Nigeria	75.0	2018	●
Sudan	73.0	2018	●
Malawi	72.9	2015	●
Ethiopia	72.8	2017	●
Mozambique	70.9	2017	●
Senegal	69.5	2017	●
The Gambia	67.2	2015	●
Sierra Leone	66.6	2018	●
Mauritania	63.9	2017	●
Benin	60.9	2018	●
Guinea-Bissau	60.4	2014	●
Côte d'Ivoire	58.4	2018	●
Burkina Faso	58.3	2018	●
Liberia	55.4	2017	●
Mali	50.1	2018	●
South Sudan	47.9	2018	●
Guinea	46.3	2014	●
Niger	39.8	2012	●
Central African Republic	38.3	2018	●
Chad	30.8	2016	●
Djibouti	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–



Gross intake ratio to last grade of lower secondary education (%)

Total number of new entrants in the last grade of lower secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population at the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of secondary education. This is a proxy measure of secondary completion.

Source: UNESCO, 2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Seychelles	125	2016	●
Botswana	94	2014	●
Mauritius	84	2017	●
Egypt	81	2017	●
Kenya	81	2016	●
Algeria	79	2016	●
Ghana	75	2017	●
South Africa	75	2016	●
Cabo Verde	74	2017	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	74	2017	●
Tunisia	71	2015	●
Namibia	70	2017	●
Morocco	65	2017	●
Zimbabwe	65	2013	●
The Gambia	63	2014	●
Eswatini	55	2016	●
Zambia	53	2013	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	50	2014	●
Sierra Leone	50	2017	●
Sudan	50	2016	●
Cameroon	49	2016	●
Comoros	48	2014	●
Côte d'Ivoire	47	2017	●
Benin	46	2016	●
Togo	46	2017	●
Djibouti	44	2017	●
Lesotho	43	2017	●
Burundi	41	2017	●
Burkina Faso	37	2017	●
Liberia	37	2014	●
Madagascar	37	2017	●
Rwanda	37	2017	●
Senegal	37	2017	●
Guinea	36	2014	●
Mauritania	35	2017	●
Eritrea	31	2017	●
Ethiopia	30	2015	●
Mali	30	2017	●
Tanzania	29	2016	●
Uganda	26	2017	●
Equatorial Guinea	24	2015	●
Mozambique	23	2017	●
Malawi	20	2013	●
Niger	18	2017	●
Chad	17	2013	●
Central African Republic	10	2016	●
Angola	NA	NA	–
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–
Gabon	NA	NA	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
Nigeria	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–





Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 18

Number of women aged 20-24 who were first married or in union before age 15 (or before age 18) divided by the total number of women aged 20-24 in the population multiplied by 100.

Source: UNSD and UNICEF (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Tunisia	1.6	2012	●
Algeria	2.5	2013	●
Eswatini	5.3	2014	●
Djibouti	5.4	2006	●
South Africa	5.6	2003	●
Rwanda	6.8	2015	●
Namibia	6.9	2013	●
Morocco	12.6	2011	●
Lesotho	17.3	2014	●
Egypt	17.4	2014	●
Cabo Verde	18.0	2005	●
Burundi	19.0	2016	●
Ghana	20.7	2014	●
Togo	21.8	2014	●
Gabon	21.9	2012	●
Kenya	22.9	2014	●
Guinea-Bissau	24.4	2014	●
Benin	25.9	2014	●
Côte d'Ivoire	27.0	2016	●
Republic of Congo	27.3	2014	●
Senegal	28.8	2017	●
Equatorial Guinea	29.5	2011	●
Sierra Leone	29.9	2017	●
Angola	30.3	2016	●
The Gambia	30.4	2013	●
Tanzania	30.5	2016	●
Cameroon	31.0	2014	●
Zambia	31.4	2014	●
Comoros	31.6	2012	●
Zimbabwe	32.4	2015	●
Uganda	34.0	2016	●
Sudan	34.2	2014	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	35.4	2014	●
Liberia	35.9	2013	●
Mauritania	37.0	2015	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	37.3	2014	●
Ethiopia	40.3	2016	●
Eritrea	40.7	2010	●
Madagascar	41.2	2013	●
Malawi	42.1	2015	●
Nigeria	43.5	2017	●
Somalia	45.3	2006	●
Mali	49.7	2015	●
Guinea	51.2	2016	●
South Sudan	51.5	2010	●
Burkina Faso	51.6	2010	●
Mozambique	52.9	2015	●
Chad	66.9	2015	●
Central African Republic	67.9	2010	●
Niger	76.3	2012	●
Botswana	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–



Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age

Female genital mutilation/cutting (FGM/C) refers to “all procedures involving partial or total removal of the female external genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.” Number of girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone FGM/C divided by the total number of girls and women aged 15-49 in the population multiplied by 100.

Source: UNICEF, 2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	
Algeria	*	0.0	2019	●
Angola	*	0.0	2019	●
Botswana	*	0.0	2019	●
Burundi	*	0.0	2019	●
Cabo Verde	*	0.0	2019	●
Comoros	*	0.0	2019	●
Equatorial Guinea	*	0.0	2019	●
Eswatini	*	0.0	2019	●
Gabon	*	0.0	2019	●
Lesotho	*	0.0	2019	●
Madagascar	*	0.0	2019	●
Malawi	*	0.0	2019	●
Mauritius	*	0.0	2019	●
Morocco	*	0.0	2019	●
Mozambique	*	0.0	2019	●
Namibia	*	0.0	2019	●
Rwanda	*	0.0	2019	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	*	0.0	2019	●
Seychelles	*	0.0	2019	●
Tunisia	*	0.0	2019	●
Uganda	0.3	2016	●	
Cameroon	1.4	2004	●	
Niger	2.0	2012	●	
Togo	3.1	2017	●	
Ghana	3.8	2011	●	
Benin	9.2	2014	●	
Tanzania	10.0	2016	●	
Nigeria	19.5	2018	●	
Kenya	21.0	2014	●	
Senegal	24.0	2017	●	
Central African Republic	24.2	2010	●	
Côte d'Ivoire	36.7	2016	●	
Chad	38.4	2015	●	
Liberia	44.4	2013	●	
Guinea-Bissau	44.9	2014	●	
Ethiopia	65.2	2016	●	
Mauritania	66.6	2015	●	
The Gambia	75.7	2018	●	
Burkina Faso	75.8	2010	●	
Eritrea	83.0	2010	●	
Sierra Leone	86.1	2017	●	
Sudan	86.6	2014	●	
Egypt	87.2	2015	●	
Mali	88.6	2018	●	
Djibouti	94.4	2012	●	
Guinea	94.5	2018	●	
Somalia	97.9	2006	●	
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–	
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–	
Libya	NA	NA	–	
South Africa	NA	NA	–	
South Sudan	NA	NA	–	
Zambia	NA	NA	–	
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	–	

* Imputed data





Seats held by women in national parliaments (%)

The number of seats held by women in single or lower chambers of national parliaments, expressed as a percentage of all occupied seats. Seats refer to the number of parliamentary mandates, or the number of members of parliament.

Source: IPU (2020)
Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	61.3	2020	●	↑
South Africa	46.6	2020	●	↑
Namibia	43.3	2020	●	↑
Senegal	43.0	2020	●	↑
Mozambique	41.2	2020	●	↑
Ethiopia	38.8	2020	●	→
Tanzania	36.9	2020	●	↗
Burundi	36.4	2020	●	→
Uganda	34.9	2020	●	↓
Cameroon	33.9	2020	●	↗
Zimbabwe	31.9	2020	●	→
Sudan	30.5	2018	●	→
Angola	30.0	2020	●	↓
South Sudan	28.5	2020	●	→
Djibouti	26.2	2020	●	↑
Algeria	25.8	2020	●	↓
Cabo Verde	25.0	2020	●	↗
Tunisia	24.9	2020	●	↓
Somalia	24.4	2020	●	↑
Lesotho	23.3	2020	●	↓
Malawi	22.9	2020	●	↗
Guinea	22.8	2019	●	→
Eritrea	22.0	2019	●	→
Kenya	21.8	2020	●	→
Seychelles	21.2	2020	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	21.0	2020	●	↓
Morocco	20.5	2020	●	→
Mauritania	20.3	2020	●	↓
Mauritius	20.0	2020	●	↗
Togo	18.7	2020	●	→
Niger	17.0	2020	●	→
Zambia	16.8	2020	●	→
Comoros	16.7	2020	●	↑
Libya	16.0	2020	●	↓
Madagascar	15.9	2020	●	↓
Chad	15.4	2020	●	→
Egypt	15.1	2020	●	→
Gabon	14.8	2020	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	14.6	2020	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	13.7	2020	●	→
Burkina Faso	13.4	2020	●	→
Ghana	13.1	2020	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	12.8	2020	●	→
Liberia	12.3	2020	●	→
Sierra Leone	12.3	2020	●	↓
Côte d'Ivoire	11.4	2020	●	→
Republic of Congo	11.3	2020	●	→
Botswana	10.8	2020	●	→
Eswatini	9.6	2020	●	→
Mali	9.5	2019	●	→
The Gambia	8.6	2020	●	↓
Central African Republic	8.6	2020	●	→
Benin	7.2	2020	●	→
Nigeria	3.6	2020	●	↓



Women in ministerial positions (%)

The percentage of women in ministerial positions, reflecting appointments up to 1 January 2019.

Source: IPU (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Rwanda	51.9	2019	●
South Africa	48.6	2019	●
Ethiopia	47.6	2019	●
Seychelles	45.5	2019	●
Uganda	36.7	2019	●
Angola	34.4	2019	●
Mali	34.4	2019	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	33.3	2019	●
Mauritania	31.8	2019	●
Eswatini	31.6	2019	●
Zambia	30.0	2019	●
Mozambique	28.6	2019	●
Madagascar	27.3	2019	●
Zimbabwe	27.3	2019	●
Burundi	26.1	2019	●
Chad	25.9	2019	●
Ghana	25.0	2019	●
Kenya	25.0	2019	●
Egypt	24.2	2019	●
Republic of Congo	23.5	2019	●
Senegal	22.9	2019	●
Tanzania	22.7	2019	●
Cabo Verde	21.4	2019	●
Namibia	20.0	2019	●
South Sudan	18.8	2019	●
Cameroon	18.6	2019	●
Sierra Leone	18.5	2019	●
Benin	18.2	2019	●
Central African Republic	18.2	2019	●
Gabon	17.9	2019	●
Guinea-Bissau	16.7	2019	●
Malawi	16.7	2019	●
Togo	16.7	2019	●
Botswana	15.8	2019	●
Côte d'Ivoire	15.0	2019	●
Lesotho	14.8	2019	●
Somalia	14.8	2019	●
Burkina Faso	14.3	2019	●
Niger	13.5	2019	●
Algeria	13.3	2019	●
Guinea	11.8	2019	●
The Gambia	11.1	2019	●
Djibouti	10.0	2019	●
Tunisia	10.0	2019	●
Sudan	9.5	2019	●
Mauritius	8.7	2019	●
Comoros	8.3	2019	●
Nigeria	8.0	2019	●
Equatorial Guinea	6.7	2019	●
Morocco	5.6	2019	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Liberia	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–





Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of women aged 15 to 49 who are married or in unions)

The percentage of women of reproductive age, either married or in a union, whose demand for family planning has been met using modern methods of contraception.

Source: UNDESA, 2020
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Zimbabwe	84.8	2015	●	↑
Eswatini	82.9	2014	●	↑
Namibia	80.4	2013	●	↑
Egypt	80.0	2014	●	↑
Lesotho	78.9	2014	●	↑
Botswana	* 78.2	NA	●	↑
South Africa	77.9	2016	●	→
Algeria	77.2	2013	●	↑
Kenya	76.0	2017	●	↑
Malawi	73.9	2016	●	↑
Cabo Verde	73.2	2005	●	↑
Tunisia	73.2	2012	●	↑
Morocco	68.6	2018	●	↑
Rwanda	62.9	2015	●	↑
Zambia	62.4	2014	●	↑
Ethiopia	62.3	2018	●	→
Madagascar	60.5	2017	●	↗
Burkina Faso	56.4	2018	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	55.7	2014	●	→
Mozambique	55.5	2015	●	↗
Tanzania	54.0	2016	●	↗
Uganda	53.5	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	52.2	2014	●	↗
Senegal	50.9	2017	●	↗
Somalia	* 48.3	NA	●	↗
Cameroon	47.0	2014	●	↗
Ghana	46.2	2017	●	↗
Niger	45.5	2018	●	↗
Djibouti	* 44.9	NA	●	↗
Sierra Leone	44.7	2017	●	→
Gabon	44.0	2012	●	→
Republic of Congo	43.2	2015	●	↗
Nigeria	42.8	2018	●	→
Liberia	41.4	2013	●	↑
Mauritius	40.8	2014	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	39.4	2018	●	→
Burundi	38.0	2017	●	→
Togo	37.4	2014	●	→
Mali	35.0	2015	●	→
Mauritania	30.4	2015	●	→
Sudan	30.1	2014	●	→
Angola	29.8	2016	●	→
Comoros	28.8	2012	●	→
Central African Republic	28.7	2011	●	→
The Gambia	26.7	2013	●	→
Benin	25.9	2018	●	→
Libya	24.0	2014	●	↗
Guinea	21.5	2016	●	→
Eritrea	21.0	2010	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	20.7	2011	●	→
Chad	20.2	2015	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	18.9	2014	●	→
South Sudan	5.6	2010	●	→
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–

* Imputed data



Ratio of female to male mean years of education received

The mean years of education received by women aged 25 and older divided by the mean years of education received by men aged 25 and older.

Source: UNESCO, 2020
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	127.3	2018	●	↑
Libya	111.1	2018	●	↑
Namibia	110.6	2018	●	↑
Madagascar	110.3	2018	●	↑
Mauritius	97.9	2018	●	↑
Botswana	96.8	2018	●	→
South Africa	95.2	2018	●	→
Algeria	92.8	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	92.3	2018	●	→
Zambia	89.3	2018	●	↑
Eswatini	87.5	2018	●	↓
Tanzania	87.5	2018	●	↗
Zimbabwe	84.4	2018	●	→
Egypt	83.8	2018	●	↗
Kenya	83.3	2018	●	↗
Gabon	81.5	2018	●	→
Republic of Congo	81.3	2018	●	↓
Ghana	81.0	2018	●	↑
Tunisia	81.0	2018	●	→
Malawi	80.4	2018	●	↗
Rwanda	79.6	2018	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	79.2	2018	●	↓
Sudan	76.2	2018	●	↗
South Sudan	75.5	2018	●	→
Burundi	75.0	2018	●	↗
Morocco	71.9	2018	●	↑
The Gambia	69.8	2018	●	↑
Nigeria	69.7	2018	●	→
Benin	68.2	2018	●	→
Mauritania	67.3	2018	●	↗
Comoros	66.1	2018	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	65.1	2018	●	→
Uganda	64.9	2018	●	↓
Sierra Leone	63.6	2018	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	63.1	2018	●	↗
Angola	62.5	2018	●	↓
Cameroon	61.5	2018	●	↓
Liberia	59.3	2018	●	↗
Mali	56.7	2018	●	→
Mozambique	54.3	2018	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	54.2	2018	●	↓
Central African Republic	53.6	2018	●	→
Niger	51.9	2018	●	↓
Togo	50.0	2018	●	↓
Burkina Faso	47.6	2018	●	↓
Ethiopia	41.0	2018	●	↓
Senegal	40.9	2018	●	↓
Guinea	38.5	2018	●	→
Chad	36.1	2018	●	→
Djibouti	NA	NA	–	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–	–





Ratio of female to male labor force participation rate

Modeled estimate of the proportion of the female population aged 15 years and older that is economically active, divided by the same proportion for men.

Source: ILO, 2020
Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Burundi	103.6	2019	●	↑
Rwanda	100.8	2019	●	↑
Sierra Leone	98.7	2019	●	↑
Guinea	98.5	2019	●	↑
Mozambique	97.2	2019	●	↑
South Sudan	96.8	2019	●	↑
Togo	95.6	2019	●	↑
Liberia	95.2	2019	●	↑
Benin	94.6	2019	●	↑
Angola	94.2	2019	●	↑
Madagascar	93.7	2019	●	↑
Republic of Congo	93.5	2019	●	↑
Kenya	92.0	2019	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	91.4	2019	●	↑
Tanzania	90.9	2019	●	↑
Uganda	89.7	2019	●	↑
Cabo Verde	89.5	2019	●	↑
Ghana	88.9	2019	●	↑
Zambia	88.8	2019	●	↑
Malawi	88.6	2019	●	↑
Zimbabwe	88.4	2019	●	↑
Cameroon	87.4	2019	●	↑
Ethiopia	86.0	2019	●	↑
Namibia	85.7	2019	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	85.5	2019	●	↑
Eritrea	85.2	2019	●	↑
Nigeria	84.8	2019	●	↑
Botswana	84.4	2019	●	↑
Chad	83.3	2019	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	82.1	2019	●	↑
Central African Republic	81.0	2019	●	↑
Lesotho	79.7	2019	●	↑
South Africa	77.9	2019	●	↑
Burkina Faso	77.8	2019	●	↑
Djibouti	77.2	2019	●	↑
The Gambia	76.6	2019	●	↑
Mali	75.8	2019	●	↑
Niger	74.4	2019	●	↑
Comoros	74.1	2019	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	73.4	2019	●	↑
Gabon	72.5	2019	●	↑
Eswatini	62.9	2019	●	→
Mauritius	62.9	2019	●	→
Senegal	60.3	2019	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	56.8	2019	●	→
Mauritania	46.3	2019	●	→
Sudan	34.8	2019	●	→
Tunisia	34.3	2019	●	↓
Libya	32.6	2019	●	↓
Egypt	31.3	2019	●	→
Morocco	30.4	2019	●	↓
Somalia	25.8	2019	●	→
Algeria	22.2	2019	●	↓
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-



Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)

The percentage of the population using at least a basic drinking water service, such as drinking water from an improved source, provided that the collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing.

Source: JMP (2020)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	99.9	2017	●	↑
Egypt	99.1	2017	●	↑
Libya	98.5	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	96.3	2017	●	↑
Seychelles	96.2	2017	●	→
Algeria	93.6	2017	●	→
South Africa	92.7	2017	●	↑
Botswana	90.3	2017	●	↑
Cabo Verde	87.1	2017	●	↗
Morocco	86.8	2017	●	↑
Gabon	85.8	2017	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	84.3	2017	●	↗
Namibia	82.5	2017	●	→
Ghana	81.5	2017	●	↗
Senegal	80.7	2017	●	↗
Comoros	80.2	2017	●	↓
Mali	78.3	2017	●	↑
The Gambia	78.0	2017	●	→
Djibouti	75.6	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	73.2	2017	●	↗
Liberia	72.9	2017	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	72.9	2017	●	→
Nigeria	71.4	2017	●	↗
Mauritania	70.7	2017	●	↗
Eswatini	69.0	2017	●	→
Malawi	68.8	2017	●	→
Lesotho	68.7	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	66.6	2017	●	→
Benin	66.4	2017	●	→
Togo	65.1	2017	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	64.7	2017	●	→
Zimbabwe	64.1	2017	●	↓
Guinea	61.9	2017	●	↓
Burundi	60.8	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	60.8	2017	●	→
Cameroon	60.4	2017	●	→
Sudan	60.3	2017	●	→
Zambia	60.0	2017	●	→
Kenya	58.9	2017	●	→
Rwanda	57.7	2017	●	→
Tanzania	56.7	2017	●	↗
Angola	55.8	2017	●	→
Mozambique	55.7	2017	●	↗
Madagascar	54.4	2017	●	→
Somalia	52.4	2017	●	↗
Eritrea	51.9	2016	●	→
Niger	50.3	2017	●	→
Uganda	49.1	2017	●	→
Burkina Faso	47.9	2017	●	↓
Central African Republic	46.3	2016	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	43.2	2017	●	→
Ethiopia	41.1	2017	●	→
South Sudan	40.7	2017	●	↓
Chad	38.7	2017	●	↓





Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)

The percentage of the population using at least a basic sanitation service, such as an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households.

Source: JMP (2020)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Libya	100.0	2017	●	↑
Seychelles	100.0	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	95.5	2017	●	↑
Egypt	94.2	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	90.9	2017	●	↑
Morocco	88.5	2017	●	↑
Algeria	87.6	2017	●	→
Botswana	77.3	2017	●	↗
South Africa	75.7	2017	●	↗
Cabo Verde	73.9	2017	●	↑
Rwanda	66.6	2017	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	66.3	2017	●	→
Djibouti	63.6	2017	●	↗
Eswatini	58.4	2017	●	→
Senegal	51.5	2017	●	→
Angola	49.9	2017	●	→
Mauritania	48.4	2017	●	↗
Gabon	47.4	2017	●	→
Burundi	45.8	2017	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	43.0	2017	●	→
Lesotho	42.8	2017	●	↗
Mali	39.3	2017	●	→
The Gambia	39.2	2017	●	↓
Nigeria	39.2	2017	●	→
Cameroon	39.1	2017	●	→
Somalia	38.3	2017	●	→
Sudan	36.6	2017	●	→
Zimbabwe	36.2	2017	●	↓
Comoros	35.9	2017	●	→
Namibia	34.5	2017	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	32.1	2017	●	→
Tanzania	29.9	2017	●	→
Mozambique	29.4	2017	●	→
Kenya	29.1	2017	●	↓
Zambia	26.4	2017	●	→
Malawi	26.2	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	25.3	2016	●	→
Guinea	22.7	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	20.5	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	20.5	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	20.2	2017	●	→
Burkina Faso	19.4	2017	●	→
Ghana	18.5	2017	●	→
Uganda	18.5	2017	●	→
Liberia	17.0	2017	●	→
Benin	16.5	2017	●	→
Togo	16.1	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	15.7	2017	●	→
Niger	13.6	2017	●	→
Eritrea	11.9	2016	●	→
South Sudan	11.3	2017	●	→
Madagascar	10.5	2017	●	→
Chad	8.3	2017	●	↓
Ethiopia	7.3	2017	●	→



Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)

The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental water requirements. Main sectors, as defined by ISIC standards, include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.

Source: FAO (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Republic of Congo	0.0	2000	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.2	2005	●
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	2000	●
Liberia	0.2	2000	●
Central African Republic	0.3	2005	●
Gabon	0.5	2005	●
Sierra Leone	0.5	2005	●
Guinea	0.9	2000	●
Namibia	0.9	2000	●
Benin	1.0	2000	●
Comoros	1.2	2000	●
Cameroon	1.4	2000	●
Rwanda	1.4	2000	●
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	2000	●
Mozambique	1.8	2015	●
Angola	1.9	2005	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.9	2015	●
The Gambia	2.0	2000	●
Botswana	2.1	2015	●
Lesotho	2.2	2015	●
Togo	2.6	2000	●
Zambia	2.8	2000	●
South Sudan	4.2	2010	●
Chad	4.3	2005	●
Côte d'Ivoire	5.1	2015	●
Uganda	5.8	2010	●
Ghana	6.1	2015	●
Djibouti	6.3	2000	●
Niger	7.5	2015	●
Burkina Faso	7.8	2005	●
Mali	8.0	2005	●
Cabo Verde	9.0	2000	●
Nigeria	9.7	2010	●
Burundi	10.5	2000	●
Eritrea	11.2	2005	●
Madagascar	11.3	2005	●
Senegal	11.8	2000	●
Tanzania	13.0	2000	●
Mauritania	13.2	2005	●
Malawi	17.5	2005	●
Somalia	24.5	2005	●
Mauritius	26.3	2005	●
Ethiopia	32.3	2015	●
Kenya	33.2	2015	●
Zimbabwe	33.5	2005	●
South Africa	44.4	2015	●
Morocco	49.7	2010	●
Eswatini	75.7	2000	●
Sudan	118.7	2010	●
Egypt	118.9	2015	●
Tunisia	121.1	2015	●
Algeria	127.7	2015	●
Libya	822.9	2010	●
Seychelles	NA	NA	-





Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m³/capita)

Water scarcity is measured as water consumption weighted by scarcity indices. In order to incorporate water scarcity into the virtual water flow calculus, a new satellite account was constructed where water use entries are weighted so that they reflect the scarcity of the water being used. The weight used is a measure of water withdrawals as a percentage of the existing local renewable freshwater resources. The Water Scarcity Index was used for converting total water use into scarce water use.

Source: Lenzen et al. (2013)
Trends: 2010-2013

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sudan	0.0	2013	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	2013	●	↑
South Sudan	0.1	2013	●	↑
Chad	0.2	2013	●	↑
Burundi	0.2	2013	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.2	2013	●	↑
Mozambique	0.2	2013	●	↑
Niger	0.3	2013	●	↑
Mali	0.3	2013	●	↑
Central African Republic	0.3	2013	●	↑
Eritrea	0.3	2013	●	↑
Liberia	0.3	2013	●	↑
Ethiopia	0.4	2013	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	0.4	2013	●	↑
Malawi	0.4	2013	●	↑
Benin	0.4	2013	●	↑
Togo	0.4	2013	●	↑
Cameroon	0.5	2013	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.5	2013	●	↑
Guinea	0.5	2013	●	↑
Madagascar	0.6	2013	●	↑
Burkina Faso	0.6	2013	●	↑
The Gambia	0.6	2013	●	↑
Tanzania	0.6	2013	●	↑
Rwanda	0.6	2013	●	↑
Uganda	0.6	2013	●	↑
Nigeria	0.7	2013	●	↑
Ghana	0.7	2013	●	↑
Zambia	0.8	2013	●	↑
Zimbabwe	0.9	2013	●	↑
Senegal	0.9	2013	●	↑
Angola	1.1	2013	●	↑
Egypt	1.6	2013	●	↑
Mauritania	1.6	2013	●	↑
Republic of Congo	1.6	2013	●	↑
Djibouti	2.0	2013	●	↑
Morocco	2.0	2013	●	↑
Kenya	2.2	2013	●	↑
Lesotho	3.2	2013	●	↑
Algeria	3.5	2013	●	↑
Gabon	4.0	2013	●	↑
Cabo Verde	4.9	2013	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	4.9	2013	●	↑
Libya	5.0	2013	●	↑
Namibia	5.4	2013	●	↑
South Africa	5.8	2013	●	↑
Eswatini	6.3	2013	●	↑
Botswana	6.8	2013	●	↑
Tunisia	10.1	2013	●	↑
Seychelles	34.6	2013	●	↓
Mauritius	72.4	2013	●	↓
Comoros	NA	NA	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–	–



Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)

The percentage of collected, generated, or produced wastewater that is treated, normalized by the population connected to centralized wastewater treatment facilities. Scores were calculated by multiplying the wastewater treatment summary values, based on decadal averages, with the sewerage connection values to arrive at an overall total percentage of wastewater treated.

Source: EPI (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Tunisia	43.0	2018	●
Egypt	42.0	2018	●
Algeria	33.1	2018	●
South Africa	21.7	2018	●
Cabo Verde	20.9	2018	●
Libya	9.6	2018	●
Namibia	6.3	2018	●
Morocco	5.4	2018	●
Eswatini	5.3	2018	●
Zambia	4.2	2018	●
Mauritius	2.5	2018	●
Seychelles	1.7	2018	●
Tanzania	1.4	2018	●
Equatorial Guinea	1.3	2018	●
Botswana	1.0	2018	●
Côte d'Ivoire	0.6	2018	●
Senegal	0.5	2018	●
Kenya	0.5	2018	●
Uganda	0.4	2018	●
Lesotho	0.3	2018	●
Republic of Congo	0.3	2018	●
Mozambique	0.2	2018	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.2	2018	●
Nigeria	0.2	2018	●
Comoros	0.1	2018	●
Benin	0.0	2018	●
The Gambia	0.0	2018	●
Angola	0.0	2018	●
Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	●
Burundi	0.0	2018	●
Cameroon	0.0	2018	●
Central African Republic	0.0	2018	●
Chad	0.0	2018	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	2018	●
Djibouti	0.0	2018	●
Eritrea	0.0	2018	●
Ethiopia	0.0	2018	●
Gabon	0.0	2018	●
Ghana	0.0	2018	●
Guinea	0.0	2018	●
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	2018	●
Liberia	0.0	2018	●
Madagascar	0.0	2018	●
Malawi	0.0	2018	●
Mali	0.0	2018	●
Mauritania	0.0	2018	●
Niger	0.0	2018	●
Rwanda	0.0	2018	●
Sierra Leone	0.0	2018	●
Somalia	0.0	2018	●
South Sudan	0.0	2018	●
Sudan	0.0	2018	●
Togo	0.0	2018	●
Zimbabwe	0.0	2018	●





Population with access to electricity (%)

The percentage of the population who has access to electricity.

Source: SE4All (2020)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Algeria	100.0	2017	●	↑
Egypt	100.0	2017	●	↑
Morocco	100.0	2017	●	↑
Seychelles	100.0	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	100.0	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	98.0	2017	●	↑
Cabo Verde	92.9	2017	●	↑
Gabon	92.2	2017	●	↑
South Africa	84.4	2017	●	↓
Comoros	79.9	2017	●	↑
Ghana	79.0	2017	●	→
Eswatini	73.5	2017	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	72.5	2017	●	↗
Libya	70.1	2017	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	67.2	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	66.2	2017	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	65.6	2017	●	↗
Kenya	63.8	2017	●	↑
Botswana	62.8	2017	●	↗
Senegal	61.7	2017	●	→
Cameroon	61.4	2017	●	↗
Djibouti	60.2	2017	●	→
Sudan	56.5	2017	●	↑
The Gambia	56.2	2017	●	→
Nigeria	54.4	2017	●	↓
Namibia	52.5	2017	●	→
Eritrea	48.4	2017	●	→
Togo	48.0	2017	●	→
Ethiopia	44.3	2017	●	↑
Mali	43.1	2017	●	↗
Benin	43.1	2017	●	↗
Mauritania	42.9	2017	●	→
Angola	41.9	2017	●	↗
Zimbabwe	40.4	2017	●	↗
Zambia	40.3	2017	●	↗
Guinea	35.4	2017	●	→
Rwanda	34.1	2017	●	↗
Lesotho	33.7	2017	●	→
Somalia	32.9	2017	●	→
Tanzania	32.8	2017	●	↗
Central African Republic	30.0	2017	●	↗
Mozambique	27.4	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	26.0	2017	●	↗
Burkina Faso	25.5	2017	●	→
South Sudan	25.4	2017	●	↗
Madagascar	24.1	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	23.4	2017	●	→
Uganda	22.0	2017	●	→
Liberia	21.5	2017	●	↗
Niger	20.0	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	19.1	2017	●	→
Malawi	12.7	2017	●	→
Chad	10.9	2017	●	→
Burundi	9.3	2017	●	→



Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)

The percentage of the population primarily using clean cooking fuels and technologies for cooking. Under WHO guidelines, kerosene is excluded from clean cooking fuels.

Source: SE4All (2020)
Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	99.1	2016	●	↑
Egypt	97.6	2016	●	↑
Morocco	96.8	2016	●	↑
Mauritius	93.3	2016	●	↑
Algeria	92.6	2016	●	↑
Seychelles	90.4	2016	●	↑
South Africa	84.8	2016	●	↑
Gabon	79.1	2016	●	↑
Cabo Verde	71.1	2016	●	↗
Botswana	64.1	2016	●	↗
Eswatini	49.7	2016	●	↗
Angola	48.1	2016	●	→
Mauritania	46.6	2016	●	→
Namibia	42.2	2016	●	→
Sudan	41.3	2016	●	↗
Lesotho	35.6	2016	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	34.4	2016	●	→
Senegal	31.7	2016	●	→
Zimbabwe	29.1	2016	●	↓
Republic of Congo	24.1	2016	●	→
Cameroon	23.0	2016	●	→
Ghana	21.7	2016	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	18.2	2016	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	16.8	2016	●	↓
Zambia	16.4	2016	●	→
Eritrea	16.3	2016	●	→
Kenya	13.4	2016	●	→
Djibouti	11.5	2016	●	→
Comoros	9.3	2016	●	→
Burkina Faso	8.9	2016	●	→
Togo	6.7	2016	●	→
Benin	6.4	2016	●	→
Nigeria	4.9	2016	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	4.0	2016	●	→
Mozambique	3.7	2016	●	→
Ethiopia	3.5	2016	●	→
The Gambia	3.3	2016	●	→
Chad	3.1	2016	●	↓
Malawi	2.5	2016	●	→
Somalia	2.3	2016	●	→
Tanzania	2.2	2016	●	→
Niger	1.9	2016	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	1.5	2016	●	→
Guinea	1.2	2016	●	→
Sierra Leone	1.0	2016	●	→
Central African Republic	1.0	2016	●	→
Mali	1.0	2016	●	↓
Madagascar	0.9	2016	●	↓
Burundi	0.9	2016	●	→
Uganda	0.8	2016	●	↓
Liberia	0.7	2016	●	→
South Sudan	0.6	2016	●	→
Rwanda	0.6	2016	●	→
Libya	NA	NA	-	-





Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

The renewable energy share in total final consumption is the percentage of final consumption of energy that is derived from renewable resources. It is calculated by dividing consumption of energy from all renewable sources by total final energy consumption. Renewable energy consumption includes consumption of energy derived from: hydro, solid biofuels, wind, solar, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, marine and waste. Total final energy consumption is calculated from national balances and statistics as total final consumption minus non-energy use.

Source: UNSD (2020)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Democratic Republic of Congo	97.1	2017	●	↑
Somalia	94.9	2017	●	↑
Ethiopia	89.8	2017	●	↑
Uganda	88.5	2017	●	↑
Burundi	88.2	2017	●	↑
Rwanda	86.7	2017	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	86.5	2017	●	↑
Chad	85.4	2017	●	↑
Liberia	85.0	2017	●	↑
Zambia	84.5	2017	●	↑
Tanzania	83.8	2017	●	↑
Zimbabwe	83.3	2017	●	↑
Madagascar	82.6	2017	●	↑
Nigeria	82.6	2017	●	↑
Gabon	81.2	2017	●	↑
Niger	79.5	2017	●	↑
Cameroon	78.7	2017	●	↑
Eritrea	78.4	2017	●	↑
Sierra Leone	77.5	2017	●	↑
Guinea	77.0	2017	●	↑
Malawi	75.9	2017	●	↑
Central African Republic	75.8	2017	●	↑
Kenya	71.8	2017	●	↓
Togo	71.0	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	70.0	2017	●	↑
Burkina Faso	70.0	2017	●	↓
Côte d'Ivoire	62.7	2017	●	↓
Eswatini	60.6	2017	●	↓
Sudan	60.5	2017	●	↓
Mozambique	59.5	2017	●	↓
Mali	58.6	2017	●	↓
Angola	56.2	2017	●	↑
The Gambia	50.8	2017	●	↓
Benin	45.6	2017	●	↓
Ghana	40.0	2017	●	↓
Comoros	38.8	2017	●	↓
Lesotho	38.7	2017	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	38.4	2017	●	↓
Senegal	37.6	2017	●	↓
Botswana	28.6	2017	●	→
Namibia	28.1	2017	●	↓
South Sudan	27.9	2017	●	↓
Mauritania	23.3	2017	●	↓
Cabo Verde	22.9	2017	●	↓
Djibouti	14.5	2017	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	12.0	2017	●	→
Tunisia	11.9	2017	●	↓
Morocco	10.4	2017	●	↓
South Africa	10.0	2017	●	→
Mauritius	9.7	2017	●	↓
Egypt	5.5	2017	●	↓
Libya	1.8	2017	●	→
Seychelles	0.6	2017	●	↓
Algeria	0.1	2017	●	→



Consumer affordability of electricity

In RISE, affordability of electricity for consumers is based on three sub-indicators: i) cost of subsistence consumption, ii) affordability of the connection fee, and iii) policy to support low-volume consumers. Electricity is considered affordable if annual expenditure on 30 kWh per month is at most 5 percent of GNI per household of the bottom 20 percent of the population.

Source: RISE report, 2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Cameroon	100	2017	●
Côte d'Ivoire	100	2017	●
Angola	99	2017	●
Tanzania	98	2017	●
Ethiopia	97	2017	●
Sudan	96	2017	●
Nigeria	94	2017	●
Zambia	91	2017	●
Burkina Faso	90	2017	●
Uganda	83	2017	●
Benin	75	2016	●
South Africa	74	2017	●
Mozambique	72	2017	●
Sierra Leone	70	2017	●
Guinea	67	2017	●
Kenya	67	2017	●
Senegal	67	2017	●
Ghana	66	2017	●
Mali	64	2017	●
Mauritania	64	2017	●
South Sudan	64	2017	●
Niger	62	2017	●
Rwanda	61	2017	●
Zimbabwe	59	2017	●
Malawi	58	2017	●
Togo	56	2017	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	51	2017	●
Burundi	50	2017	●
Chad	43	2017	●
Republic of Congo	39	2017	●
Madagascar	33	2017	●
Liberia	29	2017	●
Central African Republic	8	2017	●
Eritrea	5	2017	●
Algeria	0	2017	●
Egypt	0	2017	●
Morocco	0	2017	●
Somalia	0	2017	●
Tunisia	0	2017	●
Botswana	NA	NA	–
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–
Comoros	NA	NA	–
Djibouti	NA	NA	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Eswatini	NA	NA	–
Gabon	NA	NA	–
The Gambia	NA	NA	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–
Lesotho	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–
Namibia	NA	NA	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–



5-year average GDP Growth per capita (%)

5-year average annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Source: World Bank (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Ethiopia	6.4	2018	●
Côte d'Ivoire	5.4	2018	●
Djibouti	4.7	2018	●
Rwanda	4.4	2018	●
Guinea	4.2	2018	●
Senegal	3.7	2018	●
Mauritius	3.6	2018	●
Tanzania	3.2	2018	●
Kenya	3.1	2018	●
Seychelles	2.9	2018	●
Mali	2.7	2018	●
Togo	2.7	2018	●
Central African Republic	2.5	2018	●
Burkina Faso	2.4	2018	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.3	2018	●
Ghana	2.3	2018	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.2	2018	●
Benin	2.2	2018	●
Mozambique	2.1	2018	●
Egypt	2.0	2018	●
Cameroon	2.0	2018	●
Guinea-Bissau	2.0	2018	●
Cabo Verde	1.8	2018	●
Morocco	1.7	2018	●
Niger	1.6	2018	●
Zimbabwe	1.6	2018	●
Uganda	1.3	2018	●
Madagascar	1.0	2018	●
Botswana	1.0	2018	●
Malawi	0.9	2018	●
Eswatini	0.9	2018	●
Tunisia	0.8	2018	●
Lesotho	0.7	2018	●
Zambia	0.6	2018	●
Algeria	0.6	2018	●
Namibia	0.6	2018	●
Comoros	0.4	2018	●
Sudan	0.4	2018	●
The Gambia	0.2	2018	●
Mauritania	0.0	2018	●
South Africa	-0.3	2018	●
Nigeria	-0.6	2018	●
Gabon	-0.8	2018	●
Libya	-1.3	2018	●
Republic of Congo	-1.6	2018	●
Liberia	-1.9	2018	●
Chad	-2.5	2018	●
Sierra Leone	-2.6	2018	●
Burundi	-2.8	2018	●
Angola	-3.2	2018	●
South Sudan	-5.4	2018	●
Equatorial Guinea	-9.3	2018	●
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–

Employment-to-population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio is the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. Employment comprises all persons of working age who during a specified brief period, such as one week or one day, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work).

Source: ILO/World Bank (2019)

Trends: 2015–2020

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Madagascar	84.6	2020	●	↑
Rwanda	82.8	2020	●	↑
Tanzania	81.6	2020	●	↑
Zimbabwe	79.0	2020	●	↑
Burundi	78.0	2020	●	↑
Ethiopia	78.0	2020	●	↑
Togo	75.9	2020	●	↑
Mozambique	75.4	2020	●	↑
Eritrea	74.2	2020	●	→
Liberia	74.2	2020	●	↑
Cameroon	73.3	2020	●	→
Kenya	72.9	2020	●	↗
Malawi	72.4	2020	●	→
Angola	72.2	2020	●	→
Niger	71.5	2020	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	70.2	2020	●	→
Benin	69.5	2020	●	→
Chad	69.3	2020	●	↓
Central African Republic	69.3	2020	●	↓
Uganda	69.1	2020	●	↓
Zambia	66.1	2020	●	↓
Mali	65.6	2020	●	→
Ghana	64.6	2020	●	→
South Sudan	63.5	2020	●	→
Republic of Congo	62.9	2020	●	→
Burkina Faso	62.0	2020	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	60.5	2020	●	↓
Guinea	58.9	2020	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	58.3	2020	●	→
Botswana	57.7	2020	●	↓
Sierra Leone	55.2	2020	●	↓
Côte d'Ivoire	55.0	2020	●	↓
Mauritius	54.2	2020	●	↓
The Gambia	54.1	2020	●	→
Djibouti	54.1	2020	●	↓
Cabo Verde	53.1	2020	●	→
Lesotho	52.4	2020	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	49.7	2020	●	↓
Nigeria	48.5	2020	●	↓
Namibia	47.6	2020	●	↓
Senegal	42.7	2020	●	→
Gabon	42.4	2020	●	→
Somalia	42.0	2020	●	→
Egypt	41.8	2020	●	→
Comoros	41.5	2020	●	→
Mauritania	41.5	2020	●	→
Morocco	41.1	2020	●	↓
Eswatini	41.1	2020	●	→
Sudan	40.4	2020	●	→
Libya	40.3	2020	●	→
South Africa	40.1	2020	●	↓
Tunisia	38.5	2020	●	↓
Algeria	36.2	2020	●	↓
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–



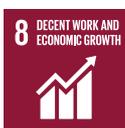
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)

Estimation of the number of people in modern slavery. Modern slavery is defined as people in forced labor or forced marriage. It is calculated based on standardized surveys and Multiple Systems Estimation (MSE).

Source: Walk Free Foundation, 2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Mauritius	1.0	2018	●
Tunisia	2.2	2018	●
Morocco	2.4	2018	●
Algeria	2.7	2018	●
South Africa	2.8	2018	●
Senegal	2.9	2018	●
Namibia	3.3	2018	●
Botswana	3.4	2018	●
Mali	3.6	2018	●
Cabo Verde	4.1	2018	●
Lesotho	4.2	2018	●
Burkina Faso	4.5	2018	●
Gabon	4.8	2018	●
Ghana	4.8	2018	●
Sierra Leone	5.0	2018	●
Mozambique	5.4	2018	●
Benin	5.5	2018	●
Egypt	5.5	2018	●
Zambia	5.7	2018	●
The Gambia	5.8	2018	●
Côte d'Ivoire	5.9	2018	●
Ethiopia	6.2	2018	●
Tanzania	6.2	2018	●
Equatorial Guinea	6.4	2018	●
Zimbabwe	6.7	2018	●
Niger	6.7	2018	●
Togo	6.8	2018	●
Cameroon	6.9	2018	●
Kenya	6.9	2018	●
Djibouti	7.1	2018	●
Angola	7.2	2018	●
Liberia	7.4	2018	●
Guinea-Bissau	7.5	2018	●
Malawi	7.5	2018	●
Madagascar	7.5	2018	●
Uganda	7.6	2018	●
Guinea	7.8	2018	●
Republic of Congo	8.0	2018	●
Eswatini	8.8	2018	●
Rwanda	11.6	2018	●
Chad	12.0	2018	●
Sudan	12.0	2018	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	13.7	2018	●
Somalia	15.5	2018	●
Mauritania	21.4	2018	●
Central African Republic	22.3	2018	●
Burundi	40.0	2018	●
Eritrea	93.0	2018	●
Comoros	NA	NA	–
Libya	*	NA	–
Nigeria	*	NA	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–
South Sudan	*	NA	–

* Imputed data



Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)

The percentage of adults, 15 years and older, who report having an account (by themselves or with someone else) at a bank or another type of financial institution, or who have personally used a mobile money service within the past 12 months.

Source: Demirgüç-Kunt et al. (2018)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	89.8	2017	●	↑
Kenya	81.6	2017	●	↑
Namibia	80.6	2017	●	↑
South Africa	69.2	2017	●	↓
Libya	65.7	2017	●	–
Uganda	59.2	2017	●	↑
Gabon	58.6	2017	●	↑
Ghana	57.7	2017	●	↑
Zimbabwe	55.3	2017	●	↑
Botswana	51.0	2017	●	↓
Rwanda	50.0	2017	●	↑
Tanzania	46.8	2017	●	↗
Zambia	45.9	2017	●	↑
Lesotho	45.6	2017	●	–
Togo	45.3	2017	●	↑
Burkina Faso	43.2	2017	●	↑
Algeria	42.8	2017	●	↓
Senegal	42.3	2017	●	↑
Mozambique	41.7	2017	●	–
Côte d'Ivoire	41.3	2017	●	↗
Nigeria	39.7	2017	●	↓
Somalia	38.7	2014	●	–
Benin	38.5	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	36.9	2017	●	↗
Liberia	35.7	2017	●	–
Mali	35.4	2017	●	↑
Ethiopia	34.8	2017	●	↑
Cameroon	34.6	2017	●	↑
Malawi	33.7	2017	●	↑
Egypt	32.8	2017	●	↑
Angola	29.3	2014	●	–
Morocco	28.6	2017	●	–
Eswatini	28.6	2011	●	–
Republic of Congo	26.1	2017	●	↗
Democratic Republic of Congo	25.8	2017	●	↗
Guinea	23.5	2017	●	↑
Chad	21.8	2017	●	↗
Comoros	21.7	2011	●	–
Mauritania	20.9	2017	●	↓
Sierra Leone	19.8	2017	●	↗
Madagascar	17.9	2017	●	↗
Niger	15.5	2017	●	↗
Sudan	15.3	2014	●	–
Central African Republic	13.7	2017	●	–
Djibouti	12.3	2011	●	–
South Sudan	8.6	2017	●	–
Burundi	7.1	2014	●	–
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–	–
The Gambia	NA	NA	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–



Procedures to legally start and formally operate a small- to medium-sized company (number), time required to complete each procedure (calendar days), cost required to complete each procedure (% of income per capita), paid-in minimum capital (% of income per capita) in economy's largest business city.

Source: World Bank, 2018
Trends: 2015-2020

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Togo	95.1	2020	●	↑
Tunisia	94.6	2020	●	↑
Mauritius	94.5	2020	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	93.7	2020	●	↑
Rwanda	93.2	2020	●	↑
Morocco	93.0	2020	●	↑
Burundi	92.9	2020	●	↑
Mauritania	92.2	2020	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	91.6	2020	●	↑
Niger	91.5	2020	●	↑
Sierra Leone	91.3	2020	●	↑
Senegal	91.2	2020	●	↑
Benin	90.6	2020	●	↑
Liberia	88.9	2020	●	↑
Madagascar	88.5	2020	●	↑
Lesotho	88.2	2020	●	↑
Burkina Faso	88.2	2020	●	↑
Egypt	87.8	2020	●	↑
Gabon	87.0	2020	●	↑
Cameroon	86.3	2020	●	↑
Nigeria	86.2	2020	●	↑
Ghana	85.0	2020	●	↑
Zambia	84.9	2020	●	→
The Gambia	84.6	2020	●	↑
Cabo Verde	84.5	2020	●	↑
Guinea	84.5	2020	●	↑
Djibouti	84.3	2020	●	↑
Mali	84.3	2020	●	↑
Kenya	82.7	2020	●	↑
South Africa	81.2	2020	●	↗
Angola	79.4	2020	●	↑
Seychelles	78.8	2020	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	78.2	2020	●	↑
Algeria	78.0	2020	●	↗
Malawi	77.9	2020	●	↑
Eswatini	77.2	2020	●	↗
Sudan	76.7	2020	●	↗
Comoros	76.5	2020	●	↑
Botswana	76.2	2020	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	75.5	2020	●	↑
Tanzania	74.4	2020	●	↑
Libya	73.1	2020	●	↓
Namibia	72.2	2020	●	↗
Zimbabwe	72.0	2020	●	↑
Ethiopia	71.7	2020	●	↑
Uganda	71.4	2020	●	↗
South Sudan	71.0	2020	●	↑
Mozambique	69.3	2020	●	↓
Republic of Congo	65.8	2020	●	↗
Central African Republic	63.2	2020	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	61.0	2020	●	↑
Eritrea	52.9	2020	●	↗
Chad	52.5	2020	●	↗
Somalia	46.0	2020	●	↓

Infrastructure score

This score consists of five indicators 1) the quality of roads; level of public satisfaction with government maintenance of roads and bridges; adequacy of the rail network for business needs; and quality of air transport and aviation safety; 2) the quality of the electricity supply and level of public satisfaction with the provision of a reliable electricity supply by the government; 3) the extent to which IT infrastructure is adequate for business needs; subscriptions to a mobile telephone service; households with a computer; and internet subscriptions; 4) the percentage of the total population that is served with drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing; and 5) the extent to which the public are satisfied with how the government is handling providing water and sanitation services.

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	87.2	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	83.0	2017	●	↑
Morocco	70.4	2017	●	↑
Egypt	69.3	2017	●	↑
Botswana	67.2	2017	●	↑
Namibia	66.2	2017	●	↓
Tunisia	66.2	2017	●	↑
South Africa	65.9	2017	●	→
Cabo Verde	63.5	2017	●	↗
Algeria	62.9	2017	●	↓
Ghana	61.5	2017	●	↑
Kenya	59.4	2017	●	↗
Senegal	59.2	2017	●	↑
Rwanda	56.6	2017	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	53.5	2017	●	↓
Eswatini	53.3	2017	●	→
Djibouti	51.0	2017	●	↑
The Gambia	49.7	2017	●	→
Mali	47.9	2017	●	→
Ethiopia	46.8	2017	●	→
Cameroon	45.7	2017	●	↗
Tanzania	45.6	2017	●	↗
Libya	45.4	2017	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	45.0	2017	●	↑
Republic of Congo	44.4	2017	●	→
Lesotho	43.8	2017	●	→
Togo	43.4	2017	●	→
Uganda	42.1	2017	●	→
Mozambique	42.0	2017	●	→
Zambia	40.5	2017	●	↓
Nigeria	39.7	2017	●	↗
Comoros	39.0	2017	●	→
Benin	38.8	2017	●	→
Mauritania	38.0	2017	●	↓
Niger	38.0	2017	●	↗
Burundi	37.6	2017	●	→
Gabon	37.1	2017	●	↓
Sudan	36.3	2017	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	35.9	2017	●	→
Malawi	35.3	2017	●	↓
Burkina Faso	35.1	2017	●	↗
Liberia	35.1	2017	●	→
Guinea	27.5	2017	●	→
Chad	27.1	2017	●	→
Madagascar	26.5	2017	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	25.4	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	24.7	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	24.4	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	24.2	2017	●	↓
Angola	21.8	2017	●	↓
South Sudan	16.9	2017	●	→
Eritrea	11.3	2017	●	→
Somalia	9.9	2017	●	→
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	-	-

Logistics performance index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1-5 best)

Survey-based average assessment of the quality of trade and transport related infrastructure, e.g. ports, roads, railroads and information technology, on a scale from 1 (worst) to 5 (best).

Source: World Bank, 2018
Trends: 2014-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
South Africa	3.2	2018	●	↑
Botswana	3.0	2016	●	-
Côte d'Ivoire	2.9	2018	●	↑
Egypt	2.8	2018	●	↓
Tanzania	2.8	2016	●	-
Mauritius	2.8	2018	●	↑
Djibouti	2.8	2018	●	↑
Namibia	2.8	2016	●	-
Rwanda	2.8	2018	●	↑
Cameroon	2.6	2018	●	↑
Nigeria	2.6	2018	●	→
Kenya	2.6	2018	●	↑
Benin	2.5	2018	●	↗
Ghana	2.4	2018	●	↓
Morocco	2.4	2018	●	-
Burkina Faso	2.4	2018	●	↗
Algeria	2.4	2018	●	↓
Chad	2.4	2018	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.3	2018	●	↓
Mali	2.3	2018	●	↗
Zambia	2.3	2018	●	↓
Mauritania	2.3	2018	●	↓
Comoros	2.3	2018	●	↓
Libya	2.2	2018	●	↓
Mozambique	2.2	2016	●	-
Togo	2.2	2018	●	↗
Senegal	2.2	2018	●	↓
Uganda	2.2	2018	●	-
Sudan	2.2	2018	●	↑
Malawi	2.2	2018	●	↓
Madagascar	2.2	2018	●	→
Ethiopia	2.1	2016	●	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.1	2018	●	↗
Tunisia	2.1	2018	●	↓
Gabon	2.1	2018	●	→
Republic of Congo	2.1	2018	●	↗
Niger	2.0	2018	●	↓
Lesotho	2.0	2018	●	↓
Burundi	2.0	2018	●	↓
Central African Republic	1.9	2018	●	↓
Liberia	1.9	2018	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	1.9	2018	●	↓
Eritrea	1.9	2018	●	↗
Angola	1.9	2018	●	↓
Zimbabwe	1.8	2018	●	↓
The Gambia	1.8	2018	●	↓
Sierra Leone	1.8	2018	●	-
Somalia	1.8	2018	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	1.8	2018	●	↓
Guinea	1.6	2018	●	↓
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	-	-
Eswatini	NA	NA	-	-
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-
South Sudan	NA	NA	-	-



Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)

Gross domestic expenditure on scientific research and experimental development (R&D) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). We assumed zero R&D expenditure for low-income countries that do not report any data.

Source: UNESCO, 2020
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
South Africa	0.8	2016	●	↗
Kenya	0.8	2010	●	—
Senegal	0.8	2015	●	—
Morocco	0.7	2010	●	—
Burkina Faso	0.7	2017	●	↓
Egypt	0.6	2017	●	↓
Ethiopia	0.6	2013	●	↗
Tunisia	0.6	2016	●	↓
Gabon	0.6	2009	●	—
Botswana	0.5	2013	●	—
Algeria	0.5	2017	●	—
Tanzania	0.5	2013	●	↗
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.4	2015	●	↗
Ghana	0.4	2010	●	—
Mauritius	0.4	2017	●	—
Namibia	0.3	2014	●	—
Mozambique	0.3	2015	●	↗
Chad	0.3	2016	●	↗
Sudan	0.3	2005	●	—
Mali	0.3	2017	●	↗
Zambia	0.3	2008	●	—
Togo	0.3	2014	●	↓
Eswatini	0.3	2015	●	—
Seychelles	0.2	2016	●	—
Nigeria	0.2	2007	●	—
Uganda	0.2	2014	●	↓
The Gambia	0.1	2011	●	↗
Burundi	0.1	2011	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	0.1	2016	●	—
Cabo Verde	0.1	2011	●	—
Lesotho	0.0	2015	●	—
Madagascar	0.0	2017	●	↓
Benin	*	0.0	NA	↗
Central African Republic	*	0.0	NA	↗
Comoros	*	0.0	NA	↗
Eritrea	*	0.0	NA	↗
Guinea	*	0.0	NA	↗
Guinea-Bissau	*	0.0	NA	↗
Liberia	*	0.0	NA	↗
Malawi	*	0.0	NA	↗
Niger	*	0.0	NA	↗
Rwanda	*	0.0	NA	↗
Sierra Leone	*	0.0	NA	↗
Somalia	*	0.0	NA	↗
South Sudan	*	0.0	NA	↗
Angola	NA	NA	—	—
Cameroon	NA	NA	—	—
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	—	—
Djibouti	NA	NA	—	—
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	—	—
Libya	NA	NA	—	—
Mauritania	NA	NA	—	—
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	—	—
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	—	—

* Imputed data



Scientific and technical journal articles (per 1,000 population)

The number of scientific and technical journal articles published, that are covered by the Science Citation Index (SCI) or the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Articles are counted and assigned to a country based on the institutional address(es) listed in the article.

Source: National Science Foundation, 2020
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	0.5	2018	●	↗
South Africa	0.2	2018	●	↗
Morocco	0.1	2018	●	↗
Egypt	0.1	2018	●	↗
Algeria	0.1	2018	●	↗
Botswana	0.1	2018	●	↗
Mauritius	0.1	2018	●	↗
Seychelles	0.1	2018	●	↓
Namibia	0.1	2018	●	↗
Ghana	0.0	2018	●	↗
Cameroon	0.0	2018	●	↗
Eswatini	0.0	2018	●	↗
Gabon	0.0	2018	●	↓
Nigeria	0.0	2018	●	↗
Zimbabwe	0.0	2018	●	↗
Kenya	0.0	2018	●	↗
Libya	0.0	2018	●	↓
Senegal	0.0	2018	●	↓
Benin	0.0	2018	●	↗
Ethiopia	0.0	2018	●	↗
Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	●	↓
Uganda	0.0	2018	●	↗
The Gambia	0.0	2018	●	↓
Rwanda	0.0	2018	●	↗
Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	●	↗
Republic of Congo	0.0	2018	●	↓
Malawi	0.0	2018	●	↗
Zambia	0.0	2018	●	↗
Tanzania	0.0	2018	●	↗
Togo	0.0	2018	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2018	●	↗
Sudan	0.0	2018	●	↗
Lesotho	0.0	2018	●	↗
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	2018	●	↗
Djibouti	0.0	2018	●	↗
Eritrea	0.0	2018	●	↗
Liberia	0.0	2018	●	↗
Madagascar	0.0	2018	●	↗
Mali	0.0	2018	●	↗
Mauritania	0.0	2018	●	↗
Mozambique	0.0	2018	●	↗
Sierra Leone	0.0	2018	●	↗
Central African Republic	0.0	2018	●	↗
Comoros	0.0	2018	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	2018	●	↓
Burundi	0.0	2018	●	↗
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	2018	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	2018	●	↓
Guinea	0.0	2018	●	↓
Niger	0.0	2018	●	↓
Angola	0.0	2018	●	↗
Chad	0.0	2018	●	↗
Somalia	0.0	2018	●	↗
South Sudan	0.0	2018	●	↗





Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)

The number of mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 population. Mobile broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to mobile cellular networks with access to data communications (e.g. the Internet) at broadband speeds, irrespective of the device used to access the internet.

Source: ITU, 2020
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Gabon	91.8	2018	●	↑
Ghana	91.8	2018	●	↑
Algeria	81.7	2018	●	↑
Seychelles	80.5	2018	●	↑
Botswana	77.6	2018	●	↑
South Africa	77.5	2018	●	↑
Tunisia	76.1	2018	●	↑
Namibia	73.4	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	66.8	2018	●	↓
Mauritius	65.3	2018	●	↑
Comoros	60.0	2018	●	↑
Morocco	59.1	2018	●	↑
Lesotho	59.0	2018	●	↑
Zambia	56.6	2018	●	↑
Egypt	53.9	2018	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	53.6	2018	●	↑
Mauritania	52.9	2018	●	↑
Zimbabwe	51.7	2018	●	↑
Senegal	42.1	2018	●	↑
Kenya	41.9	2018	●	↑
Rwanda	39.0	2018	●	↑
The Gambia	36.8	2018	●	↑
Libya	35.8	2017	●	↗
Uganda	33.6	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	33.5	2018	●	↑
Sudan	32.4	2018	●	→
Togo	32.0	2018	●	↑
Nigeria	30.7	2018	●	↗
Mali	30.3	2018	●	↑
Burkina Faso	29.9	2018	●	↑
Malawi	27.2	2018	●	↗
Sierra Leone	25.8	2017	●	↑
Guinea	23.8	2018	●	↗
Djibouti	20.6	2018	●	↑
Benin	19.8	2018	●	↑
Angola	18.9	2018	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	17.7	2018	●	↑
Eswatini	15.9	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	15.9	2018	●	↗
Madagascar	15.6	2018	●	→
Mozambique	15.1	2018	●	↓
Cameroon	14.0	2018	●	↗
Ethiopia	13.9	2017	●	↑
Liberia	11.7	2017	●	↗
Burundi	11.4	2018	●	→
Tanzania	9.1	2018	●	↓
Republic of Congo	6.0	2017	●	–
South Sudan	6.0	2018	●	→
Central African Republic	5.3	2018	●	→
Chad	4.0	2018	●	→
Niger	3.9	2017	●	→
Somalia	2.5	2017	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	0.1	2018	●	→
Eritrea	0.0	2017	●	→



Population using the Internet (%)

The percentage of the population who used the Internet from any location in the last three months. Access could be via a fixed or mobile network.

Source: ITU, 2020
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Morocco	64.8	2018	●	↑
Tunisia	64.2	2018	●	↑
Gabon	62.0	2017	●	↑
Seychelles	58.8	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	58.6	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	57.2	2017	●	↑
South Africa	56.2	2017	●	↑
Djibouti	55.7	2017	●	↑
Namibia	51.0	2017	●	↑
Algeria	49.0	2018	●	↑
Botswana	47.0	2017	●	↑
Eswatini	47.0	2017	●	↑
Egypt	46.9	2018	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	46.8	2018	●	↑
Senegal	46.0	2017	●	↑
Nigeria	42.0	2017	●	↑
Ghana	39.0	2017	●	↑
Sudan	30.9	2017	●	↗
São Tomé and Príncipe	29.9	2017	●	↗
Lesotho	29.0	2017	●	↗
Zimbabwe	27.1	2017	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	26.2	2017	●	↗
Tanzania	25.0	2017	●	↑
Uganda	23.7	2017	●	↗
Cameroon	23.2	2017	●	↗
Rwanda	21.8	2017	●	↗
Libya	21.8	2017	●	→
Mauritania	20.8	2017	●	↗
Benin	20.0	2017	●	↑
The Gambia	19.8	2017	●	→
Ethiopia	18.6	2017	●	↗
Guinea	18.0	2017	●	↗
Kenya	17.8	2017	●	→
Burkina Faso	16.0	2017	●	→
Angola	14.3	2017	●	↓
Zambia	14.3	2018	●	↓
Malawi	13.8	2017	●	↗
Mali	13.0	2017	●	→
Togo	12.4	2017	●	→
Mozambique	10.0	2017	●	→
Madagascar	9.8	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	9.0	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	8.7	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	8.6	2017	●	→
Comoros	8.5	2017	●	→
Liberia	8.0	2017	●	→
South Sudan	8.0	2017	●	→
Chad	6.5	2017	●	→
Niger	5.3	2018	●	→
Central African Republic	4.3	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	3.9	2017	●	→
Burundi	2.7	2017	●	→
Somalia	2.0	2017	●	→
Eritrea	1.3	2017	●	→





Gini coefficient adjusted for top income

The Gini coefficient adjusted for top revenues unaccounted for in household surveys. This indicator takes the average of the unadjusted Gini and the adjusted Gini.

Source: Chandy and Seidel (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Algeria	31.5	2011	●
Mauritania	32.6	2014	●
Niger	34.3	2014	●
Ethiopia	35.0	2015	●
Burkina Faso	35.3	2014	●
The Gambia	35.9	2015	●
Sierra Leone	36.9	2011	●
Mali	37.0	2009	●
Guinea	38.3	2012	●
Burundi	38.6	2013	●
Liberia	39.1	2016	●
Morocco	39.8	2013	●
Gabon	39.8	2017	●
Tunisia	40.0	2015	●
Sudan	40.3	2009	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	42.1	2012	●
Uganda	42.7	2016	●
Tanzania	43.0	2011	●
Zimbabwe	43.1	2011	●
Chad	44.0	2011	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	44.1	2010	●
Angola	45.1	2008	●
Comoros	45.6	2013	●
Ghana	46.0	2016	●
Côte d'Ivoire	47.0	2015	●
Cameroon	47.7	2014	●
Senegal	47.8	2011	●
South Sudan	48.0	2009	●
Kenya	48.5	2015	●
Togo	48.9	2015	●
Seychelles	49.1	2013	●
Malawi	49.4	2016	●
Egypt	49.6	2015	●
Rwanda	50.1	2016	●
Cabo Verde	50.2	2007	●
Mauritius	50.4	2012	●
Benin	50.5	2015	●
Madagascar	51.7	2012	●
Republic of Congo	52.0	2011	●
Djibouti	53.2	2017	●
Mozambique	53.9	2014	●
Guinea-Bissau	55.1	2010	●
Nigeria	56.1	2003	●
Central African Republic	56.2	2008	●
Botswana	61.3	2015	●
Zambia	62.7	2015	●
Lesotho	63.0	2010	●
Namibia	64.2	2015	●
Eswatini	65.9	2009	●
South Africa	67.3	2014	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–



Palma ratio

The Palma ratio is a measure of inequality and is calculated as ratio of the richest 10% of the population's share of gross national income (GNI) divided by the poorest 40%'s share. It is based on the work of Palma (2011).

Source: Human Development Index (HDI), 2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Algeria	1.0	2017	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.2	2017	●
Mauritania	1.3	2017	●
Egypt	1.3	2017	●
Mali	1.3	2017	●
Liberia	1.3	2017	●
Guinea	1.3	2017	●
Sierra Leone	1.4	2017	●
Niger	1.4	2017	●
Sudan	1.4	2017	●
Burkina Faso	1.5	2017	●
Tunisia	1.5	2017	●
The Gambia	1.5	2017	●
Mauritius	1.5	2017	●
Tanzania	1.7	2017	●
Burundi	1.7	2017	●
Ethiopia	1.8	2017	●
Senegal	1.9	2017	●
Morocco	2.0	2017	●
Uganda	2.0	2017	●
Côte d'Ivoire	2.0	2017	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.1	2017	●
Gabon	2.1	2017	●
Ghana	2.1	2017	●
Madagascar	2.1	2017	●
Angola	2.2	2017	●
Nigeria	2.2	2017	●
Togo	2.2	2017	●
Zimbabwe	2.2	2017	●
Chad	2.2	2017	●
Djibouti	2.3	2017	●
Comoros	2.5	2017	●
Malawi	2.5	2017	●
Seychelles	2.6	2017	●
South Sudan	2.7	2017	●
Cameroon	2.7	2017	●
Cabo Verde	2.7	2017	●
Kenya	2.9	2017	●
Benin	2.9	2017	●
Republic of Congo	3.1	2017	●
Rwanda	3.2	2017	●
Guinea-Bissau	3.3	2017	●
Eswatini	3.5	2017	●
Mozambique	3.9	2017	●
Lesotho	4.3	2017	●
Central African Republic	4.5	2017	●
Zambia	5.0	2017	●
Namibia	5.8	2017	●
Botswana	5.8	2017	●
South Africa	7.0	2017	●
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–





Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)

The percentage of the urban population that live in households lacking one or more of the following basic services: improved water, improved sanitation, durable housing, sufficient living area or security of tenure.

Source: UNSD (2020)
Trends: 2010-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	4.1	2016	●	↑
Morocco	10.1	2016	●	↑
Cameroon	21.7	2016	●	↑
The Gambia	26.0	2016	●	–
South Africa	26.3	2016	●	↓
Zimbabwe	28.3	2016	●	↓
Senegal	29.5	2016	●	↑
Eswatini	32.7	2016	●	–
Gabon	36.6	2016	●	–
Ghana	37.9	2014	●	–
Tanzania	41.7	2016	●	↑
Namibia	42.3	2016	●	↓
Rwanda	45.5	2016	●	↑
Kenya	46.5	2016	●	↗
Mali	47.0	2016	●	↑
Uganda	47.5	2016	●	↗
Republic of Congo	48.0	2016	●	→
Burundi	48.6	2016	●	–
Angola	48.8	2016	●	↑
Guinea	49.2	2016	●	–
Togo	53.0	2016	●	–
Nigeria	53.9	2016	●	↗
Burkina Faso	58.5	2016	●	–
Côte d'Ivoire	59.2	2016	●	↓
Benin	59.6	2016	●	↗
Lesotho	59.7	2016	●	↓
Sierra Leone	59.8	2016	●	–
Niger	61.8	2016	●	↗
Zambia	63.3	2016	●	↓
Djibouti	65.6	2016	●	–
Ethiopia	65.9	2016	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	66.1	2016	●	–
Malawi	67.0	2016	●	→
Madagascar	67.7	2016	●	→
Comoros	69.6	2016	●	–
Liberia	70.3	2016	●	↓
Somalia	73.6	2016	●	→
Mozambique	76.7	2016	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	78.9	2016	●	–
Democratic Republic of Congo	79.1	2016	●	↓
Mauritania	79.5	2016	●	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	86.6	2016	●	–
Chad	87.0	2016	●	→
Sudan	93.6	2016	●	–
South Sudan	97.3	2016	●	–
Central African Republic	97.5	2016	●	↓
Algeria	NA	NA	–	–
Botswana	NA	NA	–	–
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–	–
Libya	NA	NA	–	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–
Tunisia	NA	NA	–	–



Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)

The percentage of the urban population with access to improved drinking water piped on premises. An "improved" drinking-water source is one that, by the nature of its construction and when properly used, adequately protects the source from outside contamination, particularly fecal matter.

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2020)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	99.0	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	99.0	2017	●	↑
Egypt	98.6	2017	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	98.5	2017	●	↑
South Africa	98.3	2017	●	↑
Djibouti	97.9	2017	●	↑
Namibia	97.5	2017	●	→
Botswana	96.8	2017	●	→
Cabo Verde	95.8	2017	●	↑
Eswatini	94.8	2017	●	↑
Gabon	94.5	2017	●	→
Morocco	94.1	2017	●	→
Burundi	89.4	2017	●	↑
Lesotho	88.5	2017	●	→
Ethiopia	87.2	2017	●	→
Senegal	86.2	2017	●	→
The Gambia	83.9	2017	●	↓
Niger	82.9	2017	●	↓
Algeria	81.9	2017	●	↓
Mali	81.6	2017	●	↑
Malawi	81.5	2017	●	→
Comoros	76.1	2017	●	→
Somalia	75.4	2017	●	↑
Rwanda	75.0	2017	●	→
Mozambique	74.6	2017	●	↗
Zimbabwe	74.4	2017	●	↓
Burkina Faso	74.3	2017	●	↓
Republic of Congo	72.8	2017	●	↓
Madagascar	69.6	2017	●	→
Eritrea	69.0	2016	●	→
Sudan	68.6	2017	●	→
Zambia	68.2	2017	●	↓
Mauritania	65.5	2017	●	↗
Guinea	65.0	2017	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	62.9	2017	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	62.4	2017	●	↓
Kenya	61.7	2017	●	↓
Cameroon	60.8	2017	●	↓
Tanzania	58.8	2017	●	↓
Angola	58.0	2017	●	↗
Benin	54.2	2017	●	↓
Uganda	53.3	2017	●	↓
Chad	52.7	2017	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	48.1	2017	●	→
Togo	44.7	2017	●	↓
Central African Republic	42.9	2016	●	→
Ghana	39.9	2017	●	↓
Sierra Leone	37.8	2017	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	35.6	2016	●	→
Nigeria	14.6	2017	●	↓
Liberia	9.3	2017	●	↓
South Sudan	7.8	2017	●	↓
Libya	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–





Satisfaction with public transport (%)

The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "satisfied" to the question "In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the public transportation systems?".

Source: Gallup (2020)
Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	71.0	2018	●	↑
Mauritius	70.2	2019	●	↑
Niger	66.7	2019	●	↑
Nigeria	64.8	2018	●	↑
Eswatini	63.6	2019	●	–
Tanzania	62.9	2019	●	↑
Botswana	62.2	2018	●	↑
Somalia	62.0	2016	●	–
Djibouti	60.8	2011	●	–
Kenya	60.6	2019	●	↑
Ghana	58.4	2018	●	↑
Mozambique	58.3	2019	●	↑
Algeria	57.7	2018	●	↑
South Africa	57.1	2018	●	↓
Burkina Faso	55.4	2019	●	↑
Comoros	54.0	2019	●	–
Republic of Congo	53.2	2019	●	↗
Lesotho	51.8	2019	●	↗
Benin	49.3	2019	●	↑
Morocco	49.2	2019	●	↓
Senegal	48.8	2019	●	↑
Namibia	48.6	2019	●	↓
Zambia	48.0	2019	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	47.6	2019	●	↑
Rwanda	47.2	2019	●	↓
Chad	47.1	2018	●	↑
Madagascar	46.6	2019	●	↑
Uganda	46.2	2018	●	↓
Mali	46.0	2019	●	↑
Cameroon	45.9	2019	●	↗
Libya	45.7	2018	●	↓
Malawi	43.1	2019	●	↗
The Gambia	42.7	2019	●	–
Tunisia	42.6	2019	●	↗
Mauritania	42.5	2019	●	↗
Democratic Republic of Congo	40.8	2017	●	–
Ethiopia	39.9	2019	●	↗
Burundi	39.4	2018	●	↗
Guinea	37.6	2019	●	↑
Sudan	33.3	2014	●	–
Togo	32.4	2019	●	↗
Angola	32.2	2014	●	–
Sierra Leone	28.4	2019	●	↗
Gabon	27.7	2019	●	↗
Zimbabwe	27.6	2019	●	↓
Central African Republic	25.1	2017	●	–
South Sudan	17.7	2017	●	–
Liberia	16.0	2019	●	↗
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–



Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM2.5) (µg/m³)

Air pollution measured as the population-weighted mean annual concentration of PM2.5 for the urban population in a country. PM2.5 is suspended particles measuring less than 2.5 microns in aerodynamic diameter, which are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract and can cause severe health damage.

Source: IHME, 2017
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Mauritius	14.5	2017	●	↗
Eswatini	17.2	2017	●	↗
Liberia	18.0	2017	●	↓
Seychelles	20.2	2017	●	↗
Comoros	20.5	2017	●	↗
Mozambique	21.3	2017	●	↗
Sierra Leone	21.6	2017	●	↓
Zimbabwe	22.3	2017	●	↗
Madagascar	22.5	2017	●	↗
Botswana	23.1	2017	●	↗
Malawi	23.6	2017	●	↗
South Africa	25.1	2017	●	↗
Namibia	25.4	2017	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	25.9	2017	●	↓
Guinea	26.1	2017	●	↓
Zambia	27.4	2017	●	↗
Lesotho	28.0	2017	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	28.5	2017	●	↓
Kenya	28.6	2017	●	↗
Tanzania	29.1	2017	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	29.8	2017	●	↓
Somalia	32.0	2017	●	↓
Angola	32.4	2017	●	↗
Morocco	32.6	2017	●	↓
The Gambia	34.0	2017	●	↓
Ghana	34.7	2017	●	↓
Cabo Verde	34.8	2017	●	↓
Togo	35.7	2017	●	↓
Tunisia	37.7	2017	●	↓
Mali	38.5	2017	●	↓
Algeria	38.9	2017	●	↓
Burundi	38.9	2017	●	↗
Ethiopia	39.0	2017	●	↓
Benin	39.0	2017	●	↓
Senegal	40.7	2017	●	↓
Burkina Faso	42.9	2017	●	↓
Rwanda	43.2	2017	●	↓
Gabon	44.4	2017	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	44.9	2017	●	↓
Djibouti	45.6	2017	●	↓
South Sudan	45.6	2017	●	↓
Republic of Congo	46.6	2017	●	↓
Mauritania	47.4	2017	●	↓
Eritrea	48.0	2017	●	↓
Uganda	50.5	2017	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	53.2	2017	●	↓
Libya	54.3	2017	●	↓
Sudan	55.4	2017	●	↓
Central African Republic	56.8	2017	●	↓
Chad	66.0	2017	●	↓
Nigeria	71.8	2017	●	↓
Cameroon	72.8	2017	●	↓
Egypt	87.0	2017	●	↓
Niger	94.1	2017	●	↓





Municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)

The amount of waste collected by or on behalf of municipal authorities and disposed of through the waste management system. Waste from agriculture and from industries are not included.

Source: World Bank (2018)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Lesotho	0.3	2006	●
Botswana	0.4	2010	●
The Gambia	0.4	2002	●
Djibouti	0.4	2002	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.5	2014	●
Mauritania	0.5	2009	●
Sierra Leone	0.5	2004	●
Sudan	0.5	2015	●
Angola	0.6	2012	●
Equatorial Guinea	0.6	2016	●
Ghana	0.6	2005	●
Liberia	0.6	2007	●
Mozambique	0.6	2014	●
Cameroon	0.6	2013	●
Mali	0.7	2012	●
Zimbabwe	0.7	2002	●
Nigeria	0.8	2009	●
Ethiopia	0.8	2015	●
Morocco	0.8	2014	●
Senegal	0.9	2016	●
Togo	0.9	2014	●
Tunisia	0.9	2014	●
Zambia	0.9	2011	●
Somalia	0.9	2016	●
Eritrea	1.0	2011	●
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	2015	●
Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	2010	●
Cabo Verde	1.0	2012	●
Comoros	1.0	2015	●
Chad	1.1	2010	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	1.1	2016	●
Madagascar	1.1	2016	●
Malawi	1.1	2013	●
Algeria	1.1	2016	●
Kenya	1.1	2010	●
Libya	1.1	2011	●
Burkina Faso	1.2	2015	●
Tanzania	1.3	2012	●
South Africa	1.3	2011	●
Egypt	1.4	2012	●
Central African Republic	1.5	2014	●
Eswatini	1.8	2016	●
Uganda	1.8	2011	●
Mauritius	2.3	2016	●
Seychelles	2.4	2012	●
South Sudan	2.9	2013	●
Burundi	3.5	2002	●
Rwanda	5.6	2016	●
Benin	NA	NA	–
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–
Gabon	NA	NA	–
Guinea	NA	NA	–
Namibia	NA	NA	–
Niger	NA	NA	–



Electronic waste (kg/capita)

Waste from electrical and electronic equipment, estimated based on figures for domestic production, imports and exports of electronic products, as well as product lifespan data.

Source: UNU-IAS (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Niger	0.4	2016	●
Burundi	0.5	2016	●
Central African Republic	0.5	2016	●
Ethiopia	0.5	2016	●
Guinea-Bissau	0.5	2016	●
Madagascar	0.5	2016	●
Malawi	0.5	2016	●
Rwanda	0.5	2016	●
Sierra Leone	0.5	2016	●
Burkina Faso	0.6	2016	●
Eritrea	0.6	2016	●
Guinea	0.6	2016	●
Mozambique	0.6	2016	●
Uganda	0.6	2016	●
Benin	0.7	2016	●
Chad	0.7	2016	●
Mali	0.7	2016	●
Cameroon	0.8	2016	●
Comoros	0.8	2016	●
Kenya	0.8	2016	●
Tanzania	0.8	2016	●
Côte d'Ivoire	0.9	2016	●
Djibouti	0.9	2016	●
Lesotho	0.9	2016	●
Togo	0.9	2016	●
Zambia	0.9	2016	●
Zimbabwe	0.9	2016	●
Senegal	1.0	2016	●
The Gambia	1.1	2016	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	1.2	2016	●
Mauritania	1.3	2016	●
Sudan	1.3	2016	●
Ghana	1.4	2016	●
Nigeria	1.5	2016	●
Republic of Congo	3.0	2016	●
Angola	3.3	2016	●
Morocco	3.7	2016	●
Cabo Verde	4.6	2016	●
Eswatini	5.1	2016	●
Egypt	5.5	2016	●
Tunisia	5.6	2016	●
South Africa	5.7	2016	●
Namibia	6.0	2016	●
Algeria	6.2	2016	●
Botswana	7.6	2016	●
Gabon	7.6	2016	●
Mauritius	8.6	2016	●
Libya	11.0	2016	●
Seychelles	11.5	2016	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Liberia	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–



Natural Resource Value Realization Score

This indicator is a subcomponent of the Resource Governance Index, which assesses policies and practices that authorities employ to govern their countries' oil, gas and mining industries. Value Realization covers the governance of allocating extraction rights, exploration, production, environmental protection, revenue collection and state-owned enterprises.

Source: Natural Resource Governance Institute, 2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Burkina Faso	66.5	2017	●
Mozambique	65.7	2017	●
Ghana	63.5	2017	●
Sierra Leone	62.3	2017	●
Côte d'Ivoire	59.8	2017	●
Tanzania	59.4	2017	●
Cameroon	59.3	2017	●
Liberia	59.1	2017	●
Zambia	57.7	2017	●
Morocco	56.0	2017	●
Niger	55.2	2017	●
Guinea	53.2	2017	●
Tunisia	50.3	2017	●
Angola	50.2	2017	●
Nigeria	50.1	2017	●
South Africa	49.9	2017	●
Mali	48.3	2017	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	47.9	2017	●
Ethiopia	45.7	2017	●
Egypt	44.7	2017	●
Republic of Congo	44.6	2017	●
South Sudan	42.4	2017	●
Uganda	42.2	2017	●
Mauritania	40.5	2017	●
Botswana	40.4	2017	●
Algeria	40.3	2017	●
Chad	39.1	2017	●
Zimbabwe	37.2	2017	●
Madagascar	35.5	2017	●
Equatorial Guinea	29.4	2017	●
Libya	26.8	2017	●
Sudan	26.4	2017	●
Gabon	18.2	2017	●
Eritrea	15.5	2017	●
Benin	NA	NA	–
Burundi	NA	NA	–
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–
Central African Republic	NA	NA	–
Comoros	NA	NA	–
Djibouti	NA	NA	–
Eswatini	NA	NA	–
The Gambia	NA	NA	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–
Kenya	NA	NA	–
Lesotho	NA	NA	–
Malawi	NA	NA	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–
Namibia	NA	NA	–
Rwanda	NA	NA	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–
Senegal	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–
Togo	NA	NA	–

Production-based SO₂ emissions (kg/capita)

SO₂ emissions associated with the production of goods and services, which are then either exported or consumed domestically.

Source: Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Sudan	0.0	2012	●
South Sudan	0.2	2012	●
Ethiopia	0.5	2012	●
Nigeria	2.2	2012	●
Tanzania	2.8	2012	●
Zimbabwe	3.9	2012	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	4.0	2012	●
Algeria	5.3	2012	●
Uganda	5.6	2012	●
Mozambique	5.7	2012	●
Côte d'Ivoire	5.7	2012	●
Madagascar	5.9	2012	●
Angola	6.9	2012	●
Cameroon	7.2	2012	●
Kenya	7.4	2012	●
Niger	7.6	2012	●
Malawi	8.2	2012	●
Ghana	8.6	2012	●
Egypt	8.8	2012	●
Burkina Faso	8.9	2012	●
Mali	9.5	2012	●
Somalia	10.2	2012	●
Zambia	11.6	2012	●
Chad	11.9	2012	●
Morocco	12.8	2012	●
Senegal	13.2	2012	●
Rwanda	13.3	2012	●
Burundi	13.8	2012	●
Benin	15.1	2012	●
Guinea	16.6	2012	●
Togo	19.0	2012	●
Sierra Leone	20.8	2012	●
Tunisia	21.1	2012	●
Liberia	23.1	2012	●
Republic of Congo	23.7	2012	●
Mauritania	33.0	2012	●
Eritrea	38.0	2012	●
Libya	42.4	2012	●
South Africa	43.1	2012	●
The Gambia	62.5	2012	●
Lesotho	63.5	2012	●
Gabon	74.2	2012	●
Namibia	106.2	2012	●
Botswana	108.0	2012	●
Central African Republic	108.3	2012	●
Eswatini	114.8	2012	●
Djibouti	147.2	2012	●
Mauritius	225.4	2012	●
Cabo Verde	231.9	2012	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	489.3	2012	●
Seychelles	1155.8	2012	●
Comoros	NA	NA	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–

SO₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)

Emissions of SO₂ embodied in imported goods and services. SO₂ emissions have severe health impacts and are a significant cause of premature mortality worldwide.

Source: Lenzen et al. (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Sudan	0.0	2012	●
Somalia	0.0	2012	●
South Sudan	0.1	2012	●
Chad	0.2	2012	●
Burundi	0.2	2012	●
Ethiopia	0.2	2012	●
Côte d'Ivoire	0.3	2012	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.3	2012	●
Niger	0.3	2012	●
Tanzania	0.3	2012	●
Cameroon	0.3	2012	●
Central African Republic	0.3	2012	●
Eritrea	0.3	2012	●
Mali	0.3	2012	●
Liberia	0.3	2012	●
Mozambique	0.4	2012	●
Madagascar	0.4	2012	●
Guinea	0.4	2012	●
Malawi	0.4	2012	●
Benin	0.4	2012	●
Sierra Leone	0.5	2012	●
Uganda	0.5	2012	●
Senegal	0.5	2012	●
The Gambia	0.5	2012	●
Togo	0.6	2012	●
Burkina Faso	0.6	2012	●
Nigeria	0.6	2012	●
Ghana	0.6	2012	●
Rwanda	0.7	2012	●
Egypt	0.7	2012	●
Kenya	0.9	2012	●
Zambia	1.1	2012	●
Morocco	1.2	2012	●
Algeria	1.4	2012	●
Republic of Congo	1.4	2012	●
Zimbabwe	1.5	2012	●
Angola	1.6	2012	●
Djibouti	1.6	2012	●
Mauritania	1.8	2012	●
Tunisia	2.5	2012	●
South Africa	2.9	2012	●
Gabon	3.0	2012	●
Libya	3.1	2012	●
Cabo Verde	4.4	2012	●
Lesotho	4.5	2012	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	5.1	2012	●
Namibia	10.2	2012	●
Mauritius	11.0	2012	●
Eswatini	12.1	2012	●
Botswana	12.4	2012	●
Seychelles	30.1	2012	●
Comoros	NA	NA	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–



People affected by climate-related disasters (per 100,000 population)

The yearly average number of people that have died, been left injured, homeless or in need of basic survival needs due to climate related disasters over the last five year period per 100,000 population.

Source: EM-DAT (2019)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Republic of Congo	0.0	2019	●
Zambia	0.0	2019	●
Cabo Verde	1.7	2019	●
Egypt	17.4	2019	●
Côte d'Ivoire	25.2	2019	●
Mali	42.2	2019	●
Cameroon	60.5	2019	●
Senegal	63.1	2019	●
Rwanda	76.6	2019	●
Burundi	110.8	2019	●
Burkina Faso	117.2	2019	●
Tunisia	138.5	2019	●
Guinea	145.4	2019	●
Algeria	170.3	2019	●
Sierra Leone	192.3	2019	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	193.2	2019	●
Central African Republic	200.9	2019	●
Togo	208.6	2019	●
Nigeria	222.3	2019	●
Libya	295.6	2019	●
Liberia	336.4	2019	●
Botswana	496.1	2019	●
Guinea-Bissau	615.9	2019	●
Tanzania	753.8	2019	●
Ghana	761.0	2019	●
Sudan	764.8	2019	●
Angola	988.7	2019	●
South Africa	1550.0	2019	●
Morocco	1741.7	2019	●
Mauritius	2367.5	2019	●
Kenya	2466.4	2019	●
Madagascar	2563.1	2019	●
Ethiopia	2744.7	2019	●
The Gambia	3025.1	2019	●
Mozambique	3817.8	2019	●
Niger	4345.6	2019	●
Chad	6283.9	2019	●
Malawi	9907.8	2019	●
Namibia	12256.8	2019	●
Zimbabwe	13639.0	2019	●
Somalia	15016.0	2019	●
South Sudan	17779.8	2019	●
Djibouti	21847.3	2019	●
Eswatini	32186.1	2019	●
Mauritania	33224.6	2019	●
Lesotho	33776.9	2019	●
Comoros	40583.2	2019	●
Benin	NA	NA	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Gabon	NA	NA	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–



Energy-related CO₂ emissions (tCO₂/capita)

Emissions of CO₂ that arise from the consumption of energy. This includes emissions due to the consumption of petroleum, natural gas, coal, and also from natural gas flaring.

Source: Gütschow et al. (2019)

Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Burundi	0.0	2017	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	2017	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	2017	●	↑
Chad	0.1	2017	●	↑
Malawi	0.1	2017	●	↑
Rwanda	0.1	2017	●	↑
Central African Republic	0.1	2017	●	↑
Mali	0.1	2017	●	↑
Niger	0.1	2017	●	↑
Ethiopia	0.1	2017	●	↑
Uganda	0.1	2017	●	↑
Madagascar	0.1	2017	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.1	2017	●	↑
Burkina Faso	0.2	2017	●	↑
South Sudan	0.2	2017	●	↑
Eritrea	0.2	2017	●	↑
Tanzania	0.2	2017	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	0.2	2017	●	↑
Comoros	0.2	2017	●	↑
Zambia	0.2	2017	●	↑
Liberia	0.2	2017	●	↑
Kenya	0.3	2017	●	↑
The Gambia	0.3	2017	●	↑
Guinea	0.3	2017	●	↑
Mozambique	0.3	2017	●	↑
Togo	0.3	2017	●	↑
Sudan	0.4	2017	●	↑
Cameroon	0.5	2017	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	0.5	2017	●	↑
Senegal	0.5	2017	●	↑
Republic of Congo	0.5	2017	●	↑
Ghana	0.5	2017	●	↑
Benin	0.6	2017	●	↑
Nigeria	0.6	2017	●	↑
Djibouti	0.6	2017	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.7	2017	●	↑
Mauritania	0.7	2017	●	↑
Zimbabwe	0.9	2017	●	↑
Eswatini	1.2	2017	●	↑
Angola	1.3	2017	●	↑
Lesotho	1.3	2017	●	↑
Cabo Verde	1.5	2017	●	↑
Morocco	1.6	2017	●	↑
Namibia	1.6	2017	●	↑
Tunisia	1.8	2017	●	↑
Egypt	2.0	2017	●	↓
Gabon	2.2	2017	●	↑
Algeria	3.4	2017	●	→
Botswana	3.5	2017	●	↓
Mauritius	3.6	2017	●	↓
Seychelles	4.2	2017	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	4.8	2017	●	↓
Libya	7.9	2017	●	↗
South Africa	9.1	2017	●	↗





CO₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO₂/capita)

CO₂ emissions embodied in imported goods and services.

Source: Lenzen et al. (2020)
Trends: 2012-2015

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sudan	0.0	2015	●	↑
Somalia	0.0	2015	●	↑
South Sudan	0.0	2015	●	↑
Chad	0.0	2015	●	↑
Burundi	0.0	2015	●	↑
Liberia	0.0	2015	●	↑
Central African Republic	0.0	2015	●	↑
Niger	0.0	2015	●	↑
Eritrea	0.0	2015	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	2015	●	↑
Ethiopia	0.0	2015	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.0	2015	●	↑
Mali	0.0	2015	●	↑
Mozambique	0.0	2015	●	↑
Benin	0.0	2015	●	↑
Burkina Faso	0.0	2015	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2015	●	↑
Guinea	0.0	2015	●	↑
Malawi	0.0	2015	●	↑
Tanzania	0.0	2015	●	↑
Rwanda	0.0	2015	●	↑
Cameroon	0.0	2015	●	↑
The Gambia	0.0	2015	●	↑
Madagascar	0.0	2015	●	↑
Togo	0.0	2015	●	↑
Uganda	0.1	2015	●	↑
Senegal	0.1	2015	●	↑
Ghana	0.1	2015	●	↑
Nigeria	0.1	2015	●	↑
Zambia	0.1	2015	●	↑
Egypt	0.1	2015	●	↑
Mauritania	0.1	2015	●	↑
Angola	0.1	2015	●	↑
Djibouti	0.1	2015	●	↑
Republic of Congo	0.1	2015	●	↑
Kenya	0.1	2015	●	↑
Zimbabwe	0.2	2015	●	↑
Morocco	0.2	2015	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.2	2015	●	↑
Algeria	0.2	2015	●	↑
Cabo Verde	0.4	2015	●	↑
Libya	0.4	2015	●	↑
Gabon	0.4	2015	●	↑
Lesotho	0.4	2015	●	↑
Tunisia	0.5	2015	●	↑
South Africa	0.5	2015	●	↑
Namibia	1.2	2015	●	↗
Eswatini	1.4	2015	●	→
Botswana	1.5	2015	●	→
Mauritius	1.7	2015	●	→
Seychelles	2.4	2015	●	→
Comoros	NA	NA	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–	–



CO₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)

CO₂ emissions embodied in the exports of coal, gas, and oil. Calculated using a 5-year average of fossil fuel exports and converting exports into their equivalent CO₂ emissions. Exports for each fossil fuel are capped at the country's level of production.

Source: UN Comtrade (2020); EIA (2020)

Country	Value	Year	Rating	
Benin	0.0	2015	●	
Burkina Faso	*	0.0	2018	●
Burundi	*	0.0	2018	●
Cabo Verde	*	0.0	2018	●
Central African Republic	*	0.0	2018	●
Comoros	0.0	2018	●	
Djibouti	*	0.0	2018	●
Eritrea	*	0.0	2018	●
Ethiopia	0.0	2017	●	
The Gambia	0.0	2017	●	
Guinea	*	0.0	2018	●
Guinea-Bissau	*	0.0	2018	●
Kenya	0.0	2018	●	
Lesotho	0.0	2017	●	
Liberia	*	0.0	2018	●
Madagascar	0.0	2018	●	
Mali	0.0	2017	●	
Mauritius	0.0	2016	●	
Morocco	0.0	2018	●	
Namibia	0.0	2018	●	
Niger	0.0	2015	●	
Rwanda	0.0	2016	●	
São Tomé and Príncipe	*	0.0	2018	●
Senegal	0.0	2019	●	
Seychelles	0.0	2017	●	
Sierra Leone	0.0	2017	●	
Somalia	*	0.0	2018	●
Togo	0.0	2017	●	
Uganda	0.0	2018	●	
Cameroon	0.0	2017	●	
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2018	●	
Sudan	0.0	2017	●	
Tunisia	0.0	2017	●	
Ghana	0.0	2018	●	
Republic of Congo	0.0	2017	●	
Zambia	0.5	2019	●	
Malawi	0.8	2017	●	
Tanzania	1.9	2018	●	
Zimbabwe	13.1	2019	●	
Egypt	13.2	2018	●	
Botswana	45.1	2018	●	
Angola	88.3	2018	●	
Nigeria	110.2	2018	●	
Eswatini	162.7	2019	●	
Mozambique	733.2	2018	●	
Algeria	918.8	2017	●	
South Africa	1690.1	2018	●	
Chad	NA	NA	–	
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–	
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	
Gabon	NA	NA	–	
Libya	NA	NA	–	
Mauritania	NA	NA	–	
South Sudan	NA	NA	–	

* Imputed data





Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)

The clean waters subgoal of the Ocean Health Index measures to what degree marine waters under national jurisdictions have been contaminated by chemicals, excessive nutrients (eutrophication), human pathogens, and trash.

Source: Ocean Health Index (2019)
Trends: 2015–2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Namibia	83.2	2019	●	↑
Seychelles	78.4	2019	●	↑
Mauritius	65.0	2019	●	↓
Gabon	63.6	2019	●	↑
Cabo Verde	62.2	2019	●	↑
Somalia	61.0	2019	●	→
Mauritania	60.8	2019	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	57.8	2019	●	→
Madagascar	57.7	2019	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	57.5	2019	●	↓
Libya	56.4	2019	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	56.1	2019	●	→
South Africa	55.6	2019	●	→
Morocco	55.3	2019	●	↓
Angola	55.0	2019	●	↓
Mozambique	54.1	2019	●	↓
Eritrea	54.0	2019	●	↓
Djibouti	51.6	2019	●	→
Tanzania	50.5	2019	●	→
Egypt	50.4	2019	●	↓
The Gambia	50.1	2019	●	→
Liberia	49.6	2019	●	→
Republic of Congo	49.1	2019	●	↗
Tunisia	49.1	2019	●	→
Kenya	46.9	2019	●	↓
Senegal	46.6	2019	●	→
Sudan	45.0	2019	●	↓
Guinea	44.0	2019	●	→
Sierra Leone	43.2	2019	●	→
Algeria	41.4	2019	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	40.7	2019	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	39.5	2019	●	↓
Comoros	38.6	2019	●	↓
Nigeria	37.1	2019	●	↓
Ghana	36.2	2019	●	→
Cameroon	36.1	2019	●	→
Benin	23.8	2019	●	→
Togo	21.4	2019	●	→
Botswana	NA	NA	–	–
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	–	–
Burundi	NA	NA	–	–
Central African Republic	NA	NA	–	–
Chad	NA	NA	–	–
Eswatini	NA	NA	–	–
Ethiopia	NA	NA	–	–
Lesotho	NA	NA	–	–
Malawi	NA	NA	–	–
Mali	NA	NA	–	–
Niger	NA	NA	–	–
Rwanda	NA	NA	–	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–	–
Uganda	NA	NA	–	–
Zambia	NA	NA	–	–
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	–	–



Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of marine Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of marine biodiversity) that are protected.

Source: Birdlife International et al. (2020)
Trends: 2015–2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	2018	●	↑
Namibia	91.3	2018	●	↑
Sudan	87.5	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	86.4	2018	●	↑
Guinea	74.3	2018	●	↑
Ghana	72.4	2018	●	↑
Egypt	66.2	2018	●	↑
Mozambique	66.1	2018	●	↑
Mauritania	64.4	2018	●	↑
Kenya	60.2	2018	●	↑
Sierra Leone	57.6	2018	●	↑
Tanzania	55.7	2018	●	↑
The Gambia	54.4	2018	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	53.8	2018	●	↑
South Africa	51.9	2018	●	↑
Gabon	51.3	2018	●	↑
Morocco	38.7	2018	●	→
Senegal	31.5	2018	●	↗
Tunisia	31.1	2018	●	→
Benin	30.6	2018	●	→
Algeria	30.0	2018	●	→
Seychelles	22.9	2018	●	→
Madagascar	18.3	2018	●	↗
Mauritius	11.8	2018	●	→
Cabo Verde	3.1	2018	●	→
Angola	0.9	2018	●	→
Libya	0.3	2018	●	→
Comoros	0.0	2018	●	→
Djibouti	0.0	2018	●	→
Eritrea	0.0	2018	●	→
Somalia	0.0	2018	●	→
Botswana	NA	NA	–	–
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	–	–
Burundi	NA	NA	–	–
Cameroon	NA	NA	–	–
Central African Republic	NA	NA	–	–
Chad	NA	NA	–	–
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–	–
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–	–
Côte d'Ivoire	NA	NA	–	–
Eswatini	NA	NA	–	–
Ethiopia	NA	NA	–	–
Lesotho	NA	NA	–	–
Liberia	NA	NA	–	–
Malawi	NA	NA	–	–
Mali	NA	NA	–	–
Niger	NA	NA	–	–
Nigeria	NA	NA	–	–
Rwanda	NA	NA	–	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–	–
Togo	NA	NA	–	–
Uganda	NA	NA	–	–
Zambia	NA	NA	–	–
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	–	–





Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)

The percentage of a country's total catch, within its exclusive economic zone (EEZ), that is comprised of species that are overexploited or collapsed, weighted by the quality of fish catch data.

Source: Sea around Us (2018); EPI (2018)
Trends: 2010-2014

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Sierra Leone	2.5	2014	●	↑
Guinea	3.5	2014	●	↑
Tunisia	5.1	2014	●	↑
Comoros	5.6	2014	●	↑
Morocco	6.2	2014	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	8.6	2014	●	↑
Eritrea	10.7	2014	●	↑
Angola	12.1	2014	●	↑
Namibia	12.3	2014	●	↑
Liberia	13.4	2014	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	13.8	2014	●	↑
Nigeria	14.2	2014	●	↑
Somalia	15.4	2014	●	↑
Mauritania	15.6	2014	●	↑
Tanzania	17.0	2014	●	↑
Madagascar	17.4	2014	●	↑
Mozambique	19.9	2014	●	↑
Cabo Verde	24.4	2014	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	25.8	2014	●	↓
Senegal	26.5	2014	●	↑
Egypt	27.7	2014	●	↑
Seychelles	29.7	2014	●	↑
South Africa	33.6	2014	●	↓
Ghana	37.0	2014	●	↑
Sudan	39.2	2014	●	↗
Gabon	43.2	2014	●	↓
Kenya	44.9	2014	●	↓
Mauritius	47.9	2014	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	54.1	2014	●	↓
Algeria	64.9	2014	●	↓
Libya	67.5	2014	●	↓
Benin	NA	NA	-	-
Botswana	NA	NA	-	-
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	-	-
Burundi	NA	NA	-	-
Cameroon	NA	NA	-	-
Central African Republic	NA	NA	-	-
Chad	NA	NA	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-	-
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-	-
Djibouti	NA	NA	-	-
Eswatini	NA	NA	-	-
Ethiopia	NA	NA	-	-
The Gambia	NA	NA	-	-
Lesotho	NA	NA	-	-
Malawi	NA	NA	-	-
Mali	NA	NA	-	-
Niger	NA	NA	-	-
Rwanda	NA	NA	-	-
South Sudan	NA	NA	-	-
Togo	NA	NA	-	-
Uganda	NA	NA	-	-
Zambia	NA	NA	-	-
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	-	-



Fish caught by trawling (%)

The percentage of fish caught by trawling, a method of fishing in which industrial fishing vessels drag large nets (trawls) along the seabed.

Source: Sea around Us (2018)
Trends: 2010-2014

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Guinea-Bissau	1.2	2003	●	-
The Gambia	1.4	2014	●	↑
Benin	1.5	2014	●	↑
Sudan	2.0	2014	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	2.1	2014	●	↑
Tanzania	2.8	2014	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	4.3	2014	●	↑
Liberia	6.1	2005	●	-
Mauritius	6.5	2008	●	-
Ghana	7.8	2014	●	↑
Cameroon	7.9	2014	●	↑
Kenya	8.0	2014	●	→
Republic of Congo	8.0	2014	●	→
Somalia	10.4	2014	●	→
Madagascar	13.6	2014	●	→
Mozambique	14.1	2014	●	↑
Senegal	15.2	2014	●	↑
Togo	15.4	2014	●	↓
Guinea	17.4	2014	●	↑
Libya	19.9	2014	●	↓
Mauritania	23.0	2014	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	23.2	2014	●	↓
South Africa	26.6	2014	●	↓
Tunisia	28.1	2014	●	↓
Nigeria	28.5	2014	●	→
Angola	28.9	2014	●	↗
Sierra Leone	29.6	2014	●	↓
Algeria	29.6	2014	●	↓
Cabo Verde	33.7	2014	●	-
Egypt	34.5	2014	●	↑
Gabon	39.6	2014	●	↓
Morocco	62.0	2014	●	→
Namibia	88.1	2014	●	→
Botswana	NA	NA	-	-
Burkina Faso	NA	NA	-	-
Burundi	NA	NA	-	-
Central African Republic	NA	NA	-	-
Chad	NA	NA	-	-
Comoros	NA	NA	-	-
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	-	-
Djibouti	NA	NA	-	-
Eritrea	NA	NA	-	-
Eswatini	NA	NA	-	-
Ethiopia	NA	NA	-	-
Lesotho	NA	NA	-	-
Malawi	NA	NA	-	-
Mali	NA	NA	-	-
Niger	NA	NA	-	-
Rwanda	NA	NA	-	-
Seychelles	NA	NA	-	-
South Sudan	NA	NA	-	-
Uganda	NA	NA	-	-
Zambia	NA	NA	-	-
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	-	-





Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per 1,000,000 population)

Threats to marine species embodied in imports of goods and services.

Source: Lenzen et al. (2012)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	●
Central African Republic	0.0	2018	●
Chad	0.0	2018	●
Djibouti	0.0	2018	●
Eritrea	0.0	2018	●
The Gambia	0.0	2018	●
Guinea	0.0	2018	●
Seychelles	0.0	2018	●
Somalia	0.0	2018	●
Benin	0.0	2018	●
Burundi	0.0	2018	●
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2018	●
Ethiopia	0.0	2018	●
Liberia	0.0	2018	●
Madagascar	0.0	2018	●
Niger	0.0	2018	●
Sierra Leone	0.0	2018	●
South Sudan	0.0	2018	●
Cameroon	0.0	2018	●
Tanzania	0.0	2018	●
Ghana	0.0	2018	●
Mali	0.0	2018	●
Morocco	0.0	2018	●
Algeria	0.0	2018	●
Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	●
Libya	0.0	2018	●
Mozambique	0.0	2018	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.0	2018	●
Nigeria	0.0	2018	●
Egypt	0.0	2018	●
Uganda	0.0	2018	●
Kenya	0.0	2018	●
Togo	0.0	2018	●
Senegal	0.0	2018	●
Zambia	0.0	2018	●
Malawi	0.0	2018	●
Rwanda	0.0	2018	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	2018	●
Zimbabwe	0.0	2018	●
Lesotho	0.0	2018	●
Republic of Congo	0.0	2018	●
Mauritania	0.1	2018	●
Gabon	0.1	2018	●
South Africa	0.1	2018	●
Tunisia	0.1	2018	●
Angola	0.2	2018	●
Namibia	0.3	2018	●
Eswatini	0.5	2018	●
Botswana	0.5	2018	●
Mauritius	1.8	2018	●
Comoros	NA	NA	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–
Sudan	NA	NA	–





Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)

The mean percentage area of terrestrial Key Biodiversity Areas (sites that are important for the global persistence of biodiversity) that are protected.

Source: Birdlife International et al. (2020)
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Equatorial Guinea	100.0	2018	●	↑
Togo	97.0	2018	●	↑
Zimbabwe	85.9	2018	●	↑
Ghana	85.6	2018	●	↑
Namibia	83.5	2018	●	↑
Malawi	83.4	2018	●	↑
Nigeria	79.6	2018	●	↑
Guinea	78.9	2018	●	↑
Benin	77.4	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	76.3	2018	●	↑
Uganda	75.7	2018	●	↑
Central African Republic	74.4	2018	●	↑
Republic of Congo	74.3	2018	●	↑
Burkina Faso	71.8	2018	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	71.2	2018	●	↑
Chad	70.6	2018	●	↑
Sierra Leone	68.8	2018	●	↑
Burundi	67.3	2018	●	↑
Tanzania	64.0	2018	●	↑
Gabon	61.7	2018	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	52.7	2018	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	52.6	2018	●	↑
Morocco	51.9	2018	●	↑
Botswana	51.1	2018	●	↑
Zambia	48.4	2018	●	→
Rwanda	46.5	2018	●	→
Niger	46.3	2018	●	→
Senegal	43.0	2018	●	↑
Egypt	40.3	2018	●	→
Algeria	40.2	2018	●	→
Tunisia	40.2	2018	●	→
Cameroon	35.3	2018	●	→
Kenya	35.1	2018	●	→
The Gambia	34.6	2018	●	→
Mali	33.8	2018	●	→
South Sudan	33.6	2018	●	→
South Africa	30.7	2018	●	→
Eswatini	30.6	2018	●	→
Angola	28.4	2018	●	→
Mozambique	26.1	2018	●	→
Sudan	25.0	2018	●	↑
Madagascar	24.6	2018	●	→
Seychelles	19.2	2018	●	→
Ethiopia	18.6	2018	●	→
Lesotho	16.7	2018	●	→
Liberia	15.9	2018	●	→
Mauritania	14.6	2018	●	→
Eritrea	13.3	2018	●	→
Comoros	13.0	2018	●	→
Cabo Verde	13.0	2018	●	→
Mauritius	9.3	2018	●	→
Libya	4.6	2018	●	→
Djibouti	0.9	2018	●	→
Somalia	0.0	2018	●	→



Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)

The mean annual percentage of permanent deforestation over the period 2014 to 2018. Permanent deforestation refers to tree cover removal for urbanization, commodity production and certain types of small-scale agriculture. It does not include temporary forest loss due to the forestry sector or wildfires.

Source: Curtis et al., 2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	●
Lesotho	0.0	2018	●
Mauritania	0.0	2018	●
Niger	0.0	2018	●
Egypt	0.0	2018	●
Botswana	0.0	2018	●
South Sudan	0.0	2018	●
Sudan	0.0	2018	●
Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	●
Somalia	0.0	2018	●
Central African Republic	0.0	2018	●
Mauritius	0.1	2018	●
Gabon	0.1	2018	●
Eswatini	0.1	2018	●
Ethiopia	0.1	2018	●
South Africa	0.1	2018	●
Republic of Congo	0.1	2018	●
Morocco	0.2	2018	●
The Gambia	0.2	2018	●
Burundi	0.2	2018	●
Benin	0.2	2018	●
Equatorial Guinea	0.2	2018	●
Angola	0.2	2018	●
Cameroon	0.2	2018	●
Kenya	0.2	2018	●
Mali	0.3	2018	●
Comoros	0.3	2018	●
Zambia	0.3	2018	●
Namibia	0.3	2018	●
Senegal	0.3	2018	●
Zimbabwe	0.3	2018	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.3	2018	●
Tanzania	0.3	2018	●
Mozambique	0.4	2018	●
Nigeria	0.5	2018	●
Tunisia	0.5	2018	●
Rwanda	0.6	2018	●
Uganda	0.6	2018	●
Guinea-Bissau	0.6	2018	●
Togo	0.7	2018	●
Chad	0.7	2018	●
Algeria	0.8	2018	●
Ghana	0.8	2018	●
Malawi	1.0	2018	●
Liberia	1.0	2018	●
Côte d'Ivoire	1.1	2018	●
Guinea	1.2	2018	●
Madagascar	1.3	2018	●
Sierra Leone	2.0	2018	●
Djibouti	NA	NA	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–





Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)

The change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. The index is based on genuine changes in the number of species in each category of extinction risk on The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Source: IUCN and Birdlife International (2020)
Trends: 2015–2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Burkina Faso	1.0	2019	●	↑
Republic of Congo	1.0	2019	●	↑
The Gambia	1.0	2019	●	↑
Mali	1.0	2019	●	↑
Botswana	1.0	2019	●	↑
Mauritania	1.0	2019	●	↑
Tunisia	1.0	2019	●	↑
Libya	1.0	2019	●	↑
Namibia	1.0	2019	●	↑
Gabon	1.0	2019	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	1.0	2019	●	↑
Lesotho	1.0	2019	●	↑
Central African Republic	0.9	2019	●	↑
Senegal	0.9	2019	●	↑
Niger	0.9	2019	●	↑
Angola	0.9	2019	●	↑
South Sudan	0.9	2019	●	↑
Sudan	0.9	2019	●	↑
Burundi	0.9	2019	●	↑
Chad	0.9	2019	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.9	2019	●	↑
Benin	0.9	2019	●	↑
Egypt	0.9	2019	●	↑
Eritrea	0.9	2019	●	↑
Algeria	0.9	2019	●	↑
Somalia	0.9	2019	●	↓
Guinea	0.9	2019	●	→
Cabo Verde	0.9	2019	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.9	2019	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	0.9	2019	●	→
Liberia	0.9	2019	●	→
Morocco	0.9	2019	●	→
Zambia	0.9	2019	●	→
Nigeria	0.9	2019	●	→
Togo	0.9	2019	●	→
Rwanda	0.8	2019	●	→
Ghana	0.8	2019	●	↓
Ethiopia	0.8	2019	●	→
Cameroon	0.8	2019	●	↓
Mozambique	0.8	2019	●	↓
Eswatini	0.8	2019	●	→
Djibouti	0.8	2019	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	0.8	2019	●	↓
Malawi	0.8	2019	●	→
Kenya	0.8	2019	●	↓
Zimbabwe	0.8	2019	●	↓
Madagascar	0.8	2019	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.8	2019	●	↓
South Africa	0.8	2019	●	↓
Comoros	0.8	2019	●	↓
Uganda	0.7	2019	●	↓
Tanzania	0.7	2019	●	↓
Seychelles	0.7	2019	●	↓
Mauritius	0.4	2019	●	↓



Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)

Threats to terrestrial and freshwater species embodied in imports of goods and services.

Source: Lenzen et al., 2012

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Somalia	0.0	2018	●
South Sudan	0.0	2018	●
Liberia	0.0	2018	●
Eritrea	0.0	2018	●
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2018	●
Guinea	0.0	2018	●
Ethiopia	0.0	2018	●
The Gambia	0.0	2018	●
Benin	0.0	2018	●
Cameroon	0.0	2018	●
Chad	0.0	2018	●
Ghana	0.0	2018	●
Nigeria	0.0	2018	●
Sierra Leone	0.0	2018	●
Togo	0.0	2018	●
Niger	0.0	2018	●
Burundi	0.0	2018	●
Tanzania	0.0	2018	●
Djibouti	0.0	2018	●
Burkina Faso	0.0	2018	●
Madagascar	0.0	2018	●
Central African Republic	0.0	2018	●
Mali	0.0	2018	●
Mozambique	0.0	2018	●
Mauritania	0.1	2018	●
Libya	0.1	2018	●
Senegal	0.1	2018	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1	2018	●
Morocco	0.1	2018	●
Egypt	0.1	2018	●
Cabo Verde	0.2	2018	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	0.2	2018	●
Uganda	0.2	2018	●
Zimbabwe	0.3	2018	●
Malawi	0.3	2018	●
Algeria	0.3	2018	●
Rwanda	0.3	2018	●
Republic of Congo	0.3	2018	●
Tunisia	0.3	2018	●
Seychelles	0.5	2018	●
Zambia	0.5	2018	●
Lesotho	0.5	2018	●
Angola	0.6	2018	●
Kenya	0.7	2018	●
South Africa	0.8	2018	●
Namibia	1.3	2018	●
Eswatini	1.7	2018	●
Gabon	2.5	2018	●
Botswana	2.5	2018	●
Mauritius	22.1	2018	●
Comoros	NA	NA	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–
Sudan	NA	NA	–





Homicides (per 100,000 population)

The number of intentional homicides per 100,000 people. Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing, such as killing in armed conflict.

Source: UNODC (2020)
Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Benin	* 1.1	2017	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	* 1.1	2017	●	↑
Burkina Faso	1.3	2017	●	↑
Algeria	1.4	2015	●	–
Cameroon	1.4	2017	●	↑
Malawi	1.7	2012	●	–
Sierra Leone	1.7	2015	●	–
Mauritius	1.8	2016	●	↓
Ghana	2.1	2017	●	→
Morocco	2.1	2017	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	* 2.3	2015	●	–
Egypt	2.5	2012	●	–
Libya	* 2.5	2015	●	–
Rwanda	2.5	2015	●	–
Tunisia	3.0	2012	●	–
Liberia	3.2	2012	●	–
Mozambique	3.4	2011	●	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	3.4	2011	●	–
Somalia	* 4.3	2015	●	–
Niger	4.4	2012	●	–
Angola	4.8	2012	●	–
Kenya	5.0	2017	●	→
Sudan	5.2	2008	●	–
Zambia	5.3	2015	●	–
Burundi	6.0	2016	●	→
Tanzania	6.2	2016	●	↑
Djibouti	* 6.5	2015	●	–
Zimbabwe	6.7	2012	●	–
Senegal	* 7.4	2015	●	–
Ethiopia	* 7.6	2015	●	–
Comoros	* 7.7	2015	●	–
Madagascar	* 7.7	2015	●	–
Eritrea	* 8.0	2015	●	–
Gabon	* 8.0	2015	●	–
Guinea	* 8.8	2015	●	–
Chad	* 9.0	2015	●	–
Togo	* 9.0	2015	●	–
The Gambia	* 9.1	2015	●	–
Republic of Congo	* 9.3	2015	●	–
Eswatini	9.5	2017	●	↓
Nigeria	* 9.8	2015	●	–
Mauritania	* 9.9	2015	●	–
Mali	* 10.9	2015	●	–
Uganda	11.0	2017	●	→
Cabo Verde	11.5	2016	●	↗
Côte d'Ivoire	* 11.6	2015	●	–
Seychelles	12.7	2016	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	* 13.5	2015	●	–
South Sudan	13.9	2012	●	–
Botswana	15.0	2010	●	–
Namibia	17.1	2012	●	–
Central African Republic	19.8	2016	●	–
South Africa	35.9	2017	●	↓
Lesotho	41.2	2015	●	–

* Imputed data



Conflict-related deaths per 100,000

This indicator reports the number of battle related deaths in armed conflict, and is reported per 100,000 inhabitants in the country. It combines both military and civilian battle related deaths from three datasets collected by the UCDP on: intrastate and interstate organized armed conflict, conflicts between non-state groups, and one-sided violence perpetrated by an armed group against un-armed actors.

Source: Uppsala Conflict Data Program (2019)
Trends: 2015-2018

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Benin	0.0	2018	●	↑
Botswana	0.0	2018	●	↑
Cabo Verde	0.0	2018	●	↑
Comoros	0.0	2018	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0	2018	●	↑
Equatorial Guinea	0.0	2018	●	↑
Eritrea	0.0	2018	●	↑
Eswatini	0.0	2018	●	↑
Gabon	0.0	2018	●	↑
The Gambia	0.0	2018	●	↑
Ghana	0.0	2018	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	0.0	2018	●	↑
Lesotho	0.0	2018	●	↑
Liberia	0.0	2018	●	↑
Madagascar	0.0	2018	●	↑
Malawi	0.0	2018	●	↑
Mauritania	0.0	2018	●	↑
Mauritius	0.0	2018	●	↑
Morocco	0.0	2018	●	↑
Namibia	0.0	2018	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	0.0	2018	●	↑
Seychelles	0.0	2018	●	↑
Sierra Leone	0.0	2018	●	↑
South Africa	0.0	2018	●	↑
Togo	0.0	2018	●	↑
Zambia	0.0	2018	●	↑
Tanzania	0.0	2018	●	↓
Uganda	0.0	2018	●	↓
Senegal	0.0	2018	●	↓
Guinea	0.0	2018	●	→
Zimbabwe	0.0	2018	●	↓
Tunisia	0.1	2018	●	↑
Algeria	0.1	2018	●	↑
Angola	0.1	2018	●	→
Rwanda	0.1	2018	●	↓
Republic of Congo	0.3	2018	●	↓
Kenya	0.3	2018	●	↑
Ethiopia	0.4	2018	●	→
Mozambique	0.6	2018	●	→
Djibouti	0.7	2018	●	↓
Egypt	0.7	2018	●	↑
Burkina Faso	0.8	2018	●	→
Burundi	0.8	2018	●	↑
Niger	0.8	2018	●	↑
Chad	0.8	2018	●	↑
Sudan	1.1	2018	●	↑
Nigeria	1.6	2018	●	↑
Democratic Republic of Congo	3.4	2018	●	→
Cameroon	3.9	2018	●	↑
Mali	6.4	2018	●	→
South Sudan	8.4	2018	●	→
Libya	10.9	2018	●	↑
Central African Republic	11.2	2018	●	→
Somalia	20.9	2018	●	→



Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)

The percentage of the surveyed population that responded "Yes" to the question "Do you feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where you live?"

Source: Gallup (2020)
Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	87.0	2018	●	↑
Somalia	85.4	2016	●	–
Rwanda	80.3	2019	●	↑
Djibouti	71.6	2011	●	–
Sudan	71.3	2014	●	–
Tanzania	70.7	2019	●	↑
Comoros	67.0	2019	●	–
Ghana	66.7	2018	●	↓
Burundi	65.7	2018	●	↑
Mauritius	65.1	2019	●	↑
Algeria	64.3	2018	●	–
Niger	60.3	2019	●	↓
Tunisia	57.9	2019	●	↓
Burkina Faso	57.7	2019	●	→
Kenya	57.5	2019	●	↗
Morocco	57.4	2019	●	↓
Mali	55.0	2019	●	↓
Guinea	54.3	2019	●	↗
Nigeria	54.3	2018	●	↓
Benin	54.1	2019	●	↑
Libya	54.1	2018	●	–
Ethiopia	53.7	2019	●	↓
Mozambique	53.2	2019	●	↗
Uganda	52.3	2018	●	↓
Central African Republic	52.1	2017	●	–
Mauritania	50.6	2019	●	↗
Togo	50.6	2019	●	↓
Sierra Leone	49.3	2019	●	↓
Senegal	48.6	2019	●	↓
Malawi	47.3	2019	●	↗
Angola	46.2	2014	●	–
Côte d'Ivoire	45.5	2019	●	↓
Eswatini	45.3	2019	●	–
Democratic Republic of Congo	45.2	2017	●	–
Zimbabwe	45.1	2019	●	↓
Republic of Congo	44.8	2019	●	↓
The Gambia	44.5	2019	●	–
Zambia	44.1	2019	●	↓
Cameroon	43.6	2019	●	↓
Madagascar	43.4	2019	●	↓
Chad	42.9	2018	●	↓
South Sudan	42.1	2017	●	–
Namibia	39.5	2019	●	↓
Botswana	34.4	2018	●	↓
Lesotho	34.0	2019	●	↓
Liberia	33.0	2019	●	↓
South Africa	31.5	2018	●	↓
Gabon	28.4	2019	●	↓
Cabo Verde	NA	NA	–	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Eritrea	NA	NA	–	–
Guinea-Bissau	NA	NA	–	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–	–

Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)

The percentage of children, between the age of 5-14 years old, involved in child labor at the time of the survey. A child is considered to be involved in child labor under the following conditions: (a) children 5-11 years old who, during the reference week, did at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores, or (b) children 12-14 years old who, during the reference week, did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 28 hours of household chores.

Source: UNICEF, 2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Tunisia	2.1	2016	●
Algeria	5.0	2016	●
Cabo Verde	6.4	2016	●
Egypt	7.0	2016	●
Eswatini	7.3	2016	●
Djibouti	7.7	2016	●
Morocco	8.3	2016	●
Botswana	9.0	2016	●
Gabon	13.4	2016	●
Uganda	16.3	2016	●
The Gambia	19.2	2016	●
Liberia	20.8	2016	●
Ghana	21.8	2016	●
Comoros	22.0	2016	●
Mozambique	22.2	2016	●
Lesotho	22.9	2016	●
Madagascar	22.9	2016	●
Senegal	23.0	2016	●
Republic of Congo	23.3	2016	●
Angola	23.4	2016	●
Nigeria	24.7	2016	●
Sudan	24.9	2016	●
Kenya	25.9	2016	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	26.0	2016	●
Burundi	26.3	2016	●
Côte d'Ivoire	26.4	2016	●
Ethiopia	27.4	2016	●
Equatorial Guinea	27.8	2016	●
Togo	27.9	2016	●
Guinea	28.3	2016	●
Central African Republic	28.5	2016	●
Rwanda	28.5	2016	●
Tanzania	28.8	2016	●
Niger	30.5	2016	●
Sierra Leone	37.4	2016	●
Mauritania	37.6	2016	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	38.4	2016	●
Burkina Faso	39.2	2016	●
Malawi	39.3	2016	●
Zambia	40.6	2016	●
Cameroon	47.0	2016	●
Somalia	49.0	2016	●
Guinea-Bissau	51.1	2016	●
Chad	51.5	2016	●
Benin	52.5	2016	●
Mali	55.8	2016	●
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–
Namibia	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–
South Africa	NA	NA	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–
Zimbabwe	NA	NA	–



Property Rights

This indicator captures the extent to which the government protects and enforces private property and contract rights. It aggregates four aspects: 1) the extent to which government authorities ensure well-defined rights of private property and regulate the acquisition, benefits, use and sale of property, 2) the extent to which a country's legal framework allows individuals to freely accumulate private property, secured by clear laws that are enforced effectively by the government. It measures the degree to which a country's laws protect private property rights and the extent to which those laws are respected. It also assesses the likelihood that private property will be expropriated by the state. 3) the strength of the protection of property rights, including financial assets, ranging from extremely weak to extremely strong; and 4) the extent to which private economic activity is facilitated by an effective legal system and rule-based governance structure in which property and contract rights are reliably respected and enforced.

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018) Trends: 2014-2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Botswana	88.3	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	79.6	2017	●	↓
Ghana	79.5	2017	●	↑
Cabo Verde	77.1	2017	●	↑
Senegal	75.0	2017	●	↑
Namibia	71.3	2017	●	↓
Rwanda	71.3	2017	●	↑
South Africa	68.7	2017	●	↓
Morocco	64.7	2017	●	→
Tanzania	63.4	2017	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	62.4	2017	●	↑
Lesotho	62.4	2017	●	↓
Tunisia	62.2	2017	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	61.5	2017	●	↑
Egypt	61.4	2017	●	↑
Kenya	61.1	2017	●	↑
Malawi	60.8	2017	●	→
Benin	60.4	2017	●	↑
Uganda	60.4	2017	●	↑
Zambia	60.3	2017	●	↓
Seychelles	60.1	2017	●	↑
The Gambia	59.4	2017	●	↗
Liberia	56.7	2017	●	↓
Guinea	54.2	2017	●	↑
Burkina Faso	53.1	2017	●	↓
Gabon	51.7	2017	●	↗
Djibouti	51.6	2017	●	→
Togo	49.2	2017	●	→
Mali	48.8	2017	●	→
Ethiopia	48.6	2017	●	↗
Sierra Leone	48.0	2017	●	→
Algeria	47.4	2017	●	→
Comoros	47.4	2017	●	↗
Mozambique	46.8	2017	●	↗
Niger	46.4	2017	●	↓
Cameroon	45.7	2017	●	→
Nigeria	44.8	2017	●	↓
Eswatini	44.3	2017	●	↓
Mauritania	43.2	2017	●	→
Madagascar	42.1	2017	●	→
Burundi	38.4	2017	●	→
Republic of Congo	38.3	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	35.4	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	33.0	2017	●	↓
Chad	31.8	2017	●	→
Eritrea	31.3	2017	●	→
Angola	30.4	2017	●	→
Sudan	30.2	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	27.1	2017	●	→
South Sudan	26.0	2017	●	↓
Zimbabwe	20.8	2017	●	→
Libya	18.1	2017	●	↓
Somalia	0.8	2017	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	-	-



Access to justice

This indicator assesses the extent to which citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice.

*Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)
Trends: 2014-2017*

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Tunisia	100.0	2017	●	↑
Benin	97.7	2017	●	↑
Ghana	94.7	2017	●	↑
Cabo Verde	89.4	2017	●	↑
Mauritius	89.0	2017	●	↑
Morocco	88.6	2017	●	↑
Seychelles	86.5	2017	●	↑
Senegal	85.1	2017	●	↑
São Tomé and Príncipe	83.9	2017	●	↑
Niger	83.8	2017	●	↑
Nigeria	82.5	2017	●	↑
The Gambia	82.1	2017	●	↑
Burkina Faso	81.2	2017	●	↑
Malawi	81.1	2017	●	↑
Rwanda	80.8	2017	●	↑
Liberia	80.4	2017	●	↑
South Africa	80.0	2017	●	↑
Botswana	79.8	2017	●	↓
Gabon	78.1	2017	●	↑
Ethiopia	77.8	2017	●	↑
Namibia	77.1	2017	●	↓
Uganda	76.2	2017	●	↗
Djibouti	75.0	2017	●	↑
Tanzania	73.1	2017	●	↑
Lesotho	69.1	2017	●	↑
Mali	68.0	2017	●	↓
Zambia	67.4	2017	●	↓
Mozambique	62.5	2017	●	↓
Algeria	60.6	2017	●	→
Eswatini	60.5	2017	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	57.7	2017	●	↓
Comoros	56.1	2017	●	↓
Sierra Leone	55.1	2017	●	→
Cameroon	50.7	2017	●	↓
Zimbabwe	46.5	2017	●	↓
Angola	46.1	2017	●	↓
Egypt	45.4	2017	●	↑
Somalia	44.9	2017	●	↑
Madagascar	41.3	2017	●	↗
Mauritania	38.0	2017	●	↓
Burundi	35.8	2017	●	↗
Togo	33.4	2017	●	↓
Guinea	32.7	2017	●	↗
Kenya	31.3	2017	●	↓
Chad	29.7	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	28.8	2017	●	↓
Sudan	28.7	2017	●	↑
Republic of Congo	26.8	2017	●	→
Libya	21.1	2017	●	→
Democratic Republic of Congo	14.7	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	12.8	2017	●	↗
South Sudan	12.7	2017	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	12.6	2017	●	↓
Eritrea	8.1	2017	●	→



Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)

The perceived levels of public sector corruption, on a scale from 0 (highest level of perceived corruption) to 100 (lowest level of perceived corruption). The CPI aggregates data from a number of different sources that provide perceptions of business people and country experts.

Source: Transparency International (2020)
Trends: 2015–2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Seychelles	66	2019	●	↑
Botswana	61	2019	●	↑
Cabo Verde	58	2019	●	↑
Rwanda	53	2019	●	↓
Mauritius	52	2019	●	↓
Namibia	52	2019	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	46	2019	●	↗
Senegal	45	2019	●	→
South Africa	44	2019	●	→
Tunisia	43	2019	●	↗
Benin	41	2019	●	↗
Ghana	41	2019	●	↓
Morocco	41	2019	●	↗
Burkina Faso	40	2019	●	→
Lesotho	40	2019	●	↓
Ethiopia	37	2019	●	↗
The Gambia	37	2019	●	↑
Tanzania	37	2019	●	↗
Algeria	35	2019	●	↓
Côte d'Ivoire	35	2019	●	→
Egypt	35	2019	●	↓
Eswatini	34	2019	●	↓
Zambia	34	2019	●	↓
Sierra Leone	33	2019	●	→
Niger	32	2019	●	↓
Gabon	31	2019	●	↓
Malawi	31	2019	●	→
Djibouti	30	2019	●	↓
Guinea	29	2019	●	→
Mali	29	2019	●	↓
Togo	29	2019	●	↓
Kenya	28	2019	●	→
Liberia	28	2019	●	↓
Mauritania	28	2019	●	↓
Uganda	28	2019	●	→
Angola	26	2019	●	↗
Mozambique	26	2019	●	↓
Nigeria	26	2019	●	→
Cameroon	25	2019	●	↓
Central African Republic	25	2019	●	→
Comoros	25	2019	●	↓
Madagascar	24	2019	●	↓
Zimbabwe	24	2019	●	→
Eritrea	23	2019	●	→
Chad	20	2019	●	↓
Burundi	19	2019	●	↓
Republic of Congo	19	2019	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	18	2019	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	18	2019	●	→
Libya	18	2019	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	16	2019	●	–
Sudan	16	2019	●	→
South Sudan	12	2019	●	↓
Somalia	9	2019	●	→

Public Sector Accountability and Transparency

This indicator captures the extent of executive corruption and the extent to which the executive and public employees can be held to account by the electorate, legislative and judiciary. It consists of two sub-indicators: the first sub-indicator assesses how routinely members of the executive, or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use. The second sub-indicator captures the extent to which the executive and public employees can be held to account by the electorate, legislative and judiciary.

Source: Ibrahim Index of African Governance (2018)
Trends: 2014–2017

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Rwanda	66.9	2017	●	↑
Botswana	65.9	2017	●	↓
Mauritius	64.6	2017	●	↗
Namibia	59.8	2017	●	↓
Cabo Verde	59.1	2017	●	↓
Seychelles	57.7	2017	●	↑
South Africa	57.4	2017	●	↓
Senegal	57.2	2017	●	↗
Tunisia	56.6	2017	●	↓
Lesotho	53.0	2017	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	47.6	2017	●	→
Côte d'Ivoire	47.3	2017	●	↗
Morocco	46.5	2017	●	↗
Burkina Faso	45.7	2017	●	↓
Kenya	45.4	2017	●	→
Ghana	45.2	2017	●	→
The Gambia	43.8	2017	●	↑
Zambia	42.5	2017	●	↓
Tanzania	42.0	2017	●	↗
Mali	40.7	2017	●	↗
Eswatini	40.1	2017	●	↓
Egypt	39.2	2017	●	↑
Benin	38.8	2017	●	→
Malawi	38.3	2017	●	↗
Niger	38.3	2017	●	↓
Ethiopia	36.5	2017	●	→
Uganda	35.7	2017	●	→
Liberia	34.9	2017	●	↓
Algeria	34.7	2017	●	→
Nigeria	34.5	2017	●	↗
Madagascar	33.6	2017	●	→
Togo	32.7	2017	●	→
Sierra Leone	31.7	2017	●	→
Mozambique	30.5	2017	●	→
Mauritania	27.4	2017	●	↗
Guinea	27.1	2017	●	→
Cameroon	26.8	2017	●	→
Zimbabwe	25.5	2017	●	→
Gabon	25.3	2017	●	↓
Chad	23.6	2017	●	↗
Comoros	23.2	2017	●	↓
Djibouti	21.2	2017	●	↓
Burundi	20.3	2017	●	→
Central African Republic	19.9	2017	●	→
Libya	18.2	2017	●	↓
Eritrea	17.8	2017	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	17.3	2017	●	↓
Republic of Congo	15.9	2017	●	↓
Angola	11.4	2017	●	→
Sudan	11.3	2017	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	10.1	2017	●	→
South Sudan	9.1	2017	●	→
Somalia	5.8	2017	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	5.1	2017	●	↓



Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under 5 years old)

The percentage of children under the age of five whose births are reported as being registered with the relevant national civil authorities.

Source: UNICEF (2017)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Tunisia	99.9	2018	●
Algeria	99.6	2018	●
Egypt	99.4	2018	●
Morocco	96.1	2018	●
Republic of Congo	95.9	2018	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	95.2	2018	●
Djibouti	91.7	2018	●
Cabo Verde	91.0	2018	●
Gabon	89.6	2018	●
South Africa	88.6	2018	●
Botswana	87.5	2018	●
Comoros	87.3	2018	●
Mali	86.7	2018	●
Benin	85.6	2018	●
Burundi	83.5	2018	●
Madagascar	83.0	2018	●
Sierra Leone	81.1	2018	●
Togo	78.1	2018	●
Namibia	77.4	2018	●
Senegal	77.4	2018	●
Burkina Faso	76.9	2018	●
Côte d'Ivoire	71.7	2018	●
Ghana	70.5	2018	●
Sudan	67.3	2018	●
Kenya	66.9	2018	●
Cameroon	66.1	2018	●
Mauritania	65.6	2018	●
Niger	63.9	2018	●
Guinea	62.0	2018	●
Central African Republic	61.0	2018	●
The Gambia	57.9	2018	●
Rwanda	56.0	2018	●
Mozambique	55.0	2018	●
Equatorial Guinea	53.5	2018	●
Eswatini	53.5	2018	●
Lesotho	43.3	2018	●
Nigeria	42.6	2018	●
Zimbabwe	38.2	2018	●
South Sudan	35.4	2018	●
Uganda	32.2	2018	●
Tanzania	26.4	2018	●
Angola	25.0	2018	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	24.6	2018	●
Liberia	24.6	2018	●
Guinea-Bissau	23.7	2018	●
Chad	12.0	2018	●
Zambia	11.3	2018	●
Malawi	5.6	2018	●
Somalia	3.0	2018	●
Ethiopia	2.7	2018	●
Eritrea	NA	NA	–
Libya	NA	NA	–
Mauritius	NA	NA	–
Seychelles	NA	NA	–



Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)

Degree of freedom available to journalists in 180 countries and regions, determined by pooling the responses of experts to a questionnaire devised by RSF.

Source: Reporters sans frontières, 2019
Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Namibia	19.0	2019	●	↑
Cabo Verde	19.8	2019	●	↑
Ghana	20.8	2019	●	↑
South Africa	22.2	2019	●	↑
Burkina Faso	24.5	2019	●	↑
Botswana	25.1	2019	●	↑
Senegal	25.8	2019	●	↑
Madagascar	27.8	2019	●	↑
Comoros	27.9	2019	●	↑
Mauritius	28.5	2019	●	↑
Niger	29.3	2019	●	↑
Malawi	29.4	2019	●	↑
Seychelles	29.4	2019	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	29.5	2019	●	↑
Tunisia	29.6	2019	●	↑
Togo	29.7	2019	●	↑
Lesotho	29.7	2019	●	↑
Sierra Leone	30.4	2019	●	↓
Guinea-Bissau	31.0	2019	●	↓
The Gambia	31.4	2019	●	↑
Liberia	31.5	2019	●	→
Mauritania	31.7	2019	●	↓
Benin	31.7	2019	●	↓
Kenya	32.4	2019	●	↓
Mozambique	32.7	2019	●	↓
Guinea	33.5	2019	●	→
Angola	35.0	2019	●	↑
Ethiopia	35.1	2019	●	↑
Mali	35.2	2019	●	↑
Gabon	35.6	2019	●	↓
Republic of Congo	36.0	2019	●	↓
Tanzania	36.3	2019	●	↓
Zambia	36.4	2019	●	↓
Nigeria	36.5	2019	●	↓
Chad	36.7	2019	●	↑
Uganda	39.4	2019	●	↓
Zimbabwe	42.2	2019	●	↓
Cameroon	43.3	2019	●	↓
Morocco	44.0	2019	●	↓
South Sudan	45.7	2019	●	↓
Algeria	45.8	2019	●	↓
Central African Republic	47.3	2019	●	↓
Eswatini	49.1	2019	●	↗
Democratic Republic of Congo	51.7	2019	●	↓
Rwanda	52.4	2019	●	→
Burundi	52.9	2019	●	→
Libya	55.8	2019	●	→
Egypt	56.5	2019	●	↓
Somalia	57.2	2019	●	↗
Equatorial Guinea	58.4	2019	●	↗
Djibouti	71.4	2019	●	↓
Sudan	72.5	2019	●	→
Eritrea	80.3	2019	●	→
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–	–



Tax revenue (% GDP)

Tax revenues are compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers, such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions, are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenues are treated as negative revenue. It is reported as a percentage of GDP.

Source: African Economic Outlook, 2018
Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	48.5	2019	●	↑
Seychelles	36.3	2019	●	↑
Republic of Congo	33.3	2019	●	↑
Botswana	32.6	2019	●	↑
South Africa	32.4	2019	●	↑
Djibouti	29.7	2019	●	↑
Mozambique	27.6	2019	●	↑
Namibia	27.5	2019	●	↑
Senegal	25.5	2019	●	↑
Eswatini	25.4	2019	●	↑
Mauritania	25.3	2019	●	↑
Libya	24.2	2019	●	↑
Cabo Verde	23.8	2019	●	↓
Zimbabwe	23.5	2019	●	↓
Morocco	22.9	2019	●	↓
Ghana	22.7	2019	●	↑
Tunisia	22.3	2019	●	↓
Mauritius	21.5	2019	●	↑
Togo	21.2	2019	●	↑
Rwanda	20.0	2019	●	↑
Côte d'Ivoire	19.8	2019	●	↗
Liberia	19.6	2019	●	↓
The Gambia	19.3	2019	●	→
Mali	19.0	2019	●	↑
Malawi	18.6	2019	●	↓
Kenya	18.5	2019	●	↓
Zambia	18.5	2019	●	↓
Burkina Faso	18.3	2019	●	↗
Algeria	17.3	2019	●	→
Cameroon	17.3	2019	●	↓
Tanzania	16.5	2019	●	↑
Guinea	16.4	2019	●	↗
Benin	16.1	2019	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	15.9	2019	●	↓
Egypt	15.9	2019	●	↓
Comoros	15.5	2019	●	↓
Uganda	14.9	2019	●	↗
Ethiopia	14.2	2019	●	↓
Burundi	14.0	2019	●	→
Guinea-Bissau	13.7	2019	●	→
Sierra Leone	13.5	2019	●	↗
Niger	13.3	2019	●	↓
Madagascar	12.7	2019	●	↗
Gabon	9.9	2019	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	9.4	2019	●	↓
Angola	9.2	2019	●	→
Central African Republic	9.1	2019	●	→
Sudan	6.9	2019	●	↓
Equatorial Guinea	5.8	2019	●	↓
Chad	4.5	2019	●	↓
Nigeria	2.9	2019	●	↓
Eritrea	NA	NA	–	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–	–

Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)

The sum of public expenditure on health from domestic sources and general government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) expressed as a percentage of GDP.

Source: UNESCO (2020); WHO (2020)
Trends: 2013-2016

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Lesotho	16.2	2008	●	–
Botswana	14.1	2009	●	–
Eswatini	11.6	2014	●	–
Tunisia	10.6	2015	●	↑
South Africa	10.3	2016	●	↑
Zimbabwe	9.2	2014	●	–
Mozambique	9.1	2016	●	↑
Namibia	8.4	2014	●	–
Cabo Verde	8.3	2016	●	↗
Seychelles	8.2	2016	●	↑
Morocco	7.8	2009	●	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	7.6	2016	●	↓
Mauritius	7.5	2016	●	↑
Malawi	7.5	2016	●	→
Djibouti	7.4	2016	●	–
Algeria	7.4	2008	●	–
Senegal	7.0	2016	●	↓
Kenya	7.0	2016	●	↓
Côte d'Ivoire	6.5	2016	●	↗
Burundi	6.5	2016	●	↓
Togo	6.4	2016	●	↗
Ghana	6.2	2016	●	↓
Republic of Congo	6.1	2015	●	↑
Madagascar	6.1	2016	●	↑
Rwanda	5.8	2016	●	↓
Burkina Faso	5.8	2015	●	↓
Ethiopia	5.8	2015	●	→
Niger	5.6	2016	●	↓
Zambia	5.5	2016	●	–
Egypt	5.3	2008	●	–
Angola	5.1	2010	●	–
Sierra Leone	4.9	2016	●	↑
Benin	4.8	2016	●	↓
Sudan	4.8	2009	●	–
Chad	4.7	2013	●	–
Tanzania	4.6	2014	●	–
Mali	4.3	2016	●	→
Mauritania	4.2	2016	●	↓
Gabon	4.2	2014	●	–
Guinea-Bissau	4.0	2013	●	–
Uganda	3.6	2016	●	→
Comoros	3.5	2015	●	→
Cameroon	3.3	2016	●	↓
Guinea	3.2	2016	●	→
Liberia	3.1	2014	●	–
The Gambia	2.9	2016	●	↓
Eritrea	2.8	2006	●	–
Democratic Republic of Congo	2.6	2016	●	→
Central African Republic	2.0	2011	●	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–	–
Libya	NA	NA	–	–
Nigeria	NA	NA	–	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–	–

Level of customs duties on imports

This indicator is the average level of tariffs applied to imports from intra-regional trade. This average is obtained across all the regional economic communities (RECs) with which a given a country trades. The African Union objective is for a free trade zone without customs and duties to boost the level of intra-African trade. This indicator is one of the metrics under the "Trade Integration" component of the African Integration Index.

Source: Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Botswana	0.0	2014	●
Lesotho	0.0	2014	●
Libya	0.0	2006	●
Mauritius	0.0	2014	●
Namibia	0.0	2014	●
Morocco	0.0	2014	●
South Africa	0.0	2014	●
Zambia	0.0	2013	●
Egypt	0.1	2014	●
Madagascar	0.2	2014	●
Sudan	0.3	2013	●
Tunisia	0.4	2013	●
Comoros	0.5	2014	●
Eswatini	0.6	2014	●
Côte d'Ivoire	0.7	2013	●
Sierra Leone	0.8	2002	●
Eritrea	0.8	2006	●
Malawi	0.8	2014	●
Senegal	1.1	2013	●
Mozambique	1.6	2014	●
Guinea-Bissau	3.3	2005	●
Algeria	3.9	2014	●
Ghana	4.8	2013	●
Niger	5.1	2013	●
Togo	5.1	2013	●
Mali	5.4	2012	●
Burkina Faso	5.9	2013	●
Benin	6.6	2013	●
Mauritania	7.9	2014	●
Central African Republic	8.6	2009	●
Ethiopia	8.9	2012	●
Seychelles	9.8	2007	●
Djibouti	10.6	2014	●
Cabo Verde	11.2	2013	●
Zimbabwe	12.1	2007	●
Nigeria	13.5	2013	●
Guinea	13.6	2008	●
The Gambia	16.7	2012	●
Rwanda	33.5	2014	●
Uganda	33.6	2014	●
Kenya	33.8	2014	●
Burundi	50.0	2014	●
Tanzania	54.8	2014	●
Angola	NA	NA	–
Cameroon	NA	NA	–
Chad	NA	NA	–
Democratic Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–
Republic of Congo	NA	NA	–
Equatorial Guinea	NA	NA	–
Gabon	NA	NA	–
Liberia	NA	NA	–
São Tomé and Príncipe	NA	NA	–
Somalia	NA	NA	–
South Sudan	NA	NA	–

Visa Requirement

The visa score for country x is calculated by adding the value of 0 times the number of countries that do not need a visa to enter country x, plus the value of 1 times the number countries that need visa on arrival in country x, plus the value of 3 times the number of countries that need a visa to enter country x.

Source: Africa Regional Integration Index (2016)

Country	Value	Year	Rating
Seychelles	0	2015	●
Uganda	37	2015	●
Cabo Verde	38	2015	●
Mauritius	38	2015	●
Togo	39	2015	●
Guinea-Bissau	40	2015	●
Mauritania	46	2015	●
Mozambique	46	2015	●
Kenya	48	2015	●
Rwanda	48	2015	●
Comoros	54	2015	●
Madagascar	54	2015	●
Somalia	54	2015	●
Senegal	55	2015	●
Djibouti	56	2015	●
Tanzania	64	2015	●
The Gambia	78	2015	●
Tunisia	87	2015	●
Burkina Faso	94	2015	●
Côte d'Ivoire	99	2015	●
Zambia	99	2015	●
Guinea	102	2015	●
Mali	102	2015	●
Ghana	104	2015	●
Benin	105	2015	●
Nigeria	106	2015	●
Botswana	108	2015	●
Niger	108	2015	●
Eswatini	111	2015	●
Malawi	111	2015	●
Zimbabwe	112	2015	●
Sierra Leone	115	2015	●
Lesotho	117	2015	●
Liberia	117	2015	●
Central African Republic	120	2015	●
South Africa	120	2015	●
Chad	124	2015	●
Republic of Congo	126	2015	●
Namibia	126	2015	●
São Tomé and Príncipe	132	2015	●
Morocco	135	2015	●
Gabon	139	2015	●
Algeria	141	2015	●
Cameroon	141	2015	●
Burundi	147	2015	●
Democratic Republic of Congo	147	2015	●
Equatorial Guinea	147	2015	●
Egypt	148	2015	●
South Sudan	152	2015	●
Eritrea	154	2015	●
Ethiopia	154	2015	●
Sudan	155	2015	●
Angola	157	2015	●
Libya	159	2015	●

Governmental Statistical Capacity

The Statistical Capacity Indicator is a composite score assessing the capacity of a country's statistical system. It is based on a diagnostic framework assessing the following areas: methodology; data sources; and periodicity and timeliness. Countries are scored against 25 criteria in these areas, using publicly available information and/or country input. The overall Statistical Capacity score is then calculated as a simple average of all three area scores on a scale of 0-100.

Source: World Bank (2019)
Trends: 2015-2019

Country	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
Egypt	82.2	2019	●	↑
Mauritius	78.9	2019	●	↑
Senegal	76.7	2019	●	↑
Ghana	74.4	2019	●	↑
Malawi	73.3	2019	●	↓
Togo	71.1	2019	●	↑
Seychelles	68.9	2019	●	↑
South Africa	68.9	2019	●	↓
Mali	67.8	2019	●	↗
Niger	67.8	2019	●	↓
Sudan	67.8	2019	●	↑
Tunisia	67.8	2019	●	↓
Eswatini	66.7	2019	●	↑
Morocco	66.7	2019	●	↓
Mozambique	64.4	2019	●	↓
Burundi	64.4	2019	●	↑
Cabo Verde	64.4	2019	●	↓
The Gambia	64.4	2019	●	↓
Lesotho	64.4	2019	●	↓
Côte d'Ivoire	63.3	2019	●	↑
Benin	62.2	2019	●	↓
Burkina Faso	62.2	2019	●	↓
Tanzania	62.2	2019	●	↓
Uganda	61.1	2019	●	↓
São Tomé and Príncipe	60.0	2019	●	↓
Rwanda	58.9	2019	●	↓
Sierra Leone	58.9	2019	●	↓
Ethiopia	57.8	2019	●	↓
Liberia	57.8	2019	●	↑
Mauritania	57.8	2019	●	↓
Zimbabwe	56.7	2019	●	↓
Djibouti	55.6	2019	●	↑
Botswana	54.4	2019	●	↑
Guinea-Bissau	54.4	2019	●	↑
Kenya	54.4	2019	●	→
Cameroon	53.3	2019	●	↓
Nigeria	53.3	2019	●	↓
Guinea	52.2	2019	●	↓
Madagascar	52.2	2019	●	↓
Zambia	52.2	2019	●	↓
Chad	50.0	2019	●	↓
Namibia	50.0	2019	●	→
Algeria	48.9	2019	●	↓
Republic of Congo	48.9	2019	●	↓
Comoros	47.8	2019	●	↗
Angola	45.6	2019	●	↓
Democratic Republic of Congo	44.4	2019	●	↓
Gabon	43.3	2019	●	→
Equatorial Guinea	40.0	2019	●	↓
South Sudan	38.9	2019	●	→
Central African Republic	32.2	2019	●	↓
Eritrea	27.8	2019	●	→
Libya	27.8	2019	●	→
Somalia	26.7	2019	●	→

Appendix III. Implementation Survey Results

To understand and gauge how governments are actually implementing the SDGs, this survey covers six strategic aspects: (i) national strategies and baseline assessments in the executive, (ii) budgeting practices and procedures in the executive, (iii) stakeholder engagement, (iv) coordinating units in the executive, (v) legislative actions, and (vi) main challenges for implementation. The answers to the survey's 17 questions for all 54 African countries are presented in this Annex. The detailed links to evidence and additional comments are available on the report website.

To the extent possible, the survey aims to cover policies and actions enacted by the current administration unless there has been a very recent change of government. Please note that the survey focuses on initiatives introduced between January 1st, 2016, when the SDGs came into force, and March 1st, 2020 (unless otherwise specified).

Appendix III. Implementation Survey Results

COUNTRY	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS IN THE EXECUTIVE																	
Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was there any official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level? (select all that apply)																	
<i>The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and how the country plans to operationalize their implementation. The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.</i>																	
a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government (e.g. President, Prime Minister)				X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g. Minister, State Secretary)	X	X	X	X	X	X						X				X	X
c) No															X		
Q.2. Did the central/federal government launch a formal process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?																	
a) Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
b) No but it is planned														X			
c) No and it is not planned																	X
Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an overarching action plan to implement the SDGs?																	
Yes	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X	
No but it is planned														X			
No and it is not planned		X										X	X		X		X
Q.3.a If no, is there any evidence that the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral action plans? (please give 2 specific examples to validate the yes option)																	
Yes		X										X			X		
No														X			X
Q.4. Have key national priorities been clearly identified regarding the implementation of the SDGs?																	
<i>There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. The fact that a VNR focuses on specific goals is not considered as an explicit statement about priorities.</i>																	
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
No but it is planned													X				
No and it is not planned																	X
Q.5. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated Central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?																	
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	
No, but a national document and/or online platform has been developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators																	
No but it is planned										X							X
No and it is not planned															X		
Q.5a. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list of official national indicators?																	
<i>Please indicate the exact number (e.g. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)</i>	all tier 1 indicators	98	82	158	113	103	160	217	59		117	113	101	58		250	
Q.6. Has the current government administration issued any report about SDG progress and implementation of strategies to meet them? (eg. VNR or other national SDG report)																	
Yes	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X			X	
No		X				X					X			X	X		X
Q.6a. If yes, is this a comprehensive standalone report on the SDGs?																	
Yes	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			X	
No, it was part of another national report (eg. national development plan report etc)																	
Q.7. Since January 2016, has there been a comprehensive assessment coordinated by the Central/federal government of where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving SDG targets?																	
<i>This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in another national assessment process. If several assessments have been made please select the most exhaustive one.</i>																	
Yes	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X			X	
No but it is planned						X					X			X			
No and it is not planned		X													X		X
Q.7a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?																	
All SDGs	X		X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X			X	
Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones)											X						
Q.7.b If yes, does this assessment include a quantitative measure of distance pre-defined targets?																	
Yes			X														
No	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	



Appendix III. Implementation Survey Results

COUNTRY	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	N	N	expected	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS IN THE EXECUTIVE																			
Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was there any official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level? (select all that apply)																			
<i>The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and how the country plans to operationalize their implementation. The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.</i>																			
a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government (e.g. President, Prime Minister)	X	X				X	X	X	X		X		X	X		X		X	
b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g. Minister, State Secretary)	X		X	X			X				X	X		X	X		X		X
c) No					X					X									
Q.2. Did the central/federal government launch a formal process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?																			
a) Yes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		
b) No but it is planned					X							X	X					X	
c) No and it is not planned																			X
Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an overarching action plan to implement the SDGs?																			
Yes			X			X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
No but it is planned				X				X		X									
No and it is not planned	X	X			X							X							X
Q.3.a If no, is there any evidence that the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral action plans? (please give 2 specific examples to validate the yes option)																			
Yes	X	X					X	X		X	X	X							X
No					X														
Q.4. Have key national priorities been clearly identified regarding the implementation of the SDGs?																			
<i>There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets priorities at the national level. The fact that a VNR focuses on specific goals is not considered as an explicit statement about priorities.</i>																			
Yes	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
No but it is planned												X							X
No and it is not planned				X	X														
Q.5. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated Central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?																			
Yes		X	X			X			X	X							X	X	
No, but a national document and/or online platform has been developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators													X	X					
No but it is planned											X	X			X				
No and it is not planned	X			X	X		X	X								X			X
Q.5.a. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list of official national indicators?																			
<i>Please indicate the exact number (e.g. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)</i>																			
			60			125			131	152	52	192	64	50				232	98
Q.6. Has the current government administration issued any report about SDG progress and implementation of strategies to meet them? (eg. VNR or other national SDG report)																			
Yes			X			X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	
No	X	X		X	X			X				X		X					X
Q.6.a. If yes, is this a comprehensive standalone report on the SDGs?																			
Yes			X			X	X		X	X			X		X		X	X	
No, it was part of another national report (eg. national development plan report etc)						https://www.mofep.gov.gh/news/2018-08-09/ghana%27s-sdg-budget-baseline-report					X								
Q.7. Since January 2016, has there been a comprehensive assessment coordinated by the Central/federal government of where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving SDG targets?																			
<i>This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in another national assessment process. If several assessments have been made please select the most exhaustive one.</i>																			
Yes		X	X			X			X							X	X	X	
No but it is planned										X	X	X		X					
No and it is not planned	X			X	X		X	X					X		X				X
Q.7.a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?																			
All SDGs						X			X			X				X	X	X	
Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones)		X	X																
Q.7.b If yes, does this assessment include a quantitative measure of distance pre-defined targets?																			
Yes			X																
No	X	X				X			X		X					X	X	X	

Appendix III. Implementation Survey Results

COUNTRY	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	São Tomé and Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe	
VALIDATED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL AND/OR COUNTRY EXPERT (Y/N)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
I. NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND BASELINE ASSESSMENTS IN THE EXECUTIVE																			
Q.1. Since the current administration took office, was there any official statement made by a high-ranking official endorsing the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the national level? (select all that apply)																			
<i>The statement should be made in a public and official context and should explicitly mention the endorsement of the SDGs and how the country plans to operationalize their implementation. The simple use of the term "SDGs" in an official speech would not be sufficient to tick any of the positive answers.</i>																			
a) Yes, a statement made by the head of state/government (e.g. President, Prime Minister)			X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X	X		X	X	X	
b) Yes, a statement made by a member of the cabinet (e.g. Minister, State Secretary)	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
c) No																			
Q.2. Did the central/federal government launch a formal process to map the alignment of existing national strategies with the SDGs?																			
a) Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
b) No but it is planned																			
c) No and it is not planned											X								
Q.3. Did the central/federal government adopt an overarching action plan to implement the SDGs?																			
Yes	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	
No but it is planned					X		X					X			X				
No and it is not planned											X								
Q.3.a If no, is there any evidence that the SDGs are being integrated into sectoral action plans? (please give 2 specific examples to validate the yes option)																			
Yes		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		
No					X														
Q.4. Have key national priorities been clearly identified regarding the implementation of the SDGs?																			
<i>There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets/priorities at the national level. There should be an explicit mention in an official document of key SDG goals/targets/priorities at the national level. The fact that a VNR focuses on specific goals is not considered as an explicit statement about priorities.</i>																			
Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X	X	
No but it is planned							X				X		X		X		X		
No and it is not planned												X							
Q.5. Did the National Statistical Institute or any mandated Central/federal institutions identify official key national indicators to monitor the implementation of the SDGs?																			
Yes	X	X	X	X		X		X		X			X	X		X			
No, but a national document and/or online platform has been developed to report on the status of official SDG indicators							X								X		X	X	
No but it is planned								X											
No and it is not planned					X				X		X								
Q.5a. If yes, how many indicators are included in this list of official national indicators?																			
Please indicate the exact number (e.g. 100, 88, 50, 12 etc.)		66	126	160		142		56		128				111	90	64 official indicators and another 155 indicators being reviewed.		232	
Q.6. Has the current government administration issued any report about SDG progress and implementation of strategies to meet them? (eg. VNR or other national SDG report)																			
Yes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
No					X		X		X		X						X		
Q.6a. If yes, is this a comprehensive standalone report on the SDGs?																			
Yes	X	X	X	X		X		X		X			X	X	X	X		X	
No, it was part of another national report (eg. national development plan report etc)																			
Q.7. Since January 2016, has there been a comprehensive assessment coordinated by the Central/federal government of where the country stands with regards to its distance to achieving SDG targets?																			
<i>This may be reflected in a Voluntary National Review (VNR) or in another national assessment process. If several assessments have been made please select the most exhaustive one.</i>																			
Yes	X	X	X	X		X		X						X	X	X		X	
No but it is planned							X			X			X				X		
No and it is not planned					X						X	X							
Q.7a. If yes, did the assessment cover all the SDGs or a selection of SDGs?																			
All SDGs		X				X									X	X		X	
Only a selection of SDGs (please specify which ones)	X		1-5, 9, 14, 16, 17	1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 13, 16 & 17										X					
Q.7.b If yes, does this assessment include a quantitative measure of distance pre-defined targets?																			
Yes	X		X					X								X			
No		X		X		X								X	X			X	

COUNTRY	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea
II BUDGETING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN THE EXECUTIVE																	
Q.8. Since January 2016, did the central/federal government conduct a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs?																	
Yes, and it covers all the SDGs	X		X					X		X							
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs					X		X							X			
No but it is planned		X				X					X		X			X	
No and it is not planned				X					X			X			X		X
Q.9. Are the SDGs mentioned in the latest national budget document?																	
a) Yes, and it covers investment needs of all the SDGs																	
b) Yes, and it covers investment needs of some of the SDGs			X		X		X									X	
c) Yes, but it does not cover investment needs of the SDGs																	
d) No but it is planned	X					X		X			X	X	X				
e) No and it is not planned		X							X	X				X	X		X
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT																	
Q.10. Have comprehensive stakeholder engagement mechanisms been developed to inform the implementation of the SDGs? (Please select all that apply)																	
Yes, for informing SDG action plans(s)	X		X	X	X				X							X	
Yes, for setting SDG priorities	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X				
Yes, for identifying data and indicators for the SDGs	X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X					
Yes, for allocating financial resources for the SDGs			X		X		X				X		X			X	
No						X								X	X		X
Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, how have stakeholders been engaged in the SDG implementation process? (Please select all that apply). *																	
Citizen Panel		X		X	X			X									
Focus groups		X	X					X			X					X	
Online consultation/survey	X							X									
Expert panels	X		X		X		X	X		X	X					X	
Meeting(s) with interest groups (consumers' associations, trade unions, business associations etc.)	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X			X	
Not applicable (no existing stakeholder consultation mechanisms)																	
Other (please specify)																	
Q.11. Has the government organized any national SDG awareness-raising? If so, how? (select all that apply)																	
No		X						X	X			X	X	X	X		X
Yes, through a public aware campaign			X	X	X			X		X	X					X	
Yes, by translating the SDGs into the local language(s)	X		X	X				X									
Yes, through SDG partnerships with media (TV, Radio, newspaper, online platform, etc.)	X		X			X	X	X			X					X	
Yes, through SDG competitions/ hackathons	X							X								X	
Yes, through educational programs in schools																	
Other (please specify)																The Ministry of Planning and Economic Development created a kids booklet to raise children's awareness of SDGs, in collaboration with UNDP, and launched "Egypt Youths 2030" initiative to ensure the active participation of youths.	
Q.12. Is there a dedicated central/federal government online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a dedicated website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are provided.																	
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website (please provide web link)				X		X	X				X				X		
Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating Ministry/Agency or Center of Government portal (please provide web link)				X													
No, but information about the SDGs are available in departments' and agencies' websites	X															X	
No		X	X		X			X	X	X		X	X	X			X
Q.12a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated (i.e. at least once a month)?																	
Yes				X													
No		X				X	X				X				X		

COUNTRY	Eritrea	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
II BUDGETING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN THE EXECUTIVE																			
Q.8. Since January 2016, did the central/federal government conduct a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs?																			
Yes, and it covers all the SDGs						X											X		
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs			X				X												
No but it is planned														X				X	
No and it is not planned	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X
Q.9. Are the SDGs mentioned in the latest national budget document?																			
a) Yes, and it covers investment needs of all the SDGs						X													
b) Yes, and it covers investment needs of some of the SDGs			X																
c) Yes, but it does not cover investment needs of the SDGs									X				X	X	x				
d) No but it is planned																			
e) No and it is not planned	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	X
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT																			
Q.10. Have comprehensive stakeholder engagement mechanisms been developed to inform the implementation of the SDGs? (Please select all that apply)																			
Yes, for informing SDG action plans(s)			X			X	X		X	X							X		
Yes, for setting SDG priorities		X				X	X		X	X					X	X	X	X	
Yes, for identifying data and indicators for the SDGs									X	X						X	X		
Yes, for allocating financial resources for the SDGs		X				X													
No	X			X	X		X				X	X	X	X					X
Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, how have stakeholders been engaged in the SDG implementation process? (Please select all that apply). *																			
Citizen Panel										X									
Focus groups							X		X										X
Online consultation/survey																			
Expert panels			X			X			X						X				
Meeting(s) with interest groups (consumers' associations, trade unions, business associations etc.)		X				X	X		X	X					X	X	X	X	
Not applicable (no existing stakeholder consultation mechanisms)																			
Other (please specify)																			
Q.11. Has the government organized any national SDG awareness-raising? If so, how? (select all that apply)																			
No				X			X					X				X			X
Yes, through a public aware campaign					X	X	X		X	X	X			X	X		X	X	
Yes, by translating the SDGs into the local language(s)		X				X			X					X	X				
Yes, through SDG partnerships with media (TV, Radio, newspaper, online platform, etc.)	X		X			X			X								X		
Yes, through SDG competitions/ hackathons																			
Yes, through educational programs in schools		X											X						
Other (please specify)																			
Q.12. Is there a dedicated central/federal government online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a dedicated website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are provided.																			
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website (please provide web link)				X	X	X					X								X
Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating Ministry/Agency or Center of Government portal (please provide web link)	X								X		X						X		
No, but information about the SDGs are available in departments' and agencies' websites			X																
No		X		X			X	X		X			X	X	X	X			X
Q.12a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated (i.e. at least once a month)?																			
Yes											X								
No	X				X	X	X		X		X					X		X	



COUNTRY	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	São Tomé and Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
II BUDGETING PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.8. Since January 2016, did the central/federal government conduct a quantitative assessment of financing needs to achieve the SDGs?																		
Yes, and it covers all the SDGs			X					X						X		X		
Yes, and it covers some of the SDGs		X											X					
No but it is planned				X			X			X					X		X	
No and it is not planned	X			No evidence	X	X					X	X						X
Q.9. Are the SDGs mentioned in the latest national budget document?																		
a) Yes, and it covers investment needs of all the SDGs																X		
b) Yes, and it covers investment needs of some of the SDGs			X				X	X						X				X
c) Yes, but it does not cover investment needs of the SDGs		X				X											X	
d) No but it is planned	X														X			
e) No and it is not planned				X	X					X	X							
III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT																		
Q.10. Have comprehensive stakeholder engagement mechanisms been developed to inform the implementation of the SDGs? (Please select all that apply)																		
Yes, for informing SDG action plans(s)	X		X				X	X		X				X			X	
Yes, for setting SDG priorities	X		X			X	X			X				X	X	X		X
Yes, for identifying data and indicators for the SDGs	X		X				X			X				X	X			
Yes, for allocating financial resources for the SDGs			X											X				
No		X		X	X						X	X	X					
Q.10.a. If yes to any of the options above, how have stakeholders been engaged in the SDG implementation process? (Please select all that apply). *																		
Citizen Panel										X								
Focus groups			X												X			
Online consultation/survey							X									X		
Expert panels			X			X		X						X	X	X		
Meeting(s) with interest groups (consumers' associations, trade unions, business associations etc.)	X		X			X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	
Not applicable (no existing stakeholder consultation mechanisms)																		
Other (please specify)		Volunteer programs						Stakeholder retreat, VNR workshops		Statistics South Africa and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation included stakeholders in their SDG Country Report and VNR processes.							Stakeholders Workshop	
Q.11. Has the government organized any national SDG awareness-raising? If so, how? (select all that apply)																		
No		X		X	X										X		X	
Yes, through a public awareness campaign	X		X			X		X	X	X			X			X		X
Yes, by translating the SDGs into the local language(s)	X		X				X	X							X			
Yes, through SDG partnerships with media (TV, Radio, newspaper, online platform, etc.)	X		X								X	X				X		
Yes, through SDG competitions/ hackathons														X	X			
Yes, through educational programs in schools	X		X															
Other (please specify)						Targeted awareness-raising for local government												
Q.12. Is there a dedicated central/federal government online repository/website for the SDGs? i.e. a dedicated website where the latest news, official speeches, metrics and initiatives on the SDGs are provided.																		
Yes, a stand-alone SDG website (please provide web link)			X	X	X						X		X					
Yes, a web page hosted on the website of the coordinating Ministry/Agency or Center of Government portal (please provide web link)	X											X			X	X	X	
No, but information about the SDGs are available in departments' and agencies' websites							X			X								
No		X				X		X						X				X
Q.12a. If yes, is the repository/website regularly updated (i.e. at least once a month)?																		
Yes			X							X								" "
No	X			X	X						X		X			X	X	

COUNTRY	Algeria	Angola	Benin	Botswana	Burkina Faso	Burundi	Cabo Verde	Cameroon	Central African Republic	Chad	Comoros	Congo	Côte d'Ivoire	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Egypt	Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea	
IV. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE																			
Q.13. Is there a lead central/federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies?																			
Yes	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			
No		X													X		X	X	
Q.13a. If yes, where is this unit located?																			
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister Office/President's office/Cabinet office)											X					X			
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	X																		
Ministry of Finance						X	X												
Ministry of Environment														X					
Ministry of Economic development										X									
Ministry of Planning / National Planning Agency		X	X	X				X					X	X		X			
Other (please specify):					Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development				Ministère de l'Economie, du Plan et de la Coopération			Ministry of Planning, Statistics, and Regional Integration							
Q.14. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries/agencies?																			
Yes	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X					X			
No but it is planned		X												X					
No, and it is not planned						X				X		X	X		X		X	X	
V. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS																			
Q.15. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of the SDGs?																			
Yes	X				X					X	X					X			
No		X	X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	
VI. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (TO BE ANSWERED BY EXPERTS & GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)																			
Q.16. In your view, what are the key challenges in implementing the SDGs in the country: (to the extent possible, please refer to official documents)																			
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																			
Lack of policy coherence & coordination across levels of government	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	3		2		1	3		2				
Lack of effective linkages between policy planning and budgeting at the central/federal level of government	1	1	1	1	3	1	3	3		4		2	4		3				
Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	4		4		1	3		1				
Lack of adequate dedicated financial resources	1	3	2	2	3	1	4	3		3		2	4		4				
Lack of political will	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3		1		1	3		1				
Lack of awareness within government	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	3		1		1	3		1				
Lack of capacity in the civil service	1	3	2	3	2	2	4	3		3		2	4		1				
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality	3	4	1	2	2	1	1	4		3		2	4		4				
Lack of capacity among the civil society	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	3		3		1	3		2				
Other (please specify)							Insuffisance de capacité de la Société Civile									Governance; High population growth			
Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)																			
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																			
Lack of statistical capacity	2	3	1	1	3	1	1	2		4		1	4		3				
Lack of funding/resources	3	4	2	2	3	2	4	4		3		2	4		3				
Too many indicators	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	3		2		1	3		1				
Insufficient indicators	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2		2		1	2		1				
Indicators not well defined	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2		2	3		3				
Other (please specify)																			



COUNTRY	Eswatini	Ethiopia	Gabon	Gambia	Ghana	Guinea	Guinea-Bissau	Kenya	Lesotho	Liberia	Libya	Madagascar	Malawi	Mali	Mauritania	Mauritius	Morocco	Mozambique
IV. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.13. Is there a lead central/federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies?																		
Yes	X	X			X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
No			X	X			X				X							X
Q.13a. If yes, where is this unit located?																		
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister Office/President's office/Cabinet office)														X				
Ministry of Foreign Affairs																	X	
Ministry of Finance													X					
Ministry of Environment												X			X			
Ministry of Economic development																		
Ministry of Planning / National Planning Agency	X	X			X	X		X	X		X						X	
Other (please specify):						Jointly between Planning and Intl Cooperation ministries				Ministry of Finance & Development Planning								
Q.14. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries/agencies?																		
Yes	X	X			X	X		X	X	X				X		X		
No but it is planned																		
No, and it is not planned			X	X			X				X	X	X		X		X	X
V. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS																		
Q.15. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of the SDGs?										X								
Yes					X			X						X				
No	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
VI. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (TO BE ANSWERED BY EXPERTS & GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)																		
Q.16. In your view, what are the key challenges in implementing the SDGs in the country: (to the extent possible, please refer to official documents)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of policy coherence & coordination across levels of government			2		1	3		4		1	4	3	3	x	4		1	
Lack of effective linkages between policy planning and budgeting at the central/federal level of government			2		1			2		2	4	3	4		3		1	
Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption			1		1			2		1	4	1	2	x	4		1	
Lack of adequate dedicated financial resources			2		2	3		3		1	4	4	3	x	4		2	
Lack of political will			1		1			2		1		1	3		2		1	
Lack of awareness within government			1		2			2		1	4	2	4	x	3		2	
Lack of capacity in the civil service			3		1			3		1	4	3	3	x	3		2	
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality			1		3	3		4		2	4	3	4		4		2	
Lack of capacity among the civil society			2		2			3		2		4	3	x	3		2	
Other (please specify)											Political Division							
Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation ? (select all that apply)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of statistical capacity			1		1	3		4		2	4	2	3	x	4		1	
Lack of funding/resources			3		2			4		2	4	4	4	x	4		3	
Too many indicators			2		1			1		1	4	1	2		3		1	
Insufficient indicators			1		1			1		1		1	3		2		1	
Indicators not well defined			1		2			1		1		1	1		2		1	
Other (please specify)											security and political division		2					



COUNTRY	Namibia	Niger	Nigeria	Rwanda	São Tomé and Príncipe	Senegal	Seychelles	Sierra Leone	Somalia	South Africa	South Sudan	Sudan	Tanzania	Togo	Tunisia	Uganda	Zambia	Zimbabwe
IV. COORDINATING UNIT(S) IN THE EXECUTIVE																		
Q.13. Is there a lead central/federal government unit responsible for supporting the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries and agencies?																		
Yes	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X
No					X						X	X	X					
Q.13a. If yes, where is this unit located?																		
Centre of government (Government office/Prime Minister Office/President's office/Cabinet office)			X													X		
Ministry of Foreign Affairs															X			
Ministry of Finance				X		X												
Ministry of Environment														X				
Ministry of Economic development		X													X			
Ministry of Planning / National Planning Agency	X							X		X				X			X	
Other (please specify):							X		National development coordination office Ministry of finance is not explicitly designated for this role									Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare
Q.14. Was an inter-ministerial committee/task force set up to coordinate the implementation of the SDGs across line ministries/agencies?																		
Yes	X	X	X			X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X
No but it is planned																		
No, and it is not planned				X	X			X			X	X	X					
V. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS																		
Q.15. Has a dedicated taskforce/committee been set up in Parliament to discuss the implementation of the SDGs?																		
Yes			X					X								X	X	X
No	X	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X			
VI. MAIN CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTATION (TO BE ANSWERED BY EXPERTS & GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS)																		
Q.16. In your view, what are the key challenges in implementing the SDGs in the country: (to the extent possible, please refer to official documents)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of policy coherence & coordination across levels of government		3	2	1			3			4				2	4	3	1	1
Lack of effective linkages between policy planning and budgeting at the central/federal level of government		4	1	1			2		3	4				2	4	2	3	1
Lack of public budgeting execution mechanisms/corruption		4	2	1			1							1	3	3	1	1
Lack of adequate dedicated financial resources	4	4	3	3			2	4						4	4	4	2	4
Lack of political will		3	1	1			1		2					2	1	1	1	1
Lack of awareness within government		3	1	2			2		2					1	4	2	2	2
Lack of capacity in the civil service		3	3	3			2	4						1	4	3	1	1
Lack of adequate data: incomplete set of indicators, insufficient coverage, poor data quality		4	2	2			3	4	4					3	4	4	4	3
Lack of capacity among the civil society		3	1	3			3	4	4					2	3	3	2	1
Other (please specify)			Continued insecurity in some parts of the country													4		
Q.17. In your view, what challenges exist in the monitoring of implementation? (select all that apply)																		
Answer options: 1. Not a challenge; 2. Moderate challenge; 3. Important challenge; 4. Very important challenge.																		
Lack of statistical capacity		4	3	1			3			2				3	4	3	3	1
Lack of funding/resources		4	2	3			2	4	4	4				4	4	4	2	4
Too many indicators		4	2	1			4	4	4	4				2	1	2	1	2
Insufficient indicators		1	1	1			1	2		3				1	4	1	4	1
Indicators not well defined		2	1	1			2	2		1				1	2	1	1	4
Other (please specify)																		





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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
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A GLOBAL INITIATIVE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS